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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Gilfachgoch**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/12/5539**

**ACA Report No. 2006-98
Project Record No. 54227**

Prepared by Will Steele

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Gilfachgoch comprises four separate land parcels in Carmarthenshire. The home farm (/5539; NGR SN51513008) and holdings /5539a (NGR SN58373396) and /5539c (NGR SN50963122) lie within relative proximity to one another in the communities of Llanegwad and Llanfihangl Rhos-y-corn. The surrounding landscape encompasses the Afon Cothi and its tributaries with undulating hills beyond. The processes leading to the creation of this landscape are not well documented, although it is possible that the present pattern of small irregular fields and dispersed farmsteads may have evolved from a sub-divided field system in the later Medieval period. It is clear that by the time of the first large-scale mapping of the area, the tithe maps of the early nineteenth century, that the current settlement pattern of dispersed farms and small fields had been established. The extensive plantations of the Brechfa Forest to the north are a comparatively recent landscape characteristic.

Another holding (/5539b NGR SN30103644) lies over 20km to the east close to the settlement of Capel Iwan in Cenarth community near to the county boundary with Ceredigion. The landscape here is more open in character and comprises mainly of evenly spaced farmsteads and fields bounded by earth banks and hedges. The field pattern is varied, comprising the small, irregular fields of long established enclosure and larger, more regular enclosures formed by acts of parliament during the nineteenth century. There is little woodland present. This pattern had been established by the time of the tithe survey of the early nineteenth century.

Archaeological and Historic Content

The farm has evidence of Bronze Age activity in the form of two burnt mounds (PRNs 14954, 14970) alongside the Afon Mamog (holding /5539b). These mounds of burnt (fire-crazed) stones and charcoal were the waste heaps created from heating water by throwing hot stones into a trough of water. They are frequently interpreted as sauna baths of some kind, although an alternative explanation is that they were used as cooking sites. Currently available dates suggest that the tradition of building and using burnt mounds spans most of the early, middle and late Bronze Age (2000-600BC).

Nineteenth century maps (1888, 1889) record several farmstead and cottage sites on the different land holdings. Of these only the farmsteads of Gilfachgoch (PRN 55636) and Gelynen (PRN 55648) remain in active use today, the others having since been abandoned (PRNs 55637, 55638, 55647). Of considerable interest is the rare surviving evidence of water driven machinery at Gelynen. Behind the farmstead is a stone lined leat, cast iron launder and a water wheel forming a remarkably intact example of a set of features that were once fairly common in Wales. Such waterwheels were usually made by local blacksmiths and usually date from the second half of the 19th century. They served a variety of purposes including powering threshing and winnowing

machines and driving chaff cutters and grinding stones. Winnowing and other machines survive in the barn nearby.

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

The key objective for this farm is the sensitive management of the abandoned farmstead sites. Detailed management advice is provided in the gazetteer below.

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	AFON MAMOG (14970)	Prehistoric? burnt mound	SN30253629	B		Specific
	Circular grass covered mound 1m high and 9m diameter by the side of a stream. Mound truncated on south and west to leave an area c.9m x 4.5m. It consists of heat shattered shale and charcoal. The appearance of the mound is much as described previously. Hawthorn and gorse have colonised the site, otherwise stable pasture predominates.					
2	BRYN-TEG (55638)	Post Med farmstead	SN5166030502	B		Specific
	Abandoned farmstead comprising a ruinous house and in-line cow house with an intact adjacent outbuilding range at right angles. Bryn-teg is marked on the Original Surveyors drawings of 1805 but is not shown in its present form until the Second edition of 1906.					
	The ruinous stone farmhouse backs onto a hillslope, having a central doorway and end chimney stacks. To the east, an in-line cow house survives as low spread wall bases. A mid-late 19th century, stone built, slate roofed lofted stable range, situated down the slope survives largely intact. The range comprises two ?stable units at ground floor level with many original features surviving: cobbled floor, feed passages, mangers, hay racks. A loft above, accessed from ground level in the south pine end preserves evidence of early 20 th century belt driven machinery including: an <i>in situ</i> fly wheel, and several early 20 th century belt driven machines and other historic implements. The remains of an engine shed adjoin the southeast corner of the building.					
	A loose cluster of mature trees now surrounds the complex with other young vegetation coming through. Young trees are rooted in the ruinous farmhouse and cow house. The outbuilding has a few displaced roof slates but is otherwise in good order. Some young trees have become rooted in the wall bases.					



