

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol
Dyfed
Neuadd y Sir
StryCaerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF



Dyfed Archaeological Trust
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
TRE-FAES-UCHAF**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/7206**

**ACA Report No. 2008/79
Project Record No. 63622**

**Prepared by
Mike Ings**

**Other documents enclosed:
Historic Landscape Character Area descriptions: nos 71 and 72.**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Tre-faes-uchaf Farm comprises four dispersed holdings of land, labelled for the purposes of this report 'A' - 'D', in Ceredigion.

Holding 'A', centred on NGR SN59997268, is in the community of Llanilar and holding 'B', centred on NGR SN64917111, is in the community of Lledrod. The 1887 and 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps record both holdings as being under a pattern of medium-large regular fields that probably represents late 18th -19th century enclosure of open moorland, contemporary with the original house. The landscape of these areas has changed little through to the present day.

Holding 'C' is centred on NGR SN72988753 in the community of Ceulanamaesmawr. It also lies within Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 71: Disgwylfa. These areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape. HLCA 71 is an extensive area of unenclosed upland and is almost entirely rough sheep-walk.

Holding 'D', situated a short distance to the west is centred on NGR SN73938762 in the community of Blaenrheidol, lying within HLCA 72: Nant-y-Moch. This area is characterised by reservoirs and associated buildings constructed in the 1960s as part of a hydroelectric scheme and the farm holding is a narrow stretch of land running around the western banks of the Nant-y-moch reservoir, separated from holding 'C' to the west by coniferous woodland.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Although Gaes Fawr Iron Age hillfort (SAM CD050, PRN 1997) is located just to the north of holding 'B', all the recorded archaeology within holdings 'A' and 'B' dates to the post medieval period. This includes the home farmstead Tre-faes-uchaf (PRN 93973) that once incorporated a historic home (PRN 21306), of longhouse design, mentioned in a list of parish tithe payments in S.R. Meyrick's 1810 'History of Cardiganshire'. The current farmhouse is modern but the 19th century courtyard complex is still in use. A further farmstead, Moelwyn (PRN 64236), is now abandoned, although the buildings remain intact. There are three cottage sites; Pant-y-gors (PRN 64231) and the now abandoned Banc Cottage (PRN 64240) and Tan-y-ffordd (PRN 64238). Both holdings are also pitted by old quarry sites, PRNs 18770, 64233, 64234 and 64235 in holding 'A' and PRNs 64241 and 64242 in holding 'B', many of which were sources for shale used in local field drains.

The most notable archaeological site within holding 'C' is the Scheduled Ancient Monument 'arn Owen; Cerrig yr Hafan' (SAM CD45 (CER), PRN 4127), a Bronze Age round barrow. Barrows are circular mounds of earth or stone placed over the

location of a burial. The burial may be a crouched inhumation in a stone lined grave referred to as a cist or it may cover a pottery urn containing cremation ashes.

Deserted rural settlements such as Lluest Gwarydraig (PRN 35691), within holding 'C', are indicative that this now unsettled landscape was once populated through to the 19th Century. Further evidence of abandonment is provided by ruined farmhouse, Allt Ddu (PRN 7207), Ffosfudr farmstead (PRN 9373) and Ffosfudr cottage (PRN 9374).

Industrial activity has also left its mark on the area and holding 'C' contains the extensive structural and earthwork remains of Hafan copper mine (PRN 9166), Spain; Henfwlch East lead mine (PRN 25858) and White Stone quarry (PRNs 8578 and 38230). Further industrial sites are recorded within holding 'D' with the Bryn Yr Afar lead and zinc mine (PRN 9165) and South Cambrian lead mine (PRN 64384).

Also within holding 'D' is a cup-marked stone, Trumiau Camddwr Mawr (PRN 13077), possibly dating to the Bronze Age.

Key Objective

The farm contains a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a management priority is to preserve and maintain this monument. There are also a number of traditional farm buildings that require restoration work.

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.

<h3>General requirements</h3>

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	CARN OWEN; CERRIG YR HAFAN (4127)	Bronze Age round barrow	SN73248819	A	SAM CD45 (CER)	Specific
	<p>A Scheduled Ancient Monument. Summit cairn, 12m in diameter, rather amorphous, having shelters constructed in the centre and over the SW perimeter; small satellite cairns have been noted to the NE (RCAHMW). During the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (16/07/2008) it was noted that a shelter and cairn had been constructed to the north of the round barrow from barrow material. Also the letters 'S A T A N' had been spelt out in stone to the northwest and a further shelter had been built on the western edge of the barrow. This disturbance did not appear to be recent and vegetation is already growing through the moved stones. Such damage to the monument is regrettable but difficult to safeguard against, as the site is remote and in an area open to walkers. Otherwise, the monument appears stable, being in an area of moorland grasses and low-growing vegetation such as bilberry. There is no sign of breaks in the ground surface or erosion and the area is under low-intensity grazing.</p>					
						
	Looking northwest over round barrow (PRN 4127) and (right) vandalism to the northwest					
	CAMDWR BACH (5494)	Early Medieval?; Medieval boundary bank	SN7488	B		Generic
	<p>A boundary bank of uncertain date - early medieval - post-medieval. This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological site visit of 16/07/2008</p>					
	ALLT-DDU (7207)	Post Medieval farmhouse	SN72258779	B		Generic
	<p>Remote upland farmhouse recorded as ruined by RCAHM in 1976. Shown as occupied on 1964 6" OS map. RPS September 2001. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.</p>					
	WHITE STONE (8578)	Post Medieval quarry; spoil tip	SN73188870	C		Generic
	<p>Post medieval quarry spoil tip, recorded as an earthwork. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.</p>					
	BRYN YR AFR; BRYN YR AFAR (9165)	Post Medieval lead mine; zinc mine	SN745879	B		Generic
	<p>Lead ore output-8000 tons; zinc ore output-8000 tons.</p>					
	HAFAN MINE; HAFON; HAVAN; HAFOD (error) (9166)	Post Medieval copper mine; lead mine; zinc mine	SN728879	B		Generic
	<p>Copper ore output-500 tons; Lead ore output-3000 tons; Zinc ore output-100 tons. The PRN encompasses the numerous individual features associated with 19th century mining in the area, including mineshafts, tramways and levels. The area is stable, being under low intensity grazing and low vegetation.</p>					

FFOSFUDR ([9374](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN72488723** **B** **Generic**
cottage

Ruined drystone cottage near Ffosfudr farm, recorded in 1979. RPS October 2001. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

LLECHWEDD **Post Medieval leat** **SN7387** **C** **Generic**
GWINELL ([9637](#))

Leat associated with 19th century metal mining in the area. . The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

TRUMIAU CAMDDWR **Bronze Age cup** **SN74238730** **B** **Generic**
MAWR ([13077](#)) **marked stone**

A possible cup-marked stone - i.e. a hollow cut into a natural boulder. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

UNKNOWN ([18770](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN598724** **C** **Generic**
quarry

A minor quarry shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map. This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

SPAIN;HENFWLCH **Post Medieval lead** **SN734885** **B** **Generic**
EAST ([25858](#)) **mine**

Industrial, post medieval lead mine now preserved as an earthwork. This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

LLUEST **Post Medieval?** **SN72658610** **B** **Generic**
GWARYGRAIG ([35691](#)) **deserted rural**
settlement

No evidence found of lluest. Area marshy and difficult to explore. RPS 1998 This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

CRAIG YR HAFAN **Post Medieval** **SN7340288744** **B** **Generic**
([38231](#)) **structure**

Rectangular structure, as recorded unroofed on 1906 map. Structure sited on lower E facing slope, below quarry. Visible as collapsed mound of stonework, with no real form. CAP 1999 The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

CERRIG YR HAFAN **Post Medieval?** **SN7347388660** **C** **Generic**
LEVEL II ([38233](#)) **level**

One of two levels cut in W on E facing slopes. Level sited on agricultural land. Visible as rock cut collapsed level of unknown age. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

CERRIG YR HAFAN **Modern tramway** **SN7343488109** **C** **Generic**
TRAMWAY (E) ([38234](#))

Stone revetted tramway contouring eastern hillslopes. Part of Hafan Tramway, PRN 38239. Connects with White Stone Quarry. Tramway survives intact with stone revetment in parts, but generally as a broad track through sitka. Structure appeared solid and stable in an area of low intensity grazing during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.



