# Archaeology Wales

### **Cwmann, Carmarthenshire**

Archaeological Appraisal



Ву

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Report No. 1180

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## Archaeology Wales

### **Cwmann, Carmarthenshire**

Archaeological Appraisal

Prepared For: Asbri Planning

On behalf of Carmarthenshire County Council

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Report No: 2190

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Fig. 9.

Map of HER data

#### **Summary**

Archaeology Wales carried out an archaeological appraisal in December 2013 to examine the archaeological potential of a proposed development site in Cwmann Carmarthenshire.

The proposed development sites lies on the outskirts of Cwmann, a small ribbon settlement south-east of Lampeter, Ceredigion. The marshy greenfield site field lies in a post-medieval agricultural landscape with some late nineteenth and twentieth-century dwellings located adjacent to the site and a Victorian school opposite. The field has no clear features of an archaeological nature and is not located near to any archaeologically sensitive areas. It is concluded that the archaeological impact of the development on this particular site is considered to be low.

#### 1. Introduction

In November 2013 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Asbri Planning Ltd to carry out an archaeological appraisal on a proposed development site of a new primary school on land north of the A482 in Cwmann, Carmarthenshire (NGR: SN 588650 46595; fig. 1). This appraisal has been carried out in the pre-planning stage of the proposed development.

The site of the proposed new school is to the south of Treherbert Street and to the north of the A482 on the road that leads to Pumsaint (Fig. 2). Cwmann is located within northern Carmarthenshire approximately 1.3km south-east of Lampeter which lies in the neighbouring county of Ceredigion.

An archaeological appraisal was recommended by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (DAT – PS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The appraisal is intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource and provide an assessment of the potential impact of the development on surrounding historic sites.

This assessment included an appraisal of relevant documentary and cartographic sources, evaluation of the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER), based on a 2km search area around the site, and a site visit.

The work was carried out by Dr Iestyn Jones in December 2013.

#### 2. Site Description

#### Location, Topography, Geology

The proposed development site lies within a 23,718m<sup>2</sup> sub-rectangular green field site that is approximately 250m x 85m. The field rises from north (161m OD) to south (175m OD) and is located to the south-west of the main Cwmann ribbon settlement.

Three domestic properties are built on the southern boundary of the roughly northsouth aligned field and the western and northern field boundaries are tree lined. The domestic properties lie directly opposite the current primary school which is located on the southern side of the A482.

The local geology comprises interbedded mudstone and sandstone underlying Devensian glacial till (BGS 2013) The specific site soil conditions are described as seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey (Soilscapes 2013). Water issues are located in the southern area of the field and appear to drain northwards along the east and western field boundaries. The field is marshy with areas of standing water surrounded by reeds with two small streams or water gullies running northwards down the edges of both boundaries. A stream running west to east is also located running along on the northern side of the northern boundary.

#### 3. Historical Background

Cwmann consists of a ribbon settlement built along the Lampeter to Pumsaint road within the Parish of Pencarreg and the hundred (cantref) of Cathinog (TDW, 2013).

The main road, closer to the village centre, consists of number of slate roofed terraced two-storey dwellings and public houses built along Treherbert Street. One of the public houses, the Ram Inn, gives its name to the local area (Ram) and consists of a post-medieval grade II listed building possibly dating from the seventeenth or eighteenth century. The name derives from its association with the drove route between Lampeter and Llanymddyfri (Llandovery) and the fact that four public houses exist in this one small rural area probably attests to the fact that it was an important Drovers road. George Borrow (1854, 533) mentions the large number of public houses along this particular route in relation to the comparatively few domestic houses. The settlement concentration is along Treherbert Street where most of the post medieval and modern housing is located. The cartographic evidence below suggests that Borrow's observation about the lack of housing is correct. The terraced housing appears to appear between 1841 and 1888, probably post-dating Borrows visit in 1854.

#### 4. Desk-based assessment results

#### 4.1 Designated Sites

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 2km search area around the

There are two listed buildings within the same search area. These consist of the Grade II listed Ram Inn and the Grade II Listed Cwmann War Memorial, both of which lie outside the area of proposed development.

#### 4.2 Historic Landscapes

The proposed development site does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Categorisation Areas recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw et al 1998). Nor does it lie within any further designated historic landscape or historic conservation area.

#### 4.3 HER Data

A search of known historical and archaeological sites within a radius of 2 km of the site was conducted. The results are appended (appendix 1 and Fig. 9).

Twenty-two sites are listed within the search area of which the majority reflect a mainly post-medieval agricultural landscape and a ribbon settlement associated with an historic drovers road. There are no scheduled ancient monuments (SAM) within this area but two buildings (Ram Inn and Cwmann War Memorial) are Grade II listed.

