

Archaeoleg Cambria
Neuadd y Sir
Stryd Caerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost:
cambria@cambria.org.uk



Cambria Archaeology
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email:
cambria@cambria.org.uk

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Gernant**

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/5681**

**ACA Report No. 2006/75
Project Record No. 54262**

**Prepared by
Philip Poucher**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This farm consists of eight dispersed holdings lying to the east of Aberaeron. Holdings W/11/5681, W/11/5681/b, W/11/5681/f & W/11/5681/g are clustered along the Aeron valley from Afon Mydr in the west to Cilcennin in the east. These holdings lie in an area of medium sized irregular fields with a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages. The irregular nature of the field enclosures suggests a gradual enclosure of farmland over relatively long periods of time, possibly from the late Medieval or early Post Medieval period onwards. The current boundaries had been established by the time of the tithe maps of the 1840s although many of the internal boundaries appear to have been gradually abandoned during the late 19th and early 20th century. The settlement pattern is also shown to have been established by the 19th century.

Holdings W/11/5681/a & W/11/5681/h lie just to the north of the Aeron valley. Medium sized fairly irregular fields surround the farmstead of Lletty Shon with more regular fields lying further out. The irregular fields are likely to have developed first with the more regular field characteristic of the later Post Medieval period, although the current pattern was in place by the time of the tithe map of 1843. The settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages was also in place by the 19th century.

The small holdings of W/11/5681/d & W/11/5681/e lies to the northeast around the small nucleated settlement of Pennant in the Arth valley. The enclosure pattern here consists of small to medium sized irregular fields around the nucleated settlement. Presumably of Post Medieval origin although a medieval parish church a short distance to the west may indicate relatively early origins for the settlement and enclosure pattern. The current layout was in place by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

The dispersed nature of this farm means the archaeology varies throughout the holdings but is generally Post Medieval in date. Within W/11/5681 the farmstead of Lluest appears to be marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834 although the farm name has been recorded from the late 17th century onwards. In 1760 a chapel (PRN 18409) was built near the northern end of the holding to hold an historically important congregation from Ciliau Aeron, although the current building is an early 20th century rebuild. This appears to have attracted a small collection of cottages (PRN 56286, 56287, 56311 & 56312) by the early to mid 19th century, which included a vestry and Sunday school. Many of these buildings are now grade II listed, but may lie outside the limits of the farm holding.

Within W/11/5681/h the farmstead of Lletty Shon (PRN 56294) is recorded on the tithe map of 1843, although the name has been recorded from the late 18th century onwards. By the later 19th century a cottage (PRN 56289) had been established within W/11/5681/a. Both sites are still standing.

Holding W/11/5681/b lies adjacent to the Mansion house of Ty Glyn Aeron, although lying outside the farm holding and 19th century in date, it replaced an earlier house that was associated with a mill site (PRN 9748) lying within the holding. The mill has been recorded from the 15th century until it was replaced in the 1680s by Felin Tyglyn. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows features such as woodland and isolated trees that are often characteristic of a parkland landscape (PRN 56292) when found close to a mansion house, although closer inspection indicates this was more likely to be relicts of removed field boundaries and coniferous plantations. A summerhouse (PRN 56290) was built in the 19th century, presumably by the occupiers of the mansion, to take advantage of more extensive views of the surrounding countryside.

Holdings W/11/5681/d & W/11/5681/e contain no recorded archaeological sites although many archaeological sites are known in the area as they are situated on the edge of a Post Medieval settlement with a Medieval church located nearby. Similarly holdings W/11/5681/f & W/11/5681/g also contain no recorded archaeological sites but do lie close to the Post Medieval settlement of Cilcennin.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The management priority for this farm is the preservation and maintenance of traditional buildings at Lletty Shon farmstead and within holding W/11/5681. It is also important to retain the landscape continuity, through the sympathetic maintenance of field boundaries.

