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Garn Farm W/12/1728

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on this farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm.

Method Statement

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

Phase 1 was a rapid search of all readily available documentary, cartographic and published sources to try to understand the historical development of the farm and the wider landscape and to identify new sites of archaeological interest. The searches undertaken include information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, the relevant County Records Office and the National Library of Wales. New sites, or areas of interest were plotted onto a Geographical Information System based map for use during the field survey and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a farm visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase. Due to time constraints recording is rapid and consists of photographs and sites notes. Some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to determine their management recommendations.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

Garn Farm lies just outside Mynydd Cerrig, in an area which has long been important for its quarrying and lime-working activities. A limestone belt runs through a landscape of small pasture fields and patches of woodland. Field boundaries are of a variety of types, with a few earth and stone banks interspersed with hedges and modern wire fencing. The steeper north side of the limestone ridge is coated in woodland and has been heavily exploited. A large number of limekilns and quarries run along this ridge, and several of these sites fall within the boundaries of Garn Farm.

The widespread use of lime in agriculture probably began in the 16th century, though the benefits of applying lime as a fertiliser were known earlier. Principally, lime neutralises soil acidity and helps to break down heavy soils, improving drainage. By burning (calcining) limestone at temperatures between 900° and 1100° C, quicklime was produced which could be reacted with water to produce slaked lime ready for ploughing into the fields (Williams, R:1989:p.9-10). By the 19th century lime was being produced on an industrial scale, partly due to the introduction of 'running' or 'draw' kilns. These could be operated continuously, with raw material being fed into the crucible or pot and quicklime being raked out of the drawing arches at the base of the kilns.

During the latter half of the 19th century, the landscape around Garn Farm would have been very different from that seen today. As well as the large-scale lime production which began around this time, a mill in the east of the farm was still in operation until at least 1891. The mill complex (PRN 22001), mill race (PRN 27799) and the probable site of the mill pond (PRN 47806) are all still visible within the farm boundary. The main lime-workings in the west of the farm consisted of a large quarry (PRN 22233) with a flattened working/loading floor and at least three stone-built limekilns (PRNs 27578, 27579, 27778). A trackway gave access to the drawing arches of the kilns, and would have allowed quicklime to be carted away. The complex does not have well defined edges, and is not fully contained within the ground at Garn. Other limekilns and quarries are present throughout the woodland of neighbouring farms, and a number of scoop and mound limekilns are recorded in the far west of Garn Farm. Only one of these (PRN 32583) could be located on this field visit. Scoop and mound kilns were constructed by digging a scoop into the hillside and using the spoil to construct a mound directly downslope. The area between the cut and the mound served as the crucible, or pot, for the kiln and one or two draw holes exited at the side of the mound.

The buildings at Garn Farm are also highly significant, in particular the range consisting of an old farmhouse (PRN 47805) and an animal byre (PRN 47804). The landowners passed on to Cambria Archaeology several pieces of information which they had been told by the previous owner. The current house was apparently completed in 1927, and three previous houses had been in use prior to that. The first is said to be the building which is now the barn (PRN 47800). The second house (PRN 47807) was converted into a cowshed (PRN 47802) when the family moved into the third farmhouse (PRN 47805) with the attached byre (PRN 47804). This was apparently inhabited until 1927.

It is difficult to chart the development of the farmstead at Garn, either through historic maps or through the buildings themselves. On the 1831 Ordnance Survey Old Series map there seem to be two buildings shown, but it is not clear which they are. By the time of the parish tithe map (1846) only one building is shown at the farm, but two are seen at the mill. By 1891 (the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition) all the stone buildings still seen in the farmstead are present on the map. It is therefore problematic to put forward a sequence for the building constructions. The barn has no clear indications of having been used as a house, and seems to be of fairly typical field barn construction. The cowshed has clearly been converted from a small to medium sized cottage or house, though no interior features of the house survive.

The house and byre range is particularly significant. Many of the interior features survive including the upper storey with wattle partition walls and what appears to be a well-preserved upper cruck truss roof. An internal door links the house and byre, but there seems to be a structural break between the buildings – the stonework is not tied in together. House and byre homesteads of this type in Carmarthenshire may date back to the mid to late 16th century (Smith, P:1988:p.201). However, it must be borne in mind that this building presumably post-dates the cottage/cowshed in the farmstead and it is comparatively rare for small houses or cottages to survive from earlier than the 18th century (Smith P:1988: p.310-311). It is rare to have so many interior features surviving in a house which was not an upper class residence. This building is important since neither the house or the byre have been converted or substantially modified.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Old Farmhouse (PRN 47805) and Byre (PRN 47804)

This important building has potentially serious problems which will need to be addressed.

