

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Penybont Farm, Johnstown Carmarthen**

Archaeological Appraisal



By  
Philip Poucher

Report No. 1695

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### Archaeological Appraisal

Prepared For: JCR Planning Ltd



Position: Regional Director

Date: 03/7/18

A

Position: Managing Director

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**July 2018**

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## **Summary**

*Archaeology Wales carried out an Archaeological Appraisal on land at Penybont Farm, Old St Clears Road, Johnstown, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR: SN 39213 19473). The work was recommended by Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management in response to a pre-application planning enquiry for the proposed construction of three detached dwelling houses and ancillary works at the site.*

*The site lies partly within the Pontgarreg & St Davids Hospital Conservation Area, although would appear to contain few of the characteristic elements of this Conservation Area. The site lies outside the registered Tywi Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW(D)5), but an associated Historic Landscape Character Area (181 Carmarthen) incorporates the site. Again however the site would appear to incorporate few of the historic character elements associated with this area.*

*No Scheduled Ancient Monument or Historic Park & Garden will be impacted upon by the proposed development. No Listed Building will be directly impacted upon, although several lie in close proximity to the northern edge of the proposed development area. The proposed layout of the new dwellings is unlikely to have a significant indirect (visual) impact on these Listed Buildings*

*No recorded archaeological site lies within the proposed development site, although the site is bounded by a post-medieval woollen mill (PRN 10618), and the associated mill wheel, wheel pit and tail race may extend into the site boundary. An associated mill leat (PFJ01) and mill pond (PFJ02) also extend into the site boundary. The proposed development layout should avoid the majority of these features, although associated remains may be disturbed through groundwork activity.*

*Research also highlights the potential for Prehistoric remains in the area around the stream that forms part of the western boundary of the site, and the potential for Roman remains close to the line of the old St Clears Road at the northern end of the site.*

*Given the archaeological potential, along with the known remains associated with the post-medieval milling, an archaeological watching brief may be required during groundworks associated with the proposed development.*

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 In June 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by JCR Planning, on behalf of their clients, to carry out an archaeological appraisal ahead of a development comprising plans for the construction of three detached dwelling houses and ancillary works on land at Penybont Farm, Old St Clears Road, Johnstown, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR: SN 39213 19473, Figure 1, AW Project No.2619).
- 1.2 The site is currently in the pre-planning stages of development. Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), in its capacity as archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC), has recommended that an Archaeological Appraisal should be undertaken to accompany the planning application, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The Appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource, as defined by the Standard and Guidance of the ClfA. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess historic environment potential. This work will inform whether further assessment or evaluation will be required as part of the planning process.
- 1.3 An approved Specification for an archaeological appraisal was produced by AW (Appendix II). The methodology for this appraisal is detailed within the Specification, in brief this appraisal included an examination of relevant documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources, a site visit and an evaluation of the Historic Environment Record (HER). The work was carried out by Philip Poucher (AW) in June 2018.

## **2 Site Description**

- 2.1 The site comprises an area of rough ground and scrub lying off the old St Clears road in Johnstown, to the west of Carmarthen. It comprises a strip of land 25m to 40m wide, 190m long, alongside the banks of a stream that feeds the Tawelan Brook to the north. The site encompasses an area of approximately 0.67ha.
- 2.2 The site is undeveloped rough ground, bounded by trees. The stream that runs along the roadside to the north also turns to form the western boundary, beyond which lies the Ty Cwm nursing home and modern development. The eastern boundary is formed by the Plas-y-Dderwen care home and the Penybont farmstead. The southern boundary is formed by the A40 Carmarthen bypass, with the railway line and an industrial estate beyond. The northern boundary is formed by the old St Clears Road, lined by mixed 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century and modern urban residential development on the northern side with farmland beyond.
- 2.3 Johnstown lies on the west side of Carmarthen, within an east – west valley that joins the main Towy Valley at Carmarthen, which feeds into Carmarthen Bay 12km to the south. The site lies at between 10mOD and 20mOD, with land rising to the south, and more significantly to the north into the hilly landscape of mid-Carmarthenshire.

- 2.4 The underlying geology is formed by sedimentary mudstones of the Tetragraptus Beds, overlain by sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits of the Devensian and mixed alluvium along stream courses (BGS, 2018).

### **3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

#### **3.1 *Previous archaeological studies***

- 3.1.1 There have been five archaeological investigations recorded on the regional HER within a 500m search area around the proposed development site, no previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the proposed development area. These investigations include archaeological work ahead of housing development at The Limes, Travellers West, approximately 400m to the west of the proposed development site, archaeological work at Starling Park 320m to the northeast and survey of Ystrad Wood 500m to the south.
- 3.1.2 The work at the Limes included an initial geophysical survey of the site, this was followed by an archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of several trenches (PRN 103454, Poucher 2012). This work was prompted by a previous archaeological desk-based assessment which highlighted the possibility of a Roman Road and modern sites, including an early 20<sup>th</sup> century military camp and pre-WW2 aerodrome. The geophysical survey however identified three potential Bronze Age round barrows. The presence of these barrows were confirmed by the trenched evaluation, which also uncovered unusual evidence of late Neolithic activity within an area of slightly elevated ground at the eastern end of the site. No evidence of a Roman Road was revealed. As a result of these findings development on the site was preceded by a full archaeological excavation, carried out by Rubicon Heritage (Bond 2016). This work dated the three barrows to the middle or later Bronze Age, and also uncovered a number of satellite burials and post built structures thought to be contemporary.
- 3.1.3 At Starling Park proposed development works were preceded by an archaeological desk based assessment (Page 2003). This assessment detailed the history and development of Starling Park as a minor gentry house with service buildings and fine gardens, built at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It also highlighted the potential of the Old St Clears Road following the line of the Roman, and subsequent medieval road west from Carmarthen, and the potential for associated activity alongside it, including Roman burial sites. This assessment was followed up by an archaeological evaluation of the site, which recorded heavily truncated remains of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings surrounding the main house (Ramsey 2003).
- 3.1.4 Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust were commissioned in 1998 to carry out an archaeological and historical assessment of Ystrad Wood (CPAT 1998). The history of the area was largely agricultural, and field boundaries survive, but the wood itself also retains 19<sup>th</sup> century picturesque elements with rides and imported tree and shrub species. Large scale late 19<sup>th</sup> century quarry was also noted within the wood.
- 3.1.5 Prior to the development of the A40 Carmarthen bypass, which forms the southern boundary to the site, a series of boreholes were sunk (BGS 2018). One such borehole lies a short distance to the south of the proposed development area. The borehole

was sunk to a depth of 15.24m, with ground level at 45mOD. The upper 2.29m comprised medium to stiff clayey sandy silt with some gravel. Below this was 5.6m of silty sandy gravel, overlying a 0.6m thick band of sand with 3.4m of sand and gravel below that. The lowest deposit comprised a dense sandy gravel to the base of the borehole.

### **3.2 Designated archaeological sites (Figure 3)**

- 3.2.1 Following consultations with DAT-DM a search area of 500m from the edge of the proposed development boundary was used to assess the potential impact on designated archaeological sites (Historic Parks & Gardens, registered Historic Landscapes, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas).
- 3.2.2 There are no Historic Parks & Gardens within this search area.
- 3.2.3 The site lies partly within the Pontgarreg & St Davids Hospital Conservation Area. As the name implies this area is drawn around the site and grounds of the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century St David's Hospital, and an area of late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century minor gentry houses and large farmhouses in Pontgarreg, on the northern edge of Johnstown. This area includes approximately two thirds of the proposed development area, although it was largely undeveloped in this period.
- 3.2.4 The site does not lie within any registered historic landscape recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw et al 1998). However, the Tywi Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW(D)5) lies just under 700m to the east. Although lying beyond the search area this landscape is sub-divided into a number of Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) with their own distinctive characteristics, the boundaries of which extend beyond the limit of the registered Historic Landscape. The proposed development site lies within HLCA 181 Carmarthen. This area is drawn around the largely built-up area of current Carmarthen, although the focus of the archaeological and historical characteristics of this area lie within the main town of Carmarthen to the east and within the limits of the registered historic landscape area (HLW(D)3). The proposed development area forms an outlying element, containing few characteristic elements of this HLCA.
- 3.2.5 There are a total of seven listed Buildings within this search area. These include a cluster of Listed Buildings along the northern side of the Old St Clears Road a short distance to the north of the proposed development site, all of which are Grade II listed. Approximately 45m to the north lies Pontgarreg Cottage (LB 9582, PRN 20343). This is an 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations. Formerly part of the Edwinsford Estate in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, it was leased to Charles Nott, father to Sir William Nott. A barn, now known as Ysbugor Granant Cottages, to the southwest (LB 9584, PRN 61910) and the arch and gate in the front garden wall on the main road (LB 9583, PRN 61909) are also associated with the former farmhouse, and are similarly listed. The gate faces the current entrance to the proposed development site from the junction of the Old St Clears Road and the local road to the south.



- 3.2.6 A short distance (70m) to the northeast lies Nant-y-Felin/Millbrook (LB 9580, PRN 20342), an early 19<sup>th</sup> century villa. It may be associated with the neighbouring property to the east, Peterwell (LB 9579, PRN 20341), as both were owned by the Soppitt family in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Peterwell is a more substantial mid 19<sup>th</sup> century villa, with internal features similar to those designed by the prominent local architect John Nash. The front garden walls, railings and gates of Nant-y-Felin/Millbrook are also listed (LB 9581, PRN 61908). 185m to the east of the proposed development lies the remaining listed building, Millbank Hall/Millbank Villa (LB 9502, PRN 20360). This may originally have been a late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse or minor gentry house, it was heavily altered in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2.7 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the search area.

