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**TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:  
HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION  
(HE2)  
YEAR 5 REVIEW**

**Prepared for:  
Clyngwyn**



Spoil-tips below Clyngwyn quarry.

Tir Gofal Reference No  
**W/12/0097**

Prepared by  
**Will Steele**

Report No. **2006/9**  
Project No. **39436**

**Other documents enclosed:  
Historic Landscape Character Area: 266 Llangolman**

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# **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

## **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

### **Historic Landscape Character**

Clyngwyn is centred on NGR SN12672556 in the community of Clynderwen, Carmarthenshire, close to the county boundary with Pembrokeshire. The farm occupies a gentle west-facing slope, which drops away to the Eastern Cleddau below. This area also forms part of the Preseli Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (Cadw 1998). This is a non-statutory, advisory designation which aims to provide information and raise awareness of areas with significant landscape value, to aid their protection and conservation. This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and falls within Area 266: Llangolman.

The surrounding landscape encompasses the upper Eastern Cleddau valley and its tributaries, the land rising steeply from between 60m and 80m in the valley bottom before levelling out onto undulating ground between 130m and 200m. Established broadleaved woodland occupies some of the steeper valley slopes but is not otherwise a common landscape component. Settlement in this area is dispersed and restricted mainly to individual farmsteads. These are set within a pattern of fairly regular fields of medium size characteristic of 16th or 17th century enclosure. In the medieval period part of this area, possibly incorporating the present day land holding of Clyngwyn, belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey.

The area also contains Pembrokeshires densest concentration of slate quarries. A total of 13 named quarries, including Clyngwyn, and several more informal workings, are more-or-less strung out in an east-west line across the volcanic ash slate exposure which crosses the area. All of these quarries are now disused.

## **Archaeological and Historic Content**

Several prehistoric sites are known to lie within the area surrounding Clyngwyn (eg. hillfort PRN 975 SN11812634; standing stone PRN 1034 SN13172523; round barrow PRN 9771 SN13662580) but none have yet been recorded within the boundary of the farm itself. The earliest recorded evidence of human activity at Clyngwyn relates to the chance find of three Roman stone querns in 1879, alleged to be Roman (PRN 1031), and recovered by the then owner, one Simon John in a small dell close to the house.

On the steep valley sides in the north of the holding lie the disused remains of Clyngwyn quarry, operating during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The green volcanic ash slate of the region was much sought after and the quarries of the Eastern Cleddau continued to prosper even during times of increased competition from the conventional slate trade, some maintaining a specialised marked up until World War II and beyond (Richards 1998).

The last activity at Clyngwyn was between 1928 up until its final closure in 1938 when it was operated by one John Wheeler, an antecent of the present owners. The product was exported far afield and such was its demand that in 1928 roofing slate from Clyngwyn was supplied to Clarence House, London.

The now overgrown remains include three extraction sites (PRN 55479), extensive spoil tips as well as dressing sheds (PRN 55480, 55481), a tramway incline (PRN 55483) and an explosives store (PRN 55482), together making this an interesting industrial complex.

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

### **Key Objective**

Particular attention should be given to preserving features associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth century quarrying operations. A display panel to provide information to the public about this former industry will be provided as part of the Tir Gofal agreement.

Features which contribute to the overall appearance of the farmstead should also be preserved and maintained. Further information is provided below.

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## **B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### **General requirements**

