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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**

Prepared for:

**Cornhwrdd Farm**

Tir Gofal Reference No

W/12/4537

W/12/4537/a

Report No. 2005/5

Project Record No. 49498

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## **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

### **2. Historic landscape character & Archaeological and Historical content**

#### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER**

This farm consists of two farm holdings lying to the northwest of Llangennech. Holding W/12/4537 is the larger area lying around the farmstead of Cornhwrdd and W/12/4537/a lies to the north. The enclosure pattern in this area is one of medium to large irregular fields. The irregular nature of the fields suggests they developed over a long period of time. The tithe map of 1843 shows that these field boundaries were in place by that time, although many fields were further subdivided into a series of smaller fields, especially around farmsteads sites. These smaller fields appear to have been gradually amalgamated into the current pattern of larger fields by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The current settlement pattern is a mixture of dispersed farmsteads and cottages along with a nucleation of buildings at the eastern end of W/12/4537. The farmsteads were established by the time of the tithe map in 1843, as were numerous dispersed cottages presumably housing agricultural workers and people associated with the emerging coal industry in this area. Many of these cottage sites were abandoned by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as was a small farmstead within W/12/4537/a. However, several roadside dwellings were established at Allt at the eastern end of W/12/4537 at some point between the tithe map of 1843 and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879. Coal mining in the area led to the construction of several industrial sites within W/12/4537 during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and earlier. All these sites have now been abandoned.

A rapid site visit was made on 20 December 2004. Individual sites on the main holding, Cornhwrdd, were not visited, but a general appraisal of the farm was made. Visits were made to the smaller farmstead, Allt-fran-fach, and to sites located on the adjoining land. Overall Cornhwrdd farm is intensively farmed, mostly improved pasture but with some arable. There is little or no rough ground. Boundaries are of banks topped with hedges, which are well maintained. The farmhouse probably dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Two farm outbuildings are probably of the same date. These are rendered, probably over stone. Other buildings are brick-built (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century?), or modern. The second holding, Allt-y-fran-fach, comprises eight fields of improved pasture bounded by well-maintained hedges on banks. The farmstead is now ruinous.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

Bronze Age archaeology is the earliest recorded evidence of human activity in this area. However, with the possible exception of a stone (PRN 51460) recorded on early maps, no Bronze Age remains have yet been positively identified within these farm holdings. A large amount of the recorded archaeology within the holdings is associated with important coal mining activity during the Post Medieval period. Coal was used on a small scale during the Medieval period, but did not begin to replace wood as the main fuel source until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It seems likely that an organised coal industry and export trade was established in the Llanelli region during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, with early workings at Allt. Several coal pits (PRN 51468) marked on a plan of 1787 show the area they were likely to be located in, presumably on high ground to help with drainage. Several other coal pits are marked within the holding in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and field names in the tithe apportionments suggests coal was plentiful in this area. Early Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries show the development of mining in this area, with several larger colliery sites established, with interconnecting tramways. Many of these ventures appeared fairly short lived and most appear to have been abandoned within the holding by the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Small quarries marked on early Ordnance Survey maps demonstrate other industrial activity in the area. Agricultural activity is also likely to have had a long history in this area, and the tithe map shows three farmsteads and numerous associated cottages. A general decline in agricultural fortunes by the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century is demonstrated by the abandonment of several cottages and the small farmstead within W/12/4537/a. As nearby Llangennech expanded during this period settlement encroached into the agricultural land at Allt, with several dwellings being built, replacing an earlier Workhouse (PRN 51453).

## KEY OBJECTIVES

Coal mining is an important element of the local historic landscape character and consideration should be given to the preservation and maintenance of surviving coal mining remains. Landscape continuity should also be maintained through the sympathetic maintenance of field boundaries, and through the upkeep of traditional buildings.

