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Dolgarreg W/12/2889

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Dolgarreg Coach House

Report No. 2002/103

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Dolgarreg Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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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 System 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 time 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

Dolgarreg house sits on the south bank of the River Towy, around two and a half miles to the northwest of Myddfai, and the same distance to the southwest of Llandovery. As a site it has a long and well established history. Mary Jones of Dolgarreg, the daughter of a tanner, married John Bishop of Stonehouse in 1760. Their son John Rhys Bishop (b. 1764), is recorded as settling at Dolgarreg and establishing a successful tannery business. He was then succeeded by his son Charles Bishop. A tannery is recorded on the 1844 Tithe Map for Myddfai parish and is continued as the place name 'Tannerdy' into the 20th Century.

The present house of Dolgarreg (PRN 19278) dates from the 1930s when the 1842 mansion burnt down shortly after the owner had removed his best furniture from the house. As part of the conditions attached to the insurance payments, the owner then had to build a new house on the debris of the old. This he did by levelling the rubble mound left by the fire and building a large bungalow with red stone crenellations and a greenhouse on the roof.

The 1842 mansion was reportedly built for Charles Bishop. However the 1844 Tithe Map shows a large unshaded building on the site of the house and, just to the north where the present day farm buildings are, it shows a collection of three buildings labelled as 'Homestead'. Whilst it is difficult to say with certainty, it is possible that the Tithe Map records the construction of Charles Bishops' mansion in progress, and that previously the house of Dolgarreg had been where the complex of farm buildings stand today.

Although the house that was burnt down in the 1930s was constructed during the middle of the 19th Century, the documentary (family history and cartographic sources) suggests that Dolgarreg was a well established residence of some status. The Tithe Map shows a well developed landscape of parkland, meadows, woods and groves and details how Charles Bishop owned the nearby farms of 'Glantowy Isaf', 'Cwmcowddu', 'Spread Eagle' and part of 'Tirallen', as well as Dolgarreg.

The main farm complex (PRNs 47087 – 47097) appears to largely date to the period between the Tithe Map (1844) and the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1891). Certainly the modern layout of farm buildings appears in place by the end of the 19th Century and can be attributed to Charles Bishop, although the map evidence does show some small detail which has been lost during the 20th century. The walled garden (PRN 47085) is shown as having a structure within the walls and must have had various greenhouse ranges against the walls. There are also other buildings shown within the farm complex and the first edition Ordnance Survey map shows a 'Tennis Ground' to the east of the walled garden. However the second edition of sixteen years later shows the area as parkland with no tennis court.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

PRN 47081 - WALL

This wall should be rebuilt in order to maintain the character and layout of the farm enclosure. The form (line, fabric and height) of the original wall should be retained. Attention should be paid to the careful clearance of all surrounding vegetation and the exact line of buildings PRN 47087 and 47088 (see separate gazetteer entries below).

It should be a simple task to reuse masonry where the wall has already collapsed or where sections need to be dismantled before rebuilding can take place. However, attention should be given to the use of rounded pebbles or irregular random stonework in order to match the visual appearance the existing wall. Lime mortars should be used throughout and a suitable form of wall capping should be applied.

It is highly recommended that Cambria Archaeology is consulted further over this issue in order to avoid any inappropriate or inaccurate works being carried out.

PRNs 47085 – WALLED GARDEN

This walled garden is a very important part of the historic landscape at Dolgarreg. Although it is in a fair to good condition there are areas of concern. Some of the facework is peeling away from the wall exposing the corework behind, woody growths are becoming established within the mortar bonding of the wall, and general decay of stonework and pointing is affecting all of the fabric.

The masonry fabric of the walls should be repaired where necessary and the wall tops capped to prevent excessive moisture ingress to the core of the wall. Appropriate traditional lime mortars should be used throughout and the correct type of stonework should be selected for repairing specific areas of the walled garden.

