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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Glynhir Mansion**



A hay barn designed as an eyecatcher in the parkland at Glynhir

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/12/4889**

**ACA Report No. 2005/52
Project Record No. 52291**

**Prepared by
Alice Pyper**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This farm holding lies around Glynhir Mansion to the east of Llandybie, on the banks of the river Loughor. The mansion, surrounded by a well preserved estate farmstead, is set on the edge of rolling farmland with land dropping steeply to the east into the wooded Loughor Valley. Section of the mansion can be dated back to the 17th century, many of the farmstead buildings are 18th/19th century in date. The surrounding landscape of mixed open grassland and plantation forms a designed parkland area set out in the mid 19th century by the DuBuisson owners of Glynhir Mansion. The parkland extended beyond the current limits of this farm holding and the wooded valley to the east also formed part of the essential setting for the park. A local tradition maintains the mansion was formerly surrounded by strip fields, worked by tenants of the estate. The 1841 tithe map marks three strip fields on the east side of the mansion, now occupied by the walled garden and orchard. The current farm holding retains the parkland character, which has been registered (PGW (Dy) 9 (CAM)).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

The recorded archaeology within the farm holding relates mostly to the Post Medieval mansion, estate and parkland. However, an aerial photograph suggests that the remains of a prehistoric enclosure may survive to the western extent of the parkland (PRN 53176). Glynhir Mansion (PRN 6905) itself dates in part to the 17th century. A period of improvements began after it was sold to the DuBuisson family in 1770. A range of farm buildings is associated with the mansion prior to this period but most of the farmstead (PRN 52857) was created in this late 18th to mid 19th century period. The dovecote (PRN 7672), icehouse (PRN 17610) and hay barn (PRN 43431) also appear to date to this period. As mentioned above the surrounding parkland (PRN 52855) was laid out in the mid 19th century, which included plantations, the establishment of woodland walks with its stone bridges (PRNs 52859 & 52860) over the river, and also the creation of an ornamental canal (PRN 52858). Glynhir Mansion and its surrounding farmstead buildings, along with the dovecote and icehouse, have all been listed as an exceptionally complete series of estate buildings. The surrounding parkland is also registered.

KEY OBJECTIVE

There are two management priorities for the historic environment of this farm. The registered parkland should be maintained and enhanced. The historic farmstead complex, comprising many listed building should also be maintained and urgent repairs carried out. See gazetteer for further details. It is essential that any works concerning the listed buildings, or structures within their curtilage are referred to Carmarthenshire County Council conservation staff.

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
GLYNHIR (<u>52857</u>)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN6395815140	A	LB2	Generic
Glynhir mansion includes elements of a vernacular 17th century farmhouse. Sold to the DuBuisson family in 1770 who embarked on a series of improvements. The courtyard cottage, Bailiff's Cottage and double threshing barn probably pre-date this acquisition. The late 18th century improvements included a coach-house, now a flat with an attached studio flat and pottery. The pigsties and sheds also probably date to this period, as do the paddock range, stable range, brewhouse, ice house and dovecote. These buildings are grade II listed as an exceptionally complete series of estate buildings.					
GLYNHIR (<u>52858</u>)	Post Medieval ornamental canal	SN6387915051	B	PGW (II)	Generic
An ornamental canal associated with Glynhir mansion. Gently curved, measures 100m x 7m, stones lines and topped with flagstones. Probably built in the mid 19th century. The canal is no longer filled with water, it formed part of a complex water management system at Glynhir which is no longer working. It was filled from a sluice at the northern end and had an overflow at the southern end.					
GLYNHIR (<u>52859</u>)	Post Medieval bridge	SN6412415043	U	PGW (II)	Generic
A stone foot bridge, part of the parkland landscape associated with Glynhir Mansion. Originally one of three bridges carrying walks around the parkland. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but current condition unknown. Not seen as part of the farm visit					
GLYNHIR (<u>52860</u>)	Post Medieval bridge	SN6415415094	U	PGW (II)	Generic
A stone footbridge, part of the parkland landscape associated with Glynhir Mansion. Originally one of three bridges carrying walks around the parkland. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but current condition unknown. Not seen on the farm visit.					
(<u>53176</u>)	Prehistoric? defended enclosure?	SN6352014956	U		Generic
Possible defended enclosure identified from colour digital aerial photograph (ortho-rectified). The enclosure appears as a roughly circular feature (single ditch?) situated on a gently east facing slope. Approximately 50 metres in diameter.					

