

**WENALLT FARM, FELINDRE FARCHOG,  
PEMBROKESHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF  
(NGR SN10569 38606)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services  
for Miss B Lewis





## DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2016/67  
RHIF Y DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 110314

Rhagfyr 2016  
December 2016

# WENALLT FARM, FELINDRE FARCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (NGR SN 5800 4811)

Gan / By

**Hubert Wilson**

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**MEWN POBL | IN PEOPLE**

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf  
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir  
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF  
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121  
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131  
Ffacs: 01558 823133  
Epost: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)  
Gwefan: [www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk](http://www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk)

*Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited*  
*The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,*  
*Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF*  
*Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121*  
*Heritage Management Section 01558 823131*  
*Fax: 01558 823133*  
*Email: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)*  
*Website: [www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)*

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## **WENALLT FARM, FEINDRE FARCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**WENALLT, FELINDRE FARCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**SUMMARY**

*A planning application was submitted to Pembrokeshire National Park, for the erection of a single storey extension to a farm building at Wenallt Farm, Felindre Farchog, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 10569 38606), (Planning application NP/15/0674/LBA). Wenallt Farm is a 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed building (PRN58924; CADW Listed Building Ref 12765). Wenallt is recorded as being the site of a gentry house dating back as far as the 15<sup>th</sup> century; home to the Warren, Jones and Knolles families respectively (PRN48023). By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century R. Fenton describes the house as ruined. It is presumed that the existing listed farmhouse was constructed to replace the earlier ruinous structure, although it is not known if the older building lay on the same site as the later one or if it incorporated elements of the earlier structure.*

*Due to the potential for archaeological deposits relating to the earlier gentry house to be disturbed or damaged during proposed groundworks, the archaeological advisors to the local Planning Authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management, recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The watching brief was commissioned by Mr Chris David, on behalf of the owner Miss B Lewis of Wenallt Farm.*

*The watching brief was undertaken on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 2016 during ground reduction works. The work was carried out by a 360° excavator utilising both flat and toothed buckets.*

*Within the development area a number of foundation trenches had already been machine excavated a few years previously and were still open, with vegetation growing out of the sides. These trenches were cleared of vegetation, cleaned and examined.*

*The development area was adjacent to the gable ends of two farm buildings, which form a right angle, enclosing the NW and NE sides of the development area. There is a discrepancy between earlier OS maps and this particular part of the farm. The corners of the buildings as they stand today join, each gable wall being 4.90m long, whilst the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps show the SE facing wall to be approximately only 2m long. Either part of the structure has been demolished or a cartographic error has occurred. No evidence for such a structure was recorded during the watching brief.*

*A single post hole was revealed in the middle of the site close to its western edge. The construction trench associated with the SW facing gable wall was recorded during the watching brief, but the trench for the SE facing wall was poorly defined.*

*Although no significant archaeological remains were revealed within the development area, there is still a potential that significant archaeological deposits could be present in its vicinity.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **Project Proposals and Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Chris David, on behalf of the owner Miss B Lewis, to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Wenallt Farm, Felindre Farchog, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 10569 38606, Figure 1). The proposals are for a single storey extension in an area between two stone barns.
- 1.1.2 The requirement for the watching brief was placed on the development as a condition on planning permission (NP/15/0674/LBA) following advice from the archaeological advisor's to the planning authority; Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management (DAT-DM). The condition states:
- The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works, so that an archaeological watching brief can be carried out. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the (Chartered) Institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed, in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist.*
- 1.1.3 The archaeological condition has been placed upon the development because of the potential for archaeological deposits relating to the earlier 15th century gentry house to exist within the development area.
- 1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2016.

