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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Esgairddar**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/12/4822**

**ACA Report No. 2005/79
Project Record No. 52280**

**Prepared by
Philip Poucher**

Other documents enclosed:

**Historic Landscape Character Areas 242 Cwrt y Cadno, 247 Mynydd Mallaen, 246 Banc
Llwynceilog, 241 Dolaucothi - Pumpsaint & 251 Cefn Branddu.**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This farm consists of three holdings, W/12/4822, W/12/4822/a and W/12/4822/b. All three lie within the Afon Cothi valley to the north east of Pumpsaint. W/12/4822 and W/12/4822/a both lie within the Dolaucothi Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (ref HLW(D)8). The holdings also lie within several Historic Landscape Character Areas, intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape and the descriptions include general management priorities. W/12/4822 lies within HLCA 242 Cwrt-y-Cadno and HLCA 247 Mynydd Mallaen, W/12/4822/a lies within HLCA 246 Banc Llwynceilog and HLCA 241 Dolaucothi - Pumpsaint, and part of W/12/4822/b lies within HLCA 251 Cefn Branddu.

The enclosure pattern of W/12/4822 consists of small irregular fields, characteristic of piecemeal enclosure over a relatively long period of time, but also includes a large field on the edge of the open moorland of Mynydd Mallaen. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farmsteads and cottages, which appears to have peaked during the 19th century when four farmsteads and a few cottages are shown on the 1888/91 Ordnance Survey map, many abandoned by the early 20th century.

W/12/4822/a consists of larger more regular fields, possible laid out as part of the late 18th/early 19th century Dolaucothi estate. The settlement pattern is again one of dispersed farmsteads and cottages. Brunant farmstead is late 18th/early 19th century in layout, but is associated with Brunant Mansion which contains 16th and 17th century elements.

W/12/4822/b lies on the edge of open land on Carn Nant-yr-ast, with large regular fields on its periphery, characteristic of 18th and 19th century parliamentary enclosures. The settlement pattern is also one of dispersed farmsteads and cottages, possibly established at the same time as the field enclosures.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

Prehistoric activity is recorded on the fringes of Mynydd Mallaen in the form of round barrows, scoop graves and cairns, dating to the Bronze Age. One round barrow (PRN 30343) lies within the bounds of W/12/4822. Possible medieval settlement (PRN 53248) and activity is suggested by the identification of earthwork remains from aerial photography with the eastern extent of this holding. The small irregular fields may suggest enclosure began in the Medieval period. During the Post Medieval period the Afon Cothi valley became an important drovers route and settlement appears to have peaked by the 19th century when maps indicate 4 farmsteads and 2 or 3 cottages within this farm holding.

Holding W/12/4822/a contains two Scheduled Ancient Monuments relating to the Roman gold mines at Dolaucothi. A long aqueduct/leat (PRN 1947/Cm200) crosses this holding, originally taking water from the Cothi nearly 7 miles away. Further upslope lies the remains of a water tank/reservoir (PRN 1949/Cm237) that has also been identified as part of the Roman water management system in this area. The date of a rectangular cropmark (PRN 10400) and a building platform (PRN 52862) are unknown. The farmstead (PRN 52850), which appears to be an estate farmstead of relatively high status, and a nearby cottage (PRN 52851) are later Post Medieval in date, both shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map.

Prehistoric archaeology is well recorded around the edges of W/12/4822/b in the form of Bronze Age round barrows, but as yet no Prehistoric archaeology has yet been recorded within the bounds of the holding. The only recorded archaeology relates to a Post Medieval farmstead (PRN 52863) and cottage (PRN 21801).

KEY OBJECTIVE

The management priority for this farm is to prevent the deterioration of the Roman aqueduct (PRN 1947/Cm200) and allow erosion to recover. The upkeep and repair of traditional buildings in both Brunant farmstead (PRN 52850) and Esgairddar farmstead (PRN 53242) is also important to protect the structural integrity and character of the buildings. Care should be taken when ploughing to prevent damage to building earthwork remains PRN 52862.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.

"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to

buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:

Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	DOLAU COTHI AQUEDUCT;COTHI LEAT (1947)	Roman/ Aqueduct;leat	SN689433	A	SAM Cm200/m	Specific

A 7 mile long aqueduct providing water to the Roman gold mines of Dolaucothi. The aqueduct taps the Cothi from a gorge to the north, just below holding W/12/4822/b, running along a carefully engineered leat to a large water tank and ore washing tables at the mines. It is visible in many places as a step or channel cut into the western hillslopes of Allt Cwmhenog, in places up to c1m wide. The best preserved sections have been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A scheduled section of the leat runs through holding W/12/4822/a. The leat is visible as a slight channel or low bank and ledge running mainly along the field boundary roughly halfway up the hillslope above Brunant farmstead, closely following the contour line. The line of the leat becomes more ephemeral as it enters the woodland at the southern end of the holding and cannot be traced much further than the edge of the woods although a double scarp has been identified at the southern end of the woodland. Much of the line of this leat is in a relatively stable condition although erosion is noted around gateways that cross the leat/field boundary. Roughly halfway along the scheduled area a large sheep scrape has developed along the southern edge of the ledge on which the leat sits, eroding the vegetation cover and cutting into the ledge so it now looks on the verge of collapse. Rabbits have also burrowed through the bank along this stretch. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*



Looking SSE along the line of the leat with the field boundary running along its length.



