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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Neuadd Yr Ynys**



Llancynfelin Mine chimney; a prominent local landmark

Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/4186

Prepared by
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Report No. 2004/90
Project Record No. 49903

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Neuadd yr Ynys farm consists of two holdings, both of which lie within the community of Llancynfelyn on the southern shores of the Dyfi estuary. The main holding, 4186, lies on the eastern margin of Cors Fochno or Borth Bog and occupies the northern part of an island of higher ground projecting out of the bog. The landscape here has seen considerable change over time due to the exploitation of the ore-rich quartz veins which criss-cross the countryside. These mineral deposits have been extracted in a number of phases, and work by the Early Mines Research Group has identified at least three different periods of mining activity. The earliest phase, consisting of small rock cuts and scattered stone tools, have been dated to the Bronze Age; 1745-1670 BC, (Timberlake 1995; 43). Following this phase there appears to have been other 'primitive workings', prior to the introduction of explosives, which were worked with hand tools. A Flintshire company conducted the earliest recorded mining ventures in the 1740's, but the mineral deposits were exploited for the last time and to the greatest extent using underground workings, in the mid 19th century (Bick 1976).

The landscape now is littered with mining remains, however what remains today is only part of the industrial workings which were recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1888. Many of the workings and spoil tips have been reclaimed in the last century and those that survive lie on the rocky outcrops and the steep wooded slopes where the veins of ore were exposed.

The second holding 4186a which lies adjacent to the Dyfi Estuary is divided in two by the sea defences, a massive stone and earth embankment, and also the embanked railway line which runs along the coast. The strip, which lies on the seaward side of the defences, lies within the Dyfi National Nature Reserve and consists largely of saltmarsh adjoining the Dyfi estuary. On the landward side the holding includes a number of fields of reclaimed marsh which lie behind the sea defences. These fields, in common with areas of drained marsh, are very square and straight sided; a pattern which is represented on the tithe map of 1844. There is little change in the layout of the field pattern shown on the tithe map, although the railway line had yet to be constructed and some of the fields have since been amalgamated, although the earlier drainage channels can still be traced by a change in vegetation.

Archaeological and Historic Content

The historic environment of the main farm holding is of significant interest; research and excavation have demonstrated that Bronze Age exploitation of copper ores were being carried out in at least three locations on the farm (PRNs 51839, 51832, 51835). The excavations which took place on the margins of Borth Bog also showed that the peat bog overlies the mining activity, suggesting great potential for further prehistoric

activity to be found within the bog (Timberlake 1992, 1995). Indeed this area is surrounded by archaeological sites ranging from the prehistoric to historic period and recent finds and excavations have hinted at the archaeological remains which may lie within the bog (Page, N. pers comm.; forthcoming).

The rich mineral deposits that lie within the holding of Neuadd yr Ynys farm continued to be exploited in the post medieval period and it is from this period that the historic remains are most readily visible and impressive; this includes a chimney, originally part of a Cornish pumping engine and now a listed building (PRN 51841). In addition there are the substantial masonry remains of a bob-pit which lay at Fearon's Shaft, to the east of the farm holding (PRN 51836). All over the farm holding, lying within the woodland on rocky outcrops, are various earthworks left behind by mining activities. These have survived by virtue of lying within rough or steep ground; elsewhere the remains have been reclaimed and converted back into agricultural use.

The farmstead of Neuadd yr Ynys is also of great historical significance and retains a number of traditional farm buildings (PRN 51828), of which the hay barn (PRN 51827) is now a listed building. In the 19th century the farm was tenanted by the current owner's grandparents who leased the farm from the extensive Gogerddan estate.

The holding 4816a has a number of relic cottage sites, one associated with the railway (PRN 35315). Military history and the defence of Britain is represented on this holding by a surviving pill box (PRN 35334) and a military building (PRN 35335) which lies behind the sea defences and adjacent to the railway line.

