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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**

Prepared for:  
**Pwllffein**



Tir Gofal Reference No  
**W/11/5252**

Prepared by  
**Will Steele**

Report No. **2006/8**  
Project No. **53717**

**Other documents enclosed:**

**Historic Landscape Character Area: 233 Llanddeusant and Capel Gwynfe**

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# **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

## **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

### **Historic Landscape Character**

Pwllffein consists of two separate land holdings in the former county of Dyfed. The home farm (/5252; SN42484671) is situated within in the community of Llandysul, Ceredigion whilst a second holding (/5252a; SN76422300) lies some 40 kilometres to the southeast in Llanddeusant community, Carmarthenshire.

Pwllffein (/5252) occupies part of the low north facing valley side of the Clettwr Fawr close to where it meets the Clettwr Fach at the settlement of Pont Sian. The landscape here is undulating comprising mainly of evenly spaced farmsteads and fields bounded by earth banks and hedges. The field pattern is varied, comprising the small, irregular enclosures of long established enclosure and larger, more regular enclosures formed by acts of parliament from the end of the eighteenth century.

A second holding, land at Tyle Pengam (/5252a), borders the unenclosed moorland of Black Mountain within the Brecon Beacons National Park. The historic landscape character comprises small irregular fields, dispersed small farms and scattered woodland. The whole area has been enclosed into a patchwork of small fields by earth banks and hedges. On the whole these boundaries are well maintained but on some farms hedges are becoming grown out adding a wooded feel. A striking characteristic is the very sharp boundary between farmland and the unenclosed moorland. On the ground this boundary is marked for at least part of its course by a dry-stone wall/stony bank.

The surrounding landscape is recognised as being of considerable landscape value and lies within the Black Mountain Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 1. This is a non-statutory, advisory designation which aims to provide information and raise awareness of areas with significant landscape value, to aid their protection and conservation. This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, which further characterises areas on the basis of their significant landscape components. It falls within area 233 Llanddeusant - Capel-Gwynfe.

## **Archaeological and Historic Content**

The site of St. Silfed's (PN 5901), one of the six medieval chapels-of-ease to Llandysul, is on the opposite side of the valley to Pwllffein (/5252). A holy well (PRN 5903) sharing the same name as the farm was once situated nearby (outside the farm boundary) but has since been destroyed by the action of the river. Ffynnon Pwllffein is reputed to have been a healing well and was apparently much visited at the beginning of the last (19th) century when pins were thrown into it. The origins of the farmstead are uncertain though it is of considerable historical value with several phases of building apparent. The old farmhouse (PRN 54797) is Grade II listed as one of the oldest surviving farmhouses of the area and was replaced by the present residence (PRN 54797) in 1916. Sadly the early residence is now derelict and falling into disrepair.

Tyle Pengam (/5252a), at the foot of the moorland common of the Black Mountain, contains evidence of settlement dating back over 5000 years. At the highest point of the farm, on an exposed plateau, is a fine group of prehistoric monuments (SAM Cm181) consisting of four round cairns (PRNs 4058, 4059, 8890, 8891) and a standing stone (PRN 4060). Such prehistoric monument complexes were often part of more complex sites than their present-day appearance would suggest, incorporating stone platforms, wooden structures, pits with discarded or deliberately deposited material and burials. They were typically placed in exposed locations, intended to have been seen from afar as monuments to the dead and perhaps the territorial claims of their descendants.

Scattered about the lower slopes of the mountain are the remains of long huts and the routeways that connected them, reminders to settlement during the medieval or later periods. One such site on the higher ground at Tyle Pengam (PRN 55357) is near to an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (PRN 55456), which may be associated. The farmstead of Tyle Pengam (PRN 21955) is also falling into disrepair having been abandoned sometime during the earlier part of the last century. The present buildings probably date to not much before the beginning of the nineteenth century but are significant in that they retain evidence of tile stone roofing, a technique that was once common in the area before the arrival of mass produced Caernarfon slate with the coming of the railways.

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

## **Key Objective**

The management priority for this farm is the sensitive management of the archaeology on the mountain fringe (PRNs 4058, 4059, 4060, 8890, 8891, 45571, 45572, 45573, 45574, 55357, 55456, 55458). Detailed recommendations are provided below.

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## **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 TWYN SWND ( <a href="#">4058</a> )	Bronze Age round barrow	SN76522258	A	SAM Cm181	Generic
<p>A scheduled round barrow, following a site visit in 2002 the site was described as:</p> <p>One of a group of scheduled barrows and a standing stone forming the prehistoric monument complex PRN 45572. This barrow and PRN 4059 could also be considered as a barrow pair.</p> <p>The barrow, which measures 8m in diameter and 0.4m high, lies 27m NW of barrow PRN 4059, and is on an alignment with this barrow and with standing stone PRN 4060 located on the field boundary further to the SE/ESE. The mound is grass covered and three kerbstones are visible on the E side. There is a central depression, 1.5m across and 0.4m deep, but there is no sign of a cist.</p> <p>The group as a whole is in an area of rough pasture with patches of bracken present. Sheep from a neighbouring farm have been grazing here following a recent change in ownership. The condition of this site is much the same as described previously. The mound itself is under stable grass cover with no breaks in the ground surface and little bracken present.</p>					
1 TWYN SWND ( <a href="#">4059</a> )	Bronze Age round barrow	SN76592257	A	SAM Cm181	Specific
<p>A scheduled round barrow, following a site visit in 2002 the site was described as:</p> <p>One of a pair of round barrows, its twin being PRN 4058. It is also part of a larger barrow cemetery and prehistoric monument complex (PRN 45572).</p> <p>This barrow measures some 15m in diameter, it stands 1.5m high and is located on a natural knoll at the western end of a low ridge on moorland pasture. There is evidence of kerbing on the southwest side and within a hollow dug into the top of the barrow are the remains of a cist, evidenced by the two short end stones and one long side stone.</p>					



The group as a whole is in an area of rough pasture with patches of bracken present. Sheep from a neighbouring farm have been grazing here following a recent change in ownership. The barrow would seem to remain much as previously described. Grass cover is generally good but there is a small patch of gorse on the south side.