Looking NE at the sheep scrape that has developed along the downslope edge of the leat.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 2 | ALLT Y BRUNANT
<u>(1949)</u> | Roman/ Reservoir | SN67614139 | A | SAM
Cm237 | Specific |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|

A small rectilinear earthwork in the corner of a field which has been identified as a water tank lying above and associated with the Roman aqueduct system (PRN 1947) that supplied water to the Dolaucothi gold mines. The tank measures c14m by 9m, defined by banks 1.2 - 2m high. It is fed by a stream in its southeast corner, flowing out through a breach in the northwest side. It is assumed to be Roman in date due to its location near the aqueduct, although a house platform (PRN 52862) lies downslope which may also be associated. There are no obvious remains of a channel connecting the tank to the aqueduct, although there appears to be a channel running to the north from halfway along the northeastern edge of the tank. Aerial photography from 1946 suggests this channel may continue slightly beyond the nearby field boundary before turning downslope. Previous erosion revealed an orangey-buff material which may represent the remains of a clay lining. The tank is filled with rushes, during summer relatively dry but apparently the water flow is very vigorous in spring. A tree grows in the stream at the southeastern corner, and another in the breach in the northwestern side. Some erosion was also noted at this point otherwise the tank appeared in stable condition. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*



Looking N down over the rush filled remains of the water tank.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|---------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 4 | <u>(52862)</u> | Unknown/
Deserted Rural
Settlement | SN6758241457 | B | Specific |
|---|----------------|---|---------------------|----------|-----------------|

The site of a deserted rural settlement consisting of a rectangular earthwork measuring c32m by 14m representing the possible remains of a building with a central partition. Situated on a modified platform/ledge running NE-SW cut into the hillslope, associated with old field boundaries. Substantial earth and stone banks define the earthwork remains of the building to the west and north with some large stones

within the feature. The site is located close to the Roman water tank (PRN 1949) leading to the suggestion the two may be associated in some way. The date of the deserted rural settlement is unknown, no building is marked on the 1840 tithe map or the 1888 or 1906 Ordnance Survey maps, although the 1888 map does mark some form of enclosure in the vicinity. During the HE2 visit the surrounding fields were being ploughed close to the feature, possibly intruding into the edge of the feature. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*



Looking NW down onto the remains of the deserted rural settlement also showing the proximity of some of the ploughing. The earthwork remains lie between the ploughing and the line of trees.

ALLT Y BRUNANT
(10400)

**Unknown/
Cropmark**

SN66754119 U

Generic

The 1946 RAF aerial photograph clearly shows a rectangular cropmark aligned roughly NNE-SSW, situated on the eastern side of the Cothi river. Of unknown significance, no corresponding feature is marked on the tithe map or early Ordnance Survey maps. The southern edge would appear to lie parallel to the field boundary to the south. The site was not visited during the HE2 visit.

GARTHYNTY-FACH
(21801)

Post Med/ Cottage SN71634777 B

Generic

A ruined cottage site. A rectangular structure aligned roughly NW-SE, drystone built with rounded corners and an entrance halfway along the SW side. There are no obvious internal divisions, a protrusion at the NW end may be the remnants of a chimney. The building measures roughly 6m by 11m, with walls standing c1m high, and c0.7m thick. A possible outbuilding lies adjacent to the north, defined by a stone and earth bank on the north and east side enclosing an area c8m by 3m. The building appears to be marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834, but is more clearly marked and named on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. The site was abandoned at some point during the earlier 20th century, lies in a field currently heavily overgrown with bracken. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*



Looking E over the remains of the cottage site (PRN 21801).

(30342) **Modern/ Midden SN71194400 D Generic**

A dump of modern debris, visible as a mound 10m x 6m x 0.4m high with a large stone on top. The site was not visited during the farm survey, lies in pasture field that has been ploughed in the past but there are no plans to plough it in the future.

(30343) **Bronze Age/ SN71174396 B Generic**
Round barrow

A somewhat oval cairn, measuring 11m x 10m x 1m high. Located on ground sloping to the northwest, largely grassed over but including quartz stones. Probably originally flat topped, disturbance on the top includes a roughly rectangular hollow, 1m across x 0.3m deep, with a possible orthostat on the south-western side. The cairn had not been ploughed when recorded in 1995 but was crossed by two tracks. These sites can date from the Bronze Age (c2000 - 500BC). They are mounds of earth or stone placed over the location of a burial. The burial may be a crouched inhumation in a stone lined grave referred to as a cist or it may cover a pottery urn containing cremation ashes. The site was not visited during the farm survey, it lies in field of pasture that has been ploughed in the past but there are no plans to plough in the future, there appears from a distance to be little immediate threat to the site.

BRUNANT (52850) Post Med/ SN6722641578 B Generic
Farmstead

A farmstead complex previously associated with Brunant Mansion on the opposite side of the road although now under separate ownership. The mansion is 18th/19th century in date incorporating elements of the 16th/17th century house. The arrangement of the farmstead buildings around a central yard is characteristic of a late 18th/early 19th century layout. The size of the buildings and associated features such as rain guttering suggests this site was an estate farm complex of relatively high status. The traditional buildings are described in section ii. Late 19th/early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps shows a range of associated enclosures and outbuildings to the east and south of the main farmstead complex, possibly representing enclosed gardens and including a pheasantry to the south. These features were still marked on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map but no trace now remains. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*

GARTHYNTY (52863) Post Med/ SN7139147274 B Generic
Farmstead

A small farmstead complex located in the upper Cothi valley, arranged along the western side of the trackway. The site is first recorded on the 'old series' Ordnance Survey map of 1834 and is still occupied and in use. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Traditional buildings are described in section ii. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*

ESGAIR-DDAR (53242) Post Med/ SN7012344184 B Generic
Farmstead

A small working farmstead complex located at the end of a single track lane near the confluence of Nant Dar and Afon Cothi. Marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831, the date of its original establishment is unclear. The site consists of the farmhouse with a small building range to the east and another to the south, both aligned north-south. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. The traditional buildings are described in section ii. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*

(53245) **Post Med/ SN7000044064 U Generic**
Structure

The 1st (1888) edition Ordnance Survey map marks a small square structure within a field enclosure on the southern side of the roadway. The field boundaries are still visible as overgrown banks of large tumbled stones, c1.5m wide running down towards Nant Dar. A stone bank encloses a smaller enclosure c14m by c5m at the northern end against the trackway. The early Ordnance Survey marks the structure within this enclosure, little now remains other than an indistinct pile of stones in the northwestern corner. The function of this feature is unknown, it may represent a former sheepfold, or possibly abandoned cottage site. The banks are mostly grass covered with trees in places, in generally stable condition. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*

