



21/04/97

**PROPOSED GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION**

*at*

**TRAVELLER'S REST  
CARMARTHENSHIRE**

**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Project Record No. 34423**

**Report prepared by**

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*of*

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**RUST CONSULTING LIMITED**

**A40 PROPOSED GRADE SEPARATED JUNCTION AT  
TRAVELLER'S REST, CARMARTHEN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
Project No. 34423**

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## **SUMMARY**

The Welsh Office Highways Directorate are proposing to construct a grade separated junction at Traveller's Rest on the A40 west of Carmarthen. This archaeological assessment was part of a wider Environmental Assessment on the potential impacts of that proposal. A number of archaeological interests were recorded in the assessment area. These included the line of a Roman road, a major medieval farm, the site of some now demolished post-medieval cottages and the possibility of surviving environmental evidence. Some of these sites and deposits will be directly affected by the proposals and require mitigatory works to further evaluate them or record them before damage or destruction.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project proposals and commission**

The Welsh Office Highways Directorate (WOHD) are proposing to construct a grade separated junction at Traveller's Rest on the A40, 2km west of Carmarthen. Rust Consulting Limited were commissioned by WOHD to carry out an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the potential impacts of the proposals. As part of the overall EA Rust Consulting Limited commissioned Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology Field Operations to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed layout.

### **1.2 Scope of the assessment**

The assessment was carried out in accordance with the brief supplied, and with the guidelines laid out in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, vol. 11, section 3, part 2 (DOT 1993) and *Archaeology and the Trunk Road Programme in Wales: a manual of best practice* (Cadw, 1994). The project was designed to define the extent, character and potential of the archaeological resource within the assessment area, and to detail the possible impacts of the proposals on that resource. Recommendations for further archaeological work, and mitigatory measures have been included.

### **1.3 Report outline**

This report describes the physical environment of the study area (Section 2) before summarising the archaeological resource (Section 3) and the likely impact of the proposed scheme on that resource (Section 4). Recommendations for mitigatory works, based on the results of Sections 3 and 4 are given in Section 5. Detailed supporting data are presented in a series of appendices.

### **1.4 Abbreviations used in this report**

All sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record will be identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Any new sites will be assigned a PRN and located by their NGR. References to primary cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets, full details will be found in the bibliography.

## 2. THE ASSESSMENT AREA

### 2.1 Location

The assessment area, as defined on drawing no. HHICF007/20 (supplied by Rust Consulting Limited), covers an area of c.300 acres (c.121.5 hectares). It extends from Johnstown in the east to the Agricultural Showground in the west, and from The Kennels in the north to the mainline railway in the south.

### 2.2 Geology and topography

The geology of the site is made up of shale bedrock of the Ordovician series, which is overlain by boulder clay and brown earths. From a high point (65m) above red Court the sites slopes to the south and west, its lowest point is the area of Llanllwch Pool (c.27m), on the south side of the A40 opposite the cattle breeding centre. All the open ground within the assessment area is pasture.