The lofted stable range at Bryn-teg survives largely intact.



Historic internal fittings at Bryn-teg.

	LLETTY'R GAIB (55647)	Post Med farmstead	SN3137036686 B	Generic
	<p>19th century U-plan farmstead of stone and slate-roofed construction now in a very poor state of repair and much altered, the house having been replaced by a modern bungalow, and the outbuildings now derelict, semi-collapsed or partially dismantled. An intact early 20th century cow shed lies to the southeast. The OS 1st edition map (1889) shows a former pond below the yard and a horse "ginny-ring" to the rear of the complex (not seen).</p>			
3	PANT-Y-LLYN (55650)	Post Med farmstead	SN5095731229 B	Specific
	<p>Pant-y-llyn is a derelict mid-late 19th century, stone built farmstead enclosed within several walled yards, consisting of a typical 19th century regional farmhouse with in-line cow house and a back kitchen and a ruinous threshing barn, lofted stable range at right angles with pigsties attached. Despite the currently poor condition many of the original features marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1906) can still be traced. An open sided building to the west no longer survives. The farmhouse and cow house range has been subject to renovation in the past (concrete render, replacement windows, corrugated tin roof).</p>			
	<p>The farmstead is now derelict and overgrown. The replacement corrugated tin on the farmhouse and cow house is no longer weatherproof with a number of missing sections. Light woodland now surrounds the buildings. Young trees threaten to displace masonry where they have become rooted in the walls.</p>			

BANC-Y-FELIN ([14954](#)) **Prehistoric? burnt mound** SN29963633 B **Generic**

Circular grass covered mound 1m high and 9m in diameter by the side of a stream. Mound was truncated by water pipe trench so that only the southern third remains. It consisted of heat shattered shale and charcoal and the surviving third stands to a height of 0.3m.

The site lies within unimproved pasture land.

([30681](#)) **Post Med pump house** SN30113634 C **Generic**

Early 20th century stone-built pump house 6.84m x 2.91m built to house a water pump for Gelynen Farm. The pump house is well maintained. No specific management threats identified.



Facing east towards the pump house.

BANC-Y-FELIN ([30682](#)) **Post Med mill race** SN29823637 C **Generic**

Mill race connected with mill PRN 12627. The mill race still survives although heavily silted. At least parts of it were stone lined.

The mill leat lies within unimproved pasture land. No management threats identified.



Facing east along the silted up mill race.

GILFACHGOCH [\(55636\)](#) **Post Med farmstead** **SN5148030066 B** **Generic**

Gilfachgoch is a working mid-late 19th century stone built and slated farmstead enclosed within a stone walled yard, consisting of two opposing outbuilding ranges, a farmhouse and a brew house. It is recorded on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors drawings of 1805 but is not shown in its present form until the Second edition of 1906. An open sided structure depicted behind the outbuildings has been replaced by modern agricultural sheds.

A mid-late 19th century stone built, slate roofed barn range remains substantially unaltered. It consists of, from the south. A former barn, with opposed doors and ventilation slits, a stable with loft and, a former cart house with joist floor to granary over. A red brick stall platform and concrete manger in the cart house indicate a change of use to livestock housing, sometime in the early 20th century. The OS 25" map of 1889 shows a horse "ginny-ring" to the rear of the range, the site of which is now obscured by modern sheds. Opposite is a mid-late 19th century stone built, slate roofed cow house range with four lateral doorways in the front wall. A modern brick built lean-to is attached to the north. Shallow yellow brick arches to door and window opening in both of these ranges suggest a broadly contemporary date. Map sources (OS 1889, 1906) indicate that the farmhouse is a late 19th or early 20th century structure, replacing an earlier house on the same site. It is now substantially altered from its original appearance. To the south is a fine old brew house with pigsties set into the east wall. Shallow stone arches to door and window openings are a distinctive characteristic.

Gilfachgoch is a little altered medium sized mid-late 19th century farmstead, typical in this part of Carmarthenshire. Buildings are well maintained on the whole and in good order.

WAUN-MWYALCHEN [\(55637\)](#) **Post Med cottage** **SN5171330221 B** **Generic**

A roadside cottage and enclosure marked on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The enclosed area is now heavily overgrown. No surface traces of the cottage remain. A level area in otherwise sloping ground may mark the site.

