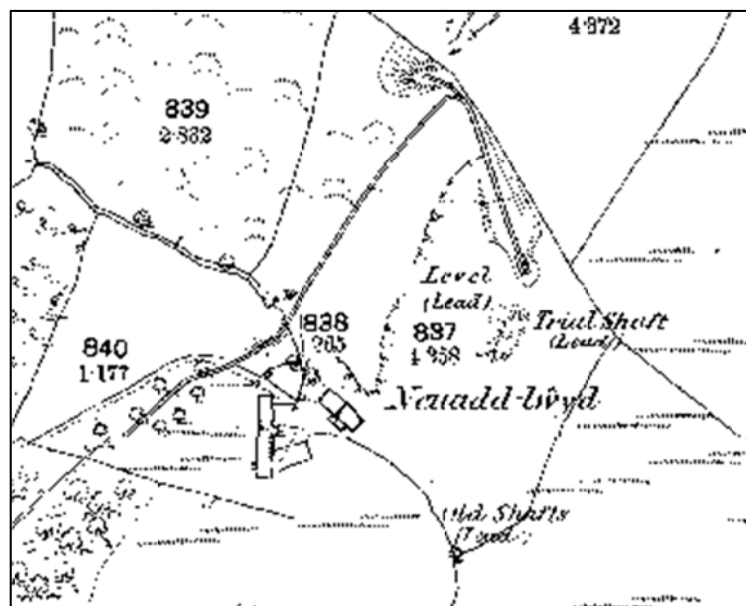


Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

Post medieval Farm and Neuadd Llwyd/Brynderi, Lead mine and works

Customer Reference Number: A0027988

UID: 301,806: 301,807



Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1890) © and database right Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 08/05/2012)

This management plan has been produced by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management to inform the positive management of the identified Priority Historic Environment Feature. The identified management outcome will meet the objective for the Historic Environment Feature Targeted Layer as part of the Glastir Land Management Scheme.

This HEF report includes a ruined sub-medieval farmhouse (PRN 7104) and some elements of the extensive remains of a lead mining landscape and lead ore processing works. The remains of the lead mine operations fall into 9 separate UID Polygons (310,803 – 310,809; 310,811; 314,395). Part of the ore works is already designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cd 126) and thus excluded from this report.

Specific management actions are required for some individual HEFs, which are detailed in the body of the report in order of management priority. This priority is based on the significance of the HEFs and the practical mitigation of threat through positive management available under Glastir.

Elsewhere as the wider mining remains are in a generally stable condition there are no specific management actions proposed for the wider landscape through Glastir. However attention is drawn to the Glastir Whole Farm Code and the farmer to be reminded of the obligations. In particular it is desirable for the profile of spoil heaps to be retained and water management features to be kept clear of rubbish.

As the whole lead mining landscape and associated structures are an integral part of a nationally important Scheduled Ancient Monument it is desirable for a monument wide management plan to be drawn up to maintain all the significant remains in a stable and visible condition.

In addition the wider site has great potential for public interpretation and understanding. Please contact CADW for advice and guidance.

THE FARMSTEAD

PRN 7104 Name NEUADD LLWYD

Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Cottage

NGR SN6864293813

Site Description

A ruined post medieval farmhouse with early 16th century origins. It first appears on the 1845 Tithe Map in the ownership of the Reverend Charles Davies of Ynys Hir. It is depicted on both the 1st and second edition Ordnance Surveys maps of 1889 and 1907 where it shown as a 2 cell rectangular structure with a lean to on the south side. It is thought that originally it was a hall house which at a later stage had a fireplace inserted into the hall creating a small lobby from the entrance. The mapping shows an agricultural building (PRN 95428) opposite the farmhouse but recent aerial photographs (Next Perspectives, 2009) show the building no longer survives a standing building, although buried remains may survive. The farmhouse was visited in 2003 and found to be in a deteriorating condition with leaning walls and a collapsed fireplace. Recent aerial photographs (Next Perspectives, 2009) show the area around the structure to be under trees with a thick canopy so its current state is unclear.

