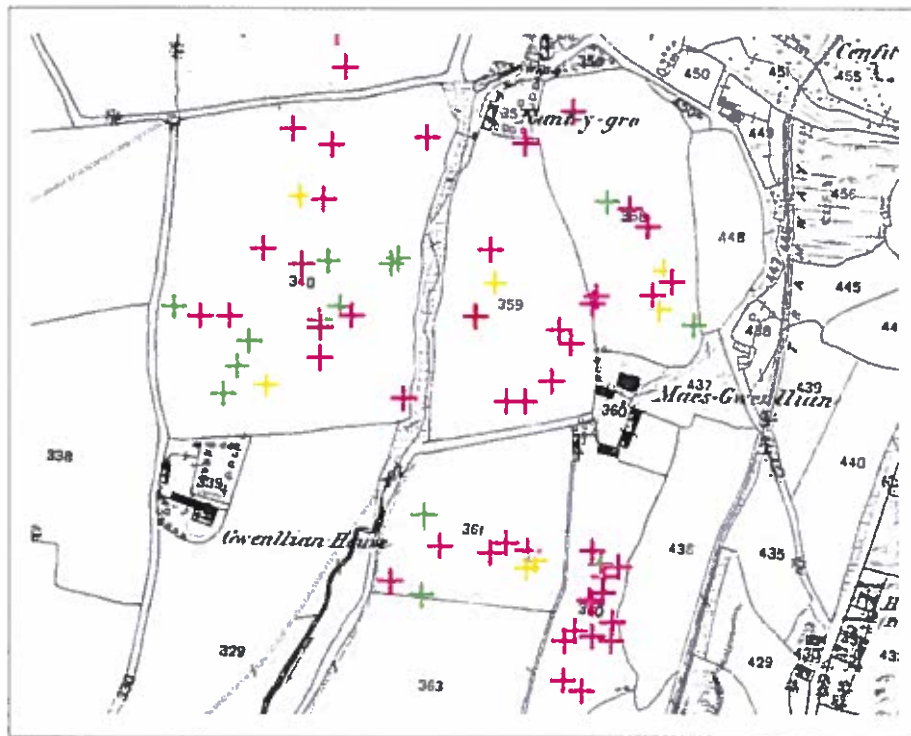


Archaeology Wales

1136 Battle of Maes Gwenllian Maes Gwenllian, Mynydddygarreg Carmarthenshire

Battlefield Survey



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Report No. 1050

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Crynodeb Anhechnegol

Y mae'r adroddiad yma yn amlinellu'r gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan Archaeology Wales ar gyfer Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru (CBHC). Amcan y gwaith oedd hel tystiolaeth ynglŷn â maint a lleoliad meysydd brwydrau gwahanol ar gyfer Rhestr Meysydd Brwydrau Cymru.

Fel rhan o'r gwaith yma archwiliwyd Maes Gwenllïan, Mynyddgarreg, Sir Gaerfyrddin, safle tybiedig brwydr ym 1136. Yn ogystal â cherdded o gwmpas y safle roedd arolwg LiDAR a datgelydd metel.

Ni wnaeth crwydro'r safle na'r data LiDAR ddatgelu unrhyw beth am y frwydr. Nid oedd y nodwedd cilgantog, a nodwyd ar restr CBHC yn 1917, yn bresennol ychwaith. Darganfuwyd nifer o ddarnau haearn rhydlyd gan y datgelyddion metel. Roedd y rhain naill oddi ar hen beirianwaith amaethyddol neu yn gwbwl ddi-siap ac anadnabyddadwy. Datgelwyd dau fotwm metel canol oesol ond yn anffodus nid o'r un cyfnod a'r frwydr. Mae'n bosib bod arteffactau metel eraill wedi goroesi yn ddyfnach yn y pridd ond eu bod tu hwnt i gyrraedd y datgelyddion metel.

Non-Technical Summary

This This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). The objectives of this work are to gather evidence that will verify and inform the location and extent of Welsh battlefield sites and to inform the consideration of each battlefield site for inclusion on the Welsh Government proposed Register of Historic Battlefields in Wales.

This report draws upon the results gained by various aspects of survey work undertaken in the area of the 1136 Battle of Maes Gwenllïan, Mynyddgarreg, Carmarthenshire. The work comprised a site walkover, analysis of LiDAR data and a metal detector survey.

The site walkover and analysis of LiDAR data revealed no features related to the battle. A crescent shaped feature identified by a RCAHMW inventory of 1917 was not located. The metal detector survey revealed mostly modern finds and a large amount of iron fragments. The majority of these were either clearly identifiable as belonging to agricultural machinery or were corroded into amorphous lumps. Whilst older finds, including two medieval buttons, were present none were contemporary with the battle. However, other items may have survived at a depth beyond the reach of the detectors.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In February 2012 Archaeology Wales (AW) carried out a series of archaeological investigations around Gwenllïan Farm, Mynyddgarreg, Carmarthenshire, NGR SN 42458 08874 (Fig 1).

1.1.1 The work was carried out at the request of Louise Barker of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (Henceforth – The Commission). It

forms part of a series of battlefield surveys undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd on behalf of The Commission, the primary objective of which is to inform the consideration of each battlefield site for inclusion on a proposed Battlefields Register for Wales.

2 Aims & Objectives

2.1 Outline Requirements

- 2.1.1 The primary objective of the work at each battlefield is to gather evidence that will help verify and inform the location, extent and archaeological character of each battlefield. The fundamental criterion is that in order for a battlefield to be protected and for change to be managed, its location and extent must be confidently identified. In addition it is proposed that a battlefield must meet at least one of the following three criteria:
- 2.1.2 **Be associated with historical events or figures of national importance** (i.e military innovations, direct associations with nationally important figures or events and whether the engagement played a key role in a campaign); and/or
- 2.1.3 **Have significant physical remains and/or archaeological potential** (i.e include natural or constructed physical features at the time of the engagement, evidence from the engagement or other related buried archaeological evidence); and/or
- 2.1.4 **Have a clear landscape context that allows the events of the battle to be understood or interpreted** (i.e the initial area of deployment and fighting, wider landscape incorporating earthworks, skirmishes, camps, burial, line of advance and retreat, and detached elements such as memorials)

