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

**Prepared for:  
Cilgynydd**



General view of Cilgynydd farmstead

**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/5799**

**Prepared by  
Will Steele**

**ACA Report No. 2005/123  
Project Record No. 54183**

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# **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

## **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

### **Historic Landscape Character**

Cilgynydd is centred on NGR SN18442351 in the community of Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire close to the county boundary with Pembrokeshire. The farm occupies part of a gentle west facing slope which drops away to a tributary of the Afon Taf below. The surrounding landscape is predominantly agricultural in character and characterised by dispersed farms and fields with the occasional settlement nucleus in between. Large parts of the steeper slopes are today occupied by native or coniferous woodland. The field pattern is irregular comprising mainly of medium sized fields enclosed by hedges on earth banks. The processes leading to the formation of this landscape are uncertain but it was probably already long established at the time of the tithe drawing of 1843. The overall impression given is one of continuity with few changes apparent in the last 150 years although some field boundaries have been removed and many cottages have been abandoned.



## Archaeological and Historic Content

Cilgynydd is mentioned in the first half of the 18th century when it was home to one James Lewis and his wife Anne, daughter of the Reverend Rees Howell of Maesgwyn and one time High Sheriff of Carmarthen. Colby's Map of 1831 marks Cilgynydd and a few hundred yards southwest "Hen Cilgynydd", the old abandoned residence (PRN 24963) of which Buckley wrote, "The Mansion House of Cilgynydd was burnt to the ground, and not rebuilt." (Jones, F. 1987, 30). Its location is no longer known but there are the remains of two buildings (PRNs 22275, 55100) present at Hen Cilgynydd today.

The current farmstead (PRN 54876) is itself of considerable historical value with a well-preserved late Georgian style house as the centrepiece and a number of outbuildings of character, now Grade II listed in recognition of their importance. It is thought that the house was built around 1830 (Cadw 2001) but a plaque mounted by the door in recent decades claims a date of 1812.

Prehistoric activity may be attested by a tithe apportionment field name (1839), *Parc Carn* (PRN4969; SN18222376) which suggests that a round barrow may have existed in the vicinity. There are no visible remains of such a site at Cilgynydd today but another intriguing site could have similarly early origins. It is a possible defended enclosure (PRN 941) in woodland at the south end of the farm and takes the form of a low bank encircling a natural outcrop with a hollow way leading up to it. Interpretations as diverse as an Iron Age defended settlement, some other type of fortified settlement, or simply a modern field boundary bank have been proposed.

An unusual sight in the fields are several upright stones (PRNs 55102, 55103) which at first sight give the impression of standing stones. They are in fact gateposts, re-used as cattle rubbing stones, and said to have been put there by the previous owner.

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

## Key Objective

As a group, the house and buildings at Cilgynydd are of exceptional interest. Consideration should be given to preserving their overall appearance and ensure that wherever possible original features are maintained.

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## **B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

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

These are divided into three types:

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

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### **General requirements**

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

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without 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
<b>ALLT CLYN-IAR;CILGYNYDD</b> <a href="#">(941)</a>	<b>Iron Age hillfort?</b>	<b>SN18322324</b>	<b>U</b>		<b>Generic</b>
<p>Allt Clyniar is a large flat topped outcrop of shale which has been isolated by the action of streams which have cut channels on both sides. Encircling the top of the mound is a low bank upto a metre high with a possible internal ditch. The entrances are in the shorter sides, that at the eastern end having an inclined hollow way leading up to it (WWS 2005 based on JFG 1961, OS Record Card).</p> <p>The outcrop is heavily overgrown and lies within unmanaged woodland. There is some uncertainty about the interpretation of this site. Suggestions include an Iron Age defended settlement, some other type of fortified settlement or simply a modern field boundary bank with a disused cart track approach.</p>					
<b>HIN CILGINYDD CILGYNYDD ISAF</b> <a href="#">(22275)</a>	<b>Post Medieval cottage?</b>	<b>SN18262332</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
<p>A ruinous single storey cottage and outhouse of probable pre-mid nineteenth century date. It is stone built with clay bonded walls and a slate roof. There are at least two rooms downstairs with a passage in between and a loft over the whole floor space. Internally the walls retain traces of yellow, orange and red colourwash. Adjoining the cottage to the north are the wall bases of an outhouse, accessed from the outside and with no internal entry to the dwelling. The building has been derelict for a number of years and is in the process of collapse. It is fenced out and the whole site is becoming overgrown.</p> <p>The tithe map of c.1843 identifies a cottage and garden which may be consistent with the above and an early nineteenth or earlier date is therefore possible. It is a type of dwelling which was one common in the region but of which few unaltered examples now survive.</p>					



The ruinous cottage of Cilgynydd Isaf.

