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

**Prepared for:  
Brawdy Farm**



**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/7436**

**DAT Report No. 2010/19  
Project Record No. 64994**

**Prepared by  
Mike Ings**

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## **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

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 Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

#### **Historic Landscape Character**

Brawdy Farm comprises several holdings of land within Pembrokeshire. All the archaeological sites visited for the purposes of this report are located on the home farm holding and the holding immediately to the north within the community of Brawdy, centred on NGRs SM86072363 and SM85862490.

The pattern of fields within the northern holding and the northern area of the home farm holding are shown on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as being generally medium-large and regular, with rough-grazed moorland prevalent that suggests likely late 18th-19th century enclosure of once common land. The fields in the south of the home farm holding tend towards the irregular and are probably earlier, possibly late-medieval, enclosures. Across the whole area several field boundaries have been removed since the end of the 19th century. An airfield now borders the northern holding to the west.

#### **Archaeological and Historic Content**

The northern holding contains White House (PRN 2772), a sub-rectangular Iron Age defended enclosure that may have been reduced to a cropmark through ploughing. East of Brawdy farmstead is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Brawdy Castle (PRN 2820), an Iron Age promontory fort. This site had been the subject of a five year management agreement with CADW. Excavations have revealed that Brawdy Castle continued to be occupied during the Roman and early-medieval periods (PRNs 14288 and 14289).

The Brawdy farmstead (PRN 94322) incorporates a late 18th century farmhouse (PRN 2815) with medieval origins (PRN 12882) and farm buildings dating to 1740. The late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century Brawdy Mill (PRN17961) also has possible medieval origins. The suggested site of an early-medieval cemetery (PRN 2868) lies near Rhoslanog Farm. The parish church of St David's and the churchyard located adjacent to the Brawdy farmstead are not included within the application area.

A gazetteer of all the recorded archaeology within the farm holdings appears below.

#### **Key Objective**

The farm contains a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a management priority is to preserve and maintain this monument. Otherwise, the key objective for the farm is to retain the landscape continuity and the upkeep of traditional buildings.

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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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (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 Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following sites and monuments that 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 the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	<b>BRAWDY CASTLE</b> <a href="#">(2820)</a>	Iron Age hillfort	SM86282395	A	SAM PE422	Specific
A Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM PE422). An inland promontory fort enclosing a triangular area of 0.19 hectares and a west facing entranceway. Defended naturally by steep slopes to the east and south and by a multivallate system of three banks and ditches that curve around the west and north. The widely spaced banks are well-preserved, with the inner bank standing 3 metres high internally and 3-4 metres high externally and with a 2 metre deep ditch, rock-cut in places. The middle bank is 2 metres high internally and 2.5 metres high externally and the ditch is rather amorphous. The outer rampart is 2.5 metres high internally and externally. The outer ditch is not apparent. (CADW, 1985)						



*Interior of the enclosure, looking west, with inner bank (under brown bracken) at rear.*

Partial excavations were conducted at the site by K.R.Dark in 1985-1991 and showed that Brawdy had a 'very long stratified pre-Roman sequence and substantial Roman-period use.' (Dark 1990). The monument was part of a five-year management agreement between the farm owner and the National Assembly for



Wales, signed in April 2002 that, amongst other things, ensured the site was protected under permanent grass cover and its condition was regularly monitored.



*Inner and middle banks of the promontory fort, looking southwest*

When the monument was seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (02/03/2010) it was due to have the vegetation cover cut back. There was thick gorse on the defensive banks and extensive bracken and brambles in the ditches and interior. There are also several trees growing within and close to the monument, with the steep natural slopes to the south and east under broadleaf woodland. Some erosion of the northern defences was evident, where a footpath is located to provide access to the interior of the monument. It was also noted that the field to the west of the monument is currently ploughed right up to the outer defensive bank.

**2    WHITE HOUSE [\(2772\)](#)    Iron Age hillfort?    SM85682522    A                      Specific**

A sub-rectangular univallate enclosure, measuring approximately 42 by 34 metres, located on a slight northeast-facing slope and now almost destroyed by ploughing. The bank is visible on three sides, remaining up to 0.50 metres high, with traces of an outer ditch. The date and purpose of the enclosure cannot be assessed (J.R.Foster, 1966). No earthwork was seen during a field visit in 2006. The site was under a wheat crop but 'the wheat was quite low and so it would have been visible as a low earthwork if present - reduced to cropmark?' (R.Ramsey, 2006)



*Ephemeral earthwork remains (PRN 2772), looking north.*

The site was seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (02/03/2010) while under very low winter wheat. It was possible to discern the slight earthwork bank and the presence of a ditch, roughly 6 metres in width, was apparent from a slight change in soil colour. Although the feature is very ephemeral and regular ploughing has reduced and spread the earthwork, there is still good potential for the survival of archaeological remains below ground.

