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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Alltgoch**



Alltgoch farmstead from Caer Alltgoch Iron Age hillfort

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/6304**

**DAT Report No. 2009-27
Project Record No. 63614**

**Prepared by
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Other documents enclosed:

**Historic Landscape Character Area descriptions: nos 21: Pumlimon, 65: Pen-rhiw-newydd and
71: Disgwylfa**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Allt Goch farm comprises four holdings of land in Ceredigion.

Holding 'A', centred on NGR SN64398909, lies on the boundary between the community of Geneu'r Glyn to the south and Ceulanamaesmawr to the north. Bounded to the east by mixed woodland, Allt y Grib, the holding is composed of medium-large regular fields under pasture that have remained unchanged since at least the 19th century, when they were recorded on the 1888 first edition Ordnance Survey map.

Holding 'B', centred on NGR SN67448393, is a relatively small parcel of land in the community of Trefeurig. It lies within Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 65: Pen-Rhiw-Newydd. These areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape (Murphy & Ludlow, 2000). HLCA 65 lies on a ridge of improved pasture and the whole area was divided into fields by the mid 19th century.

Holding 'C', centred on NGR SN73498605, in the community of Blaenrheidol, is in HLCA 71: Disgwylfa, which mainly comprises unenclosed upland moorland. Both holdings 'B' and 'C' lie in the Upland Ceredigion registered landscape included within the Cadw & ICOMOS (1998) 'Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales'.

Holding 'D', centred on NGR SN75429371, is mainly in the community of Ysgubor-Y-Coed although the very tip of the holding falls within the communities of Ceulanamaesmawr and Cadfarch. It lies within HLCA 21: Pumlimon, characterised by high open moorland. It was once an intensively exploited landscape but there are now no occupied settlements in the area.

Full descriptions of all the relevant HLCAs are provided at the end of this report and their distribution is illustrated on Fig 8 below.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Although all four holdings are located within a sparsely populated area there is plenty of archaeological evidence for human activity and settlement that dates from the prehistoric period onwards.

The most notable site of archaeological interest is the Scheduled Ancient Monument, Caer Allt-Goch (SAM CD169, PRN 2009), an Iron Age hillfort that occupies the top of a promontory within holding 'A'. Further prehistoric monuments are located on the upland moorland, including a possible Bronze Age cairn (PRN 64159), two standing stones (PRNs 64161 and 38047) and the suggested site of a Neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 5495).

Several abandoned settlement sites are recorded within all four farm holdings, including three 19th century cottages, Allt-goch Fach (PRN 64153), Bryn-Teg (PRN 64158) and the Boat House (PRN 64176), and Bwlch-y-styllen farmstead (PRN 64162). Traditional buildings survive within the working farmstead of Allt-goch (PRN 64152) and the Anglers Retreat cottage (PRNs, 64174) still appears inhabited.

Further evidence of land use and management of the uplands includes areas of peat cutting (PRNs 64169, 64170, 64171 and 64172) and water management features including a reservoir/dam (PRN 27098) and sluices (PRNs 64173 and 64177).

The area has also been widely used for industrial purposes, most notably the Alltycrib copper mine (PRN 25833) that covers the northern half of holding 'A' and beyond and the Bwlch-Ystyllen lead mine (PRN 9636) within holding 'C'.

A gazetteer of all the recorded archaeology within the farm boundaries appears below.

Key Objective

The key objective for this farm is the preservation and maintenance of a number of archaeologically important sites, including a Scheduled Ancient Monument for which detailed management recommendations are provided 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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (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 Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following sites and monuments that 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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	CAER ALLT-GOCH (2009)	Iron Age hillfort	SN64118837	A	SAM CD169	Specific
	Caer Allt-goch is a medium sized univallate hillfort that occupies the entire top of a raised promontory overlooking the Afon Leri. The fort stands on a rocky knoll that rises above the surrounding land and offers good views in all directions. Access to the site is limited by relatively steep slopes on three sides, with the					

easiest line of approach being from the northeast. This has been protected by the construction of a stretch of rampart with an external ditch. Today, the bank stands to a height of between 3-4 metres above the external ground level and approximately one metre above the interior ground level of the fort. The top of the bank measures some 3-4 metres across and is flattened in appearance. The fort entrance appears to lie at the northern apex of the site.



Looking south towards Caer-allt-goch Iron Age hillfort (PRN 2009)

The interior of the hillfort is roughly oval in shape and covers an area of some 0.8ha. It stands on a natural rocky knoll and there is an outcrop of natural rock forming a line running down the length of the interior on its southern side. This limits occupation of the interior to the northern and western parts. In the southwest of the site there are indications of quarrying, in the form of a series of shallow scoops. Within the interior it is possible to identify the locations of a number of house platforms. They have the appearance of flattened platforms, of varying dimensions from 5-6 metres to 7-8 metres in diameter (K.R., 1998). A scar was noted on the northern side of the site by the Cadw Field Monument Warden in 2005. The site was seen, during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009, to be under low-intensity grazing and was under a cover of short grass.

4	BWLCH-Y-STYLLEN (64162)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN73048622 B	Specific
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Identified from 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a 'L'shaped complex and farmhouse, apparently now ruined although two buildings still recorded on modern map. The farmstead is recorded by the RCAHMS (Nprn 282,260) as "now abandoned and in complete ruin", comprising the main farmhouse (Nprn 282261) and series of 3 outbuildings (Nprns 282,262, 282,263 and 282,264) (R.S.J., 2004). The farmhouse is "now unroofed and ruinous". The building was two-storey and approximately 10 x 5 metres (east-west), with a stone built porch and arch in the south wall. Rubble and roofing covers internal area. Farmstead mentioned as a 'Lluest' in Lewis Morris's text and map of 1744 (R.S.J., 2004).



Looking southeast over the abandoned Bwlch-y-styllen farmstead (PRN 64162).

The farmstead was recorded during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009 as comprising the ruined farmhouse, as described above, an 'L'-shaped complex of two farm buildings and several boundary walls. The south-facing house is built from large, dressed blocks of stone, although the side walls have largely collapsed leaving the facade and rear walls standing proud to second floor height. The groundfloor plan includes a brick arched doorway into the front porch, leading through to the main living room, with a fireplace on the eastern wall, and a possible, single-pitched, kitchen extension at the back. Three window apertures, two on the groundfloor, with brick lintels survive in the facade and there is a north-facing window, with a timber lintel, in the rear extension. The staircase to the first floor appears to have been in the southwest corner of the living room but the second storey has collapsed. The interior is filled with the loose stone from tumbled masonry.



Looking north, main entrance to Bwlch-y-styllen farmhouse

A gable ended, stone built farm building is aligned east-west at right angles to the rear of the farmhouse, cut into the hillslope. The structure, a probable cow shed, is now largely ruinous, although the gable ends survive to full height if not width and the rear wall still stands. There is now a corrugated-iron roof (it was recorded as unroofed in 2004), which has been supported along the open front length by timber posts. There is a small square window aperture within the east-facing gable. The second farm building abutts the western gable end of the first and is aligned north-south, parallel to the farmhouse. It is divided into two sections, with a gabled structural wall between them that suggests that the building was two storeys high. The rest of the structure is in a ruinous state, with the side walls in varying states of collapse. The northern part of the building has opposing doorways in the west and east-facing walls and there is a loft entrance within the central dividing wall. The southern part of the building has a possible entrance in the southeast corner and a window in the east-facing wall. A suggested function for the building is a threshing barn in the north side and a stable with hayloft above in the southern.