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
TY-GLYN AERON <u>(9748)</u>	Medieval?;Post Med/ Mill	SN50245939	B		Generic
<p>The earthwork remains of a former mill discovered in 1979. Traces of walling suggest a small stone mill measuring 7.5m by 6.25m, aligned north-south with a wheel pit flanking the southern gable wall and outflow channel along the western side. The leat can apparently be traced in sections from Newbridge to the south, consisting of a channel c2m wide cut into the side of the river channel with up-cast forming a retaining bank on the western side.</p> <p>The mill has not been definitively dated but is believed to be the remains of 'New Mill', part of the Tyglyn Uchaf/Aeron estate, that was replaced by Felin Tyglyn in the 1680s. Francis Jones (2000) records New Mill from the late 15th century.</p> <p>Due to a confusion regarding its exact location this site was not visited during the farm survey but is believed to lie with an area of long established riverside woodland, the leat to south is no longer clearly visible.</p>					
<u>(56290)</u>	Post Med/ Summerhouse	SN5060459483	B		Generic
<p>A summerhouse with an adjacent flagstaff marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The site is located on the summit of a hill with clear all-round views, though mainly to the northwest down the Aeron valley. Mapping evidence suggests it was built in the mid to late 19th century on land belonging at the time to Ty Glyn Aeron mansion (PRN 7010), presumably erected either by the Winwoods, or Price Lewes who bought the property from them in the 1880s. The 1st edition OS map appears to show a very small rectangular summerhouse with the flagstaff on the south-western side. By the time of the 1964 OS map only the flagstaff remained and currently the site consists of a mound of turf covered earth and stone roughly 5m in diameter, covered in small trees. The mound presumably represents the base of the flagstaff, there are no above ground structural remains of the summerhouse. <i>Visited 12/06/2006 (PP)</i></p>					



**NE facing shot of the mound
believed to be the flagstaff base.**

(56291) **Post Med/
Building** **SN5056359719 C** **Generic**

A building near the edge of the field marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, no longer marked on 2nd edition map of 1905. Function unknown, but presumably represented a small agricultural building. The area of this site has recently been cleared down to natural bedrock. *Visited 12/06/2006 (PP)*

(56293) **Post Med;Modern/
Building** **SN5033659543 B** **Generic**

A small building marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1905. Appears to lie against the southern wall of a walled garden associated with Ty Glyn Aeron mansion, and may represent a gardeners cottage or workshop. No trace of this building now remains on the external side of the walled garden. *Visited 12/06/2006 (PP)*

LLETTY-SHON (56294) **Post Med/
Farmstead** **SN4789761180 B** **Generic**

A farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834, although Wmffre (2004) records the farm name from the 1770s onwards. The complex consists of a farmhouse with ranges of farm buildings to the west, including one traditional range marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The range is described in section ii. *Visited 12/06/2006 (PP)*

(56295) **Post Med/ Well** **SN4793061133 B** **Generic**

A well marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 adjacent to Lletty-Shon farmstead. The area in which the wells lies is now overgrown, the well obviously no longer in use. Vegetation obscures the area but no structural elements were visible. *Visited 12/06/2006 (PP)*

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.


2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

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	<u>(56288)</u>	Post Med/ Building	SN4758259527	B	Specific
<p>An agricultural building first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 but now disused and partly ruinous. The building lies adjacent to a stream at the base of a small hill, with access from a trackway past Llaethliw farm to the east.</p> <p>The building is one-storey and mortared rubble built, divided into two rooms. The larger NW room is roofed in corrugated tin, with a large open doorway and adjacent smaller doorway in the long NE wall, with a window in the opposing wall. Internally the room is featureless, still containing a wooden trailer and disused farm machinery. A small room occupies the SE end of the building, roofed in slate, with a doorway in the NE wall and small window in the gable. This room is also featureless internally, with no indication that it was used as a dwelling, and appears to have been used as a store.</p> <p>Soil and material has built up at the NW end of the building, part burying and putting pressure on the walls and roof at that end. The site is surrounded by vegetation, some growing on the building and trees growing adjacent to the walls. Facing stones have fallen away from the NE side of the building, doorways and windows have gone, and the wall is bulging in places. The roof structure is still mostly intact although deteriorating. <i>Visited 12/06/2006 (PP)</i></p>					
					
