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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Keeston Hill Farm**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/6546**

**DAT Report No. 2008-84
Project Record No. 63658**

**Prepared by
Mike Ings**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Keeston Hill Farm comprises three land holdings, labelled for the purposes of this report 'A' - 'C', within the community of Camrose, Pembrokeshire. They are centred on NGR SM89731911, SM91071910 and SM91542005 respectively.

All three holdings lie within a landscape that preserves the outlines of a medieval strip-field system but these long, thin fields have been superimposed by possibly late-18th to 19th century enclosure, creating medium-large, generally regular fields. A few field boundaries appear to have been removed since the area was depicted on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but the pattern of the landscape remains essentially the same.

Archaeological and Historic Content

The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Keeston Castle (SAM PE216, PRN 3106), an Iron Age defended enclosure that incorporates a second enclosure to the south (PRN 64807), is located within holding 'A'. Such sites are usually viewed as defensive structures built with the intention of defending and securing property but they are also locations for dwellings that were used on a seasonal or permanent basis. Keeston Castle is a hill top settlement defended by three banks. The monument has been reduced in size through agricultural practices over the years.

Findspots within the area provide further evidence of prehistoric activity, including flint scrapers and flakes (PRNs 3117 and 7603) in holding 'A' and a flint arrowhead and knife-tip (PRN 2448) in holding 'B', dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

The farmhouse within Keeston Hill farmstead (PRN 64806) and the cottage or smallholding Long Island (PRN 64805), within holding 'A' are both recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and still survive today. Cramba Hall (PRN 15244) and several post-medieval cottages (PRNs 42496, 42497, 43084 and 43085) that are recorded on the 19th century maps are now abandoned. A gazetteer of the recorded archaeology within the farm boundaries appears below.

Key Objective

The management priority for this farm is the preservation and maintenance of Scheduled Ancient Monument PE 216. Otherwise, a key objective is the retention of landscape continuity through the sympathetic maintenance of field boundaries.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to 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

<p>Advice</p> <p>In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:</p>

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 KEESTON CASTLE (3106)	Iron Age hillfort	SM89841958	A	SAMPE216	Specific
<p>Keeston Castle is a complex bivallate defended enclosure with a concentric annexe with an extra small enclosure on its south side. It occupies an east-facing slope at c.100m above sea level, just off the high point of a rounded hill. The inner enclosure is bivallate, with widely spaced ramparts. It appears that originally it was a circular enclosure with an internal diameter of c.58m. However, the southeast half of the enclosure is missing, and what remains are ramparts enclosing a semi-circular area c.58m by 45m, which is open/undefended on the southeast, downslope, side (traces of ramparts can, however, be seen on aerial photographs). The inner bank stands to 1.7m high with a ditch on its outside. The second bank is c.15m from the outer edge of the inner ditch and is of similar dimensions to the inner. Like the inner it is discontinuous on its south east side. A rampart runs 60m to 100m distant from the bivallate defence of the inner enclosure, forming a concentric annexe. This rampart is also discontinuous on its southeast side. Earthworks of a roughly oval enclosure, c.63m N-S and 46m E-W, lie to the southeast. Aerial photographs seem to show that the missing section of the concentric annexe rampart survives as a low earthwork curving in to the northeast around this oval enclosure. The locations of entrances are not known. The site is now under improved pasture, but was under arable, according to the Ordnance Survey in 1973. K Murphy 17 November 2006 - compiled from several sources.</p> <p>During the Tir Gofal farm visit of 05/08/2008 the site was found to be under pasture for a dairy herd and was in generally good condition. The main problems were the localised poaching along the line of the cattle track and around the water and feeding troughs, and the scrub overgrowth on the defensive banks and the hedges.</p>					



(Left), looking west, the hedgelines marking the inner defensive banks of the enclosure. (Right), looking northwest along the inner ditch of the defences. Both photographs taken in very wet conditions.

- 2 **KEESTON CASTLE, SOUTHERN ENCLOSURE** ([64807](#)) **Iron Age?** **defended enclosure** **SM89861946 A** **SAMPE216** **Specific**

Recorded by the RCAHMW (Nprn 308800) as 'an irregularly oval enclosure, 63m by 46m, set on south-east facing slopes, athwart the projected line of the outer circuit of the concentric enclosure immediately to the north (Nprn305332), has been seen as nestling into earlier features (James 1988, 39)'. The south rectangular shaped enclosure still shows up reasonably well with banks surviving to c 75cm in places, especially on the south side. (S E Rees, 1981). The banks of this enclosure, encompassing an area of some 63 x 46 metres, were noted during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (05/08/2008), under pasture for dairy cattle.



