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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Bach Sylw**



Parkland at Dolwilym.

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/12/5285**

**Prepared by
Will Steele**

**Report No. 2006/52
Project No. 54197**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

The farm comprises two separate land parcels, centred on the home farm of Bach Sylw (NGR SN16482572) and lying within the communities of Cilymaenllwyd and Llanboidy in Carmarthenshire. The landscape surrounding the farm is undulating, divided by the Afon Taf and its tributaries, with areas of higher ground beyond. The steeper valley slopes are cloaked with dense deciduous or plantation woodland but otherwise farmland predominates. The main historic components consist of dispersed farms and cottages and small to medium sized regular fields. Improved pasture dominates, though there are pockets of rougher ground at higher levels. The pattern of dispersed settlement is typical of native tenurial systems, while the pattern of enclosure with regular fields of medium size is characteristic of 16th to 17th century enclosure. Parkland and other features of estate landscaping around the former mansion of Dolwilym add another dimension to the landscape.

Late nineteenth century maps (Ordnance Survey 1st edition) show the area much as it is today, although some field boundaries have been removed to allow for the creation of larger land parcels. Several cottage sites shown have also been lost.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Medieval origins for the property are suggested by a record of Bachsylvnew (Bach Sylw PRN 10781) on a reconstruction map of Wales in the 14th century (Rees 1932) but there is little detailed information until the 16th century when it is described as being home to one Rees Lloyd. In 1837 the property came under the ownership of the Protheroe family of Dolwilym (Jones 1987). The surviving buildings within the farmstead group (PRN 56434) are unlikely to date to much before the nineteenth century however. Changing agricultural practices have seen a number of alterations although they do retain a formal nineteenth century plan typical of estate influence.

Part of the main holding surrounds the site of the former mansion of Dolwilym (the ruins were pulled down in 1982-3), its service buildings and home farm. The mansion used the terrain to its advantage, exploiting the picturesque qualities of the Taf valley with parkland laid out in front across the floodplain and extensive plantations enclosing it. The Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows the grounds enhanced with a network of paths and bridges and with some exotic trees in the immediate environs. Particularly striking is a Grade II listed early 19th century Gothic archway (PRN 38337) at the head of the main drive.

A short distance to the south of Dolwilym lies Gwal y Filiast (PRN 1138), an upstanding early Neolithic burial chamber, now scheduled as a nationally important monument (SAM Cm 031). Together with other similar monuments nearby at Carn Besi and possibly at Temple Druid, Maenclochog, and with the many standing stones

of the area it represents the importance attached to the Preseli area as a source of raw material for the polished stone axes of the Neolithic, a material of such importance that it was used as far away as Stonehenge (Rees 1992, 37). Continued prehistoric activity is represented by a round barrow (PRN 13144) on a hilltop at the north end of the farm. These mounds of earth and stone represent the dominant burial tradition during the Bronze Age (2000-600 BC). When excavated they have been found to contain cist lined inhumation burials or cremation burials, the ashes being contained in pottery urns of various types. Together these sites indicate a landscape that has been settled for over 5000 years.

Further archaeological content is described in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

The management priority for this farm is the continued sensitive management of Gwal y Filiast burial chamber (PRN 1138; SAM Cm031). Detailed management advice is given in the gazetteer below.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

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

These are divided into three types:

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

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

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

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

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

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

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

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:

Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

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

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

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	GWAL Y FILIAST;BWRDD ARTHUR;DOLWILYM (1138)	Neolithic chambered tomb	SN17052564	A	SAM Cm03	Specific

A fine Neolithic burial chamber on sloping ground above the River Taf, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Cm031).

Four sidestones support a large wedge-shaped capstone, the southern down slope side left open. A description of 1872 mentions the tomb being surrounded by a circle of isolated stones, but no such feature is now evident. Two small stones lie upslope of the tomb and have been interpreted as a sill for a passage. These combined with the shape of the chamber have led to the suggestion that this tomb may have been a passage grave. (WWS March 2006 based on Rees 1992).



The burial chamber lies within mature beech woodland.

