

A477 TRUNK ROAD IMPROVEMENT: RED ROSES TO LLANDDOWROR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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SUMMARY

This report examines the archaeological resource within 500m of the proposed routes 4 and 6B improvements to the A477 trunk road between Red Roses and Llanddowror. A significant number of sites of importance are identified, based upon the examination of existing sources. The likely impact of the schemes on the archaeological resource is discussed, within the limitation that no fieldwork was undertaken.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project proposals and commission

This desk-based assessment has been prepared by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations in response to a request from *WS Atkins Consultants Ltd.* to provide an assessment of archaeological impact from improvements to the A477 between Llanddowror and Red Roses, Carmarthenshire.

1.2 Scope of the project

This project is not a Stage 2 assessment, as defined in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (Vol. 11, Section 3, Part 2, Cultural Heritage), as it does not involve a fieldwork element, since this has not formed part of the commission. It is not possible therefore to grade known sites according to their archaeological importance. The report cannot therefore be considered to be a complete assessment of the archaeological resource, nor can the report provide a full picture of the threat posed to the resource by the various routes. It is designed to review the current knowledge of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact of the proposed works upon that resource, with the limitations referred to above.

Existing written, cartographic, pictorial and technical information were examined in order to assess the character, extent, significance and vulnerability of the archaeological resource within the study area.

Existing archaeological sites, features or deposits that require further archaeological investigation to investigate their character, extent, significance and vulnerability are identified.

1.3 Report outline

This report describes the physical environment of the study area before summarising the archaeological resource and the likely impact of the proposed scheme on that resource. A gazetteer of sites, with location map, is presented in section 5.

1.4 Abbreviations used in this report

All sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). References to sources are provided using the Harvard system, with full details provided at the end of the report.

2. THE STUDY AREA

The study area consisted originally of a corridor 0.5km wide surrounding the two surviving possible options (routes 4 and 5) for improvements to the A477 Trunk Road between Red Roses and Llanddowror, within the communities of St. Clears, Llanddowror, Laugharne, and Eglwyscumin. Route 4 involves substantial new sections of road to the north of the current A477 from north of Llanddowror through Cnwce and over Brandy Hill to emerge at a new roundabout on the B4314 northwest of Red Roses, whereas Route 5 involved upgrading much of the A477 within the area, with by-passes around Llanddowror and Red Roses themselves (Fig. 1). A scoping study was carried out in April 2004, which identified four Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) and eight listed buildings, but did not involve any site visits or detailed investigation of the evidence. There is a history of road improvement planning activity dating back to 1994 in the area, and public consultation was initiated in November 1995 over four possible improvements to the route. By June 2004 route 5 had been dropped, and therefore detailed discussion of the archaeological resource along this route has been omitted.

In addition a new route (route 6, modified as 6B) was proposed in May 2004, and this is also discussed in this report. This runs from west of Gors Farm on the A40 west of Pwll-Trap southwest through to meet the coaching road, established in 1763, from Llanddowror to Tavernspite east of Brandy Hill. It passes through three distinct landscape sections, the northern one being enclosed farmland, which changes to a hillier landscape with wooded land that slopes steeply into the valley of the river Taf. Crossing this river the route follows a steeply wooded valley, once forming part of Sir John Perrot's late 16th century Kiffig Deer Park, before emerging briefly in open farmland until reaching the Llanddowror-Tavernspite road.

The landscape along the A477 varies from the open rural landscape in the west, to the floor of the steeply sided wooded Afon Hydfron tributary valley in the central section, through to the flatter low lying areas in the east where the road follows the southern edge of the Afon Taf floodplain east of Llanddowror. Land use on the plateaux to the north and south of the road is mainly agricultural with the majority of the land laid to pasture for grazing or foraging (Figs.2, 3). The farm holdings are generally relatively large. The steep sided valley slopes, which run alongside the road corridor, are mostly deciduous woodlands or scrubland but there are also some commercial coniferous plantations, near the eastern limits of the corridor.

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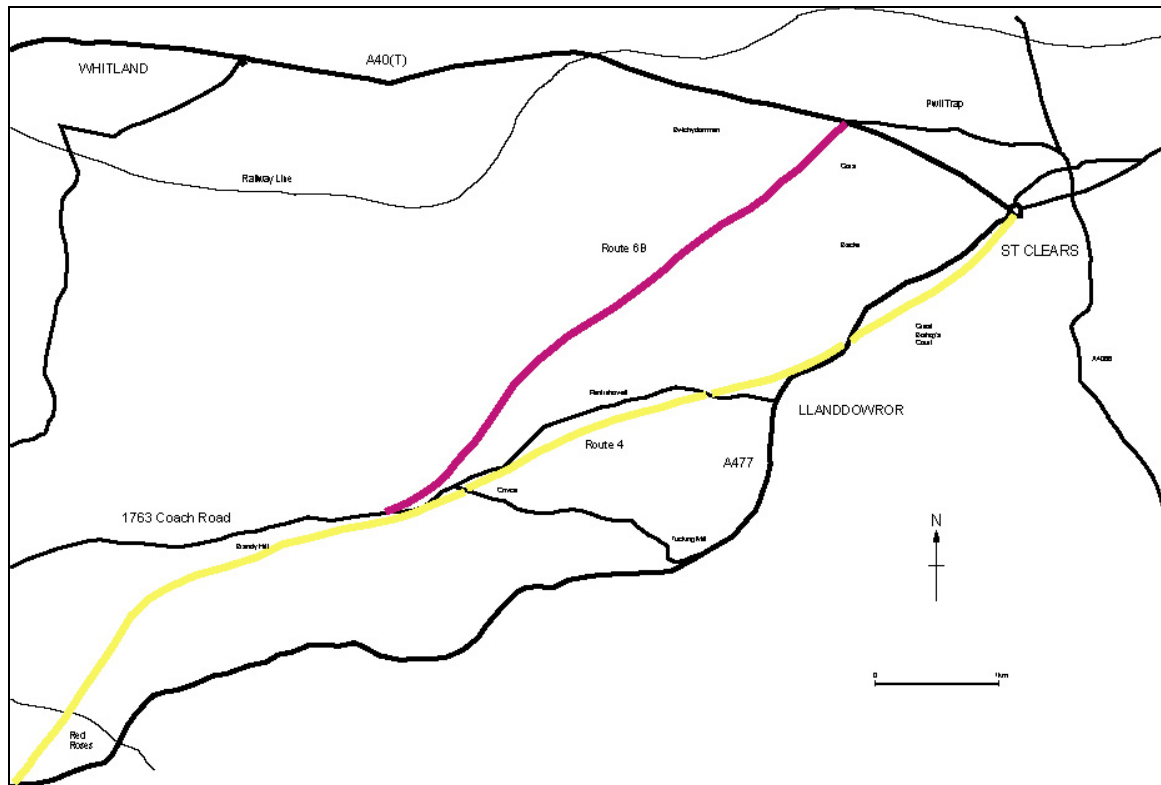


Fig. 1. Location Map showing Proposed Routes 4 and 6B

3. SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

3.1 Prehistoric Archaeology

Bronze Age sites have been identified in the study area in some quantity, including standing stones at Llain y College (PRN 3904) and Parc Newydd (PRN 8046). Eithin Bach (PRN 3878) is marked as a mound on Ordnance Survey Maps and it is thought may well date from the Bronze Age. Two possible barrows (SN 217135 and 218135, PRN 11162) are located at the southern end of a field called Parc Garn (Tithe schedule No. 341 Kiffig), both standing about 1m in height (Weeks and Stenger 1985, 19). The locations of five possible burnt mounds have been identified in the study area, which represent either temporary or more permanent domestic cooking places. Two *hearths* are located on the 2nd edition OS Map XLIV SW northeast of Red Roses, which are probably burnt mounds. These suggest that there are as yet unidentified settlements of this period in the vicinity. The presence of ritual foci in the area is suggested in the tithe map field names 'Parc Maen' (PRN 11166) and 'Park Cerrig' (PRN 11165) that may be the sites of Bronze Age standing stones. An 'urn burial' is believed to have been found at Dol Garn when the turnpike road cut through it (RCHMW 1921, 60), and this is most likely to have been of Bronze Age date.

A number of possible Iron Age enclosure sites, for example the hillfort Castell Pen-y-coed (PRN 3887) and at Carn Isaf (PRN 11753), are located in the study area for route 4. In the study area for route 6, Clog y Fran (PRN 3863), Allt Clog y Fran (PRN 8358) and Woolstone (PRN 9829) are Iron Age hillforts, and Clog y Fran (PRN 10751) is an enclosure of unknown date which may possibly be Iron Age. Ditches and banks of a multivallate promontory fort of probable Iron Age date at Parciau (SN 234132, PRN 11784) were identified as cropmarks and parchmarks through aerial photography. An entrance is on the west side, marked by an inturn of the defences (James 1984, 19). The range in terms of size and complexity of defence of the Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures may either represent a hierarchy of contemporary sites or a succession of settlements through time.

3.2 Medieval Landscape and Settlement

The church at Llanddowror is an important early Christian ecclesiastical focus, linked to the cult of St. Teilo which is believed to have flourished during the 9th century, and is thought to have extended along the river valleys of Carmarthenshire (Yates 1973, 58-62). The Pilgrims Stones (PRNs 3908 and 3909), two Class II early medieval inscribed stones, date from this time (Nash-Williams 1950, 113: nos. 151 and 152). Whilst there is no direct evidence for the Early Medieval church itself, inscribed stones are often the only surviving evidence for an early ecclesiastical site. Llanddowror churchyard (PRN 49266) lies within 400m of the motte and enclosure at Castell, also known as Llanddowror Castle (PRN 5069). This is a ringwork castle that may have been adapted from an earlier Iron Age enclosure. These two sites may therefore represent two important early medieval sites, with one becoming the elite centre and the other the kin burial ground.

Within the corridors under discussion the historic parish boundary between Laugharne and Llanddowror followed the Afon Hydfron for much of its length. This boundary is likely to have been established early in the medieval period. A medieval trackway,

known as the Pilgrim's Way (PRN 12060), is suggested as having run from the rectory until "*it meets on the right or north the Old road from St. Clears to Llanddowror, and shortly afterwards (in about 150 yards) is interrupted by the modern high road from Carmarthen to Hobbs Point. On resuming its course it leads down to an old ford across the brook Hirwaun (a tributary of the Tav River. On the left, just before reaching the ford it bounds a field to the immediate west of the churchyard....After crossing the ford it appears to have traversed the field 'Parc y castell' (its course is still clearly traceable), and leaving the earthwork or mound on its immediate right, joins the existing old road from Llanddowror to Tavernspite*" (Hartwell-Jones, G. in RCAHMW Carms 1917, 82).

The church of St. Teilo, Llanddowror, was entirely rebuilt in 1865 with the exception of the west tower with its southeast stair turret, which probably dates from the 16th century (Slater 1994, 33).