2.2 Geology and topography

- 2.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the Maes Gwennlian area is made up of two distinct rock types. The southern half of the assessment area overlies undifferentiated Dinantian rocks (composed of limestone with subordinate sandstone and argillaceous rocks) whilst the northern half overlies undifferentiated Lower Devonian rocks including interbedded sandstone and conglomerate (British Geological Survey, 2001).
- 2.2.2 Two main soil types have been identified in this area, consisting of the typical reddish brown, stoneless alluvial soils of the LUGWARDINE (561d) series in the flood plain of the Afon Gwendraeth Fach while further up-slope, the soils consist of the typical brown earths of the MILFORD series (541a) comprising well-drained fine loamy reddish soils overlying Devonian sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and slate.
- 2.2.3 The assessment area, the possible site of the 1136 battle, lies 2.5km to the north east of Kidwelly to the east of the Afon Gwendraeth Fach. The land of the assessment area slopes gently from east to west and is located at an average height of 45m OD. The assessment area is surrounded by higher ground on the north, east and west sides rising to 122m, 129m and 192m OD respectively. The surrounding landscape is characterised by sparse areas of woodland, narrow lanes and irregularly shaped arable fields.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 A complete description of the Battle of Maes Gwenllian is contained within the pilot study undertaken by Border Archaeology (2009). This can be summarised as follows:
- 2.3.2 The battle of Maes Gwenllian should be viewed in the context of the breakdown of Anglo-Norman dominance across much of central and south Wales following the death of Henry I in December 1135. In January 1136, the Welsh of Cantref Bychan and western Glamorgan descended on Gower and there inflicted a significant defeat on the English, located by Gerald of Wales in the vicinity of Loughor. This defeat appears to have spread alarm throughout much of the southern Welsh Marches, based on the evidence of contemporary English accounts (such as the *Gesta Stephani* and the *Chronicle of Florence of Worcester*) and was the first of a series of major uprisings against Anglo-Norman rule in Wales during 1136, culminating in the decisive victory of Crug Mawr, resulting in native Welsh lords re-establishing authority over much of central and southern West Wales.
- 2.3.3 According to Gerald of Wales, writing in the late 12th century, the Welsh prince of Deheubarth, Gruffydd ap Rhys was engaged in obtaining military assistance from Gwynedd, which appears to either have been contemporary with or very shortly after the defeat of the English at Gower.
- 2.3.4 During Gruffydd's absence in North Wales his wife, Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd ap Cynan prince of Gwynedd is said to have led an army into the commote of Kidwelly, presumably to attack the newly built castle. Gerald of Wales specifically states that Gwenllian's attack took place after the death of Henry I (December 1st, 1135) and appears to be either contemporary with or shortly after the Welsh victory at Gower in January 1136, but probably before the battle of Crug Mawr in October of the same year.
- 2.3.5 The account by Gerald of Wales gives no indication as to the movements of Gwenllian's forces or the Norman force lead by Maurice de Londres (Lord of Kidwelly) and Geoffrey the Constable (Bishop of Salisbury's Constable) prior to the battle. It is reasonable to assume that Gwenllian and her army were advancing southwards from Cantref Mawr though from precisely where is unknown, while the Anglo-Norman forces presumably advanced NE from Kidwelly Castle along the Gwendraeth Fach to engage the Welsh army. The two armies appear to have met in battle in fields to the E of the Gwendraeth Fach.
- 2.3.6 The only near contemporary account of the events of the battle is contained in a brief passage in Gerald of Wales's *Itinerary through Wales*, written some fifty years afterwards, which reads as follows.

'We crossed the Loughor and the two Gwendraeth streams, and so came to Kidwelly Castle. It was in this region, after the death of Henry I, King of the English, and at a moment when her husband Gruffydd ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, had gone to North Wales for reinforcements, that the Princess Gwenllian rode forward at the head of an army, like some second Penthesilea, Queen of the Amazons. She was beaten in battle by Maurice de Londres, who ruled over the district at that time and by Geoffrey the Bishop's constable. She was so sure of

victory that she had brought her two sons with her. One of them, called Morgan, was killed and the other called Maelgwn was captured. Gwenllian herself had her head cut off, and so did many of her followers.'

- 2.3.7 From Gerald's account, it would appear that the battle was clearly a decisive victory for Maurice de Londres and his allies, and it appears likely that few of the Welsh survived the battle or its immediate aftermath.
- 2.3.8 The probable site of the battle is located approximately 2km NE of Kidwelly Castle, within an extensive area known since the late medieval period as Maes Gwenllian (Gwenllians Field), situated on the valley slope of the Afon Gwendraeth Fach, its eastern border defined by the upland plateau of Mynyddgarreg. The earliest definite reference found to the place name 'Maes Gwenllian' occurs in a deed dated Oct 1432 relating to the mortgage of lands described as lying in 'Wenllian Feld', although it is possible that an earlier reference to land at 'Wenwilhey' in a grant to Kidwelly priory dated 1407-8 may refer to the same place. It is evident from this record and other late 15th/16th century deeds relating to Kidwelly, as well as a rental of the borough dated 1500 that the name 'Maes Gwenllian' referred to a large open field, one of several open fields surrounding the town.
- 2.3.9 Unfortunately the Duchy of Lancaster rentals for Kidwelly dated 1500 and 1609 provide no specific information concerning the names and locations of the various individual parcels of land within the field of Maes Gwenllian, however these field names are specified in a series of late 16th-17th century deeds contained in the Brigstock and Muddlescombe collections held at the National Library of Wales.
- 2.3.10 Based on the information contained in these and other late 16th-17th century deeds, it is clear that there were two distinct estates at Maes Gwenllian, one of which was located in the vicinity of the present farm of Maes Gwenllian, while the other was situated further to the north-west, close to the east bank of the Gwendraeth Fach. Based on the evidence of the deeds and historic mapping, it is clear that Maes Gwenllian refers not only to the area immediately surrounding the present farm at Maes Gwenllian but a more extensive area of fields, interspersed with pockets of enclosed woodland and parkland.
- 2.3.11 It is clear from the above documentary sources that the place name 'Maes Gwenllian' refers to an extensive swathe of land extending east to west from Mynydd y Garreg down to the flood plain of the Afon Gwendraeth Fach to the west, and north to south from Wenallt Wood to Llangadog (near the site of the Kidwelly Tinsplate Works). Consequently it is difficult to establish a specific site for the battle, particularly as the field-name evidence does not appear to demonstrate any specific association with the battle.
- 2.3.12 The Commission Inventory (compiled in 1917) makes reference to a low crescent shaped earthwork, some 80ft in length and about 3 feet high, on the north side of the field which is traditionally said to mark the burial place of Gwenllian and her son. The field referred to in the Inventory appears to be that immediately north of present-day Maes Gwenllian Farm, extending northwards up to an unclassified lane immediately south of a farm named Cwmsal. No trace of the earthwork was apparently identified

during a field visit undertaken by the Ordnance Survey in 1967, which perhaps suggests damage by ploughing.

3 Methodology

3.1 Site Visit

- 3.1.1 Project Manager Chris E Smith (MifA) undertook the site visit on 26th January 2012. All of the assessment area was subject to the walkover. All areas were photographed using high resolution (14MP) digital photography.

3.2 LiDAR Data Analysis

- 3.2.1 LiDAR data, at a resolution of 1m, was analysed by Archacology Wales Ltd at The Commission. Examination of the ground surface of the assessment area was undertaken using both digital shadow models and digital terrain models.

3.3 Metal Detector Survey

- 3.3.1 A detailed metal detector survey was undertaken by Chris E Smith and volunteers from both the Swansea Metal Detecting Club and the Celtic Searchers. Areas subject to survey within the assessment area are shown on figure 2.
- 3.3.2 The areas to be surveyed were divided in to 20x20m grids using a Topcon GTS total station. Each grid was scanned by a single detectorist walking in parallel traverses.
- 3.3.3 All metal detectors were set to 'All Metal' mode so as to include responses from ferrous objects.
- 3.3.4 When a find was located it was placed *in situ* within a finds bag with a marker flag placed next to it. Subsequently, the finds were collected by the supervising archaeologist. Each find was labelled with an individual find number and each numbered findspot was marked using a handheld Garmin Etrex GPS.
- 3.3.5 The grid coordinates from each findspot were entered into both an excel spreadsheet detailing all the finds and a GIS program to show their distribution across the assessment area.
- 3.3.6 No finds which were clearly of 20th – 21st century date or identifiable as agriculture/machinery were retained to form part of the project archive. These finds were removed from site and discarded away from the survey area.