- 1**     **SYTHFAEN** ([4060](#))     **Bronze Age standing stone**     **SN76602257**     **A**     **SAM Cm181**     **Generic**

A scheduled standing stone described following a site visit in 2002 as:

A standing stone associated and in alignment with two barrows, PRNs 4058 and 4059. It is of fine, hard sandstone and is embedded within an old field boundary. The stone measures some 2m in height, 1.2m in width and 0.4m thick. The stone occupies a prominent position with views in all directions, except to the immediate west where the view is obscured by the barrows, although there are more distant views achievable. Another large stone is in the same boundary, 9m to the N, and there are other reasonably sized stones (c.0.4m) scattered along the bank and beside it which may be evidence of barrow robbing, or evidence of another barrow.



No management threats were identified. The site would seem to be in a stable condition.

- 1**     **NANT FFYNNON-WEN** ([8890](#))     **Bronze Age round barrow**     **SN76512250**     **A**     **SAM Cm181**     **Generic**

A scheduled round barrow, following a site visit in 2002 the site was described as:

One of a pair of round barrows, its twin being PRN 8891 which is also part of a barrow cemetery PRN 45571. These sites, together with the standing stone (PRN 4060), also closely associated with this group of monuments, forms a prehistoric monument complex (PRN 45572). This barrow and the other monuments

mentioned above are all part of one scheduling remit, CM181.

This barrow is located on a local rise on a gentle south-west facing pasture slope, c.100m southwest of barrows 4058 and 4059, and shares this natural knoll with its twin barrow PRN 8891 which lies 30m away to the SW. It measures 11m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.4m. An old central excavation crater is 2.5m across and 0.2m deep. The barrow is composed of turf-covered stones and a fence runs across the mound, with a ditch south of the fence which may be evidence of a former hedgebank. The barrow lies part in improved pasture (the northwest portion) and part in unimproved pasture (the southeast portion).



This site is crossed by a boundary bank and only the southeast part of the mound is within the boundary of Tyle Pengam. The fence is tumble down and sheep from the neighbouring farm have been grazing the area following a recent change in ownership. Bracken is present over much of this area with gorse on the surface of the barrow, though it is for the most part under grass cover.

**1 NANT FFYNNON-WEN [\(8891\)](#) Bronze Age round barrow SN76482248 A SAM Cm181 Generic**

A scheduled round barrow, following a site visit in 2002 the site was described as:

This barrow is one of a barrow pair (PRN 45573), its twin PRN 8890 lying 30m away to the northeast. All of these monuments are scheduled under the same remit (CM181), and, together with a standing stone, PRN 4060 to the southwest, they form a prehistoric monument complex (PRN 45572). This site occupies the same natural knoll as its twin PRN 8890, in a gentle south-west sloping pasture field. It is the same size as its twin and measures c.11m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.5m. This barrow is located in an area of improved pasture and has been somewhat denuded. It is composed of turf-consolidated stones and is hummocky, indicating general disturbance, but there is no central crater as seen with its twin PRN 8890.

This barrow stands at the boundary between Tyle Pengam and a neighbouring farm. It is crossed by a boundary bank and only the southeastern edge of the mound falls within the farm boundary, where it is covered by bracken. The fence is tumble down and sheep from the neighbouring farm have been grazing the area following a recent change in ownership.

**1 TWYN SWND [\(45571\)](#) Bronze Age round barrow cemetery SN7653822589 A SAM Cm181 Generic**

A round barrow cemetery consisting of the round barrows; PRNs 4058;4059;8890;8891.

The condition of these monuments is much as described during recent field assessments although it would seem that bracken continues to encroach onto some of the barrows. The group as a whole is in an area of rough pasture with patches of bracken present. Sheep from a neighbouring farm have been grazing here following a recent change in ownership.



- 1 TWYN SWND ([45572](#)) **Bronze Age prehistoric monument complex** SN7653822589 A SAM Cm181 Generic

A complex of monuments, which includes two round barrow pairs (PRNs 45573 and 45574), comprising barrows PRNs 8890 and 8891 and PRNs 4058 and 4059 respectively. The complex also includes a standing stone PRN 4060.

The condition of these monuments is much as described during recent field assessments although it would seem that bracken continues to encroach onto some of the barrows. The group as a whole is in an area of rough pasture with patches of bracken present. Sheep from a neighbouring farm have been grazing here following a recent change in ownership.

- 1 TWYN SWND ([45573](#)) **Bronze Age round barrow pair** SN7650022491 A SAM Cm181 Generic

A barrow pair consisting of PRNs 8890 and 8891. It is part of a larger prehistoric monument complex, which also includes another barrow pair PRN 45574 and a standing stone PRN 4060. This pair and barrow pair PRN 45574 also make up the round barrow cemetery PRN 45571.