5      **BLAEN-LLYN** ([94326](#))      **Post-Medieval**      **SM85682327**      **B**      **Specific**  
    **cottage**

Cottage recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not shown on modern mapping.



*Looking northwest, Blaen-Llyn cottage (PRN 94326)*

This ruinous cottage was recorded during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (02/03/2010). It is a gable-ended building of mortared, semi-dressed stone blocks aligned east-west overlooking St Brides Bay. The western gable stands to full height but the eastern side has partially collapsed and red bricks within the remains of a fireplace appear to be shoring up the wall. The rear wall still stands to almost 2 metres for most of its length but the front wall has almost completely collapsed, apart from the northwest corner where the lower half of a window aperture survives. No roofing material was evident in the vicinity. The rear door, in the southeast corner of the cottage, has been blocked in and consolidated suggesting that the building may have been reused as an animal shelter.



*Looking southeast, blocked doorway and shored-up fireplace within Blaen-Llyn cottage*

**RHOSLANOG FARM**      **Early medieval?**      **SM86192319**      **B**      **Generic**  
    ([2868](#))      **cemetery?**

Suggested site of an early medieval cemetery in an unknown location south of Rhoslanog farmhouse. Possible associated with Group II Early Christian Monument (PRN 2860), recovered from the farmhouse wall in 1900 (NDL 2003). The record (above) entered into the Historic Environment Records database is unspecific regarding the location of this site. The area of the provided NGR was seen, during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (02/03/2010), to be a heavily wooded and overgrown southwest facing slope by the side of a farm track. Any archaeological remains in this area would have been totally concealed.

**TANCREDSTON** ([17950](#))      **Post-Medieval**      **SM88562632**      **C**      **Generic**

### bridge

Bridge recorded on the 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Not marked on modern mapping. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (03/03/2010).

[\(17951\)](#)

**Post-Medieval  
quarry**

**SM88472629 C**

**Generic**

Recorded on the 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Shown as 'disused' on modern mapping. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (02/03/2010).

[\(17960\)](#)

**Post-Medieval  
shaft**

**SM86452298 C**

**Generic**

Shaft recorded on the 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Not shown on modern mapping. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (02/03/2010).

**BRAWDY** [\(17961\)](#)

**Post-Medieval mill** **SM86462265 B**

**Generic**

Site of possible late 18th to early 19th century mill. Site also identified as possible location of medieval mill of same name. (PRN 12477). No remains of this building were found during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (02/03/2010). The recorded location of this site is under thick vegetation at the convergence of two streams, to the west of a reservoir.

[\(94324\)](#)

**Post-Medieval well** **SM85622403 C**

**Generic**

Well recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Not on modern mapping. The site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (02/03/2010).

**DOLGWM** [\(94325\)](#)

**Post-Medieval  
cottage** **SM86272301 B**

**Generic**

Cottage recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Not marked on modern mapping apart from the name, presumed abandoned. The recorded location for the site is within a ploughed field and no structural remains of this cottage were found during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (02/03/2010). It is possible that archaeological deposits still survive below ground.

**RHOSWINGIN** [\(94327\)](#)

**Post-Medieval  
cottage** **SM86412269 B**

**Generic**

Cottage with associated outbuilding recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Not shown on modern mapping. The recorded location for this site is within a large, ploughed field and no structural remains were found, with just a few large stones piled by the adjacent field boundary possibly representing the last remnant of the building.

## 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**

**BRAWDY CASTLE [\(2820\)](#)**

**SM86282395**

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

Brawdy Castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM PE422) and subject to the following specific management recommendations from Cadw:

Recommendations for Management within the Tir Gofal Scheme:

Tir Gofal General Requirements and Historic Environment Objectives should be applied to the site.

The aim of the management should be to retain a good grass cover within the scheduled area. The priority at this site is to prevent the re-establishment of scrub, including gorse, bracken and brambles, within the scheduled area.

The following conditions should be applied to the site:

- 1) The interior and flatter parts of the monument should be controlled by twice yearly topping.
- 2) Gorse and weeds on the banks should be cut annually.
- 3) Dead or unstable trees or fallen branches should be removed from the scheduled area when ground conditions are dry to avoid disturbing the archaeological layers.
- 4) Ploughing operations in areas adjacent to the monument should be kept 5m outside of the scheduled area.