Looking northeast and north, the line of tramway (PRN 38234) climbing the slopes above mine workings (PRN 9166)

HAFAN EAST SHAFT I **Post Medieval** **SN7346988101** **C** **Generic**
[\(38235\)](#) **shaft**

Shaft recorded as old on 1906 map. Large rock cut located in area of quarry. Shaft has been fenced by FE in the past. CAP 1999. The site lies close to a main trackway and the shaft was seen to have been filled in and fenced off, when visited on the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008

HAFAN EAST LEVEL **Post Medieval** **SN7342288056** **C** **Generic**
[\(38236\)](#) **level**

Level as recorded on 1906 map. Unlocated during present survey, destroyed at surface level. CAP 1999 The level was not found during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

HAFAN EAST SHAFT II **Post Medieval** **SN7332788047** **C** **Generic**
[\(38237\)](#) **shaft**

Shaft recorded as old on 1906 map. Survives as water filled hollow, south of track. CAP 1999 . Recorded as a roughly square, water-filled hole flanked by reeds during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (16/07/2008). Located in an area of low intensity grazing.

HAFAN SHAFT II **Post Medieval** **SN7316188018** **C** **Generic**
[\(38238\)](#) **shaft**

Shaft recorded on 1906 map. Site noted during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (16/07/2008). Located in an area of low intensity grazing.

HAFAN TRAMWAY **Modern tramway** **SN7310988003** **C** **Generic**
[\(38239\)](#)

Tramway opened 1879 by Cambrian Railways. Course ascended 1 in 4 inclined plane to reach the quarries below Carn Owen. Tramway in use only for 2 years. See also PRNs 38247 & 38234. The course of tramway can be followed over agricultural land; partly in use as a track. Incline visible as it runs through Hafan Mine. CAP 1999. Two associated structures were recorded, either side of the tramway, one the possible base for winching gear, the other the likely remains of structure PRN 38243. The tramway appeared stable during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008. The area is under low-intensity farming and the area is unlikely to attract great numbers of walkers that could cause erosion.



Looking north, the line of the tramway (PRN 38239) up to the quarries

HAFAN LEVEL I **Post Medieval** **SN7305287964** **C** **Generic**
[\(38240\)](#) **level**

Level recorded on 1906 map. In area where old levels are recorded indicating more levels than are apparent. The area is under no immediate threat, being under low intensity grazing and low vegetation.

HAFAN MINE STRUCTURE **Post Medieval** **SN7299587952** **C** **Generic**
[\(38241\)](#) **structure**

Structure recorded on 1906 map. Possible shelter to west side of levels. This structure was not found during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

HAFAN LEVEL II **Post Medieval** **SN7271687958** **C** **Generic**
[\(38242\)](#) **level**

Level recorded on 1906 map. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

HAFAN MINE **Post Medieval** **SN7272787893** **B** **Generic**
STRUCTURE II ([38243](#)) **structure**

Structure recorded on 1906 Ordnance Survey map. Site seen during Tir Gofal archaeological visit of 16.07/2008. No immediate threats apparent to the structure.



Looking southwest, structure PRN 38243 to side of tramway PRN 38239.

NANT Y MAES-MAWR **Post Medieval** **SN7231587879** **C** **Generic**
([38244](#)) **stepping-stones**

Stepping-stones recorded on 1906 map. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

HAFAN QUARRY **Modern quarry** **SN7321588041** **C** **Generic**
([38249](#))

Large open quarry. Sited on land leased by FE. Extensive modern quarrying, which has cut through part of Hafan tramway and Hafan mineral workings. Sited on unplanted area. CAP 1999. Quarrying has left vertiginous cliffs of exposed rock overlooking levelled area being reclaimed by grasses and reeds. (2008)



Looking northwest, the Hafan Quarry cliffs (PRN 38249)

([64232](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN59607247** **C** **Generic**
enclosure

Rectangular enclosure of presumed agricultural function recorded on 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern mapping. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008 but the farmer reported that a spread of loose stone is all that remained.

([64233](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN59747284** **C** **Generic**
quarry

Marked 'Old Quarry' on 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map so presumed disused by the end of the 19th century. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008. According to the farmer the site was used as a shale quarry for lining the land drains.

([64234](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN60417276** **C** **Generic**
quarry

Marked 'Old Quarry' on 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map so presumed disused by the end of the 19th century. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008. According to the farmer the site was used as a shale quarry for lining the land drains.

[\(64235\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN60217292 C** **Generic**

Quarry recorded on 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

[\(64237\)](#) **Post Medieval building** **SN64577123 B** **Generic**

Building, of presumed agricultural function, recorded on 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map close to farmstead PRN 64236. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

TAN-Y-FFORDD [\(64238\)](#) **Post Medieval cottage** **SN64757142 B** **Generic**

Cottage recorded on 1888 1st edition Ordnance survey map but not on 2nd edition, presumed abandoned. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

[\(64239\)](#) **Post Medieval well** **SN64747139 C** **Generic**

Well recorded on 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, located near cottage site PRN 64238. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

[\(64241\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN64737101 C** **Generic**

Marked 'Old Quarry' on 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and presumed disused by the end of the 19th century. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

[\(64242\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN64577109 C** **Generic**

Marked 'Old Quarry' on 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and presumed disused by the end of the 19th century. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

[\(64243\)](#) **Post Medieval sheepfold** **SN72718626 C** **Generic**

Sheepfold recorded on 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Not shown on modern mapping. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

CERRIG YR HAFAN ENCLOSURE [\(64244\)](#) **Post Medieval? enclosure** **SN73958822 C** **Generic**

RCAHMS site Nprn 282809 recorded as a 'Curved enclosure bank. Possible old field system pre-dating reservoir. N side approx. 0.50m high. Height decreases towards southern end. R.S. Jones, Cambrian Archaeological Projects, 2004'. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

CAMDDWR-BITY [\(64245\)](#) **Post Medieval building** **SN73878840 B** **Generic**

Building recorded on 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, associated with nearby lead mine, but not shown on modern mapping, presumed abandoned. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

[\(64383\)](#) **Post Medieval stepping stones** **SN73918847 C** **Generic**

Stepping-stones marked on 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Area now shown to be under water on modern map. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

SOUTH CAMBRIAN MINE (LEAD) [\(64384\)](#) **Post Medieval lead mine** **SN73918854 B** **Generic**

Area of lead workings, including industrial buildings and earthworks, recorded on 1888 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

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

CARN OWEN; CERRIG YR HAFAN [\(4127\)](#)

SN73248819

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

Tir Gofal management recommendations:

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden.

The management aim is to retain a low growing vegetation cover around the monument and the current farming techniques are ideally suited towards the management of the site. The removal of stones from the monument by walkers remains the greatest threat.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- No ground-breaking activities to be undertaken within the area of the monument or a ten metre buffer zone around the edge.
- Do not place livestock feeders or mineral licks within the area of the monument.

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
TRE-FAES-UCHAF (93973)	Post Medieval dwelling	SN60307302	B		Specific

A working farmstead which once included an historic home in the longhouse tradition (PRN 21306) mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire." The complex today comprises an extensive 19th century courtyard range with a detached early 20th century farmhouse replacing the earlier dwelling. A pond, aqueduct and water wheel to the south, which would once have provided motive power for barn machinery, were destroyed when modern sheds were added in the 20th century.

Farm buildings are of stone and slate construction with stone heads to door and window openings in a style that is typical of the region, and include single storey open fronted shelter sheds and cow sheds, cart house and pigsties. Original doors and louvred windows survive in part. The complex remains substantially intact and retains good historic character.

The courtyard farmstead remains substantially intact, constructed from stone with slate roofs. Much of the complex is given over to housing cattle with a single-storey cowshed on the northern side and long, open, single-storey shelter shed running down the eastern side.



