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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)



**Prepared for:
Ciliau Uchaf**

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/5387**

**ACA Report No. 2006/15
Project Record No. 53747**

**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 Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content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, the main holding W/11/5387 lying in Ceredigion surveyed by Cambria Archaeological and included in this report, the remaining two holdings/ W/11/5387/a & W/11/5387/b lying in Powys, surveyed by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust who have prepared separate reports.

W/11/5387 lies to the west of Ystrad Aeron, overlooking the Afon Aeron valley to the east. The enclosure pattern in this area consists of medium sized irregular fields with more regular fields on higher ground and some patches of streamside woodland. The settlement pattern consists of dispersed farmsteads and cottages. The irregular nature of the field enclosures is characteristic of the gradual enclosure of farmland over relatively long periods of time, possibly from the late Medieval or early Post Medieval period onwards. Many of the field boundaries were in place by the time they were recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, although the southern end of the holding has seen change during the later 20th century, visible in the more regular field enclosures, most notable on the hillside of Moelfre which was formerly unenclosed land. The date for the establishment of the settlement pattern is unclear. The old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834 marks several farmsteads within the holding and the more detailed 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 also marks numerous cottages throughout the holding. The 19th century would appear to have been the peak of settlement in this holding, resulting from the agricultural revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. The 20th century saw a decline in agricultural fortunes that appears to have lead to the abandonment of many of these cottages and farmsteads.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

A standing stone and finds recorded near W/11/5387 indicate Bronze Age activity in the area, although no Bronze Age archaeology has yet been recorded within the bounds of the holding. Iron Age activity is however recorded within the holding, the large hillfort of Pen-y-gaer (PRN 5885) is evidence of settlement during the Iron Age and possibly earlier. Several cropmarks (PRNs 5886 & 5889) have not been positively identified and dated but may represent further Prehistoric remains. The remaining recorded archaeology within the holding is Post Medieval in date. 19th century maps record a landscape rich in agricultural settlement, with several farmsteads (PRNs 54657, 54660, 54663, 54668 & 54671) and cottages (PRNs 54659, 54662, 54664, 54669, 54670, 55674, 55675 & 55676) connected by trackways and footpaths. Many of these cottages and farmsteads were abandoned with the agricultural decline of the 20th century. Small-scale dispersed industrial activity is also recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 with several small stone quarries (PRNs 5888, 18703, 54661 & 54666) operating within the holding.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The management priority for this farm should be the preservation and maintenance of the Prehistoric hillfort remains of Pen-y-gaer (PRN 5885). The maintenance and preservation of traditional farm buildings and the preservation of upstanding remains of now abandoned 18th/19th century settlement sites 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	PEN-Y-GAER;CAER-LIFRY (5885)	Iron Age/ Hillfort	SN51605651	A		Specific
	<p>A univallate hilltop enclosure with an outer enclosure to the east. The site lies on a roughly east-west ridge with commanding views all round, although most extensive to the east and south. The ridge is traversed by traces of shallow ditches with internal banks and possible external banks in places, defining an area roughly 110m long, at most 50m wide of gently rounded ridgetop. A faint bank and ditch define the outer enclosure measuring c30m by 40m.</p> <p>Hillforts are generally recorded as having being constructed in the Iron Age (circa 600 BC - 100AD) but scientific dating of some archaeologically excavated sites has indicated that they may be Bronze Age in date (c2000 - 500BC). Hillforts are usually viewed as defensive structures built with the intention of defending and securing property. They are also locations for dwellings that were used on a seasonal or permanent basis. Sites such as these may have been used over very long periods of time and, therefore, were probably put to many different uses.</p> <p>When the site was visited in 1977 it was described as well preserved although the northern side had been ploughed. It would appear the entire site has since been ploughed denuding the banks and ditches further and making them difficult to trace on the ground. The ridge is covered in improved grassland and appears grazed but with little sign of erosion. <i>Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)</i></p>					



SSE facing shot of the ridge on which the hillfort stands.

