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

**Prepared for:  
Llygad-enwyn**

**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/12/5756**

**ACA Report No. 2006-105  
Project Record No. 54503**

**Prepared by Will Steele**

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# **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

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 Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

### **Historic Landscape Character**

Llygad-enwyn comprises seven different land holdings in north Carmarthenshire. Llygad-enwyn (W/12/5756) and holdings W/11/5756b, c and f lie within close proximity to one another in Llanybydder community. The surrounding area encompasses the valleys of several short tributaries to the Teifi river, and the rounded hills in-between. Almost all of the land is under improved pasture apart from some long established deciduous woodland and scrubby ground on steep slopes. The pattern of settlement is predominantly dispersed, comprising scattered farmsteads although the settlement nucleus of Llanybydder lies nearby. The now dismantled line of the former Manchester and Milford railway runs along the valley floor in a northeast-southwest direction.

Holding W/11/5756h and i border the former mountain common of Mynydd Pencarreg in Pencarreg community. Here the landscape is undulating and windswept with fields divided by low earth banks with grown out hedges. The present pattern of regular, medium sized fields over much of the area can largely be attributed to enclosure in the early nineteenth century when many thousand acres of mountain land were enclosed and improved. Settlement is dispersed with deserted rural settlements now a common feature. Stands of coniferous woodland are a more recent addition to the surrounding landscape.

Approximately four kilometres to the southeast at Esgairdawe, Llanycrwys community is holding W/11/5756a. The landscape here is divided into a network of irregular, medium sized fields on a series of undulating hills. Some land is under improved pasture, but there is much rushy and unimproved ground, and scrubby woodland has invaded some former fields. This in combination with the distinctive hedgerow trees and conifer and broadleaf trees lends a heavily wooded appearance to the area. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farmsteads and cottages.

## **Archaeological and Historic Content**

Early maps sources (Ordnance Survey 1831) record a round barrow or burial cairn (PRN 792) atop Pen Tas-eithin (W/12/5756i) indicating funerary activity in the Bronze Age (2000 - 600 BC). No clear remains relating to the site can now be identified and it may have been damaged when this area was farmed in the mid 19th century.

The recorded archaeological content of the farm dates predominantly from the post-medieval period. There is a record of William Price of Talley, son and heir of James ap Rees ap William granting Tyr Maes y Toyly mills for corn and fulling in 1621 (Jones 1987, 129). Melin Maes-tyle and Pandy recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1887, W/11/5756a) are almost certainly these sites. Few visible remains survive today, however: Melin Maes-tyle having been abandoned during the early years of the twentieth century, whilst Pandy fell redundant many years before.

Dotted along the Afon Duar, south of the Llanybydder are also the remains of several mills, whilst others can still be seen in the area, now used as dwellings. Some 300 metres south of Llygad-enwyn farmstead is Felin Ban (PRN 17232), a fulling mill recorded on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map as still working in the early years of the twentieth century, its ruinous remains now a sad reminder of a once busy industry. The old cast iron water wheel survives just below the mill building.

The remaining archaeological and historic content on the farm relates primarily to evidence of rural settlement. Nineteenth century maps (OS 1887, 1888, 1889, 1905) show a number of former farmstead and cottage sites scattered about the various different land holdings which were abandoned over the course of the last century or so, their remains recalling a time of increased rural population density before the consolidation of farms into larger units.

Archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

## **Key Objective**

The management priority for this farm is the sensitive management of the abandoned mill and a settlement sites scattered about the various different land holdings. Standing remains should be protected from damaged and buried archaeological deposits should not be disturbed.

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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
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1	<b>GWAR-Y-CWM</b> ( <a href="#">62056</a> )	<b>Post Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SN56704375</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Specific</b>
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Minor farmstead comprising three buildings in a close U-plan arrangement recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1888) in a fork between two roads.

The complex is now derelict and falling into disrepair. Surviving buildings include a small threshing barn to the west, part of a range that once included the house, now evidenced only by low spread wall bases. The building is of rubble stone and slate and corrugated tin roofed construction. An open fronted cart shed roofed with corrugated tin lies to the south. A collection of earth banked enclosures survive nearby.

