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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Tyllwyd**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/6269**

**ACA Report No. 2008-1
Project Record No. 56745**

**Prepared by
Will Steele**

Other documents enclosed:

Historic Landscape Character Area descriptions 70: Upper Ystwyth Valley, 15: Cambrian Mountains

Parks and Gardens Register Entry PGW (Dy) 52 (CER) Nanteos

Listed Building Descriptions 84260 Outbuilding at Tyllwyd, 84268 Tyllwyd, 82511 Pigsties at Nanteos Home Farm

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

The farm consists of three separate land parcels in Ceredigion, lying within the communities of Melindwr, Llanfarian and Pontarfynach. Two of the holdings lie centred on the mansion of Nanteos and incorporate some of the most important parkland in Wales. The mansion is situated on the north side of the Nant Paith valley and the landscape to the south was enhanced by the design of the landscape park to achieve picturesque views from the house. The parkland is characterised by large open spaces of pasture, punctuated by loose clumps of trees, and belts of trees to the east and west which guide the eye up to the horizon on the south side of the valley. The importance of the garden and parkland at Nanteos has been recognised by its inclusion in the Cadw Parks and Gardens Register where it has been evaluated at Grade II*. The history of the park and its development is detailed in the register.

A separate, much larger land parcel lies over 18km to the east within the Cambrian Mountains. The landscape surrounding this holding is visually dramatic, incorporating large unenclosed or semi-enclosed upland blocks on either side of the Yswyth valley, with abundant metal mining remains and a wealth of relict archaeological remains from the prehistoric, medieval and later periods represented. The importance of this landscape is recognised in its designation as the Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation project (Historic Landscape Character areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape), and lies within areas 15: Cambrian Mountains and 70: Ystwyth Valley.

This is a very large tract of unenclosed or semi-enclosed upland with an uneven and widely dispersed settlement pattern of upland farms. It achieves peaks of over 500m, is on average approximately 400m high and rarely falls below 300m. Unimproved very rough grazing dominates with blanket bog at higher levels and peaty deposits in most hollows and valleys. Historically the largest part of this area lay within Strata Florida's granges of Pennardd, Mefenydd, Cwmteuddwr and Cwmystwyth (Williams 1990, 56-57). By the end of the Medieval Period, and perhaps earlier, the granges had been separated into farms, leased out and farmed on a commercial basis. It is uncertain how the upland sections of the granges would have functioned. Parts of the upland fringes undoubtedly comprised farms - a document of 1545-50 (Morgan 1991, 5-7) names farms now abandoned in an upland situation - but presumably most upland served as rough pasture, perhaps used on a seasonal basis. The 20th century has witnessed an abandonment of many these farms, and only a handful are now occupied (Murphy 1999). The massive metal mining remains are a distinctive feature in this landscape.

Archaeological and Historic Content

This farm incorporates an extraordinarily rich and varied range of archaeological features across a number of holdings.

Bronze Age burial mounds (PRNs 42189, 43820) on the Tyllwyd holding attest to occupation dating back over 3500 years. These mounds of earth and stone represent the dominant burial tradition during the Bronze Age (2000-600 BC). When excavated they have been found to contain cist lined inhumation burials or cremation burials, the ashes being contained in pottery urns of various types. One of these sites (Ffos Gau PRN 43820) is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (S.A.M.) in recognition of its good preservation and national importance.

In the medieval period this area fell within Strata Floridas Cwmystwyth Grange (Williams 1990, 56-57). Two farms mentioned in Strata Florida charters of the 16th century are thought to lie within the holding (Hafod Yr Abad PRNs 35163 - 35165 ; Nant y Gafod PRNs 35169, 35170, 43794). Both of these sites are now Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM CD203; 202) in recognition of their strong archaeological potential with a strong probability of the presence of intact palaeo-environmental remains and preserved medieval or post-medieval ground surfaces.

It is likely that they would have been involved in a system of transhumance and may have been seasonal dwellings in the pastoral economy whereby sheep and cattle were moved onto the uplands during the summer months to free up lowlands for crop production. A number of other sunken shelters, long houses, long huts and shelters recorded within the holding are little understood but may have similar associations.

It is likely that by the late medieval period much of the surrounding area would have been divided into farms which were leased out and farmed on a commercial basis. The precise origins of Tyllwyd itself are not known although the name is mentioned in parish records of 1775 (Wmffre 2004, 919). By the time of the tithe survey of 1847 it is recorded as owned by the Earl of Lisburne, occupied by James Raw, with 1145 acres (464 hectares). The farmhouse is today Grade II listed as an unusually large traditional farmhouse notable for the association with the Cwmystwyth lead mines under Captain James Raw. An outbuilding within the complex is also Grade II listed as a well preserved example of its type.

The Cwmystwyth mine includes the oldest recorded metal mine site in the UK although it is the scale and the impact of the latest workings that leave the biggest impression today. It is the eastern part of the complex which falls within the farm boundary. Leland writing about 1550 tells how there was formerly a great mine digging for lead in Comeusthith. In the 19th and early 20th century, ending in 1921 it was worked by a series of lease holders for copper and lead. There are very extensive remains of buildings, tips, tramroads and adits from this period which have obliterated much of the evidence for earlier working, although important ancient mining remains survive in some areas. Specifically these include extensive remains of the ponds and leats associated with the ore prospection method known as "hushing" (after Burnham 1988). These remains are today scheduled in recognition of their considerable importance.

Two other holdings lie centred on the mansion of Nanteos. The northern holding includes land around Nanteos Home Farm. The shelter belts and coverts which characterise this area were probably established during estate planting in the late eighteenth or earlier nineteenth century. Recent maps suggest some loss of the estate planting in surrounding area and on this particular land parcel. A shelter belt at the northern fringe of this holding is now absent entirely.

The southern holding incorporates a large area of parkland (over 90 acres in front of the house). The well-preserved house, outbuildings, grounds and landscape park of Nanteos together form one of the most important survivals of a grand Georgian estate in Wales. Its national importance is recognised by Cadw and ICOMOS by its Grade II* evaluation in the Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales (PGW (Dy) 52 (CER).

The setting of the house today principally reflects the Regency style of Col. William Edward Powell who came into the estate in 1810 and carried out substantial improvements in the 35 years thereafter. This area incorporates the main area of the park lying to the south, southeast and southwest of the house, comprising grassland which drops down to the Nant Paith, which is canalised to the south of the house. The open grassland is dotted by a few single parkland trees with informal belts of woodland and clumps appearing as the land beginning to rise again to the south.

Compared against historic maps (Crawford 1818; Ordnance Survey 1888) it is noticeable that a number of individual trees have been lost, although the area retains a strong parkland feel today.

Individual archaeological and historic features within these areas are discussed 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	CWMYSTWYTH MINE;KINGSIDE; PUGH'S; COPPER HILL;COPA HILL;CRAIG-Y-MWYN;MAY (5461)	Post Medieval;Roman?; Bro copper mine;lead mine;silver mine;zinc mine	SN805745	A	SAM CD145	Specific

This site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The Cwmystwyth mine includes the oldest recorded metal mine site in the UK although it is the scale and the impact of the latest workings that leave the biggest impression today. Leland writing about 1550 tells how there was formerly a great mine digging for lead in Comeusthith. In the 19th and early 20th century, ending in 1921 it was worked by a series of lease holders for copper and lead. There are very extensive remains of buildings, tips, tramroads and adits from this period which have obliterated much of the evidence for earlier working, although important ancient mining remains survive in some areas. Specifically these include extensive remains of the ponds and leats associated with the ore prospection method known as "hushing" (Burnham 1988).

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

2	HAFOD YR ABAD; PANT YR ALLOR PLATFORM I (35163)	Medieval?;Post Medieval? platform	SN84607598	A	SAM CD203	Specific
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Long rectangular platform aligned east to west. Levelled area slopes slightly to the east and measures 27.5m E-W x 9.0m, cut into the slope to a depth of 1.5m on the west side and built up to a height of 0.5m on the east side. The location of a building which formerly occupied the platform is defined by a rectangular earth and stone bank 1.0m wide x 0.2m high. The dimensions of the building would have been 21.5m E-W x 6.0m. west end of the platform slightly disturbed by later trackway. Very probably contemporary with the platform PRN 35164, situated 20m to the south. RH CPAT 20/05/97

These platforms may be the site of the long lost Hafod yr Abad, one of the four hafodau of the Cwmystwyth monastic grange. 17th and 18th century sources in NLW name Hafod yr Abad along with Nant y Gafod and Diliw, which are both a short distance to the north of these platforms. During a visit by RPS, LA and Richard Hankinson of CPAT in May 1998, it was noted that an old trackway connects the area of the Allt platforms with Nant y Gafod. RPS August 1998

The site lies within an area of rough grazing land; mainly grassland but with rushes and some bracken present. A wide band of bracken lies a short distance outside the platform to the east (WWS January 2008).



Facing south across platform PRN35163. Platforms PRNs35164, 35165 lie beyond to the south.



General view towards the platforms facing south (PRNs 35163-5). Bracken is confined to the eastern part of the scheduled area at present. The platforms are thought to represent the site of Hafod yr Abad, mentioned in Strata Florida charters of the 16th century.

- 2 **HAFOD YR ABAD;
PANT YR ALLOR
PLATFORM II ([35164](#))** **Medieval?;Post
Medieval?
platform** **SN84607596 A SAM CD203 Specific**
- Rectangular platform aligned east to west. Levelled area measures 13.5m east to west x 9.5m, cut into the slope to a depth of 0.8m on the west side and built up to a height of 1.0m on the south side. The platform appears to have been occupied by a building measuring 13.5m E-W x 8.5m whose position is defined by an earth bank 1.0m wide x 0.2m high, discontinuous on the east side. Overall dimensions of site 20m x 13m. RH CPAT 20/05/97
- The site lies within an area of rough grazing land; mainly grassland but with rushes and some bracken present. Rushy growth has now largely taken over this platform with some bracken beginning to encroach on its eastern end.
- 2 **HAFOD YR ABAD;
PANT YR ALLOR
PLATFORM III ([35165](#))** **Medieval?;Post
Medieval?
platform** **SN84577594 A SAM CD203 Specific**
- Platform terraced along the contours in an area of rough grazing. Cut 1.4m into east facing slopes above river terrace. Scarp not really evident on south side, but a more substantial enclosing bank continues from the scarp on the north side. Terrace raised 1m at east end above the river terrace. The north side of the platform is revetted by a grassed over stone and earth bank on the north side only. Ground falls more naturally south side of this bank. Site is cut by sheep tracks which have caused minor damage to the earthwork. Possible entrance to the terrace from the north side of the east bank. Overall size, 14m N-S axis x 4.5m wide. PF CPAT 20/05/97
- The site lies within an area of rough grazing land; mainly grassland but with rushes and some bracken present. The platform remains clearly visible and relatively clear of rushy growth. There is no bracken on the platform at present.
- 3 **NANT Y GAFOD PEAT
PLATFORM ([35169](#))** **Medieval?;Post
Medieval? peat
stand** **SN84247654 A SAM CD202 SAM Specific**
- D-shaped earthwork, 11.1m x 7.3m overall, maximum of 0.5m high, the apparently earth/bank disguising considerable stone at about 0.2m down. Interior raised by at least 0.2m. No obvious entrance, though a slight depression adjacent to the NW angle. Bank has sharp profile, little sign of erosion. May be a peat stacking platform or rick platform. Just outside enclosure associated with Nant y Gafod farmhouse. RS CPAT 23/05/97
- The site today lies within an area of unenclosed rough grazing land; largely grassland but with some rushes present in the wetter areas. The peat stand itself is itself largely free from rushy growth. No specific management threats were identified at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.
- 3 **NANT Y GAFOD ([35170](#))** **Medieval?;Post
Medieval?
longhouse** **SN84247650 A SAM CD202 Specific**
- Nant y Gafod is named in early 16th century Strata Florida Abbey rent rolls as one of the abbey's upland farmstead holdings. Rectangular building with 3 compartments, drystone walling, gable ends on evidence of collapsed material against each shorter wall. Aligned almost east-west, down the slope walls survive to a height of 1.7m. Main compartment at east (lower) end; chimney and fire place against west wall (on basis of amount of collapse); entrance on NW angle gives lobby entrance, also another doorway at east end. Edge stone on N side supports bulging wall - second (middle) compartment has no obvious entrance. Third compartment has walling of inferior quality, entrance at SE angle.
- The site today lies within an area of unenclosed rough grazing land; largely grassland but with some rushes present in the wetter areas. A small stream passes close to the south-eastern esde of the longhouse on a north-east, south-west alignment. The longhouse remains clearly visible today with no obvious management threats identified.



