

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND OFF HEOL LLWYN BEDW, HENDY, LLANELLI, CARMARTHENSHIRE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL NGR SN 57551 03800



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: GVA on behalf of
Persimmon Homes



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND OFF HEOL LLWYN BEDW, HENDY, LLANELLI, CARMARTHENSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL NGR SN 57551 03800

Gan / By

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**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT - LAND OFF HEOL LLWYN BEDW, HENDY,
LLANELLI, CARMARTHENSHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL**

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SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by GVA on behalf of Persimmon Homes, to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal to provide more information about the potential effects of a proposed residential development on land off Heol Llwyn Bedw, Hendy, near Llanelli in Carmarthenshire, upon the historic environment. This report will be used by planners to make an informed decision on the proposal with regards to archaeology and the historic environment.

The proposed development site lies on the northwestern edge of the village of Hendy, which is approximately 6.5km northeast of the town of Llanelli. The development proposals cover an area of around 4.07ha, comprising a series of agricultural fields, centred on NGR SN 57551 03800. The M4 motorway runs north-south adjacent to the western boundary of the site. It is proposed that the main residential development will be located in the western part of the site area with access roads and landscaping to the north and northeast.

There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and three grade II listed buildings within 1.5km of the residential development site. The nearest Historic Landscape to the development site is over 13km away. No conservation area or registered Historic Park or Garden lies within the 1.5km study area. There are thirty three known archaeological sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monument Record within a 1km radius of the site. One of these, a garden at Llwyn Gwern residential home, has a boundary with one of the fields in which the development is to take place.

A site walkover survey was conducted on 22nd December 2014 in order to further assess the physical and visual impact of the development. It was observed that groundworks for the residential development will have a physical impact on three archaeological features within the site: a well, a trackway that used to run between Tal-y-Clyn Ganol farm and the fields of the development site, and bank running along the western edge of the higher ground through the middle of the site area. The archaeological potential for hitherto unknown archaeological sites to be present within the proposed development area is considered to be low to moderate. This is partly due to its siting on southeast-facing ground in the vicinity of springs, and partly due to the presence of the earthwork bank bounding a platform of raised ground. The date, significance and function of this bank are unknown, but could be either a simple agricultural boundary or even potentially define an area of settlement or other activity on the higher ground.

The boggy and relatively flat nature of a large part of the site means that there is a high potential for deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis to be found. No visual impacts would be made by the residential development on any archaeological and historical sites in the locality.

It is considered prudent to undertake additional investigation prior to construction to ascertain the significance of the bank and the land it encloses, running along the western edge of the higher ground. This could take the form of a geophysical survey. Overall the Historic Environment Appraisal does not indicate any issues that would be prohibitive to the development.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by GVA on behalf of Persimmon Homes, to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal to provide more information about the potential effects of a proposed residential development on land off Heol Llwyn Bedw, Hendy, near Llanelli in Carmarthenshire upon the historic environment. The resulting report will enable the planners to make an informed decision on the proposal as regards to archaeological and historic environment issues.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development site lies on the northwestern edge of the village of Hendy, which is approximately 6.5km northeast of the town of Llanelli. The development will be located at NGR SN 57551 03800 (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.3 The appraisal has been produced in accordance with a generic brief supplied by the Planning Services section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The appraisal is presented as a fulfilment of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) working to a generic brief provided by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority (the Planning Services section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust). This appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess the historic environment potential.
- 1.2.2 The results are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of the scheme on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The appraisal should be seen only as the first stage of the archaeological process and does not include the possibility that further archaeological input may be required prior to, or during, the proposed development.
- 1.2.3 The proposed residential development lies within the planning jurisdiction of Carmarthenshire County Council.
- 1.2.4 The historic environment appraisal was limited to the resources held in the regional HER, a site visit and on-line resources.
- 1.2.5 Considering the potential size and nature of the proposed residential development a 1.5km radius search area centred on SN 57551 03800 was considered sufficient with which to evaluate visual effects on designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered Historic Landscapes, registered Parks and Gardens, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings). A 1km radius search area was also used to establish buried archaeological potential using information held on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record and the RCAHMW National Monuments Record.

1.3 Abbreviations

1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.4 Illustrations

1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.5 Timeline

1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey. Proposed development location outlined in red

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SITE OFF HEOL LLWYN BEDW, HENDY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.



Figure 2: Proposed development location marked with a red outline.
Plan supplied by client (not to scale)

2. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The proposed residential development site is centered on NGR SN 57551 03800 covering an area of 4.07ha (Figures 1 and 2).
- 2.2 The M4 motorway runs north to south adjacent to the western boundary of the main proposed residential area of the site. The eastern boundary is defined by the rear boundaries of properties on Heol Llwyn Bedw, the southern boundary by land off Clos Ty Gwyn. The northern boundary of the main residential area site will cross agricultural land. An access road is proposed to lead east from the northern boundary of the site with a proposed balancing pond directly north of the residential area. The access road heads east with a spur leading to Heol Llwyn Bedw and a further road leading to the B4306.
- 2.3 The proposed development site lies between 30 and 40m OD, and is uneven ground on an overall east-west slope. To the east the land slopes down towards the north-south-running River Gwili, which is below 10m OD. Approximately 1km southeast of the site the Gwili river meets the River Loughor just as it becomes an estuary. There are springs and a well within the boundary of the proposed site.
- 2.4 The proposed development site is rough uncultivated ground and more than half of it is boggy.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This Historic Environment Appraisal followed the required methodology laid out in the written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1), which was prepared in response to a generic brief prepared by DAT Planning Services.

