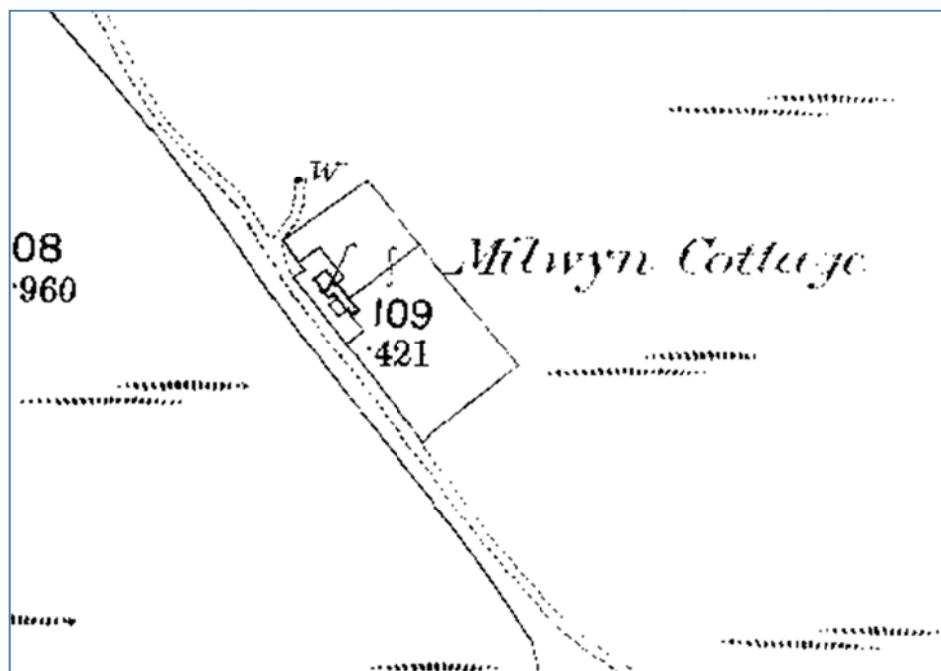


Historic Environment Feature Management Report:

Milwyn Cottage, Ruined Cottage

Customer Reference Number: A0026780

UID: 311,408



Detail from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1888) © 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.

PRN 9399 Name MILWYN COTTAGE
Period Post-medieval **Site Type** Cottage
NGR SN79577290

Site Description

Ruined cottage known as Milwyn cottage shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1888) and abandoned by the early 20th century. The cottage includes a linear building set in two garden enclosures/paddocks. The outline of the building is shown on the most recent mapping (Mastermap, 2011) and recent aerial photographs (New Perspectives, 2009) show the walls of the enclosure survive to reasonable height although the cottage itself is obscured by mature trees. The cottage is one of a number of similar ruined dwellings in the surrounding area which had been leased for agriculture since the 16th century. Some of these were also related to lead mining. By the late 19th century both mining and agriculture were in decline and the settlements were abandoned. The surrounding area is under rough grass (H Pritchard, 2013).

Management Issues

The main management issue for this site is the control of tree and scrub growth which has the potential to damage buried archaeological remains through the disruptive activity of root development, and built structural remains by prising apart masonry bonds or wind throw. In addition the walls are vulnerable to damage by livestock

Desired Management Outcome

The desired management outcome is to maintain the built structural remains and associated boundaries in a stable and visible condition and to stabilise or improve the remaining structure, using original stone on site.

Management Actions

The following management actions are required in order to keep the structure in a stable and visible condition:

- 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 young trees growing out of the top of the structure by cutting by hand. 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.
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- Repair any significant areas of stone collapse using original stone on site where possible.

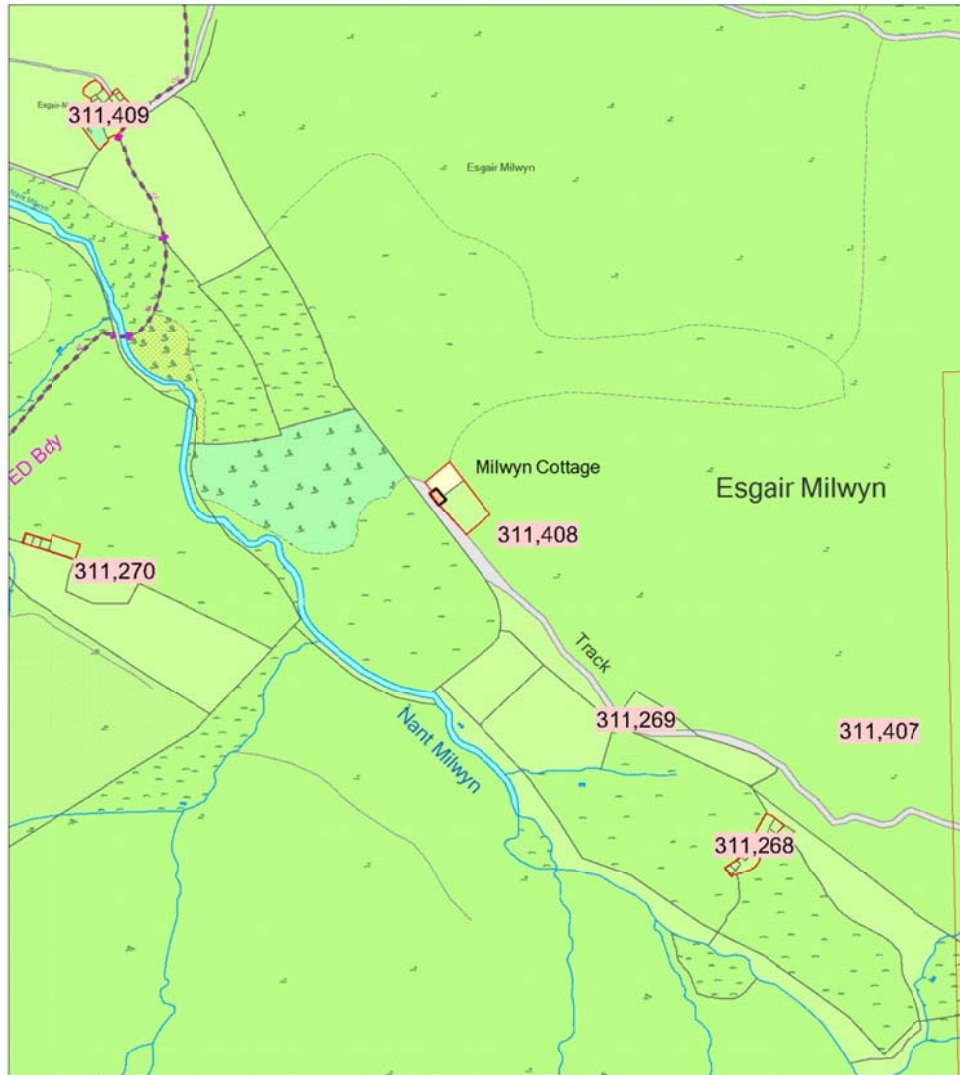
- If there is a problem with sheep climbing onto the walls and dislodging stones then wire fencing can be installed against the outer face of the walls with the upper strands being at least 400mm above the wall top.

Any repair to the stone work should follow the following guidelines

- Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
 - Characteristics and features which reflect the history and function of the traditional buildings must not be removed.
 - Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them.
 - Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction.
 - When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction.
 - 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.
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UID 311.408

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07.02.13

Archaeological data, from the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

02.07.13 - HTML file produced for Glastir management report, DAT file number 460.
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Heritage Management, The Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF.
tel (01558) 823131 , fax (01558) 823133, email info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk , website
www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk