



Tynywaun W/12/3293

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Report No. 2003/76

Report Prepared for:
Countryside Council for Wales

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2003/76
PROJECT RECORD NO. 47184

25th June 2003

Tynywaun
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

The farm (PRN48286) includes four holdings. Tynywaun (SN64034432) occupies land between the villages of Ffarmers and Ffaldybrenin on the Carmarthenshire side of the border with Ceredigion. It consists primarily of improved pasture on undulating land, which levels out onto the floodplain of the Afon Twrch, which forms its boundary to the east. It is divided into irregular, medium sized fields by hedges in various stages of becoming grown out. The farmstead of Tynywaun (PRN 48654) first appears on the 1831 Old Series Ordnance Survey map, although it is shown in more accurate detail on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The farmyard and buildings are situated to the north and east of the farmhouse and garden enclosure. An L-shaped building range defines the north and eastern boundaries of the main farmyard, to the east. A small building is shown in the northeast corner of the adjoining farmyard to the north. Modern agricultural buildings have since been added to the north, south and east of the original farmstead. Combination farm building, (PRN 48287) is at the centre of the modified farmstead and makes an important historic contribution. An adjoining cow shed (PRN 48288) has since been substantially modified, whilst an agricultural building (PRN 48289) to the north has since been lost.

Llwyncwrt farm is situated to the north of Tynywaun, separated by a few fields. It also consists primarily of improved pasture divided into small to medium sized irregular fields, and is bordered by the Afon Twrch to the east. Situated within the holding, but falling outside of the scheme, the medieval church of St. David's (PRNs 1917,10385) has served as Llanycrwys Parish Church since at least 1833. Probably first built in the fourteenth century the church may have formed part of a Grange (PRN 48300) known to have been located at Llanycrwys in the post-Conquest period belonging to Talley Abbey (Owen, 1894, 235).

Abutting the northeast corner of the churchyard is Llwwyncwrt farmstead (PRN 48653). It is first shown on the 1834 Old Series Ordnance Survey map, although is not shown in accurate detail until the 1891 first edition Ordnance Survey map. The farmhouse lies to the east of the road, with the farm buildings and farmyard beyond it to the north. The layout shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map survives today, and the buildings survive intact. The building to the north (PRN 48292), a possible threshing barn has since been converted for residence. Combination farm building (PRN 48291), which abuts the farmhouse is currently redundant, and an agricultural building (PRN 48293) on the eastern side of the farmyard is now in a ruinous condition. A circular pound (PRN 48294), to the east of the farmhouse was also identified. Of particular interest is the corn drying kiln (PRN 48295) in the side of a steep slope to the north of the buildings which is believed to pre-date the current farmstead. This is the only known surviving example of its type in Carmarthenshire and is considered to be of national importance. In combination with the documentary evidence of the Medieval grange the area of the farmstead is considered to be of considerable archaeological potential. This area may contain remains relating to the grange as well as any subsequent farmstead.

Other features of historic importance identified include the Bell and Yew Inn (PRN 21867) which has since been demolished. The former site of a mill "Melin cwm bleiddiaid" (PRN 5119) was identified just outside the boundary of the holding. No evidence of any related features was identified during the archaeological farm visit.

A third holding on high ground in the shadow of Gwraig Twrch consists primarily of rough pasture. Sarn Helen flanks this holding to the west. Several quarry pits (PRNs 48297, 48298) here may be of a Roman date, used in the construction of Sarn Helen. Prehistoric activity is represented by a round barrow (PRN 12864).

Nothing of archaeological interest was identified on a fourth holding, approximately one kilometre to the northeast of Llanycrwys.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Field boundaries are an important aspect of landscape character and should be maintained in a traditional manner.

Sites that require action are listed below.

48291 COMBINATION FARM BUILDING

Unstable masonry should be reconsolidated and re-pointed where necessary. This should be followed up by a more general programme of masonry consolidation. The landowner has expressed an interest in replacing the doors and windows. This is to be welcomed providing that replacement materials are in keeping with those used in the original construction. Replacement doorways should be wooden panelled, and the heavy wooden doorframes replaced where necessary. The loading door in the east gable end should be replaced, in order to prevent water from entering the building and damaging masonry bonds.

48293 AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

Ideally the wall tops should be capped with a traditional lime mortar mix in order to prevent water ingress from further weakening masonry bonds. The domestic rubbish should be removed from around the ruin in order to make it more visible as a historic landscape feature.