### **1.2 Scope of the Project**

- 1.2.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works, which was approved by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority prior to the commencement of the works. The project objectives were:
- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the watching brief.
  - To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
  - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks.
  - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks.
  - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as: *"Archaeological attendance during ground works associated with the proposed construction of a single storey extension at Wenallt, Felindre Farchog, Pembrokeshire which are likely to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared."*



### 1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the development works along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

### 1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

### 1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found within the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

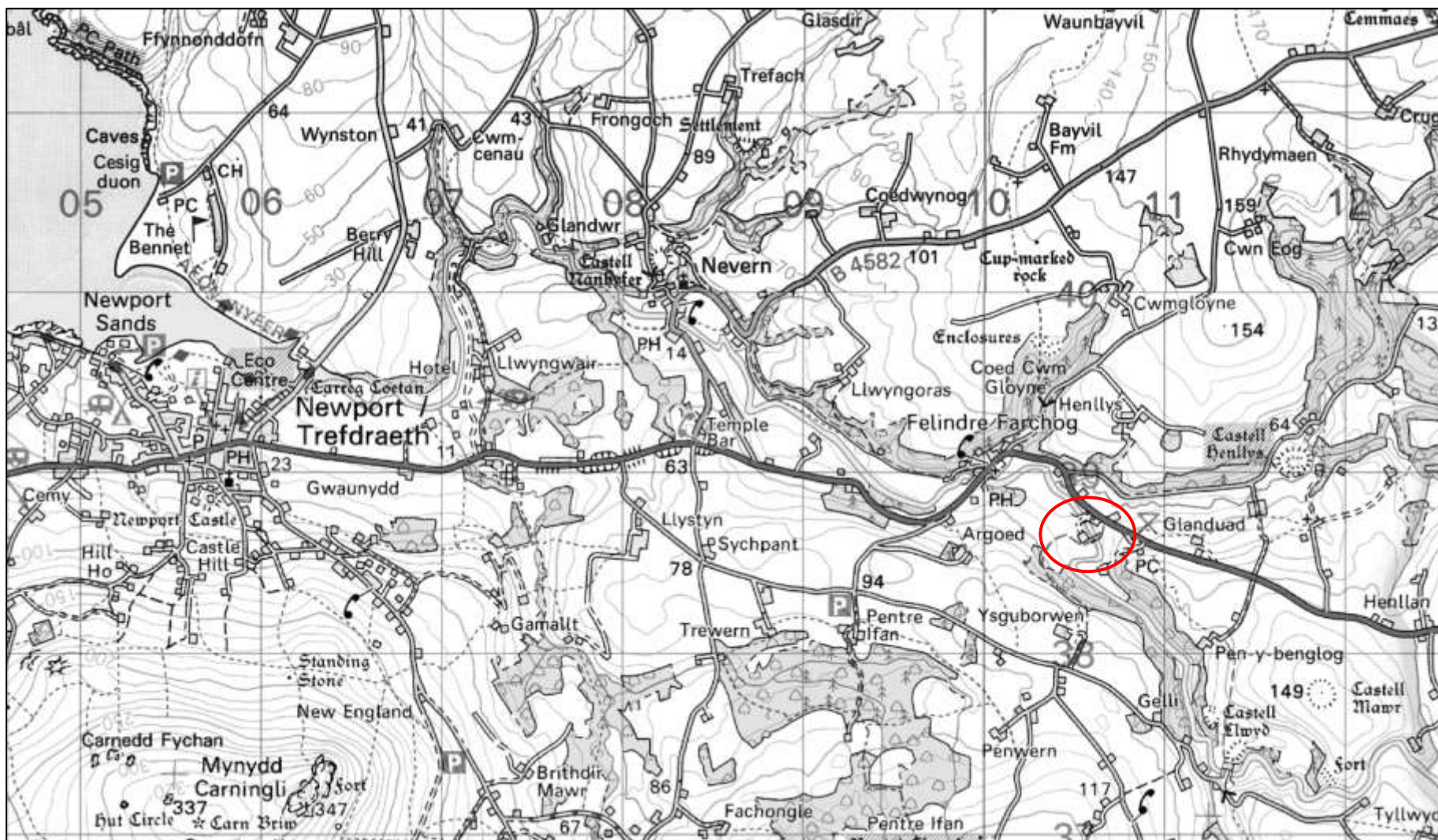
### 1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-medieval Period <sup>1</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 <sup>th</sup> century onwards	

