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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

Prepared for:
Glanrafon Isaf



Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/5445

Prepared by
Will Steele

Report No. **2005/132**
Project No. **53755**

Other documents enclosed:

**Murphy, K. & Ludlow, N. 2000: Ceredigion Historic Landscape
Characterisation. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales.**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Glanrafon Isaf consists of three nearby land parcels in the Groes Fawr Valley, Blaencaron, about 5km east of Tregaron. The farm incorporates land extending from the valley bottom to the upper limit of enclosure and habitation.

The home farm of Glanrafon Isaf is positioned just below the head of the valley where the valley floor begins to open out (W/11/5445, lower W/11/5445a). The field pattern of this area is varied, seemingly having evolved over a period of many centuries. The Caron Tithe Map of 1845 shows the landscape very much as today but earlier maps shed some light on its development. 1819 estate maps show some interspersed enclosed fields and small strip like enclosures. This intermixing of holdings enclosed strips suggests that the landscape of small irregular fields evolved out of a subdivided field system, and the 1819 estate maps captured the very end of this process of evolution.

On the upper valley sides (upper W/11/5445a, W/11/5445b) is the moorland fringe which extends from the upper limit of enclosure to the lower limit of blanket bog. Occasional wire fences divide the area, but essentially it comprises unenclosed rough grazing with some improved pasture at lower levels. Settlements of historic character are noted in the archaeological record with isolated pockets of enclosure but otherwise the primary use of the area in the historic period has been sheep walk.

Blaencaron is recognised as being an area of high landscape value and falls within the Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest HLW (D) 2. It has also been assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and Glanrafon Isaf falls between areas: 29 Gwar Castell, 97 Afon Groes Valley Floor, 110 Cyrtau and Bryn-Hownant, 111 Blaenaucauron, 125 Y Drum. Such areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Archaeological content in the enclosed lower valley sides and bottom (W/11/5445, lower W/11/5445a) relates mainly to evidence of rural settlement, particularly farmsteads and cottages of the later post-medieval period. Of these, only Glanrafon Isaf is still a working farm today, others such as Cae Tudor for example having been abandoned by World War II. A survey shows that squatter settlement on the edge of the commons had begun by 1822 and Waun groes in the east of W/11/5445a is thought to have such origins.

It is the moorland fringe (upper W/11/5445a, W/11/5445b) that preserves the highest number and diversity of archaeological sites. An archaeological survey of the Groes Fawr Valley between 1990 - 1993 (Williams & Muckle 1993) included two field survey areas (Area A - Cae Tudor PRN55095, Area B - Waun Groes PRN55096) on Glanrafon Isaf farm.

There is a record of a round barrow cairn or Bronze Age burial mound within the farm boundary but smaller clearance cairns are a more common component of this landscape. Such sites are generally assigned to the Bronze Age but, being difficult to classify, they could equally relate to later field clearance. Deserted settlement sites comprising mainly of long huts (rectangular or sub-rectangular stone or earth foundations) or level platforms, sometimes with evidence for associated field boundaries or ridge and furrow cultivation are poorly researched but are most often interpreted as medieval or early medieval dwellings in a pastoral based economy. Sheep folds reflect the continuing dominance of pastoralism onwards into the 19th century and beyond.

The archaeological survey recommended further investigation and recording for field survey areas (PRNs 55095 and 55096) on Glanrafon Isaf farm. Given the density of sites in these areas it is likely that additional unrecorded sites may exist in other moorland fringe contexts on the farm. Time constraints unfortunately prevented detailed investigation of these areas during the archaeological farm visit.

The recorded archaeological content of Glanrafon Isaf farm is described in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

Recent agricultural improvements when permanent grassland was converted to improved pasture have been responsible for the damage or destruction of many sites identified during the 1990- 1993 archaeological survey of the Groes Fawr Valley (Williams & Muckle 1993). Affected sites are mentioned in the gazetteer below.

The management priority for Glanrafon Isaf farm is the sensitive management of archaeological sites on the moorland fringe. Areas of permanent grazing should continue to be managed as such. Future management in areas where improvement has been carried out should aim to prevent further damage. Root crops should not be grown in these areas. Ideally non-intrusive pasture renewal methods should be used

otherwise plough depth should not be increased.

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
CWM YR OLCHFA <u>(7158)</u>	Post Medieval cottage	SN71986038	B	Generic
A single room cottage, sited up and down slope, with the entry in the lower pine end and described with a wickerwork chimney hood by the RCAM in 1976. The building is now ruined but the stone walls stand to roof height. There are no traces of the wickerwork hood remaining. The whole area is bracken covered. WWS November 2005.				



The ruinous cottage of Cwm Yr Olchfa

WAUN-GROES ([7159](#))

**Post Medieval?
cottage**

SN71736038 B

Generic

A cottage with secondary downhouse (?diary) and other buildings added at the opposite end. It was described with a wickerwork chimney hood by the RCAHM in 1976. The building is now ruined with its stone walls in the process of collapse and little trace of the wickerwork hood remaining. The area surrounding the site was tightly grazed at the time of the archaeological farm visit. Some mature trees grow around the site. WWS November 2005.



There are few traces of the wickerwork hood remaining.



Waun-groes cottage as it stands today.

WAUN-GOTA ([9322](#))

**Post Medieval
cottage**

SN70536064 B

Generic

Waun Gota is a stone built, two storeyed house and outbuilding that is presently in the later stages of collapse. The stub walls of a nigstv are situated behind the house to the west. It was established at some

point between the tithe survey of 1845 and 1889 when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published. There are some mature trees rooted in the walls but otherwise the site is pasture covered.



A view of Waun-gota from the north.

CAE TUDUR ([14460](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN711603** **C** **Generic**
plantation?

