



**Cwmtwyll Solar Arrays
Llandysul, Carmarthenshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Appraisal

May 2011

Report No. 2198

C L I E N T

The Solutions Factory Ltd

**Cwmtwyll
Llandysul
Carmarthenshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Appraisal



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS**

Report Information

Client: The Solutions Factory Ltd
Address: Cwmtwyll, Pontweli, Llandysul, Carmarthenshire,
SA44 4RS
Report Type: Desk-based Appraisal
Location: Llandysul
County: Carmarthenshire
Grid Reference: SN 4112 3914
Period(s) of activity represented: Post-medieval
Report Number: 2198
Project Number: 3727
Site Code: CSA
Planning Application No.: n/a
Date of report: 20th May 2011
Project Management: Mitchell Pollington BA MA
Report: Mitchell Pollington
Illustrations: Mitchell Pollington
Research: Mitchell Pollington
Walkover survey: Jonathan Millward BA MA AIfA

Authorisation for
distribution: _____

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by The Solutions Factory Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based appraisal of land at Cwmtwyll, Llandysul, Carmarthenshire in advance of the proposed construction of two solar panel arrays.

Site location and topography

The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 28 hectares situated about 1km to the south of Llandysul, Carmarthenshire, centred at SN 4112 3914 (see Figs 1 and 2).

The northern part of the site consists of a number of small, irregularly shaped fields divided by trees and hedgerows, centred upon the farmstead at Cwmtwyll. These lie on a steep north-facing slope, which rises up from a height of approximately 100m AOD at its base to 150m AOD. To the south the ground level continues to rise with a more gradual gradient, to a height of approximately 195m AOD at the southern end of the proposed development site. This area comprises a number of large fields, divided by wire fences and hedgerows, which are currently laid down to grass, but have been ploughed in recent years (see Plates 1 to 4).

The study area comprises all land within 500m of the boundary of the proposed development site (see Fig. 2).

Geology and soils

The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Ordovician Ashgill and Caradoc formations (BGS 2001). This is overlain by well drained, fine loamy and silty soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

2 Methodology and Sources

Where sites are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number is given in bold type, and their details are listed in Table 1 (see Section 3).

Archaeological records and archives

Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) (see Appendix 1), the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and the National Archaeology Collection (NAC) of the National Museum Wales. The requirements of the assessment were also discussed with Charles Hill, Planning Archaeologist, DAT.

Published and unpublished documentary sources

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted, including a search of all historic mapping and aerial photographs held by DAT. This included historical Tithe and Ordnance Survey mapping and general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Walkover survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 19th May 2011 in order to assess the survival of previously recorded and documented features, to identify any further archaeological sites visible on the ground and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations (see Plates 1 to 4).

Geological and soil surveys

Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2001) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1980).

Legislation and policy

Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in *the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979) as amended by the *National Heritage Act* (1983), and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required before any work affecting the fabric of a Scheduled Monument can be carried out.

The Welsh Assembly Government's policy on archaeology and the historic environment is laid down in Chapter 6 of *Planning Policy Wales* (2011), and is addressed in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (1996).

Guidance for archaeological intervention is also provided by CADW in its publication *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales* (2009, 19).

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* (1990). Works that affect the character and appearance of such structures may require approval from the Local Planning Authority via a procedure set out in the act.

Local policy on archaeological assessment is set out in Policy BE3 of the *Carmarthenshire Unitary Development Plan* (UDP) (2006), and states that "where development is proposed on or near sites of archaeological interest an archaeological assessment will be required prior to the determination of the application".

The *Treasure Act* (1996) provides the definition for 'treasure' and any objects found in association with 'treasure', including all gold and silver objects over 300 years old and prehistoric base-metal assemblages, which must be reported to the local coroner.

Hedgerows are protected by the *Hedgerows Regulations* (1997). Permission is required from the Local Planning Authority before removing hedgerows over 30 years old.

Professional guidelines

The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (IfA 2008) provides guidelines and recommendations for undertaking archaeological desk-based research, and the type of information sources to be consulted.

3 The Study Area

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

A total of five heritage assets have previously been recorded within the proposed development site, with an additional two historical features identified on historical Ordnance Survey mapping as part of this appraisal (13 and 14), and a further ten features identified during the walkover survey (4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22).

A further nine heritage assets were recorded in the study area within 500m of the boundary of the proposed development site. Heritage Assets are discussed in Section 3 with details listed in Table 1.

Designated sites or areas

The study area contains no designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas.

Previous archaeological investigations

There are no records of any previous archaeological investigations within the proposed development site.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The existing historic landscape within the proposed development site has been characterised as part of the Countryside Council for Wales LANDMAP project as been a 'very large area consisting of dispersed farms, hamlets, some with industrial basis, irregular fields and woodland, particularly on steep valley sides. Most significant archaeological element(s): small industrial sites, standing buildings - chapels, mills, dwellings, deserted rural settlements' (Aspect area: Llangeler; Area code: CRMRTHL42456).

Historical mapping

Historical map coverage for the proposed development site was limited. The 1839 Llangeler Tithe Map was obtained from DAT (see Fig. 3), but this only shows the northern half of the site, and is in poor condition. Copies of the First Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 were also obtained from DAT, with an additional 1953 Ordnance Survey map also consulted (see Figs 4 to 6). The general field pattern appears to have altered little between the 1830s and the present day, apart from the removal of a number of field boundaries to create larger fields. Only a single building is depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map at Cwmtwyll, but by the 1890s three building ranges are marked, with a number of smaller out buildings.

Aerial photographs

A search of aerial photographs held by DAT was undertaken, but there was no coverage for the proposed development site.

