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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Maesrhiw**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/12/7211**

**DAT Report No. 2008-116
Project Record No. 63663**

**Prepared by
Mike Ings**

Other documents enclosed:

Listed Building descriptions: nos 22127, Penwar-y-neuadd farmhouse and 22128, Penwar-y-neuadd farmbuilding

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Maesrhiw Farm comprises two substantial land holdings, labelled 'A' and 'B' for the purposes of this report and centred on NGRs SN68833376 and SN69633242 respectively, in the community of Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire.

Both holdings lie in a landscape of predominantly improved pasture with some areas of rough grazing and woodland, both deciduous and conifer. The fields are generally small to medium in size and tend towards the irregular in shape, suggesting possible late medieval or early post-medieval enclosure of the land. There is some possible indication of an earlier medieval strip-field system preserved in the enclosure pattern within holding 'A'. Although a few boundaries have since been removed the landscape has changed little from that recorded at the end of the 19th century.

There is archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity in the area, with two Bronze Age round barrows located within holding 'A', the Scheduled Ancient Monument Pant-Y-Bedol (PRN 10449, SAM CM362) and Mynydd Llansadwrn (PRN 1904), and a further round barrow or clearance cairn just beyond the northwest boundary. A cropmark within holding 'B', discovered during an RCAHMW aerial survey in 2006, shows the site of an Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 5110). A field survey in 2007 confirmed the site as a slight earthwork no more than 0.40m high that would have been difficult to identify without the assistance of the aerial photograph (F.Murphy, 2008).

Several abandoned settlement sites are recorded within and around both holdings, including three post-medieval house platforms (PRNs 37875, 63663 and 64743) and seven abandoned cottages (PRNs 6952, 37766, 37773, 37778, 37789, 37790 and 37874). Cwmdwr (PRN 29419), identified from earthwork evidence, potentially represents a deserted settlement dating from the medieval or post-medieval period.

Traditional buildings appear to survive at the three recorded farmsteads, Maesrhiw (PRN 51610) and Bwlch-y-gwynt (PRN 64769) that incorporate longhouses PRNs 6947 and 6953 respectively, and Penwar-y-neuadd (PRN 64768), which includes Grade II listed buildings, traditional late-Georgian farmhouse LB 22128 and 19th century farm complex LB22127.

A full gazetteer of the recorded archaeology appears below

Key Objective

The farm contains a number of important archaeological sites including two Bronze Age round barrows, one a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The preservation and management of these sites is a key objective for this farm, together with the sympathetic maintenance of field boundaries and the upkeep of traditional buildings.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

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

These are divided into three types:

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

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

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

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.

"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local

Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:

Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following sites and monuments that are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	PANT-Y-BEDOL (10449)	Bronze Age round barrow?	SN68803460	A	SAM CM362	Specific

Scheduled Ancient Monument CM362. Recorded by the RCAHMW (NPRN 404966) as the 'remains of a ring cairn, situated on the SW end of a prominent ridge. The cairn measures about 6.5m in diameter within a well defined stony ring bank about 3m in thickness and up to 0.6m in height. The cairn has an irregular interior surface and stretches of what may be an inner kerb are visible on the SE' (Source: Cadw scheduling description of August 2006. F.Foster / RCAHMW 02.10.2006)'



Looking southwest across the round barrow PRN 10449

The monument was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008, when it was seen to be under a cover of grass, in an area of rough-grazing, with a few exposed stones, and there did not appear to be any immediate threats to the site. The barrow commands panoramic views to the south and west.

MYNYDD **Bronze Age round** **SN68933499** **A** **Generic**
LLANSADWRN ([1904](#)) **barrow**

A circular cairn that was partially excavated in 1767. A crouched inhumation was found within a cist, together with a flint arrowhead. A coarse pottery sherd and a rectangular stone with a hole through the centre were found in the cairn. The site has since been observed in the field in 1968 and 1976.



Looking northeast across the roundbarrow PRN 1904

The cairn is under a cover of grass in a remote area of rough-grazing and there are no immediate threats to the monument. It is approximately 10 metres in diameter with a distinct bank of earth and stone around the perimeter. The excavated area appeared to extend from the centre to the western edge of the cairn. It lies to the east of the summit of Mynydd Llansadwrn and commands panoramic views from the northeast to the south.

6 **BRON Y GAER** ([5110](#)) **Iron Age defended** **SN69923263** **B** **Specific**
enclosure

Aerial photographs, taken during a dry period of weather, revealed parch marks on a prominent ridge that outline a sub-circular single-ditched defended enclosure with north-east facing entrance. This is flanked to the north-east by double ditch outworks that cut across the ridge and a further parch mark to the north appears to represent an upstanding house platform (NPRN 404678). (T. Driver, 9th August 2006). The site was visited in 2007 and was identified as a slight earthwork no more than 0.40m high and 50m northwest-southeast by 45m southwest-northeast. Northeast facing entrance. Possible house site and much larger rectangular feature noted, from the aerial photograph, within the main enclosure. A small rectangular cropmark also lies outside the northeast entrance. The enclosure is situated in a field of improved pasture that is regularly ploughed. (F.Murphy, 2007)



Looking southwest across the are of the Iron Age enclosure PRN 5110

The site was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008 and the area of the Iron Age enclosure was found to still be under improved pasture, grazed by sheep, on the top of a ridge with panoramic views to the south. The earthworks are very ephemeral and indistinct but it is probable that archaeological deposits are preserved below ground. There did not appear to be any immediate threats to the monument, with no signs of breaks in the ground surface or erosion.

**5 BRYN-MAWR ([6952](#)) Post Medieval SN68983466 B Specific
cottage**

A substantial but ruinous, gable-ended building, of possible longhouse design, aligned north-south and cut into the hillside with panoramic views to the east. The main structure is approximately 20 metres in length and 4 metres wide, built from mortared rubble stone with dressed-stone quoins. The southern, possibly agricultural, half appears to be single-storey and the northern, domestic, half two-storey. The gable ends stand to full height but the preservation of the sidewalls is variable, some standing full height and others almost completely tumbled or gone. The roof is missing but slate tiles remain *in situ* upon the gable end where the southern, lower half of the building adjoins the northern half.