General view of the Nant y Gafod long house facing east.

- 3** **NANT Y GAFOD** ([43794](#)) **Medieval;Post Medieval deserted rural settlement** **SN84227652** **A** **SAM CD202** **Specific**

Deserted site of Nant y Gafod farmstead. This was an upland holding of Strata Florida Abbey on its Cwmystwyth grange and is known to have been rented out by the abbey to farmers as early as 1505-10 (rent rolls from this period survive and are kept in the National Library of Wales). The complex includes a longhouse (PRN 35170), animal pens, a peat stacking platform (PRN 35169), cultivation ridges and field enclosures. RPS November 2001

Nant y Gafod today lies within an area of unenclosed rough grazing land; largely grassland but with some rushes present in the wetter areas. A small stream bisects the scheduled area on a north-east, south-west alignment.

- 4** **FFOS GAU** ([43820](#)) **Bronze Age ring cairn** **SN839768** **A** **SAM CD204** **Specific**

Ffos Gau ring Cairn is a well-preserved and largely intact example of a Bronze Age burial monument, some 4.2m in diameter and 0.4m high, defined by a prominent kerb with five upstanding stones on the West but largely turfed-over at the East.

The cairn retains significant archaeological potential with the strong probability of the presence of intact burial remains and preserved prehistoric ground surfaces below the monument.

The scheduled area is a circle 8m in diameter centred on the cairn.

The cairn lies within an area of unenclosed rough grazing land; largely grassland but with some rushes present. Low grass cover predominates. No particular management threats were identified.



The ring cairn from the east.

FFRWD YR YDFRAN (19903)	Post Medieval aqueduct	SN82557582	B	Generic
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Site of aqueduct across a mountain stream which was part of a major leat carrying water to Cwmystwyth lead mine.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT TROED-Y-RHIW (19905)	Post Medieval aqueduct	SN82867581	B	Generic
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Site of aqueduct carrying the leat, PRN 35160, across the Nant Troed-y-Rhiw. The two stone abutments on opposite banks of the stream denote its location, but there is no trace of any of the structure. This suggests it was a wooden structure which has been removed or completely decayed. Incorporated in the leat system at the crossing is a feeder leat from Nant Troed-y-Rhiw, although due to stream erosion much of this has been eroded, only the part nearest the aqueduct survives in its entirety.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BLAENCWM WEST (25935)	Post Medieval metal mine	SN825755	B	Generic
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Minor lead mine site. It is not known what survives of this site today.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BLAENCWM;GWAITH CWM GROT (25936)	Post Medieval metal mine	SN830757	B	Generic
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Site of a minor 19th century metal mine working in the upper Ystwyth valley. It is not known what survives of this site today

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

YR ALLT I ([35155](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN83017571** **B** **Generic**
shelter

Ruinous remains of a possibly square shaped shelter. N. wall is a bank with stones forming an inner face, S. side is stone revetted. Little evidence of walling on E & W sides. Hollow trackway immediately to S which may well be related. Stone for the structure may have come from its base. Second similar shelter 15m to SW, PRN 35156. RH CPAT 19/05/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

YR ALLT II ([35156](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN83007568** **B** **Generic**
shelter

Rectangular structure, slightly rounded SW end - perhaps due to the way the structure has collapsed. Drystone. Reasonably well built, evidence of facing stones on inside. Stones now only stand one course high. No NE side. 4.1m x 2.9m x 0.4m max. RS CPA

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT Y GAFOD ([35157](#)) **Post Medieval ?** **SN84167643** **B** **Generic**
shelter

Rectangular structure, slightly terraced into north facing slope. Possible to make out drystone walling beneath collapsed rubble over the site. Possible entrance on west side. On south and possibly east sides are faced with stone rather than being freestanding. RS CPAT 15/05/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT Y GAFOD **Post Medieval ?** **SN84307646** **B** **Generic**
TRACKWAY ([35158](#)) **trackway**

Sunken trackway leading SE from the vicinity of the building, PRN 35170. Probably used for transport of peat from the cuttings to the south. Trackway is 2.8m wide overall, track itself is 1.1m wide. 2.8m wide x 0.3m deep, c. 100m long. CPAT 1997. This trackway seems to run from the platforms tentatively identified as Hafod yr Abad across the slopes towards Nant y Gafod - followed most of the way by RPS, LA and RH of CPAT in May 1998. RPS 1998

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

YR ALLT TRACKWAY **Post Medieval ?** **SN82847566** **B** **Generic**
([35159](#)) **trackway**

Hollow zig-zag trackway ascending the W slopes of Yr Allt to the E of Esgair Wen. Total width of the track is up to 6m, but is generally 2m wide at its base which is up to 1m deep. The top of Yr Allt has been used for peat cutting and it seems probable that the track was used for peat transport. The leat, PRN 35160, cuts the trackway and it seems that if the leat could be dated the latest possible date for the use of the trackway would be known. RH CPAT 20/05/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

CWMYSTWYTH MINE **Post Medieval ?** **SN83537545** **B** **Generic**
LEAT ([35160](#)) **leat**

Leat drawing water from the Ystwyth at the dam, PRN 35162, and contouring the generally SE facing slopes on its way towards Cwmystwyth mine. The typical dimensions are 1.2m wide x 0.4m deep, although erosion has masked it in many places due to the steep slopes which it traverses. Where necessary there is stone revetting, presumably intended to stabilise the side of the cut of the leat on its upper side. Starts at river SN84317560 and leaves survey area at SN82587574.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NEINT CWMYSTWYTH [\(35161\)](#) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? platform** **SN83237540 B** **Generic**

Platform cut into steep south facing slope above the Ystwyth. Rectangular or oval in shape and aligned E-W. Surface of platform is irregular, which may represent later disturbance or even a natural origin through landslide. The levelled area is 9m E-W x 4m, cut into the slope to a depth of c.4m on the north side and built up to a height of 1m on the south side. Overall dimensions 11m E-W x 14m N-S. RH CPAT 20/05/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

CWMYSTWYTH MINE DAM [\(35162\)](#) **Post Medieval dam** **SN84317560 B** **Generic**

Stone built dam at source of leat, PRN 35160. Built in a curve with a sloping base on its downstream side. The S. side of the dam has an arched gap in it for the main flow of the river with the water having been abstracted through 4 large iron pipes in the N end. Two square section holes pass through the centre of the dam - one at mid-height perhaps as an overflow, and the second at the base of the dam. The hole at the dam base has two projecting timbers above it on the N side which may have held sluice machinery. Metal posts on the top of the dam (perhaps old rails) appear to have been used as a safety feature. Measures 25m N-S x 1-2m wide x 7m high. RH CPAT 20/05/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

ESGAIR WEN [\(35166\)](#) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? field system** **SN82857553 B** **Generic**

Drystone wall and earth bank enclosure associated with farmstead. Earthbanks c.2m wide and 0.5m high, stone wall, 0.7m wide by 1.3m high. On SW facing hillslope, now under partially improved pasture. PF CPAT 20/05/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT Y GAFOD FIELD SYSTEM [\(35167\)](#) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? field system** **SN84007659 B** **Generic**

Extensive field system to N of Nant y Gafod. The bank which form the boundary is up to 4m wide x 1.3m high, with a steeper outer slope and is cut by tracks and erosion in places, particularly on the N side where it follows the general line of the Cwmystwyth-Llangurig track. Elsewhere the bank has been masked by subsequent peat growth. The field system focuses on the building at Nant y Gafod, PRN351670, which was an upland farmstead belonging to Strata Florida Abbey in the early 16th century. The field boundary appears contemporary to the building. In the vicinity of the building are groups of stock pens and outbuildings, all of which have a certain amount of stone in their construction. There is little evidence of the use of stone outside the immediate area of the farmstead. Field system encloses c. 1km x 0.7km of rough pasture. RH CPAT 23/05/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

YR ALLT TRACKWAY II [\(35168\)](#) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? trackway** **SN83507639 B** **Generic**

Trackway cut into N faing slope. Up to 4m wide, cut into slope to a depth of c.1m. Probably used to transport peat from the nearby cuttings. Possibly extends 600m to the SW towards PRN 35159, but disturbed.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

LLUEST DOLGWIAL;NANT Y GAFOD ([35171](#)) **Post Medieval? ridge and furrow** **SN84217674 B** **Generic**

9 broad ridges divided by broad shallow gullies. Those that are visible run down to a low bank which broadly follows contour. Soil from the beds is heaped over this, but the bank is respected - ridges do not continue over the bank, even though there is more level ground below it. When visited by RPS, LA and Richard Hankinson of CPAT in May 1998, it was noted that further cultivation ridges exist southwards towards Nant y Gafod. This land was part of Tyllwyd and Nant y Gafod in the 18th & 19th centuries and the cultivation is probably associated with the latter - Lluest Dolgial is nearer but on the opposite bank of the river and in Powys.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

PONT LLUEST DOLGWIAL ([35172](#)) **Modern bridge** **SN84297714 B** **Generic**

Remains of a footbridge over the Afon Diliw. The remains comprise the NE & SW abutments which are built of stone and concrete (corrugated iron shuttering was used). None of the structure which spanned the river survives but the upper surface of the NE abutment shows traces of two parallel timbers which would presumably have formed a footway. RH CPAT 23/05/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

LLUEST DOLGWIAL SHELTER ([35173](#)) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? sunken shelter?;shelter** **SN84207687 B** **Generic**

Parallel grassy banks; probing suggests that more stone lies below surface than is seen on surface. Structure measures 5.1 x 5.5m overall, but its internal width is only 1.6m. The inside has been hollowed out to a depth of 0.3m, suggesting that this may be a sunken shelter. RS CPAT 23/05/ 97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

ESGAIR WEN ([35174](#)) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? standing stone** **SN82077615 B** **Generic**

End set stone slab, 0.5m high x 0.4m N-S x 0.08m, on poorly defined broad ridge. Natural outcrops of stone present nearby demonstrate that the natural bedding is almost vertical, but this stone is not quite aligned with the bedrock. Aligned N-S. Could be a BA monolith or perhaps more likely a boundary marker. RH CPAT 13/11/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

LAN FAWR I ([35176](#)) **Medieval?;Post Medieval? long hut** **SN83257670 B** **Generic**

Ruinous rectangular stone building, 7.3m WNW-ENE x 4.0m x 0.6m. Situated on a rocky spur overlooking stream. Aligned WNW-ENE. Building divided into 2 cells by an outcropping rib of bedrock which appears to have been augmented by drystone walling. ESE cell has lost some stones at its ESE end due to collapse of the very steep rock scarp down to the stream. Entrance to ESE cell is on NNE side. WNW cell has been severely eroded on its WNW end by a now dry stream meander; the WNW wall appears to have been entirely lost. Walls 0.8m wide x up to 0.4m high. Dividing natural rib 0.6m high x 1.5m wide. Could possibly have measured 11.0m WNW/ESE prior to stream erosion. RH CPAT 10/06/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

LAN FAWR SHELTER **Medieval?;Post** **SN83247671** **B** **Generic**
[\(35177\)](#) **Medieval? shelter**

Ruinous drystone shelter, 2.7m NW-SE x 2.3m x 0.6m high. Situated to SW of stream adjacent to a dry meander (see PRN35176). Only SW and NE walls survive, presumably the other walls have been lost to flooding. NE wall measures 1.0m wide x 0.6m high x 2.7m long. SW wall is revetted into a NE facing slope and is 0.6m high x 2.7m long. RH CPAT 10/ 16/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

LAN FAWR HUSH **Medieval?;Post** **SN83167635** **B** **Generic**
[\(35178\)](#) **Medieval? mining feature**

Probable prospecting hush located on SE facing slope of spur. At upper end commences at an area of bog from where a channel, up to 2m deep x 2m wide with a bank 3m wide x 1.0m high on its downslope side, runs in a SSW direction. It then turns SSE and the bank is lost, the channel expanding to c.15m wide x c.5m deep as it descends a steep SE facing slope. As the slope becomes less steep the channel splits. One part is 1m deep x 4m wide with a slight bank on its NE side and runs to the SE; the second part is 4m x 1.5m deep with a slight bank 2m wide x 0.3m high, on its downslope side running SSW before losing its hush and heading SSE. The second part of the channel appears to predate the first part as its entrance at the junction of the two parts is blocked. Runs from SN83177659 to SN83207628. 310m N-S overall. RH CPAT 10/06/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