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## **B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

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

These are divided into three types:

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

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### **General requirements**

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

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

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

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

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

**i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:  
Archaeological Sites, Earthwork Monuments, Ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

**Location and description:**

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

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

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management
<b>CAE-WENYDD;C-PIT</b> <a href="#">(7811)</a>	<b>Post Med/ Coal mine</b>	<b>SN54600180</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
Several buildings, shafts, trackways and enclosures are still marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 but it was disused by this point.					
<b>GLYN-COED COLLIERY - DAY LEVEL</b> <a href="#">(8700)</a>	<b>Post Med;Modern/ Coal mine</b>	<b>SN54390222</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
Appears to have been in use at some point between 1880 when it is not marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map and 1916 when it is shown as disused. It is marked on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907, which shows a collection of several buildings, tank and earthworks, fed by a tramway.					
<b>ACORN COLLIERY</b> <a href="#">(16716)</a>	<b>Post Med;Modern/ Coal mine</b>	<b>SN54850295</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
An un-named coal pit is first marked at this point on a plan of c1825. No further activity is shown until the 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1915, which shows 'Acorn Colliery' consisting of several buildings, a slant, tank and air shaft, connected via a tramway.					
<b>CARN-HYRDD</b> <a href="#">(16717)</a>	<b>Post Med/ Coal mine</b>	<b>SN54220244</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
A colliery marked and presumably operational on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. Buildings, levels, air shafts and other features are marked on the map. Disused by the time of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition map in 1907.					
<b>NANT-MWRWY</b> <a href="#">(24278)</a>	<b>Post Med/ Tramway</b>	<b>SN54800191</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>

A tramway built to provide easier transport from the various coal workings in the area. Runs from Glan Mwrwg slant to the east, past several other coal pits to the railway at St David's Pit. Marked as disused by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880.

**CAE-SADLER ([24335](#))**    **Post Med/ Cottage**    **SN55060235**    **B**    **Generic**

A cottage first marked on the tithe map of 1843, and still marked on early 20<sup>th</sup> century maps.

**CORNHWRDD ([51449](#))**    **Post Med/ Farmstead**    **SN54470250**    **B**    **Generic**

A farmstead complex first marked on the tithe map of 1843. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. The farmhouse probably dates to the mid-19th century. Two farm outbuildings are probably of the same date. These are rendered, probably over stone. Other buildings are brick-built (mid 20th century?), or modern.

**([51451](#))**    **Post Med/ Well**    **SN54930254**    **B**    **Generic**

A well first marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. It appears to be housed in a square built structure. The importance of wells prior to the advent of mains pumped water cannot be overstated. Many wells were imbued with religious and ritual significance in the past, and retained this significance until recent times. Wells often represent landscape features of some antiquity, and may retain the vestiges of stone built standing structures around them.

**([51452](#))**    **Post Med/ Quarry**    **SN55070256**    **C**    **Generic**

A small quarry marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance survey map of 1880 as 'Old Quarry' suggesting it was out of use by that time.

**([51453](#))**    **Post Med/ Workhouse**    **SN55370228**    **B**    **Generic**

A 'poorhouse' marked on the tithe map of 1843. Not marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880, it appears to have been replaced by a terraced row of dwellings.

**CAE NEWYDD ([51454](#))**    **Post Med/ Farmstead**    **SN54300198**    **B**    **Generic**

A small farmstead, consisting of one long range of buildings with associated enclosures. First marked on the tithe map of 1843. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Traditional buildings may also survive on this farmstead that may require additional management (see management prescriptions section ii).

**([51455](#))**    **Post Med/ Cottage**    **SN54520250**    **B**    **Generic**

A cottage with associated enclosures, marked on the tithe map of 1843. Still marked on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1915.

**TYR BACH;GLYNGWERNEN ([51456](#))**    **Post Med/ Cottage**    **SN54430275**    **B**    **Generic**

First marked on the tithe map of 1843. Named on the map as Tyr Bach, but appears to be called Glyngwernen in the tithe apportionments, farming a small area around the building. Still marked on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1915.

**CRAIG Y CARCUT ([51457](#))**    **Post Med/ Cottage**    **SN54700303**    **B**    **Generic**

A cottage within a rectangular enclosure marked on the tithe map of 1843. A cottage is marked in this area on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880, but it is difficult to be certain that they are the same building.

[\(51458\)](#) **Post Med/ Well** **SN54500197 B** **Generic**

A well first marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. The surrounding field is called 'Cae Ffynnon' on the 1843 tithe map, suggesting it was in existence by that time. A trackway connects it to the adjacent farmstead.

[\(51459\)](#) **Post Med/ Lime kiln** **SN54260177 C** **Generic**

Marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 as 'Old Limekiln', so presumably out of use by that time.