**HEN CILGYNYDD** **Post Medieval** **SN184232 B** **Generic**  
[\(24963\)](#) **mansion**

Colby's Map 1831 marks Cilgynydd and a few hundred yards southwest "Hen Cilgynydd", the old abandoned residence of which Buckley wrote, "The Mansion House of Cilgynydd was burnt to the ground, and not rebuilt." (Jones, F. 1987, 30).

The remains of two buildings (PRNs 22275, 55105) are present at Hen Cilgynydd but none can be positively identified as the old mansion. Neither the Old Series Ordnance Survey Map (1819), Llanboidy Parish tithe map (1843?) or 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) positively identifies the site and the location remains uncertain.

[\(54874\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN17632351 B** **Generic**  
**cottage**

The tithe map and apportionment of 1843 identifies "Cottage etc" and there is the outline of a building shown on the 25" Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1907 suggesting that it had been abandoned by that time.

The ruined walls of this cottage are clay bonded of rubble stone and stand to above three metres at the south gable but are otherwise much reduced. There is stone oven in a corner of the south gable and a small outshut on the northwest side but otherwise no internal arrangements survive. The cottage is situated in regeneration woodland on a steep hillslope above a stream.

[\(54875\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN18012375 B** **Generic**  
**cottage**

A fairly level terrace, approximately seven metres by five metres cut into the hillslope below a redundant track. Possibly the site of a "Cottage etc" identified on the tithe map and apportionment of 1843.

The site is situated in regeneration woodland.

**CILGYNYDD** [\(54876\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN18452351 A LBII** **Generic**  
**farmstead**

A Grade II listed farmstead with a detached farmhouse and the outbuildings laid out formally around two separate yards. Cilgynydd replaced an earlier site a couple of hundred or so metres to the southwest and the present farmhouse was apparently built around 1830 (Cadw 2001). Several phases of construction are evident in the complex though precise dating is not possible.

The house is a well preserved building of the late Georgian period with a two storey three window front, a columned porch and an outshut behind. A lofted outbuilding to the rear apparently provided accommodation for estate workers.

To the north is a vard with outbuildings on the three other sides. A combination cow house, barn and stable



is the main range in the farmstead and faces towards a lofted cart shed on the opposite side of the yard. At the north end is a lofted cow shed that may relate to an earlier phase of construction. Late nineteenth century maps (OS 1889) identify a second yard (?hagguard) behind the main range that has been largely destroyed save for a derelict cart shed and part of the enclosure wall. A circular feature shown behind the barn, presumably a horse gin, is now gone but a wheel pit and holding pond to the east survive both presumably having been used in the past to drive machinery in the barn.

Cilgynydd is nevertheless an unusually intact farmstead of the early nineteenth century with many original features surviving. Surviving buildings are generally in good order.

**LLWYN COCH;  
LLWYN Y GOG  
FARMSTEAD** ([54878](#))

**Post Medieval  
farmstead**

**SN19412313 B**

**Generic**

The site of a minor farmstead, long abandoned and now levelled with the roofless walls of only one lofted outbuilding remaining. Llwyn Coch is identified on the 25" Ordnance Survey 1st edition map as a modest small holding comprising four small buildings in a U-plan.

No traces of the other buildings remain other than a random scatter of stones. The site is in a pasture field.



The site of the former small holding of Llwyn Coch, later Llwyn y Gog seen from the west.

**CILGYNYDD** ([55103](#))

**Post Medieval  
holding pond**

**SN18502354 B**

**Generic**

A holding pond which formerly supplied water driven machinery at Cilgynydd. It is retained behind a stone lined dam approximately 20m diameter. The origins of the pond are unknown but it is shown on the 25" Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889. Below the dam wall to the north is a pit for a water wheel (PRN 55099).

