

AROLWG HANES  
**LLANDEILO FAWR**  
HERITAGE AUDIT



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria  
Ar gyfer Cyngor Tref Llandeilo Fawr  
Mawrth 2004

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology  
For Llandeilo Fawr Town Council  
March 2004



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Mawrth 2004  
March 2004

AROLWG HANES  
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HERITAGE AUDIT

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Llandeilo Fawr Heritage Audit was undertaken by Cambria Archaeology during the first three months of 2004. The project was part-funded by Carmarthenshire County Council as part of their Rural Services Thematic Programme and match-funded by Llandeilo Fawr Town Council.

The project included elements of original historical research, drawing on material included in the regional Sites and Monuments Record for southwest Wales, combined with a community consultation, which provided a significant body of previously unrecorded historical information. This information was combined to produce the final project report and to enhance the regional Sites and Monuments Record for the Llandeilo area.

The project reaffirmed the fact that Llandeilo has a tremendous wealth of archaeological remains and historic sites and themes, making heritage an important cultural and economic asset for the town and its environs. Six main heritage themes were identified:

- Roman Llandeilo
- St Teilo and the Lichfield Gospel Book
- The Princes of Deheubarth and the royal seat of Dinefwr
- The three medieval boroughs of Llandeilo (Llandeilo Fawr, Dinefwr and Newton)
- Newton House and its parkland
- Life in Llandeilo (the history of a country market town)

In order to integrate these themes into any future heritage interpretation strategy for Llandeilo and its environs, it will be necessary to initiate an extensive process of discussion and consultation with a number of landowners and organisations, who have direct responsibility for key heritage assets (such as Dinefwr Castle, St. Teilo's Church, Llandyfeisant Church, Newton House and Dinefwr Park). Many of these organisations have already embarked on initiatives to enhance and promote aspects of the historic environment.

Although it is not appropriate in this report to comment directly on these initiatives, it is felt that a co-ordinated approach to the development of a strategy involving all relevant organisations is essential if the full potential of the heritage of the town and its environs is to be fully realised.

The audit is also able to make a number of recommendations that focus specifically on the final theme that has been identified above; the history and development of Llandeilo town itself. The other five themes do not lose their importance as general heritage themes that can be integrated into such a scheme.

It is a firm recommendation of the audit, therefore, that a **Llandeilo Town Heritage Interpretation Scheme** should be devised that focuses specifically on the theme of **Life in Llandeilo**.

This scheme should include;

- Devising a “house style” for heritage promotion in Llandeilo
- a **Llandeilo Town Heritage Leaflet, Guidebook** and **website** should be created to promote the heritage of the town locally and further afield.
- Interpretative panels and public art (such as murals, mosaics or sculpture), at selected locations making use of the six heritage themes highlighted above
- Further heritage interpretative material to be put at other locations in the town, such as shops, pubs and public spaces in order to bring heritage into the fabric of the community
- The formation of a local Heritage Society to meet the great interest in history and heritage that exists in the community

The audit recognises that many schemes have been proposed in the past, as part of studies such as the Llandeilo Regeneration Study for Carmarthenshire County Council (1997) and the Community Appraisal undertaken by the Rural Surveys Research Unit of the University of Aberystwyth on behalf of Antur Cwm Tâf Tywi (1998). These schemes were often ambitious, but with limited guidance on how they should fit together and who should take them forward. The need for progress with respect to the development and, more importantly, implementation of a wider heritage strategy is, therefore, all the greater.



## **2. LLANDEILO FAWR HERITAGE AUDIT**

### **2.1 *The Audit***

This report was presented to Llandeilo Fawr Town Council and the local community at a public meeting on March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2004. It is the product of historical research and public consultation commissioned by Llandeilo Fawr Town Council and undertaken by Cambria Archaeology during the first three months of 2004. The project was part-funded by a grant from Carmarthenshire County Council's Rural Services Thematic Programme (application no. RSTP/EJ/03/54). Match funding was provided by Llandeilo Fawr Town Council.

The Llandeilo Fawr Heritage Audit is intended to inform a future heritage strategy for Llandeilo town and its environs. It is hoped that such a future strategy will compliment the development plans of other organisations within the community, including the National Trust, the Wildlife Trust for South and West Wales and the Church-in-Wales, each of which has a major role to play in the future promotion and management of Llandeilo's rich environmental, cultural and historical assets.

Llandeilo Fawr is a town with a fascinating and remarkably long history. It has been associated with military, political, religious and commercial power for nearly 2000 years, and it is appropriate that a fresh look is taken at its heritage at the outset of the third millennium of human settlement here.

### **2.2 *Acknowledgements***

It is appropriate to offer a word of thanks to a number of people who made the Llandeilo Fawr Heritage Audit a success.

Dr. David Jones, Mayor of Llandeilo (2003-4), his fellow town councillors and the Town Clerk, Ms Colette Paterson, for raising public awareness; Andrew Williams, Orchardweb, who made it possible for the report to be accessible online; Lynwen Davies, Dewis, for written and instantaneous translations throughout the project.

A special word of thanks must go to those residents of Llandeilo and district who contributed information, photographs, documents and artefacts that allowed us to significantly enhance the Sites and Monuments Record for the Llandeilo area. Many also provided comments on how they would like their heritage looked after and promoted in the future. Whilst some of these comments are outside the remit of this audit they have been documented in Appendix 3 in order to inform future developments.

### 2.3 Objectives

The project brief, which is reproduced in full in 7.1 below, set the following objectives;

1. Provide detailed recommendations on the development of heritage trails and related interpretation to Llandeilo Fawr Town Council.
2. To inform the development of a wider heritage strategy.
3. To enhance the regional Sites and Monuments Record<sup>1</sup> (SMR) as a sustainable community record

The objectives were to be delivered through the production of a bilingual project report and the enhancement of the regional Sites and Monuments Record through adding information gathered both by new historical research and as part of the public consultation.

### 2.4 Methodology

As one of the four regional archaeological trusts in Wales, Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) is a charitable trust, and as such public education in archaeology is one of Cambria's fundamental roles.

The organisation has developed an outreach service aimed at helping communities make use of their heritage assets through carrying out Community Heritage Audits.

The key elements of a Community Heritage Audit, as applied to a typical project, are;

- Creating a draft heritage audit based on the contents of the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for southwest Wales, which is maintained by Cambria Archaeology
- Interacting with the local community to ensure that local people have an opportunity to take part in the process and are able to contribute to the gathering of historical information as well as commenting on the heritage priorities of the community
- Integrating information from the SMR with information provided by the local community (gathered both at public meetings and through the distribution of information gathering leaflets that can be returned by hand or post).

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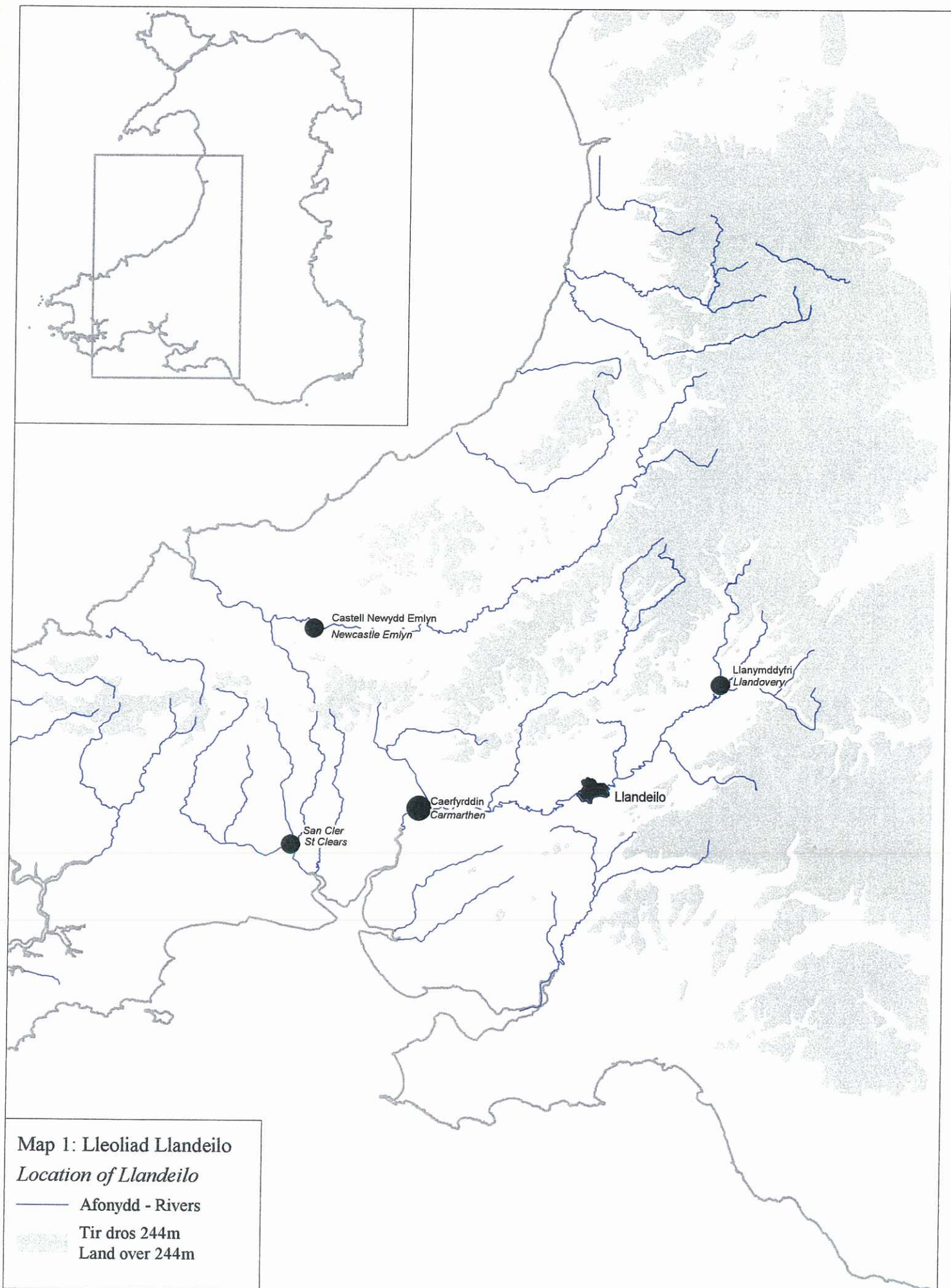
<sup>1</sup> The regional SMR is a dynamic, public record of archaeological and historical sites that is maintained by Cambria Archaeology. There are four regional SMRs that cover Wales, and they each contribute along with the National Monuments Record (NMR), Cadw and the National Museum and Galleries of Wales to CARN, an on-line index to archaeological data maintained by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). The SMR is accessible to members of the public by visiting, phoning or emailing Cambria, or on-line through the CARN website, hosted by the RCAHMW on [www.rcahmw.org.uk](http://www.rcahmw.org.uk).

- Producing a final report that includes all available information as well a recommendations for the future interpretation and management of the community's heritage resource
- Enhancing the regional SMR by adding new or corrected information produced by the community consultation and project research.

These elements were all included in the Llandeilo Fawr Heritage Audit. The public interaction took place at three separate community meetings; a project launch, a Community Heritage Day and a final meeting to present the final report to the Town Council and community. Llandeilo Fawr Town Council's website ([www.llandeilo.gov.uk](http://www.llandeilo.gov.uk)) was also used to make both the draft and final audit reports available in a downloadable format to as many people as possible in the community.

Details of the Llandeilo Fawr Heritage Audit methodology can be found in Appendices 1 and 2 at the end of this report.





### 3. LLANDEILO'S HERITAGE IN CONTEXT

#### 3.1 *Llandeilo: An Historic Town*

It is important to highlight the fact that Llandeilo is a town of significant historic importance. With evidence of settlement now extending back nearly 2000 years and its medieval status as a centre of royal power associated with the princes of the influential kingdom of Deheubarth, Llandeilo can be said to have an unusually high number of particularly significant historical themes for a rural town of modest size.

Based on the content of the regional Sites and Monuments Record, and in advance of the public consultation of February 21st, 2004, the following themes were identified as being of particular significance when drawing up a heritage strategy for Llandeilo.

##### 3.1.1 *Roman Llandeilo*

An important theme relating to the early history of the area. This has the potential for new and exciting discoveries as archaeologists carry out further studies of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD Roman forts and town discovered at Dinefwr Park during 2003.

##### 3.1.2 *St Teilo and the Lichfield Gospel Book*

The history of Teilo's church, traditionally held to have been founded in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, is unique to Llandeilo Fawr and has much to offer in terms of interpretation and promotion in its own right. At the time of writing, there is a possibility that a heritage centre may soon be founded at the church, based on the theme of the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD Lichfield Gospel Book, which was kept at Llandeilo in early medieval times. This would mark a significant step forward in the promotion of the town and its heritage.

##### 3.1.3 *The Princes of Deheubarth and the royal seat of Dinefwr*

The status of Llandeilo and Dinefwr as one of the most important medieval centres of power, associated with the royal family of Dinefwr is a major theme that offers tremendous opportunities for interpretation and promotion. This is particularly true in view of the dramatic nature of the defence of Deheubarth by the local princes in the face of great pressure from the Anglo-Normans over an extended period, and the exciting events and interesting characters that were involved. The impressive ruins of Dinefwr Castle and the surrounding Castle Woods, are owned by the Wildlife Trust for South and West Wales.

##### 3.1.4 *The three medieval boroughs of Llandeilo*

In medieval times, there were three neighbouring borough towns at Llandeilo Fawr, Dinefwr (outside Dinefwr Castle) and Newton (near the present Newton House). The story of the decline and disappearance of Dinefwr and Newton is a fascinating chapter in the history of the area. Rarely can visitors be invited to enjoy the interpretation of three medieval borough towns in close proximity to each other, in such an outstanding landscape, possessing such a wealth of historical themes.

##### 3.1.5 *Newton House*

The house and its fine parkland landscape combine to form a major heritage site, now owned by the National Trust. The historic association of Newton with the Lords of Dinefwr is an important aspect of local heritage.

### 3.2 *Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations*

Several areas within Llandeilo community have statutory or non-statutory management designations, which indicate the high heritage, landscape and environmental value of the district. These are shown on the accompanying maps (Maps 2 & 3). The town is effectively bounded by Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) to the south, east and west, and also sits within an area defined as a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

#### 3.2.1 *Statutory Designations*

Areas subject to statutory designations have management regimes that place constraints on activity within each designated area. The areas subject to statutory designations are;

- Dinefwr Estate SSSI (SSSI Code 32WKJ): includes most of the area of Dinefwr Park and the Castle Woods.
- Crug Quarry SSSI (SSSI Code 32WKE): covers a area of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century quarry that was used as the town rubbish dump during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Afon Tywi/River Tywi (SSSI Code 32WPO): is a SSSI and also candidate Special Area of Conservation (SAC EU Code UK0013010) selected for the presence of mammal and fish species.
- Llandeilo Conservation Area: was created by Carmarthenshire County Council in 1972, under the terms of the Civic Amenities Act of 1967, which empowered local planning authorities to select and designate areas of special architectural or historic interest.

#### 3.2.2 *Non-statutory Designations*

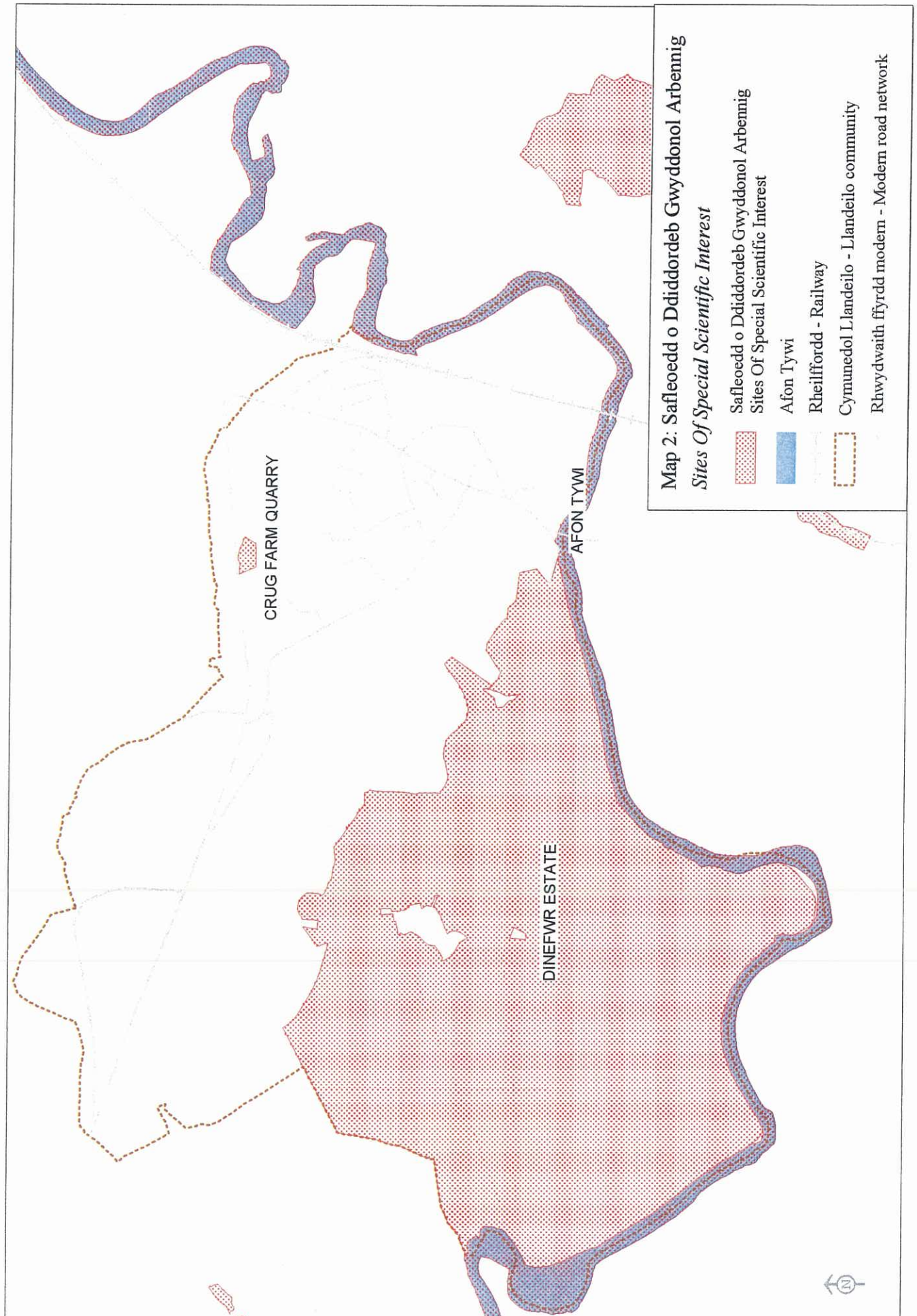
Although non-statutory designations do not carry the same legal implications, they are still important guidelines for the management of the historic landscape and natural environment. The following areas are subject to non-statutory designations;

- Dinefwr Park (Plas Dinefwr - PGW(Dy)12 CAM): is included in the Cadw/ICOMOS, 2002 Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales Part 1: Parks & Gardens.
- Dyffryn Tywi/Tywi Valley (HLW (D) 5): is recognised as one of the great Historic Landscapes of Wales- in the Cadw/ICOMOS, 1998 'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

