

JAN 2005

Archaeoleg Cambria
Neuadd y Sir
Stryd Caerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com



ARCHAEOLOG
CAMBRIA
ARCHAEOLOGY



Cambria Archaeology
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email: cambria@acadat.com

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Trehyrne**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/12/4348**

**ACA Report No. 2005/7
Project Record No. 50488
Prepared by
Helen Milne**

Other documents enclosed:

**Carmarthenshire Historic Landscape Characterisation. Register of Landscapes
of Outstanding Interest in Wales.**

Historic Landscape Character Area 179 Llangynog - Llangain

Historic Landscape Character Area 152 Laques

Historic Landscape Character Area 153 Llanybri & Llansteffan strip fields

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

An archaeological farm visit was carried out at Trehyrne on the 8th of October 2004. Trehyrne farm comprises three holdings, the main holding 4348 lies around the farmstead of Trehyrne, 4348a lies to the east around Waunfwlchan farmstead and 4348b lies to the south on the edge of Llansteffan. All three holdings lie within historic landscape character areas. These character areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape.

Both holding 4348 and 4348a lie within Historic Landscape Character Area 179 Llangynog - Llangain. Holding 4348 is characterised by large fields along the stream edge, with small regular fields extending west of Gelli farmstead. The smaller fields had been established by the time of the tithe map in 1840, but the rest of the holding is divided into large open areas, arriving at its current layout by the late nineteenth century. A settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages had been established by the late nineteenth century, but there has been some change since this time. The former mansion/ farmstead of Trehyrne was abandoned during the early part of the twentieth century, in favour of its present location, a short distance to the north-west. Several of the smaller cottage sites that were once dotted around the holding have also been abandoned.

Holding 4348a is divided into a series of medium to large regular field enclosures. The eastern half had been enclosed by 1841 (parish tithe map), but the regular nature of enclosure suggests that the enclosure process had occurred quite recently at this date. In 1841, the western half of the holding remained unenclosed, and the present field pattern was achieved by 1891 (1st ed. Ordnance Survey map) with the establishment of a new farmstead.

Holding 4348b lies both within HLCA 152 Laques to the west, and HLCA 153 Llanybri & Llansteffan Strip Fields to the east. The holding is now divided into regular field enclosures, some of which may be parliamentary enclosures of the late 18th or early 19th century. The present field pattern had been established by the time of the tithe map in 1841, and other than the abandonment of some boundaries, has seen little change since this time. However previously, the southern portion of holding b may have been part of a medieval strip-field system, which characterises the area to the north of Llansteffan. Much of the system to the north-east of holding b have been fossilised by the addition of hedge boundaries. A number of features within the southern-most portion of holding 4348/b suggest that the remains of this field system continue within the farm boundary. A feature, which has been interpreted as a possible round-barrow, lies within this area, and may be associated with the field system.

Archaeological and historical content

The archaeological content of the main holding comprises Castell Cogan hillfort (a Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument CM083, PRN 2154), a possible burnt mound (dating from the bronze age, PRN 2178), and a further possible Iron Age hillfort (PRN 9831). The remainder of the sites are post-medieval in date and include the farmstead and former mansion at Hendre (PRNs 24674 & 15723), and several cottage sites that have been abandoned, including one former blacksmith's workshop at Croes Heolydd (PRN 21664). Trehyrne farmstead itself has a range of stone built outbuildings, although the farmstead was built sometime after 1907, replacing the earlier farmstead and former mansion a short distance to the south-east (just outside the farm boundary). The known archaeological sites within holding 4348/a date from the post-medieval period and include Waun Fwlchan farmstead (PRN 53069), several cottage sites and an artificial watercourse (PRN 53071), which fed a former woollen mill (PRN 21661) to the south.

Holding 4348/b includes Fron Ucha burial chamber (a Neolithic chambered tomb Scheduled Ancient Monument CM058, PRN2182), a possible ring barrow of Bronze-age date (PRN 7693), and two cropmark sites identified from aerial photography (PRNs 11174 & 11925).

Following a consultation on an additional small piece of land lying adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the main holding (Feb 2006), a desk-based assessment was carried out and a quarry was identified within this holding (PRN 55918).

Key objective

The primary management objective for Trehyrne should be the appropriate care of the two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (CM083, Castell Cogan hillfort, and CM058, Fron Ucha chambered tomb). A further priority is the preservation of what appears to be a relict field system within holding b.

It is very important that Cambria Archaeology are informed if fields in which sites are noted are to be ploughed, as this can cause irreversible damage to buried archaeological remains, which are generally stable under the present management of improved pasture.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

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

These are divided into three types:

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

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

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

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

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

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

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

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:
Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

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

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

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	CASTELL COGAN;OLD CASTLE (2154)	Iron Age hillfort	SN32751397	A	SAM	Specific

This site is a Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument CM083. It is a small hillfort, or defended farmstead, which is well preserved on the edge of a prominent hilltop, which commands outstanding views of the surrounding area. A single sub-circular bank and ditch enclose a central area, where excavations during the early 1970s revealed wooden houses (Grealey, Jones and Little, 1972). There is a second defence on the western side (see also PRN9811 below). Hillforts are generally recorded as having been constructed in the Iron Age (circa 600 BC - 100AD). Scientific dating of some archaeologically excavated sites has indicated that they may be Bronze Age in date (c2000 - 500BC). Hillforts are usually viewed as defensive structures built with the intention of defending and securing property. They are also locations for dwellings that were used on a seasonal or permanent basis. Sites such as these may have been used over very long periods of time and therefore, were probably put to many different uses.