Looking east, ruined building PRN 6952

The living area is divided into two rooms, the southernmost of which contains the remains of a fireplace in the north-facing end wall and the remnant of a window aperture in the frontage. To the south of this the building is again divided into two areas but, as only the partial wall remnants survive, it is unknown whether this part of the building is of further domestic use or possibly agricultural. A further stone outbuilding, in a

bad state of disrepair, is located, on the same alignment, to the north of the main structure. A boundary wall curves around from the southeast corner of the main building and back up the hillside to the west.

[\(18599\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN68903373** **C** **Generic**
quarry

Quarry recorded on the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008.

CWMDU; **Post Medieval** **SN69203423** **B** **Generic**
CWMDUBACH [\(37766\)](#) **cottage**

Not located due to thick vegetation (RPS 2000). This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008.

[\(37773\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN68613309** **B** **Generic**
cottage

This site lies in the corner of a pasture field and no evidence of a structure survives. However, a depression up against the field boundary to the east of the field gate may well be the site of the former building (RPS 2000). This site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008.

[\(37778\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN69033292** **B** **Generic**
cottage

No evidence of this cottage, which stood on the roadside at a fork in the road. Site cleared (RPS 2000). A possible building is recorded on the 1839 tithe map and apportionment for Llansadwrn Parish, within the southeast corner (parcel B652) but it is not shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map or subsequent maps. The area of the site, under improved pasture, was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (03/12/2008) and, as previously recorded, there was no sign of the cottage although archaeological deposits could still survive below the surface.

[\(37789\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN69833192** **B** **Generic**
cottage

The site of this cottage is now a small wooded parcel of land at the roadside. There is no obvious evidence for a structure, but a series of low earth banks and field boundaries define an area of approximately 10 square metres that is probably the house site. Small amounts of stone on this level area may be derived from a building, but no structural remains are present. There is some fly-tipping of stone and earth at the roadside. Trees on the site are mostly sycamore with some young ash and one oak tree now established (RPS May 17th 1999). The cottage is recorded on the 1839 tithe map and apportionment for Llansadwrn Parish, within parcel B269, but it is not shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map or subsequent maps. The area was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008 but no structural remains were seen. The site is fenced off and is under woodland and heavy vegetation.

[\(37790\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN69893197** **B** **Generic**
cottage

Site viewed through field gate; no surface evidence of the cottage survives, field is level pasture (RPS 2000). The cottage is recorded on the 1839 tithe map and apportionment for Llansadwrn Parish, within parcel B243a, but it is not shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map or subsequent maps. The site, under improved pasture, was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008 but no structural remains were seen, although archaeological deposits could survive below the surface.

BRYN PRIBWLL **Post Medieval** **SN69063428** **B** **Generic**
[\(37874\)](#) **cottage**

Deserted cottage, still fairly complete with a zinc roof. Stands on a terrace cut into a moderate slope. Internally, two rooms survive and a wooden staircase (at east gable end) leads to a crogloft. Hearths and chimney breasts survive in both gable walls. Northern wall is collapsing and top of west gable has fallen. An extension added to the west gable was probably a pigsty. Above the terrace, to the west, is a small levelled garden plot cut into hillside (RPS 2000). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008.

BLAEN CWM **Post Medieval** **SN69093443** **B** **Generic**
MARCHON [\(37875\)](#) **platform**

Oval platform, approximately 0.8metres x 12metres north-south, with a fall of about 0.5metres east-west across platform. It overlooks a valley on a moderate-steep slope. An old trackway seems to pass just above to west (RPS 2000). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008.

[\(45061\)](#)

**Post Medieval
quarry**

SN70023206 C

Generic

Quarry shown on 1887 1st edition OS map (LRW 2002). The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008.

[\(64741\)](#)

**Post Medieval
quarry**

SN69303293 C

Generic

Marked 'Old Quarry' on the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, presumed disused before the end of the 19th century. The site was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008.

BRONYGAER [\(64743\)](#)

**Medieval; Post
Medieval house
platform**

SN70113272 B

Generic

Recorded by the RCAHMS (NPRN 404678) as an earthwork indicating the site of a medieval or post-medieval house platform or longhouse. A levelled area, aligned southwest-northeast, scraped into the hillside north of the Iron Age enclosure PRN 5110 was located at NGR SN69963272 during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008. It measures approximately 12 metres x 4 metres. A hollow just to the northeast of this site looked like a possible quarry.



Looking southwest, platform PRN 64743.

[\(94374\)](#)

**Post Medieval
quarry**

SN69973273 C

Generic

Possible quarry site identified during Tir Gofal archaeological field visit (03/12/2008), in close proximity to house platform PRN 64743. Hollow dug into the northwest facing hillside, now under improved pasture.

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

PANT-Y-BEDOL ([10449](#))

SN68803460

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

A Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM CM362) and subject to the following management guidelines from Cadw (2008): No cultivation to be carried out on or around the monument and stock levels to be monitored with no stock feeding on or near the monument. Vegetation needs checking – no problems with heather or bilberry but bracken growth should be prevented.

Site 5 on MAP 1

BRYN-MAWR ([6952](#))

SN68983466

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

The building has lost its roof and some stretches of the walling have now gone. The ruins are now under threat from encroaching vegetation and some control would be advised. The remaining wall tops might also benefit from consolidation.

Preventative maintenance

- Monitor trees close to the building and consider felling mature trees that are at risk of windthrow and remove 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.
- 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.

Site 6 on MAP 1

BRON-Y-GAER ([5110](#))

SN 69923263

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

The area of the monument is currently under pasture but it is understood that it has been ploughed regularly in the past. Such practice should be discouraged in the future as the existing earthworks, already indistinct, will be eroded away completely and any surviving archaeological deposits below the surface could be damaged.