GLAN-DAR (53246) Post Med/ Cottage SN7008444060 B Generic

A former cottage site first marked on the tithe map of 1840 lying on the south side of the trackway with lands extending down to Nant Dar to the south. The cottage is still marked on the 1888 Ordnance Survey

map but appears to have been abandoned by the time of the 2nd edition map of 1905. Very little now remains of the site lying near the field boundary in an area overgrown with nettles, with an area of rushes to the south. The remains consist of tumbled stone banks visible in places amongst the nettles. The field is open to pasture but this area appears not to be grazed. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*

PENRHIWTYWARCH **?Medieval/** **SN7129744600 B** **Generic**
(53248) **Deserted rural**
 settlement

Originally recorded by the RCAHMS from aerial photography as a pair of well preserved long houses, aligned north-south, cut into the south facing hillslope. The larger of the two sites lies slightly further upslope on the eastern side, with an internal division visible. The smaller structure lies to the west with no obvious division. The proximity suggests the smaller structure may be an earlier long house. Aerial photographs from 1946 also appear to show another smaller structure to the east and a 4th structure slightly further downslope aligned northeast-southwest, not immediately obvious on the ground. The date of the site is unclear, no features are marked here on either the 1840 tithe map or the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. The site is grass covered, it has been ploughed in the past but there are no plans to plough in the future. There is a small sheep scrape on the southwest side of the largest building but otherwise the site appears stable. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*



Looking south over the remains of the larger of the two longhouses.

CWMNANT (54772) **Post Med/ House** **SN7064744028 B** **Generic**

Two adjacent buildings marked on the tithe map of 1840, described as 'Cwmnant House and Lands'. Owned by Nicholl Wood and occupied by William Williams, who also occupied nearby Blaendare and Cwmdare. Cwmnant is no longer marked by the time of the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. The site was not visited during the farm survey.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

**Site 1 on MAP 1 DOLAU COTHI AQUEDUCT;COTHI LEAT SN689433
(1947)**

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The aim of the management for this site should be to encourage and maintain a stable grass cover over the site to preserve the below ground remains of the Roman aqueduct. The erosion along the downslope edge of this feature is a cause for concern, further erosion could cause a collapse, damaging the remains of the aqueduct, and is also encouraging animal burrowing in this area. Erosion has also developed at gateways through the field boundary built along the line of the leat that could have a similar detrimental effect on the remains of this feature.

- Sheep should be prevented from sheltering along the line of the eroded section of the leat and worsening the erosion, allowing time for the grass cover to return and stabilise the site. Similar erosion has been successfully combated on other archaeological features by placing cut gorse along the stretch of erosion to discourage sheep. However, any method that involves covering the site to discourage sheep should be removed if sheep are not going to be present for a while to allow vegetation cover to return to the site.
- The line of the leat should not be used as a trackway as the passage of vehicles and animals along it would cause erosion of the protective ground cover.

- The passage of vehicles and stock through the gateways along the field boundary may need to be sensibly managed on a seasonal basis. During periods of wet weather the passage of vehicles and stock should be avoided where possible as it could cut into the ground and possibly damage below ground remains. Also if possible during spells of dry weather when grass cover will be slow to return to eroded areas.

Site 2 on MAP 1

ALLT Y BRUNANT (1949)

SN67614139

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The aim of the management for this site should be to encourage and maintain a stable vegetation cover over the site to preserve the remains of the water tank. Although the site appeared in a relatively stable condition at the time of the site visit stock wear has been a problem in the past and a small area of erosion was developing on a breach in the northwestern bank of the feature.

- Erosion from stock wear does not appear extensive enough to warrant the fencing off of the site but stock levels may have to be reduced or controlled on a seasonal basis. Stock poaching may damage the site in wet conditions and erosion may spread in dry conditions when grass growth will be reduced.
- Two small trees currently grow at the edge of the feature, further large vegetation growth such as this should be prevented as root action may damage the archaeological remains.

Site 4 on MAP 1

(52862)

SN6758241457

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The aim of the management for this site should be to preserve the visible and below-ground remains of this site. The site itself appears to be in a stable condition with no areas of erosion noted, however ploughing is occurring very close to the edge of the visible remains of the feature which may be disturbing and damaging below ground remains.

- A margin of at least 5m should be maintained around the site excluded from further ground breaking activity.

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
3	BRUNANT <u>(52850)</u>	Post Med/ Farmstead	SN6722641578	B	Specific

A farmstead complex previously associated with Brunant Mansion on the opposite side of the road although now under separate ownership. The mansion is 18th/19th century in date incorporating elements of the 16th/17th century house. The arrangement of the farmstead buildings around a central yard is characteristic of a late 18th/early 19th century layout. The size of the buildings and associated features such as rain guttering suggests this site was an estate farm complex of relatively high status. The traditional buildings consist of three ranges, all built of mortared stone rubble, roughly coursed with dressed quoins. Remnants of limewash exist on the inner facing walls, the outer walls left bare. The roofs are slate with what would appear to be original guttering, the roof on the southern range is hipped. The southern barn range has been renovated and is in good repair. Large doorways and ventilation slits indicate the eastern range was originally the threshing barn, this range is also in use and in relatively good repair. The northern range appears dilapidated with a roof that appears close to collapse and a lean in the western gable wall. Modern agricultural buildings lie within the yard and attached to the east side of the farmstead. Late 19th/early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps shows a range of associated enclosures and outbuildings to the east and south of the main farmstead complex, possibly representing enclosed gardens and including a pheasantry to the south. These features were still marked on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map but no trace now remains.
Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)



The outer face of the southern barn range.



The inner face of the northern barn range, showing the dilapidated state of the roof. The large threshing barn doorways of the eastern range are visible to the right.

5 ESGAIR-DDAR (53242) Post Med SN7012344184 B Specific
farmstead

A small working farmstead complex located at the end of a single track lane near the confluence of Nant Dar and Afon Cothi. Marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831, the date of its original establishment is unclear. The site consists of the farmhouse with a small building range to the east and another to the south, both aligned north-south. The buildings are all built of mortared random rubble, with large quoin stones and remains of limewashing. Roofs are corrugated iron and a cruck timber roof structure remains in the southern barn range. This structure no longer supports the roof and some of the cruck timbers have been sawn off at head height, presumably when the doorways were widened. The eastern barn range appears relatively stable, facing stones have fallen away from a section of the western face of the southern range. The rare survival of a timber cruck frame roof structure is a priority for preservation. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*

The southern barn range (below) with the remains of the timber cruck frame roof (right) in the central section of the range.