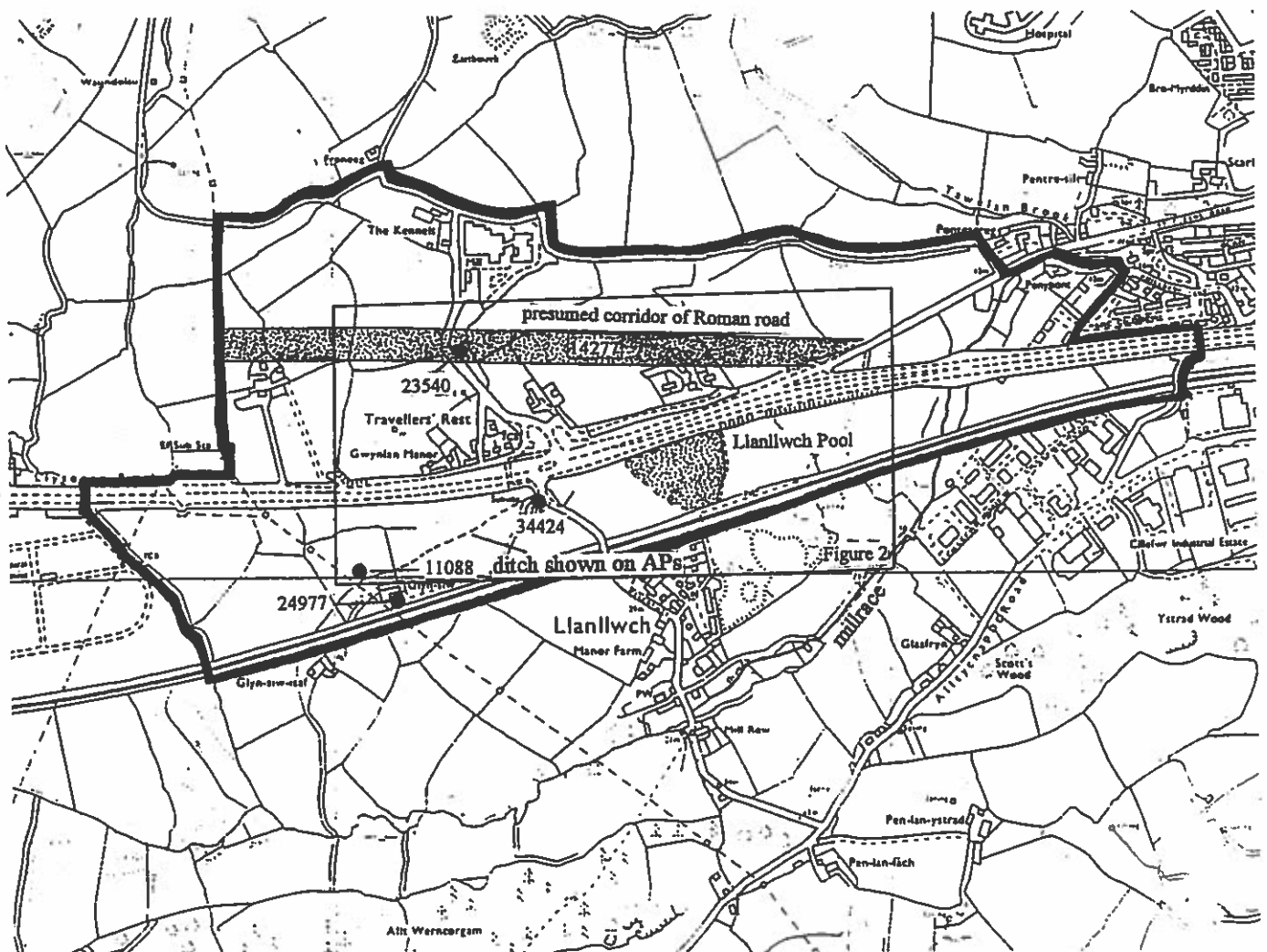


Figure 1: Location of assessment area

### **3. SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

#### **3.1 Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The assessment was a combination of documentary research and field visits.
- 3.1.2 **Documentary searches** - A number of repositories were visited, and a range of source material checked including historical maps and published archaeological, historical and environmental information. All sites were plotted onto working base maps for use in the field and during reporting.
- 3.1.3 **Field visits** - These were undertaken to assess the current landuse, condition and vulnerability of known sites and to identify new sites, or areas where they may occur.

#### **3.2 The landscape**

- 3.2.1 Besides a small number of cottages that have been demolished, and some modern development the landscape has remained relatively unchanged since at least the beginning of the 19th century. Most of the field boundaries were in place by 1834.
  - 3.2.2 Environmental analysis of a raised bog, Llanllwch Bog, some 0.5km to the southwest of the site has revealed the environmental history of local landscape development from the 4th century BC to the 19th century (Thomas 1965). However, it must be noted that the material from Llanllwch Bog was not securely dated, and can only be used to highlight general trends and changes.
  - 3.2.3 The analysis of the pollen from the bog showed a series of anthropogenic woodland clearance episodes. A rise in grassland pollen following those episodes showed that the woodland was being cleared to provide open grassland.
  - 3.2.4 A small amount of cereal-type pollen in the sequences revealed that prehistoric and Romano/British agriculture was predominately pastoral with a small amount of cultivation taking place. This situation was maintained during the Medieval Period, although there was some intensification in arable farming. In the later Post-Medieval Period, large amounts of cereal pollen appeared in the record suggesting a significant increase in crop production (Thomas 1965, 116).
- #### **3.3 A Roman road west of Carmarthen**
- 3.3.1 During the early 1980s the line of a Roman road (PRN 14277) running west from Carmarthen to Llawhaden was discovered on aerial photographs (James 1990, 55). More recent air photography and digital mapping has shown that the line of the road runs through the assessment area.