Management Issues

The main management issue here is the control of invasive vegetation particularly the mature trees close to and within the structure which have the potential to damage buried archaeological remains and cause collapse of masonry through the disruptive activity of roots. Further problems can be caused by wind throw and falling limbs. Vegetation growing on the structure can cause damage by prising apart masonry bonds and also obscure the structure from sight

Desired management outcome

The building is of historic significance and the desired management outcome is to prevent further degradation of the standing and buried remains and to stabilise the existing ruins with a programme of consolidation works and if possible to make the building weather-tight.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required to prevent further degradation of the standing and buried remains and to stabilise the existing ruins:

- Remove mature trees which are at risk of wind throw and could threaten the structure through uprooting (root plate damage) or falling limbs.
 - Remove any saplings and invasive vegetation growing on of the structure by cutting by hand. Do not pull-up by the roots as this is potentially destabilising to masonry bonds.
 - Cut back by hand any surrounding scrub in order to retain the visibility of the structure.
 - Spot treat to prevent regrowth.
 - Consolidate standing masonry and cap wall tops with an appropriate lime based mortar or soft capping. Contact Dyfed Archaeological Trust for further advice on appropriate method.
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THE LEAD MINE AND WORKS

PRN 5445 **Name** NEUADD LLWYD LEAD MINE;BRYNDYFI;NYADD LLWYD

Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Lead mine

NGR SN6823993406

Site Description

The Neuadd Llywn or Bryndyfi lead mine and ore processing works was built in 1881 and is shown in its full state on the Ordnance Survey map 1st edition (1888). Despite a promising start only 24 tons of lead ore were sold and operations were suspended in 1890. The surviving remains are concentrated in four main areas with other associated features spread around the wider landscape. To the north is an area of mine workings, including shafts, levels and spoil heaps (UID 310,806). This is connected via a tramway (UIDs 313,970 and 314,395) to the ore processing area (UID 310,807). In this area there are two large ponds with sluices and water management features, an office building, powder magazine and tramway. The ore works themselves are a SAM (Cd126). To the south west is a further area of mine workings including a level mine shaft and spoil tips (UID 310,805). On the hillside to the east are two stone quarries (UID 310,803 and 310,804) which provided the stone for building the mines and ore works. The whole area was surveyed in 1993 (Protheroe-Jones, 1993) and 39 individual features were identified resulting in 15 PRNs on the DAT HER database (95411-95426). The site was also visited in 2003 for Tir Gofal, which produced a further 8 PRN records on the data base (5442; 19528; 19567; 45832-34; 45795/6). Remains of the mining landscape and ore works can be clearly seen on aerial photographs (Next perspectives, 2009). The wider area is open moorland and the structural remains of ore works and ancillary buildings lie within woodland.

PRN 95427 Name BRYNDYFI
Period Post-Medieval **Site Type** industrial building
NGR SN68249341

Site Description

19th century Lead Mine offices shown on 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1888 and 1904). It is a Substantial 2 storey stone built building L shaped in plan. It has a slightly off centre door with flanking windows. To the south is a continuous one storey wing with a wide centre doorway with a yellow brick arch. The building survives as a roofless ruin. The eastern section has been roofed with sheet metal.

Management Issues

The management issue here is the deterioration of the building through water ingress and the encroachment of invasive vegetation which has the potential to damage the remains by disruptive root action and the prising apart of masonry bonds.

Desired Outcome

The desired outcome is to arrest the decline of the building and to keep it in a stable and useable condition.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required to main the stability of the building:

- Remove by hand saplings or shrubs which are growing on the walls or within the interior
- The building to be made weather-tight to help prevent further deterioration.

PRN 45786 Name BRYN DERI MAGAZINE
Period Post-Medieval **Site Type** powder magazine
NGR SN68369357

Site Description

A powder magazine marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. It is located for safety reasons well away from other active parts of the site. It is a square structure, constructed of stone with an entrance on the east side. A scar around the internal walls shows where a shelf once sat. At the field visit in 2003 it was found to be roofless in a ruinous state and standing 2m at the north gable, its highest point. The remains of the structure are shown on the recent mapping (Mastermap, 2011) and recent aerial photographs (Next Perspectives, 2009) (H Pritchard, 2013).

Management Issues

The management issue here is the deterioration of the building through water ingress and the encroachment of invasive vegetation which has the potential to damage the remains by disruptive root action and the prising apart of masonry bonds.

Desired Outcome

The desired outcome is to arrest the decline of the building and to keep it in a stable and visible condition.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required to main the stability of the building:

- Remove by hand invasive vegetation which are growing on the walls or within the interior
 - Spot treat to prevent re-growth
 - Consolidate the wall tops using an appropriate lime based mortar or soft capping. Contact Dyfed Archaeological Trust for advice.
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PRN 45796 Name BRYN DYFI TY BACH
Period Post-Medieval **Site Type** ty bach
NGR SN68259344

Site Description

A small stone built Ty Bach shown on both 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. It is situated at the end of a small track north of the offices (PRN 95,427) which it served. It was visited in 2003 and found to be roofless and in a ruinous state there is some ivy encroaching onto the walls (H Pritchard,2013).