6 **BLAEN-WAUN (54659)** **Post Med/ Cottage** **SN5032957884** **B** **Specific**

A cottage first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The site is now ruinous, although three walls stand to close to their original height. Much of the western gable wall has gone, as has the roof and any internal features. The building measures roughly 10m by 5m, aligned ENE-WSW, rubble built bonded with clay, with indications of a former corrugated iron roof. A fireplace remains in the eastern gable wall, two windows face south and the doorway appears to have been in the western gable wall. Ivy covers the top of the remaining gable wall and trees grow along the northern edge of the building. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*



NW facing shot of the remains of Blaen-waun cottage.

ALLT RHOS-GELLI (5886) **Unknown/ Cropmark** **SN513568** **U** **Generic**

An area of mostly circular cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. There was little trace of archaeological features on the ground, this area was apparently marshy land until the mid 20th century and the cropmarks may have been natural features. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*

MOELFRE (5888) **Unknown/ Quarry** **SN502563** **U** **Generic**

Vague cropmarks identified from aerial photographs, possibly recording two narrow strips of linear quarrying.

MOELFRE (5889) **Unknown/ Cropmark** **SN502566** **U** **Generic**

An area of mostly circular cropmarks identified from aerial photography. No obvious archaeological features were identified on the ground and some of the cropmarks appear to be natural features, although the site does lie close to an Iron Age hillfort (PRN 5885). *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*

CILIAU UCHAF (8084) **Post Med/ Walled plantation** **SN50385735** **C** **Generic**

A sub-oval walled enclosure recorded by the Ordnance Survey inspectors in the 1970s, although it is described as 'not archaeologically significant'. The enclosure is marked on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map full of trees adjacent to Ciliau-Uchaf farmstead (PRN 54663). The site is now devoid of trees and there was no obvious traces of an enclosure wall although the site was not examined in detail. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*

TY-NANT (54657) **Post Med/ Farmstead** **SN5019558192** **B** **Generic**

A farmstead complex marked on the tithe map of 1834, Wmffre (2004) records the first mention of the name in 1774. The complex consists of a farmhouse with two opposing ranges of relatively high status traditional farm buildings in front and more modern farm buildings to the rear. 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 13/02/2006 (PP)*

(54658) **Post Med/ Quarry** **SN5035057914** **C** **Generic**

A quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Grass cover has now mostly returned to this site.

PARC-Y-BEDW (54660) **Post Med/ Farmstead** **SN5040757733** **B** **Specific**

A small farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834, although Wmffre (2004) records the name from 1760 onwards. The site is still marked on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1905) edition Ordnance Survey maps but it had been abandoned by the time of the 1964 map. The site now consists of the tumbled stone remains of several buildings arranged along the streamside. Much of the site is currently grass covered, with trees grow along the streamside within the former farmstead complex. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*



SSE facing shot of the tumbled remains of building walls within Parc-y-bedw farmstead.

(54661) **Post Med/ Quarry** **SN5084357622** **C** **Generic**

A quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 as 'old quarry', indicating it was probably out of use by that time. Site not visited during farm survey. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*

CNWC-YSGUBOR (54662) **Post Med/ Cottage** **SN5089657360** **B** **Generic**

A cottage marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Still marked on the 1964 map but little trace now remains, other than a grass covered building platform. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*

CILIAU-UCHAF (54663) **Post Med/ Farmstead** **SN5045357345** **B** **Generic**

A working farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834. The complex consists of a mix of scattered traditional and modern farm buildings. 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 13/02/2006 (PP)*

BLAEN-CILIAU;PEN-LAN CILIAU (54664) **Post Med/ Cottage** **SN5043156724** **B** **Generic**

A cottage first marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834. The more detailed 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 marks a single building aligned NE-SW at the northern end of a small enclosure with a well (PRN 54665) to the south. The site had been abandoned by the later 20th century, little now remains other than a building platform now used to house a sheep feeding station. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*