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

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

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

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

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	GLYNHIR (<u>17610</u>)	Post Medieval icehouse	SN640151	A	LB2	Specific

The ice house consists of a domed egg shaped chamber largely submerged into the ground level, entered by a passage way which dog-legs twice. The doors no longer survive but the recesses for doorframes can be traced in the passageway wall. The chamber is constructed in stone, with an internal rough render finish. In the domed roof is a circular aperture, where a lantern or vent must have sat. The passageway is barrel vaulted and the entrance is set at the end of sunken holloway, with stone revetment walls to either side. The listing description suggests that the ice-house was constructed by Peter DuBuisson in 1770. The ice-house is located within woodland and self seeded ash trees have established themselves on top of the passageway and in close proximity to the structure. The stonework of the passageway has cracked and shifted due to root damage. A number of stones have also collapsed out of the entrance roof.



The ice house lies within woodland



The entrance passage, cracked and contorted by tree roots

- 2 **GLYNHIR** (43433) **Post Medieval** **SN6347014920 B PGW(II)** **Specific**
 folly; hay barn

A supposed hay barn, extremely finely built with three arched openings to the front, southeast facing side with a pediment above. Internally are rows of sockets to support a 1st floor and an opening at 1st floor height in the apex of the northwest wall. Two further large rectangular sockets pierce this rear wall also. The building is roofless but the walls appear to stand to full height. However, there is much ivy growth over the southeast facing wall and a small elder bush has become established within the interior.



The supposed hay barn or folly is located on a line of site to the mansion

- 3 **GLYNHIR** (53177) **Post Medieval** **SN6397315138 A LB2** **Specific**
 barn

A fine double threshing barn in local sandstone rubble, with selected thin stones for the segmental arches of the four great doorways. The lowest metre of the walling is slightly battered. Local sandstone also used for the roof, with C19 red ridge tiles including a small finial at the south end. At the west side of the barn is a catslide extension with similar materials. Two tall slit ventilators in each gable end, four in each long wall. High level hatch opening at each end of the long walls with cambered arches. Probably pre-dates the acquisition of Glynhir by Peter DuBuisson in 1770. The stone base for a horse gin for early mechanical threshing survives in front of the left barn door on the west side. Interior: Nine bays, with collar and tie beam trusses. Inserted floor at north head with shafting from former machinery. Marks of lost inserted floors in the centre and in the south head. Stone paving in the heads and centre and stone pitching in the threshing bays. Listed Building Record No. 22219. The main barn is in a reasonable condition at present although occasional roof slates are missing, however the catslide extension to the west is in a very poor state. The stone roof tiles were removed and stored by the present owners in order to prevent them being lost. Water penetration has caused deterioration of the timbers internally. It is hoped through the scheme that this extension can be repaired and restored.



The double threshing barn and cat slide extension

- 4 **GLYNHIR (53178)** **Post Medieval** **SN6393715163 A LB2** **Specific**
pigsty

The following text, is taken from the Cadw Listed Building description; 'A set of six sties, the sty to the north being a little larger than the others. Local sandstone rubble masonry, with some yellow brick at eaves. Slate roof. One feeding chute survives. Taller sheds with their gables to the front terminate the row at each end. In front of the sties is a pitched-stone apron, with an open drain at the outer edge, and a circular well, of about 3 m diameter, filled.' Listed Building No. 22224 The building to the north end is an abattoir. Currently the pigsties are in a deteriorating condition, many of the slates have slipped and ivy is encroaching over the building.



The long range of pigsties with a pitched stone apron and drain to the front.