Regeneration woodland now surrounds the site.



The earthworks of the former farmhouse at Gwar-y-cwm. The barn lies behind it to the south.

<b>PEN TAS- EITHIN;MYNYDD PENCADER</b> ( <a href="#">792</a> )	<b>Bronze Age round barrow</b>	<b>SN57504325</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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One of two cairns on Mynydd Pencarreg shown on the Old Series O.S. 1" (1831). No visible traces of a round barrow exist in the area indicated by the grid reference.

**DERWEN-GAM** ([9897](#))      **Post Medieval**      **SN53794341**    **B**      **Generic**  
**farmhouse**

Eighteenth century farmstead comprising an in-line farmhouse, cart shed and ?stable. Recorded as being of vernacular interest when visited by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in 1981 with evidence of a thatched roof and a wickerwork chimney hood.

The farmstead has since been destroyed. No surface traces to indicate a former settlement are now visible.

([17174](#))      **Post Medieval**      **SN57274362**    **B**      **Generic**  
**quarry**

A substantial extraction site. It is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1887 as "Old Quarry" suggesting that it had fallen out of use by that time. Served by a trackway from the north.

The site was not visited.

**FELIN BAN** ([17232](#))      **Post Medieval mill**    **SN53254390**    **B**      **Generic**

Identified as a working woollen mill on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889). Served by leat (PRN56836). The mill building is ruinous and scrub covered. A cast iron overshot wheel survives below. No management threats identified.



The cast iron water wheel at Felin Ban survives.

**LLYGAD-ENWYN** ([56829](#))      **Post Medieval**      **SN5338744169**    **B**      **Generic**  
**farmstead**

Farmstead recorded with a formal plan on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1905).

None of the original buildings remain. Modern sheds now occupy the site. An early 20th century farmhouse, built after the time of the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition is the only traditional building to survive.

([56831](#))      **Post Medieval**      **SN5324043894**    **C**      **Generic**  
**weir**

Former weir that diverted water to mill race PRN 56832 serving Glan-duar corn mill. Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889). No visible traces of the weir remain.



[\(56832\)](#)

**Post Medieval mill SN5309643883 B  
race**

**Generic**

Recorded on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, serving Glan-duar corn mill. The race can still be traced for a distance of approximately 100m across land belonging to Llygad-enwyn, visible as a silted channel approximately 2m wide and 0.4m deep. No management threats identified.

**FFYNNON-INGLIS  
(56833)**

**Post Medieval SN5416743967 B  
cottage?**

**Generic**

A small building and enclosure named Ffynnon-inglis on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) presumably identifying the site of a dwelling. The true origins of Ffynnon-inglis are now lost to us although its historic location, on the fringes of a large expanse of woodland, is a likely location for squatter encroachment before the nineteenth century.

No visible traces of the cottage remain today although the ditches of the enclosure are still visible.

[\(56836\)](#)

**Post Medieval mill SN5339743826 B  
race**

**Generic**

A mill race marked on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map serving Felin Ban woollen mill. The mill race can still be traced for a distance of approximately 75m across land belonging to Llygad-enwyn, visible as a stone lined channel approximately 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep.

No management threats identified.



Facing east along the mill race.

**MELIN MAES-TYLE  
(56838)**

**Post Medieval SN5952339661 B  
corn mill**

**Generic**

Francis Jones (1987, 129) records a reference to a corn mill at "Tyr Maes Y Toyly" in 1621. Melin Maes-tyle, shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1887) is almost certainly the site.

A sub-rectangular terrace (10m N-S by 8m E-W) built up onto the natural slope now identifies the site of the old mill building. A trackway that served it skirts the south and west sides of the site.

The site is now obscured by early stage regeneration woodland. No management threats identified.

[\(56839\)](#)

**Post Medieval well SN5960739671 B**

**Generic**

A well recorded on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map to the north-east of Melin Maes-Tyle. The site was not visited.



