

Carmarthen Historic Town Survey

*Understanding & protecting the
archaeology of Wales' oldest town*

APPENDICES

Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Cadw a Cyngor Sir Gâr
Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Cadw and Carmarthenshire
County Council



A R C H A E O L E G
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DRAFT - Carmarthen Historic Town Survey
Understanding and Protecting the Archaeology of Wales' Oldest Town

APPENDIX 1

Carmarthen Journal Article

[To be inserted]

APPENDIX 2

HLC Description for Carmarthen Town (Murphy and Ludlow, 1999)

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Historic Background

The built-up area of the town of Carmarthen, a Roman civitas capital, Medieval borough and county town in which there has been considerable survival of historic landscape features. The Roman town of Moridunum had been established by the early 2nd century as an eastern suburb of a fort from 75 AD (James 1992, 32). A Dark Age presence is represented further east by the clas church of St Teulyddog, and possibly by the parish church of St Peter which partly overlies the Roman west gate. Carmarthen's post-Conquest history (this account of which is based on James 1980, and Lodwick and Lodwick 1972) begins with the establishment of a castle in 1093, not on the present site but at Rhydygors to the south of the landscape area. This was abandoned in favour of the present castle site in 1109, which was doubtless chosen for strategic reasons overlooking a bridging point possibly used by the Romans, but far enough from the clas and St Peters Church - which together were subsequently termed 'Old Carmarthen' - to not be regarded as an interference. A royal foundation, the castle developed as the focus for a small borough - New Carmarthen - which received a charter under Henry II, and masonry defences in the 1230s. A substantial suburb developed along the route west of the town (Lammas Street) and between the walled town and St Peters Church, along King/Spilman Streets. In 1275 there were 181 burgesses but the elevation of Carmarthen to a county town in 1282 doubtless provided an impetus for increased settlement. The former clas church of St Teulyddog had been reorganised as an Augustinian priory in 1125, and a Franciscan friary was founded to the west of the town between 1272 and 1282. Carmarthen had been subject to a number of attacks during the 12th century, and was besieged by both Glyndwr in 1407 and during the civil war. However, domestic development was never seriously impeded and it remained the most important town in Wales, and one of the largest, until the Industrial Revolution. The demesne manor of the borough of Carmarthen lay at Llanllwch, 4 km west of the town, with a nucleus around the mill and medieval church. Although the manor was administrative rather than a territorial unit, and lay mainly beyond this character area where it is commemorated in the name Manor Farm, significant areas of former ridge and furrow have been noted around the church itself. From the 14th century onwards the demesne was farmed out to customary tenants for rent. Carmarthen became the centre of a number of industries in the 18th century, many of them taking advantage of monastic watercourses such as the ironworks established by Robert Morgan on the priory site in 1748, and the paper mill and woollen factory that were supplied by the friary leat, while Johnstown developed as a settlement west of the town. Carmarthen was integrated with the rail network in 1852. However, since the later 19th-century its development has been chiefly as an agricultural and regional administrative centre, for among other things education and healthcare.

Description and essential historic landscape components

The historic town spreads along the north bank of the River Tywi from its core at the castle overlooking the bridge, although development has now spread along both banks. A substantial part of the eastern half of the historic town covers an area once occupied by the Roman town of Moridunum, which has had a substantial impact on the present topography and street-plan. Evidence of this is visible in a rectangular area, still largely undeveloped, that follows the line of the late 2nd-century defences either side of the axial Priory Street (James 1992, 32). The castle is a motte-and-bailey, and in a functional continuity the bailey was occupied from the 1780s until the 1920s by a gaol, originally designed by John Nash, and from 1938 by County Hall. The castle

developed as the focus for a borough represented by the present Guildhall Square, Nott Square, Quay Street and Bridge Street, which received defences in the 1230s. The suburb around King Street and Spilman Street was walled in the early 15th-century and the civil war defences have influenced the street-plan in the western part of the historic town. The friary and priory which formed such a feature of Carmarthen's Medieval topography have now gone. The site of the former is now occupied by a Tesco superstore while the latter is playing fields. However, redevelopment within the core of the historic town has been minimal, and most property boundaries reflect medieval burgage plots. The axial Priory and Lammas Streets were, until recently, arterial routes. Carmarthen is characterised by a number of good quality former town houses that are mainly concentrated in the centre of the town, while most 18th- and 19th-century building is located at its periphery. The cottages and terracing of Priory Street were regarded as of poor quality by contemporary observers. Industry has had comparatively little impact on the morphology and

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environment of the town, which has been mainly influenced by retail, education and healthcare development. A theological college was established in 1848, an art college in 1854 and a technical college in 1927, and three secondary schools were established in the 19th- and 20th-century. A psychiatric hospital was established in 1865 and a large regional general hospital was established on a virgin site to the north of the town in the 1960s. Substantial council housing was built in the 1950s-60s at Park Hall and at Tregynwr, to the south of the town. Ribbon-development of small retail outlets occurred at Pensarn, along the route south of the town, during the later 20th century and expanded with the relocation here of the main Royal Mail sorting office in the 1980s. The establishment of the southern bypass in the mid 1980s led to the development of large, out-of-town retail outlets between the bypass and the technical college. One of these stores now occupies the site of Rhydygors House, a former gentry house. The completion of the eastern bypass in 1999 will presumably have a similar impact upon the east of the town, and upon Area 186.

Recorded archaeology comprises features from the Roman - Modern periods. Excavation has revealed much of the Roman street-plan and buildings, details of the Roman fort, as well as the Roman amphitheatre to the east of the town. The castle was a motte-and-bailey, the motte of which still survives crowned with 13th century (and later) masonry. Little, however, survives of the town walls and the only other Medieval building is St Peters Church, but the civil war earthwork defences survive in part. Both the Medieval friary and priory sites have been excavated.

There are a large number of listed buildings - c.190 in this landscape area - which are mainly town houses reflecting Carmarthen's county town status. Also included are John Nash's guildhall, and the market, both from the 1770s, the Medieval castle and parish church, the Medieval church at Llanllwch, later churches and chapels, and St Davids Hospital. The County Hall, from 1938, was designed in the style of a French chateau by Sir Percy Thomas. The present bridge is also from the 1930s and occupies the site of the Medieval bridge.

This built up area is distinct from the surrounding rural areas.

APPENDIX 3

*Need to include
Planning (Listed Buildings
and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*

1. Statutory protection.

This is achieved through:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, as amended by the National Heritage Act 1983

This Act deals specifically with Scheduled Ancient Monuments, of which there are about 2800 in Wales. The Act requires the Secretary of State for Wales to maintain a 'schedule' of ancient monuments and his consent is required for any works that may affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument or its setting. The Trust currently advises on regional applications for scheduled monument consent.

- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

The recently consolidated Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is the planning framework around which all further planning legislation and control methodologies operate. The Act allows for the protection of legitimate archaeological interests. The legislation defines two things which a planning authority must have regard to when determining planning applications, these being the relevant Development Plan and "*any other material consideration*". Archaeology was first defined as a material consideration by Lord Denning in the Appeal court ruling in the mid 1970s, and this position was reaffirmed in DoE Guidance note 8/87 and more recently in PPG16 (1991) and its successor Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (December 1996). In Southeast Wales, current Development Plans, which provide the necessary framework for development control and the co-ordination and direction of development, contain precise and specific policies for the protection of the historic environment, including archaeology, through the planning processes. Clearly in the discharging of their duties the authorities should uphold their own policies in this respect.

Developments that threaten archaeological remains are subject to planning law. Whilst the Act does not mention archaeology specifically in cases where the execution of the works proposed in a planning application would undoubtedly damage known (or presumed) archaeological material, there are procedures by which the planning authority can require the developer to pay due regard to the archaeology. These are through:

- (a) The Planning Authority seeking further information from the developer to ensure that the members of the authority are fully informed at the time of determination (*Regulation 4 of the Town and country Planning (Applications) Regulations, 1988; and also Welsh Office Circular 60/96, paragraph 14*).
- (b) The Planning Authority can protect the legitimate archaeological interests through the use of planning conditions. These can be imposed on an application and only allow development to proceed if the relevant condition has been satisfied or discharged (*see also Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy, paragraph 139; and Welsh office Circular 35/95, paragraph 81*).
- (c) Planning Authorities can ensure that archaeological remains are protected through voluntary planning agreements (see Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) which contains statutory powers dealing with planning obligations.

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- (d) Where planning applications are made without prior discussion with the local planning authorities, the authorities should seek to identify those applications which have an archaeological dimension and implications and to assess the likely archaeological impact. Authorities should consult the body holding the sites and monuments record, which has been formally adopted by resolution of the authority (*see Article 10(1)n of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995*).
- (e) Where local planning authorities are aware of a real and specific threat to a known archaeological site as a result of the potential exercise of permitted development rights, they can use their powers to withdraw those rights and require that planning permission be obtained before the development can proceed (*see Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning ((General Permitted Development) Order 1995, Article 4; also Welsh Office Circular 60/96, paragraph 10*).
- (f) Where a developer has failed to properly discharge his archaeological commitments, as required through a planning condition, Authorities take appropriate enforcement action to protect the legitimate archaeological concerns.

- The Planning and Compensation Act 1991

The planning and Compensation Act 1991 seeks to clarify various points outlined in the 1990 Act and introduced new procedures as regards compensation and land acquisition, enforcement actions and development plans. The legislation heightens the status of development plans by explicitly stating that, where determinations are being made under planning legislation, *"regard is to be had to the development plan and the determination shall be in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise"*

In Southeast Wales all the planning authorities have ensured that archaeological interests are satisfactorily protected through specific policies in their Development Plans. In doing so provision has been made for the protection of the 'cultural heritage' in a structured manner, relating directly to localised concerns, preservation and research objectives, rather than as 'knee-jerk' responses to development initiated crises.

- Statutory Instrument 1199, the Town and Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988.

This legislation outlines cases where a development requires an environmental impact statement as an accompaniment to the application for planning permission. The 'cultural heritage', which includes archaeology, is identified as an area of impact considerations. This process, which has a significant case history, requires the planning authority, through its archaeological curator, to make clear to the developer the necessity of the inclusion of the archaeological dimension and considerations in the submitted statement.

The Environmental Effects Regulations were supplemented by the DoE and Welsh Office Joint Circular 15/88 (WO 23/88) which, in particular, provides further advice as to which Schedule 2 projects will be affected by the need to provide an Environmental Statement (paragraphs 18-23). The Secretary of State's view, as stated in the document, is that three main types of cases will be involved. These are:

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- ◆ Major projects that are of more than local significance.
 - ◆ Smaller-scale projects in particularly sensitive locations, e.g. National Parks, SSSIs, AONBs, National Nature Reserves and areas or monuments of major archaeological importance.
 - ◆ Projects with unusually complex and potentially adverse environmental effects where expert advice would be relevant and desirable.
- The General Development Procedure Order 1995.

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (GDO) is designed to permit certain forms of development without express planning permission under the 1990 Act. In many cases permission is only given subject to extensive qualifications and restrictions. Some restrictions relate to 'sites of archaeological interest', which in are legally defined as –

"land which is included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (schedule of monuments), or is within an area of land which is designated as an area of archaeological importance under section 33 of that Act (designation of areas of archaeological importance), or which is within a site registered in any record adopted by resolution by a county council and known as the County Sites and Monuments Record".

All the Authorities in South-east Wales have adopted by resolution the Regional Sites and Monuments Records, held and curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, for the purposes of the GDO95.

- Archaeology and Legislation in the Countryside.

Archaeological sites and landscapes are afforded a degree of protection through countryside legislation that includes The Countryside Act 1968, The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Agriculture Act 1986 and the recent Hedgerow Regulations.

2. Non-statutory protection.

- Non-statutory protection is achieved through

- Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy, May 1996

This guidance sets out the Government's land-use planning policies as they apply in Wales. Paragraphs 114-115 refer to the Historic Environment (including ancient monuments) and indicate that this *"should be protected and local authorities should maintain and strengthen their crucial role in securing its conservation"*. Paragraphs 134-140 deal specifically with archaeological issues and the key role of planning authorities in protecting the archaeological heritage.

- Welsh Office Circular 60/96, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, December 1996.

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This Circular sets out Government advice on legislation and procedures relating to archaeological remains and supplements *Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy*. Together they *"should be taken into account by local planning authorities in the preparation of development plans. The combined guidance may be material to decisions on individual planning applications and will be taken into account by the Secretary of State and his Inspectors in the determination of called-in applications and planning appeals in Wales"*.

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust is referenced in Annexe 2, paragraph 4 as one of the key bodies and as the holder of the Sites and Monuments Records in paragraph 10.

- Welsh Office Circular 61/96, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas*, December 1996.

This Circular deals with matters relating to historic buildings and Conservation Areas. Nevertheless archaeological interests are acknowledged in paragraph 10 where authorities should "consider whether adequate arrangements have been made for recording [archaeological] remains that would be lost in the course of works to which permission will relate. Further advice on archaeology is given in Welsh Office Circular 60/96".

In this circular Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens are also referred to in paragraph 16. These sites have important archaeological components and *"Local planning authorities are asked to take it [i.e. the register] into account in preparing local plans and in determining planning applications, especially those concerning road schemes, which would affect registered parks and gardens and their setting (see also Welsh Office Circular 29/95 Appendix B) or where the proposed development is of sufficient scale to have more than local impact on the historic landscape"*.

- *Case Law and The Planning Inspectorate decisions on appeal.*

All the planning authorities in Southeast Wales have adopted policies and procedures to protect legitimate archaeological interests in the planning process either through Development Plans Policies or through the implementation of Government legislation and specific Welsh Office guidance. There is now an effective and consistent mechanism by which authorities can ensure the protection of the historic environment whilst enabling permitted development.

Additionally, where planning applications have gone to appeal, the Secretary of State for Wales has been mindful to support the decisions of the Planning Inspectorate which have ensured the effective implementation of government advice on archaeology.

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APPENDIX 4

Gazetteer Of New And Enhanced Historic Environment Records

<u>PRN</u>	11	<u>NGR</u>	SN41802030
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRYN ROMA		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BATH HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Buried Feature
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

First revealed in excavations in 1897 (Lloyd 1935) and in 1962. These revealed a cement lined tank and adjacent room with probable underfloor heating, presumably the caldarium of a bath house. Pottery and coin finds dated from the first to fourth centuries (PP 12/5/04).

<u>PRN</u>	13	<u>NGR</u>	SN41712038
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST JOHN'S CHURCH		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

On a plan of the supposed Roman Fort reproduced in the RCAMW Inventory of 1917, this place was marked as "Roman Lamp Found"

<u>PRN</u>	14	<u>NGR</u>	SN41762026
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ELM LODGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A bronze chatelaine was found somewhere on North Parade in Carmarthen when an elm tree blew down in 1861. A chatelaine was a short chain or chains attached to a woman's belt for carrying keys and personal items. JH Aug 2002

<u>PRN</u>	15	<u>NGR</u>	SN4120
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RED CROSS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN DEFENCES	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

Relates to a V shaped ditch excavated by GDB Jones in 1968 behind the offices of the Red Cross on Spilman Street. It produced a quantity of South Gaulish Samian Ware, the ditch was described as Flavian, the 'date would most easily associate it with an early military site' (from GDB Jones). He believed it represented the southern tip of the early Roman fort. (PP 12/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	16	<u>NGR</u>	SN41572022
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

During road widening operations in 1954, a segment of the eastern side of St Peter's churchyard was removed and the then curator of Carmarthen museum kept "a careful watch" on the operations and managed to accumulate a considerable quantity of sherds of coarseware and plain and decorated Samian ware. All of the pottery pre-dated 195AD and the work of thirteen separate potters could be identified in the Samian. JH Aug 2002

<u>PRN</u>	17	<u>NGR</u>	SN41542025
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

In May 1768, a hollow twelve sided bronze object was found on the north side of St Peters church. This object was most recently re-examined by Hill (1994). Several possibilities as to its function are given, such as a decorative item, measuring device and candlestick holder, but Hill favours its use in connection with cosmology, astrology and mystical numerology rather than a utilitarian use. (PP 12/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	18	<u>NGR</u>	SN41351995
<u>SITE NAME</u>	COUNTY GAOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a sherd of Roman pottery found during the construction of the County Gaol in 1869. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	19	<u>NGR</u>	SN41782043
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET No.21		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a Roman coin recovered from a garden to the rear of No.21 Priory Street in 1906. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20	<u>NGR</u>	SN41702027
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET INFIRMARY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Trenches were dug by the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society in 1922 behind the Infirmary in Priory Street, Carmarthen. A stretch of road surface was uncovered along with Roman coarsewares, nails, glass and a coin. JH Aug 2002

<u>PRN</u>	22	<u>NGR</u>	SN4179020295
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DYFFRYN HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A small-scale excavation at Dyffryn House, The Esplanade in Carmarthen in 1961 revealed a stone structure thought to be a drain and connected with the Bath House PRN 11. Roman coarsewares, Samian, glass and box flue tile were found along with two coins from the third century AD.

<u>PRN</u>	23	<u>NGR</u>	SN41552045
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RICHMOND PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a Roman brooch discovered in the area of Richmond Park. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	24	<u>NGR</u>	SN41682021
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PARADE THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Part of the rear half of a two piece mould of a pipeclay figurine, was found in 1966 behind the Parade, Carmarthen. Originally described as a Venus figurine, Evans suggests it is a figurine of Mercury. Pipeclay Mercury figurines are rare finds, this is one of only two found in Britain. An approximate date range of 120-200AD is given. (PP 13/8/04)

<u>PRN</u>	25	<u>NGR</u>	SN41632019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	VICARAGE GARDEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Antiquarian record of a Roman altar stone found in the garden of the Vicarage. (PP 13/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	27	<u>NGR</u>	SN41252004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	COMMERCE HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?;Medieval?	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of pottery fragments discovered during work to the rear of a property on Guildhall Square in 1872. The vessel was described as an earthen vessel of considerable size, with a twisted cord design around it. The date of the pottery is unknown, believed at the time to be either Roman or 'early British', the whereabouts of the pottery is unknown. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	28	<u>NGR</u>	SN41152025
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JOHN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Roman coin dated to between 276AD and 282AD was found in a garden behind John Street in Carmarthen. JH Aug 2002

<u>PRN</u>	29	<u>NGR</u>	SN41722035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Roman coin dated to between 140-145AD was found when foundations were being dug in Priory Street. JH Aug 2002

<u>PRN</u>	30	<u>NGR</u>	SN415202
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BONO REPUBLICAE NATO STONE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	INSCRIBED STONE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The discovery of an Roman inscribed stone was recorded by Edward Donovan when he visited Carmarthen in 1804. The inscription "O RP NATO" is thought to be of fourth century date. JH Aug 2002

<u>PRN</u>	31	<u>NGR</u>	SN41952065
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MORIDUNUM AMPHITHEATRE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	AMPHITHEATRE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

Roman amphitheatre located c250m to the NE of the eastern boundary of the Roman Town defences. It was excavated in 1968 and 1970, revealing the course of the arena wall and traces of the seating arrangement, giving an estimated seating capacity of 4500-5000. It was not closely dated but believed to be mainly 2nd century. (PP 13/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	33	<u>NGR</u>	SN4120
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RICHMOND TERRACE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN DEFENCES	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The line of defences of the Roman Town (PRN 69), traced through small scale excavations, watching briefs and topographical features. Two phases of defences have been identified, dating is imprecise but the 1st phase is believed to have been built in the late 2nd century, replaced by the 2nd phase in the mid to late 3rd century. (PP 13/5/04).

<u>PRN</u>	35	<u>NGR</u>	SN41452040
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST PETER'S STREET CAR PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FURNACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Buried Feature
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

Excavations by GDB Jones at St Peter's Street carpark in 1969 (event PRN 49643), revealed an E-W aligned Roman street. Fronting the street to the north were timber built structures of industrial character of 2nd to 4th century date. These buildings comprised of 3 small furnaces, one of which yielded a crucible thought to have been used in working copper. (PP 13/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	38	<u>NGR</u>	SN41662034
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Spurrell records the discovery, in 1873, of 'large hewn red stones' c10ft (c3m) below the surface of Priory Street, to the east of the entrance to North Parade. The stones were left in situ. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	40	<u>NGR</u>	SN412202
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CAMBRIAN PLACE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Roman coin, dated to between 96AD and 98AD, was found at Cambrian Place in Carmarthen in 1927. JH Aug 2002

<u>PRN</u>	41	<u>NGR</u>	SN42202081
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY WATERCOURSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL RACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A mill race providing water for the Priory Mills (PRN 42). The watercourse started from the River Gwili at Bronwydd, following natural contours along a man-made ditch. The exact date of its construction is unknown but the mills are first mentioned in the taxatio of 1291. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	42	<u>NGR</u>	SN42062053
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY MILLS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CORN MILL;FULLING MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

Two water corn grist mills and one fulling mill owned by and situated immediately to the east of the Priory (PRN 44). They are mentioned in the Taxatio of 1291 but may date from the establishment of the Augustinian Order (c1125) or earlier. A corn and fulling mill were still operational here in the 19th century. They were fed by an artificial watercourse (PRN 41) from the Afon Gwili over 2 miles away. (PP 13/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	43	<u>NGR</u>	SN41872050
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY GATEHOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GATEHOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB3
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

The gatehouse to the Priory of St John the Evangelist (PRN 44). This was an Augustinian Priory founded in the 12th century, flourishing throughout the medieval period. The gateway site is now occupied by 19th century cottages, but the archway is believed to be medieval. Also a tudor mullioned window, a blocked archway, late 15th/early 16th century fireplaces and a four arched doorway have been uncovered inside the cottages probably relating to the gatehouse structure. (PP 13/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	44	<u>NGR</u>	SN41892046
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PRIORY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The Normans established a Benedictine cell (PRN 220) here on the site of a native church dedicated to St. Teulyddog (PRN 71). The Benedictines were replaced by more popular Augustinians c1125. The Black Book of Carmarthen may have been written here during the 13th century. The Priory retained control of Old Carmarthen until the Dissolution, when it became a secular residence. The priory church and most buildings were demolished c1781 to make way for a lead works, demolition was completed in 1855-60 with the construction of the Railway, although elements of the gatehouse survive (PRN 43). In 1979 T. James excavated 610 square metres of the site revealing parts of the church, chapels and Priory house. (Event PRN 49610)^(PP 13/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	45	<u>NGR</u>	SN40512036
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TAWELAN MILL STREAM		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL RACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The Tawelan was diverted c1251 to feed both Dam Mill (PRN 63) and Bog/Cock Mill (PRN 49) located on the eastern side of the medieval Carmarthen town walls and also to the soon-to-be-constructed St Catherines Mill (PRN 48) to the north. The diverted stream also served to enclose the north and west sides of the town. (PP 13/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	46	<u>NGR</u>	SN39741958
<u>SITE NAME</u>	REDCORSE MILL?		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATER MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The mill of Redgors is mentioned in a survey of 1275. The position of the mill is conjectural, it may have stood on the site of later Pontcarreg Mill (SN39321954) but T.James believes it stood further east in Johnstown, either on the site of the later White Mill (SN39741958) or c300m further east (SN400195) within the demesne lands of Rhydygors (Redcors).(PP 14/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	47	<u>NGR</u>	SN41022028
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Site of chantry chapel to Carmarthen St Peter's parish, not included in 16th century Minister's Accounts but mentioned in the late 17th century (James 1980, 37; RCAHM 1917, 260 No. 735). Up to 6 chaplains lived there at the expense of the borough. It had gone by early 19th century. James (1980, 37) argues that it was located near the post-medieval St Catherine's Mill, PRN 48. No current evidence of early medieval date.^NDL 2003

<u>PRN</u>	48	<u>NGR</u>	SN41022027
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST CATHERINE'S MILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATER MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A woollen mill sited on the Tawelan Mill Stream (PRN 45), shown on Lewis' map of 1786, Wood's map of 1834 and the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1891. A St Catherine's Mill appears to have existed during the medieval period, the suggested building of the mill appears to be mentioned in a document of 1251 recommending the diverting of the Tawelan. (PP 14/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	49	<u>NGR</u>	SN41142005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BOG MILL;COCK MILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATER MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A mill belonging to Henry le Arblaster mentioned in a document of 1251 which may be the first mention of this site. A survey of 1275 suggests this mill had fallen into disrepair. A document of 1410 states a new mill is to be built over the site of the former Cock Mill. This is also believed to be the mill shown on Speed's map of 1610. It was demolished in 1796 to make way for Blue street (PP 14/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	50	<u>NGR</u>	SN41522022
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN ST PETER'S PARISH CHURCH		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHURCH	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB1
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

Medieval parish church, large, comprising chancel, nave, north transept, south aisle, south porch and west tower, with later boilerhouse, clergy vestry, southeast porch, choir vestry and WC block. See churchyard PRN 49244 for description of site and management recommendations.^NDL 2003^A large grade II listed multicell church of medieval origin, restored between 1855-1876.^KW 2001

<u>PRN</u>	51	<u>NGR</u>	SN41452019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHITE GATE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN GATE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

New town walls (PRN 74) were built c1415 after the Owain Glyn Dwr rebellion, which included new gateways. White gate was built at the junction of Conduit Lane and King Street. The gate was mostly demolished in 1792, the front of the old gate house was pulled down in 1864. Lodwick suggests remains can still be seen in the cellar of No.25. (PP 14/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52	<u>NGR</u>	SN41472015
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN GATE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN GATE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Part of the new town defences (PRN 74) built c1415 after the Owain Glyn Dwr rebellion. This gate was built at the junction of Conduit Lane and Spilman Street. This gate was demolished in 1768, there are no remaining features. (PP 14/5/04)

PRN 53 **NGR** SN41172006
SITE NAME WYNVETH GATE; DARK GATE
SITE TYPE TOWN GATE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Medieval **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Carmarthen recieved a grant of murage in 1233 and this gate was part of the susequent defences (PRN 74). It was demolished in 1796 along with Cock Mill (PRN 49) to make way for Blue Street. The foundations were uncovered by workmen in 1857, and apparently removed. (PP 14/5/04)

PRN 54 **NGR** SN41282004
SITE NAME PRISONER'S GATE
SITE TYPE TOWN GATE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Medieval **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Carmarthen was given a grant of murage in 1233 and this gate (then known as East Gate) was part of the subsequent defences (PRN 74). Probably at some point after the new town walls were built c1415 this gate housed the town gaol and became known as Prisoner's Gate. It is described by the Jury of the Court Leet in 1657 as containing "two rooms on the floor and the chamber above over the gate...together with a pair of stairs...and the Dungeon underneath". It was demolished in 1792, presumably because the new county gaol was open. (PP 14/5/04)

PRN 55 **NGR** SN41251992
SITE NAME BRIDGE GATE
SITE TYPE TOWN GATE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Medieval **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Carmarthen was given a grant of murage in 1233 and this gate was part of the subsequent defences (PRN 74). There appears to be no remains of this gate but Delaney & Soulsby suggest remains exist behind No.9 Bridge Street. (PP 14/5/04)

PRN 56 **NGR** SN41232001
SITE NAME ST MARY'S
SITE TYPE CHURCH **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Medieval **FORM** Documents; Finds; Buildi
CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

Site, and limited below-ground remains of chantry chapel to parish of Carmarthen St Peter, mentioned in 1252 (RCAHM 1917, 258). Abandoned in mid 16th century (ibid.). No current evidence of early medieval date.^NDL 2003

<u>PRN</u>	57	<u>NGR</u>	SN413199
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM;LB1
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CASTLE	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

Originally a motte and bailey castle built 1109 by Walter, Sheriff of Gloucester. It was attacked repeatedly by the Welsh during the 12th and earlier 13th centuries, destroyed in 1137 and rebuilt in stone in 1145. It was eventually retaken from Llwelyn the Great by William Marshall the younger in 1223 and returned to royal control. During the 14th century the castle appears to have been extensively repaired and added to with substantial royal apartments and administrative rooms. It was captured by Owain Glyndwr in 1405. It played an important role in the Wars of the Roses and Civil War, probably slighted in the late 1640's. Much of the remains were demolished in 1789-92 for the construction of the county gaol, and again from 1938 with the construction of the County Hall. (PP 14/5/04, taken from Cadw-listed buildings information).

<u>PRN</u>	58	<u>NGR</u>	SN41381986
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN BRIDGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BRIDGE	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A stone bridge was first recorded here in 1233, repeatedly repaired, widened in 1777 and 1834. Demolished and the current bridge built in 1936-7. Listed as an earlier 20th century concrete bridge of considerable scale, by a leading Welsh architect (Sir Clough Williams-Ellis). (PP 23/9/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	59	<u>NGR</u>	SN41262004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRINCE EDWARD'S CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Possible chapel site in medieval borough of Carmarthen, on Nott Square, although possibly arising from confusion with one of the chapels inside Carmarthen Castle.^NDL 2003

<u>PRN</u>	60	<u>NGR</u>	SN41141990
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TOWY GATE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN GATE	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

No gate is shown at this location on Speeds map of 1610, but its position is indicated by the number of streets radiating from this point. It was part of the town defences (PRN 74) built after Carmarthen obtained a grant of murgage in 1233. (PP 14/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	61	<u>NGR</u>	SN41061992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MILL OF TOWY;QUAY MILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATER MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The earliest reference is from 1233 when a certain Daniel was granted the Mill of Towy "without the walls...on the waters of Wynveth". The mill is also mentioned in surveys of 1268 and 1275, which was on average the largest and most productive of Carmarthens mills. (PP 14/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	62	<u>NGR</u>	SN40961994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GREY FRIARS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FRIARY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents;Find
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A house of Franciscan Friars founded by Edward I, first mentioned in 1282. It was the richest of 3 such foundations in Wales. The site was excavated from 1983 onwards ahead of development, which revealed a site built around two cloisters with an infirmary on the south, the church on the north and domestic buildings in between. The Friary was closed down in 1538 during the Dissolution. An attempt was made to found a new cathedral on the site but was unsuccessful. In 1543 some buildings were used as a grammar school but this was short lived. The buildings decayed and were demolished during the Civil War. (PP 14/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	63	<u>NGR</u>	SN41142006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DAM MILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATER MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A mill first mentioned in a survey of 1268, located near Cock Mill (PRN 49). Late 13th century surveys indicates it was the 2nd most productive mill in Carmarthen, taking its name from the mill dam, and giving its name to Dam Street (later Mill Street). (PP 14/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	64	<u>NGR</u>	SN39911977
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST BARBARA'S CHAPEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Site of one of the four chantry chapels to Carmarthen St Peter's parish, not included in 16th century Minister's Accounts (James 1980, 37), but mentioned in the late 16th century in an account relating to the early 16th century (RCAHM 1917, 259, No. 734) and rental when it was assessed at 10s per annum. Still apparently standing in the late 17th century, it had gone by the early 19th century. Its exact location is unknown, but James (1980, 43), with explanations, marks it near the junction of Monument Hill and Job's Well Road. No current evidence of early medieval date.^NDL 2003

<u>PRN</u>	65	<u>NGR</u>	SN41192008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LITTLEWOODS CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WELL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A well, with a diameter of 1.25m and 4m deep of dry stone construction, lying under the modern property boundary. The well was intact when recorded in 1976 but filled with concrete and built over. (PP 14/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	66	<u>NGR</u>	SN41532060
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST JOHN'S CHAPEL; CAPEL IFAN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL?	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Site of one of the four chantry chapels to Carmarthen St Peter's parish, according to Spurrell and the RCAHM (RCAHM 1917, 260, No. 736) but not included in James' 'Survey' (James 1980). Spurrell thought it to have stood on 'Capel Ifan' fields (ie. John's Chapel), where it is also indicated on the Rees map (Rees 1932), but James thought that the name may have been derived from Carmarthen Priory ie. St John's (James 1980, 42). Gone by early 19th century. No current evidence of early medieval date.^NDL 2003

<u>PRN</u>	67	<u>NGR</u>	SN41262000
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MARKET CROSS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CROSS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	M

DESCRIPTION

The site of the Market Cross, which was removed probably in 1783. The stone shaft of the cross, measuring 3ft 4in long, plain and octagonal in shape, was given to the County Museum in 1922. The site of the cross was later replaced by Nott's Monument (PRN 141). (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	68	<u>NGR</u>	SN41241994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	EX-SERVICEMENS CLUB	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	VAULT;CELLAR	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Medieval vaulted cellars with later 19th century building above (PRNs 416 & 20315). The building is listed. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	69	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MORIDUNUM DEMETARUM	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM (Part)
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN	<u>FORM</u>	Documents;Buried Feature
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The Roman Town of Moridunum. The defences (PRN 33) of the town have been traced on archaeological and topographical grounds, archaeology has also revealed various internal buildings and streets, including a bath house and industrial buildings. The original Roman Fort lay to the west in the King Street/Spilman Street area, the first phase of the town defences were probably built in the late 2nd century AD. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	70	<u>NGR</u>	SN41322034
<u>SITE NAME</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The upper part of a roman quern stone was found in 1967 during trenching work. The quern stone is now in Carmarthen Museum. JH July 2002

<u>PRN</u>	71	<u>NGR</u>	SN41902045
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLANDEULYDDOG;ST TEULYDDOG	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BISHOP HOUSE;MONASTERY?	<u>FORM</u>	Documents;Buried Feature
<u>PERIOD</u>	Early Medieval	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Early medieval A site, ie. high-probability early medieval origins. Site of documented pre-Conquest bishop-house/?monastery reorganised during the post-Conquest period as the Augustinian Priory of SS John & Teulyddog (PRN 44). A radiocarbon date of AD 735 ± 60 was obtained from the primary silt of a ditch during excavation of the priory site in 1979, and represents the only pre-Conquest scientific date from an ecclesiastical site in Carmarthenshire. It is no longer an above-ground site and the exact location of any structures, or cemetery, are unknown. The site is now partly developed, and partly a playing-field. ^NDL 2003

<u>PRN</u>	72	<u>NGR</u>	SN40982006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HIGH CROSS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CROSS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Speed's Map of 1610 shows a cross at this point, and Lewis (1833) records that Dr Ferrars, Bishop of St Davids, was burnt at the stake for heresy at the High Cross in 1555. There are no visible or known remains of the cross. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	73	<u>NGR</u>	SN41252010
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WEST GATE?		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN GATE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A gate in the medieval town wall (PRN 74) is shown on Speed's Map of 1610, within the post 1415 defences. The exact siting of the gate is uncertain as the line of the town is difficult to trace here. Lodwick claims it was demolished in 1792. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	74	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN TOWN WALLS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN DEFENCES	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The line of the medieval town wall, consisting of two main phases. Carmarthen received the first grant of murage of any Welsh town in 1233, the subsequent defences enclosed c3 ha. of the town. This wall ran from the castle to the bottom of Quay Street, north to Guildhall Square and on to Chapel St, turning south roughly opposite Cambrian Place and back to the castle. These walls included four gateways. After the Owain Glyndwr rebellion a new grant of murage was applied for in 1415 and the King Street/Spilman Street areas were also enclosed in stone walls, containing at least 3 new gates. Much of the wall has been taken down over the years although small sections are still upstanding, for example at Dan-y-Banc (SN41451997) and Little Bridge Street (SN41201992). (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	75	<u>NGR</u>	SN41132026
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN TANNERY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TANNERY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Tannery is first shown at this point on Wood's map of Carmarthen in 1834, and is also shown on the 1st (1890) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps.