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
BWLCH-Y-GWYNT (6953)	Post Medieval longhouse?	SN69553207	B		Generic
Possible longhouse type dwelling recorded by RCAHMW in 1976 as a 'house and byre homestead, probably of two builds early and late 18th Century. Later 19th Century frontage.' This now deserted, gable-ended building is part of the Bwlch-y-gwynt farmstead (PRN 64769) and comprises a single-storey probable cow-byre to the southwest attached to a two-storey farmhouse to the northeast.					



Bwlch-y-Gwynt longhouse PRN 6953

The cowshed is built of whitewashed stone with roughly squared quoins and a corrugated-iron roof incorporating a flush rooflight. The solid, wooden plank doors were locked during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008 so the interior was not seen. A breezeblock extension has been added to the southern side. The facade of the farmhouse, of stone and brick construction, is under concrete render and the roof is again of corrugated-iron.

2 MAESRHIW ([51610](#)) Post Medieval SN68813306 B Specific farmstead

Farmstead recorded on the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a relatively small complex, incorporating the longhouse dwelling (PRN 6947), a long farm building and two small outbuildings. The house, in a modernised form, and main farm building still stand within the modern, expanded farmstead but the smaller buildings have now gone. The long farm building, aligned north-south, is gable-ended with a pitched slate roof and built from rubble stone with dressed stone quoins.



Looking north, former cowshed and stable, now milking parlour at Maesrhiw farmstead.

It is apparent from the southern gable-end that the building was whitewashed, although this weather-proofing has now deteriorated and the facade is under a concrete render. It is understood from the farmer that the building used to comprise a cattle-shed and stable but it has now been converted into a milking-parlour. Most of the original internal features of the building have been lost with this transition in use, with concrete render now to the height of the cross-beams, a concrete floor and a sliding metal-door entrance. The roof is open to the original roof-timbers. Modern farm buildings of breeze-block and box-profile corrugated-iron are now located immediately behind and to the north of this 19th century construction.



Interior of the milking parlour

3 PENWAR-Y-NEUADD Post Medieval SN69653219 B LB 22128 Specific
[\(64768\)](#) farmstead

A farmstead recorded on 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a relatively small complex incorporating a Grade II listed farmhouse (LB 22127) in the late Georgian style and a range of farm buildings, again Grade II listed (LB 22128), comprising a threshing-barn, stable, cowshed and pigsty. A Dutch barn is located to the north of this long farm building. The farmstead is currently deserted, with the barns used for storage and the house undergoing restoration and modification. The threshing-barn and stable stand intact but the cowshed and pigsty are in varying states of disrepair.



The front and rear of the threshing-barn and stable, showing the corrugated-iron engine house.

The gable-ended stable and barn are of rubble stone construction with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. The stable is the eastern half of the building, accessed by a wide, solid wood-planked door, with a hayloft above. Wooden and corrugated-iron partitions divide the interior into two stalls, with wooden feeding racks fixed to the wall with a gap above to allow hay to be dropped directly down from the loft above. The threshing-barn has a high, double-door entrance, with a wooden lintel just beneath the eaves, and ventilation slits to either side. A corrugated-iron engine house, which would have provided power for belt-driven threshing and winnowing machines, is attached to the back of the building. The interior is open to the roof timbers.



Interior of the cowshed

The walls of the adjacent cowshed stand intact but the roof is completely missing with the exception of a few clay tiles attached to the gable-end. This single-storey building is again of rubble stone construction with roughly squared quoins and redbrick dressings around the windows and doorways. The interior walls are concrete rendered to the height of the window ledges. Five concrete cattle stall partitions are in situ, facing along the rear wall, with tethering chains attached.



The pig-sty

Adjoined to the western end of the cowshed is a rubble stone, twin-penned pigsty with a gable-ended, slate-roofed pighouse. The tops of pen walls have been consolidated with concrete and there are concrete gateposts, although the gates have gone. Some stones in the rear wall of the pighouse have become dislodged and several of the roof tiles, slate weatherboarding and ridge tiles are dislodged, broken or missing.

4	BWLCH-Y-GWYNT (64769)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN69563205 B	Specific
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A farmstead recorded on 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a relatively small, haphazard complex, incorporating a possible longhouse and three further farm buildings. The complex has expanded since the end of the 19th century with modern, pre-fabricated box-profile buildings now replacing two of the traditional buildings. Two 19th century buildings do survive, the 'longhouse', described under the record for PRN 6953, and a threshing-barn.



Threshing-barn with corrugated-iron lean-to workshop.

The threshing barn is a gable-ended building constructed from rubble-stone, whitewashed on the facade, with roughly squared quoins. The rear wall appears to have been damaged and has now been consolidated with breezeblocks. There are high, double width entrances at both front and back, although the original wooden doors have been replaced with metal ones, and several ventilation slits. The original roof, presumably of slate tiles, has been replaced with box-profile corrugated-iron. The interior was not viewed during the Tir Gofal farm visit of 03/12/2008. A lean-to building is attached to the northwest end of the barn, mainly constructed from corrugated-iron although the footing of the building is stone, suggesting a possible earlier construction. A timber-framed window is located within the northwest-facing wall and, although the interior was not seen during the farm visit, it seems plausible that the building was/is used as a workshop.

MAESRHIW ([6947](#))

**Post Medieval
longhouse**

SN68833307 B LB2

Generic

Restored longhouse type farmhouse recorded by RCAHMW (NPRN 17,549) in 1976 as follows, '17th century or earlier. Long-house type, much altered. House portion raised to 2 storey. Slate roof. Cow house has corrugated iron roof. Both houses have framework of crucks. Ceiling beams and rafters. Blocked stone stair'. The house was not visited as part of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 03/12/2008.