**PANDY** [\(56840\)](#)

**Post Medieval  
fulling mill**

**SN5977739502 B**

**Generic**

There is a reference to a fulling mill at Tyr Maes y Toyly (Maes Tyle) in 1621 (Jones 1987, 129). Pand y identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1887) may mark the site.

Few visible traces remain. Hedge banks relating to enclosures shown on the 1887 map are the only survival. The site is now obscured by early stage regeneration woodland. No management threats identified.

[\(56841\)](#)

**Post  
Medieval;Modern  
building**

**SN5436242684 U**

**Generic**

A small building and adjacent enclosure recorded on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1905). No visible traces of the building or enclosure remain. The site lies within an area of improved pasture.

[\(56842\)](#)

**Post  
Medieval;Modern  
pump house**

**SN5433842768 B**

**Generic**

A small square building adjacent to a spring is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1905), presumably representing a pump house. There are no surviving traces of the building today. The site lies within an area of improved pasture.

**MANCHESTER &  
MILFORD RAILWAY**  
[\(56849\)](#)

**Post Medieval  
railway**

**SN5195443494 B**

**Generic**

Segment of the disused Manchester & Milford Railway traversing land belonging to Llygad-Enwyn, today visible as a cutting with only the track bed now remaining.

This section of the railway, from Pencader to Lampeter opened in 1866. Pencader connected to Carmarthen and the line was extended north to Aberystwyth the following year. The company was sold to Great Western Railways in 1906. The line was closed to passengers in 1965, goods traffic gradually declined and the line was eventually closed in 1972.



Facing south along the line of the disused railway. Only the track bed now remains.

**LLWYN-CUAN** ([56856](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN5634644515 B** **Generic**  
**farmstead**

A derelict farmstead consisting of two roughly parallel building ranges. This basic layout is unchanged since at least the time the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map was published in 1888.

Includes the ruinous remains of a long rubble stone outbuilding built down-the-slope, now with few diagnostic features remaining, its original function difficult to discern. A long range recorded roughly opposite is now only partly intact, evidenced by a derelict rubble stone cart shed and the low spread wall bases of the former farmhouse. A collection of stone walled enclosures survive nearby.

Pasture is the dominant vegetation although some mature trees have colonised the area. No management threats were identified.



The cart shed at Llwyn-cuan. The farmhouse stood to the right.

**LLWYN-AFALLEN** ([56857](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN5676044034 B** **Generic**  
**cottage**

A roadside cottage recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1888). Site destroyed. Modern agricultural sheds now occupy the site.

([56858](#)) **Post Medieval** **SN5688044451 B** **Generic**  
**dwelling**

A roadside dwelling shown on the Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1831. The building had been abandoned by the time of the 1888 Ordnance Survey map although the enclosure was still marked. No evidence of the building or enclosure is visible today. The site lies within a pasture field.

## **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**

**GWAR-Y-CWM ([62056](#))**

**SN56704375**

*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 buildings and ruinous remains. The following recommendations apply.

- Monitor mature trees close to the buildings. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk of windthrow.
- Cut or spray back young trees and vegetation close to the buildings leaving the roots *in situ*. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.

