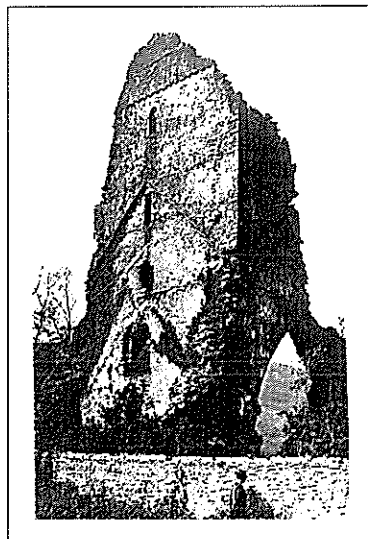


ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

LLANSAWEL - TALLEY - HALFWAY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,
JULY 1999



Report prepared for RSK Environment Limited
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LLANSAWEL - TALLEY - HALFWAY PIPELINE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, JULY 1999

Project Record No. 38345

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National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to the mile, Sheet 187, 1811-12 (revised 1827).

Ordnance Survey, 1" to the mile Old Series, Sheet 41, 1831.

National Library of Wales, Parish of Llansawel, Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1838.

National Library of Wales, Parish of Talley, Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1838.

Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, Second Edition, Carmarthenshire Sheets XVI.15, XVI. 16, XXV.3, XXV.7 and XXV.8, 1906.

APPENDIX 3

Copy of project specification

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Development proposals and brief

Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology were invited, by RSK Environment Limited, on behalf of Transco, to tender for an archaeological assessment of a proposed gas pipeline route between Llansawel and Halfway, via Talley, Carmarthenshire. *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* accordingly submitted a specification and quotation on 30 June 1999. The tender was successful and *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* were awarded the contract on 14 July 1999.

1.2 Project objectives

- 1.2.1 to assess the character, extent, significance and vulnerability of the archaeological resource within the project area, namely a 100m wide corridor along the midline of the proposed pipeline route
- 1.2.2 to identify new archaeological sites, features and deposits within the project area, and to assess their character, significance and vulnerability
- 1.2.3 to identify sites, features and deposits that require further archaeological investigation to fully assess their character, extent, significance and vulnerability
- 1.2.4 the preparation of a report fully representative of the information recovered during 1.2.1 - 1.2.3, which places the archaeological resource of the project area within its local, regional and national contexts.
- 1.2.5 The preparation of a project archive

1.3 Project methodology

- 1.3.1 a search of the County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record for information of known sites within and around the project area
- 1.3.2 a search of cartographic sources held in national and county records offices and other repositories for archaeological information
- 1.3.3 a search of primary historic documents held in national and county records offices and other repositories
- 1.3.4 a search of secondary, published sources
- 1.3.5 the examination of relevant aerial photographic coverage
- 1.3.6 a field visit to review the current state of archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during the searches, to identify archaeological new sites, features and deposits or areas that may contain them, to undertake rapid recording of archaeological sites, features and deposits by photography, site notes and sketch plans, and to assess their vulnerability.

1.4 Categorisation of archaeological sites and features

All sites and features identified within this report have been allocated a category. The allocation of a site to a category defines the archaeological importance of that site. The categories are listed below.

Category A - Sites of national importance

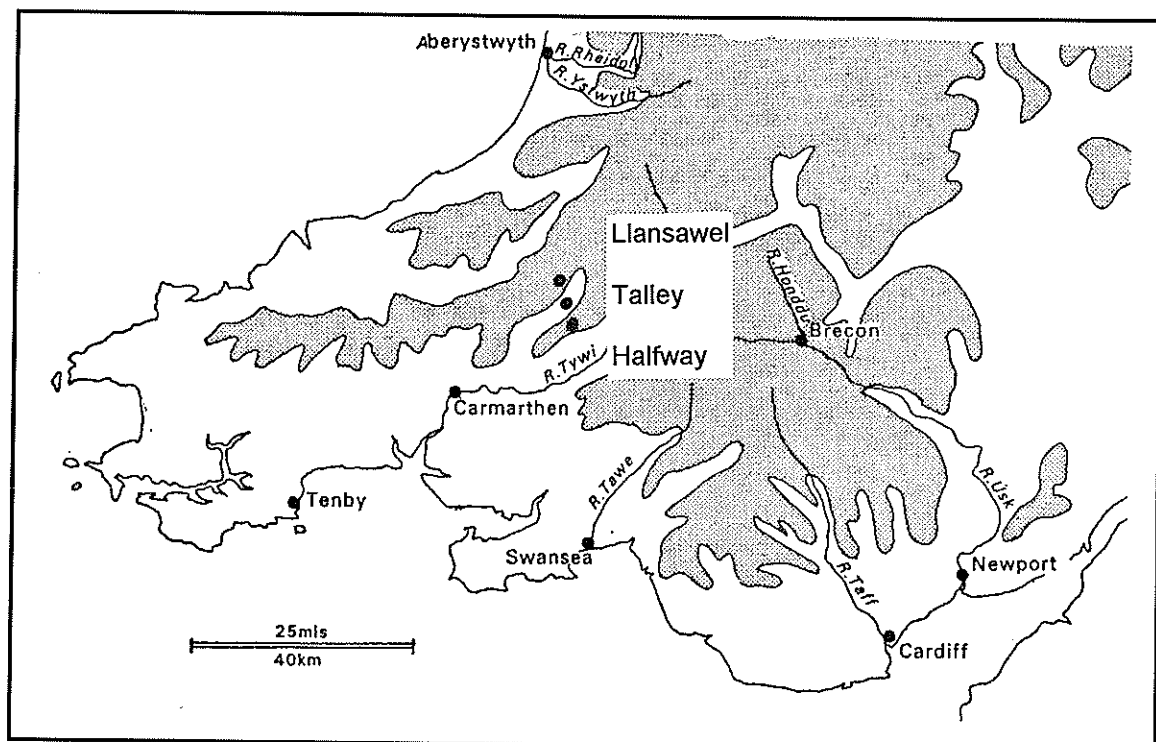
Category B - Sites of regional or county importance

