

GLASTIR ADVANCED POST VISIT ASSESSMENT

DAT 105837

Site Name: Brithdir Bach

CRN A0037786

PRN 54760	NGR SN 07559 36955	
REF	UID	

Introduction and historic background

The Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) was consulted by Glastir contract manager Nia Jackson-Jones regarding a proposal to re-slate a traditional farm building at Brithdir Bach. Having looked carefully at the evidence available DAT are happy for works to go ahead but recommend an alternative management scheme for the building, detailed below.

Current Management Issues

The building is a stone built rectangular structure open to the south end under a corrugated metal roof carried on a simple lightweight rafter and tie beam framework. The roof sheets are rusting and are bent where they have come away from some of the wall heads. There is a clear need for some repair and moderate maintenance to keep the building water tight.

The photographs provided by the contract manager show that the building is built against an earlier thick wall on the west side which is the wall along the track to the farm. The photographs show the sides of the south opening are made of concrete blocks. There are no other openings or windows visible on the photographs. From the location and form the building has the appearance of being built specifically as a garage for a car.

The building does not show on the early OS maps and nor is it depicted on the 4th edition map of 1953. From the building material and style and the absence on maps the evidence suggests that the structure is of a mid-20th century date.

This likely late date means that it does not meet guidelines for work under the Traditional Farm Building restoration option which has a cut-off date of 1919. However the building is of a traditional vernacular building material and style and has a high landscape value and group value within the closer farmstead. Consequently DAT is happy for works to go ahead within Glastir

Management Recommendations

The proposal is for the building to re-roofed in slate. However there is no evidence currently available to show the building was formerly slated. The roof structure is too flimsy to carry slate. The pitch is shallow and it was common for humble buildings such as this to be covered in the cheap and readily available metal sheeting.

Consequently DAT recommends that the roof covering of corrugated metal be replaced with corrugated metal which best matches the existing. Ideally this means a similar gauge (thickness of metal), pitch (distance between crests) and depth (distance between crest and trough). The profile should be round and not square. This is line with the guidance for option 680 which advises that materials used for restoration should match the original.

The proposal to re-point in lime is acceptable. This can be done under the repair of masonry option 677.

Huw Pritchard

Heritage Management Archaeologist 24/03/2014