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
2	<b>GWAR-Y-CWM</b> <a href="#">(62056)</a>	<b>Post Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SN56704375</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
	<p>Minor farmstead comprising three buildings in a close U-plan arrangement recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1888) in a fork between two roads.</p> <p>The complex is now derelict and falling into disrepair. Surviving buildings include a small threshing barn to the west, part of a range that once included the house, now evidenced only by low spread wall bases. The building is of rubble stone and slate and corrugated tin roofed construction. An open fronted cart shed roofed with corrugated tin lies to the south. A collection of earth banked enclosures survive nearby.</p> <p>Regeneration woodland now surrounds the site.</p>				
	<b>LLYGAD-ENWYN</b> <a href="#">(56829)</a>	<b>Post Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SN5338744169</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
	<p>Farmstead recorded with a formal plan on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1905).</p> <p>None of the original buildings remain. Modern sheds now occupy the site. An early 20th century farmhouse, built after the time of the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition is the only traditional building to survive.</p>				
	<b>RHYD-Y-BONT</b> <a href="#">(56834)</a>	<b>Post Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SN5372043724</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
	<p>Farmstead recorded with a semi-formal U-plan arrangement on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). Only one of the original outbuildings now remains (PRN 62057). The house is now under separate ownership.</p> <p>Rhyd-y-bont is a farmstead of considerable antiquity. Jones (1987) records a reference to the place-name of 1609.</p>				
	<b>RHYD-Y-BONT</b> <a href="#">(62057)</a>	<b>Post Medieval threshing barn; stable</b>	<b>SN5372043724</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
	<p>A ruinous late 19<sup>th</sup> century threshing barn/ stable range, once part of Rhyd-y-bont farmstead (PRN 56834). Stone rubble construction, originally with a slate roof, and cut stone heads to door and window openings. Now modified: altered internal detail, an enlarged upper gable opening and a replacement single pitch corrugated tin roof, now only partly surviving. Other outbuildings at Rhyd-y-bont have been destroyed. The house is under separate ownership.</p>				

## **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 2 on MAP 1**

**GWAR-Y-CWM ([62056](#))**

**SN56704375**

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

The owner has stated a desire to carry out building restoration (Capital Works options). The aim of management is to ensure the survival of the traditional buildings and maintain the historic character of the complex as a whole. The roofs of the surviving buildings are deteriorating.

- Deteriorating roofing should be replaced with traditional materials appropriate to the original construction of the farmstead and its locality (slate and corrugated iron).
- Wherever possible repair original features rather than replace them. Re-use or repair elements of the old roof structure as far as is practically possible.



### **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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*WS - 03/10/2006 ( 11:29:27 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 54503.*

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

*Sources consulted:*

**Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record**

**Jones, F. 1987. Historic Carmarthenshire Homes and Their Families**

**Ordnance Survey 1831 Old Series 1" map, No.XLI**

**Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XIV.7 & 8**

**Ordnance Survey 1887/8 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.VIII.5 & 9**

**Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.VII.11, 12 & 16**

**Ordnance Survey 1887 1st edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XVI.2**

**Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1-2500 Cardiganshire.XLI.7, 8 & 11**

**Ordnance Survey 1905 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XIV.7 & 8**

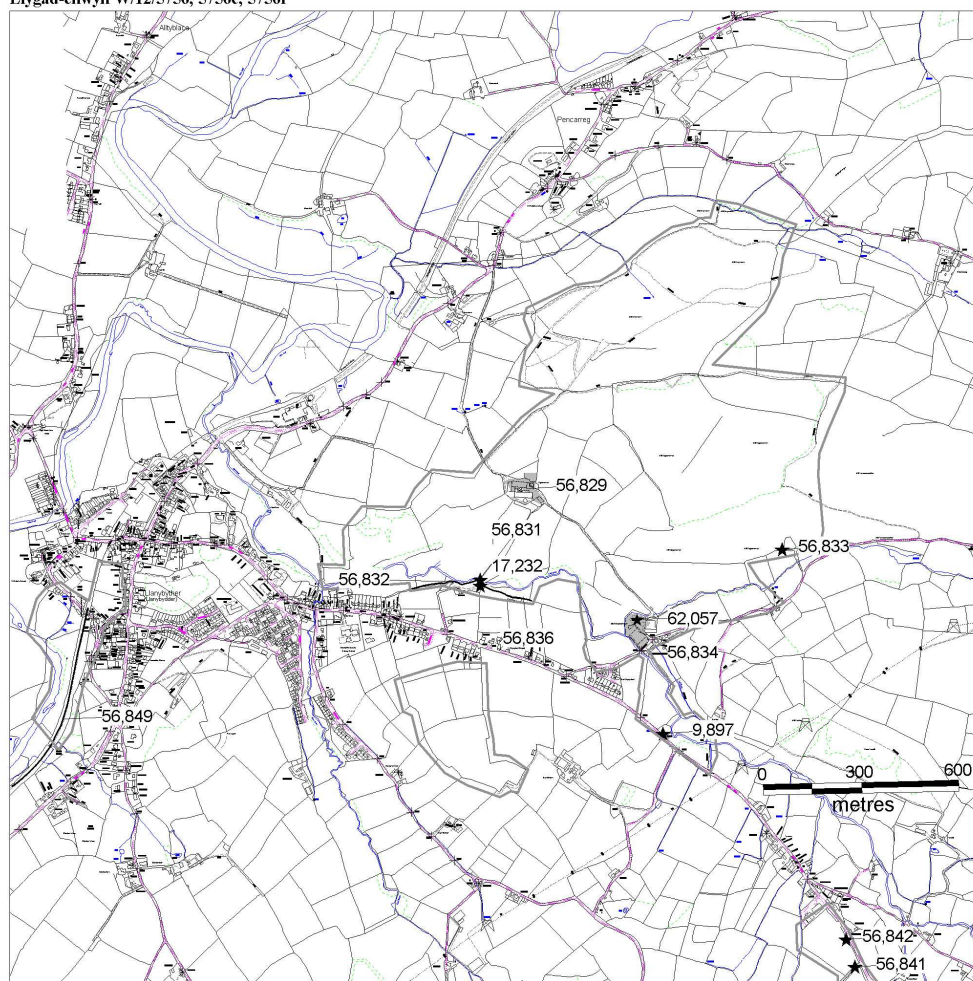
**Ordnance Survey 1905 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.VIII.5 & 9**