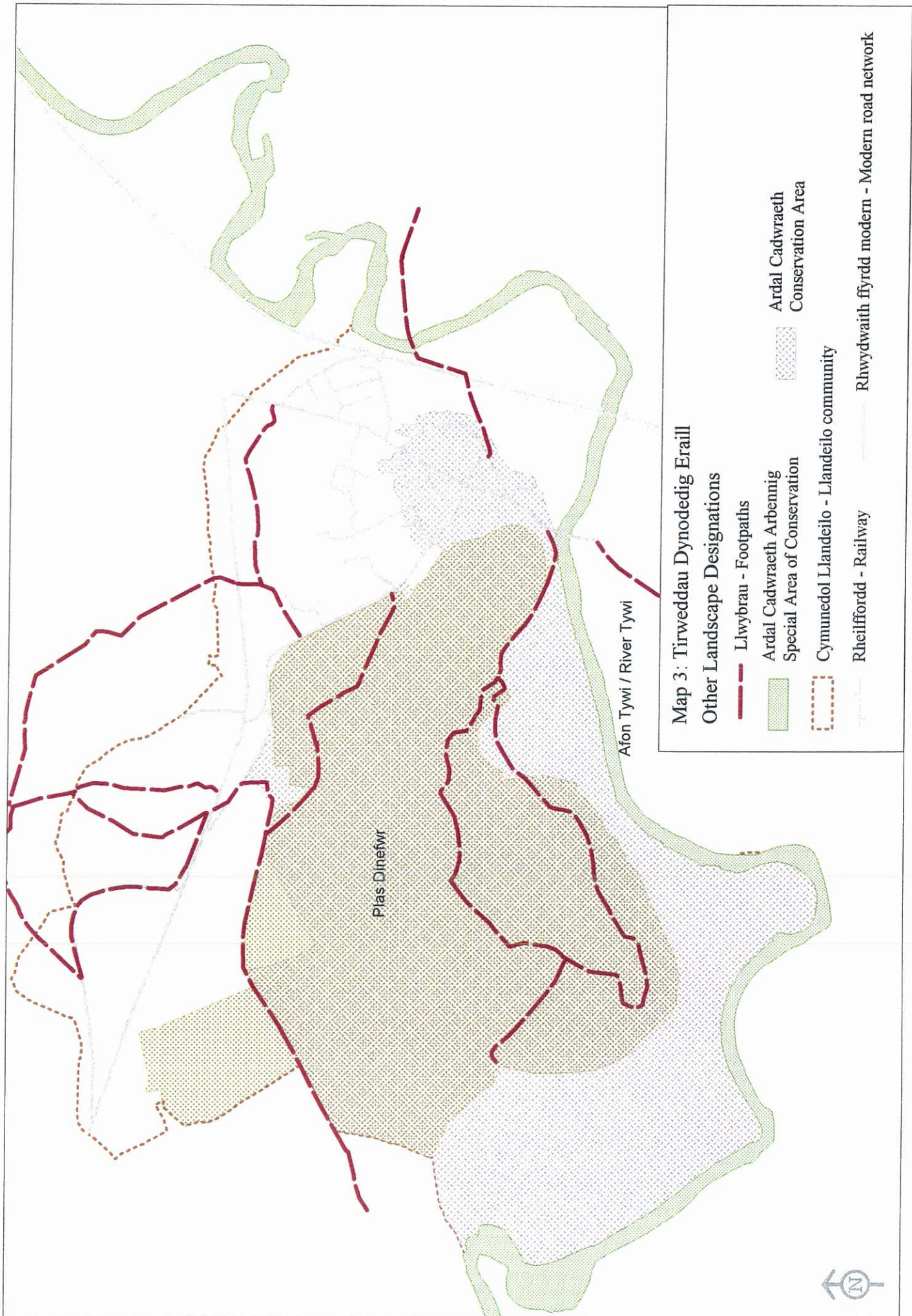
#### 3.2.3 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings*

Many historic sites have statutory protection as either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings. At the time of writing, Llandeilo has only one Scheduled Ancient Monument, Dinefwr Castle, which is under the guardianship of Cadw. There are 91 listed buildings within the community area, most of which are buildings of architectural interest within Llandeilo town itself.









### 3.3 *Footpaths*

Llandeilo community has an extensive public footpath network, (see Map 3). Footpaths and bridleways can provide excellent opportunities for developing heritage interpretation schemes and this is undoubtedly true at Llandeilo. However, the footpath network within the community crosses land owned by a number of organisations, several of which are engaged in developing their own initiatives with regard to access issues and interpretation. These include;

- Penlan Park, owned by Carmarthenshire County Council, which has a path network and is accessible via the main gate at the northwestern end of Carmarthen Street. There are also entrances via a kissing gate to the rear of the Kings Head, and via a footpath from the woods to the west of the park
- the footpath network at Dinefwr Park owned by the National Trust
- the footpath network within Castle Woods owned by The Wildlife Trust for South & West Wales
- the footpaths that cross the parish churchyard, in the ownership of the Church-in-Wales
- the unofficial footpath from Llandeilo Railway station to the Swing Bridge over the Tywi, across land owned by Network Rail

This report cannot provide specific recommendations as to how any of these organisations develop or manage footpaths, trackways or roads that cross their property (see 4.1 for further comment).

Cambria Archaeology is aware of other footpaths that cross land owned by private individuals (some which lie outside Llandeilo community area). These include;

- the footpath that currently follows the lane at Ysgubor yr Abad to the Swing Bridge over the Tywi
- a footpath from Llandeilo Bridge to the old Market Site in Ffairfach
- a Tir Cymen path along the east bank of the Tywi from the Swing Bridge to the Bethlehem Road at Ffairfach
- the footpath that skirts the northern edge of the town, from Carmarthen Road, via Crug Manor to the northern end of Rhosmaen Street

As these footpaths cross private land, no comment can be made here with regard to their future management or inclusion in any form of heritage trail (see 4.1 for further comment).

It is understood that consideration is currently being given by Carmarthenshire County Council, as part of an Adfywio scheme, to the possibility of creating an interpreted countryside trail that may include several of the footpaths mentioned above.

### **3.4 Public Spaces & Buildings**

#### **3.4.1 Spaces & Buildings with current public access**

The following public spaces and buildings are considered to be key sites in connection with future heritage interpretation and promotion in the town (see Map 4).

##### **Penlan Park**

This public park is owned by Carmarthenshire County Council and open throughout the year. It has a network of footpaths, along which are a number of park benches. The bandstand is at the highest point, which is also a fine viewpoint overlooking the town as well as parts of the Tywi valley and Ffairfach. A commemorative stone placed in the park at the time of the 1996 Llandeilo National Eisteddfod points out main features in the landscape, including several heritage sites.

##### **King Street**

The car parking area in King Street, on the northwestern side of the town churchyard was once part of the historic market site of Llandeilo. It is an area that has a distinctive historical character, bounded by the churchyard and fine Georgian and Victorian dwellings and commercial properties.

##### **Churchyard Park**

A small section of the town churchyard, adjacent to King Street, has been converted into a garden for public use. It has been landscaped to create a pleasant garden environment and benches have been provided.

##### **Main Car Park**

This is very much the busiest part of Llandeilo on most days of the week. Vehicular and pedestrian access is gained from Crescent Road. Pedestrian access to Rhosmaen Street is gained through an arch and alleyway at the western corner of the car park. A public lavatory is also situated in this corner. Public buildings along the western side of the car park include a Tourism Information Centre, a surgery and the town library. The County Council's local offices are situated at the southeastern corner of the car park, alongside which is an access lane to Ebeneser Street.

##### **Ebeneser Street**

Excellent views over the Tywi valley and river, and the hills along the eastern side of the Tywi valley, are gained from this point. Benches and tables have been situated here and are popular during the summer months.

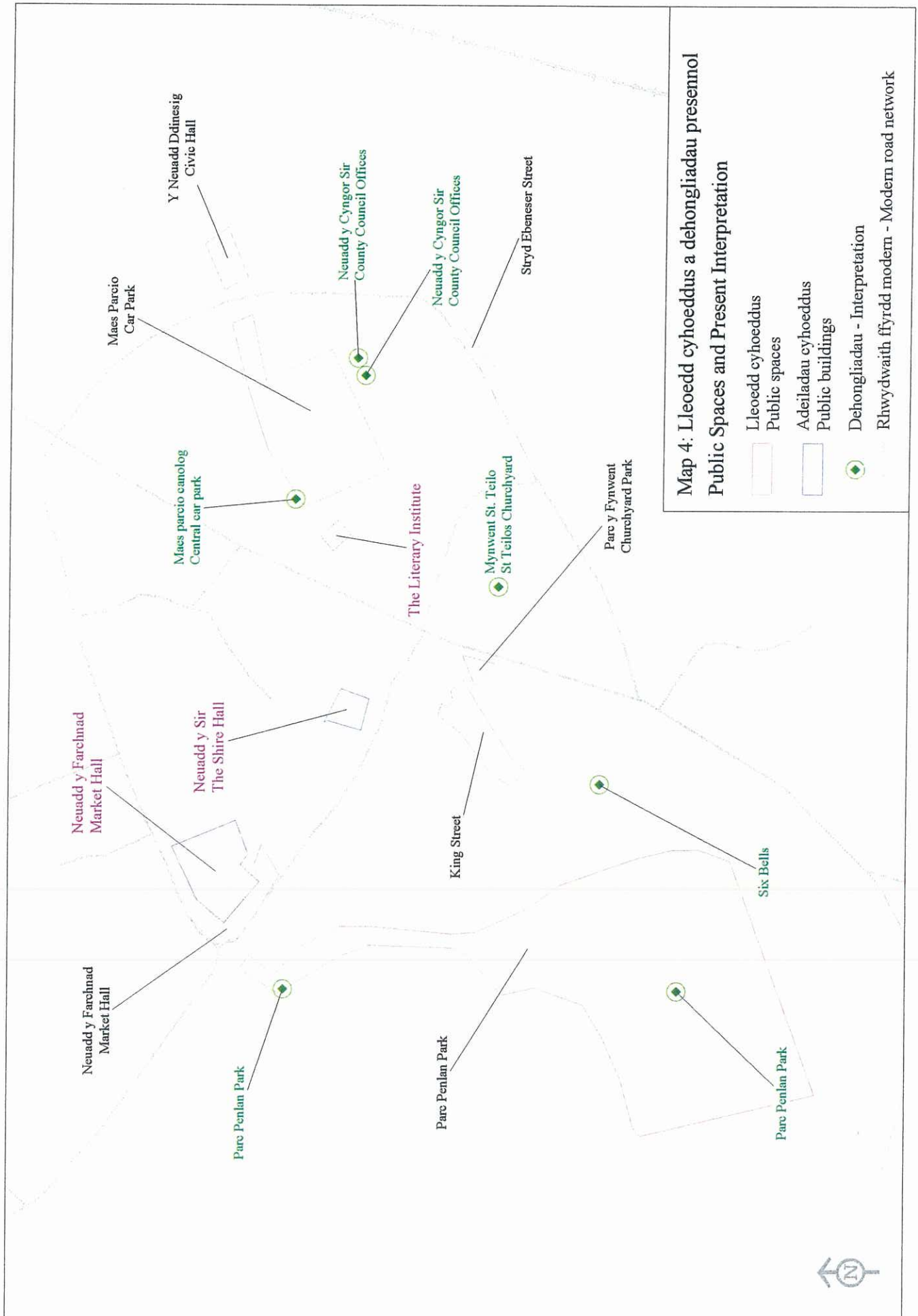
##### **Market Hall (Exterior)**

It is presumed that the land immediately adjacent to the old Market Hall at the junction of New Road and Carmarthen Street, on its southern and western sides, now used as unofficial car-parking areas, is owned by Carmarthenshire County Council. A small car park, used in association with the adjacent recycling area, is situated to the east of the building and also presumed to be owned by the County Council.

##### **Civic Hall (Drill Hall)**

This building, owned by Carmarthenshire County Council, is in regular use as a public meeting place. It is of historic and social value.





## 4. HERITAGE INTERPRETATION & PROMOTION

### 4.1 *Llandeilo Town Heritage Interpretation Scheme*

In view of the historical importance of Llandeilo, it is evident that there are significant opportunities to make use of historical themes in the future promotion of the town and district.

Care should be taken to develop a heritage scheme that compliments any strategies being developed by other organisations for the land surrounding the town (7.4 below give some idea of the wide range of initiatives that have been mooted in the area in recent years). As with footpath management and development, the need for co-ordination and co-operation between interested parties is essential.

Section 3 of this report shows that the ownership, management and promotion of large parts of Llandeilo community area is the responsibility of a number of agencies and organisations and outside the direct remit of Llandeilo Fawr Town Council. It is therefore recommended that Llandeilo Fawr Town Council should develop a **Llandeilo Town Heritage Interpretation Scheme** focused on **urban Llandeilo**.

### 4.2 *A Llandeilo "House Style"*

There is a great need for a wider heritage strategy to be developed in co-ordination and consultation with all stakeholder groups and organisations, including community groups, that have an interest in the promotion of Llandeilo's heritage. This is an essential element in any interpretative or promotional strategy.

It is recommended, therefore, that Llandeilo Fawr Town Council seek to facilitate discussion with the above named bodies with a view to co-ordinating their efforts in the field of heritage promotion and interpretation in order to produce a distinctive "house style" for the town. At present such an identity is absent. The opportunity is timely to use what is effectively a blank canvas to create a promotional style, based on the wealth of heritage themes that the town and area possess. This could enable a variety of interest groups, including local businesses and societies, as well as larger bodies, to use a distinctive and communal identity for the ultimate benefit of the local community and visitors alike.

### 4.3 *Heritage Promotion*

Fundamental to a **Llandeilo Town Heritage Interpretation Scheme** is the need for the creation of a range of promotional materials.

It is recommended that;

- a **Llandeilo Town Heritage Leaflet** should be created to promote the heritage of the town locally and further afield.

- a **Llandeilo Town Heritage Guidebook** should be created to interpret the heritage of the town to visitors. The purpose of the guidebook should be to provide a historical guide for visitors to the town, as well as promoting interpretative panels or public art.
- that promotional and interpretative material is placed onto the Llandeilo Fawr Town Council **website** to maximise exposure and give Llandeilo's heritage a worldwide presence.

All promotional materials should be bilingual, Welsh and English, and consideration should be given to the use of multilingual texts, particularly for material placed on the website.

#### **4.4 Heritage Interpretation**

Where heritage interpretation involves placing panels or public art in the community, the selection of appropriate locations is crucial, with respect to relevance, prominence and accessibility.

Interpretative panels can be located at the public spaces shown on Map 4 and listed below. Any such panels should respect an overall theme of **Life in Llandeilo**, drawing on aspects of the town's social, cultural and commercial history, together with elements of the major themes listed in 3.1 above.

The use of public art, in the form of sculptures or mosaics at key locations within the town could also form an important element in a heritage interpretation scheme, drawing on the wealth of historic themes that the town has to offer.

Great care should, however, be taken in selecting the precise locations for any panels or public art to ensure that they do not intrude into, or detract from the historic character of the town.

It is important to note that each of the areas listed here are accessible to the disabled, although a detailed audit of access issues and facilities for the disabled is required.

##### **Penlan Park**

This is an appropriate setting for interpretative panels covering general aspects of the town's history, the history of the park and the visible landscape. There is sufficient space inside the main entrance to the park to place sculptures or other forms of public art, such as a mosaic or mural along the wall to the left hand side of the road into the park.

##### **Market Hall (Exterior)**

The future use of the building is uncertain and would dictate what is possible in terms of external interpretative materials. There is potentially room for an interpretative panel on the corner of New Road and Carmarthen Street if future use sees the end of unofficial parking on the pavement. Such interpretation could cover subjects such as the history of the Market Hall, the National School opposite and the use of this public area as a market place.

### **King Street**

There is ample room for interpretative panels along the churchyard side of this open area. This is an ideal site to interpret subjects such as the medieval markets and fairs that were held here, the ecclesiastical borough of Llandeilo, and Twm o'r Nant.

### **Churchyard Park**

This is an appropriate place for an interpretative panel or public art concentrating on the history of St Teilo and the church and churchyard.

### **Main Car Park**

There is ample room for interpretative panels within the car park area, as well as public art or sculpture, dealing with the major heritage themes of Llandeilo listed in 3.1 above. Attention is drawn in particular to the need for a general information panel, including a town map, near the TIC and entrance to Rhosmaen Street. The walls underneath the archway that leads from the car park to Rhosmaen Street are also potential locations for panels or murals.

### **Ebeneser Street**

This would be an appropriate place for an interpretative panel explaining the visible features such as Garn Goch Hillfort, the prehistoric burial cairns on Trichrug and Tregib Wood.

## **4.5 *Heritage Trails***

In addition to making use of the public spaces listed in 4.3, there are further opportunities to promote heritage trails within the community area, making use of local footpaths, trackways and roads.

As highlighted in 3.4 above, the footpath network that exists outside the town itself is owned and managed by a number of organisations and private landowners. In respect of this, any future trail development will need co-ordination between the various organisations and Llandeilo Fawr Town Council to ensure that in future the footpath network is managed, as far as possible, with common strategic objectives.

It is recommended that the Town Council focus its attention on ensuring that the town itself is integrated into such a co-ordinated strategy. The links between the road network and public spaces within the town, with the footpaths outside the town is a crucial element in any heritage strategy for Llandeilo.

It may be the case that the definition of specific "heritage trails" should be avoided in preference for an approach that encourages visitors to freely explore heritage aspects of the town (see 4.6).

## **4.6 *Heritage in the Community***

It is thought important that heritage interpretation is brought into the fabric of the community and not simply restricted to set locations. It is therefore recommended

that heritage and interpretative material, additional to the heritage leaflet and interpretative panels mentioned above, is displayed at other points within the town.

An example of this might be the use of prints of DC Harries' photographs placed in shops, pubs and cafes showing how Llandeilo once looked. Another example may be the use of plaques to indicate historic buildings, or buildings associated with historic events or notable people.

#### **4.7     *A Heritage Society***

It is recommended that the Town Council facilitate the establishment of a Heritage Society in Llandeilo. There is a clear need for such a group in the community to meet the great interest in history and heritage that exists, but also to help focus energies on developing future heritage projects within the community.

#### **4.8     *A Heritage Centre***

The 1998 Community Appraisal of Llandeilo highlighted that a large number of local residents saw the provision of a museum or heritage centre as an important means of promoting local heritage (43% of respondents to the survey expressed this opinion). Anecdotal evidence would suggest that this opinion is still widely held in the community, and indeed the issue has been raised during the community consultation carried out during this project (see 5.3 below).

The foundation of such a facility may appear to be an attractive option, and it could indeed contribute greatly to the profile of heritage in the town. There are however many issues relating to the establishment and maintenance of a museum or heritage centre that are problematical. Issues such as the location of such a facility, the maintenance of buildings and collections, staffing, funding and management mean that even a modest heritage centre is a somewhat daunting undertaking. However, it is felt that the development of a heritage strategy, and also the establishment of a local heritage society may ultimately generate the ideas, activities and energies that may make the establishment of such a facility possible in the future.

In the intervening period, it is important to look upon the town of Llandeilo itself as a heritage centre in its own right, worthy of interpretation and promotion, making the best use possible of the rich heritage that the community possesses.

## **5. ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY**

### **5.1 Prehistory**

There is little recorded archaeology within the boundaries of Llandeilo Fawr town relating to the prehistoric periods. The little evidence that is recorded indicates that human communities have made use of the land around the modern town since at least the time of the first farmers, during the Neolithic period (4000BC-2200BC). A polished stone axe (PRN862), made of rhyolite, of probable Neolithic date was found at Dinefwr Castle in 1876, and was later donated to the National Museum of Wales by Lord Dynevor. A second axe (PRN908) thought to be of Neolithic date and made of polished chert, was found in 1913 in a field below the town known as Cae Crug Mawr, at the edge of the Tywi floodplain.

There is some possible evidence of human activity around Llandeilo during the Bronze Age period (2200BC-700BC) in the form of the mound which gives rise to the name of the above mentioned Cae Crug Mawr, which is thought to be a Bronze Age round barrow or burial mound (PRN903). Archaeological evidence for the activities of Bronze Age people in Wales is dominated by evidence of their burial sites, in the form of hilltop cairns and barrows, where the cremated remains of the dead were interred, usually in cremation urns. There are many such burial sites recorded in this part of Carmarthenshire, especially on the higher ground either side of the Tywi valley and on the Carmarthenshire Vans. Valley floor barrows are less common and therefore Crug Mawr is of some importance. A possible Bronze Age hammerhead (PRN905), made of quartzite stone, was found in a pool below Dinefwr Castle in 1918 and is now kept at Carmarthen Museum.