LAN FAWR II [\(35179\)](#) **Medieval?;Post** **SN83277663** **B** **Generic**
 Medieval? long hut

Remains of a stone building almost wholly lost to erosion. On top of steep NE facing scarp above stream edge, c.15m below. Movement of the stream course has undermined the scarp causing slumping. All that remains of the building is a portion of the SW wall, 8m long, although only the S 3m of this is complete. At the S. corner the SE wall runs for 1.8m to the edge of the scarp, the rest lost. Walls 0.8m wide x 0.2m high. Collapse ongoing. Maybe contemporary with PRN 35177. RH CPAT 10/06/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

LAN FAWR BANK **Medieval?;Post** **SN83037610** **B** **Generic**
[\(35180\)](#) **Medieval? boundary bank**

Linear earthen bank aligned NNW-SSE; 40m long x 1.5m wide x 0.3m high. Faced with stone on one side with slight hollow to its ENE. NNW end starts at slight levelling off on a very steep SSE facing slope. SSE end ends on the steep SSE facing slope of the stream valley. RH CPAT 15/07/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

ESGAIR WEN [\(35181\)](#) **Medieval?;Post** **SN82737556** **B** **Generic**
 Medieval? long hut

Ruinous 2 cell drystone building, 8m WNW-ESE x 3.5 - 3m wide x 1.0m high. SSE wall in poor condition, possibly as it is on this side that the entrances to both cells lay. The floor of the ENE cell is on 2 levels, the lower level probably represents a passage while the higher level on the ENE side may represent stalls for tying cows. The WSW cell is a simple rectangle with an entrance in the SSE wall. The general shape of the building is rectangular but there is a narrowing by 0.5m from the WSW to the ENE. The NNW wall is revetted into the base of the steep SE facing slope. RH CPAT 15/07/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

TROEDYRHIW **Medieval?;Post** **SN82797550** **B** **Generic**
FARMSTEAD [\(35182\)](#) **Medieval?**
farmstead

Remains of a building complex consisting of a house with attached outbuildings and a fold. Constructed in at least 2 or 3 phases, or even more. Debris suggests that the roof was of local slate. Dwelling consists of single cell aligned WNW-ESE with a fireplace at the ESE end. A further unit was subsequently added to the WNW end. The remains of a 2 cell outbuilding are present on the NNE side, while to the ESE is an area of tumbled stone partially masking further structures; at least 3 separate cells can be discerned. To the ESE of the complex is an attached rectangular fold. RH CPAT 15/17/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

TROEDYRHIW [\(35183\)](#) **Medieval?;Post** **SN82767555** **B** **Generic**
Medieval? long hut

Substantial single cell rectangular building, now ruinous, measuring 8m N-S x 6.5m x 1.0m. Aligned approx. N-S. Entrance probably on E side where a wall has been revetted into the slope. An area of tumbled stone and debris possibly associated with a spur of walling on the NW side suggests that a later building, subsequently demolished, lay on that side. A possible building lies to the SW, but has been largely destroyed by a trackway joining the Cwmystwyth-Llangurig road. Possibly a precursor to farmstead 35182 which lies 100m to the south. RH CPAT 15/07/ 97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BRYN COPA LEVEL **Post Medieval** **SN81537586** **B** **Generic**
[\(35185\)](#) **mining feature**

Trial level/adit in SE facing slope to NE of main workings on Copa Hill. Isolated position. No mineral on spoil tip of slaty shale. Level open, but flooded to half its height due to partial blockage of entrance. Length perhaps 50-100m judging by amount of spoil. Spoil tips 30m in diameter. RH CPAT 14/11/97

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

DILIW FIELD **Medieval?;Post** **SN8300077000** **B** **Generic**
BOUNDARIES [\(35925\)](#) **Medieval?**
boundary bank

Along the southern side of the Diliw Fechan a number of earthwork field boundaries survive in dense plantations presumably associated with settlements around the confluence of the Diliw Fechan and Afon Diliw. Extent of boundaries not determined due to dense plantation.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT YR ONNEN **Post Medieval** **SN80927486** **B** **Generic**
[\(42142\)](#) **deserted rural**
settlement

Nant yr Onnen is shown on the parish tithe map of 1847 but not on the earlier Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing, surveyed c.1815. Ruinous fragments of the house and a possible ancillary building are visible at the edge of the Nant yr Onnen stream, apparently part of the site has been lost due to landslip caused by stream erosion. Immediately to the west are the lazy bed garden plots which were originally associated with Abernant, another deserted settlement which is located 100m downslope. Abernant had been abandoned by 1847 and it seems that Nant yr Onnen took advantage of the garden plots previously associated with that settlement.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

ABERNANT;NANT YR ONNEN ([42143](#)) **Post Medieval garden** **SN80957485 B** **Generic**

Two adjacent garden plots which include lazy bed cultivation. Shown on the Original OS Surveyors Drawings of c.1815 when attached to Abernant (PRN 42146). By 1847, they were clearly associated with a later settlement called Nant yr Onnen, which was built right alongside the western side of the plots.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

ABERNANT ([42146](#)) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SN81007481 B** **Generic**

Site of a deserted farmstead. The settlement is shown as occupied and named as Abernant on the early 19th century Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings. It is not shown on the parish tithe map 20 years later. Only the stone foundations of the farmhouse and associated enclosures now remain close to the banks of the Ystwyth. A cultivation plot on the slopes above the settlement are also shown on the Original Surveyors Drawing and were clearly garden plots for Abernant. These plots were reused in the mid-19th century by a newly built settlement named Nantyrnnon (PRN 42142)

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

PANT MORCELL ([42189](#)) **Bronze age ring barrow?;round barrow?** **SN80677500 B** **Generic**

A ring barrow or round barrow. There has been some disturbance of the monument which makes identification imprecise, but it appears to be a funerary monument of some kind. It has also been disturbed by the construction of a mine leat, which cuts through its eastern side. The mound is c. 0.3m high and c.7m in diameter. It is a grassy mound with some stone on the surface, mostly flat slabs.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT WATCYN ([42200](#)) **Bronze Age cairn** **SN80577526 B** **Generic**

Small cairn, c. 3.5m in diameter and c.0.2m high. Disturbed. Located on a flat, natural terrace.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT WATCYN ([42201](#)) **Post Medieval? peat drying platform?** **SN80597504 B** **Generic**

Probable peat drying platform. D-shaped, maximum dimensions c.4m x 4m. Southern, downslope side is stone revetted.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT WATCYN ([42202](#)) **Post Medieval? long hut?** **SN80497500 B** **Generic**

Ruined drystone building, 7m x 6m. Walls stand to c.1m high. Possibly a longhut. Access difficult. Viewed in poor light.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT WATCYN ([42203](#)) **Post Medieval?** **SN80547503** **B** **Generic**
shelter

Ruined, rectangular building. Drystone walls less than 1m high. Measures 6m x 3m.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT WATCYN ([42204](#)) **Post Medieval?** **SN80567503** **B** **Generic**
peat drying
platform?

Platform measuring 5m N-S x 3.5m with low stone wall across southern, downslope end.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANT WATCYN ([42205](#)) **Post Medieval?** **SN80557502** **B** **Generic**
deserted rural
settlement

Deserted rural settlement which includes a long hut, a shelter and two peat drying platforms. On moderate slope either side of the Nant Watcyn stream in an area where access is difficult. RPS 2001

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BLAEN NANT STWC **Medieval?;Post** **SN81277522** **B** **Generic**
[\(42210\)](#) **Medieval?**
longhouse

Longhouse measures 12m N-S x 5m. Two compartments of equal dimensions, the floor level northernmost or upper compartment being slightly higher than the southernmost. This indicates that the lower compartment was probably the animal byre, the upper being the living area. At the southern end of the east lateral wall, there is a small D-shaped ancillary structure, built onto or immediately alongside the longhouse. The longhouse stood on a slight building platform, with a drainage gully cut around the upper end to prevent water flooding through the building. The building was at least partly stone-built but all walls have been ruined, possibly deliberately pushed down. The longhouse stands on the banks of the Afon Stwc stream on a broad, slightly sloping terrace facing S-SW. There may be some cultivation ridges faintly visible 20m SW of the house.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BLAEN NANT STWC **Medieval?;Post** **SN81267521** **B** **Generic**
[\(42211\)](#) **Medieval?**
platform

This platform is just 5m to the SW of the longhouse at Blaen Nant Stwc. It measures 13m N-S x 5.5m. Some stones are present on the platform and the bases of lateral walls running N-S either side of the platform, about 4m apart. The N end is cut slightly into the slope, whilst the S end is a positive platform and its S edge is revetted. It would appear that this is the building platform of a structure which may have been ancillary to the longhut.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BLAEN NANT STWC **Medieval?;Post** **SN81417519** **B** **Generic**
[\(42212\)](#) **Medieval?** **shelter**

A small shelter, possibly a goose or fowl pen. Approx. 4m x 2m, this minor stone structure is now ruined and obscured by thick reed growth. Sheltered by rock outcrop on W side.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BLAEN NANT STWC [\(42213\)](#) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval? sunken
shelter** **SN81277523 B** **Generic**

Linear cut 7m x 3m and less than 1m deep. Part of the Blaen Nant Stwc deserted rural settlement complex.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BLAEN NANT STWC [\(42214\)](#) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval?
deserted rural
settlement** **SN81267522 B** **Generic**

Deserted rural settlement located close to the source of Nant Stwc, but in a relatively sheltered position in this mountain stream valley. Includes a longhouse, platform, shelter and sunken shelter. May also have traces of cultivation ridges to SW of structures, but this is not certain. RPS 2001

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

GRAIG WEN [\(42215\)](#) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval?
longhouse** **SN81657530 B** **Generic**

Ruined longhouse. Low, drystone wall bases show that the building had two cells. Overall measurement is 10m N-S x 5m. There are two small "cupboard" niches in the north gable end.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

GRAIG WEN [\(42216\)](#) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval? sheep
fold?** **SN81677533 B** **Generic**

Ruined shelter or small fold measuring 4m square and defined by low, drystone wall bases.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

GRAIG WEN [\(42217\)](#) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval? sunken
shelter** **SN81667533 B** **Generic**

Sunken shelter measuring 11m x 4m. Drystone component.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

GRAIG WEN [\(42218\)](#) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval? sunken
shelter** **SN81697535 B** **Generic**

Large sunken shelter, measuring up to 25m x 5m in overall dimensions on a NNE-SSW long axis. One of the biggest known. Cut into ground surface on a natural terrace to a depth of over 1m at NNE end. The first 13m at the SSE end has a drystone revetment inside the cut which has become ruined and there appears to be an entrance in the ESE side of this drystone part of the structure. Whether the drystone component at one end implies that there was more than one phase of construction or use is unclear.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

GRAIG WEN ([42219](#)) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval? shelter** **SN81747537 B** **Generic**

Small shelter built against a rock outcrop. Measures 3.5m x 3m with the SE end left open. Defined by low earth and stone wall banks.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

GRAIG WEN ([42220](#)) **Medieval?;Post
Medieval?
longhouse** **SN81757545 B** **Generic**

Two-cell longhouse which defined by low stone wall bases. Measures 11m NW-SE x 6m overall. Appended to the SE gable is an unusual extension, possibly a sunken shelter, which is 7m long and which tapers in its internal width from 3m at the NW end to 1m at the SE end.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

CWM Y GORLAN ([42221](#)) **Post Medieval?
peat drying
platform** **SN81927557 B** **Generic**

Alongside a prominent natural monolith at the top of a steep slope is an artificial platform, 3.5m square with a low revetted wall along its SW side. Almost certainly a peat drying platform.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BRYN COPA ([42222](#)) **Post Medieval?
platform** **SN81937561 B** **Generic**

A levelled area measuring 9.5m N-S x 5m. Defined on 3 sides by lines of stone blocks, the south side being open and at the end of the narrow finger of land on which the feature is located. Purpose unknown, but this may be a building platform or a peat drying platform. RPS 2001

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BRYN COPA ([42223](#)) **Bronze age?
platform** **SN81417540 B** **Generic**

A sub-circular platform cut into a south facing slope. c.5m in diameter. Possibly a hut platform. RPS 2001

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BRYN COPA ([42224](#)) **Post Medieval?
trial mine** **SN81567580 B** **Generic**

Small adit. A trial working with a small spoil tip of development rock present. No minerals observed.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BRYN COPA ([42225](#)) **Post Medieval?
peat drying
platform** **SN81627557 B** **Generic**

An arrangement of stone slabs in an L-shape 3m x 2m. Situated on a prominent ridge and probably a peat drying platform. May be derived from a small cairn which has been rearranged.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

BRYN COPA ([42226](#)) **Post Medieval?
sheep fold** **SN80997589 B** **Generic**

Small, irregular drystone sheepfold built in the shelter of a rock outcrop.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANTEOS HOME FARM ([63442](#)) **Post Medieval pond** **SN62337895 B** **Generic**

A holding pond, lying a short distance to the north of Nanteos Home Farm is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1888). Present condition unknown: the pond outline is still shown on the recent Ordnance Survey mapping.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANTEOS ([63445](#)) **Post Medieval building** **SN62587845 B** **Generic**

A building of uncertain function recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map and absent from later map sources. Presumed destroyed.