Archaeological background, sites and features

Prehistoric and Roman periods

No prehistoric archaeological sites or finds have been recorded within the proposed development site, although a prehistoric flint findspot is recorded on the south-western edge of the study area, at Llwyffynnon (2). There is evidence for activity in the area around Llandysul from at least the Neolithic period (*c.*4000 BC – *c.*2500 BC). Excavations during the construction of a new business park at Llandysul have uncovered the remains of three ring-ditches, representing the sites of Bronze Age (*c.*2500 BC – *c.*800 BC) burial mounds, as well as a settlement surrounded by a palisade fence. Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from a number of the pits, and the site appears to have seen phases of occupation from the Neolithic through into the Iron Age (Dyfed Archaeological Trust 2004). The Iron Age (*c.*800 BC – *c.* AD 43) hillfort at Pen Coed-Foel is also situated 3km to the north of the proposed development site, and suggests that there was settlement in the area during this period.

Evidence of Roman activity in the area is limited, although it is possible that there was continued occupation at Iron Age sites through into the Roman period. An inscribed piece of Romano-British masonry has been re-used in the wall of the Church of St Tysul in Llandysul, perhaps suggesting the presence of a Roman period building in the area. The only Roman find from the area came from Llandysul, where a copper *dupondius* coin of Faustina, dating from between AD 138-141, was discovered (9), although the exact find spot is unclear.

Medieval period

There is no previously recorded evidence for medieval activity within the proposed development site, although a number of lynchets and two sections of a possible droveway, identified during the walkover survey, could have a medieval origin (4, 5, 18 and 19). There has probably been a settlement at Llandysul since the early medieval period. This is indicated

by the dedication of the parish church to St Tysol, a 6th century saint, suggesting that the present 13th century church building replaced an earlier foundation.

Apart from a brief period of Anglo-Norman control in the early 12th century, the Llandysul area remained under Welsh control until the late 13th century. The area was finally annexed by the English Crown in 1283 when the county of Cardiganshire was created. During this period numerous castles were constructed in the area, including the site of a castle motte known as Pencastell, about 1km to the south-west of the proposed development site. Much of the dispersed settlement pattern around the Llandysul area also has its origin in the medieval period, and it is possible that many of the later, post-medieval, farms have medieval predecessors.

Post-medieval and modern period

The majority of heritage assets recorded within the study area date from the post-medieval period (c.1500 – present), and consist primarily of buildings and field boundaries. The existing buildings that form the Cwmtwyll farmstead all appear to date from the mid to late 19th century, and include the main house (12), together with a separate cow house range (11) and a barn range comprising stables, a cart-house and a later engine house building (15). A number of quarries within the proposed development site also attest to small scale extraction associated with the farmstead (10, 13 and 23).

Another building, possibly a cottage, named Pen-y-fron was also situated approximately 450m to the east of Cwmtwyll (24). This is marked on the 1891 Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map and was still apparently in use in at least the 1950s (see Figs 4 to 6). Other buildings recorded within the study area include the post-medieval house at Llwyn Ffynnon (1), the Llandysul Railway station on the northern edge of the study area (17) and a cottage to the south of Pont Tyweli, on the eastern side of the River Teifi (25).

There has been little change in the field pattern on the northern side of the proposed development site since at least the late 19th century, with the 1891 Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map depicting the boundaries and buildings in this area largely as they survive today (Figs 2 and 3; see also 6, 16, 21 and 22).

In the 19th century the area on the southern side of the site comprised a number of fields with straight boundaries, which were probably the result of post-medieval enclosure (see Fig. 4). These boundaries survived into the mid-20th century (see Fig. 6), but were removed in the second half of the century, presumably to allow for more intensive large-scale cultivation. The proposed solar arrays will be positioned to follow the lines of two of these former boundaries.

Table 1. Recorded heritage assets within the study area

No.	Name	NGR	Period	Description	UID	Source
1	Llwyn Ffynnon Uchaf	SN 4047 3876	Post medieval	Post-medieval house	25366	DAT
2	Llwynffynnon	SN 4054 3869	Prehistoric	An unclassified flint flake	11620	DAT
3	Llwyn Ffynnon Isaf	SN 4060 3861	Post medieval	Post-medieval house	25367	DAT
4	Lynchet	SN 4087 3933	Medieval	A well defined lynchet up to 1.2m high	N/A	walkover
5	Droeway	SN 4090 3938	Medieval	A possible medieval droeway terraced into the natural slope, with a scarp up to 1.2m high on its southern edge.	N/A	walkover
6	Field bank	SN 4097 3938	Post medieval	A well defined bank up to 0.4m high, with a series of mature trees along its line.	N/A	walkover
7	Stone spindlewhorl	SN 4100 4000	undated	spindlewhorl	47.164/164	NAC
8	Stone object?	SN 4100 4000	unknown	unknown	47.164/168	NAC
9	Roman coin	SN 4100 4000	Roman	Copper alloy dupondius of Faustina (AD 138-141).	47.164/205	NAC
10	Quarry	SN 4100 3934	Post medieval	An in-filled area of former quarrying.	N/A	walkover
11	Cwmtywyll cow-house range	SN 4101 3943	Post medieval	<p>The cow-house range is an early to mid-19th century, stone-built, slate-roofed building with lateral doorways for former transverse tethering and stone arches to the openings. A calf-house lean-to on the rear was originally entered internally, but now has external access.</p> <p>A two-unit pig sty with a double-pitched slate roof and yards is attached to the lower gable-end. The upper end is divided from the cow-house with a corner flue and is used as a feed preparation area and store.</p>	308673	RC