<u>PRN</u>	76	<u>NGR</u>	SN40831994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BULWARKS THE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TRENCH	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A surviving stretch of the civil war defences of Carmarthen. The defences would have consisted of a ditch and earth bank linking large earthen bastions surrounding the town, possibly incorporating remains of the Roman defences to the east. The surviving section consists of a stretch of the bank and ditch and one bastion, a second bastion was recorded in 1938. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	77	<u>NGR</u>	SN41272035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PARC Y BULWARK	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TRENCH	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The site of former remains of the civil war defences of Carmarthen, in a field formerly called 'Parc y Bulwark'. The site is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, originally consisting of a bank and ditch, but was filled in and levelled in about 1860. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	78	<u>NGR</u>	SN41341995
<u>SITE NAME</u>	COUNTY GAOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PRISON	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The site of Carmarthen County Gaol, built between 1789 and 1792 by John Nash. Shown on Wood's Map of 1834 occupying roughly the NW quarter of the castle site, but by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1891 it occupied the whole site. It was demolished for the building of the County Hall in 1938. Sections of the former Gaol wall still survive, now listed. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	79	<u>NGR</u>	SN41071992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD FOUNDRY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FOUNDRY	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A large post medieval iron foundry located on Blue Street over the line of a medieval water course (the Wynveth), the water course was covered over in c1800. The foundry is visible on Woods map of 1834 and the 1st (1891) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. The site is now occupied by a car park. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	80	<u>NGR</u>	SN41121999
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN FOUNDRY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FOUNDRY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The site of a Foundry shown on Woods map of 1834. The site overlays the course of a medieval water course, covered over c1800, one of 2 foundries in Blue Street making use of the water course. A foundry is no longer marked by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1891. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	81	<u>NGR</u>	SN41662041
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY FOUNDRY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FOUNDRY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

A foundry first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and operating into the early 20th century. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	82	<u>NGR</u>	SN42152065
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TINWORKS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TINPLATE WORKS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

In 1747 Robert Morgan erected a blast furnace here, using the artificial water course that had previously fed the Priory Mills. In 1761 two tin mills also commenced production here. The present remains date from the mid 19th century when parts of the works were resited with the construction of the S.Wales railway. The works were burnt, closed and reopened twice during the 19th century, finally closed in 1900 and partly demolished in 1902. The main surviving building was altered in 1916 and again in 1977 when it was converted into a timber mill. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	84	<u>NGR</u>	SN41992044
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SMELTING HOUSES		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	LEAD SMELTING HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Lead works were established on the site of the Old Priory, resulting in the demolition of some of the remaining Priory structures, probably shortly after 1760. The smelting houses are shown on Lewis's map of Carmarthen in 1786. The lead works closed down c1800 and the buildings were demolished in the mid 19th century with the building of the railway. (PP 17/5/04)

PRN 85
SITE NAME ST PETERS
SITE TYPE CORN MILL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41552005

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A corn mill, first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891, not shown on Wood's earlier map of 1834. The building is still shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 but it is no longer marked as a corn mill. (PP 17/5/04)

PRN 86
SITE NAME ST PETERS
SITE TYPE SAW MILL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41652002

SITE STATUS

FORM Building

CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A saw mill first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, but appears to be disused by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map in 1907. The site appears to consist of two main buildings with a timber yard stretching off to the northeast including railway sidings. (PP 17/5/04)

PRN 87
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE DELETED
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41571995

SITE STATUS

FORM None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

RECORD DELETED (BRICKWORKS)^Found to be a duplicate of PRN30036

PRN 89
SITE NAME ST PETERS
SITE TYPE GRAVEL PIT
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN42002055

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A large gravel pit, marked as 'Old Gravel Pit' on both the 1st (1891) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	90	<u>NGR</u>	SN41301977
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DELETED	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

RECORD DELETED (SAW MILL)^Found to be a duplicate of PRN30035

<u>PRN</u>	91	<u>NGR</u>	SN41351965
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLANGUNNOR		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHEMICAL WORKS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

Extensive chemical works site shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It is not clear if it is still shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907, several buildings are still shown but only 'Chemical House' is still marked. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	92	<u>NGR</u>	SN41531997
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD STATION		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	RAILWAY STATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A railway station opened in 1860 by the London and North Western Railway. At the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1890 the station consisted of east and westbound platforms with a connecting footbridge, and an engine shed. By 1906 it had been turned into a goods shed. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	93	<u>NGR</u>	SN40652035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LOWER WOOLLEN FACTORY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WOOLLEN MILL;PAPER MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Wood's map of 1834 shows a paper mill here, sited on the medieval artificial watercourse. A large mill pond (PRN 94) lies adjacent to the west. The earliest reference to a paper mill in Carmarthen is from 1799 but it is not clear if it refers to this site. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1891 it is described as 'Lower Woollen Mill', with 'Upper Woollen Mill' (PRN 95) located on the other side of the mill pond, both still shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	94	<u>NGR</u>	SN40622034
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST DAVIDS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL POND	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A mill pond first shown on Wood's map of 1834 adjacent to a paper mill (PRN 93), by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map it had been reduced and now fed a woollen factory on the site of the paper mill. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	95	<u>NGR</u>	SN40582034
<u>SITE NAME</u>	UPPER WOOLLEN FACTORY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WOOLLEN MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

First shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, described as 'Upper Woollen Factory' with an associated mill pond (PRN 96) to the west. Also shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. The site is now substantially destroyed. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	96	<u>NGR</u>	SN40502036
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST DAVIDS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL POND	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A mill pond shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map associated with the adjacent Upper Woollen Factory (PRN 95). (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	97	<u>NGR</u>	SN42042054
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TIN WORKS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL POND	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A mill pond associated with the tin works (PRN 82). The pond is first shown as a small rectangular pond on Lewis map of 1786, a slightly larger pond is shown on Woods map of 1834 and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	98	<u>NGR</u>	SN41002033
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST CATHERINE'S MILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL POND	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A large long mill pond above St Catherine's Mill (PRN 48) shown on Wood's map of 1834 and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	99	<u>NGR</u>	SN40751983
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GASWORKS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GAS WORKS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

Gas Works presumably built sometime before 1822 as that was the date Carmarthen was first lit with gas, initially 80 public lamps and several shops. The original Gas Works buildings were replaced in 1869 with a new Gas Works (PRN 30024), now demolished. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	100	<u>NGR</u>	SN41352040
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FURNACE GARDENS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PLEASURE GARDEN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A pleasure garden first shown on Lewis' Map of 1786 as an enclosed area of woodland and footpaths. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map buildings had spread along the roadside reducing the garden to a strip of land behind. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	101	<u>NGR</u>	SN41412031
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FURNACE GARDENS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FISHPOND	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An oval pond visible on Wood's map of Carmarthen in 1834. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	102	<u>NGR</u>	SN40961983
<u>SITE NAME</u>	POTHOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	POTTERY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION E

DESCRIPTION

A building first shown on Lewis's Plan of Carmarthen in 1786, marked as a 'Pothouse', suggesting it may have started life as a pottery. On Wood's map of 1834 it is described as 'Old Pottery' and in later life it was used as a store for ceramic imports. The site was used as a tinworks (PRN 30023) by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The building was demolished in late 1950's road building. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	103	<u>NGR</u>	SN41021982
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DELETED	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

RECORD DELETED (SAW MILL)^Found to be a duplicate of PRN 30022

<u>PRN</u>	104	<u>NGR</u>	SN40361992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BARRACKS THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BARRACKS;MAGAZINE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

Wood's map of Carmarthen in 1834 marks two roadside buildings described as an Armoury Depot. This had expanded by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1891 when it is described as a barracks. Carmarthen barracks were rebuilt in the early 1970's and is now used by the T.A. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	105	<u>NGR</u>	SN40241998
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CYCLE TRACK	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Oval cycle track first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The site had been built over by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map in 1906. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	106	<u>NGR</u>	SN40352023
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST MARY'S		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHURCH	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A Roman Catholic Church built in 1851-2 by Charles Hansom of Bristol. Built originally with an attached presbytery and provision for adding a north aisle and south transept. Altered in 1889. It was the centre in South Wales of the Passionist Order of black-habited mission preachers. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	107	<u>NGR</u>	SN40552010
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST DAVID'S		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHURCH	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Anglican Parish Church built 1835-7, consecrated by Bishop Thirlwall in 1841. It became the Welsh Church of the town and was much enlarged by Rev. David Archard Williams (1796-1879), further work was undertaken in 1882-6, restored in 1913. Alterations in 1938 removed the north transept and rebuilt the south transept. Surrounded by a large walled churchyard with graves from the early 19th century. (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	108	<u>NGR</u>	SN40752005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CHRISTCHURCH		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHURCH	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An Anglican parish church built in 1867-9. Built as the English church for the expanding west side of the town, large enough to accommodate the soldiers of the garrison. Grade II listed as a prominent mid Victorian church with crossing tower, a landmark in distant views. (PP 4/11/04, from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	109	<u>NGR</u>	SN40812011
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHURCH	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A congregational chapel built in 1861-2 in a gothic style. Built on the site of the Red Cow Inn and malthouse. Organ dates to 1876. (PP 4/11/04, from listed buildings database)

PRN 110
SITE NAME WATER ST CHAPEL
SITE TYPE CHAPEL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN40882014

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, built 1831. In the 1760's the congregation were meeting in a house on Water Street, in 1771 a chapel was built behind the house, rebuilt in 1813 and again (the current chapel) in 1831. Renovated in 1891-2 with an addition in 1922. (PP 18/5/04-from Cadw listed buildings info)

PRN 111
SITE NAME HEOL AWST
SITE TYPE CHAPEL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN40902003

SITE STATUS LB2*

FORM Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

The first chapel on this site was built in 1726, rebuilt in 1802, the current independent chapel was built in 1826-7 by William Owen of Haverfordwest. (PP 18/5/04)

PRN 112
SITE NAME ZION
SITE TYPE CHAPEL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41002016

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

Calvinistic Methodist Chapel built in 1849-50 for the English speaking members of the Water St Chapel (PRN 110). A schoolroom was built behind in 1851-62. The chapel was modernised in 1875. (PP 18/5/04)

PRN 113
SITE NAME PARC Y FELFET
SITE TYPE CHAPEL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41062017

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A Unitarian chapel built in 1849 for Dr.David Lloyd, minister of the small Carmarthen congregation. The interior of the chapel was altered in 1915. A school (PRN 26691) was built to the rear in c.1856, now demolished. The chapel has been disused since the later 20th century, recorded as in a poor condition in 2002, an application to convert into a dental surgery was made in 2003. (PP 4/11/04, from listed buildings database).

<u>PRN</u>	114	<u>NGR</u>	SN41062009
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ENGLISH BAPTIST		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2*
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A baptist chapel of 1869-70 built by George Morgan on the site of the Black Horse Inn (PRN 309). (PP 18/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	115	<u>NGR</u>	SN41182026
<u>SITE NAME</u>	EBENEZER CHAPEL;WESLEY HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The chapel was a plain gable fronted chapel built in 1824, altered in 1856, closed in 1895, reopened and possibly renovated in 1914 and closed in 1920. The chapel was demolished in 1994 and rebuilt as offices. The tombstones, memorials, wall, gate and railings of the adjoining burial ground are listed. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of the offices. (PP 21/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	116	<u>NGR</u>	SN41222019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CAMBRIAN PLACE MISSION		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL;SCHOOL;CHURCH	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Spurrell (1879) records the laying of the foundation stone for 'St. Peter's School-Church' in Cambrian Place in 1869, opened in the following year. The building is not identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1891 but it has been equated with the 'Cambrian Place Mission Chapel' that was recorded as being used as a furniture store in 1976. (PP 21/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	117	<u>NGR</u>	SN41212014
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WESLEYAN CHAPEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, first built in 1804 and enlarged in 1821. The cellars were apparently used by a local brewery. The chapel was rebuilt in 1861 in a classical style with gable entry. The interior was damaged by fire in 1941, and the chapel was demolished in 1978 with a new more modest church built nearby. (PP 21/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	118	<u>NGR</u>	SN41451992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MOOSE HALL;TOWYSIDE SCHOOL HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Little is known of the small building but Kelly's directory of 1884 includes the undermentioned amongst its list of schools. "National (Mixed) Towy side tutors at present (1883) from the Training College". The building at present is used by a club and is called "Moose Hall" TAJ 25-02-76

<u>PRN</u>	119	<u>NGR</u>	SN41632035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BETHANIA		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, an offshoot of the Heol Dwr Chapel (PRN 110). Built in 1902 in the Art Nouveau style. (PP 21/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	120	<u>NGR</u>	SN41712038
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST JOHN'S		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHURCH	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An Anglican church built in 1889-90 as the Welsh language church for the Parish of St Peter. The foundation stone was laid on 25th June 1889 by the Bishop of St Asaph, consecrated and opened on 15th June 1890 by the Bishop of St Davids. (PP 21/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	121	<u>NGR</u>	SN41762042
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PENUEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A baptist chapel first built in 1786, enlarged in 1797, rebuilt in 1851-2 and again in 1909-10. A school room was built in 1886. The cause was founded in 1757 and the original chapel was built in the old chapel yard opposite before moving to this site in 1786. The building is listed as are the entrance gateposts, piers and railings. (PP 21/5/04, from Cadw-listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	122	<u>NGR</u>	SN41842052
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORDY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Welsh independent congregational chapel, built in 1875-6 in a Romanesque style. Renovated and a new organ added in 1933. (PP 21/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	123	<u>NGR</u>	SN41522029
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RUDDS COTTAGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ALMSHOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St.Davids, stipulated in his will, dated 25th January 1614, that an almhouse should be built. A hospital and almhouse was erected by his son and widow at this point sometime after 1614. The charity fell into obscurity and bad adminstration and had to be reconceived in 1864 at which time the upper storey was added. The present structure was renovated in 1974. (PP 21/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	124	<u>NGR</u>	SN41212002
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GUILDHALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GUILDHALL;COURT HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2*
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

There are apparently early references to a hall and guildhall in Carmarthen, one dated before 1330. A guildhall appears to have been built in this area in the late 16th century, which appears to have been ruinous by 1765, demolished in 1766. Work began on the current guildhall in 1767, designed as a hall with a market below by Sir Robert Taylor (architect), the market was opened in 1772, the hall completed in 1777. In 1833 Samuel Lewis described it as having courts and a banqueting room over offices and a cornmarket. The hall has undergone several minor alterations, the steps were replaced in 1788, external steps to the upper hall added in 1811 and adjoining market entrances blocked, Jury rooms and offices were added in 1827-9, a clock inserted in 1848. In 1860-2 the Portico and clock turret added and lower storey was completly enclosed in walling, having previously served as a partially open cornmarket. The interior was altered in 1908-9 which entirely remodelled the court room. (PP 21/5/04-from listed buildings info)

PRN 125
SITE NAME NORTONS BREWERY
SITE TYPE BREWERY
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN40982063

SITE STATUS
FORM Building
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

Carmarthen Brewery is first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, it does not appear to be shown on Wood's map of 1834. The buildings are still shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 but the site is disused. (PP 21/5/04)

PRN 126
SITE NAME PENLAN
SITE TYPE WORKHOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41082059

SITE STATUS LB2 (part)
FORM Building
CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

A new poorhouse was erected here in 1805-6, converted into a workhouse in 1821. In 1837-40 it was rebuilt to house c140 inmates. In 1839 a union workhouse school was established. The gatehouse, which is still standing and listed, was also probably built around this time, extent by 1844. The workhouse was attacked and stormed by Rebecca rioters in 1843, notable as one of the pre-eminent incidents of popular revolt in Wales. The workhouse was extended in 1839-40, and again in the 1880's and 1890's. The main part was burnt out in 1906, rebuilt in 1907-8. More recently it has been used as an old people's home and was being used council administrative offices in 1976 (PP 21/5/04)

PRN 127
SITE NAME TABERNACLE
SITE TYPE CHAPEL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41182045

SITE STATUS
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

Baptist chapel built in 1812. It was rebuilt and modified in 1842 and a schoolroom was added in 1878. (PP 21/5/04)

PRN 128
SITE NAME OLD OAK; MERLIN'S OAK
SITE TYPE FOLLY
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41792052

SITE STATUS
FORM O.Struct
CONDITION M

DESCRIPTION

An old oak tree stood at this point possibly since the mid 17th century. Lodwick relates the story that the tree was planted from acorn to commemorate the return of Charles II in 1659. The tree is marked on Lewis's map of 1786. It was apparently deliberately killed in the early to mid 19th century, and subsequently supported by cement and protected by iron railings. The remains were considered to be a traffic hazard and in 1978 it was removed to be preserved in a glass case in St Peter's Civic Hall.

PRN 129
SITE NAME OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL
SITE TYPE SCHOOL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41902038
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A school built in 1846-7 by F.E.H.Fowler for Sir Thomas Powell's Charity School. There were 15 free place scholars and 34 paying scholars. In 1857 it was merged with the Grammar school, as the endowed schools, remaining here until new premises were built above Richmond Terrace in 1884. Coverted into four private dwellings soon after. It lies within the old Priory boundary and there is a tradition that that subterranean vaults were discovered during its construction. One resident apparently informed T.James that a large wall painting of a knight in armour was uncovered on an interior wall, subsequently covered by modern decoration. (PP 21/5/04)

PRN 130
SITE NAME INFIRMARY THE
SITE TYPE HOSPITAL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41672030
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

The former Carmarthenshire Infirmary, built 1857-8 on a site formerly occupied by the old grammar school. Extensions were added to the rear from 1899 to 1934. It was taken over by the NHS in 1948, closed in the late 20th century and much of the rear additions were demolished in 2002, pending conversion to flats or offices. (PP 24/5/04-from Cadw listed buildings info)

PRN 131
SITE NAME ALL SAINTS
SITE TYPE CHURCH
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN40412060
SITE STATUS
FORM Building
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

Formerly the Gaol Chapel originally located within the Gaol on Castle Hill. In 1939 with the demolition of the Gaol it was removed to this location behind Lime Grove Mansion to serve as a chapel for the High School. At this point it became dedicated to St Mary. When the school closed it passed to the care of St Davids Parish and was renamed All Saints, re-opened for worship in 1966. No longer in use and has become derelict. (PP 25/5/04)

↗ Listed building
because within curtilage
of Lime Grove Mansion

<u>PRN</u>	132	<u>NGR</u>	SN41192019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BOROUGH OFFICE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PRISON;LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE		
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A new Borough Gaol was built here, on the site of an old bowling green, in 1810. In 1847 alterations were made to the building to fit it up as a temporary infirmary, presumably until the new infirmary was built in 1857. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 shows a Police Station occupying the site. The site was last visited in 1976 when the building was described as empty but in good repair. (PP 25/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	133	<u>NGR</u>	SN40951980
<u>SITE NAME</u>	W.C.A.BUILDING		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WAREHOUSE		
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The Western Counties Agricultural warehouse, one of the earliest reinforced concrete buildings, the 2nd earliest in Wales, built c1904. The building measured 28m long, 8.5m wide and 14m high, with cantilevered loading bays. It was demolished in 1979. (PP 25/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	134	<u>NGR</u>	SN41172015
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MERLIN BREWERY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MARKET;BREWERY		
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

The site is currently occupied by the Merlin Brewery building. Lewis's map of 1786 shows the site occupied by a bowling green. c1800-1 a market place for butchers meat was constructed on the site. The market place continued until the brewery was constructed, the date of which is unknown but a brewery and a malthouse is shown here on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 25/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	135	<u>NGR</u>	SN41482030
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NORTONS MINERAL WATER WORKS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BREWERY		
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

A mineral Water Works complex first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Still shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map in 1906. The building has since been demolished, a carpark now stands on the site. (PP 25/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	136	<u>NGR</u>	SN41342008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ASSEMBLY ROOMS THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MEETING ROOM	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The Assembly Rooms were built in 1854. Part of the building was described by Spurrell as containing a 'commodious suite of rooms, for use on public occasions', presumably including the large hall to seat 600 which was licensed for stage plays, operas and musical concerts. The rest of the building was used by the Carmarthen Literary and Scientific Institution, which included a library, reading room and local museum which contained 'geological specimens and articles of virtu'. The main assembly rooms were converted into a cinema in 1919, replaced by the present Lyric Buildings, in 1936. (PP 25/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	137	<u>NGR</u>	SN41202022
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MALT HOUSE THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MALT HOUSE;ABATTOIR	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

According to Lewis (1833) a Slaughter House was established at this point in 1813. The Lancastrian School for boys was opened in 1814 'in a room lent by the Corporation over the old slaughter house'. Wood's map of 1834 records two long buildings as the slaughter house. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 shows the building had been converted into a malthouse by that point, possibly after a new slaughter house was built in 1843 in the market to the west. The malthouse buildings were demolished in the early 1970's. (PP 25/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	138	<u>NGR</u>	SN40271995
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PICTON'S MONUMENT		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An obelisk memorial built in 1847-9 to General Sir Thomas Picton, noted Peninsula war commander, killed at Waterloo 1815. Replaces a large earlier monument of a statue on top of a column designed by Nash, built 1825-8 with relief carvings of Roman cement. Began to crumble within a few years, dismantled 1846. Originally the replacement was also designed as a column and statue, but changed to an obelisk with lions around it, then the lions were left out and replaced with cannons to save money. The cannon have since been removed. Rebuilt to make safe in 1988. (PP 25/5/04-from Cadw listed buildings info)

PRN 139
SITE NAME FUSILIERS MONUMENT
SITE TYPE COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN40962007

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

Monument erected in 1858 to the memory of the soldiers of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers who fell in the Crimean War. It was built at the expense of Colonel Lysons and officers of the regiment. A Russian gun was placed in front, later removed. (PP 25/5/04-from Cadw listed buildings info).

PRN 140
SITE NAME SOUTH AFRICA WAR MEMORIAL
SITE TYPE COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41192004

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A Boer War Memorial, built and erected in 1905-6. Unveiled by Major-General MacKinnon. (PP 25/5/04)

PRN 141
SITE NAME NOTTS MONUMENT
SITE TYPE COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41262000

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A statue of Carmarthen born Major-General Sir William Nott, who distinguished himself in the Afghan war in 1842, died 1845. A bronze statue was made in 1849 from guns captured at the battle of Maharajpur, erected on a pedestal in 1851. Lies roughly on the site of a medieval market cross (PRN 67) taken down in 1783. (PP 25/5/04-from Cadw listed buildings info)

PRN 142
SITE NAME CARMS WAR MEMORIAL;The Cenotaph
SITE TYPE COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41652032

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A memorial to the 1914-18 war, also later used as a memorial to the 1939-45 war. Consists of a statue on a pedestal with a curving stone bench surround, built and erected in 1923-4.(PP 25/5/04 from Cadw listed buildings info).

<u>PRN</u>	143	<u>NGR</u>	SN40352013
<u>SITE NAME</u>	UNION STREET CHAPEL;HOEL UNDEB CHAPEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A Welsh Independent Chapel built in 1846, opened in 1847, as an offshoot of Heol Awst Chapel (PRN 111). It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1872. It has a burial ground attached, and an associated school room was erected there in the 1870's.(PP 25/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	144	<u>NGR</u>	SN40592020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST DAVIDS AVENUE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROPEWALK	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

One of 4 Ropewalks recorded in Carmarthen in the 19th century. It is unclear if it is recorded on Wood's map of 1834, but is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, no longer shown by the time of the 2nd edition map of 1906. (PP 25/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	145	<u>NGR</u>	SN42032063
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROPEWALK	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A ropewalk visible on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. The ropewalk was destroyed when workshops were erected, now used as a school of art (in 1976). (PP 7/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	146	<u>NGR</u>	SN41291992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRIDGE STREET No.9		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval?	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

In 1976 this was described as a listed building, the listing description apparently remarked this was probably a medieval building incorporating part of the castle wall. The front had small 18th century sash windows and doorway. ^This reference could not be located and the building is not currently listed. (PP 7/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	147	<u>NGR</u>	SN41532017
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CHURCH STREET Nos.3 4 5		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	COTTAGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

A row of 18th century 2 storey cottages in stucco or rough cast, with a continuous slate roof. Formerly listed buildings but have now been demolished. (PP 7/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	148	<u>NGR</u>	SN41552018
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CHURCH STREET Nos.7 8;CLARENCE HOUSE ACADEMY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

18th-19th century 3-storey building with a plain stucco facade and sash windows. It had a pair of panelled doors with fanlights and open pediments. The interior had a contemporary staircase, doors and fitted cupboards. The back is faced with hung slates. The current condition of the building is unknown, it was described as delapidated in 1976 and is no longer listed, possibly demolished. (PP 7/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	149	<u>NGR</u>	SN41312033
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DELETED	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

RECORD DELETED (DWELLING)^Found to be a duplicate of PRN20297

<u>PRN</u>	150	<u>NGR</u>	SN41392014
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.15		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A house with shop, probably mid 18th century, recorded as a shop from the late 18th/early 19th century. David Jones & sons, painters and decorators, opened a business here in 1845, continued until 1970. (PP, from listed buildings info 7/6/04).

<u>PRN</u>	151	<u>NGR</u>	SN41412018
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET Nos.37-8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Building with 18th century origins, now heavily altered. In the 18th and early 19th century it was the Kings Arms public house (see PRN 374). From 1841 it was the printing works of William Spurrell and successors for a century, the two houses were probably rebuilt at this time. The building was much altered in the later 20th century, in 2002 it was occupied by a glass and china shop and hair stylist. (PP from listed buildings info 7/6/04).

<u>PRN</u>	152	<u>NGR</u>	SN41382016
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET Nos.42-43		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Building with late 17th to early 18th century origins. Probably originally built as a town house for the Rev. Edmund Meyrick (d.1713). A late 18th century sketch shows a building similar to the current, with a long low block to the left, possibly a ballroom, and a 3-storey block to the right. Remodelled in 1891-2 by George Morgan & Sons for Lloyds Bank. The rear external chimney stack is late 17th/early 18th century and doorcase is mid-late 18th century. (PP from listed buildings info 7/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	153	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362013
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.46		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A substantial mid to later 18th century brick fronted town house, much altered in the 20th century. In 1884 it was occupied by the Inland Revenue Office, from 1914-26 by Herbert Jones & Co Ironmongers. The ground floor was altered in the later 20th century to accommodate the Co-operative stores. (PP from listed buildings info 7/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	154	<u>NGR</u>	SN40462003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PICTON TERRACE Nos.12-21		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Terrace of 10 dwellings, all listed individually. No's 13-20 were all built at some point between the construction of Pictons Monument in 1825-8 and Woods map of 1834, consisting of 3-storey terraces of differing heights. The two end terraces (Nos. 12 & 21) were built shortly after Wood's map, no 12 in c1836. (PP 7/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	155	<u>NGR</u>	SN41201998
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET Nos.2 3		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2*
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A terraced house, divided into two dwellings. Probably built in the earlier 18th century, originally in red brick. No.2 was restored in 1993. It had been the premises of D.Beynon Jones tailor from the late 19th century to the 1930's, with workrooms to the rear. No. 3 was occupied by Miss Anne Jones in 1884 as a lodging house. The dwellings are now listed separately, No.2 is grade II , No.3 is grade II. (PP from listed building info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	156	<u>NGR</u>	SN41201996
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET Nos.4 5		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Up to date listed building information was not available for this building. Previously (1981) described as 18th century, 3 storey building with stuccoed cladding and sash windows. At that time the building was unoccupied and the front elevation shored up by wooden supports. A late 17th/early 18th century flint lock pistol was found in the attic. (PP 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	157	<u>NGR</u>	SN41191995
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET No.6;Gwynne House		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

18th century substantial town house, altered in the early 19th century and much rebuilt in the late 20th century. Named after the Gwynne family. It is a 3-storey building with a basement, faced in stucco, with sash windows and a panelled door. (PP 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	158	<u>NGR</u>	SN41181994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET Nos.7 8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A later 18th century town house, divided into two dwellings. It is said to have had an 18th century wig powdering room, now gone. In 1884 Thomas Thomas, official receiver in bankruptcy cases was recorded occupying No.8. The two dwellings are now listed separately. (PP 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	159	<u>NGR</u>	SN41181993
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET No.9		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A later 18th century town house in a terraced row. A 3-storey building faced in rough cast, with sash windows and a 19th century doorcase. It was recorded as the private house of James Baud in 1926, now used as offices. (PP from listed building info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	160	<u>NGR</u>	SN41171993
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET No.10;TY GELLI AUR;GOLDEN GROVE HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2*
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An earlier 18th century town house, 2-storey high with sash windows and a panelled door. The building was much altered in 1985 renovation. In the late 19th century it was used as a private girls school, the Girls Collegiate School, and from 1895-99 the County Girls School, or Girls Intermediate School which became the Girls Grammar School before moving to Parc Myrddin in 1899. This building is now used as offices. (PP from listed buildings info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	161	<u>NGR</u>	SN41161992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET Nos.11 12;CARTREF		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A later 18th century terraced house, part of a row of 4 2-storey houses mentioned in 1953, of which only nos. 11-12 still stand. No.11 has had an extra storey added, presumably in the 19th century, and has been much restored since 1981. No.12 has had all fenestration and its door altered in the late 20th century. In 1884 no.12 was occupied by Miss Elizabeth Davies, a music teacher, no.11 was occupied by John Morgan Hopkins, physician. (PP from listed building info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	162	<u>NGR</u>	SN41151991
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET Nos.13 14		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

18th century building, 2 to 3-storey, faced in rough cast with panelled doors. Originally a continuation of the terrace including no's. 11-12 Quay Street, but demolished in mid 1960's road improvements. (PP 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	163	<u>NGR</u>	SN41181997
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET Nos.30 31		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A town house, no.31 is mid to later 18th century, no.30 has 19th century detail but possibly also of 18th century origin, as the upper floor may have been part of a general early 19th century rebuild. Marked on Wood's map of 1834, no.30 possibly as the Biddulph Bros & Co bank. In 1884 no.30 was occupied by J Howell Thomas & Thompson, solicitors, in 1926 Walters & Williams, solicitors occupied no.31. (PP from listed building info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	164	<u>NGR</u>	SN41381999
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET No.1;Castle Hill House		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

House dated to 1815 on a rainwater head, 2-storey, sash windows with a hipped slate roof. Part of the early 19th century reconstruction of this area with the opening up of Castle Hill Street c1804. Advertised to let in 1850 as recently and thoroughly renovated. There was a doctors surgery here in the early to mid 20th century. (PP from listed building info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	165	<u>NGR</u>	SN41392000
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET No.2		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A 2-storey house, with sash windows and panelled doors with fanlight. Part of a terraced row, built c1820-30, marked on Wood's map in 1834. (PP 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	166	<u>NGR</u>	SN41482013
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET No.16		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A 2-storey terraced house with sash windows, panelled doors with fanlights and a stuccoed front. The detail is early to mid 19th century but the low scale and asymmetrical elevation suggests a later 18th century origin. In 1884 it was occupied by Thomas Davies, solicitor. (PP from listed buildings info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	167	<u>NGR</u>	SN41472013
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET No.15		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An earlier 19th century terraced house, 3-storeys with sash windows and a slate roof. This or No.14 may have been the Star & Garter public house (PRN 426) attacked by rioters in 1832, though more probably this was No.14 recorded as an Inn in the later 19th century. In 2002 it was joined to No.14. (PP from listed buildings info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	168	<u>NGR</u>	SN41462012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET No.14		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An earlier 19th century building, 2-storey with a hipped slate roof and sash windows. It may have been built as a pair with No.12, framing the forecourt of Napier House. This may have been the Star & Garter public house (PRN 426) attacked by rioters in 1832. Recorded as the Coach & Horses public house (PRN 331) in the later 19th century. (PP from listed buildings info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	169	<u>NGR</u>	SN41462010
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NAPIER HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An early 19th century town house, 3-storey, slate roof and sash windows in hooded recesses. It may have been built as early as 1807 for the Cawdor estate, leased to Dr Lawrence. Named for Lady Napier, a later occupant. From 1889 to c1899 it was a Masonic Lodge, in 1926 it was occupied by T.H.Pickard, inspector of taxes. (PP from listed buildings info 8/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	170	<u>NGR</u>	SN4150520255
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SIX BELLS THE;ST PETER STREET No.7		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	INN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The site of "The Six Bells", architected by Nash in 1785. Much altered before its demolition during the construction of St.Peters street car park. (PP 9/6/04)

PRN 171
SITE NAME FURNACE HOUSE
SITE TYPE DWELLING
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41462024
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

A town house built c1760 for Robert Morgan who set up the Carmarthen Furnace in 1748. The house was sold in 1878 to S.E.Richards, used as a judges lodgings in the later 19th century. Reconstructed as a public library in 1972-3, the facade only retained, together with the forecourt walls and railings. (PP 9/6/04)

PRN 172
SITE NAME PARADE THE Nos.3 4 5
SITE TYPE TERRACE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41712019
SITE STATUS Delisted
FORM Building
CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

3-storey terrace of early 19th century buildings, with cement cladding and slate roof. Demolished c1987 and replaced by Ty Rhys sheltered housing. (PP 9/6/04)

PRN 173
SITE NAME PARADE THE No.6
SITE TYPE DWELLING
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41762018
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A mid 19th century house in an irregular terrace. There are references to new houses here in the 1830-40's, assumed to be slightly earlier than nos.7-8. (PP from listed building info 9/6/04)

PRN 174
SITE NAME OLD PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE
SITE TYPE COLLEGE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41642013
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

Former Welsh Academy/Presbyterian College built in 1840. Founded in the later 17th century to train students for the Nonconformist ministry. Affiliated to the new University of London in 1842, becoming the first institution in Wales to offer degree level training, open to students of all demoninations. Became purely theological in 1896, affiliated to the University of Wales. Amalgamated with Brecon College in 1959 and was closed in 1963. Now re-used as the Carmarthen Evangelical Church. (PP from listed building info 9/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	175	<u>NGR</u>	SN41092021
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MARKET CLOCK TOWER		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CLOCK TOWER	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

The clock tower of Carmarthen market (PRN 17319) built in 1846 by F.E.H.Fowler of London. Tower was restored in 1981. (PP 9/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	176	<u>NGR</u>	SN416198
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HEN HEOL LLANGUNNOR		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROPEWALK	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The ropewalk is not shown on the tithe map of 1838 but is shown on a map of 1839, based on the tithe map. No extent indication of the ropewalk other than a long straight stretch of road. (PP 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	177	<u>NGR</u>	SN40762032
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WATER STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOLL HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Site of a mid-19th century tollgate and tollhouse. Both were attacked by Rebecca rioters in May 1843. RPS Nov. 2002

<u>PRN</u>	178	<u>NGR</u>	SN41642030
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL;QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMER SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

One of the oldest Grammar schools in Wales, founded in 1576, though it is not clear if it was built at that time. There are records of money being spent on the building of the school in the early to mid 17th century. Lodwick claims the school stood in what is now the forecourt of the West Wales General Hospital. The school is known to have been demolished and rebuilt in 1787. In 1857 it was amalgamated with Sir Thomas Powell's Charity School, this building was then demolished and the grammar school moved to a relatively new building in Priory Field. (PP 10/6/04)

PRN 179
SITE NAME GIRLS' NATIONAL SCHOOL
SITE TYPE SCHOOL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41592007

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Established in 1820 with voluntary subscriptions and a National Society grant. It had c120 pupils in 1821, also served as a Sunday School. The building appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1888. (PP 10/6/04)

PRN 180
SITE NAME BOYS' NATIONAL SCHOOL;SCHOOL OF ART
SITE TYPE SCHOOL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41532010

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Opened in 1822, with 149 boys on the first register in 1823. In 1854 it became the first School of Art. (PP 10/6/04)

PRN 181
SITE NAME SPILMAN STREET No.41;BANK HOUSE
SITE TYPE BANK (FINANCIAL)
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41382005

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A substantial late Georgian house, described as 'modern built' in 1812, shown on Wood's map (1834) as Messrs Morris Bank. Became the 1st permanent offices of the County Council,converted in 1906-7, possibly including an extra storey. (PP from listed buildings info 10/6/04)

PRN 182
SITE NAME NOTT SQUARE MARKET;UPPER MARKET STREET;CROSS THE
SITE TYPE FISH MARKET
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41261999