Besides evidence for medieval settlement within Llanddowror itself, medieval settlement has been identified at places such as the motte at Castell (PRN 5069), already referred to. This is described on the tithe map schedule (1845) for the parish of Llanddowror as "No. 143, Park Castell" in 1845. Great and Little Bishop's Court (PRN 13146) and Maes-y-lan, and the site at Dol Garn (PRN 3884) are possible medieval settlement sites, and are also indicative of early enclosure. A possible medieval ecclesiastical site is suggested by the place name Parc Henllan Capel (PRN 3885), although no traces of this appear to have survived on the ground. A significant survival of ridge and furrow cultivation is evidenced at places such as Rugland meadow and Hooks Common.

3.3 Post-Medieval Landscape and Settlement

There is much evidence for post-medieval buildings and the layout of the tenant farms and their fields to the north of the St. Clears to Hobbs Point turnpike. Most of the land belonged to the Philipps family of Picton Castle by the eighteenth century (NLW Picton Maps Vol. 2 and 3), although a map of Rhos-goch dated 1697 show that it was in the possession of the Bowens of Llwyngwair at that time (NLW Llwyngwair 1123). The earliest evidence for an enclosed area was a deer park at Kiffig, constructed by Sir John Perrot in the early 1580s for "the recreation of gentlemen". This was located to the north of Cnwce and north east of Brandy Hill, with its southern edge following a track from Llanddowror to Narberth (NLW Llwyngwair 1123). The land was probably marginal or 'mountain' land in the 16th century (Murphy, unpublished) and the land just south of this on the 1697 plan can be seen to be unenclosed. However it is stated that depopulation took place when the Park was created and that there were only six tenants remaining in Kiffig by 1602. It is possible however that the tenements were not located within the park itself but in the field to the south of the church (NMR Record Card). The park did not function effectively after Perrot's death in 1592, and the remaining deer were reported killed in 1613. By the mid 18th century all the land within the park had been enclosed, the former presence of the park recalled only by the farm names known collectively as Pale (*ibid.*).

Carmarthenshire has a substantial number of estate maps surviving from the 18th century, and indeed this shows that mapping estates "had become a fashionable practice for the gentry and other landowners" (Evans 1977, 52). A number of estate maps show

the areas under consideration, of which the earliest is the 1697 plan of Rhos-Goch (NLW Llwyngwair 1123) already referred to. Rhos-goch was divided into two properties, Fawr and Fach. Rhos-goch Fawr was the residence of William Shewen who died in 1730 (Jones 1987, 169), and may have been the person who commissioned the 1697 drawing. The field layout appears to have altered somewhat in this area since 1697, although this may be simply a reflection of the fact this early plan is only a sketch, and there has been a considerable amount of further enclosure since that time. It is likely that pressure on landholdings did not increase sufficiently until the eighteenth century for the landscape pattern to be fully enclosed, a time by which the deer park had completely disappeared. Digital aerial photographs (Getmapping 200029) show small fields around Rhos-goch, which may be indicators of early enclosure.

Mapping of farms on the Picton Estate on a substantial scale was pioneered by John Butcher who worked on the estate periodically between 1737 and 1763 (Evans 1977, 56), although his work is by no means the earliest. A 1744 estate map of Pen y Llan farm predates the turnpike road (NLW Picton Castle, Maps and Plans 27), showing the river Taf as both estate and parish boundary to the south. The presence of a tucking mill (PRN 15016) is noted on this map, which is now at the junction of the 1827 Turnpike Road (A477) with the road to Laugharne. The Llanddowror manorial map of 1773 and attached schedule (NLW Picton Castle 83, Fig. 6) shows that most of the farms within the parish were part of the Picton estate, and was surveyed by Thomas Lewis (Evans 1977, 57). An early 19th century book of estate maps, with the individual tenant farms located on a key map referring to detailed farm maps (Picton Castle Maps Vol. 2, Fig. 5), also survives. The 1773 map of Llanddowror (fig. 6) shows the 1763 coach road from St. Clears across Brandy Hill to Tavernspite, but as it dates from before the St. Clears to Hobbs Point Turnpike was built, it shows the parish boundary with Laugharne along its southern edge. The 19th century map shows the turnpike road and the outline of those farms within the parish through which it passes (Fig. 7) and provides useful evidence for the layout of the farms prior to the tithe maps of Eglwys Cummin (1842) and Llanddowror (1845), to which they can be compared. More detailed maps show the farms themselves at a greater scale, and all buildings within them are shown. This volume of estate maps also has a detailed plan of Llanddowror village. Most of these farms were leased to the tenants under three life- terms, which encouraged the tenants to make improvements (Howell 1986, 71), and there is some evidence that this happened. Nineteenth century leases of Picton properties to tenant farmers often included a plan of the property for lease, and this is the case for Llanddowror parish (NLW Picton Castle L9, fig. 8). This has proved useful because they show changes that took place during the 19th century, before the 6-inch 1st edition ordnance survey maps for the area appeared in 1890.

The 1773 and early 19th century maps show the detailed layout of the farms through which route 6B, and much of route 4 passes. These include the farms of Bwlchydomen and Gors (NLW Picton Maps Vols.2 and 3, figs. 9,10,11,12), and early 19th century maps (NLW Picton Maps Vol.3) for the farms of Pentrehowell and Backe, spelt 'Bacca' in the early 19th century (figs 11,14). Selections of these are included in this report.

There is considerably less estate map evidence for the parish of Laugharne, since the properties that bounded the southern border of the parish of Llanddowror were held by a number of different landowners during the 18th century, such as Lord Anglesea, Rev. Powell and Lady Maude, and estate maps for these owners have not been traced.

The tithe maps for the three parishes through which the proposed new routes pass show a number of cottages and buildings which do not survive until the early editions of Ordnance Survey maps, or are evidenced on aerial photographs. These are listed in Section 5, which lists all sites within the study corridors that have an entry on the Dyfed Sites and Monuments Record. This is particularly true of the southern section of route 6, which has been substantially forested since that time. A number of buildings, now lost, are recorded in modern times. Pennsylvania House (PRN 22359) was a ruin in 1946. The place name 'Pale', common in the southern area through which route 6 passes, suggests an enclosed area and may relate to Perrot's deer park. Old Pale farmstead (PRN 21599) was a substantial complex and part of the Westmead estate in the early 19th century. Old Pale Cottage II (PRN 21654) is visible into the 20th century, but does not show on the 1974 OS Landranger map. A post-medieval deserted settlement is located at Gors-Fach (PRN 47070), although there are very few details about this site.

3.4 Roads During the Post Medieval Era

In the 17th century, the state of Carmarthenshire roads was very bad, but towards the end of the 18th and into the 19th century, improvements were enacted through the turnpike system (Lloyd 1939, 347-349). This development is likely to have taken place because the gentry, and farmers and merchants, were being hindered in their commercial activities by such poor communications, and they began to invest heavily in schemes to improve them. This led on to more centralized control of road maintenance through the turnpike system, which established "the principle that every person should contribute to the upkeep of roads in proportion to the use which they made of them" (*ibid.* 351), and provided a regular source of income for repairs, rather than the previous haphazard support from the parishes.

There appears to have been a track way between St. Clears, Tavernspite and probably through to Narberth in 1697, which had recently been hedged (NLW Llwyngwair 1123). The 1697 sketch of Rhos-goch does not enable us to be clear about the original route, and there is no indicator of scale. Bowen's 1729 Map of South Wales shows a road and track way leading from St. Clears to Tavernspite (Copy in Dyfed SMR). This road probably followed the medieval route and was almost certainly in very poor condition, local roads having a bad reputation during the 17th century (Lloyd 1939).

The precursor to the A477 was a coach road running through lower St. Clears thence to Llanddowror and up over Brandy Hill to Tavernspite, probably following the traditional route seen on the 1697 plan, and which may therefore have been predominantly an improvement on the existing road. It survives as a minor road to this day. The road was authorized by Act of Parliament in 1763 to run through "*the County Borough of Carmarthen and St. Clears village to Tavern Spite in the parish of Kiffig at the borders of Pembrokeshire*" (CRO T.T. Box III/1). An 1815 plan of this road survives (CRO T.T./Box V/7), which also included a plan to by-pass Llanddowror. Between 1763 and 1834 this was part of the major coaching route from London to South-West Wales. This road appears on aerial photographs to follow the contours (RAF 1946, 3204), and the layout of the fields suggests that some enclosure seems to post-date the 1763 road. It does however cross earlier trackways and shows that some improvements were carried out in the construction of the coach road.

A new turnpike road between St. Clears and Hobbs Point, Pembrokeshire, following the enclosure of St. Clears commons in 1810 (CRO Cawdor 1/71), was authorized by Acts of Parliament in 1828 and 1833 (CRO T.T./Box III/1). This was ‘a new line of road constructed to avoid the steep ascent of Llanddowror Hill to Tavern ‘Spytty, on the border of Pembrokeshire, [which] was completed in 1830, and extends from the village of Llanddowror until it joins the road to Milford, considerably south of the former’ (Lewis 1844), Thomas Telford having surveyed this new route in 1827 as part of a commission by a Parliamentary select committee into the improvement of communications to Milford Haven (Fig.5). After crossing the Taf with a new bridge at NGR SN 26761552 (Fig. 4), this route followed the valley of the Afon Taf, and thus meanders in and out of the parishes of Llanddowror and Laugharne, entering the parish of Eglwys Cymmin east of Red Roses, the latter settlement appearing to post-date the turnpike road and to take its name from an inn, which in turn seems to be a corruption in translation of Rhos-Goch, which actually means Red Moor (Jones 1987, 169).

The tollhouse at Red Roses (SN 204117, PRN 21608) is thought to date from 1840-1843 (CRO T.T. Box V/2), and is referred to in the Carmarthenshire Main Trust archives (CRO T.T. Box IV), which suggested that tollhouses on the route would cost £225. The building has been demolished and the site is now occupied by a late 19th century dwelling. The Main Trust archives also suggest that the route may have been built by the engineer McAdam, from whom much of the correspondence relating to the road appears to have been sent to the Main Trust (CRO T.T. Box V/2). Aerial photographs (RAF 1946, 4073) show this road clearly, and how it cut across the earlier field system. Thus whilst enclosure may not have been complete by 1763, it certainly was by 1827. The photographs also show earlier trackways and hint at how this new road disrupted earlier local lines of communication.

A number of surveys and maps of the toll roads themselves survive, some purporting to be by Thomas Telford himself (CRO Dynevor Maps 2/13). The Main Trust’s order books include much debate on this new road; this was generally favourable since it ensured that the tolls could still be collected in this part of Carmarthenshire from the bulk of the traffic travelling to Milford Haven and Pembroke, and in October 1827 it was resolved to support “the line of road recommended by Mr. Telford from Hobbs Point near the Pembroke Dock Yard to the confines of Pembroke, and that it was requisite that the road should be continued thence to St. Clears as defined also by Mr. Telford’s plan” (CRO T.T. 1). It is likely that this plan is the same as the 1824 one (Dynevor Maps 2/13) since on 14th Jan 1830 it was resolved that “the diversion commence at or near the village of Llandowror along the line marked in Mr. Telford’s plan B C D and X and terminate at or near a spot marked W, where a highway joins leading to Tavernspite” (Fig.5). The lengths of road in each parish from the Pembrokeshire border to St. Clears are noted as follows (CRO T.T. Box V/8):

	Miles Furlong Pole
Eglwys Cymmin Parish	1-4-28
Landowror Parish	2-4-32
Llaugharne Parish	-5-20
St. Clears Parish	1-3-0

Three milestones along the A477 are listed structures, located at Parciau (SN 22342128), Llanddowror (SN 22562146) and Southwest of Rhos-goch (SN 21942113), although it has not yet been established whether they are in their original locations.

