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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

Prepared for:
Glyn Annedd



Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/5510

Prepared by
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Report No. **2006/31**
Project No. **54237**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Glyn Annedd comprises two separate land holdings in Ceredigion. The home farm (/5510) is situated in Llangeitho community just over a kilometre to the southwest of the village. A second holding (/5510a) lies nearly six kilometres to the north, in the community of Lledrod.

The home farm (/5510) comprises land on the south and west facing valley slopes of the Afon Aeron, near to its confluence with the Gwenffrwd. This is an area of medium sized irregular shaped field enclosures divided by low hedged earth banks, with woodland along the steeper valley sides. Settlement punctuates the roadsides with occasional scattered farmsteads in-between. This pattern is probably long established with origins at the end of the medieval period if not before.

Holding 5510a is bisected by the Afon Aeron in its upper reaches and incorporates the gentle slopes to either side. The surrounding landscape is open and undulating with fields divided by wire fences or dry stone walls. The present pattern of regular, medium sized fields can probably be attributed to enclosure in the early nineteenth century when many thousand acres of mountain land were enclosed and improved. The settlement pattern of this area is one of scattered dwellings, with only a few small villages having developed in the last 200 years such as Bontnewydd or Bronnant for example. Traces of abandoned dwellings in the surrounding landscape recall a time of increased population density before economic depression and hardship led to outward migration at the end of the nineteenth century.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Recorded archaeological content relates to evidence of rural settlement. Glyn Annedd itself is a modern creation, established in recent years, but a number of settlements of historic character are known to lie within the farm boundary.

In the southwest corner of the home farm, close to a staggered crossroads is the site of an old inn, given the name Tafarn-mwt (PRN 55890) on later nineteenth century maps (Ordnance Survey 1st edition) and long since abandoned with no remaining surface traces. Of its history, little is known but it does lie along an important drovers route linking the fair at Talsarn to Tregaron and well-established paths across the mountains beyond (Moore-Colyer 2002, 138). On the roadside nearby are the ruinous remains of Parc cottage (PRN 55891), a single storey building of stone and clay-walled (clom) construction in a tradition that was once common in the region before the arrival of mass produced building materials. A likely explanation for the -mwt place-name is as a variant spelling of mwd (mud) perhaps suggesting clom construction for the inn also.

Of all the settlements shown on nineteenth century maps, only Bronaeron (PRN 55892) is still occupied today. The farmstead is now much enlarged from the original layout depicted but it does retain elements of historical character including a three storey, Victorian house with gothic elements, as its centrepiece as well as a long combination threshing barn and stable range (PRN 54124) of good character that is now falling into disrepair.

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

The key objective is the sensitive management of the abandoned dwellings. Standing remains should be protected and buried archaeological remains should not be disturbed.

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
CEFN LLWYN (5978)	Unknown unknown	SN601596	U		Generic
A cropmark is identified at this location on aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey. The Historic Environment Record has no further information on the nature of this site.					
There are no obvious traces of an antiquity at the given location. WWS March 2006. <i>Visited</i> 21/03/2006 (WWS)					
TAFARN MWT (5979)	Unknown unknown	SN601591	U		Generic
A cropmark is identified at this location on aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey. The Historic Environment Record has no further information on the nature of this site.					
There are no obvious traces of an antiquity at the given location. WWS March 2006. <i>Visited</i> 21/03/2006 (WWS)					
DOLAU-BACH (9249)	Post Medieval cottage	SN62016548	B		Generic
A small cottage identified beside a stream on the Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map (1889).					
The site has been all but levelled. No traces of a cottage remain other than a random scatter of stones. Earth banks of enclosures surrounding it remain with grown out hedges. In rough pasture. <i>Visited</i> 21/03/2006 (WWS)					



The site of the cottage from the south. Few traces remain.

COTTAGE-PARC
[\(54125\)](#)

Post Medieval well SN60055896 B

Generic

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) records a well just behind Parc cottage (PRN 55891).

No structural remains of a well were identified. The location specified is in regeneration woodland and now very overgrown *Visited 21/03/2006 (WWS)*

TAFARN MWT [\(55890\)](#)

Post Medieval inn SN6003459006 B

Generic

Tafarn-mwt, a public house or inn is marked here on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889).

A fairly level area in sloping ground indicates the site where the inn once stood but no other surface traces of the inn or its associated enclosures remain. In a pasture field.

The *-mwt* place-name element is as a variant spelling of *mwd* (mud) perhaps indicative of clom construction. *Visited 21/03/2006 (WWS)*



The site of Tafarn-mwt viewed from the north. The inn is now evidenced only by a level area in otherwise sloping ground.

