

Cover sheet:

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

Prepared for:

.....Gwarcwm Isaf, Taliesin, Machynlleth.....



Tir Gofal Reference No

.....49921.....

Holding No

..... W/11/4350; W/11/4350/a

Prepared by

.....**Helen Milne**.....

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SECTION A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Historic landscape character:

Gwarcwm Isaf consists of two contrasting land holdings, both of which encompass significant archaeological remains. Holding W/11/4350 is centred on the farmstead of Gwarcwm Isaf, and lies in an area characterised by the remains of the lead mining industry. There are two mining complexes within the holding, one of which includes substantial, up-standing remains of national importance.

Metal mining was very common in this region during the nineteenth century, and played a crucial part in shaping the landscape. It has left a legacy of industrial complexes, and associated settlements, which were abandoned when the industry collapsed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The remains of many small or trial lead mines are now almost invisible, making the surviving remains on the main Gwarcwm Isaf holding particularly important. The remains of this lead mining complex are substantial and include some well-preserved features, which give a unique insight into winning and treating lead ore during the nineteenth century.

The second land-holding, W/11/4530/a is an upland area to the east of the main holding. The landscape in this area has great time depth, incorporating possible bronze-age burials, a field-system (of unknown, but possibly pre-historic date), and deserted settlement sites of the post-medieval period. The settlement sites represent a period when agriculture was being practised more intensively on the uplands than at present. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Ceredigion uplands were home to substantial communities - hill-farmers, shepherds, peat-cutters and miners all made their livings in areas which are now, frequently, uninhabited.

Archaeological and historical content:

Main holding W/11/4350

The features of most significance archaeologically and historically on this holding are the farmstead itself, which includes the old farm-house, and a barn range, and the mining complex, which incorporates a wheel-pit, mine buildings, a system of leats, and also shafts, an adit, and a reservoir. Further to this, the HE1 report identified a well, and a further mining complex (Pensarn). These were not seen during the archaeological site visit.

Holding W/11/4350/a

There are a variety of archaeological features on this the land parcel, including deserted settlements, sheepfolds and what may be a bronze age cairn. A further possible cairn/ cist burial was recognised by the farmer, and located during the archaeological farm visit. This diversity of site-types is fairly typical of the uplands where there has generally been less ground-disturbance and therefore better archaeological preservation.

Historic environment – key management objectives.

Main holding W/11/4350

The maintenance, and long-term preservation of the mining remains, is the priority for the historic landscape of this holding. As an important educational resource, the possibility of allowing safe and informed access to the site for educational purposes should be strongly considered.

Holding W/11/4350/a

Individual archaeological features are vital in defining the historic landscape character of this upland area. The landscape has remained relatively stable, due to low stocking rates. Future management should aim to maintain this stability, by ensuring that stock are not encouraged to gather close to vulnerable sites.

It is important to remember that the archaeological farm visit does not represent a comprehensive survey of all the features within the holdings, and that other features may exist, which should be preserved and protected along with those identified within the body of this report.

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.

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.
- 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. This enables us 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:

1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES: Archaeological Sites, Earthwork Monuments, Ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

A search of the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by 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 the Trust.


This information has been supplemented by a field visit on 11/05/2004 by Helen Milne (Tir Gofal Archaeologist).

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
1	50948	Farmstead Gwarcwm Isaf	Post-medieval	SN6676 9159	B	Specific management recommendations for individual buildings in following section.

Gwarcwm Isaf farmstead consists of a group of buildings arranged around a central fold-yard. At the south end of the fold-yard is an earlier farmhouse, which is thought to date to around 1800. The house is north facing, and has two storeys. It was abandoned in 1967, and is now in danger of falling into disrepair. To the rear (south) of the old farmhouse is a garden enclosure, alongside which runs a trackway. This trackway has banks on either side of it, which are lined with large boulders. At right angles to the front of the old farmhouse, on the western side of the fold yard, lies a single storey barn range. The farmhouse and the range are thought to be contemporary. Both are built of local rubble stone and roofed with slate. On the eastern and northern sides of the fold yard are modern agricultural barns/ sheds of breezeblock and metal construction. The recently constructed stock shelter on the eastern side takes the place of an earlier building (marked on various historic maps), no trace of which is now extant. To the south-east, and set back from the main range of buildings, is the modern farmhouse, which was built during the 1960s to replace the older farm-house.