<p>Looking ESE over the remains of the farm building.</p>					
2	<u>LLETTY-SHON (56294)</u>	Post Med/ Farmstead	SN4789761180	B	Specific
<p>A farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1834, although Wmffre (2004) records the farm name from the 1770s onwards. The complex consists of a farmhouse with ranges of farm buildings to the west, including one traditional range marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.</p> <p>This combination farm building range is built on three level, constructed of mortared rubble with slate roof and mostly brick voussoirs, stone on the lower (eastern) end.</p>					

The upper (western) end consists of a former stable block with remains of wooden stalls and hayloft, and a doorway and window in the southern wall. The central section contains breezeblock stalls, opposing doorways with a window in the northern wall, ventilation slit in the southern wall. The lower (eastern) section contains a former milking parlour with concrete stalls, limewashed internally and three doorways (one now partially blocked) in the southern wall.

This range appears partially disused, with a deteriorating roof structure, loose and missing slates. Much of the roof covering on the western barn has now gone leaving the barn open to the elements. *Visited 12/06/2006 (PP)*



E facing shot of the traditional farm building range at Lletty Shon farmstead.

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

Building (56288)

SN4758259527

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

The aim of the management for this site should be the preservation and maintenance of this farm building which, although disused, is still currently in a fairly good state of preservation. Material has built up at the NW end of the building putting pressure on the wall and roof. Surrounding trees are also threatening the wall and roof through branch movement and root action. Vegetation has established itself on the building that may be causing damage or hiding defects. Some facing stones have fallen away from the building and the wall is bulging in places.

- If the building was to be returned to agricultural use then the condition of the walls should be examined by a suitable qualified builder as they may need repairing and consolidating and fallen facing stones replaced. Loose and missing slates should also be replaced on the SE end.
- To ensure the continued preservation of the site vegetation should be cut back and treated, including trees threatening the integrity of the structure. Vegetation should only be completely removed when this will not cause further damage to the structure.
- Some of the build-up of soil at the NW end of the building should be removed to relieve pressure on the walls and roof at that end.

Site 2 on MAP 1

LLETTY-SHON Farmstead (56294)

SN4789761180

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

The aim of the management for this site should be to ensure the survival of the traditional buildings and maintain the historic character of the complex of farm buildings as a whole. This is a working farmstead complex although the range of traditional buildings only appear to be in partial use. The roof structure is generally deteriorating, with some broken joists visible and loose and missing slates. Most of the slates at the western end have gone exposing the barn and interior features to the elements which has led to much of the woodwork going and vegetation establishing itself within the building.

- The roof structure should be repaired to maintain a weatherproof covering. This may be relatively simple procedure of replacing slates and repairing some joists for much of the roof structure but would probably require more extensive repair work at the western end. This work should be assessed and undertaken by appropriate qualified contractors.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

Location and Description:

A historic park or garden is a discrete area of land laid out in an ornamental way, originally for the pleasure and use of its owner. A sub-category of park is the deer park, laid out for management and containment of deer.

Historic parks of national importance are included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. There are also many non-registered parks of lesser quality but which, nevertheless, form an important component in the historic environment and require appropriate management.