Management Issues

The management issue here is the deterioration of the building through water ingress and the encroachment of invasive vegetation which has the potential to damage the remains by disruptive root action and the prising apart of masonry bonds.

Desired Outcome

The desired outcome is to arrest the decline of the building and to keep it in a stable and visible condition.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required to main the stability of the building:

- Remove by hand ivy and any saplings or shrubs which are growing on the walls or within the interior
 - Spot treat to prevent re-growth
-

PRN 45832 Name Bryndyfi
Period Post-Medieval **Site Type** lead level
NGR SN68699385

Site Description

An entrance to a lead mine level. Part of the Neuadd Llwyd mine complex built in 1881 it is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The entrance is lined on each side by a stone wall standing 1m high with a flat capping stone. Heading northwards from the entrance is the line of a tramway (PRN 5442). At the field visit in 2003 it was noted that there was vegetation along the line of the walls (H Pritchard,2013).

Management Issues

The main management issue for this site is the control of vegetation which has the potential to damage structural remains by the prising apart of masonry bonds. Excessive

vegetation cover can provide shelter to livestock and burrowing animals, both of which can also cause damage. It also leads to archaeological features being obscured from sight.

Desired Management outcomes

The desired management outcome is to prevent any damage to the masonry and to make the level entrance clearly visible.

Management actions

The following management actions are required to main the stability and visibility of the masonry.

- Remove by hand all invasive vegetation
- Do not pull-up by the roots as this is potentially destabilising to masonry bonds.
- Cut any scrub back by hand in order to retain the visibility of the structure.
- Spot treat to prevent regrowth.

PRN 5442 Name NEUADD LLWYD MINE

Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Tramway

NGR SN68269337

Site Description

Tramway associated with the lead mines shown on the 1st edition OS map. It runs from the level entrance PRN 45832 to the ore processing works. It survives as a level surface. Where it crossed the track to the farm it ran on a bridge since gone although the abutments survive. In one section it was cut through the bed rock (H Pritchard,2013).

Management Issues

The management issue here is the gradual infilling of the line of the tram way by soil build up and excessive invasive vegetation leading to its loss as a landscape feature which physically connects the mining zone with the nationally important ore works.

Desired Outcome

The desired outcome is for the line of the tramway to remain as a visible and clearly understood element of the site.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required to main the visibility of the tramway;

- Remove by hand saplings or shrubs which are growing on the tramway
- Keep line of tramway clear of rubbish and excessive vegetation and leaf litter

PRN 95419/420/421 Name BRYNDYFI

Period Post Medieval **Site Type** Reservoir

NGR SN 684 935

Site Description

Three reservoirs serving Neuaddlwyd Mine (Bryndyfi), recorded on Ordnance Survey 2nd ed (1905). Reservoir 95419 described as still holding some water when visited by

Protheroe-Jones in 1993 (mine 20, no.16). The reservoirs provided a head of water to power water wheels for the Brynderi ore works. The water is held in place by large turfed-over revetment dams. The sluices are still visible and in some cases carrying water.

Management Issues

The management issues are the gradual infilling of the water courses and damage to the sluices and dam walls by root action of trees or falling limbs.