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50951	Garden	Post-medieval	SN6676 9157	B	Generic

Garden running south from the original farmhouse, bounded on west by stone banked lane. Garden itself now very overgrown. Internal arrangement not seen.

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50952	Trackway	Unknown	SN6675 9159	B	Generic
<p>Trackway running south from the western side of the farmhouse. It runs along-side the farmhouse garden and is flanked by earth banks on either side, which are lined with massive stones. At the end of this short stretch, the track turns ninety degrees to run almost directly west towards Bryn-Yr-Arian mine. The trackway is still in regular use and has been recently gravelled.</p>						
						
View of trackway, looking north towards farmstead						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
2	19520	Mine complex Bryn-Yr-Arian	Post-medieval	SN665 9161	A	Specific – also see individual sites below
<p>The remains of this lead mining complex occupy the north-west area of the main holding. The complex includes some well-preserved features, which give a unique insight into winning and treating lead ore during the nineteenth century. Historical records indicate that Bryn-Yr-Arian never produced large quantities of ore. According to Bick (1976) It's poverty of depth brought several enterprises to ruin, incurring serious losses amongst adventurers.</p> <p>It is not clear from historical records when mining activity began initially on this site, but it is known that in 1849 a leat and water-wheel were constructed, an old engine shaft was cleared out, and in 1851, work began sinking a new shaft. A water course was brought from Afon Clettwr</p> <p>The mine complex includes a cruciform wheel pit/ crusher house [PRN 50955], several buildings of unknown function (one may have been a mine office or miners' bunk-house [PRN 50961], another, possibly a magazine [PRN 50960]). There is a mine shaft [PRN 50958], which had a pumping rod [PRN 50962] attached to remove water, operated by the wheel-pit further to the north-east. There is also an adit/ level within the complex.</p> <p>The main threat to the complex's long-term stability is through poaching by livestock of the area,</p>						

and also by vandalism of the site. At the time of the site visit, the area to the north of the wheel-pit/crusher house had been used as a location for feeding livestock, but this issue should be resolved by proposed lower winter stocking rates under the Tir Gofal scheme.

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50953	Main leat	Post-medieval		B	Generic
<p>This leat is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, but not on the second. The leat channels water from Afon Clettwr, to the south-east of Gwarcwm Uchaf farm, and follows the contour around in a U-shape to feed the wheel-pit (for Pensarn mine). This wheel-pit falls outside the present farm boundary, but the leat continues from here, across the Gwarcwm Isaf holding, towards Gwarcwm Isaf farm, where it rounds the hill on the contour. From here, it appears to have fed into the complex system of smaller water management features (PRN 50954 – see below), which powered machinery at Bryn-Yr-Arian lead mine.</p> <p>There appears to be little surviving of the course of this main leat. However, its' course may be evident in sections, in particular where it crosses hedge boundaries.</p> <p>There may be surviving remains of this leat, which were not visited during the archaeological farm visit.</p>						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50954	Leat System	Post-medieval		B	Generic

Numerous channels, some of which were stone lined were observed, criss-crossing the area marked on the attached map. The individual elements of this system of smaller leats were too numerous to accurately locate without a full survey, and do not appear to be marked on historic maps.

A number of these smaller channels run down a relatively steep gradient. This could represent evidence of a process known as hushing, where water stored in a dam was released down a hillside along a vein of ore, tearing out the weathered rock to expose the solid rock and vein, and by a process of natural separation.

At the time of the farm visit these features seemed generally stable. The major threat to the complex's long-term stability is through poaching by livestock. The stocking levels are being decreased through the winter months under Tir Gofal, and this should lower the risk of damage. These are important elements of the mining process and care should be taken to maintain their visibility.

Plates showing elements of leat system on hillside to south-east of wheel-pit (prn 50955)



No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
3	50955	Wheelpit & crusher house?	Post-medieval	SN6646 9161	A	Specific

This cruciform building incorporates a central wheel-pit, with two annexes on either side, one of which Bick suggests housed a crusher. It is constructed of rubble-stone, with massive thickness to the walls. The wheel-pit would have housed a water-wheel, which was fed by water diverted from the Clettwr via the leat system (prn 50953, 50954). On the north-east end of the wheel pit is an arched water out-let (now blocked with debris).