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
<u>(56292)</u>	Post Med/ ?Parkland	SN5059259630	U		Generic

An area of estate managed landscape, with possible parkland characteristics, along the Aeron valley floor to the south of Ty Glyn Aeron mansion house. The house was built on its current site in 1825 by Thomas Winwood, replacing the earlier Ty Glyn Uchaf that originally lay close by. The new house faced south along the river valley and the fields along this view have a relatively open aspect with open boundaries, unobscured by hedgerows, with some dispersed tree planting in the field immediately in front of the house (outside this farm holding), all allowing an uninterrupted view. Woodland belts along the river bank may have formed part of this view and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 also shows coniferous planting along the lower valley, possibly planted with exotic species.

It is very difficult to establish the limits and design of this landscape from available sources. Although a natural belt of riverside woodland may have formed part of the designed landscape there is no obvious sign of management or woodland walks, and the extent marked on current maps is very similar to the extent shown on the 1843 tithe map. There is no indication of dispersed planting within this farm holding and the coniferous plantations, which were established at some point between the tithe map of 1843 and the 1889 OS map, appear to have been removed during the 20th century with no clear indication as to their function and species. The 1889 OS map also suggested parkland may extend onto the hillside, with dispersed trees and a summerhouse located there. Although the summerhouse was probably built by the mansion owners to take in more extensive views the dispersed planting appears on the ground to be relicts of removed hedgerows, most of which would not have been visible from the house. *Visited 12/06/2006 (PP)*



N facing shot showing the more open aspect to fields along the view of Tyglyn Aeron, the white building in the background.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Maintain or restore the historic configuration and visual character of the historic garden or parkland.
- Ensure the long-term preservation of features associated with the historic garden or parkland.

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

Generic Management prescriptions

1. Original features identified in the agreement must be retained and maintained. Repairs (including repairs to walling and fences) should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
2. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
3. Drives and historic tracks together with associated walling, revetment and bridges identified in the agreement must be maintained and, where necessary, restored using appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option).
4. New tracks should not be created.

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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:

Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record

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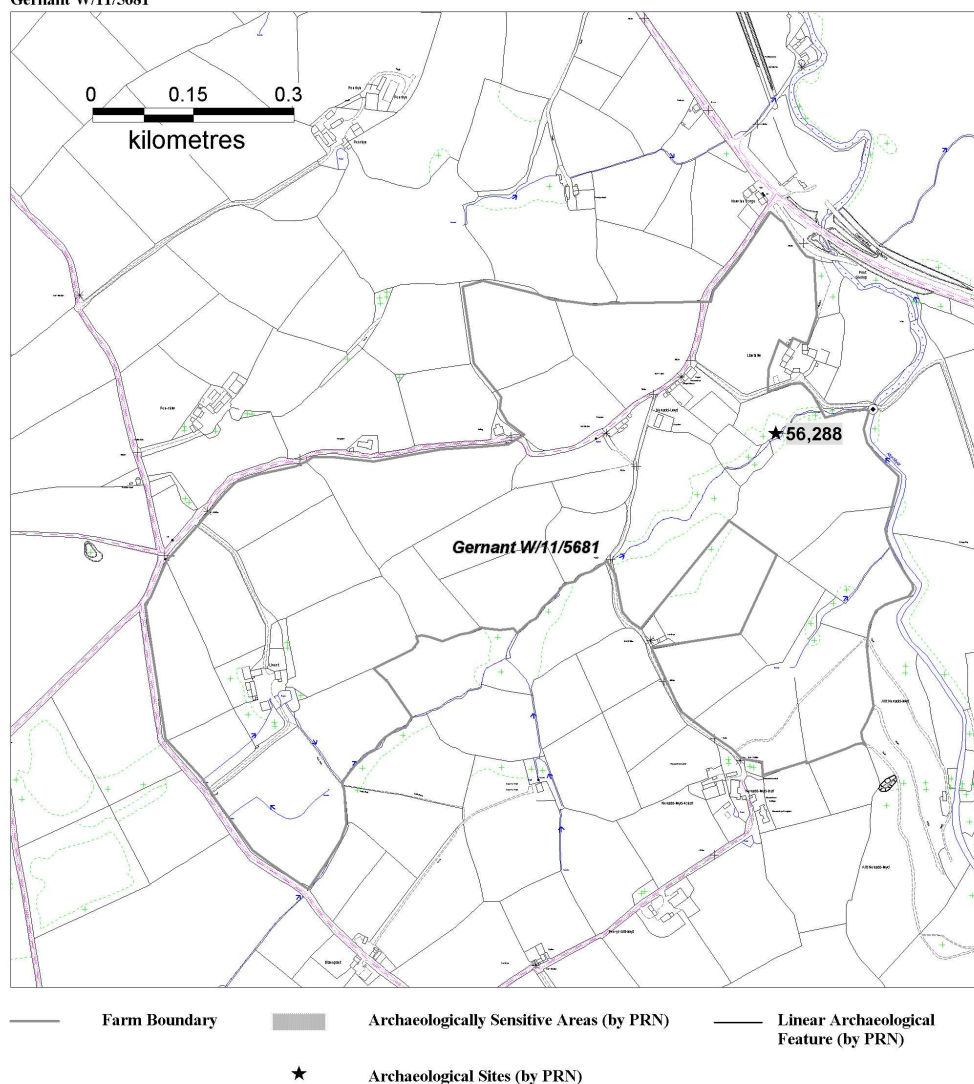
Tithe Map 1843 Llanddewi Aberarth Parish