The Iron Age (700BC –AD70) is, surprisingly perhaps, as yet not represented in the archaeological record for Llandeilo, although the view northwards from the town is dominated by the impressive Iron Age hillfort of Garn Goch, positive proof of the presence of a well-settled Iron Age population in the district. It has been suggested that the medieval castle of Dinefwr is itself located on the site of an Iron Age hillfort (PRN880), but there is currently no archaeological evidence for such a site. Recent archaeological fieldwork undertaken by Cambria within Dinefwr Park has however identified the site of an apparent hillfort. Archaeological investigations are still ongoing with relation to this site and final confirmation of its location and character is awaited. The period is noted as the age of Celtic tribes and warrior bands that made warfare a way of life, for whom such hillforts were important defensive strongholds. However, it is important to remember that the chieftains and warriors were supported by a farming population that would have exploited the natural resources of the area thoroughly, with the bulk of population probably living in scattered farmsteads.

## 5.2 Roman

Recent discoveries have revolutionised our understanding of Llandeilo in Roman times. When a geophysical survey located the site of a Roman fort and *vicus* town in Dinefwr Park in 2003, the long held suspicion that Llandeilo had a Roman past was at last confirmed. Llandeilo's location had already marked out the town as a strong candidate for the location of a fort or fortlet. It is halfway between the Roman forts at Carmarthen and Llandovery and within a day's march of each, but also close to the known route of the Roman road along the Tywi valley and at a fording and bridging point on the Tywi.

There had been many past archaeological discoveries that had suggested a strong Roman presence in the area. These included coin hoards (PRN869 and PRN886) and single coin finds (PRN875), a 3<sup>rd</sup> century milestone bearing an inscription to the Emperor Tacitus (PRN872) and some Roman bronze needles found around 1875 (PRN910). Coin hoard PRN869 was found close to Llandyfeisant church and there has been an unsubstantiated tradition that the church itself was built on the foundations of a Roman building, possibly a villa or temple (PRN7367). There is currently little evidence for such a building, other than reported late-20<sup>th</sup> century finds of tesserae (mosaic tiles), which may be Roman in date, within the area of the churchyard. There have also been recent finds of fragments of a pottery type that was commonly used in the region during the Roman period known as black-burnished ware in a stream bed in Dinefwr Park (PRN32105). A few pieces of another characteristically Roman pottery type, Samian Ware, which was mass-produced in Gaul during Roman times were also picked up by archaeologists during the construction of the Llandeilo by-pass in the early 1990s (PRN47646). Since 2000, several more finds of Roman date have been made in the area of Home Farm and Cae William, including bronze fragments, 1<sup>st</sup> century AD coins and an amphorae handle (PRNs 47647-50) that give some indication of the archaeological potential of the area.

The discovery of the fort site itself came in 2003 when a geophysical survey undertaken for the National Trust produced remarkable results. The outline of two large forts, one partly overlying the other (PRN47636 & PRN47637), were clearly visible on the geophysical scan. It is thought that the earliest fort (PRN47636) dates to the time of the Roman conquest of Wales, about AD70 – AD74. This would perhaps have been abandoned for a time after the conquest, but a second, smaller fort was built on the same site shortly afterwards, perhaps to maintain the peace and help establish Roman rule.

The scan also shows Roman roads running northeast (PRN47638) and east (PRN47639) from the fort entrance, probably linking to the Tywi valley road to Llandovery and possibly to a bridging point below the modern town. Another road can be seen heading south-eastwards (PRN47640), possibly towards Llandyfeisant and perhaps a river crossing downstream of the modern bridge. A fourth road clearly heads north-westwards (PRN47641), presumably to link with the Tywi valley road to Carmarthen. A building can be seen on the geophysical survey alongside this road, which may prove to be a Roman bath house (PRN47643). It is located in a field known as Brick Field, where the finds of Samian Ware pottery were made in the 1990s. Perhaps the most tantalising image on the scan is the outline of what appears to be a small *vicus* town developing outside the northeastern gate of the second fort.



This may have been the first town to grow at Llandeilo and although we do not know its name or, at present, much about its character, its presence allows us to speculate that Llandeilo town can indeed claim 2000 years of history! If nothing else, the establishment of Llandeilo as a centre of Roman military and, possibly, a political and civil authority may have ultimately led to the appearance of an early Christian community. This may perhaps have been the foundation for the next glorious chapter in the history of the area, when the settlement that we now know as Llandeilo Fawr began to take shape in the centuries following the end of Roman rule.

### 5.3 Early Medieval

The early medieval period has long been known as the Dark Ages, in view of the loss of Roman influence during the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. In Wales the term the “Age of the Saints” is also sometimes used, reflecting the growth of the Christian church – which is undoubtedly a more appropriate term to be applied when discussing the history of Llandeilo Fawr.

The very name Llandeilo Fawr indicates the importance of the church and its early monastic settlement, known as a *clas* community (PRN912), traditionally held to have been founded by St. Teilo as early as the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. The *clasau* had a church or chapel as their focus, within a *llan* enclosure and many of these early ecclesiastical sites have remained in use until the present day as the sites of parish churches and chapelries. By the 8<sup>th</sup> century Llandeilo Fawr was the centre of a bishopric and probably the mother church of a large area in what is now northeastern Carmarthenshire. The church would have been an important landowner and this tradition certainly continued into later medieval times.

Teilo was certainly one of the great figures of the early church in Wales and ranks along with saints such as Dewi and Padarn and his cult spread across much of southwest Wales. This is the reason why so many churches dedicated to Teilo can be found even today. Although the traditions are strong and exceptionally important in terms of explaining the historical development of the district, there is of course little physical evidence of the early church or the saint who is believed to have founded it.

Probably the most obvious feature that survives is the form of the churchyard itself (PRN912), which is still oval in shape, and typical of the *llan* enclosures of early medieval ecclesiastical sites in West Wales (despite having been split in two by a new road in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century). Two early medieval inscribed stones (a cross-head stone PRN890 and part of a cross-slab stone PRN891) are now kept in the parish church, but thought to have originally stood within the churchyard. These may provide a direct physical link with the community that worshipped at Llandeilo Fawr in the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD. A third early Christian stone (PRN889), recorded by Edward Llwyd in 1697, bore a Latin inscription and was thought to have been 6<sup>th</sup> century in date. Unfortunately this stone has long been lost, but Llwyd recorded that it bore the inscription IACET CVRCAGNVS –VRIVI FILIVS, or “Here lies Curcagnus, son of –urivus”. It is thought that Curcagnus is an Irish Gaelic name, and the stone is therefore a strong reminder that in the centuries after the end of the Roman withdrawal from Wales, Irish kingdoms sprang up across southwest Wales and even as far east as Breconshire.

The importance of Llandeilo Fawr as an ecclesiastical centre by the 7<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> century AD is clear and it is to that period that one of its great cultural treasures relates. Although the Llandeilo Gospel Book (now known as the Lichfield Gospel Book) is no longer kept at Llandeilo, it was a possession of the ecclesiastical community of Llandeilo Fawr during the 8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. This remarkably well preserved, decorative gospel book was however lost to Llandeilo, possibly removed during an English raid, about 1000 years ago, and has been kept at Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire ever since. A fascinating aspect of the Gospel Book is that it includes a number of entries in the page margins. These marginal entries, or *marginalia*, include

## 5.4 Medieval

During medieval times, we have our first true detailed historic record of life and society in the Llandeilo area. There are many sources that gives an insight into the life of the secular lords of Dinefwr, who were engaged in almost two centuries of military struggle against Anglo-Norman invaders from the early 12<sup>th</sup> century until their eventual defeat in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. The family of the Princes and Lords of Dinefwr included many of the great figures of our history. These include Rhys ap Gruffudd (The Lord Rhys) who stopped the Norman advance during the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, his mother Gwenllïan who fell on the field of battle attacking Kidwelly Castle. Later, Sir Rhys ap Thomas came to prominence as one of the key supporters of Henry Tudor, and his family tradition held that he had personally slain Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. Known as "Father Rhys" at the early Tudor court, he is renowned for holding the last great tournament of medieval times, at his castle in Carew, Pembrokeshire.

Llandeilo Fawr and the commote of Llandeilo (Maenordeilo), at the heart of the territories of the early medieval monastic community at Llandeilo, had become possessions of the Lord Bishop of St Davids by medieval times. The Lord Rhys had granted the churches of Llandeilo and Llandyfeisant to the Premonstratensian Abbey of Talley in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but from the 13<sup>th</sup> century Talley was very much a tenant to the Bishop of St Davids. In 1239 St Davids had won their claim of ownership to the church and lands of Llandeilo and the Abbot of Talley had to pay an annual rent to the Bishop for use of Llandeilo.

A fascinating insight into life in the area during the 14<sup>th</sup> century is revealed in the Black Book of St Davids, which lists the duties of the tenants of the estates of the Lord Bishop of St Davids. Amongst these estates were the Borough of Llandeilo, the *Patria* or Country of Llandeilo and the *Patria* of Llandyfeisant.

What is clear from these sources is that medieval Llandeilo was not one settlement, under the authority of one ruler. Instead, there was a clear division between the lands of the Lord Bishop, which included the town of Llandeilo Fawr and its surrounding countryside, and the lands of Dinefwr, which included the borough town of Dinefwr and, by the 14<sup>th</sup> century, a second borough town called Newton. In reality, the medieval history of Llandeilo is the tale of three towns, not one, and each is deserving of attention in its own right.

### 5.4.1 Medieval Llandeilo Fawr (PRN10557)

Llandeilo Fawr was given its borough charter by Edward 1<sup>st</sup> in 1280, with the right to hold annual fairs and weekly markets. The town was a possession of the Lordship of St Davids and The Black Book of St Davids, a description of the estates of the Lord Bishop compiled in 1326, gives a rare insight into the life of the medieval town. It tells us that the burgesses of Llandeilo had certain rents and duties to pay to the Lord Bishop. These included the duty of carrying goods and leading the Lord's beasts when passing through their lands, as far as Llangadog and Llanegwad (which were also borough towns). A toll had to be paid on all corn grown on the Lord's land. For each brewing of beer, 4 gallons was to be given to the Lord Bishop. Burgesses had a duty to serve on the Hundred Court and also make use of the Lord's corn mill. They were also expected to guard prisoners arrested within the borough and escort them to

Llanegwad, unless they were hung at Llandeilo. The Lord Bishop was also keen to promote the commercial life of the town and held an annual fair, for three days, to celebrate the Feast of St Barnabas (later known as the Barnaby Fair). Every Saturday was market day and the tolls from the market and fair went to the Lord.

This information is more than enough to show that Llandeilo in the 14<sup>th</sup> century was a busy market town, although a small one. It is not known where the burgesses lived, but it is thought likely that the settlement was close to the parish church and churchyard. Possibly, the area between the modern Tywi bridge and the church, on and below Bridge Street, was the focus of the town at that time. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps show that there were many small garden plots and enclosures in that area, which may have been echoes of the burgage plots of the medieval period. It is also thought that the fair and market were held in the area of Market Street, to the north of the churchyard, which was probably an open area in medieval times. One local place name probably recalls the medieval link between Talley Abbey and Llandeilo. Ysgubor yr Abad (Abbot's Barn) is a lane that runs towards the river on the east side of the town and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was thought that a ruined building nearby was a barn that was once owned by Talley Abbey.

#### **5.4.2 Medieval Dinefwr (PRN10556)**

The exact site of the old town of Dinefwr is as yet unknown, although it is thought likely to have been located close to Dinefwr castle. It may be the location of the settlement named in 13<sup>th</sup> century sources as *Trefysgolheigion*, where clerks and artisans in the service of the Princes of Deheubarth lived. In 1298, it is recorded as having 26 burgages, with a weekly market (PRN50261) and two annual fairs (PRN50259 and PRN50260) being held. It seems that Dinefwr was badly affected by the assault on the castle and borough by the forces of Owain Glyndwr in the summer of 1403, led by Glyndwr himself. Thereafter, Dinefwr fades from history.

#### **5.4.3 Medieval Newton (PRN9715)**

The New Town at Dinefwr, which became known as Newton, began to form at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, close to old Dinefwr town. In 1302-3, 35 burgages appear to have been available for rent. Many of the inhabitants were Anglo-Norman immigrants, while the population of old Dinefwr appear to have been all Welsh. Newton did not receive its borough charter until 1363, but by that time it had two annual fairs of its own (PRN50259 and PRN50262) and a weekly market (PRN50263). Like Dinefwr, Newton was damaged by the attack by Glyndwr's forces in 1403. It appears to have dwindled away by the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is known that Rhys ap Gruffudd, the Lord of Dinefwr, had built a substantial new mansion for himself at Newton in 1531. A few years later, John Leland described the mansion at Newton, noting that all that remained of the town was "a long street, now ruinous." In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the historian Richard Fenton visited Newton and recorded that fragments of the old town were turned up by the plough in what is now Dinefwr Park, but the location of the borough town of Newton is now completely forgotten.

There is no doubt that Llandeilo Fawr held a significant advantage over Dinefwr and Newton due to its location on the banks of the Tywi, convenient for the river crossing and trackways along the valley. This advantage may have been sufficient to ensure that Llandeilo Fawr itself continued as a market centre, perhaps enhanced by the

stability offered by the interest of the Lordship of St Davids in nurturing the borough and its other estates. The decline of Dinefwr and Newton partly seem to have resulted from the fact that they were founded in an age when Dinefwr Castle was a centre of political and military control. As the centuries passed and the strategic value of the castle lessened, both boroughs appear to have lost their importance.

## 5.5 Post-medieval

With settlement and commerce focused on Llandeilo Fawr alone by the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the history of the post-medieval period is somewhat less complicated, although there remain many gaps in our knowledge of the development of the town and the life of its inhabitants, especially in the centuries between 1500 and 1800. We have a much better understanding about the town's development from 1800-1900, however.

In 1858, William Davies, in "Llandeilo Vawr and its Neighbourhood" gave a description of how the town appeared a century earlier, in the mid-1700s, based on an old painting. Unfortunately, the painting did not show the northern and eastern parts of the town and therefore Davies' description gives only a partial view of 18<sup>th</sup> century Llandeilo;

*"Bridge Street is represented as being composed of six or seven houses in a row, which are straw thatched. The bridge, which spans the Towy, has four narrow stone arches... The Old Church stands with its ancient tower on the spot now occupied by the present edifice, and near to it stands the Poor-house, with one or two little cottages in Church Street. The only house upon the North-East side is Mount Pleasant... Myrtle Hill seems to have rested on the same spot as it now stands upon. In Abbey Terrace, the Old Abbey lies in ruins... We believe that it was a kind of repository in connection with the celebrated Abbey of Talley, where tithes such as corn, poultry etc of this part of the country were deposited. The designation of the street was commonly 'Heol Sgubor Abart,' which meant Heol Ysgubor'r Abad, or Abbots-Barn Street..."*

The town was described in less than glowing terms by a visitor at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 1791, Mary Morgan complained about the miserable condition of Llandovery town, noting that Llandeilo was "much worse!"

*"I never saw a place that had a more deplorable appearance. The streets, if they may be called, are narrow, dirty, and half paved with stones with sharp ends upwards. The houses are built with a kind of stone; but it is so crumbling a nature, that they appear all to be falling into decay."*

Ms Morgan did, however, have kinder words for the townspeople, who were;

*"...very decent in their manners, and in their outward semblance: they do not seem fit tenants for such wretched dwellings."*

It is only in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century that good map evidence becomes available, showing the town in detail. By this period, the town does not seem to have grown much outside its medieval core, focused on the churchyard. This is clearly seen in a map of 1826 drawn up for the Derwydd estate, which shows that the extent of the town was confined to Bridge Street, George Hill, lower Carmarthen Street, upper Rhosmaen Street and Church Street. The parish tithe map of 1841 shows an almost identical picture of the town. An important addition to the town in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, in terms of civic buildings, was the construction of the Shire Hall (PRN8730) in Carmarthen Street in 1802, to serve as a corn market, with a courtroom above and offices, prison cells and an armoury to the rear. One site of interest shown on both the

1826 and 1841 maps is a small tollhouse on the northwestern approach to the town. This was the site of the Walk Gate, dramatically destroyed by Rebecca Rioters in 1843, whilst a detachment of Dragoons (sent to protect local tollgates) sat, unaware, in their billets in the Cawdor Arms and George Hotel.

But Llandeilo was on the threshold of better days. The construction of the Market Provision Hall by the Derwydd Estate (PRN26654) in 1838, and the present stone bridge over the Tywi in 1848, in place of the stone and timber bridge mentioned by William Davies above, were symbols of a determination to invest in the future of the town. Another key development was the building of the National School (PRN8731) during the 1850s, at the behest of Lord Dinefwr, in place of an earlier charity school (PRN50254).

This process of expansion was greatly boosted by the arrival of the railway in 1856. The siting of the railway station to the northeast of the town gradually drew new development in that direction. By the 1870s, significant changes occurred with the development of New Road and Crescent Road, redefining the northern and eastern boundaries of the town. When William Samuel wrote his "Llandeilo Present and Past" in 1868, he describes New Road merely as "*the new road which leads by a short cut to the market place.*" New Road is shown as a road connecting Rhosmaen Street and the top of Carmarthen Street as early as the 1826 Derwydd estate map, although no development seems to have occurred along its course before the 1850s or 1860s. Crescent Road is described by Samuel as an "*as yet unopened road*" indicating that it was only under development in 1868.

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 map (Carmarthenshire Sheet XXXIII.SE), surveyed in 1884-5, shows that by the 1880s, not only were New Road and Crescent Road present, but a new expansion had occurred along what was called Railway Terrace (now the portion of Rhosmaen Street northeast of the New Road/Crescent Road crossroads). This new development included the celebrated South Wales Brewery (PRN9038). Beyond the edge of the town, the Ordnance Survey map also shows a saw mill (PRN18850) and a tannery as well as the Railway Station. But even in 1891, there is no development along Carmarthen Street beyond the top of New Road, and the White Hart inn is some distance from the town, effectively in open countryside.



## **5.6 The 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

The Ordnance Survey revised the map in 1905, and the new map shows that Alan Road, Latimer Road and Thomas Street had appeared, as well as new building along Railway Terrace, Station Road, Crescent Road and behind New Road (Greenfield Terrace). Arguably, it was during this period that Llandeilo entered its heyday as a market town, the commercial centre of a wide area of rural Carmarthenshire. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, we see that a great number of shops serve the community, including the popular Market Provision Hall. There were numerous taverns, new commercial banks had opened, each of the main nonconformist denominations had built or rebuilt large chapels and a police station, school and post office served the townspeople. It is a remarkable piece of good fortune that this phase in the development of Llandeilo was recorded by the local photographer DC Harries and can still be viewed in the priceless collection of his photographs that are kept at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century development of Llandeilo falls within the realms of the recollections of many of the present inhabitants of the town. Many will remember a town that was commercially strong enough to cater for the needs of its population until the last quarter of the century. The increase in private car ownership and the trend towards shopping in larger towns and cities such as Carmarthen and Swansea, has inevitably changed the commercial fortunes of Llandeilo, like many other country market towns.

One of the objectives of the Llandeilo Heritage Audit was to collect and record information pertaining to the 20<sup>th</sup> century history of the town. In this respect the account of life in Llandeilo during this period, particularly the second half of the century, is reflected in this report and provides exceptionally interesting insights into aspects of the town's history. Much more detail has been included in the Site Gazetteer in part 6, below.

Several contributors have provided details of former businesses that existed in the town. These were often based in properties that are now private houses, for which there is little physical evidence. Church Street, for example, had several businesses during the 1930s, including an electrical and plumbing shop (PRN50296) and a cabinet-makers shop and workshop (PRN50300).

More obvious are the former shops in New Road, which included Sartor House (PRN50269), a tailor's that supplied livery to both the Dynevor and Cawdor estates. Also in New Road was the Ammanford Co-operative Society (PRN50264), which in the 1950s became the first shop in Llandeilo to have open shelves and aisles. Nearby, the present auction rooms of Jones & Llewellyn were previously the Railway Tavern Stores (PRN50270), which had a Guinness bottling plant. After the Second World War it became a pickled onion factory (PRN50271) and later the Gwili Farmers Co-operative (PRN50272).