The wheel-pit, and its' south-eastern annexe.

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
4	50956	Reservoir Bryn-Yr-Arian Mine	Post-medieval	SN6637 9167	A	Specific- see below

This triangular reservoir is marked on historic maps and is still a prominent feature of the historic mining landscape. It is not entirely clear what relationship it had with other features of Bryn-yr-Arian Mine, but was probably intended to provide a reliable, and pressurised stream of water for processing further down the hill (part of complex with level/ adit, and two buildings of uncertain function).

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50957	Trial shafts Bryn-Yr-Arian Mine	Post-medieval	SN6644 9155	B	Generic

Trial shafts, marked on 25" to 1 mile, visible as rock-cut depressions.

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
5	50958	Shaft Bryn-Yr-Arian Mine	Post-medieval	SN6635 9151	B	Specific – see below

Main shaft with stone lined housing for pumping rod. A rock cut shaft of unknown depth, with stone-lined channel running off to the north-east. The channel appears to have housed the south-western end of a pumping rod (marked on the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, but not on the second edition), which was attached to the wheel-pit and crusher-house at its' north-eastern end. Currently fenced off with wire and post fencing.



Shaft with channel on far side to house the pumping-rod (prn 50962)

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50962	Pumping rod Bryn-Yr-Arian Mine	Post-medieval	SN6635 9151- SN6646 9161	U	Generic

This line is marked as the location of the pumping rod, which, powered by the wheel-pit would have pumped water from the shaft to prevent it from becoming waterlogged. No remains of this feature were noted during the site visit but there is potential for buried remains of the supports that carried the pumping rod, along this line, and ground disturbance in the area should be kept to a minimum.

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50959	Level/ adit Bryn-yr-Arian Mine	Post-medieval	SN6627 9156	B	Generic

This tunnel, driven into the side of the hill was probably used for both access to, and drainage from the mine. No immediate threats to the stability of this feature were noted during the site visit.

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50960	Building Bryn-yr-Arian Mine	Post-medieval	SN6627 9156	B	Generic

A small rubble-stone building, c. 6.7m x 3.8m, built into the side of the hill, marked on historic map sources. There are now only three low walls remaining, so it is difficult to establish what the building's original function was. It is about the right size for a magazine (a place for storing explosives for use in the mine), although perhaps too close to the entrance of the mine for this explanation (explosives tended to be kept well away from tunnel entrances), so it may have been a workers' hut.

The walls of this building may be at risk from tree-fall if trees are not removed from the vicinity.



Small building, possibly a workers' hut, or magazine.

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50961	Building Bryn-yr-Arian Mine	Post-medieval	SN6625 9159	B	Generic

A single storey building constructed of rubble stone overlooking spoil heaps and level/ adit on lower area of mine workings. One doorway and three window openings to the front (south-west side), with, one doorway to the rear (opposite front doorway). Rock cut gully/ pathway terraced into hill-slope at rear. Chimney at north-west end, with fireplace internally. Also, blocked doorway with remains of timber lintel at south-east end. Internal partition wall of rubble-stone construction. Traces of render internally. Function unknown, seemingly domestic, possibly a Miners' bunkhouse? At time of site visit, very overgrown with large over-hanging Ash tree, also hazel and thorn both internally and externally. Tree growth potentially very problematic for the survival of the building.



Building 50961 viewed from the east, showing blocked off doorway, and vegetation posing a threat to the structure.