Looking southwest across Bwlch-y-styllen farmstead (PRN 64162)

[\(5495\)](#) **chambered tomb?**

Recorded as the probable remains of a dolmen at Bwlch Ystyllen in 1915 (O T Jones) Arch Camb. 6th Series, Vol 15. Now thought improbable that these are the remains of a Neolithic burial chamber and nothing that fitted with Jones' description of a burial chamber was noted in the area during a site visit in 1978 (ASP 22/03/78). No sign of this potential monument was noted at the location recorded during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

BWLCH YSTYLLEN (8574)	Medieval?; Post Medieval? settlement	SN73178635 B	Generic
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A longhouse site recorded in 1984. No measurements provided, but the building was down to foundations and possessed an earthwork drainage hood around its upslope end. This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

NANT GLAS (9167)	Post Medieval cottage	SN73888560 B	Generic
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Named and shown on the 1964 1:10560 OS map. Described by Cardiganshire Marginal Land Survey as being of drystone construction. Likely to be a post medieval shepherds cottage. Its current condition is unknown and the site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

BWLCH YSTYLLEN;BWLCHCETYLLYN;BWLCHSTYLLAN (9636)	Post Medieval lead mine	SN732863 B	Generic
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Derelict site of a small 19th century metal mine. Includes shafts, structural remains, leat and building platform. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

NEW POOL (19917)	Post Medieval quarry	SN74909197 C	Generic
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The derelict site of a small 19th century metal mine. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

PENRHIW NEWYDD (25523)	Post Medieval ridge and furrow	SN67358410 B	Generic
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An area of intact 19th or 20th century ridge and furrow in heathland, observed in the field and recorded in Ceredigion Archaeological Survey, 1988. Its current condition is unknown and the site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

ALLTYCRIB;TALYBONT;MIDDLETON;NORTH CARDIGAN;ALLT-Y-CRIB;TYHEN (25833)	Post Medieval copper mine; lead mine; zinc mine	SN648894 B	Generic
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Alltycrib is one of the most important early mining sites in mid-Wales. Mining is documented here from 1641 but undoubtedly dates back much earlier. There may be as many 100 separate workings within the extensive mine area, most of which lies within the Forest Enterprise owned forest of Allt y Crib, along the western side of Talybont village. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

NEW POOL (27098)	Post Medieval reservoir	SN74479230 C	Generic
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Post medieval reservoir/dam recorded on the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and subsequent maps.

BWLCHYSTYLLEN II (35694)	Post Medieval? long hut; sheepfold?	SN73138610 B	Generic
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The purpose of this structure unclear. It is a drystone ruin built on a man-made terrace cut below, and parallel to, the road to nearby Bwlchystyllen Farm. It has two cells, overall measurement 12 x 10 metres maximum. The southeast cell is only 2 metres wide internally. A further compartment lies at the southeast end, although this appears to be external and no entrance into it appears to have existed from the other cells. Possibly an old cottage site or a simple fold (RPS 1998). This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal

archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

NEW POOL FOOTBRIDGE (38045)	Post Medieval footbridge	SN7446292302 C	Generic
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Footbridge recorded on 1903 map. No evidence of structure observed during field trip in 1999. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

RHOS Y LLYN STONE (38047)	Post Medieval stone	SN7488892846 B	Generic
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A stone of uncertain date and function recorded on 1903 map and observed in the field in 1999. Its location near to a trackway suggests a use as a possible waymarker. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (18/03/2009).

NEW POOL (38107)	Post Medieval footbridge	SN7492591970 C	Generic
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Footbridge recorded on 1906 Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern mapping. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

(64154)	Post Medieval well	SN64158870 C	Generic
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Well identified from 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, located near to Allt-goch-fach cottage PRN64153. Not shown on modern map and not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

(64155)	Post Medieval well	SN64188871 C	Generic
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Well identified from 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, located near to Allt-Goch-Fach cottage PRN64153. Not shown on modern map and not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

OLD QUARRY (64156)	Post Medieval quarry	SN64258877 C	Generic
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Marked 'Old Quarry' on 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and presumed disused by the end of the 19th century. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

(64157)	Post Medieval enclosure	SN64128875 B	Generic
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A rectilinear enclosure shown on the 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern mapping. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

BRYN TEG (64158)	Post Medieval cottage; smallholding	SN67538414 B	Generic
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Identified from the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a possible cottage with outbuildings and/or enclosures. Not shown on modern map. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

BWLCH-Y-STYLLEN CAIRN (64159)	Bronze Age? cairn	SN73648665 B	Generic
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The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) record a cairn, possibly dating from the Bronze Age. The area was seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009 but it seemed uncertain whether the exposed stones at the given coordinates were archaeological or natural. The surrounding landscape is very undulating, under moorland and marsh, and there are numerous natural outcrops of rock and exposed boulders.



Looking northeast across suggested site of Bronze Age cairn (PRN 64159)

BWLCH-Y-STYLLEN **Unknown pit** **SN73698658** **C** **Generic**
PIT ([64160](#))

A pit of unknown date recorded by RCAHMW. The location of this pit was found during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009. It was seen to be a linear, elongated oval, although fairly amorphous, hollow at the base of a hillslope within an undulating area of moorland and marsh. It measures approximately 2.50 X 2.0 metres, aligned north-south, and is some 0.50 metres deep. There is nothing to identify the feature as archaeological and it is possibly a natural depression formed by water running off the hillside.



Looking southwest, hollow / possible pit (PRN 64160)

BWLCH-Y-STYLLEN **Bronze Age?** **SN73328635** **A** **Generic**
STANDING STONE **standing stone**
([64161](#))

Standing stone recorded by the RCAHMW (Nprn 282,257) on west of lower ridge and measuring approximately 0.70m high x 0.50m wide x 0.40m deep.

BWLCH-Y-STYLLEN **Post Medieval** **SN73088580** **B** **Generic**
SHEEPFOLD ([64163](#)) **sheepfold**

Record from RCAHMW: 'Location of sheepfold as marked on 1784 estate map of 'Bwlch-y-styillen', being part of the Gogerddan Estate, property of Margaret Pryse'. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

BWLCH-Y-STYLLEN BUILDING ([64164](#)) **Post Medieval building** **SN73128606 B** **Generic**

Ruined building of unknown function. Recorded by the RCAHMW (Nprn 282274) in 2004 as the 'remains of stone structure, unroofed and ruinous. Appears to have formerly been a two roomed building dug into bank. Possibly pre-dates trackway.' The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 2009.

DISGWYLFA FAWR PIT I ([64165](#)) **Post Medieval pit** **SN74258551 C** **Generic**

Industrial pit. Recorded by the RCAHMW (Nprn 282833) as a 'circular pit, approximately 3 metres in diameter x 1 metre in depth. A further 4 metre long dug ditch feature adjacent at south. Both appear to be possible post medieval lead mining trial or prospecting excavation.' The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

NANT GLAS ([64166](#)) **Post Medieval enclosure** **SN73918559 B** **Generic**

Recorded by the RCAHMW as a 'square enclosure approx. 12 x 12 metres. Stone bank approximately 0.75 metres high x 1 metre wide. Entrance at west end. Smaller oval enclosure, approximately 6 metres oval at north end. Entrance at west end. Associated with Nant Glas Cottage'. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

PEN CERRIG ([64167](#)) **Unknown enclosure** **SN74138584 C** **Generic**

RCAHMW records a 'possible raised enclosure, oval in form with a possible curvilinear bank at north end, barely traceable.' The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

PEN CERRIG ([64168](#)) **Post Medieval bank (earthwork)** **SN73048569 B** **Generic**

RCAHMW records the remains of a field bank running parallel to trackway, approximately 1 metre high x 1 metre wide. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.