[\(51460\)](#) **?Post Med/ Stone** **SN54650182 U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. No further description available but this could represent a prehistoric monument. No longer marked on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map of 1916.

**BRYNSHAFFRE COLLIERY** [\(51461\)](#) **Post Med/ Coal mine** **SN55130204 B** **Generic**

Considered to be the original 'Brynshaffrey Colliery' mentioned in 1803, may have been worked as early as the 1770's. Marked as 'Old Coal Pit' on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1880 so presumably disused by that date. The map shows the layout, lies on a tramway.

**ALLT** [\(51462\)](#) **Post Med;Modern/ Settlement** **SN55310226 B** **Generic**

Several roadside buildings and two terraced rows of dwellings mainly on the south side of the road marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879/1880. The enclosure they all lie in is marked on the tithe map of 1843 but the only building within is the Workhouse, which appears to have been replaced by a terraced row by 1879/80. This area may contain evidence of settlement such as enclosures, gardens and settlement activity for which the following management prescriptions would apply. Traditional buildings may also survive in this area for which management prescriptions in section ii may be appropriate.

[\(51463\)](#) **Post Med/ Well** **SN55060234 B** **Generic**

A well marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 adjacent to Cae-Sadler cottage.

[\(51464\)](#) **Post Med/ Coal mine** **SN55050216 B** **Generic**

A small coal level marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 as an 'Old Coal Level', so presumably disused by that date. Possibly connected to one of the larger mines to the south.

[\(51465\)](#) **Post Med/ Well** **SN54170238 B** **Generic**

A well marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 at the streamside. Connected via a trackway to Hendy cottages to the west.

[\(51466\)](#) **Post Med/ Well** **SN54160254 B** **Generic**

A well marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. Connected via a short trackway to Corn-hwrdd colliery. Marked as a spring by the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map in 1915.

[\(51467\)](#) **Post Med/ Coal workings** **SN51340252 B** **Generic**

An 'Old Coal Slant' marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880.

[\(51468\)](#) **Post Med/ Coal workings** **SN55290243 B** **Generic**

An area of coal pits marked on a plan of 1787. An 'Old Coal Pit' is still marked at the northern end on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. Coal workings are also known to have existed in the Allt area during

the 17<sup>th</sup> century, that would have consisted of shallow workings on high ground to cope with the problems of water build up within the mines.

[\(51469\)](#) **Post Med/ Well** **SN54360280 B** **Generic**

A well marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> (1880) and 2<sup>nd</sup> (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. A trackway connects it to Tyr Bach cottage nearby.

[\(51470\)](#) **Post Med/ Quarry** **SN54760294 C** **Generic**

Marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map in 1880 as 'Old Quarry', suggesting it was out of use by that time. Appears to be back in use at the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> (1907) and 3<sup>rd</sup> (1915) edition Ordnance Survey maps.

[\(51471\)](#) **Post Med/ Building** **SN54670301 B** **Generic**

Two small buildings and a rectangular enclosure within the trees. They would appear to have been built at some point between the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map in 1880 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map in 1907, possible outbuildings of the nearby cottage. Marked as a larger single building on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map of 1915.

[\(51472\)](#) **Modern/ Tramway** **SN54200243 B** **Generic**

One of a series of tramways built to provide easier transport from the various coal workings in the area. This section is first marked on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. Runs from Waun-llech colliery to the north to a more substantial rail link at Pen-prys Pit to the south. Still appears to be in use in 1915.

[\(51474\)](#) **Post Med tramway** **SN54280205 B** **Generic**

A tramway first marked on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 leading from Glyn-coed colliery to the main rail link at Pen-prys Pit to the southwest. Out of use by 1916.

**CAE-NEWYDD** [\(51475\)](#) **Modern/ Coal workings** **SN54330199 B** **Generic**

A few buildings within an enclosure adjacent to Cae-newydd farmstead are first marked on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. Labelled as a coal slant on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map of 1916.

[\(51476\)](#) **Post Med/ Tramway** **SN54490241 B** **Generic**

A tramway linking coal mines, first marked on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1915.

**ALLT-Y-FRAN-FACH** [\(51477\)](#) **Post Med/ Farmstead** **SN54510402 B** **Generic**

A cottage site first marked on the tithe map of 1843.

