

Underhill Farm W/12/3934

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Underhill Farm overlooks Marros Sands, in the foreground are the remains of the submerged forest (Prn 11618)

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Underhill Farm
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 Prn 48719

Underhill Farm lies at the very western edge of Carmarthenshire in Egwlyscummin community centred on National Grid Reference SN 19370798. The farm was visited by Cambria Archaeology on the 21st January 2004. A representative of Cadw also attended to make observations on the management proposals for the hillfort at Top Castle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Prn 21687; Cm 39). The farm lies within the Historic Landscape Character Areas - 133: Morfa Bychan and 134: Marros Mill. These character areas are intended to define places where local land-use traditions have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape, the descriptions are appended to the end of this report.

The southern limit of Underhill Farm is defined by the beautiful coastline of Marros Sands; a stretch of beach which holds evidence of a submerged forest (Prn 11618) and possible vessels which have been wrecked or abandoned on the sands (Prn 30067). The coastline here is actively moving inland, eroding the grassy coastal slopes above. The rate of this erosion is demonstrated dramatically by historic maps; the 1891 Ordnance Survey map shows Marros Mill, which is situated to the east of the farm (Prn 11656), lying inland by a fair margin, however currently the mill complex is fast eroding onto the beach.

Underhill farm is recorded in the sales catalogue of Westmead Estate in 1821, however the farm was not sold as it appears on the Tithe Schedule of Marros Parish of 1839 in possession of Lady Isabella Hawarden of Westmead and tenanted by William David. The composition of the farm does not appear to have changed a great deal from this time although additional land has been bought further up the valley, including Teague's Wood.

The farmstead is relatively undeveloped and retains much of its historic integrity. The tithe map (1840) shows the farmstead as a reversed L-shaped complex with the longest range orientated on a northwest-southeast axis. It is possible that parts of the eastern section of the current farmhouse may correspond to the building shown on the tithe map, but it is notable for the lack of additional outbuildings. Intriguingly, the tithe apportionment also describes the farmstead as 'Houses and garden', suggesting multiple dwellings! The current layout of the farmstead appears to conform more closely to that recorded on the early edition Ordnance Survey maps (1891 & 1908).

The farmstead has two separate small farm buildings; (Prn 48712 & Prn 48713) and it seems likely that the eastern part of the farmhouse was also used for agricultural processes, suggested by the adjoining horse engine (Prn 48713). The size of the buildings suggest a small scale farming practice on the farm, and it is possible that the economy of the farm may have been supplemented by other activities. There are a large number of quarries to the west of the farm and a number of different resources were extracted. Apparently ironstone was quarried and loaded into boats on the beach and it also said that the paving stones of Tenby were quarried in this area.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Prn 3665 Top Castle Hillfort

The priority for management on the farm is to restore the visibility and accessibility of Top Castle Hillfort, both for livestock to graze the hillfort and also to allow access for the public from the coastal path (Prn 3665; Cm 39). The following management recommendations have been drawn up in consultation with Cadw;

The aim of future management of the hillfort should be to ensure the continued stability of the earthwork defences and the interior of the hillfort. An even grass sward, maintained by light grazing, is the ideal landuse for the monument. Gorse and bramble which are encroaching into the interior of the hillfort should be cut back by hand at ground level. Where possible the flanks to the south and west should be cleared of scrub although this would be best tackled in small sections. In order to enable animals to reach the summit of the Top Castle to graze, paths through the overgrown slopes to the south will need to be kept clear and free of obstructing vegetation. Once animals are free to graze the open areas of the hillfort regular monitoring needs to be carried out to ensure that no parts of the monument are suffering from erosion, particularly on the earthwork defences which are especially vulnerable to wear.

The coastal path would also benefit from having improved interpretation facilities. The existing panel, which describes the hillfort, has become significantly faded and the text is now only readable in English. The panel also appears to be poorly sighted and gives a misleading impression of the location of the hillfort. A good opportunity is presented therefore, with the improvements to the visibility of the monument, to produce an updated version of the interpretation panel. Please consult with Cambria Archaeology for any further assistance with this task.

Prn 48712 Barn?

Although this building is currently in a relatively stable state it could benefit from some repair works in order to secure it for the long term. Of primary importance is the removal of ivy from the northern end of the roof. Also the stones which have fallen from the western doorway should be reinstated.