4. IMPACT OF SCHEME ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

The scheme has the potential to affect a number of archaeological sites along its route, and these have generally been discussed in this report. In its current form this report is not a full Stage 2 assessment because no fieldwork has been carried out, and as a result it has not been possible to fully assess the character, extent, significance and vulnerability of the archaeological resource within the study area. A corridor of within 500m of the proposed routes has been examined, as it is possible that sites within this range may be affected by the road scheme.

Along the route of the A477, any surviving details of either the road's construction or street furniture are of some importance, although since the abandonment of route 5 the effect on these is likely to be fairly minimal. However three milestones along this route are listed structures, and the south western one, located at SN 194113, is most likely to be close to the south western end of route 4.

4.2 Route 4

Within the corridor for route 4 there are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and eight listed buildings.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- **Dol Garn** (SN 26541543). PRN 3884. This is a defended earthwork enclosure of uncertain date.
- **Castell Pen-y-coed**. (SN 24501277). PRN 3887. This is an Iron Age hillfort.
- **Pilgrims Stones, Llanddowror**. (SN 2552314587). PRNs 3908 and 3909. These are Class II early medieval inscribed stones (7th-9th centuries).

Listed Buildings

- **Church of St. Teilo, Llanddowror** (SN 225600214580)
- **Churchyard Gates, Piers and Railings at Church of St. Teilo, Llanddowror** (SN 22562145)
- **Picton House Hotel** (SN 225510214160)
- **Pont Newydd, Llanddowror** (SN 2260721505)
- **Talfan Cottage** (SN 22542139)
- **Three Milestones** (SN 22342128), (SN 22562146), (SN 21942113). Located on A477 at Parciau, A477 at Llanddowror and SW of Rhos-Goch.

The majority of the latter are within the village of Llanddowror itself and are therefore unlikely to be affected by this route. However Dol Garn (PRN 3884), an important defended earthwork enclosure of uncertain date which is bisected by the current A477 north of Llanddowror, lies within the study area. A number of unscheduled sites of importance are however located along this route, particularly possible Bronze Age sites. Possible round barrows at Waun Fach (PRN 8034) and at Parc Garn (PRN 11162), the

standing stone at Llain y College (PRN 3904) and a possible one at Parc Carreg (PRN 11749), are potentially such sites. The location of a number of possible burnt mounds have been located in the area, which represent either temporary or more permanent domestic cooking places in the Bronze Age. It is quite likely that more of these remain to be identified along this route. Aerial photographs (RAF 1946 106 G/UK 1625 3203) seem to show an enclosure at SN 234134, which might be a cropmark of a prehistoric bivallate enclosure, although it is possible that it is a geological phenomenon.

The following sections of the route seem particularly archaeologically sensitive.

1. The medieval motte at Castell (PRN 5069, Fig. 2) is an important site whose setting would be severely affected were it to be cut off from the village of Llanddowror by a new road (Fig.2). There is also substantial surviving evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation in the area, for example at Glandwr (PRN 13305). It is possible that the enclosure at Dol Garn (PRN 3884) dates to the medieval period. If this is so it suggests early enclosure in the area. There are also many post-medieval houses and cottages along this route which are not discussed here, but they are fully listed in Section 5.

2. Between Llanddowror and St. Clears the route suggested is particularly sensitive, as it passes very close to a number of sites of importance such as the standing stone at Llain y College (PRN 3904) and Bishops court Farm (PRN 3883), where evidence for Neolithic activity has been found. The current A477 also crosses the listed Turnpike bridge, Pont Newydd (PRN 15068), which is of considerable importance.

4.3 Route 6B

Along Route 6B the impact of the road scheme is likely to be mainly to the historic landscape, which will be at its most apparent in the Afon Taf crossing area. The route does not directly threaten any SAMs, but may affect the setting of a number of possible prehistoric sites. In the northern section there are sites such as the enclosure at Gors (PRN 8035), which is probably prehistoric, and Parc Henllan Capel (PRN 3885), which is thought from place-name evidence to be a possible medieval ecclesiastical site.

In the southern section most of the recorded sites are within the wooded area to the north of route 6B, although the effect of the road on the landscape of this area must be considered. Aerial photographs (RAF 1946 106 G/UK 1625 4017,4018) show the area through which this route would pass but add little by way of additional information. There are a number of post-medieval cottages in this area, which are listed in Section 5.

The most sensitive part of this route would appear to be the middle section of the route, from approximately SN 247158 to SN 240150. This is a hilly area with a steep drop to the Taf Valley. It passes close to Allt Clog y Fran (PRN 8358) and Woolstone (PRN 9829), which are Iron Age Hillforts, and also Clog y Fran (PRN 10751) which is an enclosure of unknown date. There is also a post-medieval bridge and a farmhouse (PRNs 22747 and 22748). This area appears to be highly archaeologically sensitive as there are these known prehistoric sites, and also post medieval ones. The river crossing area will also have some landscape implications to consider.

5. SITE GAZETEER

The desktop study has identified a number of features of archaeological or historical significance within the immediate vicinity of the proposed road improvement scheme. Features are also included of which only a part lie within the road corridor, or for which there is insufficient data to be certain whether or not they are located within the affected area.

The features identified in the study are categorised as follows:

1. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

Within the corridor three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), and eight listed buildings are located. These can all be categorized as sites of grade A importance.

A. Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Dol Garn (SN 26541543). PRN 3884. This is a defended earthwork enclosure of uncertain date. It could be of Iron Age, Romano-British or medieval origin. It is bisected by the current A477.

Castell Pen-y-coed. (SN 24501277). PRN 3887. This is an Iron Age hillfort.

Pilgrims Stones, Llanddowror. (SN 2552314587). PRNs 3908 and 3909. These are Class II early medieval inscribed stones (7th-9th centuries).

B. Listed Buildings

Church of St. Teilo, Llanddowror (SN 225600214580)

Churchyard Gates, Piers and Railings at Church of St. Teilo, Llanddowror (SN 22562145)

Picton House Hotel (SN 225510214160)

Pont Newydd, Llanddowror (SN 2260721505)

Talfan Cottage (SN 22542139)

Three Milestones (SN 22342128), (SN 22562146), (SN 21942113). Located on A477 at Parciau, A477 at Llanddowror and SW of Rhos-Goch.

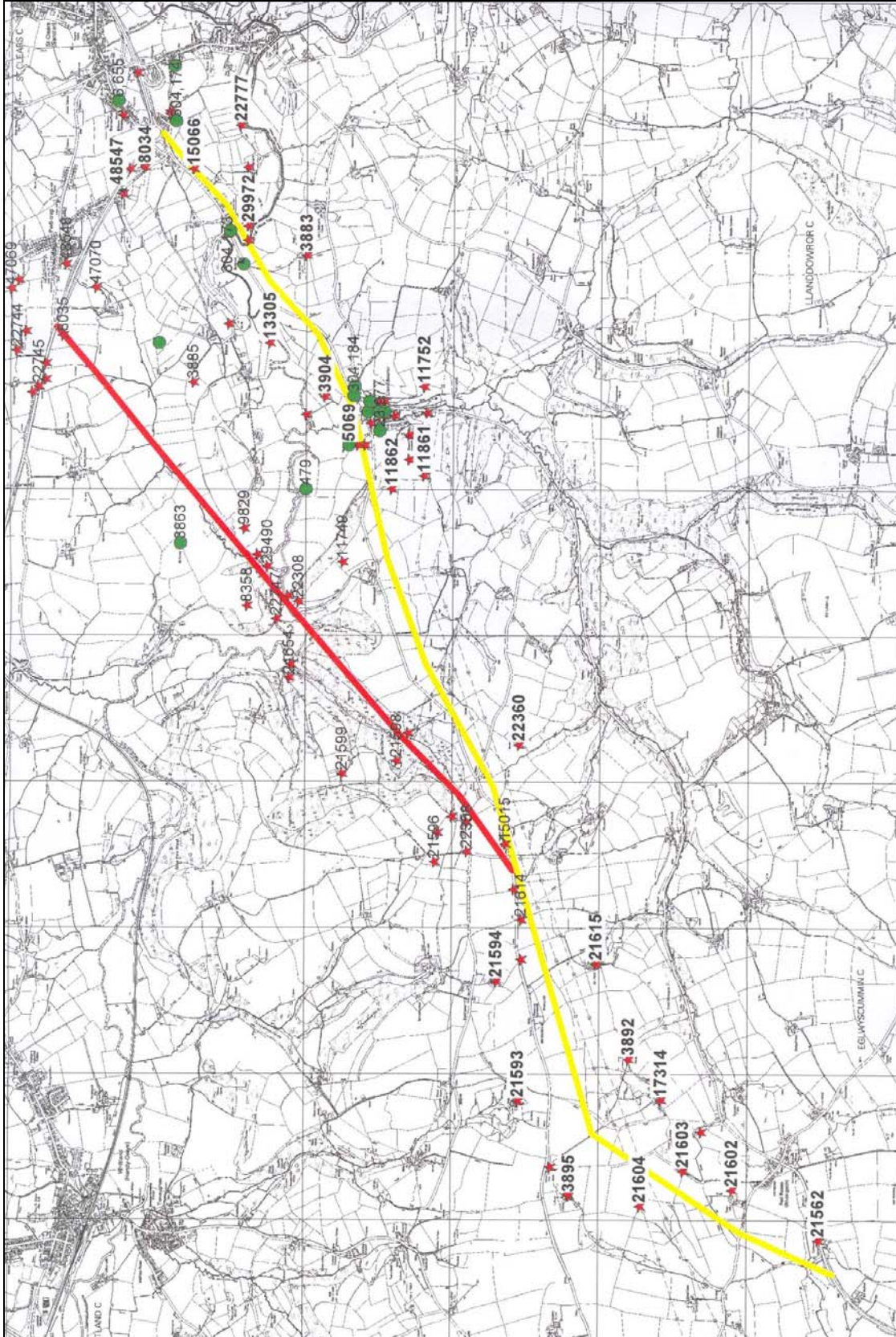


Fig.2A. Location Map of PRNs (red stars) on the Dyfed SMR for Route 4 (yellow) and Route 6B (red), within 500m of the Proposed Routes. Sited Recorded on the NMR (green dots) are also included on this Map, but are not listed in the Site Gazetteer.