Desk Top Study

- 3.2 Computer-based and other resources within the Regional HER were consulted in the preparation of this document. Sufficient information was consulted to inform comment on the goals of the assessment. GIS layers were used to assess and illustrate what the likely effects of the proposals upon the historic environment might be.
- 3.3 Designated historic environment assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens) were identified within a 1.5km radius centred on the proposed residential development site at centred on SN 57551 03800. The potential visual effect of the proposed development on the settings of the designated sites within this area was then evaluated.
- 3.4 Non-designated archaeological and historic sites were identified within a 1km radius centred on the proposed residential development site. This area was considered sufficient to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site area to be made.

Site Walkover Survey

- 3.5 A detailed site visit was undertaken on the 22nd December 2014. The visit comprised a walkover of the proposed residential development site and access roads etc, and the surrounding area and also incorporated looking at the wider area for views looking back to the development site from designated and other sites. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Historic Landscape

- 4.1.1 The proposed residential development site does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Categorisation Area recorded on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998). The nearest lies over 13km away.
- 4.1.2 No Conservation Areas lie within a 1.5km radius of the proposed residential development site.
- 4.1.3 No registered Parks or Garden lies within a 1.5km radius of the proposed residential development site.

4.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 4.2.1 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development site (Table 2; Figure 3).
- 4.2.2 Hendy Castle Mound (CM096) is the earthwork remains of a medieval motte upon which a castle probably once stood. Its dimensions are 7m high, and 5m in diameter across the top. It is surrounded on all sides by a ditch that is especially well preserved to the north and west. The hedge immediately outside the ditch on the northwest side bounds a sewerage works and directly to the north there is a rugby/football ground.
- 4.2.3 Hendy Earthwork (CM097) is a 25m square medieval enclosure 0.10km northeast of Hendy Castle Mound (CM096). Its south, east and west sides are formed by a bank and the north side is formed by the River Loughor. The bank has an interior height of 4m. There is a surrounding ditch with an exterior depth of up to 1.3m on the east and west sides, but negligible depth on the south side.

SAM Ref	Site Name	Period	NGR	Distance to site
CM096	Hendy Castle Mound	medieval	SN584032	1.04km NW
CM097	Hendy Earthwork	medieval	SN585033	1.08km NW

Table 2: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.5km of the residential development site (Figure 3)

4.3 Listed Buildings

- 4.3.1 There are no grade I or II* listed buildings, but three grade II listed buildings within 1.5km of the proposed residential development site:

Listed Building No.	Grade	Site name	Period	NGR	Distance to site
19450	II	Neuadd-fach	post-medieval	SN 58550 03886	1.00km W
19452	II	Viaduct at Morlais Junction East (partly in Grovesend community)	post-medieval	SN 58182 02527	1.42km NNW
19454	II	Hen Gapel (also known as Tynnewedd Chapel)	post-medieval	SN 57214 03457	0.48km NE

Table 3: Listed buildings within 1.5km of the proposed residential development site (Figure 3)