A small farmstead complex located in the upper Cothi valley, arranged along the western side of the trackway. The site is first recorded on the 'old series' Ordnance Survey map of 1834 and is still occupied and in use. The complex consists of a farmhouse at the southern end, 2-storey mortared stone built with a slate roof and brick built chimneys in both gable walls. The farm buildings are arranged to the north, consisting of a barn range aligned east-west with a small yard in front, on the opposite side lies an L-shaped range, including a small threshing barn. The buildings are all of mortared random rubble construction with mainly wooden lintels over the openings, although some brick lintels exist in the L-shaped range. There is no evidence of limewashing on the walls. The roofs are slate, although steps in gable walls of the L-shaped range suggest it may have been re-roofed at some point. The buildings are generally in use and in a relatively good state of repair, although the east-west section of the L-shaped range has a deteriorating roof with some wall stones missing. *Visited 07/07/2005 (PP)*

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

The following individual traditional buildings are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

Site 3 on MAP 1

BRUNANT (52850)

SN6722641578

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The aim of the management for this site should be to ensure the survival of the traditional buildings and maintain the historic character of the complex of traditional farm buildings as a whole. The southern range of buildings has been recently renovated and is in good repair, the eastern range is still in use and also appears to be in relatively good repair. The dilapidated nature of the northern range however is a cause for concern. The roof structure of this range appears to be deteriorating with slates missing and there is a visible lean in the western gable wall.

- The roof should be repaired and made weather proof to ensure the survival of the fabric of the building, whilst using appropriate methods and materials to keep it in character with the other building ranges.
- The leaning gable wall may need to be consolidated to prevent further damage.

Site 5 on MAP 1

ESGAIR-DDAR (53242)

SN7012344184

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The aim of the management for this site should also be to ensure the survival of the traditional buildings and maintain the historic character of the complex of traditional farm buildings as a whole. One of the farm buildings also contains the remains of a traditional timber cruck built roof structure, which is a relatively rare survival of a traditional roofing style and therefore an important feature to preserve. The buildings themselves appear to be in a relatively good state of repair and are still in use, however facing stones have fallen away from a section of the west facing wall of the southern buildings range exposing the rubble core of the building which could encourage further deteriorating of the wall. The timber cruck built roof structure no longer appears to hold the roof of the farm building, and two of the lower cruck timbers have been sawn off in the past.

- The exposed section of the wall may need to be consolidated to prevent further deterioration and preserve the structural integrity of this section of wall.
- The timber cruck built roof structure should be maintained in situ.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area

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Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.

tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@cambria.org.uk, website www.cambria.org.uk

This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Sites and Monuments Record

Tithe Map 1840 Conwil Gaeo Parish

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242 Cwrt y Cadno, 247 Mynydd Mallaen, 246 Banc Llwynceilog, 241 Dolaucothi

- Pumpsaint & 251 Cefn Branddu.

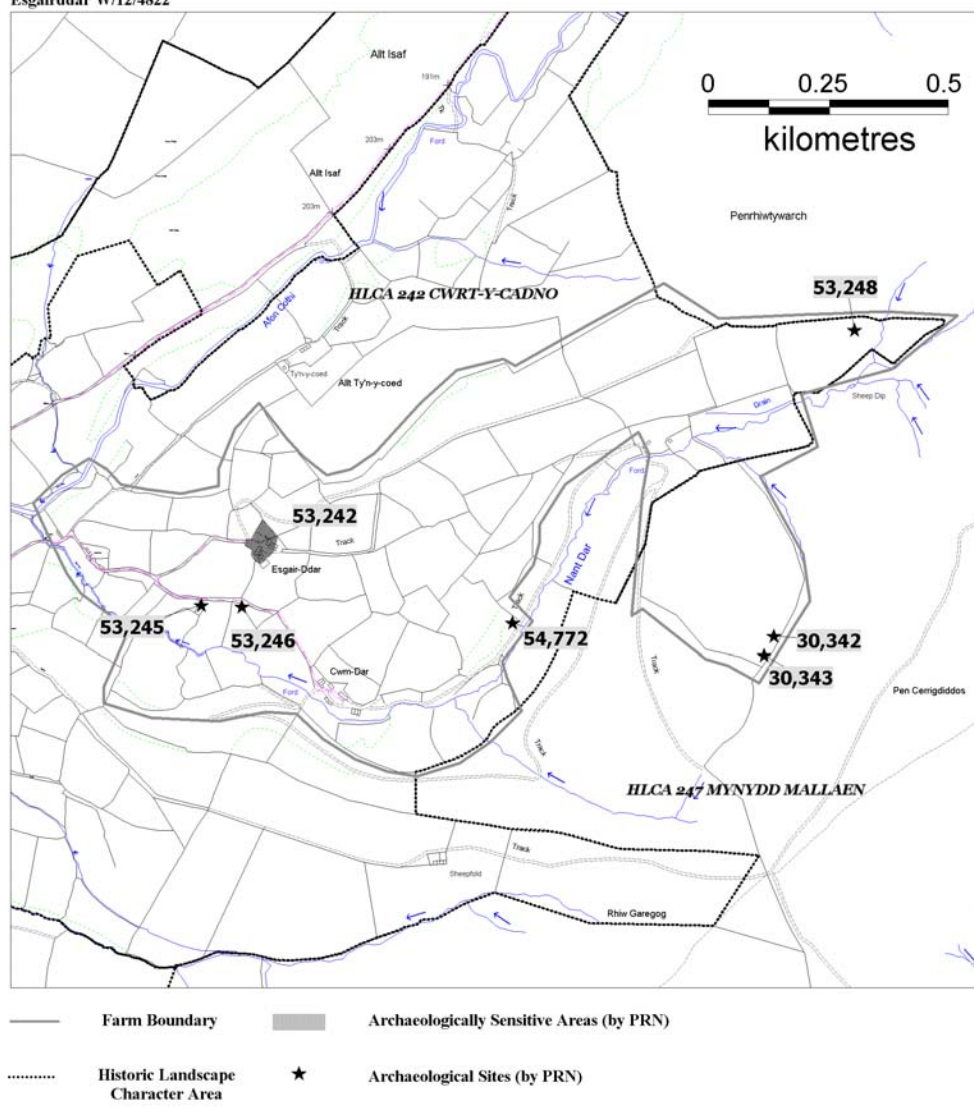
RCAHMW 2002 Coflein online database.