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The market cross (PRN 67) was removed in 1783 and a small roofed market place, erected with a dome or turret on 12 pillars. Lewis (1833) mentions this as the fish and butter market. (PP 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	183	<u>NGR</u>	SN40422059
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LIME GROVE MANSION		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A suburban house originally built in the early 19th century, but rebuilt in the later 19th century. Advertised to let in 1840 with 3 parlours and 5 bedrooms. In 1937 it was bought for the Diocesan High School for Girls (PRN 43087). A chapel (PRN 131) was built in the grounds in 1939. The school closed in 1964, now used as council offices. (PP from listed building info 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	184	<u>NGR</u>	SN40612050
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FOUNTAIN HALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Gentry house of early 18th century origins, now subdivided. Owned by Arthur Jones in later 18th century, Barrister and High Sheriff in 1759. Advertised for sale in 1853. It was the home farm for the Grange estate in the early 20th century. Much altered in the late 20th century. (PP from listed building info 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	185	<u>NGR</u>	SN40592048
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GREEN HALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Inverted L-shaped building, first marked on Wood's map of 1834 with a large garden to the rear. (PP 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	186	<u>NGR</u>	SN41201985
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	QUAY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Carmarthen was one of the chief ports of Wales until it began to decline in the 19th century. The quay, originally located at Island Wharf, was first built in stone in the mid 16th century. The visible remains date mainly from the 19th century, the quay was extended to the bridge in 1808. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	187	<u>NGR</u>	SN41542035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROPEWALK	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A ropewalk marked on Lewis' plan of Carmarthen in 1786.(PP 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	188	<u>NGR</u>	SN41212006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CLOSMWR;SHAMBLES		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MARKET	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Market place behind Guildhall Square erected, according to Spurrell, in 1766 and used as a meat market. It is marked on Lewis plan of Carmarthen in 1786. The meat market moved to the new market in 1846, this then being used for the sale of potatoes. (PP 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	189	<u>NGR</u>	SN42062073
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MILESTONE;FURNACE LODGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Early 19th century villa, known as Furnace Lodge, then Milestone. Said to have been built in 1801, occupied by the managers of the nearby iron and tin works. Used as an English and French establishment for Young Ladies in 1835. Rear wall, cobbled area, stable and coach house recently removed, converted into flats in 1981. (PP from listed buildings info 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	190	<u>NGR</u>	SN42242094
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TANERDY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TANNERY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A tannery presumably identified on a map of 1762. No tannery is marked in this area on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. (PP 13/8/04)

<u>PRN</u>	191	<u>NGR</u>	SN41622021
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST PETER'S VICARAGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	VICARAGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

The vicarage to St Peter's Church. The current vicarage building dates to 1855-6, although a vicarage is shown here as early as Lewis's Plan of Carmarthen in 1786. The grounds were extended in the 1860's. (PP 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	192	<u>NGR</u>	SN41441994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD STATION ROAD		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TANNERY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A building marked on Lewis's Plan of Carmarthen as a 'Tan House'. The building is no longer shown by the time of Woods map in 1834. (PP 10/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	193	<u>NGR</u>	SN41622023
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RED LION HOTEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WELL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Unknown	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Spurrell records an incident of a horse falling into a well shaft in the rear yard of the Red Lion Inn. The well was 65ft deep and had been paved over. (PP 11/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	194	<u>NGR</u>	SN41602027
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Unknown	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Spurrell records the finding of an oak beam 12ft long with mortice holes, found 6ft below street level in 1875. (PP 11/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	195	<u>NGR</u>	SN4120
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Unknown	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a corroded iron spearhead, measuring 15 inches (c38cm) long, discovered in 1850-1 during the construction of a drain at the western end of Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	196	<u>NGR</u>	SN41781940
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PARC Y GWN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TRENCH;GUN EMPLACEMENT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A feature described by Stephens (1964-9) as an elliptical hollow, 200ft long, 120ft wide (c60mx36m). It is marked on early Ordnance Survey maps as an 'Intrenchment', believed to be a gun emplacement used during the Civil War. When visited in 1966 by the Ordnance Survey inspectors it was described as an old quarry or gravel pit. (PP 11/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	200	<u>NGR</u>	SN39502020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST DAVID'S HOSPITAL;JOINT COUNTIES LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR CARMARTHENSHIRE CARDIGANSHIRE AND PEMBROKESHIRE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

St Davids mental hospital was opened in 1865 as the Joint Counties Lunatic Asylum for Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire to house 600 patients, officers and attendants. In 1895 it was enlarged to include a new female hospital, infectious diseases hospital, chapel, workshops and farm buildings, the labour being provided by the staff and patients of the hospital. It is due to close in 2001. JH Jan 2000 based on Lodwick, 1994

<u>PRN</u>	201	<u>NGR</u>	SN39752035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TRINITY COLLEGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	COLLEGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

College buildings built as the South Wales and Monmouthshire Training College for teacher training in 1847-8. The original building, in Puginian Gothic style, comprised the principals house, main range with dormitories for 60, dining hall, library and small chapel. Rear wing added in 1860. Additions including exam hall added in 1906-12. Large gothic chapel added in 1931-2. College renamed in 1931. (PP from listed buildings info 11/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	202	<u>NGR</u>	SN41702026
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NORTH PARADE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a stone cresset (an open lamp filled with oil or pitch which was burned for illumination) dating to the Medieval period. Appears to have been recovered from excavations behind the Infirmary on Priory Street, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	203	<u>NGR</u>	SN41642035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a carved stone female torso dated to the Roman period. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	204	<u>NGR</u>	SN40751985
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GASWORKS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Bronze Age?	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a flint and a pounder stone possibly dating to the Bronze Age, both found in and around the old Gas Works (PRN 30024). (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	205	<u>NGR</u>	SN41292057
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GRAMMAR SCHOOL;MYRDDIN CRESCENT		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Unknown	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of wooden water pipes discovered in the Myrddin Crescent area. See PRN 206. (PP 8/11/04)

PRN 206
SITE NAME MYRDDIN CRESCENT
SITE TYPE FINDSPOT
PERIOD Unknown

NGR SN413205

SITE STATUS

FORM Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of water pipes, which apparently originally conveyed water from the fishponds into Carmarthen. The exact location of the finds is unclear. It may be possible these are pipes stored either after Carmarthen's lead water pipes were replaced in wood in 1780, or when the wooden pipes were replaced by iron from 1795. (PP 11/6/04)

PRN 207
SITE NAME CHURCH STREET
SITE TYPE FINDSPOT
PERIOD Unknown

NGR SN41602015

SITE STATUS

FORM Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a stone cresset (an open lamp filled with oil or pitch which was burnt for illumination) discovered in 1927. The date of the find is unknown although Cressets typical date to the Medieval period.(PP 8/11/04)

PRN 208
SITE NAME ST JOHN'S PRIORY
SITE TYPE FINDSPOT
PERIOD Unknown

NGR SN41922046

SITE STATUS

FORM Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a possible spindle whorl made of red tile, undated, discovered on the site of St.Johns Priory in 1927. (PP 8/11/04)

PRN 209
SITE NAME PRIORY STREET No.105
SITE TYPE FINDSPOT
PERIOD Iron Age?;Roman?

NGR SN41742045

SITE STATUS

FORM Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A quern stone was discovered built into the wall of an old cottage, on which No.105 now stands. The stone had a diameter of 16ins (c40.6cm), 2ins (c5cm) thick, with a symmetrically grooved base. (PP 11/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	210	<u>NGR</u>	SN41902055
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NUN'S WALK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a medieval glass bottle discovered in 1866 in the garden of a property on Nuns Walk, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	211	<u>NGR</u>	SN41402014
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.17		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman?	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a carved stone head, described with a squared off nose in an almost circular face, cut back into the flat surface of the stone. There is no datable association with this stone, but a Roman date is suggested. It is also described as a cult object. (PP 11/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	213	<u>NGR</u>	SN41271996
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BUFFALO INN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a Medieval stone carving of clasped hands measuring 14" (c36cm) by 7" (c18cm), discovered in a pile of stones at Buffalo Inn, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	214	<u>NGR</u>	SN416204
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A silver trumpet brooch was apparently recovered from worksmans spoil somewhere on Priory St before 1968. Late Iron Age, no later than AD25-50, with scroll work and parcel gilding. (PP 11/6/04)

PRN 215
SITE NAME CHURCH STREET
SITE TYPE EXCAVATION
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN4157720166

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents;Buried Featur

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A total of 528 sq.m. excavated in 1976 behind no.6 & 9 Church St uncovering Roman occupation layers. Two phases of late 1st/early 2nd century features were found, the southern line of the Roman town defences were fixed. The late 3rd century appears to have seen the area used as 'backyards', and abandonment occurred in the mid 4th century. (PP 11/6/04)

PRN 216
SITE NAME CARMARTHEN JOURNAL
SITE TYPE FINDSPOT
PERIOD Roman

NGR SN41422011

SITE STATUS

FORM Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Machine excavations in the offices of the Carmarthen Journal in c1962-3 apparently recovered large amounts of 'fine red pottery, some with decorations of naked people' at a depth of c10ft. Quantities of animal bone and tile were also recovered, and possible walls discovered. The pottery is believed to be Samian ware, large amounts apparently given to the Carmarthen museum. Some 'thick bright green pottery' was also recovered c3ft down. (PP 11/6/04, info from a conversation between T.James and Mr M.G.Thomas (building contractor) in 1976)

PRN 217
SITE NAME OLD TOLL HOUSE
SITE TYPE TOLL HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN39931977

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

The former Johnstown toll-gate house, built in the early 19th century, altered in the 20th century. Operated as a toll house presumably until c1890. It was used as a shop in the 20th century until the 1970's. (PP 11/6/04)

PRN 219
SITE NAME FURNACE HOUSE SURGERY
SITE TYPE FINDSPOT
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41432025

SITE STATUS

FORM Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Excavation on part of Roman ramparts in advance of extension to surgery.

<u>PRN</u>	220	<u>NGR</u>	SN4120
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN BENEDICTINE PRIORY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PRIORY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In c1110 Henry I granted the native 'Bishop house' of Llandeulyddog to Battle Abbey, and so a Benedictine Priory was established in Carmarthen on the site of its pre-conquest precursor. The imposition of the Benedictines appears to have been unsuccessful and they left in the late 1120's with an Augustinian Priory installed in their place (PRN 44). The Priory had traditional jurisdiction over Old Carmarthen, confirmed in a charter by Henry II. Dissolved in 1536. Areas of the site were excavated in 1979 (PRN 49610).

<u>PRN</u>	221	<u>NGR</u>	SN41171998
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WYRRIOT'S TOWER		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MURAL TOWER?	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	C

DESCRIPTION

The shell of a square tower standing 4.3m high, measuring 3.4m by 5.6m. The fabric of the walls have been greatly altered. This may represent the remains of a mural tower in the medieval town walls (PRN 74). Wyrriot's Tower is first mentioned in a town rental of 1575. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	222	<u>NGR</u>	SN41412041
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST PETER STREET CAR PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of sherds of Samian ware pottery dating to c145-90AD, discovered during excavations in St.Peters Street carpark, Carmarthen, in 1984.

<u>PRN</u>	223	<u>NGR</u>	SN41462033
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST PETER STREET CAR PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of sherds of Samian ware pottery dating to c145-60AD, discovered during excavations in St.Peters Street carpark, Carmarthen, in 1984. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	228	<u>NGR</u>	SN41242007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WOOLWORTHS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	OCCUPATION SITE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

A trial trench excavated behind Woolworths, Guildhall Square, uncovered a series of intact deposits above undisturbed subsoil. The conjectured line of the medieval town wall was not found, a possible gravel building platform was recorded containing late late medieval pottery. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	229	<u>NGR</u>	SN40692007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS STREET No.61		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The building is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, and is still shown on the 4th edition map of 1936. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	230	<u>NGR</u>	SN41972042
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST JOHN'S PRIORY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PRIORS HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The Priors House. The Priory was established c1110, dissolved in 1536, although the building remained standing until 1855 when it was demolished. Apparently some of the stones from this building were used to build the cottages on Old Priory Road. Artefacts from the site (now in Carmarthen museum) were recovered during the building of the new bungalow on the site in the early 1970's. Elements of the house were excavated in 1979. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	231	<u>NGR</u>	SN40872007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS ST MASTER MILESTONE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILESTONE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Milestone visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1888), still shown on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1936. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	232	<u>NGR</u>	SN42152078
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILESTONE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A milestone, presumably the one marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps a short distance to the east of Milestone House. Recorded by the RCAHMW as possibly 18th century, stone, rectangular with a shaped head and with an inscription which reads "14/MILE/LLANDI/LO/1/CARMA/RTHEN". (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	234	<u>NGR</u>	SN41322006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUEEN ST. MASTER MILESTONE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILESTONE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A milestone at the top of Queen Street, only marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	235	<u>NGR</u>	SN40772033
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WATER ST. MASTER MILESTONE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILESTONE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A milestone marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1888). Still shown on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1936. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	291	<u>NGR</u>	SN40051920
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RHYDYGORS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILESTONE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A milestone, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	294	<u>NGR</u>	SN42821937
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRIDGEEND		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILESTONE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Milestone 1st marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1890). (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	295	<u>NGR</u>	SN402199
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DELETED	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

RECORD DELETED (MILESTONE)^Found to be a duplicate of PRN 20181

<u>PRN</u>	297	<u>NGR</u>	SN393196
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MILLBROOK HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILESTONE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A milestone recorded in the vicinity of Millbrook House. No milestone is marked on either the 1st (1888) or 2nd (1906) or current Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	298	<u>NGR</u>	SN41022007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ANGEL;LAMMAS STREET No 15		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The 'Angell' is first mentioned in a Rent Roll of 1573, mentioned again in 1657, although it is not clear if it actually refers to this site. A Public House/Inn is marked here on Wood's map of 1834, last shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	299	<u>NGR</u>	SN41262000
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ANGEL;NOTT SQUARE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

The "Angell" is first mentioned in a Rent Roll of 1573 and again in 1657, but it is not clear if they are referring to this site. This Public House does not appear to be marked on Wood's map of 1834, although the Carmarthen Journal records the death of the proprietor in 1833. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	300	<u>NGR</u>	SN41522026
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ANGEL;ST PETER'S STREET No 9		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The "Angell" is first mentioned in a Rent Roll of 1573, mentioned again in 1657, although it is not clear if they refers to this site. No Public House appears to be marked on Wood's map of 1834, it is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1888). Later became the Royal Exchange Pub (see PRN 411). (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	301	<u>NGR</u>	SN40612005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ANTELOPE;PICTON TERRACE No 2		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A pub first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888,also marked on the 2nd edition of 1906 but not marked on the 4th edition of 1936. Formerly known as The Golden Key (PRN 357). (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	302	<u>NGR</u>	SN41012025
<u>SITE NAME</u>	APPLE TREE;CATHERINE STREET No 2?		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House that does not appear to be marked on either 19th century maps or early 20th century maps. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	303	<u>NGR</u>	SN41452019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BACCHUS;KING STREET No 25		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The site of Bacchus Inn, possibly on the site of the medieval White Gate (PRN 51). The building was possibly rebuilt in 1864, used as a dwelling and shop by the 19th century. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	304	<u>NGR</u>	SN40872008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BARLEY MOW;LAMMAS STREET No 33		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The site of a Public House, not marked on either Woods map of 1834 or early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	305	<u>NGR</u>	SN409201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BARLEY SHEAF WATER STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House located somewhere along Water Street. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 marks several pubs along this road, not all have been named. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	306	<u>NGR</u>	SN40912016
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BEAR Between Water St. Chapel & Farmers Arms;75 Water St		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The Bear, marked in this building on Wood's map of 1834, no longer marked as a pub on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The building is listed, described as an early 19th century town house, with possible earlier origins. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	307	<u>NGR</u>	SN41152015
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BIRD IN HAND;JOHN STREET No 18		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd edition (1906) Ordnance survey maps. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	308	<u>NGR</u>	SN409201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLACK BULL;WATER STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House located somewhere along Water Street. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 shows several Public Houses, only some of which are named. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	309	<u>NGR</u>	SN41062007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLACK HORSE;LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked on Wood's map of 1834. The site is now occupied by buildings possibly associated with the English Baptist Church (PRN 114) which was opened in 1870. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	310	<u>NGR</u>	SN40852025
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLACK HORSE;WATER STREET No 25		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 14/6/04)

PRN 311
SITE NAME BLACK SWAN;GUILDHALL SQUARE
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN411201

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A record of a public house believed to be located in Guildhall Square, Carmarthen, date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)

PRN 312
SITE NAME BLUE BELL;BLUE STREET
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN411200

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House located somewhere on Blue Street. Not shown on Wood's Map (1834) or early edition of the Ordnance Survey maps, but a Blue Bell House is mentioned in 1657. (PP 14/6/04)

PRN 313
SITE NAME BLUE BOAR;WATER STREET No 3
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN40962011

SITE STATUS

FORM Building

CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 14/6/04)

PRN 314
SITE NAME BOAT & ANCHOR;PRIORY STREET No.82
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41892058

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Public House marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	315	<u>NGR</u>	SN4097520066
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BOOT & SHOE;LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

Public House thought to have been located somewhere in Lammas Street. RJ 2002

<u>PRN</u>	316	<u>NGR</u>	SN4097520066
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BUCKINGHAM LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

Public House thought to have been located somewhere in Lammas Street RJ 2002

<u>PRN</u>	317	<u>NGR</u>	SN41261998
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BUFFALO;BRIDGE STREET No 20		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

The Buffalo Inn, first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	318	<u>NGR</u>	SN41192001
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BULL;GUILDHALL SQUARE No 17		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u> R		

A 'Bull Inn' is first mentioned in 1657, the present building is probably mid 18th century, with an earlier rear wing. It was an Inn throughout the 19th century, becoming the Old Bull Cafe during the 20th century. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	319	<u>NGR</u>	SN412200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BUMPER TAVERN;HALL STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

A Tavern recorded in 1773 somewhere on Hall Street. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	320	<u>NGR</u>	SN41162015
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BUNCH OF GRAPES;JOHN STREET No 16		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The Freemasons met at this pub in 1733. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	321	<u>NGR</u>	SN41142029
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BUTCHER'S ARMS;BARN ROAD No 12		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	322	<u>NGR</u>	SN41232017
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CAMBRIAN ARMS 9 CAMBRIAN PLACE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, originally called the Cambrian Arms, now the Coracle Tavern. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	323	<u>NGR</u>	SN40832026
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARDIGAN ARMS;WATER STREET Nos 52 & 53		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Recorded as a Public House, but not shown on Wood's map of 1834 or early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	324	<u>NGR</u>	SN413201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN ARMS; QUEEN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House recorded somewhere on Queen Street, date unknown. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	325	<u>NGR</u>	SN4097520066
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARPENTER'S ARMS; LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House thought to have been located somewhere in Lammas Street RJ 2002

<u>PRN</u>	326	<u>NGR</u>	SN41652035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CART & HORSES; PRIORY STREET no127		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

According to the reference in Lodwick (1994) the Cart & Horses Public House was located at No.127 Priory Street, although no public house is marked on Wood's map of 1834 or early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. However, at the original grid reference given (SN418205) the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 marks a public house at No.28 Priory St. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	327	<u>NGR</u>	SN41612030
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CASTLE;PRIORY STREET Nos 137 & 138		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	328	<u>NGR</u>	SN40942012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CASTLE;SWANSEA CASTLE;WATER STREET no80		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House formerly located at no.80. First shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, its licence was revoked in 1930. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 329
SITE NAME CAWDOR ARMS 114 LAMMAS STREET
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41012005

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 330
SITE NAME COACH & HORSES;KING STREET
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN413201

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House apparently located somewhere along King Street. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 331
SITE NAME COACH & HORSES;SPILMAN STREET No.14
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41462012

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House during the later 19th century. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 332
SITE NAME COCK AND HEN;KING STREET No 14
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41382013

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House recorded at this address, presumably prior to 1879 when it became the Probate Office. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 333
SITE NAME COCK; LAMMAS STREET
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN4097520066

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Public House thought to have been located somewhere in Lammas Street RJ 2002

<u>PRN</u>	334	<u>NGR</u>	SN40972008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	COOPERS ARMS;LAMMAS STREET Nos 19 & 20		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first shown on Wood's map of 1834. Still visible on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1936. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	335	<u>NGR</u>	SN41442020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CRESSELLY ARMS;KING STREET No 34		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

First recorded as the Cresselly Arms in 1884, with Mrs Margaret Watkins as the publican, in 1914 Mrs George Rose is recorded as the landlady. Used as a boot repair shop by 1926,now a shop and house (PRN 20222). (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	336	<u>NGR</u>	SN412200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DIAL; BRIDGE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House thought to be located on Bridge Street. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	337	<u>NGR</u>	SN41742044
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DUKE OF CUMBERLAND;PRIORY STREET No.108?		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House recorded as located at no.108 Priory Street, date unknown. Not visible on Wood's map of 1834 or early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps although the 1st edition does mark the yard to the rear as Duke's Yard. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	338	<u>NGR</u>	SN41632033
<u>SITE NAME</u>	EAGLE;PRIORY STREET No.131		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

First marked as a pub on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, no longer marked as such on the 2nd edition map of 1906. Now the Association Football Club. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	339	<u>NGR</u>	SN41372211
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ELEPHANT;KING STREET no.11		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A public house recorded as having good stabling in 1820. Not marked on Wood's map of 1834 or the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	340	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ELEPHANT;QUEEN STREET no.4		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Not marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1906). (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	341	<u>NGR</u>	SN41472017
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ELEPHANT & CASTLE;SPILMAN STREET No.26		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, although a pub called the Elephant and Castle features in a song called 'The Publican's Directory', sung at Carmarthen theatre in 1802 which may be referring to this building. A watching brief was undertaken during conversion work on the building in 1995. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	342	<u>NGR</u>	SN41932058
<u>SITE NAME</u>	EMLYN ARMS;PRIORY STREET No.50		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A record of a public house at No.50 Priory St., Carmarthen, date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	343	<u>NGR</u>	SN40962005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FALCON INN;LAMMAS STREET No 111		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

An Inn first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	344	<u>NGR</u>	SN412201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FALCON;HALL STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Public House thought to have been located somewhere on Hall Street, date unknown. Not visible on Wood's map of 1834 or early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	345	<u>NGR</u>	SN40892017
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FARMER'S ARMS;WATER STREET No 72		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	346	<u>NGR</u>	SN4097520066
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FARMER'S ARMS; LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Public House though to have been located somewhere in Lammas Street RJ 2002

PRN 347
SITE NAME FARMER'S ARMS; TANERDY
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN42272093

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

First marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1890) as a Beer House opposite the start of Reservoir Road. Marked as a Public House by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map in 1906. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 348
SITE NAME FOUNTAIN;RED STREET No 7
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41152011

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A public house at No.7 Red St., Carmarthen. First marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. (PP 8/11/04)

PRN 349
SITE NAME FOX & TERRIER;WATER STREET
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN408203

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Public House thought to have been located on Water Street. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 350
SITE NAME FRANCIS WELL Tanerdy
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN42652127

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Public House marked on the 1st (1890) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps, at the junction of Bronwydd Road and Glangwili Junction. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	351	<u>NGR</u>	SN399198
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FRIEND'S ARMS;JOHNSTOWN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A Public House thought to be located in Johnstown, possibly at SN39911977, as a Public House is shown at this point on early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	352	<u>NGR</u>	SN40882019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FRIEND'S ARMS;WATER STREET No 69		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	353	<u>NGR</u>	SN414201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GEORGE & DRAGON;GEORGE;SPILMAN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House thought to have been located on Spilman Street. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	354	<u>NGR</u>	SN41242013
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GLAMORGAN ARMS;CAMBRIAN PLACE No1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Date unknown, not marked on Wood's map of 1834 or early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	355	<u>NGR</u>	SN41632033
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GLOBE PRIORY ST. (133?)		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House apparently located at no.133, near Globe Yard. 'The Globe' is mentioned in a will of 1688. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	356	<u>NGR</u>	SN41162017
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GLOSTER ARMS;JOHN STREET No 15		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	357	<u>NGR</u>	SN40612006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GOLDEN KEY;ANTELOPE;PICTON TERRACE No 2		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	358	<u>NGR</u>	SN41482018
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GOLDEN LION;SPILMAN STREET No.24		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Located at the corner of Spilman Street and Church Lane, first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	359	<u>NGR</u>	SN41412022
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GREEN DRAGON;WOOD'S ROW No 15		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	360	<u>NGR</u>	SN41432018
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GREEN POST;KING STREET No 23		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The name is a reference to the posting green from which the mail coaches started. Later a shop of the same name stood on the site. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	361	<u>NGR</u>	SN41172020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GREY COW;TALLY HO;JOHN STREET No 9		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	362	<u>NGR</u>	SN412200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GREY-HOUND;BRIDGE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House thought to have been located on Bridge Street. The 'Greyhound' is first mentioned in a will of 1688. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	363	<u>NGR</u>	SN41132005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HALF MOON;DARKGATE Nos 1-7		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Hotel, established in 1806, absorbing the Naggs Head (PRN 391) and a large house next to it in Blue Street. Continued for many years as a coaching hotel using the Naggs Head as a bar and wine and spirits stores. Hotel was used as YMCA during WWI and was an estate agents by 1926. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	364	<u>NGR</u>	SN41281990
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HARE;BRIDGE STREET No 3		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A record of a public house at No.3 Bridge St., Carmarthen, date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	365	<u>NGR</u>	SN40962005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HARP;LAMMAS STREET No 110		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Inn first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	366	<u>NGR</u>	SN40782032
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HATTER'S ARMS;NEAR WATER STREET GATE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A record of a public house near 'Water Street Gate', date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	367	<u>NGR</u>	SN40772032
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HOLLY BUSH;NEAR WATER STREET GATE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A record of a public house near 'Water Street Gate', date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	368	<u>NGR</u>	SN41101986
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HOPE & ANCHOR;JUBILEE TAVERN;THE QUAY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Public House first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Now appears to be built over. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	369	<u>NGR</u>	SN41261994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HORSE & JOCKEY;BRIDGE STREET No.17		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

19th century Inn in a building that has early 18th century origins. Used as a shop by the later 19th century (PRN 20339). (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	370	<u>NGR</u>	SN41382013
<u>SITE NAME</u>	IVY BUSH;OLD BUSH;KING STREET No 13		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The Old Ivy Bush was a large coaching Inn. The archway between nos.12 & 13 lead to the stables. Marked on Lewis' map of 1786 and Woods' map of 1834. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	371	<u>NGR</u>	SN41452007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	IVY BUSH;SPILMAN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

The Ivy Bush moved to this location in 1803 as a Hotel. Marked on Woods map of 1834. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	372	<u>NGR</u>	SN411200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JOLLY SAILOR;BLUE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House thought to have been located down Blue Street. (PP 15/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	373	<u>NGR</u>	SN41181988
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JOLLY TAR;THE QUAY No 18		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

Public House first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Now used by the Boat Club. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 374
SITE NAME KING'S ARMS;KING STREET Nos 37 & 38
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41422018

SITE STATUS LB2

FORM Building

CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

The Kings Arms public house in the 18th and early 19th century, where Lord Nelson reputedly stayed. The building was probably rebuilt in the later 19th century when it became a printing works. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 375
SITE NAME KING'S HEAD;BRIDGE STREET No 18
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41261995

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 376
SITE NAME LAMB;NELSON;RED STREET No 6
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41152013

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Originally named the Lamb, known as the Nelson from the late 1860's. Marked as a Hotel on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 15/6/04)

PRN 377
SITE NAME LAMB & FLAG;QUEEN STREET No 10
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41322004

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The Public House was demolished in 1865 when the frontage was set back to widen the street and incorporated into the Queens Hotel. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	378	<u>NGR</u>	SN41152001
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LARK;BLUE STREET No 32		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	379	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362002
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LION ROYAL;ROYAL;SPILMAN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

The White Lion Hotel was first mentioned in rate books for 1802, amalgamated the house facing Castle Hill, called the Mount, in 1812. Renamed as the Lion Royal Hotel, possibly in expectation of a visit from George IV in 1821. Called the Lion Temperance Hotel by the later 19th century, converted into an estate agents in 1907. (PP 17/6/04, from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	380	<u>NGR</u>	SN410200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LORD NELSON;MILL STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House thought to formerly be located at No.32 Mill Street. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	381	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362010
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MACKWORTH ARMS;KING STREET No 10		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The site of a Public House, not marked as such on either Woods map of 1834 or the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Used as a Post Office since 1906-7, which is now listed as a substantial Edwardian public building with a strongly articulated faced in early 18th century style. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	382	<u>NGR</u>	SN41042019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MANSEL ARMS;MANSEL STREET No 1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	383	<u>NGR</u>	SN41172015
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MARKET HOUSE;RED STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House apparently adjoining the Merlin Brewery (PRN 134). A malthouse is marked here on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, a Public House possibly marked here as well on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	384	<u>NGR</u>	SN41442021
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MARQUIS OF GRANBY;KING STREET No 32		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

The building probably dates from the 18th century, although it is unclear exactly when it functioned as a Public House. In 1884 David Bowen is listed as the publican, Mrs Hannah Budge was the publican in 1914 and 1926. Closed as an Inn in the late 20th century. (PP 17/6/04, from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	385	<u>NGR</u>	SN40852008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MASON'S ARMS;LAMMAS STREET Nos 34 & 35		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A record of a public house at Nos34 & 35 Lammas Street (Masons Yard), Carmarthen, date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	386	<u>NGR</u>	SN41862056
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MASON'S ARMS;PRIORY STREET No.88		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	387	<u>NGR</u>	SN40882005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MERMAID;LAMMAS STREET 101		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Recorded as a Public House, though not marked on Wood's map of 1834 or early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	388	<u>NGR</u>	SN40712005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MILFORD ARMS 87 LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

The Milford Arms was first recorded at No.99 Lammas Street. A Public House is first marked at this address (no.87) on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906, and the name Milford Arms was first recorded for this address in 1926. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	389	<u>NGR</u>	SN411201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MORGAN ARMS;DARKGATE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House thought to have been located in Dark Gate. (PP 17/6/04)

PRN 390
SITE NAME MORGAN ARMS;WATER STREET No 37
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN40782033

SITE STATUS
FORM Building
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A Public House built on the property of Charles Morgan, Furnace House. First marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Now used as a club house. (PP 17/6/04)

PRN 391
SITE NAME NAGG'S HEAD;BLUE STREET No 1a
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41122005

SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

A 'Nagg's Head' is first mentioned in a rent roll of 1573, 'Nagg's Head House' is also mentioned in 1657. The current building on this site dates to the mid 19th century, housing the former Naggs Head Public House. The Naggs Head was amalgamated with the adjacent Half Moon Hotel (PRN 363) at some point in the 19th century, and became the bar and spirit stores for the hotel. Became a shop by the early 20th century. (PP 17/6/04)

PRN 392
SITE NAME NEW INN;LAMMAS STREET No 108
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN40952005

SITE STATUS
FORM Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906, but no longer marked by the 4th edition map of 1936. (PP 17/6/04)

PRN 393
SITE NAME NEW KING GEORGE;PRIORY STREET No.123
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41662037

SITE STATUS
FORM Building
CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	394	<u>NGR</u>	SN41052017
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NEW VINE;MANSEL STREET No 21		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House marked only on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	395	<u>NGR</u>	SN40922008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD GOLDEN LION;LAMMAS STREET No 23		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Formerly the Golden Lion Public House, moved to no.102 (PRN 396) by the late 19th century. This is now a listed building, described as a 19th century house and shop. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	396	<u>NGR</u>	SN40872006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD GOLDEN LION;LAMMAS STREET No 102		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An Inn reputedly on the site of one called the Bremenda Arms. The Golden Lion was formerly at no.23 Lammas street (PRN 395), but is marked at this site by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The building itself is probably early 19th century. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	397	<u>NGR</u>	SN41612027
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD KING GEORGE;PRIORY STREET No.5		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked only on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	398	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362001
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD WHITE LION;QUEEN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The Old White Lion is recorded at no.5 Queen Street, where a Masonic Lodge met in 1812. Marked on Wood's map of 1834 but no longer shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	399	<u>NGR</u>	SN41281990
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PELICAN;BRIDGE STREET No 31		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An Inn marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	400	<u>NGR</u>	SN40982005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PLOUGH;LAMMAS STREET Nos 112 & 113		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first marked on Wood's map of 1834, as the 'Old Plough'. Also visible on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps, but no longer marked on the 4th edition map in 1936. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	401	<u>NGR</u>	SN413201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRINCE OF SAXE COBOURG;QUEEN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House thought to have been located on Queen Street. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	402	<u>NGR</u>	SN411200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRINCE OF WALES;BLUE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House thought to be located down Blue Street. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	403	<u>NGR</u>	SN41612028
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRINTER'S ARMS;PRIORY STREET No.6		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

First marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 but no longer marked as a Public House on the 2nd edition map of 1906. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	404	<u>NGR</u>	SN40652005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RAILWAY TAVERN;LAMMAS STREET No 75		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	405	<u>NGR</u>	SN41591999
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RAILWAY INN;OLD STATION ROAD		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An Inn marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps on the east side of the railway line opposite the old railway station (PRN 92). Its licence was revoked when the railway station moved to its present location (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	406	<u>NGR</u>	SN41251992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RED COW;BRIDGE STREET No 28		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The Red Cow was converted into flats in the later 1990's, preceded by building recording and a watching brief (PRN 42690), although much of the interior had previously been removed by this time. Most of the building appears to have been constructed during the late 18th/early 19th century, utilising an earlier wall. It is marked as a Public House only on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	407	<u>NGR</u>	SN40812011
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RED COW;LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The site of the Red Cow Public House and Malthouse. The English Congregational Chapel (PRN 109) was built on the site in 1861. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	408	<u>NGR</u>	SN40932012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RED COW;WATER STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House apparently located next to the Swansea Castle Public House (PRN 328). Not marked on Wood's map of 1834 or early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	409	<u>NGR</u>	SN41162007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RED LION;GUILDHALL SQUARE Nos 4-7		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The Red Lion Inn was noted as a favourite place for dining and social events. Masonic meetings are recorded here in 1772 and 1788 and was the headquarters of the Tory party in the 18th century. The Inn is marked on Lewis's map of 1786, the adjacent Red Lion Yard may have had stabling and coaching facilities. The yard is still marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 but the Inn is not. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	410	<u>NGR</u>	SN408220
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RISING SUN;LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Exact location unknown RJ 2002

<u>PRN</u>	411	<u>NGR</u>	SN41522026
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROYAL EXCHANGE;ST PETER STREET No 9		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House formerly known as the Angel (PRN 300). The Public House is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, it is not clear when it changed its name. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	412	<u>NGR</u>	SN413201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROYAL HOTEL;QUEEN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A hotel thought to have been located on Queen Street. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	413	<u>NGR</u>	SN39951979
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROYAL OAK;MONUMENT HILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked on the 1-500 scale Ordnance Survey map of Carmarthen in 1888. Still marked as a Public House on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 but no longer marked as such on the 4th edition map of 1936. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	414	<u>NGR</u>	SN40982012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SADLER'S ARMS;WATER STREET No 4		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, no longer marked on the 2nd edition map of 1906. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	415	<u>NGR</u>	SN4141420080
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SARACEN'S HEAD 37 SPILMAN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Recorded as the site of a Public House. The date of the pub is unknown, but the site is now occupied by a purpose built masonic hall built in 1911, which replaced an earlier hall built in 1889. The pub is not marked on Wood's map of 1834. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	416	<u>NGR</u>	SN41241994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SHEAF;BRIDGE STREET No 23		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An Inn marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps, possibly also marked on Wood's map of 1834. The building itself, which is listed, has medieval vaulted cellars (PRN 68), the rest probably rebuilt in the 19th century and then refronted in the mid 20th century as a servicemens club. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	417	<u>NGR</u>	SN41151998
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SHIP;BLUE STREET No 29		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	418	<u>NGR</u>	SN411199
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SHIP AGROUND;THE QUAY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House thought to be located somewhere in The Quay. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	419	<u>NGR</u>	SN411199
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SHIPWRIGHT'S ARMS;BLUE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House thought to be located down Blue Street, date unknown. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	420	<u>NGR</u>	SN41052009
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TEMPLE BAR;TIN JUG		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House behind nos.11 & 12 Lammas Street, adjacent to Temple Bar Villa. Marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps, the building no longer appears to be standing. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	421	<u>NGR</u>	SN41081984
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SLOOP;THE QUAY No 22		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An Inn marked on the 1st (1888), 2nd (1906) and 4th (1936) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	422	<u>NGR</u>	SN40772007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SMITH'S ARMS;LAMMAS STREET No 88		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A record of a public house at N.88 Lammas St., Carmarthen, date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	423	<u>NGR</u>	SN40842007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPEEDWELL;LAMMAS STREET Nos 96 & 97		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Nos.96-7 are now listed buildings, probably built in the early 19th century, one of which may have been the Speedwell public house.