**Ordnance Survey 1905/6 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.VII.12 & 16**

**Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition 1-2500 Carmarthenshire.XVI.2**

**Ordnance Survey 1905 2nd edition 1-2500 Cardiganshire.XLI.7, 8 & 11**

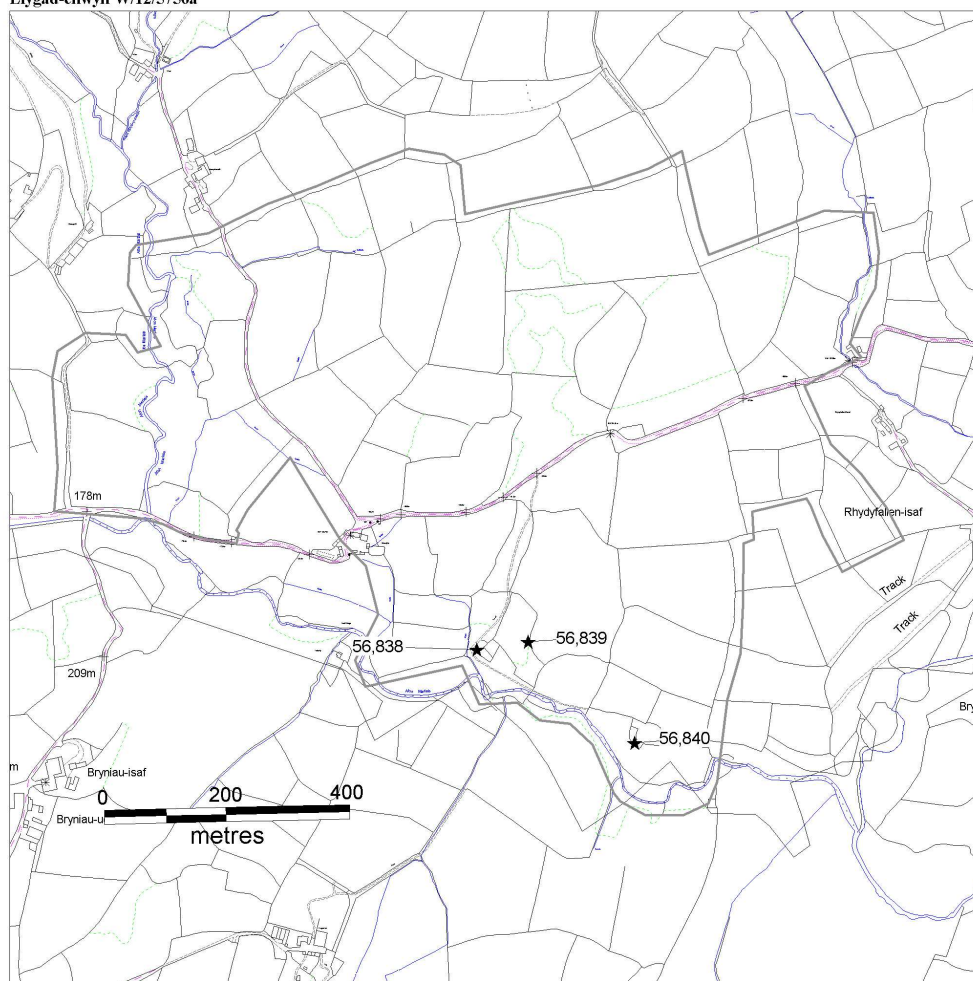
Llygad-enwyn W/12/5756, 5756c, 5756f