PRNs 47087 and 47088 – FARM BUILDINGS

The masonry of these buildings should be stabilised and prevented from becoming damaged any further. The vegetation growth in and around these buildings should be cut back to allow for an adequate assessment of the buildings, this will also allow better access to the farm wall (PRN 47081). It is essential for these buildings to be cleared prior to any works being undertaken on the farm wall.

PRNs 47090, 47091, 47092, 47093, 47094, 47095, 47096 and 47097 – FARM BUILDINGS

These buildings, as with the rest of the farm buildings, are in good condition and should continue to be maintained as usable farm buildings. Any works that are undertaken on these buildings should use traditional materials and methods throughout and be in keeping with the architectural character of the farm complex.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	19278	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73483167
Site Type	MAJOR DWELLING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Dolgarreg is known from documents dating to 1760. The mansion was reportedly rebuilt in 1842 for Charles Bishop and a tower was later added to the house, also for him. The house is said to have contained much carved wood. However, it burnt down in 1930 in suspicious circumstances. A whitewashed large scale bungalow was then constructed on the rubble of the old house, incorporating much material taken from a South American Cruise Liner then being broken on the South Wales coast. The bungalow was topped by red stone crenellations and a greenhouse. The greenhouse was accessed by a ramp and bridge at the west end of the house. However it was regarded as a landmark for enemy aircraft during the Second World War and subsequently dismantled. The connecting bridge has also been lost, although fragments of the ramp still survive (PRN 47100). The red stone crenellations have been removed in recent years after the stone began to perish, leaving the house with the look of an Ocean Liner.

Recommendations

This house is currently in use as a dwelling and is not included in the Tir Gofal agreement.

Site Category B



Plate 1 – South elevation of Dolgarreg house (PRN 19278)



Plate 2 – View from the north of Dolgarreg house (PRN 19278)

PRN	25595	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73353167
Site Type	PARK	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Parkland first (1891) and second (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps and the 1844 Tithe Map for the parish of Myddfai.

Recommendations

Maintain as parkland.

Site Category C



Plate 3 – Dolgarreg parkland (PRN 25595)

PRN	46503	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73283172
Site Type	FERRY	Period	Medieval? Post Medieval		

Description

Ferry crossing point shown on the first (1891) and second (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. According to the farmer at Dolgarreg, Mr Clement this ferry crossing over the River Towy was open until someone drowned at some point during the early part of the 20th Century.

No real sign of any structural feature connected with a ferry crossing was identified during the site visit. It is likely that the line of the river and therefore the exact ferry crossing point has moved since the production of the 1907 Ordnance Survey map.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category D

PRN	46520	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73423171
Site Type	ORCHARD	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Large orchard to the north of Dolgarreg House shown on the first (1891) and second (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps and recorded on the 1844 Tithe Map for the parish of Myddfai as 'Orchard'. This area is still in use as an Orchard.

Recommendations

Maintain as an Orchard.

Site Category C

PRN	47081	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73443176
Site Type	WALL	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Wall enclosing the north side of the farm buildings extending north from the northwest corner of the walled garden (PRN 46585) and the pig sty (PRN 47084), around to the west encompassing buildings PRN 47087 and 47088 and joining up with the wall enclosing the Orchard to the west

(PRN 46520). It dates to the mid or late 19th Century.

This wall survives in various states of disrepair. The northwest section where it runs from building PRN 47088 to the west where it forms a gateway with the Orchard wall and returns to shed PRN 47089, is almost completely derelict. There is a large tree growing out of its face and much of the upstanding fabric has collapsed. The section to the east of PRN 47088 has become severely overgrown with much intrusive woody growth and face work spalling.

Recommendations

This wall should be rebuilt in order to maintain the character and layout of the farm enclosure. The form (line, fabric and height) of the original wall should be retained. Attention should be taken over the careful clearance of all surrounding vegetation and the exact line of buildings PRN 47087 and 47088 (see separate gazetteer entries below).