Category C - Sites of district or local importance

Category D - Minor or damaged sites

Category E - Sites needing further investigation

Fig. 1: The project area - location map



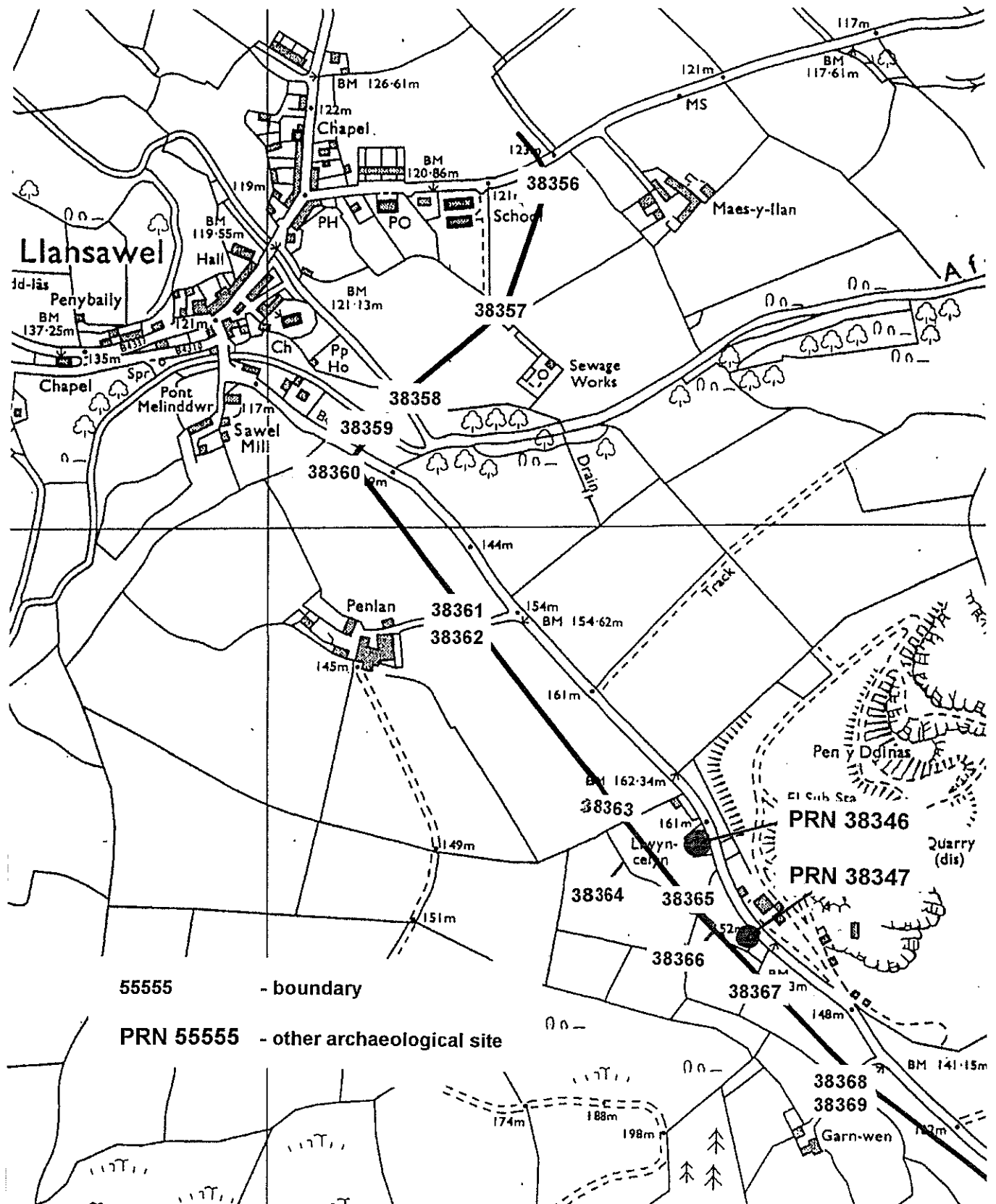


Fig 2a: The project area - the archaeological resource

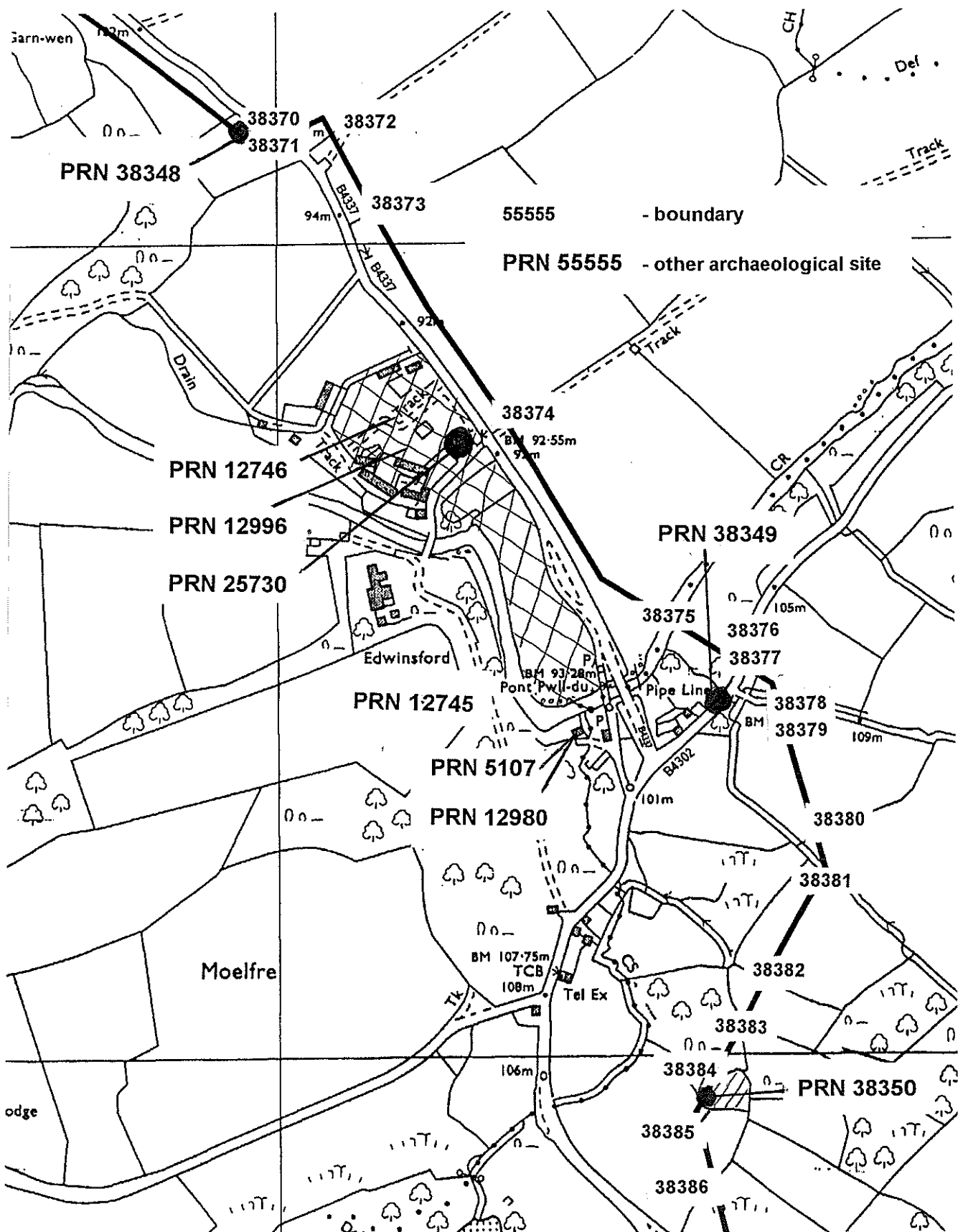


Fig 2b: The project area - the archaeological resource

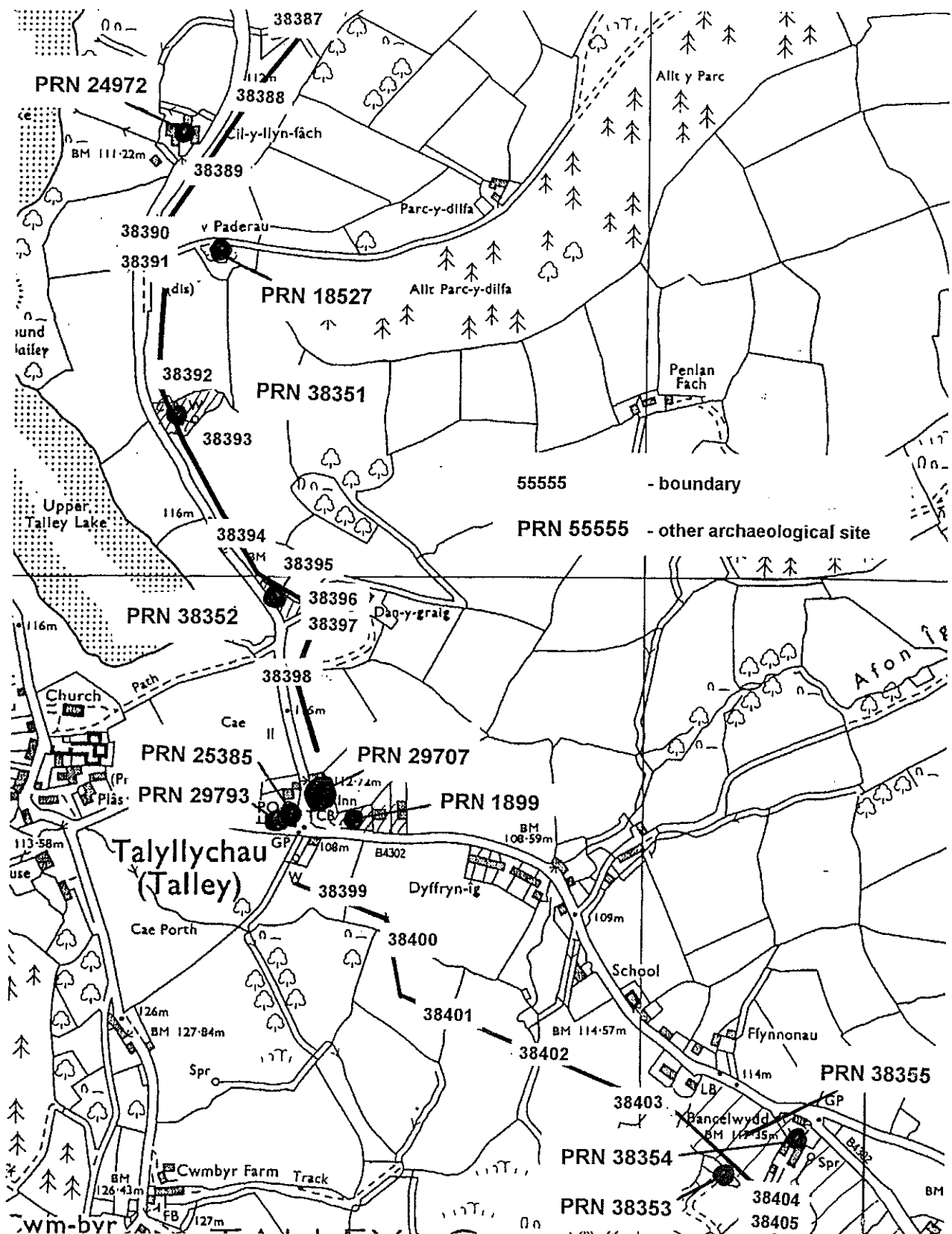


Fig 2c: The project area - the archaeological resource

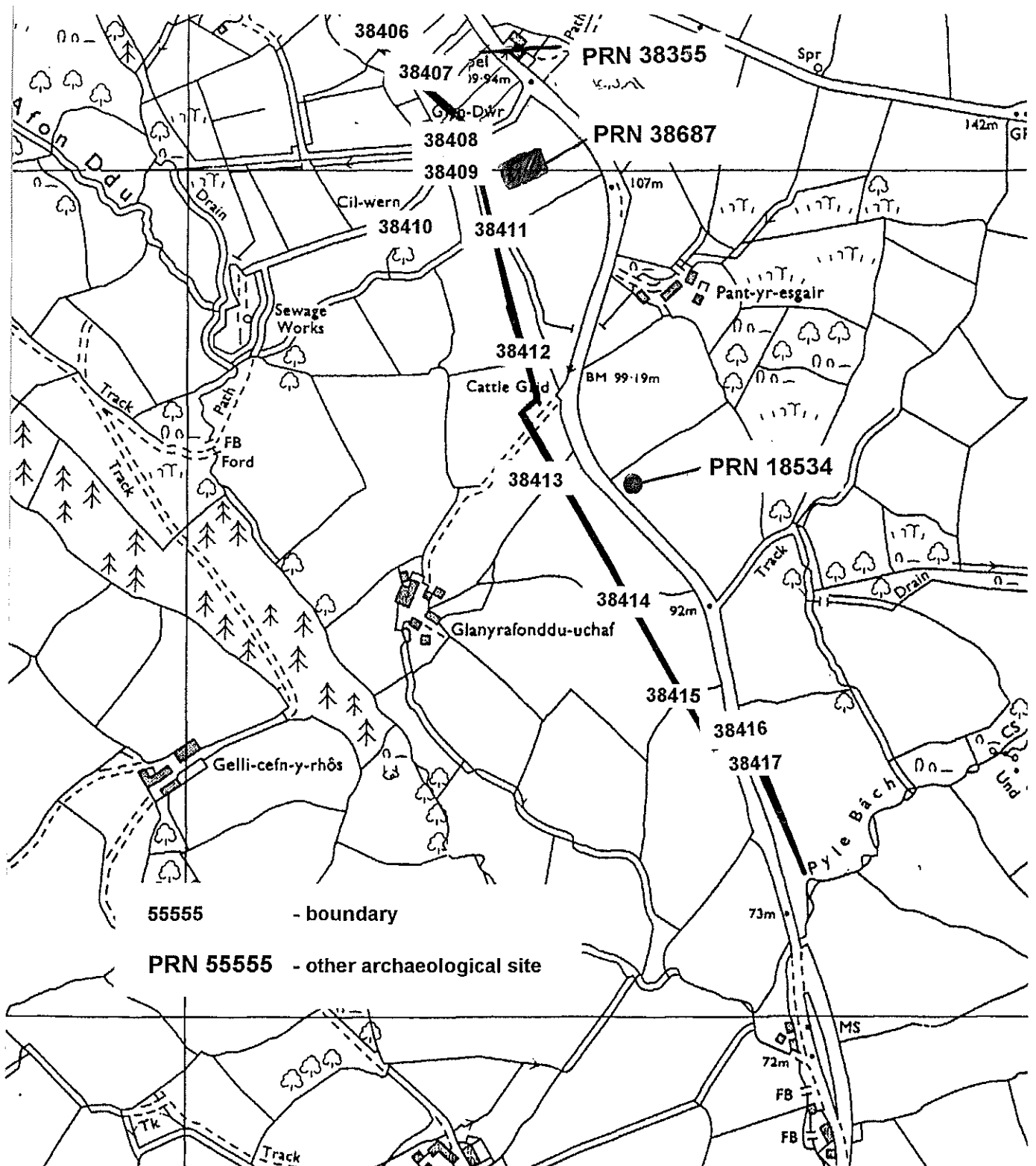


Fig 2d: The project area - the archaeological resource

2.0 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT

2.1 Summary of the archaeological resource

This section contains brief descriptions of archaeological/historic sites, features, buildings and deposits within the project area, namely a 100m wide corridor along the midline of the proposed pipeline route, and relevant sites and features immediately beyond. They are listed by their type and individual Primary Record Number (or PRN) as allocated in the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire.

Refer to Fig. 2 for PRNs and field numbers given for the purpose of this project. Categories are as defined in Section 1.4.

See Section 3.3 for a gazetteer and detailed descriptions of sites.

2.1.1 Sites within the proposed route corridor

PRN 12746 - NGR SN 632 348 - CAPEL CRIST
documented chapel; medieval; gone; Category E

PRN 12996 - NGR SN 634 344 - TRALLWNG ELGAN GRANGE
documented buildings; medieval; gone; Category E

PRN 18534 - NGR SN 6449 3167 - GRAVEL PIT
earthwork; post-medieval; Category D

PRN 24972 - NGR SN 6338 3357 - CIL-Y-LLYN-FACH
farmstead; ?medieval - post-medieval; condition good; Category C

PRN 25385 - NGR SN 6355 3267 - TALLEY TELEPHONE BOX
structure; post-medieval; condition good; Category B, Grade II listed

PRN 25730 - NGR SN 6315 3480 - THE COACH HOUSE
structure; post-medieval; condition good; Category B, Grade II listed

PRN 29414 - NGR SN 63 32 - TALLEY VILLAGE

PRN 29707 - NGR SN 635 327 - EDWINSFORD ARMS
public house; post-medieval; condition good; Category B

PRN 29793 - NGR SN 6350 3268 - TALLEY POST OFFICE
dwelling; post-medieval; condition good; Category C

PRN 38346 - NGR SN 6252 3562 - LLWYN-CELYN
dwelling; post-medieval; condition good; Category C

PRN 38347 - NGR SN 6265 3545 - BWLCH-Y-DDINAS
building; post-medieval; condition fair-good; Category C

PRN 38348 - NGR SN 6298 3510 - GARN-WEN ?EARTHWORK
earthwork; prehistoric?; condition good; Category E

PRN 38349 - NGR SN 6355 3443 - BRIDGE
structure; post-medieval; condition good; Category C

PRN 38350 - NGR SN 6351 3394 - FORMER HOUSE AND GARDEN
documented structure; post-medieval; gone; Category E

PRN 38351 - NGR SN 633 332 - DABLEN-AUR HOUSE
documented structure; post-medieval; gone; Category E

PRN 38352 - NGR SN 6350 3295 - LANGWM HOUSE
dwelling; post-medieval; good condition; Category D

PRN 38353 - NGR SN 6412 3220 - BLAENWERN
dwelling; post-medieval; good condition; Category D

PRN 38354 - NGR SN 6420 3225 - BANCYCELWYDD
farmstead; post-medieval; good condition; Category D

PRN 38355 - NGR SN 641 322 - COMMON LAND
landform; medieval? post-medieval?; Category D

PRN 38687 - NGR SN 6442 3200 - CIL-WERN CROPMARK
cropmark; date?; Category E

2.1.2 Relevant sites immediately beyond the proposed route corridor

PRN 1899 - NGR SN 6361 3267 - CAPEL CRIST/MAIR
documented chapel; medieval; gone; Category E

PRN 5107 - SN 6340 3440 - EDWINSFORD MILL
building; post-medieval; good condition; Category C

PRN 12745 - SN 634 344 - RHYD ODYN FORD
documented landform; medieval; Category D

PRN 12980 - SN 634 344 - TRALLWNG ELGAN MILL
documented building; medieval; gone; Category E

PRN 18527 - SN 6341 3341- QUARRY
earthwork; post-medieval; Category D

2.1.3 Field boundaries

A variety of field boundaries are represented within the project area, but there are very few substantial banks and of these, only two exhibit any visible rubble in their construction. Hedges, similarly, are mainly immature and it is apparent from consultation of the tithe maps, from 1838, of Llansawel and Talley parishes, and the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First Edition, that most field boundaries within the project area were established between 1838 and 1887.

Detailed descriptions of field boundaries are given in Section 3.3.3.

2.2 Conclusions and recommendations

2.2.1 Conclusions

The project area contains a number of archaeological sites, features and structures. The route midline crosses the Garn-wen earthwork site (PRN 38348) which may be a bronze age round barrow but would require further investigation to establish its true nature. It also cuts the site of a post-medieval dwelling marked on 19th century maps, 'Dablen-aur' (PRN 38351) and lies c.25 metres west of a cropmark site near Cil-wern (PRN 38687) which shows on aerial photographs but which is of unknown nature.

The route corridor contains a number of documented sites and landscapes which cannot be precisely located. Trallwng Elgan Grange (PRN 12996) with Capel Crist (PRN 12746), for example, may underlie that part of the Edwinstford estate that includes the Coach House (PRN 25730). However, the route midline lies on the opposite side of the B4337 and appears to avoid the most likely and sensitive areas. Another post-medieval dwelling site, PRN 38350, lies within the corridor.

The corridor contains a number of historic buildings, some of them Grade II listed, which are still inhabited and will naturally be avoided, and a bridge (PRN 38349) which is still in use carrying the B4302.

However, the route cuts through a total of 62 field boundaries of differing nature. The midline is also occupied by, or lies close to 9 mature standard trees, mainly oak (and 8 telegraph poles), but further information regarding Tree Preservation Orders, etc., lies beyond the scope of this study. See Section 3.3.3 for the location of these trees.

The area falls outside the Ceredigion ESA, and is not included within the Cadw/ICOMOS register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

2.2.2 Recommendations

Generally speaking, from a heritage management viewpoint the present route midline offers the least archaeological impact. For example, the midline avoids the most likely and sensitive areas of Trallwng Elgan Grange (PRN 12996) with Capel Crist (PRN 12746), the present Coach House (PRN 25730) and the former dwelling PRN 38350.