In addition, it was noted during the Tir Gofal visit that a pathway through the northern defences of the monument has resulted in some erosion of the site. These areas should ideally be restored to prevent



progressive deterioration. A proposed quad bike trail around the farm runs close to the western defences of the monument. A buffer of some 10 metres should be maintained between the line of this track and the edge of the scheduled area.

**Site 2 on MAP 1**

**WHITE HOUSE ([2772](#))**

**SM85682522**

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

The site has been ploughed regularly and is now very ephemeral in nature. However, earthworks are still visible and archaeological deposits potentially survive below ground.

Ideally the area of the field containing the feature would cease to be ploughed in order to preserve and consolidate the archaeology. Grass should be allowed to cover the site and vegetation should subsequently be monitored, with scrub regularly removed. The farm is wholly arable so grazing the area is currently not an option.

Alternatively it should be ensured that the level of ploughing is not deepened.

**Site 5 on MAP 1**

**BLAEN-LLYN ([94326](#))**

**SM85682327**

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

The roof of the cottage has completely gone, leaving the structure open to the weather and exposing the wall tops. The ruins are now under threat from encroaching vegetation and some control would be advised. The remaining wall tops might also benefit from consolidation.

Cut back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.

Clear vegetation from around and within the structure.

Consider consolidating areas of loose masonry using a traditional lime mortar mix, trying to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.

Consider capping the wall tops of derelict and ruinous structures in order to prevent water from washing out lime mortar bonds and accelerating collapse.

Ideally the building would find a new use and be made weathertight, either through the reinstatement of a timber framed roof under slate or corrugated-iron. Any such proposals would require approval from the Pembrokeshire National Coastal Park authority. Should such restoration works be undertaken, please contact the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for further specific recommendations.

## 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
3	<b>BRAWDY</b> ( <a href="#">94322</a> )	<b>Post-Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SM85772399</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Specific</b>
<p>The substantial Brawdy farmstead is recorded on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It includes an 18th century farmhouse (PRN 2815) that incorporates part of an earlier manor house (PRN 12882), and a series of farm buildings that date from 1740. A round feature depicted on the 1889 map is likely to represent a horse-engine, used to provide power for threshing and winnowing machines before the introduction of diesel engines. The main, L-shaped, complex of farm buildings at Brawdy still survive, although those in the northwest corner of the farmstead, including a possible pigsty, have now gone.</p> <p>The traditional buildings comprise a cart shed, cow shed, threshing barn and stable set along the southern and western sides of a concrete yard. The current and former farmhouses, on the site of the earlier manor house, are located on the eastern side of the yard. Modern buildings have been added to the complex, particularly to the southwest.</p> <p>The traditional farm buildings are of rubble-stone construction with dressed stone quoins, gable-ended and roofed in a mixture of slate and corrugated-iron. The two-storey cart shed is at the southern end of the yard, aligned east-west with its arched cart-bay entrance, now filled by a wooden door and panelling, in the east-facing gable. An inscription on the northeast corner of the building shows that it was constructed in 1740. The roof and weatherboards are of slate. Recently renovated stone steps lead up to the loft entrance on the western gable, although this has now been replaced by a window and the loft has been removed.</p>					



The building is now used as a meeting / hospitality venue for shooting parties and the interior comprises a kitchen and dining area and the interior walls have been plastered.

At right angles to the cart shed is a long range, lying along the western edge of the yard and aligned approximately north-south, comprising (from south to north) a cow shed, threshing barn and stable. The cow shed is a single storey building with a 1757 inscription and is now used for storage. There are two doorways, both with metal doors, and a ventilation window in the facade. The southern entrance appears to have been widened and the wall south of it has been concrete rendered. The floor is concreted and the interior walls have been whitewashed, while the roof is now corrugated-iron. The southern end of the building has been partitioned by a modern, breezeblock wall.



Abutting this building to the north is a two-storey threshing barn, with a tall, wide doorway in the facade and rear walls, the latter now blocked up, and a further blocked doorway in the rear wall. There are two loft windows in the facade and the roof is under corrugated-iron. It appears, from comparison with the adjacent stable, that the replacement of the roof has lowered it slightly. Inside, the floor is half stone -possibly the original threshing floor - and half concrete, while wooden steps just inside the entranceway lead up to the loft. A horse-engine, used to drive threshing and winnowing machines, is depicted on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey to the front of this building. There is now a stone-built, gable-ended extension on this spot, at right-angles to the main building and originally used to house the diesel engine that replaced horsepower. It now serves as the farm office.