COTTAGE-PARC
[\(55891\)](#)

Post Medieval
cottage

SN6005058966 C

Generic

The ruined walls of a roadside cottage recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889), and situated some 30 or so metres to the south of Tafarn-mwt (PRN 55890).

The cottage has a rubble stone frontage with central doorway and windows on each side, with all other walls of clom (clay bonded) construction. Single storey but roofless with front wall still standing to eaves height but other, clay bonded, walls now much reduced. In regeneration woodland and now much overgrown.

Visited 21/03/2006 (WWS)



The cottage incorporates both stone and clay-walls in its design.

BRON-AERON [\(55892\)](#)

Post Medieval
farmstead

SN6032659217 B

Generic

A later nineteenth century farmstead recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889 with a dispersed collection of three buildings.

Complex is now much enlarged but with historic elements remaining. Includes a three storey, Victorian house of slate and stone construction built onto slope, with cross wing to rear and columned verandah to front. Hipped roof and gothic heads to door openings add to distinctiveness. Only surviving outbuilding is a long combination range of slate and stone (PRN 54124) incorporating threshing barn and lofted stable, now in poor condition and falling into disrepair. *Visited 21/03/2006 (WWS)*

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
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BRON-AERON (54124)	Post Medieval threshing barn; stable	SN60375923	B		Generic
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A nineteenth century range of good historic character incorporating a threshing barn and lofted stable, some 60m to the east of the house at Bronaeron (PRN 55892). It is of rubble stone with a slate roof still largely intact. The threshing barn is on the west with characteristic large main door and smaller winnowing door opposite. The stable to the east has a window, then doorway. A former hay loft, indicated by sawn off joists, would have been accessed by a loading door in the east gable wall.

The building is reasonably intact, although a large opening has been made in the west gable wall. It is in poor condition and falling into disrepair with loose or displaced masonry and a leaking roof with a number of displaced slates. Corrugated tin now covers the rear pitch of the stable. *Visited 21/03/2006 (WWS)*



The front elevation of the threshing barn.

BRON-AERON (55892)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN6032659217	B		Generic
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A later nineteenth century farmstead recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889 with a dispersed collection of three buildings.

Complex is now much enlarged but with historic elements remaining. Includes a three storey, Victorian house of slate and stone construction built onto stone, with cross wing to rear and columned verandah to

front. Hipped roof and gothic heads to door openings add to distinctiveness. Only surviving outbuilding is a long combination range of slate and stone (PRN 54124) incorporating threshing barn and lofted stable, now in poor condition and falling into disrepair. *Visited 21/03/2006 (WWS)*

