

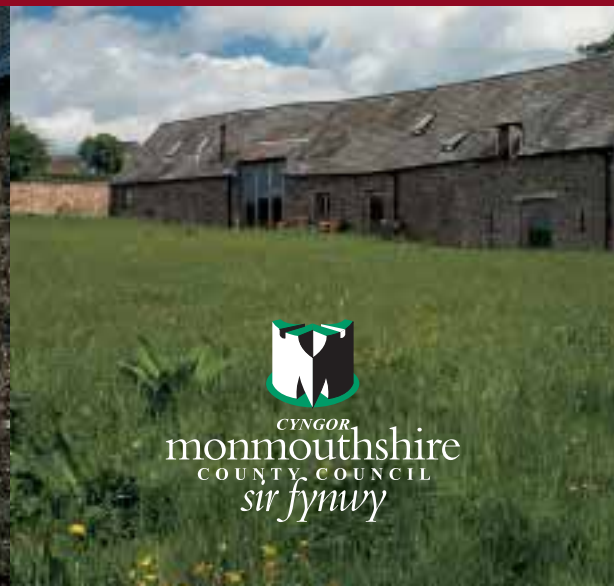


Addasu Adeiladau Fferm Hanesyddol yng Nghymru

Canllaw i Arfer Da

Converting Historic Farm Buildings in Wales

A Guide to Good Practice



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Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government





Cyflwyniad

Yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf bu bygythiad cynyddol i adeiladau fferm traddodiadol yn sgîl arallgyfeirio a newidiadau ym myd amaeth, a'r cynnydd o ran prisiau eiddo. Mae polisi cynllunio yn cyfyngu ar godi adeiladau newydd yng nghefn gwlad ac, o ganlyniad, mae hyn wedi arwain at alw cynyddol i addasu adeiladau sy'n bodoli eisoes. Ochr yn ochr â hyn, mae mwy o adeiladau fferm yn cael eu rhestru, neu maent yng nghwrtel ffermdai rhestredig, ac mae hyn yn arwain at wrthbwysau i'w cadw yn eu cyflwr gwreiddiol i raddau helaeth. Mae'r gofyniad cyfreithiol i ddiogelu adeiladau fferm rhestredig yn aml yn gwneud i bobl ystyried addasu adeilad fel ffordd ddichonadwy o'i gadw. Ar y llaw arall os nad yw adeilad segur wedi'i restru gellir ei ddimchwel neu ei adael i fynd â'i ben iddo.

Ac eto gall addasiad sydd wedi'i gynllunio'n wael ddiostrio'r union gymeriad y dylai'r broses restru ei ddiogelu. Mae rhai yn credu bod adeilad fferm nad oes ei angen mwyach yn gyfle i greu tŷ safonol yng nghefn gwlad, ac mae'r galw am y math hwn o annedd yng nghefn gwlad yn golygu bod gwerthu eiddo i'w addasu yn apelio at y tîrfeddiannwr. Efallai y byddai defnydd amaethyddol o hyd ar gyfer rhai adeiladau fferm oni bai am y prisiau uchel iawn a delir am 'ysgubor wedi'i haddasu'. Yn ddiaw, mae dulliau ffermio modern yn golygu nad oes angen rhai adeiladau fferm hanesyddol mwyach, a chlywir o hyd yr ymadrodd 'adeilad heb ddefnydd, adeilad heb ddyfodol'. Ond beth yw diben addasu hen ysgubor os caiff ei

Introduction

Recent years have seen an increased threat to traditional farm buildings from diversification and changes in agriculture, and the rise in property prices. Planning policy restricts new build in the countryside, and consequently this has led to an increase in demand for existing buildings to be converted. Parallel to this, more farm buildings are being listed, or are in the curtilage of listed farmhouses, and this creates a counter-pressure to retain them in a comparatively original state. The legal requirement to preserve listed farm buildings often leads people to consider conversion as a viable means of retention, whereas if a redundant building is not listed it can be demolished or allowed to collapse.

Yet a badly conceived conversion can destroy the very character that listing is meant to protect. A redundant farm building may be seen as an opportunity to create a standard house in the country, and the demand for this kind of dwelling makes selling for conversion attractive to the landowner. Perhaps an agricultural use would still be found for some farm buildings if it were not for the premium prices being paid for 'barn conversions'. Undoubtedly, modern farming makes some historic farm buildings redundant, and the saying 'a building without a use is a building without a future' is constantly heard. But what is the point in converting an old barn if the long, tall, open space with



Uchod: Ysgubor a ddefnyddir at ddibenion amaethyddol o hyd gan ddangos y gofod agored nodweddiadol gydag adeiladwaith agored y to i'w gweld a golau cyfyngedig yn treiddio trwy nifer fach o agoriadau'n unig. Gyferbyn: Addaswyd yr ysgubor segur hon yn Sir Fynwy at ddiben preswyllo fel un annedd. Mae'r ffaith na rannwyd yr ysgubor yn unedau lluosog yn golygu nad yw'r cymeriad wedi'i newid yn ormodol ac mae'n parhau i gydweddu â'i hamgylchfyd.