The pond still holds water but is becoming choked by marshy vegetation. There is some general farm debris dumped on the east side.





The pond still holds water but is becoming choked by marsh vegetation.

**CILGYNYDD** ([55104](#))

**Post Medieval  
wheel pit**

**SN18492355 B**

**Generic**

A rectangular stone lined pit, about 4m long and 1.5m wide at the top, in front of the dam wall of holding pond PRN 55098 at Cilgynydd. The pit is shown on the 25" Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889. The wheel was removed many years ago and there are no other traces of any machinery fixings or gearing present.

The pit is relatively stable. Low growing scrubby vegetation surrounds the site.



The pit is relatively stable but is now obscured by vegetation.

**CILGYNYDD** ([55105](#))

**Post Medieval  
building**

**SN18222327 B**

**Generic**

The remains of an un-named building identified on the 25" Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889. The rear walls stand approximately 2.5m high to define a structure about 12m long and 6m wide. The function of the building is uncertain and there are no other discernible remains present to aid an interpretation.

There is a small water filled scrape to the north that appears to be a modern creation. The site is in a pasture field.

([55106](#))

**Post Medieval  
cattle rubbing  
stone**

**SN18292364 B**

**Generic**

A large upright stone in a pasture field said to be a former gatepost put there by the previous owner as a rubbing stone for cattle.



View of the cattle rubbing stone from the west.

<a href="#">(55107)</a>	<b>Post Medieval cattle rubbing stone</b>	<b>SN18172387 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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A large upright stone in a pasture field said to be a former gatepost put there by the previous owner as a rubbing stone for cattle.

<a href="#">(55108)</a>	<b>Post Medieval cattle rubbing stone</b>	<b>SN17992353 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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Said to be the site of a former gatepost erected in the current location as a cattle rubbing stone. Site not seen.

<a href="#">(55109)</a>	<b>Post Medieval cattle rubbing stone</b>	<b>SN18502346 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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Said to be the site of a former gatepost erected in the current location as a cattle rubbing stone. Site not seen.

<a href="#">(55110)</a>	<b>Post Medieval cattle rubbing stone</b>	<b>SN18622367 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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Said to be the site of a former gatepost erected in the current location as a cattle rubbing stone. Site not seen.

<a href="#">(55111)</a>	<b>Post Medieval cattle rubbing stone</b>	<b>SN19262311 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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Said to be the site of a former gatepost erected in the current location as a cattle rubbing stone. Site not seen.

## **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	<b>CILGYNYDD</b> ( <a href="#">55100</a> )	<b>Post Medieval combination farm building</b>	<b>SN18462355</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>LBII</b>	<b>Specific</b>
	<p>A Grade II listed combination range on the east side of the yard at Cilgynydd. It is of rubble stone with a slate roof and divides into two main structural units, a cow house and barn to the left and a lofted stable to the right. External door and window openings feature cut stone heads.</p> <p>The cow house to the left has three narrow doorways in the front wall and two similar openings in the rear wall, arranged to define two passages. To the right was the threshing barn or crop processing area: there is a circular structure, presumably a horse gin, shown behind on the OS map of 1889. The front wall has a wide doorway then two narrow vent slits and there is a similar wide doorway, then a wide, low opening with pitching hole above to the rear. Of the original internal fittings nothing survives, the interior having latterly been converted to a cow shed. The stable to the right has a window on each side of the door and external stone steps on the right lead to a loft door. Internally the cobble drains and stall platforms survive, as do several of the original wooden stall partitions. Lean-to structures are situated at the left end of the range and against the left end of the rear wall.</p> <p>Like other buildings at Cilgynydd this range is thought to date to the early nineteenth century. It is in a reasonable condition but there are concerns about the roof. A number of the slates are dislodged or loose and timber elements of the roof are failing: several of the rafters have slipped off the wall plate above the stable door and are no longer supported.</p>					
	<b>CILGYNYDD</b> ( <a href="#">54876</a> )	<b>Post Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SN18452351</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Generic</b>
	<p>A Grade II listed farmstead with a detached farmhouse and the outbuildings laid out formally around two separate yards. Cilgynydd replaced an earlier site a couple of hundred or so metres to the southwest and the present farmhouse was apparently built around 1830 (Cadw 2001). Several phases of construction are evident in the complex though precise dating is not possible.</p> <p>The house is a well preserved building of the late Georgian period with a two storey three window front, a columned porch and an outshut behind. A lofted outbuilding to the rear apparently provided accommodation for estate workers.</p> <p>To the north is a yard with outbuildings on the three other sides. A combination cow house, barn and stable is the main range in the farmstead and faces towards a lofted cart shed on the opposite side of the yard. At the north end is a lofted cow shed that may relate to an earlier phase of construction. Late nineteenth century maps (OS 1889) identify a second yard (?haggard or hay yard) behind the main range that has been largely destroyed save for a derelict cart shed and part of the enclosure wall. A circular feature shown behind the barn, presumably a horse gin, is now gone but a wheel pit and holding pond to the east survive both presumably having been used in the past to drive machinery in the barn.</p> <p>Cilgynydd is nevertheless an unusually intact farmstead of the early nineteenth century with many original</p>					