48294 POUND

The ivy should be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry reconsolidation and re-pointing where necessary.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	5119	Site Name	CAER FELIN; MELIN CWM BLAIDDIAD	Grid Reference	SN64474517
Site Type	MILL	Period	Medieval; Post Medieval		

Description

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) record that a mill stone was recovered during the removal of the Llanycrwys vicarage stable foundations in 1899 (RCAHMW 1917). The figures 1374 (possibly 1574) were engraved on one of the stones found at a depth of six feet. It is recorded that the site is known as "Cae'r felin" and was formerly occupied by a mill called "Melin cwm bleiddiaid," which translates to "Wolfhounds" mill. The vicarage complex and site of the former mill complex lie just outside the boundary of Llwynchwrt. The owners, who have a long family history at Llwynchwrt have no knowledge of a mill or any associated water management features within the boundary of Llwynchwrt itself. No evidence of any features relating to a mill was identified during the archaeological farm visit.

Recommendations

No evidence of a mill or any associated water management features was identified within the application area during the archaeological farm visit. No management recommendations need apply in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN	12864	Site Name	PANT-Y-FFIN	Grid Reference	SN64204901
Site Type	ROUND BARROW	Period	Bronze Age		

Description

This possible round barrow is situated approximately 20m northeast of Sarn Helen. Following a visit to the site by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in 1984, it was described as follows.

“A possible cairn, with cist, is situated on level ground in unimproved enclosed pasture, about 20 metres northeast of Sarn Helen. The site consists of a turf covered mound measuring 6 metres in diameter and 0.6 metres high. At the centre are set 3 upright slabs (each 0.3m high), which could be the remnants of a cist. If so it would have measured, overall, 1.3 metres (E-W) by c. 1.1 metres (N-S), being open in the N. The interior is turf filled.”

The round barrow remains much as described above, although a dense sward of tussock grass has become established over the northern half of the site. It currently lies within a pasture field, which is grazed periodically. No specific threats were identified from the current management regime.

Recommendations

Ideally, the tussock grass, which has become established over the northern half of the round barrow should be cleared in order to enhance the visibility of the site. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category A



Plate 1- looking north towards round barrow (PRN 12864)

PRN	21867	Site Name	BELL AND YEW INN	Grid Reference	SN64484531
Site Type	PUBLIC HOUSE	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

A long building is shown on the roadside in front of the church on the 1840 Cynwyl Gaeo Parish tithe map. It is later identified as the Bell and Yew Inn on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The building has since been demolished for the creation of a church car park. The area now lies under tarmac, and no traces of the former building survive.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C



Plate 2- the former site of the Bell and Yew Inn (PRN 21867), now a church car park.

PRN	48287	Site Name	TYNYWAUN	Grid Reference	SN64054432
Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This cart shed, threshing barn and granary building defines the northern extent of the farmyard at Tynywaun, and adjoins cow shed PRN 48288. It follows an east-west alignment and measures approximately 22 by 6 metres. It is of stone rubble construction, with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof. Its lower storey is divided into two cells; the threshing floor and storage area to the east and a single cart shed bay to the west. The threshing floor is typically accessed by two opposing large granary doors, both with wooden lintels towards the east end of the building. A standard width doorway at the east end of the south lateral wall would have provided access without the need for opening the tall doors at either end of the threshing floor. Opposing slit ventilators on either side of the granary door would have improved air flow within the main threshing bay of the building. One is situated to the east of each granary door, with two, to the west. The western cart shed bay is accessed by a wide cart entrance, with a low arch of stone *voussoirs* in the south lateral wall. A small square window is located to the west, also with stone *voussoirs*.

The upper storey of the building formerly served as a granary. The loft remains intact over the western two thirds of the building and is accessed by a wooden ladder from the threshing floor. Two opposing square windows, with wooden lintels are visible at the west end of the building. A loading door is situated in the centre of the west gable end of the building. Joist slots in the east gable end indicate that a smaller loft was once situated to the east of the granary doors.

The building, which may be of an early to mid nineteenth century date, is currently well maintained and in very good condition. It is presently used for storage, although the cart shed bay now houses cattle.

Recommendations

The building should continue to be maintained using traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category C



Plate 3- the interior of combination farm building (PRN 48287) looking west.