Above: A barn still in agricultural use and displaying the characteristic open interior with exposed roof structure and limited lighting through only a few openings. Opposite: This redundant barn in Monmouthshire was converted for residential use as a single dwelling. The lack of subdivision into multiple units means that the character is not unduly changed and it continues to blend into its surroundings.



gwagle agored a'r uchder mawr o'r llawr i'r nenfwd gyda drysau pren allanol ei isrannu'n llorweddol ac yn fertigol i wneud tŷ â phedair ystafell wely ac iddynt ystafelloedd ymolchi ynghyd â ffenestri domestig safonol? Os nad yw ymddangosiad yr adeilad yn debyg mwyach i'r adeilad a fu gynt, anedd newydd yng nghefn gwlad ydyw i bob diben, yn hytrach nag adeilad fferm segur sydd wedi'i aildefnyddio. Heb waith addasu sensitif bydd adeilad fferm sydd wedi ymdoddi bron i'r dirwedd ers canrifoedd ac sydd wedi cyflawni'r un swyddogaeth o ddydd i ddydd yn sydyn yn ymddangos yn nodwedd amlwg iawn yn ei amgylchedd yn hytrach nag yn un sy'n cydweddu ag ef.

Mae cymeriad arbennig adeiladau fferm dan fygythiad ledled y wlad a neges y llyfr hwn yw y gall adeiladau fferm segur gael bywyd newydd. Mae wedi'i anelu at unrhyw un sy'n ystyried addasu adeilad fferm, p'un ai perchennog, adeiladwr neu bensaer ydynt ac mae'n ystyried pa ddefnyddiau eraill sydd ar gael heblaw am droi adeilad fferm yn gartref a sut y gellir addasu adeilad ar gyfer defnydd newydd heb golli ei gymeriad hanesyddol am byth. Efallai na fydd adeilad wedi'i addasu mor gyfleus â'r dyluniadau safonol yr ydym yn gyfarwydd â hwy, ond bydd iddo natur unigryw a all gynnig llawer mwy — ac mae gobaith y caiff rhan o dreftadaeth adeiledig Cymru ei diogelu mewn ffordd ystyriol ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

timber external doors is subdivided horizontally and vertically into a four-bedroomed house with en-suite bathrooms and standard domestic windows? If it no longer resembles the building it once was, it is effectively a new dwelling in the countryside, rather than a re-used redundant farm building. A farm building that has sat almost unnoticed in the landscape for hundreds of years and performed the same function day in, day out demands a light hand in conversion, or it will suddenly stand out within, rather than blend into, its environment.

The special character of farm buildings is at risk throughout the country and the message of this book is that redundant farm buildings can find a new lease of life. It is aimed at anyone considering converting a farm building, whether owner, builder or architect, and looks at what alternatives there may be to domestic conversions and how conversion for new uses can be achieved without irreversible loss of historic character. A converted building may not have the convenience of the standard designs that we are used to, but it will have an individuality that can offer a lot more — and there is a good chance that a part of Wales's built heritage will be meaningfully retained for future generations.

Never be on the hill, but of the hill: make the hill better.
Frank Lloyd Wright

Uchod: Mae sawl defnydd newydd yn bosibl ar gyfer hen adeiladau fferm. Addaswyd yr hen stabal, sied droliau a'r ydloffft hon yng Ngwynedd gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ar gyfer eu defnyddio fel swyddfa ar gyfer y Rheolwr Fferm. Gyferbyn: Defnyddiwyd cerrig lleol ar gyfer yr adeiladau fferm a ffiniau'r caeau ar yr ystad.

Above: A variety of new uses is possible for old farm buildings. This former stable, cart-shed and granary in Gwynedd was converted by the National Trust for use as an office for the Farm Manager. Opposite: Local stone was used for farm buildings and field boundaries on the estate.





Adeiladau Fferm Hanesyddol

Beth ydynt a pham y maent yn bwysig?

Gwlad wledig yw Cymru yn bennaf ac felly mae adeiladau fferm yn rhan bwysig o'n tirwedd a'n hamgylchedd adeiledig. Mae adeilad fferm yn golygu unrhyw beth o dwlc i ysgubor yd enfawr, ac fel arfer mae'n gysylltiedig â ffermdy neu ystad tŷ mawr. Mae eu maint a'u swyddogaeth yn taflu goleuni ar economi ffermio ardal ddoe neu heddiw, ac mae'r amrywiaeth o ddeunyddiau yn adlewyrchu traddodiadau brodorol lleol.