Tithe Map 1843 Cilcennin Parish

Tithe Map 1846 Henfeniw Parish

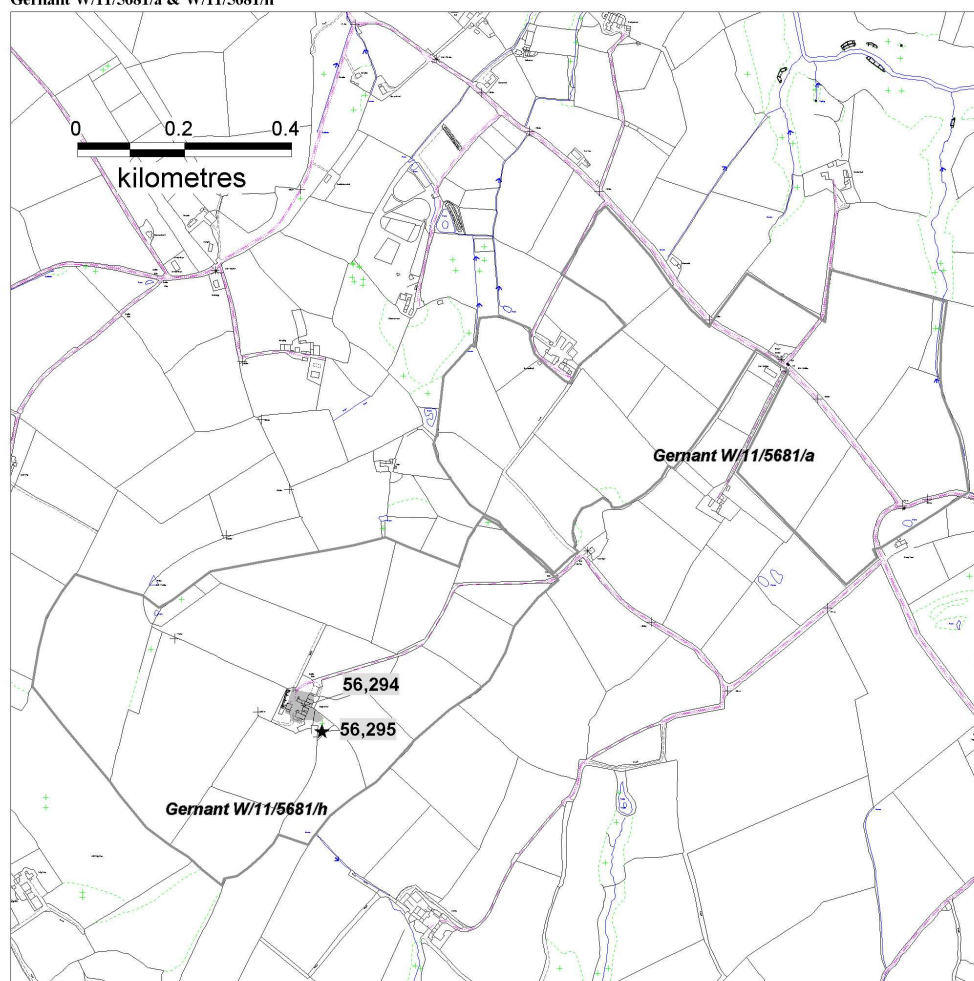
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Gernant W/11/5681



