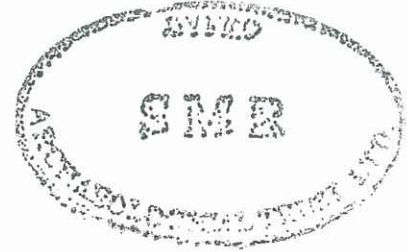


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Gurnos E/10/3036

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Report No. 2003/26

Report Prepared for:
Countryside Council for Wales

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Gurnos
E/10/3036
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

William Steele

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INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on this farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm.

Method Statement

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

Phase 1 was a rapid search of all readily available documentary, cartographic and published sources to try to understand the historical development of the farm and the wider landscape and to identify new sites of archaeological interest. The searches undertaken include information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, the relevant County Records Office and the National Library of Wales. New sites, or areas of interest were plotted onto a Geographical Information Systems based map for use during the field survey and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a farm visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase. Due to constraints recording is rapid and consists of photographs and sites notes. Some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to determine their management recommendations

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

The farmstead of Gurnos (PRN 47370) lies in the Brecon Beacons National Park around one and a half kilometres to the south of Bethlehem on a north facing slope of the Tywi Valley. Most land is improved pasture, although there are areas of rougher pasture and moor on higher ground to the south of the holding. The field pattern is diverse and of varying time depth. The majority of the landholding consists of an irregular layout of medium sized fields on moderately sloping ground. To the southeast, a narrow strip of land climbs the hillslope of Trichrug for around a kilometre. This area, which forms part of an upland field system of large, rectangular enclosures first shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map, suggests the more recent enclosure of former moorland. Field boundaries on the holding are either dry stone walls, or hedge banks. The field pattern shown on the tithe map persists today. Dry stone walls at the southeast of the holding are currently being rebuilt, whilst hedgerows which were formerly becoming grown out are being restored.

The Llangadog Parish tithe apportionment shows that Gurnos was made up of six separate holdings in 1838. Gurnos was the largest landholding and comprised 43 hectares. Llety Shoned, Cwm Du and Y Gorse formed smaller holding to the west, whilst the two southwestern fields of the holding formed part of Capel Tydist at this time. A small upland area to the southeastern extent of the holding is marked on the tithe apportionment as belonging to Cawsorsule?

The earliest map evidence of Gurnos Farmstead is the 1831 Ordnance Survey Old Series map, although the layout is first shown clearly in the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The buildings are loosely arranged around a central farmyard with a small pond to the northeast. This layout persists today, although modern agricultural buildings have been added to the north and the pond has been infilled.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological sites on the holding that require action are detailed below. For other management recommendations see the gazetteer of individual sites.

Field boundaries are an important element of the historic landscape and should be retained and managed in a sustainable manner.

Gurnos farm is rich in archaeology. The upland area to the southeast of the holding gives excellent views towards Garn Goch and other prehistoric sites and preserves a particularly fine example of a ring barrow. The addition of an interpretation panel in order to explain the significance of this rare monument and the wider prehistoric landscape should be given careful consideration. The provision of educational access to this and other sites on the holding would also be welcomed.

PRN 47371 CART HOUSE

The cart house roof is currently in poor condition and is missing several slates. These should be replaced if the building is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. The ivy, which threatens to damage the roof structure should be cut back and treated. Any vegetation removal should be undertaken as part of subsequent consolidation works using traditional materials and techniques. The guttering along the eastern lateral wall is becoming detached from the building and should be replaced in order to prevent water from running down the walls and damaging masonry bonds.

PRN 47372 COW SHED

The roof of the building is currently in poor condition. It is missing several slates, and many more are unstable. Any missing slates should be replaced in order to bring the building back into a weatherproof condition. A hole has been made in the north gable end of the building, and is a potential area of structural instability. Ideally the hole should be infilled with rubble and repointed with a lime mortar mix.