PEN CERRIG ([64169](#)) **Post Medieval peat cutting** **SN74178560 C** **Generic**

RCAHMW records an area of former peat -cutting covering just over 1600sq metres. Clearly visible on aerial photo - RAF Vertical AP 541/515 - 4083. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

PENCREIGIAU'R LLAN ([64170](#)) **Post Medieval peat cutting** **SN74359461 C** **Generic**

Large area of post medieval/modern peat cutting that incorporates RCAHMW Prns 285565, 285566, 285568, 285569, 285571- 285576. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

PISTYLL Y LLYN ([64171](#)) **Post Medieval peat cutting** **SN75409389 C** **Generic**

Area of post medieval/modern peat cutting that incorporates RCAHMW Prns 285664-285667. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

RHOS Y LLYN ([64172](#)) **Post Medieval peat cutting** **SN7518092940 C** **Generic**

Grid reference taken at a central point within an extensive area of post medieval peat cutting. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

PENCREIGIAU'R LLAN ([64173](#)) **Modern? sluice** **SN7514694160 C** **Generic**

RCAHMW records a concrete dam with metal sluice blocking a small stream, running from Pencreigiau'r Llan to the Llynant at Pistyll y Llyn, and diverting the water to an underground water system running approximately southwards towards Llyn Penrhaeadr. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

BOAT HOUSE ([64176](#)) **Post Medieval building** **SN75119311 B** **Generic**

Boat House recorded on 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern map. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

PENCREIGIAU'R LLAN ([64177](#)) **Modern? sluice** **SN7524693907 C** **Generic**

RCAHMW records a concrete dam and metal sluice blocking a small stream that runs from Pencreigiau'r Llan to the Nant Llyfnant south of Pistyll y Llyn. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

PISTYLL Y LLYN ([64178](#)) **Post Medieval ditch** **SN7538093947 B** **Generic**

RCAHMW records a linear cut identified by the RCAHMW from an RAF aerial photograph, frame number 106G/UK/1450-4192. During fieldwork in 2005, the cut was found and thought to be a ditch, at least 50m long, 2m wide and 0.40m deep, running east-west. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

BWLCH-Y-STYLLEN STRUCTURE ([64476](#)) **Post Medieval structure** **SN73118629 B** **Generic**

Industrial ruin recorded by the RCAHMW (Nprn 282,266) in 2004, possibly associated with nearby mine site (PRN 9636). The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

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 that are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

Site 1 on MAP 1

CAER ALLT-GOCH ([2009](#))

SN64118837

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

The hillfort is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CD169) and the following management recommendations have been made in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden. The site is located within a pasture field, which should be ideally suited to maintaining the monument under a cover of low growing vegetation. The main immediate threats appear to be the extensive growth of gorse on the monument and a scar at the northern corner that measures some 2x1 metres with a depth of 0.3 metres.

- Repair work to the scrape would need Scheduled Monument Consent (please contact the Tir Gofal Project Officer for details). Alternatively the scrape could be filled with brash or gorse trimmings, which might have to be pegged or pinned in place, to help to reduce wear in this area.
- The amount of gorse on the site as a whole remains considerable, and is likely to increase if not managed. A sustained effort should be made to keep the gorse off the top, the upper part of the sides and the east end. The gorse should be cut rather than pulled out and disposed of away from the site.
- Stock levels should be monitored with no supplementary stock feeding on or near the monument.
- No groundbreaking activities should be undertaken within the area of the monument or a ten metre buffer zone around the edge.

Site 4 on MAP 1

BWLCH-Y-STYLLEN ([64162](#))

SN73048622

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

The farmhouse and one farm building have lost their roofs and some stretches of the walling have now collapsed. The ruins are now under threat from encroaching vegetation and some control would be advised. The remaining wall tops might also benefit from consolidation.

Preventative maintenance

- Monitor trees close to the building and consider felling any that are at a risk of windthrow. Remove any branches that pose a threat from falling.
- Cut back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.
- Consider consolidating areas of loose masonry using a traditional lime mortar mix, trying to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible
- Consider capping the exposed wall tops of derelict and ruinous structures in order to prevent water from washing out lime mortar bonds and accelerating collapse.

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
2	ALLT-GOCH (64152)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN63948876	B		Specific

The Allt-goch farmstead is depicted on the 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a 'U'-shaped pattern of farm buildings set apart from the farmhouse and this layout has remained intact through to the present day, now lying in the centre of an expanded complex. The southernmost farm building, aligned northwest-southeast, is a combination range comprising a cart shed with granary loft above, a threshing barn and a stable with hayloft above. Parallel to this, to the north, is a cowshed and at right angles to both buildings to form the 'U'-shape is a stock shed. The buildings are currently used for housing beef cattle and a modern, open-sided shelter now stands in the space between the three 19th century buildings. The three buildings are gable-ended and constructed of rubble stone, with dressed stone quoins, and slate roofs.



Allt-goch farmstead (PRN 64152), looking north.

The two-storey cart shed, in the southeast corner of the complex appears to be a later addition on to the side of the threshing barn. The demarcation between the two buildings is more pronounced in the masonry of the rear walls, although large squared quoin stones are still in situ in the facade where the two buildings abut, forming the edge of one of two square entrances. These have elongated red-brick arches above but have subsequently been partially blocked up with masonry and now each has a timber-framed window. with a

wooden shutter, and a solid wood plank door under a timber lintel. Directly above each original entrance is a wooden-shuttered window within the granary loft. There is a further doorway located within the rear wall.



Looking southwest, the cart shed and threshing barn within Allt-goch farmstead.

The loft is accessed via external stone steps, attached to the southeast facing gable, and a solid wood, wooden plank, red painted door. The owner has restored the base of the steps after it collapsed and apparently it originally incorporated a duck house. The building interior is partitioned across its width with wooden panelling, leaving a door's width gap against the rear wall. The inside of the building was inaccessible and not seen in any detail.

The facade of the rest of this combination range is partially obscured by the modern shelter. When viewed from the front, the threshing barn is to the right of the cart shed. It has a central timber-framed entrance doorway, with a red-brick lintel, and ventilation loops either side in an arrangement mirrored within the rear wall, although the rear door has a lintel of pitched stones. The interior is open to the 'A'-frame roof timbers and has a concrete floor. A first storey window and two ventilation loops have been blocked-up within the southeast gable and a doorway has been inserted through to the later cart shed.



Looking southwest, the threshing barn and stable, partly obscured by modern shelter, and (on right) the stock shed.

To the right of the threshing barn is the stable, which is now used to house cattle. Two groundfloor windows flank the doorway, each timber-framed and with a red-brick lintel, and a further window aperture within the hayloft is placed directly above the doorway. This loft is accessed via stone steps and a doorway within the northwest facing gable. The stable floor is cobbled, although now obscured by a thick layer of manure. The original wooden stall partition, at right angles to the rear wall, is still in place. The loft was not looked at during the visit.

At right angles to the stable and forming the northwest perimeter of the farmstead complex. is the single-

storey stock shed. While the front pitch of the roof is still slate, the rear has been replaced with corrugated-iron.



Looking east, the northwest gable end of the stable and the rear of the stock shed.

The building is open-fronted and supported by four stone pillars, although the space between most of these pillars has now been infilled with breezeblocks. Breezeblocks have also been used to consolidate the building's southwest facing gable after the insertion of a doorway. The northeast end of the building has been partitioned off by a structural masonry wall. The single-storey cow shed forms the northeast perimeter of the complex, running parallel to the combination range and at right angles to the stock shed. There are four doorways, one with a solid wooden plank door, and two windows, with red-brick flashings, within the facade and a further doorway within the northwest facing gable end, again with a solid wooden plank door. There are ventilation loops and one small, shuttered window within the rear wall.



Looking northeast, the cow shed, partly obscured by the modern shelter.