Key Objective

The key objective for the historic environment of this farm is to retain and preserve the mining remains, most of which lie within the wooded rocky outcrops on the farm. Any woodland management within these areas should endeavour to prevent any damage to the earthwork or upstanding built remains. Particular attention should be paid to those masonry structures which survive within woodland, these should be protected against damage from trees uprooting and from falling branches. Saplings, which are becoming established within masonry, should also be cut back and roots treated to prevent regrowth.

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 Cambria Archaeology (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 Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which 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 Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1	(51831)	Post Medieval explosives store?	SN65089195	C	Specific
	A small ruined shed by the side of the trackway. The north and west walls of the shed survive to a height of approximately 1.2m. The doorway is located in the west wall and a small window opening can be seen in the north wall. It seems possible that this shed may have been an explosives store, however no documentary evidence has been located to confirm this. The shed is in a ruinous condition with vegetation growing within and around it, especially to the north, and the wall tops are loose and crumbling.				
2	(51833)	Post Medieval mine office	SN65239212	C	Specific
	The roofless remains of an L-shaped mine building, latterly used for storing agricultural equipment. This building was apparently in use until 15 years ago when the roof fell in. In many places the walls survive to roof level, although in some areas the walls have crumbled to ground level. There are traces of internal plaster still evident on some of the walls. Within it are various items of agricultural machinery. This building is now fenced off and surrounded by woodland and ivy has encroached upon the walls.				
3	(51836)	Post Medieval shaft	SN65379198	B	Specific
	Substantial remains of a shaft head. Within an area of quite dense woodland is a substantial masonry structure. This is a capped shaft and the remains of a bob-pit (Protheroe-Jones, 1993). The masonry consists of a circular structure approximately 4 metres in diameter, with walls at least 1 metre thick. The masonry still stands to about 1.4 metre high. To the north a masonry channel projects from the structure which splays out towards the end (approximately 3 metres). The structure is remarkable survival of the mining remains which largely appear to have been reclaimed. At present it is becoming overgrown with thorn trees which are established within the masonry.				
	(19496)	Post Medieval quarry	SN65239236	C	Generic
	The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map records a large quarry within an area of woodland. In 1888, when the map was published, it was marked as 'old quarry' indicating that it was already out of use. The quarry workings can still be seen with this area of woodland.				
	(19498)	Modern quarry	SN65149209	C	Generic
	A quarry is first recorded in this location on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1905. The quarry now lies with woodland on the eastern edge of the trackway PRN 51830.				
	LLANGYNFELYN; LLANCYNFELYN; TALIESIN: LLAN CWM	Post Medieval;Bronze Age conner	SN65129200	B	Generic

FELIN; mine;lead mine
LLANGANFELIN
[\(19500\)](#)

Evidence of bronze age mining has been identified at three locations PRNs 51835, 51832 & 51839. In the 1740's the mine was worked by a Flintshire company. Larger scale workings took place again a century later and a large 'fire engine' was erected in 1846. Flat rods were used to pump the engine shaft which was 28 fathoms deep. However, although the mine seemed to be a promising venture, it closed in a short space of time. It was resurrected some years later as Taliesin mine and was drained and worked from 1854. Although this venture was more successful in its output the costs of re-equipping the mine meant that returns were not sufficient to cover these costs. After a further proposal to restart mine using water power the venture was finally abandoned.

NEW BOG [\(25827\)](#) **Post Medieval lead mine;zinc mine** **SN65009175** **Generic**

The remains of quarrying / mining activity are clearly identified with a quarry face nearly 2 metres high and a clear depression and associated upcast. This lies within an area of grazed woodland.

RAILWAY COTTAGE [\(35315\)](#) **Post Medieval cottage** **SN63779361 B** **Generic**

Site of a cottage shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1889 & 1901), but is no longer identified on current maps. The cottage was not seen as part of the Tir Gofal farm visit.