### **3.3 HER Data (Figure 4)**

- 3.3.1 A search area of 500m from the edge of the proposed development site was agreed within which to undertake an examination of HER data for non-designated archaeological sites. The gazetteer provided by Dyfed Archaeological Trust is included to the rear (Appendix I), 31 sites were listed. In addition the National Monuments Record includes 10 sites within this search area, all of these sites are duplicated within the HER. Below is a brief summary of all these sites.
- 3.3.2 The earliest archaeological activity from within the site area relates to a series of archaeological investigations undertaken at The Limes, Travellers Rest, detailed in section 3.1.2. A significant quantity of Neolithic pottery (PRN 109204) was uncovered during archaeological investigations ahead of a housing development. The pottery, one of the best collections yet recovered from southwest Wales, lay in deposits underneath a later Bronze Age round barrow burial site (PRN 109203) (Poucher 2012). This barrow was one of at least three in close proximity to each other, and further archaeological investigations also uncovered a central cremation burial, a satellite cremation burial (both dated to the middle Bronze Age) and two post built structures interpreted as possible platforms for laying out the dead prior to burial (Bond 2016).
- 3.3.3 Although not recorded as a specific site within the search area, the Roman road that would have run west from (or to) the Roman fort and town of Carmarthen is believed to run along a similar line to the current Old St Clears Road. It is possible such a route would have attracted activity alongside it during the Roman period, and subsequently, as it has clearly remained a major routeway until the establishment of the A40 bypass. However, there are currently no records of associated Roman activity within the search area.
- 3.3.4 There are no records of subsequent activity within the search area until the medieval period. To the south an area of ridge and furrow (PRN 10603) may indicate an area of general agricultural activity that may have medieval origins. It is likely this area formed part of an agricultural hinterland around the medieval town of Carmarthen. To the east lies the possible site of a medieval mill (PRN 46), mentioned, as the mill of Redgors, in a survey of 1275. It is possible this mill stood closer to the proposed development site, but it is considered more likely it was

located further to the east, either near the site of the later White Mill or further east still, outside the search area.

- 3.3.5 By the 17<sup>th</sup> century there are records of a mill called Felin Fach (PRN 10618), which may potentially also have medieval origins. It is unclear as to exactly which mill these 17<sup>th</sup> century documents refer to, it may refer to a site near the White Mill to the east, or it may refer to Pontcarreg Mill, on the site of the current Penybont farm. Pontcarreg mill was known to have been operating as a woollen mill in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and as mills to the east are further recorded in the HER, it is assumed for the purposes of this report that PRN 10618 refers to the site of Pontcarreg Mill, which immediately borders the proposed development area. The White Mill (PRN 10619) was a woollen mill, known to have existed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, on the eastern edge of the search area. The presence of these mills highlight the agricultural nature of development on the edge of Carmarthen. Alongside which there are a number of 18<sup>th</sup> century records of farmhouses in the vicinity (PRNs 20343, 20360, 24956).
- 3.3.6 By the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century this area, on the edge of settlement around Carmarthen, appears to have attracted some substantial dwellings. Millbank Hall (PRN 20360) was a substantial suburban house built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, although possibly originating as a farmhouse. Nant-y-Felin/Millbrook (PRN 20342) was an early 19<sup>th</sup> century villa. Peterwell (PRN 20341) was a substantial villa of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Pontgarreg farmhouse (PRN 20343) was also altered during this period and was the home to notable local figures. The most substantial house in the area was perhaps Starling Park House (PRN 44752), built as a minor gentry house at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.3.7 The site lies on the edge of the town of Johnstown (PRN 20345), although this was largely focussed to the south. Johnstown grew as a small settlement of houses in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, reputedly named after John Jones of Ystrad (1877 to 1842), the MP for Carmarthen County. However, part of the town was also established on the lands belonging to St Johns Priory, and some of the earliest maps of this area label the settlement as “St.John’s”. Many of the remaining sites recorded on the regional HER relate to dwellings and associated developments within this settlement.
- 3.3.8 The most recent record refers to a prisoner of war Base Camp established by the United States army in 1944, to the southwest of the proposed development site.

### **3.4 Map Regression**

#### Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors drawing (Carmarthen) 1811

- 3.4.1 One of the earliest cartographic source available which depicts the site and its environs is the Original Surveyors Drawings of Carmarthen dated 1811. This map lacks fine detail for the proposed development area, but appears to show Penybont farm, although it is labelled as Felin pantcarreg, indicating it was functioning as a mill in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (PRN 10618). A cluster of buildings are shown on the north side of the road, presumably Pontcarreg Cottage, Nant-y-Felin and Starling Park, although only Starling Park is labelled. The stream that forms the western side of the

proposed development site also appears to be marked, with rough ground to the east (within the site), and enclosed farmland to the west.

Plan of the Parish of St Peter's, Carmarthen Parish Tithe map 1838 (Figure 5)

- 3.4.2 The parish tithe map depicts the site in greater detail. The proposed development site occupies two fields, part bounded and part crossed by a stream along the western edge, and bounded by a water channel likely to represent a mill leat (PFJ01) along its eastern edge. The northernmost field, which occupies the bulk of the site, is described in the accompanying tithe apportionments (Field No. 1616) as 'Commons', although it is owned by David John Edwards, and farmed by David Williams. The adjacent field to the south (Field No. 1615) is owned and farmed by the same, and is described as 'Wayn Felin Fach'.
- 3.4.3 David Williams occupied what is now Penybont farm, but at the time of the tithe map it was known as Pontcarreg Mill (PRN 10618). Clearly the water channel along the east edge of the site is a mill leat (PFJ01), which fed a rectangular mill pond (PFJ02) that partly extends into the proposed development area. This mill pond appears to feed into the rear of the westernmost building in the range of farm/mill buildings along the southern edge of Millbank Road. Both the mill pond outlet, the stream to the west, and the Tawelan Brook to the north fed a larger pond to the northeast, between Millbank Road and the Old St Clears Road. This in turn fed mills further to the east. On the north side of the road the larger farms and minor gentry houses had become established.

Carmarthen Town Plan 1:500 Ordnance Survey map 1888 (Figure 6)

- 3.4.4 The site lies on the edge of a very detailed plan of Carmarthen published in 1888. The mill race (PFJ01) can be seen along the eastern edge of the site, feeding a rectangular mill pond (PFJ02) that extends into the site. Both features are embanked upon their western edge, with a footpath running along this bank. The stream to the west has also been channelled as it runs to the northwest and along the northern edge of the site.
- 3.4.5 Penybont is labelled as Pontgarreg Woollen Factory (PRN 10618). The millpond (PFJ02) feeds a waterwheel, attached the western gable wall of the building, putting the waterwheel, along with the sluice, wheel pit and tail race, within the site boundary. Adjacent to which, to the west and within the site, an overflow channel led from the mill pond to connect to the stream along the northern edge of the site.
- 3.4.6 The Woollen Factory buildings match the present day buildings of Penybont farm that lie alongside Millbank Road. The stream to the north continued to feed a larger mill pond to the northeast, noted on the tithe map. The extensive Pontgarreg Cottage complex is shown to the north, as is the larger dwellings of Millbrook, Peterwell and Starling Park, along with extensive woodland associated with the latter two dwellings. To the south the Great Western Railway line had been built.

2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 1906 (Figure 7)

- 3.4.7 By 1906 the overflow channel had been moved from the northern edge of the site to run across the central area of the site, controlled by a sluice alongside the mill race (PFJ01). The mill pond (PFJ02) also appears to have changed shape slightly, with the southwest end becoming splayed rather than rectangular, possibly associated with the removal of the sluice and overflow channel in this area. Other than this no changes are noted within the site area.
- 3.4.8 To the north Pentre-sil had been added to the dwellings north of the road.

3<sup>rd</sup> edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 1936

- 3.4.9 By 1936 no change is noted within the site, but Pontgarreg Woollen factory (PRN 10618) is now labelled as Penybont, and the barn to the south of the main building had been added. This would suggest the mill no longer operated as such, and the leat (PFJ01) and pond (PFJ02) may have become redundant, although they are still shown. The Old St Clears Road is now labelled as 'Roman Road', otherwise there is little change in the surrounding area.

1:2500 Ordnance Survey plan 1969

- 3.4.10 By 1969 the mill (PRN 10618) and associated leat (PFJ01) and pond (PFJ02) are clearly out of use. The pond appears to have been infilled, the leat also partly infilled and no longer channelling water. The overflow channel similarly no longer carries water, although it is still marked as a boundary feature. To the north Cheriton has been added to the dwelling on the north side of the road, and woodland has developed between the western stream and the main road.

1:2500 Ordnance Survey plan 1977

- 3.4.11 By 1977 the A40 Carmarthen Bypass has been built to the south forming the southern boundary to the site. To the east the modern residential development of Parc Cild Dewi has been built, bringing more concentrated urban development close to the eastern boundary of the site.

1:1250 Ordnance Survey plan 1983

- 3.4.12 By 1983 much of the site is now depicted as rough ground, marshy along the banks of the western stream. The former overflow channel is marked as a depression coming partway into the site. The surrounding area has changed little, other than a caravan park added alongside the road to the north of the site.

**3.5 *Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 8)***

- 3.5.1 The earliest aerial photographs include black and white vertical aerial photography taken by the RAF in the late-1940s. By this time the line of the stream to the west

and the mill leat to the east has become partly covered by tree and scrub growth, and no further detail can be added to the information from the mapping evidence.

- 3.5.2 Lidar data at 1m DTM is available for the proposed development site. This marks the channel formed by the stream to the west, with the only channelled elements left alongside the roadside. The mill leat (PFJ01) and former platform containing the millpond area (PFJ02) also visible, otherwise no new features are noted within the site area.

#### **4 Site Visit (Photos 1 – 14)**

- 4.1 A site visit was carried out on the 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018, the weather was dry and sunny with good visibility. Access was provided to the entirety of the proposed development site.
- 4.2 The site occupies a narrow strip of unused ground that is largely grass and scrub covered, with trees developing along the northern and western boundary. Stone and the occasional fragment of visible concrete suggesting previous ground disturbance within this area. Along this edge the ground drops to a small stream. For a short distance this stream runs along the roadside to the north, the northern edge of which comprises a stone wall. As the stream runs along the western boundary the ground becomes boggy and tree-lined.
- 4.3 To the west the ground rises beyond the stream with no views beyond the site boundary. To the south the ground also rises to the level of the A40, again restricting any view beyond the south boundary.
- 4.4 To the east the ground rises slightly at the southern end of the site, more prominently towards the northern end of the site. Running along the eastern boundary is a channel, the former mill leat (PFJ01) identified from historic mapping, formed by an embanked western edge. The feature is approximately 1m wide and 0.5m deep to the south, but increasing to 3m wide and 1m deep as the ground falls away to the west and the channel maintains a relatively level run. The embanked western side also correspondingly increases in size. The channel runs off to the northeast, although the route is lost at a field boundary, beyond which would have stood the mill pond (PFJ02) but other than a raised platform with western embankment, no surface evidence of this remains. There was no clear indication of the overflow channels that once crossed the site from the mill leat and pond to the stream to the west.
- 4.5 No further sites of archaeological interest were visible above-ground within the site boundary.
- 4.6 The current site access is via a field gate at the northeast corner, between the Penybont farmstead buildings and the bridge crossing the stream adjacent to the main road. The farmstead comprises a two-storey gable roof range that bounds the site, with windows and doors facing the local road that runs immediately in front of it to the north. There is no indication in the western gable wall, other than a blocked opening at roof level, of the former waterwheel, wheel pit or tail race of the mill complex (PRN 10618). Adjacent lies the detached, slightly smaller, two-storey farmhouse. A stone built range and a corrugated tin shed lie on the opposite side of

the road, set further to the east, with a further agricultural shed on higher ground to the rear of the farmhouse. The main road and bridge are bounded by a low stone wall adjacent to the current site entrance.