There were a number of cattle within the building at the time of the visit and the interior could only be viewed through the gated doorways. Approximately eleven stall partitions were noted, located along its length. A further surviving feature of the farm that is recorded on the late 19th century maps is the orchard, just to the north of the farmhouse.

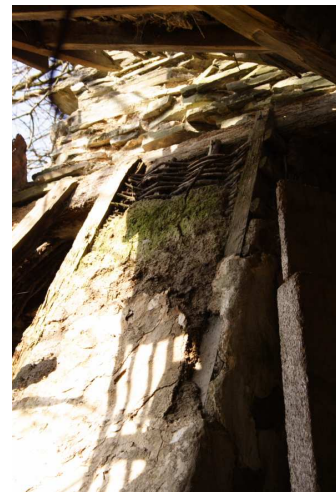
- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| 3 | ALLT-GOCH-FACH
(64153) | Post Medieval
cottage | SN64198870 B | Specific |
|---|--|--|---------------------|-----------------|

Cottage site identified from the 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and still marked on the modern map. During the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009 the cottage was seen to be a single-storey, gable-ended building of partly dressed stone construction with dressed stone quoins.



Looking northeast, abandoned cottage Allt-goch fach (PRN 64153)

The pitched slate roof had recently collapsed inwards and the roof timbers and slates still lie within the walls. There is a central doorway in the facade, with a solid wood planking door, and a window either side. All these apertures are timber framed and have stone lintels. Much of the southeast gable end wall has now gone, either fallen or taken down, and the edges of the remaining masonry appear to have been consolidated with stone, leaving a wide opening, the purpose of which is uncertain. Possibly the abandoned dwelling was subsequently used as a livestock shelter. The interior of the building is now obscured by the fallen roof debris, which prevented a clear view of any internal features including the wicker-work chimney on the northwest gable.



(Left) the widened gap in the southeast side wall and (left), surviving wicker-work on the chimney breast.

The cottage stands in a secluded spot within a hollow, with a wooded hillslope immediately behind and a flowing stream and steep bank in front.

ANGLERS RETREAT	Post Medieval	SN74699225	B	Generic
(64174)	cottage			

Cottage site identified from 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and still shown on modern map. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

(64175)	Post Medieval	SN74629238	B	Generic
	building			

House/cottage identified from 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The building is shown in outline only on modern mapping, suggesting that it may now be ruinous. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 18/03/2009.

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 that 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 that are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

Site 2 on MAP 1

ALLT-GOCH ([64152](#))

SN63948876

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

Grant aid is available through Tir Gofal for the maintenance and repair of traditional buildings. Tir Gofal advice advocates the use of materials that match those used originally. Repairs should be undertaken on a like for like basis, modelled on the originals and using similar materials and methods of construction. Future maintenance should consider how best to keep the character of the farmstead group as a whole, rather than focussing on one particular building at the expense of the others.

Repair

As a general rule remedial work should be guided by the need to ensure long-term survival whilst maintaining the character of the building. It should be noted that this report does not comment or advise on the structural state of the buildings.

The most pressing need for repair on the Alltgoch 19th century farm buildings are the slate roofs, particularly the rear pitch of the combination range. Repair work is also required on the front pitch of this building and on the front pitch of the stock shed. Many of these buildings are currently used as cow sheds and it is important that they are kept weathertight.



(Left) interior of the threshing barn showing gaps in the slate roof and (right) interior of the stock shed, illustrating the need for roof and masonry repairs.

Other required work includes masonry repairs, most noticeably on the southeast gable wall and around the doorways of the cowshed and the stone pillars of the stock shed. The weatherboarding on the southeast gables of the cow shed and cart shed also needs repairing or replacing.

- Repair is always preferable to replacement, keeping as much of the original fabric of the building in place as possible. Replacement is only to be carried out where necessary.
- Repair or replace missing or displaced roof slates and weatherboarding.
- When repairing or rebuilding walls, match the type of stone used originally and the method of laying. Fallen stone may be salvageable although additional local rubble stone brought to rough courses is appropriate.
- Consolidate areas of loose masonry using a traditional lime mortar mix, trying to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.

Preventative maintenance

There is vegetation growing on the walls of all three farm buildings, particularly on the southeast gable of the cowshed, the rear wall of the stock shed and the northwest gable and rear wall of the stable, as well as on the hayloft steps. In addition, the wooden plank doors of the cow shed, cart shed and granary loft would benefit from a fresh coat of paint and the cow manure piled against the masonry of the combination range should be moved to prevent the deterioration of the lime mortar bonds and damp penetration.

- Cut back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.
- A correct historic finish for painting joinery should be used. The granary door suggests that red paint would be appropriate. Stained or varnished finishes should not be used.

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

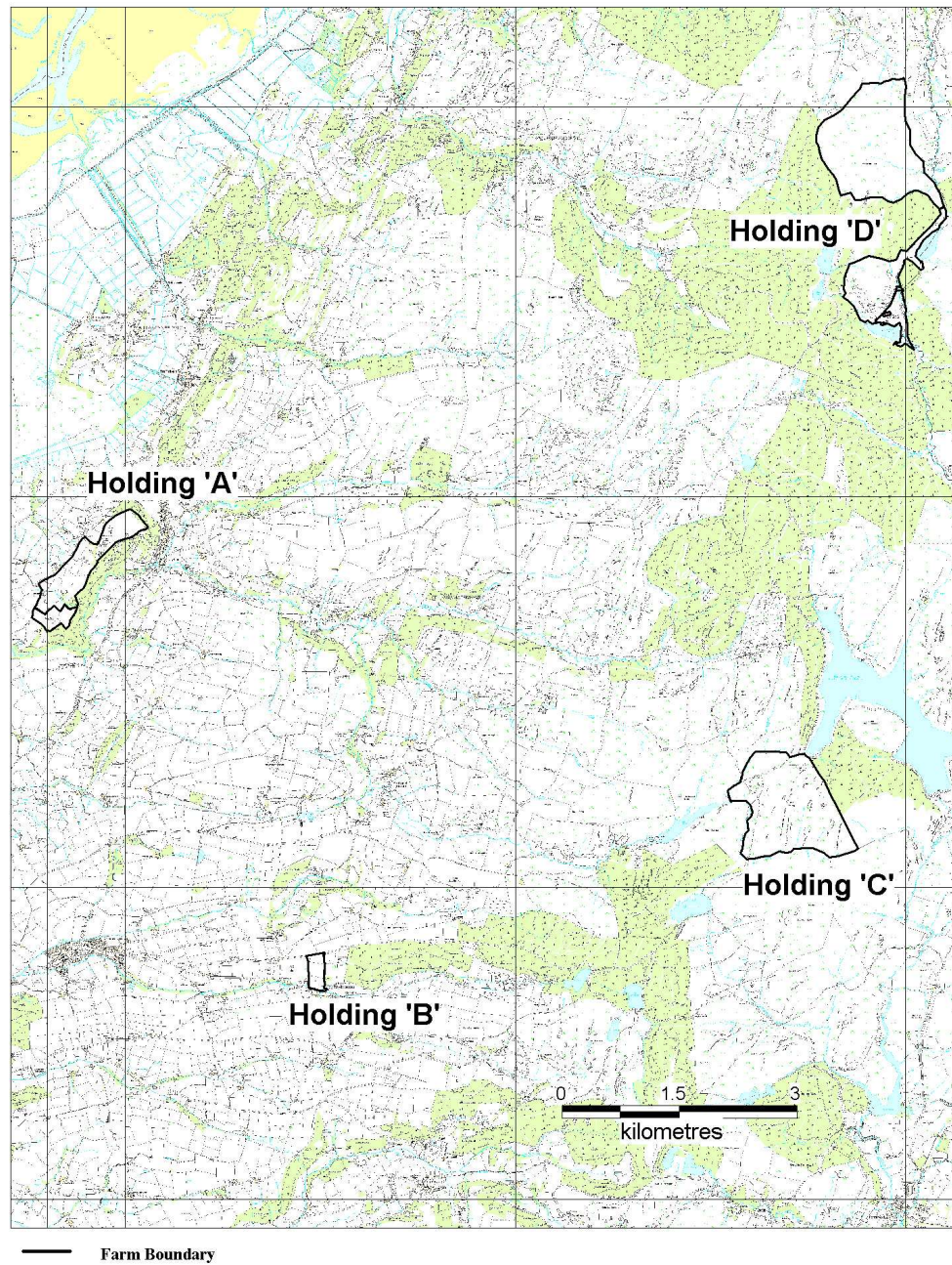
The cottage roof has now collapsed inwards, leaving the structure open to the weather, exposing the wall tops and possibly damaging internal features. The chimney is a rare surviving example of a wattle louvre that would be daubed with clay or clay and cow-dung (Peate, 1940). Areas of the well preserved basket-work wattle are visible it is important that some thought is given to its protection. Ideally the roof would be restored, using as much of the original material as is salvageable to return the structure to a weathertight condition. If left in its current condition the chimney will quickly deteriorate.