[\(35334\)](#) **Modern pill box** **SN62779361 B** **Generic**

Hexagonal (type 24) pillbox constructed on the sea wall (Prn 51851). Constructed mostly out of red brick with a concrete roof. Some upper areas of brickwork have been lost and the pointing has cracked in places.

[\(35335\)](#) **Modern military building** **SN62999349 B** **Generic**

Fortified rectangular building with two observation slits along its west side looking along the railway line. A WWII building of unknown function. To the west of the building are three concrete beds with central pivots, which may be the platforms for guns or searchlights.

[\(51821\)](#) **Post Medieval railway** **SN64059383 C** **Generic**

Part of the Cambrian Railway PRN 39899, from the Dovey Junction to Aberystwyth

[\(51822\)](#) **Modern building** **SN62829350 D** **Generic**

A building is marked on the 2nd edition OS map against the field boundary. No visible trace of the building was identified during the farm visit.

[\(51823\)](#) **Post Medieval trackway** **SN64819153 B** **Generic**

Track shown on Old Series OS map (59;1837), leading to Llain Banal a ruined cottage & south across Fawnog.

NEUADD YR YNYS [\(51828\)](#) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SN65029181 B** **Generic**

Other than being slightly enlarged, the farm layout appears almost unchanged from that recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The farmhouse is a large 19th century double fronted house which sits in a prominent position on the hillslope above the road. In addition to those farm buildings which have been individually recorded (PRNs 51824, 51825, 51826, 51827, 51829) there is a small outbuilding at the entrance to the farmyard. Other features which are no longer apparent, but which are clearly shown on the 1st edition OS, include a pond to the north of the farmhouse, which regulated by a sluice, controlled the water supply to a water wheel which lay to the east of the modern farmyard. The wheelpit now lies in a rather overgrown enclosure below the farmyard. To the east of farmhouse is an enclosure, shown on the 1st edition OS, still in use as the kitchen garden. Other points of interest include a large solid stone trough located on the east side of the barn (PRN 51824), the owner knows of another like this, but which was not seen on the farm visit.

[\(51830\)](#) **Post Medieval trackway** **SN65149215 B** **Generic**

A trackway leading from Neuadd yr Ynys farmstead northeast. The trackway is substantial and largely rockcut or made up with hardcore and the landowner recalls seeing cobbling on the trackway adjacent to the remains of the chimney (PRN 51841). Hedgebanks line the trackway to either side. There is some suggestion that this trackway may be an old road in use prior to the drainage of the bog, Cors Fochno, and before the construction of the new (existing) road from Tre Taliesin to Llancynfelin. The trackway undoubtedly has been improved during the various periods of mining at Llancynfelin.

[\(51832\)](#) **Bronze Age;Post Medieval mine** **SN65159202 B** **Generic**

Remains of shafts and adits have largely been reclaimed. Some of this area is now in use for storing silage bales. However there are still traces of some mine workings below the slopes and traces of bronze age mining activity have been identified in this area. (Timberlake, 1992)

[\(51834\)](#) **Post Medieval shaft** **SN65219213 C** **Generic**

Mine shaft, now largely infilled.

[\(51835\)](#) **Post Medieval;Bronze Age mine** **SN65329206 B** **Generic**

There is evidence of mineworking which lines the lower hillslope above the bog margin. Evidence of bronze age mining has been excavated to the south of this area of earthworks.

[\(51837\)](#) **Post Medieval spoil tips** **SN65379197 C** **Generic**

Spoil tips within scrubby woodland.

[\(51839\)](#) **Post Medieval;Bronze Age mine** **SN64939202 B** **Generic**

Earthwork remains from mining, levels & spoil tips clearly visible. Evidence for Bronze Age workings. This area is partly grazed and partially mature woodland although the quarry faces and craggier areas are grown over with gorse.

[\(51840\)](#) **Unknown spoil tips?** **SN64889190 C** **Generic**

Irregular earthworks on top of wooded ridge, unknown whether this is an artificial or geological feature. Loose scattered stone fragments.