This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal Archaeological Farm Visit. WWS January 2008.

TYLLWYD ([63446](#)) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SN82287529 A** **LBII** **Generic**

Estate farmstead: formerly part of the Lisburne Estate. Farmstead recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1888) with three buildings centred on an L-plan arrangement with another building lying a short distance to the south west. Includes a Grade II listed farmhouse and outbuilding range included as well built traditional buildings and for the association with the Cwmysywyth lead mines under Captain James Raw.

NANTWATCYN ([63447](#)) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SN80607468 B** **Generic**

A minor farmstead identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1888). Presumed to be still occupied today.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

TY'N-Y-DDOL ([63448](#)) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SN80847470 B** **Generic**

A minor farmstead identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1888). Presumed to be still occupied today.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS January 2008).

NANTEOS ([63816](#)) **Post Medieval bridge** **SN62197835 D** **Generic**

A bridge which once carried a footpath across the Nant Paith. The original stone bridge has since collapsed and the old bridge has been replaced by a modern wooden structure. Slabs of the original stone parapet remain in the stream bed.

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	CWMYSTWYTH MINE;KINGSIDE;PUGH'S;COPPER HILL;COPA HILL;CRAIG-Y-MWYN;MAY (5461)	SN805745
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In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

This site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A recent visit to the mines by the Cadw Field Monument Warden identified no obvious management concerns. Tir Gofal Generic Management Prescriptions apply.

*Please note: any works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, e.g. infilling of erosion, fencing, ploughing.
Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.*

Site 2 on MAP 1	HAFOD YR ABAD; PANT YR ALLOR PLATFORM I, II, III (35163);(35164);(35165)	SN84607598
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In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

This site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM CD 203). The scheduled area is an irregular polygon some 130m by 110m bound to the east by the Afon Diliw with its North West corner at SN84547603 and its South West corner at SN84557590.

The site lies within an area of unenclosed rough grazing land; mainly grassland but with rushes and some bracken present. The bracken is confined mainly to the eastern parts of the scheduled area, encroaching onto platform PRN 35164 but largely absent from platforms PRNs 35163, 35165.

A reduction in stocking levels has been suggested as part of the Tir Gofal management plan.

Insufficient grazing can permit the development of scrub and bracken which is potentially damaging to archaeological remains through root penetration and by providing shelter for burrowing animals.

Bracken is particularly damaging to archaeological monuments through its root structure or rhizomes which penetrate deeper than other scrub species, disturbing below ground archaeological remains and mixing the different archaeological layers. Bracken has the added disadvantage of obscuring archaeological remains during the summer months.

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to maintain the monument in a visible and stable condition under a low growing vegetation cover with no breaks in the ground surface.

- Consider carrying out bracken control within the scheduled area and its environs. Options include physical control by cutting or crushing bracken, or the application of a herbicide; hand or vehicle mounted or by aerial spraying. Contact the Tir Gofal Project Officer for further advice.
- Uprooting or grubbing scrub out should be avoided as should any other methods which are likely to disturb the ground surface.

Please note: any works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, e.g. infilling of erosion, fencing, ploughing. Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.

Site 3 on MAP 1

**NANT Y GAFOD PEAT PLATFORM [\(35169\)](#); SN84247654
NANT Y GAFOD LONGHOUSE [\(35170\)](#);
NANT Y GAFOD DESERTED RURAL
SETTLEMENT [43794](#))**

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

Nant y Gafod is a well-preserved and largely intact example of a deserted medieval and post-medieval farmstead and is referred to in Strata Florida charters of the 16th century. It is comprised of the upstanding remains of a stone built farmhouse surrounded by stock pens and enclosures covering an area 70m by 40m.

The site forms an important element in a wider medieval and post-medieval upland landscape and retains significant archaeological potential with a strong probability of the presence of intact palaeo-environmental remains and preserved medieval or post-medieval ground surfaces below the monument.

The scheduled area is a rectangle, 70m by 40m (North West corner at SN84237554); South East corner at SN84307650) with its southern boundary formed by the Nant y Gafod.

The monument today lies within an area of unenclosed rough grazing land; largely grassland but with some rushes present in the wetter areas. A small stream bisects the scheduled area on a north-east, south-west alignment. No particular management threats were identified at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.

A reduction in stocking levels has been suggested as part of the Tir Gofal management plan.

Insufficient grazing can permit the development of scrub and bracken which is potentially damaging to archaeological remains through root penetration and by providing shelter for burrowing animals.

- Monitor vegetation in the scheduled area and its immediate vicinity. Consider scrub control at the Tir Gofal 5 year break if the site comes under pressure from damaging vegetation (eg. gorse, bracken). In this event it is advised that the Tir Gofal Project Officer contacts the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology) for further advice.

Please note: any works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, e.g. infilling of erosion, fencing, ploughing. Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.

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

Ffos Gau ring Cairn is a well-preserved and largely intact example of a Bronze Age burial monument, some 4.2m in diameter and 0.4m high, defined by a prominent kerb with five upstanding stones on the West but largely turfed-over at the East. The cairn retains significant archaeological potential with the strong probability of the presence of intact burial remains and preserved prehistoric ground surfaces below the monument.

The scheduled area is a circle 8m in diameter centred on the cairn.

The cairn lies within an area of unenclosed rough grazing land; largely grassland but with some rushes present. Low grass cover predominates. No particular management threats were identified.

A reduction in stocking levels has been suggested as part of the Tir Gofal management plan

Insufficient grazing can permit the development of scrub and bracken which is potentially damaging to archaeological remains through root penetration and by providing shelter for burrowing animals.

- Monitor vegetation in the scheduled area and its immediate vicinity. Consider scrub control at the Tir Gofal 5 year break if the site comes under pressure from damaging vegetation (eg. gorse, bracken). In this event it is advised that the Tir Gofal Project Officer contacts the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology) for further advice.

Please note: any works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, e.g. infilling of erosion, fencing, ploughing. Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.

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
5	NANTEOS (63815)	Post Medieval bridge	SN62187850	B		Specific
	<p>A low arched stone bridge crossing the Nant Eos in parkland in front of the mansion. The bridge lies just east of the ha-ha ditch, where the stream is diverted to run southwards to join the Nant Paith. It measures approximately four metres wide, with an arch span of approximately two metres. There is no evidence of the bridge ever having had parapets.</p> <p>The bridge is now in poor condition and becoming dilapidated, with facing stones on either side of the arch having become detached and now lying in the stream bed. The bridge is impossible to date closely but possibly relates to estate improvements of the late 18th -earlier 19th century. It is no longer in active use.</p>					
6	TYLLWYD (63817)	Post Medieval stable; threshing barn	SN82297527	A	LBII	Specific
	<p>A Grade II listed former stable and barn at Tyllwyd, situated at right angles to the house, across-the-slope. Possible early to mid 19th century date as it is marked on the 1847 tithe map. Further details are provided in the listed building description. The building is currently well maintained and in a weatherproof condition, although some repointing and masonry consolidation is required in localised areas where mortar has weathered away or masonry has become loose or detached.</p>					
	NANTEOS HOME FARM (63443)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN62317890	B		Generic
	<p>The Home Farm belonging to Nanteos. Estate farm recorded with a courtyard plan on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1888). Includes Grade II listed substantial pigsty range (PRN 63444). The house and courtyard buildings of Nanteos Home Farm have since been converted to residential use. Tir Gofal management recommendations need not apply.</p>					
	TYLLWYD (63446)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN82287529	A	LBII	Generic
	<p>Estate farmstead: formerly part of the Lisburne Estate. Farmstead recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1888) with three buildings centred on an L-plan arrangement with another building lying a short distance to the south west. Includes a Grade II listed farmhouse and outbuilding range included as well built traditional buildings and for the association with the Cwmysywyth lead mines under Captain James Raw.</p>					
	NANTEOS HOME FARM (63444)	Post Medieval pigsties	SN62297886	A	LBII	Generic
	<p>C19 pigsties. The Home Farm belonged to Nanteos and the sties were probably added in the mid C19, and have similarities to the more modest example at nearby Glasrug. The house and courtyard buildings of Nanteos Home Farm have since been converted to residential use, although the pigsties remain unaltered.</p> <p>The pigsties were not visited as part of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Present condition unknown.</p>					

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 5 on MAP 1

NANTEOS BRIDGE [\(63815\)](#)

SN62187850

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

Tir Gofal management recommendations:

The best case scenario would see the bridge fully repaired to its original character.

Option 1: Repair

Repair the bridge fully by reinstating lost facing stones and consolidating areas of loose masonry.

- Match the type of stone used originally, the style of dressing, and the method of laying. Repairs should aim for a nearly flush finish on either side of the arch.
- Re-use stone salvaged from the stream where possible. New facing stones should match the type and visual appearance of those used originally.
- Use lime mortar. Try to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.

Option 2: Preventative maintenance.

The management aim is to prevent the progressive decay of the bridge.

- Consolidate areas of loose masonry using a traditional lime mortar mix trying to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.

Site 6 on MAP 1

**TYLLWYD STABLE; THRESHING BARN
[\(63817\)](#)**

SN82297527

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

Tir Gofal management recommendations:

Re-pointing:

- Re-pointing is necessary where mortar has weathered back to a depth equivalent to the joint width or is very loose.
- If possible, the original pointing should be matched in terms of material and finishing. A flush or nearly flush finish is appropriate.

Masonry consolidation:

- In repairing stonework, take care to match the type of stone work and method of laying. In this case, local rubble stone, brought to rough courses is appropriate.

Listed Building:

Works of routine maintenance or involving like for like repair (such as repointing for example) do not normally require listed building consent. It is always advised to consult with the local planning authority building conservation officer however (Ceredigion County Council Planning Department).

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
7	NANTEOS (36861)	Post Medieval park	SN62047862	A	Specific
<p>The southern part of the Nanteos Home Farm lands lie within the parkland of Nanteos which is situated directly in front of the great house. This particular area constitutes part of the main vista in front of the house. The parkland has been evaluated as Grade II* due to the well preserved nature of the house and its environs which form one of the most important survivals of a grand Georgian estate in Wales.</p> <p>The parkland includes the main area of parkland on the valley floor in front of the house and the eastern part of the steep ridge behind. On this ridge, the open, unfenced grassland of the park is broken by informal belts of woodland and clumps, whilst scattered individual trees punctuate the open grassland of the valley floor. A plan of Nanteos demesne which was drawn up by William Crawford in 1818 shows quite clearly the layout of individual trees in the 19th century when the parkland was established. The parkland is fringed by belts of trees to the east and west which guide the eye up to the horizon on the south side of the valley.</p> <p>The area retains a strong parkland feel today with many aspects of the planting recorded on Crawfords map (1818) still remaining. It is noticeable however that a number of trees have been lost, whilst others may be reaching the end of their natural lives.</p>					

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.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Park and Garden features:

The following individual features are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

Site 7 on MAP 1

NANTEOS PARK ([36861](#))

SN62047862

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

Future management should address how best to maintain the historic configuration and visual character of the landscape park at Nanteos. These management recommendations apply to the land parcel to the south of Nanteos mansion as it falls within the area of the Cadw Registered Park PGW (Dy) 52 (Cer) Grade II*

Tir Gofal management recommendations:

1. Avoid arable cultivation of former parkland pasture.

2. Plant replacement parkland trees:

- The species selected for new planting should aim to match the profile of existing tree species as far as practically possible. Oak predominates with some Beech, Sycamore and the occasional Sweet Chestnut and Weymouth Pine. Detailed advice to inform the planting plan has been provided to the Tir Gofal Project Officer by the Cadw Inspector of Historic Parks and Gardens following a site meeting.
- Tree planting should follow the layout shown on historic maps (1:2500 1st edition map 1888; Plan of Nanteos Demesne ... William Crawford 1818). These maps show quite clearly the positions of individual trees during the 19th century when the parkland was fully established.
- A copy of the planting plan should be provided to The Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology) before planting takes place.