4 Site Visit Results

4.1 Ground and weather conditions

- 4.1.1 The site visit was undertaken in dull light conditions and persistent, occasionally torrential, rain. The weather was dull, windy and rainy. Ground conditions were thus soft and wet. The maps presented on figures 1&2 show the extent of the assessment area.

4.2 Maes Gwenllian

- 4.2.1 The assessment area at Maes Gwenllian comprised a total of nine separate fields and covered 0.25sq km. Each field, numbered F1 to F9 on Figure 2, will be discussed in turn.
- 4.2.2 Field 1 (F1) is a long (220m), thin (40m) field aligned on roughly north-south axis with its northern end butting the abandoned Gwenllian Farm. A dog-leg is notable within the eastern field boundary. The field slopes gently from east to west, more so in the area of the dog leg. No features of archaeological significance were noted.
- 4.2.3 Field 2 (F2) is roughly rectangular in shape and measures 210m long by 115m in width. The longer axis is aligned north-south. A slight slope in the ground level is apparent along the eastern edge of the field, sloping east to west, though the majority of the field appears flat. No features of archaeological significance were noted.
- 4.2.4 Field 3 (F3) is again roughly rectangular in shape though it narrows at its northern end. It measures approximately 190m in length by 80m in width and appears roughly flat. No features of archaeological significance were noted.
- 4.2.5 Field 4 (F4) again roughly rectangular in shape though it narrows at its southern end. It measures approximately 170m in length by 70m in width and slopes slightly from east to west. No features of archaeological significance were noted within the field.
- 4.2.6 Field 5 (F5), located to the north east of the current Gwenllian Farm, is rectangular in shape and measures 220m in length by 175m in width. An evident ridge line runs north to south through the middle of the field. Land to the west of the ridge line is flat whilst land to the east slopes down towards a tributary of the Gwendraeth Fach which separates fields 3 and 5. No features of archaeological significance were noted.
- 4.2.7 Field 6 (F6) is irregularly shaped in plan and is located to the north of field 5. It measures approximately 180m by 180m. The northern third of the field gradually slopes upwards (north-south), becoming steeper closer to the field's northern boundary. No features of archaeological significance were noted.
- 4.2.8 Field 7 (F7) is again irregularly shaped and is largely located on the southern face of an area of higher ground containing Wenallt wood. The western half of the field occupies lower ground close to the lane near Dan yr Allt. No features of archaeological significance were noted.
- 4.2.9 Field 8 (F8) is a smaller field, again roughly rectangular, measuring 180m by 75m, and is aligned roughly north east - south west. The field slopes gradually from north to south. No features of archaeological significance were noted.
- 4.2.10 Field 9 (F9) is located across the lane close to Dan yr Allt and is flat in appearance. It measures 275m in length by 130m in width. Its longer axis is aligned parallel with the lane on a north west – south east axis. No features of archaeological significance were noted.

4.3 Site Visit Summary

4.3.1 The site visit at Maes Gwenllian located no features of archaeological interest, either related to the 1136 battle or otherwise.

4.3.2 No evidence of the crescent shaped feature marked in the 1917 Inventory was located.

5 LiDAR Data Analysis

5.1 Digital Shadow Model

5.1.1 The DSM LiDAR data, analysed at 1m resolution, shows the assessment area in good detail (Fig 3).

5.1.2 A single removed field boundary is evident running north to south in the field immediately north of Maes Gwenllian Farm.

5.1.3 Despite the clarity of the LiDAR data, no further features, either relating to the battle or otherwise, are visible.

5.2 Digital Terrain Model

5.2.1 The DTM LiDAR data, analysed at 1m resolution, shows the assessment area in good detail and removes tree canopy cover and buildings to reveal the terrain beneath (Fig 4).

5.2.2 However, no further relevant features are indicated, either within the assessment area or in the wider landscape.

5.3 LiDAR Summary

5.3.1 Analysis of the LiDAR data indicates an absence of visible features within the assessment area, either relating to the battle or otherwise.

5.3.2 Only a single, defunct, field boundary was noted, to the north of Maes Gwenllian Farm.

5.3.3 The crescent shaped earthwork noted in the 1917 Inventory is not visible anywhere within, or indeed outside of, the assessment area.

6 Metal Detector Survey

6.1 Background

6.1.1 Discussions with local metal detectorists revealed that the area has been previously subject to detection, though no finds relating to the 1136 battle are known.

6.2 Results – Maes Gwenllian (Plates 1-3)

6.2.1 The metal detector survey of the Maes Gwenllian assessment area revealed a moderate amount of finds, 107 of which were retained.

6.2.2 Corroded iron objects, of which there were a large amount, including modern horseshoes, nails, bolts, washers, spark plugs, wire and pieces of agricultural equipment, were largely discarded, though a representative sample was retained.

- 6.2.3 The locations of all finds are shown on figures 5 and 6.
- 6.2.4 The finds assemblage included coins, buttons, buckles and other assorted objects. The vast majority of the finds are of 19th century date.
- 6.2.5 Of the 107 retained finds, 71 are of 19th century date or later. Only 11 are likely to date from the 17-18th centuries, whilst only two are of medieval date.
- 6.2.6 The two medieval finds are both buttons. The first (F3-4) is a lead example. The second (F7-18) is cast in pewter.
- 6.2.7 All of the iron objects recovered were in a very poor state of preservation with high amounts of corrosion even on demonstrably modern material.

7 Finds

7.1 Analysis

- 7.1.1 As previously mentioned only two finds of medieval date were recovered. They are both buttons (F3-4 & F7-18) and both medieval, though neither is likely to date from as early as 1136.
- 7.1.2 Button F3-4 (Plate 4) is a cast lead example with a very faded spoke wheel design on its face. Comparative designs appear to date from the 13-15th centuries (Bailey, 2004).
- 7.1.3 Button F7-18 (Plate 5) is a cast pewter example of poor quality. It too has a spoke wheel design on its face. Comparative examples of such cast pewter buttons date to the 14-15th centuries (Bailey, 2004).
- 7.1.4 Other finds included a fine copper alloy beehive thimble (c. 1530-50) (Egan, 2005) and a silver Elizabeth I sixpence (c. 1560) (Spink, 2003).
- 7.1.5 A chance find at the edge of the most northerly field, field 7, made by eye rather than detector, appeared to be an unfinished quern stone of unknown date (Plate 6).

7.2 Finds Summary

- 7.2.1 The two medieval buttons recovered from Maes Gwenllian do not appear to date from before the 13th century so clearly post-date the 1136 battle.
- 7.2.2 No finds were recovered during the metal detector survey contemporary with the 1136 battle.

8 Discussion and Interpretation

8.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 8.1.1 Although the site visit was undertaken in conditions of relatively poor visibility this is not felt to have significantly hampered the work.

8.1.2 However, the survey was hampered by the proliferation of relatively modern iron material over the majority of the areas surveyed.

8.1.3 Given the extremely poor state of preservation of even the modern iron objects, iron items, such as arrow heads, from the 1136 battle could not be expected to survive.

8.2 Overall interpretation & Evidence for the Battle

8.2.1 The overall interpretation gained from the work undertaken within the assessment area and its surroundings is that no evidence for a battle was located.

8.2.2 The site walkover and the analysis of the ground surface using LiDAR data revealed a general dearth of archaeologically significant topographic features.