- 5 **GLYNHIR (53185)** **Post Medieval well** **SN6393915153 B** **Specific**

A well is situated in the western corner of the farmyard between the pigsties and the brewhouse. It is enclosed by a low stone wall, capped with large stone slabs. Parts of the wall have lost the top courses.



The well lies in the western corner of the farmyard

- GLYNHIR (6905)** **Post Medieval** **SN63951515 A LB2** **Generic**
mansion

The earliest section of the mansion is though to date back to the 17th century. The mansion is described as a 'two-storeyed double-plied structure and an attic structure with dormered windows'. The south-east block which is also the earliest has a high-pitched roof with morticed collar beam trusses, c. 17th century and moulded wooded eaves. The mansion forms the centrepiece of an exceptionally complete agricultural estate complex.

GLYNHIR (7672)

**Post Medieval
dovecote**

SN6390415140 A LB2

Specific

Grade II listed as a fine late 19th century dovecote despite the loss of its original domes roof and cupola. The dovecote is becoming rather overgrown with a sapling growing within it.



The hexagonal stone dovecote

UNKNOWN (43431)

**Post Medieval hay
barn**

SN6395014900 B

Generic

A well built 19th century hay barn, part of the Glynhir estate. Not seen during the farm visit, but thought to be in separate ownership.

GLYNHIR (52857)

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN6395815140 A LB2

Generic

The mansion includes elements of a vernacular 17th century farmhouse. Sold to the DuBuisson family in 1770 who embarked on a series of improvements. The courtyard cottage, Bailiff's Cottage and double threshing barn probably pre-date this acquisition. The late 18th century improvements included a coach-house, now a flat with an attached studio flat and pottery. The pigsties and sheds also probably date to this period, as do the paddock range, stable range, brewhouse, ice house and dovecote. These buildings are grade II listed as an exceptionally complete series of estate buildings. In addition to the farm buildings there is also a pond and a saw-pit on the north side of the farm yard. Works to any of the structures within the farmstead should be clarified with the conservation department of Carmarthenshire County Council in advance as Listed Building Consent may be required not only for the listed buildings, but also the structures which lie within the curtilage of the listed buildings.

GLYNHIR (53179)

**Post Medieval
stable range**

SN6397315164 A LB2

Generic

The following text, is taken from the Cadw Listed Building description; 'An L shaped building of two storeys in local thin sandstone rubble, with larger stones at the quoins. Roof of local sandstone slabs, with C19 red ridge tiles. The roof is hipped except for the return gable, where it is half-hipped. The south elevation facing the farmyard has a small window centrally above and a central door with a small window each side, all with cambered arches; stone window sills. The other elevations are irregular, with cambered arch original openings, stone sills, but all window joinery modern. Doors to cartshed at left of west elevation missing. Door and window combined in the opening to the smithy, part of window frame survives. External loft-access stairs centrally on the east side, at right angles to wall. Entered at south is a stable with two loose boxes at left and three stalls at right; drainage paving bricks. Timber stall divisions. Entered at left of the west elevation is a cart-shed and at centre a smithy complete with its hearth and bellows; workbench at the window. The chimney from the hearth has been lost' Listed Building No. 22224 The building is currently in a fair condition.

GLYNHIR (53180) **Post Medieval** **SN6399215153 A LB2** **Generic**
stable (paddock
range)

The following is taken from the Cadw Listed Building description, 'A long building of two storeys in local sandstone rubble, in places brought to courses. Roof of local sandstone slabs, canted and hipped at the west end and half-hipped at the other. At the west end both corners are canted. Small modern chimney inserted in north slope near west end. A low shed at the east end links the Paddock range to the former greenhouses (ruined). At the west end gate to the stable range closed the paddock from the farmyard. North elevation facing the paddock: three windows to upper storey, all square with cambered heads. The left window is a small fixed light of nine panes. The other two are larger replaced casement windows. To the ground storey, from the left: small square window with timber mullion and ten panes; modern replaced door in original cambered opening, enclosed by a large lean-to glazed porch with plinth wall and roof in similar stone; another similar door but without porch; and a modern fixed light window in a former door opening with a lower cambered head. Small window in the west elevation. South elevation much altered, with later stables abutting at centre.' Listed Building No. 22221 This building is currently in a fair condition.