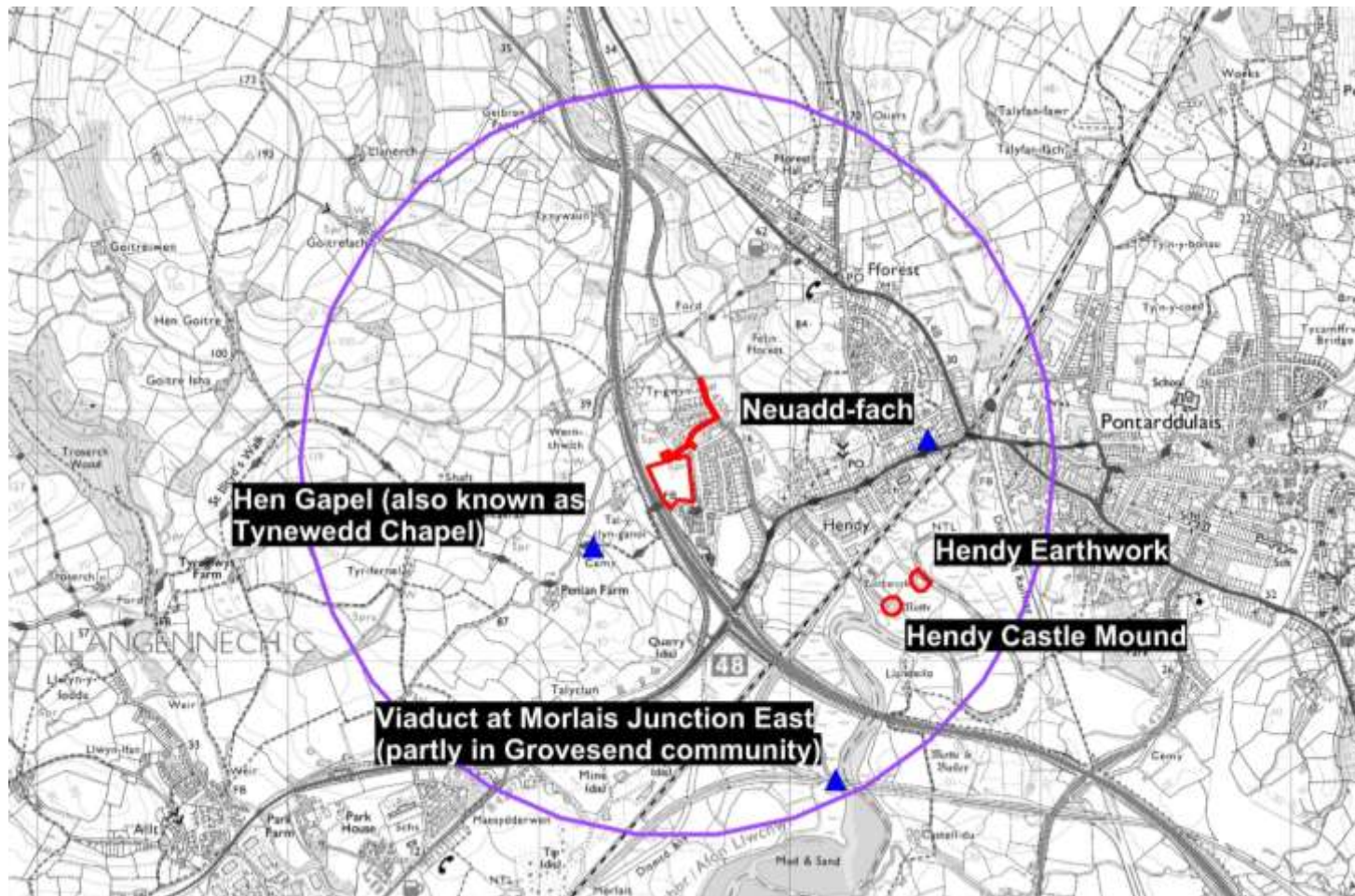


Figure 3: Map showing Scheduled Ancient Monuments (red circles) and listed buildings (blue triangles) within 1.5km of the proposed residential development site (Tables 2 and 3)

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- 4.3.2 Neuadd-fach (ref. 19450) is a house situated on the north side of Iscoed Road in Hendy, next to St David's church, in a raised walled garden amongst mature pine trees. It is a rare example of a 19th century Regency style villa maintaining much of its character. Many residential properties and two playing fields lie between Neuadd-fach and the site, and it is unlikely that the development will have any significant impact on the setting of the building.
- 4.3.3 The viaduct at Morlais Junction East (ref. 19452) spans the River Loughor some 1.27km south of Hendy. It was built in red engineering brick by the Great Western Railway as part of the Swansea District (Railway Line?) and opened on 14 July 1913. It is some 200m long and rising over 20m above the surface of the River below, and has 11 arches each spanning about 30m. Its historical importance is due to it being a monument of rail engineering which forms a very prominent landmark in the lower Loughor valley. It is unlikely that the proposed development will impact on the setting of the viaduct more than current modern infrastructure and housing already does.
- 4.3.4 Hen Gapel (also known as Tynewedd Chapel) (ref. 19494) is an Independent Chapel situated in a walled and gated burial ground, overlooking the Loughor valley, on the south side of the minor road which leads west off the B4306. Hen Gapel was built in 1712, rebuilt in 1772, and altered c.1900 in the Vernacular style of the gable entry type. It is listed as an early chapel of special interest which still retains much of its 18th century character and form. Although overlooking the proposed development site, it is unlikely that there will be any more impact on the setting of the chapel than has already been caused by local modern infrastructure and housing.