Plate 4- looking north towards combination farm building (PRN 48287) and cow shed (PRN 48288)

PRN 48288 **Site Name** TYNywaun **Grid Reference** SN64074431

Site Type COW SHED **Period** Post Medieval

Description

This cow shed adjoins combination farm building (PRN 48287). It follows a northsouth alignment and measures approximately 18 by 6 metres. It has been substantially modified from its original construction, and little of the original historic structure remains. The original stone rubble, lime mortar bonded north gable end survives, to a diminished height, completed to eaves height with breeze blocks. The original south gable end is largely intact, and has been re-pointed with concrete in the past. The eastern lateral has been entirely rebuilt out of breeze blocks, whilst the western lateral wall has been lost entirely and is now made up of several metal panel doors. The roof structure has been replaced and both pitches are now roofed with corrugated asbestos. The building is currently used as a cow shed.

It is first identified on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although it is likely to be of a much earlier date. It has been significantly modified from its original construction, and although, in this sense its historic integrity is diminished, it continues to contribute to the group value of the farmstead.

Recommendations

The cow shed should be maintained using material compatible with those currently used.

Site Category C

PRN 48289 **Site Name** TYNywaun **Grid Reference** SN64064433

Site Type AGRICULTURAL BUILDING? **Period** Post Medieval

Description

A small, rectangular building is shown at this location, following an eastwest alignment on the north side of the north farmyard at Tynywaun. It is no longer shown on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map. Modern agricultural buildings have since been built at this location and no evidence of the building survives.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations can be made in this instance.

Site Category C

PRN	48290	Site Name	BLAENWERN	Grid Reference	SN64864405
Site Type	COTTAGE?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales identified a building at this location, of post-medieval date, called Blaenwern from documentary sources. No additional information is given. No evidence of a building was observed at this location during the archaeological farm visit. A building was not identified at this location on map sources held by Cambria Archaeology.

Recommendations

Although no evidence of a building survives above ground, and the nature of the sources for the building are not known, there may be potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains here. Ideally, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C



Plate 5- looking west towards northern lateral wall of combination farm building (PRN 48291)

PRN	48291	Site Name	LLWYNCWRT	Grid Reference	SN64504536
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Site Type	COMBINATION FARM BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

This cow shed building, with a former upper storey loft abuts the north gable end of the farmhouse at Llwynchwrt. It follows a general eastwest alignment and faces onto a farmyard and combination farm building (PRN 48292) beyond it to the north. It is of stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins and a pitched slate roof and measures approximately 16 by 6 metres. Access is gained by four heavy wooden framed doorways, with wooden lintels in the north lateral wall. The only additional lower storey opening is a square window, with a slate sill and lintel towards the east end of the wall. Opposing upper storey loading doors in both gable ends of the building imply the presence of a former upper storey loft. The western loading door has since been blocked by a 12 pane wooden sash window, which is missing several panes and beginning to rot. The loading door in the east gable end has since been lost, and the wooden frame is rotten in places. The loft has been lost and two joists towards the east end of the building are all that survive. Little of the original historic internal layout of the building survives, although a wooden hay rack has been retained at the east gable end. The building is currently divided into two bays by a low breeze block partition. Several concrete drainage passages and stall platforms across the width of the building indicate that its last agricultural use was as a cow shed. The building is no longer used for agricultural purposes.

This building, which is likely to be of an early-mid nineteenth century date is currently in reasonable condition, although some maintenance works are necessary if it is to be brought back into a stable condition. Water ingress through the loading doorway in the east gable end is washing out masonry bonds, promoting structural instability. Masonry blocks are becoming detached between the two doorways in the eastern end of the north lateral wall. The wooden doorframes are beginning to rot and may need replacing. Two of the doors in the north lateral wall are missing, whilst those remaining are in poor condition, either broken at the hinges or rotten. The loading door in the east gable end is missing. The sash window in the centre of the west gable end is rotten and missing several panes and may need replacing. The roof is well maintained and in good condition.

Recommendations

Unstable masonry should be reconsolidated and re-pointed where necessary. This should be followed up by a more general programme of masonry consolidation. The landowner has expressed an interest in replacing the doors and windows. This is to be welcomed providing that replacement materials are in keeping with those used in the original construction. Replacement doorways should be wooden panelled, and the heavy wooden doorframes replaced where necessary. The loading door in the east gable end should be replaced, in order to prevent water from entering the building and damaging masonry bonds.

Site Category	C
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PRN	48293	Site Name	LLWYNCWRT	Grid Reference	SN65414537
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Site Type	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Period	Post Medieval
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Description

This ruinous building lies to the east of the farmyard at Llwyncwrt. The southwest wall survives to full length, and is approximately eight metres long. The northwest and southeast walls have since been demolished and its former extent is not known. An abutting wall, approximately three metres long to the north-east may have formed part of an annex. Both walls survive to a maximum height of approximately two metres. A small square doorway, approximately one metre, with a stone lintel is situated in the side of the abutting wall, where it meets the southwest wall. It has since been blocked off. No additional evidence survives with which to interpret the building. Building debris has been deposited against the southwest wall, whilst the southeast part of the site has been used as a dump for domestic goods. Further investigation was not possible.