It should be a simple task to reuse masonry where the wall has already collapsed or where sections need to be dismantled before rebuilding can take place. However, attention should be given to the use of rounded pebbles or irregular random stonework in order to match in visual appearance the existing wall. Lime mortars should be used throughout and a suitable form of wall capping should be applied.

It is highly recommended that Cambria Archaeology is consulted further over this issue in order to avoid any inappropriate or inaccurate works being carried out.

Site Category C



Plate 4 – Wall (PRN 46581) around northwest corner of farm buildings

PRN	47082	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73453178
Site Type	SAW PIT	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A 0.75 metre wide and 8 metre long, stone (pebble) lined saw pit aligned on a northeast – southwest axis, to the north of the main farm complex. It is overgrown and partly backfilled, but is at least 1 metre deep.

Recommendations

Maintain as a historic landscape feature. Excessive vegetation growth should be cut back to prevent damage to the stone structure.

Site Category C

PRN	47083	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73463178
Site Type	COCKPIT	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A roughly circular earthwork depression to the north of the main farm complex. It is cut into the slope with banks to its downslope side (north) and sides (east and west). It measures around 12 metres in diameter. According to the farmer this was a cockpit.

Recommendations

No ground breaking should take place within 15 metres of this site, and no animal feeders should be placed on or around this site.

Site Category C



Plate 5 – Cockpit (PRN 47083) from the north

PRN	47084	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73483177
Site Type	PIGSTY	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A small pigsty with a corrugated sheet roof. Due to excessive vegetation growth inside the main complex it was not possible to complete an assessment of this building. It dates to the mid or late 19th Century.

Recommendations

Remove vegetation growth and repair where necessary any damage to the fabric using traditional materials and methods.

Site Category C



Plate 6 – Pigsty (PRN 47084), to right

PRN	47085	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73513175
Site Type	WALLED GARDEN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A large rectangular stone walled garden, dating to the mid or late 19th Century, measuring around 62 by 35 metres and aligned on a northeast – southwest axis. The inside is now completely grassed over, but the undulating ground levels suggest that much remains buried of former garden structures and layout. Also the fabric of the upstanding walls retain many features of architectural and archaeological interest.

The main access into the walled garden is via a wide brick formed gateway in the north end of the west wall. Further doorways in the north end of the east wall and west end of the south wall allow

access into and out of the garden. Another doorway (now blocked) allows access into the Coach House (PRN 47097), which forms the southern half of the western garden enclosure. An angled brick flue is contained within the north wall, and a brick fireplace and flue are built up against the south wall alongside a further doorway.

Externally, the main walls appear to be of two phases of construction. The lower section is made from rounded river pebbles whilst the upper section is made from random irregular stones built to courses with large stone dressings to doorways and quoins. The south face has a brick-on-side facing, presumably to act as a radiator, whilst the north face has three? supporting buttresses.

Recommendations

This walled garden is a very important part of the historic landscape at Dolgarreg. Although it is in a fair to good condition there are areas of concern. Some of the facework is peeling away from the wall exposing the corework behind, woody growths are becoming established within the mortar bonding of the wall, and general decay of stonework and pointing is affecting all of the fabric.

The masonry fabric of the walls should be repaired where necessary and the wall tops capped to prevent excessive moisture ingress to the core of the wall. Appropriate traditional lime mortars should be used throughout and the correct type of stonework should be selected for repairing specific areas of the walled garden.

Site Category C



Plate 7 – Walled garden (PRN 47085)

PRN	47086	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73483176
Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Stone lean to building against the north face of the walled garden (PRN 47085) with a corrugated sheet roof. Due to excessive vegetation growth inside it was not possible to complete an assessment of this building. It dates to the mid or late 19th Century.

Recommendations

Remove vegetation growth and repair where necessary any damage to the fabric using traditional materials and methods.