Drwy gyfrwng adeiladau fferm gallwn weld sut y defnyddid y tir gan genedlaethau'r gorffennol ac yn aml mae nodweddion hen iawn yn goroesi ynddynt, yn enwedig pan fydd ffermdy cynnar yn cael ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion amaethyddol ar ôl i 'dŷ newydd' gael ei adeiladu. Anaml y gellir canfod unrhyw uchelgais pensaernïol. Yn hytrach, gan mai adeiladau ymarferol ydynt yn bennaf, mae tuedd i ddefnyddio deunyddiau a thechnegau adeiladu lleol. Er enghraifft, mae amrywiaeth amlwg rhwng dulliau gwaith coed un sir i'r llall. Bydd maint a ffurf adeilad yn adlewyrchu'r math o ffermio y mae'r ddaearyddiaeth leol yn ei ganiatáu — o gytiau syml ar gyfer anifeiliaid mewn ardaloedd mynyddig a thlawd i ysguboriau â lloriau dyrnu, wedi'u codi'n gain, mewn ardaloedd o dir isel cyfoethog. Er mai adeiladau gwledig ydynt, yn hanesyddol mae ganddynt gysylltiad agos â threfi marchnad. Byddai'r anifeiliaid a fegid ynddynt a'r cynnyrch

Historic Farm Buildings

What are they and why do they matter?

Wales is predominantly a rural country and therefore farm buildings are a significant part of our landscape and built environment. A farm building may be anything from a pigsty to a vast corn barn, and is usually associated with a farmhouse or the estate of a major house. Their size and purpose illustrate the present or past farming activities of an area, and the variety of materials reflects local building traditions.

Farm buildings can tell us how people in past generations used the land and they often retain features of great age, especially when an early farmhouse has been relegated to agricultural use after the construction of a 'new house'. They seldom have architectural ambition and instead their more functional nature tends to employ local building materials and techniques. For example, carpentry methods vary distinctly from one county to the next. The size and form of a building will reflect the type of farming that the local geography allows — from the simple animal sheds of poor upland areas to the large, smartly built barns with threshing floors of rich lowland areas. Although they are rural buildings, historically they are closely associated with market towns. The livestock reared and the produce stored in

Top: Mae angen amrywiaeth o adeiladau ar ffermydd cymysg traddodiadol, wedi'u cynllunio at ddibenion arbennig ac maent yn aml yn ffurfio grŵp gyda'r ffermdy (Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru). Uchod: Mae cynlluniau arloesol yn cael eu datblygu i addasu'r grŵp hwn o adeiladau fferm nas difethwyd ger Aberdaron, Gwynedd i wasanaethu'r diwydiant cimychiaid lleol ynghyd â sawl defnydd annomestig newydd.

Top: Traditional mixed farms required a range of buildings designed for specific uses, often forming a group with the farmhouse (National Library of Wales). Above: Innovative plans are being developed to convert this unspoilt group of farm buildings near Aberdaron, Gwynedd, to serve the local lobster industry, together with other new non-domestic uses.

a gedwid ynddynt yn cael eu cludo i farchnadoedd mewn trefi megis y Fenni, Caerfyrddin, Dolgellau, Llanidloes a'r Trallwng i enwi ond ychydig. Os gallwn ddod o hyd i ddefnyddiau newydd ar gyfer adeiladau fferm sy'n dwyn atgof amlwg a gweledol o'r diwydiant hwn, gellir parhau i wneud y cysylltiadau hanesyddol â'r trefi a diogelu'r cysylltiadau ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Ymhob cwr o Gymru mae adeiladau fferm yr un mor bwysig fel rhan o gymeriad y dirwedd â'r mynyddoedd, yr iseldir, y coed a'r dolydd. Yn yr amgylchedd adeiledig, fel gyda hanes cymdeithasol neu ddiwylliant materol, prinhau y mae'r hyn a nodweddai genedlaethau'r gorffennol. Pan fo nodweddion yn mynd yn brin mae awydd i'w gwerthfawrogi a'u diogelu fel y gall cenedlaethau'r dyfodol werthfawrogi'r cysylltiadau diriaethol â'r canrifoedd a fu a'r ffordd o fyw yn y gorffennol. Mae llawer o adeiladau fferm traddodiadol wedi mynd yn segur bellach yn sgîl y cynnydd mewn dulliau mecanyddol a ffermio ar raddfa fawr ond lle mae ffermio ar raddfa fach yn parhau, neu lle mae arallgyfeirio yn addas, gall adeiladau traddodiadol fod yn ased sy'n barod i'w aildefnyddio o'u haddasu'n sensitif.