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

*- 27/03/2006 (16:35:26) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 54237.
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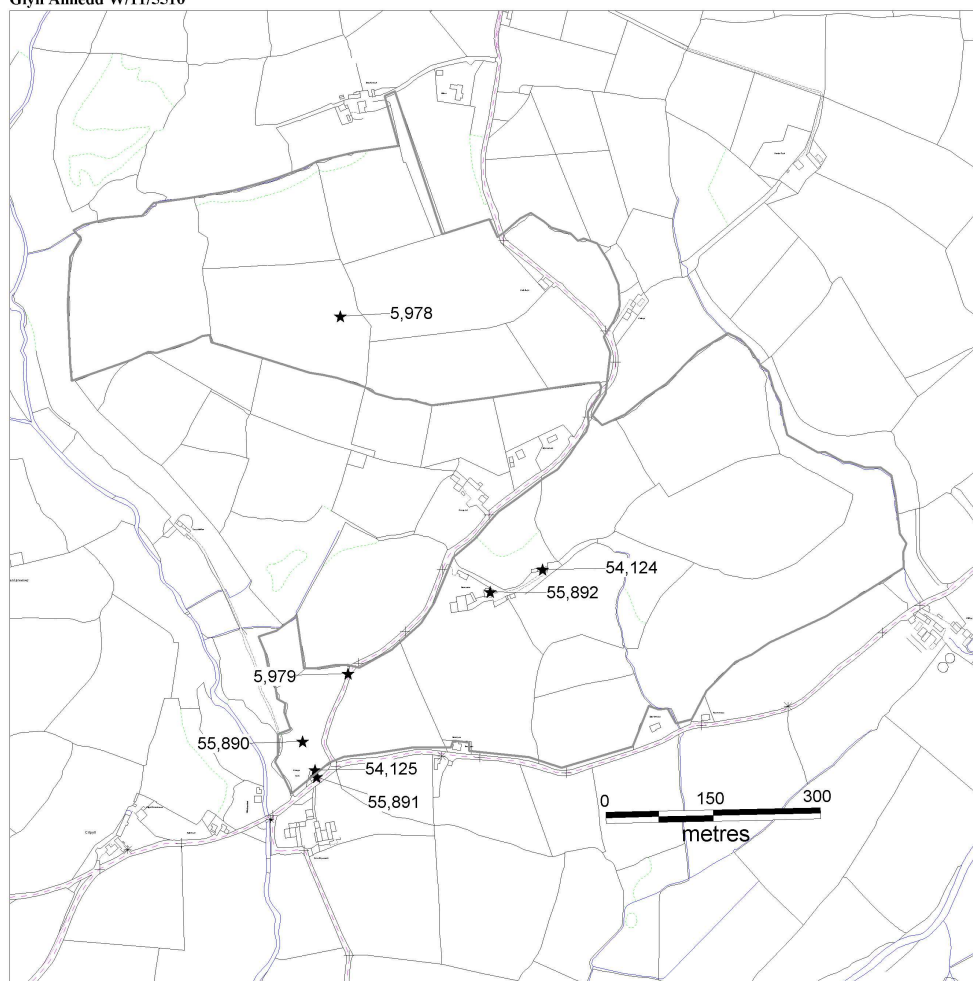
This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion
Ordnance Survey Old Series Map 1834 Sheet 57, 1"
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 Cardiganshire Sheet 20.03, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 Cardiganshire Sheet 26.02, 25"
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 Cardiganshire Sheet 20.03, 25"
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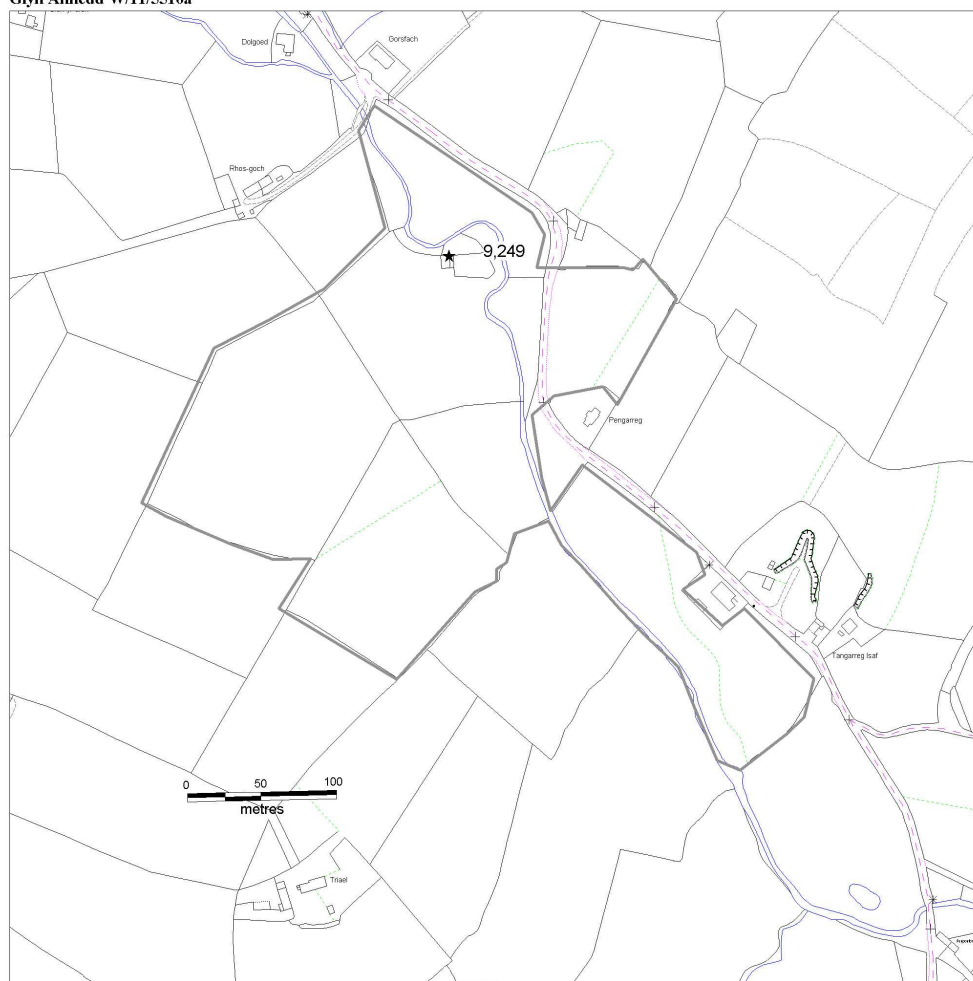
Glyn Annedd W/11/5510



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

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Glyn Annedd W/11/5510a



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

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