There are, however, a few provisos:

- avoid Garn-wen earthwork site PRN 38348
- avoid Dablen-aur dwelling site PRN 38351
- avoid Cil-wern cropmark site PRN 38687
- avoid mature standard trees (and telegraph poles)

otherwise the present midline can be adhered to.

Field boundaries are an integral part of the total historic landscape and have, in the present study, been subject only to superficial investigation. It is therefore recommended that the sections of all boundaries cut by the pipeline route are recorded; for the sake of convenience, this is often best undertaken during the initial turf-strip.

Table 1: The archaeological resource: recommended response

site	nature of threat	archaeological response
Garn-wen earthwork (PRN 38348; NGR SN 6298 3510)	on route midline	divert route c.20 metres to one side
Dablen-aur house site (PRN 38351; NGR SN 6337 3220)	on route midline	divert route c.20 metres to east
Cil-wern cropmark (PRN 38687; NGR SN 6442 3200)	c.25 metres west of route midline	divert route c.20 metres to west
9 mature standard trees	on route midline	divert route c.10 metres to one side
field boundaries	cut by route midline	watching brief during turf-strip to record all cut sections of field boundaries

2.3 Acknowledgements

This report was researched and written by Neil Ludlow of *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology*. Acknowledgements to: colleagues at *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology*, staff of Carmarthen Museum, Carmarthenshire Record Office, the National Library of Wales and the National Monuments Record for their assistance.

2.4 Archive deposition

The archive, indexed according to the National Monuments Record (NMR) material categories, will be deposited with the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, curated by *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*, Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. It contains the following:-

A.1. Copy of the final report

A.4. Disk copy of report

B.4. Field notebooks

D.1. Catalogue of site photographs

D.2. Colour slides

D.3. Mono prints and negs

G.1. Source documentation

I.4. Final report - manuscript

I.4. Final report - typescript

I.4. Final report - disk

I.4. Proofs

I.4. Paste-ups

L.1. Project research design/specification

L.4. General admin.

M.1. Non-archaeological correspondence

There is no material for classes C, E, F, H, J, K and N.

2.5 List of sources consulted

Databases

Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, curated by *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*, Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

Manuscript maps

National Library of Wales, *'Emanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales'*, 1729.

National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to the mile, Sheet 187, 1811-12 (revised 1827).

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3.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

This section contains an overall landscape history of the project area, a review of the sources and detailed descriptions of archaeological/historic sites and features, listed by their individual Primary Record Number (or PRN) as allocated in the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire (SMR).

3.1 Site location and topography

The proposed pipeline route, ie. the project area, lies within NGR grid square SN 63. It is a linear area running from the village of Llansawel to the north, to Halfway at the south end, and in the main closely follows the line of the B4337 and the B4302.

It occupies a variety of geological landscapes. All are Palaeozoic in origin but have been modified by glaciation. The area is dominated by the River Cothi, a tributary of the River Tywi. Llansawel, at the north end of the project area, stands just above the confluence of the Afon Marlais, a tributary of the Cothi, and Afon Melindwr at a height of 120 metres OD, and the route crosses the narrow floodplain of the Marlais. From Llansawel the route follows the B4337 south-east towards the Cothi, climbing to 180 metres OD to flank the north-west side of Pen-y-dinas hill, which has been extensively quarried, before dropping back to 90 metres to cross the Cothi floodplain. The solid geology of this section comprises undivided Silurian shales and limestones of the Llandovery Series (British Geological Survey, 1994), the southern limit of which is a fault followed by the River Cothi.

The route crosses the floodplain to follow the B4302 south-south-eastwards through Talley village, along the east side of a fairly narrow glacial valley occupied by, to the north, two glacial lakes (Upper and Lower Talley Lakes) which supply a tributary of the Cothi, and the southward-flowing Afon Ddu. The route here has an average altitude of 100 metres OD and terminates just north of a stream, the Pyle Bach, which is a tributary of the Afon Ddu. The solid geology of this section primarily comprises Ordovician shales of the Ashgill Series (British Geological Survey, 1994).

Glacial deposition has created a landscape that, in areas, features landforms that resemble artificial earthworks. This is particularly marked in fields just south of the B4302 near Edwinsford, which exhibit regular platforms separated by shallow 'valleys', with glacial erratics lying loose on the surface.

Soils are typical brown podsoils (611c Manod) with typical brown earths (541v Rheidol) and cambic stagnogley soils (713e Brickfield) in the valleys (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1980), giving rise to Grade 4 land throughout (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1990).

The area lies just south of the mid-Wales ESA. It is now all pasture, subject to a low-intensity agricultural regime of grazing with some hay-cutting. It is probable, but unproven within the project area, that some agriculture was carried out until the later post-medieval period.

North of the Cothi, it lies entirely within the parish of Llansawel, and to the south, the parish of Talley, the boundaries of which had been fixed by the early post-medieval period at least.

The area is not included within the Cadw/ICOMOS register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

3.2 Landscape history and development

The environs of the project area and the surrounding region are dominated by the former Premonstratensian abbey at Talley, which was the major landowner within the region during the medieval period, and by the post-medieval Edwinsford estate.

Within the confines of the project area, the archaeological resource is mainly represented by the agricultural landscape - its fields, hedges and boundaries - which are largely creations of the later post-medieval period. Nevertheless, the region has been subject to human settlement from prehistory onwards.

The nature of Cil-wern cropmark site PRN 38687 cannot at present be ascertained.

For detailed descriptions of sites and field boundaries see Section 3.3 below.

3.2.1 The prehistoric and Roman periods (8500 BC - c.400 AD)

The project area lies within a region rich in prehistoric archaeology represented by, for example, a possible stone circle of neolithic/bronze age date at Cefn-blaidd, one mile east of Talley (PRN 8090), and bronze age (2500 BC - 700 BC) standing stones, including a good example at Edwinsford (PRN 1892) immediately west of the project area. The route crosses an earthen mound at Garn-wen (PRN 38348) which may be a bronze age burial mound ('barrow'); the name 'Garn-wen' itself has previously been thought to indicate a possible barrow and had been given the PRN 4896.

Palaeoenvironmental analysis of pollen samples from Talley Lakes, to the west of the assessment area, suggests a major woodland clearance phase that may be of Bronze Age date (Butler, 1984, 10). None of the work revealed evidence of Iron Age (700 BC - 1st century AD) or Roman (1st century AD - c.400 AD) occupation (*ibid.*). However, the surrounding region is characterised by a number of Iron Age hillforts, including a possible site on Pen-y-dinas just east of the project area near Llansawel (PRN 1872), but now much-quarried. Meanwhile, there was a considerable Roman presence at Pumsaint, six miles to the north, which was the location of a fort and a complex of gold mines. Nevertheless it has been noted above that the major landscape divisions all appear to be later post-medieval creations.

3.2.2 The medieval period (c.400 - 1500 AD)

The medieval period is characterised by the religious settlement of the area.

early medieval (c.400 - c.1100 AD)

Pre-Norman administration of West Wales was based on small kingdoms or *gwledydd*, which had been established before the 8th century AD. One such *gwlad* was Ystrad Tywi (literally 'Tywi Valley'). Ystrad Tywi later became part of the kingdom of Deheubarth which occupied most of South-west Wales (Rees, n.d., 19). Within each *gwlad* were smaller units of administration or estates which were represented by *cantrefi* (groups of 100 vills), further subdivided into *cwmwdau* ('commotes'), but the origin of these particular divisions may post-date the Norman conquest of Wales, when the project area lay within the commote of Caio, in Cantref Mawr, which appears to have been coterminous with the present parishes of Caio, Llanycrwys, Llansawel and Talley (Rees, n.d., 24-5; Richards, 1969, 25).

The project area lies within Llansawel and Talley parishes. Formal parish administration was an Anglo-Norman introduction into Carmarthenshire where it was not firmly fixed until the late

medieval period. However, Llansawel parish church (PRN 1870) stands within a circular churchyard and has a dedication to a native Welsh saint, St Sawyl (Ludlow, 1999). Taken together, the two features are generally thought to indicate pre-Conquest origins but it has been suggested that the 'Sawyl' dedication may not be original (Yates, 1973, 68), despite the former presence of a holy well - 'Pistyll Sawyl' (PRN 1871) - west of the village. There has been much speculation, but without firm evidence, as to whether Talley Abbey (PRN 1897) may have pre-Conquest origins as a native monastic or 'clas' church.

Whilst discussion continues on the nature and extent of pre-Norman administration, in terms of physical archaeology there is little record for this period within the region, and indeed Carmarthenshire as a whole.

later medieval (c.1100 - 1500 AD)

Norman possession of what is now Carmarthenshire began in 1093 but Cantref Mawr remained a possession of the native princes until the mid-13th century. Native systems of tenure and administration survived, in a modified form, into the early post-medieval period - despite the fact that the area was re-organised as the County of Carmarthenshire by the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284.

An abbey of the Premonstratensian order was founded at Talley by Rhys ap Gruffydd - 'The Lord Rhys' - Prince of Deheubarth and Justiciar of Wales for Henry II, probably during the 1180s-90s (PRN 1897). Extensive grants of land both accompanied and followed the foundation. The surrounding area, and almost the entire project area, belonged directly to the abbey, while neighbouring granges included Trallwng Elgan (or 'Traethnelgan'). The later Manorial Roll of Talley, of 1633 (Owen, 1894, 92-107), gives the location and extent of all of Talley's granges except Trallwng Elgan which has given rise to some controversy as to its location. William Rees, in his map of 14th century Wales (Rees, 1932) located it on the site of the later Edwinsford estate (see below), within the project area, and Ian Jack, in his study of Welsh fulling mills, went as far as to say that the grange 'can be identified as on the modern estate of Edwinsford' (Jack, 1981, 125). However, Melville Richards, in his study of the Talley possessions, put the grange in an entirely different location, several miles to the east of the project area, a site that was developed as the post-medieval Glanrannell mansion and estate (Richards, 1974, 114).

It appears that the landscape around Talley in the medieval period was still largely one of dense forest for in the early 13th century Giraldus Cambrensis wrote that Talley Abbey had been established 'in a rough and sterile spot, surrounded by woods on every side and beyond measure inaccessible' (Butler, 1984, 12). This is supported by palaeoenvironmental evidence which suggests that woodland was cleared during the medieval period (*ibid.*). Again, however, the later medieval period is difficult to detect within the landscape of the environs of the project area, within which the field boundaries etc. are predominantly a product of the 19th century (see below).

Nevertheless, much legend relates to Talley and in particular to the two lakes that lie just west of the project area. A short article written by Arthur S. Thomas in 1892 after a visit to Talley by the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society noted that '*up to the present day the belief is common amongst the peasantry that Talley was once a great and populous town, standing on the site of the lakes, and that it was either engulfed by a violent earthquake, or in an unaccountable manner submerged by water. It is said that some of the walls of the town can now be traced in the lake nearest the village*' (Butler, 1984, 3). A wall is marked in the lake on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition of 1906, but there is no foundation for such legends.

Talley abbey also served the needs of the laity functioning, in addition, as a parish church. The northern half of the project area lay within a second parish, Llansawel, with a church (PRN 1870) that has possible pre-conquest origins (see above) and 14th century fabric including squints (Ludlow, 1999). The village of Llansawel village (PRN 29413) also has origins within the

medieval period; it was the site of a mill in c.1326 (Sambrook and Page, 1995b, 18) and was marked as a village on Saxton's map of 1578 (British Museum, Maps C.7, c.1). Talley village (PRN 29414) is almost entirely post-medieval, but Cil-y-llyn-fach farm (PRN 24972) may have medieval origins.

A chapel of Talley Abbey, known either as Capel Crist or Capel Mair (PRN 1899) apparently stood to the east of the Edwinsford Arms (PRN 29707), north of the B4302, to the east of the project area. It was accompanied by a cemetery but there has been no record of any burials uncovered during recent construction work on the site, and it is unlikely that any cemetery would extend into the pipeline route. A second chapel, also known as Capel Crist, apparently existed on Trallwng Elgan Grange (PRN 12746), but its location is entirely unknown.

The present B4302 and B4337 are thought to perpetuate the line of a medieval routeway between Llansawel and Talley (Rees, 1932). South of Talley, the B4302 may have post-medieval origins.

3.2.3 The post-medieval period (1500 - 2000 AD)

The post-medieval history of the region is dominated by the dissolution of Talley Abbey in 1536, and the rise of the gentry house at Edwinsford (PRN 6943), midway between Llansawel and Talley and just west of the project area. However, in the absence of a description of Trallwng Elgan Grange in 1633 (see above), it is not clear just how directly linked the two events were. At the dissolution, a large portion of the estates in close proximity to the abbey were retained by the crown to form the Royal Manor of Talley (Robinson and Platt, 1992, 21), while most of Talley's other possessions were leased to Sir Thomas Jones of Abermarlais, near Llandovery (Sambrook and Page, 1995b, 21). The greater part of Trallwng Elgan grange was leased by the crown to Walter Jones (Owen, 1894, 103-105) whilst it is clear that the occupants of Edwinsford had styled themselves 'Williams' from the 16th century onwards (Jones, 1987, 61) leaving room for doubt as to whether Edwinsford *does* represent the site of the grange.