Amrywiaeth adeiladau fferm hanesyddol

Defnyddir y term 'addasu ysgubor' yn gyson ar gyfer addasu amrywiaeth mawr o adeiladau fferm, gan gynnwys beudai, stablau, siediau troliau, ydlofftydd a melinau seidr. Ceir llawer math gwahanol o ysgubor ac mae iddynt nodweddion megis colomendai, neu bortshys i ddiogelu troliau sy'n cael eu dadlwytho. Dylid

them would be taken to market in towns such as Abergavenny, Carmarthen, Dolgellau, Llanidloes and Welshpool, to name but a few. If we can find new uses for farm buildings that retain a clear visual reminder of this industry, historical links can still be made with the towns and the connections will be protected for future generations.

All across Wales, farm buildings are as much part of the character of the landscape as the mountains, lowlands, woods and pastures. In the built environment, just as with social history or material culture, what was typical of past generations is now becoming scarce. With scarcity comes a desire to cherish and to protect so that future generations are able to appreciate tangible links with previous centuries and past ways of life. Many traditional farm buildings have become redundant through increasing mechanization and large-scale farming but where small-scale farming continues, or where diversification is appropriate, traditional buildings can be an asset ready for re-use.

The diversity of historic farm buildings

The term 'barn conversion' is routinely used for the conversion of a whole range of farm buildings, including cow houses, stables, cart-sheds, granaries and cider mills. Barns themselves come in many different forms and may have features such as dovecotes, or porches



Cadwyd gwaith brics diddorol ac agoriadau gwreiddiol yr ysgubor hon yn Nhalgarth, Powys, pan gafodd ei haddasu'n swyddfeydd.

The interesting brickwork and original openings of this barn in Talgarth, Powys, were preserved when it was converted to offices.



Fel arfer defnyddir deunyddiau lleol ar gyfer adeiladau fferm. Top: ysgubor ffrâm nenfforch yng Ngwynedd, yn cael ei defnyddio ym 1955 (Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru). Uchod: Pan addaswyd yr ysgubor hon ym Mhowys, parchwyd y ffrâm bren gan gadw'r cymeriad hanesyddol drwy osgoi sythu'r to a'r walliau yn ddiangen.

Local materials are usually used for farm buildings. Top: A cruck-framed barn in Gwynedd, in use in 1955 (National Library of Wales). Above: When this barn in Powys was converted the timber-framed construction was respected and the historic character was retained by avoiding unnecessary straightening of the roof and walls.

parchu'r amrywiaeth hwn drwy gadw nodweddion yr adeilad.

Mewn ardaloedd megis sir Feirionnydd, sir Drefaldwyn a sir Faesyfed y ceir rhai o'r adeiladau fferm cynharaf sydd wedi goroesi ac yn eu plith mae rhai anheddau wedi'u hailddefnyddio sy'n dyddio o'r unfed ganrif ar bymtheg. Mae rhai enghreifftiau o anheddau ffrâm pren cynnar wedi'u dyddio i sicrwydd bellach drwy ddansoddiad cylchoedd coed. Mae adeiladau fferm mwy diweddar yn fwy tebygol o fod yn rhan o ffermydd ystad sy'n dyddio o ddiwedd y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, megis yn Erddig a Thre'r-llai, ac mae gan yr adeiladau brics yno wedd newydd fwy ffurfiol.

Deunyddiau rhanbarthol

Mae adeiladau fferm hanesyddol wedi'u hadeiladu o gerrig, brics neu fframiau pren gan amlaf ac mae arnynt doeau llechi, teils cerrig neu banteils fel arfer. Yn aml ceir cymysgedd o rai o'r deunyddiau hyn neu bob un ohonynt ond gan fod y rhan fwyaf yn rhagddyddio oes y rheilffyrdd, mae eu hadeiladwaith fel arfer yn adlewyrchu'r ddaear leol. Felly mae ysguboriau yn wahanol mewn gwahanol fannau. Nid oedd adeiladau fferm yn adeiladau cain felly ni roddwyd yr un sylw pensaernïol iddynt ag a roddwyd i dai ac adeiladau mwy ffurfiol. Ceir eithriadau, wrth gwrs, ar yr ystadau mwy nodedig megis Tre'r-llai, Powys.

Mae adeiladau fferm yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru yn aml wedi'u hadeiladu o frics coch, ond nid oes angen i chi deithio ymhell i'r gorllewin cyn bod mathau gwahanol o gerrig yn dod yn fwy cyffredin, ac weithiau yn y gogledd-

to protect carts being unloaded. This diversity should be respected by retaining the features of the building.

Some of the earliest surviving farm buildings are found in areas such as Meirionnydd, Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire, and include some re-used sixteenth-century dwellings. Some timber-framed examples are now securely dated through tree-ring analysis. More recent farm buildings tend to be the estate farms of the late nineteenth century, such as at Erddig and Leighton, where the brick buildings have a new degree of formality about them.