Cadw. SAM file Cm200 & 237.

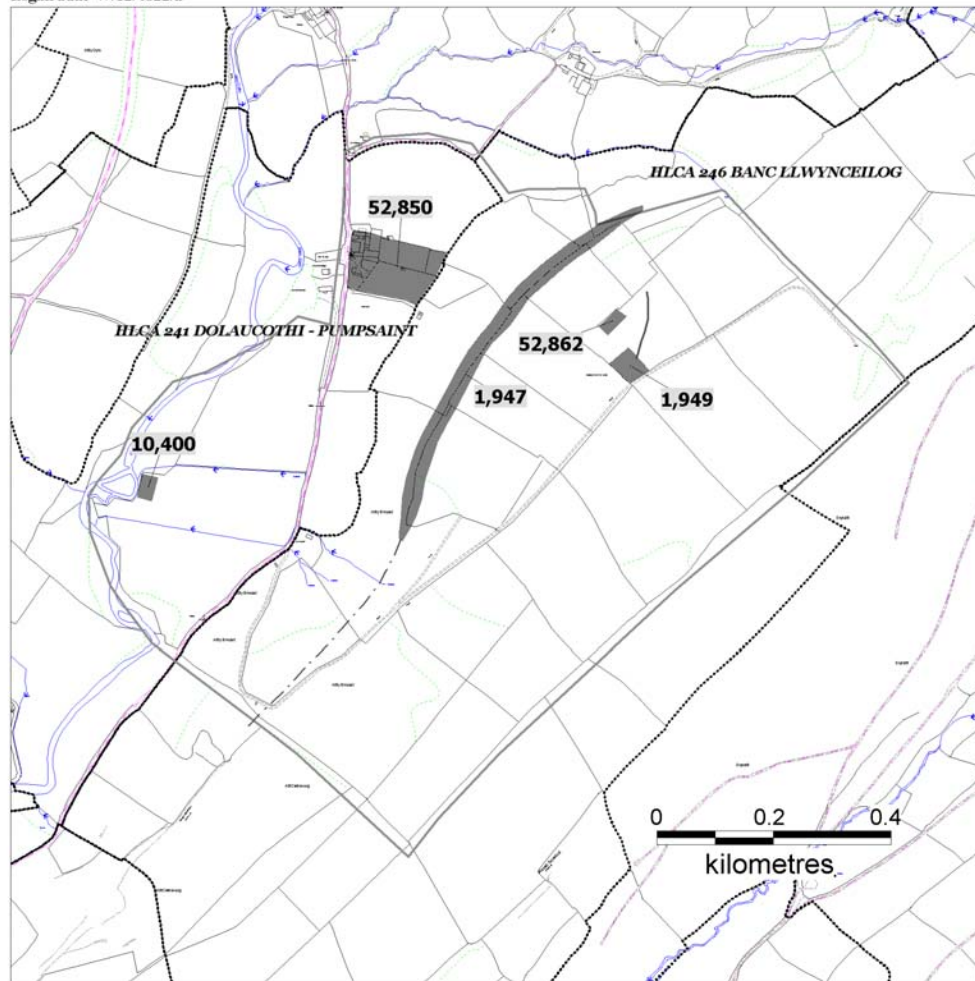
Francis Jones. 1987. Historic Carmarthenshire Homes and Their Families

RAF 1946 Vertical Aerial Photographs 106G-UK-1471, 2074-5 & 20095-6

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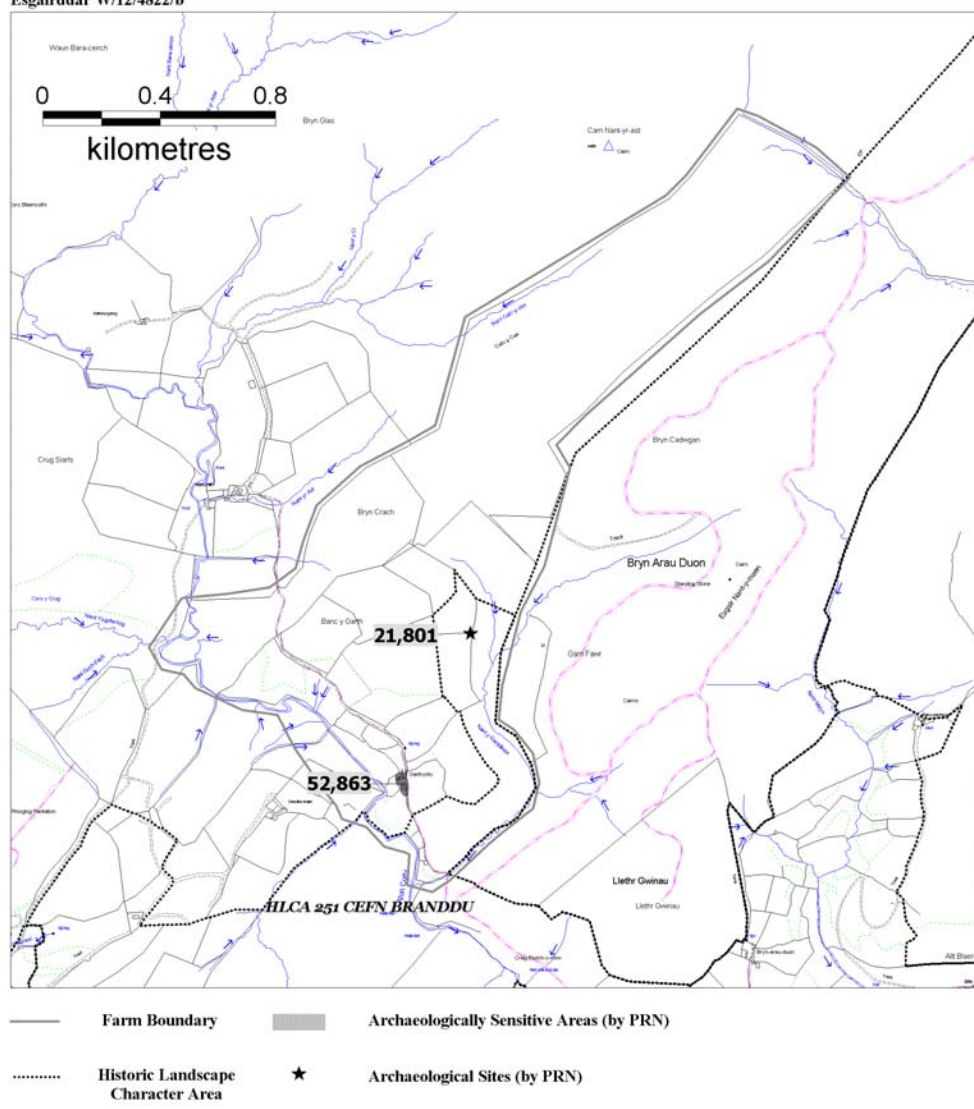
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—	Farm Boundary	■	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)	---	Possible continuation of the Roman Cothi Aqueduct PRN 1947
.....	Historic Landscape Character Area	★	Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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CARMARTHENSHIRE: DOLAUCOTHI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 241 DOLAUCOTHI - PUMPSAINT