Badger activity was noted at this site during an earlier visit by the Cadw Field Monument Warden. Parts of the sites are covered by gorse, and there has been some limited erosion due to vehicles accessing the site.



- 2 **GELLI** ([2178](#)) Prehistoric burnt mound SN32581458 U Specific

A prehistoric burnt mound has been recorded in this location. Sloping, marshy ground next to a stream is covered by dense, shrubby vegetation, making positive identification of this feature impossible. Burnt mounds can date from the Bronze Age (c2000 - 500BC) to the post medieval period. However, these sites are generally thought to date from the Bronze Age and may have been used as cooking sites or saunas. Burnt mounds are usually identified on the ground as grass covered horseshoe shaped mounds. These mounds consist of heat shattered stone and charcoal. Where sites have been excavated they often have adjacent wooden water tanks. Burnt mounds are located in wet areas where the tanks can fill with water unaided. Stone was heated in a fire and thrown into the tank of water. The heated water was used for cooking or bathing. In order to reuse the tank the stone was removed resulting in the mound. In some cases these mounds are very large indicating long-term use of the site.

- 3 **FRON UCHA** ([2182](#)) Neolithic chambered tomb? SN34541074 A SAM Specific

Scheduled Ancient Monument CM 058. Three large stones, which represent the site of a ruined Neolithic chambered tomb. There may be further, more extensive remains lying beneath the ground surface, in the area surrounding the visible part of this monument. A chambered tomb is a monument with evidence of a burial chamber, and occasionally a passage, comprised of upright stones and considered to be a funerary monument of Neolithic date. The burial chamber may be covered by a capstone or roof-stones and may be enclosed within a round or long mound or cairn. This monument lies in a field called 'Parc Cerrig Llwyd' on the tithe map. The name may refer to the large stones from which the monument has been built. At the time of the archaeological farm visit, the monument was in a poor condition and suffering from substantial levels of erosion. Shade from an overhanging tree has caused grass cover to be diminished. The tree is also posing a threat to the monument. Several branches are dead and may be in danger of falling onto the site. Livestock using the stones and tree as shelter have caused heavy poaching around the monument.



- 4 **LANFACH** ([7693](#)) Bronze Age; Unknown ring barrow?; enclosure? SN34671087 B Specific

A probable ring-barrow perhaps associated with a more extensive relict field system (PRN 53082). Edges of this feature were difficult to define. Other features are evident around the supposed ring-barrow, suggesting that it may be connected to a more extensive relict field system. At the time of the archaeological field visit, the field was under pasture, an arrangement which did not appear to be causing damage to the possible ring-barrow, or to the other features within this field. However, a change of regime from pasture to ploughing would be problematic for these earthworks.

- 5 **CASTELL COGAN** ([9811](#)) Roman occupation site SN32751397 B Specific

A spearhead dated to the Roman period was recovered from this location during excavation of Castell Cogan hillfort (see above, SAM CM083) in 1971.

Medieval?;
Unknown field
system?

SN3461410799 A

Specific

Field system. Possibly part of former strip fields associated with the village of Llanstephan. There is a holloway running uphill on the SW side of the area. Feature 7693, the possible ring barrow, lies within and may be associated with this field-system.



GELLI (9831)

Iron Age hillfort? SN322146 U

Generic

A circular earthwork enclosure visible on aerial photographs in this area, possibly the remains of an Iron Age hillfort. During the archaeological farm visit no traces of this site were visible from the ground.

PARK Y VICAR (11174) Unknown
unknown

SN34541165 U

Generic

Circular cropmark identified from aerial photography, function and date unknown. Not seen during archaeological farm visit.

PARKYVICAR (11925) Iron Age hillfort? SN34051139 U

Generic

A circular cropmark identified from aerial photography. It has been interpreted as a possible Iron Age hillfort site. The field is described as 'parc ffold' on the tithe map. The 'ffald' element often means fold, and this may have been the function of the circular enclosure identified on aerial photographs. No traces of this feature were visible at ground-level during the archaeological farm visit.

HENDRE (15723)

Post Medieval
mansion

SN32721356 U

Generic

The site of a mansion house. Not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

CROES HEOLYDD
(21664)

Post Medieval
blacksmiths
workshop

SN32151335 U

Generic

A smithy located at the crossroads, first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. No trace of this building now survives.

GWAR-Y-GELLI
(23588)

Post Medieval
cottage

SN32831458 U

Generic

Cottage shown on 1907 Ordnance Survey map. Site visited during the archaeological farm visit. No above ground remains of this cottage survive.

HENDRE (24674)

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN3280013700 B

Generic

Farmstead shown on 1840 parish tithe map. Present condition unknown, but a farm of this name is shown at this location on the 1987 Landranger Ordnance Survey map. Not seen during archaeological farm visit.

