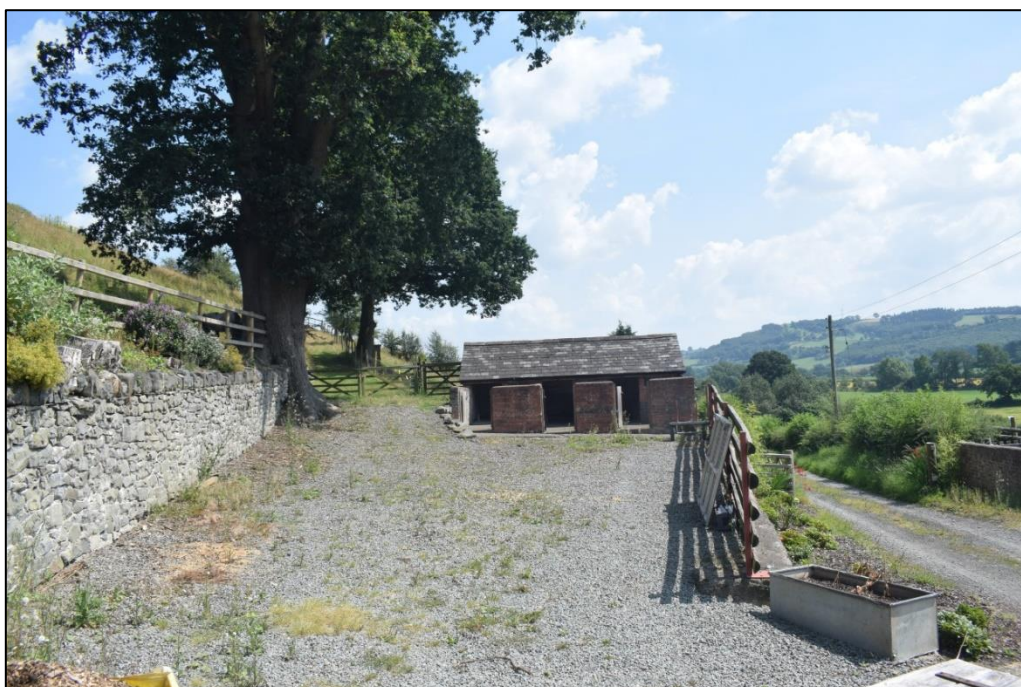


CPAT Report No. 1812

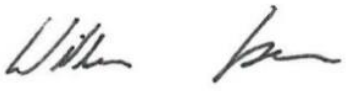
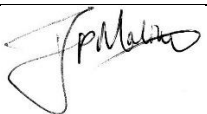
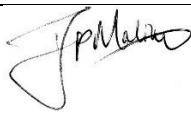
Tan y Ffridd, Meifod, Powys

Historic Building Survey



YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS
CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Client name: Christine Gray
 CPAT Project No: 2555
 Project Name: Tan y Ffridd, Meifod, Powys
 Grid Reference: SJ 12348 11153
 County/LPA: Powys
 Planning Application: 20/1915/FUL
 CPAT Report No: 1812
 PRN: 140373
 Report status: Final

Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:
		
Will Logan Project Archaeologist	Tim Malim Principal Archaeologist	Tim Malim Principal Archaeologist
22/07/21	26 th July 2021	26 th July 2021

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 with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	ii
CRYNODEB.....	ii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	1
3 BUILDING SURVEY.....	2
CONCLUSIONS	5
4 SOURCES	5
5 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION STATEMENT	6
APPENDIX 1: CPAT WSI 2555.....	7
1 INTRODUCTION.....	7
2 OBJECTIVES	7
3 METHODOLOGY.....	7
BUILDING SURVEY	7
4 SITE ARCHIVE.....	8
<i>DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN</i>	8
5 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING.....	8