Any repointing works should be carried out using mortar of a similar composition and hue to the existing lime mortar. There is also some possibility of the restoration of one of the buildings following the review after 5 years of the scheme. If possible this building should be given precedence over farm building Prn 48711, as this retains more of its historic integrity. Should the roof be subject for restoration, careful consideration should be given to the choice of materials used. It is possible that this building was originally thatched, and following the removal of this material it was very likely replaced with corrugated iron. Further advice should be sought prior to works to the roof being undertaken in order to discuss the suitability of materials.

Before any restoration works are carried out a photographic record should be made of the building, with specific attention to those areas which will be affected, ideally these should be backed up by further photographs taken during, and on completion of the works. Guidelines are provided appended to this report, but if any further advice is required please contact Cambria Archaeology.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	3665	Site Name	TOP CASTLE	Grid Reference	SN19460773
Site Type	HILLFORT	Period	Iron Age	Site status	SAM Cm 39

Description

A large sub-rectangular enclosure occupies the high ground above the coast. It has steep natural slopes on all sides but the northeast which slopes gently away before rising again to 152 metres at Marros Beacon. The enclosure is bounded by a single bank and, to the northeast, an external ditch. The hillfort is currently unenclosed, but is adjoined to the northeast by enclosed farmland, and the hedgebank, which divides the two, may also have formed part of the defences.

The monument is essentially in stable state but is gradually becoming obscured by vegetation. Aerial photographs show that the northern slopes below the hillfort have long been covered in thorn and bramble, but that elsewhere the monument was covered in a rough grass sward, maintained by low numbers of grazing animals. In recent years however, the bramble and gorse have gradually encroached around the slopes in all directions and this has effectively prevented animals from accessing the interior of the monument which is now becoming engulfed by gorse, bramble and thorn.

Top Castle occupies a prominent position above the coastal slopes and is the focus of an interpretation panel which has been erected some time ago alongside the coastal path. Unfortunately however, the increase in vegetation means that the monument is becoming increasingly invisible and obscured. This is a great loss to the amenity of this popular coastal walk.

Recommendations

The following management recommendations have been drawn up in consultation with Cadw;

The aim of future management of the hillfort should be to ensure the continued stability of the earthwork defences and the interior of the hillfort. An even grass sward, maintained by light grazing, is the ideal landuse for the monument.

Gorse and bramble which are encroaching into the interior of the hillfort should be cut back by hand at ground level. Where possible the flanks to the south and west should be cleared of scrub although this would be best tackled in small sections.

In order to enable animals to reach the summit of the Top Castle to graze, paths through the overgrown slopes to the south will need to be kept clear and free of obstructing vegetation.

Once animals are free to graze the open areas of the hillfort regular monitoring needs to be carried out to ensure that no parts of the monument are suffering from erosion, particularly on the earthwork defences which are especially vulnerable to wear.

The coastal path would also benefit from having improved interpretation facilities. The existing panel, which describes the hillfort, has become significantly faded and the text is now only readable in English. The panel also appears to be poorly sighted and gives a misleading impression of the location of the hillfort. A good opportunity is presented therefore, with the improvements to the visibility of the monument, to produce an updated version of the

interpretation panel. Please consult with Cambria Archaeology for any further assistance with this task.

Site Category A



Prn 3665 – the interior of the Top Castle Hillfort looking west. Although the interior is largely still grass cover, gorse, bracken and thorn are gradually encroaching.



Prn 3665 – the way up to Top Castle Hillfort from the south is difficult due to dense bramble cover, making it awkward for grazing animals to gain access to the hillfort interior.

PRN **21687** **Site Name** **UNDERHILL** **Grid Reference** **SN20170768**

Site Type **FARMSTEAD** **Period** **Post Medieval**

Description

The farmstead at Underhill consists of a large farmhouse, two farm buildings (Prn 48711 & 48712) a spring and a horse engine (Prn 48713). The tithe map of 1840 records the farmstead with a single L-shaped building, orientated on a northwest – southeast axis, which does not easily correspond to those which survive today, suggesting that the farmstead has been significantly modified since that time. However, the farmstead as it exists at present, is recognisable from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891.

Recommendations

The farmstead retains much of its historic integrity, and the buildings and structures within the complex are largely unchanged. Any modifications to the farmstead should ideally be carried out sympathetic to the historic core, using traditional materials and techniques where possible.