	Farm Boundary		Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)		Linear Archaeological Feature (by PRN)
	Historic Landscape Character Area		Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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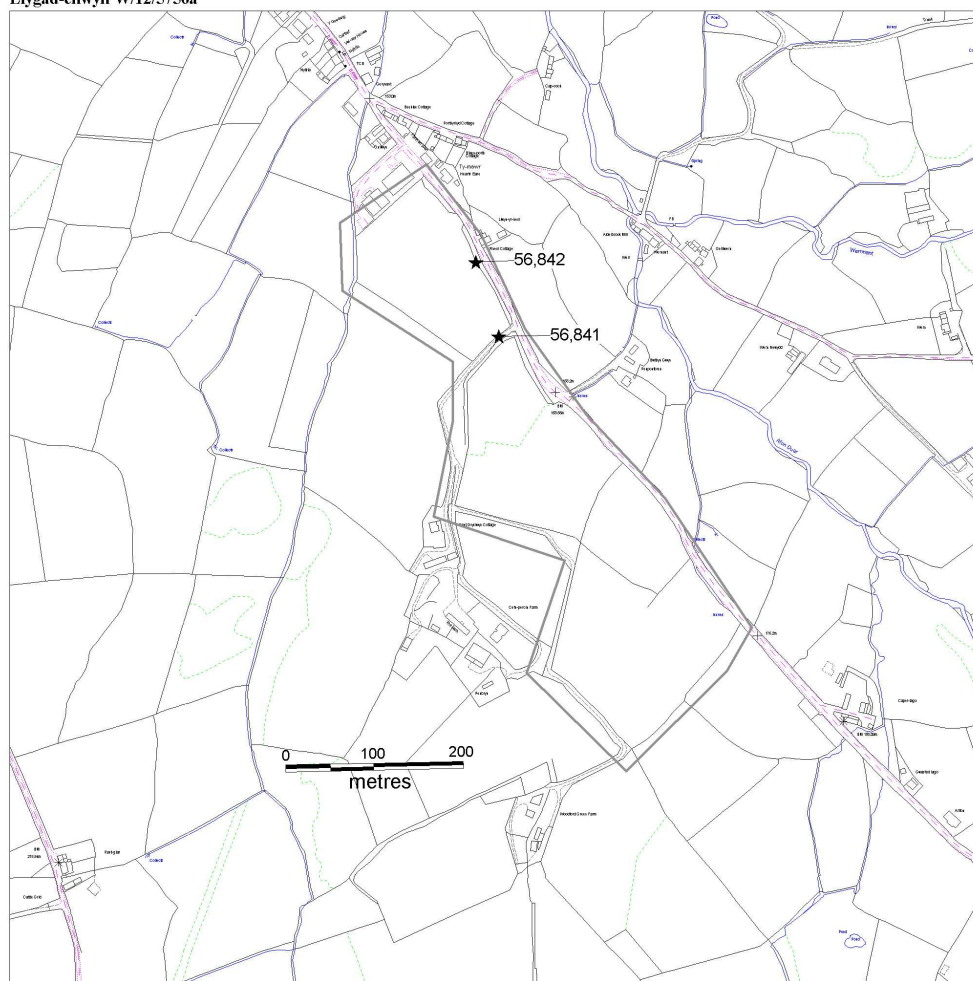
Llygad-enwyn W/12/5756a