Site 8 on MAP 1

NANTEOS SHELTER BELT ([63814](#))

SN62567927

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

Tir Gofal management recommendations:

Future management should address how best to maintain the historic configuration and visual character of the landscape park around Nanteos. The shelter belt falls outside the Grade II* registered parkland of Nanteos but do nevertheless form part of a more extensive designed landscape. In this instance the shelter belt was probably planted to give an air of woody seclusion and privacy to the lands lying to the south of the main Devils Bridge to Aberystwyth road.

- Consider re-planting the shelter belt, to the layout shown on historic maps. Use a mixture of native oak and ash trees. The belt should extend approximately 14m (the equivalent 70 links) from the hedgerow to the north.

WS - 06/02/2008 (12:15:02) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 56745.

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:

Maps

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Cardiganshire Sheet 10.02, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1905 Cardiganshire Sheet 10.02, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Cardiganshire Sheet 10.03, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1905 Cardiganshire Sheet 10.03, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Cardiganshire Sheet 12.10, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1905 Cardiganshire Sheet 12.10, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Cardiganshire Sheet 12.11, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1902 Cardiganshire Sheet 12.11, 25"

"Plan of Nanteos Demesne..." by William Crawford, 1818: National Library of Wales (Vol.45, p.1)

Other Sources

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

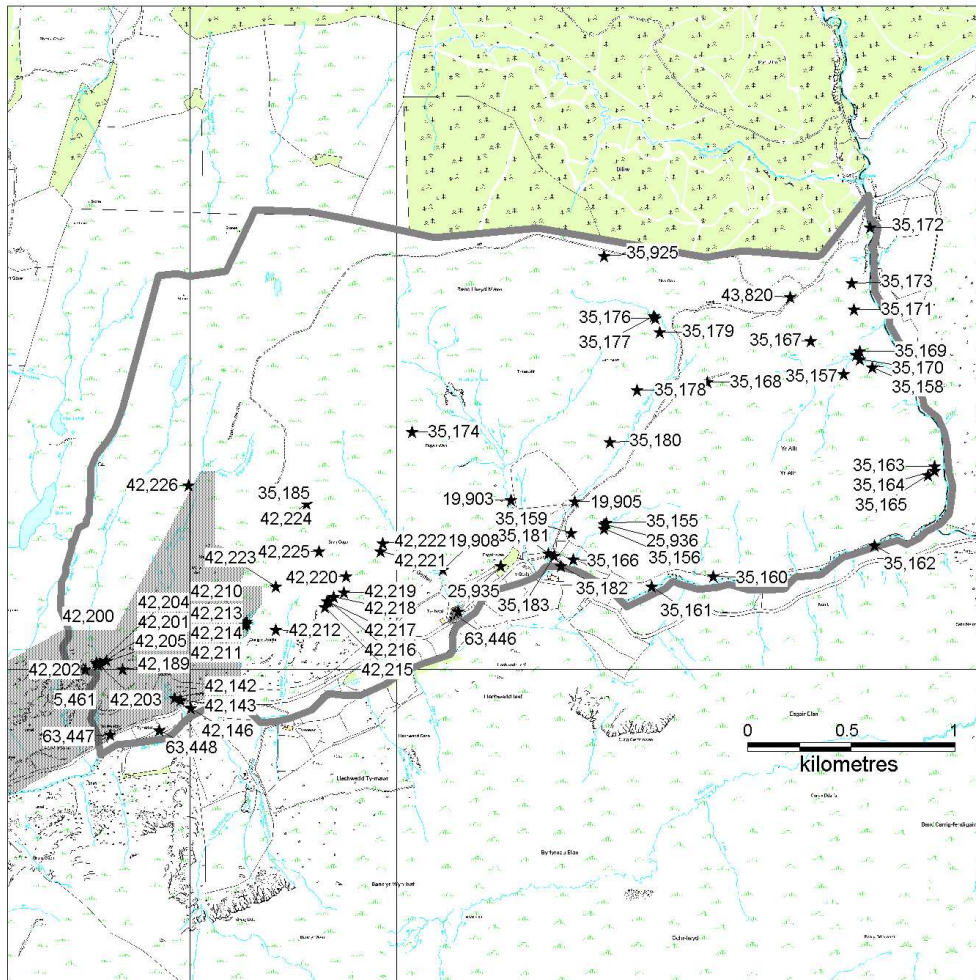
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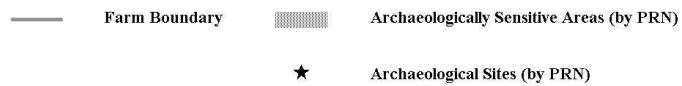
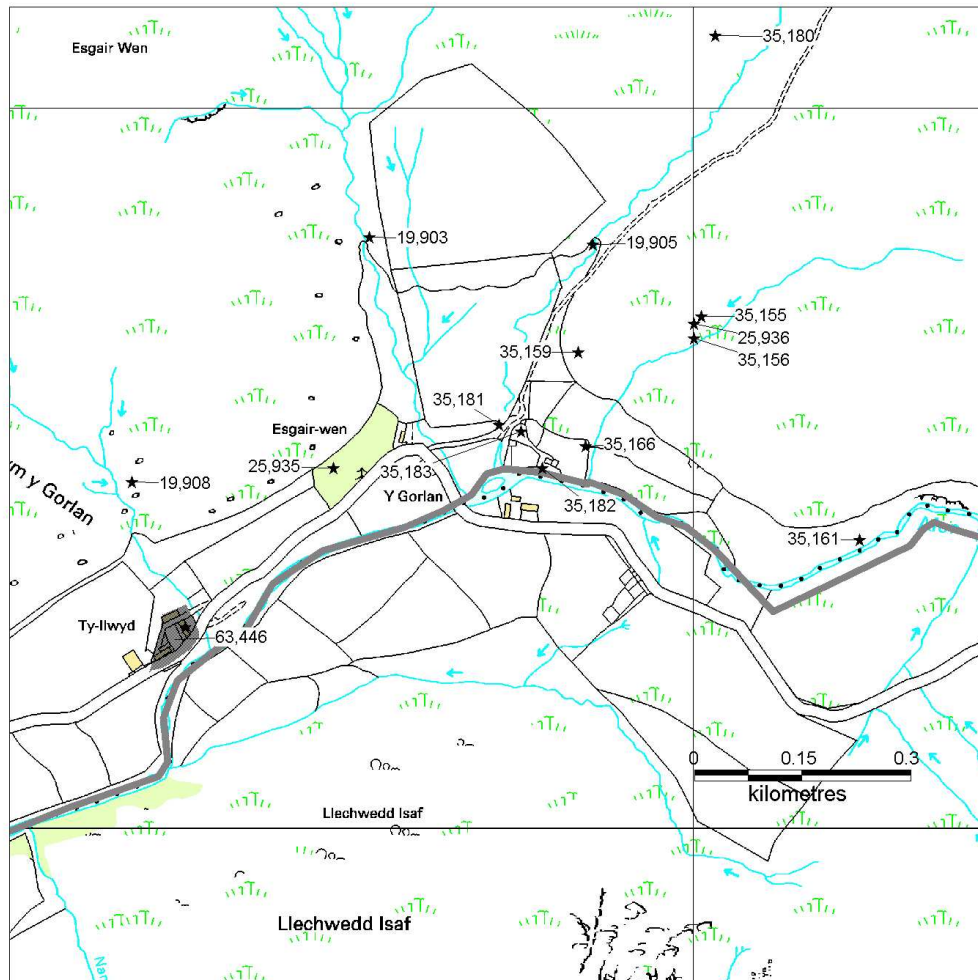
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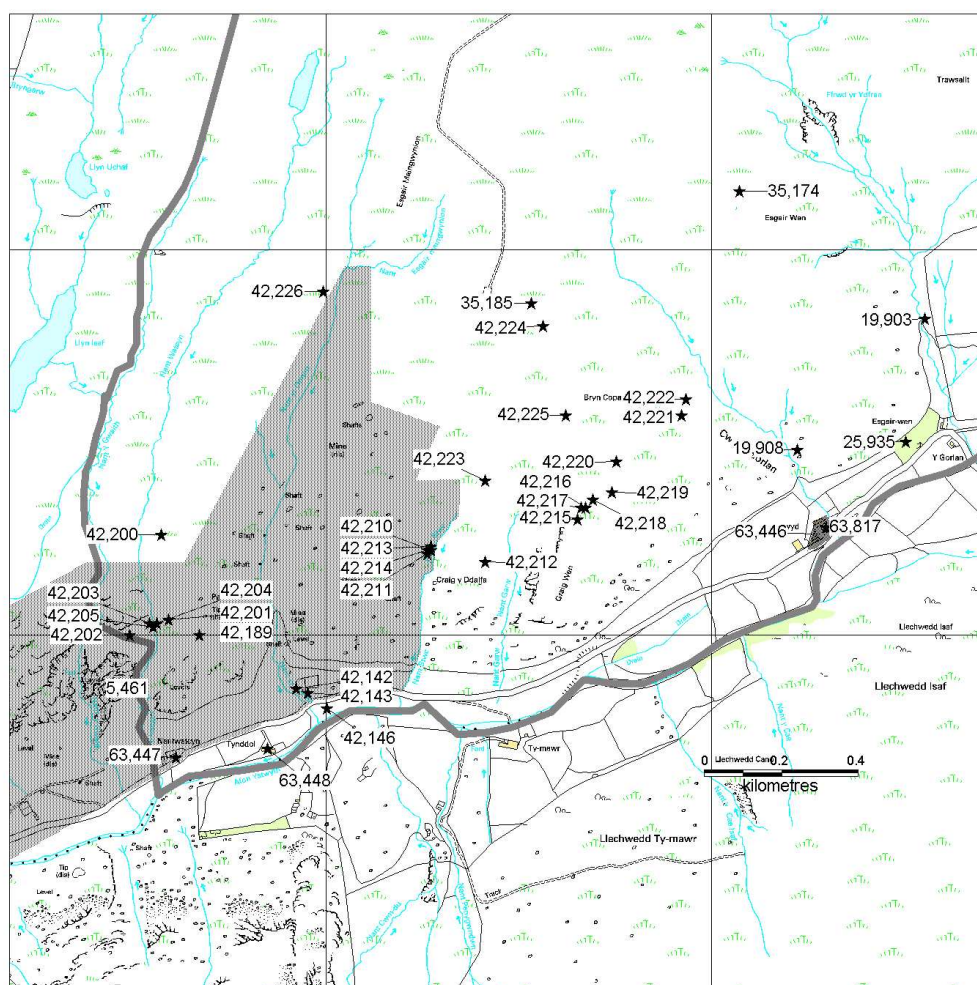