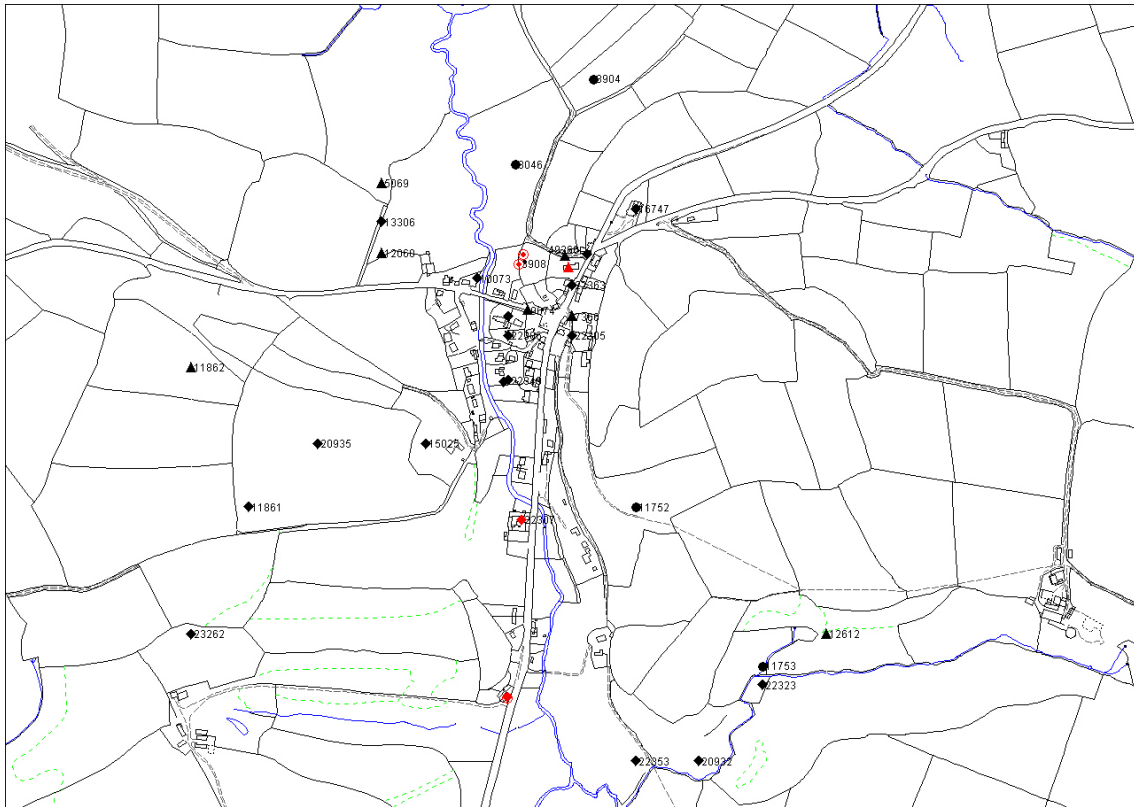


Fig. 2B. Detail of Sites on the Dyfed SMR in the Llanddowror Region. A red symbol indicates a Scheduled Ancient Monument or a Listed Building.

Table of Entries on Dyfed SMR within the Study Area surrounding Routes 4, 5 and 6B.

PRN	NAME	NGR	TYPE	PERIOD
3863	CLOG Y FRAN	SN24631585	HILLFORT	Iron Age
3878	EITHIN BACH MOUND	SN27521589	ROUND BARROW	Bronze Age
3879	EITHIN FACH	SN27591593	ROUND BARROW?	Bronze Age
3883	BISHOPSCOURT FAWR FARM	SN266150	FINDS	Neolithic
3884	DOL GARN;DOL GAM	SN26541543	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;MOAT?	Roman?;Iron Age?;Medieval
3885	PARC HENLLAN CAPEL	SN25731577	CHAPEL?	Medieval?
3886	PARCAU	SN24221316	BURNT MOUND	Prehistoric
3887	CASTELL PEN-Y-COED	SN24501277	HILLFORT	Iron Age
3888	GRUG Y FFETAN	SN21501186	BURNT MOUND	Prehistoric
3889	CWM FAWR	SN20691200	BURNT MOUND	Prehistoric
3890	SOUTH CRAIGYFFETAN	SN20711128	BURNT MOUND	Prehistoric
3892	RHOS-GOCH-FAWR	SN211128	BURNT MOUND	Prehistoric
3893	RHOS-GOCH-FAWR	SN211128	BURNT MOUND	Prehistoric
3904	LLAIN Y COLLEGE	SN2563414875	STANDING STONE	Bronze Age
3908	LLANDDOWROR;PILGRIMS STONES	SN2552314587	INSCRIBED STONE	Early Medieval
3909	LLANDDOWROR;PILGRIMS STONES	SN2552314587	INSCRIBED STONE	Early Medieval
5069	CASTELL	SN25301471	MOTTE	Medieval
5823	COED FRYN	SN20701172	UNKNOWN	Unknown

*A477 trunk road improvement: Red Roses to Llanddowror
archaeological desk-based assessment*

PRN	NAME	NGR	TYPE	PERIOD
7366	LLANDDOWROR;PILGRIMS STONES THE	SN256145	INSCRIBED STONE?	Unknown;Medieval?
8034	WAUN FACH TUMULUS	SN272161	ROUND BARROW?	Bronze Age
8035	GORSE	SN26051665	UNKNOWN	Unknown
8046	PARC NEWYDD;CASTELL STONE	SN25511474	STANDING STONE	Bronze Age
8358	ALLT CLOG-Y-FRAN	SN242154	HILLFORT	Iron Age
9674	LLANDDOWROR POUND	SN25531451	POUND	Medieval?;Post Med
9829	WOOLSTONE	SN24731542	HILLFORT?	Iron Age?
10072	PONT PARCIAU	SN23811304	BRIDGE	Post Med
10073	LLANDDOWROR BRIDGE	SN25451456	BRIDGE	Post Med
10751	CLOG-Y-FRAN	SNSN240156	UNKNOWN	Unknown?
11162	PARC GARN	SN21781353	ROUND BARROW?	Bronze Age
11165	PARK Y CERRIG	SN232124	STANDING STONE?	Bronze Age
11166	PARK MAIN	SN247131	STANDING STONE?	Bronze Age
11167	STONE PARK;PARC CERRIG	SN242127	STANDING STONE?	Bronze Age
11627	WOODHOUSE	SN25041295	HILLFORT?	Iron Age
11749	PARC CARREG ISAF;PARC CARREG UCHAF	SN24501475	STANDING STONE?	Bronze Age
11752	PARC MAIN	SN25701420	STANDING STONE?	Bronze Age
11753	CARN ISAF	SN25901395	ROUND BARROW?	Bronze Age
11784	PARCIAU	SN23451325	HILLFORT	Iron Age
11861	TALFAN	SN25091420	CHURCH LAND?	Medieval?;Post Med?
11862	PARK Y LLAN	SN25001442	CHURCH LAND?	Medieval?;Post Med?
12057	PENCON;PENCOED	SN24501277	BATTLE SITE	Early Medieval
12060	PILGRIMS WAY	SN253146	TRACKWAY	Medieval
12612	MAES-Y-LAN	SN2614	WATER MILL	Medieval
12613	ST CLEARS	SN2715	WATER MILL	Medieval
13146	GREAT BISHOPS COURT;LITTLE BISHOPS COURT	SN266150	COURT HOUSE?	Medieval?;Post Med?
13305	GLANDWR	SN26001525	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval?
13306		SN25301465	ROAD	Medieval?;Post Med
15015		SN22571364	QUARRY	Post Med
15016	TUCKING MILL THE;FELIN BAN	SN24951331	FULLING MILL	Post Med
15017	ELIM	SN23651299	CHAPEL	Post Med
15019	RED ROSES CHAPEL	SN20481177	CHAPEL	Post Med
15025		SN25371430	QUARRY	Post Med
15028	THE BONT	SN25051332	BRIDGE	Post Med
15068	PONT NEWYDD	SN26761552	BRIDGE	Post Med
15178	LLWYN Y FELIN;PEN Y BACK	SN21901220	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
16747	OLD RECTORY THE	SN25701467	RECTORY	Post Med
17314	RHOS GOCH;RHOS COCH	SN20821258	MANSION	Post Med?
20929	PARK FOLD	SN24601365	SHEEP FOLD?	Post Med
20930	WAUN FELIN EITHIN	SN23571305	MILL?	Post Med
20932	CWM ISAF	SN25801380	HOMESTEAD	Post Med
20935	PARK Y WARREN	SN25201430	RABBIT WARREN?	Post Med
21562	COLD WELL	SN19861152	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
21593	BLAENWAUN	SN20811355	FARMSTEAD?	Post Med
21594	TY COCH	SN21631370	DWELLING?	Post Med
21596	GREAT PALE FARM	SN22451412	COTTAGE	Post Med

*A477 trunk road improvement: Red Roses to Llanddowror
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PRN	NAME	NGR	TYPE	PERIOD
	COTTAGE II			
21597	GREAT PALE FARM COTTAGE I;GREY ROCK?	SN22651410	COTTAGE	Post Med
21598	OLD PALE FARM COTTAGE I	SN23141438	COTTAGE	Post Med
21599	OLD PALE	SN23051475	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
21602	CHURCH PARK	SN202121	CHURCH LAND?	Post Med?
21603	RHOSGOCH FACH COTTAGE I	SN20331243	COTTAGE	Post Med
21604	RHOSGOCH FACH COTTAGE II	SN20091272	COTTAGE	Post Med
21605	RHOSGOCH FACH	SN20601231	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
21606	RED ROSES COTTAGE I	SN20371180	COTTAGE	Post Med
21607	RED ROSES COTTAGE II	SN20451175	COTTAGE	Post Med
21608	RED ROSES TOLL HOUSE	SN20431179	TOLL HOUSE	Post Med
21610	RHOSGOCH FAWR	SN20961264	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
21611	PARK Y POUND	SN210124	POUND?	Post Med
21612	RHOSGOCH FAWR COTTAGE I	SN21421238	COTTAGE	Post Med
21613	RHOSGOCH FAWR COTTAGE II	SN21291279	COTTAGE	Post Med
21614	HUNGRY GATE	SN22051353	COTTAGE;TOLL HOUSE	Post Med
21615	GELLYFELEN	SN21751302	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
21616	GELLYFELEN COTTAGE;RHYD Y WRACH?	SN22081257	COTTAGE	Post Med
21619	PENYCOED COTTAGE I	SN22841242	COTTAGE	Post Med
21626	PANTYRHEAD COTTAGE II	SN23451272	COTTAGE	Post Med
21627	SMITH'S ARMS	SN23561302	DWELLING;PUBLIC HOUSE?	Post Med
21633	PENYCOED COTTAGE II	SN23451283	COTTAGE	Post Med
21634	PENYCOED COTTAGE III;DANYCOED?	SN24071310	COTTAGE	Post Med
21636	COOMBS	SN20851207	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
21637	PARK Y LAN	SN217121	CHURCH LAND?	Post Med?
21639	CRUG Y FFETTAN	SN21311169	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
21654	OLD PALE COTTAGE II	SN23711511	COTTAGE	Post Med
22305	LLANDDOWROR MILL	SN25601447	CORN MILL	Post Med
22306	TABERNACLE	SN25501447	CHAPEL	Post Med
22307	PICTON CASTLE HOTEL;PICTON HOUSE	SN25521418	HOTEL;DWELLING	Post Med
22308	LAN Y GAER	SN24231505	COTTAGE	Post Med
22309	CWM	SN23331430	COTTAGE	Post Med
22323	UNKNOWN	SN25901392	COTTAGE	Post Med
22326	UNKNOWN	SN25301340	COTTAGE	Post Med
22327	UNKNOWN	SN25551329	COTTAGE	Post Med
22349		SN255144	WORKHOUSE	Post Med
22350	CROSS INN	SN255144	INN	Post Med
22351	LAN Y RHYD	SN24271512	COTTAGE	Post Med
22352	WENRALLT; DANY COED	SN23801510	COTTAGE	Post Med
22353	CWM DWR	SN25701380	COTTAGE	Post Med
22356	CWM CADY;CWM-CAE-DU	SN24701365	COTTAGE	Post Med
22357	MANDY HILL	SN22261358	COTTAGE	Post Med
22358	MIDDLETON HILL	SN22521390	COTTAGE	Post Med
22359	PENSYLVANIA HOUSE;PANT Y MWSWM	SN22721390	COTTAGE	Post Med