Site Category B



Prn 21687 – Underhill Farmstead enjoys extensive views over Carmarthen Bay

PRN **48711** **Site Name** **UNDERHILL** **Grid Reference** **SN20200768**

Site Type **FARM** **Period** **Post Medieval**
 BUILDING

Description

To the east of the farmstead is a small stone building orientated on a north-south axis, across the natural south-facing slope. The roof is pitched and is now covered with corrugated asbestos. The building is constructed with local stone, roughly hewn and coursed. The northern gable wall has a garage door inserted into it, but in the west facing wall are two original openings. In the upper end is a small square opening with a wooden shutter, below it is a double sized opening fitted with two doors. An external stone ramp, now grassed over, provides access. There are no further openings in this building. Internally the floor is sloping concrete.

The building is in a sound condition, and appears to have been repointed. The eastern wall demonstrates some bulging in the masonry, but this does not appear to be an ongoing problem and the wall appears to be stable. The roof is supported by an A-frame truss, jointed with metal pins and covered with corrugated asbestos.

Recommendations

This building appears to be in a stable and watertight condition at present. Ideally any further maintenance works should be carried out using traditional materials and techniques.

Site Category **C**



Prn 48711 – this farm building at Underhill has been converted into a garage, however it retains much of its historic character

PRN	48712	Site Name	UNDERHILL	Grid Reference	SN20190766
Site Type	BARN?	Period	Post Medieval		

Description

At the southern end of the farmstead is another small farm building. In common with the other farm building in this complex (Prn 48712), this building is also positioned across the slope, which internally effectively provides an upper and lower level. The building is constructed in a similar manner to Prn 48711, using local stone roughly hewn. The roof is of a slightly steeper pitch, suggesting that the roof was thatched originally, and has been recovered with corrugated asbestos. In the upper, north gable end is an original doorway with timber lintel, and above it is a further small opening which has been blocked up on the exterior. In the centre of the western wall is a another original doorway, again with a timber lintel, some of the stones to the side of the door, the jambs, have fallen from position. The lower section of the barn floor is laid with large flag stones of an impressive size.

The building still has its original pointing visible, which is finished to be flush with the wall face. It is also a distinctive rosey colour. There is also evidence of white limewash coating the exterior.

The building appears to be in reasonably stable condition at present, although there are some localised areas of concern including the loss of the jamb stones in the western doorway and also some ivy growing over the roof at the northern end.

Recommendations

Although this building is currently in a relatively stable state it could benefit from some repair works in order to secure it for the long term. Of primary importance is the removal of ivy from the northern end of the roof. Also the stones which have fallen from the western doorway should be reinstated.

Any repointing works should be carried out using mortar of a similar composition and hue to the existing lime mortar. There is also some possibility of the restoration of one of the buildings following the review after 5 years of the scheme. If possible this building should be given precedence over farm building Prn 48711, as this retains more of its historic integrity. Should the roof be subject for restoration, careful consideration should be given to the choice of materials used. As mentioned above it is possible that this building was originally thatched, and following the removal of this material it was very likely replaced with corrugated iron. Further advice should be sought prior to works to the roof being undertaken in order to discuss the suitability of materials. Before any restoration works are carried out a photographic record should be made of the building, with specific attention to those areas which will be affected, ideally these should be backed up by further photographs taken during, and on completion of the works. Guidelines are provided appended to this report, but if any further advice is required please contact Cambria Archaeology.

Site Category B



Prn 48712 – apart from the roof covering, this farm building appears to survive almost in its original form, with a stone flag floor internally.

PRN **48713** **Site Name** **UNDERHILL** **Grid Reference** **SN20180767**
Site Type **HORSE ENGINE** **Period** **Post Medieval**

Description

To the east of the farmhouse is a semi-circular levelled area, approximately 7 metres wide, enclosed by a low stone wall just over 0.5 metre high with a break in it for access to the northeast. The interior is covered with grass. This area was levelled off in order to provide a circular track for animals to turn a mechanical engine for crop processing. The engine would presumably have been located within the adjoining building which would formerly have been of agricultural function but now appears, at least in part, to form a section of the farmhouse.

This feature is clearly identifiable on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps and survives in good condition.

Recommendations

This historic element of the farmyard should continue to be maintained in stable and visible condition.

Site Category **C**



Prn 48713 – the low stone wall in the foreground appears to mark out a levelled area where a horse engine would have operated.