However, as it isn't just a case of replacing the slates but the whole timber roof frame as well, such a scheme may prove prohibitively expensive, especially as it is understood the owners do not have any plans for the use of the building. A more economic alternative would be to use corrugated-iron, which is relatively cheap and now a recognised historic material in its own right. It appears that the building has been reused, either as a livestock shelter or for storage, and could presumably be so used again once it is weathertight.

- Repair is always preferable to replacement, keeping as much of the original fabric of the building in place as possible. Retain as many of the original slates as possible.
- Ideally the building should be re-roofed in slate but should too many original slates be unusable then it might be acceptable to replace with corrugated-iron, a more economic alternative.
- Replacing roof timbers: As a general rule, replacement features should be modelled on similar surviving examples. Where these do not exist the emphasis should be on matching details appropriate for the locality and the age of the building. The original roof timbers are still available for reference and it is possible that some, if not all, could be re-used.
- Monitor trees close to the building and fell any that are at risk of causing damage, either from windthrow or dropping branches.

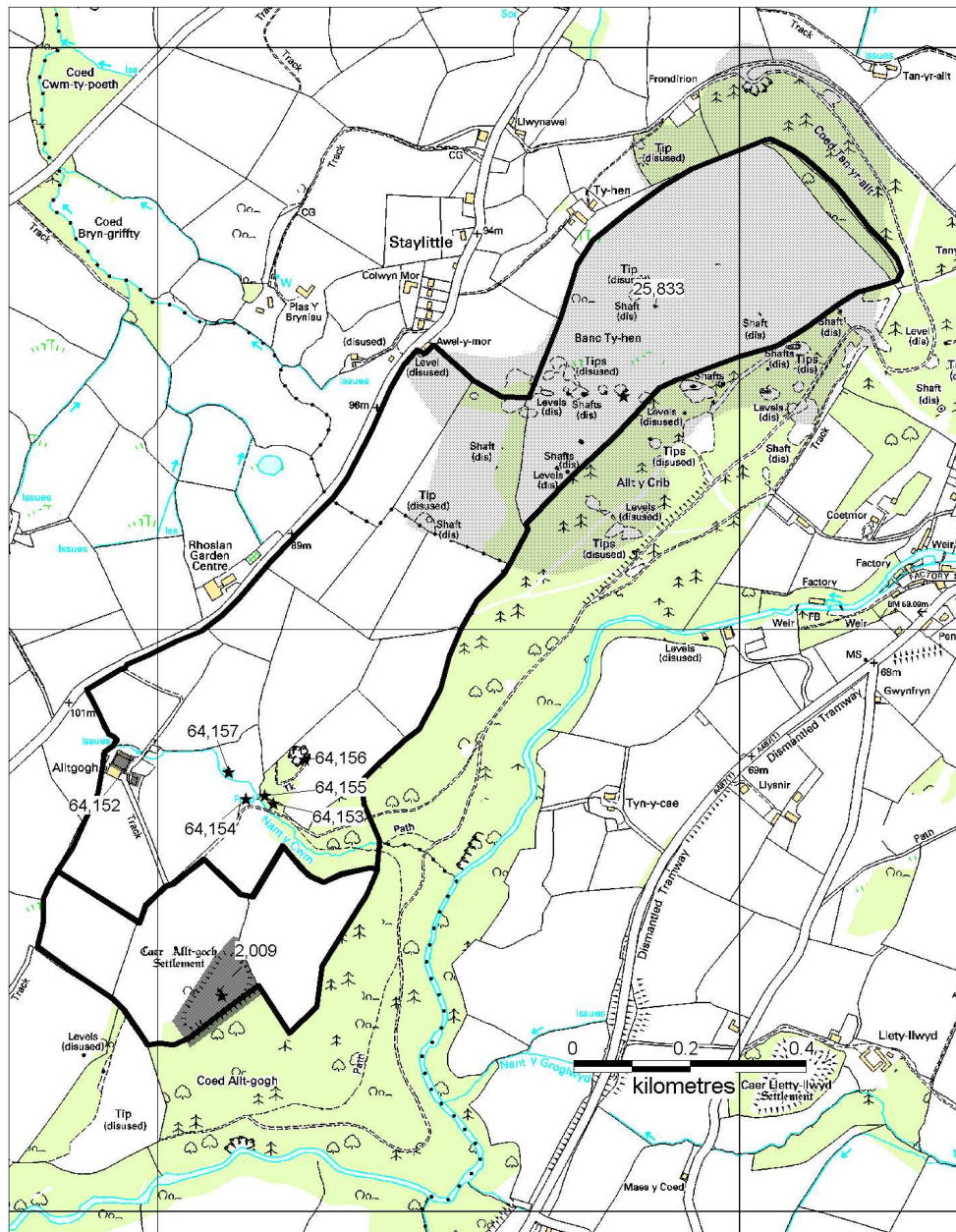
iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record for the application area