<u>PRN</u>	424	<u>NGR</u>	SN40782030
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SQUARE & COMPASS;WATER STREET No 43		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Apparently the site of a Public House, no building is shown on Wood's map of 1834 and no public house is marked on the early Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	425	<u>NGR</u>	SN41432010
<u>SITE NAME</u>	STAG & PHEASANT;SPILMAN STREET No.35		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

First marked as a Public House on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	426	<u>NGR</u>	SN41462012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	STAR & GARTER;SPILMAN STREET No.14 or 15		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A public house attacked by rioters in 1832. It was either located at no. 14 or 15, both now listed buildings. It would seem more likely to have been at no.14 as this was known as an Inn (the Coach and Horses) in the later 19th century. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	427	<u>NGR</u>	SN41132013
<u>SITE NAME</u>	STAG'S HEAD;JOHN STREET No 19		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, now the New Stags Head in the town centre service area. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	428	<u>NGR</u>	SN40782014
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SUNNYSIDE;CATHERINE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A record of a public house on St.Catherine Street, apparently on the site the entrance to the Model School. Date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	429	<u>NGR</u>	SN41271997
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SWAN;NOTTS SQUARE No 11		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The Swan was built on the site of the former Three Crowns, which was known to have been in existence in 1753 when the masonic lodge met there. The White Swan was marked here by 1834 when it was recorded on Wood's map of Carmarthen. A public house is still shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, the building still marked on the 2nd edition map of 1906 but it was later demolished to improve the view of the castle gateway. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	430	<u>NGR</u>	SN40942012
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DELETED	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

RECORD DELETED (PUBLIC HOUSE)^Found to be a duplicate of PRN 328.

<u>PRN</u>	431	<u>NGR</u>	SN41182002
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TALBOT;GUILDHALL SQUARE No 16		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

An Inn marked on Wood's map of 1834, no longer shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	432	<u>NGR</u>	SN41112026
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TANNER'S ARMS;BARN ROAD No 12		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION B

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	433	<u>NGR</u>	SN40932004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THREE COMPASSES;LAMMAS STREET No 107		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

A listed building described as a house and shop, with later 19th century external detail but possibly late 18th century in origin. On Wood's map of 1834 it is marked as the Three Compasses public house, although no longer marked as such on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	434	<u>NGR</u>	SN418206
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THREE CRANES;PRIORY STREET(NR PRIORDY CHAPEL)		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The site of a Public House thought to be located to the east of Priordy Chapel. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	435	<u>NGR</u>	SN41271997
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THREE CROWNS;UPPER MARKET STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A public house known to have existed in 1753 when a masonic lodge met here. The Swan (PRN 435) was built on this site, at some point before 1834 when The Swan is marked on Wood's map. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	436	<u>NGR</u>	SN41732044
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THREE CROWNS;PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A public house recorded on Priory Street between the White Horse and the Kings Arms. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	437	<u>NGR</u>	SN40572002
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THREE HORSE SHOES;MAGAZINE ROW No 8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House recorded at No7 or 8 Magazine Row (Picton Terrace), date unknown. No Public House is recorded here on the 1st (1888), 2nd (1906) or 4th (1936) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	438	<u>NGR</u>	SN40952012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THREE SALMONS;WATER STREET No 5		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first recorded on Lewis' map of Carmarthen in 1786. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	439	<u>NGR</u>	SN412200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THREE TUNS;BRIDGE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Spurrell in 1879 records the event of Carmarthens 'Oldest Inhabitant' witnessing the departure of Lord Nelson in 1802 from a pub called the Three Tuns in Bridge Street. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	440	<u>NGR</u>	SN407201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THREE TUNS;LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An Inn of this name is recorded in a rate book of 1836 somewhere on Lammas Street, although no Inn of this name is recorded on Wood's map of 1834 or the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	442	<u>NGR</u>	SN41261992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	UNICORN;BRIDGE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House thought to be located at No.14 Bridge Street. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	443	<u>NGR</u>	SN41212000
<u>SITE NAME</u>	UNION HALL;QUAY STREET No 34		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A listed building, probably of mid 18th century origin, altered in the 19th century. It is apparently marked as an Inn on Wood's map of 1834, listed as the Union Hall public house in 1884. By the early 20th century it was used as offices. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	444	<u>NGR</u>	SN41452015
<u>SITE NAME</u>	VICTORIA INN;SPILMAN STREET No.29		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	445	<u>NGR</u>	SN40982008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	VINE;NEW VINE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A hotel/public house at the corner of Water Street and Lammas Street. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 as the Vine hotel, appears to have also been known at some time as the Garden Hotel. It was acquired by the North & South Wales Bank in 1904, amalgamated with the Midland Bank in 1908. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	446	<u>NGR</u>	SN41261987
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WATERLOO;THE QUAY No 7		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Public House recorded at no.7 The Quay, Carmarthen, adjacent to Waterloo Steps. Date unknown. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	447	<u>NGR</u>	SN40852023
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WEAVER'S ARMS;WATER STREET No 60		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

A Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	448	<u>NGR</u>	SN41182012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHITE HORSE;CHAPEL STREET No 7		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked only on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	449	<u>NGR</u>	SN41712041
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHITE HORSE;PRIORY STREET No.112		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	450	<u>NGR</u>	SN40932008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHITE LION;LAMMAS STREET No 23		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A record of the White Lion public house at no.23 Lammas Street. It is known that the Golden Lion public house (PRN 395) was located at this address before moving to no.102 Lammas Street, it is unclear if there has been a confusion of names for public houses at this address. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	451	<u>NGR</u>	SN3919
<u>SITE NAME</u>	YSTRAD ARMS;JOHNSTOWN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A record of a Public House thought to be located in Johnstown. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	452	<u>NGR</u>	SN41162018
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE CURRIERS ARMS;JOHN STREET No 12?		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House thought to be located at No.12 John Street, a building shown as a market house on Wood's map of 1834 and the Malthouse of Merlin Brewery on early Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	453	<u>NGR</u>	SN40812008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE VOLUNTEERS STORES;REAR OF 41 LAMMAS STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Marked as a Public House on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	454	<u>NGR</u>	SN41112003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ALBION;MILL STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

A Public House that closed down in the early 1900's. The building has also been used as a Fruit Shop, and has been altered over the years, see PRN 9742. (PP 10/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	1671	<u>NGR</u>	SN4119
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PENSARN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Early Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Byzantine copper coin, dated to either the 8th or 10th century, was found c1904 on 'the old Roman road above Pensarn village'. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	1731	<u>NGR</u>	SN43672116
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ABERGWILI TUMULUS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	NATURAL FEATURE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Bronze Age;Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Landform

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Originally recorded as a mound that may have represented a Bronze Age burial mound or Medieval motte. However, the mound was excavated by DAT in 1984 prior to the building of a new bungalow, Manor Gwili, on the site, and was shown to be a natural feature of glacial origin. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	5241	<u>NGR</u>	SN38581878
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLANLLWCH PARISH CHURCH;ST MARY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHURCH	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2*
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

Medieval church, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Carmarthen parish, becoming a parish church in 1843 and now again belonging to Carmarthen parish. Medium-sized church comprising chancel, nave and west tower. Later additions include 19th century north aisle, and 20th century vestry. The small, rectangular churchyard is nuclear to the post-Conquest manorial settlement of Llanllwch, the demesne of the manor of Carmarthen Castle during the medieval period. It is likely that the church was always dedicated to St Mary and that the 'llwch' element in the place-name represents a toponome (ie. 'lake', referring to Llanllwch Bog - James 1980, 44), rather than a dedication to St Luke. No current evidence of early medieval date. ^NDL 2003

<u>PRN</u>	6548	<u>NGR</u>	SN41341829
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PIBWRLWYD;CWRT PIBWR;PIBWR WEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MANOR HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

Manorial courts are said to have been held here in the medieval period. The present house appears to be of 16th century origin, with 3 large external chimney stacks. Substantially modified in the early 19th century, including the lowering of the roof and adding a rear wing. The first High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire, Jenkin Lloyd, lived here in 1541, followed by the Dwnn family. By the 18th century it was owned by the Bowens, Methodists met and worshiped here, and a school was established in the mid 18th century. The farm was sold to Carmarthenshire County Council in 1919, and a college was built on land surrounding the house, during which time the house ceased to be inhabited. (PP 18/6/04, from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	7498	<u>NGR</u>	SN438210
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HIGH STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of an early 17th century coin recovered from Abergwili. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	7558	<u>NGR</u>	SN4421
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ABERGWILI		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Topog;Document
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A small town located at the confluence of the Tywi and Gwili. There is little recorded history for the town, generally considered to have grown up as a result of the establishment of a collegiate church here in 1287. The High Street has formed the core of the town from its inception. A weekly market is recorded between 1328 and 1347, in the early 14th century Abergwili consisted of 53 burgages. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	7759	<u>NGR</u>	SN41282007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLUE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A watching brief was undertaken during extension work to the rear of the Natwest Bank in 1977. Late medieval glazed ware was recovered from the earliest rubbish pits. 19th century earthenware and glazed ware came from later pits. Various stone walls were uncovered, dated to the 19th century and later, with an earlier vaulted undercroft. Large amounts of local earthenware and glass were recovered from unstratified deposits. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	8372	<u>NGR</u>	SN410199
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FRIARS PARK No.8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CEMETERY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A pipe trench opened up by workmen to the rear of No.8 Friars Park uncovered human remains. Four skeletons were identified and recorded by T.James. The skeletons were supine, lying east-west, 0.6m to 0.9m below the present ground surface in a 'bone earth' layer. The skeletons formed part of the cemetery for the nearby Friary (PRN 62), the burials dating from 1391-1535. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	8509	<u>NGR</u>	SN41852044
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PENUEL STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Roman coin dated to between 96-98AD was found in an allotment near St Johns Priory and reported to the SMR in 1979. JH Aug 2002

<u>PRN</u>	8941	<u>NGR</u>	SN40991895
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MYRTLE HILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MANSION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

An 18th century mansion house, 1st mentioned in a will of 1794. Described by Lewis as "a gentlemen's seat" in 1840. Includes associated grounds, stable block and lodge on the roadside. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	9742	<u>NGR</u>	SN41122003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ALBION INN THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

The building was visited in 1981 as it was undergoing conversion to shops. The public house (PRN 454), which was also a fruit shop, closed in the early 1900's. The building was 3-storey, stone built with brick heightening, the roof probably dating to the late 18th/early 19th century. The north gable wall showed evidence of an earlier single storey building, possibly 16th century. (PP 18/6/04-from T.James 1981)

<u>PRN</u>	9743	<u>NGR</u>	SN41122003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MILL STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING?	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval?;Post Med?	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

During conversion work in 1981 the remains of the Albion public house (PRN 9742) were examined by T.James, which stood roughly where no.5 Albion Terrace now stands. The building was essentially late 18th/early 19th century, 3-storey high, but the north gable wall incorporated the remains of an earlier single-storey structure, which may date back to the 16th century. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	9805	<u>NGR</u>	SN41162005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GUILDHALL SQUARE Nos.11 & 13;COFFEE POT		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

The corner house (no.11) was built c1800, apparently with no.12. It was a noted coffee shop and grocery from 1850 established by Mr Wonnacott, later kept by Miss Puddicombe and her nephew. A design for a grocers shopfront exists from 1920, but the present shop windows are later 20th century alterations of the Georgian originals. No.12 was used as a drapers in 1926. Both are said to have been a public house in the later 20th century, no.11 now used by the Nationwide Building Society (PP 18/6/04-from listed buildings info).

<u>PRN</u>	9869	<u>NGR</u>	SN4221
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	AQUEDUCT?	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

There is no clear evidence of the course of an Aqueduct feeding the Roman settlement. Professor Jones (1971) has suggested the reservoirs at Cwmoernant may have Roman predecessors but James (1980) suggests the route (PRN 41) used to feed the Medieval Priory mills is more likely. (PP 23/9/04 from T.James 1980).

<u>PRN</u>	10546	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Topog;Document
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Originally a Roman town, settlement appears to have continued in the Priory Street area around a religious centre of Llandeulyddog into the Early Medieval Period. The Normans established a castle in the early 12th century, with 'New' Carmarthen developing around it, whilst Llandeulyddog was replaced by an Augustinian Priory controlling 'Old' Carmarthen along Priory street. New Carmarthen developed rapidly during the 13th century, with the main part enclosed within stone walls. The Black Death and Owain Glyn Dwr rebellion lead to a decline in the 14th and 15th centuries, but the 16th and 17th centuries was a period of slow and piecemeal expansion. During the Dissolution the Priory lost control of Old Carmarthen and 'Old' and 'New' were amalgamated. By the early 18th century Carmarthen was the largest Welsh town and saw rapid expansion and redevelopment during that century, already established as an important inland port and trading centre it was also a judicial and administrative centre. It was however too far from the main coalfields and coastal trading routes to benefit from the industrial expansion of the later 18th and 19th centuries and declined in importance, although its position in the centre of a large agricultural region and the centre for judicial authority ensured its continued stability. (PP 28/9/04)

PRN 10597
SITE NAME SOWTHER TUCYING MILL
SITE TYPE FULLING MILL
PERIOD Medieval

NGR SN420205

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Sited close to Carmarthen, it was leased for 70 years to John Hir in 1523. It was still at lease when Carmarthen Priory was dissolved in 1535. It may be identified with the Lower Tucking Mill of the 18th century. (PP 18/6/04)

PRN 10598
SITE NAME NORTHERN MILL
SITE TYPE FULLING MILL
PERIOD Medieval

NGR SN420205

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A fulling mill recorded as being leased out by Carmarthen Priory for 50 years in 1523. It seems likely that it did not survive into Stuart times. (PP 18/6/04)

PRN 10599
SITE NAME CARMARTHEN
SITE TYPE FULLING MILL
PERIOD Medieval

NGR SN420205

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A fulling mill mentioned in the dissolution account of Carmarthen Priory in 1535-6, not owned by the Priory. (PP 18/6/04)

PRN 10600
SITE NAME CARMARTHEN
SITE TYPE FULLING MILL
PERIOD Medieval

NGR SN411199

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The mill had decayed and its mill race was blocked by 1352. The mill was probably located on the Wynveth Brook. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	10601	<u>NGR</u>	SN411199
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FULLING MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In 1469 John Du ab Ieuan Teg was allowed to build a fulling mill between Cockymill (PRN 49) and the mill next to the quay in New Carmarthen, probably therefore on the Wynveth Brook near the river. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	10603	<u>NGR</u>	SN392192
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CILLEFWR		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	RIDGE AND FURROW	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval?;Post Med?	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

An area of ridge and furrow identified from aerial photography by T.James. (PP 21/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	10609	<u>NGR</u>	SN398201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WAUNIAGO		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	RIDGE AND FURROW	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval?;Post Med?	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

An area of ridge and furrow identified from aerial photographs in a field to the south of the Art College, now partly built over. 11 lines of ridge and furrow were identified, running NW-SE, c3m wide and 0.75m high, in good condition. (PP 21/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	10611	<u>NGR</u>	SN400214
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TRE-FECHAN;TREVAUGHAN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SETTLEMENT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Trevaughan is first mentioned in the mid 13th century, and is marked on William Rees' map of South Wales in the 14th century. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	10617	<u>NGR</u>	SN398191
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KETLEVOUR		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	RIDGE AND FURROW	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval?;Post Med?	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork

CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

Ridge and furrow identified from aerial photography, a 'Maen' place name also possibly records a boundary stone. On the ground surface irregularities are very slight, no boundary stone was noted, most of the boundary hedges had been removed. (PP 21/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	10618	<u>NGR</u>	SN393196
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FELIN FACH		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATER MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval?;Post Med?	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A town rental of 1675 and 1650 places this mill near the White Mill (PRN 10619) "leading from the said mill to Llanllwch". Possibly the site of the later Pontcarreg mill. (PP 21/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	10619	<u>NGR</u>	SN39761957
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHITE MILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATER MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval?;Post Med?	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A town rental of 1675 mentions this mill. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 marks 'White Mill Woollen Factory'. (PP 21/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	10629	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ABERGWILI		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BATTLE SITE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Early Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Location unknown RJ 2002

PRN 10980 **NGR** SN41701910
SITE NAME PEYNORA;PENYMORFA
SITE TYPE SETTLEMENT **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Medieval **FORM** Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A settlement site marked on William Rees' map of South Wales in the 14th century. (PP 21/6/04)

PRN 11003 **NGR** SN4020
SITE NAME GREEN COLLECTION THE
SITE TYPE FINDSPOT **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Roman **FORM** Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Object part of private collection find spot unknown RJ 2002

PRN 11090 **NGR** SN41822048
SITE NAME PRIORY STREET ALLOTMENTS
SITE TYPE HOARD? **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Roman **FORM** Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Seven Roman coins, dated to between 253 and 278AD, were found at the northern end of the allotments outside the SE boundary of the Roman town. JH Aug 2002

PRN 11389 **NGR** SN3818
SITE NAME LLANLLWCH
SITE TYPE SETTLEMENT **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Medieval **FORM** Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A small settlement to the southwest of Carmarthen. References are made to the manor of Llanllwch from the early 14th century onwards. In 1349 Ministers Accounts refer to the 'hamlet' of Llanllwch, which suffered during the Black Death, and was burnt in 1407 during the Owain Glyn Dwr rebellion. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	11604	<u>NGR</u>	SN41612057
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RICHMOND TERRACE No.64		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a silver shilling dating to 1554. On the obverse were the busts of Queen Mary and King Phillip with a large crown above. Discovered in c1932 whilst digging in the garden at No.64 Richmond Terrace.(PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	11611	<u>NGR</u>	SN4162120185
<u>SITE NAME</u>	VICARAGE GARDENS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

In May 1981, four 2x2m test pits were hand-excavated in advance of a proposed housing development at Peters vicarage, Carmarthen. The purpose of the test pits was to record the depth of garden soil over the Roman ground surface in order to decide on any further work needed. The Roman ground surface was found to be 1.2m-1.8m below the ground surface in 1981. The thickness of the Roman levels was 0.30-0.50m. As the development was to be based on the existing ground surface using strip or raft foundations, no further work was thought necessary as long as any ground breaking was no deeper than 1.2m. However in order to confirm the course of the Roman street, a request was made to excavate a further 1.5m wide trench

<u>PRN</u>	11624	<u>NGR</u>	SN414201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD TOWN WALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Unknown	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a copper vessel discovered by workmen digging a cellar 'near the site of the old southeast portcullis'. It was apparently discovered c3ft (c1m) below the foundation of the old town wall in 'native alluvium'. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	11859	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DRINNON STREAM		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Prehistoric?;Medieval?	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A record from 1823 of the discovery of a possible dug out canoe. The location of the find is unknown, the record states it was found whilst digging building foundations on the site of the former 'Drinnon stream'. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	11908	<u>NGR</u>	SN39852177
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CASTELL HOWELL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	UNKNOWN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Unknown	<u>FORM</u>	Place-name

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A 'Castell' place name of unknown significance. (PP 23/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	11947	<u>NGR</u>	SN4120
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PARADE THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a Roman coin of Vespasian discovered whilst sinking foundations for new houses on the Parade, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	11949	<u>NGR</u>	SN4120
<u>SITE NAME</u>	AVENUE THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a brass coin of Antoninus Pius (c141AD) discovered in a garden on The Avenue, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	11950	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a brass coin of Vitellius, dated to c69AD, discovered somewhere in Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	11951	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of three silver Roman coins discovered in the "Neighbourhood of Carmarthen". (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	11960	<u>NGR</u>	SN4120
<u>SITE NAME</u>	AVENUE THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a brass coin of Crispus (c321AD) in mint condition, discovered during construction work in The Avenue, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	12283	<u>NGR</u>	SN41001997
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING HENRY VIII SCHOOL;KING'S SCHOOL OF CARMARTHEN;THOMAS LLOYD'S SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GRAMMAR SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

After the Dissolution of the Friary (PRN 62) an attempt was made to set up a grammar school on the friary and adjoining land. Henry VIII granted permission in 1543 to Thomas Lloyd. After Lloyds death in 1547 the Friary lands were appropriated by John Parry and the school closed down. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	12681	<u>NGR</u>	SN4321
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ABERGWILI		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATER MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A water mill marked on William Rees' map of South Wales in the 14th century. It has been suggested it may have been in the area of the Woollen Factory (PRN 16455) at SN43822191. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	12682	<u>NGR</u>	SN4421
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ABERGWILI		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GRANGE;MANOR HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Said to be a manor of some ecclesiastical importance in the district of Ystrad Twyi before the 14th century. In the Post Medieval period the Episcopal Manor consisted of c600 acres at the confluence of the Gwili and Towy rivers. It included the demesne lands and episcopal residence (Bishops Palace, PRN 1743) of the Lords Bishops of St.Davids from the 16th century, pasture and meadowlands, a water mill and common lands used by residents of Abergwili until enclosure in 1855. A yearly Fair and weekly Friday Market was held on these lands. Large parts of the demesne lands were sold between 1886-1913 and the Bishops Palace was transferred to the Representative Body of the Church in Wales. (PP 28/9/04 from Inland Revenue Survey and Report 1944)

<u>PRN</u>	12757	<u>NGR</u>	SN410202
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FULLING MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Fulling Mill marked on William Rees' map of South Wales in the 14th century. Rees marks it on the south bank of the river, but it has also been suggested to lie on the corner of Morley Street and Catherine Street. Possibly confused with St Catherine's Mill (PRN 48). (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	12788	<u>NGR</u>	SN41251997
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ANGEL VAULTS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING;PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A late 18th to early 19th century Inn with medieval origins, shown by a 15th century stone window discovered in 1983, though this may be re-used. Work in 1983 showed the building to be early, originally 2-storey, raised presumably in the 16th century and refronted twice in red brick. An Inn called 'The Angell' is first mentioned in a Rent Roll of 1573 and referenced in 1657, it is not known if they refer to this site. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	12905	<u>NGR</u>	SN4019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PORT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In 1326 Carmarthen was made a Staple Port and allowed to deal in wool, pelts, leather, lead and tin. It become an important wool centre during the 16th century. By the 18th century it has been calculated Carmarthen possessed 57 vessels totalling 2293 tons, compared to Cardiff's 22 vessels of 789 tons. Ship building was an ancilliary industry and Carmarthen was also home to an important fishing industry. Lewis (1833) lists a variety of goods in Carmarthen's "small foreign, and a very considerable coasting, trade", and the Iron and Tin industry also expanded during the 19th century. Its importance as a port declined by the end of the 19th century however, river trade being superceded by the railway. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	12913	<u>NGR</u>	SN4120
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DON STORES		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of two brass Roman coins discovered in the garden of "Don Stores" on Priory St. One coin is dated to Marcus Aurelius (161-180AD), the 2nd probably dates to the reign of Trajan (98-117AD). (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	12914	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN ROMAN FORT		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Roman	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of a collection of Roman coins, 2 of Trajan (98-117AD) and four of Marcus Aurelius (161-180AD). (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	12917	<u>NGR</u>	SN413199
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Unknown	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspot of an object made of deer antler, c4.75inches (c10.8cm) long with a pointed end and an opening at the other end, ornamented with circles. It was originally described as a needle or early form of shuttle, later identified as a stylus with belt attachment. It was unearthed in the later 19th century within the bounds of the castle. It was found with some animal bones and a piece of leather in what appears to have been a waterlogged deposit. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	12927	<u>NGR</u>	SN432212
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN PRIORY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FULLING MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

At the time of the Dissolution Carmarthen Priory had leased a fulling-mill, weir and leat lying on the River Gwili to William Riddle and Maurice Reynold. Traces of the watercourse apparently survive. (PP 27/9/04 from Jack 1981)

<u>PRN</u>	13021	<u>NGR</u>	SN436215
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BISHOP'S MILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The Bishops Mill, thought to have existed during the Medieval period, the exact location is unknown. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	13754	<u>NGR</u>	SN436216
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ABERGWILI		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	COMMON LAND	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Topog
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An area of former common land lying in the vicinity of Abergwili. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	14697	<u>NGR</u>	SN4141320131
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET - JOURNAL OFFICES		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Buried Feature
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Salvage recording of builders trenches to the rear of Carmarthen Journal Offices. Deposits relate to both Phase I and phase II Roman Forts of Carmarthen. N.Ludlow 1993.

<u>PRN</u>	14750	<u>NGR</u>	SN4128920092
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JACKSON'S LANE II		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A watching brief was maintained on the construction trench for a new development commenced in January 1993. Much of the material in section was Post Medieval, mostly 19th century. Several earlier features were noted, pits and trenches, some possibly medieval, but the medieval town wall was not found. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	14799	<u>NGR</u>	SN4147620393
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST PETER'S CAR PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Operations carried out a watching brief during extension works to St Peter's car park. Two trenches were machine dug along the length of two grass verges. No archaeological features were observed. The only possible Roman material was located at the southern end of trench 1 at a depth of 0.30m. ^CN based on DB 1993

<u>PRN</u>	16161	<u>NGR</u>	SN40952027
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

It is unclear what site this record is referring to, there may be a confusion with St Catherine's Mill (PRN 48) at SN41022027. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	16413	<u>NGR</u>	SN41301921
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CAPEL Y BABELL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A chapel recorded by the RCAHMW as being built in 1834, restored in 1870 and rebuilt in 1905/7 in an Arts and Crafts style. Still used as a chapel in 1998.(PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	16451	<u>NGR</u>	SN40132104
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RHYD Y BONT		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BRIDGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct

CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A bridge carrying the Trevaughan Road out of Carmarthen over a stream. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	16453	<u>NGR</u>	SN42672106
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BONT FACH		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BRIDGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct

CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A place name recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1890. The exact location of any bridge is unknown. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	16454	<u>NGR</u>	SN42912106
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PONT RICHARD EINON		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BRIDGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct

CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A bridge marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890, presumably built when the railway it crosses was laid in 1852. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	16456	<u>NGR</u>	SN43632148
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A mill marked on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. Originally thought to be Post Medieval in date but is not marked on either the 1st (1889) or 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 22/6/04)

PRN 16457
SITE NAME BISHOP'S MILL
SITE TYPE CORN MILL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN43612144
SITE STATUS
FORM Building
CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

A late 18th/early 19th century corn mill, now restored and in use as a dwelling. A Bishops Mill was known to have existed in the medieval period (PRN 13021), the exact location of which is unknown. (PP 22/6/04)

PRN 16458
SITE NAME BISHOP'S FORGE
SITE TYPE BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN43632143
SITE STATUS
FORM Building
CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

A late 18th/early 19th century blacksmiths workshop, marked on early Ordnance Survey maps. Now restored and in use as a dwelling. (PP 22/6/04)

PRN 16459
SITE NAME Capel Ebenezer
SITE TYPE CHAPEL
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN43752109
SITE STATUS
FORM Building
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A chapel built in 1815, rebuilt in 1834 and enlarged in 1883. It was rebuilt again in 1900 in a Gothic style. (PP 22/6/04)

PRN 16460
SITE NAME ABERGWILI STATION
SITE TYPE RAILWAY STATION
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN43982109
SITE STATUS
FORM Building
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

A small railway station in Abergwili. The railway itself was opened in 1864 and closed down in 1963, the dates of the station are unknown although it is marked on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 22/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	16461	<u>NGR</u>	SN44322141
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FFYNNON NICHOLAS;FFYNNON LAS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WELL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Place names of two adjacent dwellings first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 suggesting the presence of a well or spring in the area. (PP 23/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	17319	<u>NGR</u>	SN411202
<u>SITE NAME</u>	Market Precinct		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MARKET	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A market was built in 1846 large enough to accomodate the goods that had previously been sold in various parts of the town. The clock tower (PRN 175) was part of the original construction. The adjacent cattle market and slaughter house were built in 1855. (PP 25/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	17463	<u>NGR</u>	SN399197
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROYAL OAK COMMON		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GALLOWES	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Spurrell records the execution of a prisoner "on the common near the Royal Oak Gate" in 1750. Apparently this was the place of execution for the towns convicts until 1818. (PP 25/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	19975	<u>NGR</u>	SN41202007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GUILDHALL SQUARE Nos 4-5		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	Building	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

4 & 5 Guildhall Square appear to have been of one build dating from the early 18th century with later alterations. Both were three storey with brick chimneys on their end walls and both retained their king-post roof trusses from the late 18th/early 19th century. Both houses were completely demolished during redevelopment. No archaeological features were seen below ground except a post-mediaeval rubbish pit. JH 1995 based on NL 1994

<u>PRN</u>	20135	<u>NGR</u>	SN41221992
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WALL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	B

DESCRIPTION

A stretch of walling, possibly part of the 1233 town wall (PRN 74). Rises to a height of 5m, now used as the rear garden wall of No.6 Quay Street and to No.3 St Mary Street, with later repairs. A central repair is said to front a tunnel under the garden of No.3 St Mary's Street.(PP 25/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20181	<u>NGR</u>	SN40151989
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILESTONE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A milestone on the former turnpike road to the Irish ferry at Pembroke Dock. Presumably dates to the early 19th century after the ferry service from Hobbs Point to Waterford opened in the 1820's. Inscription reads "To Hobbs Point 32 miles". (PP 25/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20202	<u>NGR</u>	SN41112004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DARK GATE Nos.7 & 7A;CARMARTHEN HOUSE;JELLINGHAM HOUSE;BELLINGHAM HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A mid to late 18th century town house. Three-storey with bay windows, though now much altered and used as a commercial premises. Described in a will as Gellingham House in 1812, partly rebuilt in 1844 although the fabric appears mainly 18th century. Used as a shop under various owners throughout much of the 20th century. Much of the original interior has been lost. (PP 25/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20203	<u>NGR</u>	SN41132004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLUE STREET No.1A;DARK GATE No.8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

Early to mid 19th century former Half Moon Hotel (PRN 363), later including the adjoining former Naggs Head (PRN 391) (Nos 8-9 Dark Gate). The hotel was established in 1806, the Naggs Head becoming the bar and spirit store. Used as a YMCA in WWI, an estate agents in 1926 and restaurant in 1981. It has since had a new shop front added as well as being converted to flats with the removal of interior features. Formerly 1A and 1 Blue Street were listed separately, now listed together (PP 25/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20204	<u>NGR</u>	SN41132003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLUE STREET No.1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Formerly Nos. 1 and 1A were listed separately, now listed together. See description for PRN 20203. (PP 25/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20205	<u>NGR</u>	SN41152004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLUE STREET No.36		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

Early 19th century town house, now used as a coffee shop. Three-storey with bay windows with a slate low pitched roof, it is one of a few Georgian brick fronts still unpainted in the town. Occupied by a hairdressers in 1914 and 1926, the ground floor was altered with a new shop front in the later 20th century.

<u>PRN</u>	20206	<u>NGR</u>	SN41182002
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GUILDHALL SQUARE Nos.14 15		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Now de-listed. Formerly a 4-storey 19th century building, with 6 bays, a slate gabled roof and red brick flanking stacks. (PP 25/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20207	<u>NGR</u>	SN41192000
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GUILDHALL SQUARE No.17		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

The former Bull Inn (PRN 318), now used as an eating house. Part of a terraced row, probably mid 18th century with an earlier rear wing. The building is shown on Lewis's map of 1786. Used as an Inn through the 19th century and into the 20th century, before used as a cafe by 1926. (PP 25/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20208	<u>NGR</u>	SN41172008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GUILDHALL SQUARE Nos.9 & 10		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A bank building built in 1900-03 in a Northern Renaissance style for the London & Provincial Bank. Built on the site of Commerce House, a drapers shop. It was taken over by Barclays Bank in 1918.(PP 25/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20217	<u>NGR</u>	SN41412016
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET Nos.19 & 20		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Nos 19 & 20 are now listed separately. No.19 is a commercial premises with possible 18th century origins, but with mid/late 19th century character. Both premises had shop fronts designed to match in the late 19th century. A sewing machine repair shop is recorded at no.19 in 1884, a bookshop in 1914 and 1926, no.20 was used as an antiques shop. Extensive 18th century features survive on the first floor interior of no.19. No.20 is said to have once been used as a residence for High Court judges. (PP 25/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20218	<u>NGR</u>	SN41442018
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.24		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Built in the ealy 19th century, apparently as a matching house to No.25 on the other side of Conduit Lane. Three-storey, with 3 bays, slate gabled roof and red brick chimney, with an altered interior. Said to have been the site of a public house called Seren Cynru. By 1884 it was an architects office. In 2002 recorded as an antiques shop below and offices above. (PP 25/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20219	<u>NGR</u>	SN41452019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.25;CONDUIT LANE No.3		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A house with a chemists shop below, possibly rebuilt in 1864 reusing older fabric. Similar to no.24 on the other side of Conduit Lane. The Bacchus Inn (PRN 303) was located on this site, which may also be on the site of the medieval White Gate (PRN 51), traces of which are said to be located in the present cellar. A newspaper article of 1863 suggests the facade juttied out on the projection of the medieval gate and the council wanted to set the facade back. Another article of 1864 says it was burnt by a fire and rebuilt. A pharmacy was first opened here in 1869. (PP 25/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20220	<u>NGR</u>	SN41472020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET Nos.28 & 29		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Nos. 28 & 29 are now listed separately. The building is a substantial earlier 19th century 3-bay house now subdivided. Building work in 2002 revealed that the upper floor is mostly of brick, the lower floors mostly of stone, suggesting early 19th century remodelling of an older house. (PP 25/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20221	<u>NGR</u>	SN41442021
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MARQUIS OF GRANBY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A probable 18th century building, the former Marquis of Granby public house (PRN 384), altered in the 19th century. Remodelled again in the later 20th century with with external detail redone in a rough facsimile of the original. Closed as an Inn in the late 20th century although is still marked as a public house on current maps. (PP 25/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20222	<u>NGR</u>	SN41442020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET Nos.33 & 34	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

Nos.33 & 34 are now listed separately. A house and shop originally built as a pair possibly in the 18th century but with facades altered in the late 19th century. A section of the 1415 town wall (PRN 74) is incorporated into the cellar wall between the two dwellings. No.33 was a grocers in 1884, bookseller and stationer in 1914 and 1926. No.34 was formerly the Cresselly Arms Inn (PRN 335), recorded as such in 1884 but listed as a boot repair shop by 1926. (PP 25/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20223	<u>NGR</u>	SN41372014
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.45;CAPITAL HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A house built in 1881 as Capital House, then leased to a boot and shoe shop from 1884. Recorded as a grocers in 1914 and 1926. Grade II listed as a later 19th century stucco terraced building with complete surviving original shopfront. (PP 27/9/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	20224	<u>NGR</u>	SN41342012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.51	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2*
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A much altered large 18th century town house with good surviving interiors, including doorways, panelling, staircase and fireplace. It probably dates to the early to mid 18th century although the rare near detached building to the rear may be 17th century. Top floor probably added in the 19th century. Altered with a shop front added in 1900. (PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20225	<u>NGR</u>	SN41332010
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.53	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Nos 53 & 53A both listed as one building. Late 17th or early 18th century commercial premises with the exterior altered in the 19th century. First recorded as a plumbers business in the 1830's, the two shops have since housed cabinet makers, milliners, cobblers, book binders, solicitors and a tobacconist. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20226	<u>NGR</u>	SN41292006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.60		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A late 18th century brick fronted house similar to no.46. Residence of Rev.David Charles, a Calvinistic Methodist Minister, listed in King Street in 1819. By 1884 it was occupied by a hairdressers, and in 1914 and 1926 a drapers shop. This ground floor shop has been entirely altered by the late 20th century.(PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20227	<u>NGR</u>	SN41062007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS STREET No.7		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A mid to late 19th century building, possibly contemporary with the English Baptist Church (PRN 114) opened in 1870. Built as a pair with no.8. Used as a photographers shop c1902 and an auctioneer in 1926. The shopfront was renewed in a Victorian style in c2000. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20228	<u>NGR</u>	SN41062007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS STREET No.8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Mid to late 19th century building, possibly contemporary with the English Baptist Church (PRN 114) opened in 1870. Built as a pair with no.7, either built as a shop or converted soon afterwards. Occupied by an ironmongers in 1914 and 1926. (PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20229	<u>NGR</u>	SN40942008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS STREET No.22;Waverley House		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