Although the masonry of the whole building seems to be in good condition, the house end is now covered with a corrugated iron roof which is beginning to lift. Both the stairs and the floorboards upstairs are unsafe in places, although it is still possible to access both of the upstairs rooms. The visible upper cruck trusses seem to be in good condition, although other roof timbers have been supported with modern poles and additional pieces of wood attached to the weakened parts. Further details of the house, are in danger of being lost through weathering and damp. Parts of the house are used for storage, and parts are disused. The byre is in fair to good condition, and is in use as a cow shed. It is still slate roofed, and appears to be weatherproof. It is important that future maintenance continues to use appropriate traditional materials.

Further investigation is needed to properly date and record this whole building. A full archaeological record should be made of both the house and the byre (PRNs 47805 and 47804) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales may be able to carry this out – please contact Cambria Archaeology for further details.

It is essential that this building is kept weatherproof to preserve the internal walls and features. Although the corrugated iron roof has largely kept the water out, this may soon need to be replaced. If it is replaced with another corrugated iron roof, it is recommended that the new roof has a larger overhang, in order to ensure that water does not run-off onto the walls. Rotten or unsafe floorboards and steps should be replaced where possible, so that access can still be gained into the upper storey.

In the longer term, significant restoration works need to be undertaken in order to reinforce or replace weakened roof timbers, and eventually to re-roof the building. Additional support for the upper storey and a new staircase may also be necessary.

The building range is a comparatively rare example of a building form which was once widespread. It would be an ideal candidate for building restoration work. Further advice or support may be available from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings or from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

Lime-workings

There are a large number of limekilns scattered throughout this farm. Some are concentrated around the quarry (PRN 22233) in the northwest of the farm, whilst others are found individually. Specific management recommendations have been made for individual sites, but it is important that these kilns are not regarded as isolated features. The relationships between them, the trackways which link them and the quarries which supplied them must also be considered. Since there are a number of kilns which could not be identified or were inaccessible (PRNs 27858, 27857, 27813, 27802, 32583) it is impossible to make specific management recommendations at this time. It should be ensured that future woodland management plans deal sympathetically with the needs of these sites, and that ground disturbance in the vicinity of these sites is avoided.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	47800	Site Name	GARN	Grid Reference	SN51261434
Site Type	BARN	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A stone-built barn with a slate roof, part of the farmstead at Garn. It dates to at least 1889 and may be substantially earlier. The northeast end of the barn is terraced into the hillside and a door in the gable end gives access straight from the hillside to the upper storey. Another door in the southwest gable provides the main entrance to the barn. Several splayed shafts provide ventilation but there is only one window, in the southeast wall.

Sockets for ceiling beams confirm that the barn was originally two storey. The door into the upper loft suggests that the building may have been used as a field barn, with hay and grain swept straight into the upper storey and removed through the lower storey. Sometimes lower floors were used for animal pens, so feed could be dropped straight through from the loft. No trace of the flooring for the hayloft survives.

The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that the previous owners claimed this barn was originally a farmhouse. It is difficult to find any evidence in the building itself to support this, although it is possible that the building has been inhabited at some point in the past.

Recommendations

This building is in good condition, and there are no obvious management threats, though brambles and undergrowth growing on the bank by the northwest wall will need to be kept in check to ensure that no climbing plants can penetrate into the stonework. Future repair works should utilise appropriate traditional materials and it should be ensured that the roof is kept weatherproof.

Site Category C



Plate 1. *The south elevation of the barn (PRN 47800) showing the narrow ventilation slits which splay to a wider opening on the inside.*

PRN	47801	Site Name	GARN	Grid Reference	SN51261432
Site Type	HAYBARN	Period	MODERN		

Description

A haybarn seen on the field visit. Part of the farmstead at Garn. This is an open-sided haybarn with an arched roof made of corrugated iron. Immediately to the northwest of the building is a small overgrown depression. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that this contained some form of pulley or wheel which was probably operated by a horse walking up and down the length of the building. This provided power to lift and move hay bales, via a mechanism which slid along a girder in the roof of the barn. Both the mechanism and the girder are still present, although the details of them are not clearly visible due to rust and corrosion.

This haybarn is not seen on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map, so is clearly a 20th century addition to the farmstead.

Recommendations

The building itself is in good condition, and in use. There are no immediately visible management issues, and the haybarn should be maintained in its current condition. The pit to the northwest which contained the pulley or mechanism for moving bales is heavily overgrown, and will shortly become invisible. Vegetation should be cut back in this area to ensure that this feature is not lost. Work should be done by hand to avoid damaging the depression itself, or any stonework which may survive in the area surrounding it. Roots should not be dug or pulled out, but should be spot-treated if necessary, to prevent re-growth.

Site Category C



Plate 2. The haybarn (PRN 47801) which originally had a horse-powered mechanism for moving bales.