One important aspect of the town's 20<sup>th</sup> century history, which appears to remain largely unrecorded, is the period of the Second World War. Recollections of a sign that survived into the 1950s, in the alleyway leading to the present Llandeilo Literary Institute in Rhosmaen Street, bearing the words "Public Air Raid Shelter" (PRN50265) invite further study. Likewise, information provided on the history of

the British Army Military Hospital (PRN50282) based in Newton House, is deserving of attention. One former serviceman, posted to the area to man a searchlight battery, recalls that only a single rifle was available for the defence of the hospital. Later in the war, it became an American Army hospital, complete with a group of Nissen huts on the lawns outside the mansion. After D-day, the huts became a Prisoner of War camp (PRN50283) for German officers. The Americans also had camp (PRN50281) based at the old Dynevor Church Hall, with a field kitchen and large petrol dump in the fields where Dynevor Avenue now stands. Further away from the town, near the White Hart, the Womens Land Army had a camp (PRN50284), which was converted into temporary housing for homeless people after the war, as indeed were the Nissen huts outside Newton House – remembered by some local people as “Tin Town.”

Perhaps the final comment should be reserved for one of the most interesting later 20<sup>th</sup> century developments in the town, which can easily be overlooked in an historical account. The land north and west of New Road has become the focus for new residential developments since the middle of the century. Typical of the civic projects of the 1960s, new council housing was accompanied by a public recreation area that survives to the present day, know as Le Conquet park (PRN50294). The park includes a small football pitch, a bowling green and clubhouse, tennis courts and a paddling pool. Adjacent is the town’s ambulance station and fire station, with the police station across the road. The old Church Hall is also at the edge of the park, accompanied by the Scout Hut and St John’s Ambulance Hut. Altogether, these combined to give Llandeilo a new civic heart in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, far removed in character from earlier foci of settlement in this historic town, but much more attentive to the needs of the modern population.

## **6. Site Gazetteer**

This section includes the gazetteer of archaeological and historical sites recorded in the regional Sites and Monuments Record. This is preceded by two site indexes. The first is an index of sites arranged alphabetically, by name. The second is an index of sites arranged by archaeological period and accompanied by distribution maps, showing the location of sites.

6.1 Mynegai Safleoedd yn ôl Enw  
*Site Index by Name*

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeolog  
Mawrth/March 200\**

Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
	FINDS	14760
	SAW MILL	18850
	METAL MINE?	28215
	FINDS	32105
<b>A.E. HARRIES IRONMONGER</b>	HARDWARE SHOP	50285
<b>ABBEY TERRACE NO.4</b>	DWELLING	26708
<b>ABBEY TERRACE NOS.9 &amp; 10;JW THOMAS AND SONS COUNTY PRESS</b>	PRINTING WORKS	50586
<b>AMMANFORD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY</b>	SHOP	50264
<b>ANGEL HOTEL</b>	INN;HOTEL	27022
<b>APOSTOLIC CHAPEL</b>	CHAPEL	50574
<b>AUCTION MART</b>	LIVESTOCK MARKET	50570
<b>BANK BUILDINGS NOS 13 &amp; 14</b>	DWELLING	26709
<b>BANK TERRACE NO.1;THE OLD BANK</b>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	26710
<b>BANK TERRACE NO.2;BANK HOUSE</b>	DWELLING	26711
<b>BANK TERRACE NO.3</b>	DWELLING	26712
<b>BANK TERRACE NO.4</b>	DWELLING	26713
<b>BANK TERRACE NO.5;SIX BELLS</b>	INN;DWELLING	26714
<b>BANK TERRACE NO.9 (MYRTLE HILL)</b>	INN;DWELLING	26715
<b>BLACK OX BANK</b>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	50571

6.1 Mynegai Safleoedd yn ôl Enw  
*Site Index by Name*

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology  
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Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
BRIDGE STREET NO.21	DWELLING	26717
BRIDGE STREET NO.23;WATERLOO VILLA;CANTON HOUSE	DWELLING	26718
BRIDGE STREET NO.8	CLOTHING WORKSHOP	50587
BRIDGE STREET NOS 24 & 25	SHOP	26719
BROCKINGTON & SCOTT	FOUNDRY	50258
CAE CRUG MAWR	ROUND BARROW?	903
CAE CRUG MAWR	FINDS	908
CAE CRUG MAWR;ALAN ROAD;LATIMER ROAD	FINDS	875
CAE WILIAM	SHOWGROUND	50278
CAE WILIAM	SPORTS GROUND	50279
CAE YSGUBOR ABAD	TITHE BARN?;CHAPEL?	907
CAFE ROYALE	SHOP	27008
CAPEL NEWYDD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	22374
CARMARTHEN STREET	EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY	50290
CARMARTHEN STREET NO.22;CAMBRIAN HOUSE	SHOP	27002
CARMARTHEN STREET NO.26;BRISKEN HOUSE	DWELLING	25962
CARMARTHEN STREET NO.7;YE OLDE GIN SHOP	SHOP	50585
CARMARTHEN STREET NO.9;HILL HOUSE	DWELLING	24578

6.1 Mynegai Safleoedd yn ôl Enw  
*Site Index by Name*

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeolog  
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Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
CASTLE HOTEL	HOTEL	27025
CAWDOR ARMS HOTEL	HOTEL	6923
CENTRAL GARAGE	GARAGE	50579
CHARITY SCHOOL	SCHOOL	50254
CHURCH STREET NO.1;OWEN & ROGERS	SHOP	50296
CHURCH STREET NO.13	WORKSHOP	50297
CHURCH STREET NO.16	STABLE	50298
CHURCH STREET NO.24;MOUNT PLEASANT	DWELLING	27006
CHURCH STREET NO.3	SHOP	50300
CHURCH STREET NO.32;STEPNEY HOUSE	DWELLING	27005
CHURCH STREET NO.4	DWELLING	27004
COUNTY GARAGE	GARAGE	50581
CROWN	INN	50274
CRUG	QUARRY	50267
CRUG	WASTE DISPOSAL SITE	50268
CRUG;GRUG	COUNTRY HOUSE;FARMSTEAD	24988
CYNLAIS	HOUSE	50584

Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
DAVID MORRIS WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT	SHOP	50575
DAVIES MEMORIAL HALL;LLANDEILO CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	22376
DINEFWR	TOWN	10556
DINEFWR	FAIR	50259
DINEFWR	FAIR	50260
DINEFWR	MARKET	50261
DINEFWR CASTLE;ST DAVID'S CHAPEL;CAPEL DEWI	CHAPEL	10549
DINEFWR PARK	PRISONER OF WAR CAMP	50283
DINEVOR	WATER MILL	12738
DINEVOR CASTLE	FINDS	862
DINEVOR CASTLE	FINDS	869
DINEVOR CASTLE;DINEFWR CASTLE	HILLFORT?	880
DINEVOR CASTLE;DINEFWR CASTLE	MOTTE	881
DINEVOR CASTLE;DINEFWR CASTLE;OLD TOWN	CASTLE	882
DINEVOR PARK	RABBIT WARREN	13237
DINEVOR PARK	PARK	25543
DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE;PLAS DINEFWR	MANSION	6916
DYNEVOR CHURCH HALL	CHURCH HALL	50280
DYNEVOR GARDENS;HOME FARM	KITCHEN GARDEN	50277
DYNEVOR LODGE	LODGE	25222



*Site Index by Name*

<b>Enw/Name</b>	<b>Math of safle/Type of Site</b>	<b>Rhif/Number</b>
<b>DYNEVOR PARK</b>	ICEHOUSE	24411
<b>DYNEVOR RIFLE RANGE</b>	RIFLE BUTTS	50582
<b>EAST LODGE</b>	LODGE	25223
<b>EBENEZER BAPTIST CHAPEL</b>	CHAPEL	22375
<b>FARMERS ARMS</b>	INN	50276
<b>FFYNNON DEILO</b>	HOLY WELL	11688
<b>GEORGE HILL NO.1</b>	DWELLING	25401
<b>GEORGE HILL NO.5</b>	DWELLING	25402
<b>GEORGE HILL NO.6</b>	DWELLING	25403
<b>GEORGE HILL NO.7</b>	DWELLING	25404
<b>GEORGE HILL NO.8</b>	DWELLING	25405
<b>GEORGE HILL NO.9</b>	DWELLING	25406
<b>GEORGE HOTEL</b>	HOTEL	50255
<b>GEORGE STREET NO.1</b>	VICARAGE	24857
<b>GREEN HALL</b>	DWELLING	6925
<b>GWILI FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE</b>	SHOP	50272
<b>HALF MOON;BRIDGE STREET NO.12</b>	INN	50273
<b>HILL HOUSE</b>	DWELLING	6921

6.1 Mynegai Safleoedd yn ôl Enw  
*Site Index by Name*

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeol  
Mawrth/March 201*

Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	FORT	47636
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	FORT	47637
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	ROAD	47638
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	ROAD	47639
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	ROAD	47640
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	ROAD	47641
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	VICUS	47642
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	BATH HOUSE?	47643
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	ENCLOSURE	47644
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	ENCLOSURE	47645
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	FINDS	47646
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	FINDS	47647
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	FINDS	47648
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	FINDS	47649
HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK	FINDS	47650
JONES & LLEWELLYN	SHOP	50266
KING STREET NO.2	SHOP	27007
KING STREET NO.4	SHOP	27009
KING STREET NO.5;PEPPERCORN	SHOP	27010
KING STREET NO.6	SHOP	27011
KING STREET NO.7	SHOP	27012
KING'S HEAD	HOTEL	26716
KINGS LODGE	LODGE	18792
LANDEUAYSAN	SETTLEMENT	12780
LE CONQUET	RECREATION GROUND	50294

*Site Index by Name*

Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
LLANDEILO	FINDS	886
LLANDEILO	FINDS	910
LLANDEILO	FIELD SYSTEM;NATURAL FEATURE	8856
LLANDEILO	MARKET	10558
LLANDEILO	FULLING MILL	12947
LLANDEILO	FAIR	50256
LLANDEILO	ELECTRICITY GENERATING SITE	50302
LLANDEILO BRIDGE	BRIDGE	28216
LLANDEILO CATTLE FAIR	FAIR	50293
LLANDEILO FAWR	TOWN	10557
LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;CURCAGNUS STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	889
LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S	CHURCH	888
LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S	CROSS	890
LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S	CROSS	891
LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S	CHURCHYARD;MONASTERY;CLA S	912
LLANDEILO HORSE FAIR	FAIR	50292
LLANDEILO LAND ARMY CAMP	LAND ARMY CAMP	50284
LLANDEILO PLEASURE FAIR	FAIR	50291
LLANDEILO POLICE STATION	POLICE STATION	50299
LLANDEILO PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER	AIR RAID SHELTER	50265
LLANDEILO RAILWAY BRIDGE	BRIDGE	27039
LLANDEILO SHIRE HALL	SHIRE HALL	8730

6.1 Mynegai Safleoedd yn ôl Enw  
*Site Index by Name*

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Mawrth/March 2006*

Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
LLANDEILO U.S.ARMY CAMP	MILITARY CAMP	50281
LLANDEILO WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	22377
LLANDYFEISANT CHURCH	FINDS	14396
LLANDYFEISANT PARISH CHURCH;ST TYFEI'S;LLANDEVAYSAN;ST MARY'S(?)	CHURCH	861
LLANDYFEISANT PARISH CHURCH;ST TYFEI'S;LLANDEVAYSAN;ST MARY'S(?)	CHURCHYARD	49272
LLWYN HELIG	COUNTRY HOUSE	6920
LLWYNHELIG	STABLE	27040
LONDON HOUSE GENTS OUTFITTERS	SHOP	50289
MIDLAND BANK	BANK (FINANCIAL)	25884
MIDLANDS BANK CHAMBERS	BANK (FINANCIAL)	27016
NATIONAL SCHOOL	HISTORICAL SITE	50573
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER	BANK (FINANCIAL)	27024
NEWTON	FAIR	50262
NEWTON	MARKET	50263
NEWTON FARM;DYNEVOR HOME FARM	FARMHOUSE	27036
NEWTON FARM;DYNEVOR HOME FARM	BARN	27037
NEWTON FARM;DYNEVOR HOME FARM	COW SHED	27038
NEWTON HOUSE	MILITARY HOSPITAL	50282
NEWTOWN	TOWN	9715

6.1 Mynegai Safleoedd yn ôl Enw  
*Site Index by Name*

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Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
<b>OLD BREWERY THE;SOUTH WALES BREWERY</b>	BREWERY	9038
<b>OLD SCHOOL</b>	SCHOOL	8731
<b>PARK MILL</b>	HOSIERY FACTORY	50578
<b>PENLAN PARK</b>	GATE	26651
<b>PENLAN PARK</b>	BANDSTAND	26653
<b>PENLAN PARK</b>	PUBLIC CONVENIENCE	50295
<b>PENLAN PARK</b>	PARK	50301
<b>PENROCK</b>	RING DITCH?	11092
<b>PICKLING FACTORY</b>	FACTORY	50271
<b>PLAS DINEFWR</b>	WALL;GATE	25344
<b>PLAS DINEFWR</b>	FOUNTAIN	25345
<b>PLAS DINEFWR;DAIRY COTTAGE</b>	COTTAGE	27033
<b>PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE</b>	OFFICE	27031
<b>PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE</b>	COACH HOUSE;STABLE	27032
<b>PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE</b>	DOVECOTE	27034
<b>PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE</b>	ABATTOIR	27035
<b>PROVISION MARKET</b>	MARKET	26654
<b>PROVISION MARKET</b>	FIRE STATION	50257
<b>QUEEN BEE POLISH FACTORY</b>	POLISH FACTORY	50286
<b>RAILWAY TERRACE NO'S 3 &amp; 4</b>	SHOP	27013
<b>RED COTTAGE 1</b>	DWELLING	25726

Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
RED COTTAGE 2	DWELLING	25727
RHOSMAEN STREET	MILESTONE	27014
RHOSMAEN STREET	MILESTONE	27015
RHOSMAEN STREET	OUTBUILDING	27020
RHOSMAEN STREET	CHAPEL;READING ROOM;LIBRARY	27027
RHOSMAEN STREET NO 115	SHOP	27026
RHOSMAEN STREET NO 121	LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE	27028
RHOSMAEN STREET NO 127	SHOP	27029
RHOSMAEN STREET NO 70	DWELLING	27019
RHOSMAEN STREET NO 72	SHOP	27017
RHOSMAEN STREET NO 72A	DWELLING	27018
RHOSMAEN STREET NO'S 64 (SNIFTERS) & 66	SHOP	27021
RHOSMAEN STREET NO.60;LONDON HOUSE	SHOP	27023
RHOSMAEN STREET;NEW ROAD	DWELLING	6917
ROSE AND CROWN	INN	50288
SALEM CALVANISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	18854
SALUTATION INN	INN	6919
SARTOR HOUSE	SHOP	50269
SCHOOL HOUSE	SCHOOL HOUSE	26650

6.1 Mynegai Safleoedd yn ôl Enw  
*Site Index by Name*

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Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
SIX BELLS SMITHY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	50583
ST PAUL WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH	CHURCH	18853
ST TEILO	CHURCHYARD	28212
ST TEILO;FFYNNON DEILO	WELL	27003
ST TYFEI'S CHURCHYARD	VILLA?	7367
TACITUS STONE	MILESTONE	872
THE BEAR	INN	50275
THE RAILWAY TAVERN STORES	SHOP	50270
THE TUCK SHOP	SHOP	27030
THE WALK GATE	TOLL GATE	50287
THOMAS STREET;ALAN ROAD	QUARRY	28214
UNKNOWN	QUARRY	18795
UNKNOWN	QUARRY	18796
UNKNOWN	QUARRY	18797
UNKNOWN	QUARRY	18798
UNKNOWN	FERRY CROSSING	20533
UNKNOWN	QUARRY	28241
UNKNOWN	TANNERY	50576
UNKNOWN	SAW MILL	50577
UNKNOWN	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	50580
VICTORIA JUBILEE CIVIC HALL	PUBLIC HALL	50572
WALL IN ABBEY TERRACE	WALL	50253

6.1 Mynegai Safleoedd yn ôl Enw  
*Site Index by Name*

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeolog  
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Enw/Name	Math of safle/Type of Site	Rhif/Number
WHISTLE POOL	FINDS	905
YNYSTEILO	GRANGE	12735
YSGOL TEILO SANT	SCHOOL	18852



## 6.2 Safleoedd Cynhanesyddol yn Llandeilo

### *Prehistoric sites in Llandeilo*

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeolog.  
Mawrth\March 200.*

#### Neolithic

##### FINDS

862  
908

DINEVOR CASTLE  
CAE CRUG MAWR

#### Bronze Age?

##### FINDS

905

WHISTLE POOL

##### RING DITCH?

11092

PENROCK

##### ROUND BARROW?

903

CAE CRUG MAWR

#### Prehistoric

##### FINDS

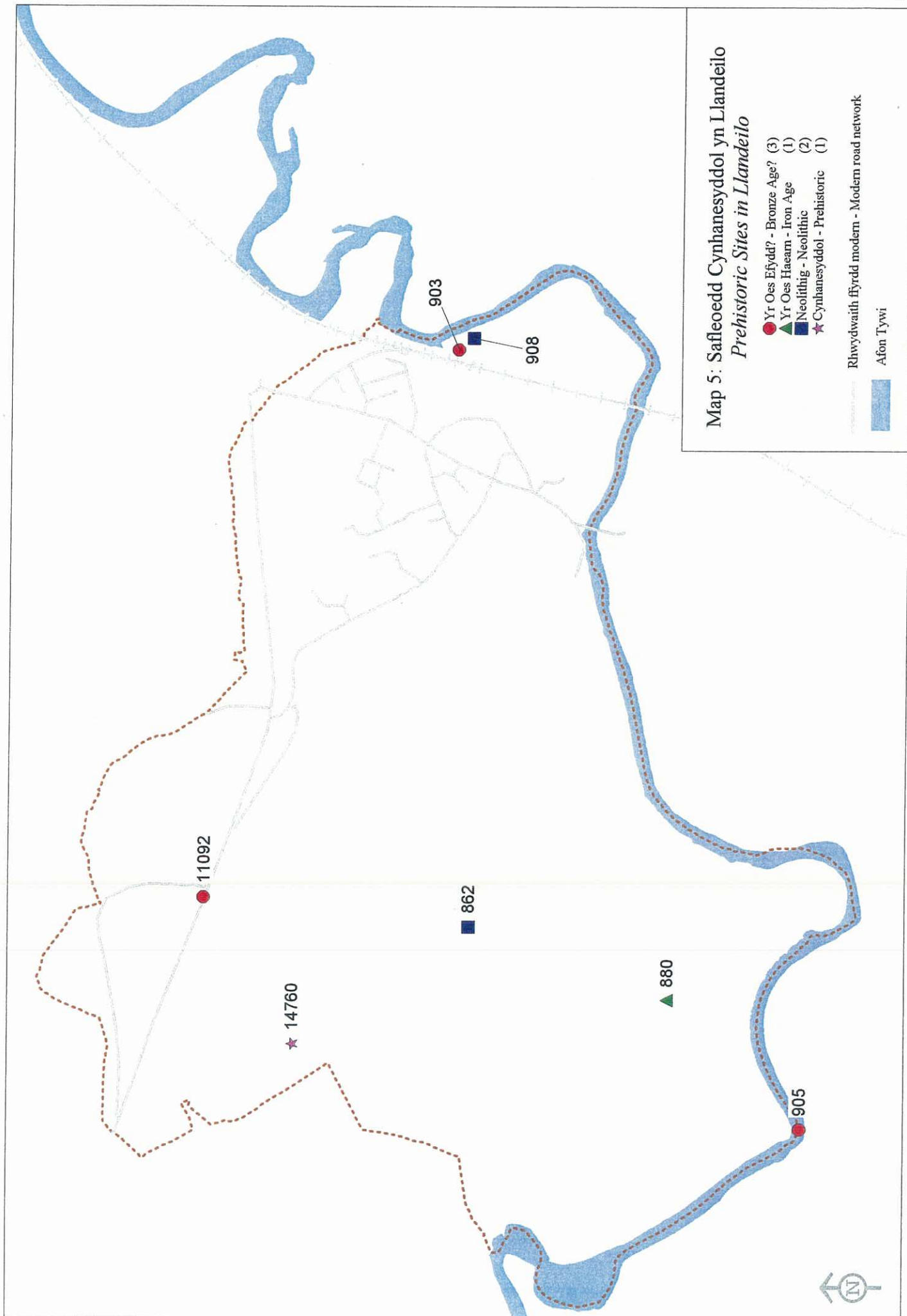
14760

#### Iron Age

##### HILLFORT?

880

DINEVOR CASTLE;DINEFWR CASTLE



### 6.3 Safleoedd Rhufeinig yn Llandeilo

#### *Roman sites in Llandeilo*

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology  
Mawrth/March 2006

#### **Roman**

##### **BATH HOUSE?**

47643 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

##### **FINDS**

869 DINEVOR CASTLE  
875 CAE CRUG MAWR;ALAN ROAD;LATIMER ROAD  
886 LLANDEILO  
910 LLANDEILO  
32105  
47646 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK  
47647 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK  
47648 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK  
47649 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK  
47650 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