Summary

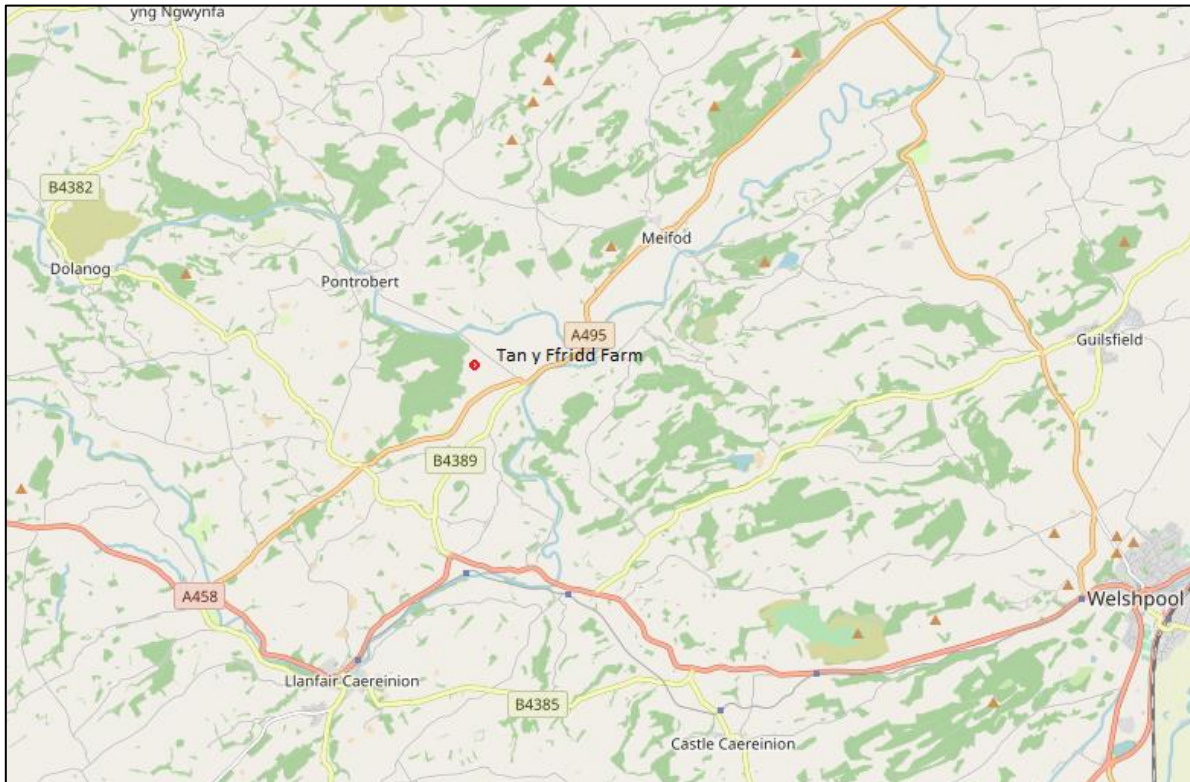
In July 21 the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust carried out a building survey of a redundant pig sty at Tan y Ffridd near Meifod in Powys. The pig sty was built between 1840 and 1885, using a mix of handmade bricks and later machine made engineering bricks. The roof frame had been rebuilt but clad in the original slates.

Crynodeb

Fis Gorffennaf 21, bu Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys yn cynnal arolwg adeilad o gwt mochyn yn Nhan y Ffridd ger Meifod ym Mhowys. Roedd y cwt mochyn wedi'i adeiladu rhwng 1840 a 1885, gan ddefnyddio cymysgedd o frics wedi'u gwneud â llaw a brics peirianeg diweddarach wedi'u gwneud â pheiriant. Roedd ffrâm y to wedi'i hailadeiladu ond wedi'i gorchuddio â'r llechi gwreiddiol.

1 Introduction

- 1.1. In July 2021 the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust carried out a programme of building recording on behalf of Christine Gray in respect of a planning application (20/1915/FUL) for the conversion of a redundant pigsty into holiday accommodation at Tan y Ffridd, Meifod, Powys (SJ 12348 11153).
- 1.2. The farm is located in the Banwy valley approximately 4km south-west of Meifod.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

Fig. 1 Location of Tan y Ffridd (marked in red)

- 1.1 Planning permission was granted in June 2021, subject to a number of conditions, number 4 of which was as follows:

Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey, (equivalent to an Historic England Photographic Survey - Understanding Historic Buildings, 2016, 5.5, p.27) of the existing buildings has been carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority.

2 Historical Background

- 2.1. Tan y Ffridd is recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map. The house and farm are probably 18th century in date, although the former has been extended and modernised since it was first constructed. The farm yard is located to the north of the house and accessed via a lane from the east.