(54665) **Post Med/ Well** **SN5044156665** **B** **Generic**

A well marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, to the south of Blaen-Ciliau cottage (PRN 54664). The importance of wells prior to the advent of mains pumped water cannot be overstated. Many wells were imbued with religious and ritual significance in the past, and retained this significance until recent times. Wells often represent landscape features of some antiquity. There are no above ground remains

of this site. *Visited* 13/02/2006 (PP)

(54666) **Post Med/ Quarry SN5133156577 C Generic**

A disused quarry. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 as 'old quarry' suggesting it may already have been out of use by that time. An exposed quarry face is still visible, much of the quarry appears to have been filled in. *Visited* 13/02/2006 (PP)

(54667) **Post Med/ Well SN5126256426 B Generic**

A well adjacent to Bank Green Grove, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The site now lies in a field of improved pasture and no structural remains are visible. Grassed over former streams are visible cutting across the field, depressions along the stream-line may indicate the location of this former well. *Visited* 13/02/2006 (PP)

PEN-CAER-LIFRY **Post Med/ SN5072156047 B Generic**
(54668) **Farmstead**

A working farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834. 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* 13/02/2006 (PP)

CASTELL-HYWEL **Post Med/ Cottage SN5120155966 B Generic**
(54669)

A cottage marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, and possibly also on the tithe map of 1843. Abandoned by the time of the 2nd edition map of 1905, no above ground remains of the site are now visible, lying in a field of improved pasture. The significance of the 'Castell' element of the cottage name is unknown although Pen-y-Gaer hillfort lies c500m to the northeast. *Visited* 13/02/2006 (PP)

FRON-DES (54670) **Post Med/ Cottage SN5126055771 B Generic**

A roadside cottage marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Possibly also marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834. The site lies in the corner of a field of improved pasture, no above ground remains are visible other than slight traces of a possible building platform. *Visited* 13/02/2006 (PP)

TY'N-Y-FRON;BLAEN **Post Med/ SN5112355721 B Generic**
PLWYF (54671) **Farmstead**

A farmstead complex marked on the tithe map of 1843, still in use as a working farmstead. Possibly marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834 although it appears to be labelled 'Blaen Plwyf'. 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* 13/02/2006 (PP)

(55674) **Post Med/ Cottage SN5126256084 B Generic**

Two buildings are shown on the south bank of the stream on the tithe map of 1843. No buildings are marked in this position on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The site now stands in a wooded streamside area on the edge of a field of improved pasture, no above ground remains of this site are currently visible. *Visited* 13/02/2006 (PP)

(55675) **Post Med/ Cottage SN5117655603 B Generic**

A cottage situated on a small ledge cut into the hillside below Ty'n y Fron farmstead. The cottage is marked on the tithe map of 1843 but had gone by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The site lies in a field of improved pasture, the ledge is still visible but there are no above ground remains of this site. *Visited* 13/02/2006 (PP)

(55676) **Post Med/ Cottage SN5110357033 B Generic**

A cottage marked on the tithe map of 1843, no longer shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. No above ground remains of this site are currently visible. *Visited* 13/02/2006 (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 **PEN-Y-GAER;CAER-LIFRY** **SN51605651**
HILLFORT (5885)

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 this important monument and its below ground remains. The banks and ditches that define the layout of the hillfort have been denuded by ploughing although the site now has a good grass covering with no evidence of erosion.

- Ground breaking activity such as ploughing should be avoided on the site and within 10m of the edge of the hillfort.

Site 6 on MAP 1 **BLAEN-WAUN** **SN5032957884**
COTTAGE (54659)

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 remains of this cottage site. Cottages such as this were a common feature in this area during the 18th and 19th century but many have since been removed during agricultural improvement making it important to retain upstanding remains such as this. The masonry generally appears to be in a relatively stable condition, however trees grow behind the northern wall with overhanging branches threatening the stability of the wall and ivy has established itself along the tops of most walls.

- Overhanging tree branches should be cut back and dead wood removed.
- Heavy ivy growth should be cut back to relieve pressure on the walls.