A roughly rectangular plantation of 15 trees. (Williams & Muckle 1993). The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14468](#)) **Medieval?;Post** **SN711603** **B** **Generic**
Medieval?
platform

Platform measuring 14 x 10.5m maximum narrowing on the negative part of the platform to 7.5m wide. No obvious indication of a structure on the platform. (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14472](#)) **Medieval? field** **SN711603** **C** **Generic**
boundary

A stony bank and lynchet. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14474](#)) **Bronze** **SN712604** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A cairn overlain by colluvium. Positive platform and stony lower scarp(Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14475](#)) **Medieval? field** **SN711604** **C** **Generic**
boundary

A boundary consisting of a bank and ditch. Possibly part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

Groes Fawr ([14476](#)) **Bronze Age?;** **SN713603** **C** **Generic**
Medieval? field

boundary?

A stretch of bank in an area with signs of cultivation. Possibly of considerable antiquity and of less stony composition than other banks in the vicinity (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDOR ([14478](#)) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval? peat
workings** **SN711604 C** **Generic**

Either a rectangular platform house (long hut) or peat workings (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDOR ([14483](#)) **Post Medieval
sheep fold?** **SN712604 C** **Generic**

A short length of relatively recent wall has been built over a possible clearance cairn (PRN 14474) along the contour. Possibly a nineteenth century sheep shelter (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDOR ([14666](#)) **Post Medieval
sheep shelter?** **SN71186036 C** **Generic**

A short length of relatively recent wall, possibly a nineteenth century sheep shelter (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDOR ([14668](#)) **Post Medieval
sheep shelter?** **SN71176039 C** **Generic**

A short length of relatively recent wall, possibly a nineteenth century sheep shelter (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDOR ([14669](#)) **Post Medieval
sheep shelter?** **SN71166040 C** **Generic**

A short length of relatively recent wall, possibly a nineteenth century sheep shelter (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

GROES FAWR ([14728](#)) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval? long hut** **SN71646023 B** **Generic**

Earth and stone remains of a rectilinear structure, 13.8 x 6m overall with 2 compartments and a small extension to the orthern gable end. Wall bases survive to 0.3m high at most. Possible opposed entrances.

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

GROES FAWR ([14729](#)) **Unknown platform** **SN71736011 U** **Generic**

Platform, triple, lower sub-rectangular 7.3m x 5.4m, middle sub-circular 4.0m x 4.5m, upper sub-oval 6.5m x 3.4m G. Williams May 1993.; Williams' description suggests this may be a longhouse, rather than a series of platforms. Not found at this grid reference in 2002.

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

GROES FAWR ([14730](#)) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval? long hut** **SN71776008 B** **Generic**

A large platform, 22m x 9.5m maximum. The wall bases of a large rectangular structure can be seen on the

platform, measuring 15m x 6.5m, standing up to 0.3m high. There is a possible 2- or 3-fold division of this structure, but reed growth obscures much detail. A linear depression running from the northern end of the structure may be an animal track or a collapsed underground drainage feature. Several smaller platforms nearby may be ancillary structures to this dwelling. Sambrook 2001

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

CAE TUDUR ([14755](#)) **Bronze Age round barrow; ring barrow** **SN71306030 B** **Generic**

Either a ring barrow or disturbed round barrow. An earthwork bank encloses a flat topped mound (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

WAUN GROES ([14756](#)) **Bronze Age?; Medieval? clearance cairn** **SN72276027 C** **Generic**

A low earth and stone mound, measuring 2.6m across and 0.5m high. (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14757](#)) **Medieval? field boundary** **SN72486030 C** **Generic**

A stony bank 67m long, 1.5m wide and 0.3m high, part of an enclosure system in this area. Ridge and furrow runs parallel to and over this bank. (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

CWM YR OLCHEFA ([14830](#)) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SN72116010 B** **Generic**

A small farmstead complex marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 with the farmhouse and outbuildings built on a platform along the contour. A two storey farmhouse with rear annex is now ruined but the walls stand to roof height. The outbuildings, situated nearby to the east, are in various stages of collapse. A collection of stone walled enclosures survive nearby.

There area is in pasture although several trees are established around the buildings.

TAN-Y-GOPA ([14831](#)) **Post Medieval cottage** **SN7201059983 B** **Generic**

A small farmstead complex that appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 and was abandoned after 1964. A late nineteenth century, two storey house, with rectangular plan and central front door adjoins a cow shed attached to the south gable and several smaller structures survive nearby. The buildings are ruinous but walls stand to eaves height.

There are many mature trees around the site.



Tan y gopa farmstead is now ruinous having been abandoned after 1964.

GROES FAWR ([14840](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN72006033** **C** **Generic**
footbridge

A footbridge across Groes Fawr, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Recorded in 1992 consisting of a drystone revetment on the river banks with a large slab downstream. (Williams & Muckle 1993).

The site is much as described (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14841](#)) **Medieval?;Post** **SN71286032** **C** **Generic**
Medieval?
platform

Visible as a curved negative platform with a possible stone revetment visible in a natural hollow. 10x 4m. Significance uncertain, possibly a natural feature. (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14842](#)) **Bronze** **SN71266032** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Two cairns 2.4m in diameter and 0.8m high overlain by colluvium. There are also three small but similar features to the south-east (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14843](#)) **Bronze** **SN71256032** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Low grassy mound, probably a clearance cairn (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14844](#)) **Bronze** **SN71286035** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A low mound of grass and stone, probably a clearance cairn. (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14845](#)) **Bronze** **SN71276035** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A low mound with some stone in the centre probably a clearance cairn. (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present

condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14846\)](#) Bronze SN71256036 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (2 x 3.7m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14847\)](#) Bronze SN71256036 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (2 x 3.5m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14848\)](#) Bronze SN71266039 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (5 x 3m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14849\)](#) Bronze SN71236037 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (3.5x 3.0m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14850\)](#) Bronze SN71236038 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (1.5 x 2.5m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14851\)](#) Bronze SN71226038 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Two clearance cairns 5.5 x 3.5m (lower), 3.5 x 3.0m (upper) overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14852\)](#) Bronze SN71216039 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (1.25 x 1.0m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14853\)](#) Bronze SN71206036 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (2 x 3m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14854\)](#) Bronze SN71186036 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (4.9 x 4.0M), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition

unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14855](#)) **Bronze** **SN71176037** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (4.3 x 2.5m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14856](#)) **Bronze** **SN71176039** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (4.0 x 3.0m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14857](#)) **Bronze** **SN71166040** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (3.5 x 1.75m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14858](#)) **Medieval?** **SN71166043** **C** **Generic**
trackway

A trackway consisting of a positive terrace with a lower revetment, 2.0m wide and 1.0m wide running from SN71126040 to SN71206045 (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14859](#)) **Bronze** **SN71126040** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn?