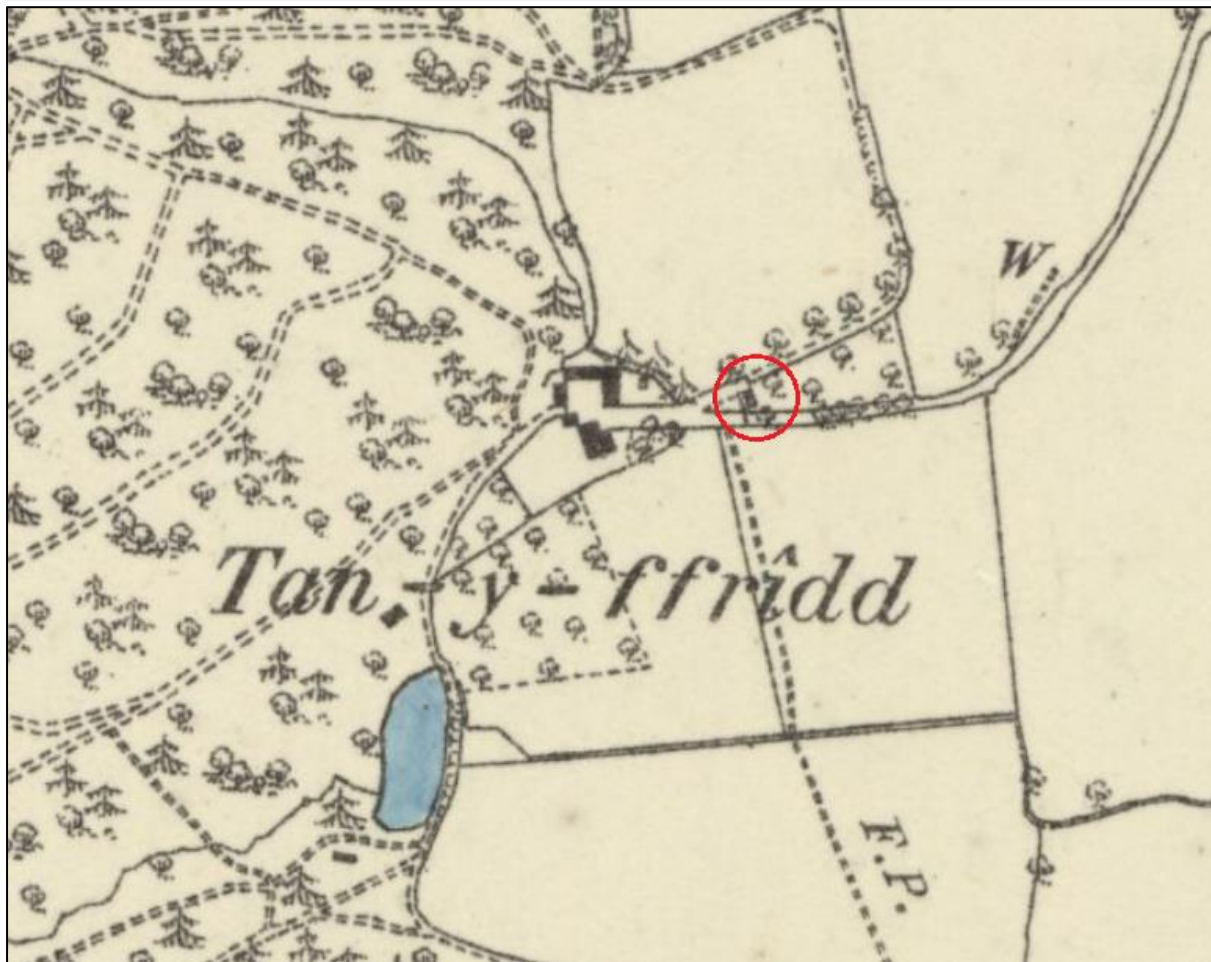


Fig. 2 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1885

- 2.2. The pigsty was first recorded in 1885 and is located well to the east of the farm and house.

3 Building Survey

- 3.1. The survey was conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2020), and took the form of a Level 1 building survey as defined by Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. This is principally a photographic survey.



Fig. 3 Pigsty, viewed from the west Photo CPAT 4935-003

- 3.2. The pigsty measured approximately 6m by 4.8m and was constructed in brick, on a plinth constructed from grey uncoursed unworked shale or sandstone which had been terraced into the hillside to the north and built up to the south. The roof was slate. The roof had been rebuilt quite recently and was not of historical significance. The roof slates were largely original but had been relaid when the roof had been rebuilt. The pigsty comprised three identical pens with the covered boxes to the east. Two of the boxes had a rail around the perimeter, to prevent piglets being crushed against the box wall by the sow. The flooring material in all three boxes and pens was concrete throughout.