TREHYRN (25670)

**Post Medieval
dwelling**

SN3303714471 B

Generic

Historic home described by Francis Jones, owned by the Popkin Family during the eighteenth and nineteenth century. The house is now ruinous, but was clearly substantial. Gable ends still stand to full height, and numerous other features lie beneath vegetation. The masonry is quite unstable, and ivy growth is causing considerable damage to the remaining structure. (Just outside the boundary of Trehyrne farm).



(53068)

Post Medieval well SN3646114488 C

Generic

A riverside well shown on the first edition OS map. Not inspected during the archaeological farm visit.

WAUN-FWLCHAN

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN3660514434 B

Generic

(53069)

A farmstead first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. There are buildings marked at this location on current map sources. Not investigated during archaeological farm visit.

(53071)

**Post Medieval
artificial
watercourse**

SN3682214199 U

Generic

An artificial water course including weirs, sluices and a pond, leading to a woollen mill (PRN 21661) to the south.

GELLI (53072)

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN3267814630 B

Generic

A T-shaped arrangement of farm buildings marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and the tithe map. A greater number of buildings are shown on the second edition OS map. This farmstead has now been

A **semi**-circular enclosure against the stream marked on the tithe map and described as Waun Fach 'house and **garden**'. Not investigated during the archaeological farm visit.

(53083)

Post Medieval
quarry

SN3437811320 C

Generic

An **area** of quarrying, now grassed over, visible as a central depression, with surrounding spoil

(55918)

Post Medieval
quarry

SN3198513368 C

Generic

A **quarry** is recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (Carms sheet 45NE)

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

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

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

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

Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

Site 1 on MAP 1

CASTELL COGAN; OLD CASTLE (2154)

SN32751397

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

SAM CM083 Castell Cogan.

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The management for this site is included within management for SAM CM083 Castell Cogan hillfort.

Site 6 on MAP 1

[\(53082\)](#)

SN3461410799

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

No ploughing should be carried out in the area marked on the attached map.

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

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

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
TREHYRNE (24662)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN3300314614	B	Generic
There is a cottage shown in this location on the parish tithe map of 1840. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of the late nineteenth century shows that this had been abandoned as it is not shown. The present farmstead of Trehyrne now occupies this location, but was not built until after 1907. Prior to this the farmstead occupied a site a short distance to the south east. Despite the late date for construction, the present farmstead of Trehyrne incorporates a range of stone-built outbuildings with brick door and window surrounds. The new house itself is of typical early twentieth century design - symmetrical, three-bay with opposing chimney stacks, slated hipped roof, and cement render to the exterior.				
HENDRE (24674)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN3280013700	B	Generic
Farmstead shown on 1840 parish tithe map. A farm of this name is shown at this location on 1987 Landranger OS map. Farmstead first shown on the tithe map. A large number of buildings, in roughly the present layout, are marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.				
WAUN-FWLCHAN (53069)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN3660514434	B	Generic
A farmstead first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. There are buildings marked at this location on current map sources. Not investigated during archaeological farm visit.				

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area

HM - 19/01/2005 (14:37:39) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, ACA Project record number 50488.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.

tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@acadat.com, website www.acadat.com

This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Maps

Ordnance Survey (6" to 1 mile) Sheet SN61SW, 1965

Ordnance Survey Old Series, Sheet XLI, 1831.

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Carmarthenshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XLV NE; 1891

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Carmarthenshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XLV SE; 1891

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Carmarthenshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XLVI NW; 1891

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Carmarthenshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XLV NE; 1907

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Carmarthenshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XLV SE; 1907

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Carmarthenshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XLVI NW; 1907

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Carmarthenshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XLV.3; 1889

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Carmarthenshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XLV.3; 1906

Tithe Map Llansteffan Parish, Carmarthenshire; 1841.

Tithe Map Llandeilo Abercowin Parish, Carmarthenshire; 1840

Tithe Map Llangunnog Parish, Carmarthenshire; 1840

Other Sources

Kenneth Murphy & Neil Ludlow, 2000: Carmarthenshire Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales.

Historic Landscape Character Area 179 Llangynog - Llangain

Historic Landscape Character Area 152 Laques

Historic Landscape Character Area 153 Llanybri & Llansteffan strip fields

Grealey, Jones and Little, 1972: Excavations at Castell Cogan 1971 in the Carmarthenshire Antiquary Vol. 8 p. 17 - 26

CADW SAM file, Ref. CM168.