It is absent from map sources before 1906 and may be of an early twentieth century date. The site is currently overgrown and surrounded by both building and domestic debris. The ruinous condition of the building and absence of information from map sources make interpretation problematical, although the small door may indicate that the eastern part of the building may have served as a kennel. Water ingress is washing out masonry bonds in the walls promoting instability.

Recommendations

Ideally the wall tops should be capped with a traditional lime mortar mix in order to prevent water ingress from further weakening masonry bonds. The domestic rubbish should be removed from around the ruin in order to make it more visible as a historic landscape feature.

Site Category C



Plate 6- looking northeast towards the ruined agricultural building (PRN 48293).

PRN	48294	Site Name	LLWYNCWRT	Grid Reference	SN64504533
Site Type	POUND	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This circular pound is situated on the northwest boundary of St. Davids Churchyard near to the farmhouse at Llwyncwrt. It is approximately five metres in diameter, with lime mortar bonded stone rubble walls approximately 1.4 metres high. It is accessed from the west by a narrow entrance, approximately 1.2 metres wide, with a large stone slab for a lintel.

The pound, which is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map remains in good condition, and although lime mortar bonds have been washed out of the walls in places, they are substantially intact. Ivy is becoming established over the southern side of the structure, which is potentially damaging to masonry bonds and may cause structural instability.

Recommendations

Ivy should be cut off at the roots, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry reconsolidation and re-pointing where necessary.

Site Category B



Plate 7- looking west towards pound (PRN 48294).

PRN	48295	Site Name	LLWYNCWRT	Grid Reference	SN64514541
Site Type	CORN DRYING KILN	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

This field kiln is built near to the top of a steep natural bank, approximately 15 metres above the Afon Twrch. The stokehole, approximately 0.8 metres wide and 0.5 metres high, with a wide stone lintel leads into a stone built flue, of similar width, at least 1.5 metres long. The flue appears to drop down into a chamber, although being inaccessible, its interior dimensions, and nature of construction are not presently known. Local inhabitants who have seen the drying chamber believe it to be wide and circular, although no dimensions were specified. The drying chamber has since been infilled and its structural details are not known.

Such field kilns were once common in Wales, where the wet climate did not lend itself to the crop being harvested completely dry. Before the nineteenth century corn was dried in field kilns before it could be stored or used. These were built to meet local agricultural requirements rather than large scale industrial production. When in use, a platform of planks or stick, covered by straw or cloth would have been built across the chamber. The corn was placed on top and a fire lit from below. The fire was closely regulated and the corn continually turned to permit even drying and prevent roasting. Siting the kiln on a slope, sunk into the ground would help it to draw efficiently.

Few such examples survived into the nineteenth century, when they were superseded by larger, industrial kilns sited near corn mills (Wiliam 180). Few can be identified today, their presence often only indicated by a field name such as "*cae'r o dyn*." The example at Llwynchwrt is situated at the northeast end of a small yard to the north of a converted threshing barn (PRN 48295), which it is likely to pre-date. Whilst this feature is certainly of a pre-nineteenth century date, it is difficult to date with any precision. A similar example from Collfryn, Llansantffraid Deuddwr, Powys was given a radiocarbon date of 1470 from charcoal within the stokehole (Britnell, W 1984).

Recommendations

The corn drying kiln is in a stable condition and no active management need apply. It should be retained as an important surviving historic feature. No ground intrusive activity should be undertaken within fifteen metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category A



Plate 8- looking down the stone flue towards the drying chamber of corn drying kiln (PRN 48295).

PRN	48296	Site Name	LLWYNCWRT	Grid Reference	SN64614522
Site Type	FORD	Period	GENERAL		

Description

This ford is first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, approximately 130 metres southeast of St. Davids Church, Llanyrcwys. Although a road bridge now carries the road over the river, the ford can still be seen to the north. It remains visible as a shallow area, where the river widens slightly, which is easily accessed by shallow slopes from the fields on either side. It is now disused. No evidence of any structural features associated with the ford were identified.