- Farm Boundary
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
- ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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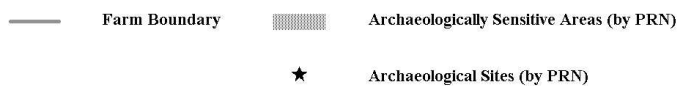
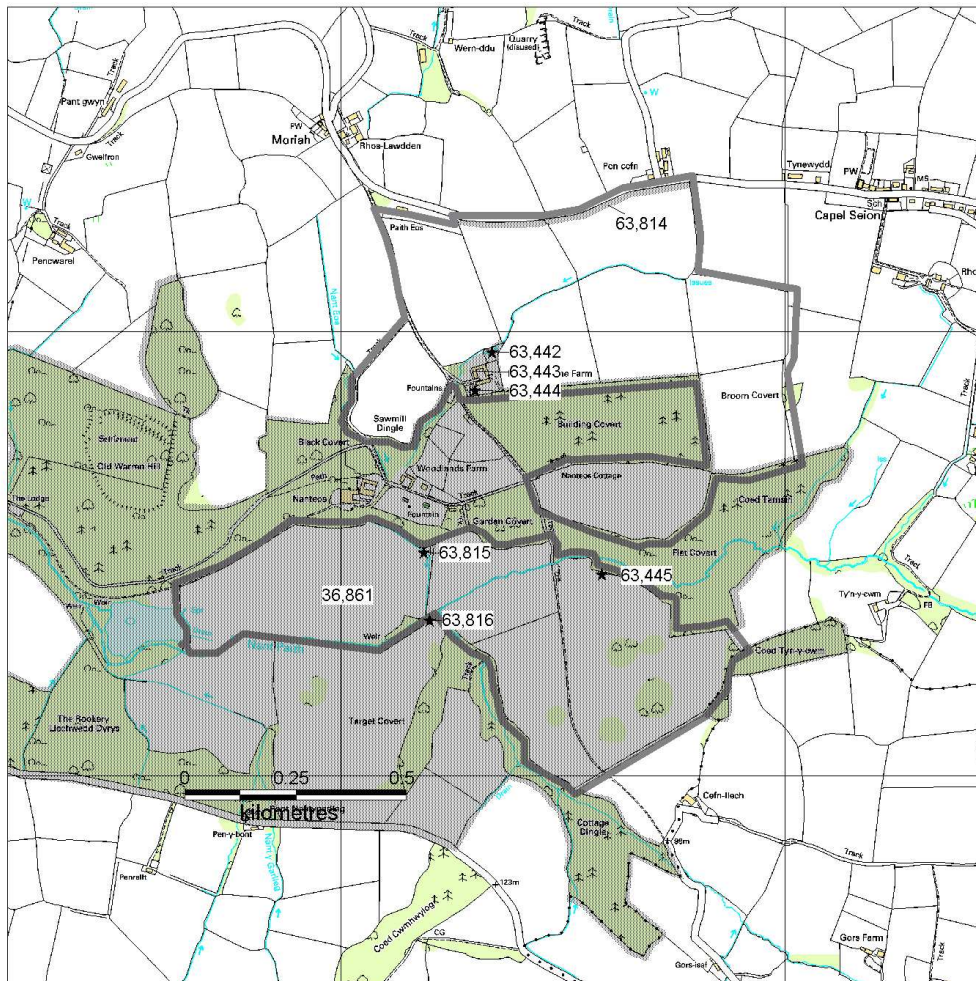


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- Farm Boundary
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- ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 15 CAMBRIAN MOUNTAINS

GRID REFERENCE: SN 879665

AREA IN HECTARES: 298840

Historic Background

This very large area of high upland straddles the Ceredigion-Powys county boundary. The largest proportion lies within Powys, and, as this is outside the study area, has not been examined in detail. Historically the largest part of this area lay within Strata Florida's granges of Pennardd, Mefenydd, Cwmteuddwr and Cwmystwyth (Williams 1990, 56-57). By the end of the Medieval Period, and perhaps earlier, the granges had been separated into farms, leased out and farmed on a commercial basis. It is uncertain how the upland sections of the granges would have functioned. Parts of the upland fringes undoubtedly comprised farms - a document of 1545-50 (Morgan 1991, 5-7) names farms now abandoned in an upland situation - but presumably most upland served as rough pasture, perhaps used on a seasonal basis. Williams (1990, 59) cites a document that indicates transhumance in Mefenydd Grange. Other monastic uses included peat cutting and a fishery in the Teifi Pools. It is likely that on the dissolution the Crown would have claimed unenclosed land, with farmed land first leased and later purchased by incipient estates, notable in this area were Crosswood and Powis Castle estates. Land acquired by the latter in and around Cwmystwyth eventually formed the Hafod estate. These estates were eager to increase the extent of their holdings, and engaged in the illegal enclosure of unenclosed Crown land, a process that was at its most active in the late 18th- and early 19th-centuries. Legal means were also employed. Enclosure Acts were sponsored. The two within this area, Gwnnws of 1815 and Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn of 1866 (Chapman 1992, 50, 53), included vast tracts of upland, as did an 1815 proposed act for the area of Teifi Pools (NLW Crosswood 347), but their physical effect on the landscape was minimal. In the 20th century, land improvement hand in hand with enclosure has nibbled away at waste and moorland. It was by these legal and illegal means that the limits of unenclosed land were rolled back to their present extensive, but in historic terms relatively modest, extents. Crossing the area are several important trans-mountain natural route-ways linking farming communities and the markets of Ceredigion with lands and towns to the east. These trans-mountain route-ways are most celebrated for their use by drovers in the historical period, but they are likely to be of great antiquity. They not only provided communication across the Cambrian mountain chain, but allowed access onto the high moorland for the establishment of permanent or seasonal settlement, for the grazing of animals and for peat cutting. The route-way from Cwmystwyth to the east to Rhayader and beyond was converted to a turnpike in 1770 (Colyer 1984, 176-82), but was superseded by the opening of a new turnpike (the current A44) to the north in 1812.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a very large upland area. It achieves peaks of over 500m, is on average approximately 400m high and rarely falls below 300m. Craggy outcrops on some of the higher summits and around Llyn Teifi provide much needed drama in an otherwise drab and monotonous landscape. Unimproved very rough grazing dominates with blanket bog at higher levels and peaty deposits in most hollows and valleys. There is some improved grazing, mostly on lower slopes where occasional wire fences divide the area. There are a few widely dispersed farms, in particular on the Powys side of the border. These are traditionally stone built, surrounded by a collection of modern farm buildings, and situated within a system of a few fields whose boundaries consisted of earth banks, but where wire fences now provide the stock-proof barriers. The fields attached to these farms now comprise improved pasture, and there are further blocks of unenclosed improved pasture close by. This is a treeless landscape. Overall this is a landscape of unenclosed moorland.

Recorded archaeology is only described here and shown on the accompanying maps for the Ceredigion portion of this area. Archaeology adds greater time-depth to the landscape. Numerous Bronze Age round barrows and a standing stone suggest occupation within this area even at high levels, though no settlement sites are known. However, post-Medieval settlement sites and other sites of the period such as folds, enclosures, shelters and field systems indicate that the lower-lying fringes of this area were occupied, through to the 19th century. Metal mining remains are also present.

This is a very well-defined area and is either bordered by large blocks of upland forestry (areas 3, 5, 6, 7), or by lower-lying enclosed and settled land (for example areas 17, 34, 44, 70, 83).

Ground photographs: 6, 7, 8, 9, 24, 37, 40, 70, 84, 125

Aerial Photographs: 12, 15, 20, 21, 23, 25, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 70 UPPER YSTWYTH VALLEY

GRID REFERENCE: SN 830749

AREA IN HECTARES: 129.2

Historic Background

In the Medieval Period this area formed part of Strata Florida Abbey's Cwmystwyth Grange (Williams 1990). By at least the later Middle Ages the grange had been divided into farms which were leased out and farmed on a commercial basis. A document of 1545-50 (Morgan 1991) records farms in this area. By 1590, the Herbert family had acquired most of the land in Cwmystwyth. Herbert land passed into the Johnes family in 1704. Strata Florida land not acquired by the Herberts was granted to the Earl of Essex and subsequently sold to the Crosswood estate in 1630. Crosswood estate maps of 1781 (NLW Crosswood Vol 1, 35, 73) show Ty llwyd and Ty mawr farms set in a landscape of small irregular fields on the valley floor. There has been very little change since that date. A chapel was constructed here in 1856 (Percival 1998, 518). The Ystwyth valley provides a route-way onto high ground to the east and over to Rhayader and beyond. In 1770, a turnpike road was constructed through the valley (Colyer 1984, 176-182); this was the main route from Ceredigion to the east for 40 years until it was superseded by a new turnpike, the present A44, some miles to the north. The road through Cwmystwyth is now a minor route much used by tourists in the summer months.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of the flat valley floor of the upper Ystwyth, together with the lower valley sides which consist of enclosed land. From the valley floor, which lies at 230m to 300m, the valley sides rise steeply to over 500m. Apart from enclosed land on the lower slopes which is included in this area, the valley sides are composed of rough, unenclosed land. Area 70 has been divided into irregular-shaped fields. These fields are bounded by dry-stone walls and stony banks. Only a few of the banks now support hedges, and these are in a derelict condition. Wire fences now run along most of the older boundaries. Some of the boundaries have distinctive trees on them and there are small stands of scrubby woodland. Farmland mostly consists of improved grazing, but there are many patches of rougher, rushy ground on the valley floor, and some of the fields on the lower slopes are beginning to revert to moorland. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms and cottages, some of which are deserted. Extant buildings are of stone with slate roofs or modern rendered concrete.

Recorded archaeology of this area is not numerous or diverse. Of interest are the remains of a small metal mine.

This is a very distinct and well-defined historic landscape area. To the west lies the massive mining remains of Cwmystwyth (area 16), on all other sides is high, unenclosed moorland (area 15).

Ground photographs: 9, 70

Aerial Photographs: 43

NANTEOS

Ref number	PGW (Dy) 52 (CER)
OS map	135
Grid ref	SN 620 786
Former county	Dyfed
Unitary authority	Ceredigion
Community council	Llanfarian
Designations	Listed building: Nanteos (Grade II*)
Site evaluation	Grade II*

Primary reasons for grading The well preserved house, outbuildings, grounds and landscape park of Nanteos together form one of the most important survivals of a grand Georgian estate in Wales. The natural landscape is beautiful and has been well exploited by the design of the landscape park and pleasure grounds to form a very attractive setting to the house.

Type of site Landscape park; informal garden and grounds; walled kitchen garden

Main phases of construction 1739-57; 1757-80; 1830-54

Site description

Nanteos is one of the most important eighteenth-century houses in west Wales. It is situated in the Nant Paith valley, a few kilometres to the south-east of Aberystwyth. The house is built at the foot of the north side of the valley, facing south. The rock has been cut away at the back of the house to provide a level platform for it. Below, the ground slopes gently down to the river and then rises steeply to a ridge on the south side of the valley.

The house is built in classical style, of squared grey stone, with dressed sandstone front porch, rusticated quoins, window and door surrounds, cornice and string courses. The main, square, block is three-storey. The main entrance door is in the centre of the south side. It has a delicate fan light over it and is flanked by two round-headed windows. In front is a single-storey, open, classical portico of four Doric columns and corresponding attached columns supporting an entablature. Above are three round-headed windows and over them three small, blocked, round windows. Continuing the emphasis given to these central three bays, at roof level the balustrade, which is plain around the rest of the roof, is balustered here, topped with four urns. There are also urns on the four corners of the parapet. Unlike the regularity and symmetry of the south and west elevations, the rear of the main block shows a jumble of windows and levels. The eight, irregularly placed, chimneys are also visible from here.

At the east end of the south front, set back from it, is a two-storey extension in similar style, with a further, single-storey extension, the former billiard room, on its east end. On the east front is a small service yard, reached by a short, walled drive from the east. At the entrance to this drive are tall, angled, stone piers, with slate tops and ball finials. On the north side of the yard is a well preserved, two-storey stone building with a hipped slate roof and two louvred wooden cupolas. The plan by W.R. Coultart for this building, dated 1841, shows that it was a wash house and brew house. Against its east side are the ruinous walls of a single-storey extension, which was a coal cellar and wood store. On the east side of the yard is a substantial stone wall retaining the higher ground above, reached by a flight of slate steps. These lead up to a small lawn in front of the former laundry building.

The stables and coach houses lie to the north-east of the house, arranged around the north, south and west sides of a rectangular cobbled court. They are built of the same stone as the house, with pitched slate roofs. The coach houses occupy the centres of the north and south sides. They are two-storey, each with four round-headed doors and sash windows over them. Single-storey stables and associated rooms, with small-paned mullioned and transomed windows, occupy the remainder of the court. In the centre of the west roof is a large, octagonal, cupola with a wooden, louvred lower part and an upper dome and weather vane. The court has an unusually grand, classical, entrance front on the east side, the classical elements built of a light-coloured dressed stone. In style the central entrance is very similar to the portico at the main entrance to the house. It consists of a classical, round-headed arch flanked by paired Doric columns and attached columns, with an entablature over. On either side are two low walls and then the gable ends of the north and south wings, which are adorned with classical fronts of four attached columns and pediments.

Attached to the south side of the stable court is a single-storey stone building with hipped slate roof and a surrounding, slate-paved veranda, supported on simple iron piers.

To the east of the north side of the stable court, above the house, is a circular dovecot, standing in a small, walled yard. It is built of rubble stone and is roofless, although slates on the ground indicate that it was originally slate-roofed. The upper part of the interior is lined with ten rows of brick nesting holes. The door, with brick lintel over, is on the east side, with a window over it. There is another window on the south side.