On inspection in 2004 this site seemed to be a small deserted farmstead rather than a cottage. It is deserted, the house is roofless and the whole is overgrown. The buildings appeared potentially dangerous and so close inspection was not possible. The house is two-storey, probably 2 up-2 down, stone built and probably dates to the late 19th century. A stone outbuilding in a state of complete collapse lies close to the house.

**PANTYDDAULLWY** [\(51478\)](#) **Post Med/ Farmstead** **SN54510421 B** **Generic**

What appears to be a small farmstead marked on the tithe map of 1843 with two main buildings and a garden. A small single building is all that is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880.

This site was inspected in 2004. No trace of buildings survives, or even evidence that any formerly stood here. The site is improved pasture.

[\(51479\)](#) **Post Med coal workings** **SN54460197 B** **Generic**

An area of unnamed coal pits marked on a plan of c1825.



## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

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

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

## **ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:**

### **Location and Description:**

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

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management
<b>CAPEL SALEM</b> ( <a href="#">16753</a> )	<b>Post Med/ Chapel</b>	<b>SN55510228</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>LB2</b>	<b>Generic</b>
A Baptist chapel built to replace an existing chapel in the centre of the village. Construction started in 1878, opened in 1879. Listed as a good 1870s chapel of urban scale by a notable chapel architect, retaining its fine contemporary interior.					
<b>CORNHWRDD</b> ( <a href="#">51449</a> )	<b>Post Med/ Farmstead</b>	<b>SN54470250</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
A farmstead complex marked on the tithe map of 1843. The farmhouse probably dates to the mid-19th century. Two farm outbuildings are probably of the same date. These are rendered, probably over stone. Other buildings are brick-built (mid 20th century?), or modern.					
<b>CAE NEWYDD</b> ( <a href="#">51454</a> )	<b>Post Med/ Farmstead</b>	<b>SN54300198</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
A small farmstead, consisting of one long range of buildings with associated enclosures. First marked on the tithe map of 1843. We have no information on traditional buildings on this farm, but traditional buildings may survive within the farmstead, for which the following management prescriptions would apply. Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any traditional buildings are known on this farm.					
<b>ALLT</b> ( <a href="#">51462</a> )	<b>Post Med;Modern/ Settlement</b>	<b>SN55310226</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
Several roadside buildings and two terraced rows of dwellings mainly on the south side of the road marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879/1880. The enclosure they all lie in is marked on the tithe map of 1843 but the only building within is the Workhouse which appears to have been replaced by a terraced row by 1879/80. We have no information on traditional buildings in this settlement, but traditional buildings may survive within this area, for which the following management prescriptions would apply. Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any traditional buildings are known in this settlement.					
( <a href="#">51473</a> )	<b>Post Med/ Building</b>	<b>SN54760254</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
A long building aligned NW-SE first marked on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. Presumably represents a farm building associated with Cornhwrdd farmstead.					

## Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

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

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.

4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

### iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

#### Location and Description:

A historic park or garden is a discrete area of land laid out in an ornamental way, originally for the pleasure and use of its owner. A sub-category of park is the deer park, laid out for management and containment of deer.

Historic parks of national importance are included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. There are also many non-registered parks of lesser quality but which, nevertheless, form an important component in the historic environment and require appropriate management.

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management
<b>CORNHRDD</b> ( <a href="#">51450</a> )	Post Med/ Garden	SN54990245	B	Generic
A garden area associated with Cornhwrdd farmstead. The garden layout is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880.				

## Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Maintain or restore the historic configuration and visual character of the historic garden or parkland.
- Ensure the long-term preservation of features associated with the historic garden or parkland.

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

### Generic Management prescriptions

1. Original features identified in the agreement must be retained and maintained. Repairs (including repairs to walling and fences) should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
2. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
3. Drives and historic tracks together with associated walling, revetment and bridges identified in the agreement must be maintained and, where necessary, restored using appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option).
4. New tracks should not be created.