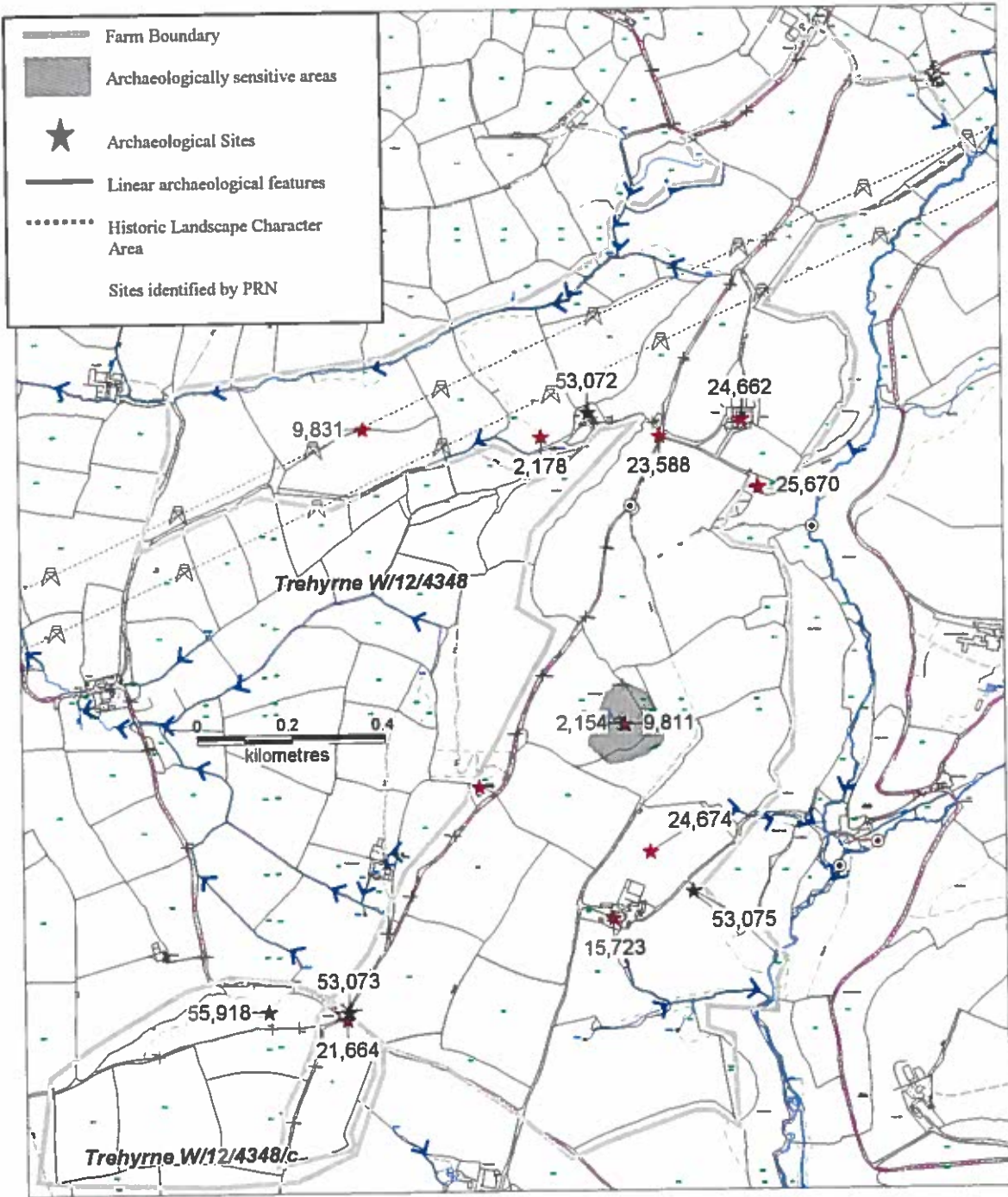
H. Burnham (Cadw Field Monumnet Warden) Pers. Comm.

Francis Jones, 1987: Historic Carmarthenshire Homes and their Families. Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society & Dyfed Cultural Services department.

Bestley, N. Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project West Carmarthenshire 2000 -2001.