features surviving. Surviving buildings are generally in good order.

**CILGYNYDD ([55098](#))**    **Post Medieval**    **SN18462352**    **A**    **LBII**    **Generic**  
**outbuilding**

A Grade II listed outbuilding behind Cilgynydd farmhouse. It is constructed of rubble stone with a slate roof. There are two storeys and the front wall faces onto the farmhouse. The loft has two small 12 pane sashes under the eaves which are offset to the right. In the ground floor below is a 12 pane sash window and plank door set close together under a long slate lintel. The left end wall has a set of outside stone steps to the loft door. There is an outshut to the rear. (WWS 2005 based on Cadw 2001).

This building is thought to date to the early nineteenth century. It is believed by the owner to have served as accommodation for estate workers and there are salting slabs inside. It is well maintained and in a weatherproof condition.

**CILGYNYDD ([55099](#))**    **Post Medieval cart**    **SN18432354**    **A**    **LBII**    **Generic**  
**shed**

A Grade II listed lofted cart shed on the west side of the farmyard at Cilgynydd. It is of whitewashed rubble stone with a slate roof. The front wall has a window with timber lintel to the left and a broad cut stone arch in the centre. Under the eaves above is a pitching door with two pairs of dove holes on each side, each pair with a stone shelf. The loft door is in the right wall up a set of outside steps with slate treads. Three pairs of dove holes are positioned above (WWS based on Cadw 2001).

This building is thought to date to the early nineteenth century. It is well maintained and in a weatherproof condition.



The front (east facing elevation) of the cart shed.

**CILGYNYDD ([55101](#))**    **Post Medieval cow**    **SN18442357**    **A**    **LBII**    **Generic**  
**shed**

A Grade II listed cow shed on the north end of the yard at Cilgynydd. It is of whitewashed rubble stone with a slate roof. Four evenly spaced doors with timber lintels face onto the farmyard and there are two similar doors in line with the two middle doors in the rear wall. Loft lights pierce the end gables and the left end has a later broad doorway inserted. The loft floor has been removed. Under the eaves is a line of dove holes with a stone shelf. There is an outshut to the rear. (WWS based on Cadw 2001).

The building probably dates to the early nineteenth century or before. It is in a reasonable condition but part of the outshut to the rear has been dismantled. There are some loose slates above.





The front (south) facing elevation of the cow shed.

**CILGYNYDD** ([55102](#))

**Post Medieval shed SN18482354 B**

**Generic**

A small shed behind the yard at Cilgynydd. It is of stone and weather board construction with a slate roof. A wide cart entrance with wooden lintel and slate hanging to the eaves above faces onto a small yard and there is a wooden double door in the left wall to a room behind. The shed lies within the curtilage of the listed farmhouse.

The building appears on the 25" Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889. It is now dilapidated and ruinous.



The front (west facing) elevation of the shed.



## **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**

**CILGYNYDD ([55100](#))**

**SN18462355**

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

**Building restoration is proposed under Tir Gofal capital works options.**

The range is a historically interesting building, with many fine original features surviving, and a central element of the nineteenth century farmstead group. Restoration should be considered a priority.