A sub-rectangular stony clearance cairn (5.0 x 2.7m) abutting the trackway (PRN 14858) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14860](#)) **Bronze** **SN71516033** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A sub-circular clearance cairn, measuring 1.5m across, 0.6m high. (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14861](#)) **Medieval? field** **SN71126029** **C** **Generic**
boundary?

A stony bank c.2-3m wide and of unknown length; not clearly visible because of thick bracken. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14862](#)) **Medieval wall;field** **SN71166041** **C** **Generic**
boundary?

Four courses of revetment walls for courses approximately 0.75m long. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14863](#)) **Medieval field** **SN71186044** **C** **Generic**
boundary?

Four large stones c.1.0 x 0.5m in a line approximately 10m long. Part of a more extensive enclosure system

(331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14865\)](#) Medieval;Post SN71206045 B Generic
Medieval long hut

Rectangular structure, 10.5 x 5m. Defined by earthen and stone banks up to 0.4m high. Opposed entrances in lateral walls. Built onto a platform cut into a lynchet or trackway at the foot of a slope, with cultivation ridges of an extensive area of ridge and furrow continuing to the upper edge of the structure. Association with this ploughing unknown. (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14866\)](#) Bronze SN71256049 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (2.5 x 2m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14867\)](#) Bronze SN71196042 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (3 x 3m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14868\)](#) Bronze SN71206041 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (2.5 x 3m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14869\)](#) Bronze SN71236023 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Grassy mound (1.5 x 0.2m) with a stone (c.0.7 x 0.4m) in the centre (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14870\)](#) Bronze SN71236022 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (1 x 1.5m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14871\)](#) Bronze SN71216022 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Grassy mound (4.2 x 0.3m). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14872\)](#) Medieval? field SN71206023 C Generic
boundary?

A stony bank about 50m long by 1-1.5m wide and 0.3m high (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR [\(14873\)](#) Bronze SN71166024 C Generic
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn?

A clearance cairn surmounted by a hawthorn tree. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged

from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14874](#)) **Bronze** **SN71176022** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
field boundary?

A stony bank about 1.0m wide and 0.4m high. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14876](#)) **Bronze** **SN71166021** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

An oval clearance cairn (3.5 x 1.7m) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14877](#)) **Bronze** **SN71196021** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance
cairn?;field
boundary?

A clearance cairn or section of bank. Possibly part of a more extensive enclosure system (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14878](#)) **Bronze** **SN71206020** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A clearance cairn (1.5 x 1m), overlain by colluvium (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14881](#)) **Bronze** **SN71196018** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Circular grassy mound with stone (2.3 x 0.7m) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14882](#)) **Bronze** **SN71206018** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Circular grassy mound with stone (2.2 x 0.6m) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14883](#)) **Bronze** **SN71206017** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Circular grassy mound with stone (1.5 x 0.4m) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14884](#)) **Bronze** **SN71206017** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A sub-circular clearance cairn including three large stones. Approximately 2m in diameter (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14885](#)) **Bronze** **SN71196017** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A circular grassy mound 1.5m x 0.4m. No stone visible but apparent on probing (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14886](#)) **Bronze** **SN71196017** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Circular grassy mound with stone (1.5 x 0.4m) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14887](#)) **Bronze** **SN71196017** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Circular grassy mound with stone (1.5 x 0.4m) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14888](#)) **Medieval? field** **SN71226018** **C** **Generic**
boundary?

A section of stony bank (2.2 x 1m). Part of a more extensive enclosure system. (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14889](#)) **Bronze** **SN71216018** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Circular grassy mound (1.5 x 0.2m) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14890](#)) **Bronze** **SN71226019** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Circular grassy mound (1.5 x 0.2m) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14891](#)) **Bronze** **SN71226020** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

Circular grassy mound (1.0 x 0.4m) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14892](#)) **Medieval? field** **SN71226017** **C** **Generic**
boundary?

A large stone 0.6 x 0.8m Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14893](#)) **Medieval? field** **SN71206016** **C** **Generic**
boundary?

Stone line comprising of four stones (c.0.6 x 0.8m) c.2m apart Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14894](#)) **Medieval? field** **SN71196015** **C** **Generic**
boundary?

Stone 0.7 x 0.7m Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14895](#)) **Medieval? field** **SN71186016** **C** **Generic**
boundary?

Stone 0.6 x 0.3m Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14896](#)) **Medieval? field boundary?** **SN71186016 C** **Generic**

Stone line. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14897](#)) **Medieval? unknown** **SN71166017 C** **Generic**

Stone pile at bank terminal in part of enclosure field system. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331) (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14898](#)) **Medieval? unknown** **SN71166019 C** **Generic**

Stone pile at terminal of bank in enclosure field system. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14899](#)) **Medieval? field boundary?** **SN71186017 C** **Generic**

Stone and grass elongate mounds, one 1.75m long possibly a discontinuous bank. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14902](#)) **Bronze Age?;Medieval? round barrow?;field boundary?** **SN71146023 C** **Generic**

Fragmentary stone bank. Possibly part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14903](#)) **Bronze Age?;Medieval? round barrow?;field boundary?** **SN71156024 C** **Generic**

Fragmentary stone bank. Possibly part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14904](#)) **Medieval? field boundary?** **SN71136024 C** **Generic**

Stone c1.0 x 1.5m (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14905](#)) **Medieval? field boundary?** **SN71146024 C** **Generic**