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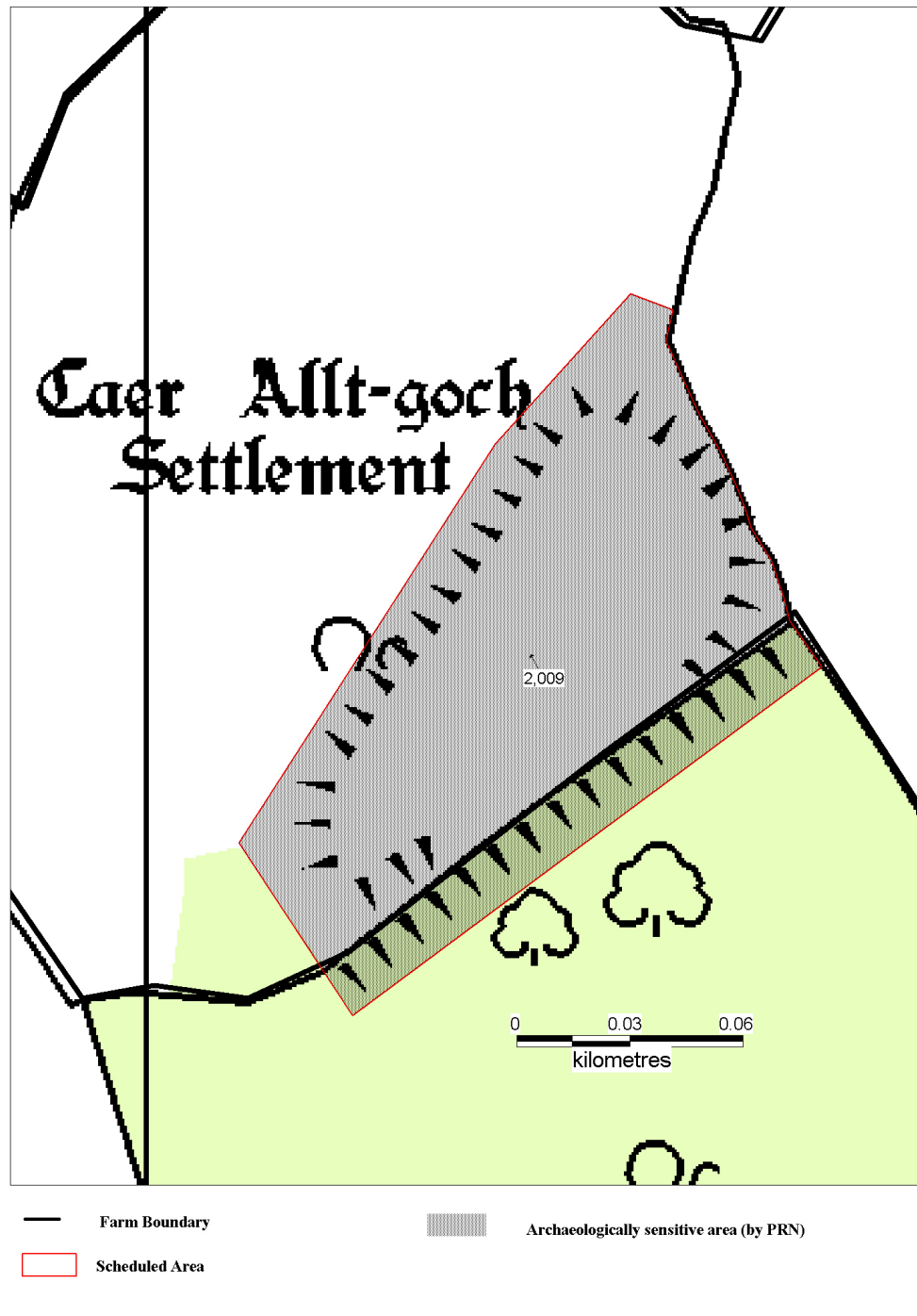
Fig 1: Location map of farm boundaries



- Farm Boundary
- Archaeologically sensitive areas (by PRN)
- ★ Archaeological sites (by PRN)

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Fig 2: Map showing location of recorded archaeology within holding 'A'

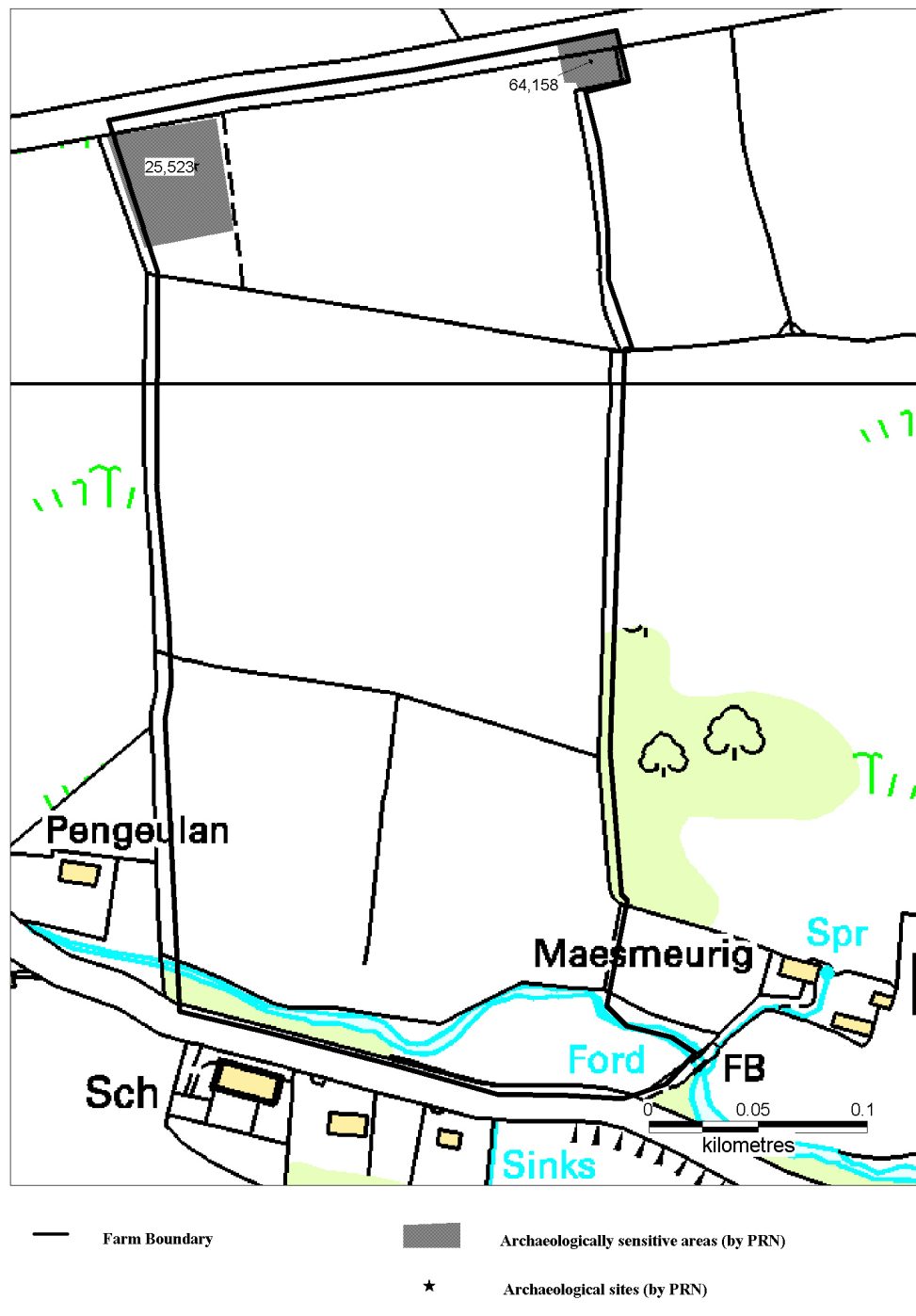


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Fig 3: Map showing the extent of the Scheduled Area for SAM CD169