Several public houses and associated buildings are listed:

Ram Inn (PRN 16745)- Listed 17<sup>th</sup> C? Cwmann Tavern (PRN 43391) (1888 map) Cwmanne Tavern Coach House (PRN 43358) Plas Newydd (destroyed) (PRN 43373) on 1888 map Lock and Key (PRN 43375) 1888 map

Although three of these four Public Houses are extant Plas newydd has now been destroyed and its site occupied by Cwmann War Memorial. All of the above sites appear on the 1888 map and probably date from the eighteenth-century. The oldest of these houses seems to be the Ram Inn, a Grade II listed building (PRN 81042), which may date to the seventeenth-century. These public houses are located to the north and east of the proposed site.

The older housing at Treherbert (PRN 43355) (as established above) post-dates 1841 (and probably post dates the 1850s), whilst the school (PRN 17215) opposite the development site, appears on the 1888 map but is absent on the tithe map.

#### 4.4 Map Regression

#### 1841 Pencarreg Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 3)

The 1841 tithe map shows the two main fields in a similar form to those found today They are shown in the apportionment as owned by a W (?) Thomas and occupied by Thomas Williams of Dalfoed (?). The field numbers are, in places, difficult to decipher. It is possible to identify the southern field (231) as Cae'r Helig Isaf (Lower Willow field), which presumably refers to the growth of Willow trees nearby, a species that favours riverside locations. The main northern field (246) is labeled Gwaith Tri Gwr (the work of three men) which probably refers to the number of men it would take to gather hay (the Welsh equivalent of Three Men's Math found in English tithe maps). A narrow strip of land demarcated by a dotted line running north to south along the western field boundary has a separate (undecipherable) number (see Site Visit below). The narrow remaining strip of land to the west of this is labeled 248 and is listed in the apportionment as Part of Gwaith Tri Gwr. A narrow strip of land is shown in the south-west corner of Cae'r Helig Isaf. A small building (see below) is located to the west of the proposed site. The terraced housing at Treherbert does not appear on the tithe map.

#### 1888 OS Map 1:2,500 (Fig. 4)

The 1888 map shows the proposed development site as it appears in the tithe map. The southern smaller, sub-rectangular field is approximately 50m long and 100m wide. This has a 20m x 80m strip of land located on its western side. The main (northern) field itself is approximately 250m long and is otherwise identical to the modern field. Neuadd Fach is the building located immediately to the west of the narrow strip field and identified on the tithe map. Two further buildings, the school and Tre-helyg appear to have built sometime between 1841 and 1888 on the southern side of the road. A possible water-course is defined running from the school's eastern boundary under the road and northwards towards the site's eastern boundary. Tre-Herbert at this time is a collection of 10 or so terraced dwellings along the southern edge of the road to the north of the site.

#### 1905 OS Map 1:2,500 (Fig. 5)

The 1905 map shows that the southern field's northern boundary has moved 80m further north, increasing its length north to south to approximately 130m. This effectively reduces the length of the northern field. Two plots of land have, by 1905, been demarcated in the southern field's south-eastern corner and a dwelling (Marine Villa) built in the eastern plot. Minffordd Castle, a building with outbuildings has been built in the field to the east of the east of Marine Villa. A triangular area between the northern end of Marine Villa and the eastern field boundary has seemingly been fenced or demarcated in some way. Treherbert by 1905 has increased in size by five or six terraced dwellings.

#### 1974 Epoch map 1:10,000 (Fig. 6)

There is little change up until 1974 when dwellings begin to appear on the southern side of the road to the west of the site, opposite Neuadd Fach. The larger scale map appears to emphasize the width of the tree lined boundaries on both sides of the site.

#### 4.5 Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December 2013 in dry and sunny conditions. A footpath and entry stile provided access into the field in its south-western corner. The footpath is clearly marked on the modern OS map leading from the A482 northwards towards Treherbert Street. The area at the southern end of the field is located on the highest point of the field and drops down 4 to 5 m over 50m towards the north. The highest point of the field nearest the stile currently has a dump of broken concrete and stone along its northern ridge (Fig. 7b).

At the base of the ridge and adjacent to the northern boundary of the house and a mature tree land becomes marshy (Fig. 8b). The marshy field slopes gently towards the north and the meandering course of a small water-course is occasionally seen through the reeds where it ponds towards the middle of the field. There is a marked elongated dip in the middle of the field marked by increased reed growth where a water course runs down towards the central northern boundary (Fig. 7d, 8a). Sunken gulleys or small streams run down both sides of the field and on the day of the site visit were observed full of water (Fig. 7c).

The field boundaries comprise raised earth and stone banks with hedgerows shrubs, trees and fencing (Fig. 7c). The northern field boundary, an earthen bank and mature tree growth, had been broken through in two places (Fig. 8a). There is a small modern circular inspection cover marked "inspection and observation well' set in concrete near the eastern field boundary mid-way along the field (Fig. 8c). No evidence of any archaeological features were observed in the field.

#### 5. Discussion and Conclusions

This desk-based archaeological appraisal was based on examination of the historic environment record (HER), cartographic evidence and a site visit to the to the proposed development area.