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PRN	NAME	NGR	TYPE	PERIOD
	HOUSE			
22360	PANT Y GAER;PANT-YR-IAR	SN23251355	COTTAGE	Post Med
22361	UNKNOWN	SN242131	COTTAGE	Post Med
22362	OLD COLLEGE	SN255145	COLLEGE	Post Med
22363	OLD TAVERN	SN25601455	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Med
22747	BONT CLOG Y FRAN	SN24111520	BRIDGE	Post Med
22748	LLYS-EWIG	SN24551533	COTTAGE	Post Med
22750	PEN Y BACK LODGE	SN26131553	LODGE	Post Med
22751	VENTURE LIFE BRIDGE	SN25511500	BRIDGE	Post Med
22752	GREYSTONES;GREY ROCK	SN22761400	FARMHOUSE	Post Med
22753	RHIW	SN23151224	COTTAGE	Post Med
22777	CLIFF	SN27491545	COTTAGE	Post Med
25557	GREAT BISHOPS COURT	SN266150	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
25558	LITTLE BISHOPS COURT;BISHOPS COURT	SN269149	FARMSTEAD	Post Med
29490	CLOG-Y-FRAN	SN24471526	BRIDGE	Unknown
29972	LLYN-Y-GORS FLOOD DEFENCES	SN268154	FLOOD DEFENCE	Post Med
29973	LLYN-Y-GORS FLOOD DEFENCES	SN267154	FLOOD DEFENCE	Post Med
40465	LLYN Y GORS W/12/0982	SN272154	AGRI ENVIRONMENT CONSULTATION	Modern
42582	EITHIN FACH	SN27571593	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Bronze age
47070	GORS-FACH	SN26381643	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Post Med
48547	PARC Y DELYN	SN27021625	COTTAGE?	Post Med?
48549	UNKNOWN	SN25861676	DWELLING	Post Med?
48826	PARK STONE ISSAF	SN27191620	STANDING STONE?	Post Med?
48827	LLAIN FAGWIR	SN25751676	DWELLING?	Post Med?
49266	LLANDDOWROR PARISH CHURCH;ST CRINGAT'S;ST TEILO'S	SN25591458	CHURCHYARD	Early Medieval
23262	LLANDDOWROR SCHOOLS	SN2514	SCHOOL	Post Med
	MILESTONE	SN23491280	MILESTONE	Post Med
	MILESTONE	SN25621460	MILESTONE	Post Med
	MILESTONE	SN19401130	MILESTONE	Post Med

A477 trunk road improvement: Red Roses to Llanddowror
archaeological desk-based assessment

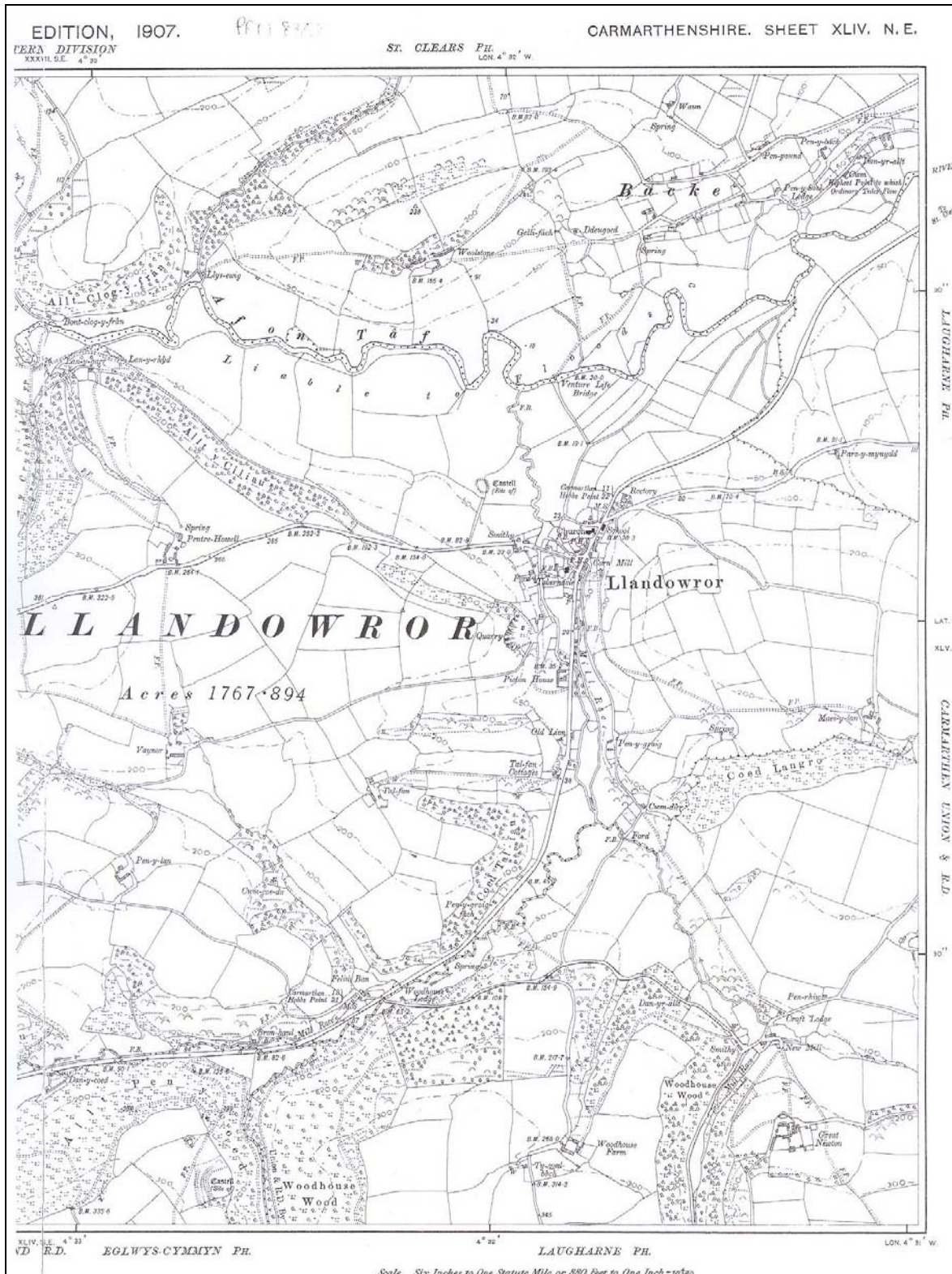


Fig. 3. Six Inch 2nd Edition OS Map sheet XLIV NE showing the Motte at Castell (PRN 5069) and Backe and Pentrehowell Farms.

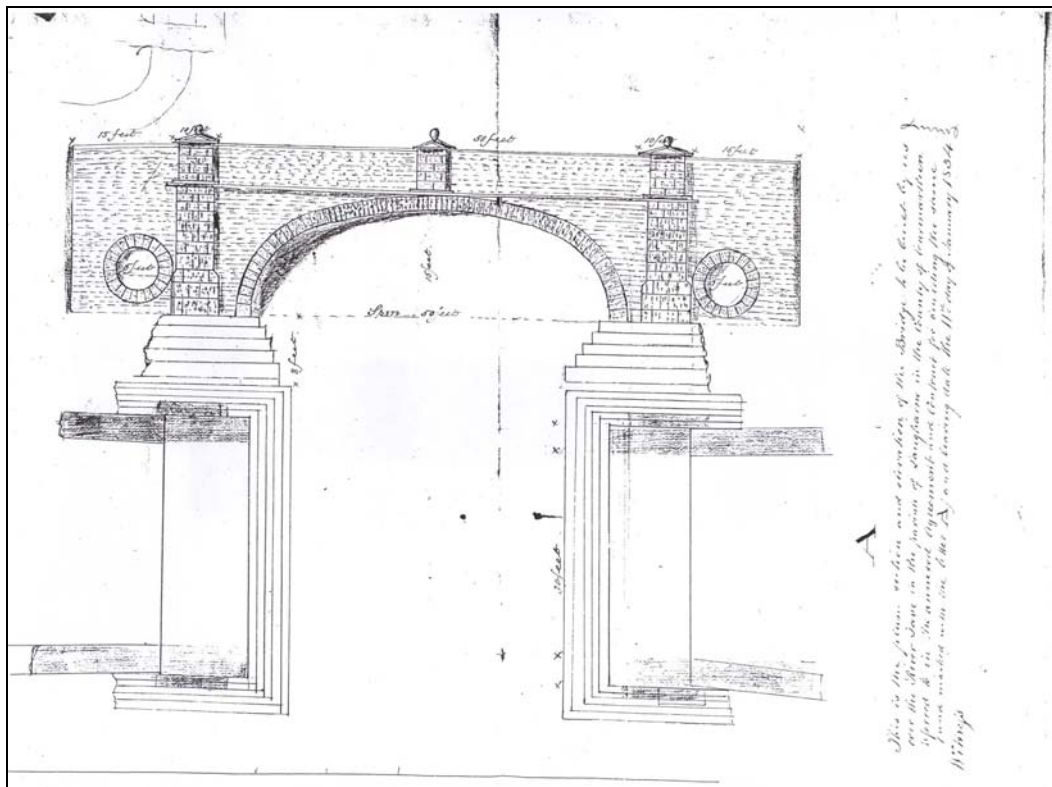


Fig. 4. Design for the new bridge, between St. Clears and Llanddowror (PRN 15068)