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

**"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.**

**"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice**

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

## **i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:**

**Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

### **Location and description:**

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	<b>Name (&amp; PRN)</b>	<b>Period/Site type</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Status SAM/listing</b>	<b>Management required</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>CWM-BACH-ISAF</b> <a href="#">(23203)</a>	<b>Post Med cottage</b>	<b>SN11932574</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
	<p>The tithe map (1840?) shows a small holding comprising of two buildings in a close L-plan, in a narrow field alongside the Eastern Cleddau. It was last occupied in the pre-war years by a rabbit catcher and small holder according to the present owners.</p> <p>Cwm Bach Isaf is now ruinous but fairly well preserved, comprising the remains of a single storey cottage and an outbuilding, consistent with the layout shown on the tithe map. The walls, of slate slab and river worn pebbles, stand to eaves height except at the collapsed north end of the cottage.</p> <p>The site has been subject to a programme of scrub control under an existing Tir Gofal agreement and is currently relatively clear from vegetation.</p>				
<b>2</b>	<b>CLYNGWYN</b> <a href="#">(55479)</a>	<b>Post Med quarry</b>	<b>SN1243025970</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
	<p>Disused slate quarry worked on a moderate scale during the mid nineteenth century and reopened in 1928 by the Wheeler family, finally closing in 1938. Incorporates three extraction sites on two levels linked by an incline, and with extensive spoil tips below. Remains include dressing sheds (PRNs 55480, 55481), a tramway incline (PRN 55483) and an explosive store (PRN 55482), together making this an interesting industrial complex. (based on Richards 1998). Part of larger group PRN 19770.</p> <p>Fair condition. The site is overgrown, in regeneration woodland, but is otherwise clear of dumping or interference (WWS February 2006).</p>				



The upper, possibly later, extraction site at Clyngwyn.

**CWM-BACH-UCHAF**    **Post Med cottage**    **SN11952568**    **B**    **Generic**  
[\(23204\)](#)

Abandoned dwelling and garden enclosure, shown on tithe map (1840?). Almost no traces survive above ground. The site lies in regeneration woodland.

**CLYNGWYN** [\(55480\)](#)    **Post Med dressing shed**    **SN1236725960**    **B**    **Generic**

A line of three open fronted dressing sheds on the upper extraction site at Clyngwyn quarry. Simple slate slab construction, measuring approximately 15m long by 5m wide, and with only the low stub walls now remaining. Noted by Richards (1998) as formerly housing two treadle powered Greaves pattern dressing machines, the third apparently having been smashed in transit.

In an area of soft vegetation in regeneration woodland (WWS February 2006).





The remains of a line of three dressing sheds on the upper extraction site.

**CLYNGWYN ([55481](#))**      **Post Med dressing shed**      **SN12492597**      **B**      **Generic**

The precise location of this site is uncertain. Richards (1998) notes traces of a pair of dressing sheds on the smaller of the lower extraction sites at Clyngwyn. Site not found during Tir Gofal visit.

In an area of regeneration woodland (WWS February 2006).

**CLYNGWYN ([55482](#))**      **Post Med explosives store**      **SN1243625982**      **B**      **Generic**

A powder store situated at the break of slope below Clyngwyn quarries. The store is, in essence a rock cut cave, closed off by a slate slab wall and iron door and with a slate flag floor lining. It remains basically intact, though the door has been removed. In an area of regeneration woodland above river (WWS February 2006).



The opening of the rock-cut explosives store as seen from the north.

**CLYNGWYN ([55483](#))**      **Post Med tramway**      **SN1258325896**      **B**      **Generic**

A quarry tramway extending upwards in a straight line from the lower extraction site at Clyngwyn to the break of slope. The tramway fell out of use long ago but it is said by the owner that wagons were propelled by a static engine in the field above. The inclined plane of the trackbed remains, the track and associated apparatus having since been dismantled.

In an area of regeneration woodland (WWS February 2006).



Looking south-east along the line of the quarry tramway.

[\(55484\)](#)

**Post Med cottage   SN1199925678   B**

**Generic**

Identified on the tithe map (1840) but not on OS 1st edition map (1889) when it had presumably been abandoned. Only the cottage platform and part of the east gable wall survive. The site is in regeneration woodland but is, itself relatively clear of vegetation.



## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

### **Generic Management Prescriptions** - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

## **Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.**

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

### **Site 1 on MAP 1**

**CWM-BACH-ISAF [\(23203\)](#)**

**SN11932574**

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

The management aim is to prevent damage by vegetation to the standing remains.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- Continue to cut or spray back vegetation on the walls leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.
- Monitor mature trees close to the structure. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk from windthrow.
- Work should only be undertaken if it is considered safe to do so.