- 3.3.2 Although the line of the road is well defined up to the western edge of the assessment area, it is only possible to suggest a likely corridor for its route through the site.
- 3.3.3 The most likely line is from Red Court, through the cattle breeding centre and joining with the B4312, St. Clear's Road, around NGR SN 3885 1936.
- 3.3.4 Roman road lines were established using a series of sighting points on high ground, the road would then be constructed between those points. Consequently, the road may pass over the crest of the high ground just to the northeast of Red Court.
- 3.3.5 Excavations on the Roman road 15km to the east of the site at Whitland have shown that in places the road survives as a substantial structure. Therefore, there is potential for survival in the assessment area.
- 3.3.6 Despite good aerial photographic coverage of the assessment area, there was no evidence of the Roman road line. It may have been completely removed in this area by intensive agriculture.
- 3.4 The Medieval Period**
  - 3.4.1 Medieval activity in the assessment area was agricultural. Much of the region was the demesne (estate) land of Carmarthen Castle, and a number of major farms also held land in the area.
  - 3.4.2 Only one of those farms, Glyn siw (PRN 24977; NGR SN 3810 1895), is inside the assessment area.
  - 3.4.3 The first reference to Glyn siw comes from the 14th century when it was owned by Ieuan Sewe, Reeve of Llanllwch. By 1398 it had passed to one Thomas Sy. It was never a particularly large holding; in 1352 it was 6.5 acres, in 1360 10 acres and in 1837 it was 37 acres (Jones 1987, 37). A recent rapid architectural assessment of the surviving buildings revealed that the present house may contain some 16th century elements, but most of the building appeared to be of 19th and 20th century date (Ludlow 1995).
  - 3.4.4 An increase in the amount of cereal pollen in the sequence from Llanllwch Bog has been interpreted as an intensification of cereal cultivation during the Norman occupation, c.1100 AD (Thomas 1965, 116; Williams 1979, 25).
  - 3.4.5 A possible trace of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing (PRN 11088: NGR SN 3810 1900) has been recorded in the field immediately to the north of Glyn siw. This field was used as a dump for material during construction works on the A40 during the 1970s, which has obscured, and possibly protected, the surviving earthworks.
  - 3.4.6 Examination of aerial photographs has shown that many fields in the area had field drains, therefore it is possible that the ridge and furrow (PRN 11088) may

in fact be a field drain system (OS 65 125, frames 30-31). However, without evaluation the issue will remain unresolved.

- 3.4.7 A curving drainage ditch to the south and west of Glyn siw that appears to encompass both the farm and a subordinate holding Glyn siw Isaf could be of pre-enclosure date (Ludlow 1995, 1). There was no indication that any of the field boundaries within the assessment area were of great age, but with known medieval activity in the area some may have medieval origins.
- 3.4.8 Aerial photographs showed that originally the ditch extended as far as Kennel Cottages. Although from Glyn siw to Kennel Cottages it appeared to be more of a more of a natural watercourse than a dug ditch. This section of the ditch/watercourse was infilled during the works on the A40.
- 3.4.9 The possible ridge and furrow (PRN 11088) stops on the northern edge of the ditch, which suggests that the ditch pre-dates the ridge and furrow.

### **3.5 Post-medieval and modern change and development**

- 3.5.1 A small complex of cottages, Kennel Cottages (PRN 34424; NGR SN 3835 1913), shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (6" to 1 mile; Carmarthenshire sheet XXXIX NW) have been demolished. They formerly stood alongside the road that runs south from Traveller's Rest to Llanllwch, at the junction with the track leading to Glyn siw.
- 3.5.2 Kennel Cottages, and a tree-lined garden were clearly shown air photographs up until the early 1970s. They appear to have been demolished during construction of the Traveller's Rest Junction on the A40.
- 3.5.3 The most significant developments in the area have been the arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century and the widening and upgrading of the A40. Other than that, development within the assessment area has been relatively minor, and largely domestic, with the exception of the Dalgetty works at the north edge of the assessment area.