##### **FORT**

47636 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK  
47637 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

##### **MILESTONE**

872 TACITUS STONE

##### **ROAD**

47638 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK  
47639 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK  
47640 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK  
47641 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

##### **VICUS**

47642 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK

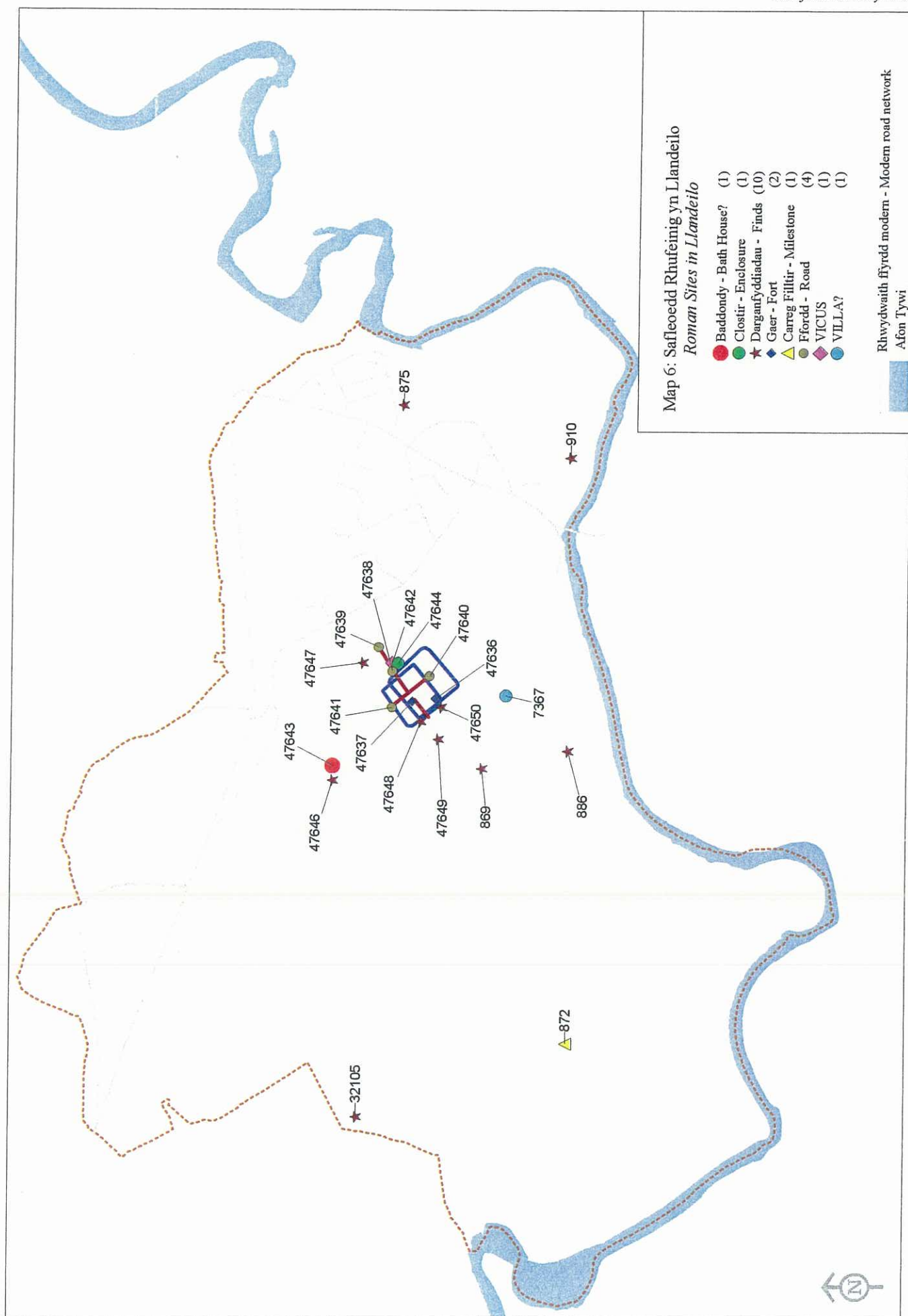
##### **VILLA?**

7367 ST TYFEI'S CHURCHYARD

#### **Roman?**

##### **ENCLOSURE**

47644 HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK



## 6.4 Safleoedd yr Oesoedd Tywyll hyd at Ganoloesol yn Llandeile

### *Early Medieval to Medieval sites in Llandeilo*

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeolog  
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#### Early Medieval

##### CHURCHYARD

49272 LLANDYFEISANT PARISH CHURCH;ST  
TYFEI'S;LLANDEVAYSAN;ST MARY'S(?)

##### CHURCHYARD;MONASTERY;CLAS

912 LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S

##### CROSS

890 LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S  
891 LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S

##### INSCRIBED STONE

889 LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;CURCAGNUS STONE

#### Medieval

##### CASTLE

882 DINEVOR CASTLE;DINEFWR CASTLE;OLD TOWN

##### CHAPEL

10549 DINEFWR CASTLE;ST DAVID'S CHAPEL;CAPEL DEWI

##### FAIR

50256 LLANDEILO  
50259 DINEFWR  
50260 DINEFWR  
50262 NEWTON

##### FINDS

14396 LLANDYFEISANT CHURCH

##### FULLING MILL

12947 LLANDEILO

##### GRANGE

12735 YNYSTEILO

##### HOLY WELL

11688 FFYNNON DEILO

##### MARKET

10558 LLANDEILO  
50261 DINEFWR  
50263 NEWTON

##### MOTTE

881 DINEVOR CASTLE;DINEFWR CASTLE

##### SETTLEMENT

12780 LANDEUAYSAN

##### TITHE BARN?;CHAPEL?

907 CAE YSGUBOR ABAD

##### TOWN

9715 NEWTOWN  
10556 DINEFWR

##### WATER MILL

12738 DINEVOR

**Medieval;Post Med**

**CHURCH**

861	LLANDYFEISANT PARISH CHURCH;ST TYFEI'S;LLANDEVAYSAN;ST MARY'S(?)
888	LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S

**COUNTRY HOUSE;FARMSTEAD**

24988	CRUG;GRUG
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**TOWN**

10557	LLANDEILO FAWR
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**Medieval?;Post Med?**

**RABBIT WARREN**

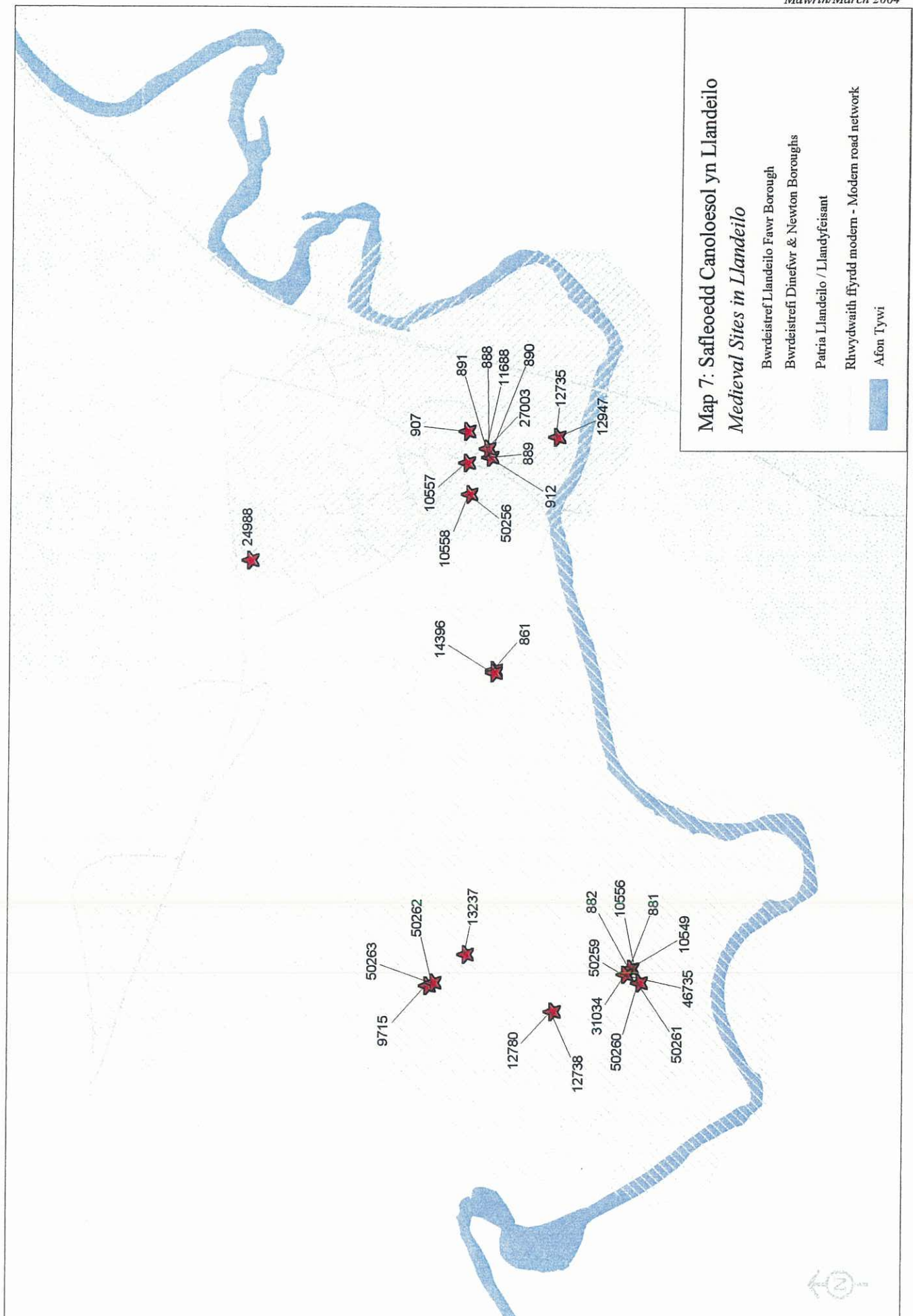
13237	DINEVOR PARK
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**Post Med;Medieval?**

**WELL**

27003	ST TEILO;FFYNNON DEILO
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## 6.5 Safleoedd Masnachol a Diwydiannol Ôl-canoloesol yn Llandeilo

### *Post Medieval Commerical and Industrial sites in Llandeilo*

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology  
Mawrth/March 2006*

#### Post Med

<b>ABATTOIR</b>	27035	PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE
<b>BANK (FINANCIAL)</b>	26710	BANK TERRACE NO.1;THE OLD BANK
	27024	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER
	50571	BLACK OX BANK
<b>BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP</b>	50580	UNKNOWN
	50583	SIX BELLS SMITHY
<b>BREWERY</b>	9038	OLD BREWERY THE;SOUTH WALES BREWERY
<b>FAIR</b>	50292	LLANDEILO HORSE FAIR
	50293	LLANDEILO CATTLE FAIR
<b>HOSIERY FACTORY</b>	50578	PARK MILL
<b>HOTEL</b>	50255	GEORGE HOTEL
<b>INN</b>	6919	SALUTATION INN
	50273	HALF MOON;BRIDGE STREET NO.12
	50274	CROWN
	50275	THE BEAR
	50276	FARMERS ARMS
	50288	ROSE AND CROWN
<b>MARKET</b>	26654	PROVISION MARKET
<b>METAL MINE?</b>	28215	
<b>PRINTING WORKS</b>	50586	ABBAY TERRACE NOS.9 & 10;JW THOMAS AND SONS COUNTY PRESS
<b>QUARRY</b>	18795	UNKNOWN
	18796	UNKNOWN
	18797	UNKNOWN
	18798	UNKNOWN
	28214	THOMAS STREET;ALAN ROAD
	28241	UNKNOWN
	50267	CRUG
<b>SAW MILL</b>	50577	UNKNOWN
<b>SHOP</b>	26719	BRIDGE STREET NOS 24 & 25
	27002	CARMARTHEN STREET NO.22;CAMBRIAN HOUSE
	27007	KING STREET NO.2
	27008	CAFE ROYALE

27009	KING STREET NO.4
27010	KING STREET NO.5;PEPPERCORN
27011	KING STREET NO.6
27012	KING STREET NO.7
27017	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 72
27021	RHOSMAEN STREET NO'S 64 (SNIFTERS) & 66
27023	RHOSMAEN STREET NO.60;LONDON HOUSE
27026	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 115
27029	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 127
27030	THE TUCK SHOP
50300	CHURCH STREET NO.3
50585	CARMARTHEN STREET NO.7;YE OLDE GIN SHOP

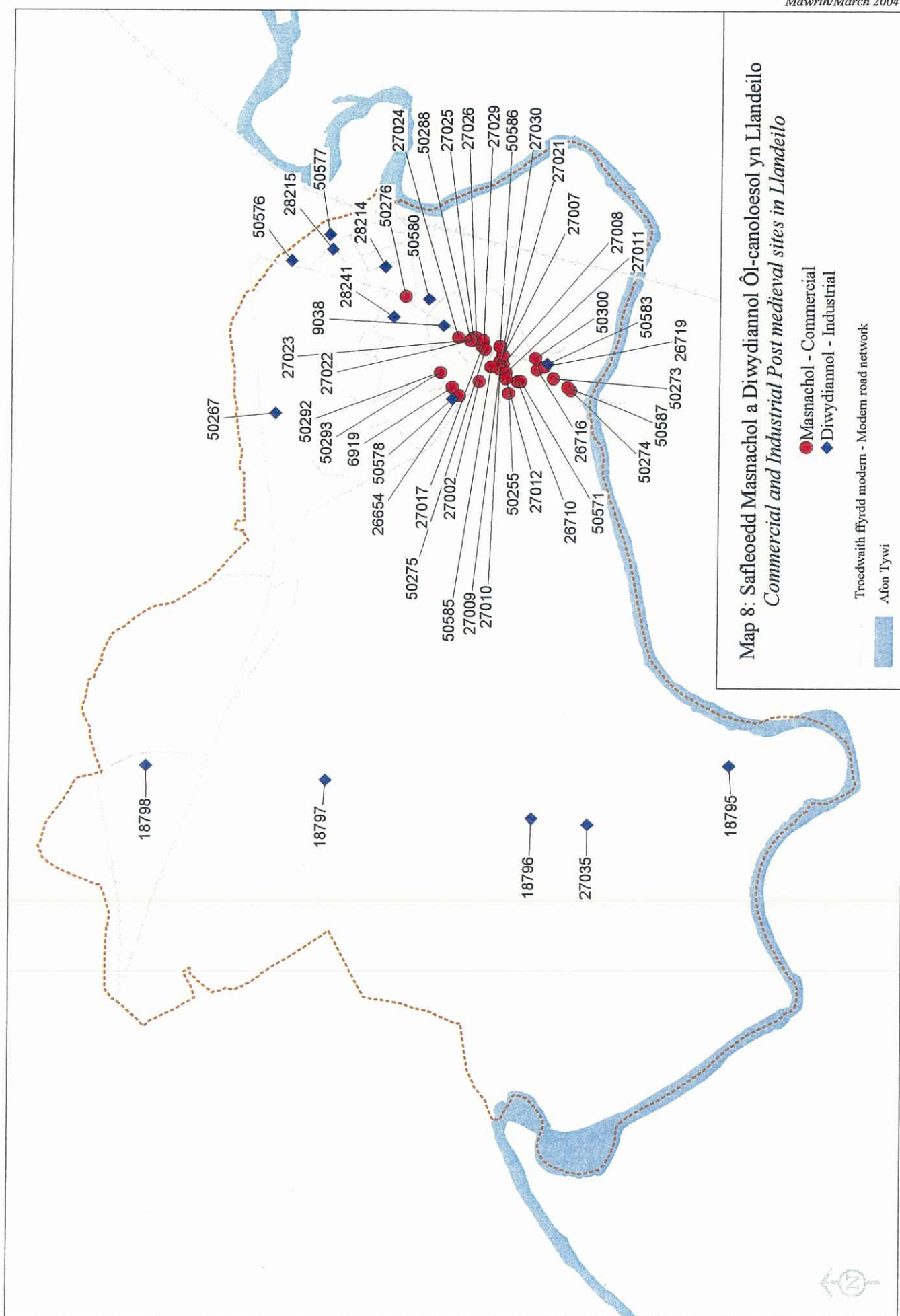
**TANNERY**

50576	UNKNOWN
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**Post Med?;Modern**

**CLOTHING WORKSHOP**

50587	BRIDGE STREET NO.8
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**Medieval;Post Med****CHURCH**

861	LLANDYFEISANT PARISH CHURCH;ST TYFEI'S;LLANDEVAYSAN;ST MARY'S(?)
888	LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S

**COUNTRY HOUSE;FARMSTEAD**

24988	CRUG;GRUG
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**TOWN**

10557	LLANDEILO FAWR
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**Medieval?;Post Med?****RABBIT WARREN**

13237	DINEVOR PARK
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**Post Med;Medieval?****WELL**

27003	ST TEILO;FFYNNON DEILO
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**Post Med****BANK (FINANCIAL)**

27016	MIDLANDS BANK CHAMBERS
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**BARN**

27037	NEWTON FARM;DYNEVOR HOME FARM
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**BRIDGE**

27039	LLANDEILO RAILWAY BRIDGE
28216	LLANDEILO BRIDGE

**CHAPEL**

18854	SALEM CALVANISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL
22375	EBENEZER BAPTIST CHAPEL
22376	DAVIES MEMORIAL HALL;LLANDEILO CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL
22377	LLANDEILO WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL

**CHAPEL;READING ROOM;LIBRARY**

27027	RHOSMAEN STREET
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**CHURCH**

18853	ST PAUL WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH
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**CHURCHYARD**

28212	ST TEILO
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**COACH HOUSE;STABLE**

27032	PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE
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**COTTAGE**