Site Category C

PRN	47087	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73473176
Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This stone building survives as an overgrown semi-derelict and partially roofed shell. It is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 as a rectangular building extending north towards the farm wall (PRN 47081). It dates to the mid or late 19th Century.

Recommendations

The masonry of this building should be stabilised and prevented from becoming damaged any further. The vegetation growth in and around this building should be cut back to allow for an adequate assessment of the building. This will also allow better access to the farm wall (PRN 47081).

Site Category D

PRN	47088	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73453176
Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This stone building survives as an overgrown semi-derelict and partially roofed shell. It is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 as a rectangular building extending along the line of the farm wall (PRN 47081).

Recommendations

The masonry of this building should be stabilised and prevented from becoming damaged any further. The vegetation growth in and around this building should be cut back to allow for an adequate assessment of the building. This will also allow better access to the farm wall (PRN

47081). It is essential for the vegetation covering this building to be cleared prior to any works being undertaken on the farm wall.

Site Category D



Plate 8 – Building (PRN 47088)

PRN	47089	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73443175
Site Type	SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Large corrugated sheet shed sited to the north of the main farm complex, currently used and in good condition. It must have been constructed sometime during the 20th Century and after the production of the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations.

Site Category C



Plate 9 – Shed (PRN 47089)

PRN	47090	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73453174
Site Type	SHED	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Stone built cow shed, part of a longer northeast – southwest gabled range with to the east (in order): barn (PRN 47091), stables (PRN 47092), and cottage (PRN 47093). It is subdivided into two parts: the main cow shed with two doors and two windows in the north wall and three? windows in the south wall; and a smaller room at the west end with a window in the dividing timber framed wall (?). Like the rest of this range it is built in coursed rubble stonework with yellow / beige brick dressings to each opening. The roofs have cast iron guttering throughout, and the slates are arranged in a 'staggered' pattern. It dates to the mid or late 19th Century.

Recommendations

This building, as with the rest of this range, is in good condition and should continue to be maintained as a usable farm building. Any works that are undertaken on this building should use traditional materials and methods throughout and be in keeping with the architectural character of the range.

Site Category C



Plate 10 – North face of Cow shed (PRN 47090)

PRN	47091	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73463174
Site Type	BARN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Small barn in the centre of combined range with tall wide doors in both the north and south faces. It has a higher roof line than the buildings to either side (east – cow shed PRN 47090, west – stables PRN 47092) and the apex of each gable is capped by a decorated finial. An internal door allows access with the cow shed to the west and a doorway high up in the west wall allows access to the stable loft. Presumably this provides drive in access of a cart into the barn and direct unloading of hay etc. into the stable loft. It dates to the mid or late 19th Century.

Recommendations

This building, as with the rest of this range, is in good condition and should continue to be maintained as a usable farm building. Any works that are undertaken on this building should use traditional materials and methods throughout, and be in keeping with the architectural character of the range.

Site Category C



Plate 11 – Barn (PRN 47091)

PRN	47092	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73463175
Site Type	STABLES	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Small stable at east end of combined range. The floor is cobbled (replaced in part) and reveals the setting for three stalls, with the head at the south wall and a drain set at the rear of each stall. There is a manger and basin in the northern corner of the room, and the floorboards do not sail up to the south wall, presumably to allow hay for the horses to be fed through from the loft above. There must have been some structure (timber or iron) against the south wall to hold the feedstuffs when dropped from above, as well as a feeding trough and possibly stall divisions. Any such structure has been lost, although evidence of fixing points and fabric scarring will remain allowing detailed analysis of the original form of the stables. It dates to the mid or late 19th Century.

The eastern section has been converted into a kitchen to service the attached later cottage (PRN 47093), and has a window in the south and north (?) wall. The doorway into this section has been reformed to give a narrower entrance.