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:

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

Site 2 on MAP 1

MAES-Y-RHIW ([51610](#))

SN68813306

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

Repair

As a general rule remedial work should be guided by the need to ensure long-term survival, whilst maintaining the character of the building. It should be noted that this report does not comment or advise on the structural state of the buildings. The most pressing need for repair on the buildings is the roof of the milking parlour, where roof timbers and slate tiles require repair and replacement. The need for such works has been discussed and agreed with the farmer and the Tir Gofal Project Officer.

- 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 the age of the building.
- Ideally the concrete render would be removed from the façade of the building to return it to its original appearance. However, it is recognised that this may not be practical with the modern equipment sited close to the front wall and it is possible that the removal of the render could result in damage to the underlying stonework.

Preventative maintenance.

The southern gable-end of the milking parlour had evidently been painted with whitewash, providing weather-proofing for the stonework. This has now deteriorated and it would be worth considering applying a new coat. The façade is now under concrete render, while the back wall and northern end are closely abutted by later buildings. Vegetation is growing on the gable walls, particularly on the rather inaccessible northeast corner of the building, and some remedial action is needed.

- Cut back the vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ and spot treat to prevent re-growth.

Site 3 on MAP 1

PENWAR-Y-NEUADD ([64768](#))

SN69653219

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

The range of farm buildings - threshing-barn, stable, cowshed and pigsty - are Grade II listed (LB 22128) and, as such, works may be subject to listed building consent from the local planning authority. Please contact Carmarthenshire County Council Conservation Department to discuss the extent of works.

The barn and stable are intact and look in generally good condition although some small-scale remedial action is required, along with general maintenance. Several roof slates are loose, some sections of the slate weatherboarding are loose or missing and there is some vegetation growing on the walls.

Repair

There is some minor damage to the stonework and several gaps in the mortar of the barn and stable. Repair is always preferable to replacement, keeping as much of the original fabric of the building in place as possible. Replacement is only to be carried out where necessary.

- Repair or replace missing or displaced roof slates and weatherboarding.
- 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.

Preventative maintenance

- Cut back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.

The cowshed is in a more ruinous state, with the roof missing and exposing the wall-tops to the weather. Although the roof timbers have collapsed the walls appear to stand to full height. Although it was roofed with clay-tiles at the time of its listing, these would appear to be modern and ideally the building should be re-roofed with slate in the same style as the buildings to either side. Corrugated-iron, however, might prove an acceptable, more economic alternative. This should be discussed with the Carmarthenshire County Council conservation officer. There is also a lot of vegetation, both on the walls and within the interior, which requires removal.

Repair

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 the age of the building.
- Ideally the cowshed should be re-roofed in slate, in the style that is appropriate to the locality.

Preventative maintenance

If replacing the roof on the cowshed is not possible then the following actions are recommended in order to stabilise the structure.

- Cap the wall tops of derelict and ruinous structures in order to prevent water from washing out lime mortar bonds and accelerating collapse.
- Cut back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.
- Monitor trees close to the building and fell any that are at risk of causing damage, either from windthrow or dropping branches.

The pigsty has damage to the rear masonry that has created a hole through the wall, leaving the surrounding stonework unstable. On the roof there are dislodged or missing slate tiles and ridge tiles and the slate weatherboarding is partially broken, exposing a roof timber. The wall tops of the pen have been capped with concrete but the vegetation growing on the walls and within the interior of the sty needs removing.

Repair

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. Fallen stone may be salvageable, although additional local rubble stone brought to rough courses is appropriate.
- Consolidate areas of loose masonry using a traditional lime mortar mix, trying to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible
- Repair or replace missing or displaced roof slates and weatherboarding.

Preventative maintenance

- Cut back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.
- Monitor trees close to the building and fell any that are at risk of causing damage, either from windthrow or dropping branches.

Site 4 on MAP 1

BWLCH-Y-GWYNT ([64769](#))