Desired Outcome

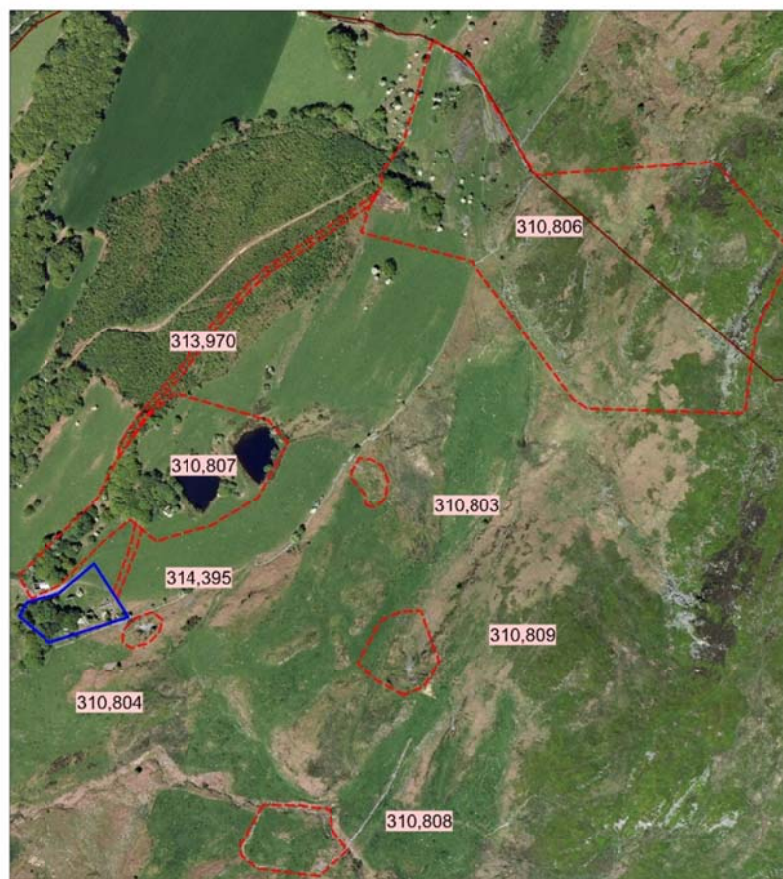
The desired outcome is for the stability of the dams and sluices to be maintained and remain a visible and clearly understood element of the site.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required to maintain the stability and visibility of the features;

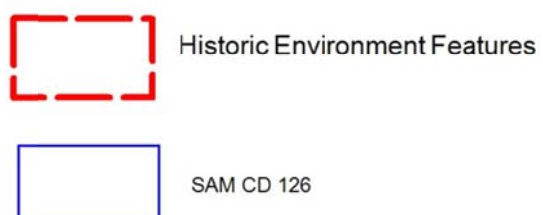
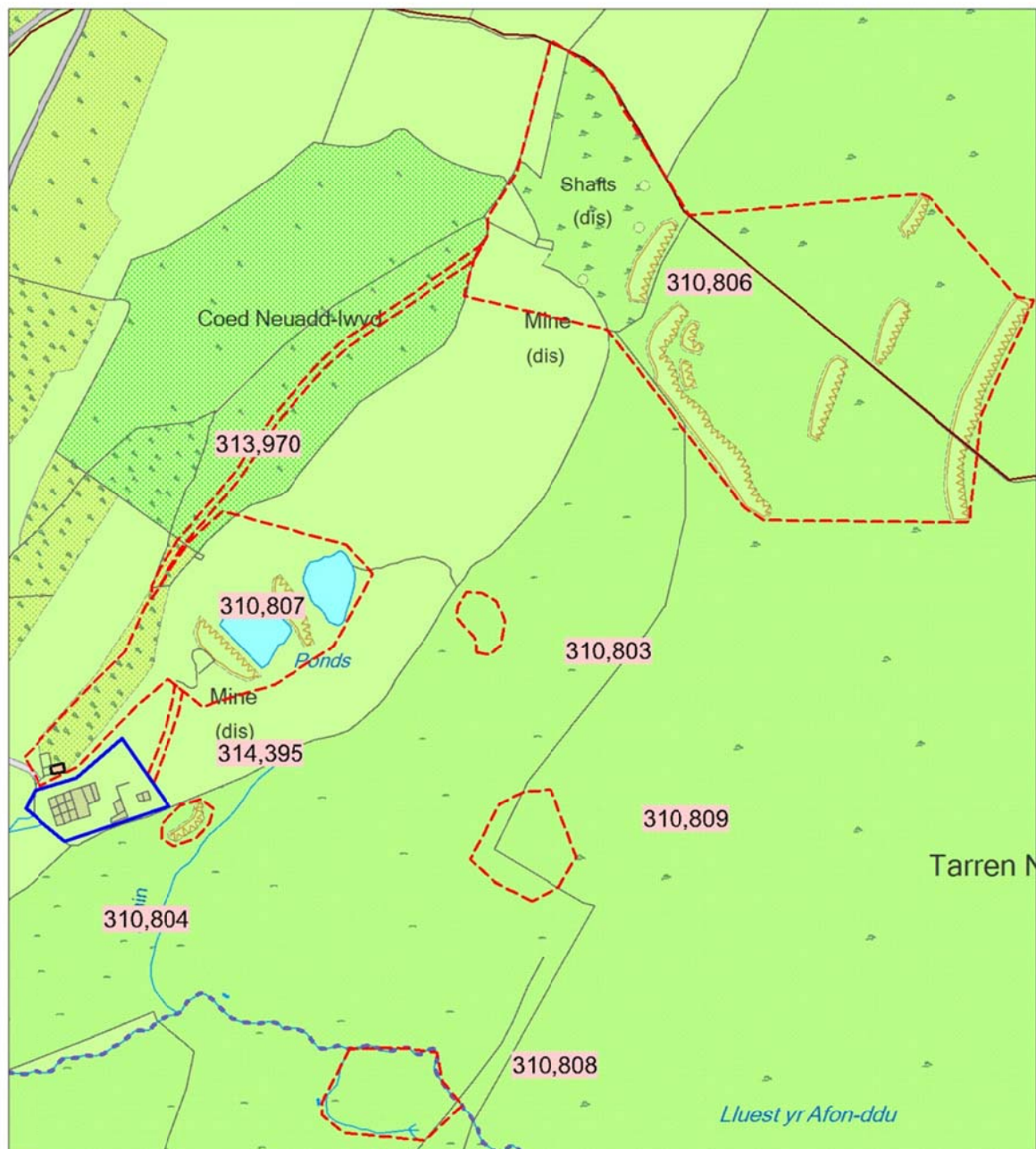
- Remove by hand saplings or shrubs which are growing on the dam walls
- Clear water courses of rubbish and keep open