Section of stony bank, 2.0 x 1.5m, with one stone L0.7m. Possibly part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14906](#)) **Medieval;Post Medieval platform** **SN71136025 C** **Generic**

Sub-rectangular platform, 13.5m x 9m. Traces of stone revetting along part of front edge of platform. No traces of any structure noted, but platform largely obscured by vegetation. May be associated with a large area of ridge and furrow cultivation to east. (Sambrook 2001). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14907](#)) **Medieval;Post
Medieval sheep
fold?** **SN71126026 C** **Generic**

Short stretch of well built, relatively recent drystone wall, slightly curved at ends. L 6.7m, H 0.4m (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14908](#)) **UNKNOWN
unknown** **SN71116034 C** **Generic**

Arrangement of roughly parallel orthostats forming a very doubtful structure 2.0 x 2.6m. Possibly bedrock (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14909](#)) **Medieval? field
boundary?** **SN71116036 C** **Generic**

Corner at the end of wall bank. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

CAE TUDUR ([14910](#)) **Medieval? field
boundary?** **SN71126037 C** **Generic**

Wall bank with stone on lower (N) side. Part of a more extensive enclosure system (331). (Williams & Muckle 1993). Present condition unknown. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described previously (WWS November 2005).

WAUN GROES ([14913](#)) **Medieval?
boundary bank** **SN71396036 C** **Generic**

An earth bank and ditch, part of a larger enclosure system in this area. Measure 50.5m long, 1.5m wide and 0.5m high, curving away from a 19th century field wall, around the back of a small hill crest and then losing definition downslope. (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams & Muckle 1993 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14914](#)) **Medieval?
lynchet;trackway** **SN71506038 C** **Generic**

A lynchet or trackway running west in an arc towards a 19th century field wall (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14915](#)) **Bronze
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn** **SN71516034 C** **Generic**

A sub-circular clearance cairn 1.8m across, 0.2m high (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14916](#)) **Bronze
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn** **SN71516032 C** **Generic**

A clearance cairn measuring 1.5m across with an eroded lower face displaying rounded and sub-angular weathered stones (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14917](#)) **Bronze** **SN71506032** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A sub-circular clearance cairn measuring 2.1m across (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14918](#)) **Bronze** **SN71506026** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A sub-circular clearance cairn with a possible kerb (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14919](#)) **Bronze** **SN71496024** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A sub-circular grass covered clearance cairn measuring 3.2m across, 0.4m high with a possible kerb (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14920](#)) **Bronze** **SN71526024** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A circular platform measuring 1.2m across, 0.1m high with a kerb. A line of 6 stones extends c30m to the SSW (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14921](#)) **Bronze** **SN71536027** **C** **Generic**
Age?;Medieval?
clearance cairn

A sub-circular clearance cairn measuring 4.5m across and 1m high (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14922](#)) **Medieval? field** **SN71516025** **C** **Generic**
boundary?

A stony bank 60m long, 2m wide and 0.1m high. Runs down a slope ending 18m above lynchet PRN14924. Part of a larger enclosure system in this area (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14923](#)) **Medieval? field boundary?** **SN71536031** **C** **Generic**

A stony bank 50m long, 1.502m wide and 0.3m high. It runs down a slope and finishes in line with lynchet/trackway PRN14914 and lynchet PRN14924 (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14924](#)) **Medieval? lynchet** **SN71586029** **C** **Generic**

A lynchet measuring 31.5m long, joined by bank PRN14926 at the eastern end. Ridge and furrow ploughmarks run down to the lynchet in an arc (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14925](#)) **Bronze Age?;Medieval? clearance cairn?;field boundary?** **SN71576027** **C** **Generic**

A clearance cairn measuring 3.5m across (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14926](#)) **Medieval? field boundary?** **SN71596027** **C** **Generic**

A stony bank 74.5m long, 1.5m wide and 0.4m high running down a slope towards lynchet PRN 14924 (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14927](#)) **Bronze Age?;Medieval? clearance cairn** **SN71526016** **C** **Generic**

A circular grass covered clearance cairn mound (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14928](#)) **Bronze Age?;Medieval? clearance cairn** **SN71546014** **C** **Generic**

A clearance cairn measuring 1.5m across (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

WAUN GROES ([14929](#)) **Bronze Age?;Medieval? clearance cairn** **SN71476015 C** **Generic**

A sub-oval clearance cairn, the north side of which is badly damaged by a sheep track (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

GROES FAWR ([14930](#)) **Unknown platform** **SN71756011 U** **Generic**

Platform, stone free, measures 4.7m x 3.2m (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

GROES FAWR ([14931](#)) **Unknown platform** **SN71766011 U** **Generic**

Platform, stone free, measures 4.7m x 3.5m (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

GROES FAWR ([14932](#)) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? platform** **SN71746009 U** **Generic**

Platform, stone free, measures 3.5m x 2.5m (Williams & Muckle 1993).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

CWM YR OLCHEFA ([32901](#)) **Prehistoric?;Medieval?;P deserted rural settlement** **SN71776008 B** **Generic**

Deserted rural settlement which consists of two longhouses 14730 & 14728 associated with two probable platforms 32903 & 32904 (P.Sambrook 1998).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

GLAN R AFON UCHAF ([32902](#)) **Prehistoric?;Medieval?;P deserted rural settlement** **SN71206045 B** **Generic**

Small deserted rural settlement comprising longhut 14865, cultivation ridges 32905, ancillary features 14906 & 14468 (P. Smabrook 1998).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

CWM AFON GROES ([32903](#)) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? platform** **SN71756003 U** **Generic**

One of two small sub-circular depressions in the hillslope 30m to the west of longhouse 14730. May be ancillary to PRN 14730 (P. Sambrook 1998).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and

Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

CWM AFON GROES (32904)	Medieval?;Post Medieval? platform	SN71756003 U	Generic
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Small rectangular platform c.4m x 3m. Possibly ancillary to PRN 14370 (P. Sambrook 1998).

Present condition uncertain. Recent agricultural improvement works in this field survey area (Williams and Muckle 1992 Area B: Waun Groes) may have resulted in damage to the site. Constraints of time prevented detailed investigation during the Tir Gofal farm visit.