Regional materials

Historic farm buildings are most usually made of stone, brick or timber-framing and normally have a slate, stone tile or pantile roof. Quite often there is a mixture of some or all of these but as most predate the railway age the materials used usually reflect the local geology. Barns are therefore different in different places. Farm buildings were not subject to the same level of architectural attention as houses and more formal buildings. There are exceptions to this, of course, on the more prestigious estates such as Leighton, Powys.

Farm buildings in north-east Wales are often of red brick, but you do not need to travel far west before stone of various types becomes predominant, and in the far north-west buildings are sometimes constructed out of large uncut boulders. In eastern mid-

orllewin pell ceir adeiladau wedi'u codi o gerrig mawrion heb eu naddu. Yn nwyrain y Canolbarth ceir adeiladau ffrâm pren, gan gynnwys adeiladau ffrâm bocs ac adeiladau nenfforch. Tua'r gorllewin, adlewyrchir y prinder deunyddiau brodorol da yn amrywiaeth y dulliau adeiladu a'r defnydd o bridd clom neu bridd cywasgedig. Yn y de, ceir adeiladau fferm o gerrig yn bennaf, ond ceir brics coch hefyd yn y de-ddwyrain. Toeau llechi a geir gan amlaf ymhob ardal er bod panteils clai yn boblogaidd yn y de-ddwyrain ac mae rhai toeau cerrig wedi goroesi yn ardal Bannau Brycheiniog. Gwelir y traddodiad o roi haen o sment biswail ar doeau yn y de-orllewin ac ar Ynys Môn; ac ymhob ardal caiff to sydd wedi mynd â'i ben iddo ei orchuddio â haearn rhychog, deunydd hollol frodorol sy'n edrych yn fwy priodol byth ar ôl iddo ddechrau rhydu.

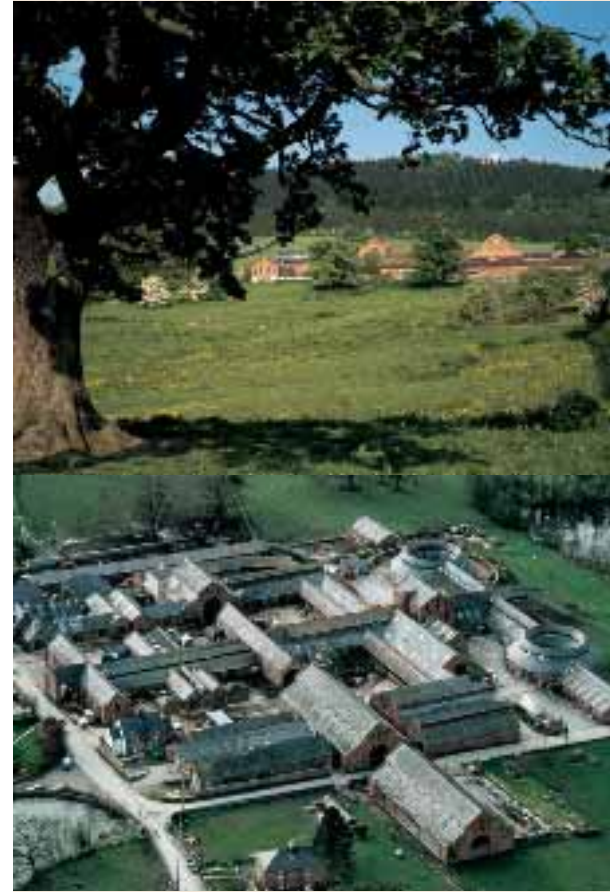
Y gorffeniad traddodiadol ar gyfer waliau adeiladau brodorol a gwledig yw gwyngalch a go brin bod rhaid edrych ar hen adeilad fferm yn hir cyn gweld olion o haenau o wyngalch.

Wales timber-framed buildings of both box frame and cruck construction are found. To the west, the absence of good indigenous materials is reflected in the variety of construction and the use of clom or packed earth. In the south, farm buildings are mostly of stone, though red brick is also found in the south-east. Slate roofs predominate in all areas though clay pantile is popular in the south-east and some stone roofs survive in the Brecon Beacons area. The tradition of applying a coat of cement slurry to roofs is found in the south-west and Anglesey; and in all areas a failed roof is frequently covered in corrugated iron, an utterly vernacular material that looks even more appropriate once it has started to rust.

Limewash is a traditional wall finish for vernacular and rural buildings and you seldom have to look for long at an old farm building before finding vestiges of coats of limewash.

'...the ability to unite a structure with its setting, and make it feel part of nature, is the one distinctive hallmark of the building art in Wales.'