[\(51841\)](#) **Post Medieval chimney** **SN65129218 B LB II** **Generic**

A large circular chimney, mostly stone built with a brick top. The engine house which would presumably have stood adjacent to the chimney no longer survives. The chimney stands within grazed woodland. It appears in a reasonably stable condition, but the upper course of brickwork appears incomplete.

[\(51842\)](#) **Post Medieval horse whim** **SN65069210 B** **Generic**

Embanked circular platform projecting from the natural slope. Large stone with a pivot socket in the centre. The owner's grand - uncle was operating the horse whim in the late 19th century. It is now within grazed woodland.

[\(51843\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN65119221 B** **Generic**

An substantial quarry, with a large quarry face exhibiting the ore-bearing veins of quartz.

[\(51844\)](#) **Post Medieval barracks?** **SN65179224 C** **Generic**

A building is marked on the late 19th century maps in this location, which, according to the landowner was the miner's barracks. Little remains of this building, the site of which lies within a field, one wall remains which flanks the trackway, there is no other visible trace of the building.

[\(51845\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN65109238** **C** **Generic**
mine

Earthwork remains from mining, evidence of rock cuts etc, which now lie within grazed woodland.

[\(51846\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN65159242** **C** **Generic**
mine

Earthwork remains from mining, evidence of rock cut levels and channels. This area now lies within grazed woodland.

[\(51847\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN65259233** **C** **Generic**
mine

Earthwork remains from mining, evidence of rock cut levels, also pits along the boundary with the trackway. there is also a suggestion that a long narrow cutting was the line where flat rods ran from the engine house (Bick, 1976)

[\(51848\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN65099207** **D** **Generic**
shaft

No visible remains of mine shafts/workings which are recorded on the 1st & 2nd edition OS maps. This area has been reclaimed and levelled, at the time of the farm visit it was under pasture.

[\(51851\)](#) **Post Medieval sea** **SN62019361** **C** **Generic**
defences

A substantial stone and earth embankment which forms part of the sea defences along this stretch of coast.

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

[\(51831\)](#)

SN65089195

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

The explosives shed; ideally the vegetation should be cut back at ground level and removed and wall tops consolidated in order to retain the fragments of this historic building. Great care should be taken when carrying out works where upstanding masonry is loose and crumbling.

Site 2 on MAP 1

[\(51833\)](#)

SN65239212

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

The mine office; the remains of this building are under threat from the trees which are growing in close proximity and within the ruins. Falling branches and boughs brushing against the masonry are accelerating its decay. Ideally management within this area would endeavour to cut back saplings which establish themselves among the ruins. In addition those branches which threaten to dislodge masonry should also be cut back.

Site 3 on MAP 1

[\(51836\)](#)

SN65379198

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

Mine shaft/Bob-pit; This structure is one of only a few masonry remnants of the extensive mine workings. In order to prevent its condition deteriorating rapidly efforts should be made to clear the structure of vegetation. Saplings and scrub should be cut off at ground level or against the level of the masonry and the roots should be left in place. The roots should be spot treated to prevent regrowth. Ideally this should be done regularly to keep the structure clear of saplings and scrubby growth. Larger trees, which are growing near the site, should be monitored in order to prevent any damage by tree fall or branches falling on the masonry structure.