Looking northeast over the northern bank of the enclosure, the cattle-track in the foreground.

- ([42496](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM8935018630 B** **Generic**
cottage

Cottage site identified from Camrose tithe, No.875. Not shown on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, presumed abandoned. This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (05/08/2008). The farmer said that he was unaware of a site in the vicinity. The field is under pasture.

- ROME** ([42497](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM8934018100 B** **Generic**
cottage

Cottage site identified from parish tithe. RJ July 2001. Not shown on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, presumed abandoned. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (05/08/2008). Apparently, according to information from the farmer, the site is now under scrub and the nearby fields still bear the cottage name of 'Rome'.

- ([43084](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM8983019000 B** **Generic**
cottage

A cottage identified on both the Camrose Parish Tithe Map of 1839 and the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. RJ July 2001. The cottage was recorded during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm survey (05/08/2008). The site has been fenced off and thick, impenetrable undergrowth and woodland have grown up, leaving the cottage remains under a thick coat of ivy. In such a condition it was difficult to gauge what remained of the site. Approximate dimensions were 5.5 x 4 metres and a doorway was apparent within the northeast facing, front wall with a probable window aperture next to it. Most of the walls survived to less than a metre in height and no internal features were discernable.



Looking southwest, the ivy-clad cottage front wall, doorway to left of ranging rod, window just visible to the right as a darker area in the ivy.

[\(43085\)](#)

**Post Medieval
cottage**

SM8984019030 B

Generic

A cottage identified on Camrose Parish Tithe map of 1839. RJ July 2001. Not shown on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The site of this cottage, within a pasture field, was looked for during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (05/08/2008) but not found. While no visible remains where identified it is possible that below-ground archaeological deposits may survive.

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

KEESTON CASTLE [\(3106\)](#)

SM89841958

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

The Scheduled Ancient Monument is under pasture for dairy cattle and is generally in good condition and the state of the defences is reported by Cadw to have improved over the last ten years. However, there are a number of specific problems that need addressing.

Tir Gofal management recommendations:

The management aim is to retain a stable grass cover within the scheduled area and to prevent damage to the earthworks and below ground archaeological remains. Grassland is the ideal management for ensuring the long term preservation of the monument as it maintains the visibility of the enclosure and deters scrub growth.

As this is a scheduled site the following management recommendations are made in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden

- The placing of water and feeding troughs within the scheduled area has created localised poaching and the movement of these, where feasible, away from the scheduled area would be advised. Presumably those on the outer defensive bank could be moved to the north or east. Any movement of the troughs would require Scheduled Monument Consent
- Cutting back and controlling the vegetation, both on the rampart slopes and along the hedgelines, and maintaining the grass-cover would be beneficial to the integrity of the monument. It is understood that the farmer is keen to fence around some of the hedges but this is not recommended because the scrub would become completely out of control and as a result burrowing and erosion would increase. Fencing might also damage subsurface archaeological features. Where vegetation is cut and removed, the stumps need to be treated with herbicide and erosion repaired. Temporary electric fencing could be used to protect the repairs until they have recovered.
- Encourage and maintain a permanent grass cover

Some issues required further discussion between the Cadw and the farmer to resolve and, following a site visit by the Cadw Field Monument Warden and the Tir Gofal Officer on 12/09/2008, a report was written detailing the recommendations for the Keeston Hill Scheduled Monument with a view towards a Cadw grant. The report appears below, together with a sketch plan of proposed works:

- Perhaps the most obvious problem is the cattle track that runs to the southeast of the main defences but encroaches onto the northern earthworks of the southeastern enclosure (PRN 64807). This trackway is approximately 5 metres wide and defined by electric fencing and here the herding of the cattle has created extensive poaching. The track is required by the farmer in order to direct his cattle to the various fields around and within the scheduled area and such a rotational policy helps to dissipate the effect of the animals over the whole area. In the past the farmer has suggested depositing a layer of shale hardcore over the trackway to help prevent further erosion of the surface. Also, there is a case for re-routing the trackway to the south of the scheduled area, along the southwestern hedgeline, although there appears very limited space. Re-routing the track over the defences is not an option.
- Re-siting the troughs that serve cattle between the outer and inner defences could be problematic as obviously they would still need to be accessible (see fig 3). Some form of sacrificial wearing surface around these two troughs might be acceptable. Any movement of the troughs or provision of a wearing surface would require Scheduled Monument Consent.
- An existing wire and post fence was noted running alongside the hedges, being forced over by the gorse. There might be a case for renewing this fence, reusing the existing postholes, and removing the hedges completely.
- Erosion, largely caused by rabbit burrowing, was noted in several places around the ramparts and control and reparation would be desirable.