The tomb is known variously as Gwal y Filiast (Lair of the Greyhound) and Bwrdd Arthur (Arthurs Table). It is situated within mature beech woodland close to a forestry plantation. No obvious management concerns were noted. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

- 2 **BANC Y FELIN** ([13144](#)) **Bronze Age round barrow** SN17082664 A **Specific**

A much reduced round barrow located just inside the gate of a field measuring some 11m in diameter and standing to a height of approximately 0.25m.

On the west side the barrow is being eroded by tractors and farm machinery coming through the gateway. It lies within the corner of a pasture field. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)



View of the barrow from the south. Erosion by farm machinery visible on west side.

- 3 **DOLWILYN** ([42773](#)) **Post Medieval building** SN170256 B **Specific**

The remains of a hexagonal building in woodland south of Dolwilym, identified as “The cottage” on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889.

The building lies within an old quarry, alongside the trackway through the woods. The roofless building is hexagon shaped, divided into 4 sections. Sections of the walls have been damaged by falling trees. The site is overgrown by native woodland.

Apparently, old photos exist showing that the building was previously roofed with thatch (Mees 2001).

The condition is much as described previously. The built remains are susceptible to damage from falling trees. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

- FFYNNON FFWLBERT** ([1168](#)) **Medieval holy well** SN17372641 U **Generic**

Ffynnon Fwlbert, holy well just south of Llanglydwen church (Jones 1954). A well of modern brick construction at SN17372641, in Allt Ffynnon-ffwlbert, is the only well at the given location. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

- ([19430](#)) **Post Medieval; Modern quarry** SN16322408 C **Generic**

A small quarry first marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. Site not visited. (WWS April 2006)

- PONT DOLWILYM** ([19649](#)) **Post Medieval bridge** SN17032593 B **Generic**

A bridge carrying the trackway to Dolwilym Mansion across the Afon Taf. Marked and named on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889.

A modern structure, comprising timber planking on iron girders, has replaced the historic bridge. Stone footings of an earlier bridge remain below. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS).

[\(19650\)](#) **Post Medieval lodge** **SN17082585 B** **Generic**

The remains of a lodge to Dolwilym mansion (PRN 20944), recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889 and now evidenced only by the broken down rubble stone walls which survive to a maximum height of approximately one metre. Little of the original appearance can be discerned. The site is now shaded out by mature plantation woodland, the whole area being much disturbed by fallen trees and their debris. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

[\(19658\)](#) **Post Medieval gravel pit** **SN17782554 C** **Generic**

An area of former gravel pits. First marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1889, although this also marks some areas as "old gravel pits" suggesting gravel extraction was already well established in this area by that date. Current condition unknown. (WWS April 2006)

FRON-RHEDYN [\(23216\)](#) **Post Medieval cottage** **SN16282499 B** **Generic**

A cottage marked on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. Now abandoned and lying within plantation woodland. No further details known. (WWS April 2006)

[\(23218\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN16502421 C** **Generic**

A small quarry marked on both the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps as "old quarry" Present condition unknown. (WWS April 2006)

LLEINIAU-BACH [\(55225\)](#) **Post Medieval cottage** **SN1655326404 B** **Generic**

A cottage marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889. No visible traces remain. The location is in improved farmland. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

[\(55226\)](#) **Post Medieval well** **SN1654726397 B** **Generic**

Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) and associated with Lleiniau-Bach cottage (PRN 55225). Now apparently infilled with no visible traces remaining. The location is in improved farmland. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS).

[\(55229\)](#) **Post Medieval building** **SN1607726140 B** **Generic**

A rectangular building aligned northwest by southeast in the corner of a field. Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889 representing a former building of either agricultural or domestic function. No above ground traces of the building survive. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

[\(55230\)](#) **Post Medieval cottage** **SN1620526226 B** **Generic**

The outline of a building and enclosures are recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) representing the site of a former cottage.

The remains now consist of a raised platform (9m east-west by 6m north-south) in the hillslope and the wall traces of an associated outbuilding visible in the hedge bank to the north. The site is overgrown by regeneration woodland. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS).



The former cottage site, viewed from the south-east.