It is intended that repairs will be made to the roof of this range, re-slating the roof and repairing roof timbers as necessary.

The following is recommended:

- Care should be taken to re-use the maximum number of old slates possible. New slates should, ideally match the type, colour, texture, size and thickness of the existing ones. New slates can be mixed with old ones across the roof or reserved for less prominent slopes.
- Wherever possible repair original features rather than replace them. Re-use or repair elements of the old roof structure as far as practically possible.
- This is a listed building. Listed buildings have a statutory protection and permission from the relevant planning authority may be required for some works. Consult the Local Authority Building Conservation Officer for detailed advice:

Adrian Griffiths  
Building Conservation Officer  
Carmarthenshire County Council

Tel: 01267 224645

### **iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:**

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

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*- 25/10/2005 ( 17:32:49 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 54183.  
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*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.*

#### *Sources consulted:*

##### **Maps**

**Ordnance Survey Old Series map 1819 Sheet 40, 1"**

**Tithe Map & Apt. 1843? Llanboidy Ph.**

**Ordnance Survey 1889 Carmarthenshire Sheet 29.13, 25"**

**Ordnance Survey 1907 Carmarthenshire Sheet 29.13, 25"**

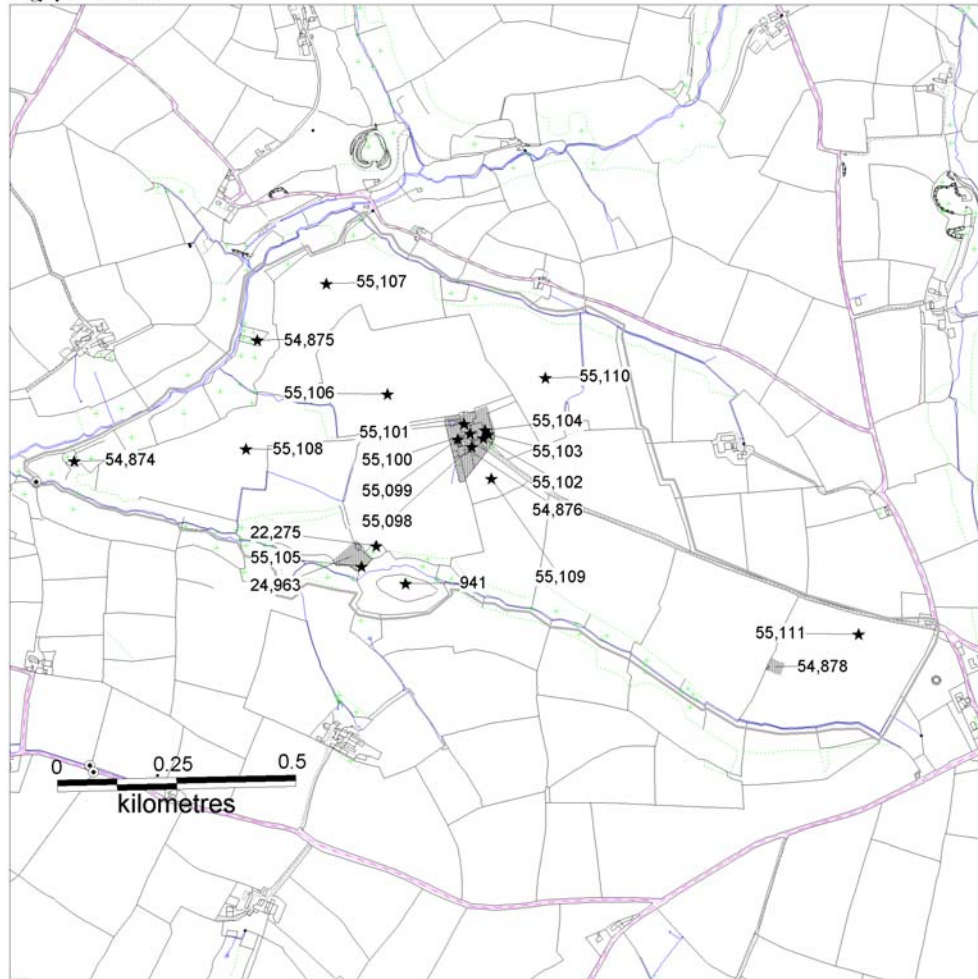
##### **Other Sources**

**Cadw 2001 Listed Building Description. Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, Cardiff**

**Ordnance Survey Record Card 1967 SN12 SE 3**

**Jones, F. 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire Homes and their families. Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society**