4.4 Known Archaeological Remains

- 4.4.1 Table 4 lists the designated and non-designated archaeological and historic assets that are recorded in the Regional HER and the NMR within a 1.5km radius of the proposed development site. The Regional HER and the NMR record thirty three sites of archaeological interest, the distribution of which are shown in Figure 3.
- 4.4.2 Grade II listed building no. 19454 (Hen Gapel) discussed in the previous section is recorded (PRN 16748/61043).
- 4.4.3 Only one site of prehistoric date is present, Talhardd (PRN 7337). This is a group of small cairns and a lynchet of Bronze Age date located on a moderately steep east facing slope to the west of Fforest, near Pontarddulais. The cairns are stony mounds of varying shapes and sizes including linear piles, 2m - 8m across and up to 1m high. The lynchet is apparently a former wall, its roughly coursed construction still visible in places, running east-west for about 90m from SN57180453 to SN57270452. It now forms a north-facing scarp with a maximum height of 0.75m. It is unlikely that the setting of Talhardd will be affected by the proposed development because the M4 motorway runs between them and there is unlikely to be a clear line of sight from one to the other.
- 4.4.4 There is one site of unknown date (and whereabouts; possibly under the M4, or destroyed during its construction), one 20th century site (an open air swimming pool), and the remainder of the sites are of post medieval date representative of the residential, agricultural and industrial history of the area. Only one of these sites is considered likely to have its setting affected by the proposed development as it borders the site. This is the garden at Llwyn Gwern residential home (NPRN 86190), a small garden (non-registered and thus of lower significance) created from parts of others between 1880 and 1906.

PRN/ NPRN	Site Name	Summary from HER and NMR	Period	NGR	Distance to site
4710 40404	Hendy Tinplate Works	19th century - site destroyed.	Post Medieval	SN58250355	0.75km WNW
4712 /12699 24825	Felin Fforest; Forest Hill Water Mill; Forest Hill Smithy	Site of a corn mill that dates from at least the 17th century, when it is recorded in a survey of the Duchy of Lancaster Lordships in Wales (1609-1613). It is possible that it stands at the same location as a medieval watermill (PRN 12699).	Post Medieval	SN57770437	0.65km SSW
4713 33413	Old Slant	Coal mine, 1874, date stored in arched entrance of inclined shaft. Foundations of winding engine + tram embankment.	Post Medieval	SN57640295	0.85km N
6758 17840	Tan-y-Clyn Uchaf	Large ?early 18th century dwelling. Corbelled gable chimneys. Heavy batter to walls, altered or rebuilt in 19th century.	Post Medieval	SN57900317	0.72km NNW
7336 107262	Wern Chwith	Farmstead, described as a presumed pont-mediaeval settlement site by Ward in 1974. Shown as a small farmstead on the Llannon parish tithe map, amounting to 76 acres.	Post Medieval	SN5717104376	0.69km SSE
7337 54501	Talhardd	A group of small cairns and a lynchet are located on a moderately steep E facing slope to the W of Fforest, near Pontarddulais. The cairns are stony mounds of varying shapes and sizes including linear piles, 2m - 8m across and up to 1m high. The lynchet is apparently a former wall, its roughly coursed construction still visible in places, running E-W for about 90m from SN57180453 to SN57270452. It now forms a N-facing scarp with a maximum height of 0.75m.	Bronze Age; prehistoric	SN57200437	0.67km SSE
7338	Tygwyn	Hut Platform. OS sheet SNSOSE 1980 Edn, shows this site to be under M4! Site presumed to have been destroyed.	Unknown	SN57300435	0.61km SSE
8839 33427	West Colliery	Inclined shaft of a coal mine.	Post Medieval	SN58120442	0.84km SW
16726 12692	St David's Church Sunday School, Clayton Road, Hendy	Sunday School. St David's Church is located on the site of the old St David's school. It was constructed in 1980 to replace the old St David's Church (NPRN 12693) which was destroyed by fire in 1977.	Post Medieval	SN58510389	0.96km W
16727		Sunday School	Post Medieval	SN58190380	0.63km W

16728 12691	Libanus Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Sawel Terrace, Hendy	Built in 1868 and enlarged in 1880. It is built in the Classical style with a gable entry plan and a three sided gallery.	Post Medieval	SN58080371	0.54km W
16729 12690	Calfaria Welsh Baptist Chapel, Iscoed Road, Hendy	Built in 1884, extended in 1889 and modified in 1905. The present chapel, dated 1889, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a gable entry plan, two storeys and small pane perpendicular windows.	Post Medieval	SN58060365	0.53km WNW
16730 6403	Capel Newydd Welsh Independent Chapel, Hendy Rd. And Iscoed Rd., Hendy	Built in 1712 and modified in 1858 and 1876. The chapel was rebuilt in 1900, in the Romanesque style of the gable entry type, by architect D. L. Jones of Llanelli. A prominent feature of this chapel is the large arch in the facade.	Post Medieval	SN57990365	0.46km WNW
23418 23975	Pont Gwili	Bridge. Segmental arches with projecting keystones. 19th century?	Post Medieval	SN58040365	0.51km WNW
4711 /24322 40767	Tal-y-Clyn	Brickworks	Post Medieval	SN57530351	0.36km N
24324	Bird In Hand;The	Public House	Post Medieval	SN58010467	0.97km SSW
24326	Bwlch-y-Gwynt	Cottage shown on early 20th century maps.	Post Medieval	SN58240430	0.86km SW
25620	Wernbwl	Park	Post Medieval	SN5703	0.98km NE
31296	Lanedi Marsh	First phase of sea defense identified, stretching down from Lanedi to Llangennech, represented by a length of embankment c.700m long which may have originally extended further south but, appears to have been destroyed by river erosion.	Post Medieval	SN5816303401	0.73km NW
31312	Talyclyn Uchaf	An 'old (coal) level on the 2nd edtion OS map, 1905, to the west of Tal-y-Clyn Uchaf farmstead.	Post Medieval	SN57730313	0.70km NNW
31315	Tal-y-Clyn	Tramway constructed 1905-13 between coal level near Tal-y-clyn Uchaf to link with tramway system 31314.	Post Medieval	SN57760310	0.73km NNW
16748 /61043 6406	Hen Gapel (Also Known As Tynewedd Chapel)	Grade II listed.	Post Medieval	SN5721403457	0.49km NE
102937	Felin Fforest	Mill-pond associated with Felin Fforest corn mill (PRN 4712), which dates to, at least, the 17th century. It is recorded on the 1906 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, supplied with water from the Afon Gwili via a mill-race (PRN 102938).	Post Medieval	SN57760437	0.62km SSW