GLYNHIR (53181) **Post Medieval** **SN6395815117 A LB2** **Generic**
coach house

The following is taken from the Cadw Listed Buildings description, 'A long range extending from close to the barn to the garden wall of the mansion, built of uncoursed rubble masonry with stone roofing slabs and plain red ridge tiles. Near the south end, on the axis of the access yard to the mansion, is a slightly advancing gable with a large coach-arch of deep segmental form below and a blocked loft hatch above. Clockface at the apex. Cupola on the roof apex on the same axis. This is flanked by openings each side with deep segmental arches, that to the left being a doorway. Modern joinery in these openings. Above are two flanking three-light windows with slightly cambered each heads. Infill section between the front of the coach-house centrally and the east gable wall of the Bailiff's Cottage containing an additional coach-house facing towards the main house. Tall double doors with cambered arch; small window above to right, modern door at corner. Elevation to left of the link section: two windows above, two doors in original openings. Door and one window above in left gable, altered. Openings in rear elevation altered.' Listed Building No. 22220 The building is in good condition and is currently in use.

GLYNHIR (53182) **Post Medieval** **SN6393415142 A LB2** **Generic**
brew house

The following is taken from the Cadw Listed Building Description, 'Former brewery building of two storeys and a loft, ranging east-west, in local rubble sandstone. Sandstone slab roofing with tile ridge. Attached to the north elevation are an outside staircase at left, a low lean-to annex with a smooth-rendered chimney, and a catslide projection at the right. Two large former cartshed doorways with segmental arches on the east elevation, now glazed. Single window centrally above, with segmental head. Other fenestration probably altered. Ventilators in gable apexes and at ridge.' Listed Building No. 22223 Now converted for residential use.

GLYNHIR (53183) **Post Medieval** **SN6393515123 A LB2** **Generic**
cottages

The following is taken from the Cadw Listed Building Description, 'A continuation west of the two-storey farmhouse range now named the Bailiff's cottage. The building faces north to the brewhouse yard. Local sandstone rubble masonry, local sandstone roofing slabs with tile ridges. Rendered chimneys at the west end and at the centre of the range. Forward link building to brewhouse at left, containing sheds. The north elevation of the Courtyard cottage is of two windows to the upper storey, one to left and one to right of the brewhouse link, with square openings tight to the eaves; two casements, 12 panes. One window below with cambered arch; fixed light, eight panes. The rear elevation, facing the mansion: three segmental-arched two-light casement windows to upper floor, of which the one to the centre has been reduced. Each casement in the outer windows of four panes. Stone sills. Ground storey: 18-pane two-light casement window to left, four-pane two-light casement window to right. fixed eight-pane window with a deep segmental head and a stone sill. In west gable wall: 16 pane two-light casement with cambered arch, stone sill.' Listed Building No. 22231.

The following is taken from the Cadw Listed Building Description, 'The centrepiece of a two-storey farmhouse range linked by an infill section to the east, slightly set back, to the Coach-house block. The cottage or former farmhouse faces north to the farmyard. Local sandstone rubble masonry, local sandstone roofing slabs with tile ridges. Rendered chimneys at each end of the cottage. The north elevation of the Bailiff's cottage (to east of the Brewhouse link) is of two windows to the upper storey, with square openings tight to the eaves. Doorway and three windows below with cambered arches. Simple porch to doorway. All front elevation carpentry replaced. The rear elevation, facing the mansion, is a range of three segmental-arched two-light casement windows of which the one to the right has been walled up. Each casement of four panes. Stone sills. Beneath the latter window is a ground storey fixed eight-pane window with a deep segmental head and a stone sill.' Listed Building No. 22218.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

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

Site 1 on MAP 1

GLYNHIR (17610)

SN640151

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

The survival of the ice-house for the long-term is threatened by the encroaching woodland. It is hoped that the ice-house may be subject to restoration and a application may be made to the Historic Buildings Council for a grant. Advice on making such an application should be sought from a Cadw Conservation Architect in association with the Cadw Inspector for Park and Gardens.