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



(Left), rabbit burrows in the inner defences, looking southeast. (Right), feeding and water troughs located on the outer defensive bank, looking west.



Looking northeast, the end of the cattle track, giving access to fields either side of the outer defensive bank.

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

The enclosure falls within the same Scheduled Area curtilage as PRN 3106 and it will be subject to the same management recommendations, which are ultimately the responsibility of Cadw. The enclosure is particularly at risk from the poaching effect of the cattle track and future management of the site needs to look at ways of minimising this damage. This could involve the re-routing of the track to the south of the scheduled area, although it is recognised that there is limited space to achieve this, or the laying of some kind surface over the track to reduce further poaching.

Following a site visit by the Cadw Field Monument Warden and the Tir Gofal Officer on 12/09/2008, a report was written detailing the recommendations for the Keeston Hill Scheduled Monument with a view towards a Cadw grant. The report appears below, together with a sketch plan of proposed works:

Pe216, Keeston Castle, TG & Cadw Site Visit, 12/09/2008.

The occupier and Mr. Andrew Parkin, Tir Gofal Project Officer, attended the meeting and site visit.

The site visit was made to establish if alternative access points could be negotiated in order to reduce cattle movement through the scheduled area.

At the time of the previous site visit (L. Mees, 19/05/2006) the condition of the site was recorded as stable: as a balance between the disturbance caused by a cattle track and the overall condition of the scheduled area. The condition of the site at the time of the current visit (12/09/2008) has been recorded as stable, for the same reasons.

The occupier has reduced the amount of gorse and vegetation on the defensive banks by cutting with a hedge cutter. The grass cover under the gorse has improved. The grass cover on two of the areas of erosion on the outer side of the second bank has recovered. The areas of erosion on the inner bank are active with vertical scars. Repair and protection is required.

The scheduled area of Keeston Castle is comprised of 6.64ha, the greater part of which is situated within field OS numbers 8167 and 8052. Part of the scheduled area extends into field OS number 9374 to the Northeast (same occupier). The fields are grazed under a paddock system by dairy cattle. The cattle are moved to and from the paddocks to the milking parlour twice a day. As a result, the access track to the paddocks, which runs through the southeastern part of the scheduled area (and over the northern part of the annexe), is muddy and eroded.

The problem of access to the various paddocks is exacerbated by the fact that the occupier does not have access to the field from the north (different holding) or from the east (housing). The close proximity of the housing along the eastern boundary also precludes the construction of a cattle track along the eastern edge.

The occupier requires paddocks of no less than 3 acres per 10 hours grazing for his dairy cattle. The current track is unsuitable because it is sited within the scheduled area and over the bank of the southern annexe.

The following solution was negotiated (see sketch plan):