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	9146	Mine Penrhos	Post-medieval	SN6680 0120	B	Generic
<p>Part of a lead mine marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. Although the bulk of this mine seems to be outside the farm boundary, there are two shafts marked on the Ordnance Survey map. In 1976, Bick described the “quarry-like remains of Pensarn with a splendid horse-whim circle and stone bearing at the old engine-shaft”.</p> <p>This area was not inspected during the farm visit, but the farmer stated that there are no upstanding remains. Any remains should however be subject to generic management requirements.</p>						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50963	Well	Unknown	SN6684 9160	C	Generic
<p>This site was not inspected during the site visit. Wells were very important prior to the advent of mains pumped water. Apart from the practical consideration of accessing clean water, many wells were imbued with religious and ritual significance in the past, and retained this significance until recent times. Wells often represent landscape features of some antiquity, and may retain the vestiges of stone built standing structures around them.</p>						

Holding 4350/a

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	9277	Sheep-fold	Post-medieval	SN6962 9181	C	Generic
This sheep-fold, recorded as a ruined dry-stone building on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), is still in use and in a reasonable state of repair. The earlier stone structure has been supplemented by extra fencing.						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	9276	Dwelling – long-house? Blaenclettwr Fawr	Post-medieval	SN6986 9194	B	Generic

This formerly substantial dwelling is marked on various historic maps including the tithe map. It is built of rubble-stone, with walls in excess of 1m thick in places. It lies parallel to the stream with three distinct internal areas; the highest (north-east) end is terraced into the hill-slope, whilst the south-west end is lower. The central section incorporates a fire-place at the south-west end of the room, which is big enough to have housed an angle-nook. To the left of the fire-place is a blocked doorway, which would have let into the south-west room of the building. The walls of this building now survive to an average height of c. 1.5m.

It is possible that this building represents a modified long-house, where people and animals were all housed under one roof. The lower end may have been the byre, whilst the central room was for human habitation, and the room built into the hillside may have accommodated a dairy. However, this is difficult to establish with certainty from what now remains of the building.



Blaenclettwr Fawr, looking south-west, showing large fire-place, and blocked in doorway on the left hand side.


No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	9426	Cottage Esgair Foel Ddu	Post-medieval	SN702 9179	B	Generic
Cottage marked on tithe map and Ordnance Survey maps. The site was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, but the farmer stated that it is currently in a similar condition to Blaenclettwr Fawr.						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50964	Sheepfold	Post-medieval	SN7021 9179	C	Generic
Sheepfold marked on historic maps, associated with Esgair Foel Ddu dwelling. This site was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50965	Sheepfold	Post-medieval	SN7056 9205	C	Generic
Sheepfold marked on historic maps. This site was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	5630	Cairn	Bronze Age?	SN7076 9256	B	Generic
Cairn marked on OS maps, recorded in SMR as partially destroyed. Not seen during site visit.						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50966	Boundary markers	Unknown	SN7088 9211- SN7106 9224	B	Generic
Series of stones seen on 1891 map - parish boundary markers including one marked 'white stone'. Not seen during site visit.						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50967	Round barrow – Cist burial	Bronze-Age/ Iron age?	SN6988 9231	B	Generic
<p>A cist burial, identified by the farmer, probably dating from the Bronze-age/ Iron-age. The upper portions of two large, flat slabs, arranged at right-angles could be clearly seen, and formed two sides of a probable cist burial. Surrounding the arranged stones, are the remains of a mound, containing a high percentage of loose stone. Cist burials and cist cemeteries are common in the Atlantic region from c. 600 – 100BC. The stone lined cist contained a burial and sometimes grave-goods, and was covered by an earth or stone mound.</p>						
						
Stone-lined cist burial, with surrounding stone mound.						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50968	Cairn?	Bronze-Age?	SN6969 9124	U	Generic
<p>Possible burial mound - A large pear-shaped mound, which could be a burial mound dating from the bronze/ iron age, but may be natural. At the time of the visit, a hollow eroded one side by sheltering livestock, had revealed some of the internal make up of the mound. In this area the mound consisted of dark peaty deposits, and no stones were visible.</p> <p>Given the number of cairns in the locality, it is highly plausible that this is not a natural feature. However, the lack of internal structure in the damaged portion suggests that the feature may be a glacial deposit. Deposits of debris left by glaciers during the ice age (known as drumlins) often form pronounced pear-shaped mounds.</p>						




Possible second burial mound

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50969	Field System	Post-medieval?	SN70 91	C	Generic

Field system with earth and stone-faced banks, includes stock funnel 50970. This field system is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888, and appears to be associated with dwelling 9276 Blaenclettwr Fawr. On historic maps these fields enclose land on the northern side of Blaenclettwr Fawr. The banks are substantial, and are still a very prominent feature of the landscape in the area. They are not currently stock-proof, but in general they have survived in good condition. It was however noted that there was some erosion in an area where feeder troughs had been placed close to the banks, and the banks themselves have been used by livestock, for shelter.