The condition of these monuments is much as described during recent field assessments although it would seem that bracken continues to encroach onto some of the barrows. The group as a whole is in an area of rough pasture with patches of bracken present. Sheep from a neighbouring farm have been grazing here following a recent change in ownership.

- 1 TWYN SWND ([45574](#)) **Bronze Age round barrow pair** SN7653822589 A SAM Cm181 Generic

A barrow pair consisting of PRNs 4058 and 4059. Another barrow pair (PRN 45573) lies a short distance to the southwest, and together the pairs make up barrow cemetery PRN 45571. Together with a standing stone (PRN 4060) they also form a prehistoric monument complex (PRN 45572).

The condition of these monuments is much as described during recent field assessments (Page 2003, Cadw AM107 reports) although bracken continues to encroach onto some of the barrows. The group as a whole is in an area of rough pasture with patches of bracken present. Sheep from a neighbouring farm have been grazing here following a recent change in ownership.

- 2 TYLE-PENGAM ([21955](#)) **Post Med farmstead** SN76422300 B Specific

A ruinous late eighteenth or early nineteenth century farmstead complex comprising of two opposite stone ranges, roofed with local tile stone originally. Tyle Pengam is marked on the 1" OS map of 1831 and the current layout is present on the more detailed tithe map of 1841?

House, on the west side of the farmyard, in rubble stone with stone end stacks and outshut to rear. Standing walls to eaves height. 2-storey, double fronted elevation with central door, the whole offset slightly to allow for main chimney to right (now collapsed). Internal structural detail (walls, floors etc.) now gone, the whole having been roofless for a number of years. Broken down walls of outbuilding adjoin this house to north. Outbuilding opposite with walls to eaves height except on collapsed west wall. Opposing lateral doorways and positioning of joist slots suggestive of former combination threshing barn, ?cow shed. Ruinous remains of pigsty against south wall. A collection of earth and stone walled enclosures survive nearby.



**PWLLFFEIN;GWAR-CWM** [\(54798\)](#)

**Post Medieval farmstead**

**SN4251746714 B**

**Generic**

An extended U-shaped group consisting of an early 20th century house (PRN 54796) and outbuildings, 19th century outbuildings and a Grade II listed 18th or early 19th century vernacular farmhouse (PRN 54797). The complex is occupied and generally well maintained. The old house is now roofless and in disrepair.

[\(55357\)](#)

**Post Medieval long hut**

**SN7672522723 U**

**Generic**

A ruined drystone long hut in the lee of a hillslope at 290m OD. Standing walls to over 1m and earth and stone wall bases of a single cell c12m x 6m. Probable appended structure on the north side c4m x 6m. The site is surrounded by an earth and stone banked enclosure and may be associated with an area of ridge and furrow (PRN 55456) further up slope to the south. The site is grass covered with one or two scrubby trees present and is basically in a stable condition. WWS December 2005.



[\(55358\)](#)

**Post Medieval stone**

**SN7644022995 U**

**Generic**

A stone is recorded within the farmstead of Tyle Pengarm (Tyle Pengam) on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (PRN 21955). A large irregular boulder of c.1.4m square lies at this location. The function of the stone is uncertain. Possibly a mounting block.



[\(55359\)](#)

**Post  
Medieval/Modern  
sheep fold**

**SN7636323372 C**

**Generic**

Recorded on the OS 2nd edition of 1906. Recent OS maps indicate that the enclosure still survives. Not seen but is said by the landowner to have no discernible traces surviving. WWS December 2005.

[\(55456\)](#)

**Post Medieval  
ridge and furrow**

**SN76682261**

**Generic**

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation marks on a gentle north-facing slope at the upper limit of enclosure (300m OD). The ridges are split into several discrete blocks running up and down, and along the slope. Possibly associated with long hut (PRN 55357) to the north. The full extent of this feature is uncertain. Where seen the earthworks were in good condition and under rough pasture. Bracken encroachment is a future threat. WWS December 2005.

[\(55457\)](#)

**Post Medieval long  
hut**

**SN76602317**

**Generic**

Ruined rectilinear stone structure, much of the detail obscured by stone spread and grass cover. Situated on cross contour platform alongside a stream at 210m OD in an area of long established enclosure. Overall measurement c.30m x 6m incorporating 4 cells. Entrances difficult to identify but probably facing trackway then stream to east. The building is not identified on the tithe survey (1841?) or later cartographic sources. There are a number of trees rooted in the walls including one mature oak. Grass cover or moss covers the greater part of the site with some leaf litter present. It is basically in a stable condition. WWS December 2005.





[\(55458\)](#)

**Post Medieval  
platform**

**SN76772257**

**Generic**

An ill defined rectilinear stone platform c.9m by 4m incorporating some large boulders in its make up. On an east west alignment in the lee of a hillslope. The date and function are uncertain. It is situated near to an area of ridge and furrow (PRN 55456) and may relate to settlement during the medieval or later periods. Under rough pasture at time of visit. WWS December 2005.