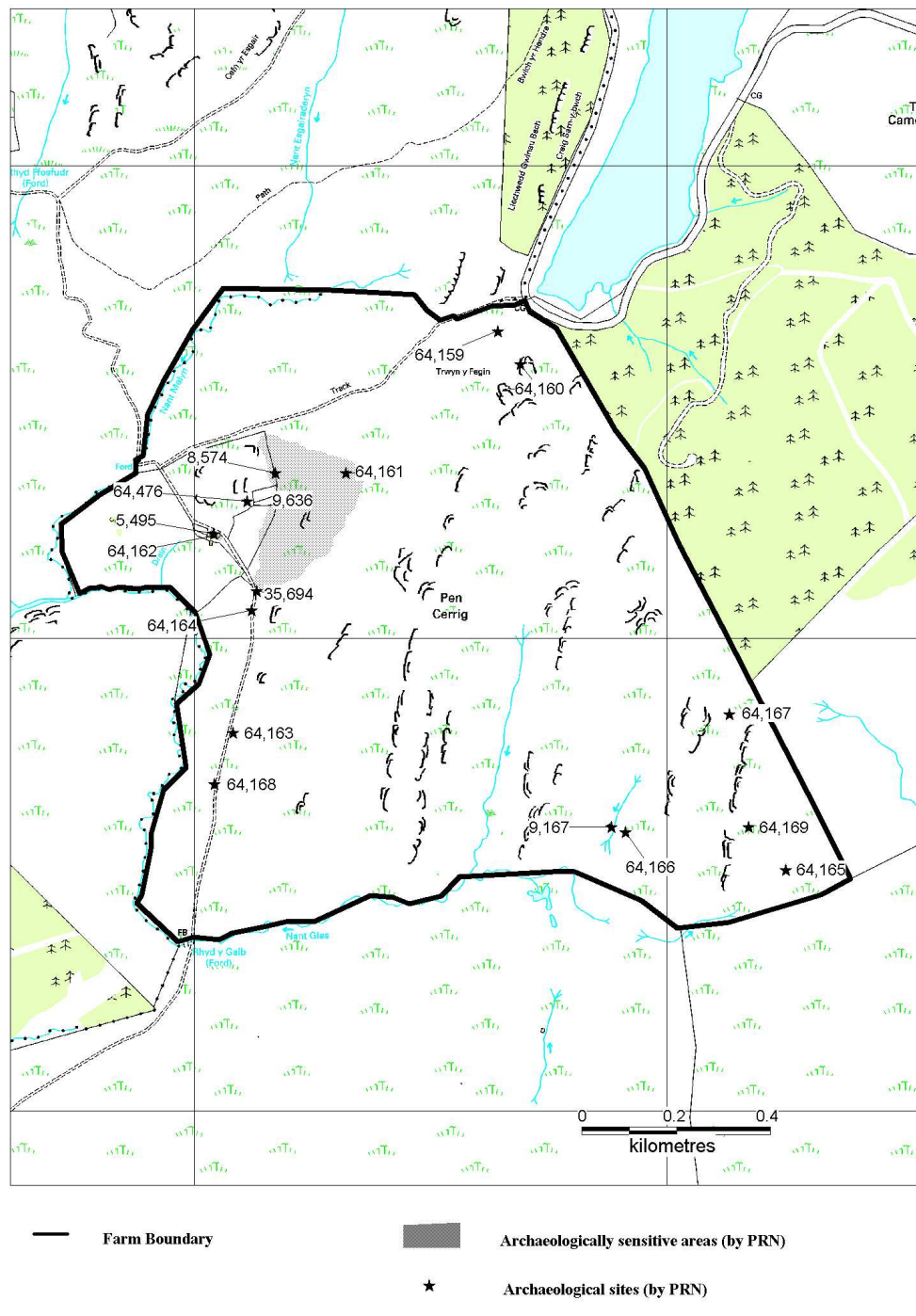


Fig 4: Map of Allt-goch farmstead (PRN 64152)



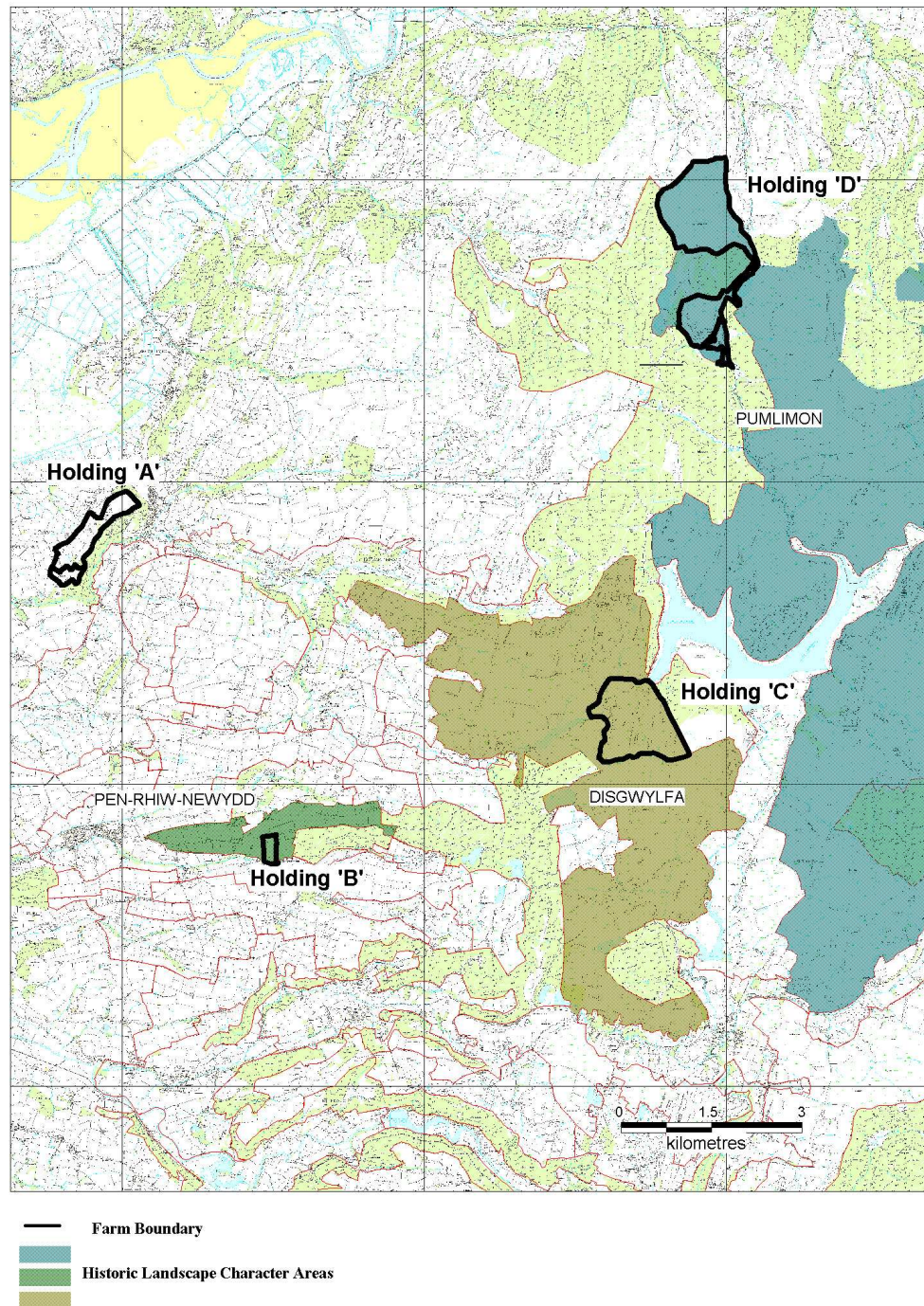
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Fig 5: Map showing location of recorded archaeology within holding 'B'



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Fig 6: Map showing location of recorded archaeology within holding 'C'



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Fig 8: Map showing the distribution of Historic Landscape Character Areas in relation to the farm boundaries.