GELYNEN [\(55648\)](#) **Post Med farmstead** **SN3010536434 B** **Generic**

A fine 19th century farmstead in a U-plan arrangement with the house overlooking an open yard flanked by a nineteenth century combination barn range and a late eighteenth century or earlier cow house. A minor road runs through the middle of the farm. The OS 1st edition map (1889) records another smaller building behind the yard to the west, now lost. A leat driven water wheel to the south provided motive power to belt driven barn machinery.

The surviving elements make for an interesting and unusually intact mixed farmstead complex with more historic features surviving than might normally be expected.

[\(55649\)](#) **Post Med quarry** **SN3135236722 C** **Generic**

An "old quarry" is marked adjacent to Lletty'r-gaib on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). The given location is now obscured by heavy vegetation growth. Site not seen.

GELYNEN [\(56940\)](#) **Post Med leat** **SN30453630 B** **Generic**

The earthwork remains of an old leat serving water driven barn machinery at Gelynen. Recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889, it is sourced to the Afon Mamog approximately 750m to the east of the farmstead.

Traces of a stone lining are seen at intervals along the leat, which averages approximately 1.5 metres wide. The leat is now heavily silted and scrubbed over in parts although the landowner records it carrying water in living memory. The associated water wheel and launder survive (PRN 56941).

GELYNEN [\(56941\)](#) **Post Med water wheel** **SN30113639 B** **Generic**

Late 19th century cast iron water wheel, once serving water driven barn machinery at Gelynen farmstead. Part of an unusually intact water power complex incorporating leat (PRN 56940), stone lined wheel pit and the cast iron remains of an overshot launder.

The wheel pit and launder are now fenced out. No specific management threats were identified: a canopy of mature trees prevents excessive scrub growth around the site.



The cast iron water wheel and launder behind Gelynen, once used to power belt driven machinery in the barn nearby.

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

AFON MAMOG ([14970](#))

SN30253629

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

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to prevent damage by vegetation to the earthwork remains and buried archaeology. The following should be considered:

- Cut or spray back young trees and vegetation on the mound, leaving the roots in situ.

Site 2 on MAP 1

BRYN-TEG ([55638](#))

SN5166030502

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

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to prevent damage by vegetation to the standing remains and buried archaeology. The following recommendations apply.

- Monitor mature trees close to the buildings. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk of windthrow.
- Cut or spray back young trees and vegetation on the ruinous farmhouse, and close to the outbuilding leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.

Work should only be undertaken if it is considered safe to do so.

Site 3 on MAP 1

PANT-Y-LLYN ([55650](#))

SN5095731229

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

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to prevent damage by vegetation to the standing remains and buried archaeology. The following recommendations apply.

- Monitor mature trees close to the buildings. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk of windthrow.
- Cut or spray back young trees and vegetation on the ruinous farmhouse, and close to the outbuilding leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.

Work should only be undertaken if it is considered safe to do so.

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
4	PANT-Y-LLYN (55650)	Post Med farmstead	SN5095731229	B		Specific
	<p>Pant-y-llyn is a derelict mid-late 19th century, stone built farmstead enclosed within several walled yards, consisting of a typical 19th century regional farmhouse with in-line cow house and a back kitchen and a ruinous threshing barn, lofted stable range at right angles with pigsties attached. Despite the currently poor condition many of the original features marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1906) can still be traced. An open sided building to the west no longer survives. The farmhouse and cow house range has been subject to renovation in the past (concrete render, replacement windows, corrugated tin roof).</p> <p>The farmstead is now derelict and overgrown. The replacement corrugated tin on the farmhouse and cow house is no longer weatherproof with a number of missing sections. Light woodland now surrounds the buildings. Young trees threaten to displace masonry where they have become rooted in the walls.</p>					
5	GELYNEN (56942)	Post Med cow house	SN30083642	B		Specific
	<p>An early nineteenth century or earlier whitewashed stone and clay bonded cow house, probably the earliest building at Gelynen. Built down the slope with three doorways for transverse tethering then a window in the front wall and a single doorway at the lower end of the rear wall. A former loft is indicated by sawn off loft joists in the transverse walls.</p> <p>The cow house belongs to an increasingly rare class of earlier, pre-nineteenth century lofted cow sheds where animals were tethered. It is not, perhaps amongst the best examples of its kind, but apart from re-roofing it does retain traditional character. The pattern of openings which is one of the diagnostic features for traditional cow houses is undisturbed. The tethering floor has been concreted over in c.1950s cattle stalling. A modern lean-to of brick and asbestos roofed construction adjoins the rear wall.</p> <p>The cow house is currently in a poor condition: the lower pine end has a significant bulge where the wall faces have become detached from the wall core and is now close to collapse. Significant works are required if the building is to kept in a good state of repair.</p>					



The late 19th century or earlier cow house at Gelynen.