### **Site 2 on MAP 1**

**CLYNGWYN [\(55479\)](#)**

**SN1243025970**

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

It has been agreed that a display panel will be provided as part of the Tir Gofal agreement. The purpose of the panel is to provide information to the public about the former quarrying industry at Clyngwyn and its significance.

The current proposed location is to one side of the Lansker Borderlands Trail at SN1243726006 in view of the explosives store (PRN 55482) and below the quarry tips. This site lies within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (S.S.S.I.) as defined under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

- Permission for the erecting the panel within the S.S.S.I. will need to be agreed with the Countryside Council for Wales (C.C.W.). Consult Tir Gofal Project Officer for further advice.
- If permission is not given, a new site will need to be found. Cambria Archaeology would be grateful to receive notification if this is the case.

## ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

### Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
3	CLYNGWYN ( <a href="#">55485</a> )	Post Med farmstead	SN1267425564	B		Specific

A working nineteenth century farmstead with modern sheds situated behind the historic core. The farmhouse and buildings are arranged around three sides of a rectangular yard with symmetrical aspects to the layout; the house is at the head of the yard, and the garden behind.

The farm buildings are of whitewashed stone, with cut stone heads and drip courses to door and window openings marking a stylistic theme, and slate roofs still present in part. They include, a cart house/granary, cow shed range with carved inscription 1836 and also a ty'r odyn, and lofted stable amongst other buildings, their function now difficult to discern. A wheel pit and leat shown situated behind on historic maps (OS 1889, 1907), where belts drove barn machinery, are now gone.

Changing agricultural practices have seen a number of alterations including the addition or widening of door and window openings and removal of internal fittings. Clyngwyn is nevertheless a relatively intact farmstead of the nineteenth century with a number of original features remaining. Surviving buildings are generally in good order, though corrugated asbestos and tin have been used as a substitute for slate in parts.



Buildings on the north side of the yard at Clyngwyn farmstead.

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

### **Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2**

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

## **Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:**

The following individual traditional buildings are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

**Site 3 on MAP 1**

**CLYNGWYN ([55485](#))**

**SN1267425564**

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

Building restoration is proposed under Tir Gofal capital works options. An aim of the farm visit is to assess the intended restoration of the buildings and consider priorities over the distribution of capital works money.

Clyngwyn is a relatively intact farmstead of the nineteenth century with a number of original features remaining. Surviving buildings are generally in good order, though corrugated asbestos and tin have been used as a substitute for slate in parts.

The following general guidelines should be considered:

- The priority is to maintain the farmstead complex as a whole, ensuring that all buildings are maintained in a weatherproof and structurally sound condition.
- Consider how capital works money can be best directed to enhancing the overall appearance of the farmstead. eg. replacing corrugated asbestos and tin with traditional slate. If re-roofing both pitches of a building proves too expensive, slate can be reserved for more prominent slopes only. Welsh or Spanish slate can be used.
- As a general rule, original features should be repaired rather than replaced otherwise replacement features should be in the original style of the building. eg. it is intended that the unsafe stable/ granary floor will be replaced. New materials should match existing ones; pine floor boards of similar size and thickness should be used.
- Please contact Cambria Archaeology if further advice is required.



**iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:**

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

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- 27/02/2006 ( 11:12:04 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology  
Project record number 39436.  
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*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.*

*Sources consulted:*

Ordnance Survey Old Series Map 1819 Sheet 40, 1"  
Ordnance Survey 1890 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.06, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1907 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.06, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1889 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.07, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1907 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.07, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1890 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.10, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1907 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.10, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1889 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.11, 25"  
Ordnance Survey 1907 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.11, 25"  
Tithe Map & Apportionment 1840? Llandisilio Parish

**Other Sources**

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire  
Cadw/ ICOMOS 1998 The Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.  
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments  
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landscapes on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Preseli, St.  
David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island, Skomer Island. Unpublished report by  
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## PRESELI