The HER record (appended) suggests that the area of the proposed site is a post-medieval agricultural landscape adjacent to the south-western limit of a post-medieval ribbon settlement. There are no archaeologically sensitive areas within the immediate vicinity of the site. Examination of the cartographic sources suggests that field morphology has remained relatively static since 1841. One building predates the (1841) tithe map and the school and Tre Helyg are built before 1888. The houses adjacent to the development site begin to be built prior to 1905 and continue to do so on a small scale during the twentieth century.

No archaeological features were noted during the site visit and therefore this appraisal concludes that the archaeological impact of this particular development is low.

#### 6. Bibliography

The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this appraisal:

Borrow, G. 1862 (edition 1984). Wild Wales. London: Century.

**BGS Geology Viewer** 

http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html (accessed 03/12/13)

Lewis, S. 1849. 'Penalley - Penmaen', *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (1849), pp. 299-308. URL:

http://www.britishhistory.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=47876&strquery=pencarreg. (accessed 05/12/13)

Soilscapes viewr: <a href="http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes2/">http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes2/</a> (accessed 03/12/13)

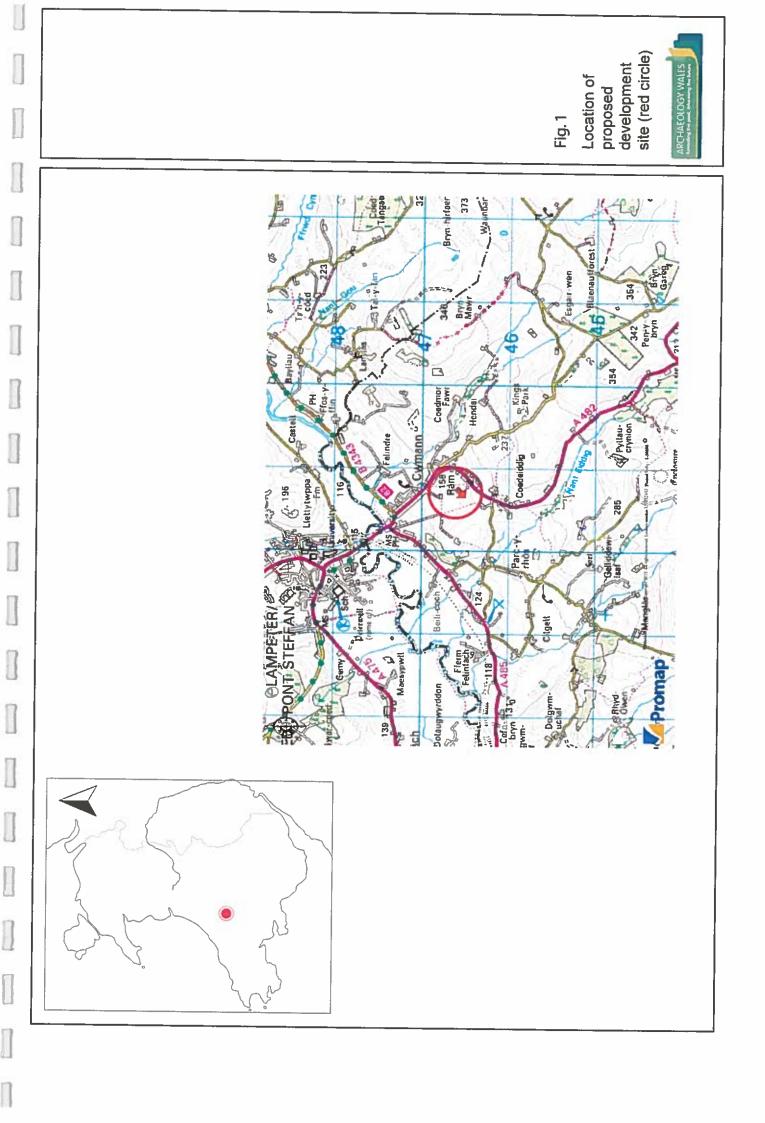
#### Cartographic Sources

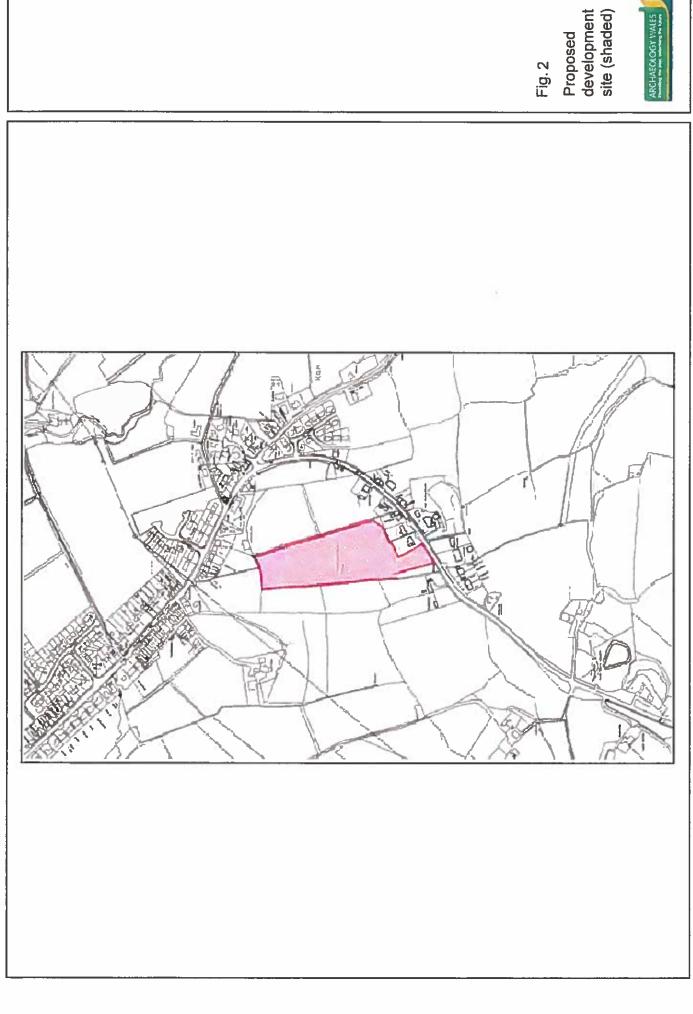
1841 Pencarreg Parish Tithe map (NLW)

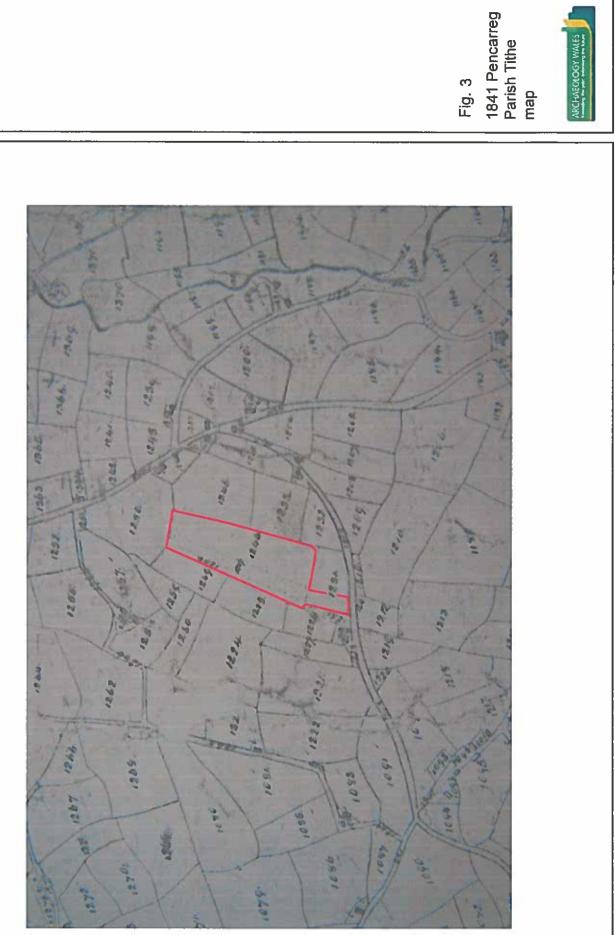
1888 OS Map 1:2,500 1905 OS Map 1:2,500

1974 Epoch map 1:10,000

HER Data provided by DAT (appended)