Looking northeast and southeast across the Tre-faes-uchaf courtyard complex (PRN21306)

The cowshed is approximately 19metres in length and six metres wide with three doorways, one with a wooden door, two open entrances, along its frontage and a single doorway and two windows to the rear. The open entrances have suffered damage, with the outer stonework on the right edge of each having collapsed. There is possible indication that the stonework around these entrances has been patched up in the past. The interior was very dark by the time of the survey and no internal divisions were noted apart from a doorway leading to a separate room at the eastern end. Wooden feeding racks were fixed to the rear wall and a layer of manure obscured the floor.



Front (south-facing) and rear (north-facing) of the Tre-faes-uchaf cowshed

Adjacent to the cowshed, on its western side, is a cart shed, approximately 8m x 6m, that has two open-arches within its north-facing wall. The farmer informed us that this is a later conversion and that the building was also previously a cowshed. He also pointed out that the wooden roof trusses were now supported directly on the later arches.



Looking south, the archways of the cart shed frontage (rear of cowshed to the left) and the present farmhouse.

Pigsties are recorded in the northwest corner of the courtyard on the 1887 map. The building here now, an animal shelter that could have housed pigs, is a later replacement of breezeblock and corrugated iron with a breezeblock and metal-railing enclosure.

The shelter shed, measuring approximately 38m x 6m, has two open archways, once fitted with wooden gates, with a third apparent towards the southern end of the range but now partially blocked off to create a

standard doorway. There are two further doorways and four, square windows along the frontage and a window and doorway noted to the rear. There is a concrete raised walkway running the length of the shed frontage and the interior is a large, open space with a concrete floor and lime-washed walls. A metal pipe suspended from the ceiling indicated that the shed had been used for milking in the past.



Frontage (west-facing) of the stock shed

The southern range, approximately 15m x 6m, comprises a two-storey threshing barn and granary range with characteristic tall, wide threshing doorway and ventilations slits and stone steps leading to a loft. Again there is some damage to the stonework on the lefthand side of the doorway and there is no longer a door, the entrance now barred by a wooden pallet. The rear of this range has been restructured with breezeblock. A modern, red-brick outhouse has been built in the southeast corner of the complex.

A further two-storey barn? stable/ granary, approximately 7m x 6m is located, facing east, in the southwestern corner of the complex.



(Left) Frontage of granary barn, (right) stable and barn in southwest corner of complex – east-facing frontage.

**WHITE STONE
QUARRY ([38230](#))**

**Post Medieval
quarry building**

SN7331388708 B

Generic

Quarry building presumably of 20th century date, part of quarry, which includes important industrial remains. Building in good state of repair. CAP 1999. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

PANT-Y-GORS ([64231](#))

**Post Medieval
cottage**

SN59177268 B

Generic

Cottage recorded on the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and still shown on modern mapping. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 16/07/2008.

MOELWYNN ([64236](#))

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN64617127 A

Specific

A little altered and substantially intact 19th century farmstead comprising an L-plan of agricultural buildings

with the farmhouse to the south. This layout is unchanged since at least the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition of 1888. Exceptional historic detail includes surviving original cattle stalls, stable partitions and hay racks and intact belt driven machinery in the threshing barn.

The Tir Gofal farm visit (16/07/2008) recorded the complex of farm buildings, which comprised a 19th century 'L'-shaped layout of stone buildings, including a threshing-barn, stable and cowshed, later expanded into an enclosed courtyard by the addition of wooden and corrugated iron sheds and a breeze-block extension.



(Left), looking east, the front of the threshing barn – left door – and stable. (Right), looking south, the front of the cowshed.

The north-south aligned range, approximately 17 x 7 metres, on the eastern side of the courtyard contains the threshing-barn in the northern half and the stable in the southern. A breeze-block extension, approximately 6 metres in length, has been added to the northern end of this range. The wooden plank doors to both parts of the main barn are original and both doorways have a stone lintel above a brick arch.

The threshing-barn stone floor, between the facing doorways in the front and rear of the building, remains intact. Inside are several belt driven machines (threshing, winnowing etc.). A corrugated-iron engine house is attached to the back of the building. A wooden door in the southern, dividing wall gave first floor access to the hay-loft above the stable. The walls survive intact but the slate roof is in disrepair with many dislodged slates, particularly to the rear of the building, exposing the roof timbers and leaving the interior open to the elements.



(Left), interior of the threshing barn, looking south towards access to the hay-loft with belt driven machines still in situ. (Right), rear of the threshing barn with, on the left of the picture, the engine-house for running the threshing machines.

The stable block contained four stalls with wooden feeding racks. The hay-loft above can be accessed by a ladder and there is an open access at the back of this to allow hay to be dropped straight down into the racks below. The floor is concrete and there is a window located in the rear wall. Many items of horse equipment were still housed in the stable, including riding collars and a wooden curry-comb, and horseshoes hang from the outer front wall, either side of the doorway.



Inside the stable block (left), looking east, showing stall and shuttered rear window, horse equipment hanging from the walls and (right), looking southeast, the hayloft above.

The cowshed, aligned east-west, measures approximately 17 x 7 metres with a shorter, lower extension to the rear incorporating a pigsty. The building remains largely intact and the slate roof is in relatively good condition. There are two doorways and two windows with yellow brick dressings facing onto the yard. The other window is edged with red brick, suggesting possible later repositioning or repair. A further doorway is in the east-facing sidewall, again with a yellow-brick arch above and a window is in the west-facing sidewall. All doors are painted red. Inside there are eight wooden stalls positioned along the length of the building, facing towards the rear wall. A drainage channel runs behind the stalls leading to an opening in the northwestern corner and a feeding galley ran along the rear wall. A milking rail is suspended above the stalls. The internal walls were limewashed.

A flat-roofed, square extension loose box is attached to the side (eastern) wall of the cowshed, built from stone on the northern side and extended in redbrick to the south, with a doorway both to the north and south. A large concrete water trough stood on the eastern side of the cowshed frontage.



(Left), looking west inside the cowshed, showing the wooden stalls, drainage channel and milking rail.
(Right), looking northwest, rear of the cowshed and curved wall of pigsty in right foreground.

The interior of the rear loose box, incorporating the pigsty was not looked at but its slate roof, as with the cowshed, looked in good condition and the enclosure wall had been consolidated.

The structures forming the western and northern sides of the courtyard complex are later buildings of wood and corrugated-iron. The western range, is divided into open-fronted barns, or secured by either slatted wooden gates or solid wooden double doors. Farm machinery and equipment, including a wooden cart, is stored in these buildings. The building to the north of the courtyard had an entirely corrugated-iron exterior, with two doorways containing three-quarter length wooden gates in its frontage. The interior comprised two open areas divided by a central passageway running north-south. Wooden feeding racks were attached to the rear wall and the building was obviously used to house livestock.



(Left), looking west, corrugated-iron and wooden structures along the western range. (Right), looking northwest, livestock shed to north of farmstead complex.

Other buildings include a large open hay barn, located behind the stable and aligned east-west. It is constructed from timber poles supporting a timber a corrugated-iron roof. To the southeast of the courtyard complex is a wooden henhouse with a corrugated-iron roof sat on top of a low, wooden trolley with small iron wheels. Behind the farmhouse is a further corrugated-iron outbuilding, possibly a workshop, although the interior was not seen during the Tir Gofal visit.



(Left), looking southeast, eastern end of the open hay barn. (Centre) looking east, the hen-house. (Right), looking southwest, the outbuilding behind the Moelwyn farmhouse.

BANK;BANC ([64240](#)) Post Medieval SN65107107 B Specific
cottage

A rare surviving example of a pre-19th century vernacular *croglloft* cottage. The cottage is of stone and *clom* (earth walled) construction with a wooden plank doorway and small casement windows. Internally wooden plank partitions divide the living room, rear bedroom and pantry on the ground floor whilst a half loft bedroom above is reached by a ladder stair.

A later phase of rebuilding is evidenced by a red brick range, chimney and slate roof which may have replaced thatch and wattle originally, as was the tradition in the area: the sooty imprint of an earlier, possibly wattle chimney hood, can still be seen behind the new range.