### **3.6 Roads and tracks**

- 3.6.1 The general line of the A40 is an historic route. It follows a natural corridor west from Carmarthen which has been used, from at least Roman times, as the primary route west. In some places the A40 follows the line of the Roman road.
- 3.6.2 The B4312, St. Clear's Road, from the cattle breeding centre through Johnstown is the likely route of the Roman road into Carmarthen (Roman *Moridunum*). This is also the route of the medieval road leading from Carmarthen Castle to the demesne lands at Llanllwch. Therefore, this is a well established route, and there may be sections of earlier roads preserved below the present road.



- 3.6.3 Other long-established routes include the unclassified roads that lead north and south from Traveller's Rest to The Kennels and Llanllwch respectively. It is possible that they have medieval origins, although they are more likely to be of post-medieval date.

### **3.7 Other features**

- 3.7.1 A mill race crosses the eastern edge of the assessment area. It ran from a mill pond at Penybont to Llanllwch Mill (9954; NGR SN 3887 1888) approximately 1km to the southwest.
- 3.7.2 Llanllwch Pool is an area of former boggy ground lying on the southern edge of the A40 opposite the cattle breeding centre. Although this field has been ploughed since the war, it may contain environmental evidence of past landscape change and use. The pool is thought to be the dried up remnant of one of a number of former lakes in the area (llwch = lake) which formed at the end of the last ice-age, and have since dried up (James 1990, 43).
- 3.7.3 Whether the pool has any permanently waterlogged deposits containing environmental evidence is not known at this stage.

#### **4. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED WORKS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

##### **4.1 General archaeological implications**

- 4.1.1 All large earth moving schemes have archaeological implications. These can be divided into general and specific. Site specific implications will be outlined below.
- 4.1.2 The processes of road construction are naturally destructive. Not only do they necessitate the removal of standing features such as hedges, banks and sometimes buildings, but the removal of topsoil, the excavation of cuttings and new drainage have an impact on buried archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.1.3 A number of field boundaries will be partially removed during construction.

##### **4.2 Site specific implications**

- 4.2.1 The proposals as shown on the plan of the Alternative Proposed Layout No. 2 (drawing no. HHICF007/18) will have a direct impact on three sites.
- 4.2.2 The line of the Roman road (PRN 14277) is assumed to run through the area of the proposed new layout on the north side of the A40, and join with the present A4312, St. Clear's Road.
- 4.2.3 As the new layout is in a cutting at this point any surviving sections of the Roman road will be completely destroyed.
- 4.2.4 The site of the demolished Kennel Cottages (PRN 34424) is to be crossed by the extension of the road west of the layout on the south side of the A40.
- 4.2.5 Construction of the road across this point will remove any surviving evidence of the cottages.
- 4.2.6 Llanllwch Pool will be crossed by the southern link road in the new layout.
- 4.2.7 The archaeological potential of this small area of boggy land is unknown at present, but the construction of a road across it will lead to changes in ground conditions which may damage, or destroy any surviving environmental evidence.

##### **4.3 Categorisation of sites within the assessment area**

- 4.3.1 The sites within the assessment area have been categorised according to the guidelines laid out in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, vol. 11, section 3, part 2 (DOT 1993).

4.3.2 The categories are intended to identify the significance of the sites, and to enable decisions to be made on the appropriate archaeological response to pressures on those sites.

4.3.3 The categories are:

A) - **Sites of national importance** - Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and sites which meet the criteria for scheduling or listing. It is recommended that category A sites will be preserved *in situ*.

B) - **Sites of regional or county importance** - Sites which do not quite meet the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are of particular importance to the region. Preservation *in situ* shall be the preferred option for category B sites, but where damage or destruction is unavoidable appropriate action will be undertaken.

C) - **Sites of district or local importance** - Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify preservation if threatened. Category C sites merit adequate recording prior to damage or destruction.