DAN-Y-COED ([55235](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN1691225508** **B** **Generic**
cottage

Ruinous walls of a single storey cottage surviving to eaves height in part. Of gable chimney construction with central doorway and a window on either side. It is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 and probably dates to the nineteenth century. Now situated within mature forestry plantation. No active management threats identified. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

CRAIG-YR-HWCH ([55236](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN1612225174** **B** **Generic**
cottage

A small cottage marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Now abandoned and lying within plantation woodland. No further details known. (WWS April 2006)

([55237](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN1709325199** **C** **Generic**
quarry

A small quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Marked as “Old Quarry” suggesting it was already out of use by that time. Site not visited. (WWS April 2006)

([55239](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN1731025690** **C** **Generic**
quarry

An area of quarrying marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Site not visited. (WWS April 2006)

([55240](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN1697525808** **B** **Generic**
railway

The Whitland to Crymych railway, constructed in 1876 and part of the Whitland & Cardigan Branch of the G.W.R. Now dismantled, although the trackbed remains. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)



The former Whitland to Crymych railway close to the point where it passes Dolwilym mansion.

PLAS-BACH ([55241](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN1671624078** **B** **Generic**
cottage

A small cottage marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Now abandoned and lying within plantation woodland. No further details known. (WWS April 2006)

([55265](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN1672424084** **C** **Generic**
road

A road or trackway marked on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1819 and on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Provided access to quarries and several cottages but now appears to have been abandoned. Site not visited. (WWS April 2006)

([55266](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN1678623834** **B** **Generic**
cottage

A cottage is recorded on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1819 but not identified on the detailed 1st edition of 1889. Site not visited. Unknown condition. (WWS April 2006)

DOLWILYM ([56436](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN16972608** **B** **Generic**
kennels

Kennels associated with Dolwilym mansion, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889. The kennels have since been demolished. The site is under pasture. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

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

Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.

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

Site 1 on MAP 1

**GWAL Y FILIAST; BWRDD ARTHUR;
DOLWILYM ([1138](#))**

SN17052564

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

The condition of the monument is stable with no obvious management concerns identified.

The management aim within Tir Gofal is the continued sensitive management of the monument. The following recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw, in line with recommendations made in the previous Cadw management agreement.

- To encourage and maintain a permanent grass cover on the monument and to ensure that any pasture renewal is carried out by non destructive means which do not disturb the ground surface.
- To control weeds on the monument by annually cutting by hand
- To cut all scrub and sapling growth to ground level annually, leaving roots in situ to avoid disturbing the archaeological layers. Regenerating saplings shall be controlled annually and may be pulled by hand.
- To annually remove all fallen timber from the monument.
- To remove any dead or unstable trees only when ground conditions are dry, leaving roots in situ to avoid disturbing the archaeological layers.

Please note: any works, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, e.g. infilling of erosion, fencing, ploughing. Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.

Site 2 on MAP 1

BANC Y FELIN ([13144](#))

SN17082664

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

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to improve the condition of the barrow and prevent further damage. The following recommendations apply.

- to ensure that ploughing operations in the area adjacent to the barrow are kept at least 10m from the edge of the mound.
- to control stock at a level that will prevent breakdown of grass cover and erosion.
- to avoid machinery access past the west side of the barrow during wet conditions to prevent further rutting or erosion.
- monitor the condition of the barrow. Contact Tir Gofal Project Officer at the 5 year review or earlier if the condition worsens.

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

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to prevent damage by vegetation to the standing remains. The following recommendations apply.

- Monitor mature trees close to the structure. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk from windthrow.
- Work should only be undertaken if it is considered safe to do so.

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
4	BACH SYLW (56435)	Post Medieval stable/granary	SN16462571	B		Specific

A c19th century outbuilding on the northwest side of the farmyard at Bach Sylw farmstead (PRN 56434). It is of rubble stone and slate construction with red brick heads to door and window openings and comprises a granary loft and ground floor stable built into a slope in such a way that the loft is accessed from ground level in the upslope end. No original internal fixtures or fittings remain.

The building is reasonably intact but requires attention if it is to be maintained in the long term. The loft floor is dangerous: joists above the stable are weakened. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)



The front (south-east facing) elevation of the stable/ granary at Bach Sylw.