PRN 47374 SHED

The owner has expressed an interest in demolishing this building in order to make the eastern lateral wall of the cart house visible once again. This prospect is to be welcomed. The removal of the shed, which gives little historic contribution to the farmyard will enhance the historical integrity of the carthouse, whilst also making access for repair work to its roof and guttering easier.

PRN 47375 SHED

The roof of the building is currently in a poor condition and much of the corrugated iron has worked loose. Repairs should conform to the original building materials and techniques.

PRN 47376 CART HOUSE

The building is currently in reasonable condition, although some of the roof slates will need replacing if the building is to be maintained in a weatherproof condition. Masonry bonds in the

brick arches appear to have been eroded by water ingress and would benefit from repointing using a traditional lime mortar mix. The windows, which are an important element of the historic fabric of the building are currently rotten and in poor condition and should ideally be restored.

PRN 47377 SHED

The building is currently in reasonable condition, although there is considerable moss growth over the eastern pitch of the roof, which may be damaging the asbestos covering. Ideally this heavy moss growth should be removed. A large structural crack in the north gable end of the building is a potential source of building instability. This should be repointed using a traditional lime mortar mix in order to prevent water ingress from causing further damage to masonry bonds.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	47371	Site	GURNOS	Grid	SN68522364
		Name		Reference	
Site	CARTHOUSE	Period	Post Medieval		
Type					

Description

This carthouse is aligned NNW-SSE on its long axis and forms part of a linear building range which also incorporates a cowshed (PRN 47372). It is constructed out of uncoursed stone rubble walling with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. Access is gained by a wide cart entrance with a concrete lintel in the centre of the east lateral wall, although this has been partially blocked by the later addition of a breeze block shed. A shallow arched cart entrance which has been partly infilled with breeze blocks provided access in the west lateral wall. This entrance is now hidden by a corrugated iron lean-to, which abuts part of the eastern lateral wall. Later openings, with concrete lintels, have been in the gable ends for access to the lateral feed passage. An additional opening in the north gable end provides access to the abutting cowhouse to the north. A loading door in the centre of the north gable wall indicates that the building would originally have had an upper storey, although no structural traces remain. Internally, the building is divided into several cattle stalls of galvanised iron, which face onto the concrete feeding passage. The carthouse, which is shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map is likely to be of a mid to late nineteenth century date.

The roof of the building is currently in poor condition and is missing several slates. Ivy is becoming established under the eaves on part of the western elevation and threatens to create further damage to the roof structure.

Recommendations

The cart house roof is currently in poor condition and is missing several slates. These should be replaced if the building is to be maintained in a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. The ivy, which threatens to damage the roof structure should be cut back and treated. Any vegetation removal should be undertaken as part of subsequent consolidation works using traditional materials and techniques. The guttering along the eastern lateral wall is becoming detached from the building and should be replaced in order to prevent water from running down the walls and damaging masonry bonds.

Site C
Category



Plate 1- the cart house at Gurnos (PRN 47371)



Plate 2- the cow shed at Gurnos (PRN 47372)

PRN	47372	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68512365
Site Type	COW SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This single storey cowshed is aligned NNW-SSE along its long axis and forms the northern bay of the building range which defines the western extent of the farmyard at Gurnos. It is constructed of uncoursed stone rubble walling with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof, part of which has been repaired with corrugated iron sheeting. Access is gained by a wide doorway with a wooden lintel in the north gable end, or by a narrow entrance with a concrete lintel in the centre of the east lateral wall. A cart entrance to the right of this has since been blocked up with breeze blocks to create a wide window. A similar window has been added to the left of the central doorway. Internally, the building is divided into several cattle stalls of galvanised iron, which face onto a lateral concrete feeding passage. The cow shed appears to have been built more recently than the carthouse, which forms the southern unit of the building range, although both buildings may be of a nineteenth century date.