27033	PLAS DINEFWR;DAIRY COTTAGE
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**COUNTRY HOUSE**

6920	LLWYN HELIG
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**COW SHED**

	27038	NEWTON FARM;DYNEVOR HOME FARM
<b>DOVECOTE</b>		
	27034	PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE
<b>DWELLING</b>		
	6917	RHOSMAEN STREET;NEW ROAD
	6921	HILL HOUSE
	6925	GREEN HALL
	24578	CARMARTHEN STREET NO.9;HILL HOUSE
	25401	GEORGE HILL NO.1
	25402	GEORGE HILL NO.5
	25403	GEORGE HILL NO.6
	25404	GEORGE HILL NO.7
	25405	GEORGE HILL NO.8
	25406	GEORGE HILL NO.9
	25726	RED COTTAGE 1
	25727	RED COTTAGE 2
	25962	CARMARTHEN STREET NO.26;BRISKEN HOUSE
	26708	ABBAY TERRACE NO.4
	26709	BANK BUILDINGS NOS 13 & 14
	26711	BANK TERRACE NO.2;BANK HOUSE
	26712	BANK TERRACE NO.3
	26713	BANK TERRACE NO.4
	26717	BRIDGE STREET NO.21
	26718	BRIDGE STREET NO.23;WATERLOO VILLA;CANTON HOUSE
	27004	CHURCH STREET NO.4
	27005	CHURCH STREET NO.32;STEPNEY HOUSE
	27006	CHURCH STREET NO.24;MOUNT PLEASANT
	27018	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 72A
	27019	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 70
<b>FARMHOUSE</b>		
	27036	NEWTON FARM;DYNEVOR HOME FARM
<b>FERRY CROSSING</b>		
	20533	UNKNOWN
<b>FIELD SYSTEM;NATURAL FEATURE</b>		
	8856	LLANDEILO
<b>FOUNTAIN</b>		
	25345	PLAS DINEFWR
<b>HOTEL</b>		
	6923	CAWDOR ARMS HOTEL
<b>HOUSE</b>		
	50584	CYNLAIS
<b>ICEHOUSE</b>		
	24411	DYNEVOR PARK
<b>INN;DWELLING</b>		
	26714	BANK TERRACE NO.5;SIX BELLS
	26715	BANK TERRACE NO.9 (MYRTLE HILL)
<b>KITCHEN GARDEN</b>		
	50277	DYNEVOR GARDENS;HOME FARM
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE</b>		
	27028	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 121
<b>LODGE</b>		

	18792	KINGS LODGE
	25222	DYNEVOR LODGE
	25223	EAST LODGE
<b>MANSION</b>	6916	DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE;PLAS DINEFWR
<b>MILESTONE</b>	27014	RHOSMAEN STREET
	27015	RHOSMAEN STREET
<b>OFFICE</b>	27031	PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE
<b>OUTBUILDING</b>	27020	RHOSMAEN STREET
<b>PARK</b>	25543	DINEVOR PARK
<b>POLICE STATION</b>	50299	LLANDEILO POLICE STATION
<b>PUBLIC HALL</b>	50572	VICTORIA JUBILEE CIVIC HALL
<b>SCHOOL</b>	8731	OLD SCHOOL
	18852	YSGOL TEILO SANT
	50254	CHARITY SCHOOL
<b>SCHOOL HOUSE</b>	26650	SCHOOL HOUSE
<b>SHIRE HALL</b>	8730	LLANDEILO SHIRE HALL
<b>STABLE</b>	27040	LLWYNHELIG
	50298	CHURCH STREET NO.16
<b>TOLL GATE</b>	50287	THE WALK GATE
<b>VICARAGE</b>	24857	GEORGE STREET NO.1
<b>WALL</b>	50253	WALL IN ABBEY TERRACE
<b>WALL;GATE</b>	25344	PLAS DINEFWR
<b>Roman?;Post Med?</b>		
<b>ENCLOSURE</b>	47645	HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK
<b>Post Med?;Modern</b>		
<b>CHURCH HALL</b>	50280	DYNEVOR CHURCH HALL
<b>SHOWGROUND</b>		



50278 CAE WILIAM

WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

50268 CRUG

Post Med?;Modern?

FIRE STATION

50257 PROVISION MARKET



6.7 Safleoedd 20fed ganrif yn Llandeilo  
20th century sites in Llandeilo

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology  
Mawrth/March 2006

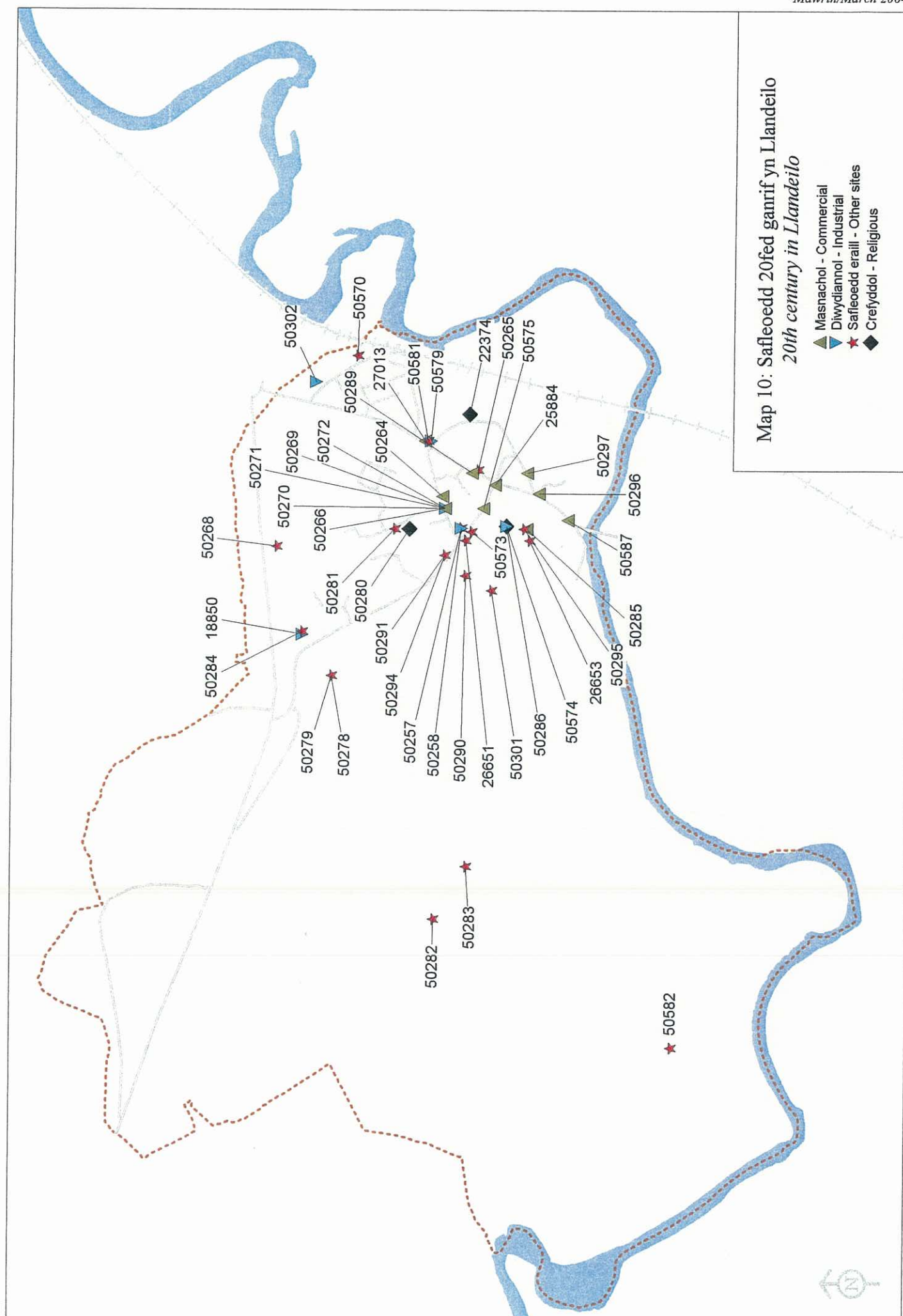
**Modern**

<b>AIR RAID SHELTER</b>	50265	LLANDEILO PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER
<b>BANDSTAND</b>	26653	PENLAN PARK
<b>BANK (FINANCIAL)</b>	25884	MIDLAND BANK
<b>CHAPEL</b>	22374 50574	CAPEL NEWYDD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL APOSTOLIC CHAPEL
<b>ELECTRICITY GENERATING SITE</b>	50302	LLANDEILO
<b>EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY</b>	50290	CARMARTHEN STREET
<b>FACTORY</b>	50271	PICKLING FACTORY
<b>FAIR</b>	50291	LLANDEILO PLEASURE FAIR
<b>FOUNDRY</b>	50258	BROCKINGTON & SCOTT
<b>GARAGE</b>	50579 50581	CENTRAL GARAGE COUNTY GARAGE
<b>GATE</b>	26651	PENLAN PARK
<b>HARDWARE SHOP</b>	50285	A.E. HARRIES IRONMONGER
<b>HISTORICAL SITE</b>	50573	NATIONAL SCHOOL
<b>LAND ARMY CAMP</b>	50284	LLANDEILO LAND ARMY CAMP
<b>LIVESTOCK MARKET</b>	50570	AUCTION MART
<b>MILITARY CAMP</b>	50281	LLANDEILO U.S.ARMY CAMP
<b>MILITARY HOSPITAL</b>	50282	NEWTON HOUSE
<b>PARK</b>	50301	PENLAN PARK
<b>POLISH FACTORY</b>	50286	QUEEN BEE POLISH FACTORY
<b>PRISONER OF WAR CAMP</b>		

	50283	DINEFWR PARK
<b>PUBLIC CONVENIENCE</b>		
	50295	PENLAN PARK
<b>RECREATION GROUND</b>		
	50294	LE CONQUET
<b>RIFLE BUTTS</b>		
	50582	DYNEVOR RIFLE RANGE
<b>SAW MILL</b>		
	18850	
<b>SHOP</b>		
	27013	RAILWAY TERRACE NO'S 3 & 4
	50264	AMMANFORD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
	50266	JONES & LLEWELLYN
	50269	SARTOR HOUSE
	50270	THE RAILWAY TAVERN STORES
	50272	GWILI FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE
	50289	LONDON HOUSE GENTS OUTFITTERS
	50296	CHURCH STREET NO.1;OWEN & ROGERS
	50575	DAVID MORRIS WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
<b>SPORTS GROUND</b>		
	50279	CAE WILIAM
<b>WORKSHOP</b>		
	50297	CHURCH STREET NO.13
<b>Post Med?;Modern</b>		
<b>CHURCH HALL</b>		
	50280	DYNEVOR CHURCH HALL
<b>CLOTHING WORKSHOP</b>		
	50587	BRIDGE STREET NO.8
<b>SHOWGROUND</b>		
	50278	CAE WILIAM
<b>WASTE DISPOSAL SITE</b>		
	50268	CRUG
<b>Post Med?;Modern?</b>		
<b>FIRE STATION</b>		
	50257	PROVISION MARKET

Map 10: Safleoedd 20fed ganrif yn Llandeilo  
*20th century in Llandeilo*

- ▲ Masnachol - Commercial
- ▲ Diwydiannol - Industrial
- ★ Safleoedd eraill - Other sites
- ◆ Crefyddol - Religious



# 6.8 Rhestr Safleoedd Site Gazetteer

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	861	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62192221
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	CHURCH	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDYFEISANT PARISH CHURCH;ST TYFEI'S;LLANDEVAYSAN;ST MAR		

A medieval parish church, entirely rebuilt in the 19th century, on the same site, as a double-naved structure with a western bellcote. The church was ruinous by the late 20th century and was then leased by the Wildlife Trust who restored the building for use as an interpretation centre.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	862	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN614224
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Neolithic
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	DINEVOR CASTLE		

A Neolithic polished stone axe of rhyolitic ash found at Dinevor Castle in 1876, but first recorded in 1963 when Lord Dinevor presented it to The national Museum of Wales.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	869	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN61942229
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	DINEVOR CASTLE		

A Roman coin hoard and pottery vessel said (by Lewis - Topographical Dictionary of Wales) to have been found in 1800 300 yards west of Llandyfeisant church. This is probably the same collection that was subsequently exhibited to the Cambrian Association in 1855 that included silver denarii some of Domitian (AD81-96). Now lost. (EGH 2003).

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	872	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6122
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	MILESTONE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	TACITUS STONE		

A milestone bearing an inscription to the Emperor Tacitus (AD275-276) recorded in 1697 apparently built into a farmhouse near Dinefwr and then subsequently built into a surrounding wall although the object is now lost. (EGH 2003).

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	875	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63182257
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	CAE CRUG MAWR;ALAN ROAD;LATIMER ROAD		

A single Roman coin (an as of Tiberius (AD10) found before 1920 at the junction of Alan and Latimer Roads. (EGH 2003).



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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	888	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62932223
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	CHURCH	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S		

Medieval parish church, large, comprising a west tower from circa 1600. The rest is later. The chancel/nave, without structural division, south transept, north aisle, north porch and vestry, are from 1848-51. The organ chamber over heating chamber, is from 1903. See churchyard PRN 912 for description of site and management recommendations. NDL 2003 The church retains 15% pre-19th century core fabric with the church (excluding the tower) being rebuilt 1848-51. An ecclesiastical establishment at Llandeilo Fawr is mentioned in the Lichfield Gospels. 12 Colour prints taken during works on perimeter wall. Two of which show location of burial DAT2001-50.7,8 RJ 2001

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	889	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62932223
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	INSCRIBED STONE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Early Medieval
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;CURCAGNUS STONE		

Lost, Group I Early Christian Monument (Latin-inscribed stone) of 5th - early 6th century date. It was first recorded by Lhuyd in 1697, in Llandeilo Fawr churchyard, where it may have been +/- in situ. There is no subsequent record of the stone. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	890	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62932223
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	CROSS	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Early Medieval
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S		

Important Group III EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT (cross-head) of probable 9th century date, now lying loose in the nave at Llandeilo Fawr parish church PRN 888. It was found in circa 1850 when excavating the foundations for the new chancel at the church, where it may have been +/- in situ. It was move into the nave in 1917. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	891	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62932223
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	CROSS	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Early Medieval
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S		

Important Group III EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT (fragmentary cross-slab) of probable 9th century date, now lying loose on a window-sill in the nave at Llandeilo Fawr parish church PRN 888. It was found in circa 1893 when excavating just outside the N. entrance to the churchyard PRN 912. It was moved into the nave in 1917. NDL 2003, from N Edwards forthcoming

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	912	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62932223
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	CHURCHYARD;MONASTERY;CLAS	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Early Medieval
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO FAWR PARISH CHURCH;ST TEILO'S		

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandeilo Fawr parish church PRN 888, which was mentioned in a 6th century entry in the 'Book of Llandaff'. It was possibly a monastic clas church from the first. It was a bishopric by the 8th century. It lay at the head of a large parochium and its has been suggested that during the 8th century it superseded Cynwyl Gaeo as the mother church of what became an immense territory occupying much of Cantref Mawr. By the 11th century it lost episcopal status, which may suggest a change of monastic site - to Talley Abbey? One Group I EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT, and two Group III ECMs (PRNs 889-891), were first recorded from the church/churchyard, where they may all have been +/- in situ and prove the site's continuing importance. The large, suboval churchyard probably overlies the major Roman Road between Loughor and Llandovery, and lies 700m east of the Roman fort of Llandeilo (PRNs 47636 & 47637). There is a 'holy' well within the churchyard, 'Ffynnon Teilo' (PRNs 11688 & 27003), and the churchyard is nuclear to a possible pre-/post-Conquest Welsh 'bond' settlement, and the 13th century borough of Llandeilo. NDL 2003

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	6916	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN61442253
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	MANSION	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE;PLAS DINEFWR		

Sir Rhys ap Thomas built the first mansion on this spot in the 16th century after abandoning trying to modernise Dinefwr Castle. The house was rebuilt in the mid 17th century by Sir Edward Rice and refaced in 1857. Today it is owned by the National Trust and is open to the public.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	6917	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63032255
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	RHOSMAEN STREET;NEW ROAD		

An early 19th century 3 storey house at the junction of New Road and Rhosmaen Street. When it was listed in 1991 many original architectural details survived. It was sympathetically renovated at the end of the twentieth century.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	6919	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62792247
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	INN	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	SALUTATION INN		

This two storey inn was built circa 1850 and is still in use as a public house in 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	8730	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62882237
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	SHIRE HALL	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO SHIRE HALL		

Built in 1802, the building housed the Corn market downstairs and court rooms above. JH 1997 During 2001 maintenance work revealed the position of a window in outside wall on second floor. RJ 2002

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	8731	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62752242
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	SCHOOL	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	OLD SCHOOL		

The school was built in the 1850's as a National School by Lord Dinefwr. It was built alongside the charity school, PRN 50254, believed to date from earlier in the 19th century.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	8856	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63252215
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FIELD SYSTEM;NATURAL FEATURE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO		

This rectilinear cropmark on the floodplain below the town of Llandeilo was thought to be a possible Roman fort in 1979. It has subsequently been found to be part of a field system predating the railway as shown on the parish tithe map of 1838.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	9038	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN630225
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	BREWERY	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	OLD BREWERY THE;SOUTH WALES BREWERY		

A brewery was established in the 1850's by a firm from Burton-on-Trent. Samuel writing in 1868 said it was known as Lewis's or The South Wales Brewery and was a modern building for its time. The buildings were demolished in 1979. It was a fine, 3-storeyed building according to local residents.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	9715	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN61092243
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOWN	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Medieval
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	NEWTOWN		

Newtown was a settlement founded by 1301, believed to be in the vicinity of Newton House although this is unproven. John Leland viewed Newton in the mid-1530s and described it as being ruinous and having the air of a ghost town. Richard Fenton visited the area in 1804 and 1809 and he noted that "Trenwydd" had stood to the west of Newton House and that fragments of buildings were regularly dug up in that area.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	11688	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62962224
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HOLY WELL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	FFYNNON DEILO		

Tyrfynnondilo was mentioned in the will of Bishop Rudd of 1614. Its location is unknown.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	12735	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN6322
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	GRANGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	YNYSTEILO		

A grange of Talley Abbey marked on William Rees map of 1932 showing Wales in the 14th century.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	12738	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN610220
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WATER MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	DINEVOR		

A mill mentioned in 1302 as being part of the "new vill" or Newtown at Dinefwr.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	12780	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN6122
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SETTLEMENT	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	LANDEUAYSAN		

William Rees shows a church here on his Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century, but does not indicate this to be a settlement. The record may therefore be erroneous.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	12947	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN6322
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FULLING MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLANDEILO		

There was a fulling mill at Llandeilo listed as one of the properties of Rhys ap Gruffudd, executed for treason in December 1531. The mill was leased to Dafydd ap Morgan for 3s 4d.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	18796	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61322219
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry working shown on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	18797	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61452289
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry working shown on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	18798	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61502350
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry working shown on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	18850	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62402298
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SAW MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>			

A saw mill shown on the 1973 1:10000 Ordnance Survey map but not shown on the 1907 and 1939 edition Ordnance Survey maps.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	18852	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN63122285
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SCHOOL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	YSGOL TEILO SANT		

The primary school in Llandeilo town, formerly the County School. The school was badly damaged by fire and was largely rebuilt as a result.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	22375	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63052228
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	EBENEZER BAPTIST CHAPEL		

Ebenezer chapel stands in Crescent Road, Llandeilo. The first Baptist cause in the town was founded in 1815 but the chapel was not built until 1829, and rebuilt in 1879. A vestry was added in 1901. In 1921 a War Memorial Pipe Organ was installed and during the 1920's additional vestries, a heating system and electric lights were also installed. Ebenezer has sittings for 450 people.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	22376	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62802228
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	DAVIES MEMORIAL HALL;LLANDEILO CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL		

Davies Memorial Hall was Llandeilo's English Congregational Church. It was built in 1822, with sittings for 200 people. It is still in use as a place of worship by the United Reform Church.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	22377	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62912238
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL		

This was the first Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Llandeilo, built in 1810 and rebuilt in 1849. The congregation moved to Latimer Road to a new chapel, built in 1900.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	24411	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN61382278
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	ICEHOUSE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	DYNEVOR PARK		

A well-preserved icehouse in Dinefwr Park, surveyed by Cambria Archaeology in 2003.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	24578	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62852234
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	CARMARTHEN STREET NO.9;HILL HOUSE		

A two storey town house built in Carmarthen Street Llandeilo circa 1800.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	25345	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN614224
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FOUNTAIN	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	PLAS DINEFWR		

A Romanesque fountain in the centre of the terraced garden on the west side of Plas Dinefwr.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	25401	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62812226
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	GEORGE HILL NO.1		

A late 19th century dwelling listed by Cadw in 1990.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	25402	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62782227
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	GEORGE HILL NO.5		

Early 19th century, 2-storey dwelling, listed by Cadw in 1990.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	25403	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62772226
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	GEORGE HILL NO.6		

An early 19th century, 2-storey dwelling, listed by Cadw in 1990. Former Dinefwr estate workmen's cottage.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	25404	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62772226
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	GEORGE HILL NO.7		

Early 19th century, 2-storey dwelling, listed by Cadw in 1990. Former Dinefwr estate workmen's cottage.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>	25884	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	SN62912233
<b>Record Number</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	
<b>Math o safle</b>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<b>Cyfnod</b>	Modern
<b>Site Type</b>		<b>Period</b>	
<b>Enw</b>	MIDLAND BANK		
<b>Name</b>			

Ca.1920.Style of Woolfall and Eccles. Classical style bank. CADW 1991.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>	25962	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	SN62802240
<b>Record Number</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	
<b>Math o safle</b>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b>	Post med
<b>Site Type</b>		<b>Period</b>	
<b>Enw</b>	CARMARTHEN STREET NO.26;BRISKEN HOUSE		
<b>Name</b>			

Ca.1800. 2 storey 3 window house. CADW 1991.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>	26650	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	SN627224
<b>Record Number</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	
<b>Math o safle</b>	SCHOOL HOUSE	<b>Cyfnod</b>	Post med
<b>Site Type</b>		<b>Period</b>	
<b>Enw</b>	SCHOOL HOUSE		
<b>Name</b>			

School house converted from former charity school, PRN 50254 when the National School, PRN 8731, was built in the 1850's.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>	26651	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	SN62722243
<b>Record Number</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	
<b>Math o safle</b>	GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b>	Modern
<b>Site Type</b>		<b>Period</b>	
<b>Enw</b>	PENLAN PARK		
<b>Name</b>			

1908. Art Nouveau ironwork gates. CADW 1991.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>	26653	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	SN62722221
<b>Record Number</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	
<b>Math o safle</b>	BANDSTAND	<b>Cyfnod</b>	Modern
<b>Site Type</b>		<b>Period</b>	
<b>Enw</b>	PENLAN PARK		
<b>Name</b>			

Early 20th century octagonal bandstand. CADW 1991.