Aerial photograph showing extent of HEF UIDs



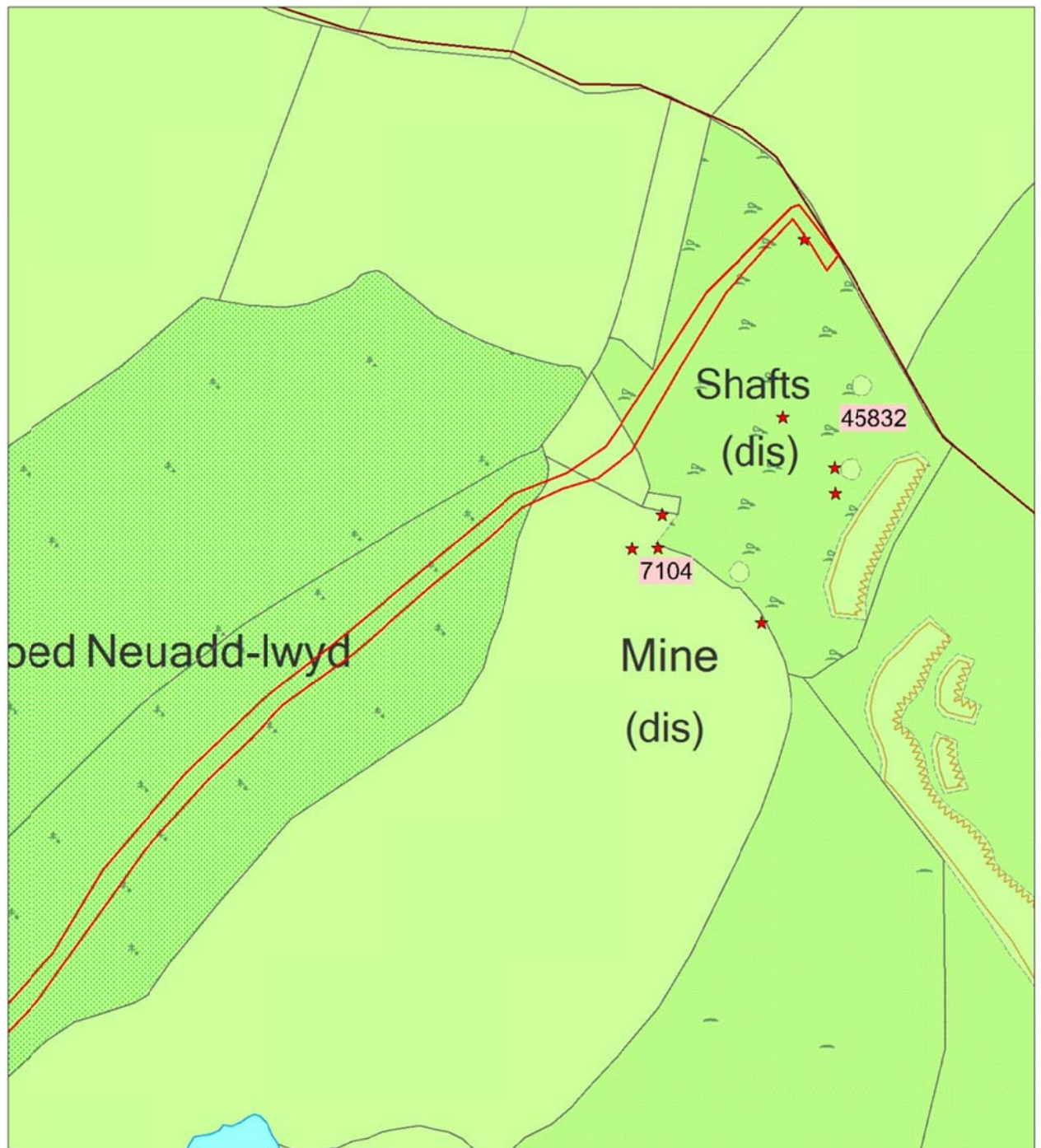
Note only UIDs 310,806; 313,807 & 313,970 are included in the report