Boundary bank showing area of erosion caused by sheltering livestock

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
	50970	Stock funnel	Post-medieval?	SN6986 9207	C	Generic
<p>A v-shaped funnel forms the approach to this stone-built gap. The gap is part of a field-boundary bank associated with Blaenclettwr Fawr. The opening may have been used for counting stock as they were brought down off the mountain.</p>						
						
<p style="text-align: center;">Stock funnel</p>						

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

1. Ensure the survival of visible features.
2. Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
3. Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements – Section C

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:

19520 Lead Mine; Zinc Mine - Bryn-yr-Arian

At the time of the site visit, the area to the north of the wheel-pit/ crusher house had been used as a location for feeding livestock. This issue should be resolved by proposed lower winter stocking rates under the Tir Gofal scheme.

There was also evidence of some damage due to machinery tracking across the area. It is important to be aware that the entire area covered by the mine complex is archaeologically sensitive, and that heavy wear in this area may cause damage to sub-surface features.

There is an excellent opportunity for provision of interpretative information on this site, as there is a public footpath that runs very close to the mining remains. The farmer thinks there has been some vandalism at the site, which, apart from being problematic to the farmer, may be causing an unquantifiable level of damage to the remains themselves. The provision of interpretation panels would provide an educational resource, promote a greater understanding of the site, and through doing so may also help to deter vandalism.

50958 Shaft – Bryn-yr-Arian

This shaft potentially poses a danger to people and livestock, and although it is securely fenced at present, if there are any plans to encourage access for educational purposes, this situation may need to be re-evaluated. There is also a small problem with visibility, as there is currently some over-hanging vegetation around the top of the shaft. Clearance of this vegetation to improve visibility would be desirable if this can be achieved whilst complying with full health and safety requirements.

50956 Reservoir – Bryn-yr-Arian

Although the reservoir has survived well as a feature of this mining landscape, a number of problems need to be addressed. The main threat to the survival of this feature is poaching by livestock using the reservoir as a watering place. Fencing the area off, or consolidating the banks, perhaps using gravel, to prevent further erosion, could alleviate this problem. Also the water level has become lower, probably due to damage to the dam from poaching. Repair of the dam, and raising water levels may be appropriate in this case. If this is undertaken, please inform Cambria Archaeology.

2. 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:

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
6	9903	Farmhouse Gwarcwm Isaf	Post-medieval	SN6676 9159	B	Specific see below
<p>Gwarcwm Isaf Farmhouse (abandoned). The farmhouse is thought to date to around 1800, and was abandoned in 1967. It is north facing and built of local rubble stone with a slate roof. It is two-storey semi-symmetrical, with three bays and a central doorway. The eastern bay is offset from the east gable end, presumably to incorporate an angle nook. There is an out-shot to the rear of the building, with a cat-slide roof which runs from the eaves of the main roof, down to single storey height. The ground floor window openings have flat arched heads, the first floor windows have wooden lintels. Window openings are currently boarded up, and the house was not viewed internally during this visit. However, the RCAHMW, following a visit in 1980, describe the internal arrangement as follows:</p> <p><i>“The front door leads into a narrow staircase hall with wooden partitions. The parlour has axial joints and a modern fire-place. The kitchen has a transverse beam with slight chamfer and a run-out stop. The deep fire-place has a badly damaged wooden lintel: there is a brick oven and a secondary range. At the back is a lean-to dairy and scullery: the dairy has slate slabs and two shallow recesses in the back wall. There is a small cross-corner fire-place (now blocked) in the scullery”</i> (RCAHMW 18/12/1980).</p> <p>The farmhouse is no longer inhabited, but is particularly important as a surviving example of this style of building, which has undergone little modification. It is a priority to maintain the building in a stable condition, and consideration may need to be given as to how it can best be re-used as a functional part of the farmstead, so that it does not deteriorate through neglect.</p> <p>At the front of the farmhouse the ground level has been lowered substantially (by c. 0.75m) to create a level, concreted stockyard. This has exposed the stone footings of the house, and also earth below the footings. If this is not consolidated, the eventual result will be collapse of the front of the building.</p> <p>Of the area of roof that could be seen, most was in a reasonable condition. However, there were slates missing at the eastern end. If this problem is not addressed, it could result in rapid deterioration of stone-work directly below, and eventually serious structural damage to the building.</p>						