The earliest section of Edwinsford house is 'a square structure built around a central chimney stack, probably of the Elizabethan period' (*ibid.*). By the 18th century the Edwinsford estate took in most of the surrounding region, as had Talley Abbey previously. To the house belonged a home farm (PRN 6940) and a stable and coach-house block (PRN 25730) and several lodges, of which 'Iron Gates' (PRN 6939), Moelfryn Lodge (PRN 9751) and PRN 18524 lie just west of the study area. The impact of the estate upon the landscape was profound involving tree-planting on an extensive scale, in particular oak and elm planting during the 18th and 19th centuries including an oak avenue leading to the mansion house (Lewis, 1833).

Samuel Lewis, in 1833, noted that 'the lands (of Llansawel parish) are for the greater part enclosed and in a state of good cultivation' (*ibid.*). Nevertheless, it is clear that most of the enclosure within the project area and its environs occurred between 1838 and 1887 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First Edition). The tithe maps for Llansawel and Talley parishes, of 1838, show boundaries defining much larger fields than at present, more like blocks of open land, that were subdivided into the present fields doubtless largely under the impetus of Edwinsford estate management. The acquisition of common land by enclosure was one of the less noble characteristics of the 18th and early 19th century aristocracy, and the Edwinsford estate appear to have acquired a section of common land east of Talley and within the project area (PRN 38355) between 1812 and 1838.

Of equal impact was the effect of the estate upon communications. Until the late 18th century a drive passed through Edwinsford Park from what became the entrance to 'Iron Gates' (NGR SN 6335 3425), over a two-arched masonry bridge of late medieval date, to the site of 'The Coach House' (NGR SN 6315 3480). However, in 1783 the bridge was demolished, and replaced with the present single-span structure (PRN 18683) designed by Edwards of Pontypridd (Jones, 1987,

61). The B4337 crosses the Cothi via a 20th century bridge lying just east of an earlier bridge, 'Pont Pwll-du', which has now gone but itself replaced the medieval - earlier post-medieval 'Edwin's Ford' or Rhyd-odyn (PRN 12745).

In 1809 the antiquarian Richard Fenton passed through Llansawel and Talley - '*...Hence to Llansawel, a small village with two or three public houses... pass Edwinsford, an old mansion, pretty large, lying low on the banks of the Cothy, which winds under the beautifully wooded hills near it... a little farther on opens the Vale of Talley or Tal y llychau, taking its name for its situation near two lakes... the water belongs to Edwinsford, and fish for their own consumption, but the property besides in the fishing is in Admiral Foley as Lord of Llansadwrn. The road about a mile... farther on takes its course on the declivity of the hill through fine woods belonging to one Nicholas, and Taliaris (a mansion on the way to Llandeilo)...*' (Fisher, 1917, 54). Benjamin Heath Malkin, two years previously, had employed almost the same adjectives in his description of the route (Malkin, 1807, 467-9).

Although it is now hardly more than a large village, and despite Fenton's comment, it is evident that by the 18th century Llansawel (PRN 29413) had developed into an important local market town (Sambrook and Page, 1995b, 18) referred to as the '*well-whitened village*' by the tourer J. T. Barber in 1803. It stood on one of the main droving routes from the west and 'a well-travelled route for Cardiganshire farmers on their way to the lime kilns and coal suppliers of eastern Carmarthenshire' (*ibid.*). No less than five toll gates ringed the town, one on each road (*ibid.*). Its importance is reflected in the fact that by the end of the 19th century there were eight public houses, a town hall, a Grammar School, a Board School and a Police Station. In common with many other towns and villages in this part of Carmarthenshire, Llansawel underwent substantial rebuilding during the mid and late 19th century; memories of local inhabitants recorded in 1898 describe the town thus '*...nearly all the houses were straw-thatched, many being hardly better than huts. Gradually, however, they gave way to larger and slate-covered dwellings*' (*ibid.*)

It is apparent that apart from the nucleation of Talley, the area has seen a population decline since the early 19th century. The Ordnance Survey 1" Old Series of 1831, and the tithe map of 1838, show a number of outlying houses and cottages for which there is now no structural evidence. This is a situation only too typical of rural Wales.

The chancel of Talley Abbey church was spared from destruction at the dissolution and continued in use as the parish church (Robinson and Platt, 1992, 35); the other abbey buildings were allowed to decay. The chancel was adapted in the 17th-18th centuries by the construction of a smaller church within, but in 1772 a new parish church - the present church (PRN 1891) - was constructed to the north of the abbey. With the exception of an irregular agglomeration of cottages around the church, shown on the tithe map of 1838, Talley did not exist as a village until the later 19th century. The present village centre around the Edwinsford Arms (PRN 29707), called 'Cross Inn' in the earlier 19th century, was not developed until the late 19th century when the former Post Office (PRN 29793) was established. Most of the settlement along the B4302 dates from the later 20th century.

The effects of Forestry Commission planting in the hills around the project area are reflected by pollen analysis from Talley Lakes in which increased amounts of *Picea* sp. and *Pinus* sp. pollen were noted (Butler, 1984, 13).

3.3 Gazetteer of sites

This section contains detailed descriptions of archaeological sites and features within the proposed route corridor, namely a 100 metre wide corridor about the proposed route midline, and descriptions of sites and features immediately beyond the corridor that may be relevant to the study.

Refer to Fig. 2 for PRNs (Primary Record Numbers) and field numbers allocated for the purpose of the project (see Section 3.3.3 below).

Refer to Appendix 2 for copies of selected map sources.

3.3.1 Sites within the proposed route corridor

PRN 12746 - NGR SN 632 348 - CAPEL CRIST
documented chapel; medieval; gone; Category E

Former chapel of the medieval Trallwng Elgan grange, which belonged to Talley Abbey. See PRN 12996 below.

PRN 12996 - NGR SN 634 344 - TRALLWNG ELGAN (TRAETHNELGAN)GRANGE
documented landscape; medieval; gone; Category E

According to Rees, 1932, and Jack, 1981, 125, the entire project area north of the Cothi to NGR SN 63 35 lay within the medieval 'Traethnelgan' Grange, a grange of the Premonstratensians of Talley Abbey. However, Richards, 1974, 114, locates the grange, as 'Trallwng Elgan', further west on the site of the later Glan-yr-annell estate (Richards, 1974, 111). Both authors appear to have used the same source, namely Owen, 1893 and 1894, who in turn mainly relied upon the Talley confirmation charter of 17 Edward II (1324), J. R. Daniel-Tyssen's *Royal Charters and Historical Documents relating to the Town and County of Carmarthen and the Abbeys of Talley and Tygwyn-ar-Daf* (Carmarthen, 1876) and the manorial roll of 1633, in which the boundaries of all Talley's granges are given (reproduced in Owen, 1894, 92-107 and 196-206) - except those of Trallwng Elgan. The correct location of the grange - and therefore both Capel Crist (see PRN 12746) and the grist and fulling mills (see PRN 12980) - therefore remains unknown.

Trallwng Elgan appears to be the correct form of the name. The grange was first recorded, as 'Traileneygan' and 'Tathleneygan', in 1291 (Richards, 1974, 113).

PRN 18534 - NGR SN 6449 3167 - GRAVEL PIT
earthwork; post-medieval; Category D

Gravel-pit marked close to the east side of the B4302 on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition of 1906. Slight physical evidence; just within route corridor.

PRN 24972 - NGR SN 6338 3357 - CIL-Y-LLYN-FACH
farmstead; ?medieval - post-medieval; condition good; Category C

Also known as Cilyllyn. It was apparently mentioned in 1541 when it was owned by a minor gentry family (Jones, 1987, 34). In 1682 'Griffith John Griffith, Gent., of Cilyllyn' died at an advanced age and was succeeded by his son Richard whose own son John Griffith died in 1740, when Cil-y-llyn-fach became part of the Edwinsford estate (*ibid.*).

The present farmstead comprises a two-storeyed, three-bayed farmhouse of apparent late 19th-early 20th century date although occupying the same site as a building shown on the 1838 tithe map of Talley (earlier maps appear to show a slightly different building). The present house is in typical local late 19th-early 20th century tradition but with a side entrance, rendered, with a slate gable roof, which forms the north side of a rectangular yard. A long range of buildings along the west side of the yard includes a barn, and there is a shorter range on the eastern side. All yard buildings are in whitewashed rubble with slate gable roofs, and from their square- and segmental-headed openings appear to be late 18th - early 19th century and are shown in their present form in 1838, and apparently also in 1812 (Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187) and 1831 (Ordnance Survey 1", Old Series).

Still inhabited as a working farm.

PRN 25385 - NGR SN 6355 3267 - TALLEY TELEPHONE BOX
structure; post-medieval; condition good; Category B

Red telephone kiosk of cast-iron construction, to the standard 1936 design of the architect Giles Gilbert Scott, against the east wall of the former Post Office (see PRN 29793). This one dates from the reign of George IV (Cadw, 1995b, 7).

PRN 25730 - NGR SN 6315 3480 - THE COACH HOUSE

structure; post-medieval; condition good; Category B

Former stable-block and coach-house complex constructed for the Edwinsford estate in 1802 (Cadw, 1995a, 1) and now converted for residential use. A high-quality, large, two-storeyed building around a square courtyard with a hipped slate roof, apparently all of one build with broadly neo-Classical square- and semicircular-headed openings, and tall, rectangular end chimney-stacks. The main block has a three-bayed facade. Unrendered local rubble. The building is shown in its present form on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawing, Sheet 187 of 1812, which was surveyed not long after it had been completed.

A number of equally high quality buildings, in similar style and also from 1802, define the enclosure within which the building lies and the whole is surrounded by a high unrendered rubble wall, entered through gateways with entrance piers.

Inhabited. Grade II listed building.

Rees, in his map of 14th century Wales (1932), located the medieval Trailwng Elgan Grange (PRN 12996), with Capel Crist (PRN 12746), on the same site as the Coach House. However, Richards, 1974, 114, gives it an entirely different location (see PRN 12996).

(PRN 29414 - NGR SN 63 32 - TALLEY VILLAGE

see Section 3.3.1, PRNs 25385, 29707 and 29793 and Section 3.3.2 PRN 1899)

PRN 29707 - NGR SN 635 327 - EDWINSFORD ARMS

public house; post-medieval; condition good; Category B

Large, two-storeyed inn building, rendered, with a hipped, slate roof, of early 19th century character retaining horned sash windows set beneath blind elliptical arches. It has been described as 'an imposing regency inn with neo-Classical allusions' (Cadw, 1995b, 8).

The building is marked (but not labelled) in the same location, and with the same plan, on the Talley tithe map of 1838 - but not, apparently, on either the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187 of 1812 or the Ordnance Survey 1", Old Series, of 1831. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition of 1906 by which time it was called the 'Edwinsford Arms' - during the earlier part of the century it had been known as the 'Cross Inn'.

The buildings to the rear (north) are also shown in 1838 and comprises a substantial rubble barn, with a slate-gabled roof, large, segmental headed entry and ventilation slit-lights, and a second, rendered barn.

Still occupied as a public house. Grade II listed building.

PRN 29793 - NGR SN 6350 3268 - TALLEY POST OFFICE

dwelling; post-medieval; condition good; Category C

Former Post Office in centre of Talley village, marked and labelled on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition of 1906. Late 19th century, 2-storeyed rendered building with a slate-gabled roof and a 4-bayed facade with two semicircular-headed ground-floor doorways and two ground-floor bay windows.

Now a private house, 'Pretoria House'.

PRN 38346 - NGR SN 6252 3562 - LLWYN-CELYN

dwelling; post-medieval; condition good; Category C

Row of two cottages on south-west side of the B4337 probably associated with Pen-y-dinas quarry immediately to the east of the road. Not marked on the Llansawel tithe map of 1838, but a building is present on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187 of 1812 and the present cottages had certainly been established by 1887 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First Edition). Single-storey, low-pitched slate-gabled terrace in rubble masonry, rendered, each cottage being three-bayed featuring segmental-headed openings with proud voussoirs. Buildings to the rear added after 1906 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition).

PRN 38347 - NGR SN 6265 3545 - BWLCH-Y-DDINAS

building; post-medieval; condition fair-good; Category C

Rubble masonry byre, constructed before 1838 (before 1812?). Single-storey, three-bayed building with a large central entry flanked by segmental-headed lights in the north-west wall, and the remains of a ?lean-to against the north-east wall. Now with a sheet-metal roof, and partly restored.

Formerly associated with a dwelling, 'Bwlch-y-ddinas', which lay immediately to the west and was marked on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187 of 1812 and also on the Llansawel tithe map of 1838 when it belonged to the Edwinsford estate. Both dwelling and byre were marked in 1887 and 1906 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First and Second Editions).

**PRN 38348 - NGR SN 6298 3510 - GARN-WEN ?EARTHWORK
earthwork; prehistoric?; condition good; Category E**

A low mound immediately west of field boundary PRN 36369 (see below), with a basal circumference of c.4-5 metres and 0.5 metres high (see Photograph 1). May be the remains of a tree-stump; a large stump lies immediately north-east. However, possibly lies too far within the field to be a stump and may be either natural, or an archaeological site - a bronze age round barrow? (burial mound).

The existence of a barrow on Garn-wen Farm has long been suspected due to the place-name, which was even given a PRN, 4896. The present earthwork has been given a separate PRN.

**PRN 38349 - NGR SN 6355 3443 - BRIDGE
structure; post-medieval; condition good; Category C**

Bridge through which an unnamed stream flowing north from Lower Talley Lake into the River Cothi is culverted beneath the B4302, east of Edwinsford. The stream, now represented by a pipeline, occupied a deep, vertical-sided bed c.3.5 metres deep and c.5 metres wide, now overgrown. Impossible to date closely, the bridge, which has a plain arch and parapet in rubble masonry, may be part of Edwinsford estate improvements of the late 18th - earlier 19th century, or may be later.