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This HE2 report supersedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Carmarthenshire Sheet 03.08/03.11/04.15

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1887 Carmarthenshire Sheet 02.12/02.16/07.05

Murphy,K & Ludlow,N 2000 Carmarthenshire Historic Landscape Characterisation - Volume 1

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and ICOMOS. 1998. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 21 PUMLIMON

GRID REFERENCE: SN 805884

AREA IN HECTARES: 8986

Historic Background

This very extensive area, which includes the summit of Pumlimon, lies across the county boundary separating Ceredigion from Powys. The Powys side of the boundary has not been examined in detail, and revision of the area may be required if further research is carried out. Included in this area was part of Cwm-hir Abbey's Cwmbuga Grange. The unenclosed character of most of this land probably means that it was claimed by the Crown. It included the Crown Manor of Perfedd. Records of Cwmbuga Grange indicate considerable sheep-walks and summer pasture - a function that has generally survived across the whole area to the present day. Though there are now no occupied settlements in the area, historical sources indicate that in the 18th century a pattern of dispersed settlement existed. Many of these settlements were referred to as lluest (Vaughan 1966), which may indicate that their origins lay within a system of transhumance. In 1744, Lewis Morris, the Deputy Steward of the Crown Manor of Perfedd, described them as 'small cottages which were originally summer houses for shepherds and have an inclosure of a few acres of ground annexed to them.' (Vaughan 1966, 257). Morris seems to have described a system in decline as some of the settlements he lists were deserted. By the end of the 18th century they had declined dramatically in numbers and by the mid 19th-century had all but gone leaving a deserted landscape. Plynlimmon lead mine commenced production in this remote area in 1866 and continued until 1891 (Bick 1983, 6-8).

Description and essential historic landscape components

An extensive and remote area which includes steep-sided valleys down to 250m and the craggy summit of Pumlimon at 752m. Almost the whole of this area consists of moorland and rough grazing with blanket bog at higher levels and peaty deposits in high valleys and hollows. Old earth bank boundaries formerly divided small portions of the lower slopes into large fields, but these enclosures are now largely redundant, and widely spaced wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries. Large-scale land improvement over the past few decades has resulted in the transformation of much of the lower slopes, and some high level plateaux, into grassland grazing. This is a treeless landscape with no habitations. Spoil tips, shafts, tramways and wheel pits at the old Plynlimmon and other metal mines are among the most obvious components of the historic landscape in this area.

Apart from the metal mines mentioned above, recorded archaeology consists of Bronze Age round barrows/cairns and find spots, and post-Medieval settlement sites and associated remains. The round

barrows/cairns located on summits, such as the group on Pumlimon are dramatic elements of the landscape. Post-Medieval settlements which are concentrated on the lower slopes indicate a populated landscape until the 19th century.

To the north and east the exact boundaries of this area have yet to be defined. To the west lies upland forestry (area 12) and the Rheidol valley, including Nant y Moch reservoir (area 72). The definition between this area and 72 is not particularly good, and should be considered a merging boundary rather than a hard line. To the south the low-lying, enclosed and settled Dyffryn Castell (area 43) lies in sharp contrast with this upland block.

Ground photographs: 12, 13, 73

Aerial Photographs: 83, 86

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 65 PEN-RHIW-NEWYDD

GRID REFERENCE: SN 674874

AREA IN HECTARES: 184.4

Historic Background

The early history of this area has not been researched. It may have been considered unenclosed Crown land for much of the early post-Medieval Period. By the late 18th-century at least part of it had come into the possession of the Gogerddan estate. An estate map of 1788 (NLW R.M. 108) shows the ridge to the northeast of Tyn Gelli as enclosed into two large fields, with most of the remainder unenclosed apart from three 'slangs' alongside a public road. By the mid 19th-century the whole area had been sub-divided into fields. Further sub-division took place in the second half of the 19th century. A chapel was established at Salem in 1824 (Percival 1998, 517), but no settlement developed here until after the tithe survey of 1845 (Llanbadarn tithe map and apportionment). Indeed, apart from Pantyffynnon Farm, all settlements in this area, including linear development at Salem and Pen-rhiw-newydd and isolated cottages, were established in the second half of the 19th-century. The mechanism of these foundations is not certain. They may be squatter settlements, but a date in the second half of the 19th century is rather late, and they may have been, therefore, established under the aegis of an estate or other landowner.

Description and essential historic landscape components

An east-west rounded ridge, the crest of which descends from 320m in the east to less than 150m on its western end. The lower slopes of the ridge run down to below 120m. The ridge has been divided by low earth banks and occasional dry-stone walls into a field system of regular enclosures. No hedges survive on the ridge crest, and wire fences running along the old banks and walls provide stock-proof boundaries. On the lower slopes occasional semi-derelict hedges are present, and the earth banks are somewhat more substantial here. It is essentially a treeless landscape. Improved grazing dominates, with some rougher ground on the steeper flanks of the ridge. A straight road runs along the ridge crest. The settlement pattern consists of dispersed cottages with 19th century linear development at Salem and Pen-rhiw-newydd. Older houses are stone-built with slate roofs. At Pen-rhiw-newydd there is a mixture of this older housing and modern rendered concrete and brick dwellings.

Recorded archaeology comprises metal mining remains and a small Iron Age Fort. Ridge and furrow on the ridge crest is not dated, though may indicate agricultural use of the area prior to enclosure in the late 18th- and early 19th-century.

This is a well-defined area. To the north, south and west lies lower, enclosed land with extant hedges and stands of woodland (area 100). To the east is modern forestry (area 8).

Ground photographs: 66, 87

Aerial Photograph: 105

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 71 DISGWYLFA

GRID REFERENCE: SN 735847

AREA IN HECTARES: 1850

Historic Background

The extreme southwest corner of this area lay within Cwm-hir Abbey's Nantyrarian Grange. The remainder has probably always been unenclosed and therefore claimed by the Crown. Part of the grange had been acquired by the Gogerddan estate by at least the end of the 18th century. Estate maps (NLW Gogerddan 71; NLW Vol 37, 47, 49, 55, 56) of that date depict this area as unenclosed sheep-walk with one or two isolated cottages. During the course of the 19th century the southern fringes of this area were divided into very large fields. Running north - south through this area is an ancient road - estate maps cited above record this as the route from Machynlleth to Ffair Rhos. By the mid 19th-century the road had virtually disappeared, as George Borrow found to his cost during his walking tour of Wales (Walker 1998, 300). Important metal mines lie towards the northern fringes of this area. Hafan mine was worked in the 1720s by Sir Hugh Myddelton, and Henfwlch mine from at least the early 18th century. Both mines were worked in the mid 19th-century by the Hafan and Henfwlch Co. (Bick 1988, 46-48). Production had almost ceased by the end of the 19th century, even though in 1897 the mines were linked to the coast by the short-lived Plynlimon and Hafan Tramway (Lewis 1998, 178). On the course of the tramway, Bwlchglas mine opened in 1889, and was worked during the early years of the 20th century (Bick 1988, 34).

Description and essential landscape components

This is an extensive area of unenclosed upland. It includes the craggy peaks and slopes of Disgwyfya Fawr at 507m and valley sides of the Rheidol down to below 300m. There are no inhabited settlements in the area. Almost the entire area is rough sheep-walk, though on the lower slopes, particularly on the southern limits of the area, there are patches of improved grazing. In these areas relict earth banks of old - 19th century - enclosures are evident. These lower slopes are now generally divided by wire fences. Relict stony banks were also noted at higher levels, some of which seem to be associated with deserted settlements of unknown date. Remains of the lead mining industry on the northern fringes of this area are very impressive components of the historic landscape, and comprise: tips, quarries, inclines, adits, buildings and a major tramway. At Bwlchglas concrete foundations testify to the relative recent date of the workings.

A regular distribution of deserted settlements in the archaeological record indicates a populated area, albeit sparsely, through to the 19th century. Other sites include minor metal mines in addition to the ones mentioned above. A time-depth element to the landscape is provided by several prominent summit Bronze Age round barrows and by Dinas Iron Age hillfort.

This area possesses fairly clear borders. On many sides it is bounded by modern forestry plantations (areas 8, 9, 10, 11, 12), and elsewhere by lower-lying enclosed and settled land (areas 72, 73, 74, 75).

Ground photographs: 71, 72, 73, 85

Aerial Photographs: 84, 85 87, 88, 89, 92, 94, 95