Location map showing extent of HEF UUIDs



Note only UUIDs 310,806; 313,807 & 313,970 are included in the report

Location of HEFs described in report Northern section

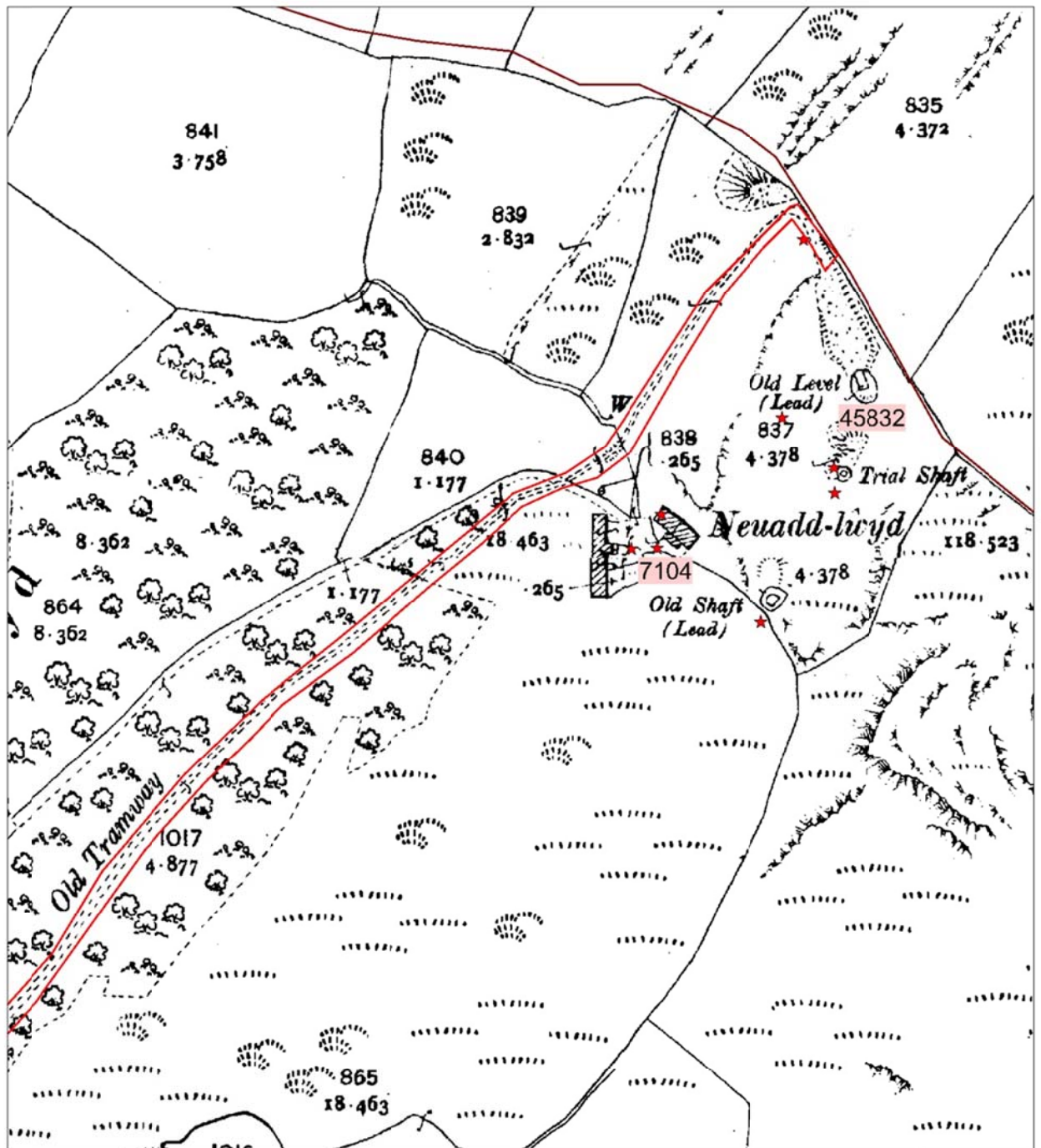


Tramway PRN 5442

PRN