**PRN 38350 - NGR SN 6351 3394 - FORMER HOUSE AND GARDEN
documented dwelling; post-medieval; gone; Category E**

Two buildings shown lying east of the B4302 north of Talley, on the overgrown plot defined by boundaries PRN 38384 and 38385, on the Talley tithe map of 1838, and possibly on the Ordnance Survey 1", Old Series, of 1831. The schedule terms them 'house' and the field as the accompanying garden, owned by the Edwinsford estate and occupied by one Timothy John. Gone by 1906 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition).

**PRN 38351 - NGR SN 6337 3320 - DABLEN-AUR
documented dwelling; post-medieval; gone; Category E**

Two buildings shown lying east of the small overgrown enclosure defined by boundaries PRN 38392 and 38393, on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187 of 1812 and the Ordnance Survey 1", Old Series, of 1831 where they are labelled 'Tablenaur'. On the Talley tithe map of 1838 they are 'Dablenaur House and Garden', owned by the Edwinsford estate and occupied by one David Davies. They were still present in 1906, when they were labelled 'Dablen-aur' (Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition), and a well is indicated on recent Ordnance Survey maps, but the site is now heavily overgrown and no physical evidence can be discerned.

**PRN 38352 - NGR SN 6350 3295 - LANGWM
dwelling; post-medieval; good condition; Category D**

Two-storey, rendered cottage with a slate-gabled roof with gablets over the first floor windows, and a gabled porch fronting the B4302. Depicted (with much the same plan?) on the Talley tithe map of 1838, and labelled 'Langwm'. Not marked on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187 of 1812 but marked on the Ordnance Survey 1", Old Series, of 1831 and labelled 'Blaencraig'.

Attached to the north end of the house is a single-storey, whitewashed rubble, slate-gabled byre, not shown on the 1838 tithe map but present, apparently with the sheet-metal barn further north still, by 1906 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition).

A low, masonry garden wall surrounds the property.

There appears to be no direct ecclesiastical connection in the 'Lan' element of the name.

Still inhabited.

**PRN 38353 - NGR SN 6412 3220 - BLAENWERN
dwelling; post-medieval; good condition; Category D**

Single-storeyed, rendered cottage with a slate-gabled roof, arising from a central component depicted on the Talley tithe map of 1838, and shown in detail on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition. Not marked on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187 of 1812 but marked on the Ordnance Survey 1", Old Series, of 1831.

Still inhabited.

**PRN 38354 - NGR SN 6420 3225 - BANCYCELWYDD
farmstead; post-medieval; good condition; Category D**

Two-storey, rendered farmhouse with a slate-gabled roof, fronting the south side of the B4302, now of later 19th century appearance but marked in the same location on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187 of 1812, the Ordnance Survey 1", Old Series, of 1831 and the Talley tithe map of 1838 where it is labelled 'Bancycelwydd'.

To the south are a complex of outbuildings which, in their present form, are later 19th century at the earliest; some are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition of 1906.

Still inhabited.

**PRN 38355 - NGR SN 641 322 - COMMON LAND
landform; medieval? post-medieval?; Category D**

The fields defined by boundaries PRN 38403 and 38408 (see section 3.3.3 below) were not divided, and labelled 'common' on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187 of 1812, where they appear to be a detached section of Talley common lying to the west of the village. By the tithe survey of 1838, the westernmost had been acquired by the Edwinsford estate and the rest were also in private hands.

**PRN 38687 - NGR SN 6442 3200 - CIL-WERN CROPMARK
cropmark; date?; Category E**

Large, rectangular cropmark (possible earthwork?), oriented west-south-west to east-north-east, with regular sides, lying c.25 metres east of the route midline. Observed on aerial photographs (RAF 106G/UK/1471/3375, 1946; Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire) in the field defined by boundaries PRNs 38409 and 38411. Possible linear feature(s) run south from the cropmark. Nature unknown.

3.3.2 Relevant sites immediately beyond the proposed route corridor

**PRN 1899 - NGR SN 6361 3267 - CAPEL CRIST/MAIR
documented chapel; medieval; gone; Category E**

A chapel of Talley Abbey apparently stood to the east of the Edwinsford Arms (see PRN 29707), north of the B4302, and is marked as 'Mynwent Capel Crist' (Christ Chapel cemetery) on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition of 1906. The dedication for the chapel is given variously - as Mary or Mair by Samuel Lewis, writing in 1833 when the piece of land was apparently known locally as 'Mynwent Capel Mair', but succeeding authors have termed it Capel Crist including Rees, 1932.

The site has now been built over and no burials have been recorded; however, one builder has reported uncovering some dressed stone during excavation work and 'has used some of it to build a wall at the entrance to the housing estate' (Sambrook and Page, 1995b, 21), not observed in July 1999.

**PRN 5107 - NGR SN 6340 3440 - EDWINSFORD MILL
building; post-medieval; good condition; Category C**

Also known as Melin Waun. Part of the Edwinsford estate, but mentioned in the Talley Parish Registers of 1685-1808 (Evans, 1914, 33) and possibly occupying the same site as a documented medieval mill (see PRN 12980). Whitewashed masonry mill building. The leat is one of two side streams running into the River Cothi and powered an internal, overshot waterwheel, which still survives, with a large oak shaft, 6 timber arms and an iron rim. There are two pairs of stones and much surviving machinery.

**PRN 12745 - NGR SN 634 344 - RHYD ODYN FORD
documented landform; medieval; Category D**

Former medieval - early post-medieval ford on site of either the former Pont Pwll-du (NGR SN 6340 3445) or the present, 20th century bridge over the Cothi at Edwinsford

**PRN 12980 - NGR SN 634 344 - TRALLWNG ELGAN (TRAETHNELGAN) MILL
documented building; medieval; gone; Category E**

In 1537-8 Talley Abbey leased a 'fulling mill and grist mill at Traethnelgan Grange' (Jack, 1981, 125). For the grange see PRN 12966. One or both of these mills possibly occupied the same site as Edwinsford Mill (see PRN 5107).

**PRN 18527 - NGR SN 6341 3341- QUARRY
earthwork; post-medieval; Category D**

Small limestone quarry, cut into north-facing hillslope, on south side of track leading from the B4302 towards Parc-y-dilfa Farm. Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition of 1906 where it is labelled 'Old Quarry' ie. was long disused in 1906. Near vertical south and west sides, c.4 metres high. Partly overgrown.

3.3.3 Field boundaries and land use

Each field boundary within the project area was allocated a Primary Record Number (PRN). See Fig. 2.

It is apparent from consultation of the tithe maps, from 1838, of Llansawel and Talley parishes, and the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First Edition, that most field boundaries within the project area were established between 1838 and 1887. Both tithe maps omit field names and usage details, but ownership is given, and Edwinstord estate land in 1838 is noted below.

All field boundaries crossed by the proposed route are described below, with the exception of six boundaries, three near Llansawel (PRNs 38356 - 38358) and three near Talley (PRNs 38399 - 38401), which were not accessible. The boundaries, moreover, were subject only to rapid recording. The route was walked from north to south (28-29 July, 1999) and therefore land use descriptions - be they for fields, streams or roads etc. - apply to land lying *south* and *south-east* of the boundaries described.

Where a mature tree lies on, or near the pipeline route midline, it is indicated in ***bold italic***. Likewise for telegraph poles etc. However, information regarding Tree Preservation Orders is beyond the scope of this report.

Boundary PRN 38356 (NGR SN 6235 3645)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - Yes
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - (not recorded)
Current land use - Not recorded. Evidence of possible watercourse along route on aerial photographs (RAF 106G/UK/1471/3375, 1946; Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire)

Boundary PRN 38357 (NGR SN 6225 3625)

Marked in 1838 - ?
Marked in 1887 - Yes
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - (not recorded)
Current land use - Not recorded. Evidence of possible watercourse along route on aerial photographs (RAF 106G/UK/1471/3375, 1946; Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire)

Boundary PRN 38358 (NGR SN 6218 3618)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - Yes
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - (not recorded)
Current land use - The confluence of the Afon Marlais and the Afon Melindwr lies to south, and is lined by broadleaved standards.

Boundary PRN 38359 (NGR SN 6212 3609)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - Yes
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Steep slope up from Afon Melindwr, 5 - 6 metres high, with mature oak standards and lower hazel and hawthorn; no real hedge.
Current land use - Tarmacked road (B4337) into Llansawel; a road followed this line from at least 1812 (National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187) and probably earlier. See PRN 38360.

Boundary PRN 38360 (NGR SN 6212 3607)

Marked in 1838 - Yes

Marked in 1887 - Yes

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - Steep drop of 2.5 metres from field to south to B4337, topped by low hedge of immature ash and hazel.

Current land use - Pasture.

Boundary PRN 38361 (NGR SN 6225 3590)

Marked in 1838 - Yes

Marked in 1887 - Yes

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - Bank c.0.40 metres high with unmaintained hazel and elder hedge. **Telegraph pole just west of pipeline route midline.**

Current land use - Gravel track to Penlan Farm; a track followed this line from at least 1812 (National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187). See PRN 38362.

Boundary PRN 38362 (NGR SN 6225 3588)

Marked in 1838 - Yes

Marked in 1887 - Yes

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - Bank c.0.40 metres high with unmaintained hazel and elder hedge.

Current land use - Rough pasture.

Boundary PRN 38363 (NGR SN 6240 3565)

Marked in 1838 - No

Marked in 1887 - Yes

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - Low, straight intermittent bank with unmaintained willow hedge.

Current land use - Rough pasture.

Boundary PRN 38364 (NGR SN 625 355)

Marked in 1838 - No

Marked in 1887 - Yes

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - No bank. Intermittent hedge with 1 x young oak standard.

Current land use - See PRN 38363.

Boundary PRN 38365 (NGR SN 6255 3550)

Marked in 1838 - Yes

Marked in 1887 - Yes

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - No bank. Unmaintained willow hedge.

Current land use - Rough, very overgrown plot (Edwingsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38366 (NGR SN 6255 3545)

Marked in 1838 - No

Marked in 1887 - Yes

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - No bank. Unmaintained willow hedge.

Current land use - Rough, very overgrown plot associated with PRN 38347 (Edwingsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38367 (NGR SN 6270 3542)

Marked in 1838 - No

Marked in 1887 - Yes

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - Bank, 2 metres wide and 0.5 metres high. Unmaintained willow hedge with 1 x mature holly.

Current land use - Rough pasture, much bracken (Edwingsford in 1838). **Telegraph pole on pipeline route midline.**

Boundary PRN 38368 (NGR SN 6277 3535)

Marked in 1838 - Yes

Marked in 1887 - Yes

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - No visible bank. Hazel and hawthorn hedge.

Current land use - Partly gravelled track to Garn-wen Farm; a track followed this line from at least 1812 when the farm was named 'Gwarcwm' (National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187). See PRN 38369.

Boundary PRN 38369 (NGR SN 6277 3533)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - Yes
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - No visible bank. Hazel and hawthorn hedge.
Current land use - Rough pasture, much bracken. The NE - SW boundary shown crossing the SE third of this field on recent maps has gone and has left no physical evidence. Nb. possible earthwork PRN 38348 lies within this field.

Boundary PRN 38370 (NGR SN 6300 3511)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - Yes
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Bank 0.5 - 2 metres high where road is at a lower level than the neighbouring field (higher to NW), and 2 metres wide. Mature oak standards, with hazel and beech saplings, with some hawthorn.
Current land use - Tarmacked road (B4337); a road followed this line from at least 1812 (National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187) and probably earlier. See PRN 38371. Nb. possible earthwork PRN 38348 lies just west of this boundary.

Boundary PRN 38371 (NGR SN 6300 3513)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Bank 0.5 - 1 metre high where road is at a lower level than the neighbouring field, with young willow and hazel, overgrown.
Current land use - Improved pasture (east of B4337). Edwinsford in 1838.

Boundary PRN 38372 (NGR SN 6307 3511)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - The boundary shown on Ordnance Survey maps has gone in the area of the route, but is represented by a hawthorn hedge further east. To the south of the former boundary is a loose gravel track, also shown in 1838, on a slight terrace (Edwinsford in 1838). **1 x mature oak standard just west of route midline.**
Current land use - Pasture. Cropmark ?boundary observed crossing field from east to west on aerial photographs (RAF 106G/UK/1471/3375, 1946; Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire).

Boundary PRN 38373 (NGR SN 6317 3505)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Very low bank with tall, unmaintained hawthorn hedge. Very shallow, overgrown ditch along north side.
Current land use - Pasture, recently cut for hay 28/7/99 (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38374 (NGR SN 6327 3580)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Very low bank with intermittent, unmaintained hawthorn hedge.
Current land use - Pasture (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38375 (NGR SN 6348 3450)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - River Cothi, with mature broadleaved standards either side.
Current land use - Overgrown area along southern bank of Cothi (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38376 (NGR SN 6355 3448)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Earthen bank 0.5 metres high, with intermittent hazel hedge which has been partly laid.
Current land use - Tarmacked road (B4302); a road followed this line from at least 1812 (National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187) and probably earlier. See PRN 38377.

Boundary PRN 38377 (NGR SN 6356 3446)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Earthen bank 0.25 metres high, overgrown but with mature oak standards. Lying parallel and c.3.5 metres to the north is an equally low bank of more recent construction, associated with a slightly altered? (narrowed?) road line, with immature hazel and ash.
Current land use - Pasture, overgrown (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38378 (NGR SN 6360 3441)

Marked in 1838 - ?
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Earthen bank 0.50 metres high, with close, maintained willow, alder and holly hedge. Shallow ditch along north side.
Current land use - Unclassified tarmacked lane, marked on Talley tithe map of 1838. See PRN 38379.