There are various outlying ancillary buildings to the east and north-east of the house, all of which are now in use as or converted to private dwellings. At the foot of the small valley to the north-east, Sawmill Dingle, is Sawmill Cottage, a nineteenth-century two-storey house built by 1886. Next to it, north of the kitchen garden, is an L-shaped range of former farm offices, built before 1819. New kennels, around three sides of a yard, were built on the south side of Building Covert, east of the kitchen garden, in 1793-1819 and rebuilt by 1867.

The present house was begun in 1739 and finished in about 1757. It was built for Thomas Powell (died 1752) and initially had no wings or portico. It is known that there was a previous house on the site but there are no records of its appearance. Thomas Powell was succeeded by his brother, the Revd Dr William Powell (died 1780), who commissioned the first estate survey, of 1764, by John Davies. At this time the public road from Aberystwyth to New Cross ran immediately in front of the house. To the east of the house was a D-shaped stable complex and L-shaped building, both of which were subsequently removed. A survey of 1819, by William Crawford for William Edward Powell, who inherited in 1809, shows a dovecot in the

yard east of the stables and a servants' wing added to the north-east corner of the house.

William Edward Powell embarked on an ambitious improvement programme for the estate between 1830, when he moved into the house, and his death in 1854. His major contribution to the buildings around the house was the construction of the present stables and coach house court. The old stables were demolished in 1827 and by 1835 the present, much grander, court and the present dovecot had been built. Edwardian photographs show stone eagles and a horse on top of the entrance arch. These remained until at least 1958. After that the horse was sold and the eagles went after 1967. The portico on the house, very similar in style to the entrance arch of the stable court, was probably added at the same time. In 1840-41 the architect William Ritson Coultart provided plans for a new servants' wing, following a fire. At the same time he suggested two wings to the house, the east one of which (the two-storey wing) was built, and designed a new service court and its entrance drive to the east. The areas to the north and south of the new drive are labelled 'Plantation' on Coultart's plan. He also produced plans for an ice-house in 1841 but this has gone and its whereabouts are unclear. It may have been built into the higher ground behind the house and a slightly sunken area here is a possible location. In 1846 the architect Edward Haycock made proposals for further alterations to the house and these were largely complete by 1847.

William Edward Powell's son, William Thomas Rowland Powell, inherited in 1854. He carried out some improvements to the estate, including the building of the single-storey billiard room on the east end of the house and the laundry to the south of the stable court. On stylistic grounds the billiard room, which dates to the 1860s, was probably designed by the architect William Burn of Edinburgh. The laundry was in place by 1886 (1st edition Ordnance Survey map). The only major change since that date was the demolition of the game larder in the service courtyard in 1971.

Nanteos is set in a medium-sized landscape park situated in the Nant Paith valley and the rising ground to its south, where the park is bounded by the B4340 Aberystwyth to New Cross road. To the south-west of the house is a small lake. Higher ground to the north of the house is occupied by a number of covert plantations and by farmland. The Nant Eos (stream of the nightingale) of the name of the house is a small stream which rises south of Moriah, to the north of the house and runs southwards through Black Covert towards the grounds. The view southwards from the house and garden across the park is a very attractive one.

The main approach to the house is via a long drive up the valley from the west. This is a continuation of a minor road off the B4340. The entrance is flanked by low stone walls and a lodge on the north side. This is a two-storey, rendered, small building, with a small tower on its east end. It has hipped slate roofs, sash windows on the ground floor and small, single, paired, and triple round-headed windows on the upper floor. Between the lodge and the drive is a low wall and a single, latticed, cast iron pier, with an urn finial, on a stone plinth. A short stretch of iron railings runs between the pier and the lodge and a single iron gate of similar design is attached to the pier. On the other side of the drive the pier has gone, only its stone plinth and a corresponding stretch of railings of the same design as the others survives.

The drive leads south-eastwards along the valley floor, with woodland on rising ground to the north of it. It runs parallel with the river as far as the lake, to its south, where it turns northwards to run east-north-eastwards to a small forecourt on the south front of the house. A back drive continues around the east side of the service court and stables.

There are a number of tracks to the north of the drive, and north and east of the house, which are relict drives and a former public road. A former drive, now an unsurfaced track, runs eastwards from the lodge, parallel to and slightly above the present drive. Half way along it turns north-eastwards to pass to the north of the house. At the western end of Black Covert a track branches off on the south side, running eastwards to the north side of the stable court. This is the earlier course of the drive, before it was diverted further north in the early nineteenth century. At the join there is a short stretch of mortared rubble stone wall. At the east end of Black Covert the former drive runs south of a small pond on the Nant Eos. This has a by-pass channel down its east side and a sluice in the south-east corner. The stream is then culverted under the track, which then joins another former drive, now a farm track, from the north. There is then a straight stretch of track running southwards down the hill to the entrance front of the stable court. It is flanked by a deep water channel for the Nant Eos and a ruinous wall on the east side and by a bank revetted by a stone wall on the west side.

The former north drive runs northwards past Black Covert, through farmland, to a simple entrance on the A4120 just south of Moriah. A branch leads to Nanteos Home Farm, to the north-east of the house, and continues southwards as far as the Nant Paith. This stretch, and that to the north of Nanteos Home Farm, was originally a public road. Towards its south end side tracks lead to Nanteos Cottage to the east, and the north side of the kitchen garden to the west.

The main area of the park lies to the south, south-east and south-west of the house. The garden is divided from the park by a ha-ha and fence, beyond which open grassland drops gently to the Nant Paith, which is canalised to the south of the house. A belt of mixed deciduous and coniferous trees runs part of the way along the watercourse in front of the house and alders follow it further east. The Nant Eos, which is culverted under the grounds just west of the kitchen garden, emerges to run eastwards in the ditch of the ha-ha, passes under a low, arched stone bridge and then runs southwards to join the Nant Paith.

Beyond the Nant Paith the ground rises to a high ridge south of the park. The open, unfenced grassland of the park is broken by informal belts of woodland and clumps. Prominent on and below the skyline in the south-east part of the park are five beech clumps and the beech woodland of Coed Tyn-y-cwm. Running up the slope in the middle of the park is Target Covert, the western part of which is deciduous woodland, the eastern part coniferous plantation. Just to the west of the north-west side of Target Covert is a ruined stone building. The remains consist of the ends of a classical facade, with rectangular blocked windows on either side of central arches. There is evidence that it was once stuccoed. The building appears only to have been a facade, with an enclosure behind it. It was a classical eyecatcher, which would once have been a prominent feature in the park and from which there would have been fine views towards the house and down the Nant Paith valley to Pendinas and the sea. To the west is open grassland, dotted with a few single oak trees and an oak clump and a large deciduous wood called The Rookery, below which is the lake. The open grassland east of The Rookery continues up the slope beyond the park to the skyline, where it is flanked by more woodland on the west and Coed Cwmhwylog on the east. This is an important extension of the view of the park from the house, the woodlands on either side of the central open area cleverly framing it all the way up to the skyline.

The lake is an irregular, roughly oval shape, now water lily (*Nuphar lutea*) covered, fed at its east end by a channel off the Nant Paith. The river itself runs in an artificial channel around the south side of the lake and rejoins the original channel

below the lake. The channel is a substantial construction, cutting into clay and bedrock. Originally there was a weir towards the west end, with a cascade below it. This has now been washed away, but a sketch of it in 1874, by W.T.R. Powell, shows that it was adorned with stonework topped with chunks of quartz. Towards the north side of the lake is an island planted with deciduous trees and rhododendrons. The lake is dammed by a large earth bank on its west side, with sluices and stone-lined overflow channels near its north and south ends. A large yew tree grows on the bank at the north-east corner. A grass and unsurfaced path runs along the top of the dam and around the south side of the lake. The area here and below the lake is much overgrown with rhododendrons. There are two ruinous boathouses along the south-west shore, both wooden and falling into the lake.

It is not known how the environs of the earlier house on the site were laid out. The first evidence for an ornamental layout is the first survey of Nanteos, dated 1764, by John Davies. This was carried out for the Revd Dr William Powell and probably shows the layout of his predecessor, Thomas Powell, who had built the house in 1739-57. The most important difference from subsequent layouts is that the public road to New Cross followed the Nant Paith valley, roughly on the line of the old drive for most of the way, passed in front of the house on the line of the garden boundary and then swung around the service buildings and eastwards along the line of the present track north of the kitchen garden. To the south and west of the house was a rectilinear area of 'Pleasure grounds'; to the east were a kitchen garden and orchard. To the south of the public road was a large field, crossed by the Nant Paith. This formed a rudimentary park. The woodland areas to the south - The Rookery and Target Covert - were in place but occupied slightly more ground, forming a continuous area. There were three clumps of trees in the field below them.

The Revd Dr William Powell (died 1780) is thought to have undertaken the next major landscaping step by having the public road in front of the house closed and a replacement, turnpike road, built along the line of the present B4340, south of the woodland. This opened up the whole of the intervening area, between the house and the road, for use as parkland. Within this extended area the Revd Powell built the classical eyecatcher as an adornment for his new park. It was used as a dog kennel. The new road and the eyecatcher are shown on a map of the new route of the turnpike road, dated 1788.

The following owner, Thomas Powell (died 1797) appears not to have made any significant changes, although some were contemplated during his lifetime. An estate map of 1793 shows that a few changes had been made to the park by that date. Following the closure of the public road, the western part of the road has been turned into a drive and a new part made to approach the north side of the house and service buildings. This is now a track. To its south is a smaller track or drive, running roughly parallel and arriving at the south front of the house. A new drive, now a farm track, has been made to the north, up the Nant Eos valley and its west side planted with a belt of trees. The present pond in this valley is shown on the map. To the south of the house there is little alteration to the parkland, except that the Nant Paith has been canalised into a straight channel in the 'Lawn' in front of the house. The three clumps remain and the eyecatcher is labelled 'dog kennel'.

Evidence that Thomas Powell might have been considering making a more sophisticated park comes in the form of a plan of proposals for the demesne, dated 1791, by the well known landscape designer John Davenport. This shows a vast scheme for comprehensive redevelopment of a much wider area, to include a great deal of tree planting in sinuous belts and clumps, a long and complex lake in front of

the house and a number of follies, including a Gothic Seat, Gothic Temple, Rotunda, Castle, Tower and Ruins. None of this was carried out.

When William Edward Powell inherited in 1809 the estate was deeply in debt. This did not prevent him carrying out improvements, especially from 1814 onwards. In this year John Edwards of Rheola (Glamorgan), a cousin of the architect John Nash, was appointed steward at Nanteos. He found it in poor shape: 'There never was an estate in such a dilapidated condition'. Edwards suggested improvements for the grounds, most of which were carried out, and introduced Major Powell to Nash. Between 1814 and 1817 plans and drawings for picturesque buildings in the park and grounds were produced by George Repton, in Nash's office. These included two lodges, a circular dairy over an ice-house and a keeper's cottage. The scheme was abandoned in 1817, when Edwards fell out with Powell, and the only building that might have been erected is a lodge, since gone, on the Aberystwyth road.

A survey of the estate in 1818 shows that by that date the park had taken on much of its present-day layout. The lower, present drive is shown and Warren Hill, to the north has been planted as woodland. To the south the lake, with no island, has appeared and the open grassland has been dotted with trees, including the major beech clumps in the south-eastern part. The public road which ran across this area has been stopped north of the Nant Paith, the remainder reduced to a track. There is a lodge at the west entrance, between the old and new drives. Screening belts of trees have been planted along the Devil's Bridge road to the north and along the east boundary.

When William Edward Powell moved in to Nanteos in 1830 he commissioned a survey by his new agent, Thomas Griffiths. This plan, with amendments on it up to 1835,

shows a few further changes. The lake has acquired its island and also the diversion channel around its south side. The east end of the old drive has been diverted further north of the house. Both old and new sections are now tracks. William Edward Powell continued to make improvements, particularly to the house and outbuildings. His son, William Thomas Rowland Powell, inherited in 1854 and continued to make improvements. The present lodge was built in 1857 and on stylistic grounds may have been designed by the architect William Burn, of Edinburgh. Between 1862 and 1867 Powell spent £10,841 on estate improvements but despite this the estate was beginning to deteriorate. There were orders for plants from James Veitch & Son and the woods were stocked with pheasants for sport.