No on Map	PRN	Site Type/ Name	Period	NGR	Importance (status)	Management
7	50950	Lofted cow-house	Post-medieval	SN6676 9161	B	Specific – see below

The cow-house on the north-west side of the stock-yard is a low, single-storey structure, constructed of the same local rubble stone as the farmhouse, and is roofed with slate. The RCAHMW (Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales) comment that it is probably contemporary with the house. There are six regularly spaced door openings, and one window on the south-east facing frontage. The four central doors have flat arched heads, and the two at either end have wooden supporting lintels, as does the window at the southern-most end of the frontage. The gables at either end of the barn both have the same upstanding, rubble copings, but the whole structure appears not to have been built as a single piece. There is a straight joint in the front wall to the right of the most southerly door opening, although no matching joint was visible at the rear of the building. There is a slit window/ vent in the upper portion of the north-east gable end. The south-west gable end has an external staircase, originally constructed in rubble stone, but with some red-brick repairs. To the rear of the building a single doorway corresponds with the third door in from the southern end at the front of the range, affording a cross passage at this point. Access was only gained to a limited section of the barn, through the cross-passage. In this section transverse oak joists support un-hewn wooden poles, forming a loft area, suitable for storage but not access. The roof trusses have low collars with notched lap joints and square sectioned purlins. The roof has been re-slatted at some point, and the over-hang of the eaves appears to be less than it was originally. This may be causing some damage to pointing, and overall weatherproofing of the building.

The wooden lintel over the door at the northern end of the building is collapsing, and will need replacing if the building is to be kept structurally sound.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

1. Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
2. Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
3. Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section C

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:

9903 Gwarecwm Isaf farmhouse.

The ground at the front of the old house has been lowered to create a level, concreted stockyard. Ideally, to prevent collapse, structural advice should be sought in order to consolidate the footings.

Missing slates at the eastern end of the building should be replaced. Any stone-work beneath which has deteriorated due to moisture penetration, should be consolidated.

50950 Cow-house

Re-pointing of the joints between stone-work should be carried out where this has deteriorated in order to keep the building weatherproof. Lime mortar should be used. This should contain the same proportions of ingredients to accurately reflect the existing mortar type.

The wooden lintel over the door at the northern end of the building should be replaced in order to keep the building structurally sound.