D) - **Minor or damaged sites** - Sites of minor importance or so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion within a higher category. For category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during construction, should be sufficient.

E) - **Sites needing further investigation** - Sites whose importance cannot be determined without further investigation in order to assign them to categories A - D. These sites will be subject to field evaluation.

4.3.4 The following table includes only those sites within the assessment area.

PRN	NGR	SITE NAME	CATEGORY
296	SN 38 19	St Clear's Road milestone	D
11088	SN 3810 1990	Glyn siw, ridge & furrow	E
14277	SN 3780 1937 SN 3885 1936*	Roman road	E
23540	SN 3823 1940	Waun y Croes	C
24977	SN 3810 1895	Glyn siw	C
34424	SN 3835 1913	Kennel Cottages	E

\* approximate grid references of Roman road through the assessment area.

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 The nature of future archaeological works**

- 5.1.1 These recommendations outline a programme of mitigatory archaeological works. The programme can be split into investigative and reactive works, and is a fairly low-level response reflecting the nature of the archaeological resource in the assessment area.

### **5.2 Investigative works**

- 5.2.1 All investigative works should take place prior to construction.
- 5.2.2 An archaeological field evaluation should be carried out on the site of Kennel Cottages (PRN 34424) to determine the presence or otherwise of surviving archaeological features or deposits.
- 5.2.3 It is envisaged that one or two trial trenches would be required to evaluate the site.
- 5.2.4 Llanllwch Pool should be assessed to see if it contains waterlogged deposits, and to establish if it has any palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 5.2.5 The assessment of the pool could be carried out at the same time as the geotechnical investigations of the site. Samples should be taken from any appropriate deposits and their palaeoenvironmental content and potential assessed.

### **5.3 Reactive works**

- 5.3.1 Reactive works will be carried out during construction.
- 5.3.2 An intensive archaeological watching brief should be carried out on the construction of the proposed layout to the east of the cattle breeding centre, where it crosses the presumed line of the Roman road (PRN 14277). This would consist of an archaeologist being present during all earth moving operations in this area. Adequate time should be made available to record any archaeological features or deposits uncovered.
- 5.3.3 The character and profile of those field boundaries affected by construction should be recorded.
- 5.3.4 A general archaeological watching brief should be carried out on the entire route following topsoil stripping. This will consist of a rapid walkover of the site after the removal of the topsoil. Time should be made available to record any unexpected archaeological features or deposits uncovered.

## APPENDIX ONE: HISTORY OF THE ASSESSMENT AREA

### Introduction

This summary of the site history expands on the themes already highlighted in Section 3, and attempts to place the archaeological resource of the region into a wider context.

### Landscape development

Most of the evidence for the development of the landscape in the Carmarthen region comes from the palynological analysis (analysis of pollen) of a raised bog at Llanllwch (Thomas 1965). The bog had developed in a drying Holocene lake, and contained a history of landscape development dating from the Neolithic period to the 19th century. However, as there were only two radiocarbon dates for the entire palynological sequence, and those were from mid-sequence, it is unwise to use the Llanllwch material for anything other than describing overall trends in the environmental record. Other environmental work in the general Carmarthen area has been more detailed, allowing for a better overview of landscape development in southwest Carmarthenshire (Walker *et al* 1995; Caseldine *et al* 1997). However, still only a few sites have been investigated and more work needs to be carried out.

### Woodland clearance

As outlined above (p5) the pollen sequence from Llanllwch Bog records a series of woodland clearance episodes, which have been tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. Clearance episodes dating to the Bronze Age are well attested from across Wales and the rest of Britain (Caseldine 1990, 55; Marren 1990, 53; Rackham 1994, 34-5). An increase in grassland pollen types followed these episodes, which were separated by periods of reduced activity. Those fluctuations aside, there was little difference in the intensity of clearance until a significant increase in the upper part of the sequence, which Thomas (1965, 116) has ascribed to the Norman occupation of Carmarthen (Williams 1979, 25). This possible Norman intensification of clearance was matched by an increase in cereal-type pollen in the palynological record. However, the lack of radiocarbon dates from the upper levels of the Llanllwch sequence means that there is no reliable date for the intensification of clearance and the increase in cereal cultivation.