Jan Morris, *Wales: Epic Views of a Small Country* (Viking, 1998)



Top: Mae'r adeiladau amaethyddol yn Fferm y Faenor, Tre'r-llai, Powys yn anghyffredin am eu bod wedi'u cynllunio gan bensaer a'u codi fel rhan o ddatblygiad Ystad Neuadd Tre'r-llai rhwng 1850 a 1856. Uchod: Golygfa o'r awyr (Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru).

Top: The agricultural buildings at Leighton Home Farm, Powys, are unusual in that they were architect-designed and built as part of the development of the Leighton Hall Estate between 1850 and 1856. Above: Aerial view (RCAHMW).



Addasu adeiladau fferm hanesyddol — arfer da

Mathau o addasiadau

Fel arfer caiff ysguboriau eu troi'n gartrefi ond mae llawer o ddibenion eraill ar gyfer adeiladau fferm hanesyddol. Gall arallgyfeirio ar fferm olygu defnydd twristiaeth megis llety, sy'n gallu amrywio o dŷ bynciau i westy bach mwy moethus. Ym maes twristiaeth a hamdden, mae'r defnyddiau posibl eraill wedi cynnwys canolfan grefft a gwerysll gwirfoddolwyr. O ran busnes gellid defnyddio adeiladau fel siop ar gyfer marchnadoedd ffermwyr, swyddfa pensaer, orielau neu weithdai. Gan fod ysguboriau yn ymdebygu i neuaddau y tu mewn gallant fod yn addas at ddibenion addysgol ar gyfer ysgolion ac ar gyfer darlithoedd a chynadleddau a hyd yn oed fel campfa. Gallai adeilad fferm mawr fod yn lleoliad ar gyfer adloniant a digwyddiadau megis cynrychiadau theatr, sioeau sinema teithiol, twmpathau a neithiorau. Gellid hefyd ei ddefnyddio fel eglwys lle mae eglwys y plwyf neu'r capel lleol wedi cau.

Lle bynnag y bo modd, dylech addasu'r defnydd newydd at yr adeilad yn hytrach na newid neu estyn yr adeilad i fod yn addas ar gyfer y defnydd newydd. Sicrhewch fod yr adeilad yn gallu ateb y diben newydd tra'n dal i edrych ar y tu allan fel yr adeilad fferm a fu gynt.

Grwpiau o adeiladau fferm

Yn aml ceir grŵp o adeiladau fferm o amgylch buarth. Roedd i bob un ohonynt swyddogaeth

Converting historic farm buildings — good practice

Types of conversion

Barn conversions are usually domestic but there are many other purposes for which historic farm buildings can be used. Farm diversification may involve tourism use such as accommodation, which may range from the bunk house style to the more luxurious small hotel. Other tourism and leisure uses have included a craft centre and a volunteer base camp. Business uses could include an outlet for farmers' markets, an architect's office, galleries or workshops. The hall-like interior of a barn can lend itself to educational uses both for schools and for lectures and conferences, and might be ideal for gym facilities. A large farm building could be a venue for entertainments and events such as theatre productions, travelling cinema, shows, barn dances and wedding receptions. It might even serve as a church where the parish church or local chapel has closed.

Wherever possible, adapt the conversion to the building rather than changing or extending the building to suit the new use. Enable the building to serve its new purpose whilst retaining the appearance of the farm building it once was.

Groups of farm buildings

Farm buildings are often grouped around a farmyard. They all served a particular



Enghreifftiau o ddefnyddiau newydd i adeiladu segur gan gynnwys canolfan grefftau ym Mhencerrig, Aberaeron, Ceredigion (uchod) a llety i wirfoddolwyr ar gynlluniau cadwraeth yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol (top a gyferbyn). Yn y cynllun addasu hwn cadwyd deunyddiau gwreiddiol a'r gwyngalch ar y tu mewn gyhyd ag a oedd yn bosibl a chynlluniwyd y nodweddion newydd, fel y grisiau, i gydweddu â'r adeiladwaith gwreiddiol.

Examples of new uses for redundant buildings include a craft centre at Pencerrig, Aberaeron, Ceredigion (above) and accommodation for volunteers on National Trust conservation schemes (top and opposite). In this conversion scheme original materials and limewashed interior were retained where possible, and new features such as the staircase were designed to fit within the existing structure.

Agweddau gwahanol tuag at addasu
ysgubor nodweddiadol

Alternative approaches to converting
a typical barn

Top: Ysgubor nodweddiadol, heb ei haddasu, gyda'r drysau uchel i'r ardal ddyrnu, ychydig iawn o agoriadau ar gyfer golau a dim simne.

Top: A typical unconverted barn, with tall doors to the threshing area, few openings for light, and no chimney.



Canol: Mae'n bosibl creu tŷ modern safonol o adeilad o'r fath ond nid yw nodweddion yr ysgubor wedi cyfrannu o gwbl at y cynnyrch terfynol.