The remaining Powells (the male line ended in 1918) made little impact on the landscape. The 1886 Ordnance Survey map shows that the overall configuration of the landscape remained the same as before and was much as it is today. The screening belt on the east boundary has gone and Black Covert wood has been planted. The naming of the woodland to the south of the house Target Covert is a hint of the use that the eyecatcher below it was put to. Family members shot at it, sometimes with a cannon, from the lawn below the house. After 1886 there was little change, although a few specimen trees and a belt along the Nant Paith were planted in the park before 1905. The Rookery wood was extended westwards by one field.

The most recent phase of improvement came after 1967, when Nanteos was bought by Geoffrey Bliss. He emptied and repaired the lake, filling it in 1969 to a higher level than before and thus drowning the iron railings which surround the island.

The pleasure grounds lie to the south, south-east and west of the house, occupying an elongated area on rising ground above the floor of the valley. They fall into three distinct areas.

First, to the south of the house, forecourt and drive is a lawn sloping gently down to an iron fence and slight drop on the boundary with the park. The lower part has been levelled to form a croquet lawn, now disused. At the east end are two large beech trees and a small oak. The Nant Eos emerges from a culvert in the south-east corner and runs south-eastwards along the outside of the garden boundary, which to the east of the lawn is a low, broken down ha-ha of rubble stone construction. Next to the stream, taking a bite out of the lawn, is a semi-circular, stone-revetted, slightly sunken paved area, with stone steps down its revetted scarp.

Secondly, to the south-east of the house is a further lawn, informally planted with specimen trees, known as the shrubbery. This is a four-sided area, backed on the north by the kitchen garden, bounded on the east by an iron fence and on the south by the ha-ha. The lawn is an extension to that in front of the house. Near the north-west corner is an oval mound, topped by two large fallen mulberry trees, with pets' gravestones set upright around its edge. The only dated one is 'Traveller a favourite retriever 1865'. Another dog, Nelson, was probably that Nelson drawn by W.T.R. Powell in 1842. An enigmatic inscription commemorates 'Poor Jack the Coon and Jenny his wife'. The stones are not in their original positions and were once scattered throughout the shrubbery. There are some fine specimen trees in this area. At the east end is a large cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), the largest in Ceredigion. Along the north side are three mature maidenhair trees (*Ginkgo biloba*). The middle tree is the largest in Ceredigion. Near the eastern tree is a Sawara cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*). A copper beech stands near the west end of the kitchen garden wall and there is a holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) at the east end of the area, south of the cedar, along with some laurel and rhododendron. The south side is planted mainly with beech. A former path, which winds through the area, is visible in the turf.

The third area lies to the west of the house. This is a long strip of ornamental woodland which lies between the present drive and the old drive above it. Between the two is a walk, known as Lovers' Walk, which runs from the east edge of the wood, just to the west of the house, almost as far as the lodge. A branch drops down to the drive opposite the lake. The walk follows the contour and is unsurfaced. The east end is heavily overhung by laurels and rhododendrons. The main species in the wood are beech, oak and sycamore, with an understorey of laurel, Portugal laurel, rhododendron, box and a few flowering shrubs. Notable mature trees flanking the walk include two large common limes (*Tilia x vulgaris*), two large small-leaved limes (*Tilia cordata*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), silver fir (*Abies alba*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), one wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron gigantea*) and one oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*).

The development of the grounds around the house went hand in hand with that of the park. The earliest survey, of 1764, labels a rectilinear area to the west of the house, north of the public road, as 'Pleasure ground'. This area roughly corresponds to part of the main lawn and the eastern end of the Lovers' Walk woodland. There is no indication of how it was laid out but it was presumably contemporary with the new house built in 1739-57 by Thomas Powell. To the east of the house the survey shows an unwallled kitchen garden, roughly on the site of the present one, and an orchard, which occupied the east end of the present kitchen garden area and the east end of the shrubbery.

The survey of 1793 gives little indication of the layout of the grounds, except that the public road has been replaced by a drive to the north of the house and the rectilinear pleasure ground to the west is not shown. Further changes to the grounds were made by William Edward Powell, particularly during the period 1814-17, when

John Edwards was steward. He suggested improvements, which were implemented, including the breaking of the regular line of the shrubbery, the building of walls around the kitchen garden and the making of a curving lawn and gravel walks. By the time of the survey of 1818 for William Edward Powell, by William Crawford, these improvements had been carried out and the layout more nearly approached that of the present day. In front of the house was a curving lawn. The present drive was in place, as was a path, the present Lovers' Walk, above it. The slope above the drive is shown as woodland. To the south of the newly built kitchen garden was a wooded shrubbery with a winding gravel walk through it. Little change is shown to this layout in the survey of 1830. The croquet lawn was made between this date and 1886, when it is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

This layout, with some of its nineteenth-century planting, has survived to the present day. The Lovers' Walk woodland has become overgrown and invaded by seedling trees and the shrubbery is probably less densely wooded than originally, but each area has retained something of its early nineteenth-century character. Early photographs indicate that there were daffodils on the lawn in front of the house and in the shrubbery.

The kitchen garden lies to the east of the house and stable court. It is a large, walled, rectilinear area, sloping down from north to south, enclosed by walls on all sides. To the north is a track leading to Nanteos Cottage, to the west the service drive, to the south the shrubbery and to the east the former flower garden, now a private garden.

The walls are of brick and rubble stone construction and mostly stand to their original height. The east wall is stone, about 4m high, with an overhanging slate top. There is a blocked door in the middle and an open doorway at the north end. The north wall is of stone on the outside, brick on the inside, and is about 4.5 m high. It is broken down in places. In the middle it slopes down to an entrance, flanked by a gatepost, which has been roughly blocked with stone. A pointed-arch doorway on the outside leads to a small store, formerly a privy, within the wall. At its west end the north wall curves around the corner and continues, entirely of brick, along the west side. There is a wide entrance opposite the stables and a smaller one, blocked with bricks, to its south. The wall slopes down to about 3 m at its south end. The south wall is entirely of stone, about 3.5 m high, with an overhanging slate top. On the outside of its west end is a small stone building - originally an outside privy - under which the culverted Nant Eos runs. To the east is a doorway, with a brick lintel, blocked with stone. Further east is a similar doorway with an iron gate in it. This is of simple upright railing design except for the base which has a pattern of scrolls and diagonals.

The interior of the garden is grassed over and there are no visible remains of any former path layout. In the centre of the garden are two derelict glasshouses, one above the other. The upper one is better preserved. It is a vinery, with a wooden superstructure of narrow glazing bars and glass panes on a brick base, with vine arches. A flight of slate stone steps leads up to the glasshouse on the west side. The glasshouse is built against a high wall aligned east-west, the south side of which is brick, plastered on the inside of the glasshouse, the north side stone. Against the north side are some ruined, roofless, stone bothies. The lower glasshouse is more ruinous, with no superstructure remaining. It is built against a brick wall about 2.2 m high. Behind is a furnace/boiler pit.

To the west is a circular, stone-lined pool, about 2.5 m in diameter, with an iron fountain pipe in the middle. This was fed by water piped from a small reservoir above Sawmill Dingle. North-west of the pool is a row of brick frames and above it

the remains of a melon house, with a central sunken passage and flanking beds surrounded by stone walling. To the west is a roofless, ruined bothy range built of rubble stone. Its back wall, aligned north-south, and sloping side walls survive, except for a central section of the back wall.

The present kitchen garden dates to about 1812. There was a kitchen garden on the site before that but it appears not to have been walled. The earliest record is the estate survey of 1764, which labels the area 'kitching garden'. There was an orchard to the east. The 1793 map shows the same layout, with a small building on the north side. In about 1812 John Edwards was making suggestions for improvements to the young William Edward Powell. Among them was the walled kitchen garden, with a greenhouse against a cross wall. This was implemented and the present garden is shown on the 1818 survey, with a small flower garden, now a private garden, to its east. The 1886 Ordnance Survey map shows the present layout of glasshouses, fountain and bothies.

Sources

Primary

'A Plan of Nanteos Demesne in the Parish of Llanbadarn Fawr within the County of Cardigan. Surveyed and Map'd by John Davies', 1764. National Library of Wales (Nanteos 335).

Sketch map of the Nanteos demesne, 1793. National Library of Wales (Nanteos 304).

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'Plan of Nanteos Demesne ...' by William Crawford, 1818. National Library of Wales (Vol. 45, p.1).

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Palmer, C. and R. Laidlaw, 'Nanteos. A Survey completed in 1995' (1995. Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, Ceredigion Branch).

Secondary

Vaughan, H.M., *The South Wales Squires* (1926).

Colyer, R.J., 'Nanteos, a landed estate in decline 1800-1930', *Ceredigion IX*, I (1980), 58-75.

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Listed Building Descriptions

Listed Building Ref No. 84268 Tyllwyd

Large farmhouse, probably early C19, marked on 1847 Tithe map, altered later in C19. Eglwys Newydd churchyard has tombstones to Mary Jones of Ty-llwyd died 1829 and James Raw of Ty-llwyd died 1866. James Raw came to the area as partner in the Cwmystwyth mine with the Alderson brothers from Yorkshire and remained from when the lease was granted in 1822 for over forty years. Though initially successful, planning a smelting-house at Devil's Bridge in 1827, the Aldersons were bankrupt in 1834 and the lease went to Lewis Pugh of Aberystwyth 1835. Pugh may have retained Raw as mine captain as when he surrendered the lease in 1844 to A. L. Gower of Castle Malgwyn, Pembs and G. S. Walters, Raw was joined as mine captain by Matthew Francis, the noted mining engineer. In 1848 the Cornish firm of J. Taylor & Sons took a controlling interest, Matthew Francis was discharged and Raw remained as mine captain until his death. Raw's Adit in the western workings is named after him. A portrait photograph is reproduced in the history of the mines. On 1847 Tithe map marked as owned by the Earl of Lisburne, occupied by James Raw, with 1145 acres (464 hectares). Raw also occupied land at Tynddol and Dylliw. Farmed by James Edward Raw 1926.

Included as an unusually large traditional farmhouse in an upland site at the limits of cultivation. Notable for the association with the Cwmystwyth lead mines under Captain James Raw.

S. S. J. Hughes, *The Cwmystwyth Mines*, 1981, pp 18, 20, 44;
D. Bick, *The old metal mines of mid-Wales*, 1971-4, 1, p 20;
Kellys Directory of S Wales, 1926, p 583;
National Library of Wales, *Llanfinhangel y Creuddyn Tithe Map*, 1847.

Farmhouse, painted roughcast with close-eaved slate roof and three roughcast chimneys, the largest on ridge between main house and service range. Chimneys have dripstones. Two storeys, long six-window range, comprising three-window main house and three-window service range of similar scale, all with late C19 4-pane sashes and painted sills. Main section to left has centre door, service range has door in left bay. C20 doors. Outshut rear with massive stack on rear slope behind main house, outshut behind service range projects further.

Listed Building Ref. No 84260 Outbuilding at Tyllwyd

Outbuilding, former stable and barn, earlier to mid C19, marked on 1847 Tithe map. Ty-llwyd was part of the Lisburne estate, occupied from earlier C19 by Captain James Raw, mine manager at Cwmystwyth, died 1866.

Included as a well-built traditional outbuilding, of group value with the house at Ty Llwyd.

National Library of Wales, *Llanfinhangel y Creuddyn Tithe Map*, 1847.

Not inspected.

Outbuilding, rubble stone with slate roof. Long downhill range with door heads stepped down slope. Stone voussoirs to openings. W front has door to left, door flanked by window each side to centre (probable former stable) with low loft door over, and door to right. Loft door in right (downhill) end gable. Rear left of centre has door to barn with stone voussoirs flanked by a ventilation slit each side. Window with concrete lintel to left. Added and altered outbuilding to right rear corner.

Listed Building Ref. No 82511
Pigsties at Nanteos Home Farm.

C19 pigsties. The Home Farm belonged to Nanteos and the sties were probably added in the mid C19, and have similarities to the more modest example at nearby Glascrug. The property was sold in 1979 and the farm complex altered, though the sties remained.

Included as an unusually large estate pigsty.

Old Warren Hill, Janet Joel, 2002.

Single-storey 8-sty pigsty in uncoursed rubble stone with narrow gabled slate roof, deeper to rear. Front has 8 low arch-headed openings with rough stone voussoirs and boarded timber doors on iron hinges. Plain timber eaves board, possibly renewed in later C20.