12	Cwmtwyll farmhouse	SN 4102 3941	Post-medieval	The farmhouse is an early to mid-19th century, stone-built, slate-roofed, two-storey building with an end-chimney and stair-passage entry plan. It has a late 19th century back kitchen/servant's accommodation unit, built in-line with lateral entry. The ground-floor has a red brick chimney and arches of earlier windows. The doorway and first-floor openings all have original stone arches. The back-kitchen unit has yellow brick quoins and arches to openings.	25001 308672	DAT RC
13	Gravel pit	SN 4103 3938	Post-medieval	gravel pit	16637	DAT
14	Cwmtwyll farmstead	SN 4103 3943	Post-medieval	This farmstead consists of three detached, early to mid-19th century, stone-built and slated ranges that form a 'U' shaped plan, with the house overlooking an open yard, flanked by a combination barn range and cow-house range.	25001 308671	DAT RC
15	Cwmtwyll barn range	SN 4104 3944	Post-medieval	A 19th century barn range consisting of a barn, stable and cart-house, with an engine house added to the rear.	308674	RC
16	Field bank	SN 4110 3937	Post medieval	A well defined field bank, up to 0.4m high with a series of mature trees along its line.	N/A	walkover
17	Llandysul Railway Station	SN 4111 4001	19th century	Original terminus of the former broad gauge Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway Line.	41358	RC
18	Lynchets	SN 4119 3932	Medieval?	A well preserved lynchets up to 2m high.	N/A	walkover
19	Droeway	SN 4119 3942	Medieval	A probable medieval droeway that has been improved during the post-medieval period to allow access to quarries.		
20	Trackway	SN 4120 3935	Modern	A modern track.	N/A	walkover
21	Field bank	SN 4123 3901	Post medieval	A field bank with a stone core which defines much of the eastern side of the proposed development site.	N/A	walkover
22	Field bank	SN 4129 3935	Post medieval	A well defined field bank, up to 0.4m high, with a series of mature trees along its line, not located within an area of woodland	N/A	walkover
23	Disused Quarry	SN 4135 3936	Post-medieval	Site of former quarry marked as 'Old Quarry' on the 1891 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map.	-	-

24	Pen-y-fon cottage (?)	SN 4147 3935	Post-medieval	Site of a former cottage (?) to the east of Cwmtwyll marked on the First Edition 1889 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map.	100001	DAT
25	Cottage	SN 4150 3983	Post-medieval?	cottage	17238	RC
26	Ffynnon Bach well	SN 4151 3948	Post-medieval?	well	16639	DAT

4 Conclusion

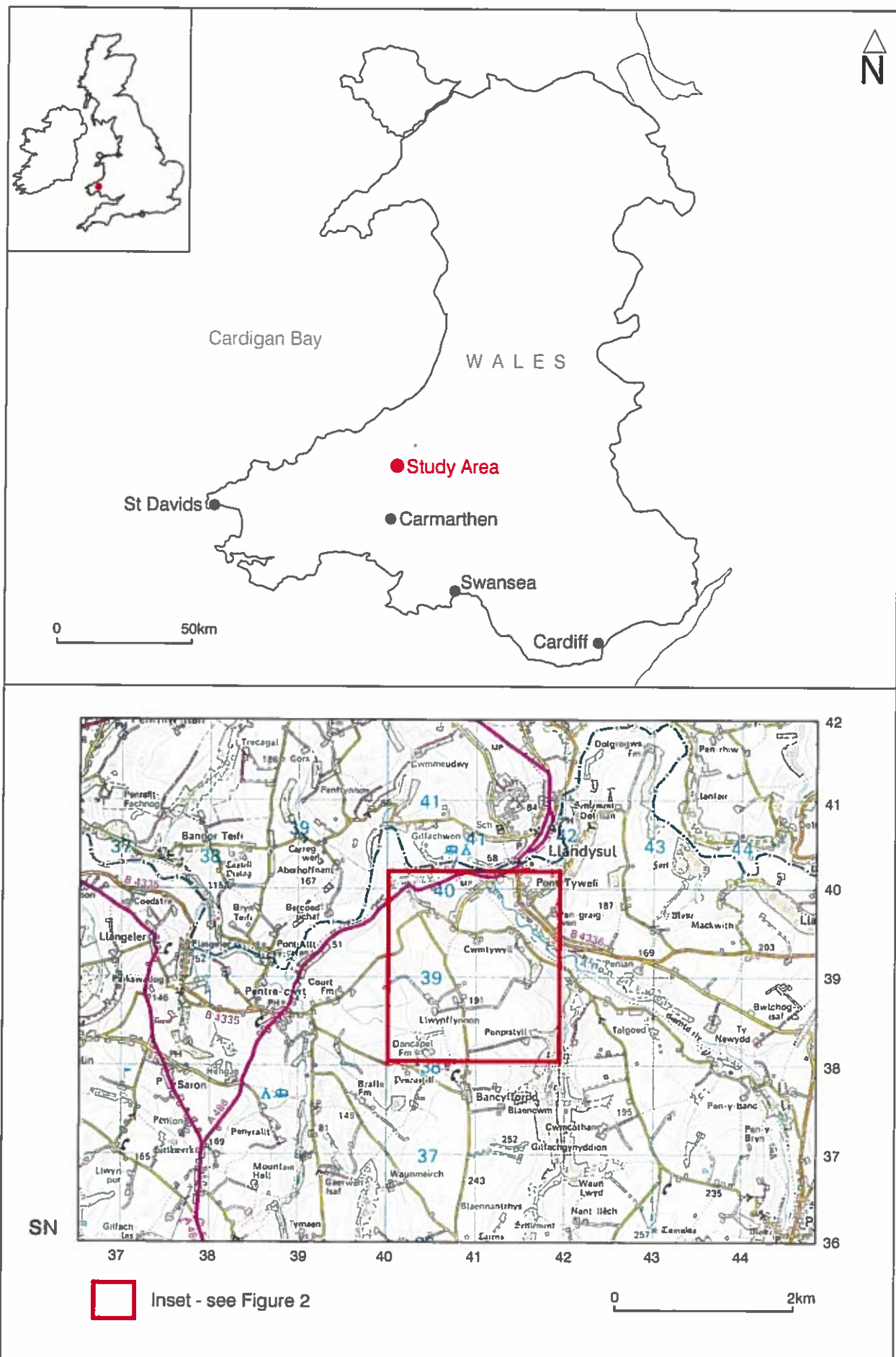
It is probable that much of the proposed development site has remained in agricultural use throughout its history, with the present field and settlement pattern largely being a result of late medieval or early post-medieval enclosure.