*Fig. 3 Central box of the pigsty showing crush rail and mixture of brick types used in the construction
Photo CPAT 4935-007*

- 3.3. The brickwork on the east, north and south elevations of the boxes was constructed entirely from handmade brick, lime mortared and stretcher bonded with a header course every five

courses. The internal box subdivisions, external pen walls and the west elevation of the boxes were made largely from a mixture of machine made brick including some engineering bricks and some with a white glazed finish. Each box was lit with a window in the west elevation located next to the box entrance. There were small windows with slate sills in the north and south gable ends, probably ventilators.



Fig. 3 Ventilator in north gable end Photo CPAT 4935-005



Fig. 4 South elevation of the pigsty Photo CPAT 4935-002



Fig. 4 East elevation of the pigsty Photo CPAT 4935-006

Conclusions

- 3.4. Cartographic evidence indicates that the pigsty at Tan y Ffridd was constructed between 1840 and 1885, with the evidence of the construction materials, especially the machine made bricks suggesting perhaps a construction date toward the end of this period. It is possible it was rebuilt following its original build date, which would explain the mixture of brick types utilised, but it is equally possible that it was constructed in a single phase using whatever materials were available to hand at the time. The concrete flooring and rails were a later addition to the construction, the use of concrete flooring in animal sheds being a common design change following the introduction of hygiene regulations during the early 20th century (Historic England, 2013, 14).
- 3.5. The position of the pigsty, 60m from the farmyard and house is quite unusual, especially as pigs were often fed on waste from household kitchens or a dairy. It is possible the farm owners did not want the noise and smell of pigs close to the house, or that the pigs were released into fields on the steep ground to the north of the pigsty during the summer months. The size of the pigsties is relatively small, suggesting that pigs were kept for domestic consumption or as a sideline to the main farm enterprise.

4 Sources

Unpublished sources

Historic England., 2013, *National Farm Building Types*

Cartographic sources

1885 Ordnance Survey 6" Map Montgomeryshire Sheet 14 SE

5 Archive deposition Statement

- 5.1. The project archive has been prepared according to the CPAT Archive Policy and in line with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2014). The archive is entirely digital and will be deposited jointly with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and the National Monuments Record (RCAHMW).

Archive summary

20 digital photographs, CPAT film no 4935

Appendix 1: CPAT WSI 2555

1 Introduction

1.2 The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited by Christine Gray to undertake an archaeological building survey in connection with a planning application (20/1915/FUL) for the conversion of an existing pig sty into holiday accommodation, the installation of a treatment plant and a soakaway and access junction improvements at Tan y Ffridd Farm, Meifod, Powys (NGR: SJ 12348 11153).

1.3 Planning permission for the development was granted in June 2021, subject to a number of conditions, number 4 of which was as follows:

Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey, (equivalent to an Historic England Photographic Survey - Understanding Historic Buildings, 2016, 5.5, p.27) of the existing buildings has been carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority.

2 Objectives

2.1. The objective of the survey is:

- to provide a basic visual record of the pig sty at Tan y Ffridd Farm in order to identify the building's location, age and type, and to make a record of any surviving architectural features and alterations to the original fabric.

3 Methodology

3.1. The archaeological works will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2020) and *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020).

Building Survey

3.2. The survey will take the form of the equivalent to an Historic England Level 1 Building Survey - Understanding Historic Buildings, 2016, 5.2, p.25), and will include:

- External photographs, with some internal photographs if necessary to record significant details
- Sketch drawings, if required to record any additional architectural details.

3.3. The photographic survey will be conducted using digital photography with a minimum resolution of 12 mega pixels to include:

- general views
- external appearance
- internal views (if necessary)
- elevations and structural detail
- overall appearance
- fixtures, fittings etc

4 Site archive

- 4.1. The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2015, the CifA (2020) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (NPAAW, 2017) and *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) V1* (July 2018).
- 4.2. The archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (NMR), RCAHMW. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, within two months of the approval of the project report.

Data management plan

- 4.3. The project will be conducted in accordance with CPAT's data management policy. All paper records will be collated, catalogued and labelled with the unique project code. All digital data will follow strict file naming, to include the unique project code, and be sorted into a standard series of sub-folders. The digital data will be catalogued, including a list of file types and relevant software.