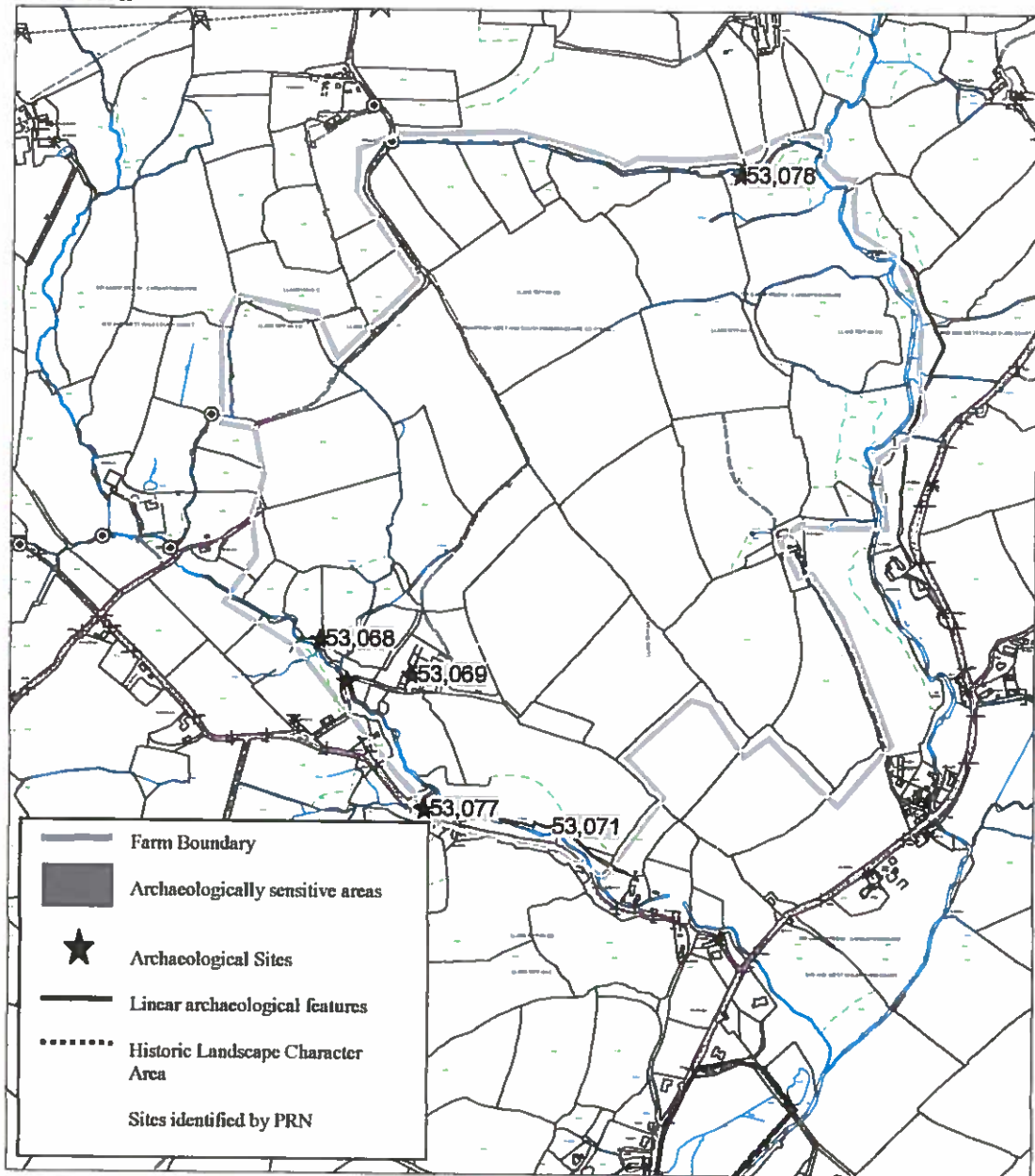
Cambria Archaeology Report No. 2001/25 PRN 42503

W/12/4348 - main



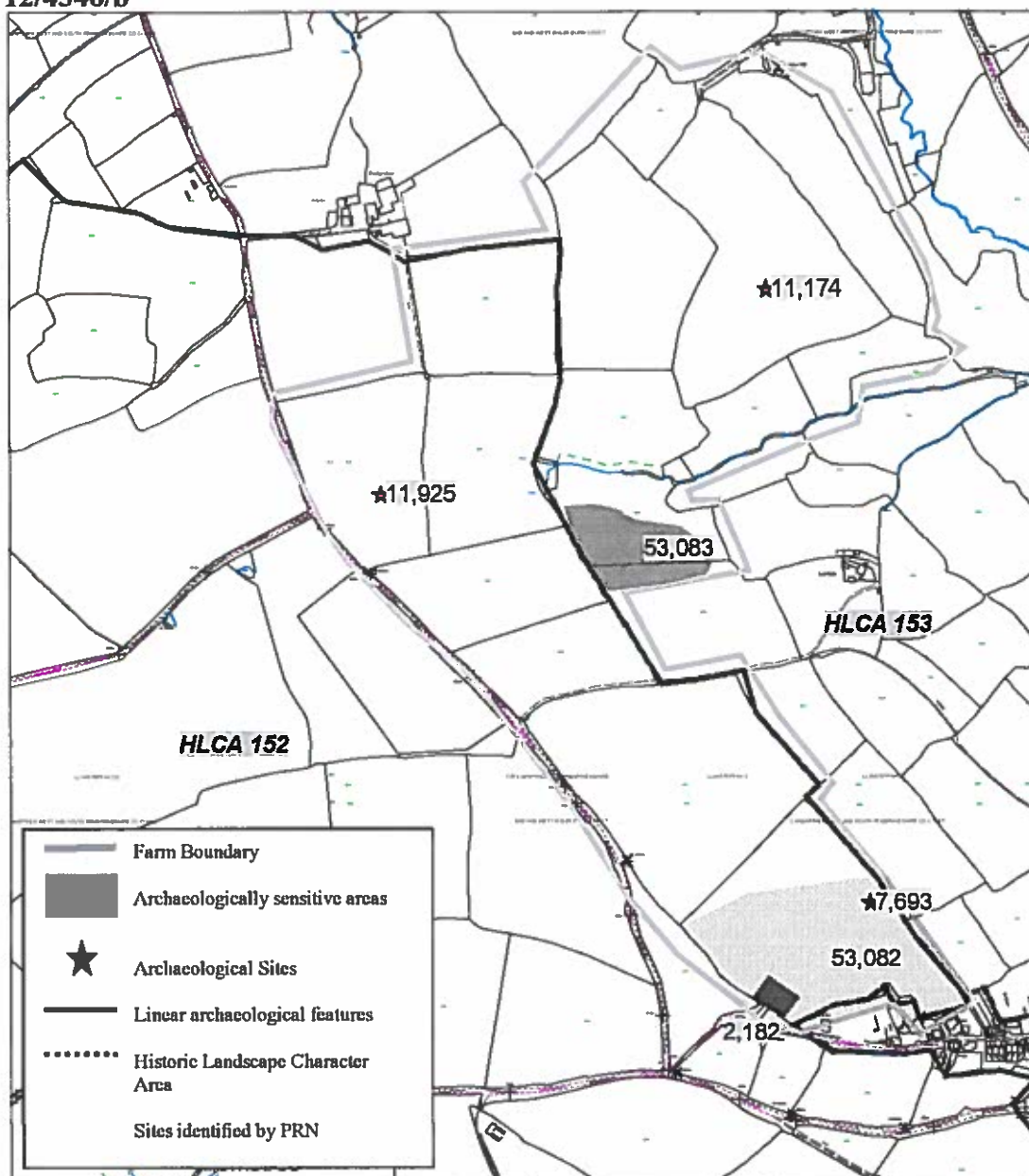
This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: GD272825G