There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity within the proposed development site, and no designated or recorded heritage assets upon which the development could have a direct impact.

The majority of features identified during the walkover survey related to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, and small scale quarrying, focused on the northern side of the site and the Cwmtwyll farm.

There is, however, evidence for prehistoric activity and occupation in the wider Llandysul area, dating from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age, and there may be limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological features or deposits dating to these periods surviving within the proposed development site.

The small scale of the development, however, and the design of the solar array frames, with an individual footprint of only 0.0011m² to a depth of 1.4m, means that the proposed development would have a negligible impact upon any potential sub-surface archaeological remains if they were to survive.



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Fig. 1. Site location

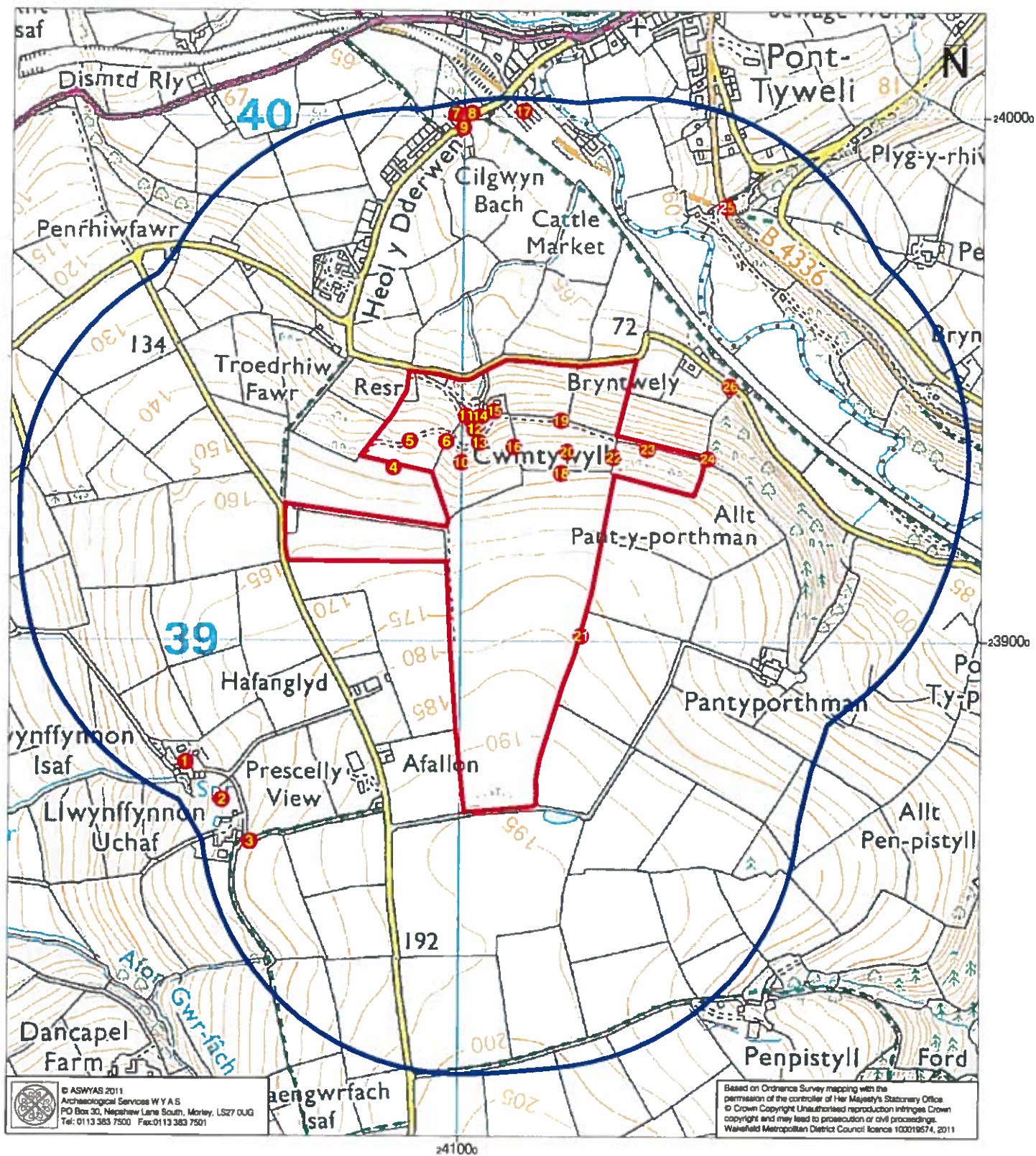
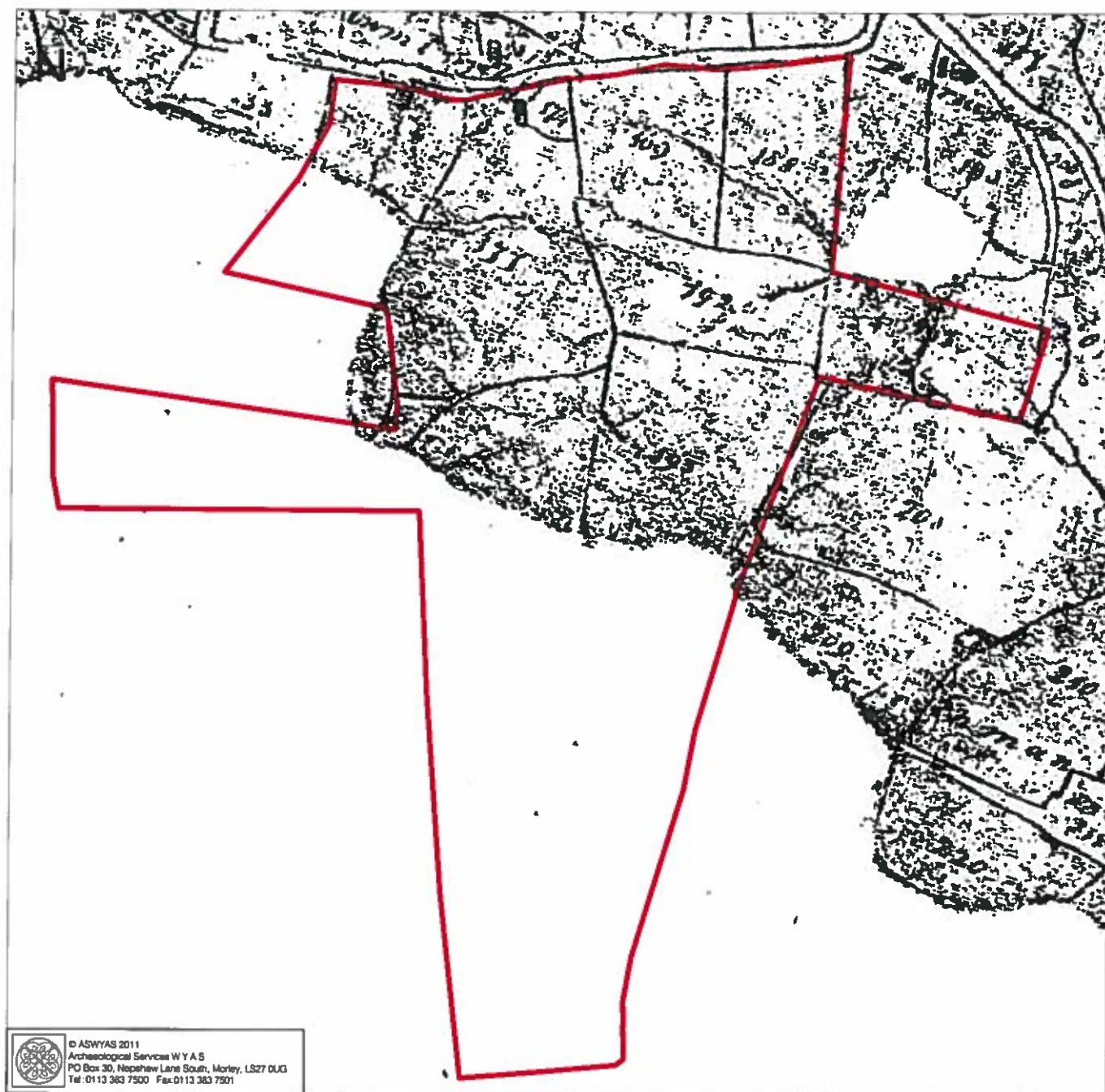