102938	Felin Fforest	Mill-race diverting water from the Afon Gwili, at weir PRN 102939, to power corn mill Felin Fforest (PRN 4712)	Post Medieval	SN57770431	0.55km SSW
102939	Felin Fforest	Weir recorded on the 1906 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, used to help divert water from the Afon Gwili to the mill-race (PRN 102938) feeding Felin Fforest corn mill (PRN 4712) (M.Ings, 2012)	Post Medieval	SN57740447	0.69km SSW
86190	Llwyn Gwern, Garden, Hendy	A small garden created from parts of others between 1880 and 1906.	Post Medieval	SN5749803896	0.11km SSE
6405	Soar Independent Chapel, Bronallt Road, Hendy	Built in 1884 and enlarged in 1894. The chapel is built in the Vernacular style of the gable-entry type. By 1998 the chapel had been converted into residential use.	Post Medieval	SN58220375	0.67km W
6413	Bryn Seion Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bronallt Road, Hendy	Built in the nineteenth century in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. The current 20th century building had been converted into residential use by 1998.	Post Medieval	SN58190381	0.64km W
266153	Bryn-Gwili, Garden, Hendy	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Carmarthenshire LV, sheet 14.	Post Medieval	SN5786003295	0.59km NNW
24835	Manglas Farm Waterwheel	Water wheel manufactured by Cardigan Engineering Co., six segments, crosslaced.	Post Medieval	SN570046	0.97km SE
34399	Tal-y-Clun, Canal	19th century canal.	Post Medieval	SN57720285	0.97km N
54502	Building Foundations, Fforest	Traces of this building lie against a field boundary.	Medieval; Post Medieval	SN57110429	0.66km SE
415092	Open-Air Swimming Baths, Hendy Park, Hendy	The open-air swimming baths in Hendy were constructed in 1932 by unemployed local miners and officially opened the following year. They were demolished in 2009.	20th Century	SN5788403785	0.34km W

Table 4: HER and NMR sites within 1km of the proposed development (NMR data in *italics*) (Figure 4)