PRN	47802	Site Name	GARN	Grid Reference	SN51251431
Site Type	COWSHED	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A stone-built and slate-roofed cowshed, which was formerly the farmhouse (PRN 47807). The building contains animal stalls and drinking troughs, and internally, there are very few features surviving which suggest domestic use. However, from the outside it is easier to see that this building originated as a small house. A well-preserved corbelled chimney is present on the west gable end, though the fireplace inside has been blocked up and the lower part of this interior wall is now cement rendered. The remains of an external chimney also survive at the east gable end, although this end of the building has been substantially modified, presumably when the house was converted for agricultural use. It appears that the roof has been lowered, probably to enable it to be slate roofed rather than thatched. The flue from the east chimney has been blocked, and roofed over as part of the new roof-line.

The south elevation of the building is typical of small farmhouses and cottages, with a central doorway and a small window either side.

The building dates to at least 1887, and could be substantially older.

Recommendations

This building is in fair to good condition, and is in use. Future maintenance should ensure that the building remains weatherproof, and appropriate traditional materials should be used in any repairs which are carried out. Some ivy is beginning to grow on the east end of the building, and this should be cut back before it has a chance to damage the stonework. If necessary, the roots can be treated to prevent re-growth.

Site Category C

PRN 47807 **Site Name** GARN **Grid Reference** SN51251431

Site Type FARMHOUSE **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A stone-built farmhouse, now converted into a cowshed (PRN 47802). Originally the house was probably two-storey and thatched, with a large external chimney at the east gable end. A smaller, corbelled chimney still survives at the west end. This probably served a fireplace in the upper floor of the house. When the building was converted for agricultural use it seems that the roof was lowered and covered with slates. No trace of the internal arrangement of the house survives. The building dates to at least 1887 and could be substantially older.

Recommendations

See management recommendations for PRN 47802.

Site Category C



Plate 3. *The cowshed (PRN 47802) which was converted from a house or cottage (PRN 47807). The southeast corner (in the foreground) has been modified to incorporate what was previously an external chimney. The south elevation, seen in this picture, gives an impression of what the house may have looked like.*

PRN 47803 **Site Name** GARN **Grid Reference** SN51241430

Site Type PIGSTY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A stone built pigsty with two pens and runs. The north pen is considerably smaller than the south one, and has an opening in the wall suggesting the presence of a hen loft above. It is possible that this pen was used for piglets, which would explain the smaller entrance. Ventilation slits are present in both pens, and small stone protruding arches above them are, presumably, designed to stop water from getting through them.

To the east of the pigsty is a lean-to style extension. Although there is some modern brickwork in this extension, some of the walls are stone-built, and match the construction of the main body of the building.

The building is in good condition, but is not currently in use.

Recommendations

Some vegetation is beginning to encroach into the run outside the north pen. This should be cut back before any damage is caused. Future maintenance should ensure that the building remains weatherproof, and appropriate traditional materials should be used in any repairs which are carried out. Ideally a use should be found for this building to ensure its future.

Site Category C

PRN	47804	Site Name	GARN	Grid Reference	SN51241431
Site Type	BYRE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

An animal byre attached to the south of an old farmhouse (PRN 47805). This part of the building is now in use as a cow shed. Although the farmhouse and this animal byre form one range, the buildings only butt up against each other – the stonework is not tied in between them. An internal door gives access between the house and the byre, and two external doors form a cross-passage through the animal byre.

This part of the building is in fair condition and is slate roofed. It is unclear whether the surviving roof timbers are original, or have been replaced at some point in the building's history.

It is difficult to date these buildings. The range is present on historic maps in the 19th century, but is probably substantially older than that. The 'house and byre' arrangement with an internal connecting door and a structural break between the two parts of the building is typical of Carmarthenshire homesteads in the sub-Medieval phase, from the mid-late sixteenth century onwards (Smith, P:1988:p.201). Further investigation would be needed to date and record this building.

Recommendations

Generally the byre is in fair condition, and future maintenance should continue to ensure that the building remains weatherproof.

Ideally, a full archaeological record should be made of both the house and the byre (PRNs 47805 and 47804). Further advice or support may be available from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings or from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

Site Category B



Plate 4. The old farmhouse (PRN 47805) is in the foreground with the attached animal byre (PRN 47804) in the background.

PRN	47805	Site Name	GARN	Grid Reference	SN51251433
Site Type	FARMHOUSE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

An old farmhouse with an animal byre (PRN 47804) attached to the south. Although this farmhouse and the animal byre form one range, the buildings only butt up against each other – the stonework is not tied in between them. An internal door gives access between the house and the byre. On the ground floor of the old house are two main rooms. In the south, adjacent to the byre, is a room with a stone flagged floor, and a large, blocked-up inglenook fireplace. A huge wooden lintel is still visible. At the north end of the house is a smaller room with an earth floor, and a fireplace in the north gable wall. An unusual feature is found in this room – a pit, dug into the floor. The pit is around 40cm in diameter, and sinks to a depth of at least 30cm; it was not possible to identify the base of it. The pit is stone lined, and it is unknown what purpose it may have served. Separating the two ground floor rooms is a small passageway which contains a flight of steps leading to the upper storey, and a cupboard under the staircase.