In the short term, regardless of the application for HBC restoration funds, the problem of the trees on or near the structure needs to be addressed. There are concerns about how best to fell trees on or near the structure and it is thought best to seek advice from a stonemason with knowledge about domed structures. It is suggested that the Carmarthenshire County Council Landscape Officer Graham Hamnett should also be contacted for advice, 01267 224192.

It is advised that as this a Listed Building the Carmarthenshire County Council Conservation Officer should also be kept informed about the proposals; it may also be necessary to obtain Listed Building Consent for the works. Adrian Griffith 01267 224855.

Site 2 on MAP 1

GLYNHIR (43433)

SN6347014920

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

The folly/hay barn. The ivy stems should be cut at root level and the roots spot treated to prevent regrowth. No attempt should be made to remove the ivy unless further masonry consolidation can be undertaken at the same time. Any saplings which become established within or close to the building should be cut off at root level and removed from the building.

Site 3 on MAP 1

GLYNHIR (53177)

SN6397315138

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

Repair works to listed buildings should be carried out in consultation with the conservation department of Carmarthenshire County Council and may require listed building consent. Consultation with the conservation officer on the farm visit confirmed that repairs to listed buildings using 'like for like' materials and techniques do not need listed building consent. However, this should be agreed, in writing, with the conservation department in advance by the submission of a condition report and a schedule of works which will detail what elements need to be renewed and giving a detailed specification of the materials which will be used in the repairs.

Site 4 on MAP 1

GLYNHIR (53178)

SN6393715163

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

The pigsties. Ivy growth should be kept in check and cut through above the roots and spot treated to prevent regrowth. No attempt should be made to remove the ivy unless further repairs or consolidation works are about to be undertaken. Where possible slates should be replaced. Ideally repairs should be carried out on the pigsties, however in the absence of this the following steps should be taken. Any works other than maintenance works should be carried out in consultation with the conservation department of Carmarthenshire County Council.

Site 5 on MAP 1

GLYNHIR (53185)

SN6393915153

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

The well. The top courses and the capping should be reinstated using appropriate techniques and materials.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

Location and Description:

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

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

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
6	GLYNHIR PARKLAND (52855)	Post Medieval parkland	SN6401315039	A	PGW (II)	Specific
	An area of 19th century parkland associated with Glynhir mansion. This includes only the area within this farm holding, the full extent of the parkland extends in all directions. The parkland is registered within the Cadw and ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Wales. It is evaluated at Grade II as an 'early to mid 19th century garden, including fine dovecot, canal, walled garden, ice house, and woodland garden with picturesque walks; picturesque bridges over waterfall on the river Loughor now disappeared'.					
	GLYNHIR (52856)	Post Medieval orchard; walled garden	SN6402615102	A	LB2 ;PGW	Generic
	The orchard and walled garden are enclosed and subdivided by a stone wall. Internally they are grassed over with scattered trees at the eastern end.					

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management prescriptions

1. Original features identified in the agreement must be retained and maintained. Repairs (including repairs to walling and fences) should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
2. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital

Works Option)

3. Drives and historic tracks together with associated walling, revetment and bridges identified in the agreement must be maintained and, where necessary, restored using appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option).

4. New tracks should not be created.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Park and Garden features:

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

Site 6 on MAP 1

GLYNHIR PARKLAND (52855)

SN6401315039

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

The western extent of the parkland which lies within the holding of Glynhir mansion, is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a sinuous belt of mixed woodland, however, it has now become greatly denuded of trees. It is hoped that some of this woodland, which frames the western boundary of the park, can be reinstated in the Tir Gofal scheme. This will be greatly enhanced by fencing out the existing copse from grazing stock to allow natural woodland regeneration.