DOLWILYM MANSION	Post Medieval arch	SN17402670	A	LB2	Generic
(38337)					

A castellated gothic archway at the entrance to the driveway for Dolwylm mansion (PRN 20944), Grade II listed as a striking, picturesque mid-19th century archway. The arch is maintained by the landowner. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

BACH SYLW	Post Medieval farmstead	SN16482572	B	Generic
(56434)				

A working farmstead with formal U-plan comprising of a detached house at the head of the yard and outbuildings to either side. This layout is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map and in its current form probably dates to the nineteenth century. Buildings are of rubble stone with slate roofs still present in part. They include a stable/ granary (PRN 56435), a much modified cow shed and another outbuilding, the original function of which is now difficult to discern.

The farm buildings are generally in good order although corrugated tin has been used as a substitute for slate in parts. Changing agricultural practices have seen a number of alterations to the buildings which nevertheless retain their formal nineteenth century layout. *Visited* 08/02/2006 (WWS)

Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.

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

Site 4 on MAP 1

BACH SYLW STABLE/ GRANARY ([56435](#))

SN17052564

Building restoration is proposed under Tir Gofal capital works options. In overall appearance, the range is a reasonably intact example of its type. It is also the largest building within the farmstead group.

It is intended that the loft floor will be repaired by replacing damaged or rotten joists.

The following is recommended:

As a general rule, original features should be repaired rather than replaced otherwise replacement features should be in the original style of the building. eg. it is intended that the unsafe granary floor joists will be replaced. New materials should match existing ones.

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.

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
5	DOLWILYM (55242)	Post Medieval parkland	SN17252605	B	Specific
<p>To the south, in front of Dolwilym mansion are several fields which slope down to the Afon Taf and are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) with scattered parkland trees and a screen of mixed woodland behind.</p> <p>The ruins of Dolwilym mansion were pulled down in 1982-3 though the parkland setting remains. Few of the scattered individual trees survive. <i>Visited</i> 08/02/2006 (WWS)</p>					

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 5 on MAP 1

DOLWILYM ([55242](#))

SN17252605

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

Consider enhancing the parkland setting through targeted tree planting, based on the layout shown on historic maps (OS 1889). The Welsh Historic Gardens Trust may be able to provide advice. Consult Tir Gofal Project Officer for further information.

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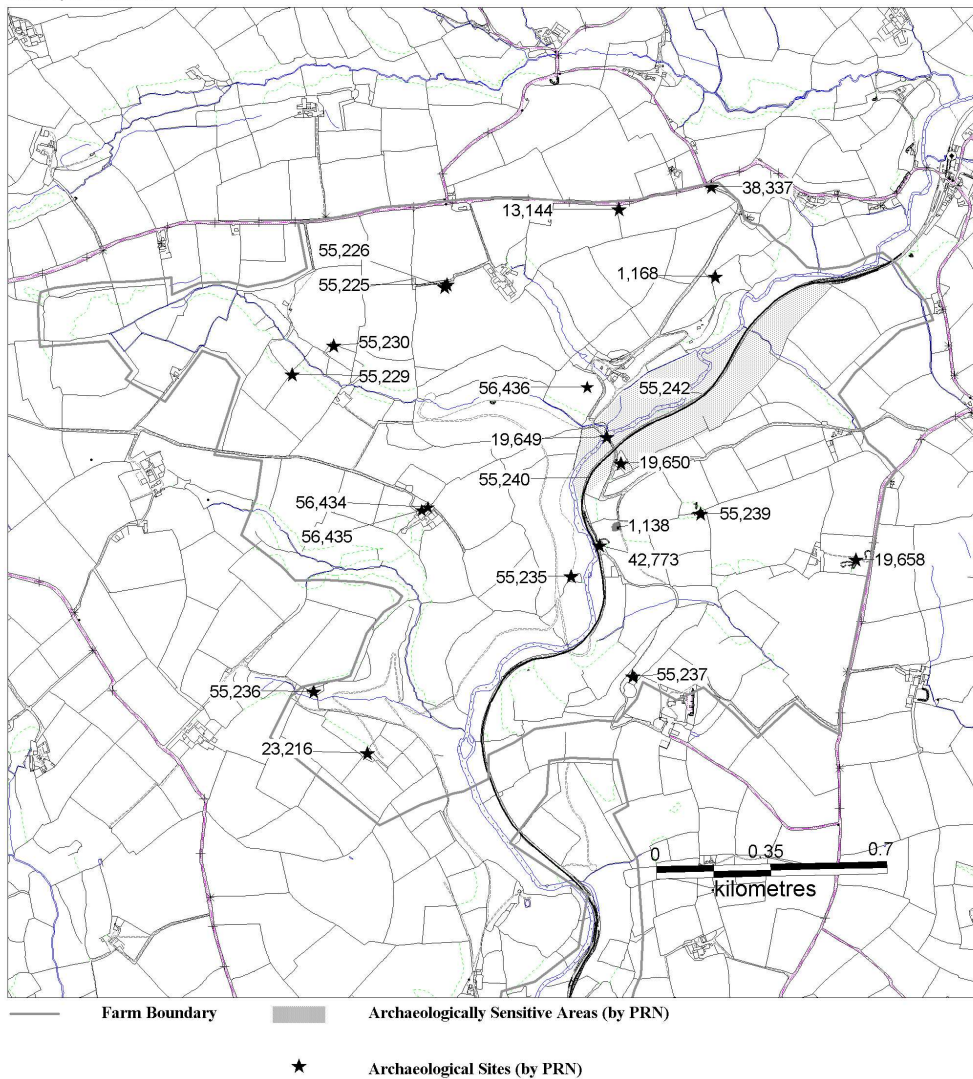
This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.