- 4.7 From the current site entrance the boundary walls and entrance drive to Pontgarreg Cottage, all of which are Grade II listed (LB 9582/3), are clearly visible. The Grade II listed garden walls and gates (LB 9581) to Nant-y-felin/Millbrook are partially visible, although the farmhouse itself is not visible. The Grade II listed converted barn (LB 9584) formerly associated with Pontgarreg Cottage is only partially visible, screened from the road by a belt of mature trees.

## **5 Discussion and Conclusions**

- 5.1 The proposed development lies off the old St Clears Road on the edge of Johnstown, to the west of Carmarthen. The site comprises an area of rough ground, largely undeveloped although exposed ground within the site suggests there may have been some previous, but modern ground disturbance. The site is enclosed by mature trees with modern development surrounding the site on most sides, although lying in an area with some distinctive late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century farm houses and minor gentry houses.
- 5.2 The site lies partly within the Pontgarreg & St Davids Hospital Conservation Area. This area is drawn around the former 19<sup>th</sup> century hospital site to the north, and the distinctive 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century farm and minor gentry buildings to the south. The area of the site enclosed within this Conservation Area appears to have been marginal farmland during this period.
- 5.3 The site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape, although the Tywi Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW(D)5) lies to the east. A Historic Landscape Character Area (181 Carmarthen) associated with the registered Historic Landscape does extend beyond those boundaries, and incorporates the site. This area is drawn around the current urban limits of Carmarthen, although the main historic character elements are concentrated in the main town to the east.
- 5.4 No registered Historic Parks & Gardens or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lies within the site, or in the 500m search area surrounding the site.
- 5.5 Seven listed buildings lie within the 500m search area surrounding the site. The majority lie on the north side of the old St Clears Road in close proximity to the site boundary. However, there will be no direct impact on these sites, and the proposed development plan places the new dwellings away from the road frontage, largely screened by mature trees and topography.
- 5.6 There are no sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record, or National Monuments Record within the site. However one site does immediately border the northeast edge of the site, namely the former Pontgarreg Mill (PRN 10618), now known as Penybont Farm. This is recorded in the Historic Environment Record as Felin Fach, a mill referred to in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, it is assumed however it refers to Pontgarreg Mill, known to operate as a woollen mill throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Mapping evidence indicates the associated wheel, wheel pit, mill race and outlet extended into the site area. Mapping evidence also identified an associated

mill leat (PFJ01) running along the eastern edge of the site, with outflow channels crossing the site, and a mill pond (PFJ02) also partly extending into the site. The leat, pond platform and associated embankments are still visible above ground. The proposed development layout will largely avoid these features, although there remains the potential for elements to be disturbed through associated groundworks.

- 5.7 Research highlights the potential for Prehistoric and Roman archaeology in the area. Archaeological work at The Limes, approximately 400m to the west, identified late Neolithic activity, overlaid with Mid to Late Bronze Age funerary activity. Similar sites are unlikely to exist within the site boundary, however they indicate activity in the area, and Bronze Age burnt mound features are often found in association with local watercourses, therefore the presence of a stream along the western edge of the site is an area of potential. The old St Clears Road is believed to follow the line of a Roman Road, and may therefore have attracted associated activity alongside it. The proposed development plans however are largely located away from the roadside, therefore the potential for finding associated Roman features is limited.
- 5.8 Due to the potential for Prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains, along with the known existence of post-medieval mill leat and pond remains, an archaeological watching brief may be required during groundworks associated with the proposed development, in order to record any archaeological features should they become apparent.

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- Ramsey, R        2003    *Starling Park, Carmarthen: Archaeological Evaluation*            Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report No.2004/1

### Cartographic Sources

- Budgen, T        1811    Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings - Carmarthen
- Anon    1838    Plan of the Parish of St Peter's, Carmarthen Tithe Map & Apportionment
- Ordnance Survey        1888    *1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:500 plan Carmarthen*
- Ordnance Survey        1906    *2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 map Carmarthenshire*
- Ordnance Survey        1936    *2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 map Carmarthenshire*
- Ordnance Survey        1969    *1:2500 plan Carmarthenshire*
- Ordnance Survey        1977    *1:2500 plan Carmarthenshire*
- Ordnance Survey        1983    *1:1250 plan Carmarthenshire*

HER Data provided by DAT (appended)



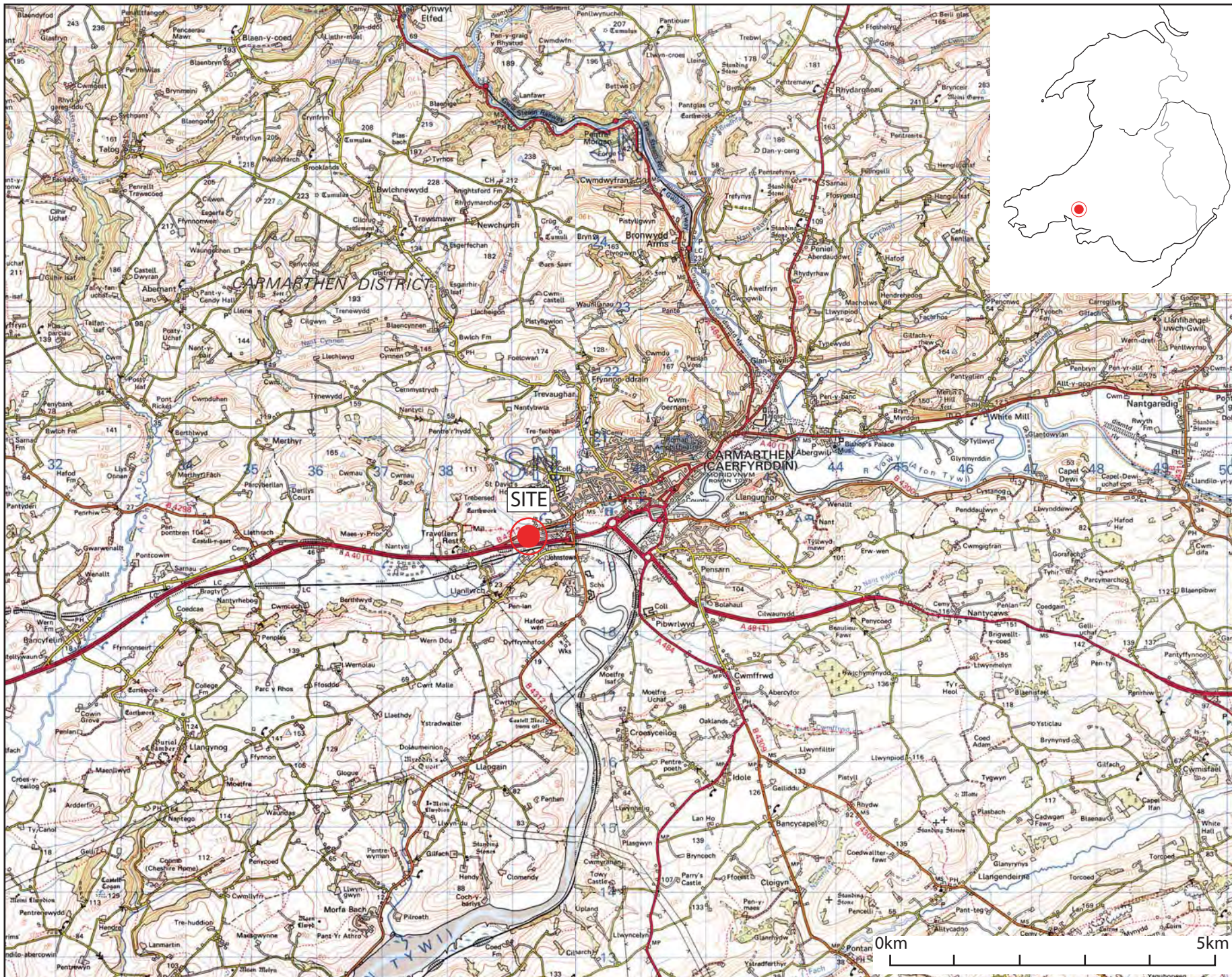
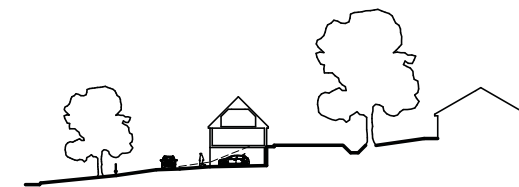
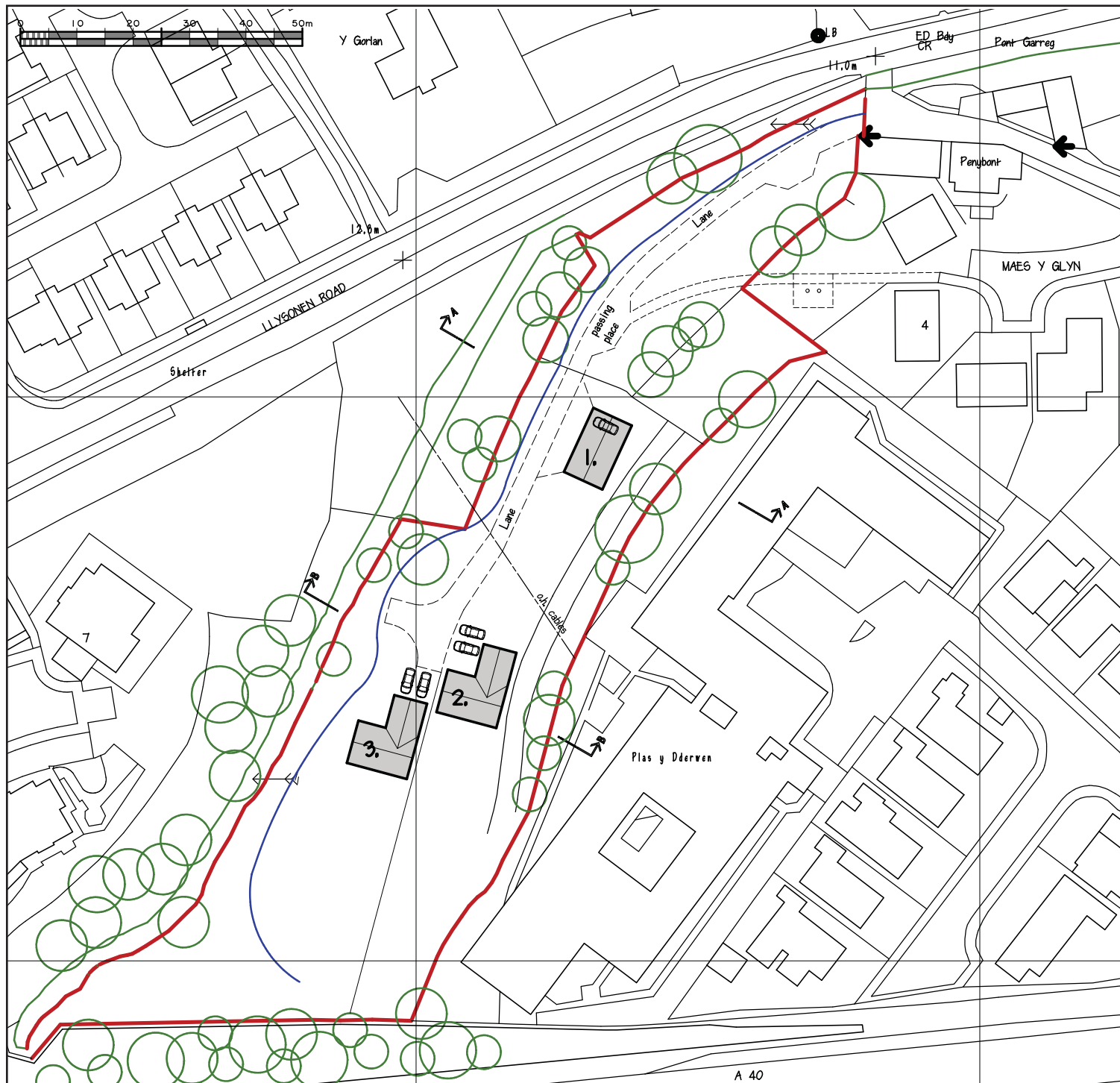