An early 19th century 3-storey terraced house, with a through arch to a rear yard. A building is marked here on Woods map of 1834. Occupied by a veterinary surgery in 1926. Since 1981 the building has been restored with renewed glazing. There is a large 3-storey rear wing to the courtyard with a late 19th century former stable block at right angles. (PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20230	<u>NGR</u>	SN40812008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS STREET Nos.38 to 40		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A late 18th to mid 19th century 2-storey building. It has a slate gabled roof, flanking brick chimney stacks, bay windows and a late 19th/early 20th century shop front. Originally listed for its group interest with the English Congregational Church (PRN 109). Current condition unknown as there is no current listed buildings information on this building. (PP 28/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20231	<u>NGR</u>	SN40842002
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FRIAR'S ROW		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A row of four cottages, each is now listed separately. Built in the early 19th century, grouped in two pairs, with slate roofs and small chimney stacks. Altered during the 20th century. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20232	<u>NGR</u>	SN40842006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS STREET Nos.96 & 97		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

One of a pair of terraced house, now listed individually. Probably built in the early 19th century, one of which may have been Speedwell public house (PRN 423). (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20233	<u>NGR</u>	SN40842005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPEEDWELL COURT Nos.1 & 2		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A pair of backland houses, now listed individually. Possibly of early 19th century origin. They have been much altered since 1981 when they were described as whitewashed rubble stone with bays and sash windows and ledged doors.(PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

PRN 20234 **NGR** SN40852006
SITE NAME LAMMAS STREET No.99;ARCADE HOUSE
SITE TYPE SHOP **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

19th century terraced house marked on Wood's map of 1834. Formerly known as The Old Queen's Arms and The Milford Arms (PRN 388 - although the Milford Arms was at no.87 in 1926). Used as a shop by 1926. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

PRN 20235 **NGR** SN40872005
SITE NAME LAMMAS STREET No.102;THE GOLDEN LION
SITE TYPE HOTEL **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

An Inn ,reputedly on the site of one called the Bremenda Arms, but known as the Golden Lion (PRN 396) since the later 19th century. A Golden Lion was previously recorded as no.23 Lammas St. The building is probably early 19th century with late 19th century stucco detail. The ground floor has been altered. (PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

PRN 20236 **NGR** SN40902005
SITE NAME LAMMAS STREET No.105
SITE TYPE DWELLING **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

A building used by the Quakers, according to a stone in the wall it was used in 1777 although documents state 1746. Used as a chapel by the Unitarians from c1812 to 1833 before they moved to Park y felfed, the building then became a dwelling. The listing information mentions none of this history, describing it as an early 19th century house. Said to have been much rebuilt and restored in the late 20th century. (PP 28/6/04)

PRN 20237 **NGR** SN40932005
SITE NAME DROVERS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

An Inn with earlier to mid 19th century exterior detail but with a plaque of 1775. Marked on Wood's map of 1834 although the date of the name is uncertain. Marked as the Drovers Arms on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20238	<u>NGR</u>	SN41022005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROSE & CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

An Inn, probably of the late 18th to early 19th century, the building is marked on Wood's map of 1834. Externally it has mid 19th century stucco detail. The date of the Inn is unknown, though named as the Rose and Crown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20239	<u>NGR</u>	SN41052004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BOAR'S HEAD HOTEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOTEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A large former coaching inn dating to the mid 18th century, although it is said to previously have been a town house of the Owens of Orielton. Rebuilt/alterd in the 1750's, a ground plan of 1819 shows the hotel in the right 4-bay part. Then a stable was added and a rear wing containing a kitchen, brewhouse, stable and coach house. Rebuilt in 1824 when it was considerably enlarged with a new suit of stabling, later converted into accomodation. In the mid 19th century the assembly rooms were used for public functions. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20240	<u>NGR</u>	SN41041989
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPRING GARDENS Nos.1 to 5;MRS.WILLIAM'S & MISS JARDINE'S SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A row of several houses, now all listed individually. Probably late 18th century, the buildings are marked on Lewis' map of 1786. Altered in the 19th century when No.4 was converted into 2 houses. Interiors wholly renewed since 1981. A school for young ladies was situated somewhere in Spring Gardens, run by Mrs Williams and Miss Jardine in c1825. (PP 28/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20241	<u>NGR</u>	SN41272007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NOTTS SQUARE No.1;ST PETER'S HALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION R

DESCRIPTION

A building of uncertain date, presumably mid 19th century as it was found to be an insert between existing buildings, building marked on Woods map of 1834. Acquired as St Peters Church House during the 19th century, remodelled with a church hall and rooms behind in 1964. Old photographs show a town house front. Renovated in 2001. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20242	<u>NGR</u>	SN41872050
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD PRIORY ROAD Nos.6 7 7A and 7B		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A row of cottages on the site of the gateway (PRN 43) to the Priory of St John the Evangelist (PRN 44), the cottages are now listed individually. The gateway is 15th century, altered/rebuilt in the 19th century. In 1804 a handsome gateway still existed. 15th century carved arms now in St Peters Church were found in one of the cottages, a Tudor mullioned window was also said to have been found in an internal wall above the archway. A large blocked archway was found in no.6 and during renovation on 1993 another arched doorway and two late 15th/early 16th century fireplaces were found. (PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20243	<u>NGR</u>	SN41692017
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE PARADE Nos.7 & 8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A pair of large 19th century villas, now listed individually. No.7 was Handel house, no.8 was Clyde House, both described as 'recently erected' in 1885. The Parade was laid out in 1782, with references to new houses in the 1830's and 1840's, Wood's map of 1834 shows a detached building roughly on the site of nos.6 & 7.(PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20244	<u>NGR</u>	SN41672016
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE PARADE Nos.9 & 10		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A pair of mid to late 19th century houses, now listed individually. Irregular spacing in ground floor openings suggests possible modification of earlier buildings. The Parade was laid out in 1782 and new houses are mentioned in the 1830's and 1840's. Wood's map of 1834 shows a building roughly on this site, owned by Jenkin Davies Esq.(PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20245	<u>NGR</u>	SN41672015
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GATE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Small 19th century wrought iron pedestrian gate to the footpath up The Parade. The gate is fixed to a bollard with an inscription reading "Jones and Sons, Priory Foundry, Carmarthen". The gate was removed and re-erected in 2002. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20246	<u>NGR</u>	SN40352004
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WALL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Garden wall, railings and gate to No.1 Picton Place, now listed together with the house, which dates to the 19th century.(PP 28/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20247	<u>NGR</u>	SN403200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PICKTON TERRACE Nos.22-29		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A terrace of houses all listed separately. The houses date to the 1830's, mainly between the construction of Picton Monument in 1825-8 and Wood's map of 1834. No 22 was rebuilt or altered in the late 19th century. Nos. 23 & 24 may have been built in 1833 according to a plaque. No. 25, lower than no.24, had a bay window added in the late 19th century. Matching hipped corners to nos.26 & 27 suggest they were originally designed to match, both altered in the late 19th century, as was no.27. Nos 28 & 29 appear larger than buildings shown on Wood's map suggesting they may have been rebuilt shortly after, possibly in 1839. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20258	<u>NGR</u>	SN41322005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPREAD EAGLE PUBLIC HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

An Inn probably built in the mid 18th century with 19th century exterior alterations, the interior was also rebuilt in 2002. The building is shown on Wood's map of 1834 but not marked as an Inn. It is recorded as the Spread Eagle in directories from 1884. A 'Spread Eagle' is mentioned in a will of 1688. (PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20259	<u>NGR</u>	SN41592025
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

The Red Lion Inn, built in the early 19th century. Marked on Woods map of 1834 as an Inn, as well as the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Was a wine bar in 2002. (PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20260	<u>NGR</u>	SN41752040
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET VC SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Former National School and church of 1869-70 built to provide a Welsh-speaking church for the parish as well as an infant and Sunday school to replace premises on The Parade. The foundation stone was laid on 29th June 1869, the school opened the following year, called St Peter's School-Church. The church was superseded by St Johns Church next door in 1890. The school closed in 1988, converted to offices in 1991. (PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20261	<u>NGR</u>	SN41772046
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CHURCH YARD Nos.3 & 4;PRIORY STREET No.4		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Nos 3 & 4 Church Yard was a single storey building with attic, dating to the 18th century or possibly earlier. No 24 Priory St is circa mid to later 19th century, 2 storey high. These buildings were originally listed as an example of Carmarthen courtyard housing, but are no longer listed. (PP 28/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20262	<u>NGR</u>	SN41852054
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET No.31	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

An end terrace house with shop. Formerly the Three Cranes Inn (PRN 434) dating to the earlier to mid 19th century. Marked on Wood's map of 1834. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20263	<u>NGR</u>	SN41782050
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET No.97;OAK HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

A mid to late 18th century house, altered in the late 19th/early 20th century. Stood by the site of the Old Oak (PRN 128). The house was renovated in 1998, removing added detail, and turned into flats.(PP 29/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20264	<u>NGR</u>	SN41752047
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KINGS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An Inn probably dating to the late 18th and 19th century, marked on Woods map of 1834. Altered in the late 20th century, including the partial rebuilding of an 18th century staircase after a fire. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20265	<u>NGR</u>	SN41572027
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET No.144	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A late 18th/early 19th century end terrace house, with exterior stucco and windows of later 19th century date. Not originally the end house, that to the west removed for road widening. Originally two dwellings with the present entranceway a passage between the two. Recorded as a doctors surgery in the early 20th century. (PP 29/6/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	20266	<u>NGR</u>	SN41151995
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET No.28;LLYS-Y-BARNWR		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

Town house probably dating to the later 18th century, marked on Wood's map of 1834. Externally the present facade appears late 19th century although alterations are recorded in 1922-3. Used in the mid 20th century as judges lodgings, now converted into flats. Quay Street is the most complete street of 18th century houses in Carmarthen, laid out in the early 12th century and housing prominent families by the late middle ages. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20267	<u>NGR</u>	SN411199
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WALL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Now used as a garden wall between nos. 27 and 30 Quay Street, but medieval in origin. The wall stands on a high embankment, projection is 4.3m high, with external measurements of 3.4 and 5.6m. Part of the original medieval town wall (PRN 74), built after the first grant of murage was obtained in 1233. Wyriot's Tower (PRN 221) stood along this section of wall. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building data)

<u>PRN</u>	20268	<u>NGR</u>	SN41202000
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET Nos.32 33 34		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Three 2-storey dwellings of a similar height in a terraced row, lower than no.31, marked on Wood's map of 1834. Each is listed separately. No.32 may have been a former service range to no.31, since altered. Externally 19th century and later, the interior has been fully modernised. No.33 is described as probably early to mid 18th century in origin, altered in the 19th century. Restored in 1995 with the loss of internal features. No.34 is the end terrace, also probably of mid 18th century origin, altered in the 19th century. Marked on Wood's map in 1834 as an Inn, listed in 1884 as the Union Hall public house (PRN 443), internally modernised. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20269	<u>NGR</u>	SN41372003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUEEN STREET Nos.1 2	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

No.1 is an early 19th century corner house. Formerly the Alma public house, by 1884 it was listed as the Blue Ribbon Coffee Tavern, still described as such in 1914. In 2002 it was a house. No.2 is probably late 18th/early 19th century house with a later 19th century shop front built as a pair with no.3. The deeds are said to go back to 1805. Both buildings are listed individually. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20286	<u>NGR</u>	SN41322004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUEEN'S HOTEL PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Public house rebuilt in 1865 but possibly including earlier work. The Queens Hotel was in existence by 1850. The present building was remodelled in 1865 to incorporate the adjoining Lamb and Flag inn (PRN 377) with a new frontage built across both properties. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20287	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362001
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUEEN STREET Nos.17 18;COFFEE TAVERN;LION ROYAL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

No.18 was formerly the substantial early 19th century Lion Royal hotel, which may have occupied part of no.17 as well as incorporating The Mount facing down Castle Hill. Originally the White Lion Hotel, mentioned in rate books for 1802, altered in 1812 with the amalgamation of the Mount. Renamed to the Lion Royal probably in 1821, the Lion Temperance by the late 19th century, converted to an estate agents in 1907. No.17 was originally a town house possibly dating to 1788.(PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20288	<u>NGR</u>	SN40862019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST.CATHERINE STREET 23 24	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

Terraced cottages, one and a half storeys high, probably built as a mirrored pair in the late 18th century. They were substantially restored after dereliction in 1991. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

PRN 20289 **NGR** SN40762022
SITE NAME MODEL VCP SCHOOL
SITE TYPE SCHOOL **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

The Model School was built in 1847-8, to give practical experience to trainee teachers at Trinity College. The boys school was opened in 1849, the girls school in 1851 and the infants school was completed in 1857 (listed separately). The school masters house stood to the rear, now much altered, converted to flats.(PP 29/6/04)

PRN 20290 **NGR** SN412200
SITE NAME ST.MARYS STREET Nos.1 2 3 4
SITE TYPE TERRACE **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

Row of buildings built up since the early 18th century, although the current buildings are mostly later. No.1 dates to the late 18th/early 19th century, possibly incorporating earlier material. Formerly two buildings, the corner building possibly added later. The easternmost apparently one build with no.2. A shopfront was added in the late 19th century. No.2 was altered in the 19th century, originally a house, in 1875 it was the offices of the Carmarthen Times. An auction room was added to the rear in 1899 and a shopfront in the late 19th/early 20th century. Nos.3 & 4 were built as a pair, dated to 1830 on a roof truss. It lies on the site of the Naggs Head Inn, first mentioned in 1573, and where Cromwell was said to have stayed in 1649. It was rebuilt as a town house for the Williams family of Edwinsford, but mostly tenanted. Restored externally in the late 20th century.

PRN 20291 **NGR** SN41212001
SITE NAME PLUME OF FEATHERS PUBLIC HOUSE
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

An Inn with mid to late 19th century detail but the building is marked on Wood's map of 1834. Shown as a public house on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, the name is first recorded in 1926. (PP 28/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20297	<u>NGR</u>	SN41312033
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FRANCIS TERRACE No.43;GREEN GARDENS;NOLTON HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

Formerly known as Green Gardens, said to have been built or rebuilt by John Nash in c1786 for his own use, first marked on Lewis map of 1786. Thoroughly altered since, now looking externally early 20th century. Used as a caretakers house for the (now demolished) adjoining Pentrepoeth Board School. (PP 10/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20302	<u>NGR</u>	SN41482025
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST.PETERS STREET No.3		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A town house built c1817 as Forest House, with railings added in the late 19th/early 20th century. Originally built for John Lloyd of Dale Castle. Later used as the Forest Arms Inn, and Jeremy's Commercial Hotel, owned in 1926 by T.Jeremy. Subsequently used as a Registry Office for many years and Dyfed Library office. Not marked as an Inn or Hotel on either Woods map of 1834 or the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20303	<u>NGR</u>	SN41432006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET No.9 10		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Terraced houses, probably dating to the early 19th century. Part of a group from nos.5 to 10, nos.5 to 8 have been rebuilt in replica in 1989-90. No.10 was a lodging house in 1884. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20304	<u>NGR</u>	SN41482014
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET No.17 18		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Small matching terraced houses. No.18 was built first in 1826-7, no.17 was built in 1880, possibly to infill a gap to no.16. Both have been wholly altered in renovation since 1981. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

PRN 20305 **NGR** SN41372003
SITE NAME SPILMAN STREET No.42
SITE TYPE DWELLING **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A terraced house probably dating to the early to mid 19th century. The area is marked as built up on both Lewis' map of 1786 and Wood's map of 1834. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

PRN 20306 **NGR** SN41422009
SITE NAME SPILMAN STREET No.36;THE SPILMAN HOTEL
SITE TYPE DWELLING **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A substantial town house of the earlier 19th century. The building is marked on Wood's map of 1834 as the Post Office, it's also said to have been occupied by surgeons for 150 years. Doctors are recorded living there in 1884 and 1926. Restored since 1981. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

PRN 20307 **NGR** SN40402004
SITE NAME UNION STREET No.24
SITE TYPE DWELLING **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

An end terrace house dating to the early to mid 19th century, not marked on Wood's map of 1834. Altered since 1981. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

PRN 20308 **NGR** SN41202036
SITE NAME WATERLOO TERRACE No.2;MEIROS HALL
SITE TYPE DWELLING **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A terraced house built in c1833, marked on Wood's plan of Carmarthen in 1834. Grade II listed as an early 19th century terraced house retaining original features. The dwarf wall, railing and gate in front are listed separately. (PP 27/9/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	20309	<u>NGR</u>	SN41182042
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WATERLOO TERRACE No.8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Built in the early 19th century, marked on Wood's map of 1834, with a facade renovated in c1900. The dwarf wall, iron railings and gate in front are listed separately. (PP 29/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20310	<u>NGR</u>	SN41141993
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET No.26		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A later 18th century town house. Three-storeys high, built on a full height basement, part of a terraced row but with a higher facade than neighbouring properties. Converted into flats. Quay street is the most complete street of 18th century houses in Carmarthen. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20311	<u>NGR</u>	SN419205
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY WALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WALL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
		<u>CONDITION</u>	C

DESCRIPTION

Fragmentary stone rubble wall with medieval foundations below ground and possible medieval lower courses above ground with post medieval rebuild on top. Rises to c3m high. Currently forms the NW boundary of Parc Hinds, formerly the NW precinct wall to St John's Priory (PRN 44), originally a pre conquest religious site, the Normans established a Priory here in the early 12th century, dissolved in 1537. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20312	<u>NGR</u>	SN41291992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRIDGE STREET No.10		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

18th to early 19th century building, 3-storey high, 2 bays with a slate gabled roof. Includes a 19th to early 20th century shop front. No longer a listed building, current condition unknown. (PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20313	<u>NGR</u>	SN41261994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRIDGE STREET No.17		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A low two-storey terraced house with a cellar. Externally it appears early to mid 19th century, but with early 18th century origins. Formerly the Horse and Jockey Inn (PRN 369), marked as an Inn on Wood's map of 1834 and as a public house on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, although it has a late 19th/early 20th century shopfront and is recorded as being occupied by shopkeepers in 1884 and 1914. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20314	<u>NGR</u>	SN41261996
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRIDGE STREET No.23		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A terraced 2-storey house with cellar and attic, the front now used as a shop with rear used as flats. Probably has 18th century origins, but much altered in the 20th century. Shown on Woods map of 1834, used a shop during the 19th century, with a shopkeeper registered there in 1884. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20315	<u>NGR</u>	SN41241994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRIDGE STREET Nos.26 27		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Two 3-storey buildings probably built in the early 19th century, although no.27 was built over medieval barrel vaulted cellars and was refronted as the servicemens club in 1958. The buildings are shown on Wood's map of 1834, no.28 appears to be part of a public house along with the Red Cow (PRN 406) to the south. No.26 is listed as the Sheaf Inn (PRN 416) in 1884 and 1926 although it has a late 19th/early 20th century shopfront, and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 marks no.27 as the Sheaf Inn. The shopfront of no.26 has been extensively restored in the late 20th century, and the building is now used as offices. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20317	<u>NGR</u>	SN41292072
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WELLFIELD HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MANSION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An early 19th century villa, possibly marked on the tithe map of 1837 (as Fountain Villa). Altered c1900 with large red brick bays on the side wall, contrasting with the white painted stucco front. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20318	<u>NGR</u>	SN41342072
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HENDRE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A suburban house of the early 19th century, although not marked on the tithe map of 1837. This may be the property called Springfield described as new-built with coach-house etc in 1840. Called Road House on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. Home to Major Francis Jones to his death in 1993. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20319	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362075
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PARK COTTAGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A small single-storey house of the mid 19th century. Not marked on the tithe map of 1837.(PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20320	<u>NGR</u>	SN41192031
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BARN ROAD Nos.2 3 4		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

Nos 2 and 3 are part of a single brick house of the early 19th century, possibly part of a row of 4 marked on Woods map of 1834. No.4 was added but may also be one of the buildings shown on Woods map. All have been altered in the late 20th century. (PP 30/6/04 from listed buildings info)

PRN 20323 **NGR** SN41572019
SITE NAME CHURCH STREET Nos.9 10
SITE TYPE DWELLING **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U
DESCRIPTION

Two 2-storey 18th century cottages with a long rear wing to no.9. The cottages are no longer listed, current condition unknown. (PP 30/6/04)

PRN 20324 **NGR** SN41512016
SITE NAME CHURCH STREET Nos.2 3
SITE TYPE DWELLING **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U
DESCRIPTION

Two-storey slate gabled roof buildings of the 19th century or earlier. The buildings are no longer listed, current condition unknown. (PP 30/6/04)

PRN 20339 **NGR** SN39931977
SITE NAME ST.CLEAR ROAD No.1
SITE TYPE DWELLING **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U
DESCRIPTION

Early 19th century toll house. An octagonal 2-storey building. See PRN 217. (PP 30/6/04)

PRN 20340 **NGR** SN39791971
SITE NAME ST.CLEAR ROAD No.18;WOODBINE COTTAGE;WOODBINE HOUSE
SITE TYPE DWELLING **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U
DESCRIPTION

A building built probably in the 18th to early 19th century, with later alterations. Consists of two parallel ranges of 2-storeys. Woodbine cottage lies to the east, with a front elevation of 3 bays with a central door, Woodbine House lies to the west, the gatepiers of which were formerly crowned by miniature gun carriages. Info taken from listing details in 1981, current records not available. (PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20341	<u>NGR</u>	SN39371963
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PETERWELL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A substantial villa of c1840, not marked on the tithe map of 1837. The interior has features similar to John Nash villas. Owned in the earlier 20th century by the Soppott family. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20342	<u>NGR</u>	SN39351960
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NANT-Y-FELIN;MILLBROOK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An early 19th century villa, not marked on the tithe map of 1837. Possibly associated with the larger Peterwell (PRN 20341) to the east, as both were owned by the Soppitt family in the early 20th century. Called Millbrook on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20343	<u>NGR</u>	SN39281960
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PONTGARREG COTTAGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A farmhouse built in the 18th century with 19th century alterations. The farm was owned by the Edwinsford estate in the late 18th century when it was leased to Charles Nott, father of Sir William Nott. Restored in 1994 which revealed evidence of successive roofs, the current oak roof possibly being the 4th. (PP 30/6/04, from listed building database)

<u>PRN</u>	20344	<u>NGR</u>	SN39891890
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PLAS YSTRAD;YSTRAD HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MANSION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

According to Francis Jones the earliest known owner of Ystrad was William Davies, High Sheriff in 1580. It passed to the Jones family by the late 18th century and was rebuilt c1800-10 for John Jones MP. A sale catalogue of 1843 describes a drawing room, dining room, study, 8 bedrooms, housekeepers and butlers rooms, kitchens, brewhouse and cellar as well as a walled garden. The house has now been demolished to be rebuilt in replica as flats.(PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20345	<u>NGR</u>	SN3919
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JOHNSTOWN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOWN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Place-name
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The town reputedly named after John Jones of Ystrad (1777 to 1842), MP for Carmarthen county. A settlement of houses originally of mainly 18th to early 19th century date. The site formerly comprised parts of the lands of St John's Priory. "Johnstown" appears on the old series Ordnance survey map of 1831. (PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20359	<u>NGR</u>	SN400213
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TREVAUGHAN Nos.65 67		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

<u>PRN</u>	20360	<u>NGR</u>	SN39471952
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MILLBANK HALL;MILLBANK VILLA		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A substantial suburban house, possibly originally a farmhouse or minor gentry house of the late 18th or early 19th century. The tithe map records a Mill Brook and Millbank with tanyard. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map marks Millbank Villa in 1888. Heavily altered in the late 20th century.(PP 2/7/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	20362	<u>NGR</u>	SN41281969
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN RAILWAY STATION		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	RAILWAY STATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Carmarthen railway station opened in 1902 by Great Western Railway (GWR). At that time it consisted of a covered platform with waiting rooms on each line joined by a footbridge. Sidings and turntable lay a short distance to the south. A 2nd set of sidings with engine sheds and workshops were added by the 1930s. The present station building is single-storey brick built, with a covered platform on the eastbound line, uncovered platform on the westbound. (PP 30/6/04 from Page (2000))

<u>PRN</u>	20363	<u>NGR</u>	SN41462046
<u>SITE NAME</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PAVILION	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	U
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A record of a Pavilion, apparently identified from the 1969 Ordnance Survey 1-10560 map. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20405	<u>NGR</u>	SN415201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MEYRICK CHARITY SCHOOL & LIBRARY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

In 1708 Edmund Meyrick gave premises, apparently in Priory St, to use as a charity school and lending library, the school house was built in 1710. According to one report the school fell down in 1727, it has also been recorded that in his will Meyrick instructed that the school should move to Bala (later the Bala Grammar School) due to some dispute. (PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20409	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SIR THOMAS POWELL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Sir Thomas Powell left premises in his will, proved in 1729, to be used for charitable purposes. These premises may have been in Lower Market St (Hall St). It is not clear when the school was built, but it was in use in 1792, when it may have been located in a Lammass St chapel. In 1846 it was located under The Parade, near the Girls National School although was soon to move to the new school building within the Priory grounds (now the 'Old Grammar School' PRN 129). Amalgamated with the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School in 1856. (PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20420	<u>NGR</u>	SN40832006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS STREET Nos 94 & 95	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	A
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A pair of terraced houses, now listed individually, together forming a single 2-storey, 3-window range. The buildings are marked on Wood's map of 1834, but late 19th century glazing indicates later remodelling. No.95 lies across the entry to Thomas Court, both are part of one of the remaining courtyard groups in Carmarthen. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20440	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Findspots of several Post Medieval coins found in Carmarthen. A silver shilling of Charles I, dated 1633, was discovered in a garden behind Woods Row. A copper farthing of Charles II, dated 1673, was found on the side of the road leading to Carmarthen cemetery. A silver shilling of William III (1689-1702) was found in a Spilman St. garden, and another silver coin of 1695 was also found in a garden. A Bank of England token for 3 shillings dated 1811 was found somewhere in Carmarthen. Several pennies and half-pennies of 1797 were found in the masonry of Carmarthen bridge.(PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20442	<u>NGR</u>	SN40842005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THOMAS COURT Nos 1 & 2		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A pair of back-courtyard cottages, now listed individually. They form a 2-storey range with a facade in 2 planes to the rear of 94-95 Lammas Street. The buildings are shown on Wood's map of 1834 but were probably rebuilt in the later 19th century. (PP 1/7/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	20472	<u>NGR</u>	SN411200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BUMPER COFFEE HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	RESTAURANT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A coffee house recorded in Carmarthen, exact location and date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20474	<u>NGR</u>	SN41102005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GELLINGHAM HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Used as a doctors surgery c.1880. Now the site is occupied by a modern building - SWEB. The original Gellingham or Bellingham House (built by Sir Wm. Gell) is the large building at the corner of Dame St or Mill St and Dark Gate, now styled Carmarthen House (see PRN 20202). RPS August 2001

<u>PRN</u>	20486	<u>NGR</u>	SN411200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NAGGS HEAD HOUSE; HALF MOON HOTEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DELETED	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

RECORD DELETED (PUBLIC HOUSE)^Found to be a duplicate of PRNs 363, 391 & 20203

<u>PRN</u>	20505	<u>NGR</u>	SN42322107
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CWNIN COTTAGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Early 19th century pottery mug found under the thatched roof of Cwnin Cottage in 1925 by the owner Mr E.G.Evans. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20515	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WAREHOUSE; MEETING HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A storehouse, registered as a place of religion and divine worship (protestant) in 1724, by Evan Hughes of Carmarthen. In 1725 the yearly meeting of the Quakers was held in Carmarthen 'in a large warehouse at the Key'. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20518	<u>NGR</u>	SN411200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	R.OWEN'S SCHOOL DARK GATE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A school listed in 1825, teaching such things as systematic writing and pen cutting. Young ladies attended from 10 until 12 and from 2 until 4, young gentlemen from 12 until 2. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20519	<u>NGR</u>	SN414200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PUDDICOMBE'S SCHOOL SPILMAN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A school listed in 1825 as James Puddicombe's Mathematical and Commercial Academy. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20520	<u>NGR</u>	SN414200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MISS REES' SCHOOL SPILMAN STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Miss Rees's Ladies Seminary opened in 1818, teaching French, music, dancing and drawing. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20521	<u>NGR</u>	SN413201
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JOHN'S SCHOOL KING STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In 1825 John's Academy was located in King St., later moving to Lammas St. For 15s a quarter one could become accomplished in 'Elocution, Rhetoric, Logic, Versification and Theme Writing', for 21s 'mathematics in all its various branches' as well as 'Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages'. European and 'Oriental languages' were more expensive. Accommodation for two was also provided. (PP 1/7/04 from Lodwick 1994)

<u>PRN</u>	20522	<u>NGR</u>	SN412199
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DAVID THOMAS' SCHOOL BRIDGE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Commercial and Mathematical School where pupils were instructed in "Penmanship, Integral, Fractional and Decimal Arithmetic; Duodecimals; Extraction of Roots, Logarithms; Geometry; Trigonometry; Measurements, Gauging; Artificer's work; Timber Measure; Land Surveying; and Book Keeping". (PP 1/7/04 from TCASFC)

<u>PRN</u>	20610	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362011
<u>SITE NAME</u>	IVY BUSH;KING STREET Nos.12 & 13		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	INN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

See PRN's 370 & 24940

<u>PRN</u>	20619	<u>NGR</u>	SN4120
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DARK GATE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

David Morris was a Carmarthen merchant established somewhere in Dark Gate. In 1791 he took over David Parry's Bank, also later taking over Furnace Bank. Morris' Bank is shown in Spilman Street on Wood's map of 1834. The Dark Gate premises were apparently used as a Baptist chapel from 1782-1812, then a masons, then a Unitarian Chapel from 1814-32. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20635	<u>NGR</u>	SN3920
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JOBS WELL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WELL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval?;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A well recorded by Lhuyd in his Parochalia of 1698 as being a "large spring.... wch inhabitants and foriegners finde to be very medicinal in the cure of scabs, ulcers and rickets". John Dyer recorded in his diary of 1709 that he fell into a well at Job's Well. By 1740, the Borough Corporation owned a public bathing place at Job's Well, PRN 39911, which it is presumed was a modification of the original well. The location of the well and bathing place has not been positively identified. JH Jan 2000 Based on Jones, 1992 and Lodwick, 1994

<u>PRN</u>	20636	<u>NGR</u>	SN411199
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BLUE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	THEATRE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A record of 1820 tells of a lease being granted for the building of a theatre in Blue Street. A mention of a theatre by Lewis in 1822 would appear to be for a different theatre, described as an 'old mean-looking building'. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20647	<u>NGR</u>	SN409199
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FRIARY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FINDSPOT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>CONDITION</u>	

Findspot of a copper halfpenny of Charles II (1649-1685). (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20829	<u>NGR</u>	SN41212006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROUND HOUSE;GUILDHALL SQUARE No.1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	LOCK UP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>CONDITION</u>	

Spurrell (1879) mentions that Clos-Mawr market (PRN188), erected in 1766, was "behind the house No.1, Guildhall-square, where also and more recently was the 'Round House' or lock-up". (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20832	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MORAVIAN CHAPEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	NONCONFORMIST MEETING HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>CONDITION</u>	

A chapel apparently established in 1780, the location of which is unknown. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	20902	<u>NGR</u>	SN41482019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD ART SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

The art school was the first in Wales, founded in 1854, in Parade Road. This building was built in 1891-2, in a Modern Renaissance style, brick built with Bath stone windows. The money was raised by public subscription and a grant from the South Kensington School of Art. Closed in 1979, restored in 1991 and now an art gallery. (PP 1/7/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	22267	<u>NGR</u>	SN43852113
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ABERGWILI CHURCH SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

School built in 1864. G.Eyre Evans was a pupil from 1864-5. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	22268	<u>NGR</u>	SN43942089
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD VICARAGE THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	VICARAGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	R

DESCRIPTION

The Old Vicarage lay near the church, it had become delapidated and was replaced with the New Vicarage (PRN 16462) in 1846. The Old Vicarage was then turned into cottages. The vicarage is mentioned by Lewis in 1822. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	22269	<u>NGR</u>	SN43642139
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD POUND THE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	POUND	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A circular enclosure first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 as 'Old Pound'. (PP 1/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	22643	<u>NGR</u>	SN39752194
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A building first marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1906, labelled as a 'smithy'. No longer labelled as such on the 4th edition map of 1936. (PP 1/7/04)

PRN 23231 **NGR** SN41872050
SITE NAME PRIORY POORHOUSE
SITE TYPE WORKHOUSE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION
DESCRIPTION

There was a Poorhouse at the Priory from c1758. Mention of a Poorhouse continues into the 19th century but it is not clear if it is still referring to this site. No poorhouse is marked here on either Lewis' map of 1786 nor Wood's map of 1834. (PP 1/7/04)

PRN 23251 **NGR** SN4020
SITE NAME ABERGWILI SCHOOLS
SITE TYPE SCHOOL **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION
DESCRIPTION

PRN 23395 **NGR** SN414200
SITE NAME MISS PRICE'S SCHOOL SPILMAN STREET
SITE TYPE SCHOOL **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION
DESCRIPTION

Miss Margaret Price's Ladies Boarding School, a private school recorded in 1825. (PP 1/7/04)

PRN 23397 **NGR** SN41241999
SITE NAME COLLEGIATE SCHOOL;ASHBRIDGE'S SCHOOL
SITE TYPE SCHOOL **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents;Building
CONDITION U
DESCRIPTION

Existed from 1869 to 1887, a continuation of 'The Carmarthen School' at 7 and 8 Spilman St. The Carmarthen School was taken over by John Hales Ashbridge who moved it to larger premises at 4 St Mary's St, former townhouse of the Williams family of Edwinsford. About 170 boys attended the school. The building is now listed (PRN 20290).