## **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**

**TWYN SWND** ([4058](#)) ([4059](#)) ([4060](#)) ([8890](#))  
([8891](#)) ([45571](#)) ([45572](#)) ([45573](#)) ([45574](#))

**SN76592257**

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

The aim of the management within the Tir Gofal agreement should be to:

- Remove bramble and gorse growth to improve the appearance of the monuments;
- Encourage a permanent grass cover;
- Prevent disturbance to the ground surface;

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- To remove bracken growing on and around the round barrows by cutting or crushing. Cutting is the preferred method on the monuments themselves as it avoids significant disturbance. Crushing should only be carried out in dry conditions when the risk of damage to buried archaeology is minimal.
- To remove any gorse growing on the surface of the round barrows by cutting close to ground level and spot treating to prevent re-growth.
- Control stock at a level that is beneficial to the long-term management of the archaeology. Stocking levels should be sufficient to keep down bracken and gorse cover without poaching or erosion. Cattle or sheep can be used but cattle have the added benefit of trampling bracken.
- Monitor the condition of the monuments. Consider changing stocking levels at the Tir Gofal 5 year review or earlier if their condition worsens.
- Reinstating the boundary fence that crosses barrows PRNs 8890, 8891 will require scheduled monument consent. Contact Cadw for further advice. Contact details are included.
- Consider creating new permissive access to these monuments. Contact Cambria and TGPO for further discussion.

Please note: any works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, eg. infilling of erosion, fencing, ploughing.

Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.

## 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
2	<b>TYLE-PENGAM</b> ( <a href="#">21955</a> )	<b>Post Medieval; Modern farmstead</b>	<b>SN76422300</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Specific</b>
	<p>A ruinous late eighteenth or early nineteenth century farmstead complex comprising of two opposite stone ranges, roofed with local tile stone originally. Tyle Pengam is marked on the 1" OS map of 1831 and the current layout is present on the more detailed tithe map of 1841?</p> <p>House, on the west side of the farmyard, in rubble stone with stone end stacks and outshut to rear. Standing walls to eaves height. 2-storey, double fronted elevation with central door, the whole offset slightly to allow for main chimney to right (now collapsed). Internal structural detail (walls, floors etc.) now gone, the whole having been roofless for a number of years. Broken down walls of outbuilding adjoin this house to north. Outbuilding opposite with walls to eaves height except on collapsed west wall. Opposing lateral doorways and positioning of joist slots suggestive of former combination threshing barn, ?cow shed. Ruinous remains of pigsty against south wall. A collection of earth and stone walled enclosures survive nearby.</p>					
	<b>PWLLFFEIN (NEW HOUSE)</b> ( <a href="#">54796</a> )	<b>Modern house</b>	<b>SN4248346716</b>	<b>C</b>		<b>Generic</b>
	<p>Early 20th century two storey farmhouse with a slate roof and one brick end stack. 2-storey, three bay symmetrical front with central door and sash windows with margin lights. Red brick door and window dressings and corner quoins. The house has a datestone of 1916 and replaces an older residence adjacent (PRN 54798). It is currently occupied and in good condition. WWS December 2005.</p>					
	<b>PWLLFFEIN (OLD HOUSE);GWAR-CWM</b> ( <a href="#">54797</a> )	<b>Post Medieval house</b>	<b>SN4252446716</b>	<b>B LB2</b>		<b>Generic</b>
	<p>The old farmhouse at Pwllffein. Grade II listed as one of the earlier surviving farmhouses in the area, unaltered. Late 18th or early 19th century farmhouse in rubble stone, whitewashed to front with slate roof and stone end stacks. Outshut rear. 2-storey, double-fronted elevation with 12-pane sashes each side and centre door, all offset slightly to allow for deeper chimney wall to left. Heavy quoins at front corners. Upper windows are smaller and set under eaves, lower windows have cut-stone voussoirs to cambered heads. Door has single stone lintel. Split slate sills. Single-storey rear outshut under corrugated iron roof with cambered headed doorway to east and door and window to rear (Cadw 1993). The farmhouse is derelict and in a poor condition with a collapsed roof and rotting internal woodwork. WWS December 2005.</p>					



**PWLLFFEIN;GWAR-  
CWM ([54798](#))**

**Post Medieval  
farmstead**

**SN4251746714 B**

**Generic**

An extended U-shaped group consisting of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century house (PRN 54796) and outbuildings, 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings and a Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular farmhouse (PRN 54797). The complex is occupied and generally well maintained. The old house is now roofless and in disrepair.



## **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 2 on MAP 1**

**TYLE-PENGAM ([21955](#))**

**SN76422300**

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

The owner hopes to restore the building, reconsolidating masonry, reinstating the roof and other lost elements as appropriate. These works will need to be agreed with the Brecon Beacons National Park Planning Authority before work can start. Contact details are included. The following is recommended:

1.
  - A photographic record should be made of the building before work commences. Requirements for General Photographic Surveys of Buildings are included.
  - Contact Cambria if further features of archaeological interest are revealed during clearance works around the building in order that a record can be made.
2.
  - As a general rule, replacement features should be modelled on similar surviving examples. Where these do not exist the emphasis should be on matching details appropriate for the locality and buildings age. Some examples of intact tile stone roof structures are included for comparison.
  - Tile stones from around the site can be recycled and used on the most prominent slopes. New tile stones should match the, colour, texture, size and thickness of the existing ones as closely as possible.
  - Sourcing similar tile stone is problematic; tile stone quarries in the locality have closed but working pennant sandstone quarries further east may have suitable available stone. Replacements should match the colour, texture and thickness of existing stone as closely as possible.
  - Contact the Brecon Beacons National Park Building Conservations Officer for further information and advice.