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

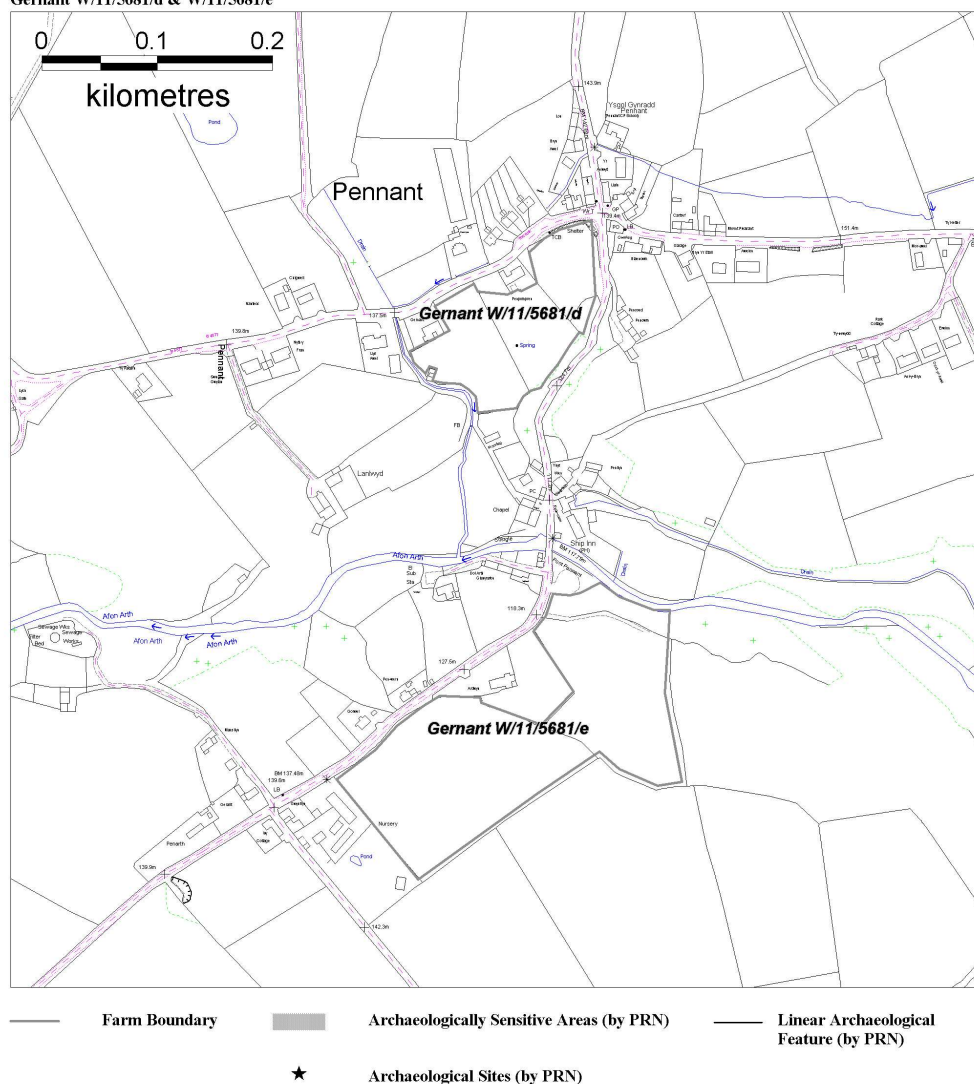
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Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