The two-storey stable adjoins the northern gable of the threshing barn. It has a central doorway in the facade, with pitched stone lintel and metal door, and an opposite doorway in the rear wall that is now blocked up with breezeblocks. The front pitch of the roof is under slate and the rear is corrugated-iron. Stone steps against the north-facing gable lead to the hayloft and there are two loft windows in the facade. Most of the loft floor has now been removed and the ground floor is concrete, with a drainage channel running down the centre. The building is now used for storage.

## 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 3 on MAP 1**

**BRAWDY [\(94322\)](#)**

**SM85772399**

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

Grant aid is available through Tir Gofal for the maintenance and repair of traditional buildings. Tir Gofal advice advocates the use of materials that match those used originally. Repairs should be undertaken on a like for like basis, modelled on the originals and using similar materials and methods of construction. Future maintenance should consider how best to keep the character of the farmstead group as a whole, rather than focussing on one particular building at the expense of the others.

The traditional buildings within the Brawdy farmstead are generally in a good state of repair and weathertight, although some remedial repair may be required on the cart shed roof and the northern gable of the cow shed. The need for some piecemeal maintenance work to the roof of the cart shed was discussed with the farmer, where some slates have slipped. The gable wall of the cow shed is now green with damp and the cause of this problem requires investigating and repairing.