<u>PRN</u>	23452	<u>NGR</u>	SN41771910
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MOUNT HILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MANSION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Early 19th century Gothic style villa, marked on the tithe map of 1841. It is thought to date from 1770. An advert for auction in 1985 describes it as set in 4 acres with 4 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. (PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23534	<u>NGR</u>	SN39761957
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHITE MILL WOOLLEN FACTORY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WOOLLEN MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A woollen factory first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. There may have been a medieval mill in this area (PRN 10619). The woollen mill was still marked on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1936. (PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23537	<u>NGR</u>	SN39741993
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JOBS WELL GAS WORKS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GAS WORKS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The gasworks at Job's Well lane is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890, 1907 and 1936. It originally had one gas holder but on the two later maps two holders are shown. JH Jan 2000 based on OS map evidence

<u>PRN</u>	23538	<u>NGR</u>	SN39901984
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JOB'S WELL COTTAGES		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A row of four adjoining dwellings shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890, 1907 and 1936. JH Jan 2000 based on OS map evidence

PRN 23539 **NGR** SN39921970
SITE NAME GLAN BRYN VILLA
SITE TYPE COTTAGE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

Possibly marked on the tithe map of 1837, marked with the same ground plan as at present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, and called 'Glan Bryn Villa'. (PP 30/6/04)

PRN 23542 **NGR** SN393196
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE DELETED **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** None
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

RECORD DELETED (DWELLING)^Found to be a duplicate of PRN20342

PRN 23543 **NGR** SN38661883
SITE NAME BOKSBURG HALL
SITE TYPE MANSION? **SITE STATUS** LB2
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents;Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A substantial earlier 19th century villa, marked on the tithe map of 1837 to roughly the same plan, as Croft Cottage. 'Boksburg' was given in the later 19th century by John Davies, teaplanter who returned from Boksburg (South Africa) and remodelled/rebuilt the house in the 1870's, incorporating evidence of the earlier building. Included a large conservatory dismantled in 2002, and an adjacent coach house. (PP 30/6/04 from listed building info)

PRN 23544 **NGR** SN39251903
SITE NAME GLEIN
SITE TYPE COTTAGE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

Cottage first marked on the tithe map of 1837. Still marked on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1936, but is no longer marked on current maps. (PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23545	<u>NGR</u>	SN39101900
<u>SITE NAME</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	LODGE	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

It is unclear what this reference is referring to. The nearest lodge to the given grid reference marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map is Ystrad Lodge (PRN 23552) to the southwest. (PP 13/8/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23546	<u>NGR</u>	SN39351950
<u>SITE NAME</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	VICARAGE	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Vicarage first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890, not shown on the tithe map of 1837. (PP 30/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23547	<u>NGR</u>	SN39481952
<u>SITE NAME</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DELETED	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

RECORD DELETED (COTTAGE)^Found to be a duplicate of PRN20360

<u>PRN</u>	23548	<u>NGR</u>	SN39711952
<u>SITE NAME</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SUNDAY SCHOOL	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Sunday School attached to Salem Welsh Independent Chapel. The chapel was built in 1849, marked as a boys and girls school on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 2/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23549	<u>NGR</u>	SN40041943
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>CONDITION</u>	

A school in Johnstown that would appear to have been built at some point between the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 and the 2nd edition map of 1906. It now appears to be part of the County Council Offices. (PP 27/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23550	<u>NGR</u>	SN38611880
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SUNDAY SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents;Building
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

A church hall and sunday school. Originally built as a National School in 1850. Single-storey, with basement, roughcast with slate roof and end stacks. (PP 2/7/04 from listed buildings info)

<u>PRN</u>	23552	<u>NGR</u>	SN38971868
<u>SITE NAME</u>	YSTRAD LODGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	LODGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>CONDITION</u>	

The building is first marked on the tithe map of 1847. (PP 2/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23981	<u>NGR</u>	SN42722158
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRYN-TEG		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	COTTAGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

A cottage first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890, it appears to be on the site of the present No.33 Bronwydd Road, with a water pump to the rear. (PP 2/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23982	<u>NGR</u>	SN43062160
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DOL-GWILI BRICK AND TILE WORKS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BRICKWORKS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Brick and tile works complex first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 adjacent to the now dismantled railway. Consisted of a long range of buildings and a large circular building to the south, presumably the kiln. (PP 2/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	23984	<u>NGR</u>	SN44072139
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CAE GWYN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	COTTAGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

First shown on the 1st edition Ordnance survey map of 1889, not shown on the tithe map of 1840. It appears to have been rebuilt set further back from the road since it was marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. (PP 2/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	24203	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN FURNACE BANK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A bank set up in 1792 by John Morgan, owner of the tin works. The bank issued its own coins and tokens which were payable in London, Bristol and Carmarthen. The bank was subsequently taken over by David Morris. (PP 2/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	24204	<u>NGR</u>	SN411200
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DAVID MORRIS & SONS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In 1791 David Morris took over David Parry's Bank, and later also took over Furnace Bank established in 1792 (PRN 24203). After the failure of the Carmarthen Bank (PRN 24207) of Walters, Jones and Co., Morris took the name Carmarthen Bank. Woods map of 1834 marks 'Messrs Morris's Bank' at 40-41 Spilman St, a building described as 'modern-built' in 1812. (PP 2/7/04)

PRN 24207 **NGR** SN4020
SITE NAME CARMARTHEN BANK;WATERS JONES & CO.
SITE TYPE BANK (FINANCIAL) **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A bank established either at the end of the 18th century or in the earlier 19th century. The bank failed and the name was adopted by David Morris's bank (PRN 24204). (PP 2/7/04)

PRN 24346 **NGR** SN4222
SITE NAME TIN MILL LEAT
SITE TYPE MILL RACE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Earthwork
CONDITION C

DESCRIPTION

Same as PRN 41, just reused at a later date. JH 1995

PRN 24567 **NGR** SN41322031
SITE NAME PENTREPOETH SCHOOL;CARMARTHEN
SITE TYPE SCHOOL **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Building
CONDITION D

DESCRIPTION

The Lancastrian school was built in 1850, originally 2-storey, with boys on the ground floor and girls on the 1st floor (established the following year). Adjoining was the Masters house. In 1860 an infants school was also built on the site, rebuilt in 1892-3. It became the Pentrepoeth Board School in 1871, and in 1894 was enlarged. In 1896-7 a new larger red brick school building was built. In 1951 the Girls and Boys school were united and called the Pentrepoeth Junior School. Closed in 1988, demolished in 1990. (PP 2/7/04 from Lodwick 1994)

PRN 24939 **NGR** SN40612049
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE DELETED **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** None
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

RECORD DELETED (MAJOR DWELLING)^Found to be a duplicate of PRN 184.

<u>PRN</u>	24940	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362011
<u>SITE NAME</u>	IVY BUSH		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;INN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	E

DESCRIPTION

'The late Ivy Bush (in King Street) was the house of Sir Richard Steele who obtained it and the property in the neighbourhood by marriage with the only child and heiress of Jonathan Scurlock Esq.' Jones,F. 1987

<u>PRN</u>	24947	<u>NGR</u>	SN40971995
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FRIARS PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING;SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

After the dissolution of the Friary (PRN 62) in 1543 a lease was granted to Thomas Lloyd to found a school in the buildings (PRN 12283). The lease passed to the Parry family c1550 and the school closed down. From 1632 to 1912 it was part of the estates of the Vaughans of Golden Grove. The house was used to hold religious meetings in the late 18th century. Described as 'newly erected' in 1874, with coach-house, stable, barn, garden and c1 acre, 2 roods of land. Demolished to make way for the supermarket. (PP 10/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	24949	<u>NGR</u>	SN41902048
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN PRIORY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MANSION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

In 1587 it was a mansion of Joyce Leyson. Passed into the hand of Jesus College Oxford later converted to furnaces. In 1878 a stone shield of arms was found in a cottage near the old house. F. Jones.

<u>PRN</u>	24956	<u>NGR</u>	SN39341918
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CELLIFOR		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FARMSTEAD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

First recorded in 1700. In 1980-82 the house was demolished. F. Jones.

<u>PRN</u>	25073	<u>NGR</u>	SN39662005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JOB'S WELL;FFYNNON JOB		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A large house was built at Job's Well some time in the 18th century. By the beginning of the 19th century it was lived in by several families. The house was demolished in 1844 when General Sir William Nott repurchased the property on his return from Afghanistan and built a grander house, PRN 39912. JH Jan 2000 based on Jones, 1992

<u>PRN</u>	25083	<u>NGR</u>	SN38581886
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LLANLLWCH;MANOR FARM		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Medieval;Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

A mansion or Manor House is recorded here from the early 18th century, described by Francis Jones (1987). (PP 27/9/04)

<u>PRN</u>	25698	<u>NGR</u>	SN41121992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	EBENEZER GOSPEL HALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DWELLING;CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

No building is marked here on Lewis map of 1786 but it appears built up on Wood's map of 1834. First marked as a chapel on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. Marked on current maps as Ebenezer Gospel Hall, but apparently converted into a dwelling. (PP 2/7/04)

<u>PRN</u>	25699	<u>NGR</u>	SN39772028
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TRINITY COLLEGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHAPEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Originally a small chapel built at the east end of the main Trinity College (PRN 201) building, constructed in 1847-8. A very large gothic chapel was then built in 1931-2, at right angles to the original chapel which became an ante-chapel. (PP 2/7/04 from listed building info)

<u>PRN</u>	25787	<u>NGR</u>	SN40982008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MIDLAND BANK	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

C19 building partly remodelled in early C20 and given banking frontage to the designs of George Morgan architect of Carmarthen.... Listed for its special interest as a well preserved commercial building on a distinctive site in the centre of Carmarthen. CADW 1992.

<u>PRN</u>	26691	<u>NGR</u>	SN41062014
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PARC-Y-VELVET;PARC-Y-FELFED	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	C

DESCRIPTION

The building is in a dilapidated state. The roof has partly broken in and the first floor has largely collapsed. It is a two-storey stone rubble building with an extended stair to the first floor. DG.Benson 1993.

<u>PRN</u>	27950	<u>NGR</u>	SN4124920122
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JACKSON'S LANE I	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Following planning applications 18254/5,1989 & 19189,19902, a 2m x 24m trench was excavated west of the northern end of Jackson's Lane. A gravel bank of possible 14th or 15th century date and a possible well backfilled in the later medieval period were found as well as other pits. JH. July 1994.

<u>PRN</u>	27951	<u>NGR</u>	SN4126920084
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JACKSON'S LANE III;KING STREET No 60-2	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Following a planning application (D4/22312) for office/shop units in the SW corner of the Jackson's Lane development area, a watching brief was maintained on the construction trenches.

PRN 30021 **NGR** SN40961978
SITE NAME POTHOUSE WHARF
SITE TYPE WHARF **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med;Modern **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Pothouse Wharf Carmarthen. A post medieval wharf on the north bank below the bridge. The wharf is named on both the 1st and 2nd editions. On the former there is a saw mill behind the wharf and on the latter a saw mill immediately adjacent downstream. A. Gale Feb. 1995.

PRN 30022 **NGR** SN41011982
SITE NAME RIVER TOWY CARMARTHEN; ST DAVIDS
SITE TYPE SAW MILL **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med?;Modern **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Post-medieval saw mill. This saw mill behind Pothouse Wharf is shown on both 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. A. Gale Feb. 1995.

PRN 30023 **NGR** SN40951984
SITE NAME RIVER TOWY CARMARTHEN
SITE TYPE TIN MILL **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Post-medieval tin mill close to Pothouse Wharf Carmarthen. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the Towy Tin Japan and Galvanised Works to the north of Posthouse Road. A. Gale Feb. 1995.

PRN 30024 **NGR** SN40781980
SITE NAME RIVER TOWY CARMARTHEN
SITE TYPE GAS WORKS **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med;Modern **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Gas Works built in 1869 replacing existing gasworks (PRN 99) of the earlier 19th century. The 1st (1886) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps show the gasworks on the northwest side of the bend in Pothouse Road with Gasometers across the road. The latter on land with river frontage. (PP 09/10/04-from A.Gale 1995)

PRN 30033
SITE NAME RIVER TOWY CARMARTHEN
SITE TYPE CRANE
PERIOD Post Med;Modern

NGR SN41091983

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A crane first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, standing upstream of Pothouse Wharf. (PP 2/7/04)

PRN 30034
SITE NAME RIVER TOWY
SITE TYPE WHARF
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN41211978

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A modern wharf - Bridge Wharf - immediately downstream of Carmarthen Bridge.
A. Gale Feb. 1995.

PRN 30035
SITE NAME RIVER TOWY
SITE TYPE SAW MILL
PERIOD Post Med;Modern

NGR SN41271976

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Bridge wharf saw mills. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows 2 buildings as saw mills. The 1st edition shows a saw mill already in operation. A. Gale Feb. 1995.

PRN 30036
SITE NAME RIVER TOWY CARMARTHEN;ST PETER'S
SITE TYPE BRICKWORKS
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41571995

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A brickworks first shown on Wood's map of 1834. The works^ consist of several buildings, with the kiln at the southern^ end, surrounded by clay pits extracting the alluvium with^ which to work. Wood's map marks the works as 'Mr Mason's^ Brick Works', by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey^ map in 1891 it was known as the 'Brick and Pipe Works'. It^ was no longer marked as a brick works on the 2nd edition^ Ordnance Survey map of 1907. (PP 17/5/04)

<u>PRN</u>	30080	<u>NGR</u>	SN403185
<u>SITE NAME</u>	JENNYMAN'S POOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ANCHORAGE;LANDING POINT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A post-medieval anchorage used by ships waiting for tides to reach Carmarthen. A.
Gale Feb. 1995.

<u>PRN</u>	30883	<u>NGR</u>	SN4145219979
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DAN-Y-BANC CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In May 1995 Carmarthen District Council undertook a programme of renovation of part of the retaining wall along Dan-Y-banc, Carmarthen. Following initial comments made by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and Listed Building Consent, the planning department agreed that a programme of archaeological recording and a watching brief should accompany the scheme. The wall lies on the summit of a river terrace, and may in part represent the line of Carmarthen's 15th century town wall, as well as the defences of a Roman fort. The renovation involved the removal of all unsound masonry and in one area excavation for deeper footings permitting the examination of a vertical section through the underlying deposits. The wall was then rebuilt. None of the walls that were observed in full could be attributed to a date any earlier than the later post-medieval period. Furthermore, the exposed soil profile comprised natural fluvio-glacial gravels almost in entirety; a small area of clay was present above these but was much disturbed and was impossible to assign to a definite period. N.Ludlow 1995

<u>PRN</u>	30887	<u>NGR</u>	SN4147220170
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ELEPHANT & CASTLE;SPILMAN STREET No.26		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In May 1995, Pembroke Design Ltd undertook a programme of conversion of the Elephant and Castle Public House, 26 Spilman Street, Carmarthen (DAT PRN 341). The property lies upon the proposed line of the eastern defences of the known Roman fort of Carmarthen, deposits relating to which have been recorded below nearby properties to the west. The same line was followed by the early 15th century town wall, now gone. The conversion involved only minor intrusive work, one trench 0.45m deep being excavated in the northern half of the building. Very little archaeology was present in the trench, and it was not capable of interpretation. N. Ludlow 1995

<u>PRN</u>	30944	<u>NGR</u>	SN4020
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN EASTERN BYPASS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

<u>PRN</u>	32478	<u>NGR</u>	SN41712059
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD OAK LANE No 6	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TERRACE	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	D
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

It is evident that the form of the plot around the whole corner of Old Oak Lane was cut back in the 1920's as part of road improvements carried out by the then Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr George Ovens, resulting in the demolition of two cottages and their respective outbuildings. The remains of one of these cottages were detected in the recent archaeological evaluation undertaken by DAT. Darke I M,1996.

<u>PRN</u>	32490	<u>NGR</u>	SN41592035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	132B PRIORY STREET	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

An extension to the Mind Centre at 132b Priory Street, Carmarthen, required an archaeological watching brief as the site was located within the centre of the roman town of Carmarthen (Moridumum). ^An archaeological assessment ,PRN 32489, and watching brief, PRN 32491, were previously undertaken in 1991 during the construction of the MIND Centre. At that time in-situ deposits were encountered at a depth of 0.80m below ground level. ^A foundation trench was excavated to a depth of 1.00m below present ground level. Two late post-medieval stone walls, remains of an earlier building, and associated demolition infill were recorded at the far south western end of the site. A cobbled surface, probably a yard, contemporary with the post-medieval building was identified to the north west. No roman deposits were found.^CN based on BA 1997

<u>PRN</u>	32581	<u>NGR</u>	SN4172520584
<u>SITE NAME</u>	6 OLD OAK LANE CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by DAT in response to a planning proposal for a single dwelling within the garden of 6, Old Oak Lane, Carmarthen. A single machine trench across the site was excavated. Three isolated phases of activity were encountered within the site stratigraphy. A clay deposit and stone structure, defined as the probable remains of the Roman Town defences. The slumped remains of a Post Med boundary bank or wall were identified and the remains of a Post Med terrace cottage, one of two that were demolished in the 1920's as a result of a road improvement scheme was also detected within the trench. BA taken from Darke I M, 1996.

<u>PRN</u>	32839	<u>NGR</u>	SN4181720445
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HEN ARDD		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The construction of a terrace wall, steps and an urn base disturbed the south-east line of the Roman Town defences of Moridunum. The works lay within the area that has statutory protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Carm 243. Two areas were excavated and examined for any features of archaeological interest. In the deepest section of the larger excavated area, the weathered remains of a clay bank of probable Roman date were discovered 1.3 metres below the current ground surface. IMD 1996

<u>PRN</u>	35235	<u>NGR</u>	SN41021998
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GREYFRIARS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PROJECT RECORD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In the period of late June to September 1997, staff from Cambria Archaeology (DAT) were involved in a programme of excavations within the northern fringes of the area known as Friar's Park, in the centre of Carmarthen town. ^The work was carried out in advance of a major shopping centre development by Morrison Developments Limited and followed archaeological specifications prepared by Cambria Archaeology. ^The area of Friar's Park was formerly the site of Carmarthen Greyfriars, a Franciscan establishment founded in the mid 13th century, the majority of which had been previously excavated in 1983-1990, PRN 47266. ^The 1997 excavations and watching brief focused on an area of approx 20m by 15m immediately to the north of the choir with an additional test-trench 22m long situated on the northern boundary of the development. Both the excavation and the evaluation trench were located at the rear of medieval tenement blocks associated with Lammas Street. In addition a small area contained within the Friar's choir and rooms situated immediately to the south, which had also been investigated during the 1983-1990 excavations, was also fully excavated. ^CN based on AM 1998

<u>PRN</u>	35237	<u>NGR</u>	SN414204
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST PETERS STREET CAR PARK 1984		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PROJECT RECORD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

<u>PRN</u>	35238	<u>NGR</u>	SN41432042
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FURNACE HOUSE SURGERY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A watching brief was undertaken on the excavation for an extension on the east end of the Furnace House Surgery, Carmarthen. The area was known to be across an area of the northern, inner part of the Roman Town defences and its later spread.^The area for the surgery extension and approximately 1m around it was reduced by about 900mm below the car park surface after which footing trenches were excavated down approximately a further 500mm.^The construction footing trench only went through a late Roman soil layer at one limited point and no other features or layers were observed below this.^CN based on PC 1997

<u>PRN</u>	37673	<u>NGR</u>	SN41652025
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PROPOSED LIDL FOODSTORE PRIORY STREET WATCHING BRIEF		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology Field Operations during a geotechnical site investigation for the proposed Lidl Store, Priory Street, Carmarthen. The investigation consisted of 6 machine-dug test pits averaging 1m x 2.5m, and 3m in depth^The site lies in the south-west quarter of the area occupied by the Roman town of Moridunum, within which the presence of archaeological deposits has been well demonstrated by extensive archaeological work during the past three decades including excavation, archaeological evaluation and watching briefs, geophysical survey and aerial photograph. The archaeological importance of the surrounding archaeology is underlined by the protection afforded to much of it as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Carm 234). The Lidl site lies outside the scheduled area; nevertheless its value as an archaeological resource cannot be over emphasised.^Significant archaeological deposits were present in all but one of the test pits, at an average depth of 0.7m towards the north of the site and 1.3m towards the south, and with an average thickness of 0.5m. In all but one of the test pits where archaeology occurred, it included deposits of Roman character, which are of importance at a national level. It is crucial, therefore, that the development makes the preservation of the deposits a priority. ND Ludlow,1999

<u>PRN</u>	38285	<u>NGR</u>	SN4083019861
<u>SITE NAME</u>	FRIAR'S PARK;POLICE HQ CAR PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Pembroke design, on behalf of Dyfed Powys Police, contracted Cambria Archaeology Field Operations to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the excavation and groundworks for an extension to the car park of the Friar's Park Police HQ, Carmarthen in July 1999. A condition had been placed on the planning consent (application W/02450) as the site is located immediately adjacent to an area designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Carm 009). ^A triangular area to the south and south-west of the present Police HQ frontage, measuring 483m was stripped to a depth of 0.60m at the north end which diminished to 0.30m towards the south end. The deposition over the civil war bastion was seen to extend over the entire area as made ground, presumably laid down when the Police HQ was constructed in the 1960's and effectively forming a platform lying 10 metres above Morfa Lane to the west.

<u>PRN</u>	38644	<u>NGR</u>	SN4152720489
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RICHMOND PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Carmarthen Town Football Club wished to build a new security fence around the northern and north eastern edges of the football field. The proposed development lay within the area of the Roman Town of Carmarthen which is a scheduled Ancient Monument (Carm 234). Cadw required that the groundworks be monitored by an archaeologist and Cambrian Archaeological Projects were commissioned by the Football Club to undertake the work. The only artefacts encountered were a few sherds of pottery and china or pieces of bottle, all dating to the late 19th or early 20th century, they were not kept. CAP 1999

<u>PRN</u>	39116	<u>NGR</u>	SN41632026
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LIDL FOODSTORE PRIORY STREET;FORMER JOHN SLEE GARAGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF;EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken during the development of a Lidl foodstore site within the area of the Roman town of Carmarthen. This followed a previous watching brief undertaken by Cambria Archaeology (PRN 37673), during geotechnical site investigations for the proposed store. ^The construction of the new store was designed to minimise the impact on any Roman occupation deposits which were presumed to be present in this area, consequently, no significant archaeological deposits were encountered during most of the watching brief. However, in small localised areas of the development, the depth of the disturbance was unavoidably greater. In these areas there was clear surviving evidence for Roman activity which highlighted the archaeological potential of the area. ^CN based on PC 2001

PRN 39911
SITE NAME JOB'S WELL
SITE TYPE BATH HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN3920
SITE STATUS
FORM Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

According to Lodwick, 1994, the Borough Corporation owned a public bathing place at Job's Well in 1740 and are recorded as having carried out repairs to a bathing house there in 1741 and 1776. This bathing house was probably an upgrading of the Job's Well as recorded by Lhuyd in 1698, see PRN 20635. The location of the well and bath house is not determined. JH Jan 2000 based on Lodwick, 1994

PRN 39912
SITE NAME JOB'S WELL
SITE TYPE DWELLING
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN39662005
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

After General Sir William Nott returned to Wales from Afghanistan in 1844, he repurchased Job's Well, PRN 25073, which was demolished to be replaced by a much grander residence. Unfortunately, Nott died in 1845 before the work was completed. Later, the house was bought by the County and became part of the Joint Counties Lunatic Asylum. JH Jan 2000 based on Jones, 1992 and Lodwick, 1994.

PRN 41035
SITE NAME RIVERLAND
SITE TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN40891958
SITE STATUS
FORM None
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A proposal to develop an area of the south bank of the Afon Tywi, opposite the Quay in Carmarthen, required an Environmental Assessment to support the planning application. Part of the EA was an archaeological desk-based assessment of the historical and archaeological potential of the site. Cambria Archaeology Field Operations undertook the desk-based assessment in June 2000. ^The site includes an area of reclaimed river floodplain, the mainline railway station and adjoining Railtrack yard. ^The report describes the historical development of the study area, before summarising the likely impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource and giving outline recommendations based on the results. ^CN based on NP

<u>PRN</u>	41368	<u>NGR</u>	SN41532022
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST. PETER'S CHURCH		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Increasing problems with subsidence in the chancel and consistory court of St Peter's Church, Carmarthen led the church authorities to apply for a faculty to replace the floors as part of a wider programme of renovation. The faculty was granted and the works took place during the autumn and winter of 2000-2001. The floor replacement works required the removal of the existing Victorian tiled floor and the insertion of a concrete suspended floor upon which the original tiles would be re-laid in their original positions. In order to construct the suspended floor it was necessary to lower the existing floor level by 0.7m which had obvious and immediate archaeological implications. Listed building consent was therefore required which stipulated an archaeological excavation. The scheme architects, Bartosch & Stokes, commissioned Cambria Archaeology to carry out the excavation to lower the floor level.^^Below the make-up and bedding layer for the Victorian floor was a rough floor level made up largely of memorial slabs, or ledgers covering a date range between 1682 and 1841. Several brick-built family vaults and shaft graves were uncovered in both the chancel and consistory court. The vaults and shaft graves dated from the mid-late 17th century to the mid 19th century. A number of simple dug graves were also recorded. They contained fragmentary skeletal evidence and they had been heavily disturbed in the past.^Information regarding some of the individuals buried within the church was recovered during the church excavation. Of particular note was the excitement generated by a possible Royal connection between George III and Charlotte Dalton, who was commemorated on one of the ledgers. A curious discovery was a lead box said to contain the head of Sir Richard Steele, essayist and founder of the Tatler periodical.^A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation, pottery dominating the retained material. Coffin furniture was photographed and reburied on site. A wide range of glass was also recovered and a number of copper alloy objects including a pair of possibly Roman tweezers. Two silver coins were also retained.^CN based on NP 2002

<u>PRN</u>	42233	<u>NGR</u>	SN4129719921
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 1) SQUARE TOWER; 10-14 BRIDGE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EVALUATION;WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

This archaeological evaluation was carried out by DAT for Dyfed County Council between 21.06.1993 and 01.07.1993 and a watching brief during demolition of 10-14 Bridge Street 09.09.1993. Dyfed County Council intend to demolish some houses on and adjacent to the outer castle wall and the subsequent landscaping.^The assessment suggested that the present floor level is below that of the medieval level. Also identified was that the Tower walls appear to be built directly onto glacial gravel, with no footings.^Two test trenches found no evidence of any castle ditch and the curtain wall between towers was probably finally removed when 10-14 bridge St were constructed. ^RJ November 2000

<u>PRN</u>	42599	<u>NGR</u>	SN41892061
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PARK HALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern;Medieval;Roman	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in response to a proposal to build a community hall on land between Park Hall and Priory Street, Carmarthen. Cambria Archaeology Field Operations undertook the work during March and April 2001. ^The proposed development includes an area of approximately 0.2hectares and is located between the known line of the defences of the Roman town of Moridunum to the west and the site of the Roman amphitheatre to the east.^Prior to the evaluation a preliminary desk-based assessment was undertaken. This was followed by the excavation of two 'dog-legged' trenches. Trench 1 in the southern area of the site was 27.5m long and 1.3m wide. Trench 2 in the northeastern area was 22.5m long and 1.3mwide.^A summary of the finds from the excavation is provided in the report, the pottery assemblage included a small collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery. ^The most significant find was a Romano-British greyware vessel containing cremation deposit. A provisional identification suggests a late 1st or early 2nd century date. The rim of a glass flask or bottle was recovered from the upper fill of the vessel.^CN based on PC 2001

PRN	42641	NGR	SN41331995
SITE NAME	CARMARTHEN CASTLE PHASE 3		
SITE TYPE	PROJECT RECORD	SITE STATUS	
PERIOD	Modern	FORM	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

An extensive programme of consolidation and enhancement has been under way at Carmarthen Castle since 1993, exposing its standing remains and making them accessible to the public. Phase 3 of the scheme was completed in 2003. ^The work, which is under the overall management of the Wrexham based firm TACP on behalf of Carmarthenshire County Council, has been accompanied by a full programme of archaeological recording. ^Phase 1 (PRN 43254 & PRN 42233) and Phase 2 (PRN 43824), involved the structures on the south side of the site. ^Phase 3 has concentrated on the motte and shell-keep at the northwest corner of the castle, a stretch of high walling which may partly represent the medieval north curtain wall, the main gatehouse facing the town and its environs and the line of the west curtain wall, which has now gone. In addition a wall, built to enclose the gaol which occupied the site from the late 18th century until the 1930's was recorded. ^The programme of associated archaeological work comprised 11 main elements:- ^1. The demolition of the former Carmarthen Quins Rugby Club and the former No 12 Nott Square, and the de-rendering of part of the castle gatehouse south tower. (PRN 42642) ^2. The unblocking of a gatehouse ground floor opening and partial excavation within the gatehouse north tower (PRN 42643 & 43823) ^3. Archaeological evaluation excavation in the gatehouse passageway, PRN 43519 ^4. A survey and photographic record of the gatehouse, PRN 43612 ^5. A survey and photographic record of the gaol wall ^6. The excavation of a 11,000 volt ring-main renewal trench through the yard area to the east of the medieval gatehouse and County Hall car park ^7. The demolition of the 20th century east wall of the former Carmarthen Quins Rugby Club to the south of the gatehouse and its rebuilding in masonry. ^8. The excavation, for resurfacing, of the yard area to the east of the medieval gatehouse, between it and the gaol wall. ^9. The excavation of 40 trenches on top of the motte, within the shell-keep, for a new timber deck walkway. ^10. A survey and photographic record of the shell-p (forebuilding) and the north 'curtain wall' ^11. The excavation a trench through the walled garden of a former cottage against the north 'curtain wall', in order to assess the implications of retaining the garden as a feature. ^CN based on NL 2004

<u>PRN</u>	42642	<u>NGR</u>	SN41281995
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3);FORMER RUGBY CLUB		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EVALUATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned by TACP of Wrexham, acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire County Council, to undertake the archaeological component of a project to enhance the remains of Carmarthen Castle. ^This evaluation was part of the Phase 3 programme of works (PRN 42641)^Following the demolition of the Rugby Club and the removal of the floor, three evaluation trenches were excavated. This was to establish the line of the curtain wall between the Gatehouse and the Southwest Tower and to establish if there were any remains of the Square Tower depicted in Speed's Map of 1610.^Trench 1 was excavated to locate both the Square Tower and the curtain wall and was machined to a depth of 8m. No evidence was found.^Trench 2 was again excavated to locate the Square Tower and curtain wall and was machined to a maximum depth of 1m. Natural deposits were cut 6.4m west of the Rugby club wall parallel to the projected curtain wall and appeared to be the edge of a ditch.^Trench 3 was excavated again to locate the curtain wall but also to ascertain if any remains of the demolished angle tower extended into the area of the rugby club. This trench was machined to the top of the natural. A narrow flat-based gully, 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep, cut the natural at an angle to the trench. The fill of this feature contained no artefacts but was similar to that found within Roman features elsewhere around Carmarthen.^The finding of a possible Roman period feature is not unexpected as the site is close to the walled Roman town and even closer to the fort.^See PRN 49617 for an interpretation of this area of the castle.^An interim report of the Carmarthen Castle works, PRN 42641^includes a description of the work undertaken.^CN based on PC 2001 & NL 2004

<u>PRN</u>	42643	<u>NGR</u>	SN4128319986
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3);12 NOTT SQUARE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned by TACP of Wrexham to undertake the archaeological component of a project to enhance the remains of Carmarthen Castle. (PRN 42641)^No 12 Nott Square was to be demolished to open up the view of the Castle Gatehouse therefore Cambria Archaeology undertook a watching brief during the demolition works which took place during February 2001.^During this work the machine pecking out the floor and footings broke through part of the top of a brick vault (located immediately to the south of No 12) which appeared to be one of a number of interconnecting vaults. A sample brick taken from the vault construction was of probable early Victorian date.

<u>PRN</u>	42690	<u>NGR</u>	SN4124819926
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RED COW BRIDGE STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PROJECT RECORD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Bassett & MacGregor Housing Developments sought planning consent in 1993 to carry out residential development on a plot of land on the western side of the junction between Bridge Street and Little Bridge Street. The eastern end of the plot is occupied by an old pub known as the 'Red Cow'. Acting on the advice of Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) calling for a suitable programme of archaeological investigation and recording to be carried out prior to the development works, the Planning Authority placed a condition on the outline planning consent. Subsequent changes in the development proposals led to a new brief being prepared allowing a scaling down of the archaeological work initially recommended. As a result, Bassett and MacGregor Housing Developments commissioned Cambrian Archaeological Projects to undertake the new project brief. The project brief in essence required: i) to create a record of the interior of the standing building, ii) a watching brief on the digging of the foundations. CAP 1998

<u>PRN</u>	42776	<u>NGR</u>	SN39391901
<u>SITE NAME</u>	COED YSTRAD		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FIELD SURVEY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The contracting section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was commissioned in July by the Woodland Trust to undertake an archaeological and historical assessment of Ystrad Wood. The wood lies on the western edge of Carmarthen and covers an area of approximately 11.87ha. The archaeology of the woodland reflects its history as former agricultural land with field boundaries and a dew pond surviving. During the latter nineteenth century quarrying was carried out on a large scale within the wood, but it still retains much of its nineteenth-century character as a picturesque wood with rides and imported tree species and shrubs and extensive views over the modern town of Carmarthen and the River Towy CPAT 1998

<u>PRN</u>	42779	<u>NGR</u>	SN41341932
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN EASTERN BYPASS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PROJECT RECORD	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Reconnaissance work in the summer of 1995 along the route of the proposed Carmarthen Eastern Bypass on the south side of the town of Carmarthen revealed the presence of fibrous peats beneath an overburden of mineral deposits. The age and origin of these peats were not clear but in view of the palaeoenvironmental data obtained from similar deposits in other areas of South Wales it was felt that these peats and the associated silts and clays could be of considerable significance in reconstructing the environmental history of this part of the lower Towy Valley. Two machine-cut trenches were therefore excavated. Radiocarbon evidence, which only became available after the publication of the report, indicated that these events occurred some time in the late tenth and early eleventh millennia AD. Further analyses were recommended in the conclusions to Walker et al (1995) and it is these findings, integrated with the original data from the site that are described in this second report.

<u>PRN</u>	42782	<u>NGR</u>	SN41592046
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RICHMOND PARK	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Carmarthen Town Football Club, Richmond Park, proposed to build a new camera or vision gantry almost immediately adjacent the club's turnstiles and its pavilion. This proposed development work lay within the area of the Roman Town of Carmarthen. As such, Cadw required that the groundwork's be monitored by an archaeologist and Cambrian Archaeological Projects were commissioned by the club to undertake this work. The groundwork for the construction of the vision gantry did very little, if any damage to any significant archaeology. Due to mitigation strategies limiting the groundwork to a depth of 30cm max, all archaeologically sensitive deposits below are still well preserved. CAP 2000

<u>PRN</u>	43087	<u>NGR</u>	SN40382057
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS; LIME GROVE HIGH SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	U

DESCRIPTION

The Diocesan High School for Girls was founded in 1879 and located at Noc.20-22 Wellfield Road, the first secondary school for girls in Carmarthen. Lime Grove House was bought for the school in 1937. The school was closed in 1964. (PP 11/08/04)

<u>PRN</u>	43252	<u>NGR</u>	SN4119220063
<u>SITE NAME</u>	4-5 GUILDHALL SQUARE CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF;BUILDING RECORDING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The archaeological recording of, and report on the demolition and redevelopment site at 4/5 Guildhall Square, Carmarthen, was commissioned by the site owner, The Littlewoods Organisation PLC, after consultation with Dyfed Archaeological Trust on Nov 1993. The site occupies a central position within both the medieval and modern towns. The street frontage, allowing for minor changes in alignment, was a primary feature of the medieval town fronting onto Carmarthen's main marketplace. However, nothing surviving from either the medieval or the earlier post-medieval periods was visible within the fabric of either Nos 4 or 5 prior to demolition. Both buildings appeared to be 18th century constructions. The site lies within Carmarthen's Conservation Area but neither building was listed. CN based on NL 1993

<u>PRN</u>	43254	<u>NGR</u>	SN4127419929
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 1) SOUTHWEST TOWER		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A programme of works at and around Carmarthen Castle was initiated by Brangwyn Howells of Dyfed County Council Planning Department in June 1993, including the demolition of Nos.10-14 Bridge Street (PRN 42233). An accompanying watching brief and evaluation of the Square Tower were commissioned from Dyfed Archaeological Trust and at the same time the Trust and DCC proposed that the SW Tower be reopened. ^Accordingly, in January 1994 DCC commissioned DAT to undertake a watching brief and record of affected areas within the SW tower during the proposed works. The remainder of the tower lay outside the scope of the study.^The reopening of the SW tower at Carmarthen Castle involved the removal of a concrete cap inserted into the first floor of the tower during the 1950's, and of the blocking of an entry into the basement. It had been thought that perhaps the tower contained an unconsolidated earth fill; in fact an open vaulted basement was discovered and a late 19th century cobbled first floor installed at a higher level than its medieval precursor. ^CN based on Ludlow, N 1994

PRN 43503
SITE NAME ALLT Y CNAP
SITE TYPE CEMETERY?
PERIOD ROMAN

NGR SN39551901

SITE STATUS

FORM Finds

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Visited by DAT in 2001. Workmen had excavated the batter for the edge of a storage area at this location and, having seen something in the section, contacted Carmarthen museum. ^Half way up the slope there was a cremation in a damaged greyware urn (1st century) and burnt bone, lying on top of the bone were two red/orange lamps. One was normal sized with 'FORTIS' stamped/embossed on the back (90-150 AD) and there was also a very small lamp with no markings. The larger lamp had traces of burning at the wick end. There were also at least 3 pieces of worked bone (tube shaped) and a fragment of glass. It was thought that there may be a juvenile and an adult in the cremation material.