Recommendations

The roof of the building is currently in poor condition. It is missing several slates, and many more are unstable. Any missing slates should be replaced in order to bring the building back into a weatherproof condition. A hole has been made in the north gable end of the building, and is a potential area of structural instability. Ideally the hole should be infilled with rubble and repointed with a lime mortar mix.

Site Category C

PRN	47373	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68512364
Site Type	ENGINE SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A lean-to abuts the western lateral wall of the cart house. It is of corrugated iron construction with a wooden frame and a single pitch roof. The current entrance, a narrow doorway is situated in the north wall. The lean-to is currently disused and there are few indications as to its original purpose. A single bracket for a drive shaft is visible against the west lateral wall of the cart house, and suggests that it may originally have been an engine house. This is confirmed by the landowner's recollection of an engine mount within the building. No additional evidence of any machinery or apparatus survives.

Recommendations

The lean-to is currently in an unstable condition. The rotten post footings are the largest single threat to building stability, although the roof supports are weakened and some of the corrugated iron roof panels are working loose. Increasingly structures such as this are lost. The lean-to makes an important historical contribution to the farmstead and should be retained in a stable condition if possible.

Site Category C



Plate 3- the engine shed at Gurnos (PRN 47373)

PRN	47374	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68522365
Site Type	SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Against the east lateral wall of the cart house, is an outbuilding of breeze block construction, with a shallow pitched corrugated asbestos roof. The walls of the shed are not keyed into those of the cart house behind. The building is of a simple design and the only openings are the doorway and window in the front wall. It is currently being used a woodstore. The building is a recent addition to the farmstead and contributes little to its historic integrity. It is currently concealing much of the eastern lateral wall of the nineteenth century cart house.

Recommendations

The landowner has expressed an interest in demolishing this building in order to make the eastern lateral wall of the cart house visible once again. This prospect is to be welcomed. The removal of the shed, which gives little historic contribution to the farmyard will enhance the historical integrity of the carthouse, whilst also making access for repair work to its roof and guttering easier.

Site Category C

PRN	47375	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68522363
Site Type	SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This building is a later addition to the building range at Gurnos and its walls are not keyed into those of the cart house. Two building phases can be identified. Breeze block courses have been layed above the original rubble walls, which are still visible in the east and west elevation. The single pitched roof was originally of corrugated asbestos, although temporary repairs of corrugated iron have been made. The building is accessed by a single doorway in the east lateral wall. The interior was not seen during the farm visit.

Recommendations

The roof of the building is currently in a poor condition and much of the corrugated iron has worked loose. Repairs should conform to the original building materials and techniques.

Site Category C

PRN	47376	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68522367
Site Type	CARTHOUSE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This originally two storey carthouse follows an east-west orientation and defines the northernmost extent of the farmyard at Great Nash. It is of uncoursed rubble walling with a pitched slate roof. Modern agricultural buildings of sheet box and corrugated iron construction now obscure the north lateral wall, part of the south lateral wall, and the east gable end of the building. The landowner recalls an external flight of steps against the eastern gable end of the building, which gave access to the upper storey. The building is accessed by three shallow arched cart entrances, with brick *voussoirs* in the southern lateral wall. A similar entrance is obscured by a modern agricultural building in the east end of this wall. Above each entrance is a wooden framed window with fixed lights. There are no internal partitions in the area of the three visible cart bays. The upper storey is no longer complete and it only survives above the smaller eastern bay of the building. The building, which is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map is likely to be of a mid- late nineteenth century date.

Recommendations

The building is currently in reasonable condition, although some of the roof slates will need replacing if the building is to be maintained in a weatherproof condition. Masonry bonds in the brick arches appear to have been eroded by water ingress and would benefit from repointing using a traditional lime mortar mix. The windows, which are an important element of the historic fabric of the building are currently rotten and in poor condition and should ideally be restored.