5 Resources and programming

- 5.1. The survey will be undertaken by a single skilled archaeologist under the overall supervision of Tim Malim, CPAT's Principal Archaeologist who is also a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA). CPAT is also a CifA Registered Organisation and as such agrees to abide by their *Code of Conduct* (2020).
- 5.2. All report preparation will be carried out by, or with the assistance of, the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the fieldwork and completed within two months of the commencement of the survey.
- 5.3. Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 5.4. CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance. A project-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

W Logan

12 July 2021

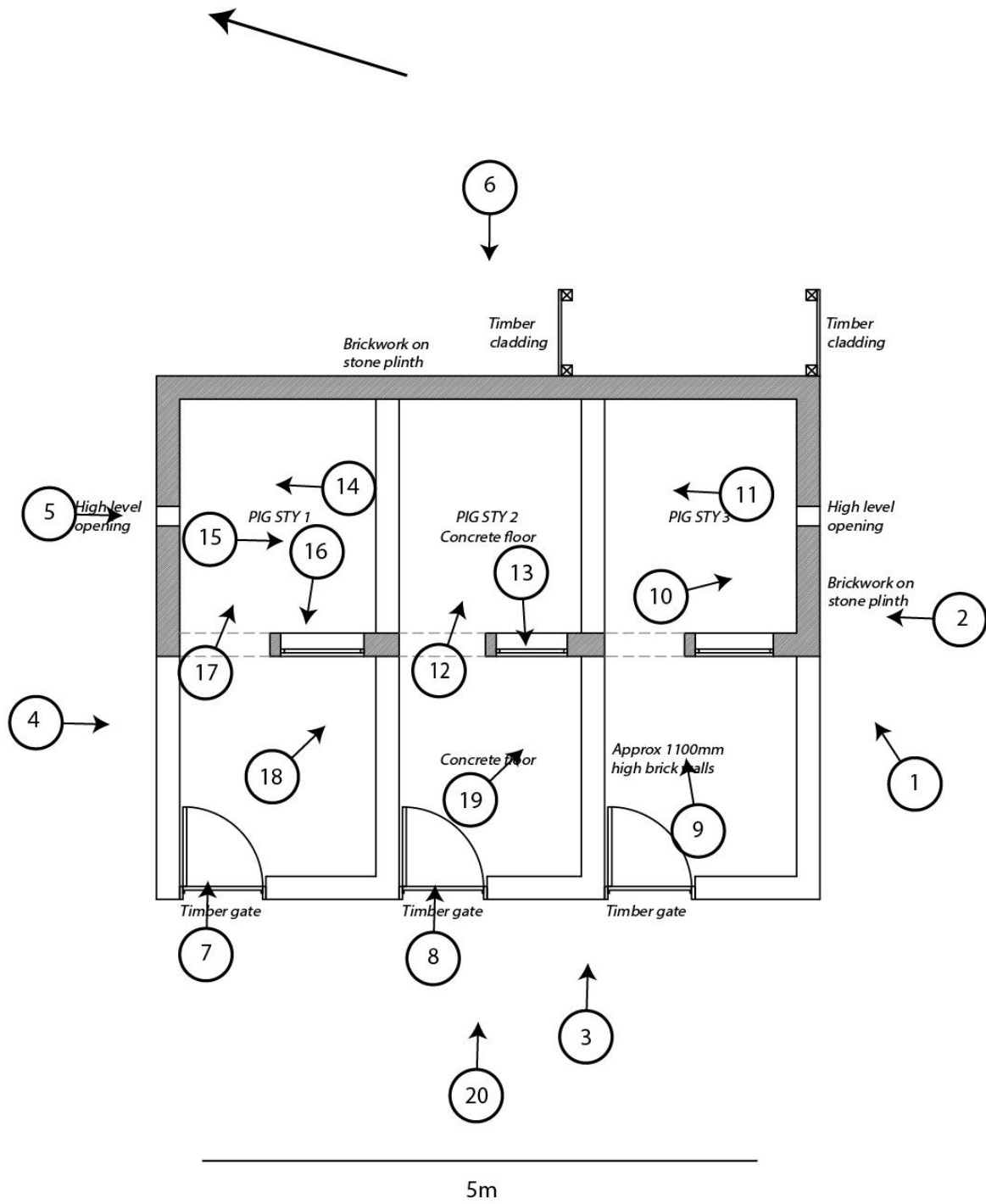


Fig. 15 Photographic location plan



Fig. 17 Contact Sheet