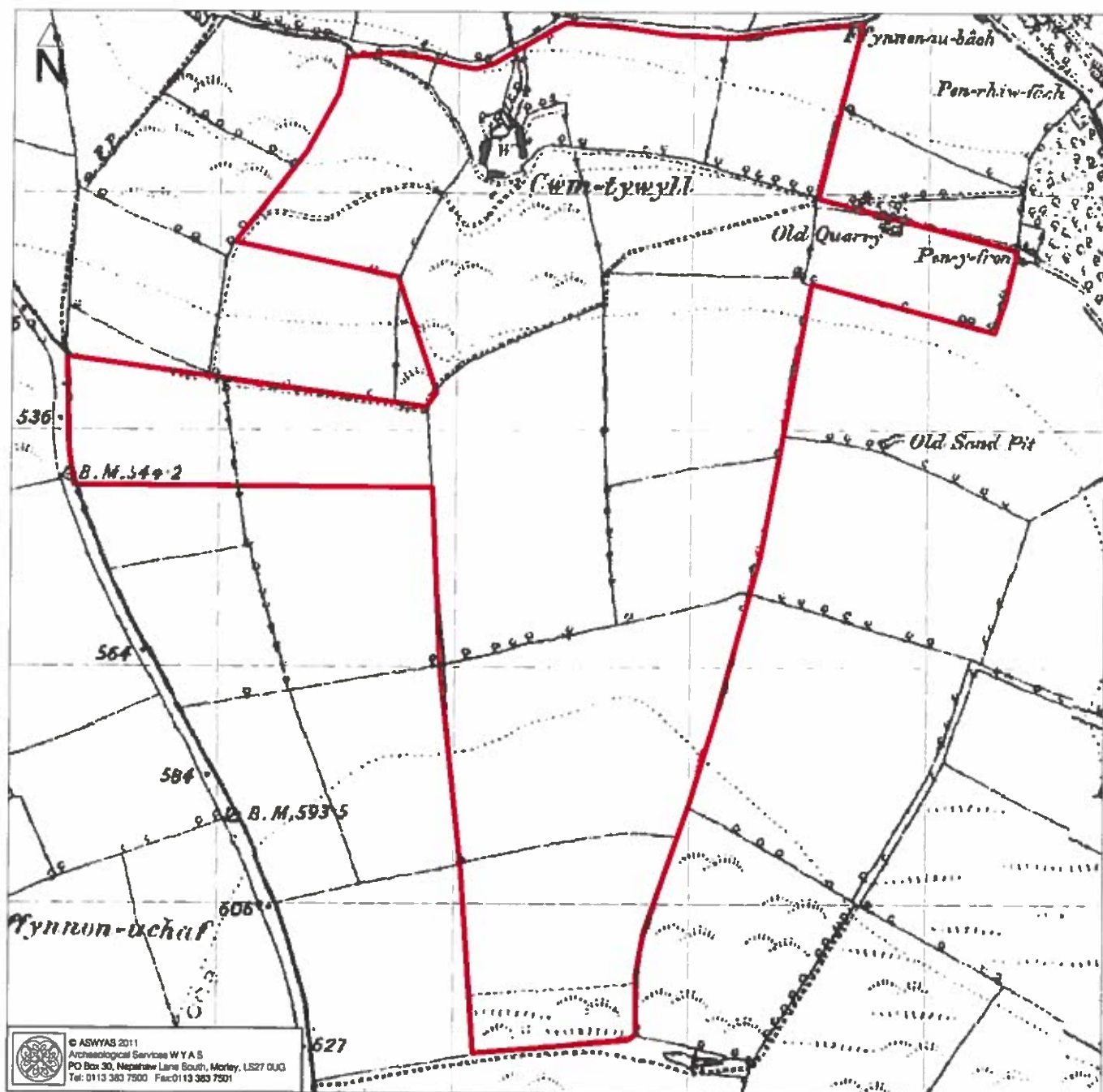
Fig. 2. The proposed development site, study area and recorded heritage assets (1:10 000 scale)