Will Hughes  
Brecon Beacons National Park Authority  
Plas y Fynnon,  
Cambrian Way,  
Aberhonddu, Powys, LD3 7HP  
Tel: (01874) 620431

### **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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*- 16/01/2006 ( 15:24:42 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 53717.*

*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](mailto:cambria@cambria.org.uk), website [www.cambria.org.uk](http://www.cambria.org.uk)*

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

#### *Sources consulted:*

##### **Maps**

**Ordnance Survey Old Series map 1834 Sheet No. LVII, 1"**

**Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1885 Carmarthenshire Sheet 35.9, 25"**

**Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 Cardiganshire Sheet 40.3, 25"**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 Carmarthenshire Sheet 35.9**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1906 Cardiganshire Sheet 40.3, 25"**

**Tithe map and apportionment 1841? Llanddeusant Parish**

##### **Other Sources**

**Cadw 1993 Buildings of Special Historic or Architectural Interest: Landysul**

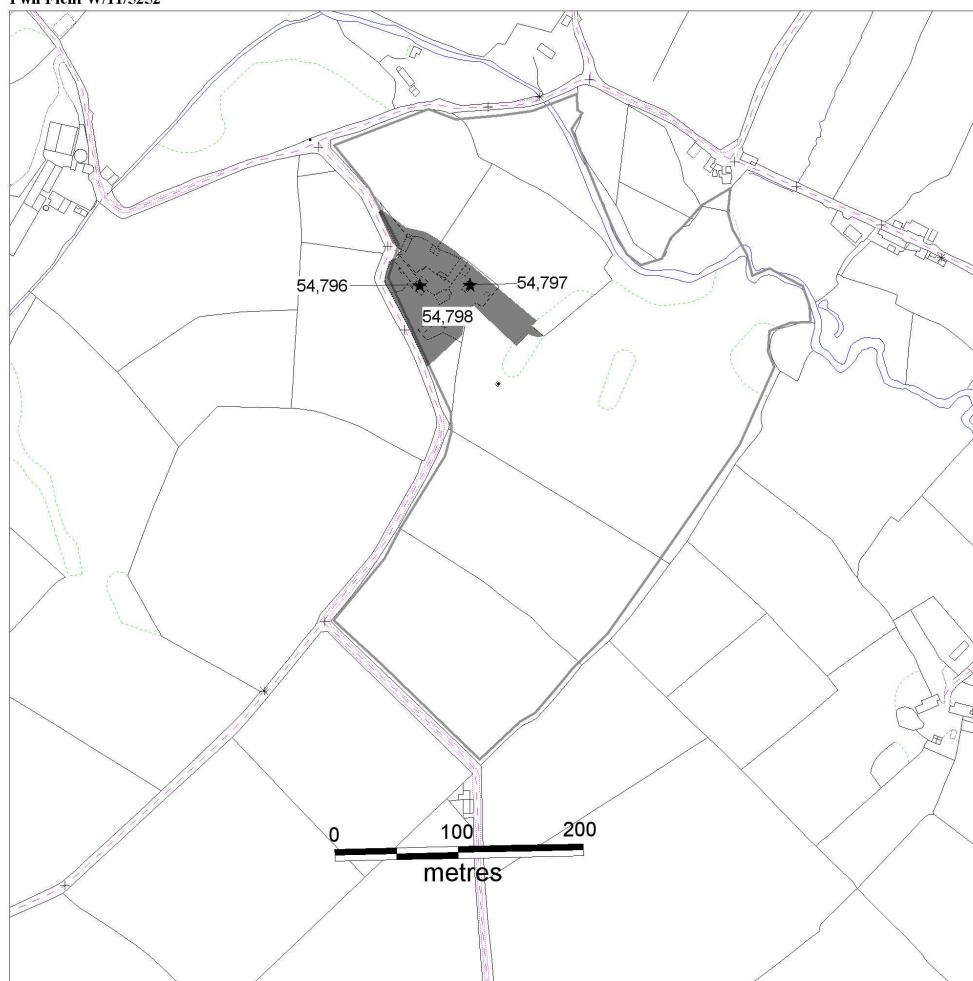
**Cerdigion District (Part) Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments: Cardiff**

**Cadw/ICOMOS 1998 Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments: Cardiff**

**Cook, N. Hughes, G., Page, N. Ramsey, R. 2002 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project: East Carmarthenshire 2002-2003. ACA Reports, Llandeilo**

**Murphy, K. & Ludlow, N. 2000 Carmarthenshire Historic Landscape Characterisation of four landscapes on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales: Black Mountain and Mynydd Myddfai, Tywi Valley, Dolaucothi, Taf and Tywi Estuary Volume 1. ACA Reports, Llandeilo**