- 1) Establish two 5m wide tracks from access point A. The proposed route for Track 1 is to lead north west along the southern boundary of field 8052, terminating at the western boundary of field OS number 5850. The proposed route for Track 2 is to follow the southern boundary of field OS number 8052, then to run north just outside the scheduled area boundary. The track is to continue into field OS number 9374, turning southwest to enter the scheduled area at access point B. The short section of track at access point B will be within the scheduled area. This is the site of an old access point, there is no hedge bank here and there is a slight hollow-way on the eastern side of the boundary.
- 2) The current track is to be re-instated as grassland.
- 3) Scrubby vegetation has developed along the recent fenceline along the boundary between field 9374 and 8052 (a). The fenceline and scrub are to be removed. A new permanent electric fence is to be positioned to the north east of access point B. This will create a paddock to the east of Track 2.
- 4) Water Troughs:
 - i) Trough A: There appears to be no workable alternative to the location of Trough A. This is to remain in position. A surface of gravel over terram is to be laid on the disturbed ground surface immediately around the trough. The old fence, vegetation and redundant trough to the north of Trough A are to be removed (b). A new permanent electric fence is to be erected to the east of access point B.
 - ii) Trough B is to remain in position (this is outside of the scheduled area).
 - iii) Trough C is to be placed at the end of Track 1 (this is outside of the scheduled area). An erosion scar to the south west of trough C should be infilled, re-seeded and protected until the grass cover has recovered.
 - iv) Trough D is to be relocated at the northern corner of Track 2 (this is outside of the scheduled area, but will provide water for cattle in the northern paddock of field 8167).
- 5) The boundary between fields 9374 and 8167 lies along the outer defensive bank. The boundary is maintained as a single strand of barbed wire situated half way up the rampart. Gorse is growing along the top of the bank. The current siting of the fence is beneficial to the preservation of the bank. Cattle graze the lower part of the bank, which is maintained as pasture, and the gorse can be cut by a hedge-cutter. The fence requires renewal. It is proposed that the fence be renewed along the current line, replacing posts in existing post-holes where necessary. The gorse along the top of the bank should be trimmed annually.
- 6) The northern bank of the second line of defences is maintained as a boundary bank. The boundary is maintained as a single strand of barbed wire situated half way up the rampart. Gorse is growing along the top of the bank. The current siting of the fence is beneficial to the preservation of the bank. Cattle graze the lower part of the bank, which is maintained as pasture, and the gorse can be cut by a hedge-cutter. The fence requires renewal. It is proposed that the fence be renewed along the current line, replacing posts in existing post-holes where necessary. The gorse along the top of the bank should be trimmed annually. The two areas of erosion are to be infilled, re-seeded and protected until the ground surface has recovered.
- 7) The inner defensive bank is to be cleared of gorse and vegetation. Erosion scars are to be infilled, re-seeded and protected until the ground surface has recovered.

- 8) The northern edge of field 8167 is overgrown with vegetation spreading out from the field boundary. The vegetation should be cut back to the field boundary. An erosion scar on outer bank should be infilled, re-seeded and protected until the ground surface has been recovered.

NB: the farm is registered as Organic, therefore herbicides cannot be used on the gorse.

NB: there is an active badger sett on the northern side of the inner enclosure. Consultation with CCW is required.

The occupier has improved the condition of the site since he started renting the land from the owner, despite the unfortunate siting of the cattle track. The earthwork repairs and removal of fences / vegetation etc at (a) and (b) are resolutions to problems inherited from the owner. The works required were discussed with the Tir Gofal Project Officer. However, the requirements for Tir Gofal, for example fencing out 1m from the field boundary, would be detrimental to the monument. The occupier was also unhappy with the stipulations for permanent electric fencing (the occupier would like to use single strand wire). I suggest that the occupier should receive 100% funding from Cadw for the work required. The occupier will then be able, and is willing, to maintain the grass cover within the paddock system of grazing and to annually cut the gorse on the defensive banks / land boundaries within the scheduled area.