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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	26712	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62812222
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	BANK TERRACE NO.3		

A three storey townhouse with basement built about 1800.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	26713	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62822222
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	BANK TERRACE NO.4		

A late 18th century, three storey townhouse with basement.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	26714	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62822221
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	INN;DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	BANK TERRACE NO.5;SIX BELLS		

A mid 19th century remodelling of an 18th century inn called the Six Bells. The renowned interlude writer Thomas Edwards (Twm ar Nant) was landlord circa 1785. It was later sub-divided into 2 houses, but is currently reunited. CADW 1991.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	26715	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62752210
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	INN;DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	BANK TERRACE NO.9 (MYRTLE HILL)		

A two storey house built about 1790.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	26716	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6285022184
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	HOTEL	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	KING'S HEAD		

An 18th century, two storey house with later alterations.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27004	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62902220
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	CHURCH STREET NO.4		

An early 19th century, two storey house.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27005	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63002224
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	CHURCH STREET NO.32;STEPNEY HOUSE		

An early 19th century, two storey house with basement.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27006	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63002224
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	CHURCH STREET NO.24;MOUNT PLEASANT		

A two storey house, with a reset datestone showing the date 1770 with a fleur de lis border.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27007	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62882231
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	SHOP	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	KING STREET NO.2		

Circa 1890's remodelling and raising of an earlier building.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27008	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62872230
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	SHOP	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	CAFE ROYALE		

Late 19th century remodelling of an earlier building.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27014	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62902230
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	MILESTONE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	RHOSMAEN STREET		

A late 18th century, rectangular, stone milestone. The incised lettering reads " 12 Mile Llandovery 15 Carmarthen 201 London". The stone is now in the corner of the garden at the end of the graveyard.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27015	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62902230
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	MILESTONE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	RHOSMAEN STREET		

A round topped slate slab set into wall dating to circa 1848. The incised lettering reads "To Carmarthen by Golden Grove 11 Miles". The stone is now in the graveyard wall in Rhosmaen Street.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27016	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62912234
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	MIDLANDS BANK CHAMBERS		

A three storey building built circa 1850.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27017	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62932237
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	SHOP	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 72		

A mid 19th century or earlier, two storey building with broad tunnel passage to the right.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	27018	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62912237
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 72A		

A mid 19th century or earlier, two storey house.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27024	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62962245
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER		

Fine Renaissance style bank. CADW 1991.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27025	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62962240
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HOTEL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CASTLE HOTEL		

A hotel built circa 1830 with later alterations. It is a two storey building with a former carriage entry to the left.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27026	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62962239
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SHOP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 115		

A late 19th century three storey retail premises.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27027	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62972237
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	CHAPEL;READING ROOM;LIBRARY	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	RHOSMAEN STREET		

1851 rebuilding of a Calvinistic Methodist Chapel of 1788. Later converted to use as a library and reading room. In 2004 it is in use as a snooker hall.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27028	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62952237
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	RHOSMAEN STREET NO 121		

A two storey building built circa 1870.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27034	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61452233
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	DOVECOTE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE		

A large, octagonal 18th century dovecote lined with nesting boxes made of brick and slate. In 2004, the roof was missing.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27035	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN613220
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	ABATTOIR	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PLAS DINEFWR;DYNEVOR CASTLE;NEWTON HOUSE		

A single storey, rectangular building used as a deer abattoir. Rare or unique survivor of a scarce building type.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27036	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61892297
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMHOUSE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	NEWTON FARM;DYNEVOR HOME FARM		

An early 18th century, two storey farmhouse with attic.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27037	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61872295
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	BARN	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	NEWTON FARM;DYNEVOR HOME FARM		

Probably 18th century. Rubble-walled barn... with stone slate roof oversailing eaves. CADW 1991.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	27038	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61952299
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COW SHED	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	NEWTON FARM;DYNEVOR HOME FARM		

Probably early mid 19th century later alterations. CADW 1991.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	28216	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN627220
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO BRIDGE		

Former Bridge over the Towy downstream of PRN 4890 the present day bridge. JH 1994.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	28241	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63032267
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry working that was located at the edge of Llandeilo town in the 19th century. It has now been largely built over.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	32105	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60752271
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>			

A water-worn sherd of black burnished pottery found in stream bed by Russell Ellis of the National Trust. JH based on pers comm KM & HJ Dec 1995. Further sherds identified in the same streambed by Ken Murphy (DAT) during survey for the National Trust in 2003. (EGH 2003)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	47636	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62182245
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FORT	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK		

The earlier of two superimposed Roman forts identified during a geophysical survey by Stratascan in February and March 2003. The fort is at least 2.4 hectares in extent and maybe as much as 3.9 hectares in extent. (EGH 2003)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	47637	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62172253
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FORT	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK		

The later of two superimposed Roman forts identified during a geophysical survey by Stratascan in 2003. The fort is 1.54 hectares in extent and has multivallate defences. Part of the internal layout of roads and buildings can be identified. (EGH 2003)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	47642	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62302260
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	VICUS	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK		

Probable roadside settlement to the northeast of the Roman Fort at Dinefwr Park. Detected during a geophysical Survey by Stratascan in 2003. Comprises activity either side of the road (PRN 47638) leading way from the northeastern entrance to the fort which is suggestive of a small settlement or vicus. The geophysical survey refers to an area of magnetic debris of probable archaeological significance and this is associated with a series of positive linear anomalies, possible ditches associated with structures (Stratascan 2003, Figure 18). The principal focus of this activity seems to be within a band 20 wide on either side of the road. However, information about the full extent of the suggested settlement is limited by the area covered by the geophysics. (EGH 2003)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	47643	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN61952280
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	BATH HOUSE?	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK		

Possible Roman bath house to the northwest of the Roman Fort in Dinefwr Park. Identified during geophysical survey by Stratascan in 2003. Several positive linear anomalies appear to define one end of a rectangular structure at least 30m long and 18m wide. A curvilinear linear anomaly suggests the presence of an apsidal room attached to the northwestern side of the structure. These features are associated with a high level of magnetic debris of probable archaeological significance and a strong discrete positive anomaly suggestive of a ferrous object. The field name, 'brick field', has led to previous suggestions that a brick kiln might be expected in this area. However, the association of this structure with the line of the road leading from the fort (PRN 47641) and the previous finds of Romano-British pottery from this area (PRN 47646) suggests a building of Roman date. The size of this building and the proximity to a nearby stream suggests that it could even be a bathhouse despite the distance from the fort. (EGH 2003)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	47644	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62302258
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman?
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK		

A possible enclosure to the northeast of the Roman Fort at Dinefwr Park detected during the geophysical Survey by Stratascan in 2003. Comprises a linear anomaly suggesting part of a small rectilinear enclosure 23m wide to the south of the northeastern approach road (PRN 47638) to the later fort (PRN47636). The enclosure extends beyond the southern edge of the area surveyed. Although this enclosure could be contemporary with the occupation of the fort it could equally be a landscape feature associated with later park. (EGH 2003)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	47645	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN61902263
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Roman?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	HOME FARM DINEFWR PARK		

A possible enclosure recorded during the geophysical survey by Stratascan in 2003 of the Roman Fort at Dinefwr park. It comprises a curvilinear anomaly located to the northwest of the fort. It is probably caused by a ditch surrounding a tree clump and dates to the 18th century landscaping. However, it also possible that it is part of a small enclosure and that it is contemporary with the occupation of the forts. (EGH 2003)

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	49272	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62192221
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	CHURCHYARD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Early Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLANDYFEISANT PARISH CHURCH;ST TYFEI'S;LLANDEVAYSAN;ST MAR		

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llandyfeisant parish church PRN 816. It lies just 600m east of Llandeilo Fawr church PRNs 888 & 912, but may have been an influential church in its own right during the early medieval period, with detached portions of the parish lying as far north as the boundary with Talley parish. The small, polygonal churchyard may originally have been circular and a stream runs through the churchyard. It lies just 90m south of the site of the Roman fort of Llandeilo (PRNs 47636 & 47637), and it is said that 'the walls of a Roman temple' (PRN 7367) were discovered while levelling the churchyard in the early 19th century - possible bath-house?. The tradition of status attached to the Roman site appears to have lingered, as the fort lies close to Dinefwr Castle (PRN 882), which may have developed from a pre-Conquest, royal llys site. The church is redundant. The churchyard may still be in Church-in-Wales ownership, but the church itself is owned by the Wildlife Trust for West Wales. The site is lies within the National Trust managed Dinefwr Park. NDL 2003

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50253	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN6299622314
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WALL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	WALL IN ABBEY TERRACE		

This stretch of walling and archways between numbers 5 and 7, Abbey Terrace was built circa 1840. It is in the gothic style and up to 3.5m high topped by square crenellations.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50254	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62752242
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SCHOOL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CHARITY SCHOOL		

A charity school built at the request of Lord Dinefwr in the early 19th century at the top of Carmarthen Street in Llandeilo. In the 1850's, a national school, PRN 8731, was built alongside and the charity school became the school masters house, PRN 26650, as well as housing the Llandeilo Literary Institution for a time.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50255	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62772228
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HOTEL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	GEORGE HOTEL		

The George Hotel was built in the 18th century. By the 1860s it was used as a Vicarage and had been provided with a classical Victorian facade. In 2004 it is used as a residential home. It is said that the cellars of the George Hotel were used to hold captured Rebecca rioters in the 1840's. Some of the rioters inscribed their names on a slate in a recess in the cellar and this slate is reportedly still at Abbeyfield House but not in its original position.



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## LLANDEILO FAWR HERITAGE AUDIT

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50261	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN611217
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MARKET	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	DINEFWR		

The medieval weekly market of Dinefwr was decreed by Bogo de Knovil in 1280 and held at Dinefwr castle.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50262	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61102241
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FAIR	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	NEWTON		

When Edward, The Black Prince, granted the first of Dinefwr's charters on 1 June 1363, making Newton a chartered borough, a new fair was proclaimed. To the September fair that had transferred from the old town of Dinefwr circa 1302-3, was added a second fair to be held on 18th October, and both were to last for three days each.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50263	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61102241
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MARKET	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	NEWTON		

The medieval weekly market of Newton was held every Wednesday and was confirmed by the borough charter of Newton granted by Edward, The Black Prince on 1 June 1363.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50264	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62872251
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SHOP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	AMMANFORD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY		

The Llandeilo branch of the Ammanford Cooperative Society was located at 19, New Road between 1951 and mid-1960s. In the late 1950s, it became the first shop in Llandeilo to have open aisles and shelves. There was living accommodation above the shop, where the shop manager and his family lived. It employed a manager, driver and three assistants in the late 1950s.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50265	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62962239
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	AIR RAID SHELTER	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLANDEILO PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTER		

A local resident remembers that in the late 1950s, the words "Public Air Raid Shelter" were painted on the wall of the alley way that gives access to the Literary Institute building in Rhosmaen Street. It is not known what form the shelter took.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50271	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62832250
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FACTORY	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Modern
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	PICKLING FACTORY		

There was a small pickling factory, pickling and bottling pickled onions, at these premises after 1945. It had closed by the late 1950s.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50272	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62832250
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	SHOP	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Modern
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	GWILI FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE		

During the late 1950s, these premises housed the Gwili Farmers Cooperative stores. It is not known when it closed.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50273	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62822213
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	INN	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	HALF MOON;BRIDGE STREET NO.12		

This building was used as an inn, called the Half Moon, in the late 19th and early 20th century. It is advertised in William Samuel's "Llandeilo Past and Present" in 1868. Local information says that it closed circa 1963-4.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50274	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62782207
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	INN	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	CROWN		

An inn is shown at the lower end of Bridge Street on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, named the Crown. It is not clear which of the present houses this was.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50275	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62922236
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	INN	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	THE BEAR		

Ann inn called the Bear stood on the present site of the Cawdor Hotel, Rhosmaen Street. It was demolished to make way for the Cawdor during the 19th century.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50281	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62762267
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MILITARY CAMP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLANDEILO U.S.ARMAY CAMP		

In 1942 a unit of American soldiers (engineers) was billeted at the Dynevor Church Hall (PRN50280). In the field adjacent to the hall, now built over by Dynevor Avenue, they had a field kitchen and a large petrol dump. In the field at the end of Diana Road was a purpose built ammunition store building. They also had a field laundry at the farmyard of Aberglasney. The Thanksgiving Dinner for the company was served in November 1943, the turkeys having been cooked overnight at the Crown Stores Bakery oven (now the Spar Shop in New Road).

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50282	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61432253
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MILITARY HOSPITAL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	NEWTON HOUSE		

Newton House was used a military hospital by the RAMC and later the American army during the Second World War, until mid-1944. The house itself was used and about 15 accompanying Nissan huts were built in the parkland to the east of the mansion. These later became a Prisoner of War camp (PRN50283).

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50283	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN61612242
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	PRISONER OF WAR CAMP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	DINEFWR PARK		

A group of about 15 Nissan Huts stood in the parkland in front of Newton House during the Second World War, originally provided as part of a military hospital. Towards the end of the war, these were used as a Prisoner of War camp for high-ranking German officers. After the war, the huts were used to house the homeless and the settlement was known as "Tin Town".

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50284	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62412298
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	LAND ARMY CAMP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLANDEILO LAND ARMY CAMP		

A camp was built here in 1940 for the Womens Land Army. After the Second World War it was used to house the homeless.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50285	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62762222
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HARDWARE SHOP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	A.E. HARRIES IRONMONGER		

A.E.Harries Ironmongers Shop was a red and yellow brick building that was attached to the northern side of Abbeyfield House, fronting George Street. It later became a polish shop and factory (PRN50286) but was demolished when Abbeyfield House was renovated in the early 1990s.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50290	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62602243
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Modern
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	CARMARTHEN STREET		

An emergency water tank was once sited in the field to the rear of 11-13, Carmarthen Street, built to supply water to the new houses in Diana Road in the early 20th century. It had reverted to pasture by the 21st century.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50291	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62672250
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FAIR	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Modern
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO PLEASURE FAIR		

A pleasure fair was held in Llandeilo in the 20th century. Originally, this is said to have been held in June and November outside the Provision Market in Carmarthen Street. Later it moved to the "recreation ground" now Le Conquet park.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50292	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62842251
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FAIR	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO HORSE FAIR		

It is said that horse fairs were formerly held in New Road. These may have included those mentioned in the Llandeilo Almanac for 1868 included in William Samuel's "Llandeilo Present and Past."

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50293	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62842251
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FAIR	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO CATTLE FAIR		

It is said that cattle fairs were formerly held in King Street (the medieval market site). These may have included those mentioned in the Llandeilo Almanac for 1868 included in William Samuel's "Llandeilo Present and Past."

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	50294	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62672250
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	RECREATION GROUND	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Modern
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LE CONQUET		

This area includes a small football pitch, bowling green and clubhouse, tennis courts and paddling pool and is a public area created during the second half of the 20th century. It now takes the name of Llandeilo's twin-town, Le Conquet.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50300	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62892219
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SHOP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CHURCH STREET NO.3		

This house was a cabinet makers shop in the 1930s, managed by a Mr Rees, later a Mr Jones. The shop window to the right of the door displayed furniture. There was a workshop in a large wooden shed (now dismantled) at the rear of the property, where a qualified cabinet maker and his apprentices were employed.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50301	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62552234
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	PARK	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENLAN PARK		

Penlan Park is a public park donated to the people of Llandeilo by the 6th Lord Dynevor and opened on June 11, 1908 by The Hon Walter Rice.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50302	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN63262294
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	ELECTRICITY GENERATING SITE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLANDEILO		

In 1902, the Urban District Council built an electricity generating station in order to supply the town with electric lighting. Llandeilo was the first town in Carmarthenshire to be lit by this method.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50570	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN63352280
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	LIVESTOCK MARKET	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	AUCTION MART		

Cattle market built for the Urban District Council in 1908 close to Llandeilo railway station. Prior to this the market had been held in the streets. The mart was designed by MR WD Jenkins of Llandeilo.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50571	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62812224
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	BLACK OX BANK		

This listed Georgian townhouse originally housed David Jones Bank of the Black Ox and later the London and Provincial Bank Ltd.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50577	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN63312289
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SAW MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A saw mill marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50578	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN62752247
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HOSIERY FACTORY	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PARK MILL		

A stocking factory stood at the top of New Road in the late 19th century/early 20th century. It had closed by 1911 and later reportedly housed a cinema. Its location is uncertain. It appears to have originally had a female managing director who employed women from Wales, Lancashire and Scotland. A stocking factory is listed in 1894 as being owned by David Williams. The factory was advertised as Park Mill in 1908.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50579	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN63062255
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	GARAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	CENTRAL GARAGE		

Early 20th century motor repair garage now a supermarket.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50580	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN63092255
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A smithy marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50581	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN63062256
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	GARAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	COUNTY GARAGE		

An early 20th century garage adjoining to the north of Central Garage, PRN 50579. Now in use as a supermarket

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**Cyfeirnod** 50587  
**Record Number**

**Cyfeirnod Grid** SN62792208  
**Grid Reference**

**Math o safle** CLOTHING WORKSHOP  
**Site Type**

**Cyfnod** Post Med?;Modern  
**Period**

**Enw** BRIDGE STREET NO.8  
**Name**

According to local information this was a tailors before being converted to a private dwelling in 1959.

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## 7. APPENDICES

### 7.1 *Llandeilo Heritage Audit Project Proposal 12.08.2003*

*The following is the original specification for the audit prepared in August 2003 and explains the objectives and the methodology of the project.*

#### **Objectives**

1. Provide detailed recommendations on the development of heritage trails and related interpretation to Llandeilo Fawr Town Council.
2. To inform the development of a wider heritage strategy.
- 3 To enhance the regional Sites and Monuments Record as a sustainable community record.

#### **Methodology**

##### **Step 1**

Project Launch – informing why and how it is being undertaken, what roles the community can play in this initial phase of the development of a Llandeilo Heritage Strategy.