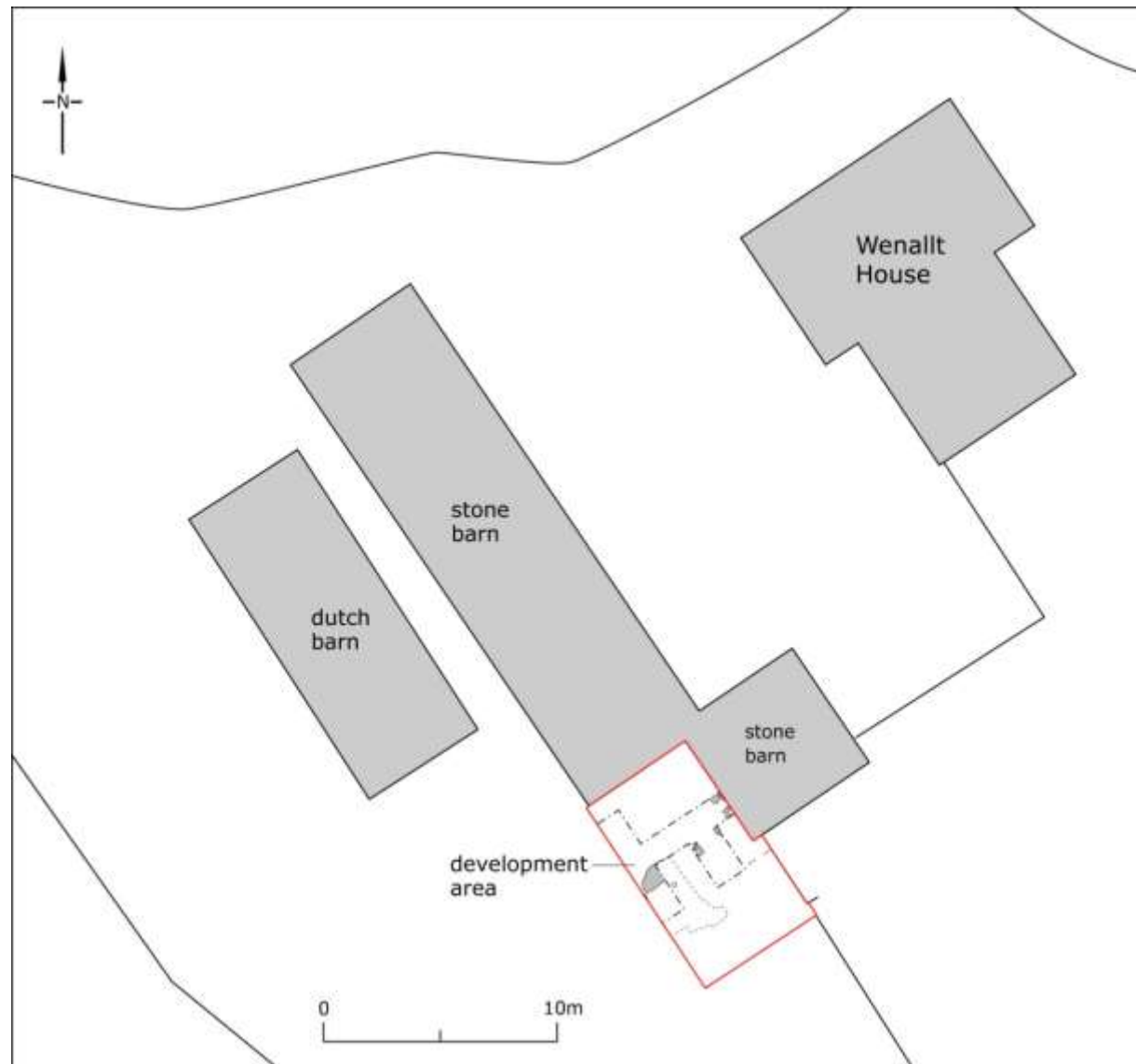
**Table 1:** Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales

<sup>1</sup> The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



**Figure 1:** Location map showing Wenallt Farm within the red boundary

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,  
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**Figure 2:** Location of development area (in red) in relation to a modern plan of Wenallt Farm.