Boundary PRN 38379 (NGR SN 6360 3439)

Marked in 1838 - ?
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - No bank. Intermittent young willow and alder standards, no real hedge.
Current land use - Close pasture (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38380 (NGR SN 6367 3422)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Stream, partly straightened?/enhanced?, slightly sinuous, c.2 metres wide and c.1 metre deep with steep sides. Dry. Young - mature standards, including beech, mainly along southern bank.
Current land use - Pasture (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38381 (NGR SN 6367 3420)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Stream, partly straightened?/enhanced?, slightly sinuous, c.2.5 metres wide and c.1.75 metres deep with steep-vertical sides. Wet but still. Mature oak and holly standards, mainly along southern bank.
Current land use - Pasture. Field crossed by former track, shown in 1838, represented by linear depression (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38382 (NGR SN 6360 3410)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Low earthen bank, c.0.30 metres high and c.0.50 metres wide, with young, shrubby alder and willow.
Current land use - Pasture (Edwinsford in 1838). *Telegraph pole just west of pipeline route midline.*

Boundary PRN 38383 (NGR SN 6355 3405)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Intersection of two boundaries, neither present in 1838.
N-S boundary is a low earthen bank, c.0.50 metres high to west, but level to east, and c.1.50 metres wide. No hedge; young hazel, holly and willow.
E-W boundary is a well-defined bank with some rubble, c.1.25 metres high and c.2 metres wide, with unmaintained hazel/hawthorn hedge.
Current land use - Hazel/hornbeam carr, very damp (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38384 (NGR SN 6350 3396)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Steep slope downhill to north, c.2 metres high, with willow and holly, down to hazel/hornbeam carr.
1 x mature oak standard on pipeline route midline.
Current land use - Pasture; much bracken and rushes. Part of Edwinsford estate in 1838, when it was a garden to PRN 38350.

Boundary PRN 38385 (NGR SN 6349 3390)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Stream, sinuous, c.1 metre deep. Wet but still. Young ash, hazel and willow mainly along southern bank.
Current land use - Pasture (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38386 (NGR SN 6349 3390)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Very low earthen bank, c.0.30 metres high scarp downhill to west, with 3 metre wide, intermittent 'hedge' of young hazel, hawthorn and willow.
Current land use - Recently planted, ripening rye crop (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38387 (NGR SN 6353 3375)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Stream, partly straightened/enhanced?, slightly sinuous, c.1.75 metres deep with near-vertical sides. Dry. Mature oak standards along southern bank.
Current land use - Pasture, many rushes and an area of willow carr within a natural dingle (Edwinsford in 1838). **Telegraph pole on pipeline route midline.**

Boundary PRN 38388 (NGR SN 6355 3355)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Stream, slightly sinuous, shallow and overgrown, with young willows.
Current land use - Pasture (Edwinsford in 1838). **Telegraph pole on pipeline route midline.**

Boundary PRN 38389 (NGR SN 6340 3350)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Stream, slightly sinuous, shallow and overgrown with a low, c.0.30 metre high bank along its northern edge, supporting an intermittent hazel/willow 'hedge' and some larger boles.
Current land use - Pasture (Edwinsford in 1838). **Telegraph pole on pipeline route midline.**

Boundary PRN 38390 (NGR SN 6335 3345)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Scarp, drops 0.50 metres down to field to north, with a c.0.50 metre wide bank supporting a close, maintained mixed hedge.
Current land use - Tarmacked lane to former quarry (PRN 18527) and Parc-y-dilfa farm; a track followed this line from at least 1831 (Ordnance Survey, 1" mile, Old Series, sheet 41). See PRN 38391.

Boundary PRN 38391 (NGR SN 6335 3343)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Scarp, drops 1.50 metres down from the field to the south to the lane, with a close, maintained hazel/hawthorn hedge.
Current land use - Pasture (Edwinsford in 1838). **Telegraph pole on pipeline route midline.**

Boundary PRN 38392 (NGR SN 6338 3325)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Bank, c.1.25 metres high and c.1.75 metres wide, with overgrown willow 'hedge' and **mature oak standard just east of route midline.**
Current land use - Overgrown. Part of Edwinsford estate in 1838, when it was occupied by PRN 38351 'Dablen-aur'. See PRN 38393.

Boundary PRN 38393 (NGR SN 6338 3320)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Scarp, c.3m down from field to south. Heavily overgrown with hazel and willow.
Current land use - Pasture, entirely overgrown with bracken (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38394 (NGR SN 6348 3305)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Bank, c.1.25 metres high and c.1.75 metres wide, with overgrown, intermittent willow 'hedge'.
Current land use - Pasture belonging to 'Llangwm' (PRN 38352). See PRN 38395.

Boundary PRN 38395 (NGR SN 6355 3295)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Shallow scarp downhill to south-west, 0.50m high, without any hedge.
Current land use - Defines present eastern boundary of 'Llangwm' (PRN 38352). See PRN 38396.

Boundary PRN 38396 (NGR SN 6360 3295)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Unmaintained hazel/willow/hawthorn hedge, overgrown, probably on a bank.
Current land use - Green lane, much overgrown. Line of a track since at least 1831 (Ordnance Survey 1", Old Series, Sheet 41). See PRN 38397

Boundary PRN 38397 (NGR SN 6360 3291)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Unmaintained hazel/willow/hawthorn hedge, overgrown, probably on a bank. Shallow, narrow ditch along south side.
Current land use - Pasture (Edwinsford in 1838). *Mature ash standard on route midline.*

Boundary PRN 38398 (NGR SN 6355 3287)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Rubble bank, c.1 metre high and c.1.5 metres wide, with turf capping and a low, close maintained hazel/willow/hawthorn hedge. Gravel track along north side, marked in 1906 (Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 Second Edition)
Current land use - Pasture (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38399 (NGR SN 6365 3255)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - (not recorded)
Current land use - (not recorded)

Boundary PRN 38400 (NGR SN 6365 3250)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - (not recorded)
Current land use - (not recorded)

Boundary PRN 38401 (NGR SN 6375 3240)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - (not recorded)
Current land use - (not recorded; Edwinsford in 1838)

Boundary PRN 38402 (NGR SN 6385 3240)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Stream (the *Afon Ig*), sinuous, c.2.5 metres deep and c.35 metres wide, wet but sluggish, lined by mature broadleaved trees.
Current land use - Pasture. Subdivision boundaries shown in 1906, now without physical evidence (Edwinsford in 1838).

Boundary PRN 38403 (NGR SN 6405 3230)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Straightish ditch, c. 1 metre deep, with vertical sides, wet but sluggish, with young willows along north side **and 1 x mature oak standard just west of route midline.**
Current land use - Rough pasture, cut for hay (Edwinsford in 1838, but common in 1812 - see PRN 38355).

Boundary PRN 38404 (NGR SN 6420 3220)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Unmaintained hedge, mainly soft but with hawthorn and hazel, overgrown, possibly on a bank. c.2.5 metres to the north is a parallel, low bank with young ash standards.
Current land use - Green lane with some cobbling. Line of a track since at least 1812 (Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187). See PRN 38405.

Boundary PRN 38405 (NGR SN 6420 3225)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Unmaintained hedge, mainly soft but with hawthorn and hazel, overgrown, possibly on a bank.
Current land use - Unimproved, undrained rough pasture, but cut for hay. Common in 1812 - see PRN 38355.

Boundary PRN 38406 (NGR SN 6420 3225)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Not a boundary as such but a sinuous stream, 0.5 metres deep with shallow banks, wet, supporting alder and willow carr.
Current land use - Unimproved, undrained rough, wet pasture, but cut for hay, between alder and willow carr. Common in 1812 - see PRN 38355.

.Boundary PRN 38407 (NGR SN 6426 3210)

Marked in 1838 - Yes/No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Intersection of two boundaries, NW-SE present in 1838.
NW-SE boundary is a low bank with some small rubble, c.0.30 metres high and c.1 metre wide with young hazel and hawthorn.
NE-SW boundary is a shallow ditch, damp, with a slight bank to the north supporting willow, alder, holly **and 1 x rowan standard on route midline.**
Current land use - Unimproved, undrained rough, wet pasture. Common in 1812 - see PRN 38355.
Telegraph pole just east of route midline.

Boundary PRN 38408 (NGR SN 6435 3205)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Low earthen bank with narrow, shallow dry ditches on both sides, and mainly supporting soft vegetation with some willow and hazel.
Current land use - Tarmacked lane to Cil-wern Farm. Line of a track since at least 1812 (Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187). See PRN 38409.

Boundary PRN 38409 (NGR SN 6435 3205)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Earthen bank, c.0.75 metres high and 2 metres wide, with narrow, shallow dry ditches on both sides, and mainly supporting soft vegetation with some willow and hazel. **1 x mature oak standard on route midline.**
Current land use - Pasture. This field contains cropmark site PRN 38687.

Boundary PRN 38410 (NGR SN 644 319)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - The route midline runs parallel to, and east of a narrow (c.0.75 metres), shallow (c.0.25 metres deep) ditch, straight, dry with a 'hedge' to the west of sycamore saplings and soft vegetation.
Current land use - Pasture.

Boundary PRN 38411 (NGR SN 6441 3190)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Sinuous, natural stream, c.2 metres deep with shallow banks. Wet but still. Young hazel and willow mainly on southern bank. **1 x mature oak standard just west of route midline.**
Current land use - Pasture.

Boundary PRN 38412 (NGR SN 6435 3175)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Gone. Now represented by very low, spread linear earthwork.
Current land use - Pasture. Crossed by loose gravel track to Glanyrafonddu-uchaf Farm, marked in 1812 (Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187).

Boundary PRN 38413 (NGR SN 6440 3162)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Gone. Now represented by very low, spread linear earthwork.
Current land use - Pasture, recently cut for hay.

Boundary PRN 38414 (NGR SN 6450 3147)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Slight break of slope downhill to south, c.0.25 metres high, with intermittent low willow 'hedge'.
Current land use - Pasture. Crossed by shallow, former stream bed leading from **1 x mature oak standard on route midline.**

Boundary PRN 38415 (NGR SN 6462 3136)

Marked in 1838 - No
Marked in 1887 - ?
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - To east, a low (c.0.25 metre) bank with very low, intermittent willow 'hedge'. To west, a more mature hawthorn hedge. Ditch, c.2 metres wide and 0.25 metres deep, partly wet, on north side.
Current land use - Pasture. A small copse marked just south of boundary in 1906 (Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 Second Edition), gone, leaving no physical evidence. Dry pond towards south of field.

Boundary PRN 38416 (NGR SN 6465 3128)

Marked in 1838 - Yes
Marked in 1887 - (yes)
Marked in 1906 - Yes
Nature of boundary - Low hedge, mainly soft vegetation, without bank?, associated with recent road widening.
Current land use - Tarmacked road (B4302); a road followed this line from at least 1812 (National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Sheet 187) and probably earlier. See PRN 38417.

Boundary PRN 38417 (NGR SN 6468 3128)

Marked in 1838 - Yes

Marked in 1887 - (yes)

Marked in 1906 - Yes

Nature of boundary - Low hedge, mainly soft vegetation, without bank?, associated with recent road widening.

Current land use - Pasture.

3.4 A review of the sources

This section is a brief description of the sources used, and an assessment of their usefulness and/or limitations.

3.4.1 Documents

A considerable body of work has been undertaken on the history, development and archaeology of the project area, in particular Talley Abbey, and much of it has been published (eg. Owen, 1893 and 1894; Price, 1879; Richards, 1974). It was chiefly these secondary sources that were consulted but many contain transcripts of primary documentation. They provide a cultural and historic framework within which the study area can be assessed, as well as specific references to development within the study area (for instance Owen, *ops. cit.*).

Post-medieval primary sources such as Samuel Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, and traveller's accounts by eg. Edward Donovan, Richard Fenton, Benjamin Malkin and Iolo Morgannwg, provide information on landscape development and the significance of landscape features and post-medieval buildings.

3.4.2 Historic maps

Historic maps can establish the antiquity and significance of landscape features and standing buildings, and can also show potential ground disturbance.

There are a number of antique maps of the project area (eg. National Library of Wales, Edwinstford Collection) and the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings of 1811-12 (revised in 1827), but the latter is very faint and incomplete in the project area. For the purposes of the present study the most useful map source proved to be the tithe maps of Llansawel and Talley parishes, of 1838, and the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First and Second Editions of 1887 and 1906 respectively.

However, neither were without limitations. The tithe map schedules for these parishes provide neither field names nor information on land use, while the Ordnance Survey cover in the National Library of Wales, the repository consulted, is incomplete, lacking the First Edition maps of Talley village and the route southwards towards Halfway.

Copies of the tithe map and available Ordnance Survey maps are reproduced within this report, and form part of the project archive.

3.4.3 Aerial photographs

Aerial photographs are an important source of archaeological information, particularly in rural areas. Buried features can show as crop- or parchmarks, and earthworks are strongly revealed when the sun is low on the horizon. When dated, they also indicate subsequent development. The Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire has an extensive collection of both vertical and oblique aerial photographs. Of these, the RAF vertical shots proved the most informative, and revealed cropmark site PRN 38687; the Meridian Airmaps showed rather less detail. The project deadline did not permit examination of aerial photographs held at the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments (Wales), Crown Buildings, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion.