Upstairs the structure of the house is clearly visible. The roof is supported on upper cruck trusses which appear to be in good condition. A wattle partition wall separates the upper storey into two rooms, and there is also a wattle wall at the base of the staircase. An upstairs fireplace, now blocked, can be seen in the north gable wall. A wooden hook protrudes from one of the roof beams. The owner informed Cambria Archaeology that originally there were no stairs, and access to the upper storey was up a ladder. The ladder could then be pulled up through the hatch and hung on the wooden hook. The south room of the ground floor now contains animal pens, and the north room is used for storage. The upper floor is mostly disused, or used for light storage. The building is difficult to date. The range is present on historic maps in the 19th century, but is probably substantially older than that. The 'house and byre' arrangement with an internal connecting door and a structural break between the two parts of the building is typical of Carmarthenshire homesteads in the sub-Medieval phase, beginning in the mid-late sixteenth century (Smith, P:1988:p.201).

Although the masonry of the house seems to be in good condition, there are a number of serious problems which need to be addressed. The house is now covered with a corrugated iron roof which is beginning to lift. Both the stairs and the floorboards upstairs are unsafe in places, although it is still possible to access both of the upstairs rooms. The visible cruck trusses seem to be in good condition, although other roof timbers have been supported with modern poles and additional pieces of wood. Further details of the house, such as wall plaster and window frames, are in danger of being lost through weathering and damp.

Further investigation is needed to properly date and record this building. Whilst 'house and byre' homesteads were once common buildings, they are becoming increasingly rare and it is unusual that both storeys of old farm buildings have survived.

Recommendations

Ideally, a full archaeological record should be made of both the house and the byre (PRNs 47805 and 47804).

It is essential that this building is kept weatherproof to preserve the internal walls and features. Although the corrugated iron roof has largely kept the water out, this may soon need to be

replaced. When this work is carried out, it is recommended that the new roof has a larger overhang, in order to ensure that water does not run-off onto the walls. Rotten or unsafe floorboards and steps should be replaced, so that access can still be gained into the upper storey. In the longer term, large scale restoration works need to be undertaken in order to reinforce or replace weakened roof timbers, and eventually to re-roof the building. Additional support for the upper storey may also be necessary, depending on the condition of the beams supporting it. The internal walls appear to be in fair condition at the moment, but would deteriorate rapidly if they were exposed.

Further advice or support may be available from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings or from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

Site Category B



Plate 5. *The upper storey of the old farmhouse (PRN 47805.) One of the upper cruck trusses which supported the roof.*



Plate 6. *The upper storey of the old farmhouse (PRN 47805). An interior partition wall. The plaster is beginning to fall off at the base of the left door post, revealing the wattle structure of the wall.*

PRN 27799 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN51211422

Site Type MILL RACE **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A wide mill race which fed the mill (PRN 22001). The race survives as a large earthwork, about 2m wide, running along the side of a hill. The water was contained by a bank on the north side, but the race is now dry. At the east end, the mill race opens out into a shallow depression, which was probably the mill pond (PRN 47806). At its west end, the earthwork becomes shallower and less pronounced. It is unclear where the race originally departs from the stream.

The earthwork is turf covered, and generally in a good condition, although there is some poaching of the ground in the base of the channel.

Recommendations

The turf covering over the earthwork should be maintained, and no ground intrusive activities should take place along the length of the mill race. Grazing should be restricted in wet weather in order to prevent poaching and subsequent erosion of the earthwork.

Site Category C

PRN 47806 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN51301422

Site Type MILL POND **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

This is the probable site of the mill pond, as depicted on the parish tithe map of 1846. The mill race (PRN 27799) opens out into a shallow, roughly circular depression at this point. There is no water contained in it. The earthwork is turf covered, and generally in good condition.

Recommendations

The turf covering should be maintained, and no ground intrusive activities should take place at this site. Grazing should be restricted in wet weather in order to prevent poaching and subsequent erosion of the earthwork.

Site Category C

PRN	22001	Site Name	WAUN DAN Y FELIN	Grid Reference	SN51311421
Site Type	MILL	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A ruined mill, which was marked on the parish tithe map of 1846. The mill complex may include 2 buildings, both of which are now derelict. At the west end of the complex are the possible remains of a wheel pit, now very overgrown, and a building around 3.5m x 6m. At the east end, walls mark out a building around 5m x 9m which has the south gable end surviving to almost full height. One window is still visible in the east wall. It is difficult to make out a clear ground plan, and some kind of collapsed boundary wall seems to surround the whole site. The surviving walls stand to heights between 1m and 2.5m.