## 2. THE SITE

### 2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 The development area is situated within Wenallt Farm, 20m SW of the farmhouse. It is adjacent to the gable ends of two farm buildings, which form a right angle, enclosing the NW and NE sides of the development area (Figure 2).
- 2.1.2 In the wider context, the site lies on level ground between the 30m and 40m contours, and is approximately 60m to the west of the River Nevern. The village of Felindre Farchog lies approximately 600m NW of the site (Figure 1).
- 2.1.3 The bedrock geology is Drefach Group – Mudstone, formed in the Ordovician period. The superficial deposits are glaciofluvial (silts, sands, gravels) deposited in the Quaternary Period based on information from the British Geological Survey:  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

### 2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) database records two sites in the vicinity of the development that both relate to Wenallt Farm (Table 2).
- 2.2.2 PRN 58924; CADW Listed Building Ref No 12765, relates to the current farmhouse and its status as a Grade II Listed Building. The listing description states that it is:  
*Included as a good example of a 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse in traditional style. Exterior: mid-19th century farmhouse in coursed rubble stone with slate roof and stone end stacks. Two-storey three-window range, L-plan, the front regular with twelve pane sashes, slate sill and cut stone voussoirs. Six panel fielded door. White washed end wall. Rear wing with twelve pane stair light in angle, door and then twelve pane sash each floor, not aligned. Front garden enclosed by curving rubble stone wall with white quartz capping.*
- 2.2.3 PRN 48023 relates to documentary evidence compiled by Major Francis Jones and included in his book *Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and their Families* (Jones 1996), under the entry 'Wenallt'. It reads:

*Home of the Warren, Jones and Knolles families. This property is south-east of Pont-y-Baldan in the valley of Nyfer not far from the confluence with the Duad. Anthony Warren, was the third son of William Warren of Trewern by his wife Janet, daughter of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Anthony lived at Wenallt and married Katherine Bowen of Trerickart by whom by whom he had a son John Warren of Wenallt who 'fledd out of the country and died sans issue'. No dates are given in the notes. Thomas Jones of Wenallt was High Sheriff in 1680. His daughter Lettice married Thomas Jones. Fenton wrote:...I come to the ruined house of Wenallt, formerly of great respectability, in the possession of the several families of Jones, Knowles and Bowen, though after it became the property of the last which resided at Upton Castle(q.v)...was soon abandoned and the estate, falling among heiresses, was sold and suffered to go into decay.*

Richard Fenton's quote comes from his book 'A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire', published in 1811.