8.2.3 Metal detector surveys within the assessment area revealed very large amounts of modern ferrous objects as well as a reasonable amount of slightly older non-ferrous objects, but no finds contemporary with the 1136 battle.

8.2.4 As no significant finds or features were located, the precise location of the 1136 battle remains uncertain.

8.3 Recommendations for further investigations

8.3.1 It is felt that further investigatory work at Maes Gwenllian is required to locate the site of the battle.

8.3.2 An expanded phase of further metal detector surveys, and field walking where possible, in the area between Maes Gwenllian and Kidwelly may serve to locate finds associated with the battle. Access to freshly ploughed fields would also serve to increase the chances of locating medieval finds.

8.3.3 No intrusive elements, such as trenching or test pitting, can be recommended at this stage as their locations would be arbitrary.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1.1 Thanks are due to the landowner of the assessment area, Mr Dave Gravelle, for allowing us onto his land and to Louise Barker and Oliver Davis of the Royal Commission for very valuable liaising and supply of the LiDAR and map data. Special thanks are reserved to members of the Celtic Searchers and Swansea Metal Detecting Club who gave up their own free time to assist with the project.

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APPENDIX I: Figures

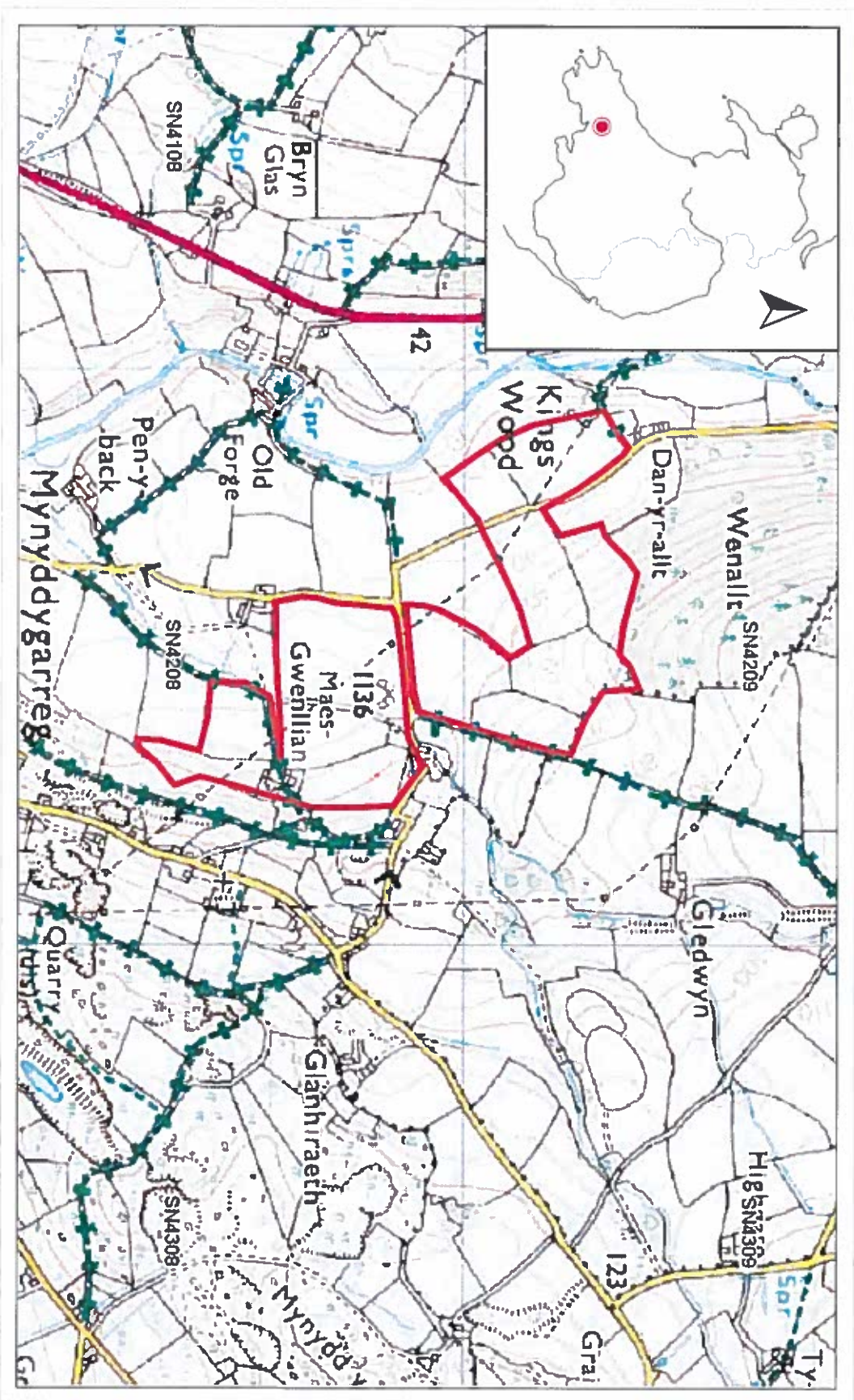
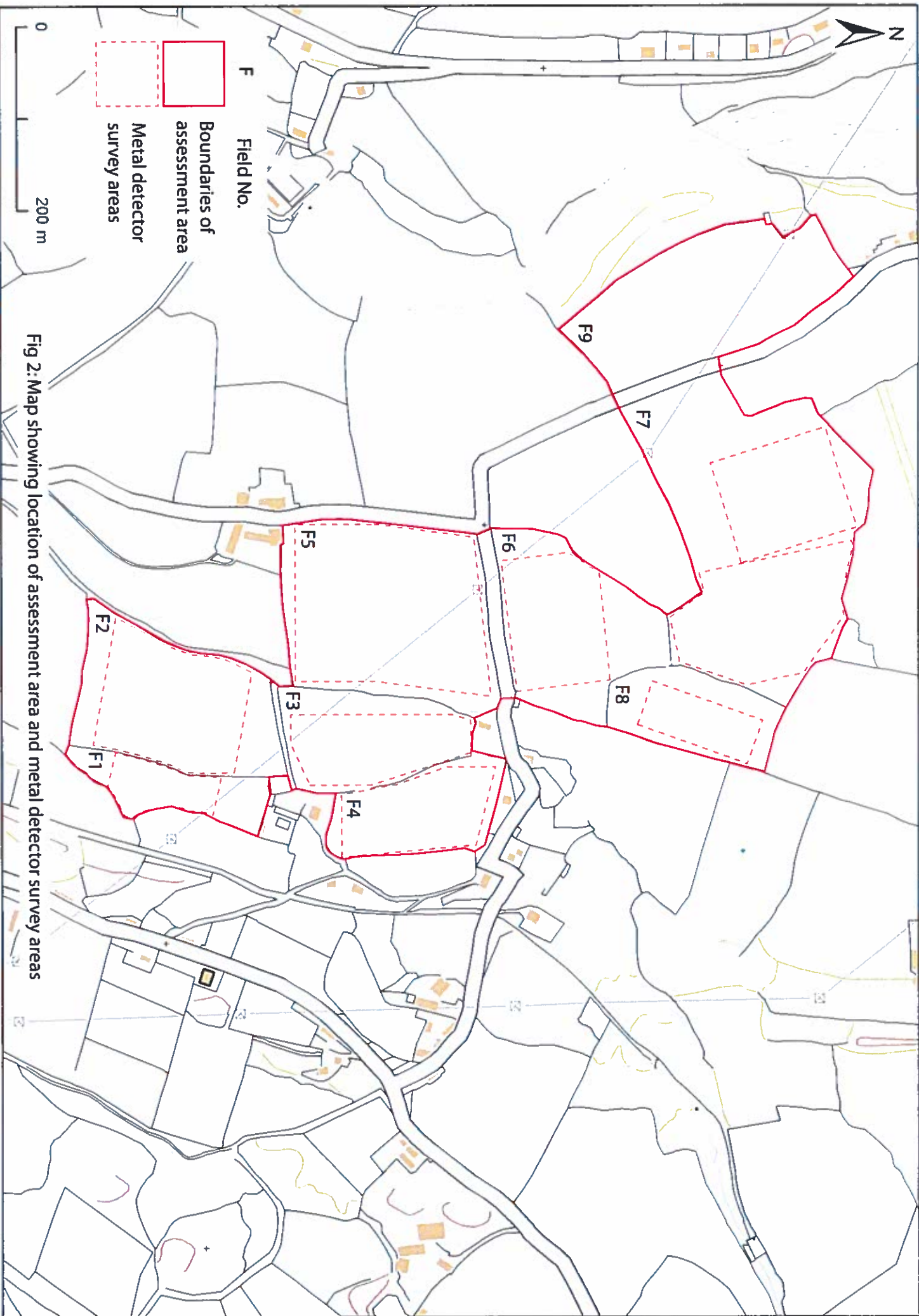