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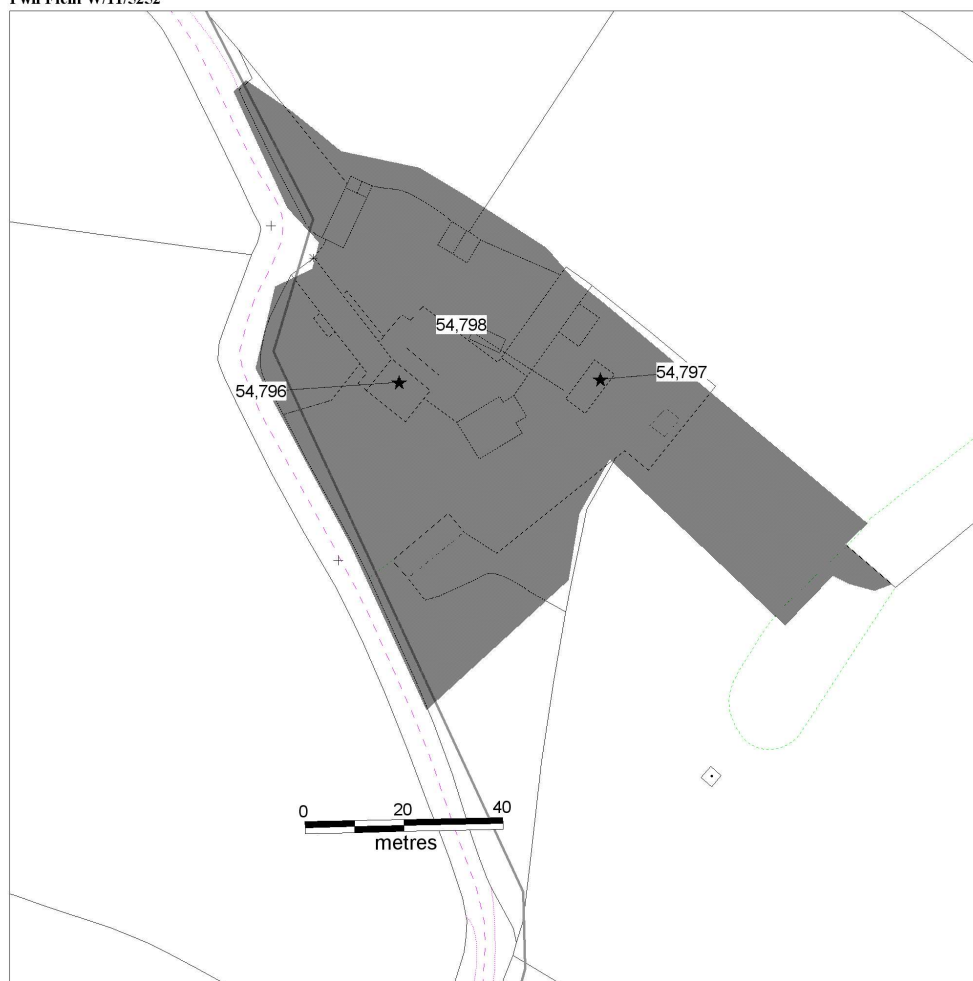


— Farm Boundary      ■ Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)

★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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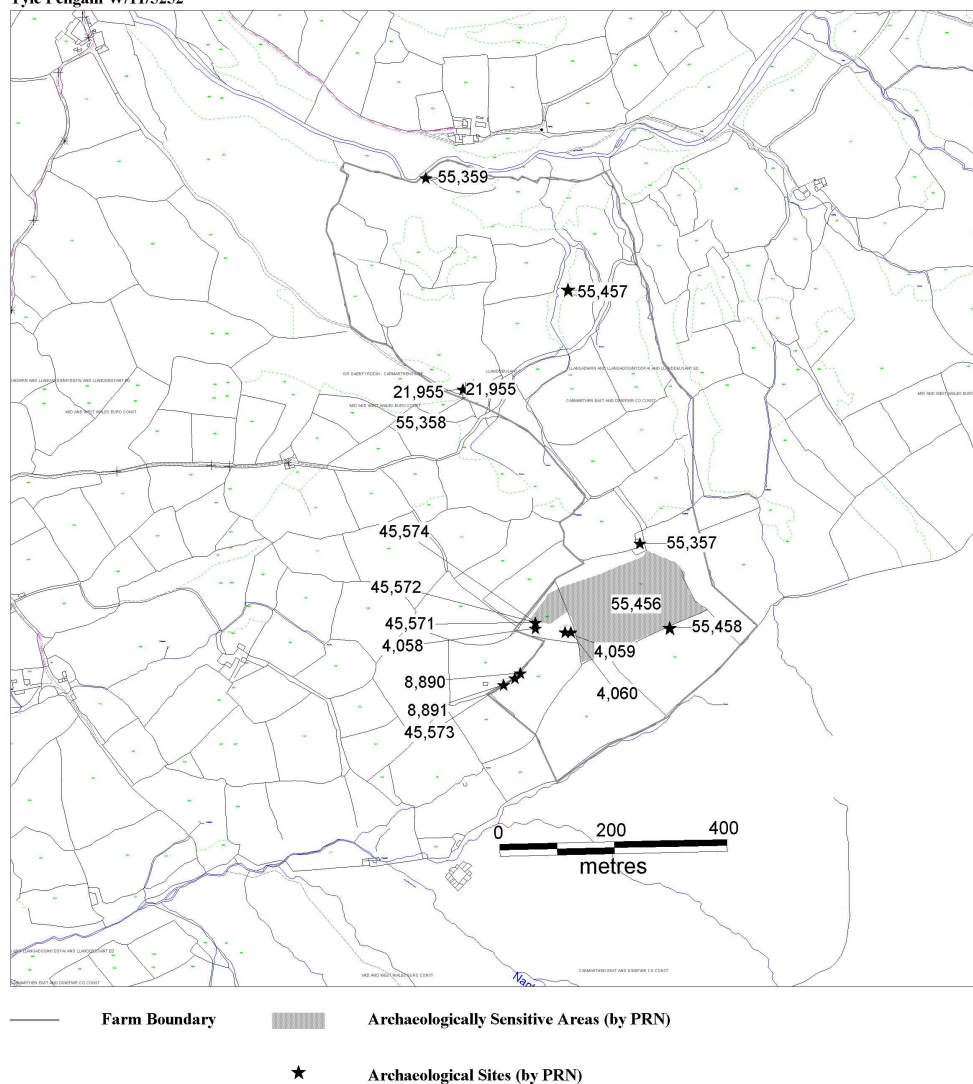


— Farm Boundary      Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)