Site Category C



Plate 4- the cart house at Gurnos (PRN 47376)



Plate 5- the shed (PRN 47377) abutting the farmhouse at Gurnos

PRN	47377	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68552364
Site Type	SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This shed follows a north-south alignment and is built onto the north gable wall of the farmhouse at Gurnos. It is of uncoursed rubble construction with lime mortar bonding and a steeply pitched corrugated asbestos roof. It is accessed by two doorways in the east lateral wall and one in the centre of the north gable end. The western lateral wall has been modified to incorporate a veranda, which covers the back door of the farmhouse. The interior of the building was not seen during the farm visit.

Recommendations

The building is currently in reasonable condition, although there is considerable moss growth over the eastern pitch of the roof, which may be damaging the asbestos covering. Ideally this heavy moss growth should be removed. A large structural crack in the north gable end of the building is a potential source of building instability. This should be repointed using a traditional lime mortar mix in order to prevent water ingress from causing further damage to masonry bonds.

Site Category C

PRN	47378	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68482351
Site Type	MILL POND	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The rectangular mill pond, which is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, is situated around 150 metres to the south west of the farm building complex. It is aligned NW-SE and measures around 15 metres by 10 metres. Although the pond has been dredged recently, it no longer holds water. Stone revetments against the earth banks remain visible and in a stable condition. The mill pond would have supplied a flow of water for the mill race, which would formerly have been controlled by a sluice. No evidence for any water regulation installations survives around the mill pond.

Recommendations

The pond is an important historic landscape feature. Vegetation should be kept under control in order to prevent root damage to the stone revetment walls and maintain the pond as a visible historic landscape feature. It should not be infilled and no ground intrusive operations should be undertaken in this area. Ideally the pond should be restored to its original form as a water-retaining feature.

Site Category C



Plate 6- the mill pond (PRN 47378)

PRN	47379	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68522355
Site Type	MILL RACE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The mill race is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map to flow east for 70 metres along the edge of a coppice before running north towards Gurnos farmstead. Surviving earthwork remains in the field immediately to the south of the farmstead are slight and only faintly visible. The earthwork ditch, although eroded and overgrown survives up to a metre in depth along the edge of the coppice. Although the 1891 Ordnance Survey map shows the mill race flowing to the building range to the west of the farmyard at Gurnos, no evidence that any of the existing buildings would have functioned as a mill could be identified. No structural remains associated with the mill or mill race were identified.

Recommendations

The mill race is an important element of a former mill complex. It should not be infilled and no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken in this area.

Site Category C

PRN	47380	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68622373
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The Quarry is first identified by the field name "Cae pwllaf" on the 1838 tithe apportionment, although its exact location is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The quarry, which is situated around 75 metres to the east of the farmstead within a small copse is still visible today.

Recommendations

The quarry should be maintained as a visible historic landscape feature. It should not be infilled.

Site Category C

PRN	47381	Site Name	LETTY SHONED	Grid Reference	SN68442324
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Letty Shoned cottage is first shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map. The cottage is no longer visible on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although the enclosure remains visible on recent map sources. The housing platform, measuring around eight metres long and four metres across was still visible, although no structural remains survive. The extent of the enclosure is more clearly visible, and the ditches have recently been cleared out.

Recommendations

Although there are few visible remains of the cottage surviving, there may be archaeological deposits surviving below ground level. No ground intrusive works should be undertaken within the area of the cottage enclosure.

Site Category C



Plate 7- the Letty Shoned cottage enclosure (PRN 47381)

PRN	47382	Site Name	CWM DU	Grid Reference	SN68162342
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The 1831 Ordnance Survey Old Series map provides the earliest map evidence of Cwm Du farmstead, although the layout is more clearly visible on the 1839 tithe map where a cottage and associated outbuilding are shown aligned north-south along their long axis. The outbuilding remains visible on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although the cottage is marked as being in a derelict condition by this time. The landowner recalls that the cottage was bulldozed to create an area for feeding livestock around 25 years ago. No structural remains survive, although the bulldozed building debris are visible lining the Nant Cwm Du to the west. The building platform is still visible and a stone wall with grown out remnants of a former hedge may indicate the eastern extent of the cottage enclosure.