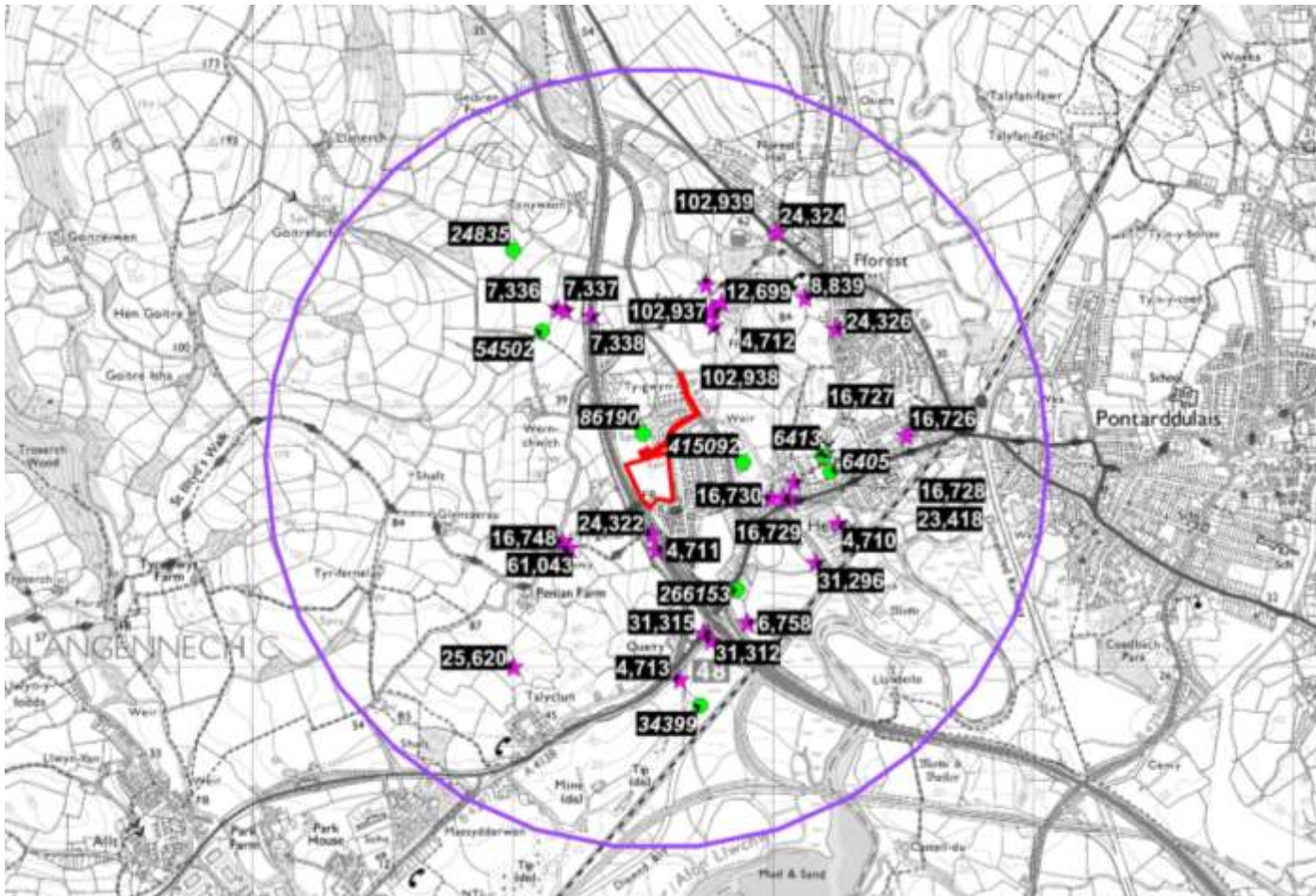


Figure 4: Map showing distribution of archaeological sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record (pink stars) and National Monuments Record (green circles and *italic text*) within 1km of the proposed development (Table 4)

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4.5 Other archaeological sites

- 4.5.1 There is cropmark evidence from aerial photography that the *Via Julia* Roman road runs northwest-southeast through the area and passes the proposed residential development site 1.04 km to its northeast. Currently, the next-nearest evidence for Roman presence in this area of south Wales is over 5 miles away, but there is still a slight chance of Roman finds or remains in proximity to the Roman road.
- 4.5.2 An excavation was carried out 0.54km to the north of the proposed development site by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2010, at the former Griffiths Pallet site on Heol y Parc (Ramsey 2010). The evaluation revealed field drains, modern pits, and footings for former buildings associated with the 20th and 21st century agricultural or industrial use of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were revealed on the site.

4.6 Historic Mapping

- 4.6.1 An extract from the oldest map available of the study area within the limits of this appraisal, the 1879 1st edition 1:2500 OS map, is presented in Figure 5. It shows a landscape that is quite different to that of the present day; the rural outskirts of a village without the later residential expansion or the modern addition of the M4 motorway. Tal-y-Clyn Ganol is the nearest farm to the proposed development site. There is a trackway leading from it into the fields that now comprise the proposed development. The Tal-y-Clyn brickworks (PRN 4711/24322) and Old Slant coal works (PRN 4713) are shown southeast of the farm.
- 4.6.2 No change is discernible from the 1869 map on the 1898 1:10560 OS map, but by the time the 1906 1:2500 OS map was drawn developments had occurred (Figure 6). Housing had spread westward from the village to the east of the site, and field boundaries had changed markedly. Two new properties had been built to the north of the site, one of which was Llwyn-Gwern, later converted into the present day residential home of the same name (also known as Ty Hendy). A well is also recorded on the map, which lies in one of the fields within which the development site will sit. A tramway had been installed running southward from Tal-y-Glyn brickworks and Old Slant colliery towards Llanelli.
- 4.6.3 There were a few further major changes to the area after 1906 up to the present day. In the 1950s the village housing expanded much further towards the development site around its east and southeast boundaries in the form of a large estate. In the 1960s, one of the large properties to the immediate north of the proposed development site, Glyndwr, was turned into a small housing estate. The M4 motorway (originally a dual carriageway) was opened in 1966, cutting through the Tal-y-Glyn farmland and demolishing the brickworks and colliery, which had both by this time ceased production. Figure 2 shows the present day layout of the area.