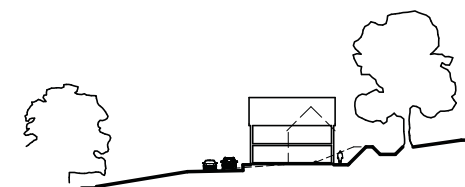
Figure 1: Location map,

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Outline Section A-A

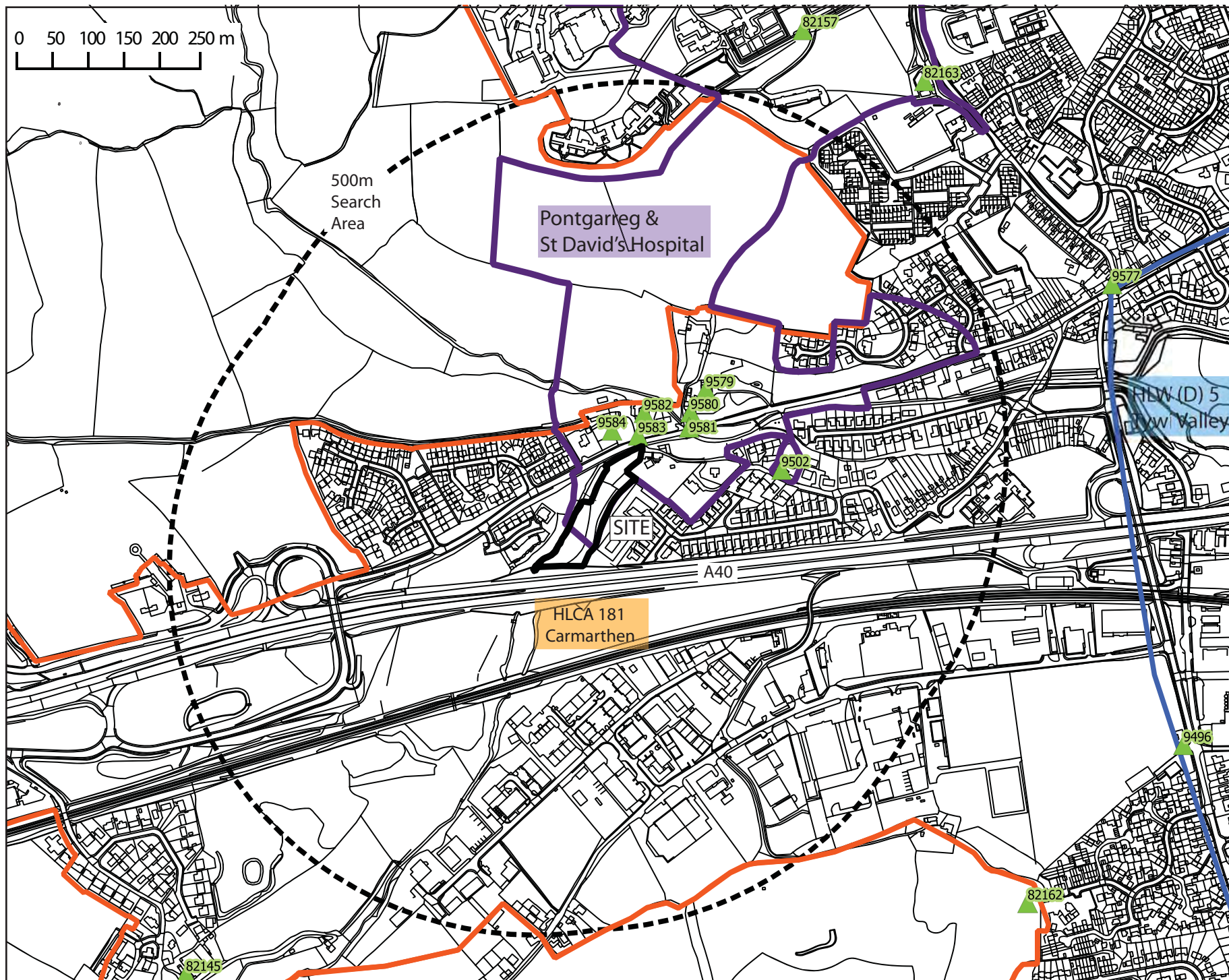


Outline Section B-B

Figure 2: Outline site location and development plan, based on an existing plan produced by Gordon Russell Architects, drawing no. 569/01A

1:1000 @ A4



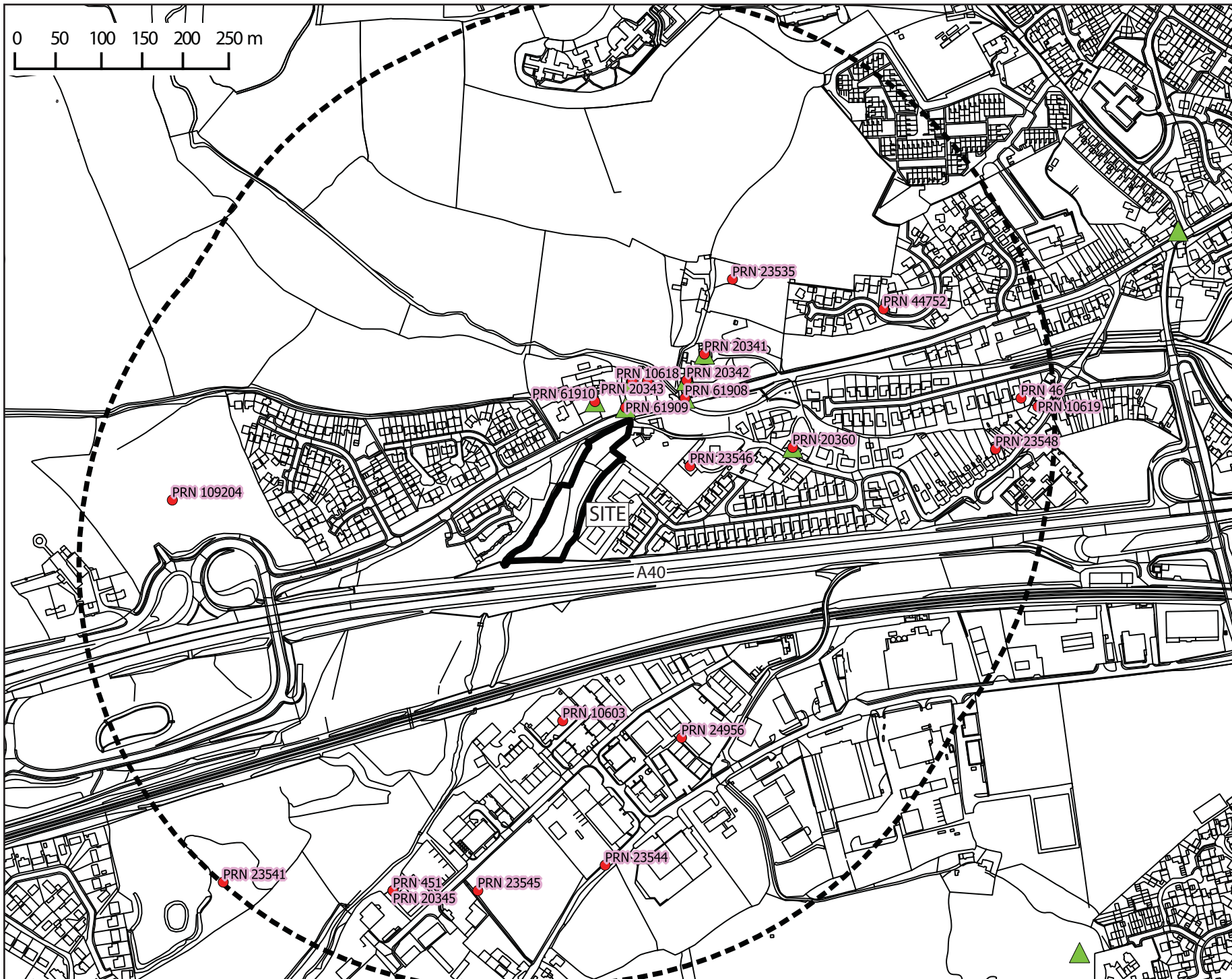


- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- ▲ Listed Building
- Registered Historic Landscape
- Historic Landscape Character Area
- Conservation Area

Figure 3: Location of designated archaeological assets and historic landscape areas  
1:7000 @ A4

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HER site  
(referenced by  
PRN)

Listed Building

Figure 4: Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record within a 500m search area.