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
4	NEUADD YR YNYS (51828)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN65029181	B		Specific
	Neuadd yr Ynys retains an almost intact 19th century farmstead. Recently the hay barn (PRN 51827) has been added to the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, which signifies its rarity. In addition to this exceptional building, each of the buildings within the farmstead are of particular historic interest. With the exception of the stable (PRN 51825) most have been little altered and have been maintained in a good condition, and the stable itself contains much of its historic fabric and interest, despite losing some of its aesthetic appeal. Fortunately the farmstead has been well maintained over the past century and the present owner still uses each of the farm buildings. The buildings have been regularly maintained and are kept in a weatherproof condition.					
5	NEUADD YR YNYS (51829)	Post Medieval cow shed	SN65059187	C		Specific
	A stone built cow shed. This building appears to have been constructed around the turn of the 19th/20th centuries as it only appears on the 2nd edition OS map dated 1905. The building is square with a central doorway in the south gable end. The roof is quite a shallow pitch and the owner relates that the roof was apparent reused from one of the disused mine buildings. The building is still in use as a loose cattle shed. There is a substantial amount of ivy growing over the southern gable, and some slates are missing.					
	NEUADD YR YNYS (51824)	Post Medieval combination farm building	SN65029183	B		Generic
	A long building comprising a cart shed at the north end, cow shed in the centre and a barn to the south, constructed in rubble stone with slate roof. The cart shed is two storey with three cart entrances and three corresponding loft openings above. The loft is accessed by external stone steps on the gable. The central cow shed is accessed by three doorways onto the yard. The barn at the south end has a wide doorway onto the yard and to the rear a large double, full height doorway. Regular ventilation slits punctuate the walls. The interior of this barn has a drive shaft in place and the owner recalls that this barn was used for crop processing, powered by a water wheel which lay below the farmyard. The building is currently in use and is in a fair condition.					
	NEUADD YR YNYS (51825)	Post Medieval stable	SN65049184	C		Generic
	A stable at the north end of farmyard constructed in rubble masonry apart from south wall rebuilt in breezeblock. The roof and roof timbers all appear to be original and inside a half loft survives. On the north side of the roof a small area of slate has become loose and uneven.					
	NEUADD YR YNYS (51826)	Post Medieval cow shed	SN65049182	B		Generic
	A one-storey cow shed located to the east of Neuadd yr Ynys farmyard. This cow shed has a number of double entrances facing onto the yard, suggesting that it may formerly have been a shelter shed. The building is currently in good weatherproof condition and has been reroofed recently. the upper half of the					

roof laid with alternate slates missing.

NEUADD YR YNYS
[\(51827\)](#)

Post Medieval hay barn SN64969186 B LB II

Generic

An open sided hay barn constructed with square stone pillars supporting a slate roof. The slates are laid with alternate slates missing. The building is currently in use as a hay and straw barn and is in fair condition.



PRN 51827 – this open sided stone hay barn has recently been listed.

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:

Site 4 on MAP 1

NEUADD YR YNYS ([51828](#))

SN65029181

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

The buildings within the farmstead are regularly maintained and kept in a weatherproof condition. However, there will undoubtedly be maintenance and repair required during the lifetime of the scheme. It is therefore suggested that any opportunity to assist in the repair or restoration of the farm buildings through Tir Gofal, is made full use of.

Site 5 on MAP 1

NEUADD YR YNYS ([51829](#))

SN65059187

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

The cow shed is in a vulnerable position at present and requires some attention. The ivy, which is growing over the southern gable, should be cut back at ground level and allowed to die in place. If necessary the roots should be spot treated to prevent regrowth. If possible further works should be undertaken to replace loose or missing slates, before water penetration causes structural damage to the roof timbers.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area

AP - 12/10/2004 (14:17:51) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, ACA Project record number 49903.

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

Sources consulted:

Bick, D. 1976. The Old Metal Mines of Mid-Wales. Part 3

Protheroe-Jones, R. Metal Mines Project. Field Notes 24 Llancynfelin

Timberlake, S. 1995. Llancynfelin Mine, Archaeology in Wales. Vol 32 p90-91

Timberlake, S. 1992. Llancynfelin Mine, Archaeology in Wales. Vol 35 p43

Maps

Tithe Map of Llangynfelin Parish 1844

Tithe Apportionment of Llangynfelin Parish 1844

Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition Cardiganshire sheet 1.15