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#### *Sources consulted:*

**Dyfed Archaeological Trust Sites and Monuments Record**

**Tithe Map 1843 Llangennech Parish**

**Ordnance Survey 1880 25" 1st edition Carms.LIV.12&16**

**Ordnance Survey 1906/7 25" 2nd edition Carms.LIV.12&16**

**Ordnance Survey 1915 25" 3rd edition Carms.LIV.12&16**

**Ordnance Survey 1880 25" 1st edition Carms.LVIII.4**

**Ordnance Survey 1907 25" 2nd edition Carms.LVIII.4**

**Ordnance Survey 1916 25" 3rd edition Carms.LVIII.4**

**Ordnance Survey 1879 25" 1st edition Carms.LIX.1**

**Ordnance Survey 1907 25" 2nd edition Carms.LLIX.1**

**Ordnance Survey 1916 25" 3rd edition Carms.LIX.1**

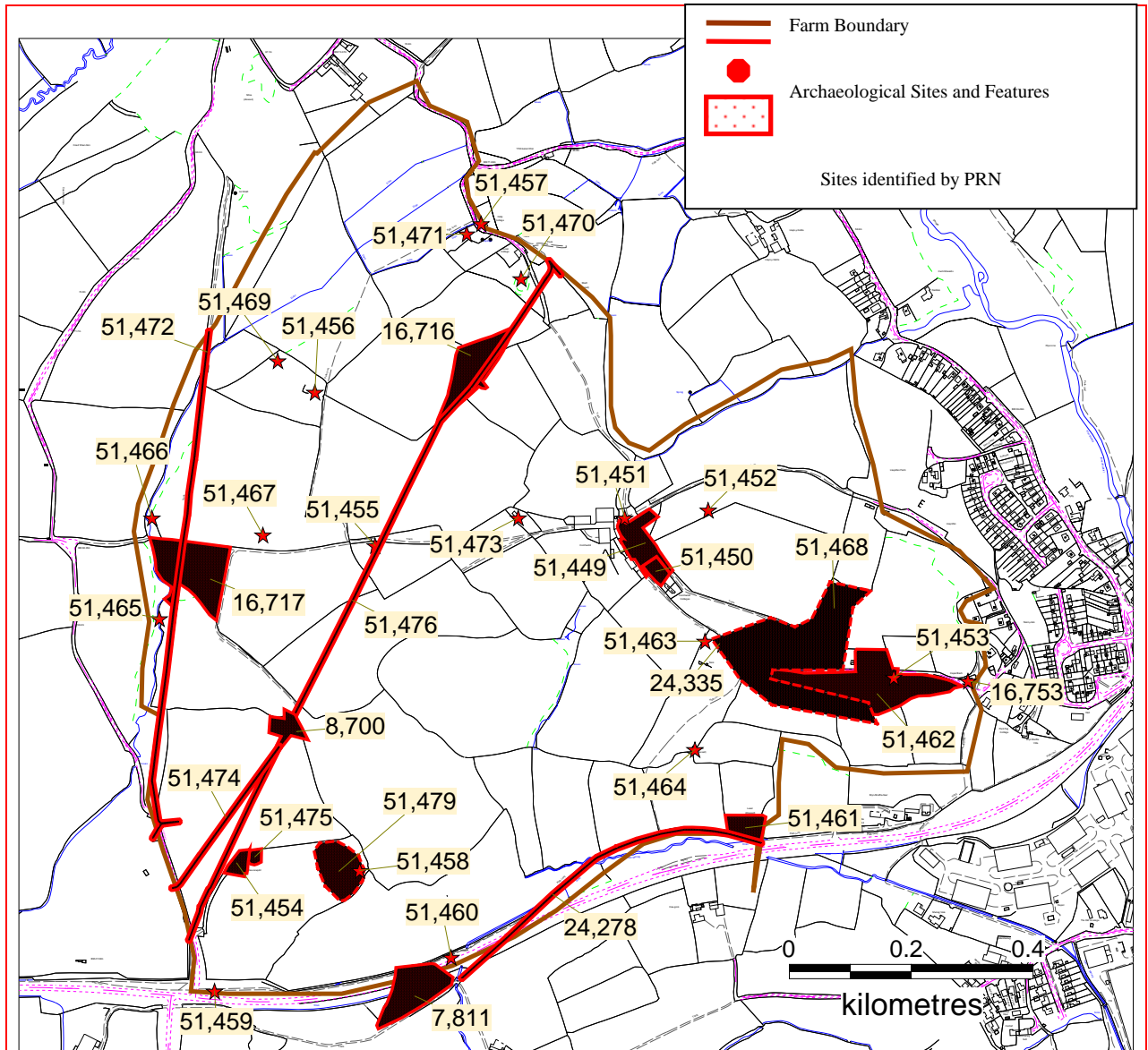
**Ordnance Survey 1879 25" 1st edition Carms.LV.13**