★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

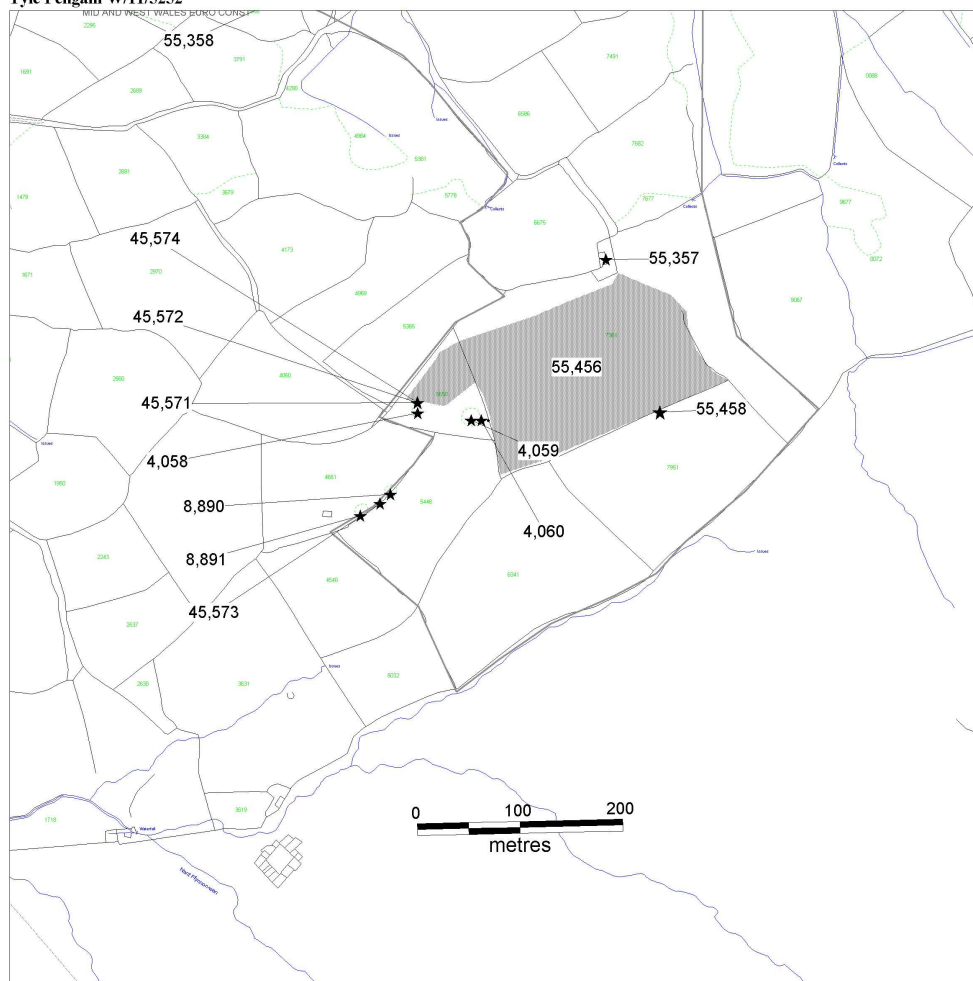
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**Tyle Pengam W/11/5252**



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# Tyle Pengam W/11/5252



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

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## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 233 LLANDDEUSANT - CAPEL-GWYNFE

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**GRID REFERENCE: SN 761261**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 4778.00**

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#### **Historic Background**

A very large character area on the northwest fringes of the Black Mountain/Mynydd Myddfai, lying within the former Cwmwd Perfedd of Cantref Bychan which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery but later reverted to Welsh rule. In 1282 the Lordship was acquired by John Giffard and thereafter remained under English rule (James n.d., 87) but retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated within modern Carmarthenshire. The area has strong 'Celtic' traditions - hagiographies suggest that St Paulinus, the reputed teacher of St David established a monastic college in the general area, dedicated to two saints (Sambrook and Page 1995, 4); the present dedication of Llanddeusant parish church is to SS Simon & Jude but may reflect an earlier joint dedication (Ludlow 1998). Capel Gwynfe has historically been a chapel-of-ease to Llangadog parish, but a system of boundaries adjacent to the church may perpetuate the line of a *llan* (Sambrook and Page 1995, 5). By the post-Conquest period Area 233 was divided between the Medieval Maenor Llanddeusant, coterminous with the ecclesiastical parish, and Maenor Gwynfe. The present pattern of small, irregular fields may well be early in date, and represent a system of small dispersed holdings that were well-established by the time of the tithe surveys of the early 19th-century. Indeed, the physical boundary between this area and the unenclosed moorland of Areas 239 and 240 to the south is well-defined as a masonry wall, suggesting a long period of stability without evidence for *ad hoc* encroachments. During the later Middle Ages the Lordship of Llandovery was held by the Audleys, and in the Post-Medieval period by the Vaughans of Golden Grove and the Earls of Cawdor (James n.d., 87). Both Coed Mawr and Llwynfron were recorded as dwellings of the Aubrey family in the 16th century (Jones 1987, 40, 121), Pant Hywel, Penrhiw and Penycrug were residences of the Lewis family (Jones 1987, 142) while the Lewis family of Gwynfe styled themselves 'Lords of Gwynfe' (Jones 1987, 89-90). Nevertheless, the effects of gentrification have been less extensive within this character area than is general within the region and there is little parkland or 'polite' architecture. The area includes a network of Post-Medieval drovers routes, the most important of which followed the Sawdde Valley down from the Black Mountain to Llangadog; the current A4069 partly follows a drovers road, the 'Bryn Road', turnpiked from 1779 (DAT & CPAT, 1997, 5). The present nucleations are all late; the development of Capel Gwynfe, for example, was concomitant on the establishment of the turnpike running past the church which was rebuilt in c.1800 and again in 1898 (Ludlow 1998). Llanddeusant Church never became a focus for settlement, which instead developed around routeways, particularly the crossroads at Twyn-llanan and at Cross Inn (the latter with an inn). However, in all cases settlement is slight, and dispersed.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