GLAN R AFON UCHAF (32905)	Medieval?;Post Medieval? cultivation marks	SN712604 B	Generic
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Across wide moderate slope facing north towards the Afon Groes. Evidence for settlement in the vicinity (eg PRN14865) but relationship not known (P. Sambrook 1998).

CAE TUDUR (55095)	field survey	SN71256031	Generic
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Field survey area A - Cae Tudur as identified in an archaeological survey of the Groes Fawr valley (Muckle and Williams 1993). Constraints of time prevented a detailed assessment of the identified sites. The land use of permanent grassland is unchanged from that described at the time of the survey.

WAUN GROES (55096)	field survey	SN71526025	Generic
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Field survey area B - Waun Groes as identified in an archaeological survey of the Groes Fawr valley (Muckle and Williams 1993). Recent agricultural improvement works (c.1998) when permanent grassland was converted to improved pasture have resulted in the damage or destruction of sites identified during the initial field survey. Constraints of time prevented a detailed assessment during the archaeological farm visit and the extent of damage is currently uncertain. See gazetteer entries for affected sites.

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)

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
1	GLANRAFON ISAF;GLAN-R-AFON-ISAF (54954)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN7059960931	B	Specific
	<p>Glanrafon Isaf is a working farmstead complex built around a stone and slate farmhouse and downhouse range sited up and down slope. It is identified on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1834 and shown in its present layout when the 1st edition map was published in 1889. In the division between upper farmhouse and lower downhouse it is similar to the longhouse type although true status cannot be confirmed as the owner does not recall there having been internal access between the house and downhouse.</p> <p>The house is now much modernised with little original detail remaining. It is cement rendered and has modern windows inserted. The front wall has a two storey symmetrical arrangement of three windows with central doorway offset to the right presumably to accommodate a large gable fireplace. The downhouse incorporates a workshop and byre and has one wide opening (enlarged) and three doorways of standard width opening onto the yard. The rear wall has been substantially re-built in non traditional materials and the roof incorporates corrugated iron over much of its length. A small stone lean-to adjoins the rear wall. There are few original internal features remaining. Modern outbuildings are situated on the opposite side of the yard to the east.</p>				



**CAE TUDOR;CAE
TYDWR ([54955](#))**

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN7118660638 B

Generic

Now derelict nineteenth century farmstead with a common L- plan arrangement comprising a stone and slate farmhouse and combination threshing barn, stable and cow house range. The house, in a not uncommon style for the region, has end gable chimneys and a three bay façade with a door, offset to the right, flanked by windows on either side and three windows at first floor level. The outbuilding to the west is now a roofless ruin although the walls still stand to roof height. A collection of stone walled enclosures survive nearby and there are the remains of a ?pigsty in front of the house to the north.



The ruinous threshing barn, stable and cow house range at Cae Tudor.

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 1 on MAP 1

GLANRAFON ISAF;GLAN-R-AFON-ISAF
(54954)

SN7059960931

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

Building restoration is proposed under Tir Gofal capital works options.

Although now altered in part the range is the main element of the farmstead group and worthy of restoration.

It is intended that repairs will be made to the roof of the downhouse, reinstating the lost slates, and repairing the roof timbers as necessary. Further to this it is intended that blocked doorways will be opened up and lost doors will be reinstated. The owner is also keen to remove not traditional elements (eg. concrete stalls) from the building interior.

The following is recommended:

- New slates can be mixed with old ones across the roof or reserved for less prominent slopes.

Welsh or Spanish slate can be used.

- Wherever possible repair original features rather than replace them. Retain original surviving elements of the roof structure as far as practically possible.
- Replacement doorframes and doors should be constructed in the original style of the building.
- Only non traditional characteristics and features can be removed from the building interior. In this case it is intended that the post war concrete stalls and partitions will be affected. A photographic record of these elements has been made in advance of their removal.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

*- 15/12/2005 (15:30:02) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 53755.
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:

Muckle, P. & Williams, G.H. 1993. An Archaeological Survey of the Groes Fawr Valley.

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Ordnance Survey 1889 Cardiganshire Sheet 21.14, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1905 Cardiganshire Sheet 21.14, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1888 Cardiganshire Sheet 21.15, 25"