GRID REFERENCE: SN 663409

AREA IN HECTARES: 126.90

Historic Background

A small character area centred on the village of Pumpsaint which is a linear settlement either side of the A482, at the confluence of the Afon Cothi with its tributary, the Afon Twrch. It once lay within Cwmwd Cao of Cantref Mawr which remained an independent Welsh lordship until 1284, and largely retained native systems of tenure throughout the Medieval period. The A482 follows the line of the Roman road between the forts at Llandovery (*Alabum*) and Llanio (*Bremia*), past the Roman gold mines of Area 243 that were operational by the 1st century AD and necessitated the construction of a fort on the level ground beneath the present village. The fort site, *Louentium*, has been partially excavated (Jones and Little, 1974), and featured a detached bath-house building. Roman activity may have influenced subsequent settlement patterns. It has been claimed (Jones 1994, 88) that some gold exploitation persisted into the post-Roman period affecting the status of the surrounding area, which came to be regarded as important enough to be mentioned in the marginalia of the Book of St Chad (Jones 1994, 88), while a Medieval chapel, 'Llanpumpsaint', erected within the fort ramparts probably has pre-Conquest origins (Sambrook and Page 1994, 4). It was a chapel-of-ease to Cao parish mentioned in the will of Rhys Fychan in 1271 (*ibid.*), and was marked on Saxton's map of Carmarthenshire of 1578. However, there is no evidence that it was accompanied by any nucleation. The development of the present village was probably encouraged by the Post-Medieval development of the Roman road into an important droving road and, from the late 18th-century, a mail road, and by the Post-Medieval Dolaucothi estate within which the village partly lay. The present pattern of large, regular fields also suggests estate remodelling of the landscape. By the later 19th century Pumpsaint village contained a post office, public house, hall and stores. Dolaucothi House occupies the valley floor to the east of the village and was established by the Johnes family, a branch of the Jones family of Abermarlais, by 1679 when the house was already a building of some size, containing six hearths; in 1704 it was described as 'the capital messuage called 'Tyddyn Dole Cothi' (Jones 1987, 56). It was practically rebuilt in 1792-6 and by 1873 the estate comprised 3172 acres (*ibid.*). The house was requisitioned during the Second World War, the lead was stripped from the roofs and it was demolished in 1951 (Whittle 1999). The grounds were taken over by the National Trust in 1956. At the north end of the area is Brunant, a surviving gentry house with late 16th- or 17th-century origins (Jones 1987, 15).

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively small but complex character area. It lies across the valley floor and lower valley sides of the Afon Cothi upstream of Pumpsaint village at between 120 m and 200 m. In essence it is a late 18th- and 19th-century estate landscape which is superimposed over earlier landscape elements. There are two foci: Dolaucothi House and Pumpsaint village. The late 18th- and early 19th-century house at Dolaucothi has been demolished, except for a northern wing which now serves as a farmhouse. A coach house also survives. Many elements of the park and gardens associated with the house also survive, including a walled garden, a ha-ha, drives and possible landscaping for walks along the river. The most distinctive element of the park, however, is the planting, with many fine specimen trees remaining. The whole of the floodplain of the Cothi retains a parkland appearance. At the northeastern end of the area the early 19th-century gentry house of Brunant and its setting continue the parkland aspect to the Cothi floodplain upstream of the former house of Dolaucothi. A Roman fort lies beneath Pumpsaint village, but little surface evidence for it survives. Houses and other buildings in the village date mainly to the mid 19th-century, and were constructed by the Dolaucothi estate with a distinctive signature - a 'pattern-book' style of coursed rubble walls, steeply pitched slate roofs, barge- and fascia-boards (red painted) and casement windows with diamond panes. A chapel in the village dates to 1875, and close to it is a terrace of late 19th-century two-storey 'villa' houses not in the estate style. 20th century development is limited to a corrugated iron - tin - village hall and a few houses. Outside the village and parkland the area is divided into small irregular fields of improved pasture by earth banks topped by hedges. Hedges are not in good condition apart from those alongside roads and tracks. Many have long gaps and others are derelict. There are many distinctive hedgerow trees. Dispersed farms and other dwellings are generally in the Dolaucothi 1850s 'pattern book' style.

Outbuildings to the farms are in the same style. Apart from the A482 road which runs through Pumpsaint village, transport links are local - minor roads, lanes and tracks.

Recorded archaeology provides great time-depth, with nearly all periods being represented. It comprises a Neolithic findspot, a Bronze Age standing stone, the Roman road, fort, baths and coin hoard, the Medieval chapel site, an unknown cropmark, parkland features associated with the Dolaucothi estate, and buildings.