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|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 6 | GILFACHGOCH
(55636) | Post Med
farmstead | SN5148030066 B | Generic |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|

Gilfachgoch is a working mid-late 19th century stone built and slated farmstead enclosed within a stone walled yard, consisting of two opposing outbuilding ranges, a farmhouse and a brew house. It is recorded on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors drawings of 1805 but is not shown in its present form until the Second edition of 1906. An open sided structure depicted behind the outbuildings has been replaced by modern agricultural sheds.

A mid-late 19th century stone built, slate roofed barn range remains substantially unaltered. It consists of, from the south. A former barn, with opposed doors and ventilation slits, a stable with loft and, a former cart house with joist floor to granary over. A red brick stall platform and concrete manger in the cart house indicate a change of use to livestock housing, sometime in the early 20th century. The OS 25" map of 1889 shows a horse "ginny-ring" to the rear of the range, the site of which is now obscured by modern sheds. Opposite is a mid-late 19th century stone built, slate roofed cow house range with four lateral doorways in the front wall. A modern brick built lean-to is attached to the north. Shallow yellow brick arches to door and window opening in both of these ranges suggest a broadly contemporary date. Map sources (OS 1889, 1906) indicate that the farmhouse is a late 19th or early 20th century structure, replacing an earlier house on the same site. It is now substantially altered from its original appearance. To the south is a fine old brew house with pigsties set into the east wall. Shallow stone arches to door and window openings are a distinctive characteristic.

Gilfachgoch is a little altered medium sized mid-late 19th century farmstead, typical in this part of Carmarthenshire. Buildings are well maintained on the whole and in good order.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| BRYN-TEG (55638) | Post Med
farmstead | SN5166030502 B | Generic |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|

Abandoned farmstead comprising a ruinous house and in-line cow house with an intact adjacent outbuilding range at right angles. Bryn-teg is marked on the Original Surveyors drawings of 1805 but is not shown in its present form until the Second edition of 1906.

The ruinous stone farmhouse backs onto a hillslope, having a central doorway and end chimney stacks. To the east, an in-line cow house survives as low spread wall bases. A mid-late 19th century, stone built, slate roofed lofted stable range, situated down the slope survives largely intact. The range comprises two ?stable units at ground floor level with many original features surviving: cobbled floor, feed passages, mangers, hay racks. A loft above, accessed from ground level in the south pine end preserves evidence of early 20th century belt driven machinery including: an *in situ* fly wheel, and several early 20th century belt driven machines and other historic implements. The remains of an engine shed adjoin the southeast corner of the building.

A loose cluster of mature trees now surrounds the complex with other young vegetation coming through. Young trees are rooted in the ruinous farmhouse and cow house. The outbuilding has a few displaced roof slates but is otherwise in good order. Some young trees have become rooted in the wall bases.

LLETTY'R GAIB
[\(55647\)](#)

Post Med
farmstead

SN3137036686 B

Generic

19th century U-plan farmstead of stone and slate-roofed construction now in a very poor state of repair and much altered, the house having been replaced by a modern bungalow, and the outbuildings now derelict, semi-collapsed or partially dismantled. An intact early 20th century cow shed lies to the southeast. The OS 1st edition map (1889) shows a former pond below the yard and a horse "ginny-ring" to the rear of the complex (not seen).

GELYNEN [\(55648\)](#)

Post Med
farmstead

SN3010536434 B

Generic

A fine 19th century farmstead in a U-plan arrangement with the house overlooking an open yard flanked by a nineteenth century combination barn range and a late eighteenth century or earlier cow house. A minor road runs through the middle of the farm. The OS 1st edition map (1889) records another smaller building behind the yard to the west, now lost. A leat driven water wheel to the south provided motive power to belt driven barn machinery.