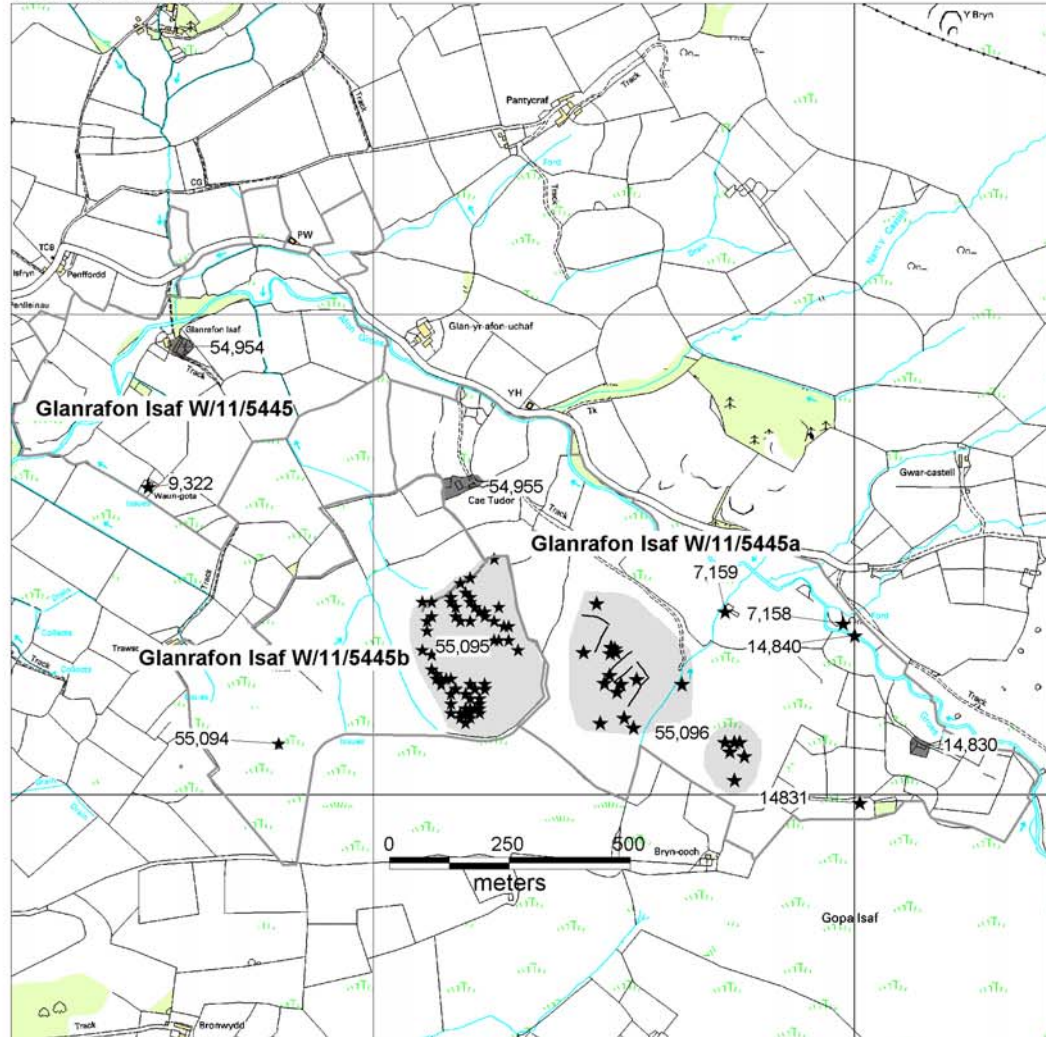
Ordnance Survey 1905 Cardiganshire Sheet 21.15, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1889 Cardiganshire Sheet 27.03, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1905 Cardiganshire Sheet 27.03, 25"

Sambrook P. 1997 Medieval or Later Deserted Rural Settlements 1996-7 Pilot Survey – An Interim Report. An unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology

Glanrafon Isaf W/11/5445 & W/11/5445a



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

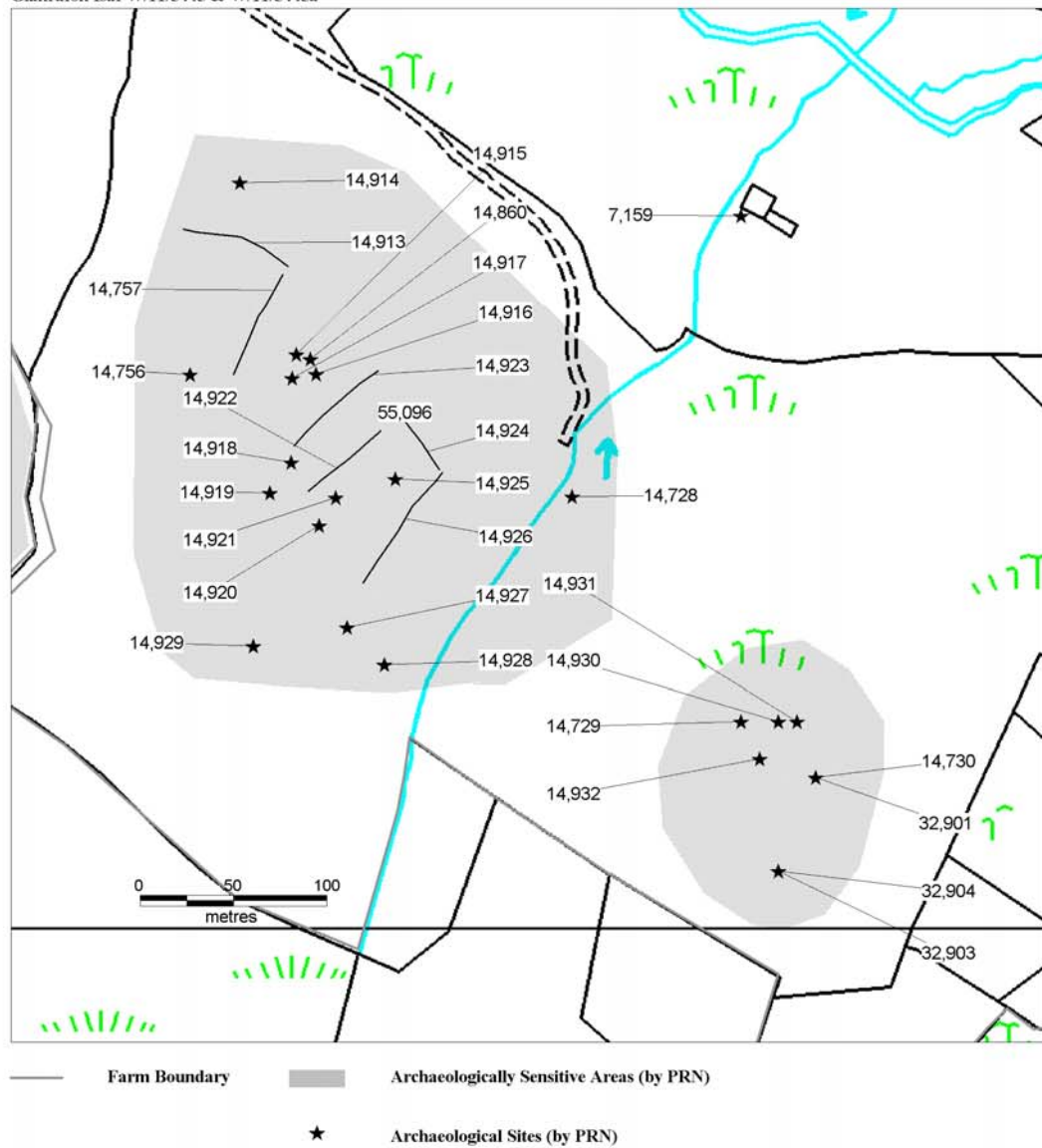
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Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)

Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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Glanrafon Isaf W/11/5445 & W/11/5445a



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UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 29 GWAR CASTELL

GRID REFERENCE: SN 724606

AREA IN HECTARES: 175.0

Historic Background

Historically this area seems to have been common within Cwmwd Penardd, and was unenclosed, unsettled land until the late 18th-century. An 1822 survey (Muckle and Williams 1992, 35) records squatter settlements at Bryn Lloi, Gwar Castell, Tan Bylchau, Waun Groes, Bryn Coch, Garnwen and Lluast Abercaeau. Rees (1936) records 11 tai unnos before 1839 and five after 1839 in the Blaencaron area. By the early 19th-century further enclosures, mostly on higher land to the east of the area, had been added to those originally taken in by the squatters. A school was established in 1883 and a chapel constructed to the east served the spiritual needs of the inhabitants. Only Gwar Castell is now occupied, other cottages/farms were abandoned between World War 1 and World War 2. The area has now reverted to sheep-walk. Some of the deserted dwellings in this area are of interest; they are a sub Medieval type house, classified by Smith (1966, 1988) as type 'B' regional houses (main chimney backing on to entry), which continued to be built by poorer farmers into the 19th century.

Description and essential historic landscape components

The valley head and surrounding valley sides of the Groes Fechan situated between 220m and 420m. The valley is steep-sided with a narrow flat-bottomed floor. This area was formerly enclosed with a system of irregular small- and medium-sized fields and a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads. The fields and settlements date to the late 18th- and 19th-century. Only Gwar Castell farm is still occupied, the others are now deserted and in varying stages of decay. Dry-stone walls and stone-faced banks comprise the old field boundaries - no hedges are present. The dry-stone walls were used in particular to form small paddocks around the farmsteads. All of these old boundaries are now derelict and most are in an advanced state of disrepair. Wire fences now divided the area into large enclosures. Most of the land has reverted to rough grazing with much rush cover and the derelict farmsteads are beginning to be submerged beneath rushes and bushes. There are peaty deposits in hollows and the valley bottom. Improved grazing within large wire-fence enclosures has been created on dryer ground on the valley sides. There are some small stands of woodland and stunted trees in the yards of the deserted farms.

Apart from a possible Bronze Age standing stone and minor post-Medieval elements of the landscape, recorded archaeology consists entirely of the abandoned settlements described above.

This is a well defined area. To the north, south and east lies unenclosed, unsettled land (areas 13, 124, 125), and to the west lower-lying settled and farmed land (areas 28, 111).

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 97 AFON GROES VALLEY FLOOR

GRID REFERENCE: SN 692596

AREA IN HECTARES: 375.6

Historic Background

The early history of this area is unclear. It may have formed part of one of the granges of Strata Florida Abbey, or alternatively part of the demesne of the abbey. The granges were granted to the Earl of Essex on the Dissolution, who sold them to the Crosswood estate in 1630. In the late 18th-century some of this area was in the possession of Crosswood, and may have been obtained by this route. Abbey demesne was acquired by John Stedman in 1567. However, Richard Stedman died intestate in 1746 and the estate passed to the Powells of Nanteos. Nanteos had considerable holdings here in the 19th century. It is likely that by the end of the Medieval Period, if not earlier, abbey granges and demesne were divided into farms which were leased out on a commercial basis. This may have been the origin of the settlement pattern we see today. The Caron Tithe Map of 1845 shows the landscape area very much as today. Earlier maps - late 18th century and early 19th century estate maps (NLW Crosswood Deeds Vol 1, 20 and Vol 2, 1; NLW Vol 45, 54, 55, 69; NLW Crosswood 332) - shed some light on landscape development. 1819 maps of the area to the east of Tregaron and around Aberdwr show some interspersed, enclosed fields, and small strip-like enclosures around Penffordd. This intermixing of holdings and enclosed strips suggests that the landscape of small irregular fields evolved out of a subdivided field system, and the 1819 estate maps captured the very end of this process of evolution.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area lies across the valley floors and partly up the lower valley sides of the Afon Groes, Afon Brennig, Afon Berwyn and Nant Fleinog between 175m and 200m. It comprises scattered farms set in a matrix of small irregularly-shaped fields. Boundaries consist of earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally in good condition, though a few are no longer stock-proof and are reinforced with wire fences. There are many distinctive trees on the boundaries; these together with the scattering of small woods across the area give an impression of a moderately wooded landscape. Farmland is mainly improved pasture, though there is some unimproved pasture, rough grazing and rushy - brwyn - ground. The older traditional buildings of stone with slate roofs are now interspersed with rendered concrete houses with slate and/or concrete tile roofs.

Recorded archaeology consists of just a few sites, and these are mainly post-Medieval extant dwellings, and other minor landscape components of similar date. A possible standing stone of Bronze Age date provides the only time-depth element to the area.

The boundaries of this area are not generally sharp. There is a slow merging between this area and areas 106, 109, 110 and 111. To the west the town of Tregaron (area 24) provides a clear break, and to the north the steep valley side demarcating area 28 is also distinct.