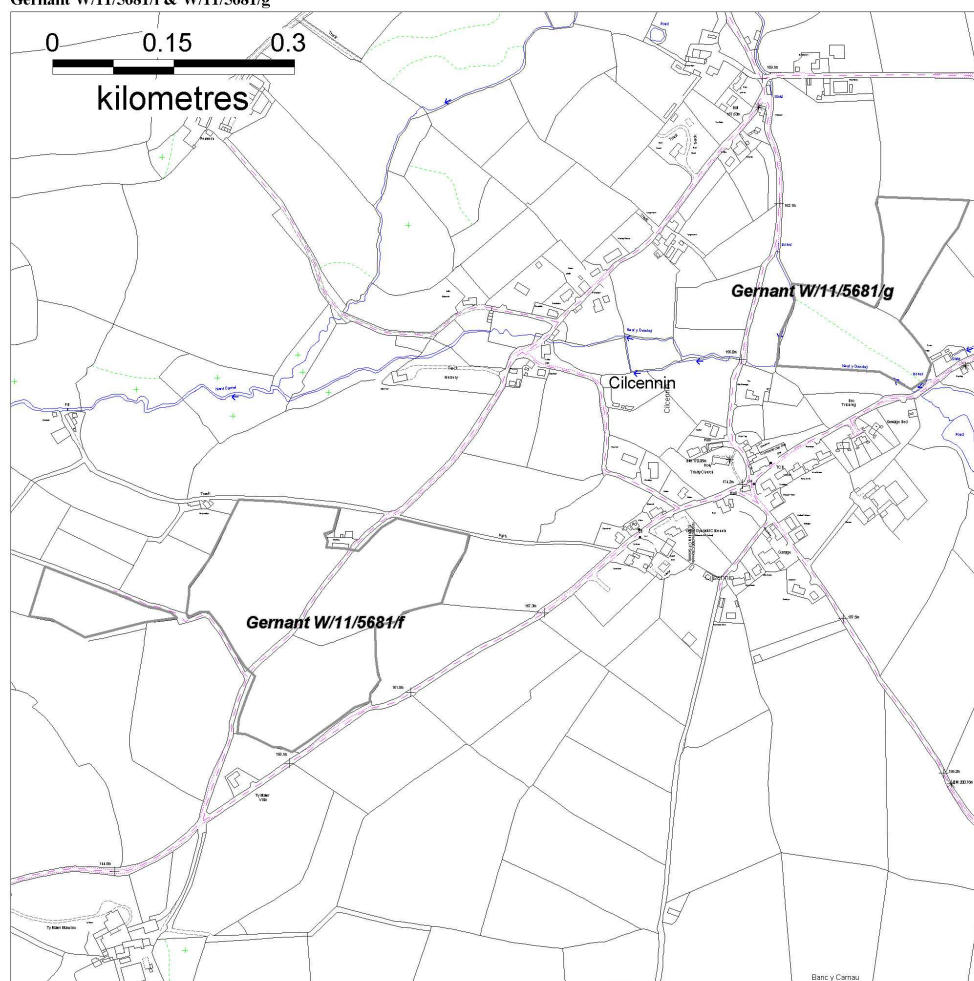
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Gernant W/11/5681/d & W/11/5681/e



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Gernant W/11/5681/f & W/11/5681/g



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|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|
| — | Farm Boundary | ■ | Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN) | — | Linear Archaeological Feature (by PRN) |
| | | ★ | Archaeological Sites (by PRN) | | |

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