3.4.4 Field walkover

The project area ie. a 100 metre wide corridor, about the midline of the proposed pipeline route, was fieldwalked on 28-29 July 1999. The condition of archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during the documentary research was noted and new sites, features and deposits were identified. All were recorded via photography and site notes, whilst their vulnerability was assessed. In addition, field boundaries crossed by the proposed route, with the exception of three boundaries around Talley village and three around Llansawel village which were not accessible, were recorded via photography and site notes.

3.4.5 Previous archaeological work

Whilst no intensive archaeological work has been carried out within the project area itself (and therefore no disturbance to potential deposits through archaeological excavation), the environs, ie. Talley Abbey, have been much studied. In addition, palaeoenvironmental analysis has been undertaken on pollen samples from Talley Lakes (Butler, 1984).

Of greater significance to the present study are two overall strategic archaeological/historic surveys which conducted in the wider area, for planning and conservation purposes and to place the historic environment into its wider context and identify features of significance. Both were undertaken by *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology* (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 1992, *Tir Cymen: The Archaeological and Historic Landscape Features of the Dinefwr District*; Sambrook, P., and Page, N., 1995, *The Historic Settlements of Dinefwr*).

3.4.6 Geotechnical work

No geotechnical work has been carried out along the route as far as RSK Environmental Limited and *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology* are aware. However, the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire has an existing high-pressure gas main (HP 38) marked on the record map for NGR SN 63 SE and SN 63 SW.

APPENDIX I

Photographs

Photo 1: Garn-wen earthwork (PRN 38348) from north-east

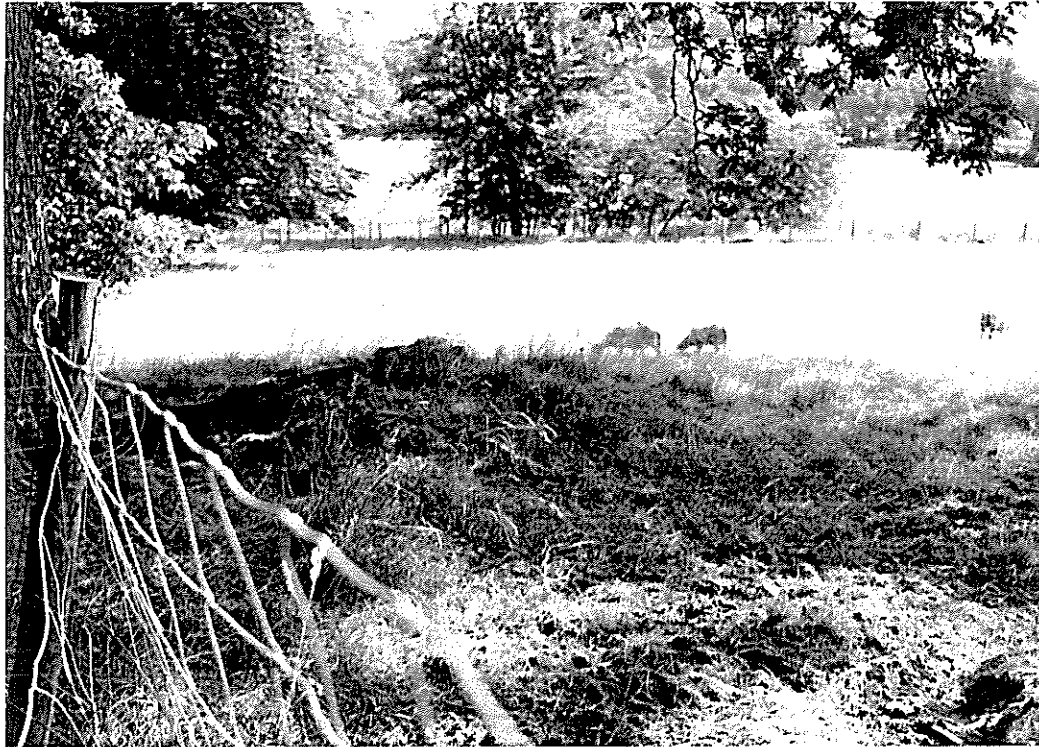
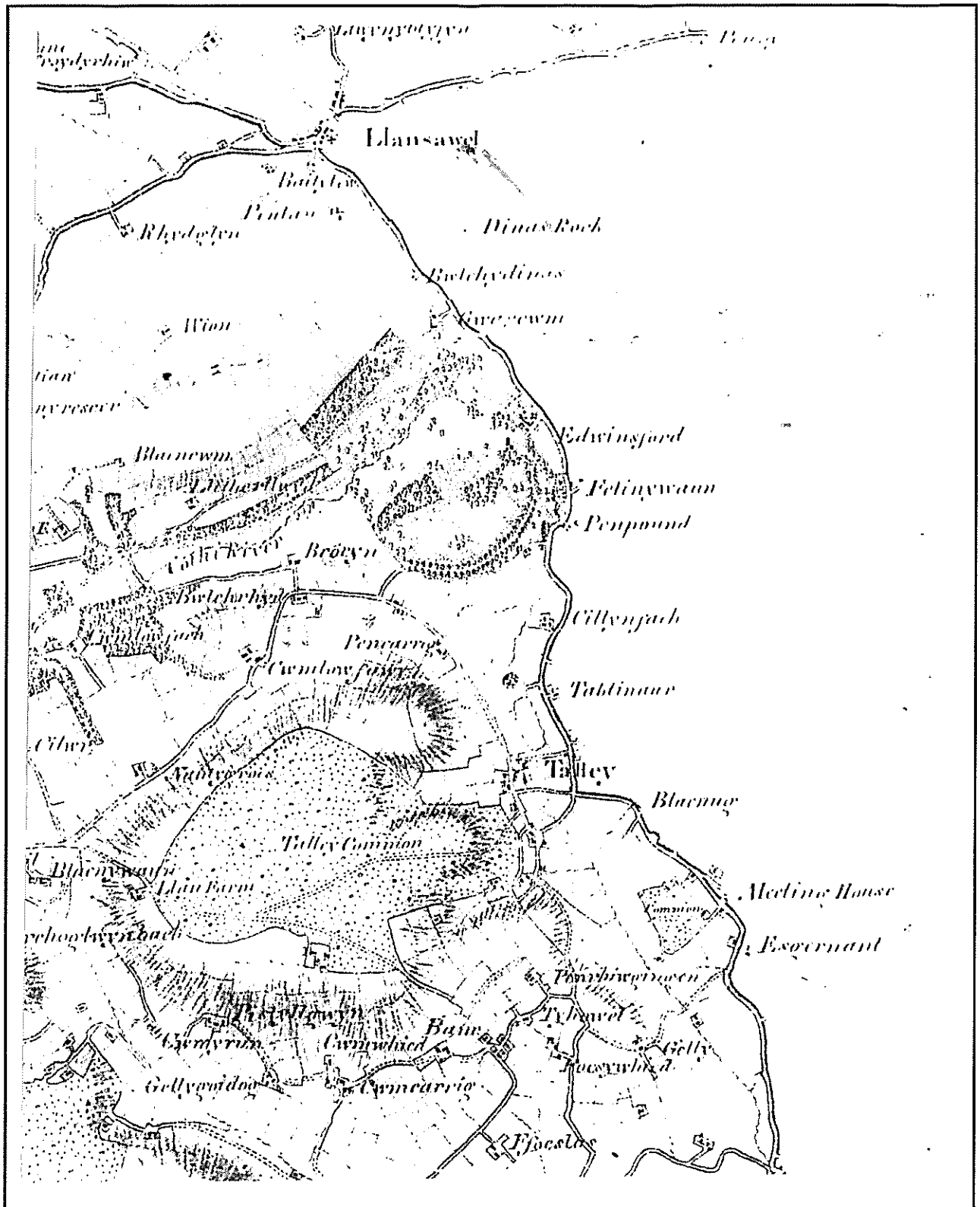


Photo 2: Bwlch-y-ddinas byre (PRN 38347) from the north

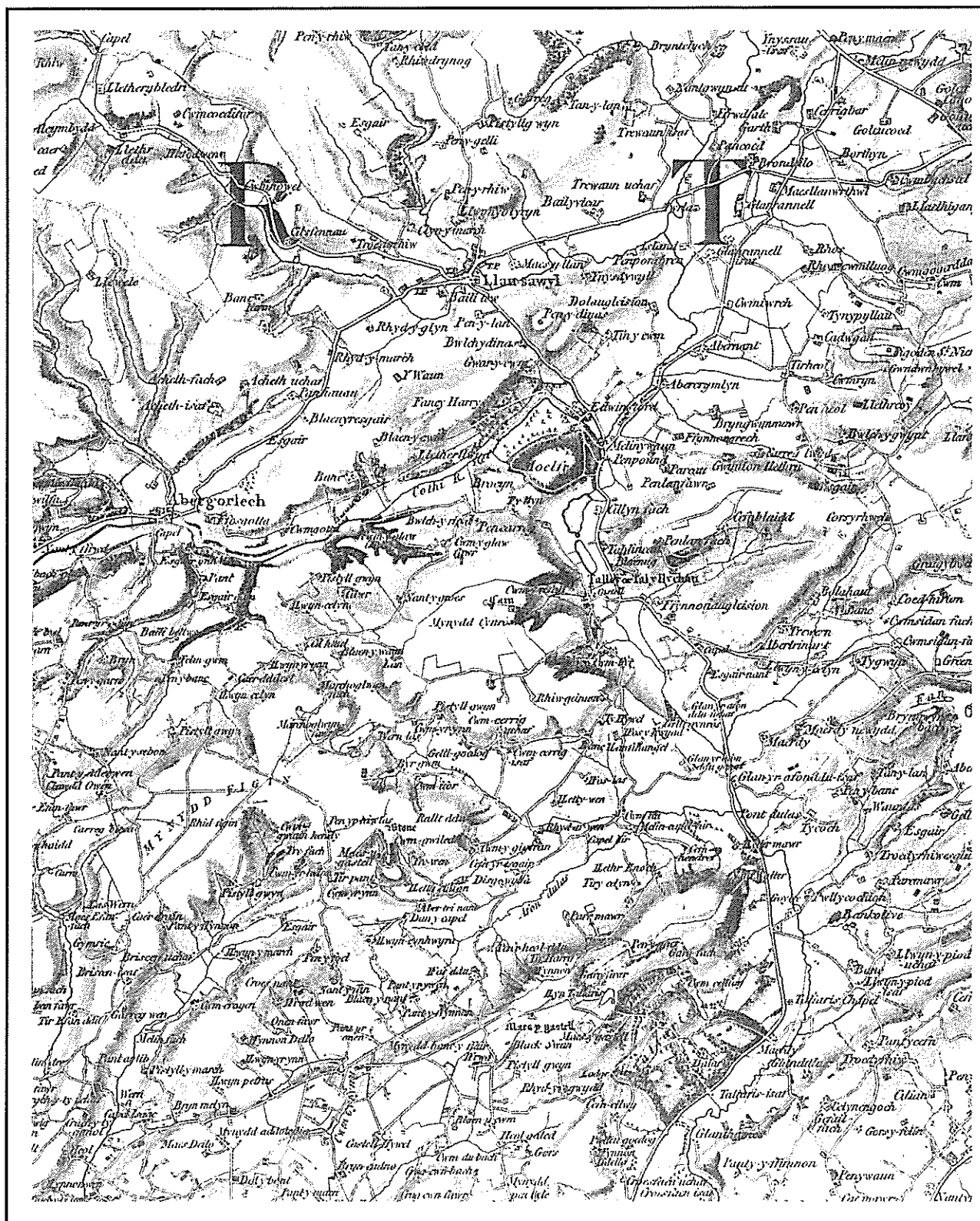


Photo 3: Cil-y-llyn fach (PRN 24972) from the south

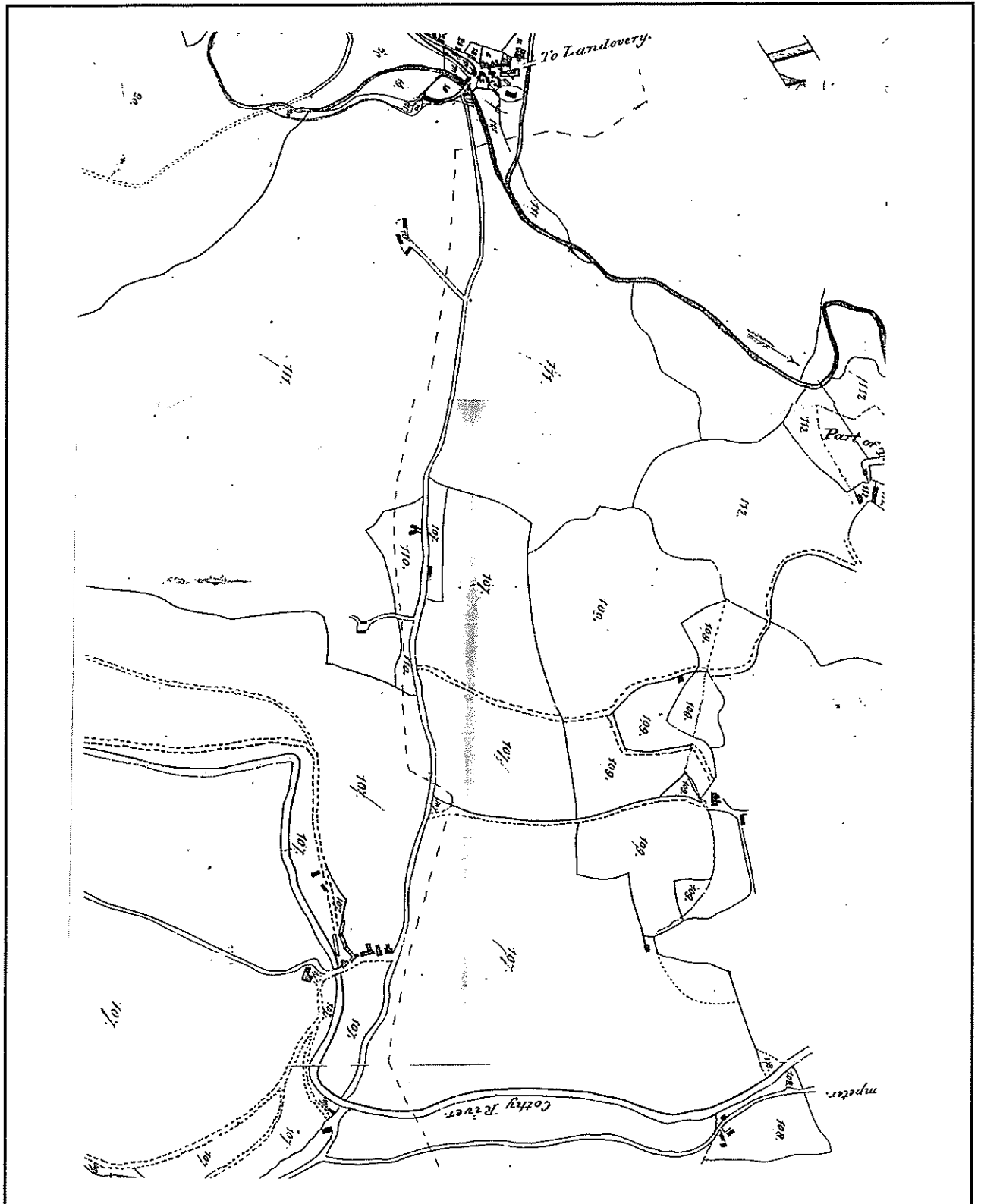




Copy of National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to the mile, Sheet 187, 1811-12 (revised 1827).