Generally, the walls are very fragile, and heavily overgrown. Vegetation has completely penetrated the stonework, and much of the mortar has now crumbled. Several young saplings are growing in and around the mill complex, along with some larger trees. Where larger trees have fallen, they have brought up large amounts of masonry and mortar with their roots.

Recommendations

The mill is completely derelict, and all that can be hoped for is to stabilise the structure, and slow the rate of decay. Saplings and vegetation within the mill should be cut off at ground level, and, if necessary, treated to prevent re-growth. Roots should not be dug or dragged out. Some light grazing by sheep may help to control vegetation.

Larger trees immediately outside the building should be managed in order to prevent them falling and causing further damage.

Site Category C

PRN	27592	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN51241438
Site Type	LIMEKILN	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

This limekiln was in use in 1889, but disused by 1906. It has a south facing drawhole, with a rounded arch about 2m wide and 1.7m high. The kiln eye is preserved inside. The crucible is visible but infilled, and there are young trees growing from the parapet. Generally, the kiln is in fair condition, with the masonry still visible.

The kiln was served by a track which runs above it on the north side, to allow for loading material into the crucible. The track then turns a hairpin bend to return on the south side of the kiln, on a level with the drawing arch. This would allow the burnt lime to be easily removed from the kiln.

Recommendations

The landowners have been periodically clearing vegetation away from this limekiln, and this should continue to be done. In particular, the ivy growing into the masonry around the drawhole should be removed before it has a chance to cause structural damage.

Site Category C

PRN 27582 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN51221441

Site Type QUARRY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A quarry marked on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, and seen as "old quarry" on the 1906 map. The quarry is now used as silage store, and the slopes are covered with woodland.

Recommendations

Maintain in current condition. Do not allow the quarry to become completely overgrown.

Site Category C

PRN 27580 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN51131442

Site Type LIMEKILN **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A limekiln identified during a 1994 survey (Murphy, K and Sambrook, P: 1994: map 13). There is no faced stone visible, and the structure of the kiln is difficult to determine. The site of the kiln is marked by an earth and stone mound, and a ring of young trees may line the parapet, around the crucible. There is no sign of a draw hole.

Recommendations

No ground intrusive works should take place at this site. Ideally, the site should be kept as clear as possible, and intrusive vegetation removed. In particular any trees or saplings which seem unstable should be felled to prevent them from being wind-thrown and causing damage to what remains of this feature.

Site Category C

PRN 27778 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN50911447

Site Type LIMEKILN **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A limekiln in good condition, with a pointed drawing arch and the kiln eye visible. The arch is around 2.2m high and 2m wide, and the masonry is generally in fair condition, although some of it has been penetrated by vegetation and tree-roots. Inside the drawing arch, a timber with scorched edges lies on the floor. This may have been a lintel, though it is unclear where it has come from. The top of the limekiln is on the north edge of the floor of a massive quarry (PRN 22233). Both the parapet and the crucible are still visible as earthworks, with coppiced trees growing from within the crucible. The top of the limekiln is about 6m in diameter.

Immediately north of the flattened working floor of the quarry, a track runs at a lower level and gives access to the drawing arches of several limekilns (PRNs 27778, 27578, 27579). This would allow raw materials to be loaded into the crucibles straight from the quarry, and the burnt lime to be taken away easily.

Recommendations

The primary threat to the limekiln comes from vegetation. It is clear that the land-owners have periodically cleared saplings and vegetation from the limekilns, and this should continue to be done. Although the masonry is generally in good condition, there has been some internal collapse just above the kiln eye. This stonework may need to be re-pointed, using an appropriate lime mortar. Areas where vegetation has been removed from the limekiln may also need re-pointing.

Site Category C



Plate 7. *The well preserved drawing arch of a limekiln (PRN 27778) with the kiln eye visible inside.*

PRN 27578 Site Name Grid Reference SN50961447

Site Type LIMEKILN Period POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A limekiln with the remains of a northwest facing drawing arch. Much of the faced stone around this has collapsed, but interior of the drawing arch and the kiln eye both survive intact. The arch is around 2m high and 2m wide. Just inside the arch two sockets survive, probably for a lintel.

Immediately to the northeast are the remains of what appears to be a second drawing arch, now collapsed. Its position is marked by masonry rubble and spoil. There are many established saplings and small trees growing through the masonry.

The top of the limekiln is on the north edge of the floor of a massive quarry (PRN 22233). The crucible of the kiln is still visible as an earthwork around 6m in diameter and up to 2m deep. The parapet is largely collapsed, and vegetation is well established all over the feature.