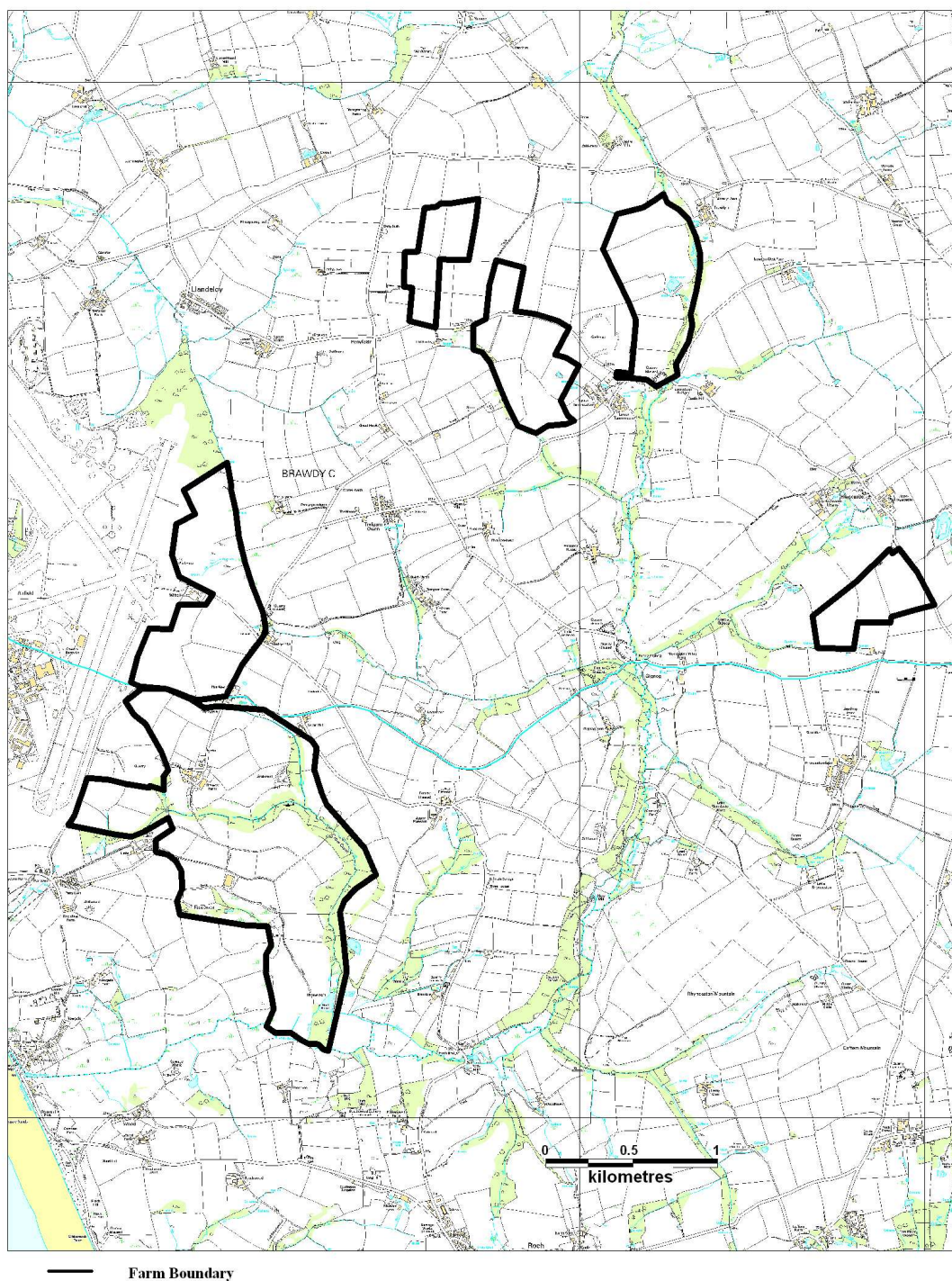


Further recommendations relate to possible historical enhancement of the buildings' appearance, most notably the doorways which now have metal doors. Ideally, all joinery elements should be reinstated to traditional specifications as inappropriate doors and windows can significantly impair the character of a historic building. A further option to enhance the buildings' appearance would be to paint the outer surface of the corrugated-iron roofing matt red or black, which is historically appropriate.

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

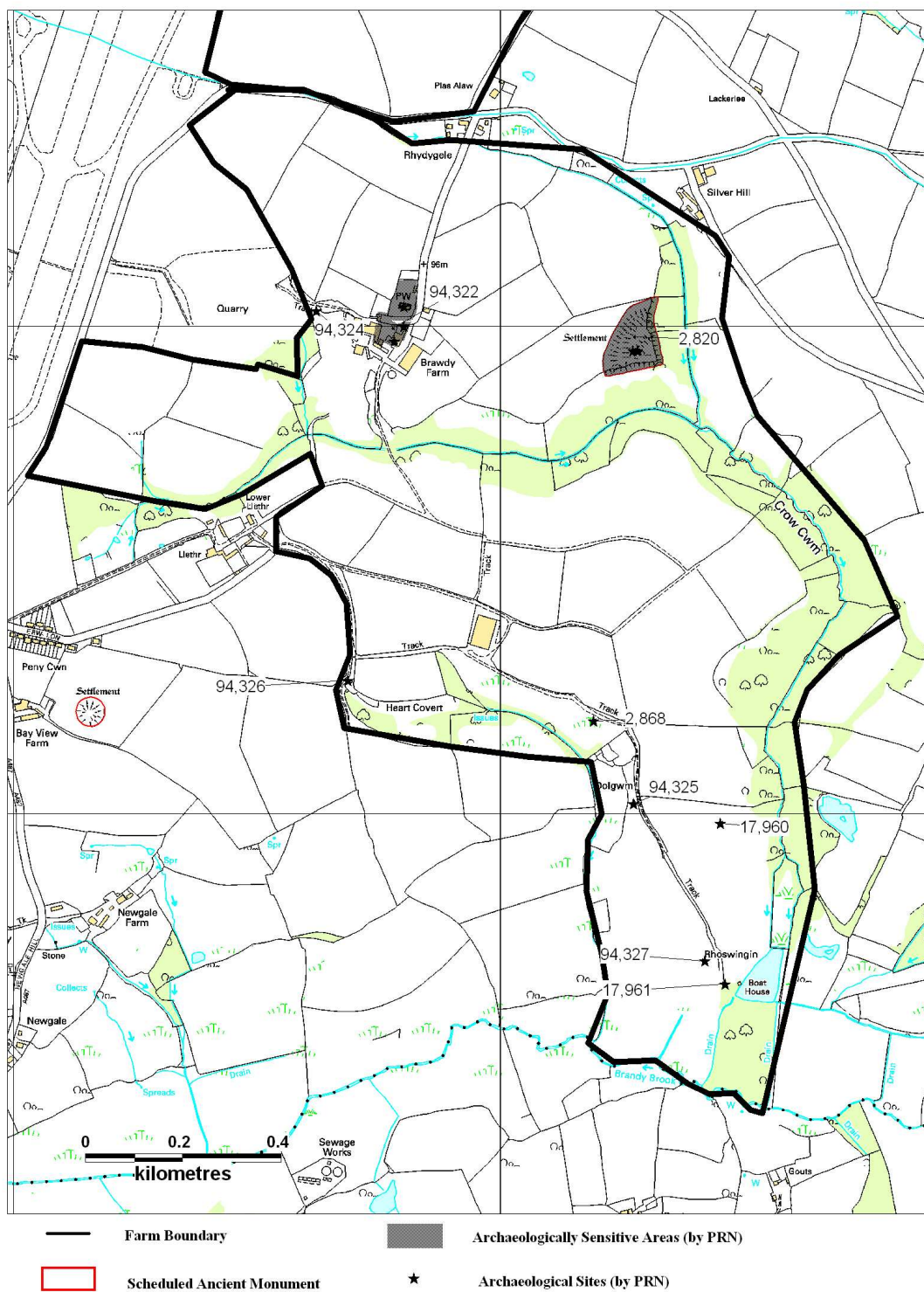
**There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record for the application area**