SN69563205

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

Preventative maintenance

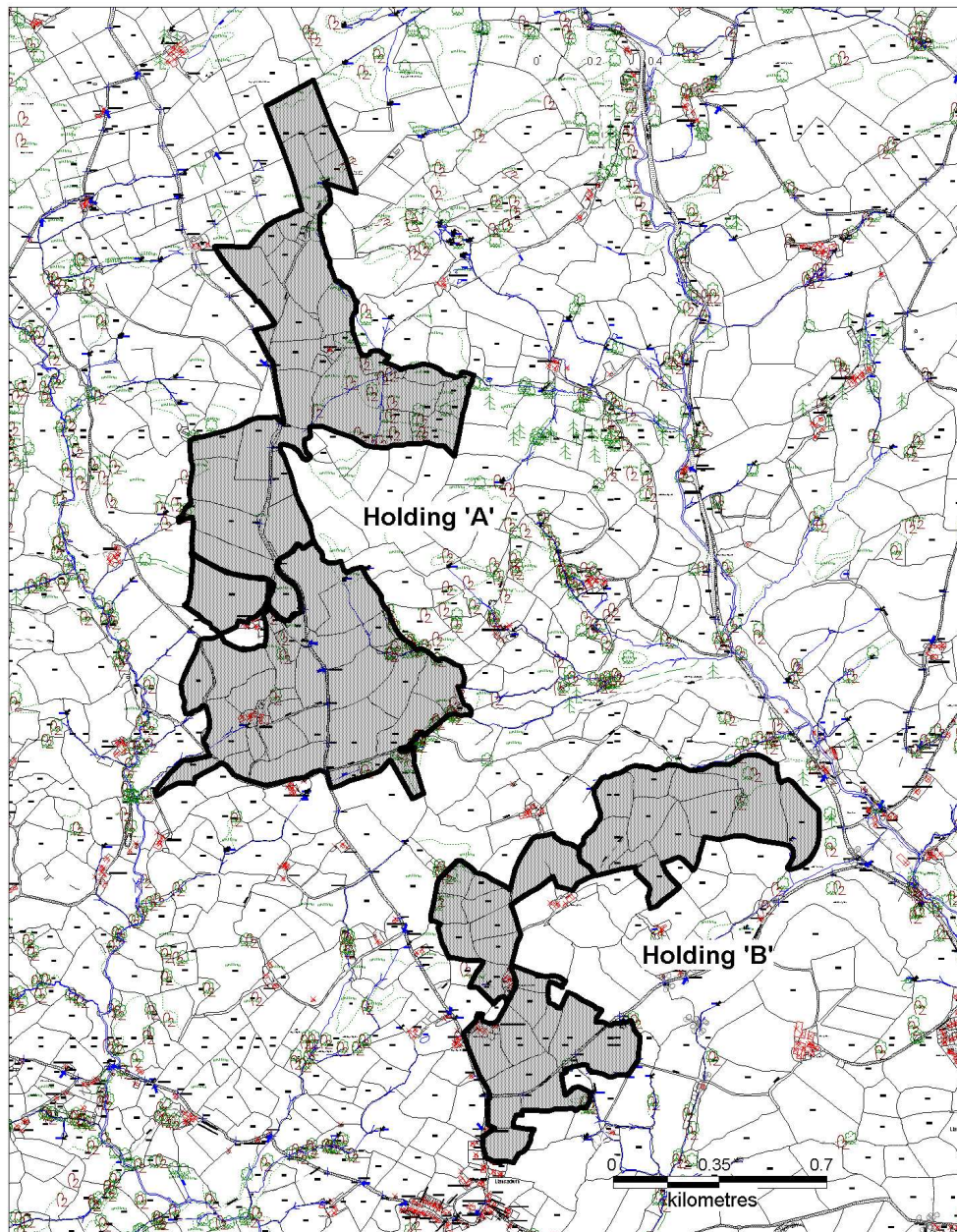
The farmstead buildings appear generally to be in good condition and weathertight and any recommendations for their upkeep concern preventative maintenance. The threshing-barn has been repaired and restored with modern materials but it was noted that there was ivy growing on the corner of the building. In addition, the facade of the barn was painted with whitewash, providing weather-proofing for the stonework, which has now deteriorated and a new coating would be advisable.

Vegetation is also growing on the stone foundation of the workshop lean-to and its window may require some remedial repair.

- Cut back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.
- Consolidate areas of loose masonry using a traditional lime mortar mix, trying to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

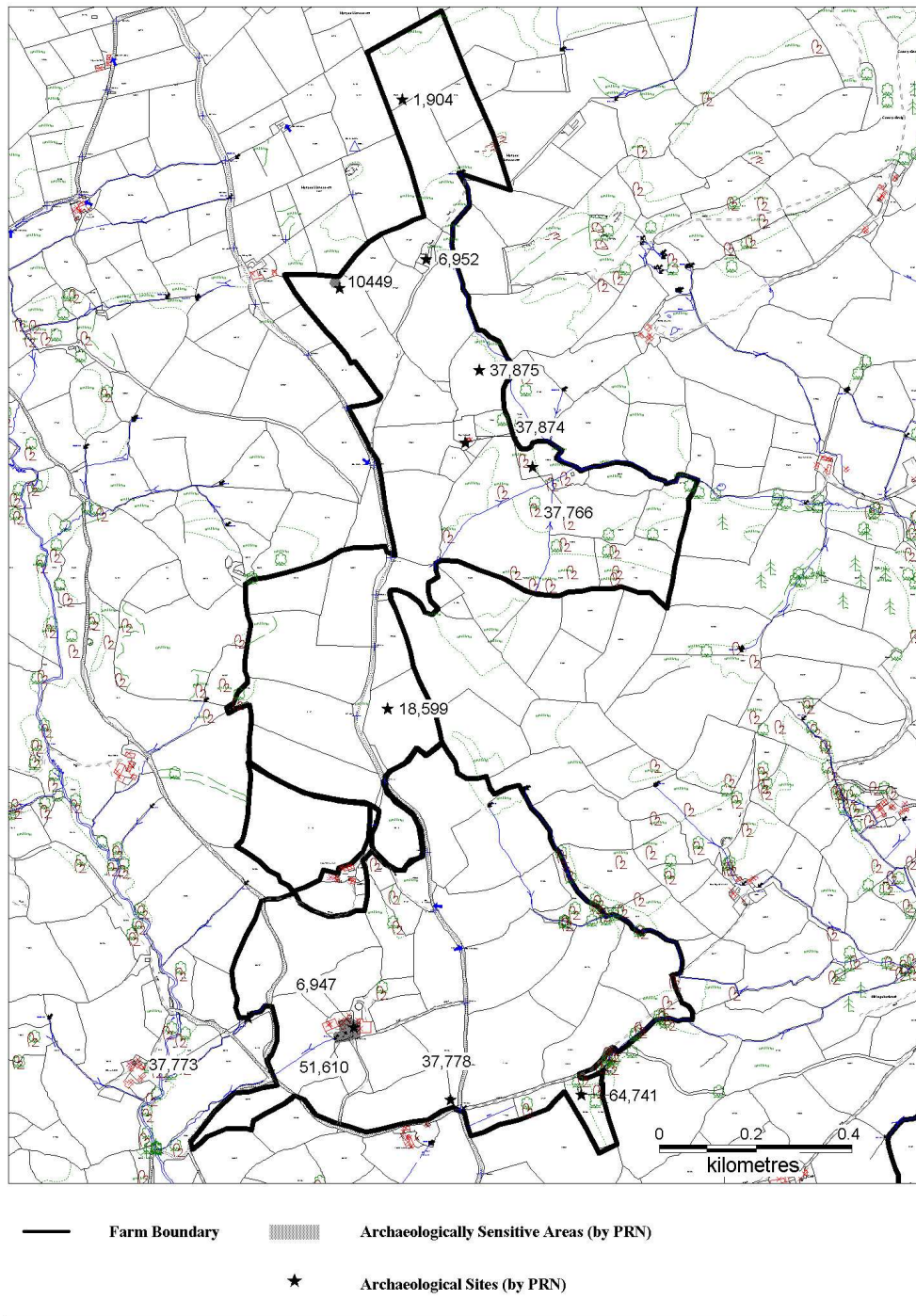
There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record for the application area