1:6000 @ A4

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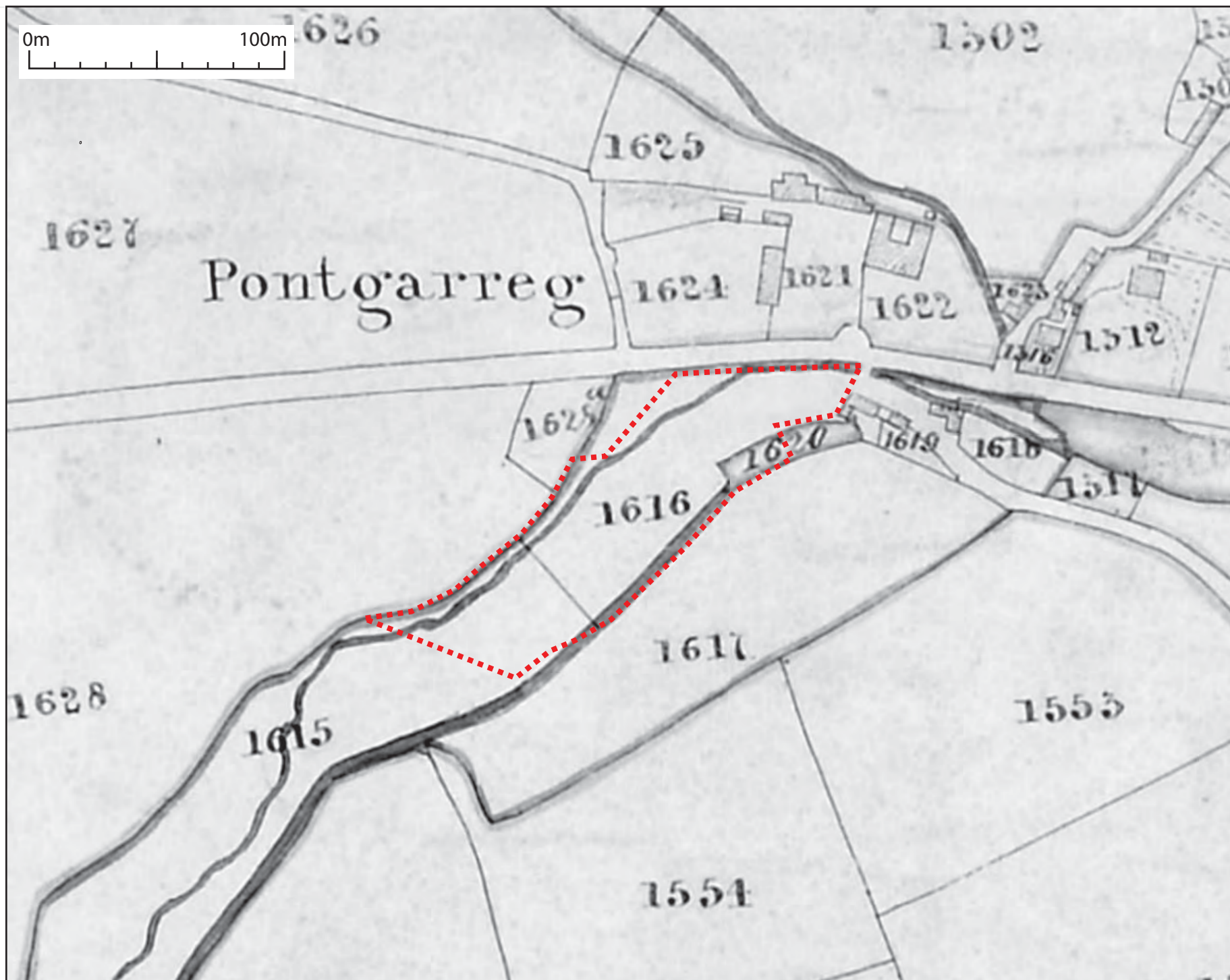


Figure 5: Extract from the Tithe Map map of 1838. Approximate location of site marked in red.



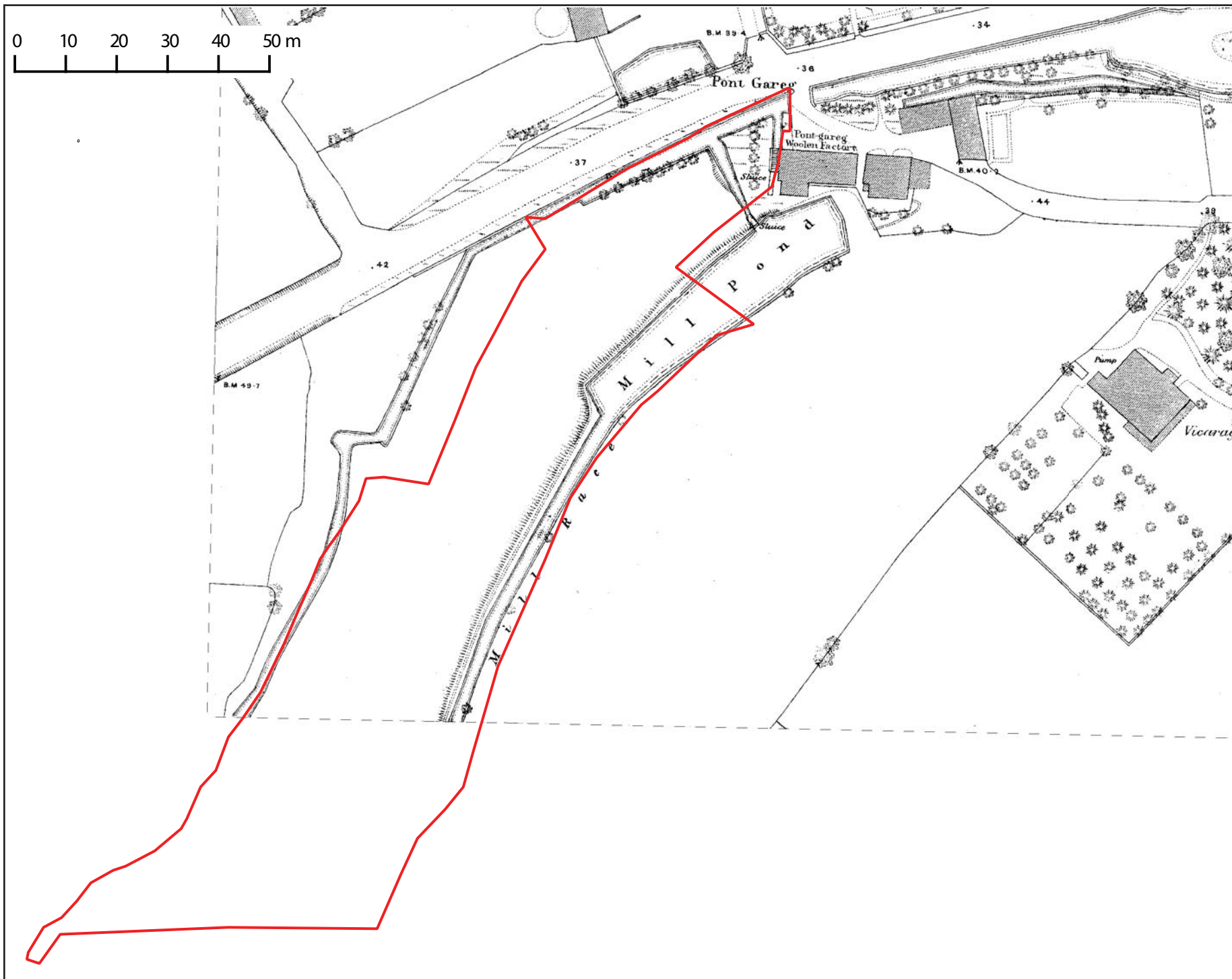


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Site location marked in red.  
1:1000 @ A4

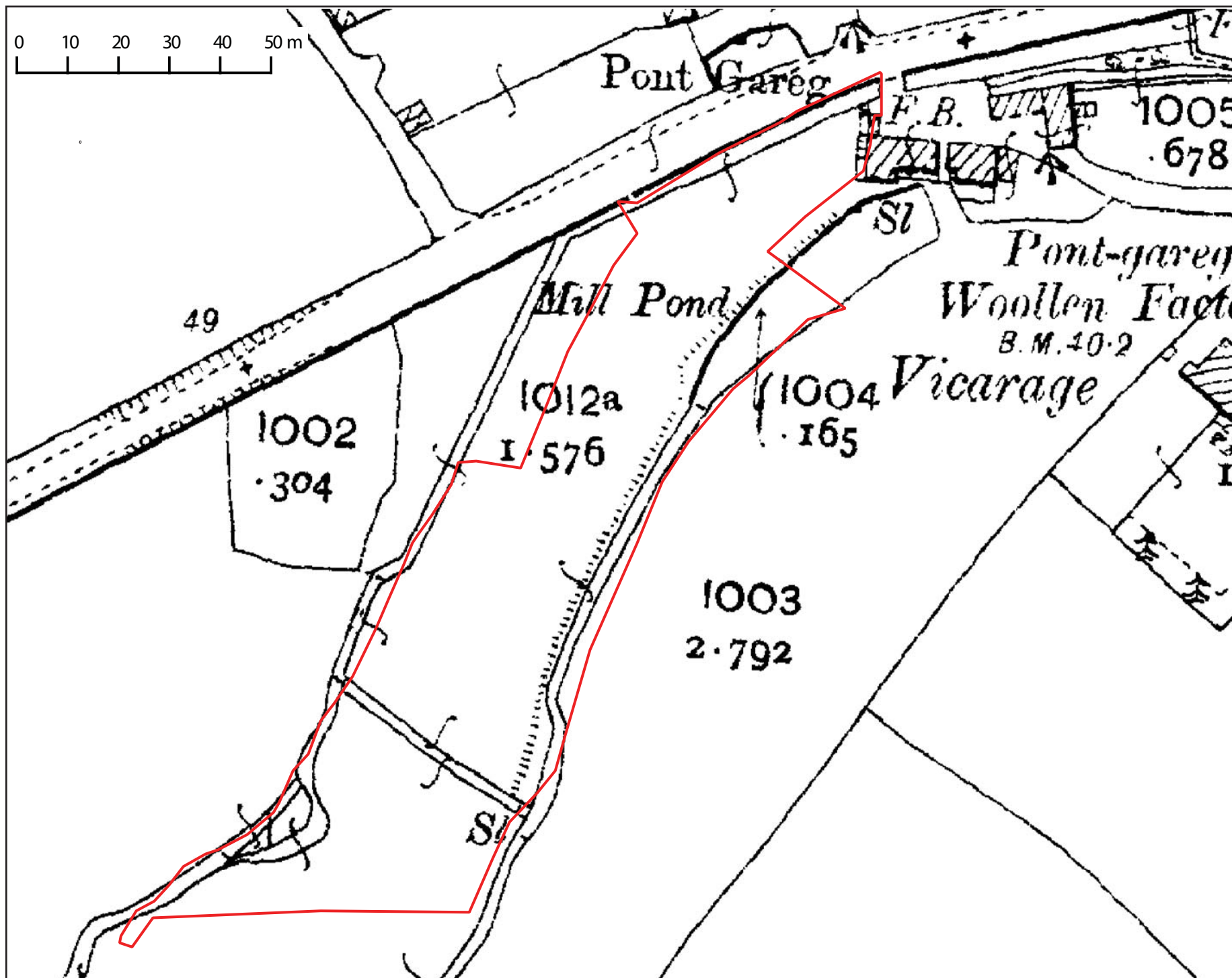


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1906. Site location marked in red. 1:1000 @ A4