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	TY-NANT (54657)	Post Med/ Farmstead	SN5019558192	B	Specific
	<p>A farmstead complex marked on the tithe map of 1834, Wmffre (2004) records the first mention of the name in 1774. The complex consists of a farmhouse with two opposing ranges of relatively high status traditional farm buildings in front and more modern farm buildings to the rear. The two ranges of traditional farm building have been given individual PRNs to aid in their description, see PRNs 55682 & 55683. The easternmost range includes stone built barns, stables and cartshed. To the rear of this stands two open-sided corrugated iron buildings, a timber framed one dating to the early 20th century with a later metal framed one nearby. The westernmost range includes stone built barns, cow sheds and pig sties surrounding a separate farmyard. To the north of the farmhouse stands a brick built cowshed with a semi-circular corrugated iron roof adjacent to a large open-sided timber framed building with a corrugated iron roof. In the field to the north stands a timber panelled building and small corrugated iron shed, all of which appear to date to the early to mid 20th century. The farmhouse is currently rented out as a separate dwelling, with some of the easternmost range (PRN 55682) still in low level use. The westernmost range (PRN 55683) is no longer in use and in varying states of decay. <i>Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)</i></p>				
3	TY NANT (55682)	Post Med/ Farm buildings	SN5021258174	B	Specific
	<p>The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 marks an L-shaped range of farm buildings forming the eastern side of the farmyard at Ty Nant. This L-shaped range survives as a mortared stone built cow barn/stable range aligned roughly NE-SW with a modern roof. The west face of the building is white-washed and original wooden doors have been retained. Attached to the southern end is a former stable range aligned roughly NW-SE, built in the same manner but with a slate roof retained and a cobbled floor and wooden stalls inside. A stone built cartshed lean-to is attached to the western end with a modern roof with a smaller lean-to attached to that, consisting of a corrugated iron roof resting on stone slabs, both also marked on the 1st edition map. By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1905 a stone built and slate roofed lofted cartshed with three west facing openings had been built on the south side of the L-shaped range.</p> <p>The cow barn/stable range is still in low level use but the remaining buildings no longer appear to be in use. These buildings are generally in a good condition although many of the wooden lintels are deteriorating threatening the stability of the walls above. <i>Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)</i></p>				



ENE facing shot of the cow barn/stable range.



E facing shot of the later cartshed range (facing the camera) and the earlier stable range with attached leanto (on the left of the photo).

4 TY NANT ([55683](#)) Post Med/ Farm SN5018658193 B Specific buildings

The western side of the farmyard in front of Ty Nant farmhouse consists of a long mortared stone built barn, lofted, with a slate roof (replaced with modern material to the rear). Doorways and square windows front the yard and access to the loft is via an external stone staircase at the northern end. Stone built stalls line the rear of this building with a mixture of corrugated plastic, asbestos and slate roofs. Attached to the northern end of the building is a stone built barn repaired with bricks and breezeblocks with a corrugated asbestos roof. A stone flagged floor with a stone bench remains inside. The western side of this range fronts a small farm yard. The southern side of this small yard is formed by an open fronted mortared stone built building with a corrugated iron roof supported on wooden pillars resting on stone bases. The northern side of the small yard is formed by a mortared stone built former pigsty with a slate roof and stone walled yards connecting it to the main building range.

This range of farm buildings no longer appears to be in use and is in varying states of deterioration, described in more detail in the specific management recommendations. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*



WNW facing shot of the front of the lofted barn.



E facing shot looking out from the interior of the open fronted farm building.

5 CILIAU-UCHAF (54663) Post Med/ SN5045357345 B Specific
Farmstead

A working farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834. The complex consists of a mix of scattered traditional and modern farm buildings. A row of small stone built and slate-roofed farm buildings line the north side of the current main trackway into the farmstead. The first building includes a cobbled floor and chimney stack in its gable wall suggesting its use as a former cottage. The remaining small barns are separated with small stone walled yards. Attached to the south-eastern corner of this row is a stone built former stable block with brick dressing and a slate roof. This forms the western side of a yard in front (to the south) of the farmhouse. The southern side of the yard is formed by a stone-built, slate-roofed cartshed and barn, now surrounded by modern farm buildings. To the northeast of the farmhouse lie two barns, both now with semi-circular corrugated iron roofs. The easternmost is brick built, the westernmost stone built although with brick added presumably when the rounded roof was put on. The farmstead is still in use. Traditional buildings are generally still in use and in a relatively good condition although loose slates and stonework has been noted on some of the buildings. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*



S facing of the small farm building and possible former cottage at Ciliau Uchaf.