The surviving elements make for an interesting and unusually intact mixed farmstead complex with more historic features surviving than might normally be expected.

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 4 on MAP 1

PANT-Y-LLYN ([55650](#))

SN5095731229

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

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to enhance the condition of the buildings within the farmstead.

The following is recommended:

- Replace missing corrugated iron sheets on the farmhouse and cow house range (Capital Works Option).
- Consider putting a replacement roof on the ruinous outbuilding range (Capital Works Option). If re-roofing with slate is prohibitively expensive consider re-roofing with corrugated iron: a historic building material in its own right.

Site 5 on MAP 1

GELYNEN ([56942](#))

SN30083642

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

The cow house is currently in a poor condition: the lower pine end has a significant bulge where the wall faces have become detached from the wall core, and is now close to collapse. Significant works are required if the building is to be kept in a good state of repair.

The landowner has proposed altering the building: re-building the unstable lower pine end further up-the-slope to shorten the building by c.three metres. A front window and a rear doorway would be lost. The stated justification is to enable him to manoeuvre his stock trailer tight to the yard behind. Something that is currently very difficult.

- The purpose of management under Tir Gofal is to promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm, encouraging repair to enable them to continue in use, whilst maintaining their traditional character. Altering traditional buildings is not to be encouraged.
- The cow shed is part of a farmstead plan, that was intact in 1889 (OS 1st edition) and remains largely unaltered today.
- It is also of historic interest in its own right, belonging to an increasingly rare class of earlier, pre-nineteenth century lofted cow sheds where animals were tethered. It is not, perhaps amongst the best examples of its kind, but apart from re-roofing it does retain traditional character. The pattern of openings which is one of the diagnostic details for traditional cow houses is undisturbed.
- It is almost certainly the earliest building within the farmstead.

Management recommendations

- Consider removing hedge banks to the west and south of the cow shed to provide a solution that does not involve altering the building. Repair/ re-build the lower end of the building on the original foundations using traditional materials and methods of construction (Capital Works Option).
- Contact Cambria for further discussion if this is not considered viable.

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

The owner has stated a desire to remove historic features within the cart house part of the threshing barn range. The stated intention is to reinstate a level surface which can be used from storing agricultural vehicles (eg. landrover, quad bike). A concrete floor will be laid.

The affected features comprise cattle stalls described thus: a red brick stall platform, concrete manger, two wooden cow tie posts with halter bars and chains and a concrete manure passage. The affected features are a modern creation, inserted sometime during the early 20th century. As such they are of limited historical significance.

- As a general rule characteristics and features which reflect history and function of tradition buildings must not be removed during the life of the Tir Gofal agreement.
- The scheme also promotes the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.
- Standard conservation guidelines recommend that a record is made in the event that historic features are to be removed. The sketch plan, field notes and digital photographs taken during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit are considered adequate in this instance.
- Following removal of the cattle stalls it is recommended that further photographs are taken by the owner if evidence on the original floor surface remain beneath (eg. flags or cobbles). Copies should be deposited in the regional Historic Environment Record held by Cambria.
- The proposed concrete floor is a non-traditional material. As such these works will not be funded under Tir Gofal capital works options.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

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

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

www.cambria.org.uk

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

Sources consulted:

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

Jones, F. 1987. Historic Carmarthenshire Homes

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire

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

Ordnance Survey, 1889. 1st edition 1:2500. Carmarthenshire sheet 13.10

Ordnance Survey, 1889. 1st edition 1:2500. Carmarthenshire sheet 13.14

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Ordnance Survey, 1906. 2nd edition 1:2500. Carmarthenshire sheet 24.11