— Farm Boundary

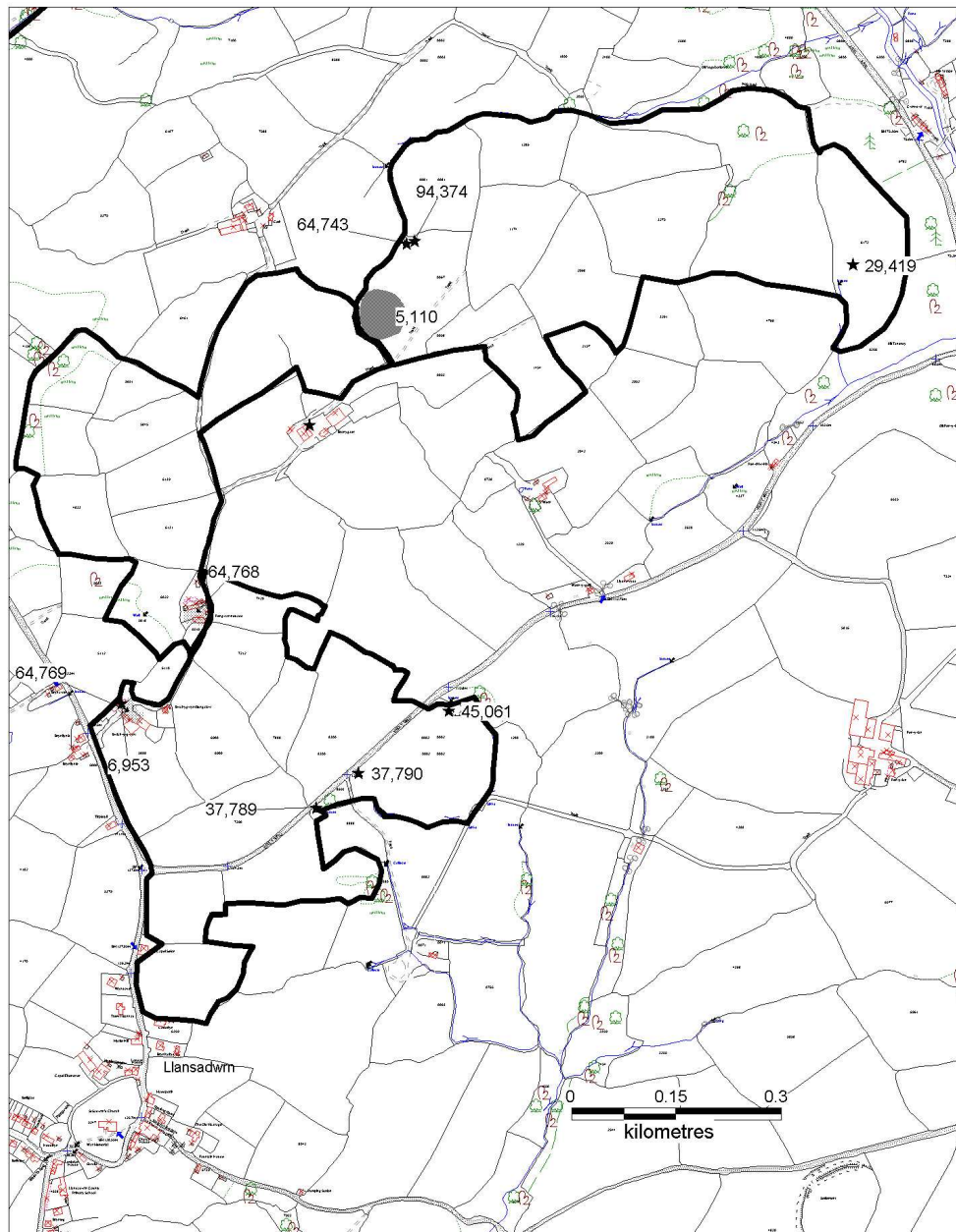
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Fig 1: Location map of farm holdings.