PRN	48714	Site Name	UNDERHILL	Grid Reference	SN20180757
Site Type	SLIPWAY	Period	Modern		

Description

Immediately to the south of the farmyard at Underhill are the remains of a concrete slipway descending down onto the beach. On the eastern side is a mechanical winch for the purposes of hoisting boats. The land is eroding quite rapidly onto the beach which is 4 or 5 metres below and consequently the slipway is disintegrating.

Recommendations

This feature is gradually succumbing to natural erosion by the sea. No management recommendations apply.

Site Category C



Prn 48714 – the slipway below Underhill is gradually crumbling onto the beach below. To the left is a metal winch for hauling boats up the slipway.

PRN	48715	Site Name	Grid Reference	SN19950780
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	Post Medieval	

Description

Marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Old Quarry' this feature is cut into the steep coastal slopes above Underhill Farm.

Although this quarry was not visited it is visible from the coastal path and the beach below as a prominent scar in the hillside.

Recommendations

This quarry should be maintained as a visible landscape feature.

Site Category C



Prn 48715 – a scar below the hilltop is the remains of a former quarry identified on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map

PRN **48716** **Site Name** **Grid Reference** **SN19510793**

Site Type **QUARRY** **Period** **Post Medieval**

Description

Marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map as ‘Old Quarries’ these extensive quarries lie on the slopes below Top Castle Hillfort (Prn 3665).

These quarries were not visited and their current condition is unknown.

Recommendations

These quarries should be maintained as visible landscape features.

Site Category C

PRN **48717** **Site Name** **Grid Reference** **SN19860814**

Site Type **QUARRY** **Period** **Post Medieval**

Description

Four individual areas of quarrying are marked on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map in this area.

These quarries were not visited and their current condition is unknown.

Recommendations

These quarries should be maintained as visible landscape features.

Site Category C

PRN **48718** **Site Name** **Grid Reference** **SN19460817**

Site Type **QUARRY** **Period** **Post Medieval**

Description

An ‘Old Quarry’ is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 within Teagues Wood.

These quarries were not visited and their current condition is unknown.

Recommendations

These quarries should be maintained as visible landscape features.

Site Category C

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

Murphy,K & Ludlow,N, 2000 Carmarthenshire Historic Landscape Characterisation - Black Mountain And Mynydd Myddfai, Tywi Valley, Dolaucothi, Taf And Tywi Estuary Volume 1
Ordnance Survey 1891 Carmarthenshire sheet LI.NW
Ordnance Survey 1908 Carmarthenshire sheet LI.NW
Tithe Map of Marros Parish 1840
Tithe Apportionment of Marros Parish 1839

Underhill Farm

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3934
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 48461
 National Grid Reference SN 20170769
 Map 1

- 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 Landscapes of Historic Interest