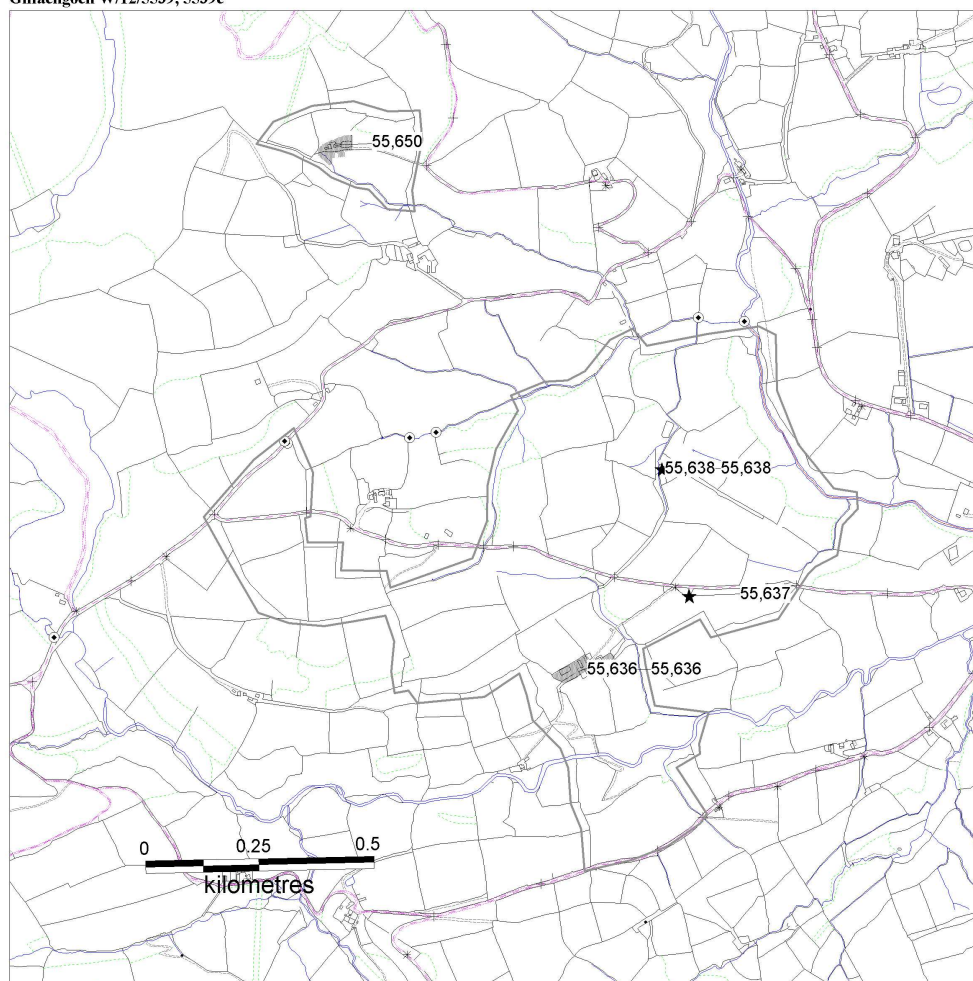
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The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and

Constructions in Wales and Monmouthshire 1917 An Inventory of the

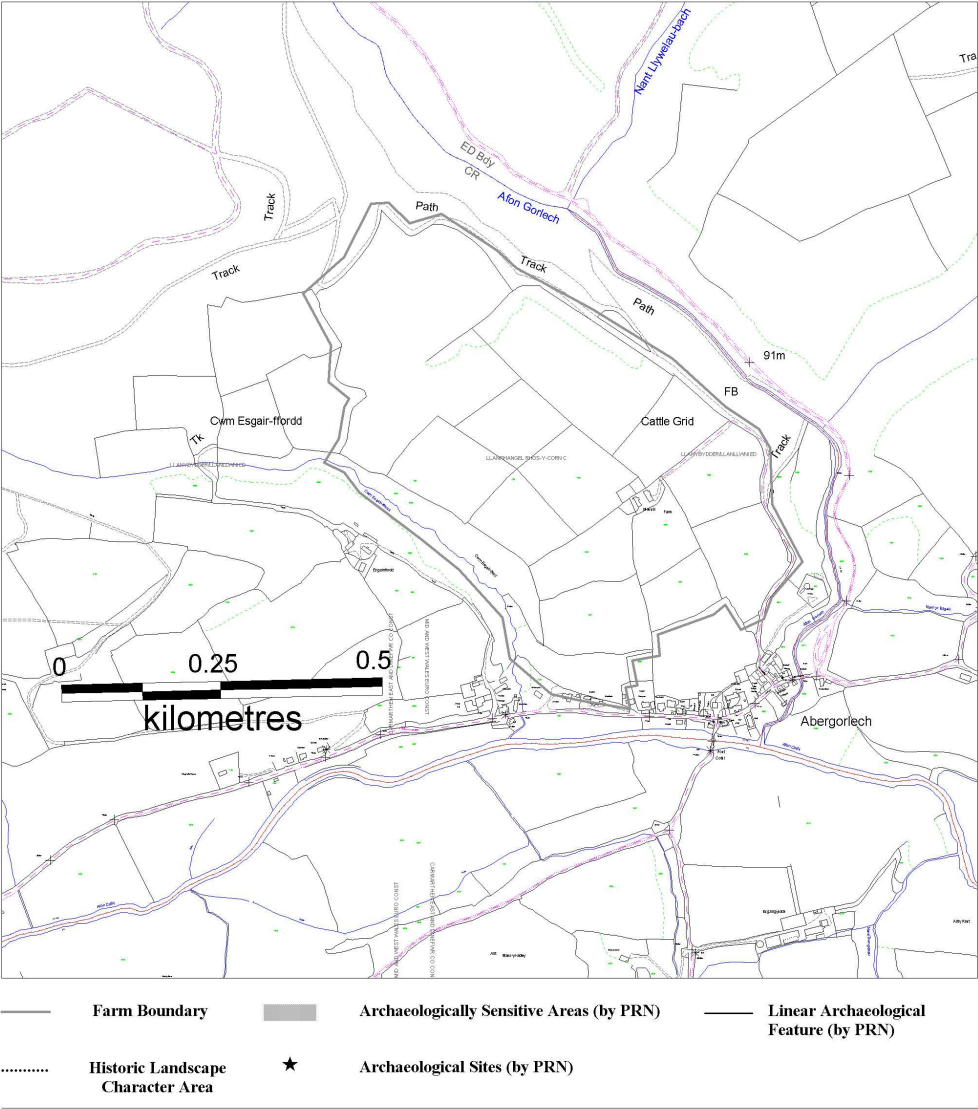
Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. V. County of Carmarthen. HMSO, London