Sources

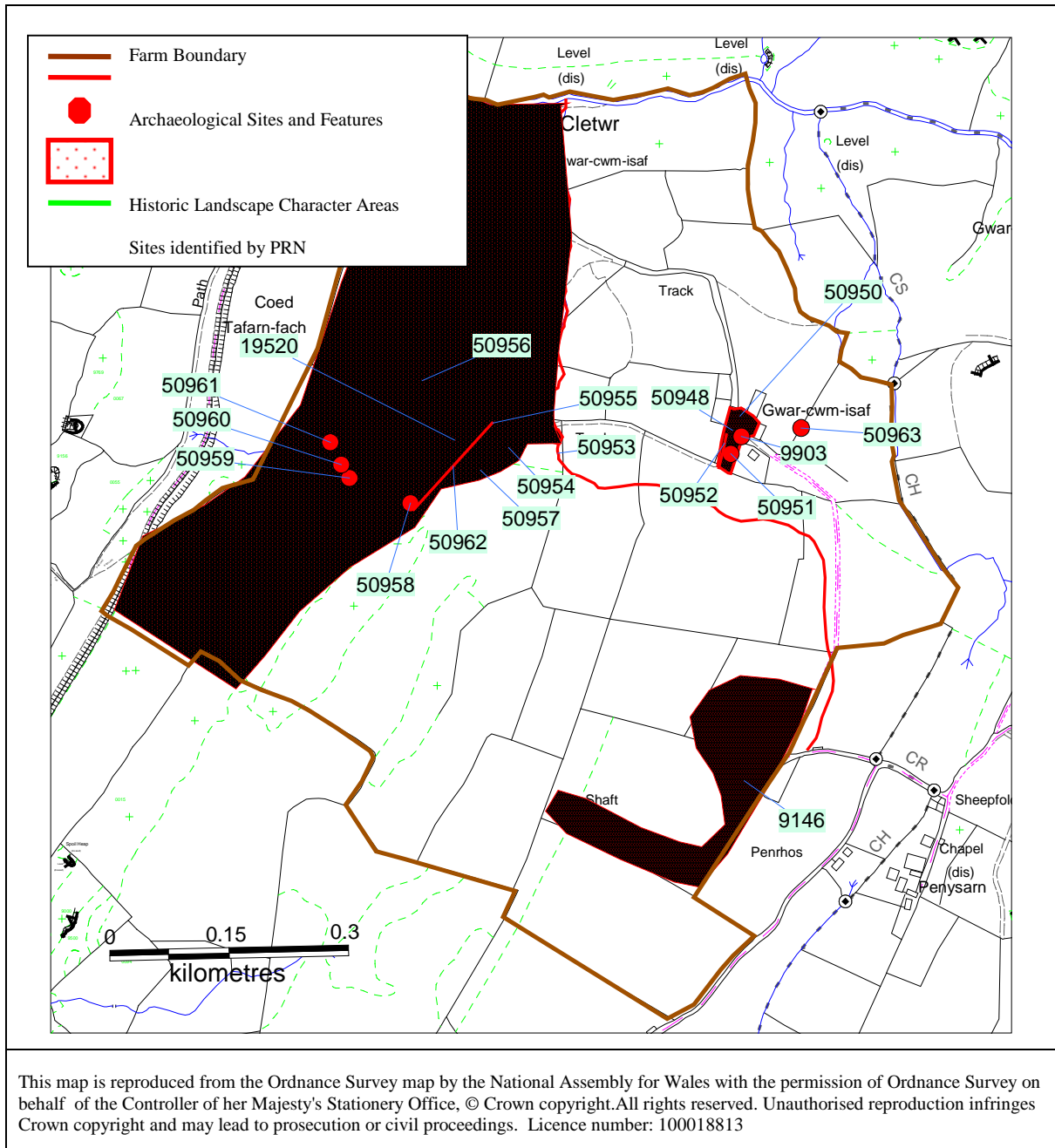
Maps

Ordnance Survey (6" to 1 mile) Sheet SN69SE, 1965
Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet II.SW; 1891.
Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet IV.NW; 1891.
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Tithe Map Llancynfelin Parish, Cardiganshire; 1844.
Apportionment Llancynfelin Parish, Cardiganshire; 1844.