Prior to that increase, woodland clearance was undertaken to provide open grassland rather than arable land. Evidence from around Whitland, some 15km to the west, shows a similar picture, with clearance for open grassland, but little or no crop cultivation (Caseldine *et al* 1997). There can be little doubt now, that a predominately pastoral economy was operating to the west of Carmarthen, possibly up until the Medieval Period.

### The Roman period

A Roman fort was established at Carmarthen c.75-78AD as part of the conquest of Wales, under the leadership of Julius Frontius. The fort appears to have been abandoned around 120-130AD, during a general withdrawal of Roman troops from

Wales to reinforce the northern frontier. A civilian settlement (*vicus*) developed alongside the fort, and following the abandonment of the fort the settlement developed into the *civitas capital* of the Demetae, the Demetae being the indigenous local population. The town (*Moridunum*) appears to have been flourishing throughout the 4th century, but following the complete withdrawal of Roman troops from Britain at the beginning of the 5th century it declined, and was eventually replaced by a settlement outside its east gate (James 1980, 18).

### *The Roman road west of Carmarthen*

A Roman road leading west from Carmarthen, and its possible destination have been the subjects of much discussion in the past, although, acceptance that there was road was not universal. In the early 1980s the road line was discovered on aerial photographs, and much subsequent work has established the line of the road from Traveller's Rest to Wiston. Excavations of some sections of the road (Fenton-Thomas and Drew 1995; Page 1995) have shown that it was constructed in typical Roman military style with a foundation layer of large stones supporting a raised causeway (*agger*) topped by a cobbled road surface. Its final destination is at present unknown, and awaits further investigation.

### **Medieval activity**

Throughout the Medieval Period the assessment area formed part of the demesne lands of Carmarthen Castle, established in the 12th century. The castle became the centre for the judicial and financial administration of South Wales during the 13th century (James 1990, 26; Lodwick and Lodwick 1994, 42-43). It has already been noted how Thomas (1965, 116) has ascribed an intensification of cereal production to the Norman occupation of the area, again, however, without secure dates it is not possible to be certain. That said, it is not unreasonable to assume that the presence of the castle and the developing town would have acted as a stimulus to agricultural expansion in the area. A number of major farms were also established in the area during this period, many of which survive including Glyn siw inside the assessment area.

As well as the likely expansion, agriculture faced a series of damaging events that took a long time to recover from. In the late 1340s the plague killed all but one tenant at Llanllwch, and the area west of Carmarthen was left waste and uncultivated (James 1980, 30; Lodwick and Lodwick 1994, 394). At the end of the 14th century the area was again devastated, this time by the forces of Owain Glyn Dwr who laid waste the hamlet of Llanllwch and stripped and burned the surrounding meadows (James 1980, 30; Lodwick and Lodwick 1994, 394). Such catastrophic events will be represented in the palynological record of Llanllwch Bog, and other areas of palaeoenvironmental potential.

Following those devastating events the remainder of the medieval history of the town appears to be relatively quiet and stable, with a slow recovery from the plague and the Glyn Dwr uprising. It is possible that by the 17th century the town had not developed much beyond its late 13th century extent (James 1980, 32), which is a clear indication of the slow rate of recovery. During that recovery the area was relatively stable, and

Carmarthen was only really threatened again during the 17th century Civil War (James 1980, 32).

### **Post-medieval and modern development**

Within the assessment area, post-medieval and modern development has been relatively small-scale, although modern domestic and industrial developments at Johnstown, Cillefwr and Llanllwch are beginning to encroach on the fringes. A small nucleus of modern housing has also developed around Traveller's Rest. Previous widening and upgrading works on the A40 has meant the removal of some post-medieval and modern housing.

The arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century confirmed the corridor between the higher ground west of Carmarthen as the natural route west.

### **Conclusions**

This assessment has shown that the assessment area is in a region of considerable archaeological interest and contains a lot of significant archaeological sites. The historical importance of the Carmarthen area is undoubted, and the sites revealed by this project are representative of the development of Carmarthen, from its Roman origins, through its medieval rise in importance to the present day.

There is no doubt that the proposed new road layout will have an impact on the archaeological resource. However, a programme of mitigatory works will lessen the impact and preserve, by record, that part of the resource liable to damage or destruction.