W/12/4348/a



This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: GD272825G

W/12/4348/b



This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: GD272825G

CARMARTHENSHIRE: TAF & TYWI ESTUARY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 152 LAQUES

GRID REFERENCE: SN 332106
AREA IN HECTARES: 510.30

Historic Background

An area of undulating country featuring fairly large fields with irregular boundaries and dispersed farmsteads, all the result of the amalgamation and enclosure of fields under emerging gentry families such as the Lloyds of Laques (and The Plas, Llansteffan) in the 17th- and 18th-century. This landscape can be contrasted with those, for example in Area 153, in which the curving shape of former open field strips was fossilised by the Post-Medieval boundaries. To the south-east, in fact, part of the area may have lain within the medieval 'Broadlands Park' (Rees 1932), and have remained unenclosed until the Post-Medieval period. Elements of the Medieval landscape also include Pentowyn Farm, to the west of the area, which was a 120 acre grange granted to St John's Priory, Carmarthen, between 1115 and 1130 by the lord of the Manor of Llangain Alfred Drue (Jones 1991, 4). It contains the site of a chapel apparently dedicated to St Teilo, possibly with pre-Conquest origins (James, n.d.). At the dissolution Pentowyn fell to the Lloyd family of Llansteffan and is now owned by the National Trust. The central farmstead of Laques, with a name derived from the Old English 'lac' (stream), is known to have been occupied since the 14th century when it was the seat of the Reed family; it was acquired by the Lloyds of Llansteffan in 1616 (Jones 1987, 97). Lord's Park farm to the south is, by contrast, an example of a possible medieval settlement reorganised by the Lloyds according to a system of home and tenant farms, typical of 18th century estate re-organisation (James n.d.) and exhibits a farm-house and outbuildings, of good quality, from the late 18th- or early 19th-century. To the east of the area, on the Tywi foreshore, is a spring traditionally dedicated to St Anthony and regarded as an ancient holy well. An adjacent early 19th-century villa was built to take advantage of the sea views by a Captain Scott, typifying the appreciation of natural beauty that had been acquired by the emerging leisured classes (James n.d.).

Description and essential historic landscape components

This small historic landscape area lies between the confluence of the Rivers Tywi and Taf and is, in its present form, early Post-Medieval. It rises from sea level into a landscape of rolling hills that achieve a maximum height of over 130m. Most of the land is farmed, the majority of which is improved pasture. There are small stands of ancient deciduous woodland on steep slopes, but apart from these this is a very open landscape. Fields tend towards being medium-sized and regular, particularly at higher levels, with boundaries consisting of earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are well maintained; few are overgrown, and distinctive hedgerow trees are rare. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms.

Recorded archaeology, in addition to the Medieval and Post-Medieval landscape features noted above, includes Neolithic finds at Pentowyn, two possible Bronze Age standing stones, two possible Iron Age hillforts.

There are some distinctive buildings but none are listed. Farms consist of substantial stone-built dwellings with slate roofs, in the Georgian tradition, usually with a range of stone-built out-buildings as well as modern structures; with the exception of Laques which retains Jacobean features but was extended after 1747 (Jones 1987, 97). There are also Post-Medieval cottages and a school.

To the south this area is extremely well defined by the sea cliffs/coastal slope of Area 142. Similar good boundary definition exists to the west against reclaimed salt marsh (Area 146), and to the east against Llansteffan village. To the north the exact boundary between this historic landscape character area and Area 153, the enclosed strip fields, is less defined but nevertheless these two character areas are distinct.