Fig 01: Map showing location of assessment area



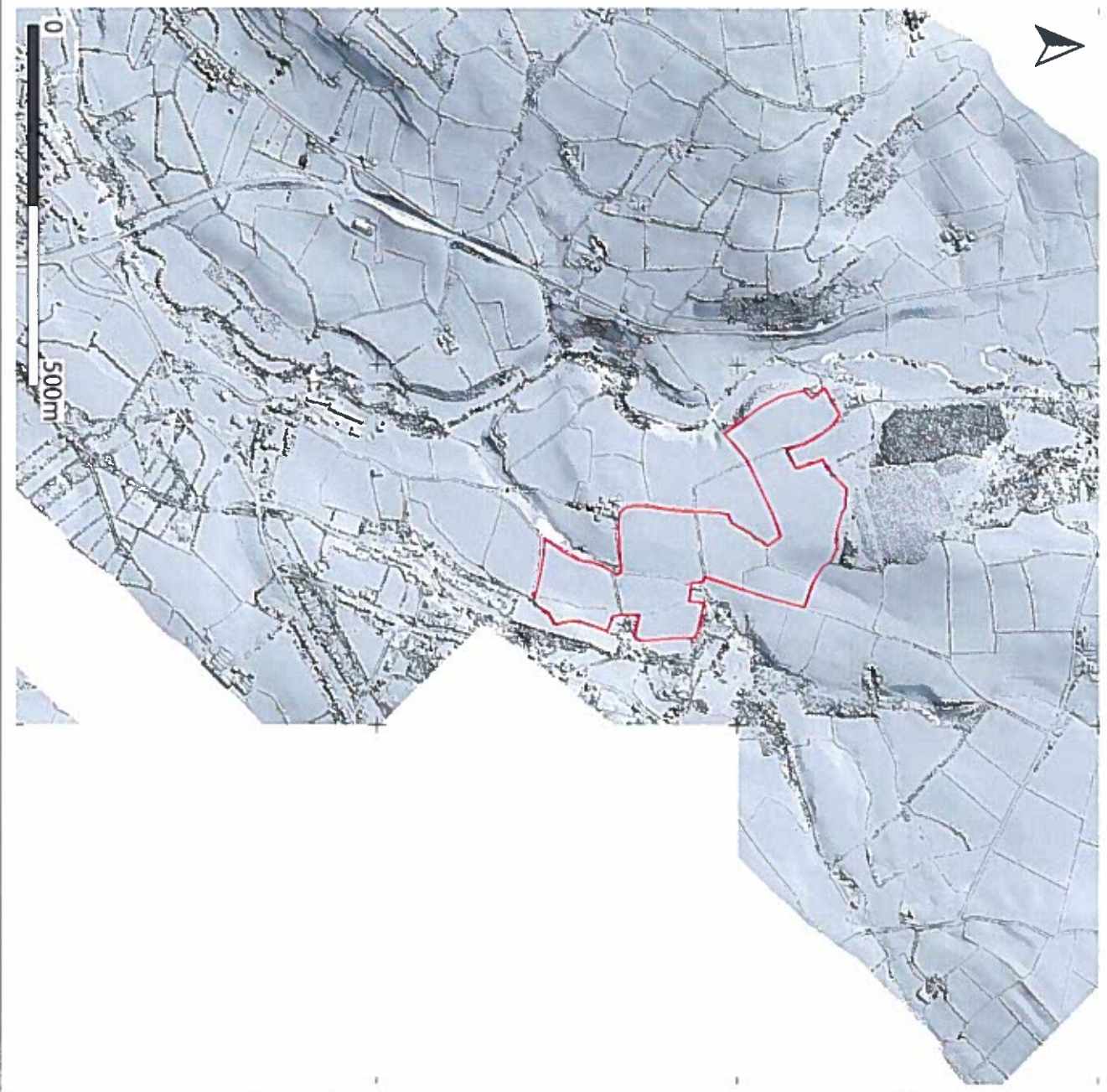


Fig 3: LIDAR DSM plot
showing assessment
area (red) Copyright Reserved,
Environment Agency
Geomatics Group; hillshade
DSM/DTM view generated
by RCAHMMW

