

Archaeoleg Cambria
Neuadd y Sir
Stryd Caerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost:
cambria@cambria.org.uk



Cambria Archaeology
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email:
cambria@cambria.org.uk

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Glyncaled**

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/12/0727**

ACA Report No. 2006/3

Project Record No. 53223

**Prepared by
Philip Poucher**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This farm consists of three holdings lying on and around Mynydd Cerrig to the west of Drefach. The enclosure pattern in this area consists of medium sized fairly irregular fields with larger fields on steeper hillslopes and patches of woodland. The date for the origin of this pattern is unclear, but the irregular nature of some of the boundaries indicates enclosure probably took place in a piecemeal fashion over relatively long periods of time. The current boundaries had been established by the time they were recorded on the tithe map of 1849, and some of the wooded areas may be remnants of ancient woodland. There has been some amalgamation of fields within holding W/12/0727/c during the later 20th century.

The settlement pattern in this area consists of dispersed farmsteads and cottages around small nucleated and ribbon settlements with larger settlement around Cross Hands to the east. 19th century maps show the pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages had been established by that time, with nucleated settlement attracted to the area by industrial activity in the late 19th and early 20th century, expanding throughout the 20th century.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

A small amount of Prehistoric activity has been recorded in this general area, such as a Neolithic stone axe found near Garnbicca quarry and Bronze Age burnt mounds recorded around the trout fishery. No prehistoric archaeology has been recorded within the bounds of these farm holdings, however mound PRN 27775 may represent a Bronze Age barrow although closer examination is needed to verify this, it could also be either a later or a natural feature. The mound may also lie outside the bounds of these farm holdings.

The date for the origins of the farmstead of Glyncaled (PRN 48910) is unclear but it appears to have been in place by the 19th century and traditional farm buildings survive on the complex. The homestead of Pen y bank (PRN 55654) is marked in holding W/12/0727/c on the tithe map of 1849 but appears to have been steadily abandoned by the late 19th century and no trace now remains.

The majority of recorded archaeology in this area is related to Post Medieval quarrying and associated activity, remains of which can be found on all these farm holdings. The large Garnbicca and Maesdulais quarries lie to the north-east of W/12/0727/c, part of this area was worked by Glyncaled farm (PRN 55653) at the northern end of the holding. Large limekilns also lie in this area processing the limestone that was quarried here, the remains of a smaller 18th/19th century limekiln (PRN 55655) lies within W/12/0727/c, probably processing limestone for more local use. Quarries (PRN 55651) have also been recorded within W/12/0727/b, along with a sand pit (PRN 55652), the produce of which apparently went as far as Llanelli in the late 19th/early 20th century. Small-scale quarrying (PRN 22028) has also been recorded within holding W/12/0727/a, providing stone for the nearby farmstead.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The management priority for this farm is retain evidence of Post Medieval quarrying and associated activity which can be found in all holdings. In general these quarries require little active management although care should be taken to preserve the remains of the limekiln PRN 55655. The preservation and maintenance of traditional farm buildings at Glyncaled is also a priority.

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	<u>(55655)</u>	?Post Med/ Limekiln	SN5149114269	B	Specific
	The remains of a small limekiln built on the edge of a limestone outcrop now overgrown with trees and scrub. The kiln is built of mortared limestone, with only the rear wall remaining, indicating a single chamber, roughly circular with a stoke hole still visible. A level platform extends in front of the kiln. The kiln is not marked on historic map sources but probably dates to the 18th/19th century burning limestone for fairly local use. <i>Visited 10/01/2006 (PP)</i>				
	CAE CWAR <u>(22028)</u>	Post Med/ Quarry	SN51381330	C	Generic
	A small stone quarry in the corner of a field located above the farmstead of Glyncaled. The field is named as 'Cae Cwar' on the parish tithe map of 1846, suggested the quarry was in use in the 19th century. <i>Visited 10/01/2006 (PP)</i>				
	GLYN CALED; CLUN CALED <u>(48910)</u>	Post Med/ Farmstead;cottage	SN5132213441	B	Generic
	A small farmstead complex near Mynyddcerrig. The date for the origin of this farmstead is not clear, although 'Clun caled' is marked here by the time of the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831, and also apparently on the original surveyors drawings of 1810-1. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Traditional buildings are described in section ii. <i>Visited 10/01/2006 (PP)</i>				
	MYNYDD CERRIG <u>(55651)</u>	Post Med/ Quarry	SN5063613878	B	Generic
	A pair of adjacent quarries cut into the hillside of Mynydd Cerrig. Both quarries are fairly large, cut roughly 25m into the hillside and c20m wide. Downslope of both quarries lie spoil tips with limestone and quartz visible. The quarries are filled with trees and the whole area covered in dense scrub which could mask further features. The date of these quarries is not known, they are not marked on either historic or current map sources and they have not been worked in either the current farmer or his father's lifetime. <i>Visited 10/01/2006 (PP)</i>				
	MYNYDD CERRIG	Post Med/ Sand	SN5056313991	C	Generic

(55652)

pit

A large sand pit cut into Mynydd Cerrig. Not marked on historic map sources but worked in the late 19th and early 20th century. *Visited* 10/01/2006 (PP)

GARNBICA (55653)

Post Med/ Quarry SN5154314497 C

Generic

A quarry on the southern edge of the Garnbicca complex PRN 16822, but worked by Glyncaled farm. The quarry is marked on the parish tithe map of 1849, going out of use in the early 20th century. The quarry was used at one time to produce stone chippings for the county council. *Visited* 10/01/2006 (PP)

PEN Y BANK (55654)

**Post Med/
Homestead**

SN5152614303 B

Generic

A homestead marked on the parish tithe map of 1849. A building is still marked but possibly abandoned on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. No trace now remains. *Visited* 10/01/2006 (PP)

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

(55655)

SN5149114269

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

The aim of the management for this site should be the preservation of the remains of this small limekiln. Larger and more permanent limekilns have been recorded in this area, processing limestone from nearby Garbica quarry, but this kiln appears to be a smaller and older example for more small-scale use and is worth preserving to illustrate the full range of activities associated with limestone extraction in this area. The site lies on a wooded limestone outcrop that has been designated a SSSI, but scrub and dead wood is threatening the structural integrity of the remains.