Recommendations

Retain as a historic landscape feature. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C



Plate 9- looking east from ford (PRN 48296)

PRN	48297	Site Name	SARN HELEN	Grid Reference	SN64194906
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Roman		

Description

These quarry pits are situated alongside Sarn Helen, the line of which is now perpetuated by the modern road to Llanfair Clydogau. Several sub-circular pits, some overlapping, were observed at the northeast end of the holding. These varied from approximately 5 metres diameter to over 10 metres, flat bottomed, of fairly uniform depth at around one metre deep. A second concentration was observed 200 metres to the south (PRN 48298), near to the intersection of a farm trackway. Similar examples have been observed to the south and the north of the holding. A Roman date is probable for these features, which may have been exploited for the construction of Sarn Helen.

The quarries currently lie in rough pasture fields, which are grazed periodically. No specific threats were identified from the current management regime.

Recommendations

The quarries should be retained as historic landscape features. They should not be infilled.

Site Category B



Plate 10- looking north over the Roman? quarries (PRN 48297) to the east of Sarn Helen.

PRN	48298	Site Name	SARN HELEN	Grid Reference	SN64314883
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Roman		

Description

These quarries are situated to the east of Sarn Helen, approximately 200 metres to the south of quarries (PRN 48297). They are also sub-circular, in shape, between approximately 4 and 15 metres diameter, some overlapping, and varying in depth from approximately 0.8 to 1.8 metres, with flat bottoms. Similar quarries were also seen flanking the Roman road to the south and north of the holding. A Roman date is probable for these features, which may have been exploited for the construction of Sarn Helen.

The quarries currently lie in rough pasture fields, which are grazed periodically. Although some appear to have infilled for the creation of a farm trackway, no specific threats were identified from the current management regime.

Recommendations

The quarries should be retained as historic landscape features. They should not be infilled.

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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**Tynywaun
W/12/3293**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/76