SW facing shot of the former stable block at Ciliau Uchaf.

PEN-CAER-LIFRY
(54668)

**Post Med/
Farmstead**

SN5072156047 B

Generic

A working farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834. The farmhouse is aligned roughly NNE-SSW with a range of farm buildings extending to the north. This range is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 and is single storey, mortared stone built with a slate roof. Modern farm buildings are arranged to the east of this range, with another modern farm building behind to the west.

This is a working farmstead and the traditional farm building range is still in use and appears in a good and stable condition. *Visited 13/02/2006 (PP)*

**TY'N-Y-FRON;BLAEN
PLWYF (54671)**

**Post Med/
Farmstead**

SN5112355721 B

Generic

A farmstead complex marked on the tithe map of 1843, still in use as a working farmstead. Possibly marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834 although it appears to be labelled 'Blaen Plwyf'. The farmhouse stands at the roadside with a range of traditional farm buildings extending to the southeast. This range is built of mortared stone, formerly whitewashed with a slate roof, replaced with corrugated asbestos at its southern end. Modern farm buildings stand to the northeast facing this range, with breezeblock built buildings at the northern end sitting on mortared stone foundations. Modern farm buildings also lie to the southwest.

This farmstead is still in use and the building appear in a relatively stable condition although some sagging and loose slates are visible in the roof of the traditional farm building range. *Visited 13/02/2006 (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 2 on MAP 1

**TY-NANT
FARMSTEAD (54657)**

SN5019558192

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

This aim of the management for this farmstead should be to ensure the survival and maintenance of the traditional farm buildings and maintain the historic character of the complex. Much of this complex is no longer in use and buildings are deteriorating, however this is a remarkably complete traditional farmstead complex and it would be good to ensure its preservation. Specific management recommendations concerning buildings within both the eastern and western farm building ranges described in PRNs 55682 & 55683 are laid out below.

Site 3 on MAP 1**TY NANT
FARM BUILDINGS (55682)****SN5021258174**

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

The aim of the management of this site is the preservation and maintenance of the traditional farm buildings to maintain the historic character of the farmstead (PRN 54657) as a whole. Wooden lintels are visibly deteriorating which threatens the stability of the walls above, most notable on the cartshed range.

- Wooden lintels may have to be repaired to ensure the stability of the walls.

Site 4 on MAP 1**TY NANT
FARM BUILDINGS (55683)****SN5018658193**

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

The aim of the management of this site is the preservation and maintenance of the traditional farm buildings to maintain the historic character of the farmstead (PRN 54657) as a whole. The buildings no longer appear to be in use. The main lofted barn appears to be in a relatively good and stable condition, however the stalls along its western side are in varying states of decay with some tumbled masonry and damaged and deteriorating roofs, especially the slate roof. The roof of the open fronted building is also deteriorating and appears to be on the verge of collapse. Tree branches and scrub also grow over the roof putting extra pressure on the structure. Trees and scrub grow on and around the pigsty damaging the roof structure and threatening the structural integrity of the walls. The stone walled yard and small farmyard are covered in light scrub.

- Scrub should be cleared from the small yard and dead material removed.
- Tumbled and damaged masonry on the stalls along the western side of the large lofted barn should be repaired and consolidated using appropriate materials and techniques.
- The damaged and deteriorating roofs of the stalls should also be repaired, preferably in slate as this appears to have been the traditional roofing material on these stalls.
- Scrub and tree branches that are damaging the roof of the open fronted building should be cut back and removed to relieve the pressure on the roof.
- The roof structure of the open fronted barn should be repaired or replaced using appropriate materials and techniques. The current corrugated iron roofing should be seen as the traditional roofing material for this barn.
- Scrub and trees growing on and around the pigsty damaging the roof and threatening the stability of the walls should be cut back.
- The damaged section of roofing on the pigsty should be repaired using appropriate materials and techniques to ensure the building remains weatherproof.