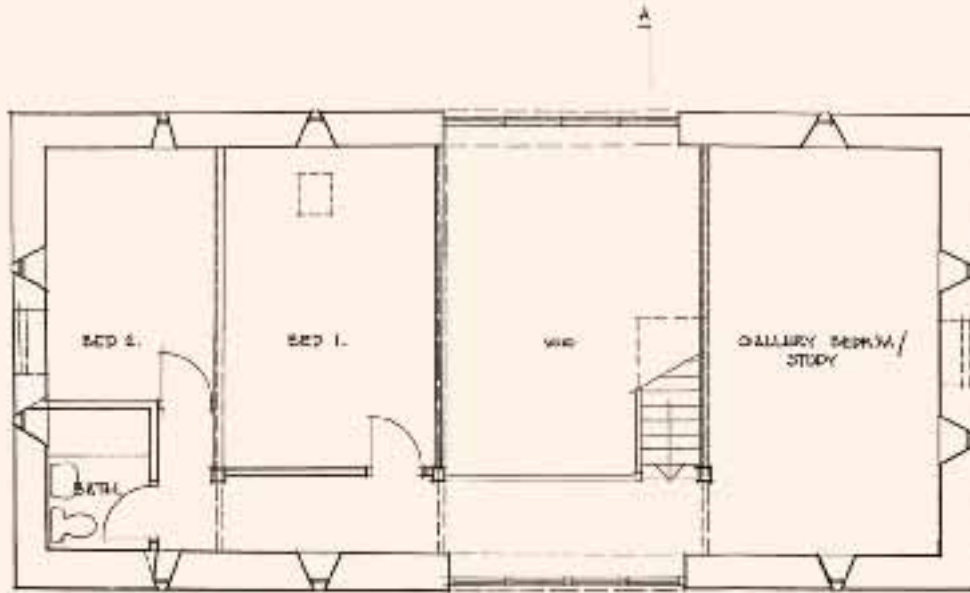
Middle: It is quite possible to create a standard modern house from such a building, but the features of the barn have made no contribution to the final product.



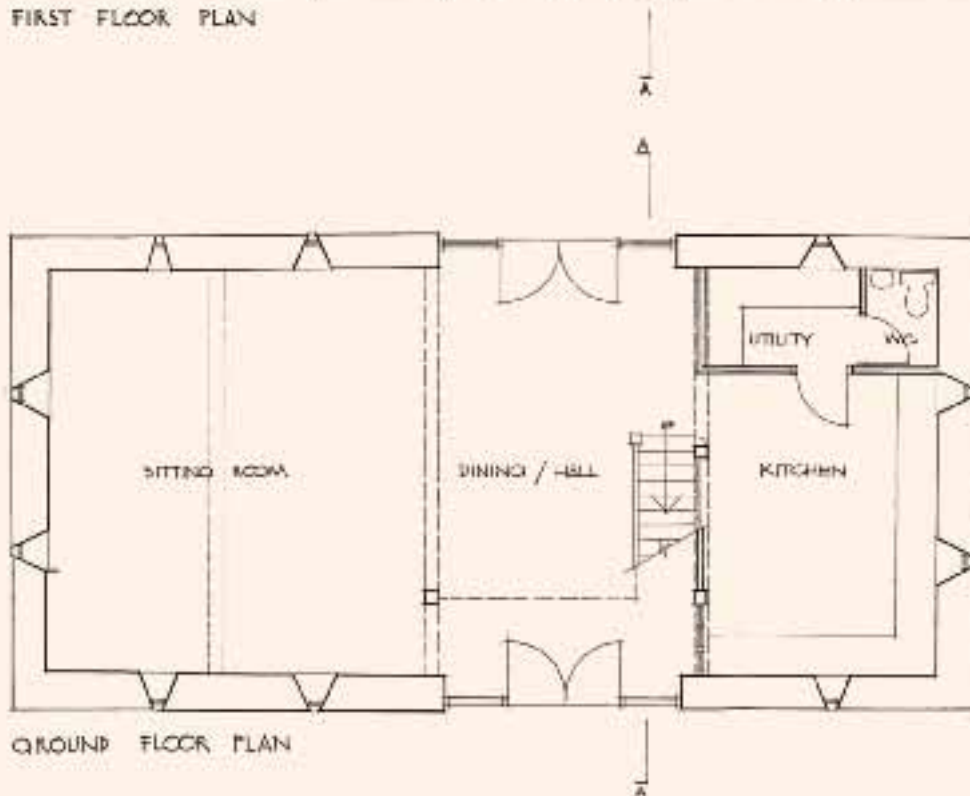
Gwaelod: Mae cynllun amgen ar gyfer addasu'r ysgubor yn cadw'r agoriadau gwreiddiol a llinell y to. Cadwyd drysau estyll a cheir cyn lleied o wydr â phosibl. Mae anghenion domestig fel gwaith plymio wedi'u cuddio.