This is an extremely large character area. It runs for some 17 km southwest to northeast along the northern side of the Black Mountain, and is up to 5 km wide, southeast to northwest. It consists of rolling hills and deeply incised narrow valleys, ranging in height from 120 m in the valley bottoms to over 300 m on the summits of the higher hills and along the fringes of the Black Mountain. The historic landscape comprises small irregular fields, dispersed small farms and scattered woodland. The whole area has been enclosed into a patchwork of small fields by earth banks and hedges. Over such an extensive area there are clear differences of hedge management, but generally hedges are in good condition and well maintained, with derelict and overgrown examples usually occurring only at higher altitudes and along the fringes of the Black Mountain. A striking characteristic of this area is the very sharp boundary between it and the unenclosed land of the Black Mountain. On the ground this boundary is marked for at least part of its course by a dry-stone wall/stony bank. Other stony banks rather than earth banks were also noted close to the boundary of the Black Mountain, especially at the northeastern end of the area. Land-use varies across the area, but is predominantly improved pasture with pockets of rough grazing and rushy ground. Most of the steep valley sides are cloaked with deciduous woodland. This together with distinctive hedgerow trees in areas of overgrown hedges lends a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape. A couple of small conifer plantations are present. Apart from



the A4069, the old turnpike road which runs south to north across the area linking the south side of the Black Mountain with the Tywi valley, transport links are confined to numerous local minor roads, lanes and tracks. Settlement in the area comprises predominantly dispersed farms and other dwellings. Farmhouses are mostly 19th century, stone-built, two-storey, three-bays in the vernacular tradition. Traditional outbuildings associated with the farms are also 19th century and stone-built, and tend to be relatively small, often limited to just one range. Most farms have a collection of modern agricultural buildings. Early 19th-century buildings, including an old inn, in the polite 'Georgian' tradition are dispersed close to New Inn on the A4069 old turnpike road. Capel Gwynfe and Twynllanan are the only aggregate settlements in the area. Both are essentially hamlets, comprising a loose cluster of 19th century houses focused on chapels, with late 20th-century residential development in a variety of materials and styles. Other 19th century chapels in the area stand in isolated locations, as does the Medieval parish church of Llanddeusant. Outside the two hamlets, other late 20th-century development is limited to occasional isolated houses or bungalows.

Recorded archaeology from such a large landscape area takes in a range of sites from all periods. However, all features relate primarily to agricultural land-use.

There are a few distinctive buildings, but the older houses have mostly been rebuilt, and none are listed. Llwynfron, however, is a small gentry farmhouse with 17th century origins, Bedw-hirion is a similar house of 1796 and Ty Brych is a small farmhouse of the early 19th-century, all subject to consideration for relisting (Judith Alfrey, pers. comm.). SS Simon & Jude, Llanddeusant is a Grade B listed landmark Medieval church with a turret, while the unlisted Capel Gwynfe is from 1898-9, with a tower (Ludlow 1998) and an earlier 19th century church hall (formerly the church building). The boundary wall between this area and Area 240 is distinctive but now derelict.

The boundary of this area is very well defined against the Black Mountain to the south (Areas 239, 240), and against a forestry plantation to the north (Area 230). Elsewhere to the north between this area and its neighbours (Areas 229, 231, 232 and 234) there tends to be a zone of change rather than a hard-edged border. Definition is a little better to the west against the more regular field systems of Area 200.

### **Conservation priorities**

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, the decay evident in some of the boundary hedges, and in other boundary types is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. 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. Otherwise maintain as existing.

# **Tir Gofal Traditional Buildings**

## **Requirements for General Photographic Surveys of Buildings**

The purpose of the survey is to produce a photographic record of the building prior to any demolition, alterations or renovation being started, as well as recording any fixtures, fittings or features which come to light during the works. This survey may be the only record of the original form of the building available for future reference. The survey will then be referenced within the Regional Site and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion (held and managed by Cambria Archaeology), and deposited with the National Monument Record in order that the information is publicly available for study and reference.

Photographs should be taken using 35mm format colour print film (preferably Kodak or Fuji). ASA 200 film is a good standard for most light conditions but ASA 400 should be used where light conditions are poor. 36 exposure film should be used in all cases and at least one whole film must be exposed. Alternatively, a digital camera may be used. Please contact Cambria Archaeology for further information on the quality of digital image required.

Photographs should be taken of all exterior and interior wall elevations which are affected by the proposed works together with photographs of the interior roof detail where this is altered. Features of particular interest (e.g. obvious differences in wall makeup, windows and doors whether blocked up or not, fireplaces, timber framing) should also be fully photographed. If available a scale, of noted measurement, should be placed within any detailed shots but this is not essential.

A plan of the building is also required to record the direction in which each of the photographs has been taken. Architectural drawings can be used where available or a sketch plan can be produced. Location reference numbers on the plans should be copied onto the backs of the prints together with brief descriptive details of the location. If using a digital camera this information should be used to name the photographs.

A copy of the survey should be provided to Cambria Archaeology, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6HU either directly or via the Countryside Council for Wales Tir Gofal Project Officer.