PRN 43519
SITE NAME CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3) GATEHOUSE PASSAGE
SITE TYPE EVALUATION
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN4128619969

SITE STATUS

FORM None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned by TACP of Wrexham, acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire County Council, to undertake the archaeological component of a project to enhance the remains of Carmarthen Castle. (PRN 42641) ^An evaluation was undertaken in the passageway between the ^front railings and the rear gaol wall and doorway to ascertain the underlying archaeology. The only deposits exposed were modern and it was concluded that a drawbridge pit was probably formerly present. ^CN based on PC 2001

PRN 43611
SITE NAME THE MOUNT
SITE TYPE BUILDING SURVEY
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN41362001

SITE STATUS

FORM None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

This report describes two buildings known collectively as 'The Mount', (PRN 20287), No 18 Queen Street and The Mount itself. ^The buildings were subject to a planning application for conversion and Cambria Archaeology Field Operations were requested by W. Griffiths and Glass, on behalf of Wizard Project Management Group, to undertake a rapid survey and assessment of the buildings. ^CN based on NL 2001

<u>PRN</u>	43612	<u>NGR</u>	SN4128419967
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3) GATEHOUSE RECORDING		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BUILDING RECORDING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned^by TACP of Wrexham, acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire^County Council, to undertake the archaeological component of^A standing building survey was undertaken on the exterior and interior of the gatehouse as part of the Phase 3 programme of works (PRN 42641)

<u>PRN</u>	43821	<u>NGR</u>	SN4130720003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE SHELL-KEEP		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EVALUATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An evaluation was carried out by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations within the remains of the shell-keep on the motte at Carmarthen Castle in April 1997 as part of the successful programme of consolidation, enhancement and display that has been undertaken by Carmarthenshire County Council (and formerly Dyfed County Council) since the 1980's. ^An evaluation trench was hand-excavated across the summit of the motte at its widest point and any archaeological deposits strategically sampled and recorded. The report deals solely with the results of the April 1997 evaluation. For an historical summary and general description of the castle and summaries of previous archaeological work refer to Ludlow 1996 (PRN 43824) ^CN based on NL 1997

<u>PRN</u>	43822	<u>NGR</u>	SN4131220002
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE SHELL-KEEP		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EVALUATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

This evaluation formed part of the pre-application works for a Lottery Heritage bid being prepared by Carmarthenshire County Council. Cambria Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the top of the shell-keep. This project was a follow up to an earlier evaluation (Ludlow & Allen 1997; PRN 43821) and had three main objectives: 1) to provide further information on the extent and character of a circular stone structure discovered during the original evaluation; 2) to establish the presence or otherwise of any other structures or features; 3) to inform on the potential for consolidation and display of the structures and the shell-keep. ^Two hand-excavated trenches were dug at 90 degrees from the original evaluation trench, positioned to cross the circular stone structure and to investigate the exteme northern end of the site. ^CN based on NP 1998

<u>PRN</u>	43823	<u>NGR</u>	SN4129319969
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE EAST OF GATEHOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EVALUATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In advance of planned changes to visitor amenity arrangements at Carmarthen Castle to be undertaken by TACP and to fulfill the requirements of the Scheduled Monument Consent, Cambria Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation which entailed the excavation of five 1 metre x 1 metre test-pits in the area between the gatehouse and the gaol wall. The unblocking of an opening in the gatehouse was also monitored. ^The work in the gatehouse was carried out in order to assess the stability and state of preservation of the interior of the tower while the object of the test-pit evaluation was to establish at what level below ground meaningful archaeological deposits or features would be encountered.^CN based on RR 1998

<u>PRN</u>	43824	<u>NGR</u>	SN41271992
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 2) SOUTHWEST TOWER;SQUARE TOWER;SOUTH 'CURTAIN' WALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BUILDING RECORDING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A large scale programme of consolidation and enhancement works to Carmarthen Castle, conceived under Dyfed County Council and continued under Carmarthenshire County Council, has been underway throughout the 1980's and 1990's. The work has largely been in the form of separate programmes dealing with what are today detached elements of the castle fabric. However, the largest in scale of these operations has featured the consolidation of the Square and SW Towers and the intervening retaining wall, the rebuild of a section of the latter, the removal of a number of derelict properties from the neighbouring Bridge Street to expose these features and the adaptation of some existing openings to permit the entire ensemble to be accessible to the public as an amenity. In addition, a complex of truncated walls from former bailey buildings next to the SW Tower, excavated in 1980, were exposed. The information contained within the report, particularly from the examination of larger excavated areas, will enable informed decisions to be made for future management of the castle area particularly regarding any intrusive works that it may be necessary to undertake.^CN based on NL 1996

<u>PRN</u>	43826	<u>NGR</u>	SN4118420253
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WESLEY CHAPEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Liberty Properties Limited intended to develop the site known as Wesley House, John Street, Carmarthen. A condition in their planning permission required them to implement a programme of archaeological work. Dyfed Archaeological Trust were employed to undertake the necessary watching brief. No archaeological features were recorded and no artefacts were recovered. CN based on KM 1995

<u>PRN</u>	44752	<u>NGR</u>	SN3957819685
<u>SITE NAME</u>	STARLING PARK HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	Mansion	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A minor gentry house, with associated farm and service buildings and fine gardens constructed sometime around the turn of the 19th century. During the mid 19th century it was the home of Samuel Tardrew, former mayor of Carmarthen. Used as a local health authority offices in the later 20th century, probably around this time the rear block and outbuildings were demolished and the gardens partly removed. (PP 2/7/04 based on NP 2003-desk based assessment)

<u>PRN</u>	44754	<u>NGR</u>	XXXX
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CHARCOAL-FUELLED IRONWORKING INDUSTRIES		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PROJECT RECORD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

This project was initiated to record surviving post-medieval ironworking sites dating from the 16th and 17th centuries in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire and also to identify new sites associated with the early iron industry. ^The work was undertaken by Cambria Archaeology and grant-aided by Cadw:Welsh Historic Monuments. ^An important aspect of the project was the production of first time topographic surveys of three of the earliest sites, the late 16th century furnace at Ponthenri, (event PRN 49585) and the 17th and 18th century forges at Llandyfan, Carmarthenshire (event PRN 49586) ^The surveys provided up to date information on the condition of the surviving structures and they have allowed recommendations to be made regarding further investigation and the future management of these important sites. ^Other ironworking sites from the period were visited and where appropriate new management recommendations were made. ^CN based on NP 2002

<u>PRN</u>	45073	<u>NGR</u>	SN41732024
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET HOSPITAL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PROJECT RECORD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

This Investigation is Border Archaeology's response to an instruction to prepare an archaeological programme of work issued by Mr D Davies in regard to his development of modern flat accommodation at the former Priory Street Hospital. The criteria for this scheme of works is described within the brief issued by Cambria Archaeology acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire County Council and comprises a documentary study, detailed excavations, detailed deposition of all finds and a comprehensive report. The area of work on the site is located as per map supplied to Border Archaeology by Mr Davies and utilises the Area A,B,C,D site sub-divisions as agreed by Cambria Archaeology. ^^Some Roman stratigraphy was preserved although much of the archaeology was destroyed in advance of an archaeologist's presence on site. ^Features recorded included burnt clay hearths, pits, postholes and cobble surfaces. Some finds recovered, but ^not many. ^CN based on Border Arch 2002

<u>PRN</u>	45096	<u>NGR</u>	SN4146020019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET;CAR PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Plans to construct a new Chairman's Parlour within the grounds of the council's staff car park initiated discussions between the Council's officers and Dyfed Archaeological Trust with a view to observe and record archaeological features in the building's foundation trenches. The general area had for some time been considered as a possible site for the Roman fort. ^Two trial trenches were excavated which demonstrated that a considerable depth of Roman stratigraphy existed under the site. Following this the trust was allowed to be present during the removal of overburden by the contractors and in these difficult circumstances it became apparent that a great wealth of first century Roman occupation lay under the site which was destroyed without adequate record. Some features survived at sufficient depth including a street, a probable tanning pit and associated timber buildings which had been burnt down. Dating of all features is firmly Flavian (AD75-95) which indicated that the area formed part of or was close to the Roman fort. CN based on TJ

<u>PRN</u>	45097	<u>NGR</u>	SN41422004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN STREET;5-8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The proposed redevelopment by the Council of 5- 8 Spilman Street threatened archaeological deposits of the Roman period. Following negotiations between DAT, CADW and Carmarthen County Council, excavations were carried out between December 1988 and March 1989

<u>PRN</u>	45098	<u>NGR</u>	SN41882041
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Border Archaeology was commissioned by Cambria Archaeology to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment of Old Carmarthen, on behalf of the Laing-Hyder Alliance, in conjunction with pipe line replacement works within the Old Town of Carmarthen. The study area was Parade Road and Peniel Street and incorporating North Parade, The Avenue and Priory Street. CN based on Border Arch 2001

<u>PRN</u>	45099	<u>NGR</u>	SN4151220438
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RICHMOND PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

(The original PRN for this report was 30895, which was also the PRN for Borth submerged forest, therefore both records were deleted and given a new PRN) ^A watching brief was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Field Operations on the excavation of 6 pits intended for floodlight bases and 2 soakaway pits at Richmond Park Football Club. The site lies over the known archaeological deposits lying within the area occupied by the Roman town of Moridunum. Previous geophysical survey demonstrated that a Roman Town crosses the area of the football pitch. ^The floodlight pits were machine dug to a depth of 1.1m. Roman deposits were encountered at an average depth of 1m, but no stratified sequence could be ascertained. Concentration of roofing tile were present in 2 of the pits and possible rampart clay was observed in the north-east pit. However, there was little archaeology and no evidence of features. Neither was there any evidence for the road, which should lie very close to the 2 central pits, nor of the complex archaeological features/structures suggested by the geophysics. Perhaps this is due to the disturbed nature of the deposits at this level.^CN based on NL 1996

<u>PRN</u>	45100	<u>NGR</u>	SN41572041
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RICHMOND PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations during extensive groundworks to install a new drainage improvement system at Carmarthen Town Football Club's ground, Richmond Park. Unfortunately, the form and dimensions of the trenches, the excavation methods and the contractors' schedule did not allow effective characterisation of the encountered archaeology. Nevertheless, deposits relating to a Roman road known to cross the site were revealed. ^CN based on NL 1998

<u>PRN</u>	45107	<u>NGR</u>	SN4131620058
<u>SITE NAME</u>	4-5 KING STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The demolition of No 4 King Street was watched over during February 1993, however such was the extent of cellarge beneath the building that all former soils had been removed. In no area was even one peripheral section seen. ^CN based on NL

<u>PRN</u>	45394	<u>NGR</u>	SN41642008
<u>SITE NAME</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GOODS SHED	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	B
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Goods shed associated with the Old Station in Carmarthen, built in 1860. LRW October 2002

<u>PRN</u>	45464	<u>NGR</u>	SN4130220006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3) SHELL KEEP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned^by TACP of Wrexham, acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire^County Council, to undertake the archaeological component of^a project to enhance the remains of Carmarthen Castle. (PRN^42641). ^An archaeological evaluation trench was previously excavated in Spring 1997 (PRN 43821) and a further two trenches were dug in the autumn (PRN 43822) which showed that there are significant structures, features and deposits surviving within the shell-keep.^The erection of a timber deck walkway around the interior of the present shell-keep in 2002 entailed the excavation of 40 trenches around the periphery of the motte. These trenches exposed further sections of the 13th century shell-wall. All trenches were photographed and every second trench was fully reocrded through drawn sections.^CN based on NL 2004

<u>PRN</u>	45688	<u>NGR</u>	SN4161720181
<u>SITE NAME</u>	VICARAGE GARDENS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Following the excavation of four test pits in the Vicarage gardens, event PRN 11611, a request was made to excavate a further 1.5m wide trench in order to confirm the course of the Roman street.

<u>PRN</u>	46383	<u>NGR</u>	SN41752023
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET HOSPITAL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	GEOTECHNIC SURVEY	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

McCarthy and Stone Developments Ltd proposed to redevelop part of the site of the former Priory Street Hospital at Carmarthen as a three or four storey apartment block.^Robert Harley Associates, as structural engineers, requested Integral Geotechnique to complete ground investigations.^This report summarises geological and historical desk studies. CN based on Int Geo

<u>PRN</u>	46384	<u>NGR</u>	SN41662050
<u>SITE NAME</u>	105-111 PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The Priory Street site was by far the largest excavation carried out by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in Carmarthen up to 1993 and provided a total picture of the development, change and decline of a sizeable part of Moridinum. ^The site was excavated in four separate areas, A,B,C & D.^In addition, the Priory Street frontage excavation of 1987 provided sufficient information to compare and contrast with that recovered from the area excavations to the north.^Full details of the excavations can be found in H. James' "Excavations in Roman Carmarthen"

<u>PRN</u>	46385	<u>NGR</u>	SN41712045
<u>SITE NAME</u>	108-111 PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Excavations took place in 1987 below the demolished houses, 109,110 and 111 Priory Street, together with trenches over an area to the rear. Trial pits below the floors of no's 109 and 110 and in the yard to the rear of the cellared 111 Priory Street had earlier demonstrated that Roman levels lay directly beneath the floors of the former and that service trenches and pits had severely disturbed the latter area.^This excavation and the earlier, larger excavation to the north (PRN 46384) are described fully in H. James' report, "Excavations in Roman Carmarthen 1978 - 1993 "

<u>PRN</u>	46392	<u>NGR</u>	SN4119919914
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN TOWN WATERMAIN REFURBISHMENT		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PROJECT RECORD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Border Archaeology was commissioned by Laing Utilities for Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water to conduct an archaeological observation of watermain refurbishment works in Carmarthen. It was initially considered by Cambria Archaeology Heritage Management (DAT) that this development could have significant archaeological implications and that possible archaeological remains, in particular Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval, were to be disturbed with the pipeline extension. ^Open-cut trenches/pits were excavated by mechanical ^excavator to a depth of 0.09m - 1.40m under strict ^archaeological supervision. ^The observations were carried out in three phases:- ^Phase I observed 44 pits located within the southern and eastern margins of the town, report no 2002-16-09. Possible Roman ceramic building material was discovered in Little Bridge Street and a deposit at the base of trench 1 in Dark Gate, (SN4119919914) contained some evidence of domestic debris, such as mussel shell, together with possible building material. No firm evidence of Roman or Medieval activity was observed. ^Phase II observed 58 pits located within the central area of Carmarthen, report no 2002-17-09. The excavation within Chapel Street uncovered the remains of an 18th century white-mortared red-brick drain gully. No evidence of Roman Medieval activity was identified. ^Phase III observed 41 pits within the western and northern margins of the town centre. The most significant find was a handle from a large Late Medieval or early Post-Medieval pitcher discovered in spoil removed from pit 5, St David's Place, (SN40678200710) ^CN based on Border Archaeology 2002

<u>PRN</u>	46583	<u>NGR</u>	SN4131819994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3) GAOL WALL; NORTH 'CURTAIN' WALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BUILDING RECORDING	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned ^by TACP of Wrexham, acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire ^County Council, to undertake the archaeological component of a project to enhance the remains of Carmarthen Castle. ^A standing building record was carried out on the 18th century gaol wall and the ?medieval north 'curtain' wall as part of the Phase 3 programme of works (PRN 42641)

<u>PRN</u>	46871	<u>NGR</u>	SN4151620151
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CHURCH STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Following excavations in Church Street, Carmarthen in 1976, PRN 215, and because of plans for extensive housing redevelopments on the site of the former gardens to the rear of nos 2-9 Church Street, remaining areas to the west of the 1976 trenches were sampled by means of a grid of seventeen test-pits. Part of the western line of the Roman town defences were located in the garden of No2 Church Street and subsequently, by smaller cuttings, below the demolished premises of the former Labour Club on the eastern side of Parade Road, adjacent to 2, Church Street. ^The full description of the excavation of the town defences at Church Street are presented in H. James' "Excavations in Roman Carmarthen", Chapter 5. ^CN based on HJ

<u>PRN</u>	46872	<u>NGR</u>	SN41552013
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CHURCH STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Two sites were excavated in the former gardens to the rear of nos 2-9 Church Street during 1976 (PRN 215) & 1978 prior to extensive housing redevelopment. Evidence was recovered for seven main phases of occupation and land-use extending in date from the late first until the early fourth centuries, and possibly later into the fourth century. ^The full description of the excavation of the town defences at Church Street are presented in H. James' "Excavations in Roman Carmarthen". ^A total of 1467sq.m. were excavated, 592 in 1976 and 875 in 1978. ^CN based on HJ 2002

<u>PRN</u>	46873	<u>NGR</u>	SN4170220210
<u>SITE NAME</u>	1-5 THE PARADE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In May, 1986, McCarthey and Stone Developments Ltd were granted planning permission for a new residential development on the site of nos 1-5 The Parade (Ty Rees), Carmarthen. A condition was attached requiring an archaeological investigation prior to construction. ^After complex negotiations, Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT), were able to excavate an area to the rear of the frontages where test-pits had shown that the deep foundations of a new rear wing would destroy Roman levels. ^Part of a large Roman building, probably stone built, but almost wholly robbed out within the area excavated was exposed on the western side of the 14sq m area excavated. The building probably dates from the late first or early second centuries but with evidence of use down to the fourth century. ^There was no previous or subsequent Roman activity on the site. However, unexpectedly, part of a possible Roman ditch was briefly exposed during a watching brief between the ^excavation area and the former building frontages. ^CN based on HJ.

PRN 47265
SITE NAME GREYFRIARS
SITE TYPE EXCAVATION
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN40991995

SITE STATUS

FORM None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

In May 1982 Carmarthen District Council Planning Department put forward proposals to redevelop the area of Carmarthen known as Friars Park. The project, an ambitious 7.5 acre development envisaged the construction of a ^60,000sq ft superstore and a multi-deck car park over the Blue Street bus station, with large areas of open car parking. Since the site of Wales' most important Franciscan friary lay within the development area the Dyfed Archaeological Trust approached the District Council to seek permission to undertake excavations prior to the obliteration of surviving archaeological remains. There were no surviving buildings of the friary, although the potential for below-ground archaeology was felt to be high in view of the fact that no redevelopment had taken place since the Friary was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1538.^The results of this survey indicated that buried buildings lay on the eastern side of Friars Park, so permission was sought to excavate trial trenches. The trenches soon uncovered surviving walls, some standing up to four feet high.^The quality of survival was such to warrant further large-scale excavation.^Excavations then followed in 1983 to the east of Park House and in 1984 concentrated on the East Range, Bassett's Yard and the Upper Mill Street.

PRN 47266
SITE NAME GREYFRIARS
SITE TYPE EXCAVATION
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN4091681991

SITE STATUS

FORM None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

In May 1982 Carmarthen District Council Planning Department put forward proposals to redevelop the area of Carmarthen known as Friars Park (PRN 47265). The project, an ambitious 7.5 acre development envisaged the construction of a 60,000sq ft superstore and a multi-deck car park over the Blue Street bus station, with large areas of open car parking. Since the site of Wales' most important Franciscan friary lay within the development area the Dyfed Archaeological Trust approached the District Council to seek permission to undertake excavations prior to the obliteration of surviving archaeological remains. There were no surviving buildings of the friary, although the potential for below-ground archaeology was felt to be high in view of the fact that no redevelopment had taken place since the Friary was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1538. The results of this survey indicated that buried buildings lay on the eastern side of Friars Park, so permission was sought to excavate trial trenches. The trenches soon uncovered surviving walls, some standing up to four feet high. The quality of survival was such to warrant further large-scale excavation. Excavations then followed in 1983 to the east of Park House and in 1984 concentrated on the East Range, Bassett's Yard and the Upper Mill Street. (See PRN 47265) In 1984 an area to the south and a trench to the west of Park House were excavated. At the same time small trenches were opened to investigate evidence for a west range to the North (Great) Cloister. A further trench located the southeast corner of the Chapter House and more building evidence east of this, while an area in the driveway of Park House revealed more evidence of the west range. A series of trenches also plotted the course of a Civil War trench that had been revealed by earlier excavations. Work continued in 1986 with two trenches which established that the nave had lain to the north of the cloister. Following this, in 1987, a hand dug trench revealed an east-west robber trench thought to be a north wall of the church; a conjecture supported by an abundance of medieval floor tiles and graves. The 1988 excavations looked for the north part of the Chapter House and the choir of the church, while a watching brief on the construction of the Tesco store recorded more of the Civil War ditch. The final season of work in 1990 recorded the east end of the choir along with parts of a pre-friary structure.

PRN 47454
SITE NAME STARLING PARK
SITE TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN39611971

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Persimmon Homes Ltd are proposing to develop the Starling Park site in Johnstown, Carmarthen, (Planning ref TMT-02989).^The site includes Starling Park House (PRN 44752), which was a late 18th or early 19th century minor gentry house that was later used as offices for the Local Health Authority, its associated outbuildings and gardens and some surviving parkland and gardens. Due to the historic character of the site it was deemed necessary to carry out an^archaeological desk-based assessment in support of the planning application.^The main block of the house survives, as do the remains of some of the outbuildings, although these have been demolished almost to ground level. It is not known what, if any, remains of the rear block of the house and the outbuildings survive below ground and this assessment has suggested a programme of evaluation to try to provide that information. Standing building recording on the surviving section of Starling Park House and a watching brief on development works in the area around the former outbuildings and formal garden is also recommended.^CN based on NP 2003^Archaeological Evaluation carried out April 2003, PRN 47454

PRN 47614
SITE NAME STARLING PARK
SITE TYPE EXCAVATION
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN39571968

SITE STATUS

FORM None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

In advance of the proposed development of the Starling Park House site in Johnstown, Carmarthen by Persimmon Homes Limited (planning app TMT-02989), an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken ^The assessment highlighted the need for an archaeological field evaluation of part of the site immediately to the northwest and west of the extant Starling Park House where map evidence shows the former presence of outbuildings and a large rear, west block annexed to the house. An evaluation would indicate the extent and quality of the below ground remains of these buildings and Cambria Archaeology Field Operations were commissioned to carry out the evaluation during April 2003.^The evaluation revealed that the demolition of the west block building had been very thorough and very little remained save for indications of the original east and west wall footings which had been robbed out and several courses of stonework of its southeast corner. A pitched cobble surface and a substantial below-ground drain structure from an earlier phase of building were revealed at low enough levels to have survived the demolition process. Stone footings for a corridor, which annexed the west block to Starling Park were also revealed.^Trenches excavated in the vicinity of the west end of the L-shaped stable and coach house to the northwest of Starling Park House revealed only deposits of demolition debris and one modern red-brick wall footing for one of the temporary structures erected by the Health Authority when they occupied the site during the mid-20th century.^The evaluation targeted the areas of the site with the highest archaeological potential, in particular the area around the stone drain structure and the area to the northwest of the house. A watching brief will be carried out in these areas during ground works.^CN based on RR 2003

<u>PRN</u>	48082	<u>NGR</u>	SN4197820585
<u>SITE NAME</u>	55 PRIORY STREET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

In response to a planning application, TMT-02739 & TMT-02741, for a proposed residential development at 55, Priory Street, Carmarthen, Cambria Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and watching brief on behalf of Bassett and MacGregor Ltd. ^The area lies just beyond the defences of the Roman town of Carmarthen and adjacent to the site of the medieval Augustinian priory. ^Three trenches were excavated and the excavation of two foundation trenches was monitored. ^The trench sections demonstrated that the archaeological deposits had been truncated during the post-medieval period and the modern deposits/structures directly overlay natural subsoil.

<u>PRN</u>	48083	<u>NGR</u>	SN41271997
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 4) CAUSEWAY;DITCH;11 NOTT SQUARE CELLARS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at Carmarthen Castle, Carmarthenshire in the summer of 2003 by Cambria Archaeology on behalf of Carmarthenshire County Council as part of Phase 4 of the ongoing consolidation and enhancement works, (PRN 50947). ^The site was located in the area between the gatehouse of the castle and the street frontage of Nott Square, on land previously occupied by Nos 11, 12 and 13 Nott Square and the back of No 21 Bridge Street. ^The excavation was required to characterise and record the extent of surviving archaeological features and deposits within the area as part of an ongoing enhancement scheme for the castle. ^Cellars associated with No 11 were cleared out and recorded. The cellars were cut into backfill deposits within the castle ditch and included elements of masonry bridging structures connecting the castle to the market square. The street frontage of No 11 revealed more of the bridge structure the edge of the castle ditch. An excavation below the cellar floor revealed in situ medieval ditch deposits, and containing some waterlogged leather shoes, wooden bowl fragments, metal finds and environmental evidence. ^The excavation also revealed the deposition sequence within the ditch and evidence of buildings pre-dating No 11 Nott Square. A chronology for the development of the castle defences and for six phases of alterations to the masonry bridge/causeway structures are suggested. The process of gradual reclamation of the ditch in response to pressures of urban development, the recutting of the ditch during the civil war period and subsequent backfilling and redevelopment is also suggested to explain apparent anomalies in the historic and archaeological evidence. During the project, various possibilities for retaining the excavated features for public display were explored. At the end of the excavation all the trenches were backfilled except for two of the cellars. It is hoped that it will be possible to allow public access to the cellars and to display the remnants of the medieval bridge. ^CN based on DS 2004

PRN 48159
SITE NAME WATER STREET
SITE TYPE EXCAVATION
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN4138620353
SITE STATUS
FORM None
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

During excavation work in October and November 1976, to the rear of 28 Little Water Street, Carmarthen a section of the defensive ditch of the Roman town was unearthed. The section ran east-west and parallel to the entrance road to Furnace Gardens. ^The position of the ditch confirms the conjecture of the western defences of Moridunum as defined by our record maps ^CN based on TJ 1976

PRN 48170
SITE NAME RICHMOND PARK
SITE TYPE WATCHING BRIEF
PERIOD Modern;Roman

NGR SN41532042
SITE STATUS
FORM None
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Following a planning application by Carmarthen Football Club (TMT-03216), Cambria Archaeology Heritage Management requested archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. ^Cambrian Archaeological Projects carried out the watching brief. A 30m long trial trench and two test pits were monitored. ^The evaluation revealed a wealth of archaeological remains below a 0.4-0.6m depth of overburden. ^CN based on CAP 2003

PRN 49244
SITE NAME CARMARTHEN ST PETER'S PARISH CHURCH
SITE TYPE CHURCHYARD
PERIOD Early Medieval

NGR SN41522022
SITE STATUS
FORM Earthwork
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Small, prominently raised subrectangular churchyard occupied by the medieval parish church of Carmarthen St Peter, PRN 50. It was granted to Battle Abbey (Sussex) between 1107 and 1124. It lies immediately within the west gate of the Roman town of Carmarthen (Moridunum) possibly hinting at some form of continuing, or resumed secular settlement at Moridunum during the post-Roman period ^NDL 2003

<u>PRN</u>	49601	<u>NGR</u>	SN41882041
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD CARMARTHEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern;Roman	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Border Archaeology was commissioned by Laing Utilites for Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water to conduct an archaeological observation during pipe-line replacement works within the Old Town of Carmarthen. After an initial inspection of the road layout a series of pits and continuous trenches was excavated by mechanical excavator to a depth of roughly 0.8m under strict archaeological supervision. The archaeological finds consisted of:- Border report p 16-17 (pit M1 Church Street). SN41582020 (Church Street, 1 east of end of the terrace, in the road). Metalled Roman Road surface found at 0.33m below current ground level. Below this road surface there was a dark brown loamy surface containing brick, tile and Roman pottery sherds (1 sherd black burnished ware, three of Severn Valley ware and one of undecorated Samian Ware). Other finds of Roman material. Priory Street (pit SSN12) SN41642032 (NGR puts it in the middle of the road, in front of Priory St Hospital) Significant amounts of Roman CBM (ceramic building material). Priory Street (pit SSN13) SN41642033 Frequent amounts of Roman CBM. Priory Street (pit SSN22) SN41702040 - opposite St John's church Some Roman pottery including undecorated Samian ware and Iberian Amphora (found in a loosely compacted sandy soil. Priory Street (pit SSN26 SN41732044) by No 107) Decorated Roman Samian Priory Street (pit SSN29 SN41722042 by no 108) cuts including lenses of orange grit and dark brown silty clay loam, also finds of black burnished ware and Roman CBM Chapel Street (SN41192011) Post medieval rubbish pit including post medieval CBM, sheep/goat bone, oyster shell. Old Morfa Lane (OML9) SN40731986 Post medieval culvert running north-south.

<u>PRN</u>	49606	<u>NGR</u>	SN40981980
<u>SITE NAME</u>	POTHOUSE WHARF		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Archaeological Assessment carried out by Cambria Archaeology on behalf of Carmarthen District Council in advance of the proposed Heritage Centre redevelopment at the wharfside.

<u>PRN</u>	49610	<u>NGR</u>	SN41902046
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY OF ST JOHN AND ST TEULYDDOG		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Part of the site of St John's Priory, Carmarthen, (PRN 44) became subject to a development threat in 1979, when it was proposed to build a sewage pumping station there as part of the Carmarthen Central Area Sewerage Scheme. In response, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook an excavation programme between February and July, 1979. ^Approximately half of 610 square metres excavated had been severely disturbed by the construction of a lead smelting works in the eighteenth century. However the plan of a substantial building was recovered in the form of wall footings, robber trenches and the remains of an 8m length of upstanding wall 2.8m high and 1.2m wide. ^Residual Roman pottery was discovered in various parts of the excavated area. In addition to this a few fragments of glass and one glass bead were also discovered.

<u>PRN</u>	49616	<u>NGR</u>	SN4130619979
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3) SERVICE TRENCH EAST OF GATEHOUSE AND IN CAR PARK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A watching brief was undertaken by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations during the excavation of a ring-main renewal trench through the yard area to the east of the medieval gatehouse at Carmarthen Castle and County Hall car park. ^It was agreed between Western Power and Cambria Archaeology that the new cable would be laid within a pre-existing cable trench. This minimised the impact as the trench sections revealed stratified deposits probably relating to the gaol-phase rather than the medieval castle.

<u>PRN</u>	49617	<u>NGR</u>	SN4127819944
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3);FORMER RUGBY CLUB WALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned^by TACP of Wrexham, acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire^County Council, to undertake the archaeological component of^a project to enhance the remains of Carmarthen Castle. (PRN^42641)^The line of the medieval curtain wall was formerly occupied by the east wall of the Carmarthen Quins Rugby Club which lay west of the castle site and over the presumed castle ditch, behind Nos 18-20 Bridge Street. The rugby club was demolished in 2001 but the east wall was temporarily retained. It was subsequently proposed that the wall would be replaced with a masonry wall more sympathetic with the character of the castle remains. A watching brief was undertaken on the demolition of the wall.^Stratified archaeology was revealed during the demolition of the northern part of the wall. This showed a depth of sterile natural gravel - probably upcast from the castle ditch - presumably representing the truncated remains of a defensive bank that may have belonged to the initial phases of the castle. The curtain wall, and the tower shown by Speed, were probably built on top of this former bank, explaining why they were not located during an earlier evaluation (PRN 42642). ^CN based on NL 2004

<u>PRN</u>	49618	<u>NGR</u>	SN4129119967
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3) EAST OF GATEHOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned^by TACP of Wrexham, acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire^County Council, to undertake the archaeological component of^a project to enhance the remains of Carmarthen Castle. (PRN^42641)^A watching brief was undertaken in 2002 in the area between the medieval gatehouse and the late 18th century gaol wall during the removal of the tarmac surface and the installation of new drainage. Western Power also took the opportunity to renew the ring-main that runs across the site.^The groundworks revealed two E-W wall footings clearly representing the north and south wall lines of the infirmary. Also the south wall of the medieval gatehouse rear section and a large, stone-capped culvert thought to be medieval.^CN based on NL 2004

<u>PRN</u>	49619	<u>NGR</u>	SN4132219998
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE SHELL KEEP AND NORTH CURTAIN WALL;CARMARTHEN CASTLE PHASE 3		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BUILDING SURVEY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned^by TACP of Wrexham, acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire^County Council, to undertake the archaeological component of^a project to enhance the remains of Carmarthen Castle.^This building survey and photographic record of the shell-keep 'forebuilding' and the north 'curtain' wall were part of the Phase 3 programme of works (PRN 42641)

<u>PRN</u>	49620	<u>NGR</u>	SN4131920004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE (PHASE 3) NORTH 'CURTAIN' WALL;COTTAGE		
	GARDEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EVALUATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations had been commissioned by TACP of Wrexham, acting on behalf of Carmarthenshire County Council, to undertake the archaeological component of a project to enhance the remains of Carmarthen Castle. As part of the Phase 3 programme of works (PRN 42641) an evaluation was carried out in the walled garden of a former cottage against the north 'curtain' wall in order to assess the implications of retaining the garden as a feature. A watching brief was also carried out on a contractor's test-trench and the trench was recorded CN based on NL 2004

<u>PRN</u>	49628	<u>NGR</u>	SN41952065
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN AMPHITHEATRE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An examination of the Carmarthen Amphitheatre was included in Manchester University's excavation programme. Under the direction of Dr D.G.B. Jones trial trenching to establish the line of the arena wall was carried out in 1968. In 1947 the Carmarthen Borough Surveyor suspected that a large depression partly cut into the hillside area was of Roman origin and avoided damaging it during construction of a housing estate. The 1968 excavation showed that in fact it marked the site of an amphitheatre, the arena floor of which lay beneath six to seven feet of silt. Pending further excavation in 1969, the arena may be taken to measure c.150ft by 90ft. and the circumference of the 'cavea' c.300ft by 220ft. The results of this excavation demonstrated the necessity for further excavation of the site and suggested a threefold objective for the 1970 excavations: - to establish the nature of any seating arrangements on the exceptionally well-preserved north bank - to examine the arena wall - to determine the exact location of the eastern entrance and so discover, if possible, something of the site's history. In the event the work exceeded these set objectives and showed that the amphitheatre at Carmarthen was a considerably more complex structure than had been supposed CN based on Little, J.H. 1970

<u>PRN</u>	49629	<u>NGR</u>	SN42052072
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MILESTONE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A series of trial pits were excavated ahead of a small housing development that included plans for car parking and some landscaping of the grounds. It was felt that this was an area of high archaeological potential given its proximity to the Roman amphitheatre. While several features were revealed, there was nothing that could be confidently ascribed to the Roman period. MM 2004.

<u>PRN</u>	49633	<u>NGR</u>	SN41242007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WOOLWORTHS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A trial trench excavated behind Woolworths, Guildhall Square uncovered a series of intact deposits above undisturbed subsoil. The conjectured line of the medieval town wall was not found, a possible gravel building platform was recorded containing late medieval pottery. ^ (PP 14/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	49634	<u>NGR</u>	SN4128520078
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A watching brief was undertaken during extension work to the rear of the Natwest Bank in 1977. Late medieval glazed ware was recovered from the earliest rubbish pits. 19th century earthenware and glazed ware came from later pits. Various stone walls were uncovered, dated to the 19th century and later, with an earlier vaulted undercroft. Large amounts of local earthenware and glass were recovered from unstratified deposits. (PP 18/6/04)

<u>PRN</u>	49637	<u>NGR</u>	SN4148520126
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TOWN DEFENCES		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A V shaped ditch excavated by GDB Jones in 1968 ^ behind the offices of the Red Cross on Spilman Street produced a quantity of South Gaulish Samian Ware. The ditch ^ was described as Flavian , the 'date would most easily ^ associate it with an early military site' (from GDB Jones). ^ He believed it represented the southern tip of the early ^ Roman fort. (PP 12/5/04)

PRN 49643
SITE NAME ST PETER'S CAR PARK
SITE TYPE EXCAVATION
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN4146220386
SITE STATUS
FORM None
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A second season of excavation took place at Carmarthen in July-August 1969 under the direction of Dr G.D.B. Jones (Manchester University). Through the generosity of Carmarthen U.D.C. an area of land approaching two acres scheduled for development as a car park was made available in the north-western corner of the Roman town. ^The original season of excavation in 1968, (Carm,Ant.Vol V, see PRN 49628), had defined the shape of the cantonal capital of Moridunum Demetaram. Excavation in 1968 also confirmed the existence of a rampart bank along the rear of Richmond Terrace. ^The strategy adopted in the area available was to remove the overburden of the topsoil by mechanical means. At the northern end of the excavations two sections were cut through the line of the rampart. Then four trenches were cut through the perimeter of the rectangular excavation area behind the rampart and a grid of twenty-eight boxes was laid out in the interior. The evidence immediately apparent from the perimeted sections, particularty the line of an east-west street, speeded interpretation of the buildings located in the centre.^The original rampart-core proved in both cases to have been c19ft. wide and survived to a maximum height of 4ft.9ins. This turf and clay bank was fronted by a v-shaped ditch approximately 18ft wide with a depth of 9ft. below the original ground level in the Roman period. ^Two features, a pit and a timber strip building, were found in levels below those of the later town. ^CN based on G.D.B. Jones^

PRN 49644
SITE NAME ROMAN CARMARTHEN
SITE TYPE EXCAVATION
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN41642055
SITE STATUS
FORM None
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

An initial season of excavation was undertaken at Carmarthen in 1968 under the overall supervision of Dr.D.G.B. Jones (Manchester University)and financed by the Board of Celtic Studies and a group of local benefactors Excavation lasted a fortnight and was remarkably successfull in elucidating the character and overall layout of the Roman settlement at the first attempt. The outline to the Roman town forming the cantonal capital of the Demetae (Moridunum Demetarum) was traced in its essentials together with the remains of an amphitheatre (PRN 31, event PRN 49628). ^The existence of a rampart along the suggested line was demonstrated along the northern side and the total area enclosed appears to have been c.14-15 acreas.^The trench across the front of the rampart had to be cut in the approach to an orchard along-side Richmond Terrace, while two sections across the rampart tail were excavated in the space available in the municipal area to the south. This gave a composite picture of a very substantial rampart at least 28ft. wide ^The interior of the town was excavated in the Priory Street car park. The trenches exposed traces of timber and half-timbered buildings in which at least four periods of superimposition were observed. The earliest phase of the town's life belongs (possibly)to the early second century^CN based on G.D.B. Jones

<u>PRN</u>	49645	<u>NGR</u>	SN4176020501
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROMAN TOWN DEFENCES		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FIELD SURVEY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

On the invitation of the owner, Mr G. Boyer, TA & HJ James inspected a hand dug new foundation trench across the garden of 98 Priory street. Below some 2m of garden soil along the northern section of the foundation trench and about 0.5m on the southern were thick deposits of clay to a depth of 0.75m. This clay deposit is undoubtedly part of the Roman town defences on the eastern side of Moridunum. ^CN based on TJ 1989

<u>PRN</u>	49646	<u>NGR</u>	SN4179920300
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRYN ROMA		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	EXCAVATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Excavations for the cellar of No 9, The Esplanade, Carmarthen in 1897, revealed part of a 'cement-lined' tank with steps going down into it. To the west was a larger room with flues entering on three sides. This suggests that there was originally a raised floor and what was found was part of the caldarium of a bath-house, (PRN 11). ^CN based on HJ 2003

<u>PRN</u>	50036	<u>NGR</u>	SN40202010
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ADFYWIO PROJECT 7 CARMARTHEN TOWN WALKS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PROJECT RECORD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	None
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Rapid desk based assessment of the archaeology/history surrounding selected footpaths for Carmarthenshire County Council to inform a leaflet.