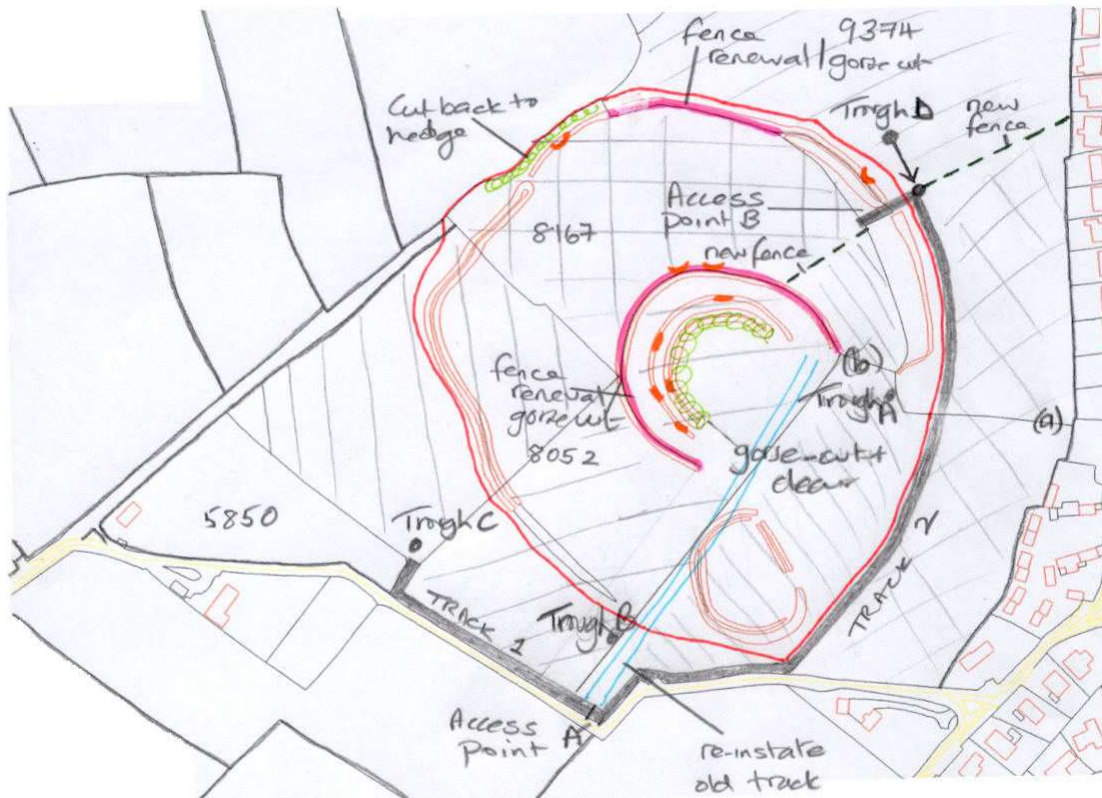
These works could be funded through a 'special project' within Tir Gofal, rather than as standard capital works. However, the level of funding is normally 50% (can be higher but would not be 100% funding). This may be a solution if the Cadw grant application is not successful. Some flexibility from Tir Gofal would be required to tailor the special project to the needs of the historic monument.



CADW
Welsh Historic Monuments

Cadw: Scheduled Ancient Monument Record

User Defined Maplet



(= Erosion scars

Pencil lines show location of paddocks

Scale 1: 3274


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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
3	CRAMBA HALL (15244) Post Medieval dwelling	SM89501895	B	Specific
<p>A substantial dwelling with associated outbuilding and well recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Not shown on modern mapping. The remains of Cramba Hall were recorded during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (05/08/2008). The site was well hidden in woodland and heavy undergrowth and access was gained by climbing the steep lane-side bank that the building fronts on to. It is located in a fenced-off area of woodland. The farmer remembers the structure being weather-tight, with a slate roof, and used at one point for storing fertiliser. The roof has now completely collapsed, with many slates now lying within the walls, and the site has apparently been vandalised. The dwelling measures approximately 9 x 5 metres and there appeared to be an attached outbuilding to the northwestern side, measuring approximately 4 x 2 metres. An internal division was apparent, in the northeastern corner. The structure is of mortared, dressed stone and the level of survival varies, with the southwestern end wall standing two storeys high and the northwestern wall standing to a height of less than a metre. The southeastern facing front wall had a doorway with wooden lintel and frame and either side were window apertures, one with surviving wooden frame and internal stone ledge. A second doorway is within the rear wall and a small first floor window is in the southwestern, end wall. This wall also had a fireplace at ground level. There is a steep drop to the rear of the dwelling, at the base of which is a pond. The well recorded on the historic map was not seen during the visit.</p>				
 <p>The overgrown remains of Cramba Hall, looking south.</p>				
	LONG ISLAND (64805) Post Medieval smallholding; cottage	SM89351967	B	Generic
<p>Cottage or smallholding with outbuilding and well recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Modern mapping suggests potential for surviving traditional buildings. This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (05/08/2008) as it is still inhabited.</p>				

Relatively small farmstead recorded on 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Complex has expanded since but modern mapping suggests that traditional buildings may survive. The only surviving building within the farmstead that was depicted on the historic map is the farmhouse. The farmer said that this used to incorporate a barn but this has now been converted to form part of the dwelling. The square building depicted on the 1899 map, to the front of the farmhouse, was apparently a garage/tin-shack that has now gone, along with the outbuilding that once stood to the rear of the house. The rest of the farm complex has been built since 1947.

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:

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

The farmer remembers this site being weatherproof, with a slate roof, and used as a store. Before seeing the site, during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, the possibilities of restoration were discussed. However, the state of the building: now completely roofless and extensively incomplete with many walls standing to less than a metre in height, would suggest that it is beyond repair. The current ruins are now under threat from the encroaching vegetation and if the site were not to collapse completely some vegetation control would be advised. The remaining wall tops might also benefit from consolidation and, if possible, some measures to make the site more secure from trespassers could usefully be implemented.