1st July 2003

This report has been prepared by William Steele

Position: Heritage Management Archaeologist

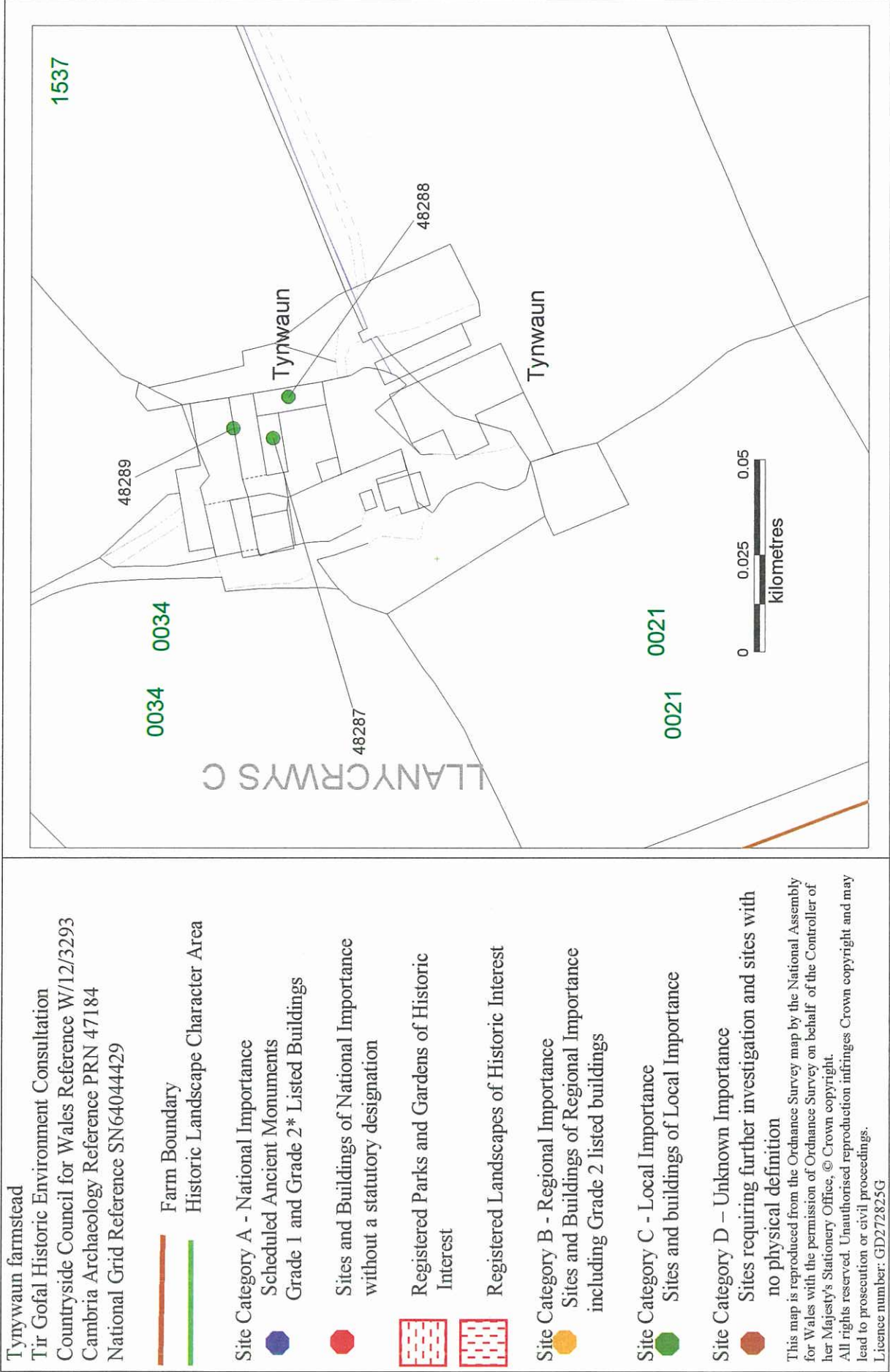
Signature Date

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Heritage Management)

Signature Date.....