<u>PRN</u>	50947	<u>NGR</u>	SN4128819978
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN CASTLE PHASE 4	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PROJECT RECORD	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An extensive programme of consolidation and enhancement has been under way at Carmarthen Castle since 1993, exposing its standing remains and making them accessible to the public. The work, which is under the overall management of the Wrexham based firm TACP on behalf of Carmarthenshire County Council, has been accompanied by a full programme of archaeological recording carried out by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations. Phase 1 (PRN 43254 & PRN 42233) and Phase 2 (PRN 43824), involved the structures on the south side of the site. Phase 3 (42641) concentrated on the motte and shell-keep at the northwest corner of the castle, a stretch of high walling which may partly represent the medieval north curtain wall, the main gatehouse facing the town and its environs and the line of the west curtain wall, which has now gone. In addition a wall, built to enclose the gaol which occupied the site from the late 18th century until the 1930's was recorded. Phase 4 will commence in 2004 although one element was undertaken during 2003 - the exposure and excavation of post-medieval cellars and associated structures between the gatehouse and Nott Square and an archaeological excavation within this area (PRN 48083) CN based on NL 2004

<u>PRN</u>	51530	<u>NGR</u>	SN4149620236
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST PETER'S STREET	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WATCHING BRIEF	<u>FORM</u>	None
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations were commissioned by Fraser Gardiner on behalf of Jones Brothers, Henllan, who were undertaking road re-surfacing work in eastern Carmarthen. The opportunity arose within the work programme to excavate a test trench in the north side of St Peter's churchyard wall, within the site of the Roman town of Moridunum. The trial trench in St Peter's street indicates probable Roman road make-up. The upper part of this was less than 400mm below the modern road surface. The tree hole by the Toyota garage indicates a layer that is probably of Roman date, some 600mm below the pavement surface, CN based on PC 2004

<u>PRN</u>	52439	<u>NGR</u>	SN41222002
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HALL STREET No.8	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>FORM</u>	Building
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A late 19th century grade II listed house. Site of the birthplace of Brinley Richards, composer (1817 - 1885). (PP 25/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52440	<u>NGR</u>	SN40922005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CAPEL AWST SUNDAY SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SUNDAY SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

The schoolroom to Heol Awst Independent Chapel (PRN 111). Built in 1888-89 in an Italianate style, of exceptional scale, with a 2 storey galleried interior. Built on the site of the printing premises of John Ross (1727-1807), deacon of the chapel and noted printer of books in Welsh and English.(PP 25/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52441	<u>NGR</u>	SN40352004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PICTON PLACE No.1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A grade II listed early 19th century house. Built as part of the development of this area as a residential suburb in the late Georgian/early Victorian period. Garden wall and iron railings are also listed. (PP 25/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52442	<u>NGR</u>	SN39271958
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BARN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	F

DESCRIPTION

A late 18th or early 19th century barn, now converted to a house. Grade II listed despite the alteration as a traditional agricultural building associated with the former farmhouse at Pontgarreg.(PP 25/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52443	<u>NGR</u>	SN41282004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING STREET No.1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Grade II listed as a substantial mid 19th century urban building retaining typical original detail above ground floor. Used as a drapers in the 19th century. (PP 25/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52444	<u>NGR</u>	SN41582025
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRIORY STREET No.1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A prominent early 19th century end house, with later 19th or early 20th century detail and a surviving shopfront. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52445	<u>NGR</u>	SN40682009
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST DAVIDS AVENUE No.1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Built as a private house c1910, used as a doctor's surgery for many years and now converted into residential accomodation. Grade II listed as a prominent corner building retaining some original detail.(PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52446	<u>NGR</u>	SN41452010
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN ST. No.12		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Grade II listed house with early 19th century origins, possibly built as a service range to Napier House, and possibly built as a pair with no.14 in a formal courtyard group. Remodelled c1900.(PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52447	<u>NGR</u>	SN41542027
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST. PETER'S STREET No.13		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An early 19th century terraced house, possibly with an earlier core. Grade II listed as a Georgian vernacular house in a prominent site.(PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52448	<u>NGR</u>	SN41352003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUEEN ST. No.16		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

An earlier 20th century commercial building, possibly a refronting of an earlier building. Renovated in 2002. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52449	<u>NGR</u>	SN40171993
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PENLLWYN PARK No.17		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

The former service range of Gwynfryn, a large house of c1900. Penllwyn Park was developed by the Carmarthen Land Co from 1893, with George Morgan as architect. Grade II listed for its group value with Gwynfryn, and as part of an important late 19th century residential development. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52450	<u>NGR</u>	SN41282002
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NOTT SQUARE No.18		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A modified early 19th century terraced house with a ground floor shop, built as a pair with No.19. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52451	<u>NGR</u>	SN41482014
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SPILMAN ST. No.19		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

An end terrace house built between 1824-1837. By 1841 it was occupied by a Ladies Seminary. Possibly occupied by Miss Frances Humphrey's boarding and day school in 1884. Grade II listed as a good late Georgian corner house. Restored in 1989, now converted to flats. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52452	<u>NGR</u>	SN41282003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NOTT SQUARE Nos.19-20		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Two early 19th century houses with shops, now one. No.19 was probably built as a pair with no.18, no.20 was possibly a later infill, almost entirely rebuilt in the later 20th century. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52453	<u>NGR</u>	SN41852033
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE ESPLANADE No.2		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A terraced house, probably built c1879. Grade II listed as part of an unusually architectural later 19th century pair of terraces, characterising the architecturally ambitious expansion of the town in the later 19th century. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52454	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362003
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUEEN ST. No.3		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An early 19th century house with a shop, built as a pair with no.2. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52455	<u>NGR</u>	SN41462022
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING ST. No.30		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An earlier 19th century house and shop, altered in the mid to later 19th century with the ground floor set back in the later 20th century. Grade II listed as a substantial building of early 19th century origins. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52456	<u>NGR</u>	SN41432019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING ST. No.35		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A late 19th century terraced house and shop with an unusual 1930s modern style rear extension. Grade II listed as a late Victorian building retaining original stuccoed facade. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52457	<u>NGR</u>	SN41352012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING ST. No.49		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

One of an early 19th century pair of houses along with no.50. Grade II listed as one of a pair of early 19th century stuccoed houses with some original surviving detail. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52458	<u>NGR</u>	SN41342012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING ST. No.50		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;PRINTING WORKS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

One of an early 19th century pair of houses. Notable as the printing works, circulating library and reading room first started in 1815 by John White (1762-1818) who also ran a Writing, Commercial & Mathematical school, possibly here. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52459	<u>NGR</u>	SN41332011
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING ST. No.52		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Commercial premises with 2 shops. Externally 19th century in date, but refronting an earlier building. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52460	<u>NGR</u>	SN41312007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING ST. No.57		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Corner premises to Jackson's Lane, rebuilt in 1846-8, operating as a spirit merchants. The facade represents one of the first Victorian commercial premises in Carmarthen designed outside the Georgian vernacular tradition. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52461	<u>NGR</u>	SN41282006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING ST. No.61		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A late 18th or early 19th century house, now a shop with accomodation above. The birthplace of painter Thomas Brigstocke (1809-81), son of a painter and decorator whose business was based here. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52462	<u>NGR</u>	SN41282005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	KING ST. No.62;CENTRAL HOTEL;TEMPERANCE HOTEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;HOTEL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An early to mid 19th century end terrace building. Marked in old photographs as the Central Hotel, listed in 1926 as the Temperance Hotel. Grade II listed as a prominent corner building in late Georgian style. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52463	<u>NGR</u>	SN41002012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MANSEL ST. No.7		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

One of a row of three little altered late 19th century terraced house, built with nos.6 and 8. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52464	<u>NGR</u>	SN41022012
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MANSEL ST. No.8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

The end house of a matching terrace of three late 19th century houses, little altered. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52465	<u>NGR</u>	SN40812006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS ST. No.92		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

One of a pair of houses built over the throughway to Prospect Place. Late 19th century in character, but possibly remodelling an earlier range. Grade II listed as part of one of the few remaining 19th century courtyard developments in Carmarthen. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52466	<u>NGR</u>	SN40822006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAMMAS ST. No.93		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

One of a pair of houses built over the throughway to Prospect Place. Late 19th century in character but possibly remodelling an earlier range. Grade II listed as part of one of a few remaining 19th century courtyard developments in Camarthen. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52467	<u>NGR</u>	SN40522038
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BROOK HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

An early to mid 20th century house in 1930s style. Grade II listed as a rare example in the region of the 1930s modern style, with original detail surviving and unusual plan form. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52468	<u>NGR</u>	SN41812030
<u>SITE NAME</u>	BRYN ROMA		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An end terrace house built in 1897. More elaborate than the matching pair of terraces nos 1-4 and 5-8 The Esplanade. During the construction of the house a Roman bath-house (PRN 11) was uncovered on the site. Appears to have been built for Thomas Charles Morris of Bryn Myrddin, Abergwili. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52469	<u>NGR</u>	SN41302004
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CLOTH HALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Later 19th century commercial premises. Originally a drapers, known as The Emporium before c1883, renamed Cloth Hall as a gentleman's outfitters and milliners of John Davies & Son. Remodelled in the 1930s. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52470	<u>NGR</u>	SN41341995
<u>SITE NAME</u>	COUNTY HALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	COUNTY HALL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Carmarthenshire county office, designed in 1935 by Sir Percy Thomas PRIBA, but not completed until 1955. Replaced Carmarthen Gaol (PRN 78), built by John Nash, on the site of Carmarthen Castle (PRN 57). Grade II listed as one of the most notable mid 20th century public buildings in Wales, by a leading Welsh architect. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52471	<u>NGR</u>	SN40141994
<u>SITE NAME</u>	GWYNFRYN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

Grade II listed as one of the most elaborate late Victorian villas in Carmarthen, designed by a major local architect. A large house built c1900, the largest house of the Penllwyn Park development. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52472	<u>NGR</u>	SN40882008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	HAMILTON HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE;SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A terraced house marked on Woods map of 1834 but with later 19th century detail. Commercial premises on the ground floor. Grade II listed as a late Georgian style terraced house with a later 19th century shopfront. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52473	<u>NGR</u>	SN41332007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LYRIC BUILDINGS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	OFFICE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

Office buildings of the 1930s matching the adjacent front of the Lyric Theatre. Grade II listed as a striking and unusual piece of 1930s urban redevelopment to a modernist design. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52474	<u>NGR</u>	SN41412007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MASONIC HALL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MEETING HALL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A purpose built Masonic Hall. Built in 1911 replacing a hall opened in 1889. (PP 26/10/04 from listed buildings information)

<u>PRN</u>	52475	<u>NGR</u>	SN41292007
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BANK (FINANCIAL)	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A substantial Edwardian bank building, built in 1903-4 for the National Provincial Bank. Possibly built on the site of the town house of the Philipps of Cwmgwili c1790, which became a commercial premises by 1814 before being sold to the National Provincial Bank in 1864. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52476	<u>NGR</u>	SN41852034
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE ESPLANADE No.1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A terraced house, probably built from 1879. Part of a matching pair of terraces Nos.1-4 and 5-8 The Esplanade. Grade II listed as part of an unusually architectural later 19th century pair of terraces, characterising the ambitious expansion of the town in the later 19th century. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52477	<u>NGR</u>	SN40812006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PROSPECT PLACE No.1		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A much modernised house in a court to the rear of Nos.92-3 Lammas St. Grade II listed despite the modernising as part of one of the few remaining 19th century back courtyard developments in Carmarthen. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52478	<u>NGR</u>	SN40812005
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PROSPECT PLACE No.2		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

One of two much modernised houses in a court to the rear of Nos.92-3 Lammas Street. Grade II listed despite the modernisation as part of one of the few remaining 19th century courtyard developments in Carmarthen. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52479	<u>NGR</u>	SN41842033
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE ESPLANADE No.3		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A terrace house probably built c1879. Part of a matching pair of terraces Nos.1-4 and 5-8 The Esplanade. Grade II listed as part of an unusually architectural later 19th century pair of terraces, characterising the architecturally ambitious expansion of the town in the later 19th century. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52480	<u>NGR</u>	SN41842032
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE ESPLANADE No.4		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An end-terrace house built in c1879. Part of a pair of matching terraces Nos.1-4 and 5-8 The Esplanade. Grade II listed as part of an unusually architectural later 19th century pair of terraces, characterising the architecturally ambitious expansion of the town in the later 19th century. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52481	<u>NGR</u>	SN41822031
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE ESPLANADE.No.6		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A terraced house built in c1879. Part of a pair of matching terraces Nos.1-4 and 5-8 The Esplanade. Grade II listed as part of an unusually architectural later 19th century pair of terraces, characterising the architecturally ambitious expansion of the town in the later 19th century. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52482	<u>NGR</u>	SN41822031
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE ESPLANADE No.7		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A terraced house built in c1879. Part of a pair of matching terraces Nos.1-4 and 5-8 The Esplanade. Grade II listed as part of an unusually architectural later 19th century pair of terraces, characterising the architecturally ambitious expansion of the town in the later 19th century. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52483	<u>NGR</u>	SN41822030
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE ESPLANADE No.8		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A terraced house built in c1879. Part of a pair of matching terraces Nos.1-4 and 5-8 The Esplanade. Grade II listed as part of an unusually architectural later 19th century pair of terraces, characterising the architecturally ambitious expansion of the town in the later 19th century. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

PRN 52484
SITE NAME PENLLWYN PARK No.9
SITE TYPE HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med;Modern

NGR SN40251997
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

One of a pair of semi-detached houses built in c1894-6. Grade II listed as part of an unusual ornate late Victorian pair of houses in Queen Anne style, part of a distinctive residential suburb of the late 19th century. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

PRN 52485
SITE NAME KING ST. Nos.16 & 16A
SITE TYPE HOUSE;SHOP
PERIOD Post Med;Modern

NGR SN41392014
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A mid 19th century house with shop. Listed as a mid 19th century stucco commercial building with original detail. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

PRN 52486
SITE NAME PENRHYN
SITE TYPE HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med;Modern

NGR SN40221995
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

One of pair of semi-detached houses built in 1896, part of the Penllwyn Park development. Grade II listed as one of a pair of unusual well-designed Queen Anne style late 19th century villas. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

PRN 52487
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE WAREHOUSE
PERIOD Post Med;Modern

NGR SN41342002
SITE STATUS LB2
FORM Building
CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A warehouse apparently built in the late 19th century but with one roof truss dated to 1792. Grade II listed as a commercial warehouse, part of the densely built fabric of the core of the town centre. Currently the premises of Mount Antiques, uncertain if there is an association with the former Lion Royal Hotel in front. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52488	<u>NGR</u>	SN40682009
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PRESELI		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An unusually designed end terrace house, probably built in the mid 19th century. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52489	<u>NGR</u>	SN41221996
<u>SITE NAME</u>	RADNOR HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

One of a pair of semi-detached houses built in 1896, part of the Penllwyn Park development. Grade II listed as one of a pair of unusual well-designed Queen Anne style villas, part of a distinctive late 19th century residential development. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52490	<u>NGR</u>	SN41251998
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE CAFE ON THE SQUARE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A hipped 3-bay early 19th century building, with early 20th century alteration. Originally a stuccoed front with central chimney, this was remodelled with an unusual fully glazed commercial frontage. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52491	<u>NGR</u>	SN40552056
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE GRANGE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A substantial suburban house built in 1890 by George Morgan & Son for Henry Brunel White, solicitor and mayor 1894-7. He lived there until his death in 1941, from 1942 it was owned by the Diocesan High School for Girls, then sold to Trinity College as a student hostel. Currently used as residential home for the elderly. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52492	<u>NGR</u>	SN41832031
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE LIMES		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

An end-terrace house built in c1879. Part of a pair of matching terraces Nos.1-4 and 5-8 The Esplanade. Grade II listed as part of an unusually architectural later 19th century pair of terraces, characterising the architecturally ambitious expansion of the town in the later 19th century. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52493	<u>NGR</u>	SN41342008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE LYRIC THEATRE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	THEATRE;SHOP;OFFICE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A theatre with shops and offices in front, a 1935-6 remodelling of the former Assembly Rooms built in 1854. Once the site of the Scurlock family town house, later occupied by the Ivy Bush Inn until c1801 before becoming the premises of a timber merchants until the building of the Assembly Rooms. In 1918 the Assembly Rooms became a cinema and concert hall, called the Lyric Theatre. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52494	<u>NGR</u>	SN41352011
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE POST OFFICE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	POST OFFICE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A substantial Edwardian Post Office, built in 1906-7 by J.Rutherford of the Office of Works. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52495	<u>NGR</u>	SN41351989
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TOWY WORKS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HARDWARE SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building
		<u>CONDITION</u>	A

DESCRIPTION

A purpose built builders merchants premises. Built in 1907-9 for James Davies, as an ironmongery and tinware manufacturer. The construction is of rendered brick and bedecked with enamelled metal advertising plaques, with a managers flat on the top floor. Described as "an eighth wonder of the world" in 1909. Extended to the west in 1920 for motor repairs. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52496	<u>NGR</u>	SN41002013
<u>SITE NAME</u>	TY MANSEL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

One of a row of little-altered late 19th century terraced houses. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52497	<u>NGR</u>	SN41032008
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WALTER LLOYD & SON PHARMACY		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	CHEMISTS SHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	LB2
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med;Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Building

CONDITION A

DESCRIPTION

A late 19th century pharmacy, possibly built in 1892. Grade II listed as a well-designed corner building with good late 19th century character including an arcaded shop front and original shop fittings within. (PP 27/10/04 from listed buildings database)

<u>PRN</u>	52498	<u>NGR</u>	SN41862060
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHITE MILL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION U

DESCRIPTION

A plot of land fronting Priory Street marked on Lewis map of 1786 as White Mill. The full extent of the plot and the mill building are not marked making it difficult to locate precisely. (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52499	<u>NGR</u>	SN43922100
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A public house formerly located at No.33 High Street, on the corner of the High Street and Ismyrddin in Abergwili. First marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906, but no longer marked as a public house on current Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 9/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52500	<u>NGR</u>	SN41362009
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Marked on the Lewis map of Carmarthen in 1786 as 'House and Smithy Shop'. It is unclear how long the Blacksmiths shop operated, part of the site was sold to the Post Office in 1865, having formerly been the house of David Morris MP. The site is currently occupied by an early 20th century Post Office building (PRN 52494). (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52501	<u>NGR</u>	SN41202016
<u>SITE NAME</u>	OLD BOWLING GREEN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BOWLING GREEN	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A triangular area between Cambrian Place, Chapel Street and Red Street marked on Lewis map of 1786 as 'Old Bowling Green'. By 1810 the Borough Gaol (PRN 132) had been built on the site. (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52502	<u>NGR</u>	SN41261989
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WAREHOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

An area of quayside warehouses marked on the Lewis map of 1786. (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52503	<u>NGR</u>	SN41291989
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WAREHOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Quayside warehouses and houses marked on the Lewis map of Carmarthen in 1786. Described as 'Store house and Dwelling house'. (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52504	<u>NGR</u>	SN41151986
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SMELTING HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SMELTING WORKS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A building marked on the Lewis map of Carmarthen in 1786 as 'Smelting House'. Does not appear to be marked on Woods map of 1834 and is marked as a warehouse on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52505	<u>NGR</u>	SN41211994
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SMELTING WORKS	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Lewis map of Carmarthen in 1786 marks a 'Smelting House' in this area. It would appear to relate to a building to the rear of properties fronting Quay Street, access via a passageway from Little Bridge Street. Not marked as a smelting works on Woods map of 1834, the outline of the building still appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 but used as rear gardens. (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52506	<u>NGR</u>	SN41132001
<u>SITE NAME</u>	MALT HOUSE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MALT HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A malt house marked on Lewis' map of Carmarthen in 1786, consisting of buildings fronting Mill Street with a large enclosed yard to the rear. No longer marked by the time of Woods map in 1834. (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52507	<u>NGR</u>	SN41101986
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WAREHOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Warehouses near the quayside marked on Lewis map of Carmarthen in 1786. Described as 'Store House and cellars'. (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52508	<u>NGR</u>	SN41081987
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THREE MARINERS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A public house marked on Lewis map of Carmarthen in 1786. The building is still marked on Woods map of 1834 but does not appear to be marked as a public house. (PP 29/10/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52535	<u>NGR</u>	SN41422006
<u>SITE NAME</u>	STAMP OFFICE		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	STAMP OFFICE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A building marked on Woods Map of 1834 as 'Stamp Office'. No longer described as such on the Ordnance Surevy 1-500 map of Carmarthen in 1888. (PP 1/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52536	<u>NGR</u>	SN40482010
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ROPE WALK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ROPEWALK	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A ropewalk marked on Woods map of Carmarthen in 1834. The walk is tree lined with a building at the southern end, fronting Picton Terrace. No longer marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 1/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52537	<u>NGR</u>	SN41922060
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	POST OFFICE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A former Post Office located at No.76 Priory St, Carmarthen. First marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. (PP 8/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52538	<u>NGR</u>	SN41022035
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CATTLE MARKET		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MARKET	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A former cattle market with on-site slaughter house, built in 1855 to the north of the main market place (PRN 17319). Currently in use as a car parking area. (PP 1/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52539	<u>NGR</u>	SN41162060
<u>SITE NAME</u>	DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A high school for girls founded in 1879 by the St.Davids Diocesan Board of Education. This was the first secondary school for girls in Carmarthen, occupying three adjoining buildings in Wellfield Road. In 1937 the school moved to Lime Grove House (PRN 43087), the Wellfield Road buildings now appears to be used as Health Authority Offices. (PP 1/11/04 from Lodwick 1994)

<u>PRN</u>	52540	<u>NGR</u>	SN41372060
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CARMARTHEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A school built in January 1884 to house Carmarthen Grammar School, previously located on Priory Field (PRN 129). The land was previously known as 'Prisoners Field'. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 as a single building, by the early 20th century it had expanded to include several large buildings with surrounding grounds. Became a comprehensive school in the late 1970s/early 1980s. The building is now used, amongst other things, as the record and registry office. (PP 1/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52541	<u>NGR</u>	SN41932037
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	ENGINE SHED	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

Engine Sheds located on either side of the railway line visible on the Ordnance Survey 1-500 map of Carmarthen in 1888. By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map in 1906 one shed on the east side of the line had been demolished leaving one shed on the west side. (PP 1/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52542	<u>NGR</u>	SN40501997
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	VICARAGE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A vicarage first marked on the 1-500 Ordnance Survey map of Carmarthen in 1888. Still marked as a vicarage on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1936, currently used as County Council Offices. (PP 1/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52543	<u>NGR</u>	SN41762019
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PARADE FARM		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FARMSTEAD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A single building is shown but not described at this point on Woods map of Carmarthen in 1834. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1-500 map of Carmarthen shows a collection of several buildings as Parade Farm. (PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52544	<u>NGR</u>	SN41002009
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAWN TENNIS GROUND		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TENNIS COURT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A lawn tennis ground first marked on the 1st edition 1-500 Ordnance Survey map of Carmarthen in 1888. This area still appears to be used for recreational purposes. (PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52545	<u>NGR</u>	SN40422016
<u>SITE NAME</u>	LAWN TENNIS GROUND		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TENNIS COURT	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A lawn tennis ground first marked on the 1st edition 1-500 Ordnance Survey map of Carmarthen in 1888. A small octagonal building lies in the northeast corner. (PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52546	<u>NGR</u>	SN41101997
<u>SITE NAME</u>	ST. MARYS CATHOLIC SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

A Catholic school for boys and girls formerly located on Mill Street. Listed in Kelly's directory of 1884, with space for 60 children but with an average attendance of 48. Marked on both the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52547	<u>NGR</u>	SN41091988
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SUNDAY SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

A Sunday School marked on the 1st edition 1-500 Ordnance Survey map of Carmarthen in 1888. No longer described as a Sunday School on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. (PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52548	<u>NGR</u>	SN41191991
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MALT HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

A Malthouse on Little Bridge Street, Carmarthen, marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52549	<u>NGR</u>	SN41311988
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

A 'Smithy' marked on the 1st edition 1-500 Ordnance Survey map of Carmarthen in 1888. Still marked on the 2nd edition map of 1906. Possibly incorporated into the later purpose built ironmongery and tinplate manufacturers premises of 1907-9 (PRN 52495). (PP 2/11/04)

PRN 52550
SITE NAME COAL YARD
SITE TYPE COAL YARD
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41341989

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A coal yard marked on the 1st edition 1-500 Ordnance Survey map of Carmarthen in 1888. A purpose built builders merchants premises (PRN 52495) was constructed on the site in 1907-9. (PP 2/11/04)

PRN 52551
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE CATTLE PEN
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41481991

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

Two railside cattle pens marked on the 1st edition 1-500 Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The railway itself was opened in 1852. (PP 2/11/04)

PRN 52552
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE CEMETERY
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN40802024

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A burial ground marked on the 1st edition 1-500 Ordnance Survey map. Still marked as such on current Ordnance Surevy maps. (PP 2/11/04)

PRN 52553
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE MALT HOUSE
PERIOD Post Med

NGR SN41372030

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A malthouse marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, occupying 54-59 Little Water Street. No longer marked on the 2nd edition map of 1906.(PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52554	<u>NGR</u>	SN41592030
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	MALT HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A malt house located on Priory Street, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, situated behind the Castle public house (PRN 327). (PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52555	<u>NGR</u>	SN41401979
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOLL GATE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A toll gate located at the southern end of Carmarthen Bridge, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52556	<u>NGR</u>	SN41452022
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A Public house at the corner of King Street and Little Water Street, first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Also shown on the 2nd edition map of 1906. (PP 2/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52557	<u>NGR</u>	SN42022062
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE ROPEMAKERS ARMS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A public house lying on Priory Street first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Located at the northern end of a ropewalk (PRN 145), which is also first marked on the 1888 map. Both are still marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52558	<u>NGR</u>	SN43792102
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	POST OFFICE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Post Office on Abergwili High Street, first marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. (PP 9/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52559	<u>NGR</u>	SN43252103
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PENYBONT		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FARMSTEAD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A small farmstead marked on the tithe map of 1838. The layout is more clearly marked on the 1st edition 1-2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1890 which shows a tight collection of several buildings. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52560	<u>NGR</u>	SN42472107
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	TOLL GATE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	D

DESCRIPTION

A toll gate in Tanerdy, located on the road into Carmarthen from the east. First marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. the building is still marked on the 2nd edition map of 1906 but no longer described as a toll gate. The building appears to have been demolished during road improvement works. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52561	<u>NGR</u>	SN42322107
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CWNIN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FARMSTEAD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A small farmstead first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890, it does not appear to be marked on the tithe map of 1838. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52562	<u>NGR</u>	SN42182096
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	QUARRY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A roadside quarry in Tanerdy marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 as 'Old Quarry'. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52563	<u>NGR</u>	SN39742193
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A blacksmiths workshop marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. It appears to have been built at some point between the 1st edition map of 1890 where no building is marked and the 2nd edition. No longer marked as a blacksmiths by the 4th edition map of 1936. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52564	<u>NGR</u>	SN39951980
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE ROYAL OAK		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A public house marked on the 1-500 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Still marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 but by the time of the 4th edition map in 1936 it appears to be functioning as a post office. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52565	<u>NGR</u>	SN39921978
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>			

A Blacksmiths workshop located to the rear of the Royal Oak Toll House. Marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52566	<u>NGR</u>	SN39981954
<u>SITE NAME</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SUNDAY SCHOOL	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Sunday School in Johnstown marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, although the building appears to be marked on the tithe map of 1838. Still marked as a Sunday School on the 2nd (1906) and 4th (1936) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52567	<u>NGR</u>	SN39281954
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PONT GARREG WOOLLEN MILL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	WOOLLEN MILL	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Woollen Mill first marked on the tithe map of 1838. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 also marks associated mill ponds and leats to the south. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52568	<u>NGR</u>	SN39361968
<u>SITE NAME</u>	PENTRE SIL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FARMSTEAD	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A farmstead first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52569	<u>NGR</u>	SN41131999
<u>SITE NAME</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	COAL YARD	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A coal yard marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. It appears to be located in the corner of the former Foundry (PRN 80) marked on Woods map of 1834. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52570	<u>NGR</u>	SN41332016
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

A blacksmiths workshop to the rear of properties on Woods Row. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52571	<u>NGR</u>	SN41821972
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	QUARRY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

A quarry off the Llangunnor road marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52572	<u>NGR</u>	SN41771958
<u>SITE NAME</u>	CABLEHILL FARM;PENYMORFA FARM		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FARMSTEAD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

A farmstead first recorded on the tithe map of c1842. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows a U-shaped arrangement of farmbuildings, called Cablehill Farm. Now marked as Penymorfa Farm. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52573	<u>NGR</u>	SN42491957
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	QUARRY	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>		

A quarry marked on both the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 and the 2nd edition map of 1906. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52574	<u>NGR</u>	SN41261930
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A blacksmiths workshop in Pensarn, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52575	<u>NGR</u>	SN41301926
<u>SITE NAME</u>	SQUARE AND COMPASS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A public house in Pensarn marked on the 1st (1890) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. A building is also marked at this point on the tithe map of c1842. Presumably the Square and Compass pub demolished during the construction of Carmarthen bypass. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52576	<u>NGR</u>	SN41301879
<u>SITE NAME</u>	NANT-Y-GLASDWR		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FARMSTEAD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A farmstead first marked on the tithe map of c1842. The tithe map and the 1st (1890) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps show a single range of buildings, possibly indicating a traditional longhouse style farmbuilding. No longer appears to be marked on current maps. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52577	<u>NGR</u>	SN41301998
<u>SITE NAME</u>	COUNTY POLICE STATION		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	POLICE STATION	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The former County Police Station, located inside the old castle walls adjacent to the Prison. Marked at this point on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52578	<u>NGR</u>	SN41161988
<u>SITE NAME</u>	QUAY STREET BOARD SCHOOL		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	SCHOOL	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A boarding school built by the Carmarthen School Board in 1883. Called the Quay Street school, but located on Jolly Tar lane, listed as a mixed school for 100 children. Accommodation was rebuilt and the school extended in 1894-5. The school was closed and partly demolished by the construction of Coracle Way. (PP 3/11/04 from Lodwick 1994)

<u>PRN</u>	52579	<u>NGR</u>	SN38631872
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A blacksmiths workshop in Llanllwch, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The building no longer appears to be marked on the 2nd edition map of 1906. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52580	<u>NGR</u>	SN39031864
<u>SITE NAME</u>	YSTRAD ISAF;YSTRAD FARM		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	FARMSTEAD	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A farmstead complex first marked on the tithe map of 1838. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1888) shows the farmbuildings surrounded by mixed woodland. (PP 3/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52581	<u>NGR</u>	SN42462109
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE CROSSROADS		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A public house at the junction of Bronwydd road and Abergwili road. Marked on the 1st (1890) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52582 **NGR** SN44072108
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A blacksmiths workshop marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 on the outskirts of the settlement of Abergwili. No longer marked on the 2nd edition map of 1906. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52583 **NGR** SN43962106
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE POST OFFICE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The former Abergwili Post Office, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. No longer marked on the 2nd edition map of 1906. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52584 **NGR** SN40911867
SITE NAME CARMARTHEN JUNCTION STATION
SITE TYPE RAILWAY STATION **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The first Carmarthen railway station, built in the 1850s by the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway Company. Located at Myrtle Hill, c2km southwest of Carmarthen. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52636 **NGR** SN42701972
SITE NAME QUEENS ARMS
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

The Queens Arms public house located on the old Heol Capeldewi. Marked on the 1st (1890) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52637	<u>NGR</u>	SN42711975
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A blacksmiths workshop marked on the 1st (1890) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. Located on the old Heol Capeldewi, between Queens cottage and the Queens Arms public house (PRN 52636). (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52638	<u>NGR</u>	SN40082122
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A blacksmiths workshop in Trevaughan marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. Located at nos.16-17 Trevaughan Road. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52639	<u>NGR</u>	SN41222021
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Blacksmiths workshop marked on the 1-500 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, located behind Alma Cottages on Cambrian Place. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52640	<u>NGR</u>	SN41422013
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A Blacksmiths Workshop located at the rear of No.32 Spilman Street. Marked on the 1-500 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52641 **NGR** SN41392010
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Blacksmiths workshop marked on the 1-500 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 to the rear of No.12 King Street. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52642 **NGR** SN41322038
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A blacksmiths workshop on Francis Terrace, marked on the 1-500 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52643 **NGR** SN40872013
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE SUNDAY SCHOOL **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A large Sunday School built to the rear of Capel Heol Dwr/Water St. Chapel (PRN 110). A Sunday school has existed at this chapel since the early 1820s, although a report of 1847 indicates the school was still taking place with the chapel building. The building to the rear is first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, still marked on current Ordnance Survey maps as a Sunday School. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52644 **NGR** SN43722102
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE PUBLIC HOUSE **SITE STATUS**
PERIOD Post Med **FORM** Documents
CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Public House on Abergwili high street, marked on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52645	<u>NGR</u>	SN43832102
<u>SITE NAME</u>	WHEAT SHEAF INN		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

The Wheat Sheaf Inn, marked on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52646	<u>NGR</u>	SN43802104
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A public house on the northern side of Abergwili High Street, marked on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps at No.55 High Street. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52647	<u>NGR</u>	SN43902105
<u>SITE NAME</u>	THE BLACK OX;YR YCHEN DU		
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Post Med	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

Two neighbouring public houses on Abergwili High Street marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. By the time of the 2nd edition map of 1906 only one public house is marked, still shown on current Ordnance Survey maps opposite the entrance to Ismyrddin. (PP 4/11/04)

<u>PRN</u>	52648	<u>NGR</u>	SN40802032
<u>SITE NAME</u>			
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>PERIOD</u>	Modern	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
		<u>CONDITION</u>	

DESCRIPTION

A blacksmiths workshop marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. It appears to be situated over the mill leat that feeds St.Catherines Woollen Mill (PRN 48) to the south east. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52649
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE POST OFFICE
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN41002009

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Post Office located at No.16 Lammas St., marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. No longer marked on the 4th edition map of 1936. (PP 4/11/04)

PRN 52650
SITE NAME
SITE TYPE NURSERY GARDEN
PERIOD Modern

NGR SN41272023

SITE STATUS

FORM Documents

CONDITION

DESCRIPTION

A Nursery first marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906 in land to the rear of Cambrian Place. (PP 8/11/04)