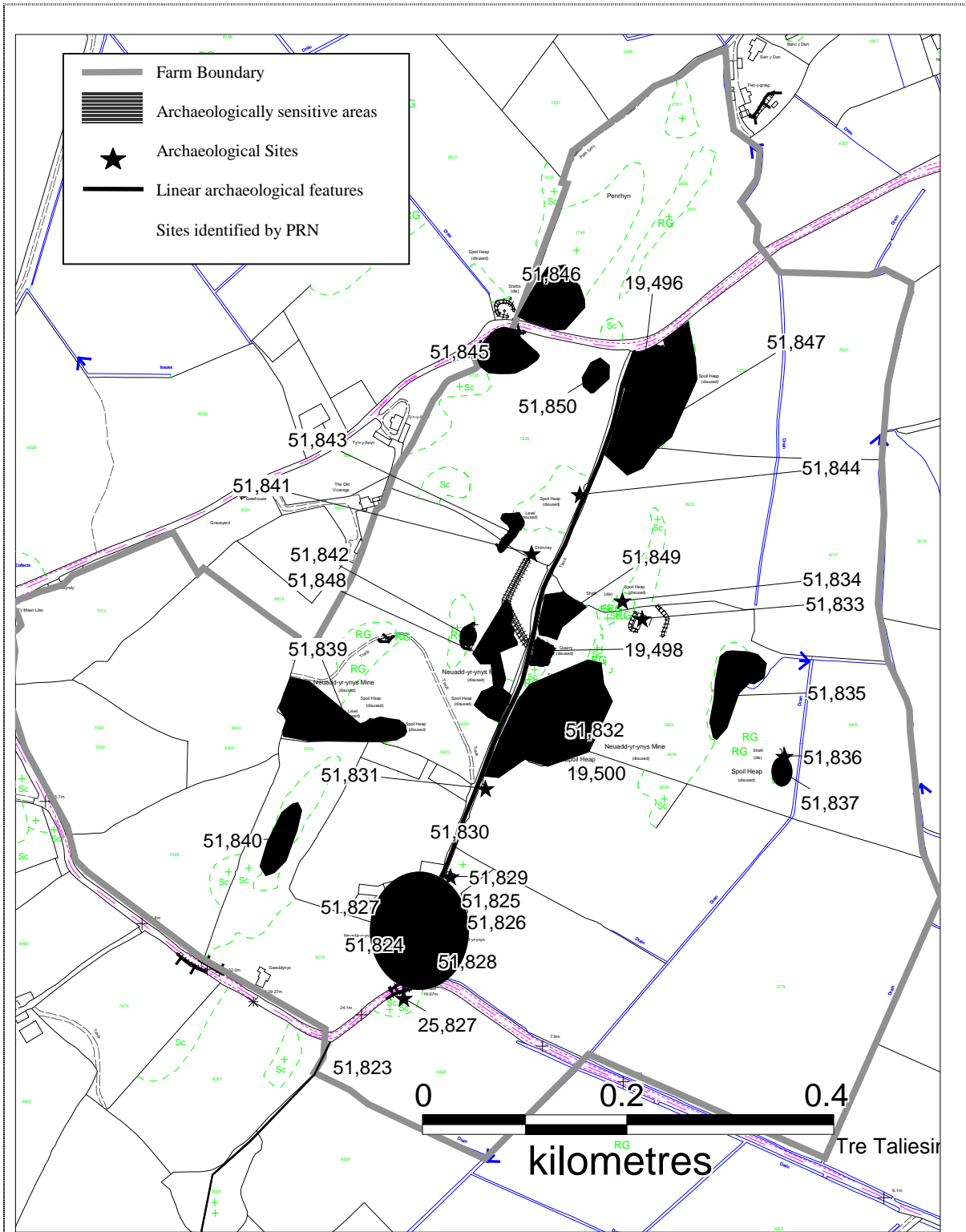
Ordnance Survey 1901 2nd edition Cardiganshire sheet 1.15

Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition Cardiganshire sheet 1.16