Immediately north of the flattened working floor of the quarry, a track runs at a lower level and gives access to the drawing arches of several limekilns (PRNs 27778, 27578, 27579). This would allow raw materials to be loaded into the crucibles straight from the quarry, and the burnt lime to be taken away easily.

Recommendations

The primary threat to this limekiln comes from vegetation. Trees and saplings growing through the masonry should be cut flush with the stonework and treated, if necessary, to prevent regrowth.

Some re-pointing may need to be carried out, and this should be done using an appropriate lime mortar.

Ideally, the vegetation around the crucible should also be cut back. In particular any trees or saplings which seem unstable should be felled to prevent them from being wind-thrown and causing damage to the remains of this part of the kiln.

Site Category C

PRN 27579 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN50974047

Site Type LIMEKILN **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

The probable remains of a limekiln. No clear structure is visible, but there is a large amount of spoil at the site. On the north edge of the quarry (PRN 22233) is a hollow which may indicate the location of the crucible.

The top of the limekiln is on the north edge of the floor of a massive quarry (PRN 22233).

Immediately north of the flattened working floor of the quarry, a track runs at a lower level and gives access to the drawing arches of several limekilns (PRNs 27778, 27578, 27579). This would allow raw materials to be loaded into the crucibles straight from the quarry, and the burnt lime to be taken away easily.

Recommendations

There is little that can be done to prevent the further deterioration of this site now that the masonry has all been lost. Trees or saplings which seem unstable should be felled to prevent them from being wind-thrown and causing damage to what remains of this kiln.

Site Category C

PRN 22233 **Site Name** GRO-GWINION **Grid Reference** SN50871446

Site Type QUARRY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A large quarrying complex, encompassing a number of limekilns (PRNs 27578, 27579, 27778) and two trackways. The tops of the limekilns are set into the north side of a flattened working/loading floor. On the south side of this floor a sheer quarry face rises some 20m high. One trackway runs through the working floor, roughly east-west. The other runs parallel, immediately north of the working floor but at a lower level. This allows access to the drawing arches of the limekilns.

Much of the quarry face is still bare rock, though some vegetation is colonising it. The trackways are clearly visible as turf covered earthworks.

Recommendations

The site is in good condition, and needs little management beyond vegetation control around the limekilns themselves.

Site Category C

PRN	27859	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN51131451
Site Type	LIMEKILN	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site status	

Description

The remains of a scoop and mound type limekiln with some stone facing. There were probably two drawholes (one to the northeast and one to the northwest), both of which have now collapsed. The kiln survives as an earth and stone mound with some coppiced trees growing from the top. A large tree has fallen across part of the site and the roots have brought up considerable amounts of stone and rubble.

Scoop and mound kilns were constructed by digging a scoop into the hillside and using the spoil to construct a mound directly downslope. The area between the cut and the mound served as the crucible, or pot, for the kiln and one or two draw holes exited at the side of the mound.

Recommendations

The coppiced trees growing on the top of the site should be cut back to ground level and, if necessary, treated to prevent re-growth. Unstable larger trees should also be removed.

Site Category C



Plate 8. *The remains of a limekiln (PRN 27859) with some faced stone showing in the foreground. The fallen tree in the background has brought up substantial amounts of building rubble with its roots.*

PRN 32583 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN50591436

Site Type LIMEKILN **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

The remains of a scoop and mound limekiln between 6 and 7m in diameter. This survives as a depression about 0.5m deep at the lower edge and up to 2m deep at the higher edge.

Scoop and mound kilns were constructed by digging a scoop into the hillside and using the spoil to construct a mound directly downslope. The area between the cut and the mound served as the crucible, or pot, for the kiln and one or two draw holes exited at the side of the mound.

Recommendations

Any future woodland management plan should be sympathetic to the limekilns present in this area and ground intrusive works should be avoided.

Site Category C

PRN 27802 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN50671435

Site Type LIMEKILN **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A poorly preserved scoop and mound limekiln in an area of woodland. This site was not identified on this field visit.

Recommendations

Any future woodland management plan should be sympathetic to the limekilns present in this area and ground intrusive works should be avoided.

Site Category D

PRN 27813 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN50711435

Site Type LIMEKILN **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A poorly preserved scoop and mound limekiln in woodland. Not identified on this field visit.

Recommendations

Any future woodland management plan should be sympathetic to the limekilns present in this area and ground intrusive works should be avoided.

Site Category D

PRN 27797 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN50691439

Site Type QUARRY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A small quarry. Not identified on this field visit.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN 27858 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN51261452

Site Type LIMEKILN **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A scoop and mound type limekiln. At the time of the field visit the area was covered with impenetrable woodland, and the site was not accessible. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that the sites had been inaccessible for a number of years.