## APPENDIX TWO: GAZETTEER OF SITES

The following summary information includes those sites close to, but outside the assessment area. Sites in bold print are inside the assessment area.

PRN	NGR	SITE NAME	TYPE	PERIOD
296	SN 38 19	St. Clear's Road	milestone	post-medieval
11088	SN 381 190	Glyn Siw	ridge & furrow	medieval; post-medieval
14277	SN 3780 1937 SN 3885 1936*	Roman road west of Carmarthen	road	Roman
23540	SN 3823 1940	Waun-y-Croes	cottage	post-medieval
24977	SN 3810 1895	Glyn siw, Clynsyw	major dwelling; farmstead	medieval; post-medieval
34424	SN 3835 1913	Kennel Cottages	cottage	post-medieval
297	SN 393 196	Millbrook House	milestone	post-medieval
5241	SN 3858 1878	Llanllwch Church St. Mary's; St. Luke's	church	medieval; post-medieval
9954	SN 3887 1888	Llanllwch Mill	corn mill	post-medieval
10603	SN 392 192	Cillefwr	ridge & furrow	medieval; post-medieval
10604	SN 3895 1875	Glasfryn	standing stone; boundary stone	Bronze Age; medieval
10610	SN 39 SE	Cwmau	grange	medieval
23535	SN 3940 1972	Pentre-sil	gravel pit	post-medieval
23536	SN 39 19		road	post-medieval
23541	SN 3880 1901	Old Gravel Pit	gravel pit	post-medieval
23543	SN 3866 1883	Boksburg Hall	mansion?	post-medieval
23544	SN 3925 1903	Glein	cottage	post-medieval
23546	SN 3935 1950		vicarage	post-medieval
23547	SN 3948 1952	Millbank Villa	cottage	post-medieval
23549	SN 3990 1950		school	post-medieval
23550	SN 3862 1880		Sunday school	post-medieval
23551	SN 3872 1860	Ffynnon-Wen	cottage	post-medieval
23552	SN 3897 1868	Ystrad Lodge	lodge	post-medieval
24956	SN 3934 1918	Cellifor	major dwelling, farmstead	post-medieval
25083	SN 3855 1874	Llanllwch, Manor Farm	dwelling	medieval; post-medieval
25409	SN 3740 1920	Nant y Ci	dwelling	post-medieval

\* approximate grid references of Roman road through the assessment area.



### APPENDIX THREE: SOURCES CONSULTED

#### Cartographic sources

Ordnance Survey: 1st edition 6", Carmarthenshire sheet XXXIX.NW (1890).  
 2nd edition 25", Carmarthenshire sheet XXXIX.5 (1906).  
 Revised edition 25", Carmarthenshire sheet XXXIX.6 (1936).

Tithe plan and apportionment (1837).

Map of Carmarthen Town, St. Peter's Parish by John Wood (1834).

#### Aerial photographs

<b>SORTIE</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>FRAME No.</b>
<b>RAF</b>			
Medmenham 78/1	20/03/41	1:20,000	4-7
Medmenham Loc 212	08/03/44	1:60,000	3067-3069
1086/UK/1625	07/07/46	1:9,600	6074-6077
58 RAF 9679	10/06/69	1:60,000	116 (half site)
39 RAF 5697	27/08/81	1:50,000	100-101
<b>Ordnance Survey</b>			
OS65 124	28/06/65	1:7,500	11-12
OS65 124	03/06/65	1:7,500	30-31
OS71 336	07/07/71	1:21,800	82-84
OS79 085	27/08/81	1:10,800	162-164
<b>Commercial sorties</b>			
Geonex 5302	16/05/92	1:10,000	005-008

## **APPENDIX FOUR: CATALOGUE OF RESEARCH ARCHIVE**

The project archive has been indexed and catalogued according to National Monument Record (NMR) categories and contains the following:

**A.** Copy of the report.

**B.** Notes from site visits.

**D.** Site photographs - catalogue, colour slides, B/W contact sheets.

**G.** Documentary data, including primary and published sources.

**I.** Draft copies of report.

**J.** Publication drawings.

**M.** Miscellaneous correspondence

There is no material for classes **C, E, F, H, K, L** and **N**.