Conservation priorities

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area. Some consideration should be given to the management of hedgerows and to deciduous woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair,

some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

CARMARTHENSHIRE: TAF & TYWI ESTUARY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 153 LLANYBRI AND LLANSTEFFAN STRIP FIELDS

GRID REFERENCE: SN 343120
AREA IN HECTARES: 427.60

Historic Background

The area comprises a substantial part of the parish of Llansteffan, to the north-west of Llansteffan village and around the small nucleation of Llanybri. Llansteffan had been established as an Anglo-Norman manor, and the caput of the commote and Lordship of Penrhyn, by the mid 12th century. It was a parish during the Medieval period, in which the former chapelry of St Marys at Llanybri had its origins as a chapel-of-ease (Ludlow 1998). The dominant feature of the present landscape is a pattern of fields which tend to be long and narrow with curved boundaries. These are particularly concentrated south-west and north-east of Llanybri, and are the product of the fossilisation of post-12th century open field strips within 17th- and 18th-century field boundaries established under gentry families such as the Lloyds of Llansteffan and Laques. The landscape can thus be contrasted with that of Area 152 within which Post-Medieval enclosure, under the same landowners, effaced any pattern of earlier field systems. Llanybri was a demesne manor of the Lords of Llansteffan and Penrhyn and appears to be an early nucleation around a central open space, adjacent to a chapel dedicated to St Mary that had been established, as 'Morabrichurch', by the 14th century at least (Rees 1932) and was, in the 16th century, called 'Marbell Church' (RCAHM, 1917, 197). An area of common land lay within the village and may have Medieval origins. Pendegy Mill, some 700m west of the village, is the site of the Medieval 'Mundegy Mill'. Rees (1932) depicts Llanybri as a borough, and though the designation is most unlikely the settlement did lie at the junction of seven routeways. The landing-place of Llansteffan ferry which has possible pre-Conquest origins (Davies 1989, 27) and was crossed 'in a boat' by Gerald of Wales in 1188 (Thorpe 1978, 138) lies to the east of the area.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area comprises a system of enclosed, former field strips lying across a band of rolling hills that achieve a height of approximately 100m close to the village of Llanybri, and run down to sea level by the estuaries of the Taf and Tywi. Most land is farmed; the majority is improved pasture, though there is a little arable. On steep slopes are small stands of deciduous woodland, but trees are not common, and essentially this is an open landscape. Settlements consist of the hamlet of Llanybri and dispersed farms. Much recent residential development in a variety of styles and materials on the edge of the historic core has doubled or trebled the size of the settlement. Dispersed farms are usually stone-built with a range of outbuildings, both stone-built and modern. These farms are set in a landscape of small, irregular fields. On historic maps and in certain areas on the ground it is possible to detect enclosed strips in the modern field system - clearly the modern system evolved out of an open field system. Enclosed strips survive best on steep slopes to the north and east of Llanybri and to the west of Llansteffan. Over recent decades, on flatter ground, there has been a tendency to merge the enclosed strips into larger more regular fields, and it is more difficult to detect the former presence of an open field system. Boundaries to the fields consist of earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally in good condition, but on the steep slopes to the north of Llanybri they are becoming very overgrown, and to the west of Llansteffan some are becoming derelict.

Earlier features within the landscape include a scheduled Bronze Age standing stone which, during the medieval period, was a known landmark called 'Welsh Cross' (Rees 1932). There is at least one more standing stone, and two round barrows. An inscribed stone is possibly recorded in a place-name at Llanybri, and a spring/holy well lies to the south-east.

Distinctive buildings include the Grade II listed Medieval chapel of St Mary which exhibits a low west tower from the 16th century but has become ruinous since 1917, the 19th century Holy Trinity Church and a non-conformist chapel. The core of the settlement consists of stone-built farms, houses and cottages of probable 19th century date with a former inn and smithy; other buildings include Pendegy mill, a bridge, farms and cottages.

This historic landscape character area is similar to Area 152 to the south, with scattered farms and medium-sized fields, and though the historical process that have helped form the two areas are different, the boundary is not well defined. A similar lack of definition exists between this area and Area 187, to the north, and Area 154 to the north-east. Reclaimed salt marsh (Area 146) provides a good boundary to the west, and Llansteffan village (Area 141) clear definition to the east.

Conservation priorities

Conservation priorities in this area concern Llanybri village and the surrounding land. The village has maintained its nucleated character despite modern development. Ribbon- and dispersed-development on the outskirts of the village should be discouraged. Many hedgerows have been lost; this and decay evident in others is seriously eroding the historic character of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 179 LLANGYNOG - LLANGAIN