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

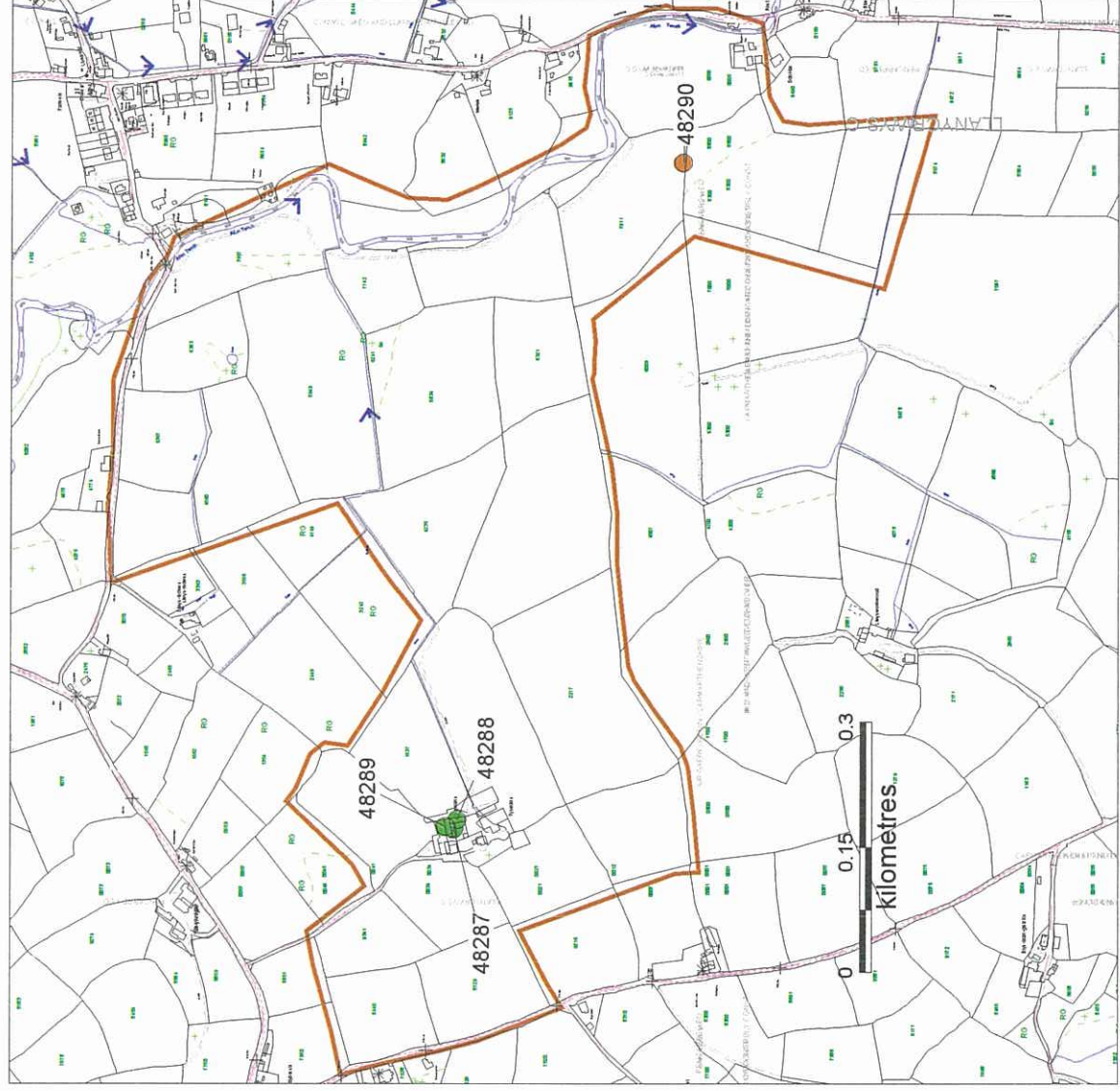


Tynywaun

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3293
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 47184
 National Grid Reference SN64044435



- 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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LLwyn-cwrt

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3293
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 47184
 National Grid Reference SN64494536


 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

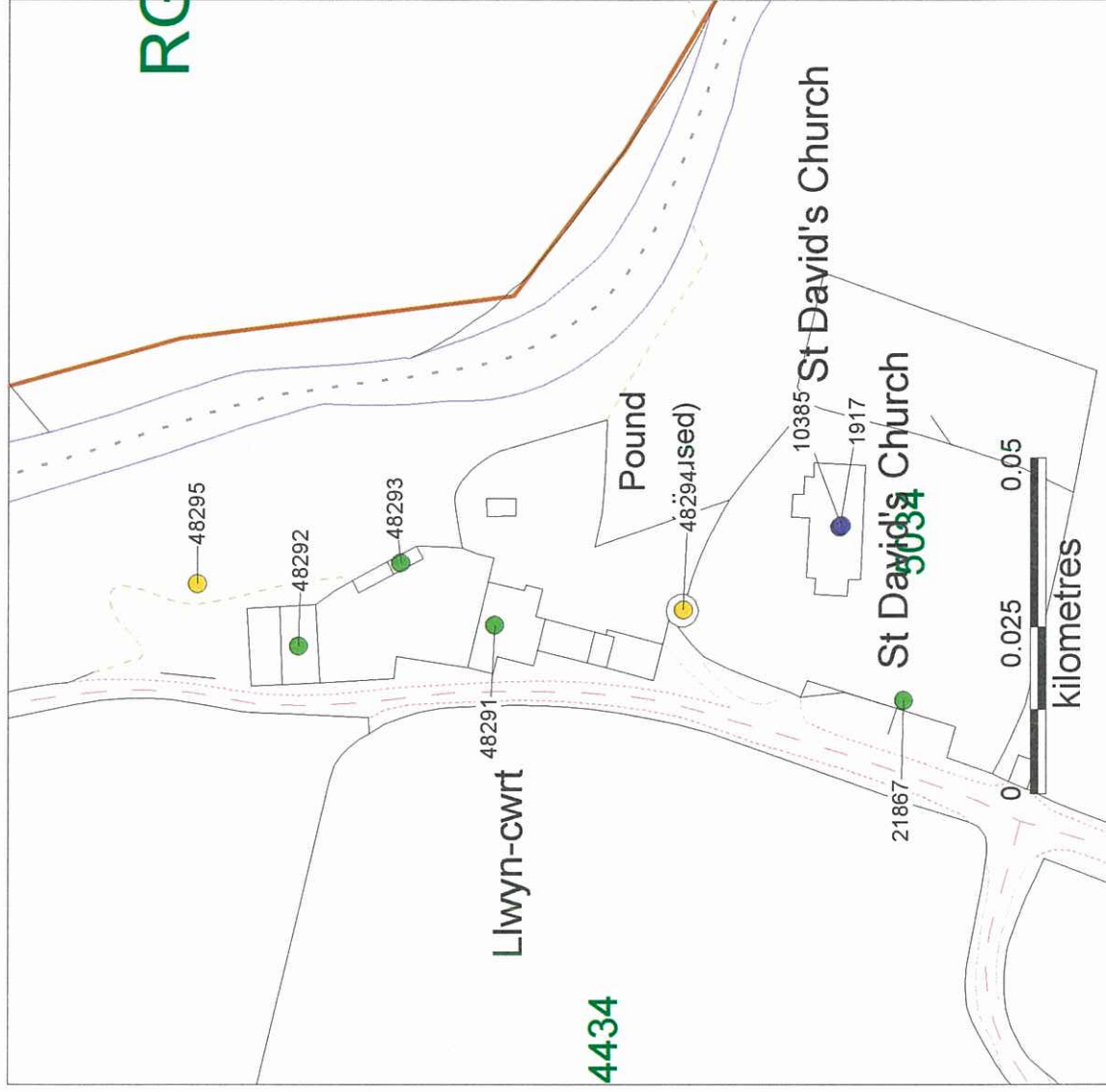
Site Category B - Regional Importance
 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
 including Grade 2 listed buildings