The cottage is today redundant and at risk of becoming derelict with some slates now displaced in the roof, and water eroding clom elements of the walls where the protective limewash coating has been lost. Trees growing nearby could further risk stability through rubbing branches or windthrow.

Associated features nearby include a stone corbelled well, and the stone and earth footings of former outbuildings.



(Left), looking north, frontage of Banc Cottage (PRN 64240). (Right), looking southwest, clom and stone end wall of cottage.



Interior of Banc Cottage (PRN 64240): (left), wooden partition dividing ground floor with ladder leading to loft space and (centre), brick fireplace and oven, blackened outline of previous chimney hood in top left corner. (Right), the well, looking north.

FFOSFUDR ([9373](#))

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN72528721 B

Generic

Abandoned upland farmstead complex, including dwelling, enclosure and outbuildings, recorded in 1979. Shown as occupied on 1964 1:10560 OS map. RPS October 2001. Comprises a cottage and outbuilding of rubble stone and slate roofed construction, with a corrugated iron lean to and cow shed.

The Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit on 16/07/2008 found the Ffos Fudr farmhouse in a precarious state. The western wall is in a state of near total collapse – the outer skin of stone had already largely fallen and exposed the interior rubble - having suffered prolonged water-damage from the stream flowing from the southwest that had washed out the lime-mortar, and looked beyond reasonable repair. The roof structure is also damaged, with many missing slates exposing the roof timbers and allowing open access to the elements and the remaining chimney looks likely to fall soon. The windows are timber-framed with stone sills but all glass had gone, one window now blocked up with corrugated iron. The yellow bricks above the windows and door and forming the chimney are of 20th century date. Access to the interior was not sought on safety grounds, although wooden-panelled walls were visible within. The attached stone barn had been extended to the north and south by corrugated-iron constructions that appeared to be in relatively good condition. The roofs to these were supported on brick pillars on top of the stone walls of the barn. The original outbuilding exhibited a number of original features, including wooden plank doors, hinges and the wooden roof frame. The roof pegs were metal rather than wooden, indicating later construction. The barn is accessed through a doorway in the southwest corner and there were two window apertures in the northern wall and one in the southern wall. A further doorway in the end, eastern wall is a probable later insertion. Hurdles, wooden and metal gates and old doors divided up the interior, presumably for housing sheep. A few roof-slates were dislodged but otherwise the building appeared to be in reasonable condition.



Looking northeast, Ffosfudr Farmstead (PRN 9373) and, looking east, interior of attached barn

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:

TRE-FAES-UCHAF [\(93973\)](#)

SN60307302

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 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.

Option 1: Repair

The Tre-faes-uchaf farmstead is largely intact. However dressing stones to the doorways into the south-facing cowshed and into the north-facing granary barn have become displaced. These buildings should be the focus of repair. The farmer has raised the wish to actually enlarge the cowshed entrances to facilitate easier mucking-out of the building. Unfortunately, although it is good that the building is still being used, such an action would alter the historic appearance of the building and would not be acceptable within the scheme.

Re-building/ masonry consolidation

Repair or rebuilding of walls should aim to match the original appearance as closely as possible, using similar materials and methods of construction.

- Match the type of stone used originally, and the method of laying. In this case much of the fallen stone is still salvageable although additional local rubble stone, brought to rough courses is appropriate. New stones should match the type and visual appearance of those used originally.
- Care should be taken to retain any original openings (doorways, windows, ventilation slits) in the rebuild where appropriate.

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 finish. A flush or nearly flush finish is appropriate.
- Use lime mortar. Try to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.

MOELWYNN [\(64236\)](#)

SN64617127

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. 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.

Option 1: Repair

The Moelwynn Farmstead comprises an important complex of buildings as they have been largely unmodified, retaining their original features, and present a clear picture of farming practices in the 19th century. At present, the main threat to the complex is the poor state of the slate roof over the threshing barn and stable and this should be the focus of 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.

Re-roofing

The roof of the threshing barn and stable is now in a poor condition with many slates now missing and exposing the roof timbers.

- 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.
- 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 buildings age.
- Ideally the whole threshing barn and stable range should be re-roofed in slate, in the style that is appropriate to the locality

Option 2: Preventative maintenance

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

- Consolidate 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 wall tops of derelict and ruinous structures in order to prevent water from washing out lime mortar bonds and accelerating collapse.

BANK; BANC ([64240](#))

SN65107107

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

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to prevent damage by vegetation to the cottage. Banc Cottage is surrounded by mature trees and the branches of one are damaging the clay wall, or clom, used on the northern side. The following recommendations apply:

- Monitor mature trees close to the buildings. Consider felling mature trees that are at risk of windthrow and remove any branches that pose a threat from falling.
- Consider cutting back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.

Consider carrying out preventative maintenance in order to prevent further decay to the building.

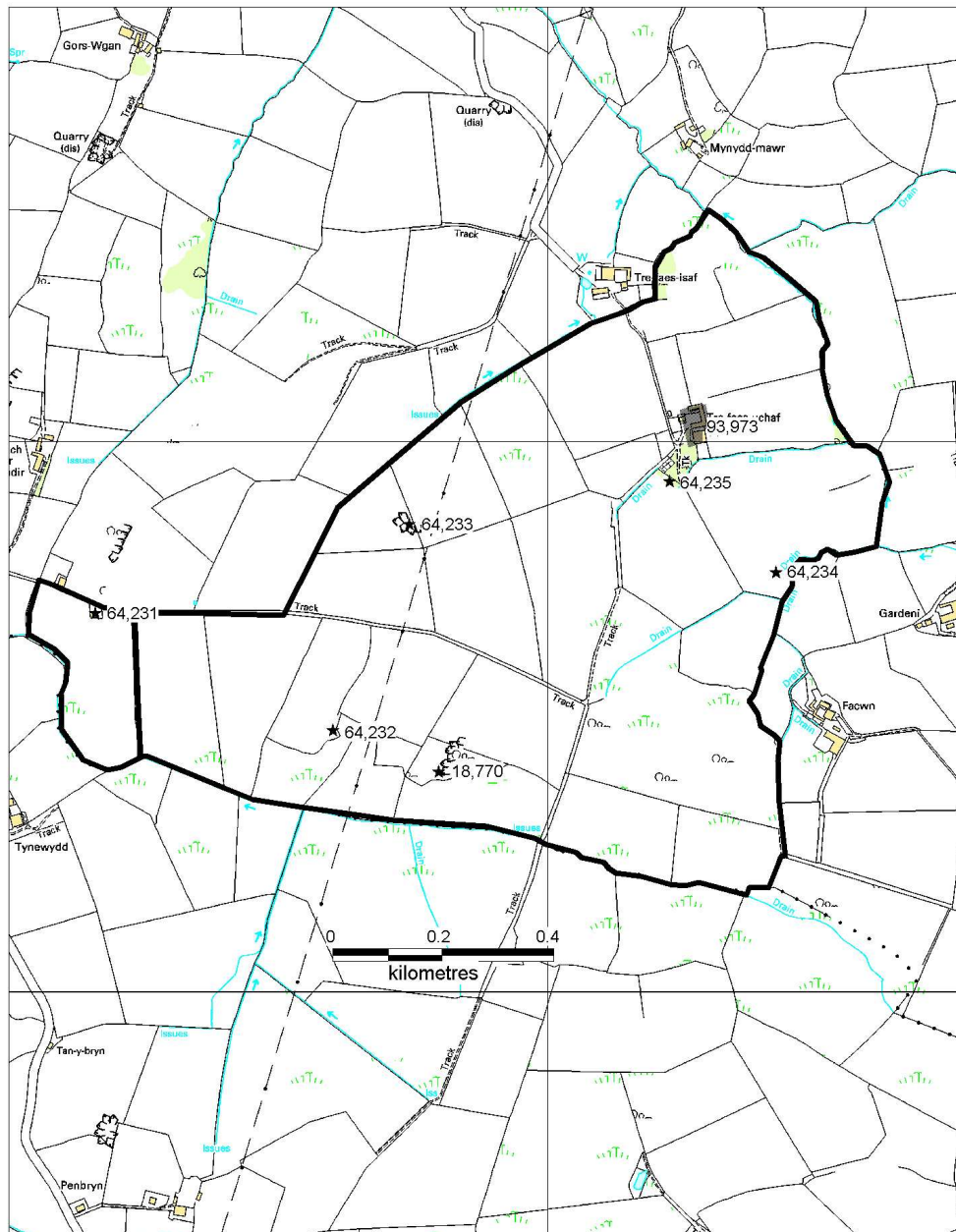
- Replace missing or displaced roof slates.
- Repair and limewash the clom (clay) end wall. Contact the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for further advice if necessary.
- Consider carrying out stabilising works to the brick chimney, taking specialist advice from a suitably qualified builder or structural engineer.