Proposed development site in relation
to the Tithe Map

0 250m
1:5000@ A4

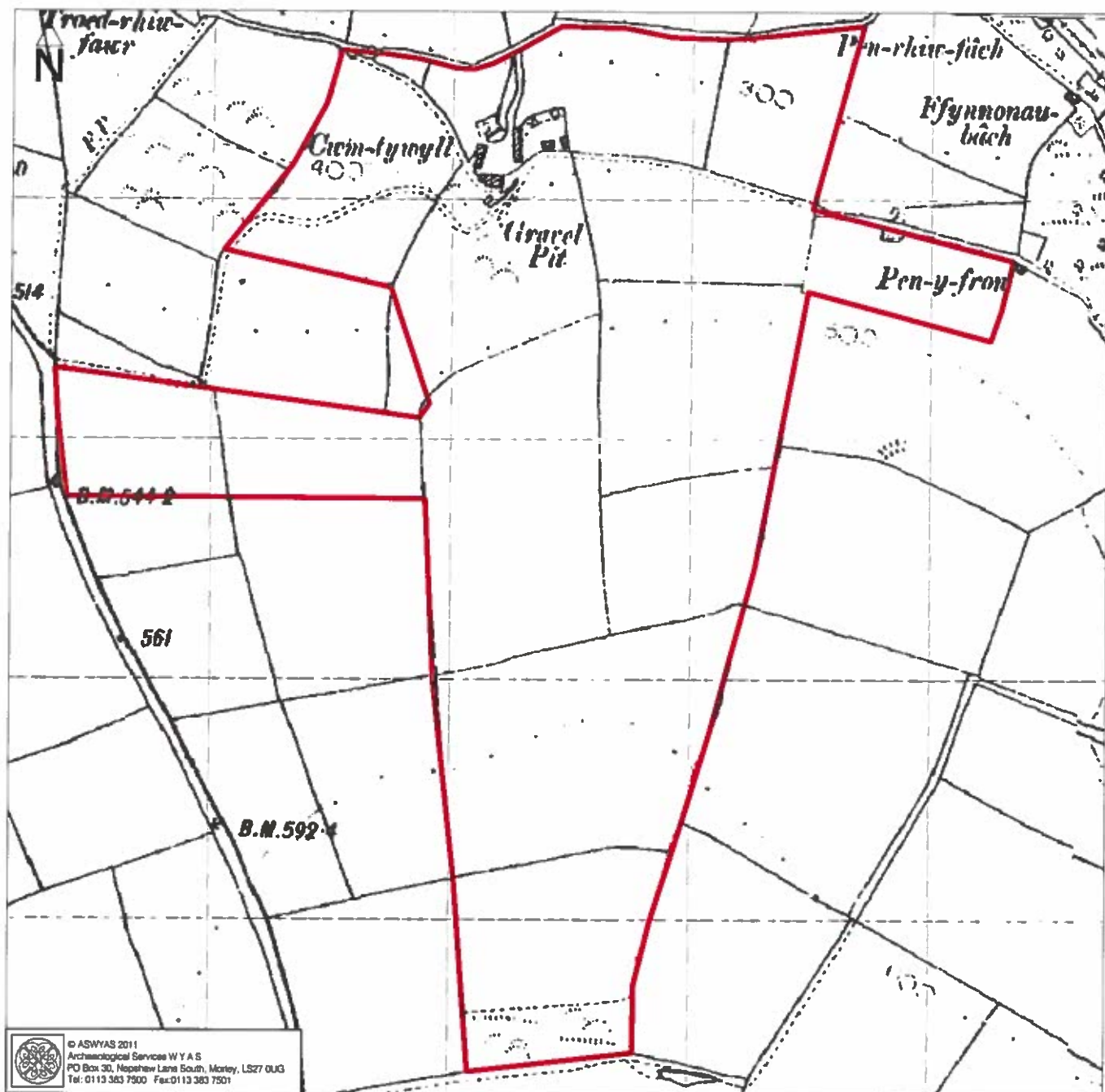
Fig. 3. Extract from the 1839 Llangeler parish Tithe Map, with the proposed development site highlighted in red (1:5000 scale)