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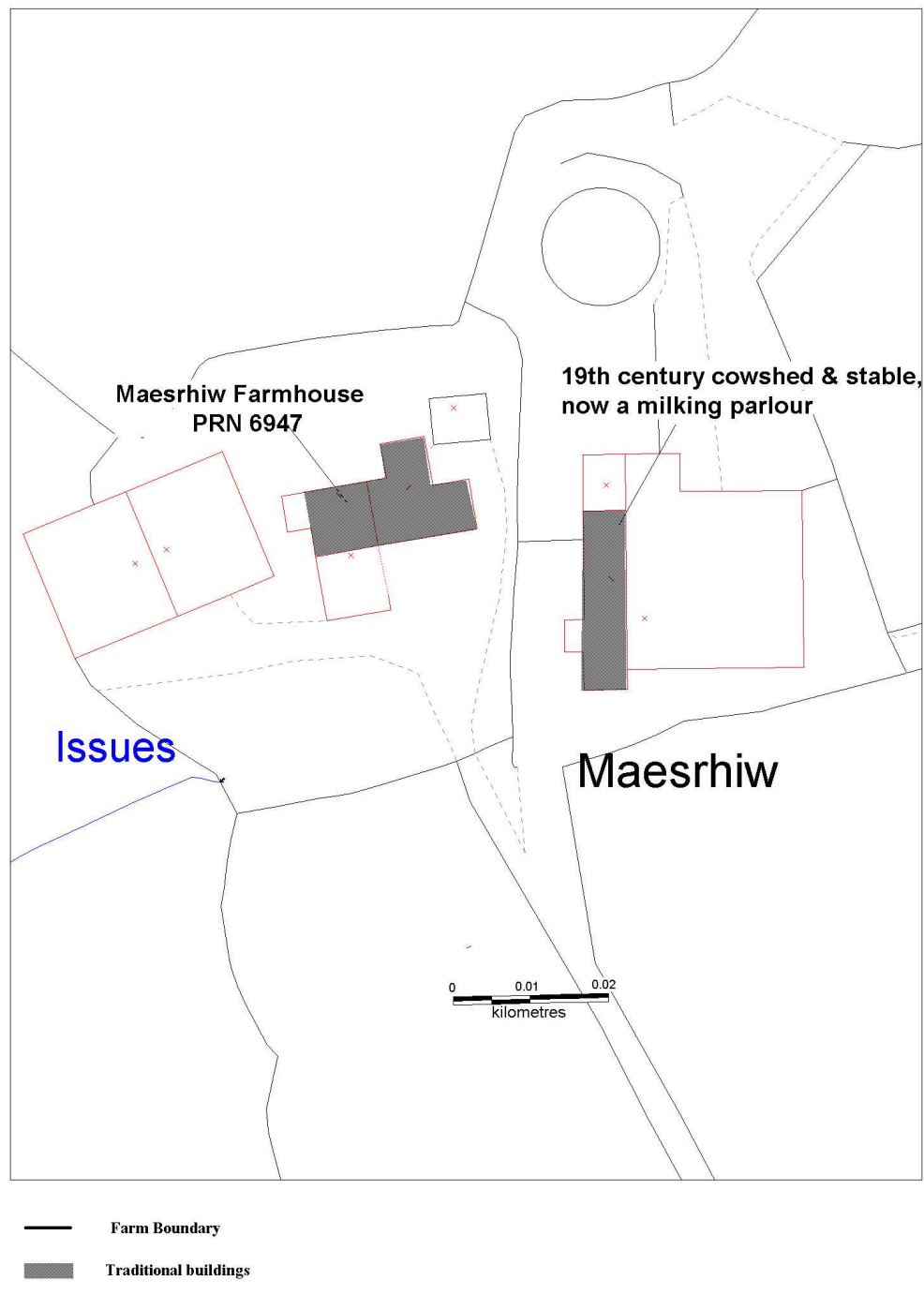
Fig 2: Map showing farm holding 'A'



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

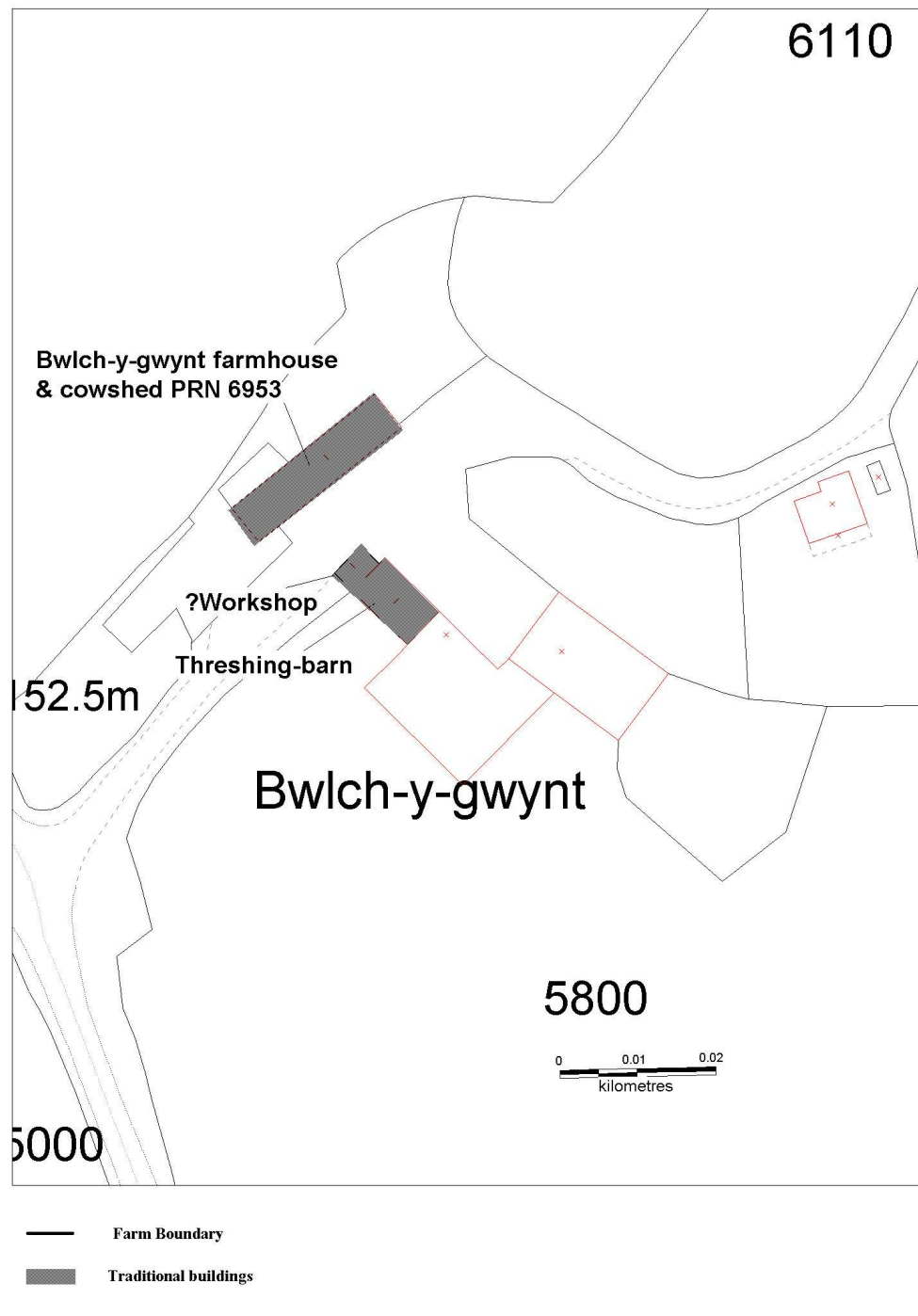
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Fig 3: Map showing farm holding 'B'