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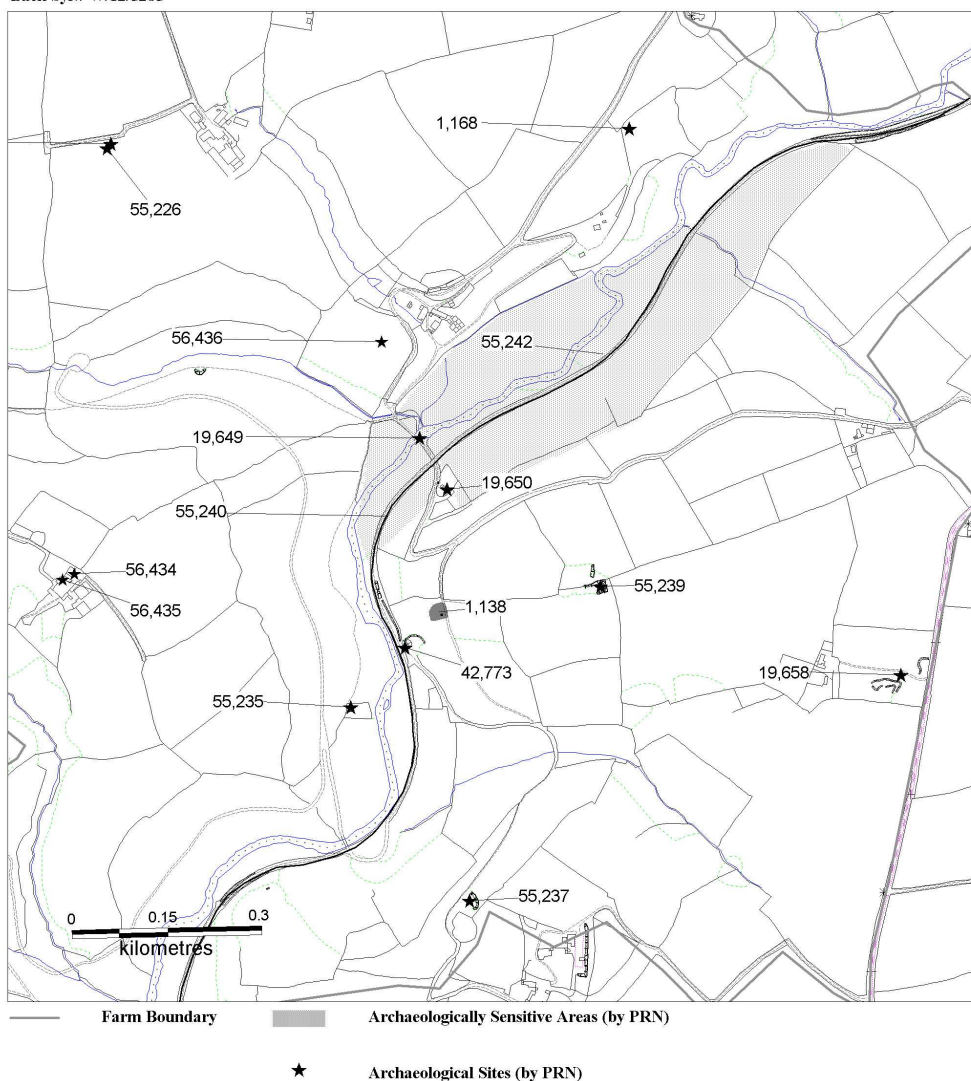
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Bach Sylw W/12/5285