PRN Number

Location of HEFs described in report Northern section



Extract from second edition OS Map

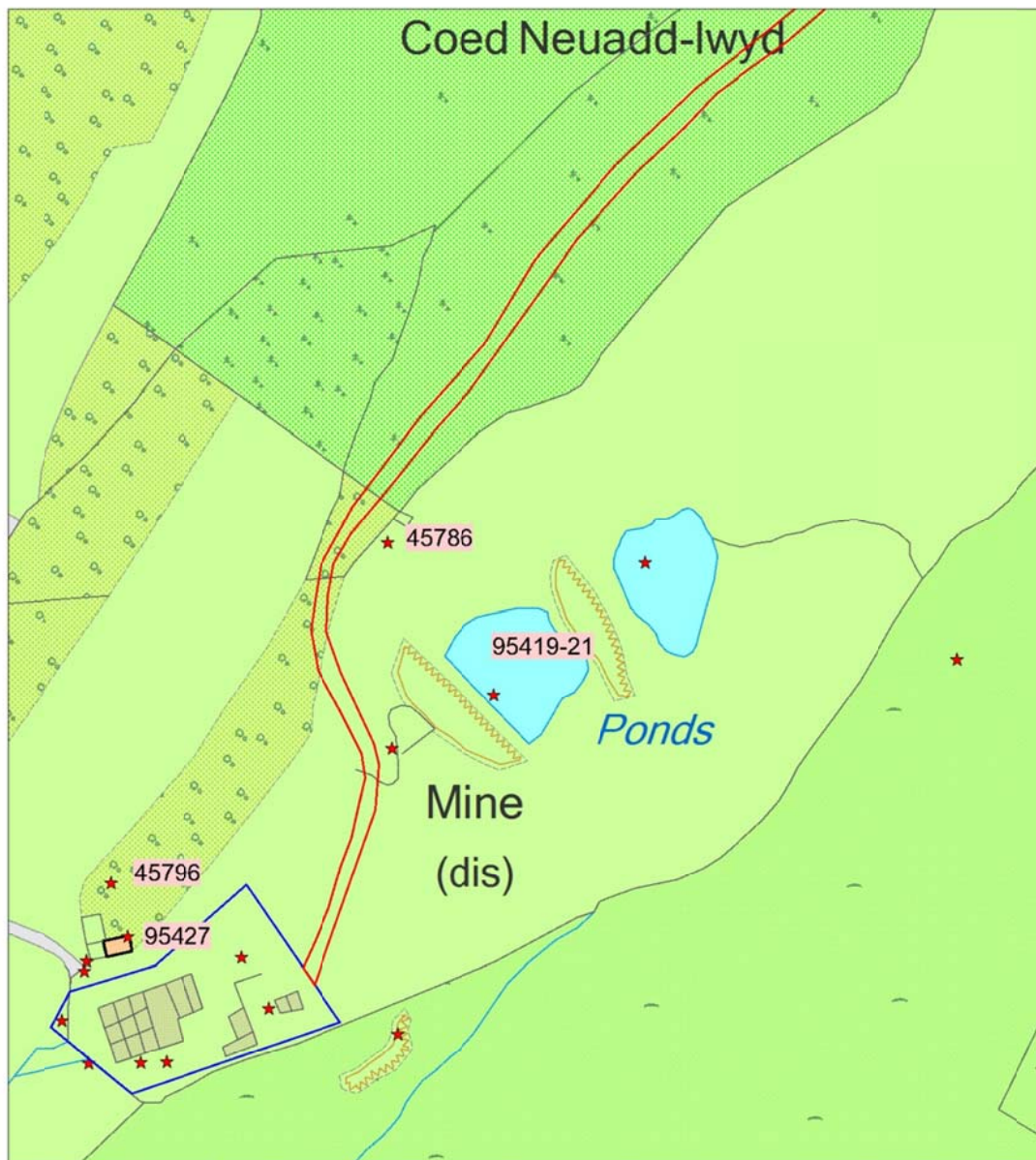


Tramway PRN 5442

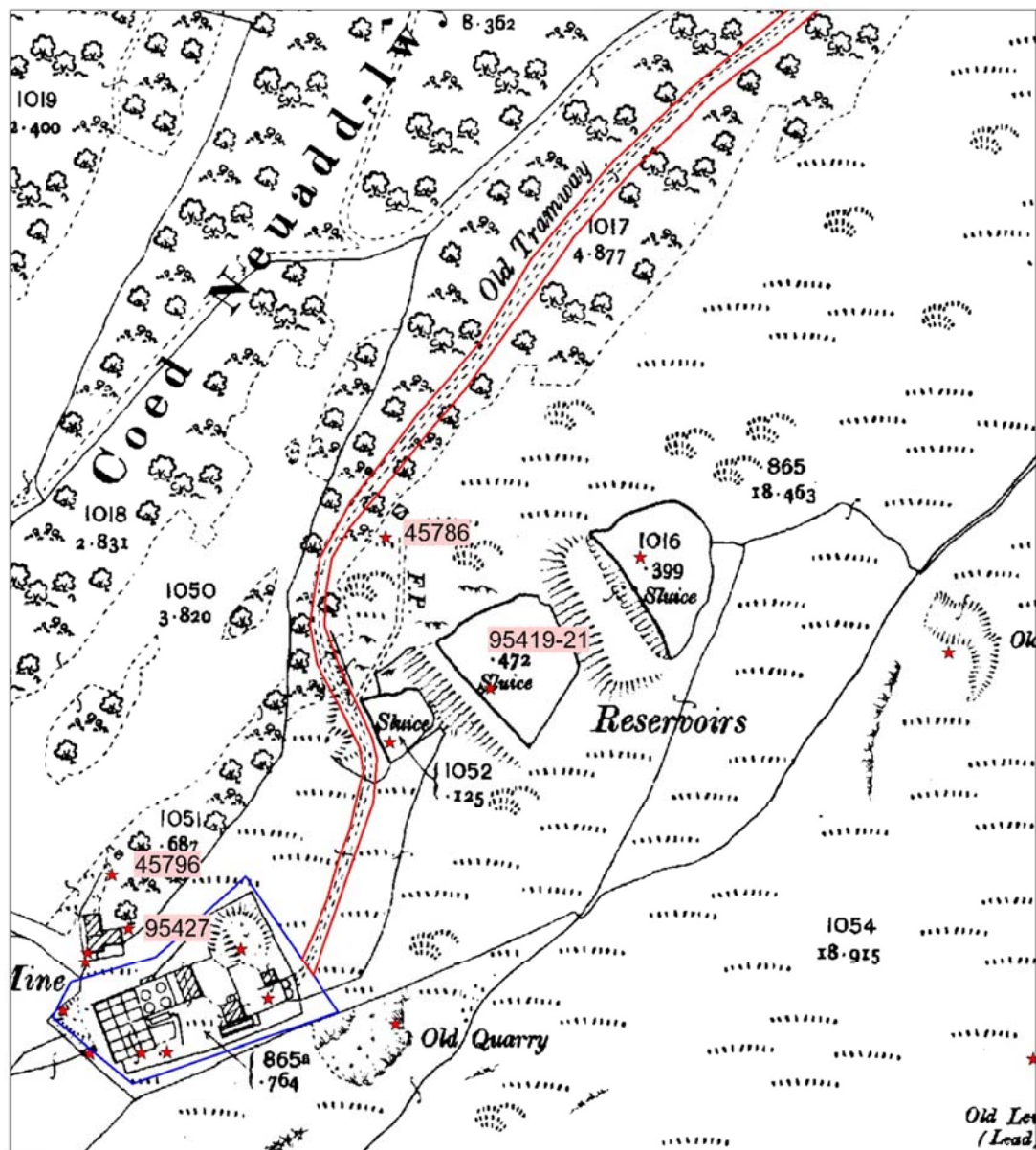
PRN

PRN Number

Location of HEFs described in report Southern section



Location of HEFs described in report Southern section



Extract from second edition OS map

- Tramway PRN 5442
- PRN
- Area of Scheduled Ancient Monument

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