Site Category B - Regional Importance

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

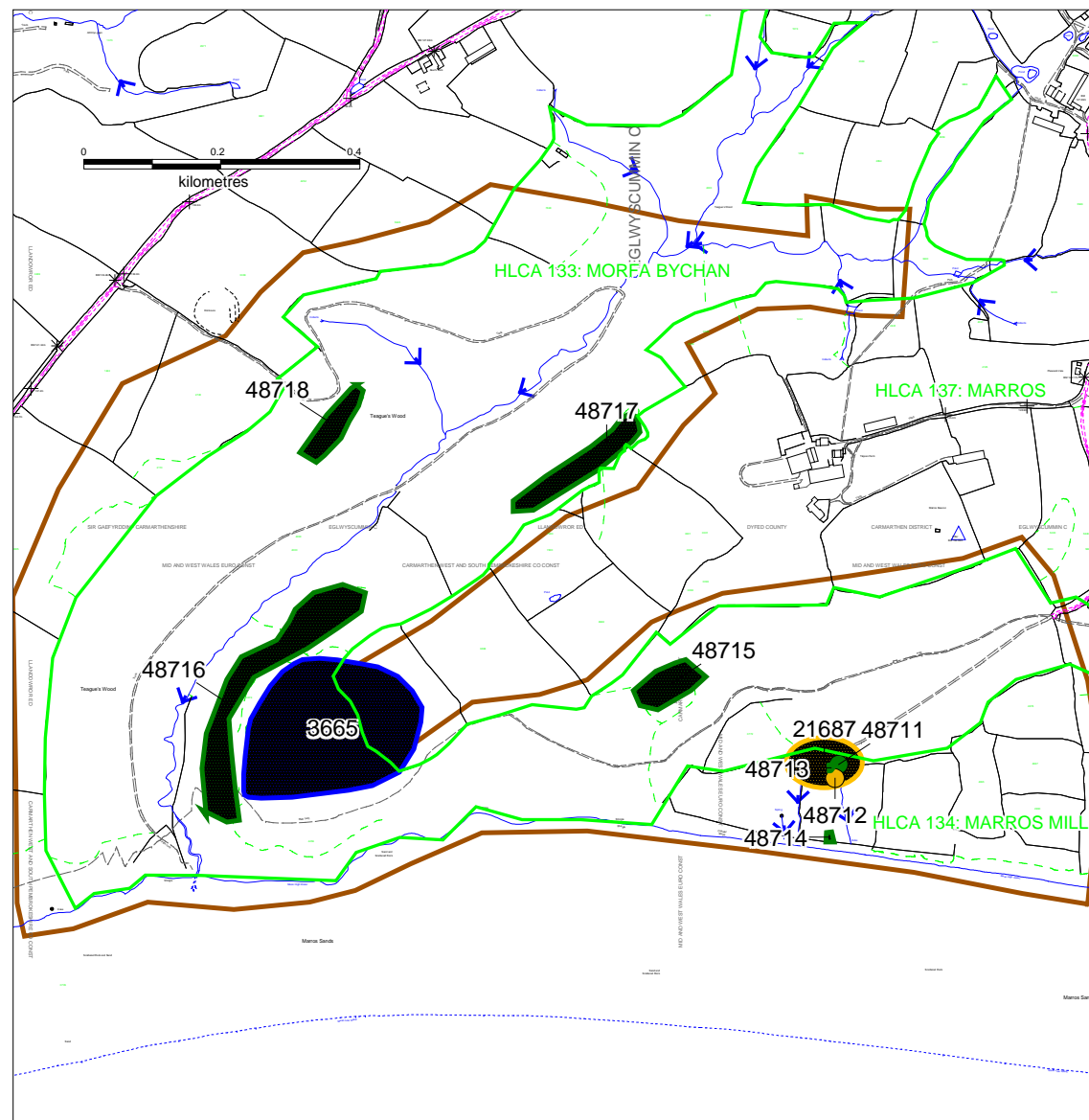
Site Category C - Local Importance

- 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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Underhill Farm
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/12/3934
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 48461
 National Grid Reference SN 20170769
 Map 2

 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 Landscapes of Historic Interest


Site Category B - Regional Importance

 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
 including Grade 2 listed buildings