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This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record

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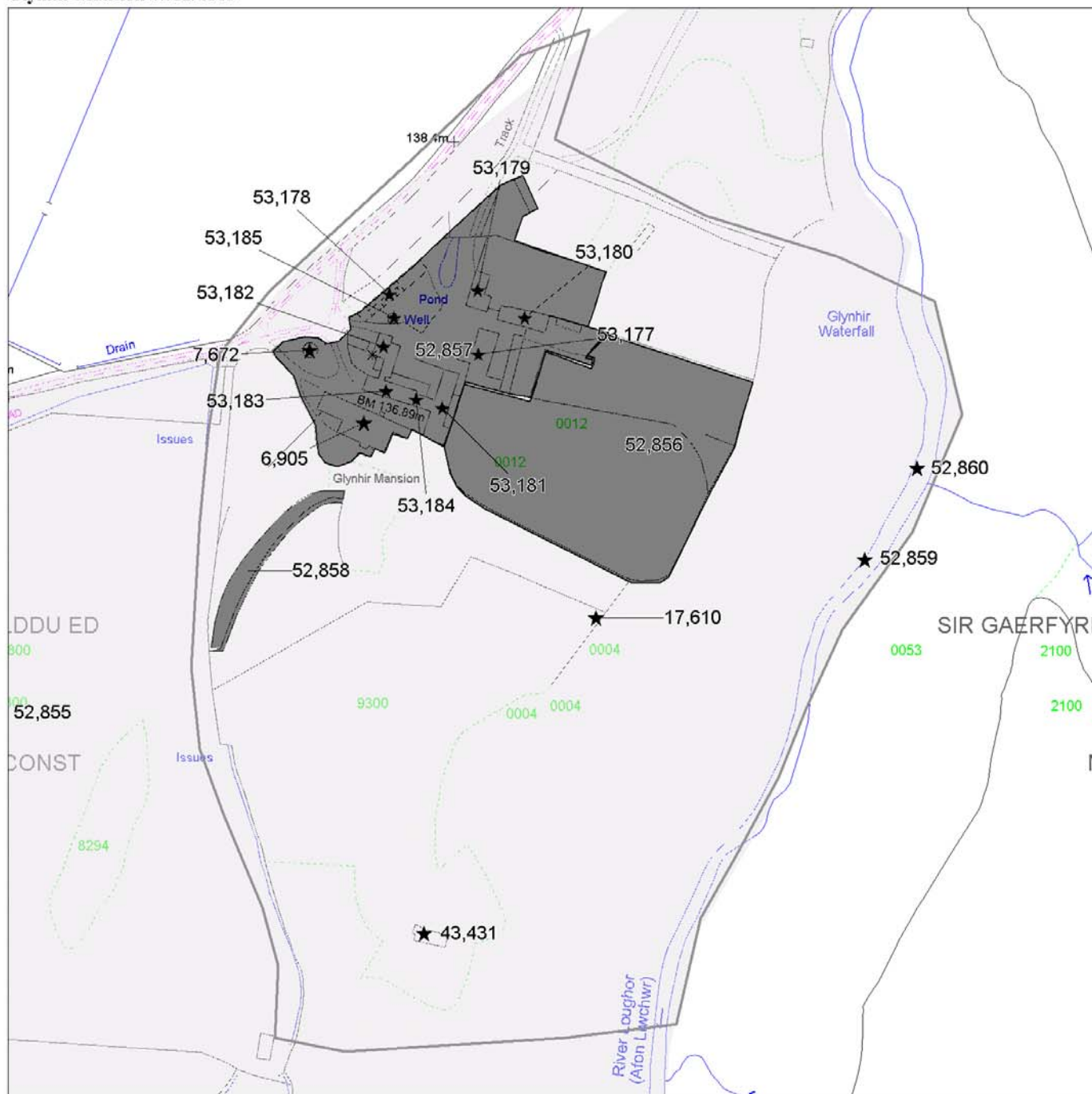
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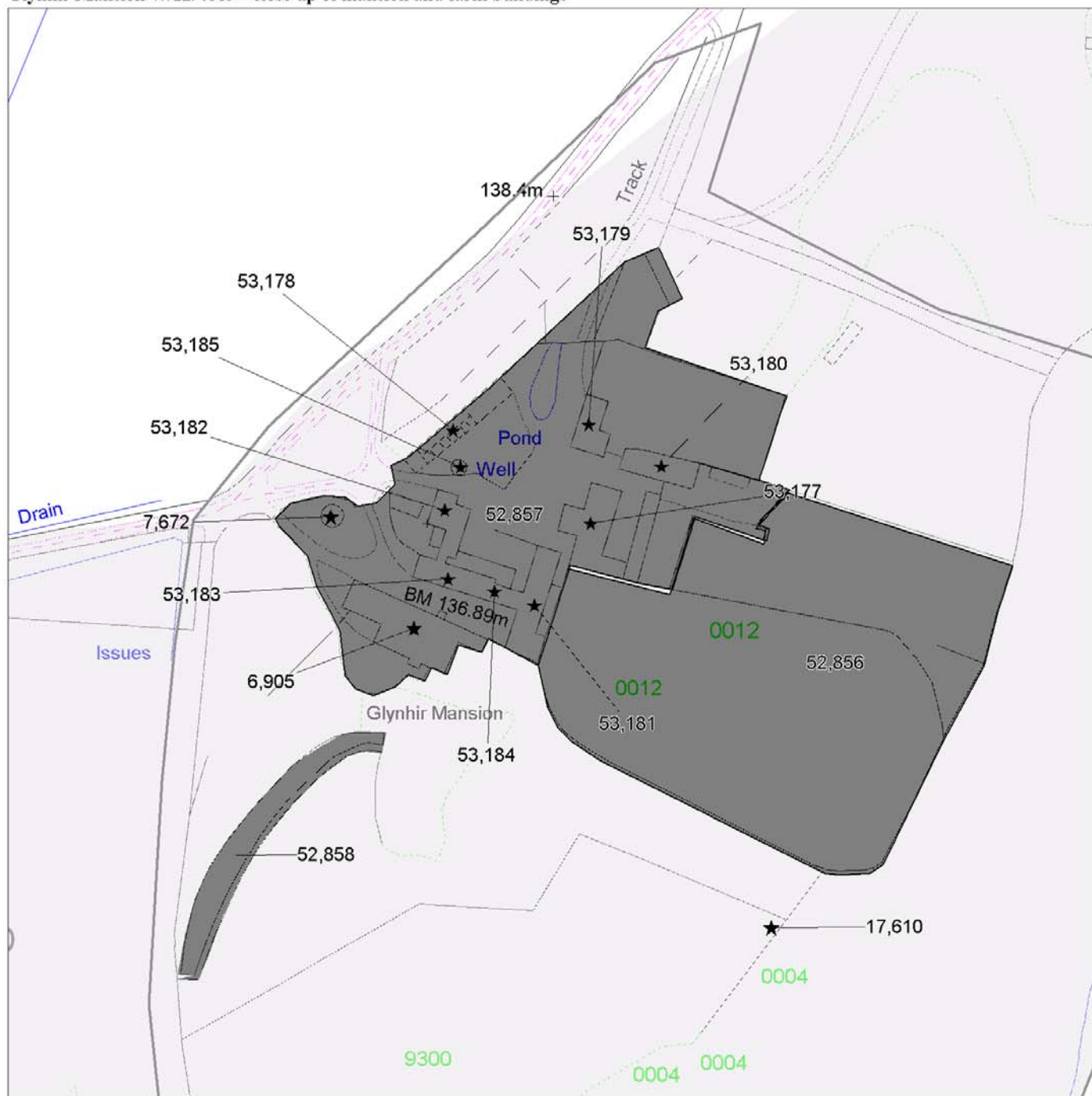
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Glynhir Mansion W/12/4889 - close up of mansion and farm buildings



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|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------|
| — | Farm Boundary | ■ | Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN) |
| ★ | Archaeological Sites (by PRN) | | |

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