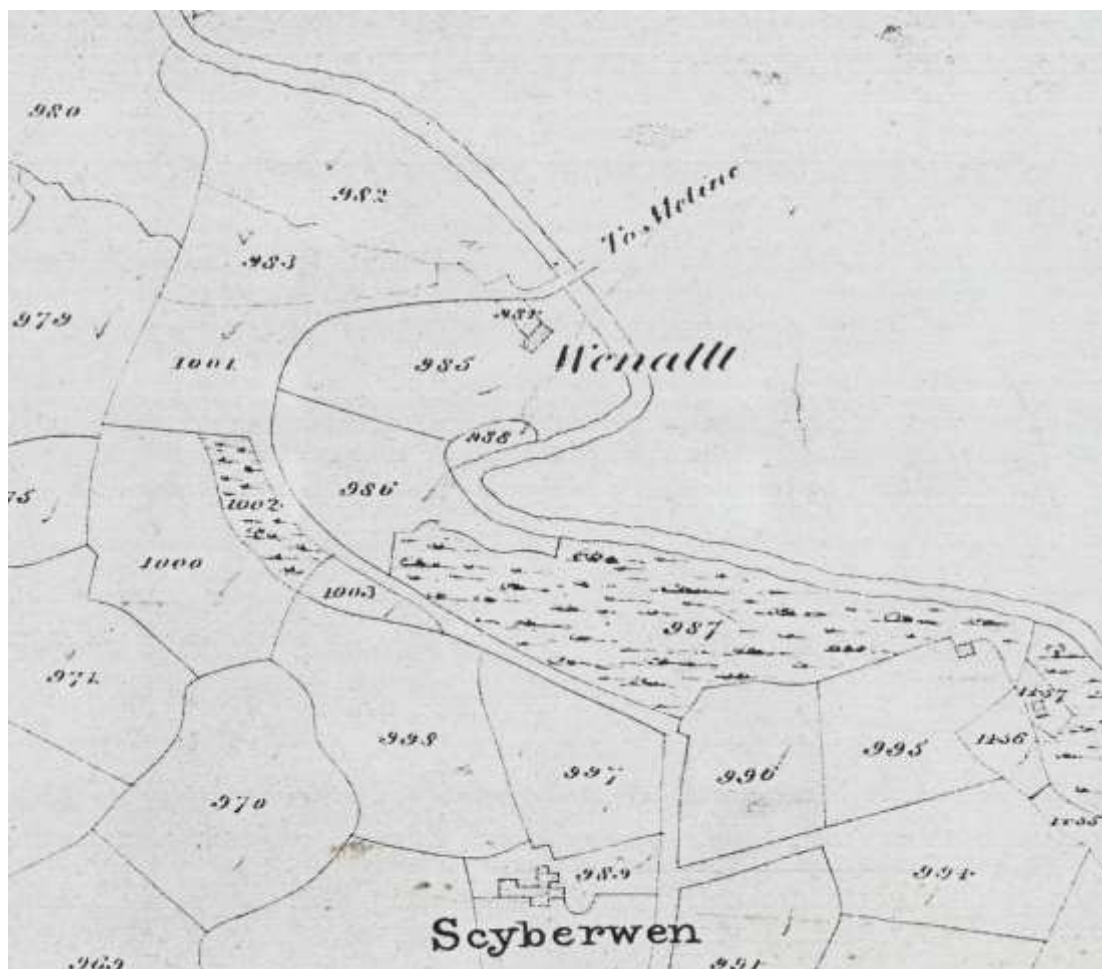
PRN	Site name	Summary	Period	NGR	Site Type
48023	Wenallt	Dwelling was home to the Warren, Jones and Knolles families. Assessed at five hearths in 1670. Fenton describes as ruined in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post Medieval	SN10553863	Dwelling
58924	Wenallt	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse in coursed rubble stone with slate roof and stone end stacks. Two-storey three-window range, L-plan, the front regular with 12-pane sashes, slate sills and cut stone voussoirs. 6-panel fielded door. Whitewashed end wall. Rear wing with 12-pane stair light in angle, door and then 12-pane sash each floor, not aligned. Front garden enclosed by curving rubble stone front wall with white quartz capping.  <i>Grade II Listed Building Ref No 12765</i>	Post-medieval	SN1055338632	Farmhouse

**Table 2:** Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed HER in the vicinity of Wenallt Farm.



## 2.3 Historic Mapping

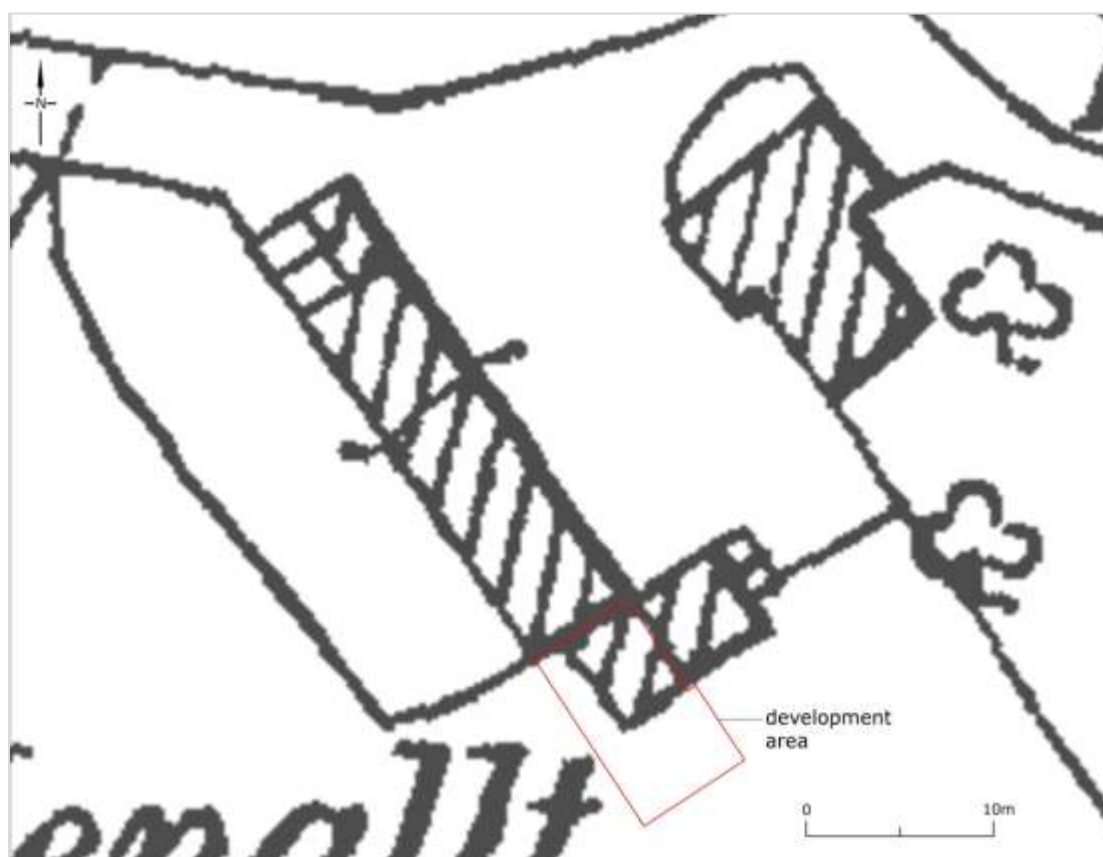
2.3.1 The tithe map and its apportionment (Figures 3 and 4) were compiled in 1843. It is therefore safe to assume that the house shown on the map is more than likely the present farmhouse and not the remains of the 15<sup>th</sup> century house. If this is correct, the barns and the rear wing of the house have yet to be built.