Recommendations

This building, as with the rest of this range, is in good condition and should continue to be maintained as a usable farm building. Any works that are undertaken on this building should use traditional materials and methods throughout, and be in keeping with the architectural character of the range.

Site Category C

PRN	47093	Site	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73473175
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Site Type	COTTAGE	Name	
		Period	Post Medieval

Description

Low two storey cottage at the east end of farm building range, constructed in the 1930s in brick with roughcast to the lower half. The upper floor is served by an external covered stair on the south side and, like the ground floor, has very low ceilings. According to the farmer, Mr. Clement, the Head Bailiff on the Towy occupied this cottage until the end of the 20th century.

Although it is a later addition to the range, its west wall is of stone and has brick quoins, the same as seen on the barn section (PRN 47091), and the chimney in this wall would also appear to be contemporaneous with the rest of the range. It is possible that this cottage replaced an earlier building. It is certainly easy to think of a building with a high roof line balancing the appearance of the barn and the second edition Ordnance Survey map (1907) shows the extent of the range extending further than the limit of the stable section.

Recommendations

This building, is no longer used as a dwelling and apparently has been condemned. However, as with the rest of this range, it is in good condition and should continue to be maintained in its current condition. Any works that are undertaken on this building should use traditional materials and methods throughout, and be in keeping with the architectural character of the range.

Site Category C



Plate 12 – Cottage (PRN 47093)

PRN	47094	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73483175
Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Small building between the cottage (PRN 47093) and the walled garden (PRN 47085). Possibly constructed at the same time as the cottage.

Recommendations

This building, as with the rest of the farm buildings, is in good condition and should continue to be maintained in its current condition. Any works that are undertaken on this building should use traditional materials and methods throughout, and be in keeping with the architectural character of the farm complex.

Site Category C

PRN	47095	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73483174
Site Type	KENNEL	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Brick built kennel against the west wall of the walled garden (PRN 47085) and adjacent to the main entry into the garden. Presumably built with the cottage in the 1930s.

Recommendations

This building, as with the rest of the farm buildings, is in good condition and should continue to be maintained in its current condition. Any works that are undertaken on this building should use traditional materials and methods throughout, and be in keeping with the architectural character of the farm complex.

Site Category C



Plate 13 – Kennel (PRN 47095)

PRN	47096	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73483175
Site Type	BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Small building (pig pen?) in the northwest corner of the walled garden (PRN 47085). The remains of a fireplace can be seen within the fabric of the walled garden and the doorway through the wall here would suggest that there was a small building within this corner of the walled garden, possibly a head gardeners cottage / office.

Recommendations

This building should be maintained as an integral part of the walled garden. Any repairs undertaken should use traditional methods and materials.

Site Category C



Plate 14 – Building (PRN 47096)

PRN	47097	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73483173
Site Type	COACH HOUSE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

An 'L'-shaped unit comprising briefly: two coach sheds to the east wing, loose boxes and coach house proper in the north wing. It is gabled, the roof now has a corrugated sheet cover, and a low pitched lean to roof has been added to the front of the coach sheds. The roof of the coach house proper is set at right angles to the main roof and it also rises slightly higher interrupting the main roof line. The coach sheds and loose boxes remain in their original uses. However, the coach house has been converted into a separate cottage. There would appear to be a number structural additions and alterations to this building.

Recommendations

This building, as with the rest of the farm buildings, is in good condition and should continue to be maintained in its current condition. Any works that are undertaken on this building should use traditional materials and methods throughout, and be in keeping with the architectural character of the farm complex.

Site Category C



Plate 15 – Coach house from the west (PRN 47097)

PRN	47098	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73503169
Site Type	WALL	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Stone wall lining roadway from the main house gateway to the complex of farm buildings.

Recommendations

Maintain as a visible landscape feature.

Site Category C

PRN	47099	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73533166
Site Type	GATE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Double gateway and iron railings forming approach to, and exit from Dolgarreg house (PRN 19278)

Recommendations

Maintain as a visible landscape feature.