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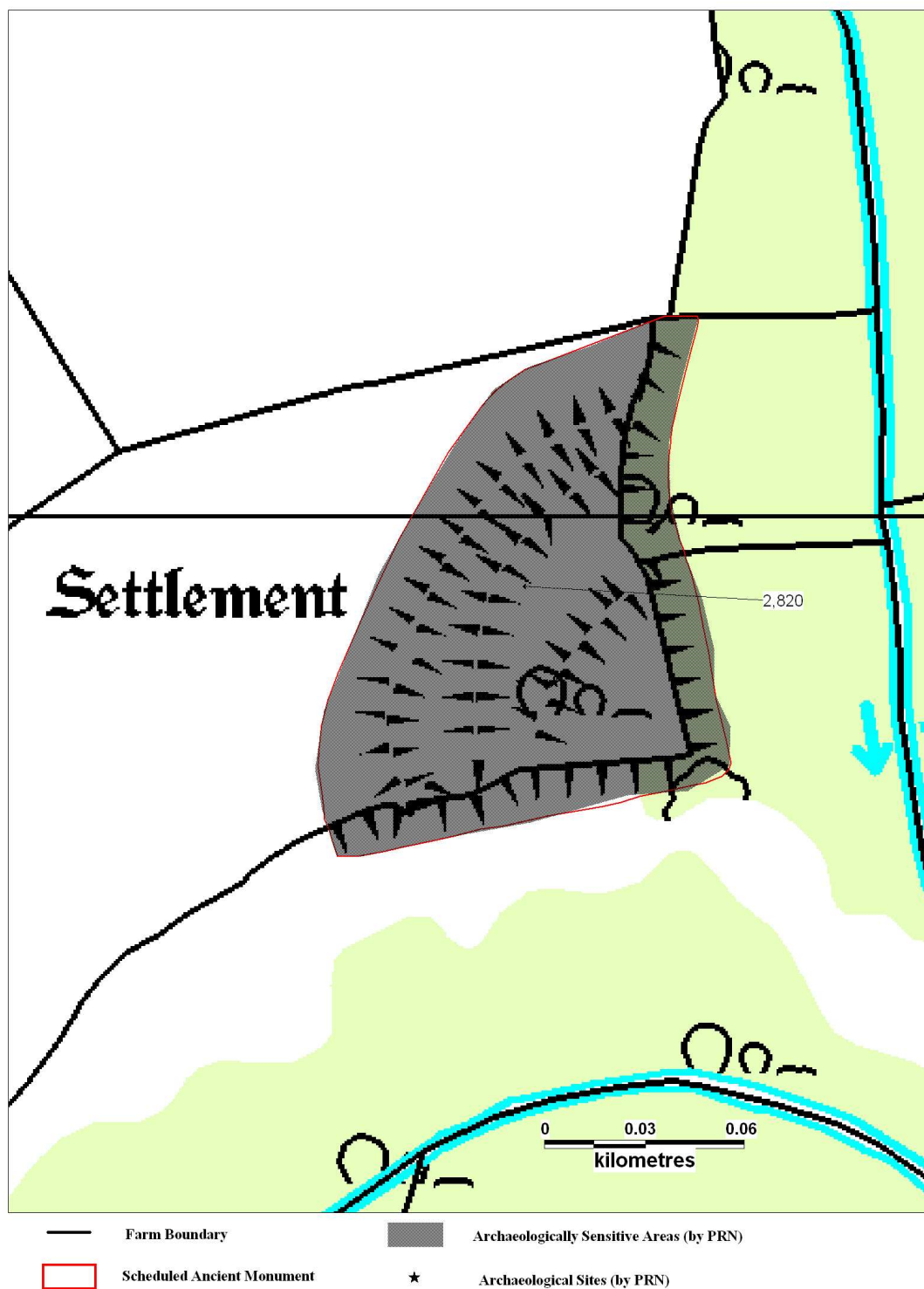
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Fig 1: Location map showing the farm holdings



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Fig 2: The home farm holding, showing the recorded sites of archaeological interest.