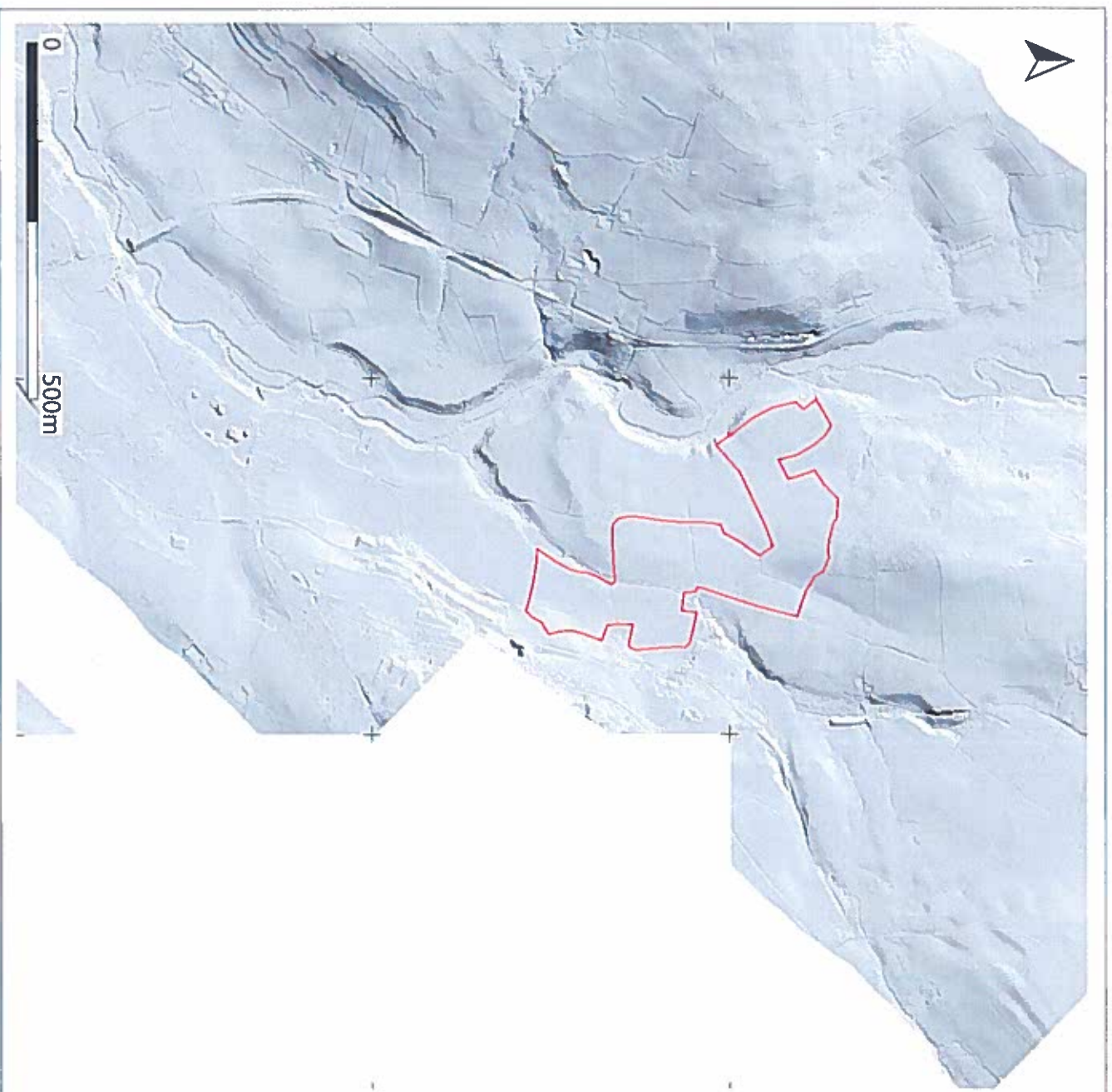


Fig 4: LiDAR DTM plot showing assessment area (red) Copyright Reserved, Environment Agency Geomatics Group; hillshade *DSM/DTM* view generated by RCAHMMW

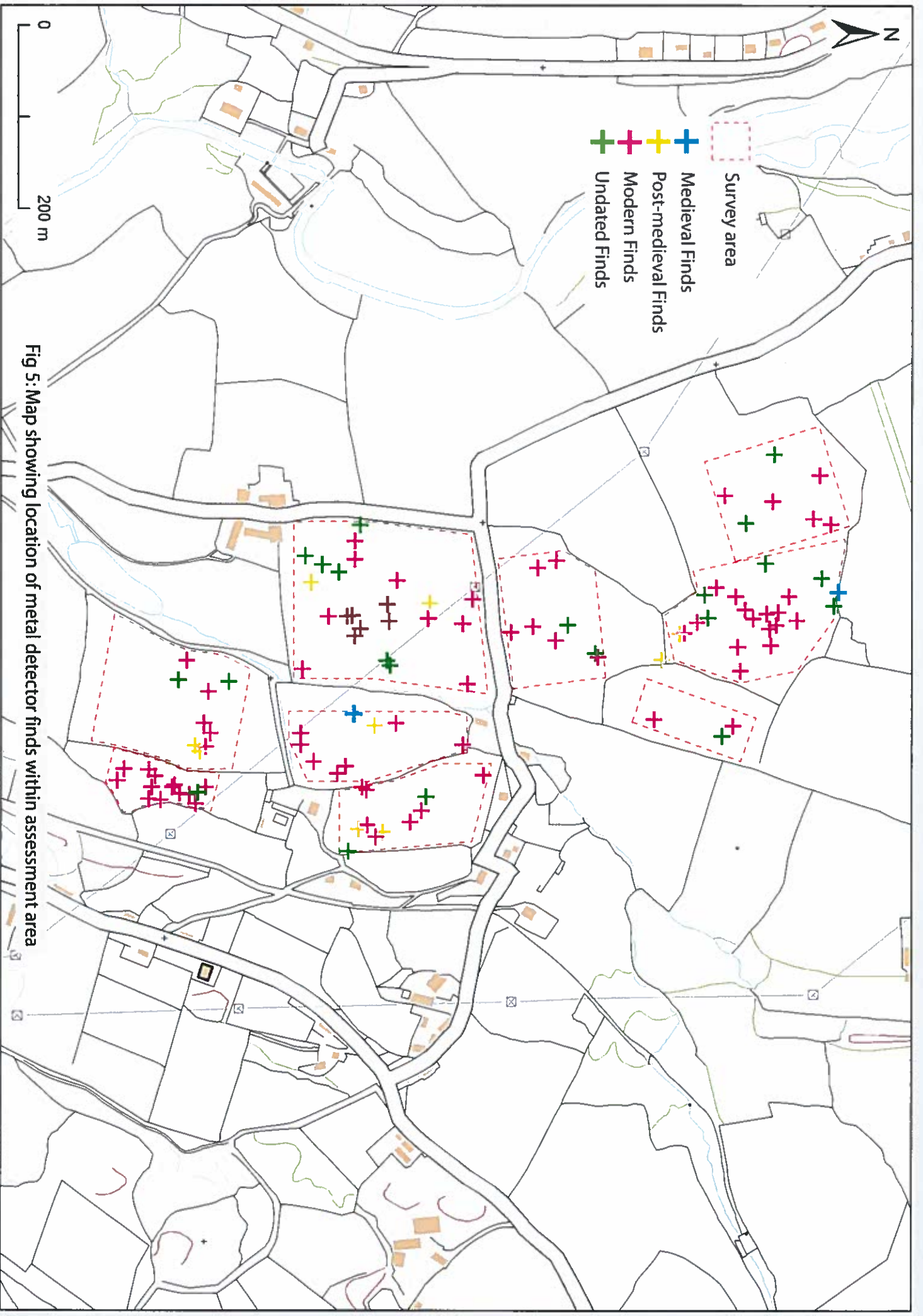
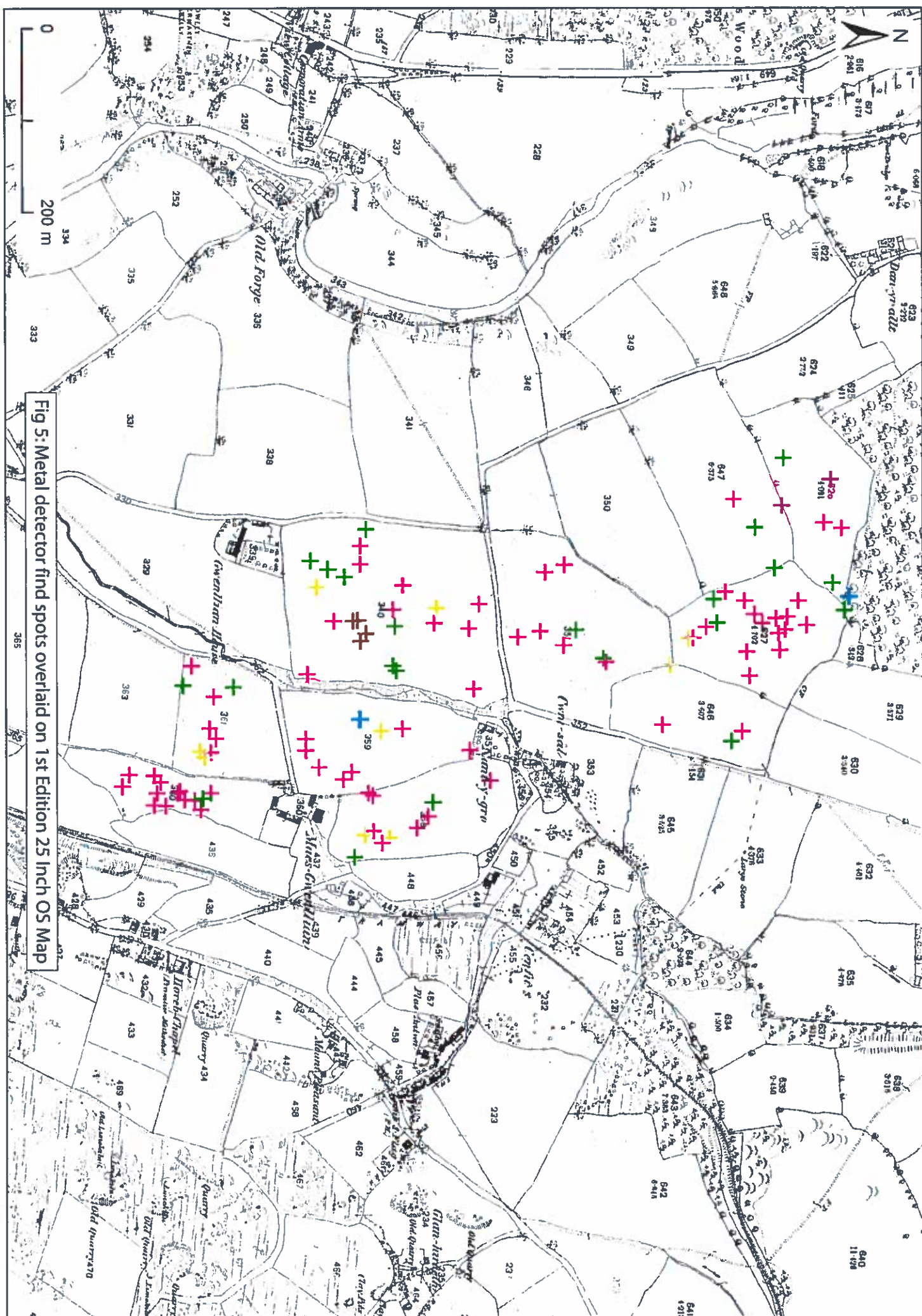