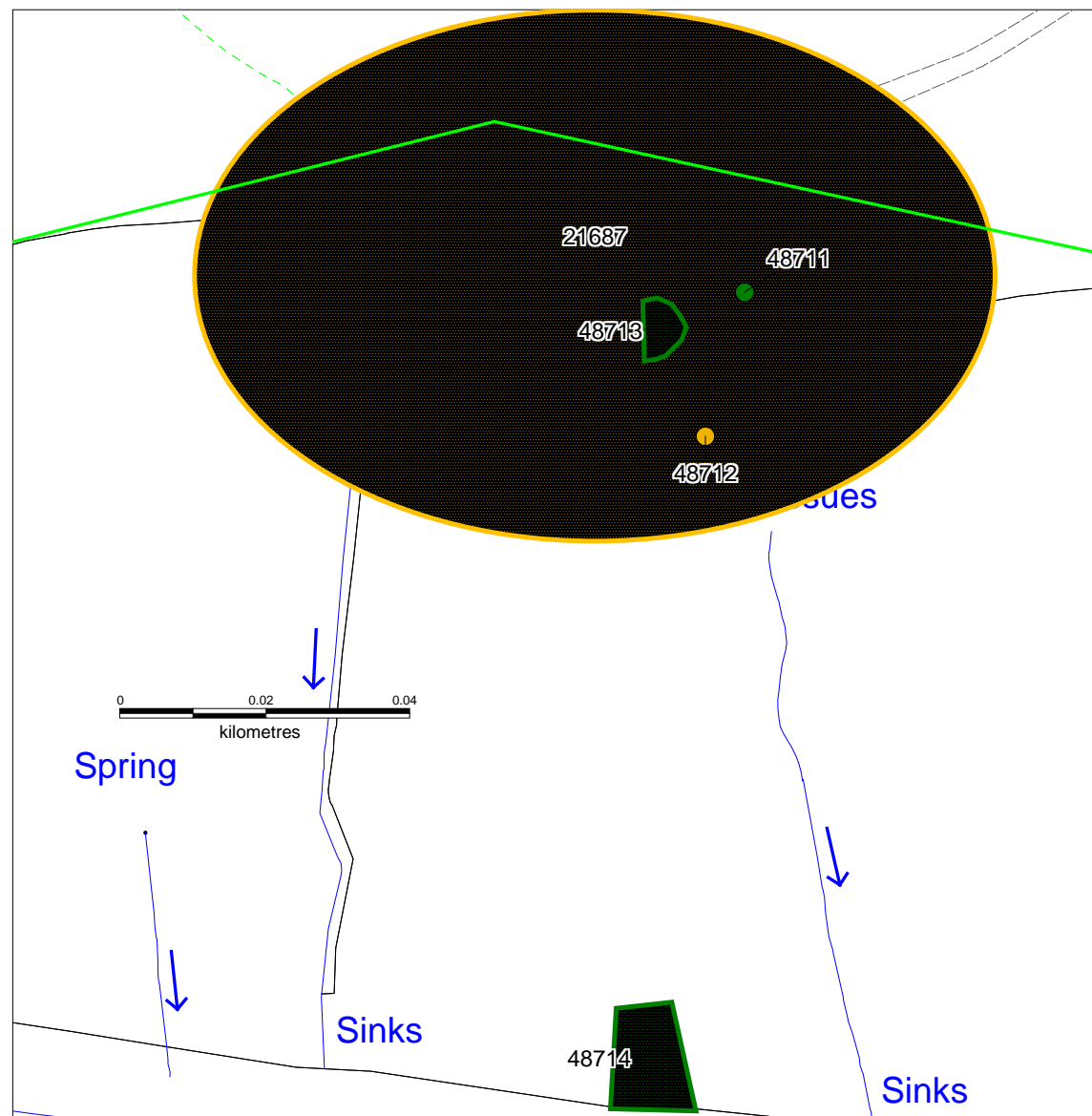
Site Category C - Local Importance

 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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CARMARTHENSHIRE: TAF & TYWI ESTUARY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 133 MORFA BYCHAN

GRID REFERENCE: SN 195081

AREA IN HECTARES: 192.5

Historic Background

An area of Marros parish that, during the historic period, has always belonged to the Lordship of Laugharne (see Areas 147, 149 etc.). As this land lies on cliff top, steep coastal slopes and steep valley sides, and contains low cliffs and scree slopes, it is likely to have always been of marginal use, and it appears to have been held as common land until the 19th century. A scattering of clearance cairns (now mostly removed during land improvement), low boulder banks and deserted settlement remains on the less steep parts of the coastal slope, attest to former settlement and cultivation, perhaps in the Medieval Period (Murphy 1988). A cottage at Morfa Bychan was occupied until the late 19th-century at least (Curtis 1880). Subdivision of part of the land occurred following a Parliamentary Enclosure Award of 1864 (Chapman 1992, 71), but this had little overall effect on the landscape and the boundaries created soon fell into disuse. Further 19th century economic use of the area is attested by lime kilns and limestone quarries along the valley of Morfa Bychan, and by exploratory mining on the coastal slope below Top Castle. During the Second World War sea defences were constructed - two massive anti-tank walls survive and intertidal structures can occasionally be seen in the shifting sands on the beach. In the second half of the 20th century a small water pumping station has been constructed close to the foreshore, and a forestry plantation established at Teague's Wood.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a very exposed area and comprises steep, craggy valley sides and coastal slopes rising from sea level to over 125m. Land use mostly consists of moorland with ?ancient deciduous woodland on sheltered valley sides at Morfa Bychan, and a 20th century conifer plantation at Teague's Wood. Nearly all historic landscape components are relict; they consist of low boulder boundaries, a couple of earth boundary banks, limestone quarries and lime kilns, and Second World War defences.

The archaeology of this relatively small area is rich and complex, and, in addition to the relict landscape features mentioned above, includes two Iron Age promontory forts, four Neolithic/Bronze Age chambered cairns, a Bronze Age burial mound, a possible burnt mound, Medieval and Post-Medieval deserted settlements including possible long-huts, and evidence for limestone processing in the form of quarries and lime kilns.

There are virtually no buildings.

This is a well defined area. It is bounded to the south by the sea and on other sides by cultivated land (Areas 135, 137 and 147).