Client to provide meeting place, refreshments, advertising and chairing the meeting  
Consultant to provide translation services\*, staffing, promotional leaflet, exhibition,

##### **Step 2**

Draft community heritage audit based on the information available within the SMR – the heritage record adopted by the County council for planning purposes. The audit will contain methodological statement, brief chronological overview of the history of Llandeilo, gazetteer and maps of currently recorded archaeological and historical sites and identification of current footpaths and possible themes and interpretation.

##### **Step 3**

Presentation of the draft audit at a participatory event (for example a heritage open day. This will be an information gathering exercise that will inform the final version of the heritage audit. In order to maximise participation and raise awareness this event could be held in collaboration with external organisations such as National Trust, Carmarthenshire Record Office, local Museum services or the National Library.

Client to provide meeting place, refreshments and chair the meeting  
Consultant to provide translation services\*, staffing, promotional leaflet, exhibition and co-ordinating external participants.

##### **Step 4**

All the information from the draft audit and the information gathering process will be put together as a final heritage audit report. This will include recommendations for heritage trails, heritage interpretation and accompanying literature. These



recommendations will form the basis for an application under theme 6 and may include other potential heritage related projects.

#### Step 5

Public meeting to present the final report and recommendations to the community.

Client to provide meeting place, refreshments and chair the meeting

Consultant to provide translation services\*, staffing, promotional leaflet, exhibition,

#### Outputs

1. Production of final report
2. Enhancement of Sites and Monuments Record

**\* All public meetings and consultations will be bilingual**

## 7.2 *Evaluating The Audit*

The Llandeilo Heritage Audit has achieved the following;

- Holding a community evening on January 21<sup>st</sup>, 2004, with a presentation by Cambria Archaeology. The meeting was well attended, with approximately 50 people present. Information Gathering sheets were distributed to the audience as the first step in the process of preparing a draft heritage audit.
- Holding a Community Heritage Day on February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2004. This also was a well-attended and enjoyable event. Approximately 200 people took part during the day. Cambria gave two presentations, and also presented the draft Llandeilo Heritage Audit Report to Llandeilo Fawr Town Council and made copies available to members of the community. More Information Gathering sheets were also distributed. The Town Council used this occasion to officially launch their new website and copies of the draft heritage audit were soon made available to the general public by being posted on this website as a PDF file. The Town Council also created an exhibition of prints of local photographs from the DC Harries Collection currently held by the National Library of Wales.
- As a result of the community interactions, a modest amount of written and photographic material has been given by members of the community and are currently archived at the Shire Hall, Llandeilo. A small number of objects have also been given and these too are currently held by Cambria. The possibility of depositing this material with the Carmarthenshire County Archive and the Carmarthenshire County Museum is under consideration (also see 3.2 below regarding these items).
- Information submitted by members of the community, relating to historic events and places within the town of Llandeilo, has now been entered into the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, and reproduced in the Site Gazetteer appended to this report (see Section 6). The record for Llandeilo Community now includes information for 223 sites of interest, an increase of 69 on the previous total.
- Holding a final community evening, on March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2004, at which the final Llandeilo Heritage Audit report was presented. This report incorporates the information relating to the town's history that had been gathered at previous community interactions. It also includes a series of detailed recommendations relating to the development of a heritage strategy for Llandeilo Town.
- Raising the profile of local heritage in the local community and encouraging community participation.
- Raising the profile of Llandeilo Fawr Town Council and its activities.

### 7.3 *Public Comments*

Although only a relatively small number of respondents provided observations regarding their concerns for the heritage of the town and the way in which heritage is managed, their statements are worthy of recording.

#### **GENERAL COMMENTS**

- The historic town appearance should be maintained. It is threatened by the increasing use of “incongruous doors and windows”
- The character of Llandeilo as an historic country market town, similarly, was mentioned, and the need to retain its character.
- The need to promote Llandeilo as a country town, with historic links to the great estates of Dinefwr and Gelli Aur.
- The promotion and management of Llandeilo as an historic town is needed
- The need for better signage and information relating to heritage sites.
- Heritage and the natural environment need to be combined.
- Llandeilo sits in a landscape that is rich in terms of the number of historic sites, such as Garn Goch hillfort.
- Future marketing should be aimed at special interest groups (e.g. geologists, ornithologists etc) to draw more visitors to the area. Seminars and conferences on heritage and other themes could be held at Llandeilo.

#### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS**

Bridge Street has “incongruous alterations”

Ugly railings in Ebeneser Street

Façade of Victoria Hall needs to be restored and protected

There is a need to link and promote Dinefwr Park, Castle Woods, Newton House, Dinefwr Castle and Llandyfeisant Church

Llandeilo Bridge is a distinctive feature

The Church and Churchyard are important features

Crescent Road/Ebeneser Street is an excellent viewpoint

New signage is needed for Castle Woods and Dinefwr Castle

The history of the development of the transport network and its effect on the town's development is important

The history of the rugby club and other sports and leisure facilities should not be forgotten

Schools/Education past and present

Religion past and present

The culture and language of the town should be included

Local industries

The commercial and civic life of the town are important themes

## **INTERPRETATION**

Internet

Wales Tourist Board, Tour Link (Carmarthen County Council)

Need a more substantial town guide book

Heritage Centre

More signage

Appoint a public relations officer for the town

#### **7.4 *Towards a Llandeilo Fawr Heritage Strategy: A Summary of Recent Initiatives***

(A paper written in July 2003 by Gwilym Hughes, Director of Cambria Archaeology, and updated in 2004).

#### **Summary of recent initiatives or concepts that are linked to the promotion and appreciation of the historic heritage of Llandeilo Fawr**

##### **Introduction**

This document was initially prepared following a meeting held at the Shire Hall in Llandeilo on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2003 between representatives from Cambria Archaeology, Llandeilo Fawr Town Council, Llandeilo Fawr Chamber of Trade and the Llandeilo Community Association. The objective of the meeting was to discuss the establishment of a possible future strategy for the promotion and wider appreciation of the historic heritage of Llandeilo Fawr and the immediate surrounding area. As a first step it was agreed that a summary of relevant, recent initiatives and proposals should be prepared. This would allow the formulation of a considered and integrated strategy that established the clear links across these initiatives. This list has subsequently been updated in the context of the current community heritage audit and takes account of the progress made on several of the initiatives between July 2003 and March 2004.

##### **The economic and social value of the town's heritage**

In recent years there have been several studies designed to assist local and regional development and regeneration. Two specific studies were undertaken towards the end of the last decade that specifically focused on the town of Llandeilo. In 1997 Carmarthenshire County Council commissioned Roger Evans Associates to undertake a study with the aim of preparing a framework for the economic regeneration of Llandeilo. Their report, entitled 'Llandeilo Regeneration Study', was published in December 1997 and contained a series of proposals for 32 discrete projects. Many of these proposed projects were connected with promoting the heritage of the town and these are included in the list below. The second study, which was published in December 1998, was a Community Appraisal, undertaken by the Rural Surveys Research Unit of the University of Aberystwyth on behalf of Antur Cwm Taf/Tywi. This took the form of a questionnaire and was designed to identify local needs, problems, opportunities and aspirations. The questionnaire was sent to 906 households and, from these, 422 forms were returned. This was an impressive response that was considered by the authors of the report to be a 'sound statistical base from which to draw conclusions'. Many of the questions asked related to tourism, environment and conservation and local history. The responses to these questions are clearly relevant when assessing the community's attitude to the heritage and historic environment of the town.

Both of these surveys highlighted the potential economic value of the town's heritage. The Llandeilo Regeneration Study stressed that environmental improvements to the

town are a key component of any economic regeneration strategy. In particular it observed that so called 'footloose companies' with 'locational freedom of choice' frequently gravitate to small, historic, rural Welsh towns because of the quality of life on offer. A significant part of this stems from the historic environment provided by these locations. This includes companies in fields such as Information Technology, medicine and the media. It is particularly noticeable that Llandeilo has attracted the regional headquarters of conservation-based organisations such as the National Trust, the Countryside Council for Wales and Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust). This is no accident. These companies have been drawn to Llandeilo because of its distinctive historical character. There is clearly a significant potential for attracting further companies, providing further employment opportunities, through the conservation and carefully managed promotion and enhancement of this historic character. Furthermore, the potential for Llandeilo to provide a base for regional tourism has not yet been fully realised despite the number of high quality attractions within the immediate surrounding area. Again the carefully managed promotion of the historic heritage of the town would encourage more visitors to prolong their stay and enjoy the many specialist shops, cafes and pubs.

There would be significant social benefits from a co-ordinated heritage strategy for the town. The historic heritage can foster and contribute to a stronger sense of community, a sense of time, a sense of place, a sense of identity and belonging. The historic environment has a huge potential in building a local pride of place. The challenge to any heritage strategy is to develop a sense of ownership that builds on what the community in Llandeilo value as an integral part of their historic heritage. The pride that can be developed will be infectious and will be visible both for inhabitants and visitors alike. It is critical that the views of the community are sought and listened to. The Llandeilo Community Appraisal provides a sound starting point.

However, it has to be stressed that the historic heritage of Llandeilo is also an extremely fragile resource. There is always a danger that an ill-considered, piecemeal approach to regeneration and enhancement can severely damage the very distinctiveness that gives Llandeilo its value. The danger faced by rural towns in England was given significant media coverage in 2003 following the publication of a report by the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England. The loss of local distinctiveness through bad design and poor planning is now a serious threat to the economic and social well-being of many communities. The small towns of rural Wales are clearly faced by similar dangers. Llandeilo is not immune to this and care needs to be taken when considering initiatives that may appear to be well-meaning but in fact severely compromise the distinctive, historic character of the town. Even in the development of any heritage enhancement strategy for Llandeilo care has to be taken that any 'improvements' or physical developments complement rather than detract from the existing historic fabric of the town.

### *Summary of recent initiatives*

The following list partly draws on the recommendations of the Llandeilo Regeneration Study and partly on the conclusions of the Llandeilo Community Appraisal. In addition to the recommendations of these two surveys there have been numerous individual and organisational initiatives linked to an aspect of the historical

heritage of the town. Some have not progressed beyond the concept/discussion stage while others (such as the Cadw programme of restoration at Dinefwr Castle) are now nearing completion. *By drawing up a list of these initiatives and concepts this paper is not necessarily endorsing them all.* It is merely trying to draw attention to the number and variety of projects, many of which have been independently conceived or developed and are essentially 'stand alone' schemes. The list highlights the need for a coordinated programme that will draw related projects together into a more holistic vision for the enhancement of the town's heritage.

**Town Trail** – the development of a town trail, accompanied by a town map and interpretation material at strategic points around the town, has been suggested on numerous occasions and this was included as a proposal within the Regeneration Study. Such an initiative would encourage visitors to explore the hidden treasures of Llandeilo both within the historic core and on the periphery of the town. It would draw attention to the town's history, architecture and character. It has been suggested that the Town trail or trails should link with countryside walks and other walks of special interest in the immediate area such as Dinefwr Park, Castle Woods and the riverside.

**Heritage Panels** – this obviously closely links up with the Town Trail with the establishment of information panels that might highlight locations that deserve special attention or might be established at particularly important viewpoints.

**Footpath improvements and enhancement** – This forms part of a wider initiative by the County Council to provide improved access to public rights of way and to highlight points of interest through accompanying leaflets. There are several important footpaths and rights of way in the immediate vicinity of Llandeilo and these provide crucial access to heritage sites such as Dinefwr Park and the Swing Bridge. Others, such as the Glynceirch footpath, provide important links between sections of the town. They would also provide important links with the Town Trail and provide crucial access to the surrounding countryside. The

**Local History Group** – The establishment of a Local History Group or Heritage Society has significant potential. Nearly 40% of the households contacted during the Llandeilo Community Appraisal said that they would be interested in joining such a group if one was established.

**Riverside strategy** – the river was considered one of Llandeilo's greatest assets by the Regeneration Strategy but also one that was presently under-utilised. Access to the river's edge is poor and walks along it are discontinuous. And yet it provides significant opportunities to promote an appreciation of both the natural and historic heritage of Llandeilo – not least the 1848 stone span bridge and the Swing Bridge. The importance of developing this asset was also singled out in the Llandeilo Appraisal (Table 23). The provision of a footpath along the east bank of the river through the Tir Cymen scheme has provided a very valuable access point for the community to the riverside.

**Carmarthen-Llandeilo Cycle Route** – the reuse of the disused rail line between Llandeilo and Carmarthen as a cycle route has been investigated by a number of studies including the Regeneration Study. Any future development of this initiative

has significant potential in highlighting the rich historic and cultural heritage between the two towns.

**Heritage Centre** – A centre for interpreting and presenting the heritage of Llandeilo, perhaps itself utilising a historic building. A centre could also provide exhibition space and provide a centre for the promotion of Welsh culture, language and music. Suggested buildings have included the Public reading Room and Literary Institute, the Shire Hall and the Old Market Hall.

**Historical Archive Centre** – the Llandeilo Community Appraisal highlighted a widespread feeling that it was important to record community history. Suggestions included audio-visual methods or the collection of documents and photographs. Such collections could perhaps be coordinated with other archival collections such as the Carmarthenshire County Records Office, the National Archives and the regional Sites and Monuments Record. The latter is already located in Llandeilo in the offices of Cambria Archaeology. The collections could be linked to an online index perhaps via a community website.

**Statue to historical figure** – The provision of a statue to an historical figure with close Llandeilo connections has been frequently mooted. Suggested locations have included King Street and suggested historical figures have included the Lord Rhys and Saint Teilo.

**Website** – three websites with Llandeilo themes currently exist. One is run by the Parish church and the other is a private website that hosts details of the Llandeilo Festival. The third website was recently launched by the Llandeilo Fawr Town Council. This website would be an ideal vehicle to publicise and promote the historic heritage of the town.

**Colour strategy** – this initiative has in the past been promoted by the Civic Trust and is in reaction to the arbitrary choice of colour used in some buildings and in an attempt to acknowledge that individual areas are characterised by their own unique colour palette. The recognition of the need to consolidate existing studies and to provide guidance was recognised by the Regeneration Study. The re-establishment of the Llandeilo and District Civic Trust Society once again provides and opportunity to re-invigorate this initiative.

**Llandeilo in Bloom** – This initiative was also originally led by the Civic Trust Society and has been maintained by a number of enthusiastic individuals though the provision of hanging baskets and other floral decoration at both public buildings and private businesses.

**Business and shop frontages** – this also derives for the recognition that well-designed shop-fronts, signs and forecourts help to improve and enhance the character of individual buildings and the street scene as a whole. The Regeneration Study suggested the preparation of a leaflet promoting guidance for businesses.

**Street Furniture** – the Regeneration Strategy observed that street furniture had a considerable visual impact on the streetscape and stressed the need to develop a strategy to reduce street ‘clutter’ and add unity to those items that remained, utilising



local artists and craftspeople in the design of new items. This clearly links to the provision of heritage interpretation panels, seating and railings (for example in Crescent Road).

**Public Art** – Another proposal made by the Regeneration Strategy. Utilising the lively local arts community the proposal was to commission public art such as street banners that would integrate with other regeneration projects.

**Festivals** – This is one of the few proposals put forward by the Regeneration Strategy to have been developed. In fact not one but three annual festivals are currently active; the Llandeilo Festival, a pottery festival and the Llandeilo Music and Flower festival. The establishment of an antiques festival is also under serious consideration. It has been suggested that active lobbying could be undertaken to attract other national events such as the Urdd Eisteddfod to build upon the success of the National Eisteddfod held in 1996.

**Crescent road railings and gardens** – The Town Council is currently actively engaged in negotiations to purchase the gardens below Crescent Road to provide a community garden. The Town Council is also in the process of replacing the railings along the edge of the Crescent Road with more appropriate ‘heritage-style’ railings.

**Station Road enhancement** – The Town Council has recent put forward proposals for the enhancement of Station Road so developing one of the ‘gateways’ into the town. This is linked with the establishment of a bus park in the area of the railway station. Discussions are also underway between the Town Council and the railway companies to develop improved footpath access from the railway station to the riverbank at the Swing Bridge.

**The ‘Book of St Chad’ (also known as the ‘Lichfield Gospels’ or the ‘Llandeilo Gospels’)** – This manuscript was located St Teilo’s church for 200 years between AD800 and AD1000. It was then relocated to Lichfield Cathedral in uncertain circumstances. Its cultural significance is significantly enhanced by the presence of marginalia that are amongst the earliest known written Welsh. A proposal is currently being led by the Church of St Teilo to establish a visitor centre at the Church using a digital facsimile of the gospels as its centrepiece. A meeting of potential interested parties in this proposal was held in February 2004. Such a display could also incorporate the two Early Christian Monuments located in the church.

**Dinefwr Park Conservation Plan** – Following the purchase of Home Farm the National Trust are currently developing a conservation Plan for the Dinefwr Park estate with the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund. This is a designed landscape of international importance and clearly any heritage strategy for Llandeilo would need to link up with the National Trust’s proposals.

**Llandeilo Roman Fort** – As part of the conservation plan, the discovery was made earlier in 2003 of a complete, undisturbed Roman Fort on the Dinefwr Park estate. This is one of the most dramatic archaeological finds ever made in region. The National Trust is currently exploring options for future work on this fort. These could include a major programme of public archaeology with community participation in excavation, survey and conservation.

**Dinefwr Castle Restoration** – Dinefwr Castle is one of the most important medieval castles in Wales and can rightfully claim to have been the seat of power for independent Wales for much of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The programme of restoration of the Castle by Cadw (making it safe and open to the public) is now nearing completion. This castle is within walking distance of the town centre and surely should be considered Llandeilo's greatest historic asset.

**Llandyfeisant Church restoration and visitor centre** – The restoration of the redundant church at Llandyfeisant by the Wildlife Trust has run into structural problems. The completion of this project involving the reuse of the church as an interpretation centre has significant potential for the presentation of this part of Dinefwr Park and could form an important component of any Town Heritage Trail.

**Castle Woods** – The Wildlife Trust has made a significant contribution to the enjoyment of the woodlands on the south side of Dinefwr Park with the provision of footpaths and public access – linking the important heritage sites of Llandyfeisant Church and Dinefwr Castle with attractive nature trails.

**The Abbey Gardens** – this proposal was developed by the Regeneration Study and involved the establishment of a visitor attraction based on the privately owned gardens at the Abbey in the centre of Llandeilo.

**Graveyard Enhancements** – the graveyard surrounding the key landmark building of St Teilo's church sits at the heart of medieval Llandeilo and is the historic core of the town. The Regeneration Study proposed making this the 'green heart' of the town providing better maintenance, seating and generally more accessible.

**Penlan Park** – It has been argued that the bandstand at Penlan Park is an under utilised resource for small open-air concerts. It provides one of the most attractive open-air settings anywhere for such occasions with dramatic views across the town, Ffairfach and the Tywi Valley and with the beech plantations of the landscaped park forming an attractive backdrop. The viewpoints here and elsewhere in the town would provide obvious locations for interpretation panels.

**Bus Park** – There is currently no designated bus park in Llandeilo. It has been suggested that the development to a bus park could be linked to the provision of information about the heritage of Llandeilo and the Heritage Trail. One suggested location has been Station Road in the vicinity of the Railway Station. Again an information point would be logical at an important 'gateway' to the town.

**Proposed Brewery and Visitor Centre** – There is currently a proposal to develop a new brewery and visitor centre at the northern end of Rhosmaen Street on the site of the former Council Depot. Again, this is an important 'gateway' to the town and could be an opportunity to develop an information point on the heritage of the town.

**Coed Tregib** – The Woodland Trust have recently put forward a proposal to extend Coed Tregib and provide new public access with links to other footpaths elsewhere in Llandeilo.

**The former Provisions Market** – This historic building has now remained unused for a number of years. Various proposals for its reuse have been put forward in recent years including the establishment of a pottery centre of excellence. More recent proposals have included the establishment of a multi-function facility possibly incorporating a heritage centre and retail/business units.

**The Civic Hall** – There is currently a campaign, led by the Community Association, to improve facilities at the Civic Hall at make it once again the focus for Community activity for the town.

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