Fig 5: Map showing location of metal detector finds within assessment area





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APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1: View of detectorists working within their grids



Plate 2: View prior to commencement of survey in field 5.
Gwenllian Farm in background



Plate 3: A bagged and flagged find in situ at Maes Gwenllian

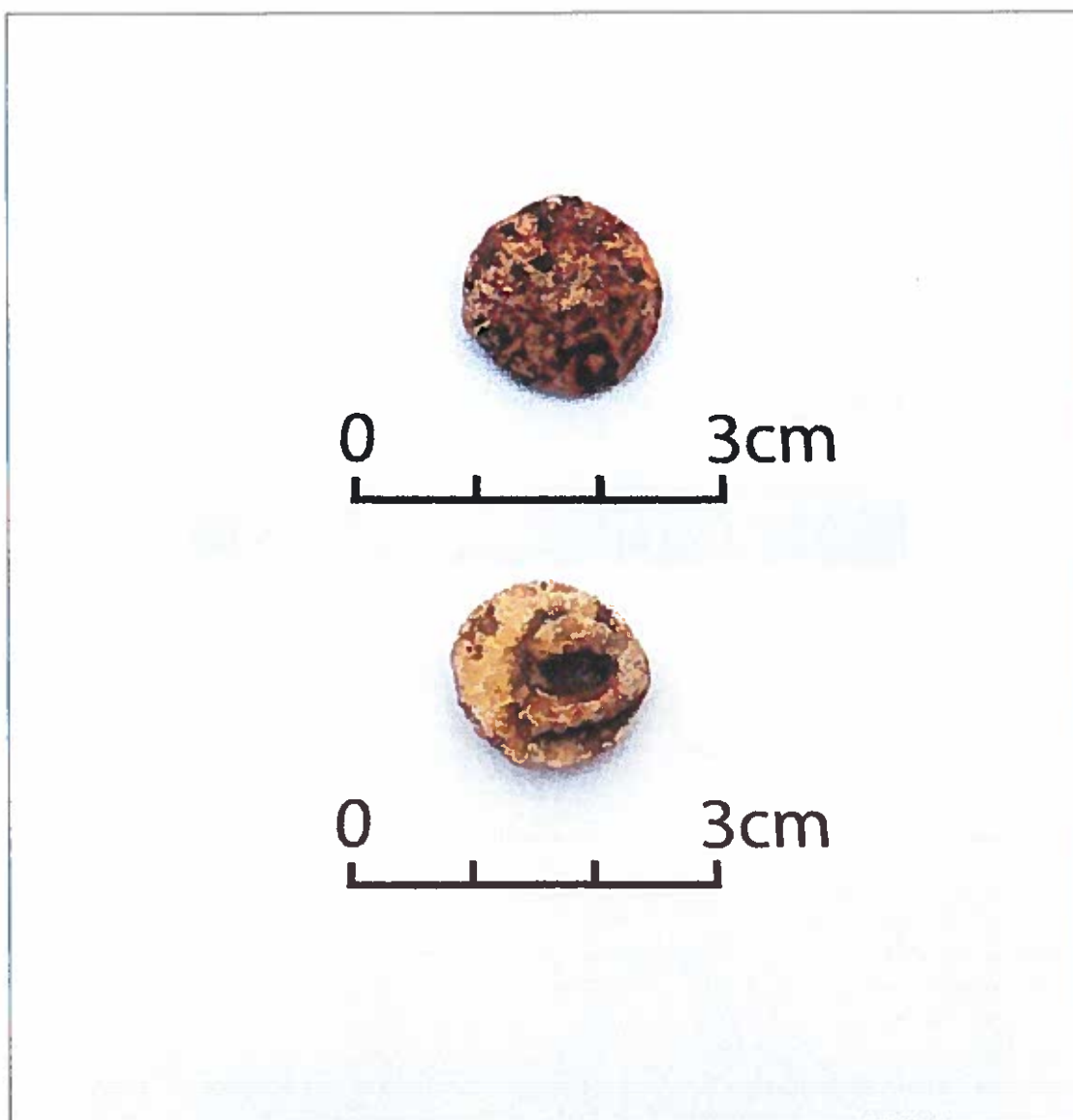


Plate 4: Front and rear of lead button (F3-4) from Maes Gwennlian.
13-15th century in date. Note very faint radial spoke wheel design on face



Plate 5: Front and rear of poor quality cast pewter button (F7-18).
14-15th century in date. Note spoke wheel design on face



Plate 6: View of possible unfinished quern stone from field 7



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APPENDIX III: Finds Catalogue