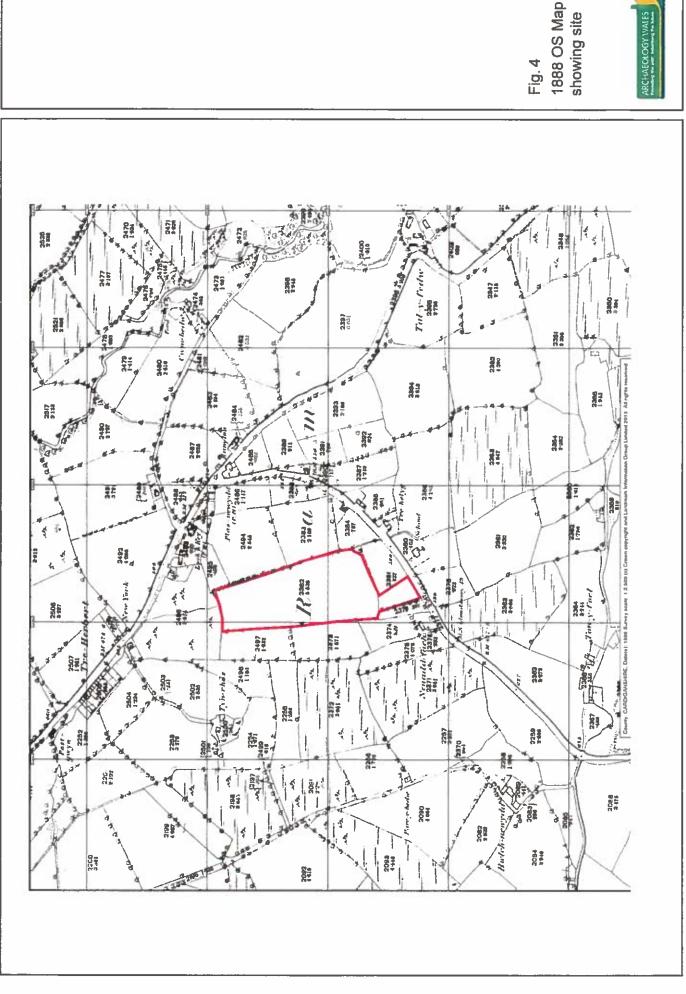






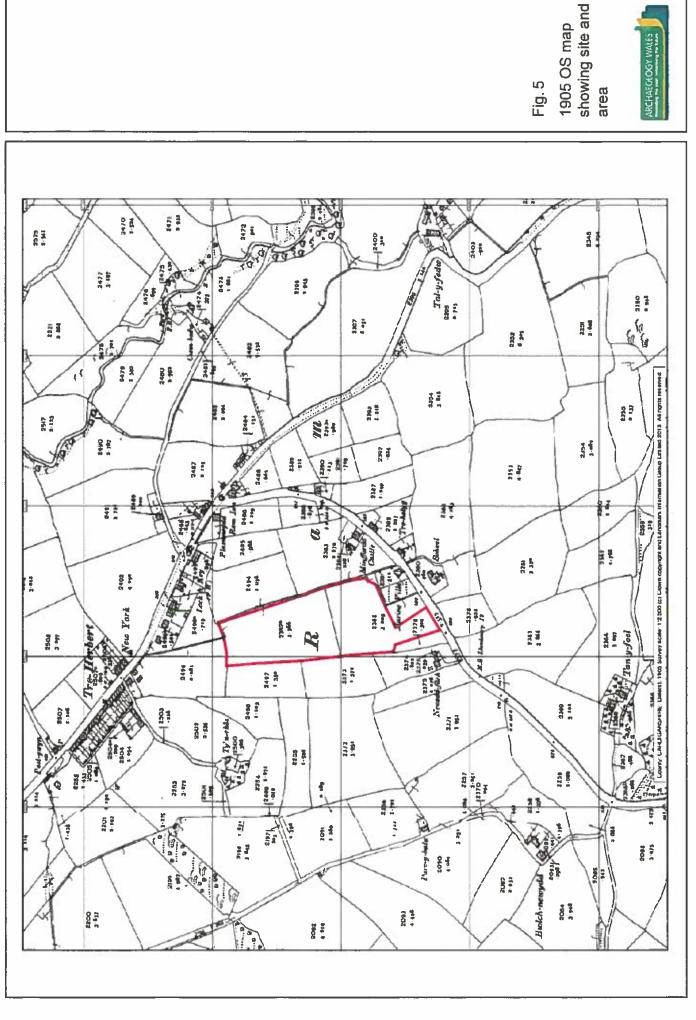
n



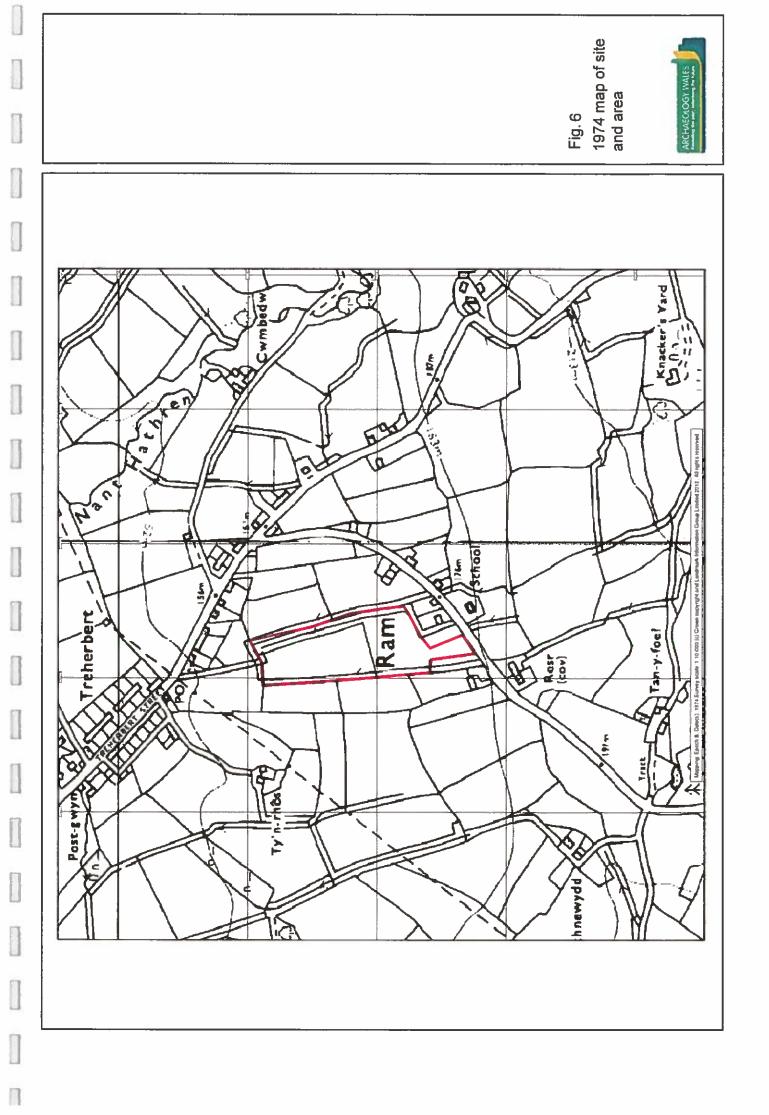


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b. View of dumped material near southern field gate (looking north-east)



Fig. 7

d. View of northern section of field and western boundary (looking west)

c.View of eastern field boundary and gulley (looking north)







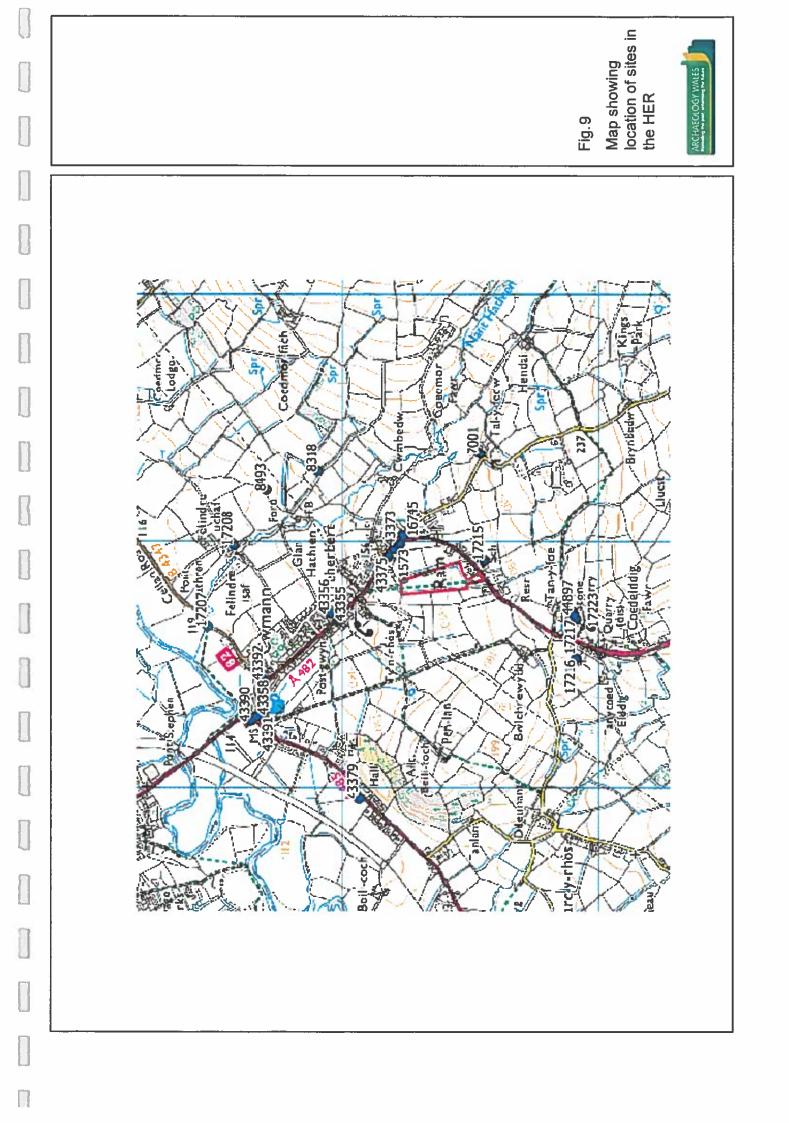
b. View of northern section of field (looking north)b. View of north-western corner of field (looking south-west)

a. View of gap in northern field boundary (looking north)





c. View of inspection well cover



## Archaeology Wales

**APPENDIX I:** 

HER DATA



#### HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

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www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

#### **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

#### Search criteria:

A search of the HER within a 2km radius of NGR: SN58850 46595

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 Record 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 16745 NAME RAM INN
TYPE Inn PERIOD Post Medieval
NGR SN5901946767 COMMUNITY Pencarreg
CONDITION Intact STATUS listed building 81042
II EVIDENCE Building

#### SUMMARY

Two storey building with slate roof.17th century?