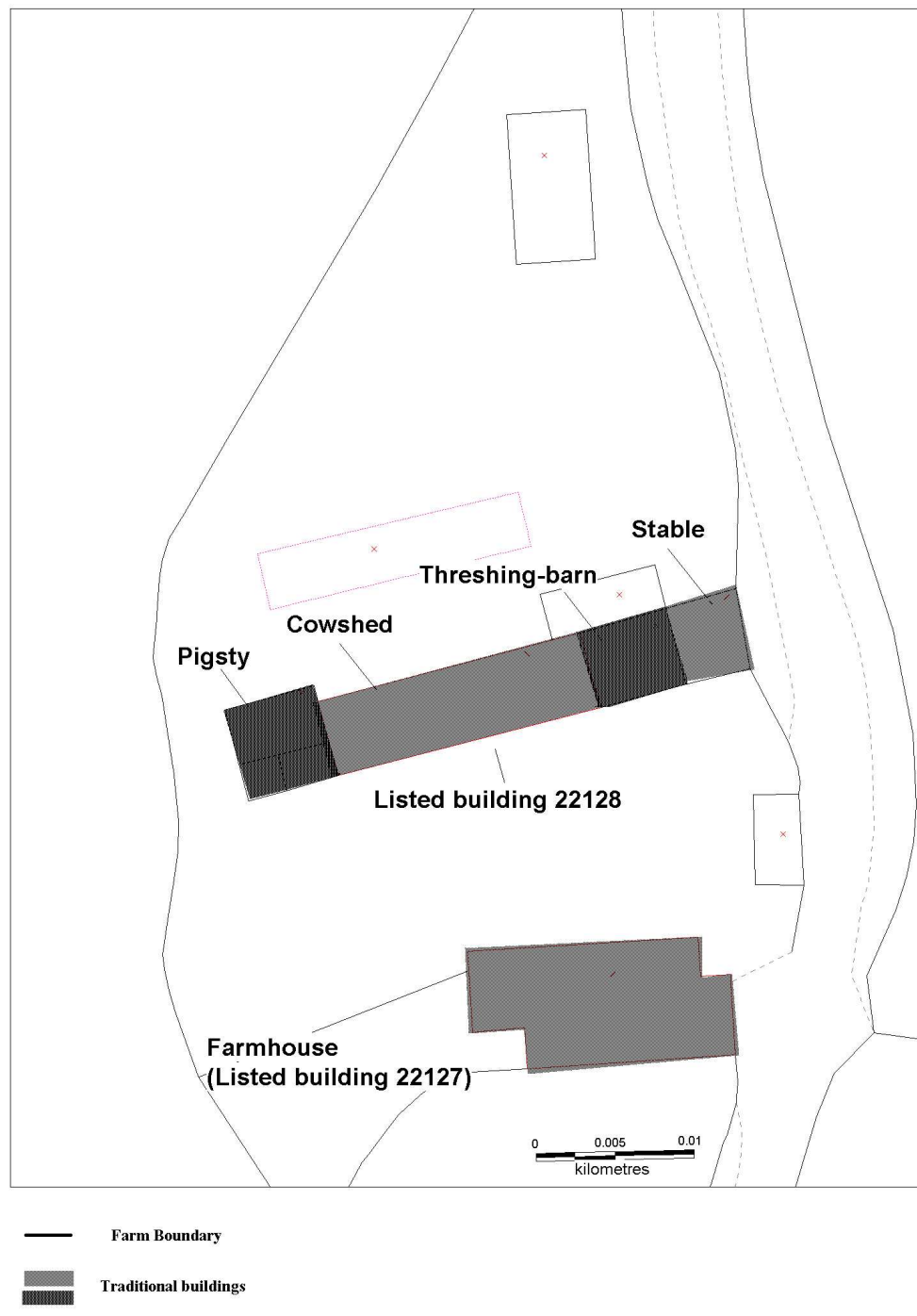
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Fig 4: Map showing the Maesrhiw Farmstead (PRN 51610)



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Fig 5: Map showing the Bwlch-y-gwynt Farmstead (PRN 64769)



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Fig 6: Map showing the Penwar-y-neuadd Farmstead (PRN 64768)

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

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire.

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1887 Carmarthenshire Sheet, 26.02/26.03/26.06, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 Carmarthenshire Sheet, 17.14, 25"

Tithe Map and Apportionment 1839 Llansadwrn Parish

LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Listed Building description No. 22127 Penwar-y-neuadd Farmhouse

Included as a good example of a traditional farmhouse still in late Georgian style. Farmhouse, random rubble stone with slate roof and small rendered end stacks. Two-storey, three-window range of 12-pane horned sashes with painted stone voussoirs and painted stone sills, centre late C20 plastic door, stone voussoirs. Flat eaves with paired minimal brackets. Grey limestone cornerstones. Rubble stone right end wall with corrugated iron lean-to.

Rear has 2-storey, 3-window range of 12-pane sashes, yellow-brick heads above, stone voussoirs below, centre plastic door and window to left also replaced in plastic.

Listed Building description No. 22128 Penwar-y-neuadd Farmbuilding

Included for group value with farmhouse, and as a good C19 farm group.

Barn and stable, mid C19, rubble stone with slate close-eaved roof. Barn to left has tall double doors with timber lintel just under eaves and vent loop each side. Stable to right has single door with stone voussoirs and small square window to right with stone voussoirs. To left of barn is attached a low added cowhouse, with clay tiled roof.

Stone double pigsty with slate roof attached to left of cowhouse.