Maes Gwenllian Detector Survey Finds

Field & Find No	Description	Date	NGR
F1 - 1	Copper Coin	1916	SN 42711 08572
F1 - 2	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42700 08554
F1 - 3	Cu Alloy Nail	Likely 19th	SN 42693 08524
F1 - 4	Cu Alloy? Button	Likely 19th	SN 42706 08521
F1 - 5	Silver George V coin	1914	SN 42693 08547
F1 - 6	Iron Buckle	19th/Modern	SN 42693 08583
F1 - 7	Cu Alloy Buckle Fragment	18/19th	SN 42674 08521
F1 - 8	Cu Alloy? Buckle	Modern	SN 42686 08487
F1 - 9	Copper Alloy nail?	Likely 19th	SN 42701 08565
F1 - 10	Large Iron Key	Likely 19/20th	SN 42681 08528
F1 - 11	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42707 08534
F1 - 12	Copper Coin	18th/19th	SN 42673 08494
F1 - 13	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42691 08549
F1 - 14	Decorated Pewter Fragment	Unknown	SN 42699 08574
F2 - 20	Cu Alloy/Bronze Object	Unknown	SN 42576 08553
F2 - 21	Fe? Button	Modern	SN 42555 08562
F2 - 23	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	SN 42578 08608
F2 - 24	Cu Alloy Object	Modern	SN 42589 08586
F2 - 25	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42634 08588
F2 - 26	Cu Alloy Obj. - Trigger Guard?	Likely 18/19th	SN 42623 08581
F2 - 27	Iron Object (Split Ring)	Modern	SN 42649 08583
F2 - 28	Cu Alloy Spoon Fragment	Post Medieval	SN42648 08571
F2 - 29	Silver Elizabeth I Sixpence	1578-82	SN 42654 08576
F3 - 1	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42665 08700
F3 - 2	Silver George V Sixpence	1935	SN 42670 08735
F3 - 3	Cu Alloy 'Beehive' Thimble	c. 1530-50	SN 42693 08752
F3 - 4	Pewter Button	Likely 13/14th	SN 42613 08744
F3 - 5	Pewter/Tin Button	Likely 19th	SN 42623 08790
F3 - 6	Copper Coin	Likely 18/19th	SN 42647 08863
F3 - 7	Copper Coin	1915	SN 42693 08753
F3 - 8	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42678 08726
F3 - 9	Possible spent lead shot	Post Medieval	SN 42626 08767
F3 - 10	Copper Coin	Likely 18th	SN 42634 08686
F3 - 11	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42647 08686
F4 - 1	Fe Gun Fragment?	18th-19th	SN 42696 08758
F4 - 2	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42734 08759
F4 - 3	Copper Coin	Likely 18th	SN 42742 08776
F4 - 4	Decorated 'Dandy' Button	18th Century	SN 42739 08749
F4 - 5	Lead Object	Unknown	SN 42763 08738
F4 - 6	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42680 08885
F4 - 7	Cu Alloy? Candle Holder?	Unknown/PM	SN 42703 08823
F4 - 8	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42719 08818
F4 - 9	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42731 08806
F4 -10	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN42747 08768

F5 - 1	Copper Alloy Buckle	17th Century	SN 42470 08697
F5 - 2	Lead Object	Unknown	SN 42450 08710
F5 - 3	Lead Object	Unknown	SN 42441 08691
F5 - 4	Copper Alloy Fitting	Modern	SN 42425 08745
F5 - 6	Copper Alloy Object	Unknown	SN 42407 08751
F5 - 7	Copper Alloy Object	Unknown	SN 42458 08727
F5 - 8	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42445 08745
F5 - 9	Copper Alloy Object	Unknown	SN 42506 08742
F5 - 10	Iron 'D' ring	19th/20th	SN 42507 08716
F5 - 11	Lead Object	Unknown	SN 42520 08751
F5 - 12	Copper Allo Button	Likely 19th	SN 42507 08737
F5 - 13	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42468 08791
F5 - 14	Copper Alloy Object	Modern	SN 42528 08745
F5 - 15	Lead Jubilee Medal	1897	SN 42494 08780
F5 - 16	Copper Alloy 'Pin'	Unknown	SN 42555 08780
F5 - 17	Copper Alloy Object	Unknown	SN 42560 08784
F5 - 18	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42564 08688
F5 - 19	Silver Coin	1919	SN 42509 08825
F5 - 20	Lead Object	Unknown	SN 42512 08782
F5 - 21	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42515 08862
F5 - 22	Iron Buckle	Likely 19th/20th	SN 42488 08873
F5 - 23	Gold Plated 'Dandy' Button	18th Century	SN 42493 08827
F5 - 25	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42580 08867
F6 - 1	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42533 08964
F6 - 2	Copper Alloy Object	Unknown	SN 42516 08977
F6 - 3	Lead Seal	Likely 19th	SN 42454 08944
F6 - 4	Copper Alloy? Button	18-20th	SN 42446 08965
F6 - 7	Lead weight?	Unknown	SN 42547 09007
F6 - 9	Copper Alloy Button	19th/20th	SN 42518 08939
F6 - 10	Copper Alloy Button	19th/20th	SN 42524 08915
F6 - 11	Copper Alloy Button	19th/20th	SN 42551 09010
F6 - 12	Lead Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SN 42554 09079
F7 - 1	Copper Alloy Padlock	Likely 19th	SN 42525 09104
F7 - 2	Copper Alloy Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42513 09118
F7 - 3	Iron? Object	Unknown	SN 42508 09130
F7 - 4	Copper Alloy Object	Unknown	SN 42483 09126
F7 - 5	Cu Alloy Decorative Fitting	Likely 19th	SN 42475 09139
F7 - 6	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42485 09160
F7 - 7	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42509 09179
F7 - 8	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42540 09162
F7 - 9	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42566 09165
F7 - 10	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42499 09170
F7 - 11	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42504 09194
F7 - 12	Lead Washer/Fitting	Modern?	SN 42520 09197
F7 - 13	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42516 09204
F7 - 14	Copper Coin	1912	SN 42502 09206
F7 - 15	Iron Buckle	Likely 19/20th	SN 42511 09227

F7 - 16	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19/20th	SN 42485 09218
F7 - 17	Cu Alloy Lock Face	Likely 20th	SN 42538 09198
F7 - 18	Pewter Button	Likely 13/14th	SN 42480 09272
F7 - 19	Lead Object	Unknown	SN 42465 09254
F7 - 22	Copper Alloy Buttons (2)	Likely 19th	SN 42495 09267
F7 - 24	Gun Flint and Lead saddle	1700-1810	SN 42526 09099
F7 - 25	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42406 09264
F7 - 26	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42353 09252
F7 - 27	Copper Alloy Button	Likely 19th	SN 42400 09245
F7 - 28	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42381 09200
F7 - 29	Lead Object	Unknown	SN 42330 09202
F7 - 30	Lead & Fe Object	Modern	SN 42375 09148
F7 - 31	Lead Object	Unknown	SN 42405 09171
F7 - 32	Copper Alloy Object	Unknown	SN 42449 09192
F8 - 1	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42626 09157
F8 - 2	Lead Object	Unknown	SN 42637 09145
F8 - 3	Copper Coin	Likely 19th	SN 42619 09071

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APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Maes Gwenllian Battlefield, Mynyddgarreg, Carmarthenshire

Site Name:	Maes Gwenllian
Site Code:	WBS/11/SUR
PRN:	-
NPRN:	402324
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SN 42520 08830
Site Type:	Battlefield
Project Type:	Survey
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	Feb-March 2012
Categories Present:	Medieval-Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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