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. Loose slates have been noted on the row of small farm buildings with overhanging trees growing along a bank to the rear. Stonework has also fallen away from the corner of the easternmost building. Loose slates have also been noted on the cartshed/barn and loose stonework on the stone barn to the northeast of the farmhouse.

- Tree branches that overhang the row of small farm buildings along the northern side of the trackway into the farmstead should be cut back as these are causing damage to the roofs and threatening further damage.
- Missing and loose slates should be replaced on the row of small farm buildings.
- Loose masonry on the corner of the eastern building in this row of small farm buildings should be consolidated to prevent further deterioration.
- Loose and missing slates on the roof of the cartshed/barn should be replaced.
- Loose and tumbled masonry around one of the entrances to the stone built barn to the northeast of the farmhouse should be repaired and consolidated to ensure this is not putting undue pressure on the rest of the building structure.

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

Sources consulted:

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Sites and Monuments Record
RCAHMW. Coflein online database.

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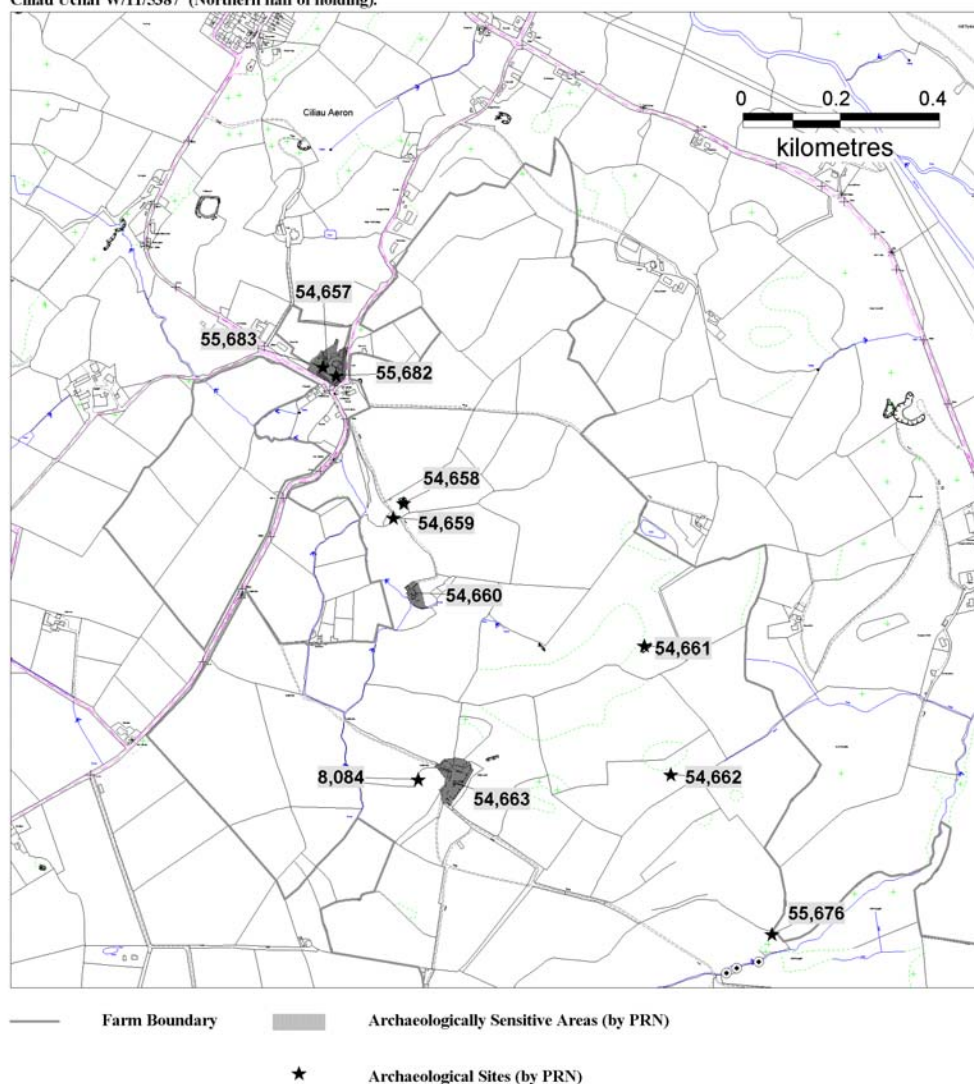
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Tithe Map 1843 Ciliau Aeron Parish