Recommendations

At present, no specific management recommendations apply. However, any future woodland management plan should address the needs of this site and ground disturbance should be avoided.

Site Category D

PRN 27857 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN51281451

Site Type LIMEKILN **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A scoop and mound type limekiln. At the time of the field visit the area was covered with impenetrable woodland, and the site was not accessible. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that the sites had been inaccessible for a number of years.

Recommendations

At present, no specific management recommendations apply. However, any future woodland management plan should address the needs of this site and ground disturbance should be avoided.

Site Category D

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/1728
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN41821
 National Grid Reference SN51241435

Farm Boundary
Historic Landscape Character Area

Site Category A - National Importance

**Scheduled Ancient Monuments
Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings**

Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation

Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest

Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

Site Category B - Regional Importance

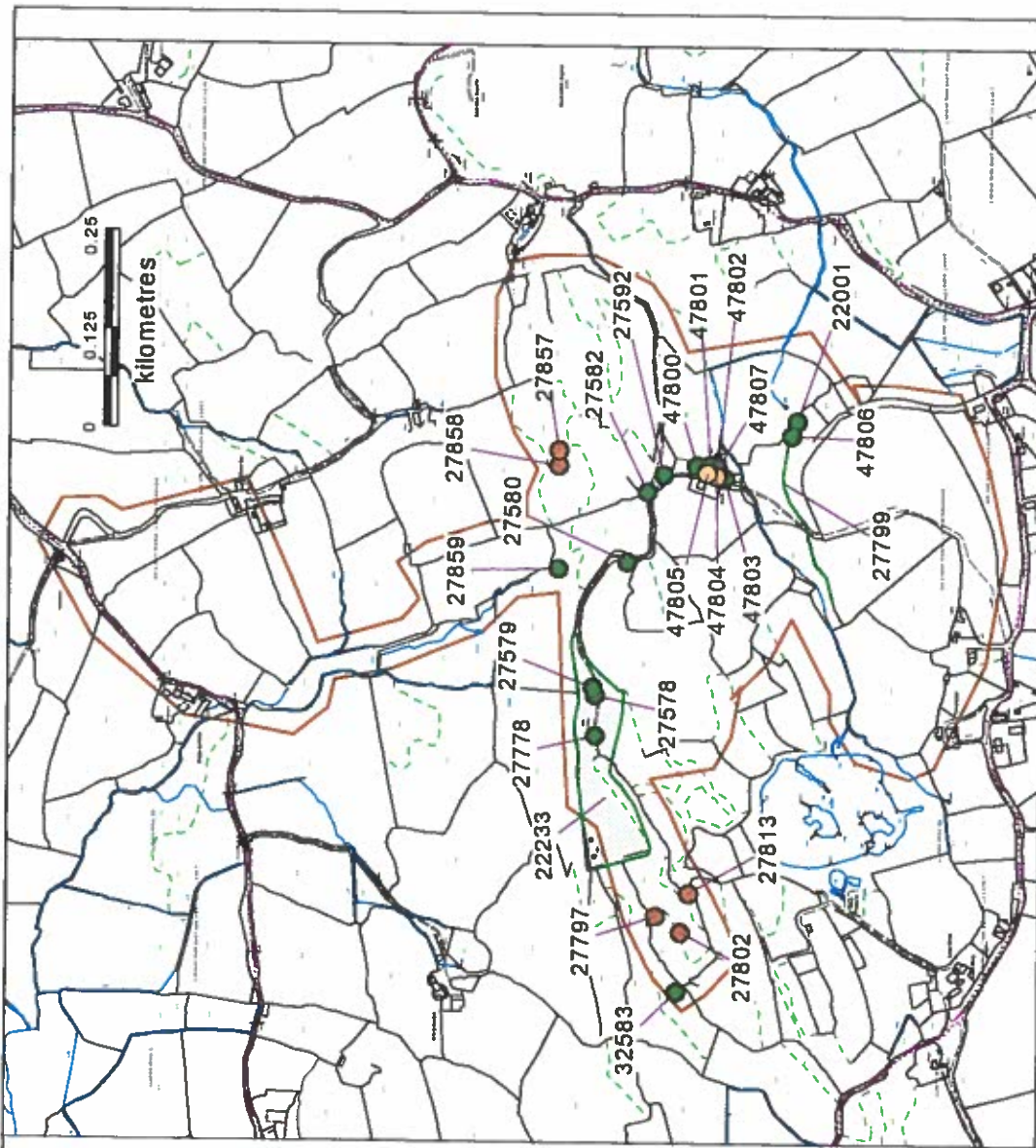
Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
including Grade 2 listed buildings

Site Category C - Local Importance
Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D – Unknown Importance



Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Garn Farmstead

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/1728
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN41821
 National Grid Reference SN51241435

 Farm Boundary
 Historic Landscape Character Area

Site Category A - National Importance
 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings

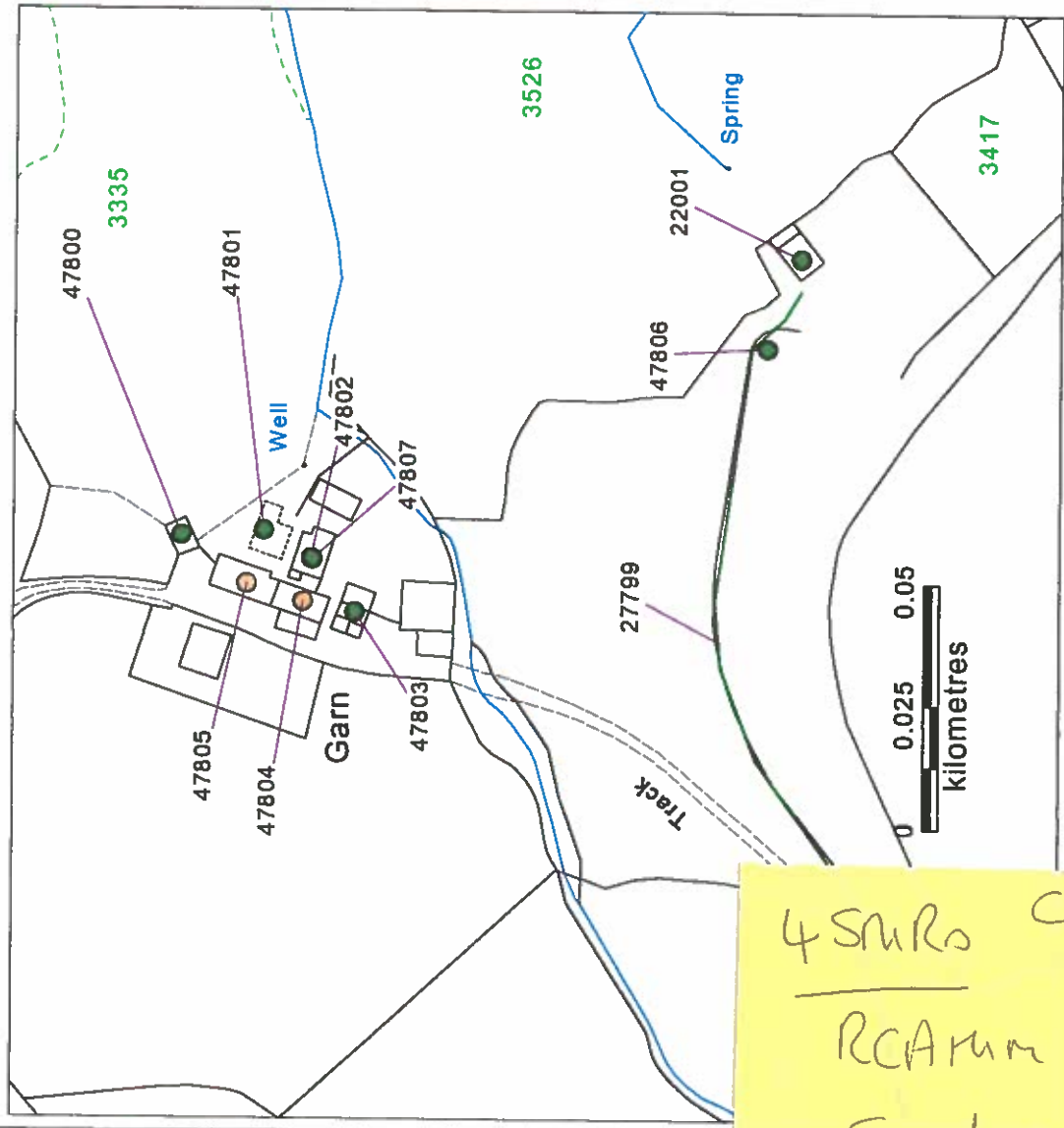
 Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation

 Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest

 Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

Site Category B - Regional Importance
 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

Site Category C



4 SMRs Clare
 RCAHM Holland.
 Caedw
 National
 www.rcahw.org.uk.
 Bishop Jan
 Trinity College.

SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status. These schedules, lists and registers are compiled and maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument

This is a statutory designation. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

LB1, LB2* & LB2 – Listed Building 1, 2* & 2

This is a statutory designation. Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales

Historic Landscapes of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales

Parks and Gardens of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

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W/12/1728

GARN FARM

REPORT NUMBER: 2003/52

PRN: 41821

This report has been prepared by Polly Groom

Position: Heritage Management Assistant

Signature P. Groom Date 12/05/03

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature L. Austin Date 29/05/03

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have
on the content or presentation of this report