Site Category C

PRN	47100	Site Name	Dolgarreg	Grid Reference	SN73453166
Site Type	RAMP	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

Stone built ramp to the west of Dolgarreg house (PRN 19278), allowing a bridge to spring onto the roof of the house.

Recommendations

Maintain as a visible landscape feature.

Site Category C



Plate 16 – Dolgarreg house from the south west (PRN 19278)

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.


REFERENCES


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1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1891, Carms sheet XXVI.NE.
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Dolgarreg
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/2889
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 44259
 National Grid Reference SN73983194

 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

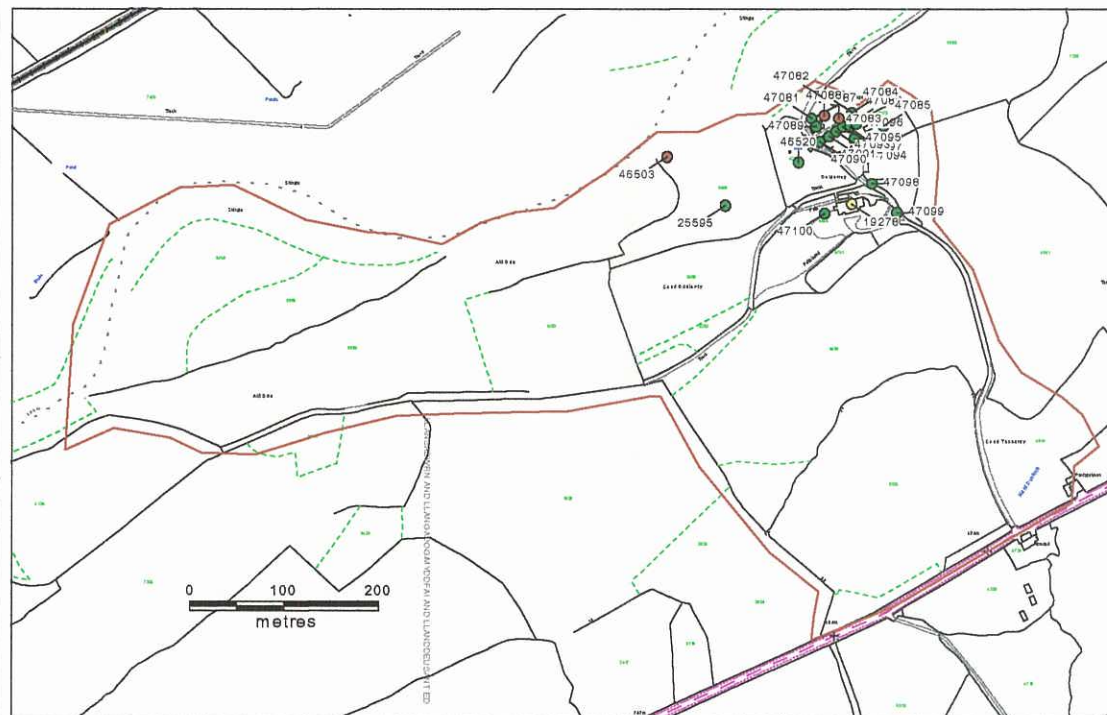
Site Category C - Local Importance

 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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Dolgarreg
Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/2889
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 44259
National Grid Reference SN73983194