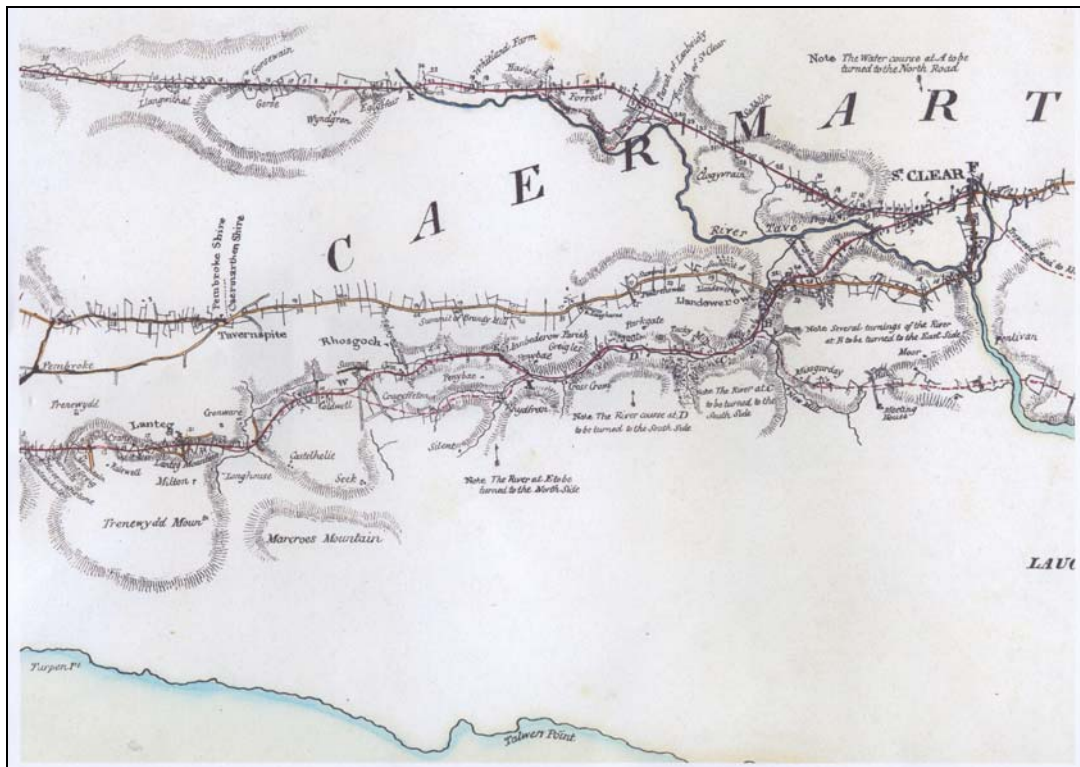


Fig. 5. Telford's 1824 Plan of Railroads with Proposed New Routes, including St Clears to Hobbs Point, showing points referred to in Main Trust Documents.

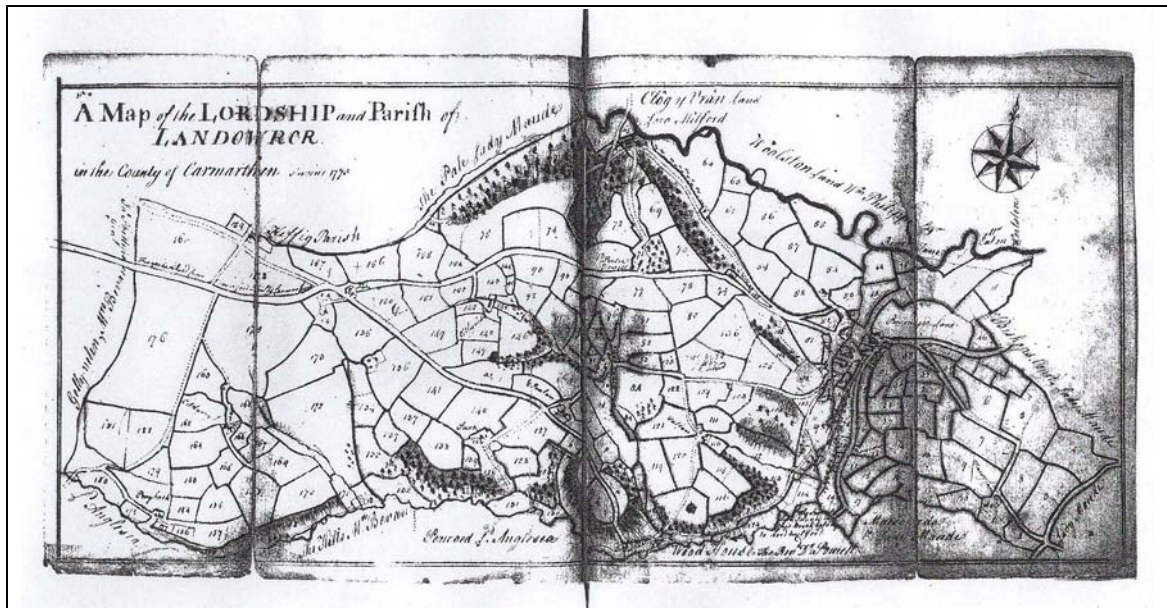


Fig. 6. A Map of the Lordship and Parish of Llandowror 1773.

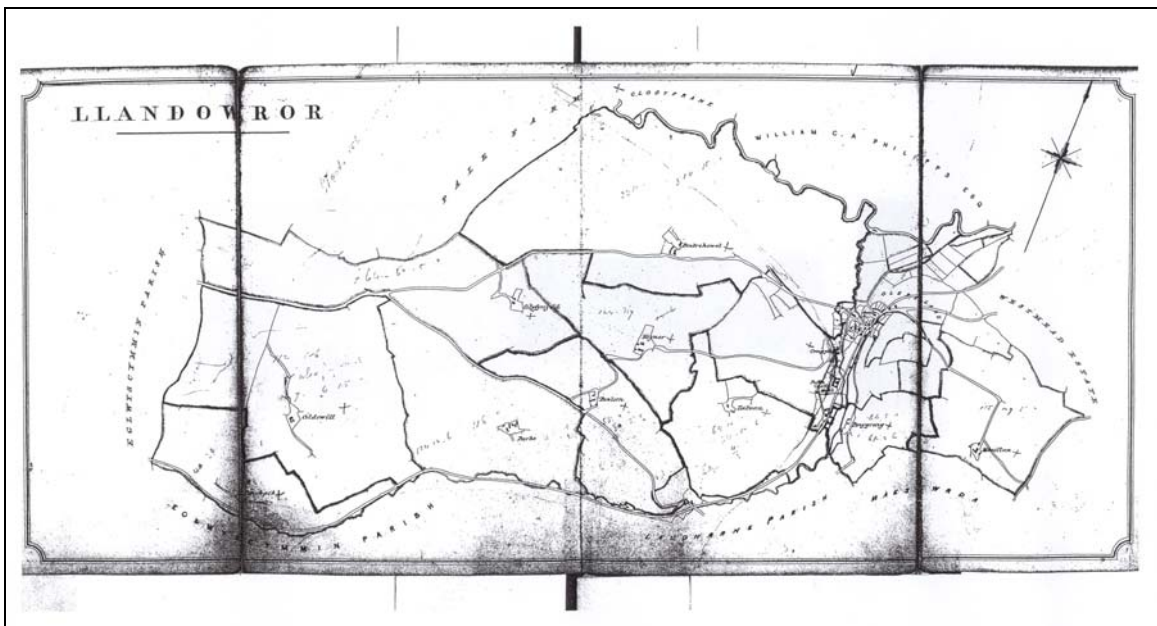


Fig. 7. Parish of Llandowror from Picton Estate Maps Vol. 2. Not Dated; Probably Early 19th Cent.

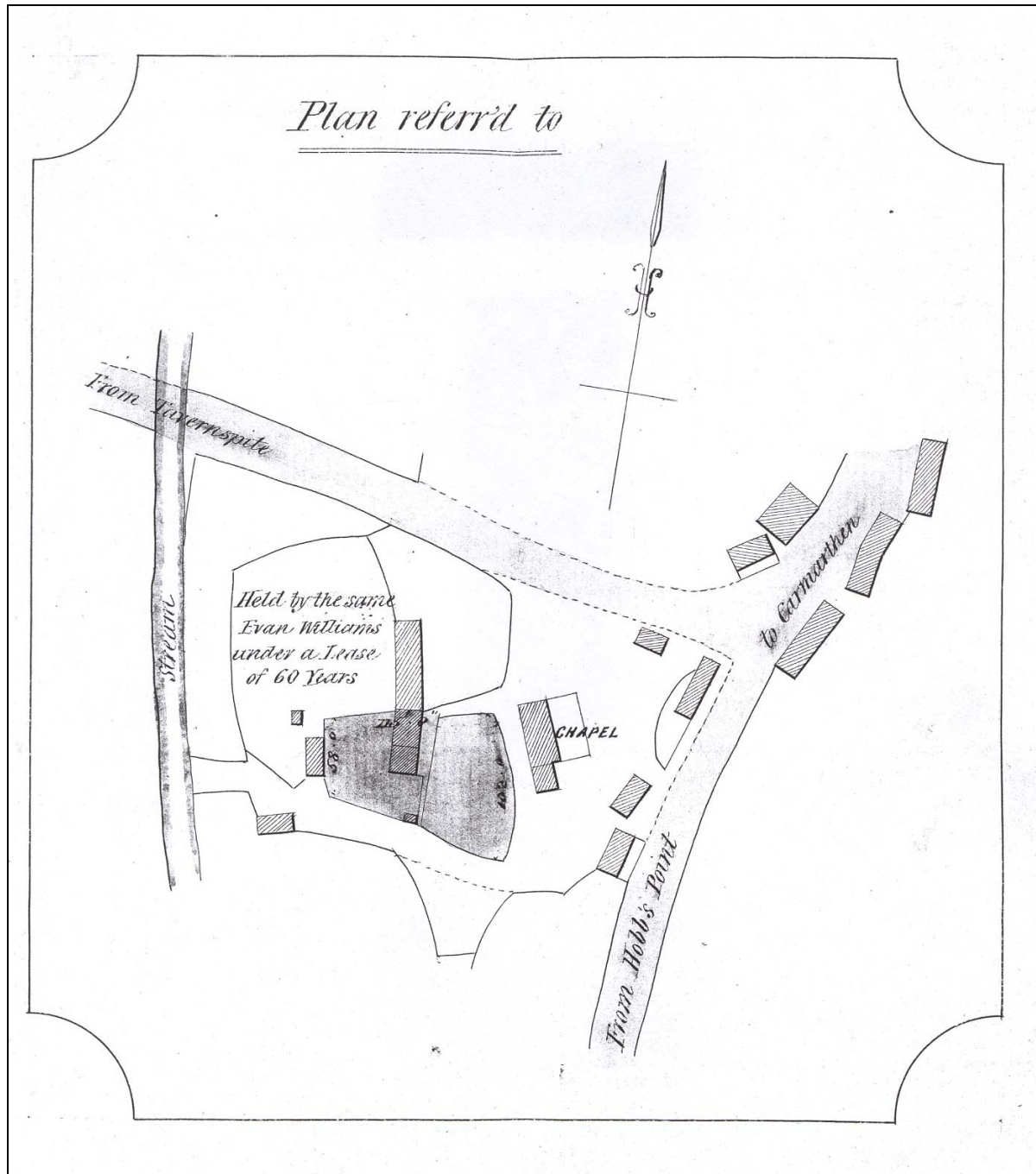


Fig. 8. Plan of the Cross Inn, Llanddowror 1861. Showing both 1763 coach road and Hobbs Point Turnpike within the Village.