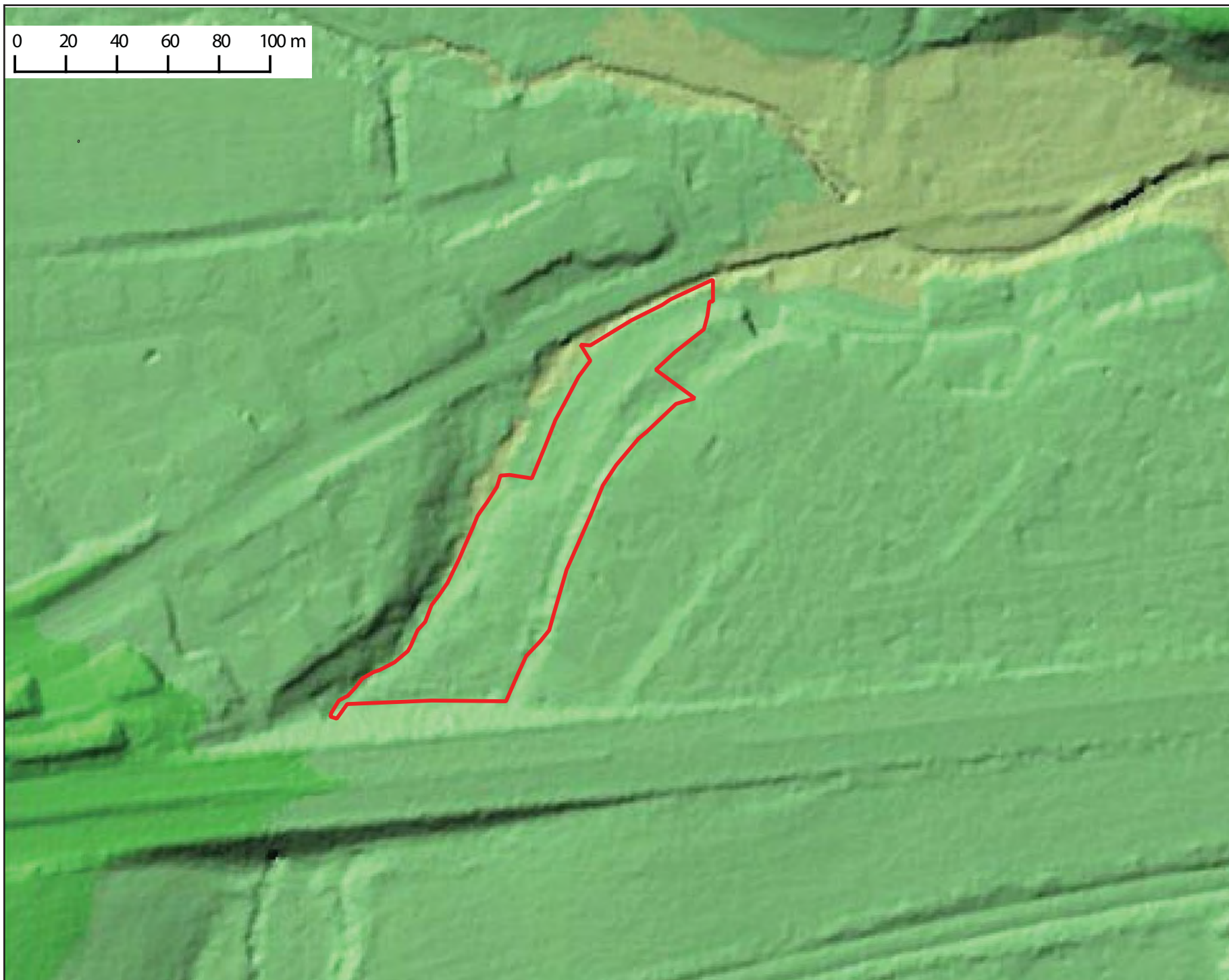


Figure 8: Lidar data at 1m DTM, showing site location.

1:2000 @ A4

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Photo 1: View east, showing Penybont Farm and the junction of the Old St Clears Road and Millbank road, the entrance to the site.



Photo 2: View southwest, at the entrance to the site, looking down the channelled stream and road forming the northern boundary.





Photo 3: View east showing the site entrance at the junction of Millbank Road and the Old St Clears Road. Also showing the gable wall of Penybont Farm, in front of which would have sat the waterwheel of Pontgarreg Mill (PRN 10618).



Photo 4: View southwest into the site area from close to the northern boundary.





Photo 5: View SSW of the southern end of the site area. The route of the A40 Carmarthen Bypass runs along the top of the bank visible just to the left of the trees.



Photo 6: View east along the southern border of the site. Plas y Dderwen visible.





Photo 7: View NNE along the heavily overgrown remains of the mill leat (PFJ 01) running along the eastern boundary.

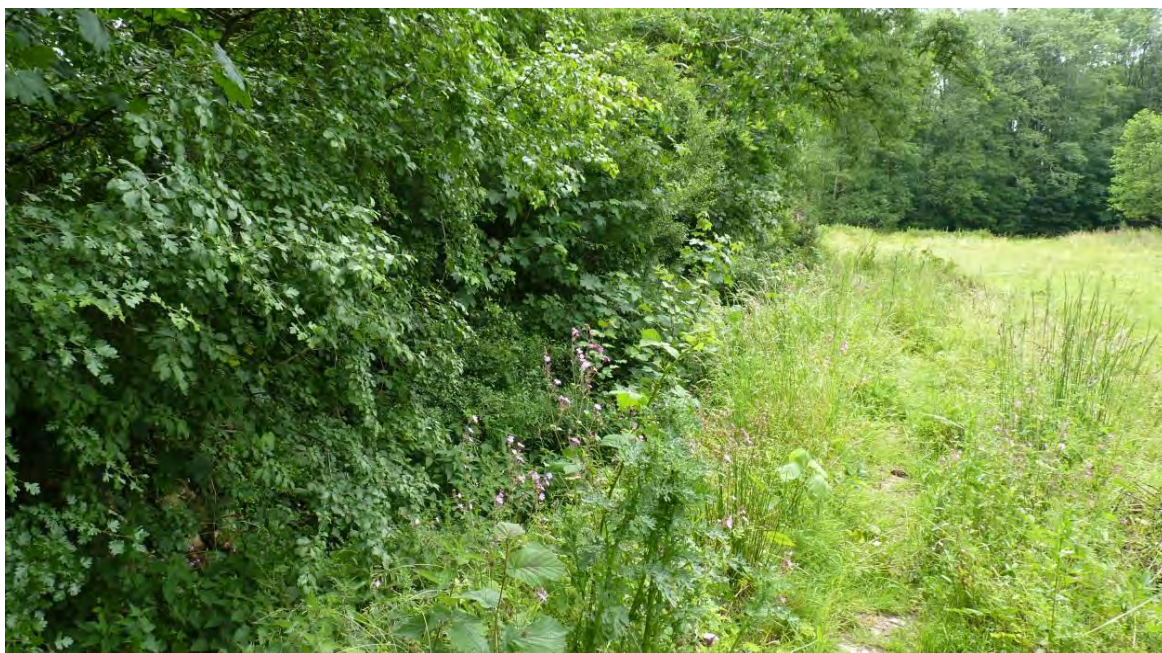


Photo 8: As above, viewed SSW. The darker vegetation on the left grows within the former leat.





Photo 9: View northeast, showing the embanked edge of the former mill leat (PFJ01) and mill pond (PFJ02) extending into the site.



Photo 10: As above, showing the embankment of the mill pond (PFJ02) closer to the northern end of the site.





Photo 11: View SSE of Penybont Farm at the entrance to the site, the former Pontgarreg Mill (PRN 10618).



Photo 12: View north from the northern edge of the site towards Pontgarreg Cottage (LB 9582, PRN 20343) and entranceway (LB 9583, PRN 61909).





Photo 13: View northwest from the roadside close to the northern boundary of the site showing Ysgubor Granant Cottages (LB 9584, PRN 61910).



Photo 14: View WSW looking along the Old St Clears Road, the site lies behind the trees on the left.

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX I: HER Gazetteer**





## **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION**

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Phil Poucher from the Regional Historic Environment Record:

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Pdf file produced - 04.06.18 - from DAT HER, **DAT enquiry number 1047.**

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

[www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

## **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

[Search criteria:](#)

Please could you provide me with all the usual HER data for a site in Johnstown, Carmarthen, centred on SN 39213 19473

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

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or

if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)

Mh = Unpublished, historic

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

Desc Text = Descriptive text.

GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

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

**PRN 46 NAME REDCORSE MILL?**

**TYPE** Water Mill **PERIOD** Medieval

**NGR** SN39741958 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

### **SUMMARY**

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)

### **DESCRIPTION**

There can be no certainty that this mill stood at SN40502035 - indeed Alwyn Evans in a footnote in Daniel Tyssen's "charters" states "Red-gors Mill is thought to be the one now known as pont carreg Mil" [SN39251955]. But by a process of elimination it seems that this mill was connected (although not by name) with the mill stream (site No 45). Whilst only for four mills are shown in the extent of the Maurn of Kermerdin (1275) and we know from an inquisition (reproduced in TCAS XVII that there were four mills in existence in 1251 along the proposed course at the Glannat/Wellfield mill stream (site No45) it is most likely that Red-gors mill was one of these four mills which may well have stood at SN40502035 the name REDGORS fitting in with the name GORSE which that even of the town was called until recent time. (see also sie Nos 48/49/61/63/45. TA James 1973

**SOURCES** Mh Mention 1275 Extent of the Manor of Kermerdin ,, Daniel-Tyssen "carters", p.47, rent for mill of Redgors = 5s.

Pm Mention James, TA 1980 Carmarthen, Arch. & Topog. Survey, p.44-5, Fig. 4.8, No. 42 SMR

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 297 **NAME** MILLBROOK HOUSE  
**TYPE** Milestone **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN393196 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

**SUMMARY**

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)

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List Ovens, GL 1936 TCASFC Vol.26, p.17

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 451 **NAME** YSTRAD ARMS; JOHNSTOWN  
**TYPE** Public House **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN3919 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

**SUMMARY**

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

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List Lodwick, J&V 1994 The Story of Carmarthen (3rd edition) p399

Pm List Spurrell, C 1934 TCASFC Vol.25, P.44

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 10603 **NAME** CILLEFWR  
**TYPE** Ridge and Furrow **PERIOD** Medieval ?, Post-medieval ?  
**NGR** SN392192 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

## SUMMARY

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

## DESCRIPTION

Evidence from AP's. TA James 1980

**SOURCES** Pm Map James,TA 1980 Carmarthen,Arch.& Topog Survey p.43, Fig.4.8

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 10618 **NAME** FELIN FACH

**TYPE** Water Mill **PERIOD** Medieval ?, Post-medieval ?

**NGR** SN393196 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

## SUMMARY

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)

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mm List DAT 1986 CR 10619,23534

Pm List James,TA 1980 Carmarthen,Arch.& Topog Survey p.43-4, No.33, Fig.4.8

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 10619 **NAME** WHITE MILL WOOLLEN FACTORY

**TYPE** Woollen Mill **PERIOD** Post Medieval ?

**NGR** SN39761957 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** NOT KNOWN, CONVERTED **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

A woollen factory of probable 19th century date situated in Johnstown, Carmarthen.

## DESCRIPTION

A woollen factory marked on 1st and 2nd edition OS 25" maps as 'White Mill Woollen Factory.' It is depicted as a rectangular structure end on to the road. To the west the map shows a mill pond fed by a

mill race. The building still survives and has been converted into apartments. F Murphy 2017 A town rental of 1675 mentions this mill. 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 21/6/04) Town rental of 1675 mentions this mill. Transcripts by Alwyn Evans NLW MS 12358D + 12367D. TA James 1980. 23534 is a duplicate of this record.

**SOURCES** Mm List DAT 1986 CR 10618,23534

Pm List James,TA 1980 Carmarthen,Arch.& Topog Survey p.43-4, No.48, Fig.4.8

**OTHER SOURCES**

Map Ordnance Survey 1890 1st edition, 1:2500, Carmarthenshire Sheet 39.06

Map Ordnance Survey 1936 4th edition, 1:2500, Carmarthenshire Sheet 39.06

Map Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition, 1:2500, Carmarthenshire Sheet 39.06

---

**PRN** 20341 **NAME** PETERWELL

**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-medieval

**NGR** SN3936719632 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *Listed Building 9579*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

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)

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm Database Cadw Listed Buildings database, no 9579 Access database, SMR

Ph List Nicholas,T 1872 County Families of Wales Vol.1,p.283

Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition Carmarthen 1-500

Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Carmarthen p.85

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20342 **NAME** NANT-Y-FELIN; MILLBROOK

**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-medieval

**NGR** SN3934619601 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *Listed Building 9580*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

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)

### DESCRIPTION

Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition ^unknown. RPS September 2001 (Description from PRN23542) Also listed by WO: - Front garden walls, railings and gates.

**SOURCES** Mm Database Cadw Listed Buildings database, no 9580

Access database, SMR

Mm List DAT 1986 CR 297

Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition Carmarthen 1-500

Pm Map Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition Carm XXXIX NW 6"

Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Carmarthen p.85

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 20343 **NAME** PONTGARREG COTTAGE

**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-medieval

**NGR** SN3928219600 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *Listed Building 9582*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

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)

### DESCRIPTION

Also listed by WO : - Arch and gate in south garden wall; Barn to SW of Cottage.

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1837 Tithe Map St Peter's Parish, Carmarthen

Mm Database Cadw Listed Buildings database, no 9582 Access database, SMR

Pm Mention Lodwick, J&V 1994 The Story of Carmarthen (3rd edition) p355

Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition Carmarthen 1-500  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Carmarthen p.86

#### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20345 **NAME** JOHNSTOWN  
**TYPE** Town **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN3919 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

#### **SUMMARY**

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)

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Reputedly named after John Jones of Ystrad. Settlement of houses originally of mainly late C18 to early C19 date. The site of settlement formerly comprised part of the lands belonging to St. John's priory, and as shown as St. John's on OS map of 1834. See Llanstephan Rd and St Clears road.

**SOURCES** Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1831 Old Series Sheet 41  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Carmarthen p.23

#### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20360 **NAME** MILLBANK HALL;MILLBANK VILLA  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN3947119522 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *Listed Building 9502*  
*II* **EVIDENCE** Building

#### **SUMMARY**

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)

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1837 Tithe Map St Peter's Parish, Carmarthen  
Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition Carmarthen 1-500  
Mm Database Cadw Listed^Buildings database, no 9502 Access  
database,SMR  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Carmarthen p.45

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 23535 **NAME** PENTRE-SIL  
**TYPE** Gravel Pit **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN39401972 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1907 6" Carm XXXIX NW  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 23541 **NAME** OLD GRAVEL PIT  
**TYPE** Gravel Pit **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN38801901 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1907 6" Carm XXXIX NW  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 23542 **NAME**  
**TYPE** Deleted **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN393196 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

**SUMMARY**



RECORD DELETED (DWELLING) Found to be a duplicate of PRN20342

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 23544 **NAME** GLEIN  
**TYPE** Cottage **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN39251903 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

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)

## DESCRIPTION

Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition unknown.  
RPS September 2001

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1837 Tithe Map St Peter's Parish, Carmarthen  
Pm Map OS 1907 6" Carm XXXIX NW  
Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1890 1st edition Carmarthenshire.XXXIX.6  
1-2500  
Pm Map Ordnance Survey 1936 4th edition  
Carmarthenshire.XXXIX.6 1-2500

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 23545 **NAME**  
**TYPE** Lodge **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN39101900 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded*  
**EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

## SUMMARY

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)

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1907 6" Carm XXXIX NW  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN 23546 NAME**

**TYPE** Vicarage **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN39351950 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

**SUMMARY**

Vicarage first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890, not shown on the tithe map of 1837. (PP 30/6/04)

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1907 6" Carm XXXIX NW  
Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1890 1st edition Carmarthenshire.XXXIX.6  
1-2500

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN 23547 NAME**

**TYPE** Deleted **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN39481952 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

**SUMMARY**

RECORD DELETED (COTTAGE) Found to be a duplicate of  
PRN20360

**DESCRIPTION**

Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition unknown.  
RPS September 2001

**SOURCES**

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN 23548 NAME**

**TYPE** Sunday School **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN39711952 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

## SUMMARY

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)

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1907 6" Carm XXXIX NW

Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition Carmarthenshire 1-500

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 24956 **NAME** CELLIFOR

**TYPE** Farmstead **PERIOD** Post-medieval

**NGR** SN39341918 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Near Destroyed **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

First recorded in 1700. In 1980-82 the house was demolished. F. Jones.

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1837 Tithe Map St Peter's Parish, Carmarthen

Pm Desc Text Jones, F 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire Homes p.29

Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1890 1st edition Carmarthenshire. XXXIX.6  
1-2500

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 44752 **NAME** STARLING PARK HOUSE

**TYPE** Mansion **PERIOD** Post-medieval

**NGR** SN3957819685 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

## SUMMARY

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)

### **DESCRIPTION**

Shown on Parish tithe 1837, possibly also on original suveyors drawings 1831 RJ

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1837 Carmarthen St Peters Tithe  
Mm Desc text DAT 2003 Starling Park, Carmarthen Desk Based Assessment ACA Reports  
Mm Desc Text DAT 2004 Starling Park, Carmarthen Archaeological Evaluation, PRN 47614 ACA Reports  
Mh Mention Lodwick J&V 1973 The Story of Carmarthen, p.301  
Mm File Many 2003 Planning app TMT-02989, Starling Park Residential Development Event PRN 47454  
Ph Map OS 1886 Carmarthenshire sheet XXXIX NE  
Ph Map Ordnance Survey 1888 1st edition Carmarthenshire 1-500

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 61908 **NAME** FRONT GARDEN WALLS, RAILINGS AND GATES TO NANTYFELIN

**TYPE** Garden Walls & Railings & Gates **PERIOD** Post-medieval

**NGR** SN3934419580 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *Listed Building 9581*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed garden walls, railings & gates

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 61909 **NAME** ARCH AND GATE IN FRONT GARDEN WALL TO PONTGARREG COTTAGE

**TYPE** Arch & Gate **PERIOD** Post-medieval

**NGR** SN3927419569 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *Listed Building 9583*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed arch & gate

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 61910 **NAME** BARN TO SW OF PONTGARREG COTTAGE  
**TYPE** Barn **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN3923819576 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *Listed Building 9584*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed barn

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 104046 **NAME**  
**TYPE** Cottage **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN39491899 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

### SUMMARY

Three buildings, possibly a cottage and two outbuildings, recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps but not shown on modern mapping.

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 104047 **NAME**  
**TYPE** Orchard **PERIOD** Modern  
**NGR** SN39421961 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

## SUMMARY

Orchard recorded on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, now under non-coniferous trees.

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 104470 **NAME** PONT-GAREG WOOLLEN FACTORY  
**TYPE** Woollen Mill **PERIOD** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SN3928819537 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** Not Known, **CONVERTED** **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

## SUMMARY

19th century woollen factory. The building is now in agricultural use.

## DESCRIPTION

19th century woollen factory named as Pont Garreg Woollen Factory on the on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map of 1890 and 1906.. It survives as a standing building in a built up area in agricultural use. (H. Pritchard, 201). A Woollen Factory is shown here on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping (Cards Sheet 45.04, 1888).

## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition, 1:2500, Carmarthenshire Sheet 39.06  
Map Ordnance Survey 1890 1st edition, 1:2500, Carmarthenshire Sheet 39.06

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**PRN** 107376 **NAME** 199 YSTRAD CAMP  
**TYPE** Prisoner of War Camp **PERIOD** Modern  
**NGR** SN38891908 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen  
**CONDITION** NOT KNOWN **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

## SUMMARY

A prisoner of war Base Camp established following the evacuation of the camp in 1944 by the United States army. A Pyper based on RJC Thomas 2003.

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

Mention Thomas, RJC 2003 Twentieth Century Military Recording Project: Prisoner of War Camps (1939-1948)  
Vertical aerial photograph US 1944 US Aerial Photograph, Medmenham Series M1272;

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**PRN** 108304 **NAME**

**TYPE** Milestone **PERIOD** Post-medieval

**NGR** SN3866819303 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

## SUMMARY

A milestone on the Carmarthen to Hobbs Point turnpike road. Appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 labelled "Carmarthen 2" and "Hobbs Point 31". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1906 labelled the same.

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

map Ordnance Survey 1889 Carmarthenshire 1; 25 000 1st edition  
map Ordnance Survey 1906 Carmarthenshire 1; 25 000 2nd edition

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**PRN** 109203 **NAME** THE LIMES

**TYPE** Round Barrow Cemetery **PERIOD** Bronze Age

**NGR** SN38751947 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** EXCAVATED **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Excavated Feature

## SUMMARY

Bronze Age barrow cemetery.

## DESCRIPTION

The site of at least three barrows represented by ring ditches found during archaeological evaluation in 2012 (PRN 103454). The barrows overlay late Neolithic in the form of a significant quantity of Grooved Ware pottery (PRN 109204). Each of the three barrows was surrounded by a continuous ring ditch. A central cremation burial in one of the barrows was excavated in 2015; this and a, satellite cremation burial have been dated to the middle Bronze

Age. Two post-built structures have been interpreted as a possible platform for laying out the dead, and a form of screen fence. M. Shiner based on Poucher 2012 and Bond 2016.

## **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

Report Ratty, S 2012 The Limes, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment  
Report Poucher, P 2012 The Limes, Carmarthen  
Report Bond, J 2016 Post Excavation Assessment: The Limes, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire  
Article Shiner, M 2016 Recent archaeological discoveries in Carmarthenshire

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**PRN** 109204 **NAME** THE LIMES

**TYPE** Findspot **PERIOD** Neolithic

**NGR** SN38741946 **COMMUNITY** Carmarthen

**CONDITION** EXCAVATED **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Stratified Find

## **SUMMARY**

Findspot for a significant quantity of Neolithic pottery.

## **DESCRIPTION**

Findspot for a significant quantity of Neolithic Grooved Ware found during archaeological evaluation in 2012 (PRN 103454). Only one other site in Dyfed, Llanilar in Ceredigion (PRN ), has produced Grooved Ware; the assemblage from The Limes is one of the best collections yet found in south west Wales.. M. Shiner based on Poucher 2012.

## **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

Report Poucher, P 2012 The Limes, Carmarthen

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Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).



# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: Specification**

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SPECIFICATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

AT PENYBONT FARM, JOHNSTOWN, CARMARTHENSHIRE

Prepared for:

JCR Planning

Project No: 2619

May 2018



## Summary

*This Specification details the proposal for an Archaeological Appraisal associated with the proposed construction of three detached dwelling houses and ancillary works on land at Penybont Farm, Old St Clears Road, Johnstown, Carmarthenshire, centred on NGR SN 39213 19473. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for JCR Planning, on behalf of their client.*

*Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management, in their capacity as archaeological advisors for Carmarthenshire County Council, consider there to be potential prehistoric archaeological remains to be present in the vicinity of the proposed development, and therefore have advised that an Archaeological Appraisal is produced to accompany the planning application associated with the proposed development.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## 1 Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of three detached dwelling houses and ancillary works on land at Penybont Farm, Old St Clears Road, Johnstown, Carmarthenshire, centred on NGR SN 39213 19473 (figure 1 & 2). The site is currently in the pre-planning stages.

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher MCIfA on behalf of Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of JCR Planning Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an Archaeological Appraisal and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Appraisal and Site Visit is to provide the local planning authority, in this case Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC), with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), in its capacity as archaeological adviser to CCC, has recommended that an Archaeological Appraisal is undertaken. The Appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource, as defined by the Standard and Guidance of the CfA. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess historic environment potential. This work will inform whether further assessment or evaluation will be required as part of the planning process.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

## 2 Site description

The site comprises an area of rough ground and scrub lying off the old St Clears road in Johnstown, to the west of Carmarthen. It comprises a strip of land 25m to 40m wide, 190m long, alongside the banks of a stream that feeds the Tawelan Brook to the north. The site encompasses an area of approximately 0.67ha.

The site is undeveloped rough ground, bounded by trees. The stream forms the western boundary, beyond which lies the Ty Cwm nursing home and modern development. The eastern boundary is formed by the Plas-y-Dderwen care home and the Pen y Bont farmstead. The southern boundary is formed by the A40 Carmarthen bypass, with the railway line and an industrial estate beyond. The northern boundary is formed by the old St Clears Road, lined by modern urban residential development on the northern side with farmland beyond.

Johnstown lies on the west side of Carmarthen, within an east – west valley that joins the main Towy Valley at Carmarthen, which feeds into Carmarthen Bay 12km to the south. The site lies at between 10mOD and 20mOD, with land rising to the south, and more significantly to the north into the hilly landscape of mid-Carmarthenshire.

The underlying geology is also formed by sedimentary mudstones of the Tetraraptus Beds, overlain by sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits of the Devensian and mixed alluvium along stream courses (BGS, 2018).

## 3 Site specific objectives

The key objective of the Archaeological Appraisal will be to provide a rapid and informed answer to the question of whether there is a historic environment dimension that needs to be considered as part of the planning process, and whether this requirement should be clarified through further assessment or investigation.

The appraisal will consider the potential of all aspects of the historic environment, as defined below, no matter what form or period, including the potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits.

## 4 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area, and will also consider the potential for historic assets outside this area, the significance of which may extend into the immediate search area.

The resulting report will provide information which is sufficiently detailed to protect historic environment interests and allow for informed decisions to be made in the

ongoing planning processes. This work will include the following key elements which will be carried out in the following order:

- **Consult and interrogate the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) including** the detailed further information files and other readily available sources of information, including the National Monuments Record and early O.S and Tithe maps, aerial photographs, etc. A search of known historic assets listed in the HER within a 500m radius of the development will be undertaken (Stage 1)
- **A site visit to assess the presence/absence and condition of historic assets and** their potential. (Stage 2)
- **The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive** (Stage 3)

## 5 Consult and interrogate the HER (Stage 1)

The report will consider the following aspects of the historic environment, which are given as a checklist. Comment on the potential significance of each significant aspect in relation to the proposed development will be provided. Where further consideration of an aspect is required, this will be clearly stated and reasons given.

### Aspects

- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.**
- **Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings.**
- **Listed buildings and their settings.**
- **Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily** available and relevant to the proposed development.
- **Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.**
- **Registered Historic Landscapes**
- **Non-registered historic landscapes**
- **Buried archaeological potential**
- **Palaeoenvironmental potential**
- **Hedgerows and field patterns**
- **Ancient woodland**
- **Cumulative impacts.**
- **Newly identified sites of historic importance**

Only readily available material will be consulted. It is assumed that all the relevant material is contained in the HER held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust. However, data held by other organisations will be consulted if appropriate. Advice will be sought from DAT-DM if such consultations are believed to be required. A search area of 500m around the proposed development will be used to assess assets listed in the HER.

## 6 The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for **such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.**

Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements.

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

## 7 The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

The report, submitted to the planning authority, will consider/include the following:

- The report will be fully representative of the information gained from Stages 1-2 above, even if there should be negative evidence.
- **A concise non-technical summary of the appraisal results.**
- **The report will contain at least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography**
- **The report will list all the sources consulted.**
- **Where necessary, the report will also contain suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections will be related to Ordnance Datum.**
- **Written descriptions of all archaeological features observed during the site visit will be included.**
- **A statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified will be included. Where appropriate, this will include consideration of the national Research Agenda.**
- **An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset.**

- **An impact appraisal of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource** will be presented for consideration.

Once completed, a copy of the report will be submitted to JCR Planning Ltd, and to CCC for the consideration of their archaeological advisers. A further digital copy of the report will be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).

Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discovery should be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, AW will aim to deposit a copy of the report and the project archive in an appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, AW will aim to deposit a copy of the report and the project archive in an appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

## 8 Monitoring

DAT-DM is the historic environment advisor to the Planning Authority and will monitor the work on their behalf to ensure compliance with planning requirements.

Any changes to the specification that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the DAT-DM for the approval of the Planning Authority.

## 9 Resources and timetable

### *Standards*

The Appraisal will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

### *Staff*

The project will be managed and undertaken by Philip Poucher (AW Project Manager) or suitably qualified AW staff.

### *Equipment*

The project will use existing AW equipment.

### *Timetable of archaeological works*

The work will be undertaken immediately (May 2018)

### *Insurance*

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

### *Health and safety*

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

### *Quality Control*

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Code of Conduct**, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

### *Arbitration*

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the **Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists** applying at the date of the agreement.



# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet**

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Penybont Farm, Johnstown, Carmarthen Appraisal 2018

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Site Name:                      | Penybont Farm, Johnstown                |
| Site Code:                      | PFJ/18/APP                              |
| PRN:                            | Felin Fach PRN 10618                    |
| NPRN:                           | -                                       |
| SAM:                            | -                                       |
| Other Ref No:                   | PFJ01, PFJ02                            |
| NGR:                            | NGR SN 39213 19473                      |
| Site Type:                      | Residential development on rough ground |
| Project Type:                   | Appraisal                               |
| Project Manager:                | Philip Poucher                          |
| Project Dates:                  | May - July 2018                         |
| Categories Present:             | -                                       |
| Location of Original Archive:   | AW                                      |
| Location of duplicate Archives: | RCAHMW, Aberystwyth                     |
| Number of Finds Boxes:          | 0                                       |
| Location of Finds:              | -                                       |
| Museum Reference:               | -                                       |
| Copyright:                      | AW                                      |
| Restrictions to access:         | None                                    |

# *Archaeology Wales*

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