- If permission allows dead wood should be cleared from this feature and localised scrub clearance undertaken to ensure the survival of the remaining upstanding masonry.

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
GLYN CALED; CLUN CALED (48910)	Post Med/ Farmstead;cottage	SN5132213441	B		Generic
<p>A small farmstead complex near Mynyddcerrig. The date for the origin of this farmstead is not clear, although 'Clun caled' is marked here by the time of the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1831, and also apparently on the original surveyors drawings of 1810-1. The farmstead complex consists of two opposing farm-building ranges with a former farmhouse/cow barn at the southern end and an adjacent farmhouse. The farmstead is unusual in that all the farm-building ranges have apparently at some point included domestic dwellings. The earliest would appear to be the easternmost range, with the dwelling at the southern end attached to a larger barn building and a former pigsty at the northern end. The westernmost range has the former dwelling at the northern end, again a small building, originally lofted, attached to a larger barn building. A chimney remains in the northern gable wall. Both ranges are built of mortared random rubble, modified in places, with modern roofs. At the southern end stands the most 'recent' former farmhouse, originally 2-storey, built of very roughly coursed mortared rubble with a rendered northern face and modern roof. The building was later converted into a cow barn and is now used for storage. The current farmhouse, built in the late 19th century, stands a short distance to the southeast. All the farm buildings are now used mainly for storage but all appear in a good stable condition. <i>Visited 10/01/2006 (PP)</i></p>					
					
<p>NE facing shot of the easternmost farm building range, the section in the foreground is apparently the earliest dwelling on the farmstead.</p>					



S facing shot of the former farmhouse, later converted into a cow shed and now used for storage.

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.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

PP - 13/01/2006 (15:39:25) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 53223.

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:

Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record

Ordnance Survey 1831 Old Series 1" map, No.XLI

Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XLVII.2

Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XLVII.3

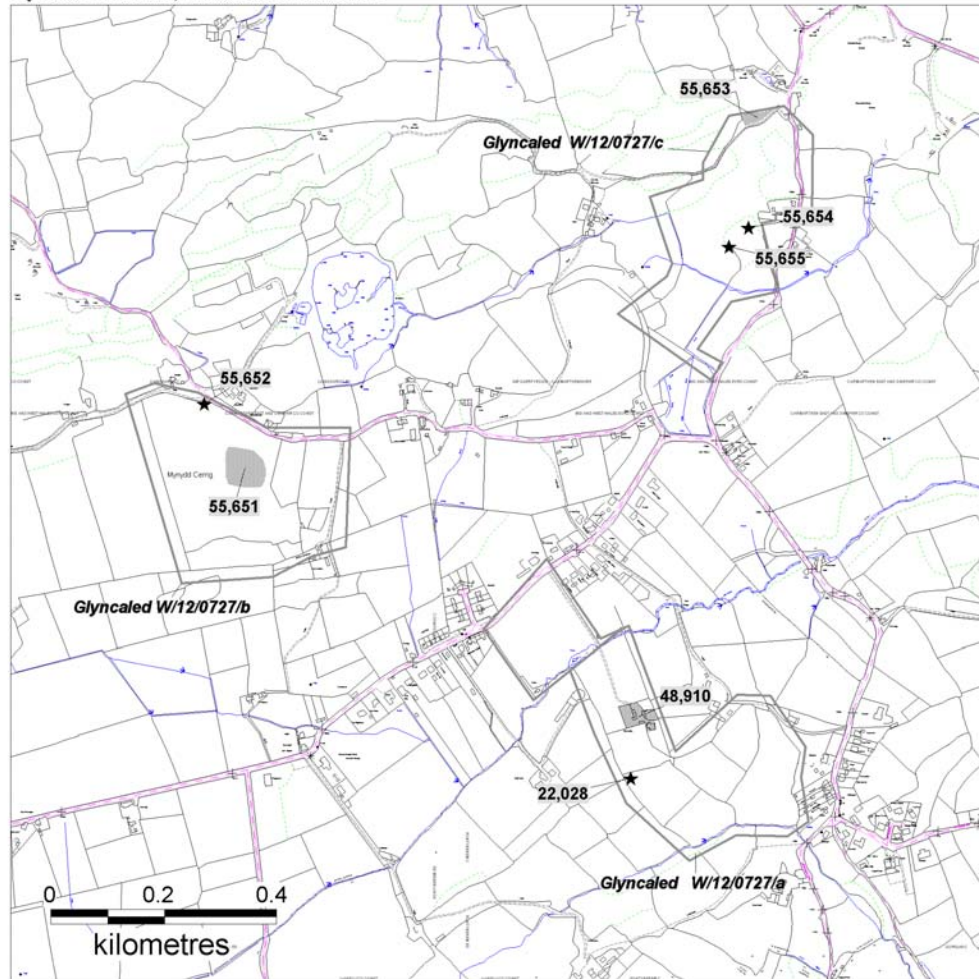
Ordnance Survey 1887 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XLVII.6

Ordnance Survey 1880 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XLVII.7

Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XLVII.2, 3, 6 & 7

Tithe Map 1849 Llanddarog Parish

Glyncaled W/12/0727/a, W/12/0727/b & W/12/0727/c



- Farm Boundary
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
- ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. License number: 100018813