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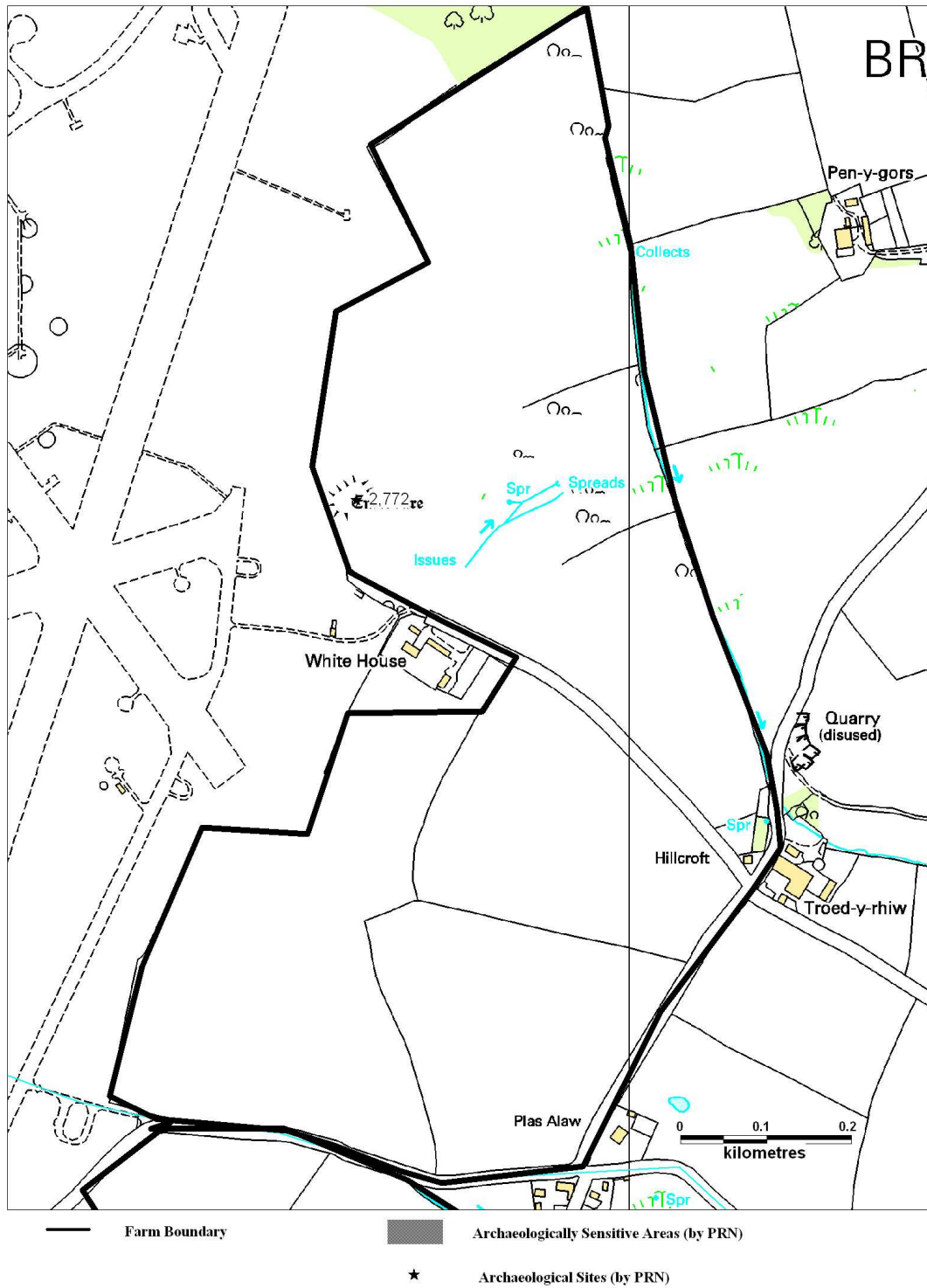
Fig 3: Extent of the scheduled area at Brawdy Castle