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

The Ffosfudr Farmstead is in a poor state of repair due to long-term water damage that appears to have washed out the lime-mortar bonding within the western wall and caused major collapse of the outer masonry. The slate roof of the farmhouse is also in urgent need of repair and many of the windows are open to the elements. This report cannot provide advice as to whether the structure of the farmhouse is repairable and any such works may prove both prohibitively expensive and potentially fruitless while the water-flow problem so close to the house remains. The roof could be made weatherproof through the use of galvanised corrugated-iron, a cheap and durable alternative to traditional slate and now a recognised historic material in its own right, and the windows could also be made secure against the elements. However, while the main body of the house is still under threat any such maintenance would seem inadequate, and this problem most likely requires the advice of a structural engineer.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

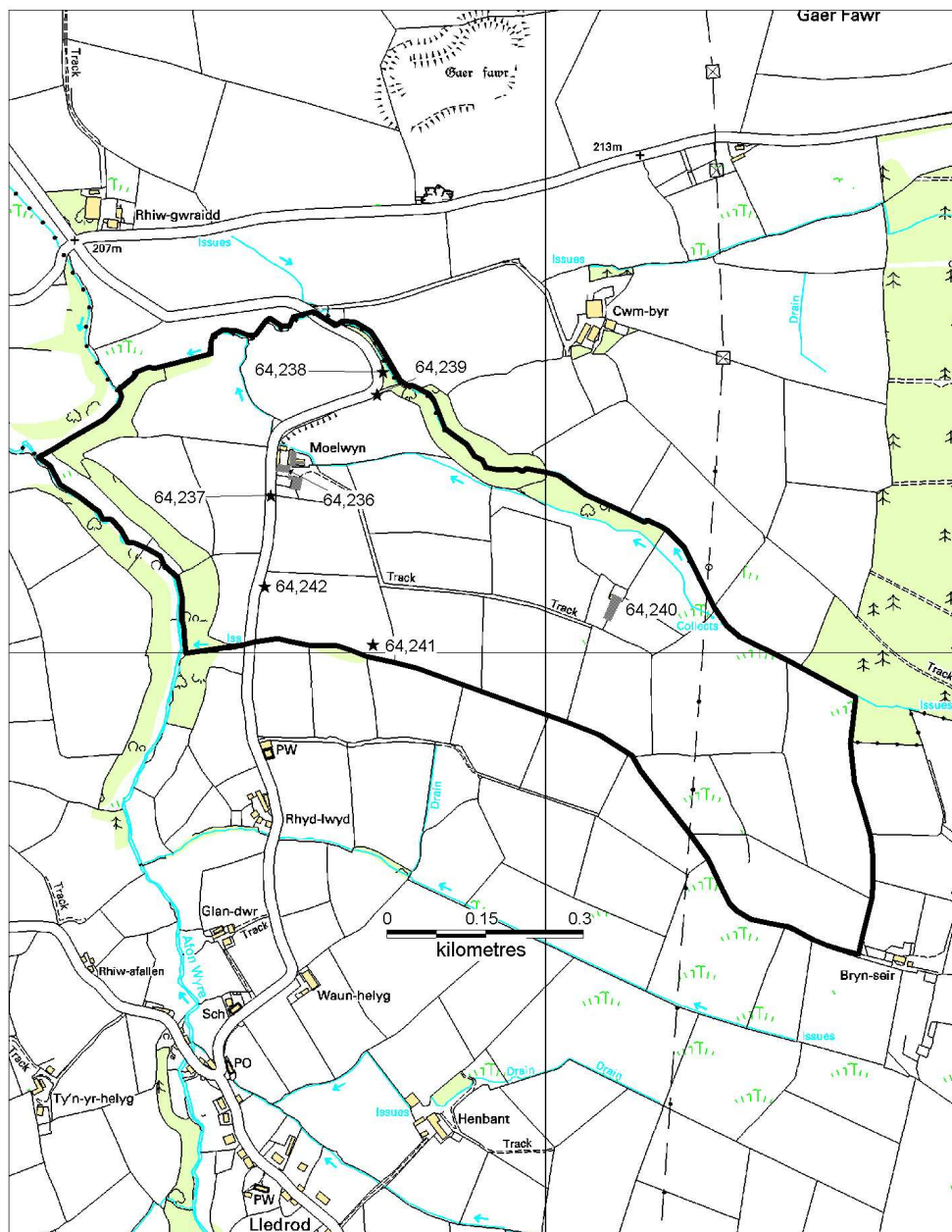
There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record for the application area




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

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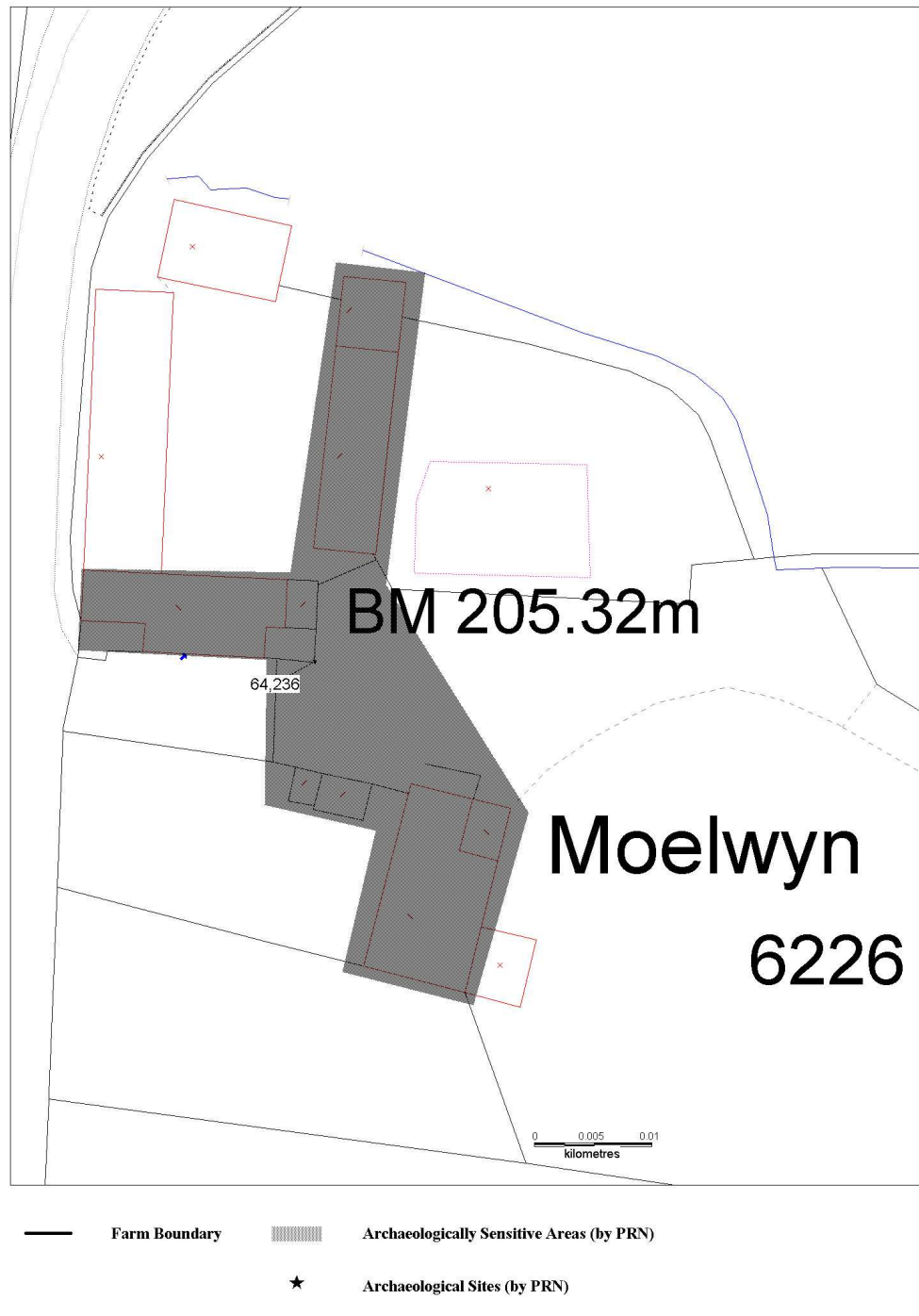
Fig 1: Map showing boundary of holding 'A'