There are many distinctive buildings, most of them constructed on behalf of the Dolaucothi estate. The house at Dolaucothi has gone but the site represents an early 19th-century parkland with remnants of possible lime avenue, two enclosed gardens extant c. 1770, totally remodelled c. 1790, and altered and improved in the early 19th-century. The walled garden is partially intact and the whole is entered as ref. number PGW (Dy) 1 (CAM) in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Whittle 1999). The stable block, carthouse, lodge and home farm are Grade II listed. Brunant, which contains 16th- or 17th-century elements, is also Grade II listed. There are 14 other Grade II listed buildings within the character area including Salem chapel from 1875, the public house, village hall, post office, stores, war memorial, forge and K6 telephone kiosk.

Although this area has very distinct historic components, its boundaries are not well defined; it merges with neighbouring areas to the northeast, east and southwest (Areas 242, 246 and 253), but is better defined to the south against Dolaucothi Gold Mines (Area 243).

Conservation priorities

Pumpsaint village is a Conservation area; any development must respect this status. The old house site and gardens are owned by the National Trust, who have formulated their own management plans. Outside the village and park the main priorities concern the decay evident in some of the boundary hedges, as this is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

CARMARTHENSHIRE: DOLAUCOTHI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 242 CWRT-Y-CADNO

GRID REFERENCE: SN 689435

AREA IN HECTARES: 570.60

Historic Background

A narrow area following the valley floor of the Afon Cothi and its tributaries the Nant Dâr, Nant-y-garth and Afon Frongoch. It once lay within Cwmwd Cao of Cantref Mawr, which remained an independent Welsh lordship until 1284 and largely retained native systems of tenure throughout the Medieval period. The southern flanks of the valley bear physical evidence of Roman gold mining in the form of leats and aqueducts that supplied the workings found in Area 243. Within this area the pattern of small irregular fields is unlike that in Area 241 where enclosure appears to have been a creation of the Dolaucothi estate, and may be Medieval or early Post-Medieval in date, like the ridge-and-furrow observed in similar fields in the neighbouring Area 248. The place-name Ty'n-y-coed suggests the former presence of a contemporary settlement. The Dolaucothi estate did, however, impact on the area in a number of ways. It contains four significant gentry houses, all associated with the estate to varying degrees, of which Abermangoed had been established by the late 17th-century when 'the capital messuage and lands of Tir Abermangoed' belonged to the Jones family (Jones 1987, 3), but reverted to the Dolaucothi estate by 1733 and bears the architectural signature of the estate. Llandre Griffith meanwhile, was in 1701 the home of a branch of the Johnes of Dolaucothi and was later held in joint ownership with Abermangoed (Jones 1987, 103). Pant-coy, which burnt down in 1839, was owned in 1840 by the Earl of Cawdor but became part of the Dolaucothi estate and was the home of John Harries (1785-1839) and Henry Harries (1816-1862), wizards, soothsayers and conjurers, well-known throughout south Wales. Cefngarros was another estate farm with the architectural signature, formerly renowned for the nearby sulphur springs. The Cothi valley road had long been an important drovers route, and a chapel was constructed alongside the road at Cwrt-y-cadno. A school had been added by the late 19th-century but despite these focii and the patronage of the estate, the settlement village never developed as a nucleation with dwellings. There has been little recent development but there are late 20th-century coniferous plantations on Allt Dinbeth and Allt Ty'n-y-coed.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Cwrt-y-cadno character area lies in the upper Cothi valley and includes the valley floor which lies between 150 m and 190 m, and the valley sides that have been enclosed into fields up to approximately 220 m. Essentially this is a landscape of dispersed farms, small irregular fields and scattered woodland. The small irregular fields are divided by earth banks topped by hedges. Apart from along roads, lanes and tracks the hedges are generally in poor condition and are either overgrown, lines of straggling bushes or derelict. Wire fences provide the main stock-proof boundaries. There are many distinctive hedgerow trees, and these together with the numerous deciduous woods (particularly prominent on steep valley sides) and the several small- and medium-sized conifer plantations lend a wooded aspect to many parts of this area. Farmland land-use is almost entirely improved pasture, with small pockets of rougher grazing and rushy ground. Transport links are local only - minor roads, lanes and tracks. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and other dwellings. There is no aggregate settlement. Farmhouses and outbuildings of the Dolaucothi estate provide a distinctive architectural signature. These are 'pattern-book' buildings dating to the 1850s, and are built of coursed stone and have casement windows with diamond panes. Farmhouses are of two storeys and three bays, and the central bay normally contains the front door projecting forward of the facade with a separate gable. The farm buildings of these farms tend to have a semi-formal arrangement in relation to the house, i.e. around a courtyard. Earlier farmhouses in the area are generally of late 18th- or early 19th-century date, are of a similar style and size to the estate examples but in a vernacular tradition, and usually rendered. Farm buildings associated with these have an informal arrangement with the house. Central to the area is Cwrt-y-cadno chapel. There is virtually no modern residential development.

Recorded archaeology comprises Roman leats and aqueducts, a house platform and a possible Medieval/Post-Medieval settlement site, a possible cemetery of unknown date and an unknown cropmark.

There are a number of distinctive buildings, many of them bearing the signature of the Dolaucothi estate. Cefn Coed Mawr, Grade II listed, is mid-late 18th-century, remodelled in the later 19th century, with good vernacular features and group value with its farm outbuildings. The barn is also Grade II listed, as is the early 19th-century cowshed with an integral lofted stable. Cefngarros, from c.1845, is typical of several former Dolaucothi estate farmhouses in the area and Grade II listed. Brynteg is Grade II listed, built in 1843 and probably influenced by the architectural pattern-books; the barn range is also Grade II listed. Pant-coy is Grade II listed being a late 19th-century cottage formed from earlier farm building; the previous house burnt down in 1839. The outbuildings are also Grade II listed. Cwrt-y-cadno chapel, built in 1899, is of good quality, adjacent to a K6 telephone box. There are several fords and bridges, and mill sites.

This area is well defined to the south, north and east where it borders steep valley sides, forestry plantations or open moorland (Areas 245, 247, 249 and 250). Definition is less good to the southwest where it merges with Area 241.