**Figure 3:** Extract of the 1843 Nevern Parish tithe map showing Wenallt Farm.

Grassroots David	Wencell	
952	Dele sawr	e Meadow
953	Deed newyeld	e Meadow
954	Dehage 1 <sup>st</sup>	
955	Deleaw 1 <sup>st</sup>	e Meadow
956	Deleaw 1 <sup>st</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> Asher
957	Wood	Wood
958	Wastepice	Wood

**Figure 4:** Extract of the accompanying apportionment relating to Wenallt



**Figure 5:** Extract from the Ordnance Survey second edition 25" map published in 1907 showing Wenallt House and barns in relation to development area

2.3.2 The development area was adjacent to the gable ends of two farm buildings, which form a right angle, enclosing the NW and NE sides of the development area (Figure 2). There is a discrepancy between the barns depicted on the early Ordnance Survey maps, including the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (Figure 5), and the position of the barns today. The corners of the buildings as they stand today join, each gable wall being 4.90m long, whilst the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps show the SE facing wall to be approximately only 2m long. Either part of the structure has been demolished or a cartographic error has occurred. No evidence for such a structure was recorded during the watching brief.

### **3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

- 3.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken during initial groundworks at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 Excavation work was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator utilising both toothed and grading buckets. The topsoil was removed with a grading bucket and foundation trenches (previously excavated in the recent past) were cleaned with a toothed bucket.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.1.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>2</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services.

#### **3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork**

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 2016.

#### **3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving**

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.3.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.3.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