Tithe Map 1843 Llanfihangel Ystrad Parish

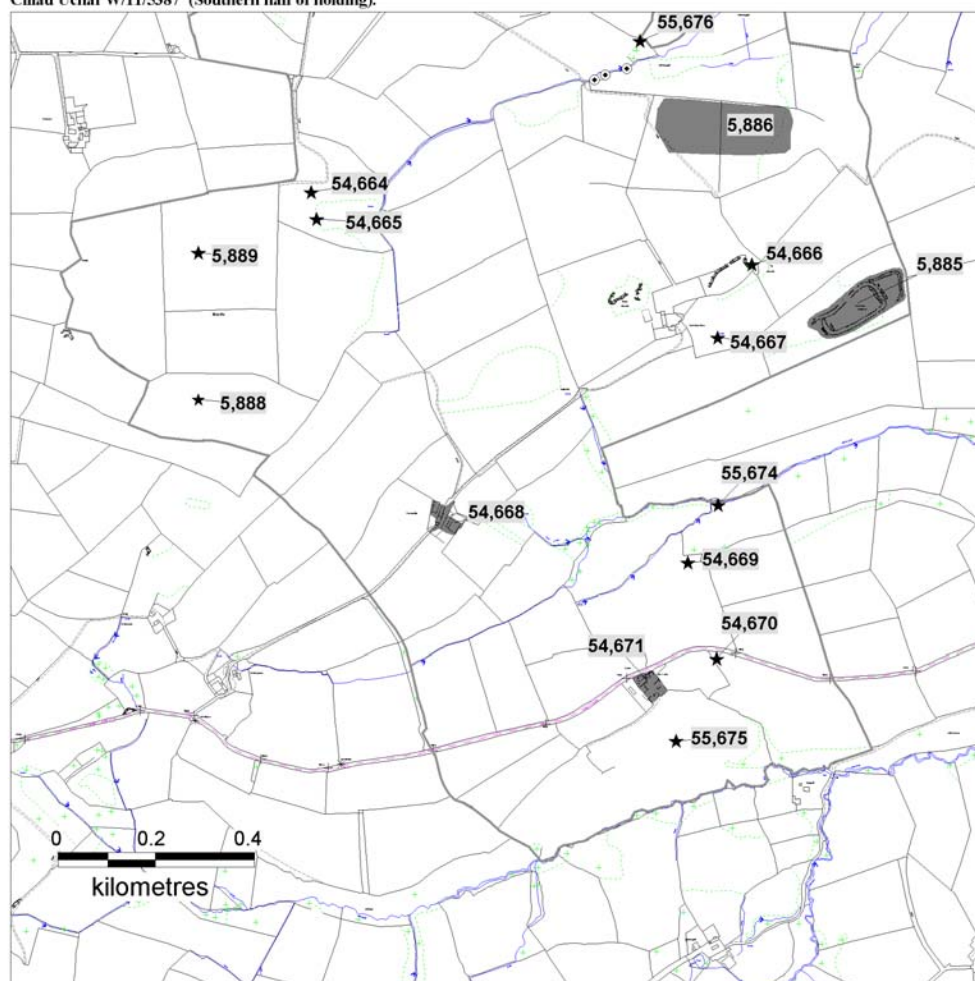
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Ciliau Uchaf W/11/5387 (Northern half of holding).



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Ciliau Uchaf W/11/5387 (Southern half of holding).



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

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