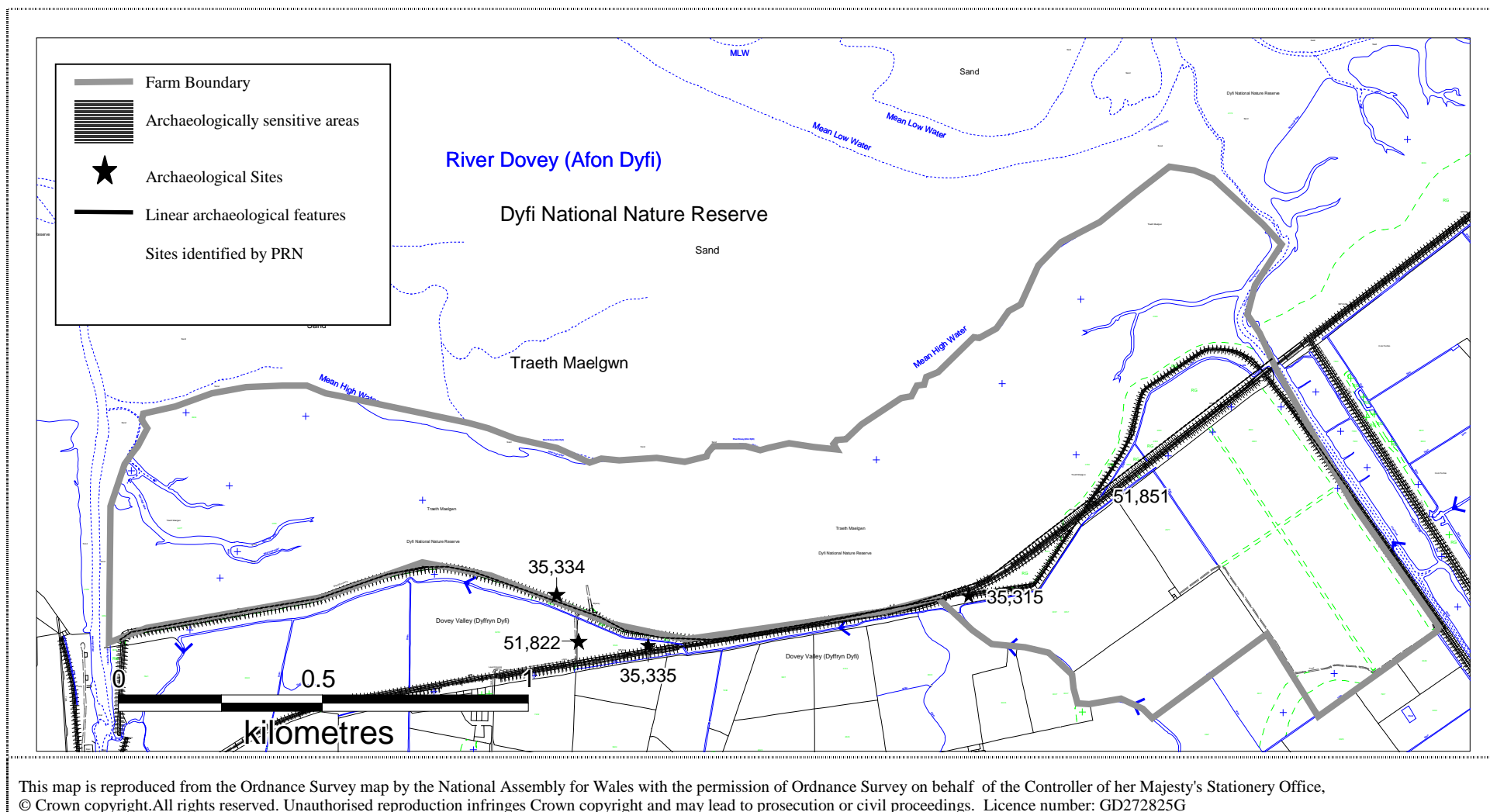
Ordnance Survey 1901 2nd edition Cardiganshire sheet 1.16

Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition Cardiganshire sheet 3.04

Ordnance Survey 1905 2nd edition Cardiganshire sheet 3.04



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