The outbuilding, originally a cowshed has been sensitively converted into a residence and now lies outside of the application area.

Recommendations

Although there are few visible remains of the cottage surviving, there may be buried archaeological deposits surviving below ground level. No ground intrusive works should be undertaken within 15 metres of this area. The round feeder should be moved periodically in order to reduce poaching by livestock, which could damage sensitive archaeological remains.

Site Category C



Plate 8- the cottage site at Cwm Du (PRN 47382)

PRN	47383	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN69072322
Site Type	LIME KILN	Period	Post Med		

Description

The fieldname "Caer o dyn" is shown on the 1838 tithe apportionment and implies the presence of a limekiln. A ruinous field kiln, can be identified built into a steep natural bank by a stream. The top of the sub-circular stone built combustion chamber remains visible and measures approximately two metres by one and three quarter metres diameter. Although now infilled, the landowner Mr. Rickman recalls that the structure became narrower towards the base and was around two metres deep with a slabbed floor. A single collapsed stone drawing hole can be identified at the base of the structure to the east.

Small field kilns were a common sight on farmland in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries but originated in the sixteenth century. They were fired with a mixture of coal or culm and wood. This kiln type was likely to consist of alternating layers of limestone and fuel which was then covered with earth. The fuel was lit through the drawing hole and sealed when the mound was burning. They were allowed to burn through and cool before lime was extracted (Brown, J. 1997: 9). Such kilns were built to meet local agricultural requirements rather than large scale industrial production (Ward, A. 1997).

The alkali properties of lime were used to neutralise naturally acidic soils, thereby improving conditions for growing most cereal and root crops. This became the dominant means of improving soil fertility in SW Wales from the eighteenth century onwards, although the application of slaked lime was already being practiced in the seventeenth century.

"This trade of liming hath been more used within these thirty or forty years than in times past and it destroyeth the furze, fern, heath and other like shrubs growing on the land, and bringeth forth a fine and sweet grass and quite changeth the hue and face of the ground and hath greatly enriched those that used it" (Owen, G. 1603 in Brown, J. 1997: 4).

Slaked lime was also mixed with culm and clay and burnt as fuel or applied to cottages and agricultural buildings as whitewash.

Recommendations

Although in a ruinous state, the limekiln is in a stable condition and no active management need apply. It should be retained as an historic landscape feature. No ground intrusive activity should be undertaken within fifteen metres of this area.

Site Category C

PRN	47384	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN69272278
Site Type	ENCLOSURE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Three sides of a rectilinear enclosure of around ten metres by seven metres defined by low earth and stone banks up to around 0.5 metres and aligned NNW- SSE. The original extent of the enclosure, which extends into a neighbouring forestry plantation could not be identified. Former earthwork and stone remains in this area have since been eroded due to ground disturbing forestry practices. The earthwork banks of the enclosure underlie the later drystone wall field boundary, first shown on the 1838 tithe map, which it is likely to precede. The fieldname "Caer Hendy" shown on the 1838 tithe apportionment implies the presence of an old farmhouse. The incomplete nature of the enclosure makes assigning a close date or status difficult. Interpretations of the site as an early post-medieval longhut, a sheep fold or an early to mid 19th century squatter settlement could be equally valid.