Bottom: An alternative design for conversion preserves the original openings and roofline. Plank doors have been retained and glazing kept to a minimum. Domestic requirements such as plumbing are hidden.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Cynllun sensitif pensaer ar gyfer addasiad preswyl. Gan adael yr ardal ddyrnu yn agored i'r to, mae cymeriad yr adeilad yn cael ei ddefnyddio ac mae golau o'r drysau gwyr tal yn treiddio i'r ystafelloedd eraill. Gosodwyd yr ystafelloedd hyn heb osod ffenestri anghydnaws (Craig Hamilton).

An architect's sensitive design for a residential conversion. Leaving the threshing floor area open to the rafters utilizes the character of the building and allows light from the glazed cart doors to be shared by the other rooms. The rooms have been placed to avoid inserting out-of-character windows (Craig Hamilton).



Top: Mae perygl y bydd gwerth y grŵp hwn o adeiladau fferm rhagorol yn cael ei gollu. Mae pob un wedi'i restru'n unigol neu oherwydd ei fod yng nghwrtil y ffermdy, ond mae'r adeiladau wedi'u gwerthu i'w haddasu a chaiff pob un ei addasu'n annibynnol gan ei berchennog newydd. Uchod: Byddai cynllun arfaethedig i aildefnyddio'r fferm hon at ddibenion diwydiant ysgafn yn sicrhau y caiff gwerth grŵp yr adeiladau ei ystyried.

Top: The group value of these exceptional farm buildings is in danger of being lost. Each is listed either individually or because it is in the curtilage of the farmhouse, but the buildings have been sold for conversion and each will be adapted independently by its new owner. Above: A proposed scheme to re-use this farm for a light industrial purpose would ensure that the group value of the buildings is taken into consideration.

benodol yng ngweithrediad y fferm ac roeddent yn gysylltiedig â'i gilydd; er enghraifft, mae'r beudy a'r parlwr godro yr un mor gysylltiedig ag y mae'r twlc a'r bragdy neu'r stabl a'r hofel. Dylai addasiadau, yn enwedig pan gaiff adeiladau eu haddasu'n unedau dan berchenogaeth wahanol, barchu'r cysylltiad hwn. Mae cymeriad grŵp ffermydd ystad yn arbennig o bwysig gan ei fod yn cysylltu'r adeiladau'n hanesyddol â ffermydd eraill ag iddynt yr un nodweddion ac â phlasty arbennig.

Mewn ambell ran o Gymru, megis Bro Morgannwg, ceir adeiladau fferm mewn pentrefi, sy'n eu gwneud hyd yn oed yn fwy gwerthadwy. Mewn lleoliadau o'r fath, mae'n bwysicach fyth cadw eu cymeriad, gan sicrhau eu bod yn wahanol i'r adeiladau domestig o boptu iddynt.

Mae rhannu buarth neu gyfres o fuarthau a'u troi'n unedau bach unffurf bron sy'n meddau ar eu mannau amwynder eu hunain yn difetha cywirdeb a diddordeb hanesyddol y grŵp. Os caiff gerddi a mannau parcio ceir eu lleoli y tu allan i'r buarth mae'n bosibl o hyd ei ystyried yn uned annibynnol.

Drwy barchu cydberthynas adeiladau fferm â'i gilydd yn ogystal â'u nodweddion unigol gellir sicrhau bod pob adeilad yn parhau i gael ei ystyried yn rhan o'r grŵp.

Golau

Y her fwyaf wrth addasu adeilad yw golau, nad oedd yn bwysig ar gyfer storio gwair a chlymu anifeiliaid. Nid oedd angen unrhyw olau mewn ysgubor ŷd ar gyfer dyrnu neu wyntyllu ac

function in the operation of the farm and were associated with each other; for example, the cowshed and the milking parlour are as interrelated as the pigsty and the brew house or the stable and the cart-shed. Conversions, especially into separately owned units, should respect this association. The group character of estate farms is particularly important as it links the buildings historically with other farms with the same features and with a particular country house.

In one or two parts of Wales, such as the Vale of Glamorgan, farm buildings are found within villages, making them even more marketable. It is even more important there to retain their character, keeping it distinct from the surrounding domestic buildings.

Dividing up a farmyard or a series of yards into lots of small, near-identical units with their own amenity spaces destroys the integrity and historic interest of the group. If gardens and car parking spaces are located on the outside, the farmyard can still be perceived as an entity.

Respecting the association of farm buildings to each other, as well as their individual features, allows each building to continue to be seen as part of a group.

Light

The biggest challenge with a conversion is the provision of light, which was not important for storing hay or tethering animals. Corn barns needed no light at all