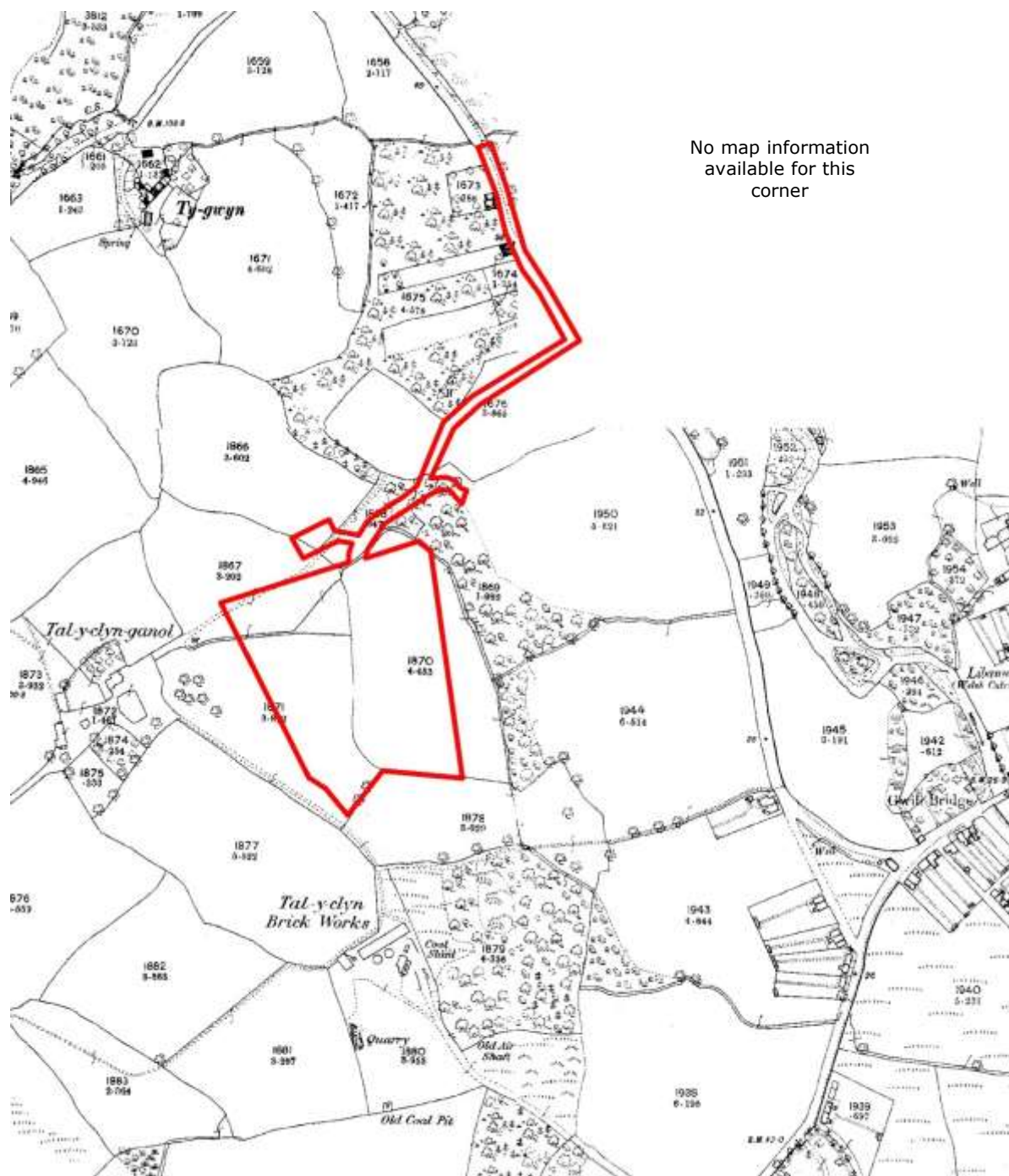


Figure 5: Extract from the 1st edition 1879 1:2500 OS map showing location of proposed development (red outline)