 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

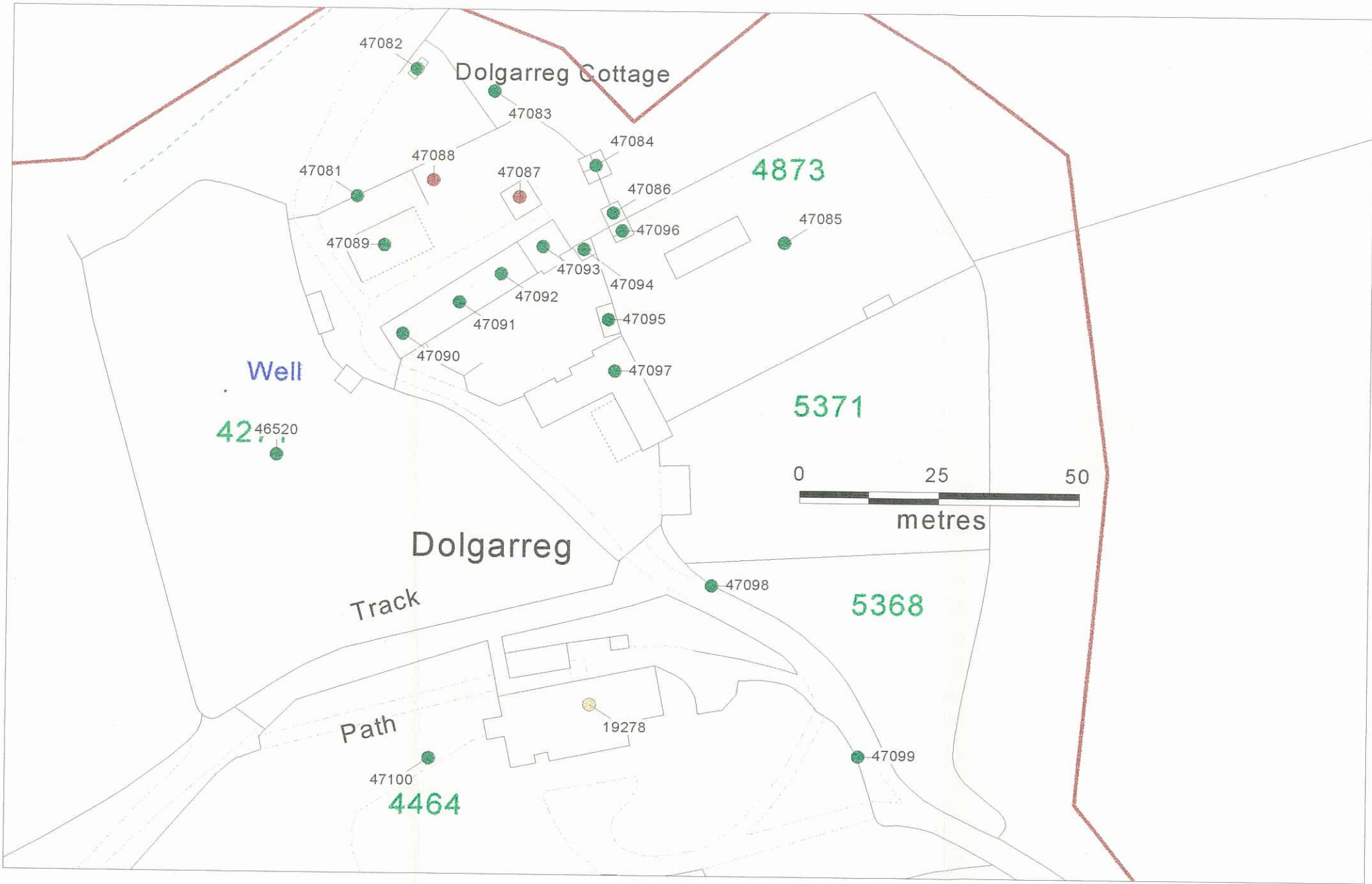
-  Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
including Grade 2 listed buildings

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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**Dolgarreg
W/12/2889**

REPORT NUMBER 2002/103

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This report has been prepared by Simon Wardle

Position: Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature *S. Wardle* Date 20/2/03

This report has been checked and approved by ^{LOUISE AUSTIN}
~~Gwilym Hughes~~ on behalf of Cambria
Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: ~~Trust Director~~ *Head of Heritage Management*

Signature *Louise Austin* Date 20/02/03

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