Recommendations

The enclosure is an important element of the historic upland landscape and should be maintained in a stable condition. The area within 15 metres of the edge of this site should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activity, and the area should not be used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category C



Plate 9- the possible cottage enclosure looking south (PRN 47384)

PRN	47385	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN69312280
Site Type	RING BARROW	Period	Bronze Age		

Description

This well preserved example of a ring barrow, measures approximately 14 metres diameter. The well-defined outer earth bank survives around two metres wide and half a metre high and surrounds an interior circular depression of around five metres diameter. The circular depression is separated from the outer bank by a flat platform of around three metres diameter. A spread of medium sized angular stones was identified in the interior depression, whilst two possible kerbstones were identified in the edges. A possible opening was visible in the outer ditch to the south. Possible satellite cairns were identified near the monument to the south and north west. The earthworks are likely to have been eroded through late nineteenth century land improvement practices when this formerly open upland area was reclaimed during parliamentary enclosure.

The monument lies on a flat area on a steep slope below Trichrug, the site of three known round barrows. It is also intervisible with Bronze Age round barrows at Garn Goch to the north and Garn to the west.

Ring barrows have been defined as “A monument comprised of a ring of earth and/ or stones, usually anything between five metres and twenty metres in diameter, surrounding a hollow central area that is (or was initially) free of cairn material, and which is presumed to have been the focus of various prehistoric, funerary and ritual ceremonies.” (Bestley, N. 2001). They are generally of a Bronze Age date. The ring barrow at Gurnos is a remarkably well-preserved example of this rare type of prehistoric monument in southwest Wales.

Recommendations

The ring barrow at Gurnos a well preserved example of its kind and a nationally important monument. The addition of an interpretation panel in order to explain the significance of this rare monument and the wider prehistoric landscape should be given careful consideration. The provision of educational access to this and other sites on the holding would also be welcomed.

The monument is currently under regularly grazed pasture and this is considered to be the optimum land use necessary for its long-term survival. The area fifteen metres around the edge of the monument should not be subjected to any ground intrusive activity or used as a location for feeding livestock.

Site Category A



Plate 10- the ring barrow looking north-west (PRN 47385)



Plate 11- the ring barrow looking south (PRN 47385)

PRN	47386	Site Name	GURNOS	Grid Reference	SN68152346
Site Type	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Period	Iron Age?		

Description

This roughly circular concentric enclosure was identified from aerial photographic and Ordnance Survey map sources. A large outer enclosure of around 240 metres diameter surrounds a smaller oval enclosure (PRN 5017), measuring around 35 by 20 metres, which is slightly off centre to the northwest. Only the southern half of this enclosure, which is defined by stone revetted earth banks or wide stone banks lies within the application area.

This enclosure, shows speculative similarities to concentric Iron Age defended enclosure types in southwest Wales. It is of similar size to these enclosures, the outer ditches of which vary from around 280 to 120m in diameter. These sites are generally assigned a later prehistoric/ Romano British date.

Recommendations

The field boundaries, which define the extent of the enclosure are of considerable archaeological interest, and should be maintained using traditional techniques. The area may also preserve sub-surface archaeological deposits. Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any intrusive ground works are to be undertaken within the area of the enclosure.

Site Category B

SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status. These schedules, lists and registers are compiled and maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument

This is a statutory designation. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

LB1, LB2* & LB2 – Listed Building 1, 2* & 2

This is a statutory designation. Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales

Historic Landscapes of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales



Parks and Gardens of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

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Gurnos

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference E/10/3036
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN44108
National Grid Reference SN68552365

-  Farm Boundary
-  Historic Landscape Character Area


Site Category A - National Importance

-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
-  Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation


-  Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest

-  Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest


Site Category B - Regional Importance

-  Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

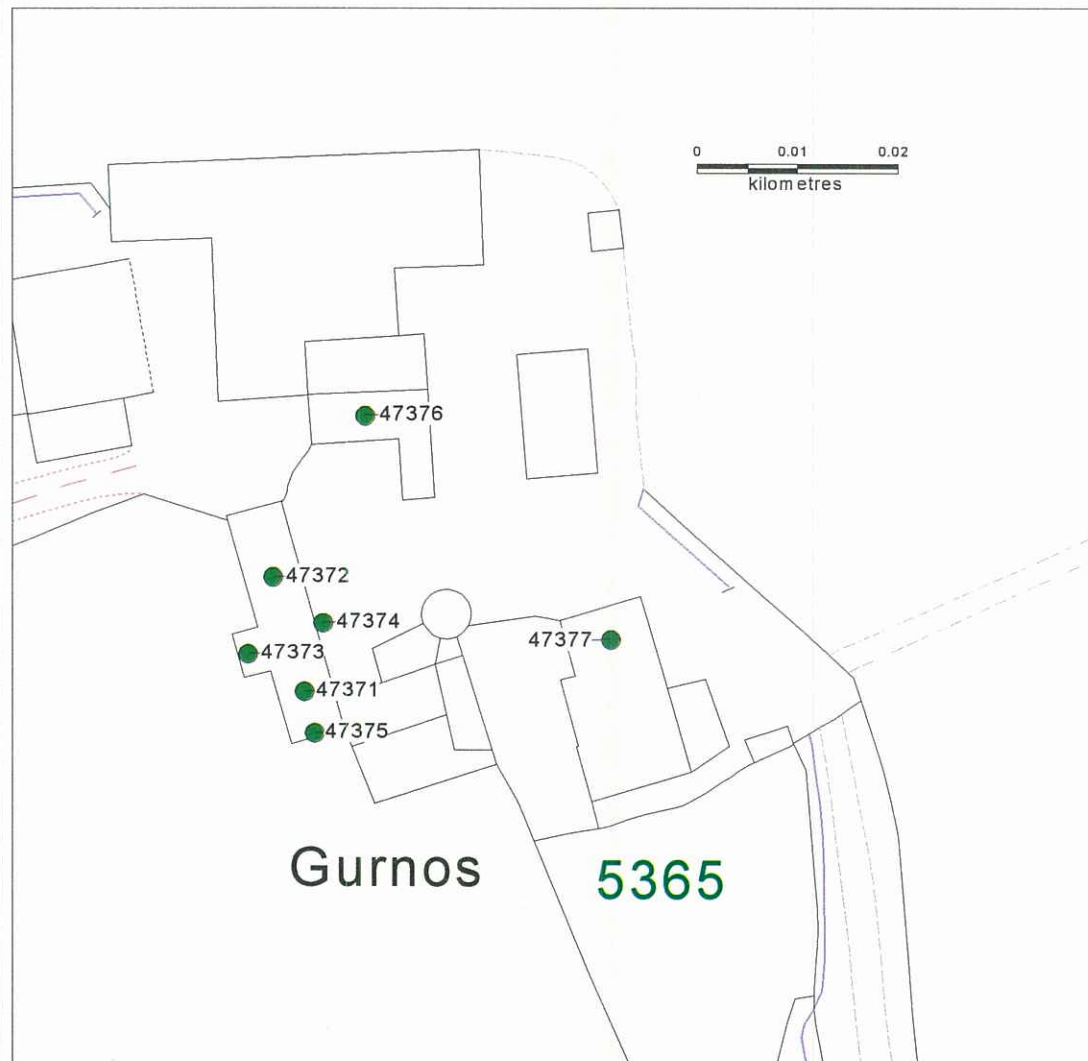
Site Category C - Local Importance

-  Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D – Unknown Importance



-  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Gurnos


Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference E/10/3036
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 National Grid Reference SN68552365

-  Farm Boundary
-  Historic Landscape Character Area


Site Category A - National Importance

-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
-  Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation
-  Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
-  Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest


Site Category B - Regional Importance

-  Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

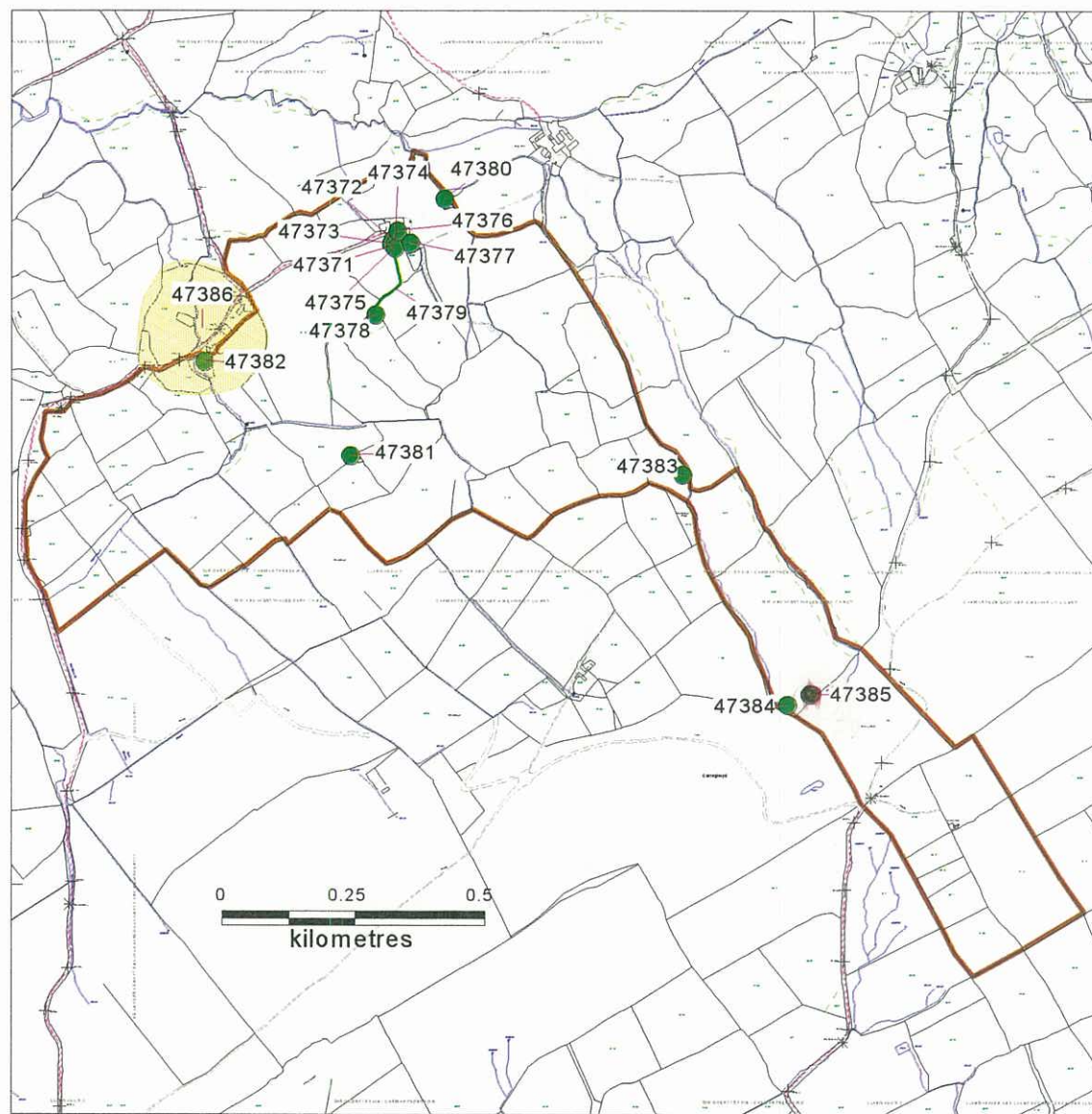
Site Category C - Local Importance

-  Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D - Unknown Importance

-  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Gurnos
E/10/3036

REPORT NUMBER 2003/26

17th February 2003

This report has been prepared by William Steele

Position: Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature W Steele Date 14/3/2003

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Louise Austin Date 18/03/03

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have
on the content or presentation of this report