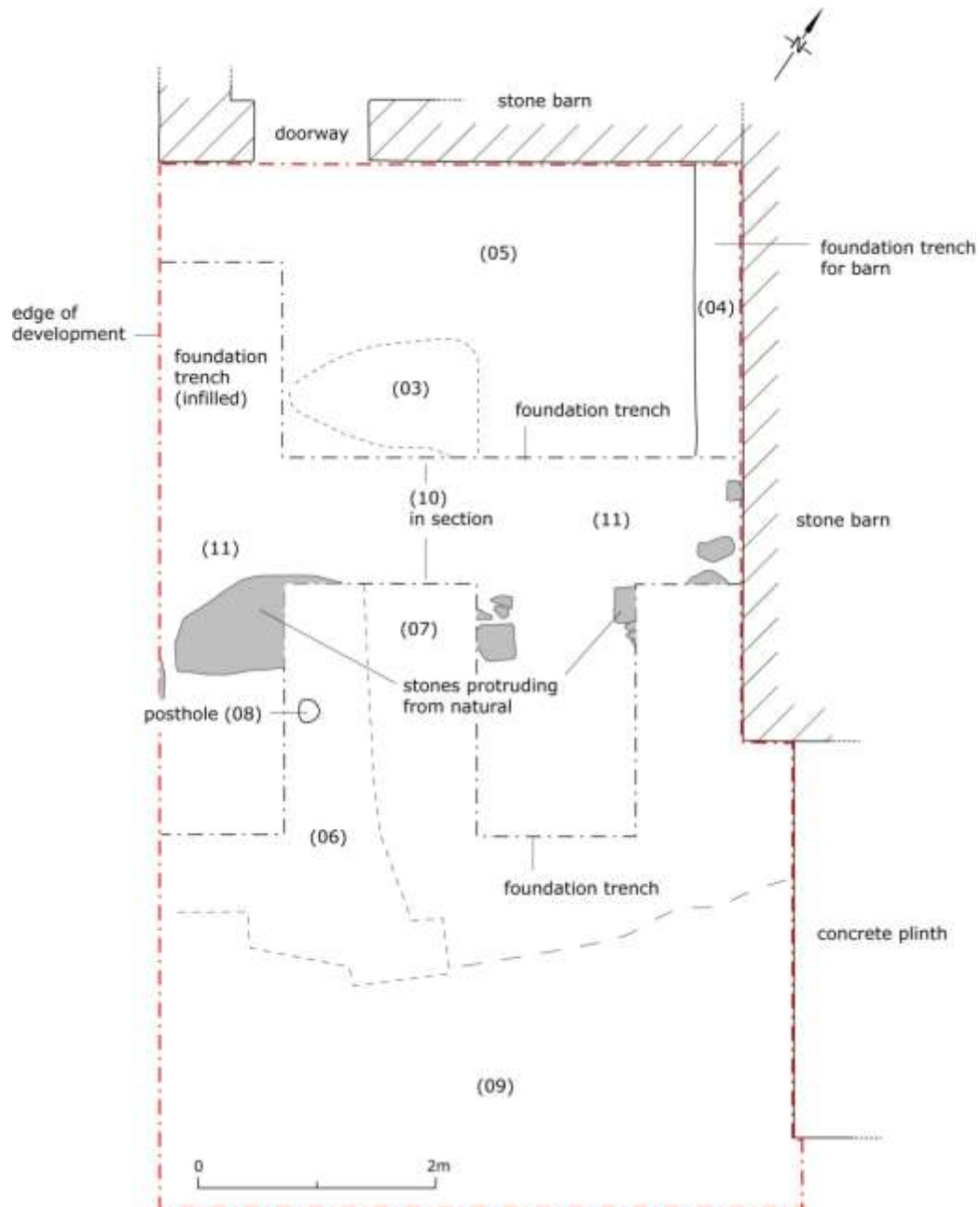
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<sup>2</sup> DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.



#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The watching brief was carried out on October 24<sup>th</sup> 2016, on a level area of land. Foundation trenches had been cut a few years earlier and by the time of the watching brief, were filled with vegetation; the rest of the site was grass covered (Photo 1).



**Figure 6:** Plan of development area during the watching brief.



**Photo 1:** View NE of site before commencement of groundworks. Note pre-existing foundation trenches filled with vegetation. 1m scale

- 4.2 The site measured approximately 5m by 8.8m, its long axis oriented NW-SE (Figure 6). It was excavated to a depth of between 0.3m and 0.4m below the former ground level. The foundation trenches were approximately 1.1m wide, the longest being 4.9m long, spanning the width of the site (Figure 3). They had been excavated to a depth of 0.8m below the former ground surface.
- 4.3 The initial material removed comprised a thin layer of topsoil (01); a dark brown silty clay, and subsoil (02), a dark orange-brown silt containing small to medium stone.
- 4.4 Below the subsoil stood a thin mixed layer of grey and brown silts, containing gravels and small pebbles (05). No artefacts were revealed in this deposit. Its relationship with the rest of the site was unclear, having been truncated by a previously excavated foundation trench, but it could be similar to (06). It is not clear whether this was a remnant of a former surface or natural deposition.



**Photo 2:** View NW showing deposits (06), (07), (09) and posthole (08).  
1m scale



**Photo 3:** View SE of section through topsoil and subsoil at southern end of site.  
1m scale



- 4.5 Below (05) stood a deposit of grey and brown silts containing a large percentage of small to medium sized sub-angular stones (10). This deposit was visible in all of the trench sections. Whether this was a natural deposit or a base layer for a yard is unclear (Photo 5).