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 266 LLANGOLMAN

**GRID REFERENCE: SN125264**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 1461**

#### **Historic Background**

A large character area on the southern edge of Mynydd Preseli. The majority of it is in modern Pembrokeshire, within the medieval Cantref Cemaes. That the character area was a centre of ecclesiastical significance during the early medieval period is demonstrated by the establishment of one of the seven pre-Conquest 'bishop-houses' of Dyfed at Llandeilo Llwydarth, mentioned in the 12th century *Liber Landavensis*. Two Early Christian Monuments from the church are now in Maenclochog Church. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins in c.1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. Most of the Llangolman character area belonged to the mesne lordship or manor of Maenclochog, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th-century when it was assessed at one knight's fee. By 1594, Maenclochog had its own court leet and was - like other Cemaes manors - held on an annual lease from the Barony, this one being assessed in an *Extent* at 3s 8d. However, like most of the southeastern part of the Barony, within Mynydd Preseli, this area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. The ecclesiastical framework was nevertheless reorganised upon Anglo-Norman lines and Llandeilo Llwydarth along with the chapel at Llangolman to the east were annexed to the vicarage of Maenclochog, which in turn was granted to St Dogmael's Abbey by David de la Roche in c.1320. At the far east end of the area is the parish church of Mynachlog-ddu which was part of a much earlier grant to St Dogmaels, in 1118, as part of the grange of *Nigra Grangia* granted by William Fitzmartin, and which was, after the Dissolution, held distinct from the Barony of Cemaes. The grange chapel of 'St Julians' or 'St Giles' (ded. St Silin) may also have occupied the area. By the late 15th-century, considerable lands within the Llangolman character area had been amassed from the manor of Maenclochog by a local yeoman family, the Llywelyns, but in 1498 they granted 'all their lands in Llangolman and at Bwlch-y-clawdd (Temple Druid) in Maenclochog', which were held by Welsh tenure, to Lewis ap David ap Gruffudd Fychan of Llangolman, yeoman, 'on account of great necessity and poverty'. The pattern of dispersed settlement is typical of native tenurial systems, and the *vill* recorded at Llandeilo Llwydarth appears never to have become a nucleation, while the pattern of enclosure with regular fields of medium size is characteristic of 16th- 17th-century enclosure, under farmsteads such as Pencraig-fawr and Plas-cwrt which were recorded in the 16th century, while a deer park at 'Loydarth' was also recorded in the later medieval period. The process of enclosure was complete by the late 18th-century. However, though the Ty Mawr estate map of 1777 shows most of the holding as today, a few unenclosed dispersed strips within other farms holdings are also shown, suggesting that this landscape had evolved out of a system of sub-divided strip-fields, in this case probably *lleini* held under Welsh tenure. Other 18th century gentry houses existed at Plas-y-Meibion, and Temple Druid which was rebuilt by John Nash. A small part of the character area to the southeast lies in Carmarthenshire, and in the middle ages belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey which was granted to the Cistercians by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of Rhys ap Gruffudd, between 1197 and 1231. It is likely that it represents early enclosure of monastic common pasture, probably again from the 16th- and 17th-century. The history of the character area was and still is dominated by agriculture, although it contains Pembrokeshire's densest concentration of slate quarries. A total of 13 named quarries, and several more informal workings, are more-or-less strung out in an east-west line across the volcanic ash slate exposure through the centre of the area. Most of these were rather late, being established from the mid 19th-century onwards. All are now disused but the largest of them - for instance, Dandderwen ('Whitland Abbey Slate') and Lily - occupied a considerable area and brought employment to many hundreds. An additional element is the early Baptist chapel at Rhydwylym, which was founded in 1668 under the benefaction of local gentry families and had, from the first, an exceptional influence over a wide area.

### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Llangolman is a large historic landscape area lying across several parishes and encompassing the upper part of the valley of the Eastern Cleddau and its tributaries. The valley floors here lie at about 60m to 80m, but the valley sides rise steeply to over 130m before levelling out onto undulating ground between 130m and 200m. This area includes the valley bottom, the valley sides and the higher ground above. The valley sides are heavily cloaked in woodland - a mixture of semi-natural deciduous woods and 20th century coniferous plantations. The remainder of the area is enclosed into small, irregular fields. Boundaries are mostly earth banks topped with hedges, but stone and earth banks and stone-faced banks are also present. Hedges vary in condition. Most are well maintained, but some are overgrown and neglected with gaps appearing. In a few instances hedges have completely gone. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved with very little rougher grazing and arable land. Several small isolated deciduous woods, trees in overgrown hedgebanks and the dense woodland on the steep valley sides mentioned above lend a heavily wooded aspect to parts of this landscape, although on the higher ground trees are rare apart from those in hedges. The settlement pattern is dominated by dispersed farms, houses and cottages, with the hamlets at Llangolman and Rhydwylym providing the only foci. Farmhouses are predominantly 19th century, in the vernacular style, stone-built (cement rendered or bare stone), three bays, two storeys, with slate roofs. Houses and cottages in a similar style but of one and one-and-a-half storeys are also present as are examples of late 18th-century or early 19th-century houses in the polite Georgian tradition. It is likely that the cement rendering on some older houses and cottages masks earth (*clom*) construction. 20th century houses in a variety of styles and materials are scattered across the area, but are not common. Included in this area is the small thatched cottage of Penrhos now a museum owned by the County Council and furnished in a 19th century style. Generally agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of the holdings, and comprise single small, stone-built 19th century range; mid 20th-century corrugated-iron barns and other structures; and small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. However, the few larger farms have a collection of 19th century stone-built outbuildings set around a yard or in another semi-formal arrangement with the house as well as extensive modern agricultural buildings. Within this area are the three medieval church sites of Mynachlog-ddu, Llangolman and Llandeilo Llwydarth, a large chapel at Rhydwylym, founded in 1688, and Llandeilo Chapel. Pont Mynachlog-ddu (a bridge) was mentioned by George Owen in c.1600. There are seven listed buildings in the area. Llangolman and Mynachlog-ddu churches (mentioned above) are both listed, but only the latter retains any medieval fabric. The scant remains of the medieval church at Llandeilo Llwydarth are a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade II listed. Temple Druid, an 18th century mansion by John Nash on a 15th century site, is Grade II listed, while the courtyard, outbuildings and cottages are Grade II\* listed. Rhosfach House, Llangolman, and the telephone box outside, are both Grade II listed. Abandoned quarries are a feature of the landscape. There is a small caravan park and country club at Trefach Manor on the extreme eastern fringe of this area. Apart from the A478 which crosses the extreme eastern fringe of this area, transport elements of the historic landscape are limited to narrow winding lanes and tracks which are bordered by large hedge-banks

Recorded archaeology is rich and diverse. From the neolithic, it includes a scheduled chambered tomb (or standing stone?), another possible chambered tomb and a possible henge (or *vallum* enclosure?). From the bronze age are a scheduled standing stone, a round barrow, three possible standing stones and two possible round barrows, and a possible burnt mound. There is a scheduled iron age hillfort and another possible hillfort. Roman artefacts have been found. Early medieval features include the two Early Christian Monuments from Llandeilo Llwydarth (now in Maenclochog Church) and an inscribed stone from Gelli Dywyll. There are two holy wells, the one at Llandeilo Llwydarth with a tradition that the water was drunk from the skull of St Teilo. There is a possible medieval strip-field system and several mill sites, as well as the church and chapel sites. Post-medieval archaeology includes a wealth of quarry features including buildings, a sawpit and a world war two searchlight battery on Llangolman Common.

Llangolman historic landscape character area is well defined to the north where it bounds Rhosfach and Mynachlog-ddu areas and to the east against Glandy Cross. To the south the boundary is less clear, although the area to the south consists of larger farms and larger fields than those of Llangolman. A definite boundary does not exist, but rather a zone of transition extending for perhaps one or two kilometres.

**Conservation priorities**

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

**Sources:** Charles 1992; Davies 1982; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Howells 1977; Howells 1987; Llandeilo Llwydarth tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Llandisilio tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Llangolman tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Llanycefn tithe map and apportionment, 1847; Lewis 1969; Lewis 1975; Ludlow 1998; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/EE/7/338; Richard 1935; Richards 1998





- Farm Boundary
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
- ★

Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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