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to prevent damage by vegetation to the traditional building. The following recommendations apply:

- Monitor mature trees close to the building. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk of causing damage by windthrow.
- Consider cutting back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.

Grant aid is available through Tir Gofal for the maintenance and repair of traditional buildings.

Preventative maintenance

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

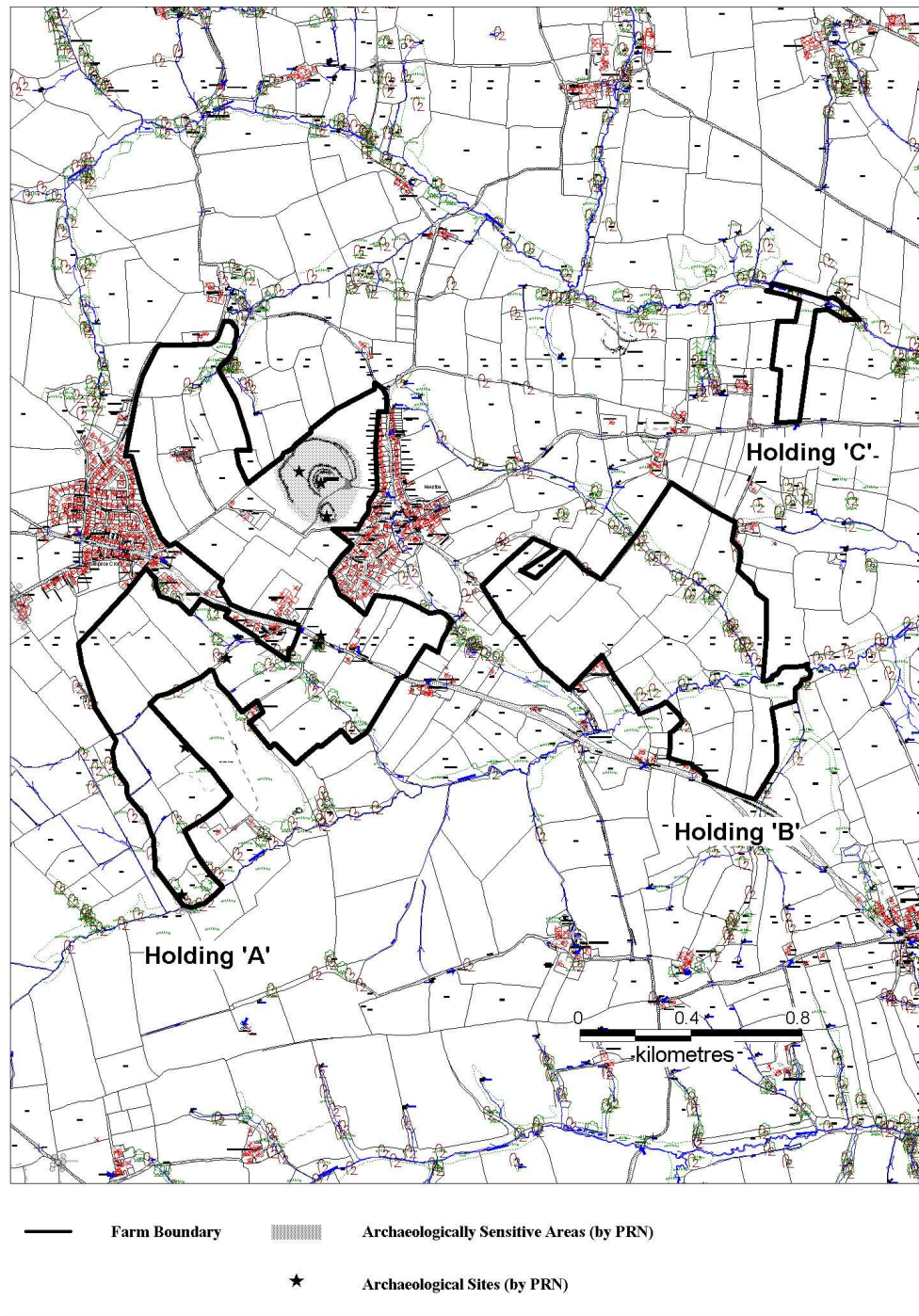
- Consolidate areas of loose masonry and wall tops in order to prevent water from washing out mortar bonds and accelerating collapse. Try to follow the original lime mortar mix and appearance as far as possible.