**Photo 4:** View NW of extent of ground reduction beside stone walls. 1m scale

- 4.7 A lens of grey-pink silt (03), measuring approximately 1.5m by 0.9m and 0.05m deep was exposed at the north end of the site. It occupied a hollow within (05). Its southern edge was truncated by the foundation trench. (Figure 3, Photo 7).
4. Protruding from the natural (11), a rough, broken line of sub-angular, water-worn stone was observed traversing the centre of the site. No associated structural cut was visible.
- 4.9 A shallow feature (06), consisting of grey-brown silt containing gravels and small stones was revealed in the middle section of the site. Its northern and western edges were truncated by foundation trenches. Its eastern edge was faintly defined and seemed to cut context (07). Its southern edge was much more clearly defined and seemed to cut the natural (09) - a 'clean' silty, orange-grey layer containing small to medium sized stones.
- 4.10 Layer (07) was a thin layer of grey-orangey silt containing small and medium stone. There was no sharp defining edge between it and (11) to the south.
- 4.11 A sub-circular posthole (08) cut through contexts (06) and (10). It measured 0.22m by 0.18m and was 0.32m deep. Its fill consisted of dark grey-brown silty-clay with a small percentage of gravel (Photo 9).



**Photo 5:** View NE of construction cut (04) for gable wall. 1m scale



**Photo 6:** SE facing section of foundation trench; showing deposits (05), (10) and (11). 1m scale





**Photo 7:** View East of stone outcropping from (11). 1m scale



**Photo 8:** View NW of lens of silt (03) within (05). 1m scale



**Photo 9:** View West of excavated posthole (08) within (06). 1m scale



**Photo 10:** View SE of feature (06) to the right of ranging pole. 1m scale

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension at Wenallt, Felindre Farchog, Pembrokeshire. The development site lies in an area with a potential for archaeological remains to be present associated with a former 15<sup>th</sup> century dwelling. Thus a condition was placed on planning permission for the development, requiring an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks.
- 5.2 The groundworks for the extension involved ground reduction across the area to a maximum depth of 0.40m. This was undertaken with a tracked excavator using a flat bladed bucket, leaving a clean surface in which it would be possible to identify archaeological remains if present. Three foundation trenches had been excavated within the area a few years previously. These were cleaned using a toothed bucket.
- 5.3 No evidence of any structures associated with the former 15<sup>th</sup> century dwelling was uncovered.
- 5.4 The broken line of stone that traverses the site is more than likely glaciofluvial in origin, considering it has no associated structural cut and protrudes from the natural (11).
- 5.5 No evidence (wall lines, construction trenches, robbed walls etc.) was discovered to support the Ordnance Survey 25" 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition maps depiction of the southerly barn extending into the development area.
- 5.6 A construction trench for the SW facing gable wall was revealed. It cut through contexts (05) and (10), suggesting that these deposits are natural.
- 5.7 A shallow feature (07), delineated by a series of straight lines was revealed on the western edge of the site. It contained no artefacts and was difficult to characterise.
- 5.8 When viewed as a whole, there is a marked difference between the 'clean', natural (09) in the southern part of the site and the darker deposits of the rest of the site, suggesting that some form of activity took place here - an animal pen for example. The posthole (08) could be associated with this.
- 5.9 No further evidence for other structures or deposits was identified during the course of the watching brief, but this does not negate the potential for archaeological remains to exist in the wider area.



## 6. SOURCES

### ***Published***

Brown, D H. 2007, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Institute of Field Archaeologists

Fenton, R, 1811. *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*.

Jones, F, 1996. *Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and their Families*. p223

### ***Databases***

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales  
<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>

### ***Online resources***

British Geological Survey:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

### ***Cartographic***

Nevern Parish Tithe Map & Apportionment published in 1843

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition map of Pembrokeshire published in 1907

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Rhagfyr 2016  
December 2016

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by:

**Hubert Wilson**

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature .....  ..... Date: 25/11/2016

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith  
This report has been checked and approved by

**Fran Murphy**

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.  
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature .....  ..... Date: 02/12/2016

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau  
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any  
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report*



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