Conservation priorities

Pumpsaint village is a Conservation area; any development must respect this status. The old house site and gardens are owned by the National Trust, who have formulated their own management plans. Outside the village and park the main priorities concern the decay evident in some of the boundary hedges, as this is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

CARMARTHENSHIRE: DOLAUCOTHI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 246 BANC LLWYNCEILIOG

GRID REFERENCE: SN 682416

AREA IN HECTARES: 306.30

Historic Background

An area of planted coniferous forest occupying the western flank of Mynydd Malláen. It once lay within Cwmwd Cao of Cantref Mawr which remained an independent Welsh lordship until 1284 and largely retained native systems of tenure throughout the Medieval period. It is an upland area, now enclosed with large, regular fields which are late in origin, having been established since the tithe survey of 1840. There is now no settlement, which may reflect the predominant situation during the historic period, but an abandoned farmstead has been recorded. There is evidence for prehistoric occupation in the form of Bronze Age ritual features (round barrows) and the area is crossed by Roman aqueducts leading to Area 243.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area comprises the high south-east valley side of the upper Cothi valley. It lies between 180 m and 330 m. The area has been enclosed into large, fairly regular fields by earth banks and hedges, but these are now mostly redundant - the hedges either gone or marked by straggling lines of bushes and small trees - and wire fences provide stock-proof barriers. Much of the land is improved grazing, but there is rougher ground on some steep slopes and at higher levels, particularly at the northeastern end of the area where larger former fields merge into unenclosed moorland. There are stands of ancient deciduous woodland on very steep slopes, and a couple of small conifer plantations are also present. Rough tracks and paths are the only transport links. There are no settlements. The earthworks of Roman aqueducts which traverse the valley side are distinct elements of the landscape. Overall the appearance of this area is of improved pasture divided by wire fences, with woodland on steep slopes.

Recorded archaeology comprises two Bronze Age round barrows, a Roman reservoir and aqueducts, and an abandoned farmstead.

There are no standing buildings.

Banc Llwynceiliog is a distinct character area. It provides a buffer between farms and fields on the valley floor (Areas 241 and 242), and higher open moorland (Area 247) and upland forestry (Area 245). To the southwest lies the distinctive area of Dolaucothi Gold Mines (Area 243).

Conservation priorities

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area. It is probably desirable to allow the degraded old boundaries to remain in their current state so allowing the area to return to open moorland/pasture. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 247 MYNYDD MALLÁEN

GRID REFERENCE: SN 726433
AREA IN HECTARES: 2424.00

Historic Background

An area representing the unenclosed moorland of the Mynydd Malláen plateau, lying above 300 m. It was formerly divided between the Cao and Malláen commotes of Cantref Mawr, which remained an independent Welsh lordship until 1284 and largely retained native systems of tenure throughout the Medieval period. As an upland area, land-use was primarily concerned with the mountain pasturing of animals, and it appears to have been largely unenclosed during the historic period, as it still is today. It is depicted as open pasture on the earliest historic maps and is recorded as being partly common land during the Medieval period. Physical evidence for prehistoric use of the landscape exists in the form of landmark ritual sites, represented by Bronze Age round barrows and a possible standing stone, which were intended to be prominent visual features within the landscape.. A late Medieval - early Post-Medieval rabbit warren occupied the southern flank of the plateau, and evidence for limited Post-Medieval enclosure exists in association with the longhuts characteristic of informal upland settlement in southwest Wales during this period (Sambrook and Ramsey, 1999). There are several small former lead and copper mines on the edges of the area, which may have early origins. Mining was already being undertaken in this area by the late 13th-century, the crown taking the 'eleventh foot' of the ore in taxation (Rees 1968), but had largely ceased by the mid 19th-century. The area has no recent settlement.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Mynydd Malláen is a high, undulating and isolated plateau which achieves heights of over 450 m. To the west and north, its very steep and often craggy sides fall away into the valleys of the Tywi and Cothi. To the south the edge of the plateau is more broken, but the slopes here are still steep. Essentially Mynydd Malláen is open moorland - rough grazing, bracken and blanket peats - with a little improved pasture on the southern edge. On some steep slopes fringing the plateau there is a little scrubby woodland, and a small conifer plantation is included in the area. There are some old earth boundaries on the fringes of the plateau, but occasional wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries.

Recorded archaeology is relatively rich and comprises Bronze Age round barrows and a possible standing stone, Medieval - Post-Medieval rabbit warrens, longhuts and field system, trackways, lead and copper mines, and unknown earthworks.

There are no standing buildings.

This is a very well-defined area. It is either bordered by farms and fields in valley bottoms (Areas 242 and 218), high, semi-enclosed valley sides (Areas 246 and 250), or forestry (Areas 217 and 245).

Conservation priorities

There are no historic landscape conservation priorities in this area.

CARMARTHENSHIRE: DOLAUCOTHI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 251 CEFN BRANDDU

GRID REFERENCE: SN 706463

AREA IN HECTARES: 315.10

Historic Background

A narrow area covering the northern side of the Cothi valley. It once lay within Cwmwd Caeo of Cantref Mawr which remained an independent Welsh lordship until 1284 (Rees n.d.) and largely retained native systems of tenure throughout the Medieval period. It is an area of high moorland pasture. The western section was enclosed at a late date, during the 19th century (Cynwyl Gaeo tithe map, 1840) when it was divided into large fields with straight boundaries. The eastern third is still unenclosed and the entire area was probably open, common grazing during most of the historic period. A Post-Medieval cottage site represents the only recorded evidence of human occupation, and may be a product of squatting. There is now no settlement.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Cefn Branddu is a high rounded ridge which peaks at over 400 m. It has been enclosed into large fields by earth banks, but these are now redundant and wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries. Land-use is mixed, but mostly comprises improved pasture, with rougher grazing and bracken on steep slopes and on the highest points. There are individual trees and small stands of semi-natural deciduous woodland on the steep, northwest-facing slopes. There are no settlements, and the only transport links are rough tracks and paths.

The only archaeological site recorded in this area is the one cottage site.

There are no buildings.

This is a well-defined area. It is bounded by woodland on steep slopes to the east and south (Area 250), and by farms and fields to the west (Area 248). On other sides landscape character areas have yet to be defined.

Conservation priorities

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area. It is probably desirable to allow the degraded old boundaries to remain in their current state, so allowing the area to return to open moorland/pasture. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaved woodland.