 Proposed development site

0 250m
1:5000@ A4

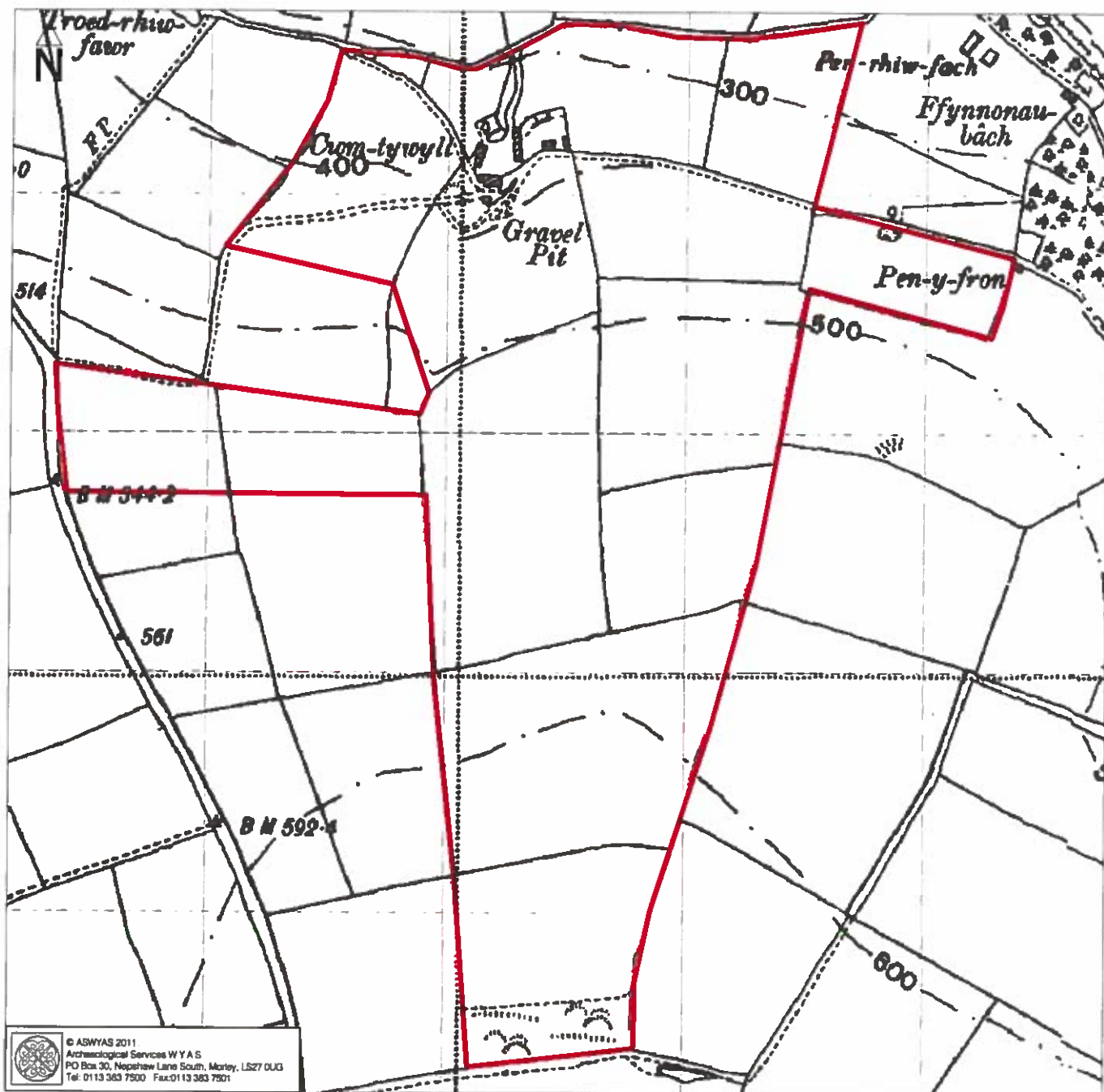
Fig. 4. Extract from the 1891 Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map, with the proposed development site highlighted in red (1:5000 scale)



 Proposed development site

0 250m
1:5000@A4

Fig. 5. Extract from the 1906 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map, with the proposed development site highlighted in red (1:5000 scale)



Proposed development site

0 250m
1:5000@ A4

Fig. 6. Extract from the 1953 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map, with the proposed development site highlighted in red (1:5000 scale)



Plate 1. The proposed site of a solar array, looking east from the western boundary of the proposed development site



Plate 2. The proposed site of a solar array, looking north-west from the eastern boundary of the proposed development site



Plate 3. The southern end of the proposed development site, looking north-east towards the site of a proposed solar array



Plate 4. The central part of the proposed development site, looking east

Bibliography

BGS, 2001, Solid Geology Map UK South Sheet 1:625 000 4th Edition

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2004, <http://www.cambria.org.uk/newsarchive2004.htm>
(accessed 28th March 2011)

IfA, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*, Institute of Archaeologists

Llangelier Tithe Map, 1839, Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive

Ordnance Survey, 1891, First Edition County Series 6 inch map (Carmarthenshire) sheet 14

Ordnance Survey, 1906, County Series 6 inch map (Carmarthenshire) sheet 14 NW

Ordnance Survey, 1953, County Series 6 inch map (Carmarthenshire) sheet 14 NW

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1980, Soils of South West England, Sheet 5

Appendix

Results of the search undertaken of the DAT HER

(please note that sites PRN 16137 and 1779 do not fall within the 500m study area buffer around the proposed development)



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by M. Page, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for M. Pollington from the Regional Historic Environment
Record:

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**Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions of
access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website**

www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Search criteria:

All known archaeological sites recorded in the HER within a 900m radius
of SN411391

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Record Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g. 'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)

Mh = Unpublished, historic

Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)

Desc Text = Descriptive text.

GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

PRN 100001 **NAME** PEN-Y-FRON

TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** Post-medieval

NGR SN41473935 **COMMUNITY** Llangeler

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Documents

SUMMARY

A cottage site, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). Marked in outline, but not named on the recent mapping. Present condition unknown..