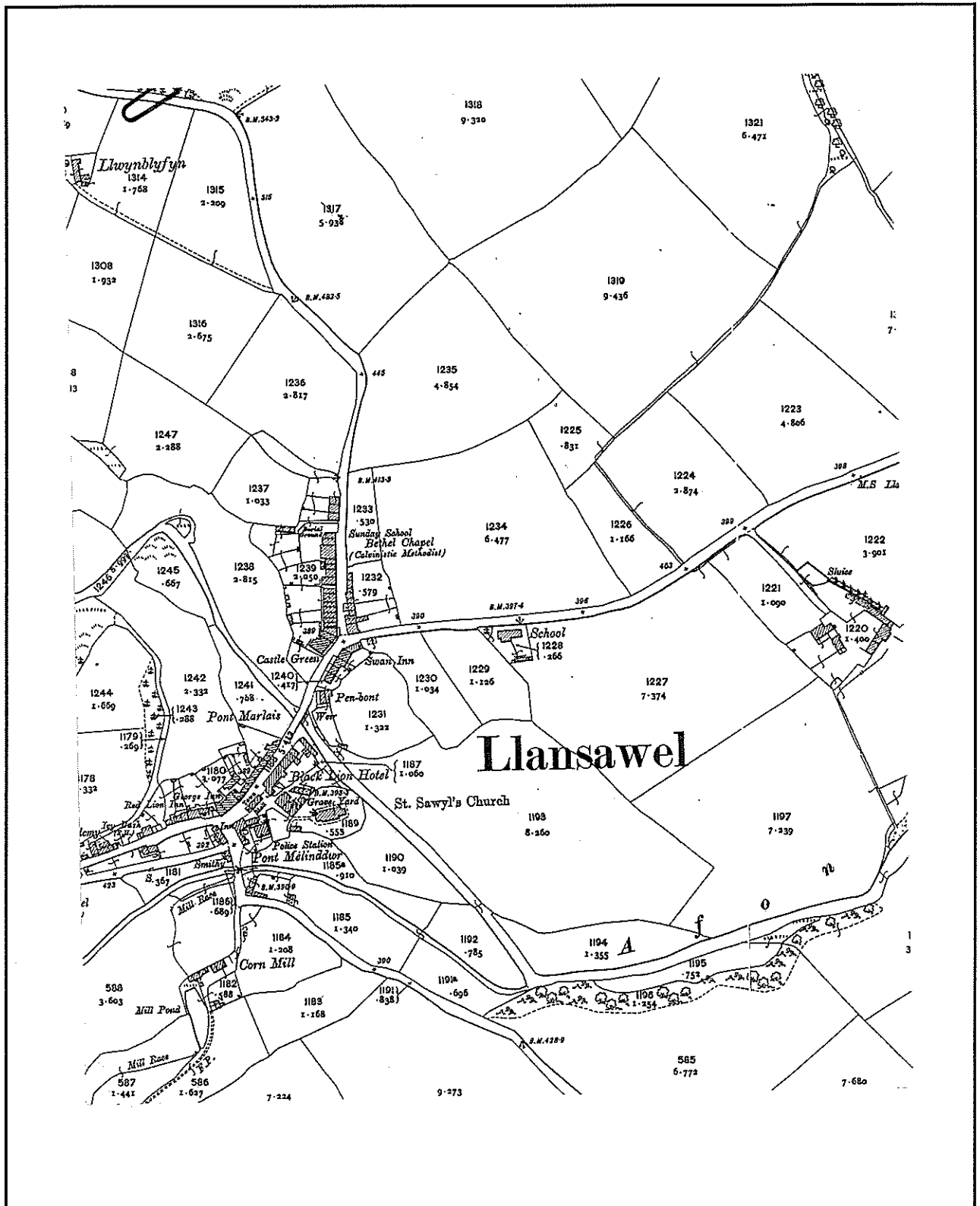


Copy of Ordnance Survey, 1" to the mile Old Series, Sheet 41, 1831.

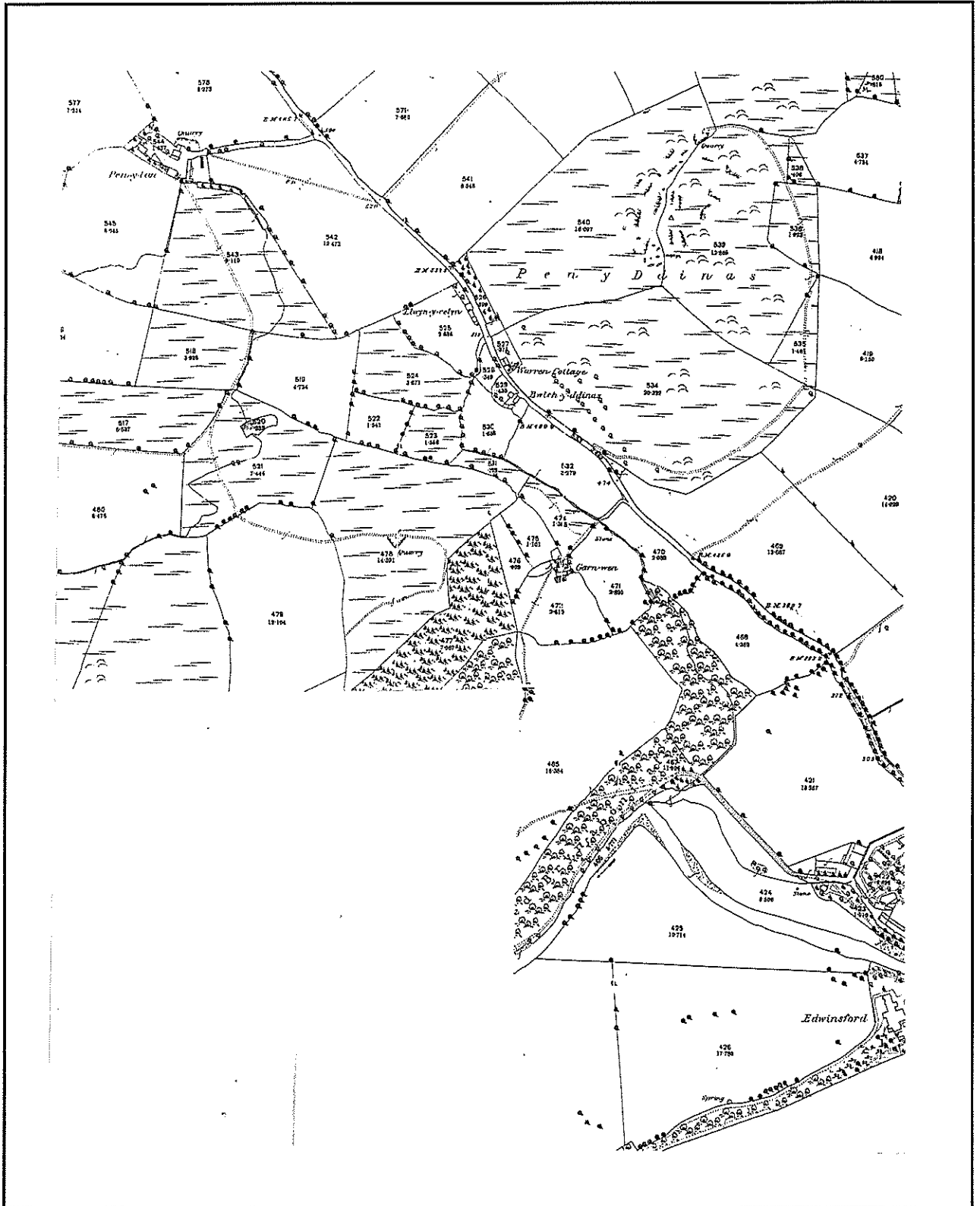


Copy of National Library of Wales, Parish of Llansawel, Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1838.

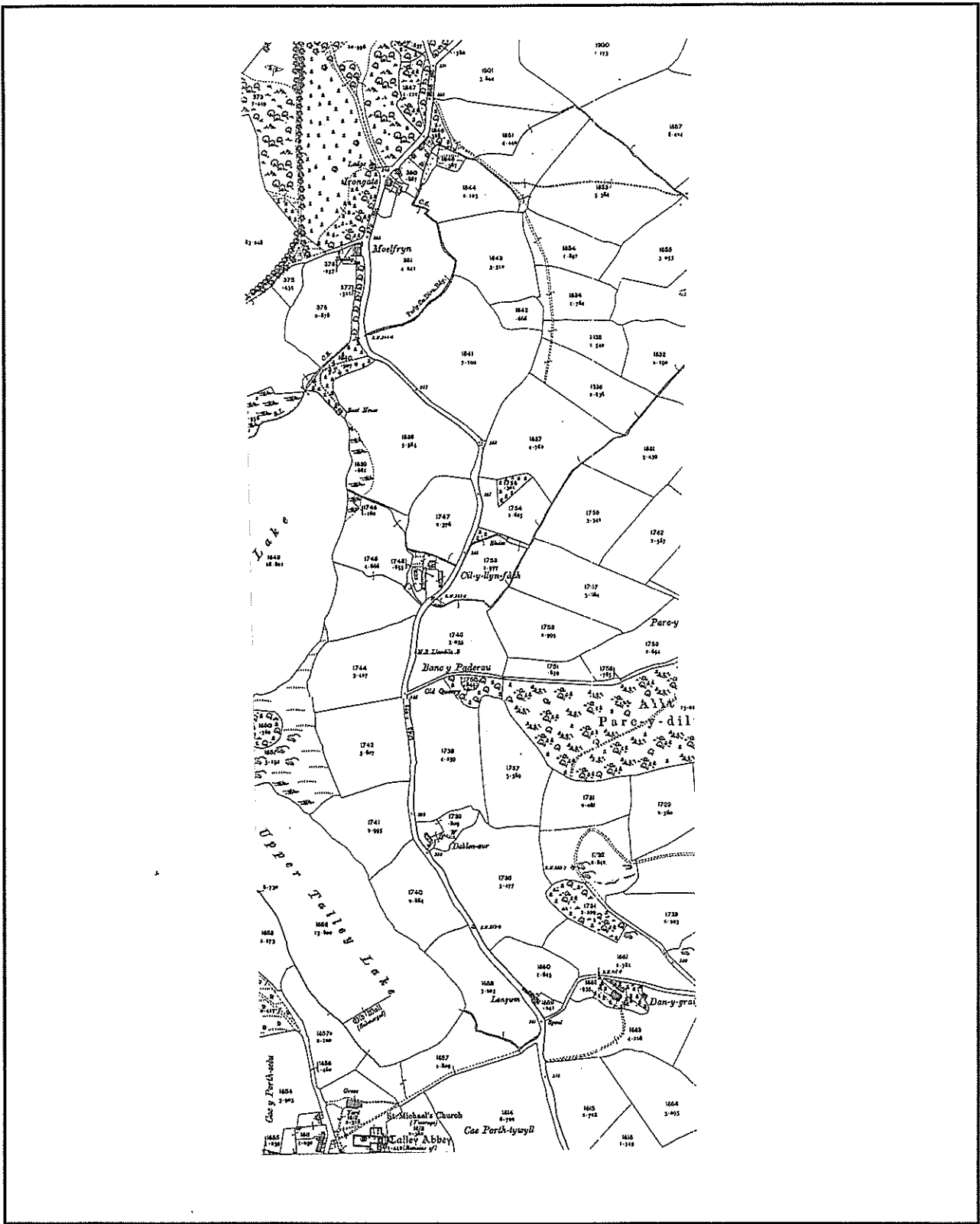
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Copy of Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, Second Edition, Carmarthenshire Sheet XVI.11, 1906.



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