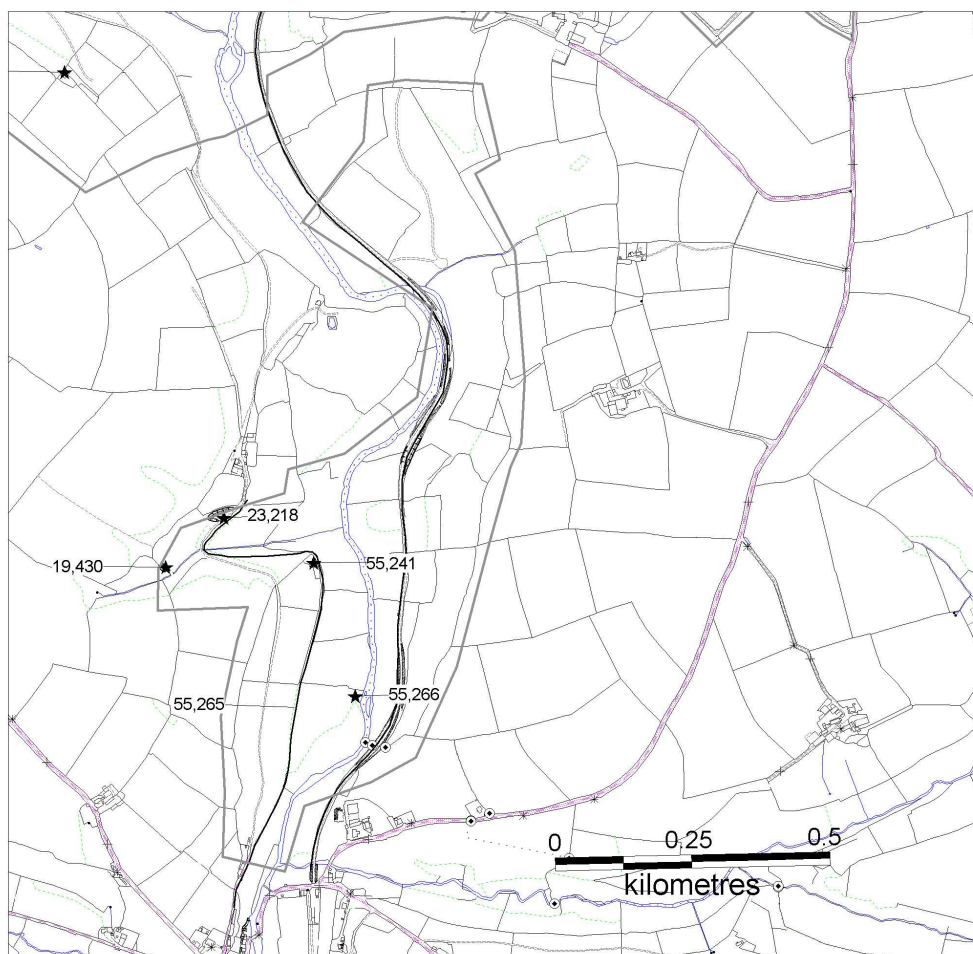
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Bach Sylw W/12/5285



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Bach Sylw W/12/5285a



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

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