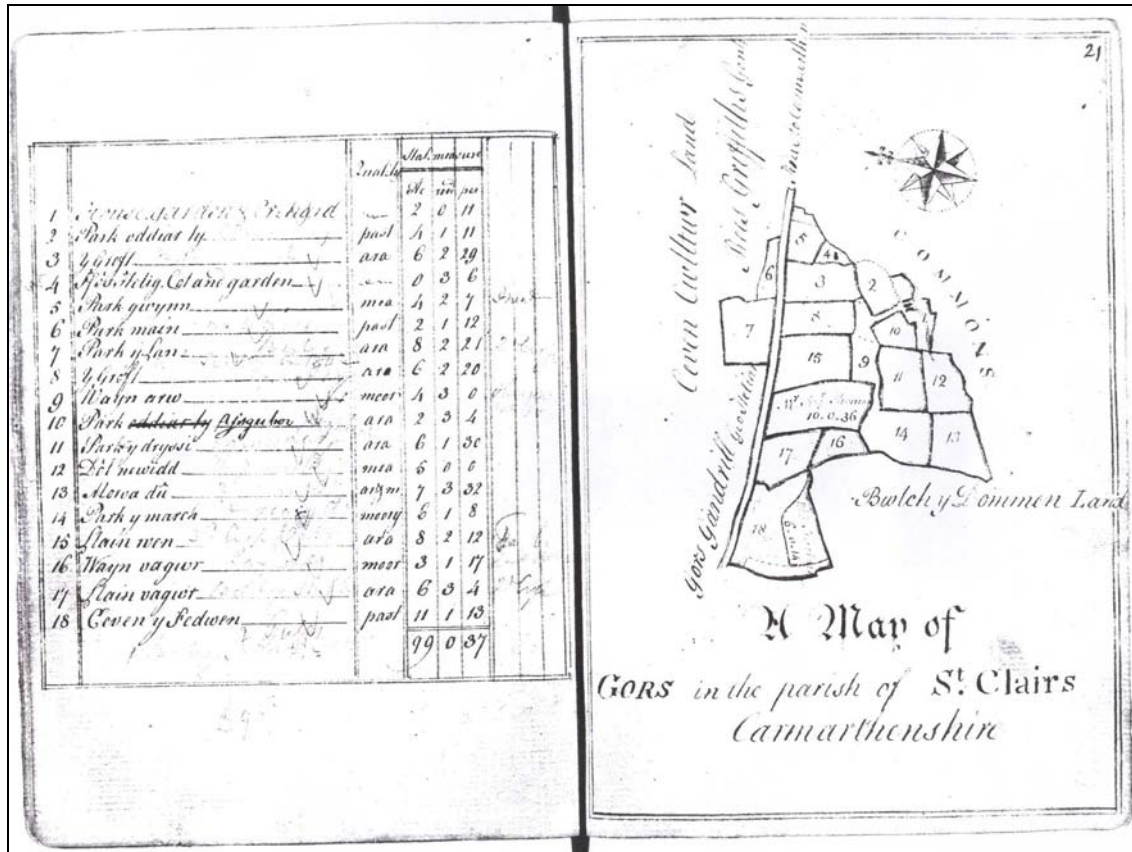


Fig. 9. Estate Map and Schedule of Gors Farm, dated 1773.

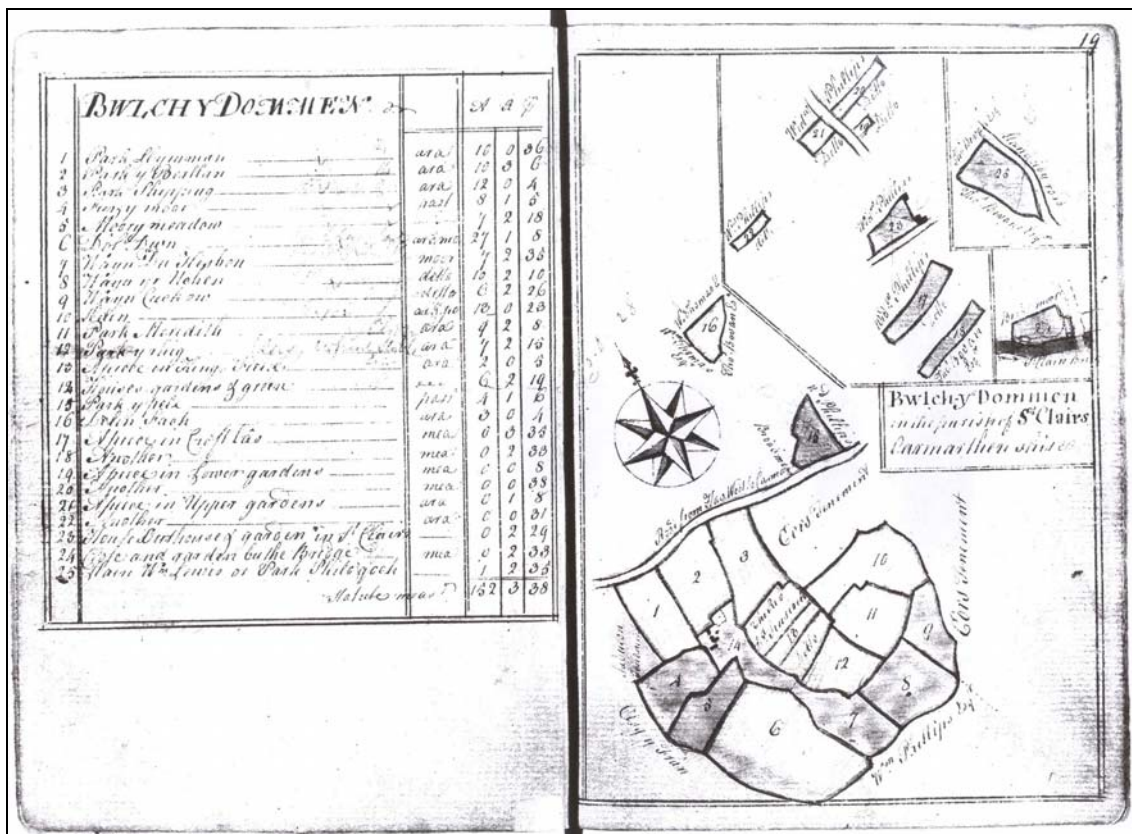


Fig. 10. Estate Map and Schedule of Bwlch y Ddommen Farm, dated 1773.

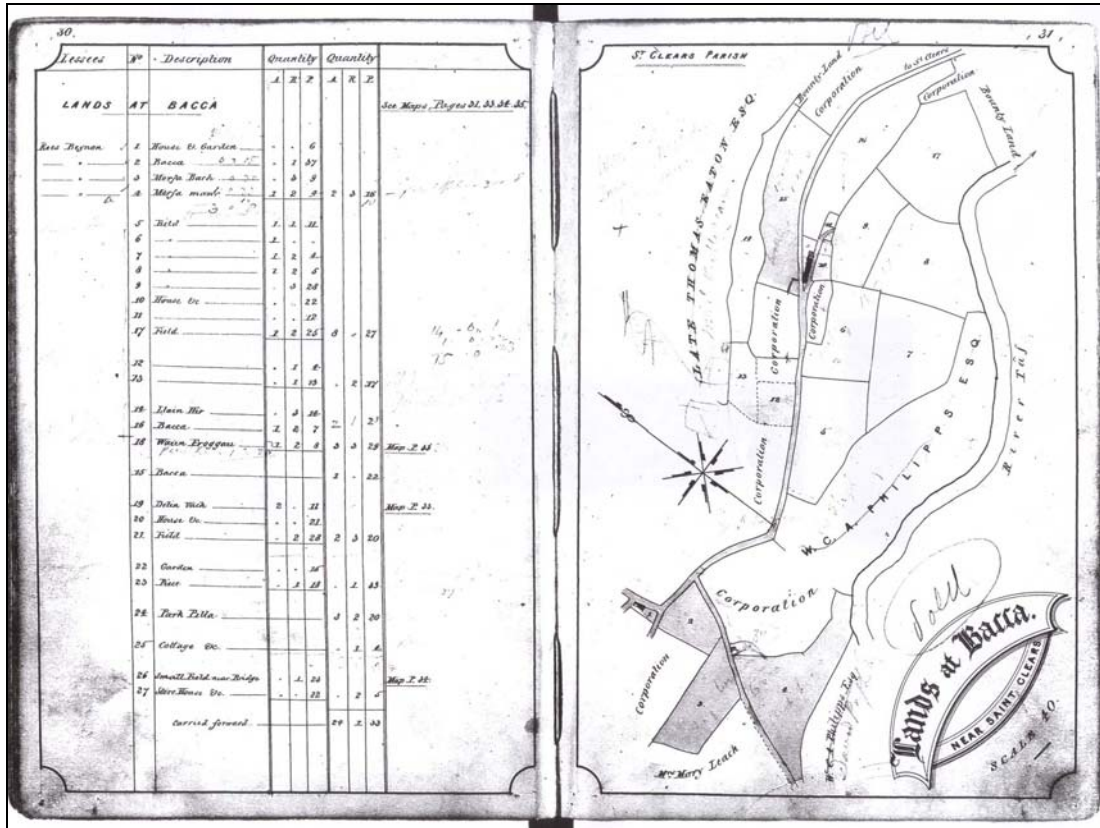


Fig. 11. Early 19th Century Estate Map and Schedule of Bacca (Backe) Farm

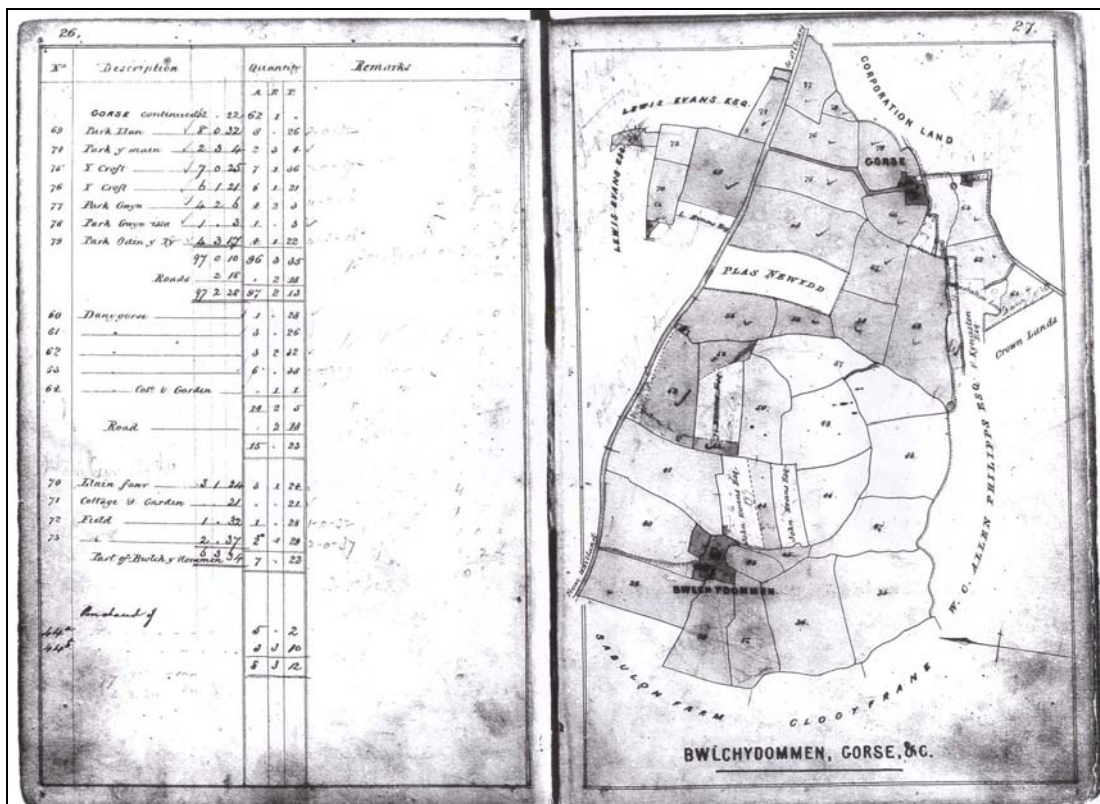


Fig. 12. Early 19th Century Estate Map and Schedule Of Bwlch y Dommen and Gors Farms