**Ordnance Survey 1907 25" 2nd edition Carms.LV.13**

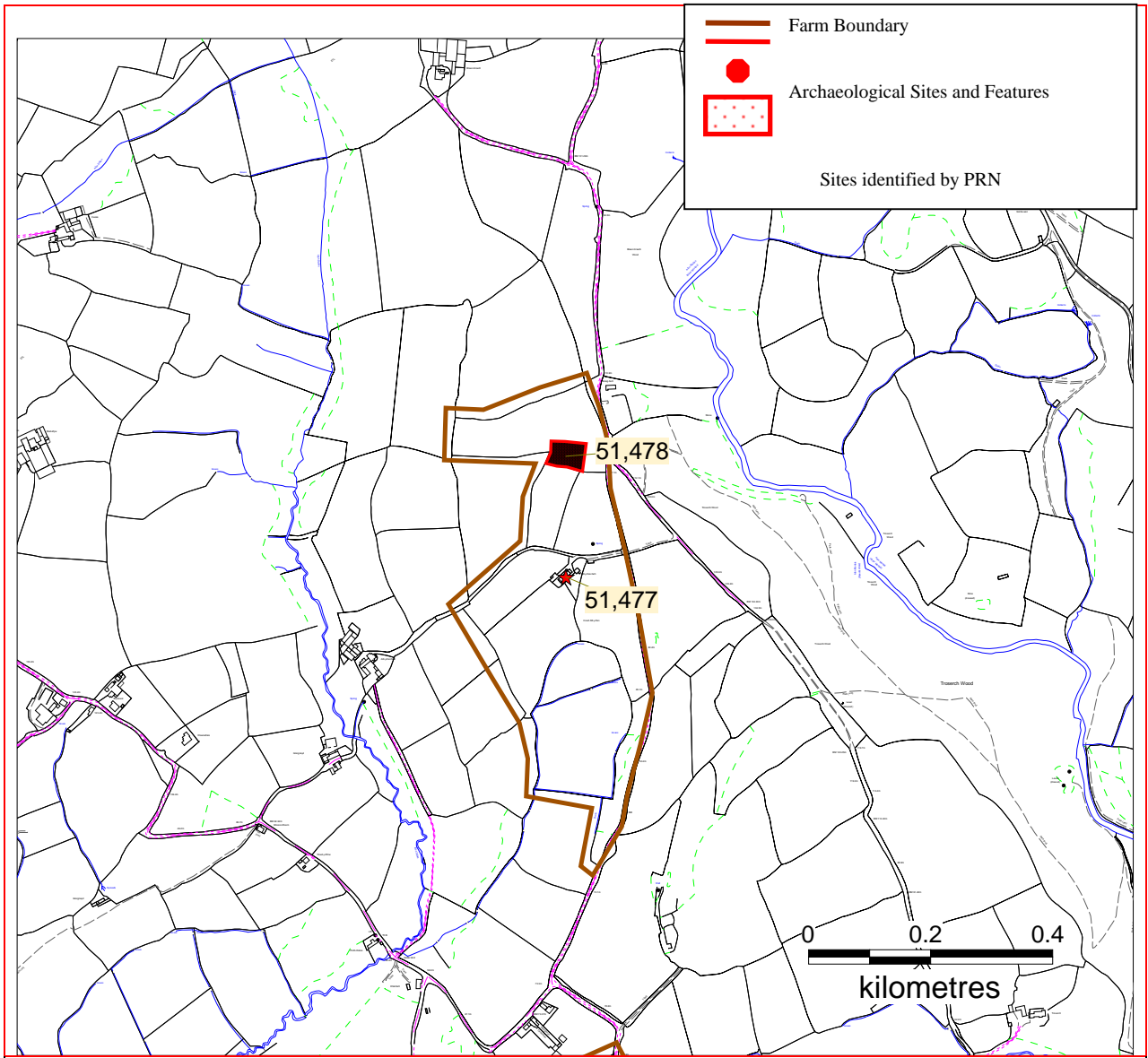
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**Symons, M.V. 1979. Coal Mining in the Llanelli Area, vol.1:16th Century to 1829.**

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