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

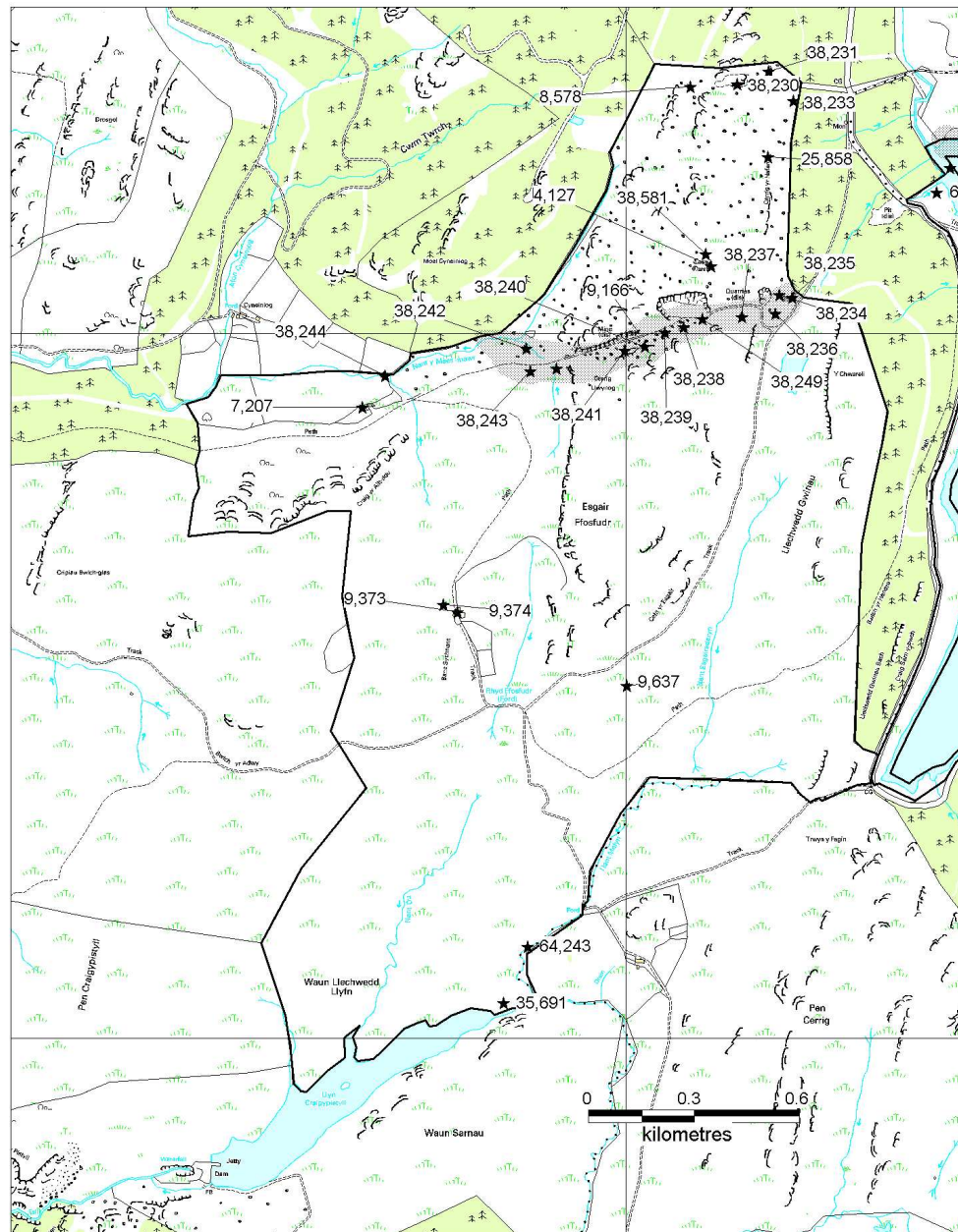
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Fig 3: Map showing boundary of holding B



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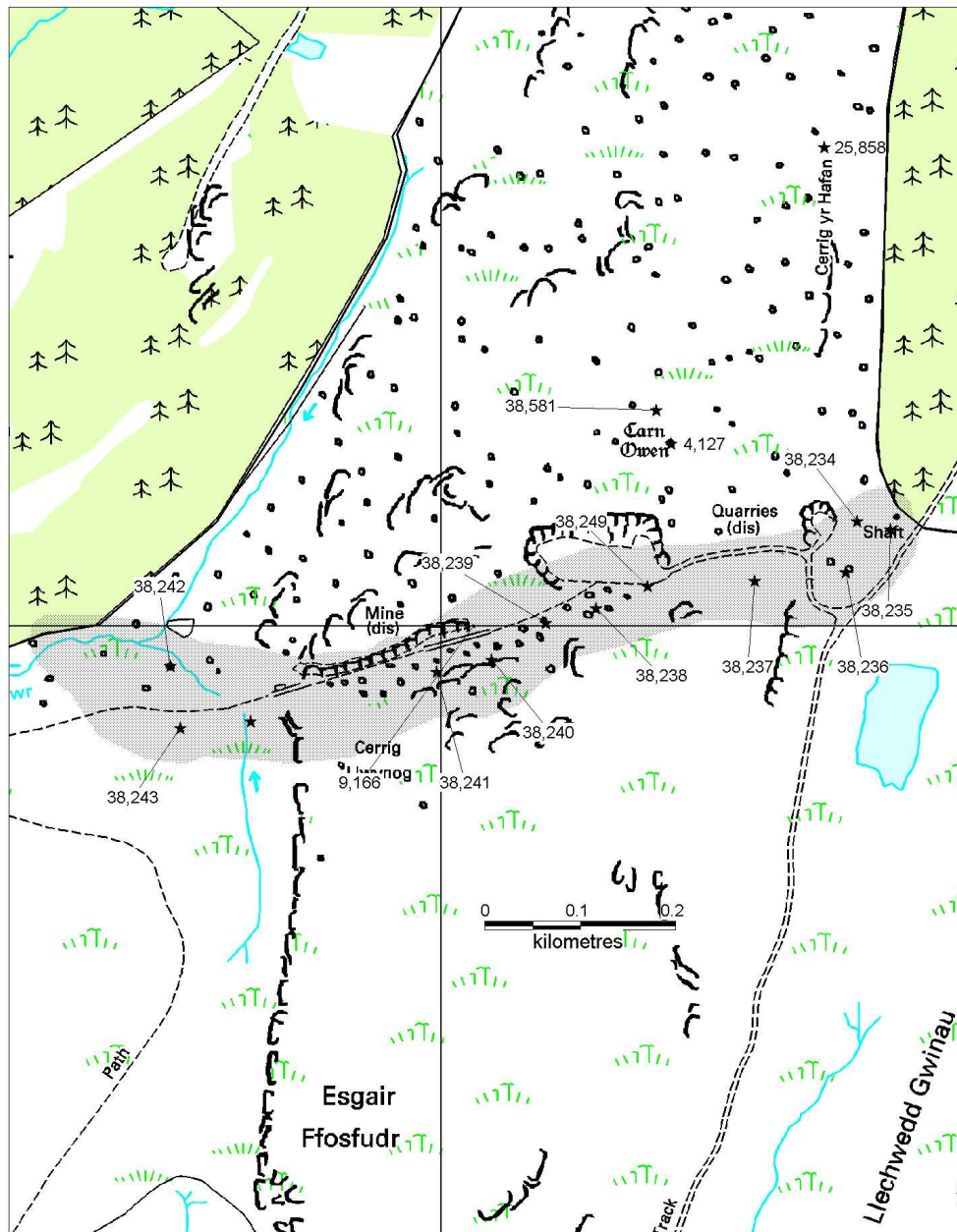
Fig 4: Plan of Moelwyn farmstead