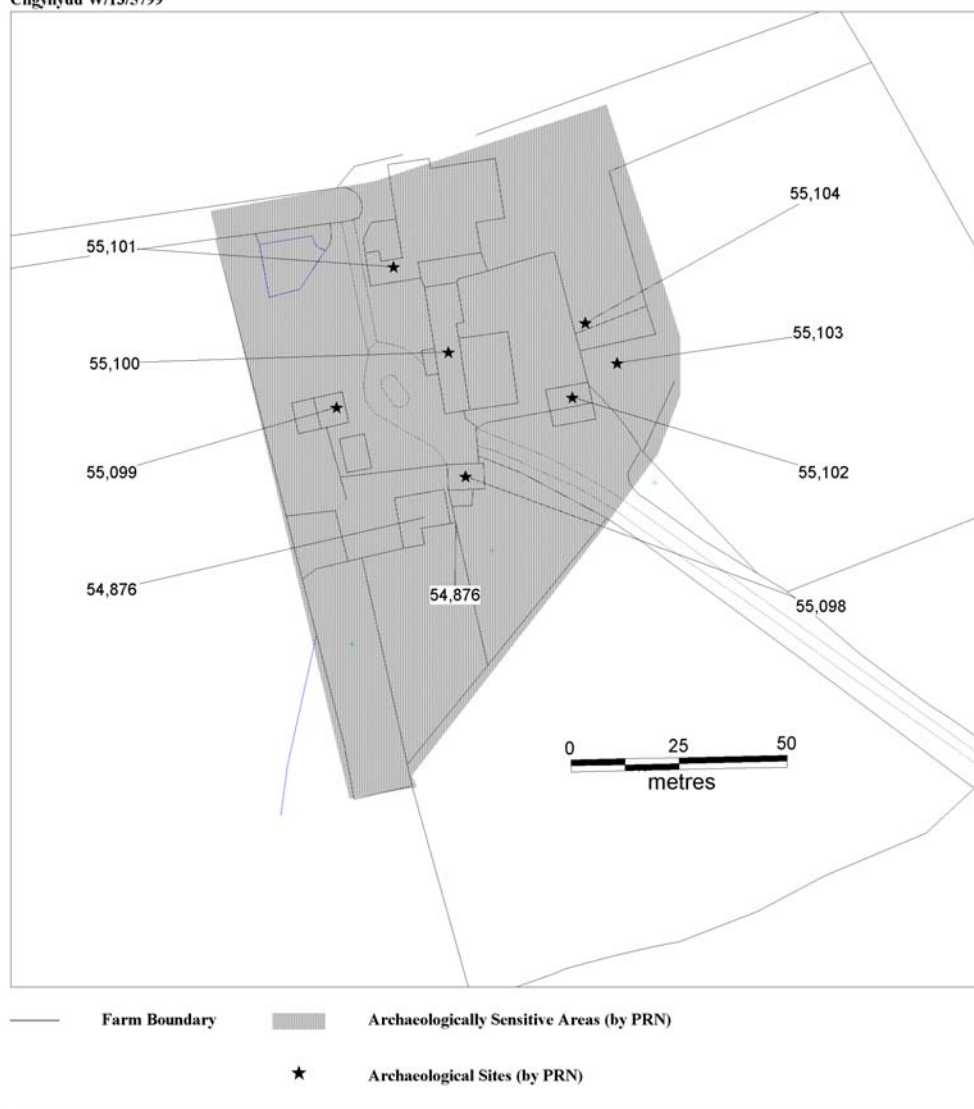
Cilgynydd W/13/5799



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

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Cilgynydd W/13/5799



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**Cilgynydd**  
**W/13/5799**

Cambria report no. 2005/123  
Project Record No. 54183

This report has been prepared by Will Steele  
Position: Archaeologist (Tir Gofal)

Signature ..... Date .....

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

Signature ..... Date.....

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