#### **DESCRIPTION**

SOURCES Pm Mention 1982 DRF W.Mail,24-4-1982 Pm Map OS 1964 SN54NE Mm List RCAHM 1982 10c,CM Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17207 NAME PONT HATHREN

TYPE Bridge PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN58654753 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Not Known STATUS None

recorded EVIDENCE Structure

#### **SUMMARY**

Single span stone bridge with approximately 1 m high parapet. from UCL

#### DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1972 SN54NE Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN

#### **OTHER SOURCES**

PRN 17208 NAME FELINDRE

TYPE Mill PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN58984743 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Not known STATUS None

recorded EVIDENCE Placename evidence

SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** 

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1972 SN54NE **OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 17215 NAME
TYPE School PERIOD Post Medieval
NGR SN58924645 COMMUNITY Pencarreg
CONDITION Not Known STATUS None
recorded EVIDENCE Building

**SUMMARY** 

**DESCRIPTION** 

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1972 SN54NE **OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 17216 NAME BETHEL

TYPE Chapel PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN58524609 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

**DESCRIPTION** 

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1906 6" Carm VIII NW Pm Map OS 1972 SN54NE **OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 17217 NAME

TYPE Quarry PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN58684609 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Not Known STATUS None

recorded EVIDENCE Earthwork

**SUMMARY** 

**DESCRIPTION** 

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1972 SN54NE **OTHER SOURCES** 

**PRN** 17223 **NAME** 

TYPE Quarry PERIOD Post Medieval
NGR SN58654603 COMMUNITY Pencarreg
CONDITION Not Known STATUS None
recorded EVIDENCE Earthwork

**SUMMARY** 

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1972 SN54NE **OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 43355 NAME TREHERBERT STREET

TYPE Terrace PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN5867447017 COMMUNITY Lampeter

CONDITION Intact STATUS None recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### **SUMMARY**

This example of terraced housing consists of 20 properties, with two storey with slate roof. Based on UWL 2001 project RJ

#### **DESCRIPTION**

SOURCES Ph Map OS 1887 OS 1st ed 6" Carmarthenshire sheet VIII NW Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN OTHER SOURCES

PRN 43356 NAME TREHERBERT ST 1-12

TYPE Terrace PERIOD Modern

NGR SN5870347051 COMMUNITY Lampeter

CONDITION Intact STATUS None recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### **SUMMARY**

This example of terraced housing consists of 6 properties, with two storey with slate roof. Based on UWL 2001 project RJ

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN

#### **OTHER SOURCES**

PRN 43358 NAME CWMANNE TAVERN COACH HOUSE

TYPE Coach house PERIOD Post Medieval, Modern

NGR SN5829547320 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Restored STATUS None recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### **SUMMARY**

This two storey building of stone construction and slate roof.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN **OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 43373 NAME PLAS NEWYDD

TYPE Public house PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN5898346795 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Destroyed STATUS None

recorded EVIDENCE Documentary evidence

#### **SUMMARY**

The site of Plas Newydd Public House, shown on 1887 OS mapping, and 1773 1:2500. Site now occupied by Cwmann War Memorial. Based on UWL 2001 project RJ

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**OTHER SOURCES** 

SOURCES Ph Map OS 1887 OS 1st ed 6" Carmarthenshire sheet VII NW
Pm Map OS 1973 OS 1:2500 Mapping SN5846-SN5946
Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN

PRN 43374 NAME CWMANN WAR MEMORIAL
TYPE War memorial PERIOD Post Medieval
NGR SN5898346781 COMMUNITY Pencarreg
CONDITION Restored STATUS None
recorded EVIDENCE Structure

#### **SUMMARY**

The memorial was moved to present location c. 1980's and consists of statue of soldier with rifle, name plaques. Based on UWL 2001 project RJ

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN **OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 43375 NAME LOCK AND KEY

TYPE Public house PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN5893046828 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Restored STATUS None recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### **SUMMARY**

The Public House is a 2 storey stone building with slate roof. Based on UWL 2001 project RJ

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Ph Map OS 1887 OS 1st ed 6" Carmarthenshire sheet VIII NW Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN **OTHER SOURCES** 

**PRN** 43379 **NAME** 

TYPE Agricultural building PERIOD Post Medieval, Modern

NGR SN5795546939 COMMUNITY Pencarreg
CONDITION Intact STATUS None recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### **SUMMARY**

A Two storey rectangular stone building, and windows have brick arch detail, corrugated iron roof. Based on UWL 2001 project RJ

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN **OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 43390 NAME PEN-Y-BONT
TYPE Farmstead PERIOD Post Medieval, Modern
NGR SN5826847361 COMMUNITY Pencarreg
CONDITION Near Destroyed STATUS None
recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### SUMMARY

The site consists of a concrete floor c. 9m by 2m with surface and concrete blocks around. Other buildings obscured by undergrowth. Shown on map evidence as farmstead. Based on UWL 2001 project RJ

#### **DESCRIPTION**

SOURCES Ph Map OS 1887 OS 1st ed 6" Cardiganshire sheet XXXIV SW

Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 43391 NAME CWMANN TAVERN

TYPE Public house PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN5828747333 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Intact STATUS None recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### **SUMMARY**

The Cwmann Tacern is a public house. It is a two storey building with slate roof.

#### DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN **OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 43392 NAME TEIFI CASTLE

TYPE Earthwork PERIOD Unknown

NGR SN5843547311 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Not Known STATUS None

recorded EVIDENCE Earthwork

#### SUMMARY

This site consists of earthworks and terracing close to the junction of the A485 and the Cellan road on land partly occupied by a house called Teifi Castle. Traces of possible stone wall survive in ditch. Based on UWL 2001 project RJ

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Ph Map OS 1887 OS 1st ed 6" Carmarthenshire sheet VIII NW Mm Desc Text UWL 2001 DRF for PRN **OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 44897 NAME TAN-Y-FOEL

TYPE Farmstead PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN58704610 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Not known STATUS None

recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### SUMMARY

Farmhouse shown on 1st edition OS map, currently white painted roughcast, two storey farmhouse, central doorway with three windows above, chimney stacks at far ends of building. Building has extension to west. Other stuctures on farm complex include byre (shown on 1st edition OS) and coachhouse and attatched old barn. Planning application received to convert and renovate structures. LRW May 2002

#### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm File 2002 CARMS planning application to convert, photos provided DRF for event (PRN 46380)

Pm Map OS 1891 Carms sheet VIII NW 1st Ed,1:10560,Surveyed 1887 OTHER SOURCES

PRN 61573 NAME PENCARREG WAR MEMORIAL

TYPE War memorial PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN5896446802 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

**CONDITION** Not known **STATUS** *listed building 81236* 

II EVIDENCE Building

#### SUMMARY

Grade II listed war memorial

**DESCRIPTION** 

SOURCES
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 7001 NAME TAL-Y-FEDW

TYPE Cottage PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN59354647 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Restored STATUS None recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### **SUMMARY**

"Heavily modernised" cottage. RPS August 2001

#### **DESCRIPTION**

'B' type storeyed, heavily modernised. The owner knows nothing about the history of her house. AS Maull 1983.

SOURCES Mm GP DAT 1983 SMR 16-20 Mm List DAT 1983 SRF Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,CM OTHER SOURCES

PRN 8318 NAME TRICOCK HOUSE

TYPE Cottage PERIOD Post Medieval

NGR SN5928047100 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Near Destroyed STATUS None

recorded EVIDENCE Building

#### SUMMARY

A ruined cottage and enclosure walls marked on the Pencarreg Tithe Map of 1839. It is shown on Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) as a rectangular structure. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map it covers the same footprint but with the SE end being open sided; presumably representing a barn or cart house or some such agricultural building. This configuration is continued up to the most recent Ordnance Survey mapping (Mastermap 2011), indicating survival in a ruined form. A field visit in 1984 declared that only an earthen banked enclosure" survived but is unclear whether this refers to the buildings wall bases or an associated paddock or garden plot. Recent aerial photographs (Ordnance Survey Next Perspectives 2009) show the area surrounded by trees under a thick canopy.

#### DESCRIPTION

In 1984 it was found that "only an earthen banked enclosure" survived. This may refer to the buildings wall bases or an associated paddock or garden plot. May still have archaeological potential. RPS August 2001; This is parcel no. 1418 on the Pencarreg tithe map and a cottage is shown as Tricock House and garden. Evidence of the first edition Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing is unclear. This is an early to middle 19th century cottage. This is not a DRS. PR 2003 based on RPS 2003 Only a earthen bank anclosure now exists. AS Maull 1984

**SOURCES** Mm List DAT 1984 Site Record Form Mm Desc Text Sambrook,RP 2004 Deserted Rural Settlements in Southwest Wales 2003-4 Project ACA reports 2004-17 Pm List UCWL Arch.Soc 1979 Archaeology in Wales NO.19,p.53,No.114(5)

**OTHER SOURCES** 

PRN 8493 NAME FELINDRE UCHAF

TYPE Findspot PERIOD Prehistoric

NGR SN592473 COMMUNITY Pencarreg

CONDITION Not known STATUS None recorded EVIDENCE Finds

#### **SUMMARY**

A perforated circular stone, now lost. NAP 2004.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

No information about the finds. AS Maull 1984

**SOURCES** Mm List DAT 1984 SRF

Mm Desc Text Page,N 2004 Prehistoric Undefended Settlements Project, Southwest Wales: A Review of the Lithic Evidence from the Regional SMR Report no.2004-53, ACA Reports

Pm List UCWL Arch.Soc 1979 Archaeology in Wales No.19,p.13,No.16 OTHER SOURCES

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