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

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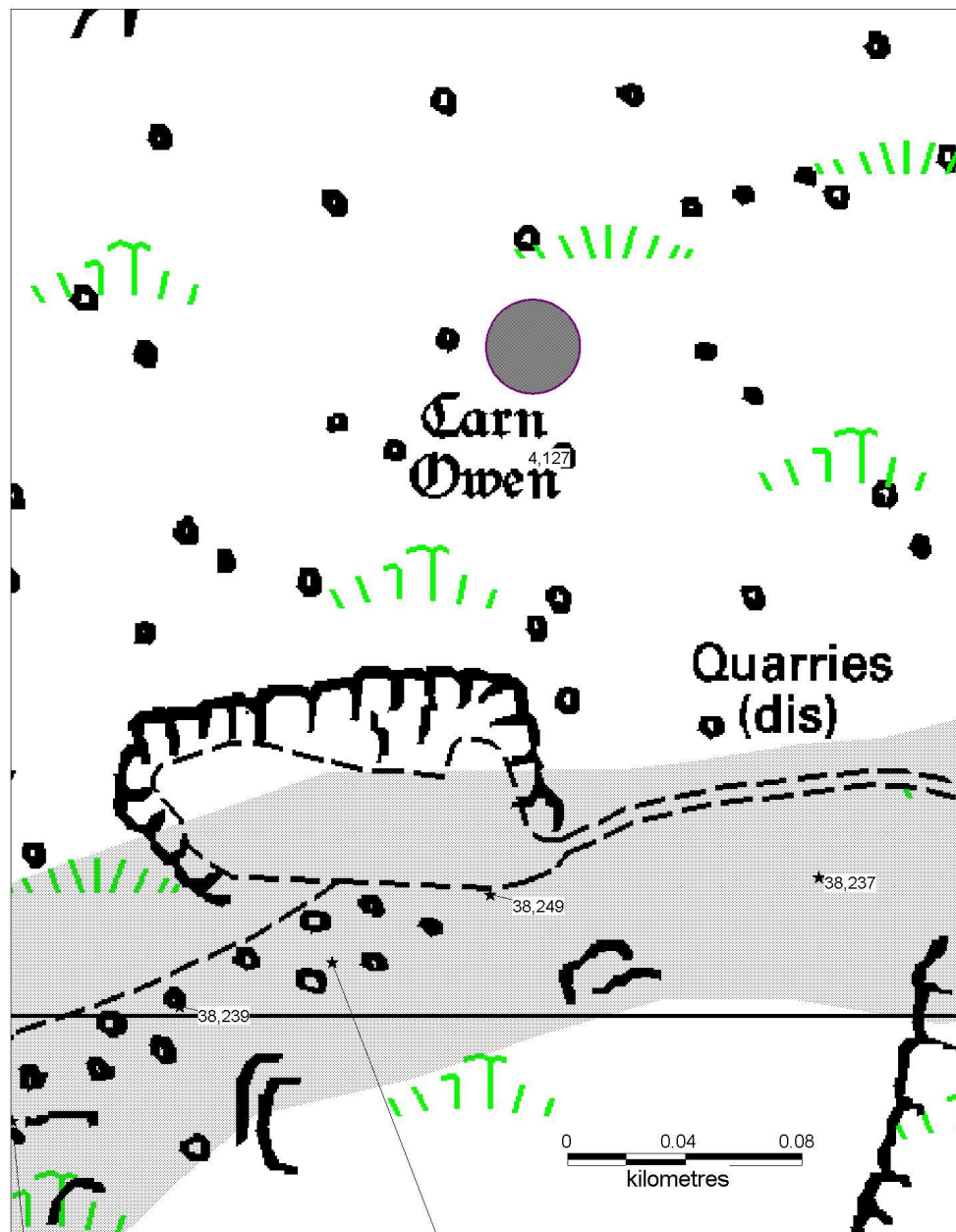
Fig 5: Map showing boundary of holding 'C'



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

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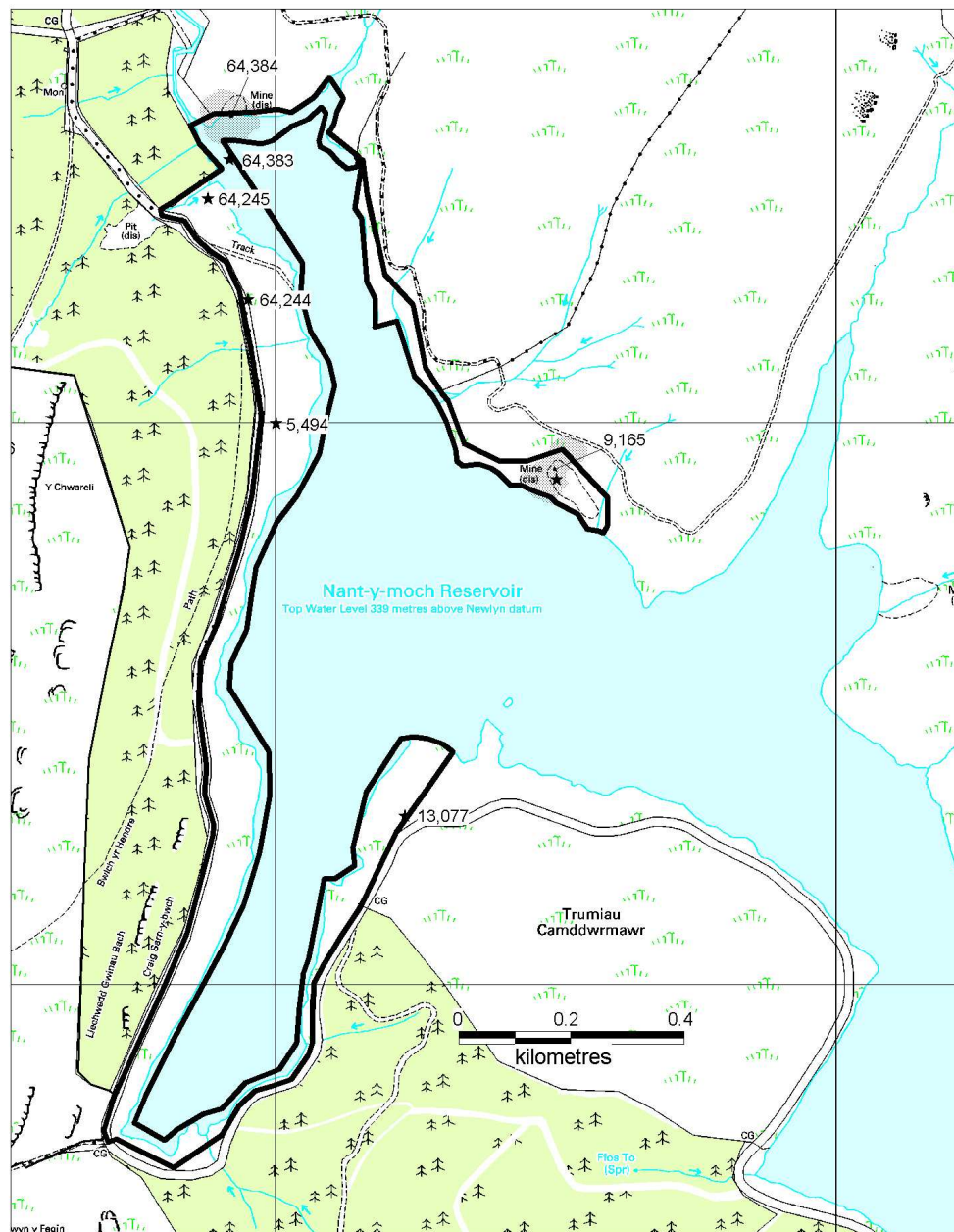
Fig 6: Map showing features of Hafan Mine (PRN 9166) and location of Carn Owen round barrow (PRN 4127)