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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LLwynnewrt


Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3293
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 47184
National Grid Reference SN64484540


 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

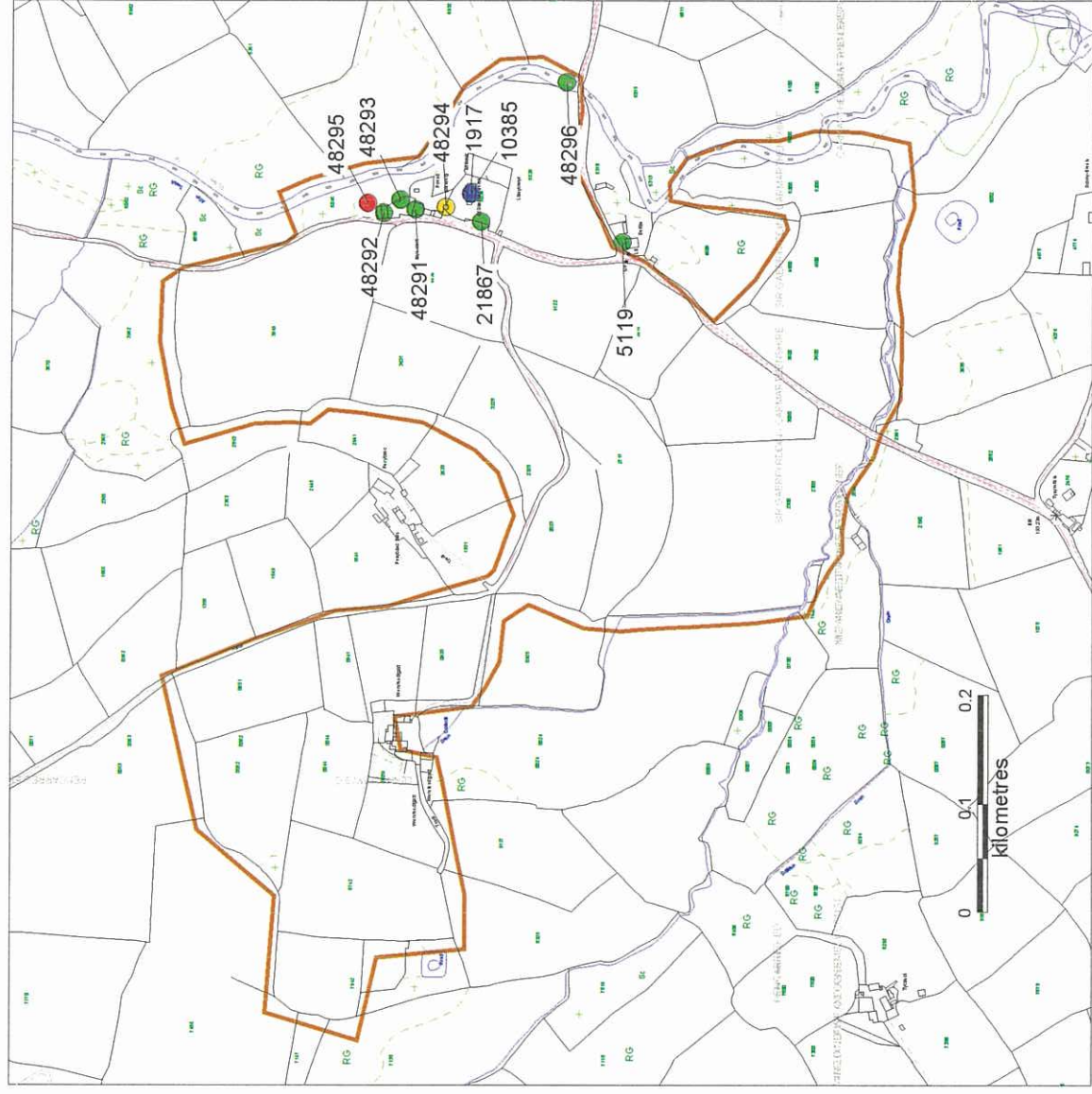
 Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic
Interest
 Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

Site Category B - Regional Importance
 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
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Site Category C - Local Importance
 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D - Unknown Importance
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Land south of Clywedog
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3293
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN47184
 National Grid Reference SN64394894


 Farm Boundary
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