The project archive is currently held by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology Field Operations, Llandeilo, as project number 34423.

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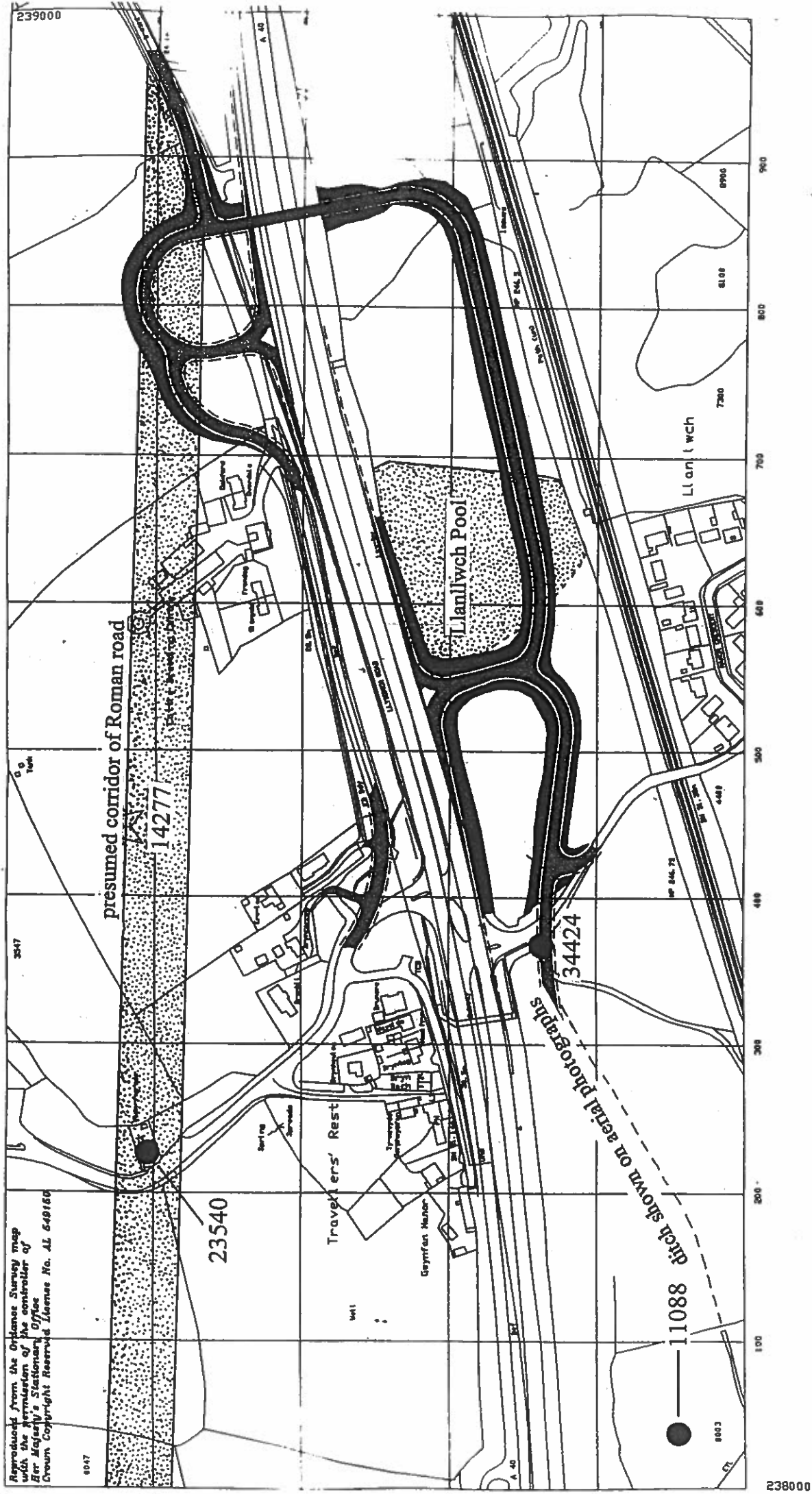


Figure 2: Detail of proposed new layout and affected archaeological sites