— Farm Boundary ■ Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
 — Scheduled Area ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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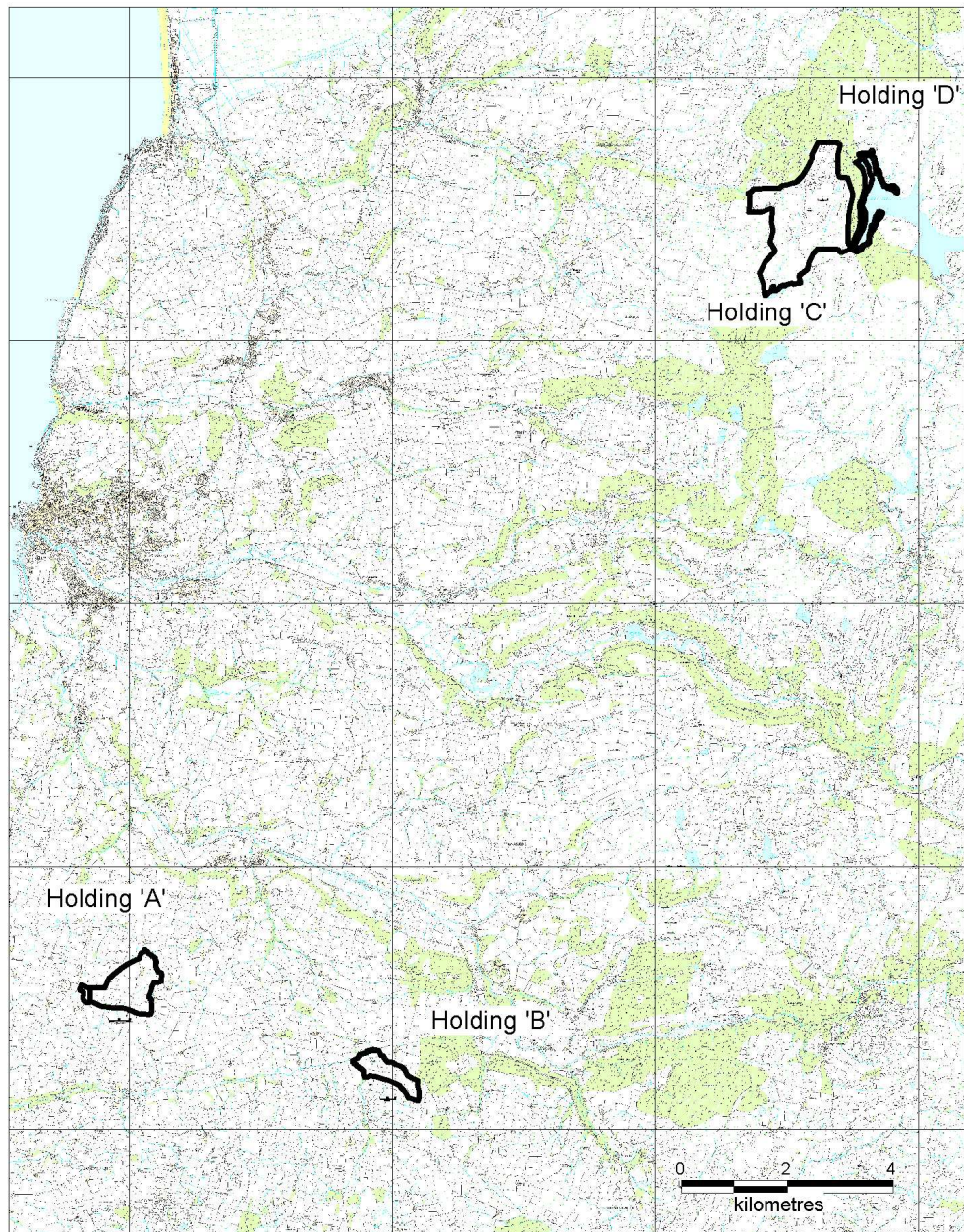
Fig 7: Map showing the Scheduled Area in holding 'C'




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

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Fig 8: Map showing boundary of holding 'D'



- Farm Boundary
  Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)

 ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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Fig 9: Overall map to show location of farm holdings.

MI - 25/07/2008 (09:00:11) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Project record number 63622.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.

tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk, website www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

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

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire.

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1887 Ceredigion Sheet 15.02, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Ceredigion Sheet 04.11/15.08, 25"

Meyrick ,S.R., 1810, The History of Cardiganshire.

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 Disgwyfla 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

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 72 NANT-Y-MOCH

GRID REFERENCE: SN756855

AREA IN HECTARES: 952.2

Historic Background

The early history of this area has not been researched, however, it is likely much was claimed by the Crown as unenclosed land. By the late 18th-century, land on the lower slopes and the valley floor was recorded as farms on Gogerddan and Nanteos estate maps. The date of the foundation of these farms is unclear, they may be of some antiquity, or of more recent date; the result of encroachment on unenclosed land. It is also unclear how they came into the possession of the Gogerddan and Nanteos estates. The estate maps (NLW R.M. C21; NLW Vol 45, 24; NLW Vol 37, 37) show typical upland farms - Camddwr Mawr, Camddwr Bach, Maesnant, Nant Llyn, Nant Caerhedyn and Nant Hirnant - of the late 18th- and early 19th-century: isolated farms with one or two small adjacent fields set in vast tracts of open sheep-walk. During the 19th century sheep-walk on the lower slopes was divided into large fields. In 1865 a Calvinistic Methodist church was established at Blaenrheidol to serve the community, but was relatively short-lived as in 1964 it was submerged beneath the waters of Nant-y-Moch reservoir. Nant-y-Moch reservoir forms part of the Rheidol hydro-electric scheme, and its waters and dam, together with those of Dinas reservoir lower down the valley, form a dramatic component to the landscape.

Description and essential historic landscape components

The upper Rheidol valley. The river descends through this area in a series of cataracts from a high point of 400m at its northern end down to 240m at its southern end. The rivers flow has been interrupted by the construction of two dams for the Rheidol hydro-electric scheme. The upper and more massive of the two contains the extensive Nant-y-Moch reservoir, the lower - Dinas - retains a more modest body of water. Both reservoirs are dramatic and important elements of the historic landscape. Adjacent to Dinas are buildings and car parks of the hydro-electric scheme. This landscape of power generation is superimposed over an agricultural landscape of hill farms. Farms are widely dispersed and are traditionally stone-built with slate roofs, but modern rendered concrete dwellings are present. All farms have steel-framed or other modern buildings annexed to them. Deserted farms and cottages are also present. Field patterning comprises large enclosures divided by earth and stony banks with occasional dry-stone walls. At lower levels derelict hedges lie on some of the banks, but most boundaries are now redundant, and the enclosures are formed from wire fences. Rough grazing is the dominant land-use, with improved grazing close to farms and on some moderate- to steep-slopes. Most gently sloping to flat-land is under rushy, peaty-ground. It is essentially a treeless landscape.

Recorded archaeology in this area is rich and varied. Numerous remains of deserted settlements indicate a more populated landscape through to the 19th century. Minor agricultural features - clearance cairns and boundary walls/banks - are often associated with these settlements. Remains of metal mines are also common, particularly on the northern boundary. Bronze Age barrows/cairns and many other possible sites - often occurring in groups -, possible standing stones and finds of prehistoric date indicate a settled landscape 3000-4000 years ago, but the only direct evidence for occupation are two burnt mounds or hearths.

Apart from the south where this area borders the lower-lying and more settled land of Ponterwyd (area 84), this area is bounded by modern forestry (areas 9, 11, 12) or unenclosed upland (areas 21, 71). The boundary between this area and unenclosed upland is not clear, and is probably in a constant state of flux as the limits of improved grazing are pushed higher up the hillsides.

Ground photographs: 3, 13, 71

Aerial Photographs: 84, 86