GRID REFERENCE: SN 355152
AREA IN HECTARES: 4058.00

Historic Background

A large area which was formerly divided between the lordships of Llansteffan (Pcrrhyn commote) and Carmarthen (Derllys commote, specifically Maenor Gain). This area was re-organised under manorial tenure between 1109 when Carmarthen Castle was founded (James 1980, 23), and 1146 with the establishment of the castle at Llansteffan (Avent 1991, 168-72). Llangynog may be an important pre-Conquest religious centre with its circular churchyard and associated large cropmark enclosures in neighbouring fields (Ludlow 1998), but is now represented by a 19th-20th century dispersed settlement lying 1 km from the church, which was formerly a chapelry of Llansteffan parish. Llanllwch - the demesne manor of Carmarthen - lay to the north (Area 181), and some of the neighbouring land within Area 179 may also have been held as demesne; within the manor itself significant areas of former ridge and furrow have been noted. The presence of arable is recorded at Alltynap at the very north end of the area which, as 'le Cnap', belonged to the Augustinian Priory of St John at Carmarthen (James 1980, 42). The name 'Parc-y-plots' immediately to the south indicates the former practise of ridge and furrow. Maenor Gain appears to have been coterminous with the present parish of Llangain which, however, is a Post-Medieval creation. St Cain (Keyne), Llangain was formerly a chapelry belonging to Carmarthen Priory but may represent a pre-Conquest foundation (Ludlow 1998). Between 1115 and 1147 a ploughland ie. 120 acres at 'Egliskein' (Llangain) was granted to Carmarthen Priory by the lord of the manor Alfred Drue (Jones 1991, 4). The present village, however, is entirely later Post-Medieval in origin (Jones 1991, 3). It has been suggested that the *caput* of the manor was either at Green Castle, a 16th- or early 17th-century mansion-house site overlooking the Tywi estuary associated with a landing-place, or at a small motte-and-bailey that formerly existed nearby (ibid.). An area held as common land lay immediately south of Alltynap (James 1980, 42) and four further areas of common had largely been enclosed by the early 19th-century (Llansteffan, Llangynog and Llangain tithe maps), the enclosure around Glog-ddu and Llwyn-gwyn probably as a result of squatter settlement. A large portion of the northern part of the area is labelled 'Forest' by Rees (1932) but within the area lay Cwrt Malle, a moated site held of Maenor Gain, granted to Robert de Malley, a former deputy Justiciar of South Wales, in 1312 (James 1988, 108). It later passed to the Philipps of Picton Castle. Substantial holdings dating from at least the 17th century are known to have existed at Cwrt Hir, Giffach ap Rosser, Maes Gwyn, Pant-yr-athro, Pilroath, Wern Cornham and Wern-ddu (Jones 1987), but none of the present farms retain earlier features and did not form large estates. Cored Roth is the site of a Medieval fish-weir and watermill (Rees 1932), the latter later becoming a woollen factory (Jones 1991, 3). Otherwise there was little industry, and only scattered 19th- and 20th-century settlement. Llangain is the only substantial settlement cluster, and the fringes of its very small historic village core have experienced extensive housing development in recent years. To the south at Pant-yr-athro is a holiday complex.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This very large historic landscape character area of undulating and hilly ground which rises from sea level against the River Tywi to the east and the River Taf on the southwest, achieves a maximum height of over 140 m along its northern fringes. The northern boundary of the area is defined by a north-facing scarp slope, and many deeply incised streams within the area have produced further steep-sided valleys and hills. Despite its large area, the Llangynog-Llangain historic character area is remarkably coherent, consisting in the main of dispersed large farms set in a landscape of small- to medium-sized fields. Field boundaries comprise earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges survive in a variety of conditions; generally they are well maintained, but tending to become overgrown and neglected on the northern, higher levels. Wire fences usually supplement hedges. Distinctive hedgerow trees are not common except on the eastern side. Apart from the higher levels to the north where there is some rushy ground, poor quality grazing and even a small peat bog, almost all farmland in this area consists of improved pasture. Broadleaf woodland which cloaks many of the steep valley sides and may be ancient has been supplemented since the Second World War with conifer plantations; this gives a wooded aspect to parts of the northern and eastern fringes of the area. The dominant settlement

pattern is one of dispersed farms and other dwellings, but there is a nucleated development at Llangain and dispersed modern housing along the roads close to Carmarthen.

Recorded archaeology from such a large landscape area takes in a range of sites from all periods. However, all features relate primarily to agricultural land-use.

St Cynog, Llangynog, is a Medieval church, while St Cain, Llangain was rebuilt in a slightly different location from its predecessor in 1871 (Ludlow 1998). Important sites within the area include Cwrt Malle which represents one of only four moated sites in Carmarthenshire. Another possible moated site lay between Cwrt Malle and Wern Congam (James 1988, 107) and there are 16th- or 17th-century domestic remains at Green Castle. However, the only listed buildings are the Grade II listed house at Fern Hill and its Grade II listed stables. Farmhouses are generally stone-built, two-storey, three-bay of 19th century date, and mostly in the vernacular tradition, though there are examples in the 'polite' Georgian style. With such a large area there is clearly a variety of outbuildings associated with the farms, but most are fairly substantial, stone-built and 19th century, often of two or more ranges and sometimes arranged semi-formally around a yard. Most farms have large modern agricultural buildings. Modern housing in a variety of styles and materials is concentrated in small estates at Llangain and dispersed along the roads close to Carmarthen, though there is a scatter of recent dwellings right across the landscape.

A large but well-defined historic landscape area, distinct from the smaller former strip fields to the south (Area 153), the larger irregular enclosures to the south-west (Area 154), the unusual and undated system of very large, regular square enclosures to the west (Area 155), the dry valley and raised bog to the north, and the saltmarsh of the Tywi estuary to the east (Area 180).

Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, the decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. The spread of modern housing is also affecting the character of this area. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

TREHYRNE FARM

W/12/4348

Cambria report no. 2005/7

Project Record No. 50488

This report has been prepared by Helen Milne
Position: Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature *H. G. Milne* Date *27/01/2005*

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on
behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Position: Head of Heritage Management (Cambria Archaeology)

Signature *Louise Aust* Date *27/01/2005*

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome
any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this
report