Conservation priorities

There are no historic landscape conservation priorities in this area.

Ground photograph: 1

Aerial photographs: 68, 71, 72

CARMARTHENSHIRE: TAF & TYWI ESTUARY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 134 MARROS MILL

GRID REFERENCE: SN 207075

AREA IN HECTARES: 40.71

Historic Background

In the Medieval Period, this area constituted part of the demesne of the Lordship of Laugharne within the parish of Marros, held under manorial tenure. A mill is first recorded here in 1307 (NLW 10118E Vol. 1), and was still present when a survey of the Lordship was carried out in 1595 (Laugharne Corporation). The demesne of Laugharne formed the core of the later Westmead Estate, which was broken up and sold in 1821. It is not known when the mill ceased to function and was transformed into a dwelling. Nor is it certain when the other holdings in the area were founded - Underhill, Hammers End and Payetts Well - although as most of the parish was under open field cultivation in the Medieval period (Murphy 1988), these farms with their small irregular fields may have been established in the 16th- or 17th century, as the open fields were abandoned in favour of consolidated holdings and one is associated with a hollow-way. All four holdings were well established by 1821, when they were sold (Treherne 1925-26, 18). Payetts Well and Hammers End farms are now abandoned, and their former fields reverting to scrub. Later, more anti-social land-use includes the sowing of mines near Payetts Well against the threat of sea-borne invasion during the Second World War.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of a sloping shelf of land, lying between sea level and 70 metres, bounded by the sea to the south and by a steep coastal slope to the north. A system of small irregular fields bounded by earth banks and stone-faced banks has been established across this area, but many of the fields have been abandoned and are reverting to scrub and moorland. Those fields under cultivation lie close to Underhill and Marros Mill, and comprise both pasture and arable. Because of the exposed aspect, hedges, where present, are not in good condition and are often derelict, requiring wire fences as extra support. There is no woodland. There are two deserted stone-built farms. The extant buildings probably date to the 19th century but Hammers End is associated with a Medieval-early Post-Medieval hollow-way.

Archaeology within the area is fairly diverse and includes a number of possible prehistoric sites, represented by burnt mounds and a round barrow, Marros Mill itself, which may have Medieval origins (Rees 1932), a possible holy well and associated Post-Medieval cottage, Medieval - Post-Medieval farmsteads and associated earthwork features, and the site of a Second World War minefield.

None of the buildings are distinctive.

Marros Mill is a distinct character area, and well defined by the sea to the south and by steep bracken and moorland covered slopes on other sides.

Conservation priorities

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area. However decay evident in the boundary hedges and the boundary walls is beginning to erode the historic character of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Otherwise maintain as existing.

Ground photograph: 2

Aerial photographs: 71

Tir Gofal Traditional Buildings

Requirements for General Photographic Surveys of Buildings

The purpose of the survey is to produce a photographic record of the building prior to any demolition, alterations or renovation being started, as well as recording any fixtures, fittings or features which come to light during the works. This survey may be the only record of the original form of the building available for future reference. The survey will then be referenced within the Regional Site and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion (held and managed by Cambria Archaeology), and deposited with the National Monument Record in order that the information is publicly available for study and reference.

Photographs should be taken using 35mm format colour print film (preferably Kodak or Fuji). ASA 200 film is a good standard for most light conditions but ASA 400 should be used where light conditions are poor. 36 exposure film should be used in all cases and at least one whole film must be exposed. Alternatively, a digital camera may be used. Please contact Cambria Archaeology for further information on the quality of digital image required.

Photographs should be taken of all exterior and interior wall elevations which are affected by the proposed works together with photographs of the interior roof detail where this is altered. Features of particular interest (e.g. obvious differences in wall makeup, windows and doors whether blocked up or not, fireplaces, timber framing) should also be fully photographed. If available a scale, of noted measurement, should be placed within any detailed shots but this is not essential.

A plan of the building is also required to record the direction in which each of the photographs has been taken. Architectural drawings can be used where available or a sketch plan can be produced. Location reference numbers on the plans should be copied onto the backs of the prints together with brief descriptive details of the location. If using a digital camera this information should be used to name the photographs.

A copy of the survey should be provided to Cambria Archaeology, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6HU either directly or via the Countryside Council for Wales Tir Gofal Project Officer.

Underhill Farm W/12/3934

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This report has been prepared by Alice Pyper

Position Heritage Management Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature Date

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

Position Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

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