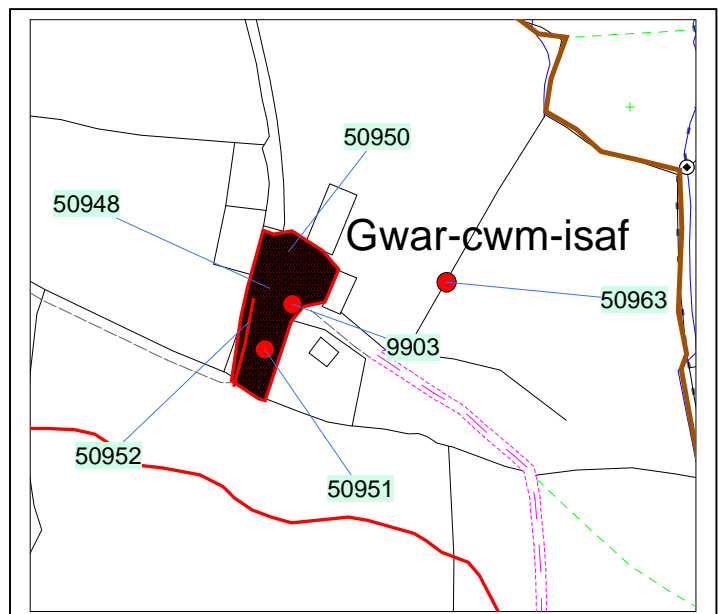
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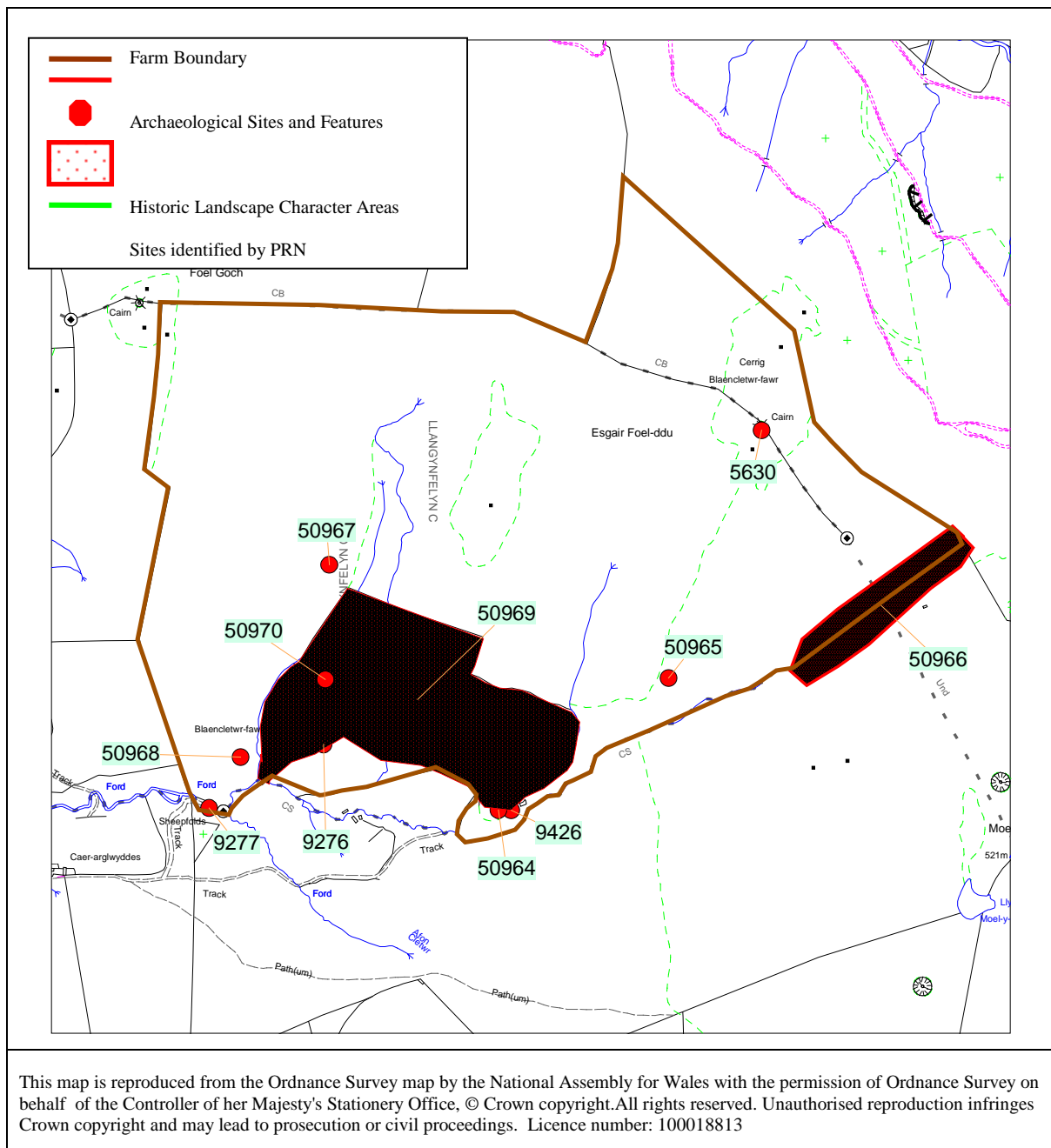
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Gwarcwm Isaf W/11/4350

Inset showing Gwarcwm Isaf Farmstead





Gwarcwm Isaf W/11/4350/a