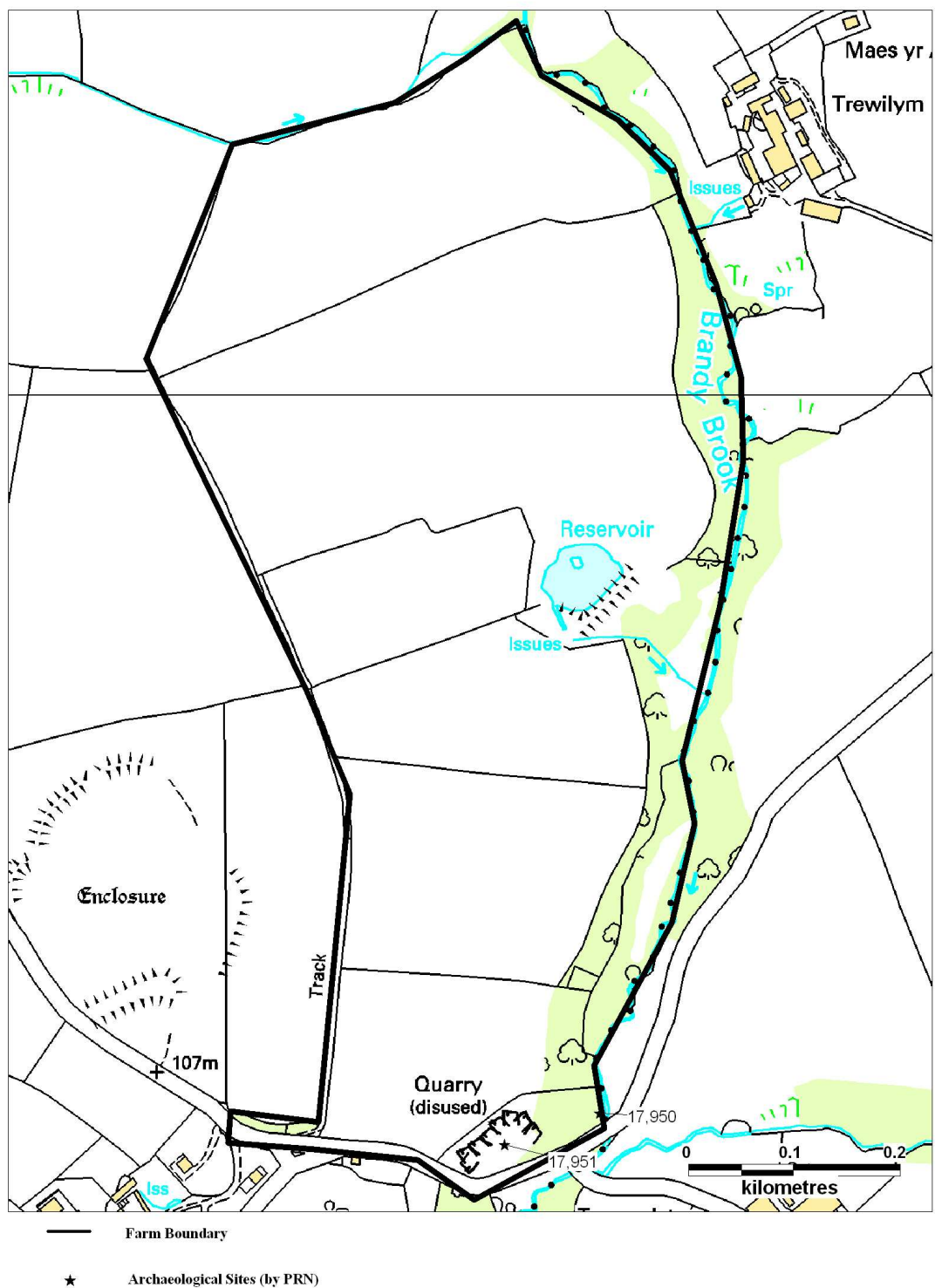
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Fig 4: Plan of Brawdy farmstead, showing location of surviving traditional buildings.



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Fig 5: Map showing the location of the recorded earthwork (PRN 2772) within the northern holding.



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Fig 6: Map showing remaining recorded archaeology within farm boundaries (not visited during HE2)

*MI - 05/03/2010 ( 13:58:02 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Project record number 64994.*

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

*Sources consulted:*

**Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire**

**Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 15.12/15.16/16.09/16.13/21.04, 25"**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 16.09/21.04, 25"**

**Dark, K.R., 1991, Brawdy Hill-fort Excavation Interim Report 1990**