Giffachgoch W/12/5539, 5539c



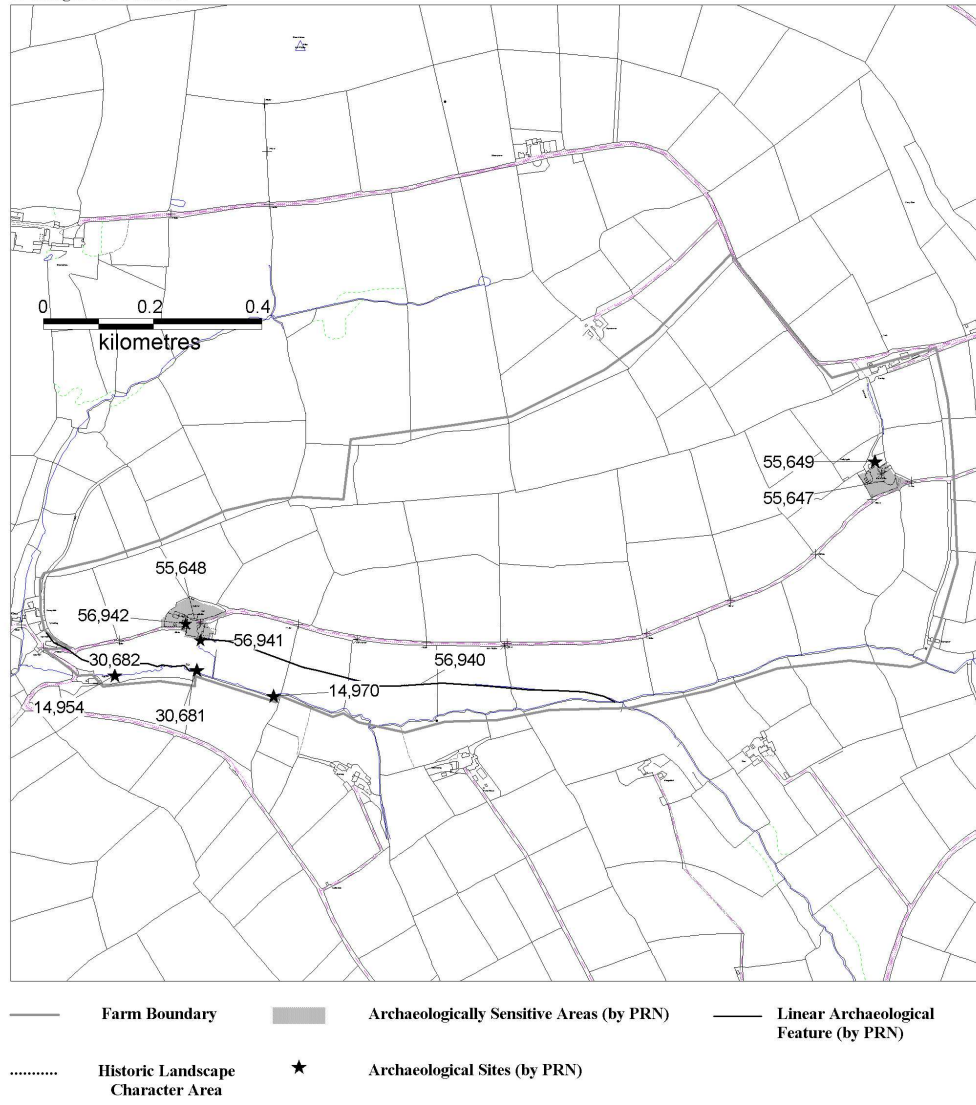
——	Farm Boundary	▨	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)	——	Linear Archaeological Feature (by PRN)
.....	Historic Landscape Character Area	★	Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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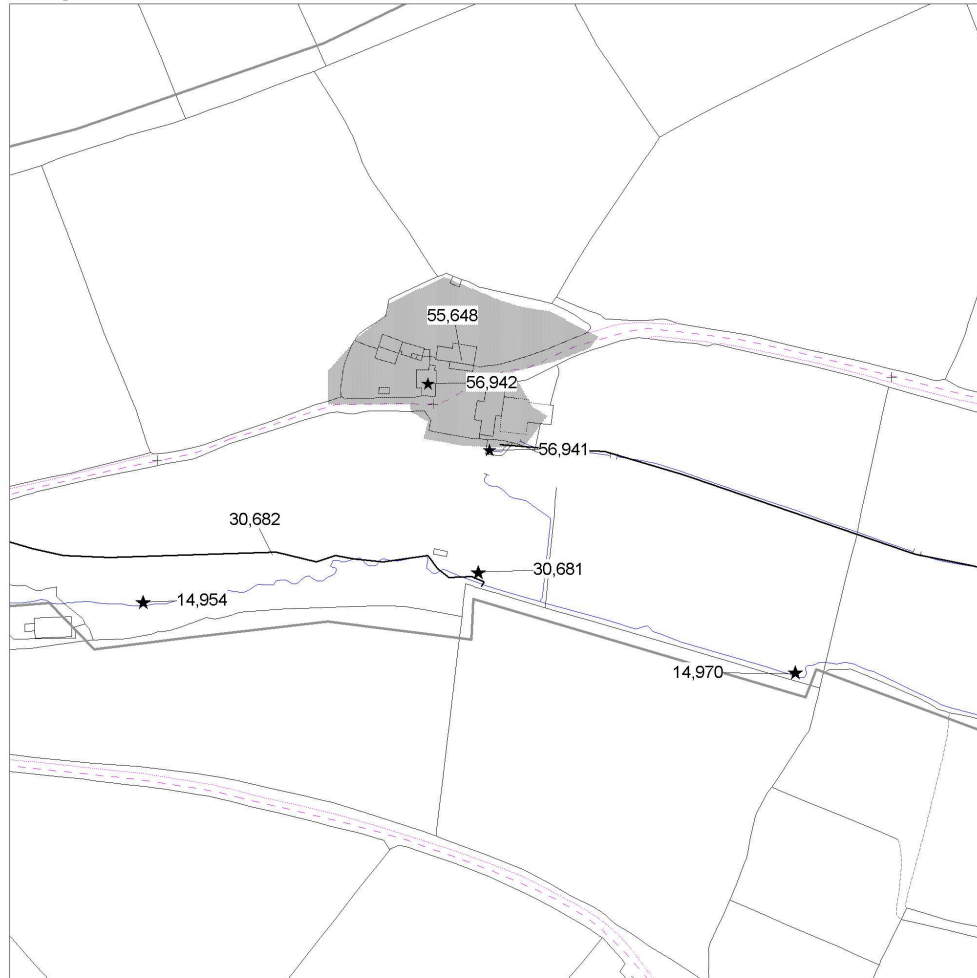
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—	Farm Boundary	■	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)	—	Linear Archaeological Feature (by PRN)
.....	Historic Landscape Character Area	★	Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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