Looking southeast, front wall interior of Cramba Hall.

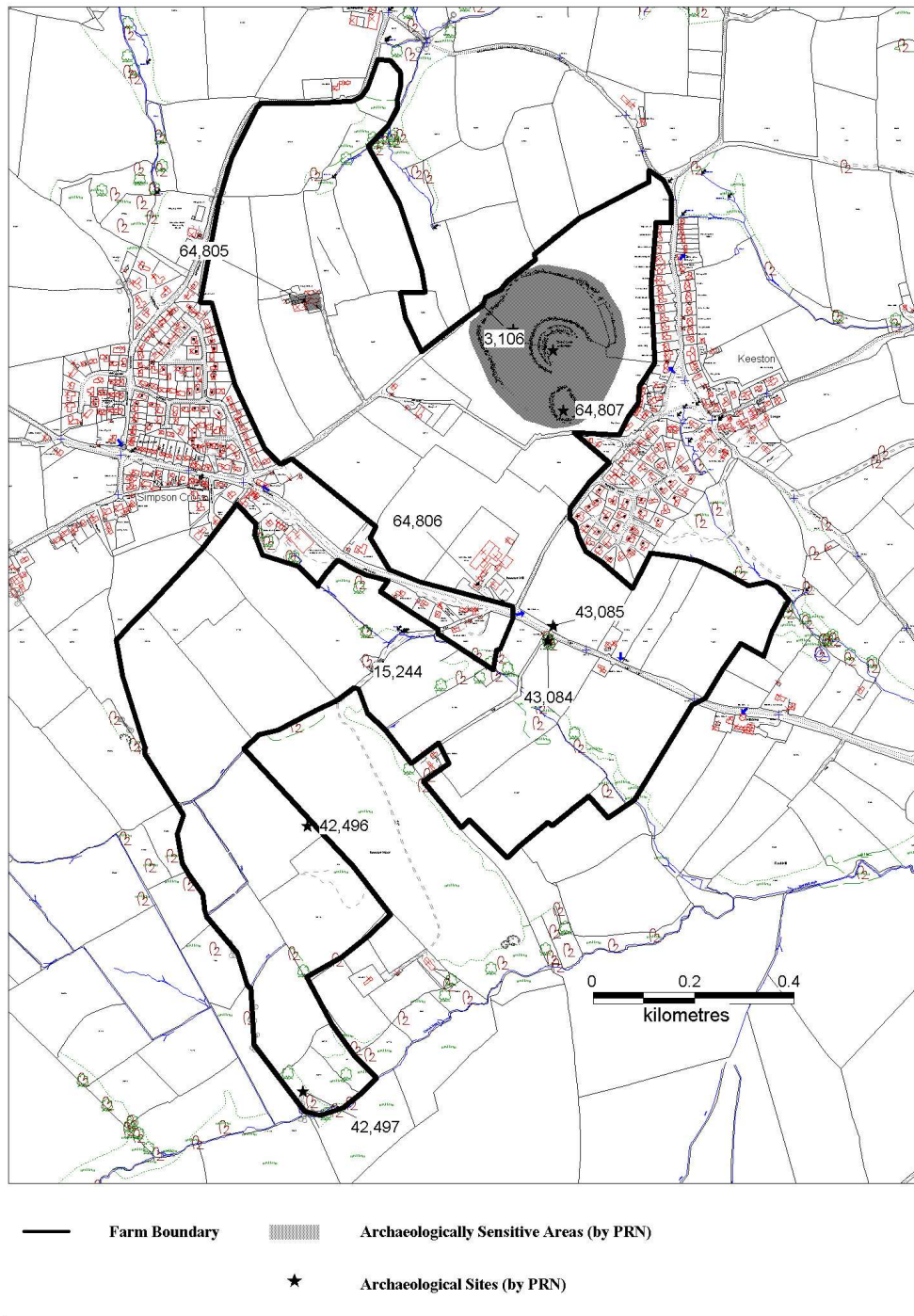
iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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: Overall location map of farm holdings.



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Fig 2: Map showing holding 'A'



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Fig 3: Map showing location of cattle track and troughs within the scheduled area.

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

Sources consulted:

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