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 110 CYRTAU AND BRYN-HOWNANT

GRID REFERENCE: SN 705601

AREA IN HECTARES: 117.8

Historic Background

The early history of this area is unclear. It may have formed part of one of the granges of Strata Florida Abbey, or part of the demesne of the abbey. The granges were granted to the Earl of Essex on the Dissolution, who sold them to the Crosswood estate in 1630. In the late 18th-century some land in this area was in the possession of Crosswood, and may have been obtained by this route. Abbey demesne was acquired by John Stedman in 1567. However, Richard Stedman died intestate in 1746 and the estate passed to the Powells of Nanteos. Nanteos had considerable holdings here in the 19th century. It is likely that by the end of the Medieval Period, if not earlier, abbey granges and demesne were divided into farms which were leased out on a commercial basis. This may have been the origin of the settlement pattern we see today. However, by the 18th century, some holdings in this area were in the possession of Thomas Johnes's Llanfair Clydogau estate; these may have come to him through the purchase of part of the Bishop of St David's Llanddewibrefi estate. Whatever the tenurial system, this landscape has changed considerably over the past 200 years. An 1819 estate map (NLW Vol 45, 70) shows the area around the later established Waun-Gota farm (Waun-Gota farm was not established until after 1845) as unenclosed with intermixed strips, but to the east of Cyrtau as medium-sized fields. An earlier map of 1791 (NLW Vol 36, 151) depicts the hillside to the east of Bryn-Hownant as dispersed, strip enclosures. By the tithe survey of 1845 (Caron Tithe Map and Apportionment) only a few strips close to Waun-Gota were recorded; the remainder having been enclosed. From these historical map sources it would seem that this block of regular, medium-sized enclosures has evolved from a subdivided field system, that was still partly operational down to the early-mid 19th century. On modern maps the area of former strip enclosures in the vicinity of Waun-Gota farm is depicted as a series of rectangular enclosures aligned northwest to southeast. The holding known as Waun-Gota has been created out of the earlier strip system. As in other areas demographic pressures and changes underlie this 19th century pattern: extreme pressure on marginal land in the first half of the century, emigration, depopulation and the combining of holdings in the latter.

Description and essential historic landscape components

An area of regular, medium-sized enclosures on gentle northwest and southwest facing slopes of the Afon Groes between 200m and 320m. The enclosures are formed by earth banks topped with hedges. On the lower slopes the hedges are in fair condition, higher up the slopes they are derelict, and on the highest levels they have been replaced with wire fences. Even where they are in fair condition hedges are supported by wire fences. Improved pasture dominates the area, though at the northeast end near to Waun-Gota there is a considerable tract of poor quality grazing and rushy ground.

The only recorded archaeology consists of a post-Medieval cottage.

Between area 97 and this area the boundaries are not well defined. On the higher ground there is good definition between area 110 and the unenclosed ground of area 125.

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 111 BLAENAU CARON

GRID REFERENCE: SN 708613

AREA IN HECTARES: 113.2

Historic Background

The early history of this area is unclear. It may have formed part of one of the granges of Strata Florida Abbey, or part of the demesne of the abbey. The granges were granted to the Earl of Essex on the Dissolution, who sold them to the Crosswood estate in 1630. In the late 18th-century some land in this area was in the possession of Crosswood, and may have been obtained by this route. Abbey demesne was acquired by John Stedman in 1567. However, Richard Stedman died intestate in 1746 and the estate passed to the Powells of Nanteos. Nanteos had considerable holdings here in the 19th century. It is likely that by the end of the Medieval Period, if not earlier, abbey granges and demesne were divided into farms which were leased out on a commercial basis. This may have been the origin of the settlement pattern we see today. The Caron Tithe map of 1845 shows this area as it is today (Caron Tithe Map and Apportionment). 1819 estate maps (NLW Nanteos 180, 186; NLW Vol 45, 68) of the Blaenau Caron area, however, show higher farms to the northeast, such as Pantycraf and Fron-Felen, as isolated settlements set in a cluster of small irregular enclosures amongst open sheep-walk. Clearly, there was considerable enclosure between 1819 and 1845. In 1819, farms on lower levels such as Glanyrafon had been consolidated and enclosed, and appeared then much as they do today. This pattern of enclosure in the 19th century can be matched in other marginal areas of Ceredigion and is related to population increase. By the late 19th-century population had achieved a level sufficient to build a chapel (Percival 1998, 520).

Description and essential historic landscape components

A landscape of small- to medium-sized irregular enclosures and dispersed farms between 240m and 300m on the valley floor, and lower valley sides of the Afon Groes and tributary streams. At lower levels at the western end of the area field boundaries consist of earth banks and hedges, with some stone-faced banks and hedges. The earth banks generally give way to stone-faced banks and occasional dry-stone walls, to the east and on higher ground. Hedges are in fair to good condition on lower ground, but are in poor condition and becoming derelict at higher levels, and in some instances they have been replaced with wire fences. Improved pasture predominates in the area, with patches of unimproved ground and rough grazing. Older traditional buildings are stone built with slate roofs. Modern rendered concrete buildings with concrete tiles are also present.

Recorded archeology comprises two standing buildings: a chapel and a school.

To the southwest and southeast this area gradually merges with areas 29, 97 and 111. To the north there is a fairly distinct boundary with the an area of large enclosures/unenclosed land (area 28).

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 125 Y DRUM

GRID REFERENCE: SN 720591

AREA IN HECTARES: 327.8

Historic Background

In the historic period its unenclosed nature probably ensured that this area was claimed by the Crown. Settlements of historic character are noted in the archaeological record, but these seem to have been abandoned by the 19th-century, if not earlier. The prime use of the area in the historic period has been sheep-walk.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area of unenclosed upland rises to over 500m, its lower slopes run down to below 250m. The steep slopes, particularly those on the southern flanks are craggy, while the summit areas tend to be rounded with peaty hollows. Occasional wire fences divide the area, but essentially it comprises unenclosed sheep-walk of rough grazing, with some improved pasture at lower levels. Archaeological sites provide the main historic components of the area. These consist of long huts and hut platforms of probable post-Medieval date, but may have originated in the Medieval Period, and occasional relict boundaries of a similar date. A number of clearance cairns have been assigned to the Bronze Age, but are more likely to be associated with the post-Medieval/Medieval settlement of the area. Other sites include quarries, an area of peat cutting and a fold.

This relatively small block of upland is well-defined as it is now divorced from the major tract of mountain to the east by a forestry plantation (area 2). To the south and northwest are enclosed and settled valleys (areas 29, 97, 106, 111), and to the west the upland is less elevated has been enclosed and settled. Only to the northeast is there doubt as to where the boundary between this area and its neighbour (area 124) should be drawn, as their characteristics are broadly similar.