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 Carmarthenshire Sheet 14.06, 25"□

PRN 11620 **NAME** LLWYNFFYNNON

TYPE Findspot **PERIOD** Prehistoric

NGR SN40553870 **COMMUNITY** Llangeler

CONDITION **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Finds

SUMMARY

An unclassified flint flake. There are no other details. NAP 2004.

DESCRIPTION

Nondescript patinated flake - unworked, brought in by resident of Llwyn Ffynnon Isaf. Photographed and returned.

SOURCES Mm List Ordnance Survey 1964 SN43NW

Mm Desc Text Page,N 2004 Prehistoric Undefined Settlements Project, Southwest Wales: A Review of the Lithic Evidence from the Regional SMR Report no.2004-53, ACA Reports

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 16137 **NAME** CAPEL SARON
TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** Post-medieval
NGR SN5990780787 **COMMUNITY** Llanbadarn Fawr
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 24022*
II FORM Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CADW 1999 Listed Building Description DRF
Pm Map OS 1964 SN58SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 16639 **NAME** FFYNNON BACH
TYPE Well **PERIOD** Post-medieval
NGR SN41513949 **COMMUNITY** Llangeler
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** O.struct

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN43NE
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 1779 **NAME** FFYNNON FAIR
TYPE Holy Well **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SN40313875 **COMMUNITY** Llangeler
CONDITION **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Landform

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

Mr Davies the land owner knows nothing about St Mary's well, but pointed out the spring ar SN 40313875. AS Maull 1984

SOURCES Mh Map Tithe Map & Apport, Llangeler Ph Schedule No.325
Mm List DAT 1976 CR 5385
Mm List DAT 1984 SRF
Mm List OS 1968 SN43 NW14
Pm List RCAHM 1917 Carm No.475,p.163
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 25001 NAME CWM TYWYLL
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** Post-medieval
NGR SN41013940 **COMMUNITY** Llangeler
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Building

SUMMARY

Major dwelling described by Francis Jones in 1987. RPS September 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Desc Text Jones,F 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire Homes p.49
Mm Desc Text RCAHMW 2004 Site visit report DRF
Mm Desc Text Steele,W 2003 Cwmtwyll W-12-2878 Tir Gofal Farm Visit
Historic Environment Report Number 2003-10 Event PRN 45640
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 25366 NAME LLWYN Y FFYNNON UCHAF
TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-medieval
NGR SN40483877 **COMMUNITY** Llangeler
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Building

SUMMARY

Historic home described by Francis Jones in 1987. RPS September 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Desc Text Cawdor Golden Grove Books I,Urien
Pm Desc Text Jones,F 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire Homes p.121
Ph Map OS 1831 Sheet 41,Caermarthen 1 inch
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 25367 NAME LLWYN Y FFYNNON ISAF
TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-medieval
NGR SN40603862 **COMMUNITY** Llangeler

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** None recorded **FORM** Building

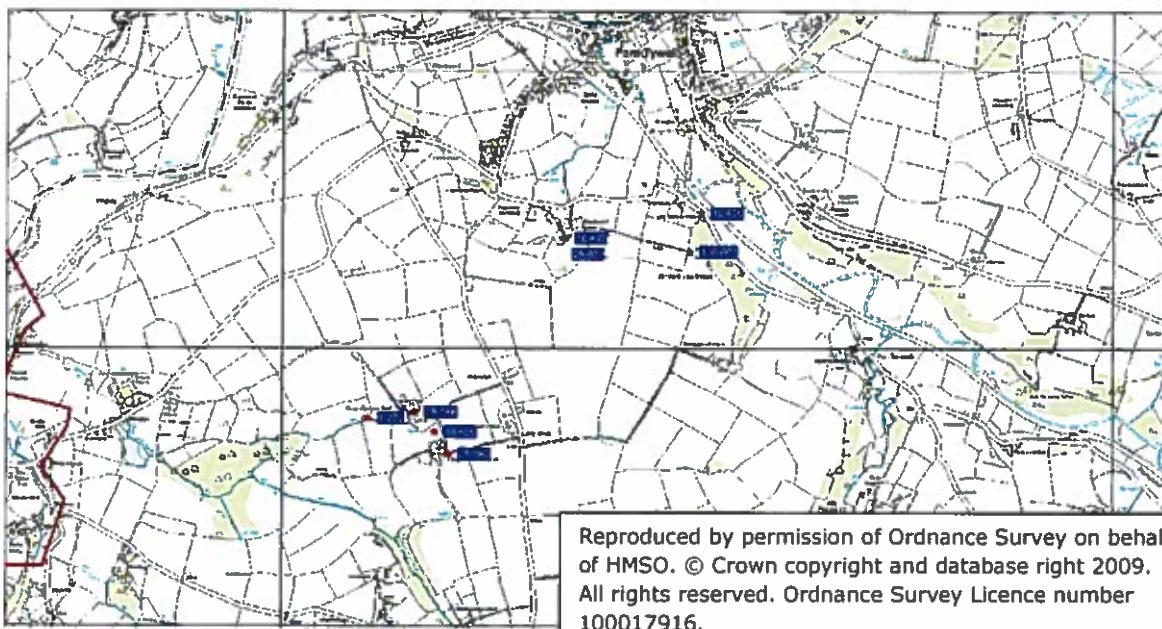
SUMMARY

Historic home described by Francis Jones in 1987. RPS September 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Desc Text Cawdor Golden Grove Books I,Urien
Pm Desc Text Jones,F 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire Homes p.121
Ph Map OS 1831 Sheet 41,Caermarthen 1 inch

OTHER SOURCES



- HTML file produced 20.05.11 DAT file number 258.

Archaeological data, from the Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2009 (and in part Crown, 2009).