N ^o	Description	Quantity			Remarks
		A	R	P	
BWLCHYDOMMEN					
<i>See Map Page 27 continued</i>					
35	Dol dun 1650	13	2	26	<p><i>Sold Aug 17th</i></p> <p>8 12</p> <p>7</p> <p>135</p>
36	Dol dun ucha	14	1	14	
37	Wauw fach	7	28	7	
38	Wauw du	8	1	8	
39	Park Uppinion	10	36	10	
40	Park y Bertlan	11	28	11	
41	Park Shopping	12	21	12	
42	Homestead	3	29	3	
43	Field under House	2	34	2	
44	Tree in Kings Field	2	2	31	
45	Field by Haygaard	1	1	3	
46	Park y rhig	7	2	10	
47	Moor	7	6	7	
48	Wauw r ucha	11	20	11	
49	Park meridith	9	3	31	
50	Wauw Cuckoo	7	16	7	
51	Wauw Cuckoo	12	2	14	
		44	2	32	
		2	16	1	
		2	2	16	
		143	8	143	
GORSE					
51	Stand	3	24	3	30
52	Cefn y fedyon	7	3	12	2
53	Collage & Garden	18		18	18
54	Part of Cefn y fedyon	2	13	2	6
55	Ilain Eagr	7	1	25	25
56	Ilain Eagr	2	2	26	25
58	Parc y march	6	28	6	4
59	Morfa ddu	12	1	16	76
65	Homestead	1	4	1	12
66	Park Seybor	4	4	4	4
67	Park y tresney	6	1	8	24
68	Ilain wen	11	1	8	11
		62	22	62	1
		62	1		

Fig. 13. Early 19th Century Schedule of Bwlchdommen and Gors Farms

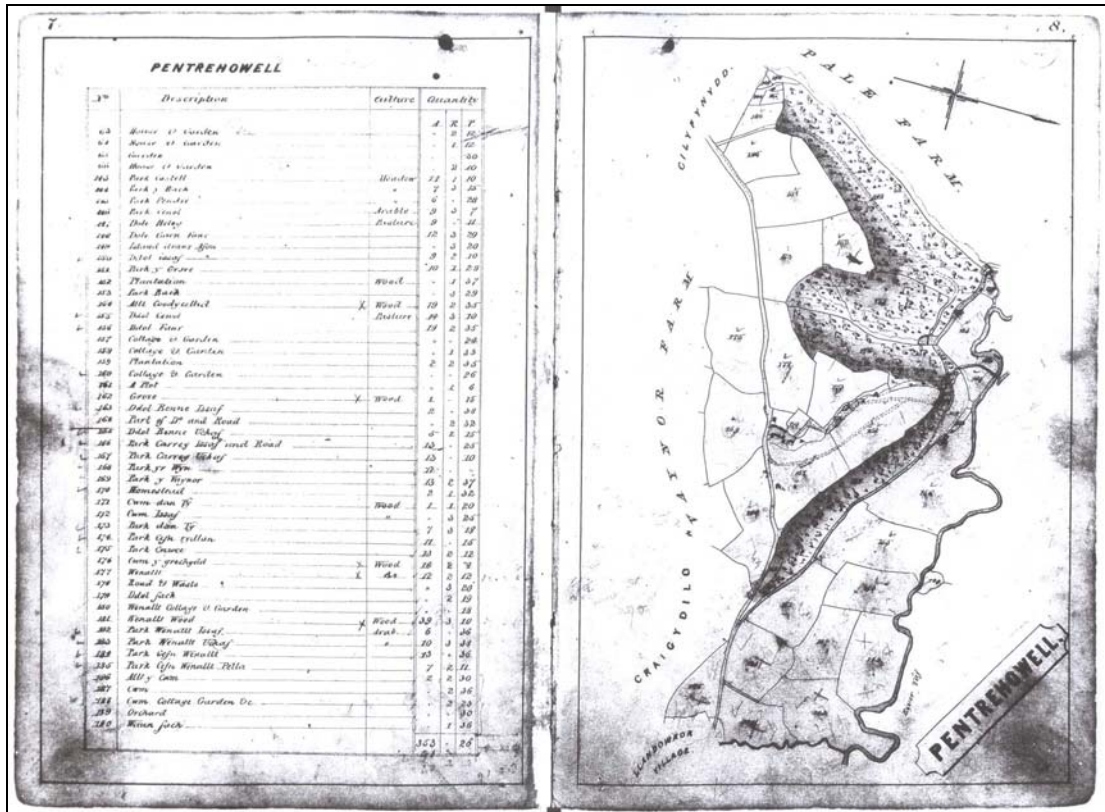


Fig. 14. Early 19th Century Estate Map and Schedule of Pentrehowell Farm

APPENDIX ONE: CATALOGUE OF RESEARCH ARCHIVE

The project archive has been indexed and catalogued according to National Monument Record (NMR) categories and contains the following:

A. Copy of the report.

G. Documentary data, including primary and published sources.

I. Draft copies of report.

M. Miscellaneous correspondence

There is no material for classes B, C, D, E, F, H, J, K, L and N.

The project archive is currently held by
Cambria Archaeology Field Operations, Llandeilo, Dyfed as report number 2004/82

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Meridien Aerial Photographs. Considerable quantities of material exist from this source. They date from 1955 and show varying degrees of detail, but all photographs that show the area under consideration are listed here. Little new archaeological information was obtained but it is possible that a number of new enclosures have been identified. A possible sub-rectangular enclosure was noted at SN 235124, and a possible sub-circular parch-mark at SN 228142. These are only tentatively ascribed at present.

SN 21 SW

26961, 26962, 26963, 26964, 26965, 26981, 26946, 26141, 26979, 26980, 26096, 26093, 26052, 26056, 26948, 26947, 26095, 26092, 26054, 26057, 26945, 26097, 26094, 26053, 26055, 26030, 26929.

SN 21 SE

26949, 26966, 26965, 26950, 26979, 26981, 26982

SN 21 NE

26982

The Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff holds a large collection of aerial photographs. These were examined for the study area, and are recorded in the table below.

WO Lib. No.	Sortie No.	Date flown	Scale	Who By	Type	Viewed
200029		01/08/2000	1:10000	Getmapping	Colour Digital	CD-ROM
4619	106G UK 1423	15/04/1946	1:9800	RAF	B+W	3076, 4073-75, 4015-17, 3017-3023
4604	106G UK 1625	07/07/1946	Various	RAF	B+W	7026-28, 5198-5200, 3199-3203, 1197-1202
6012	58 RAF 4003	15/12/1960	1:10000	RAF	B+W	F21+22: 365-374
6651	58 RAF 7509	18/08/1966	1:10000	RAF	B+W	F21: 205-216
6744	OS 67 282	23/07/1967	1:7500	Ordnance Survey	B+W	38-40, 80-82, 97-99, 137-139, 156-159, 190-193, 217-219
6956	58 RAF 9679	10/06/1969	1:60000	RAF	B+W	117, 118, 143, 144
7187	OS 71 336	07/07/1971	1:21800	Ordnance Survey	B+W	124-126, 142-145
7758	RAF Brawdy	02/11/1977		RAF	B+W	2354-2390
8160	39 RAF	27/08/1981	1:50000	RAF	B+W	31-33

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	5699					
8159	39 RAF 5697	27/08/1981	1:50000	RAF	B+W	103-105
8605	MAFF 86/86	15/06/1986	1:10000	MAFF	B+W	309: 208-210, 225-227, 310, 52-60
9313	39 RAF 6152	04/05/1993	1:27000	RAF	B+W	110, 148, 149

In addition to the above, the following Aerial Photographs were examined at the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

WILD 586 6" 7/7/1971 142
WILD 586 6" 7/7/1971 143
054 12" 7.5.00' 23/7/67 136
054 12" 7.5.00' 23/7/67 137

SOURCES

Primary cartographic and documentary manuscripts

Dyfed SMR, Llandeilo

Bowen, E. 1729. Map of South Wales

1831. Map of Carmarthenshire

Tithe Maps for the Parishes of Llanddowror, Laugharne and Eglwyscumin (Carms. Record Office, copies in Dyfed SMR)

1891. 6 inch, 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Maps. Carmarthenshire XLIV NE,SE,SW

1905. 6 inch, 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Maps. Carmarthenshire XLIV NE,SE,SW

Carmarthenshire Record Office, Carmarthen

Cawdor Estate

Cawdor 1/23a. Documents and bill relating to the enclosures at St. Clears 1806-7

Dynevor Estate

Dynevor Maps 2/13. Map showing present mailroads from Milford and Pembroke to Carmarthen, with proposed new ones surveyed.

Turnpike Trust Records

T.T. 1 Carmarthenshire Main Trust Order Book 1804-1830

T.T. 2 Carmarthenshire Main Trust Order Book 1830-1845

T.T./Box III- Estimates, Land Valuations, Turnpike Acts of Parliament

T.T./Box IV- Letters, accounts of Main Trust, including account of building tollhouses on the St. Clears-Llanddowror road, and the Pont Newydd Bridge. It also deals with claims for compensation.

T.T./Box V- Various correspondence, including between McAdam and Main Trust about St. Clears-Llanddowror- Red Roses. Includes 1815 Map of the road between St. Clears and Tavernspite Inn

National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth

Llwyngwair Estate 1123. 1697. A Rough Draught of Roscough Lands and Mountain
Containing about 760 Acres

Picton Castle Estate, Maps and Plans 27. 1744. Penylan, belonging to Sir John Phillips

Picton Castle Estate, Maps and Plans 83. 1824. Map showing the present Mail roads
from Milford and Pembroke to Caermarthen with various new lines which have been
surveyed in this district of the country. Surveyed under the directions of Thomas Telford by
Alexander Easton

Picton Castle Estate, Maps Vol. 3. 1773. A Map of the Lordship and Parish of
Llanddowror in the County of Carmarthen

Picton Castle Estate, Maps Vol. 2 Maps and plans of various farms on the estate. Not
dated but probably early nineteenth century.

Published Sources

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XIII:52-64.

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James, T. 1984. 'Aerial reconnaissance in Dyfed 1984', in *Archaeology in Wales* 24, 12-24.

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RCAHMW nd. National Monuments Record Cards for the parishes of St. Clears,
Llanddowror and Eglwyscummin

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Weekes, L. and Stenger, C.M. 1985. 'Ty Coch, Eglwyscummin', in *Archaeology in Wales* 25,
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Yates, W.N. 1973. 'The "Age of the Saints" in Carmarthenshire: a study of church
dedications', in *Carms. Antiq.* IX: 53-81.