	Farm Boundary		Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)		Linear Archaeological Feature (by PRN)
	Historic Landscape Character Area		Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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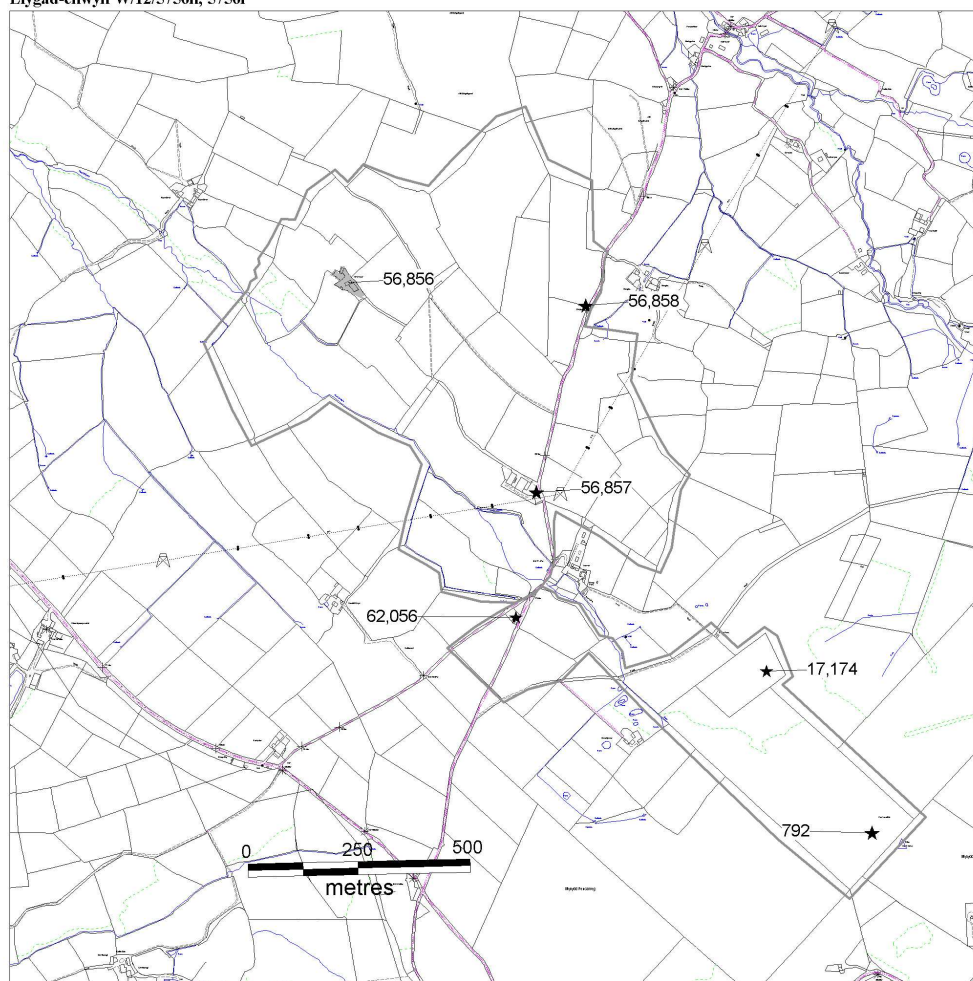
Llygad-enwyn W/12/5756a



	Farm Boundary		Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)		Linear Archaeological Feature (by PRN)
	Historic Landscape Character Area		Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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Llygad-enwyn W/12/5756h, 5756i



——	Farm Boundary	■	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)	——	Linear Archaeological Feature (by PRN)
.....	Historic Landscape Character Area	★	Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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