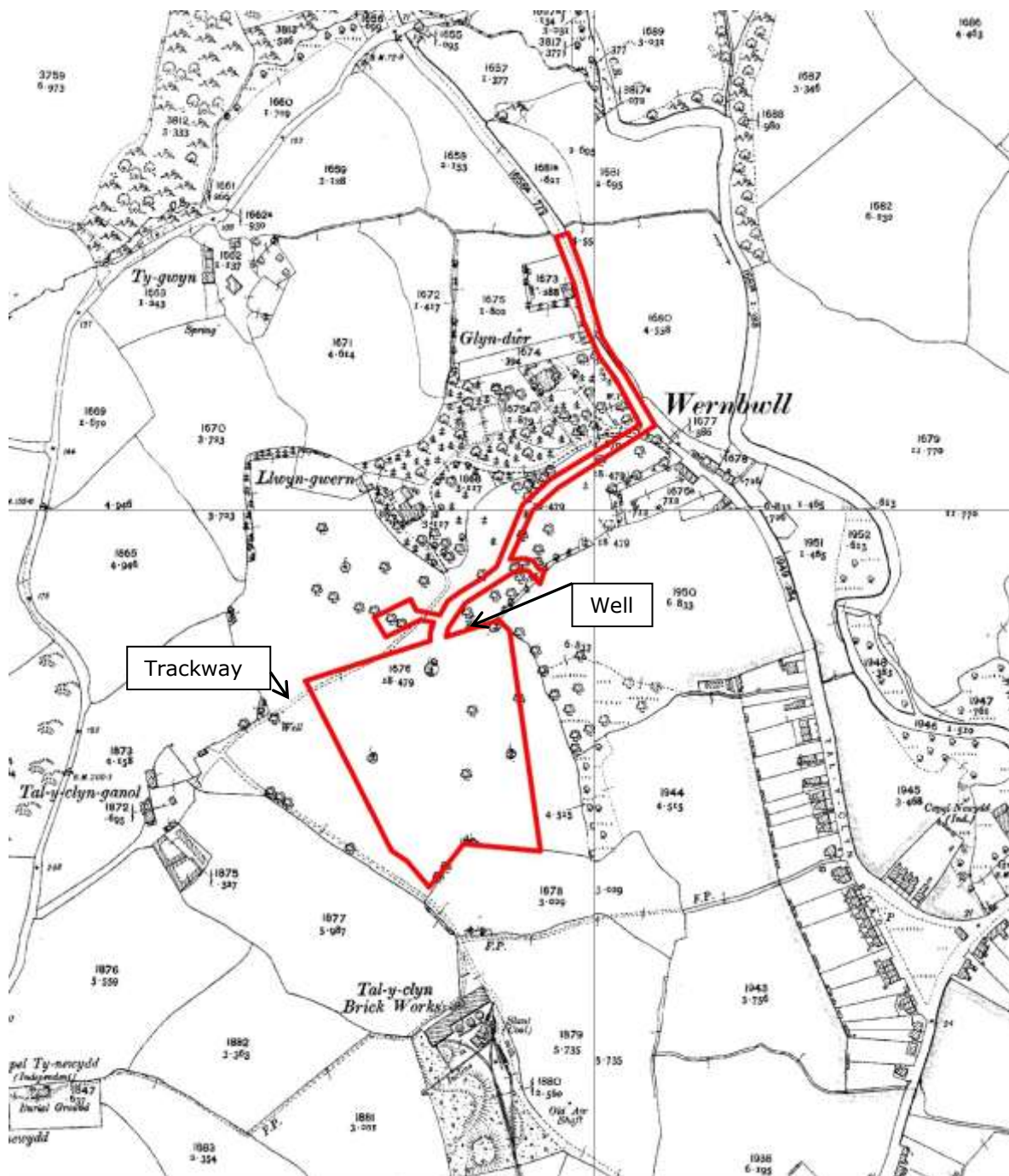


Figure 6: Extract from the 2nd edition 1906 1:2500 OS map showing location of proposed development (red outline)

4.7 Site Walkover Survey

- 4.7.1 During the site visit the weather was overcast but dry, and clear enough for good views to be available all around. Photographs were taken of the fields in which the development is due to take place, and from the location of the development in all directions.
- 4.7.2 The fields within which the development was to be located were of uneven topography and boggy in most places due to the presence of several springs (Photo 1). Three areas were not wet: the current road, the field nearest the road, and a higher flat area in the southern-most part of the site. This higher flat area looked as though it may have been cultivated at some point (Photo 2). Large single trees dotted the area, especially in the northeastern field next to the road. This field was fairly even ground and gradually sloped down to the east toward the road.
- 4.7.3 The well, marked on the OS maps from 1906 onwards, is still present and is covered with metal sheeting (Photo 3). In the wettest area of the site, immediately south of the well, a pile of building rubble was discovered, which had no definite shape or form. It contained some broken brick and was interpreted as a rubbish dump and/or an attempt to improve drainage.
- 4.7.4 The trackway running through the site from Tal-y-Clyn Ganol farm is also still visible, almost 2m wide, grassed over and sitting 0.4m (on average) above its boggy surroundings (Photo 4).
- 4.7.5 In the southeast corner of the development boundary there is a large flat area. On its east side it slopes off gradually down towards the current residential area, but on its west side there is a sharp steep bank of approximately 2m in height (Photo 5). Observation of aerial Lidar imagery (not illustrated for copyright reasons) shows this bank running north-south through the field with a curve towards the southeast just discernable. This curve was obvious during the site visit (Photo 6), and can also be seen as a field boundary on the 1879 map (Figure 5). The views from this part of the site to the east and southeast are good, with the River Loughor in the foreground and the Brecon Beacons in the distance (Photo 7).
- 4.7.6 An assessment of the visual impact of the residential development on the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings within 1.5km of the site (Table 2; Figure 3) was made. None of these sites were inter-visible with the development site, as they were obscured by topography, vegetation and/or buildings. The only other visual impact in question was that of the development on the next door residential home's garden, a historic asset recorded in the HER. It transpired that this too was hidden to view by vegetation and a stone wall 1.6m high.



Photo 1: View south across the site, showing uneven ground and patches of bog



Photo 2: View north across the site, showing the higher flat area in the foreground and the lower boggy area beyond



Photo 3: The well, covered with metal sheets



Photo 4: Looking north: The trackway from the fields of the development site to the farm, with the motorway in the background and the farm (Tal-y-Clyn Ganol) beyond that



Photo 5: Facing southeast: the 2m high bank that runs north-south through the southern field of the site (with a person for scale)



Photo 6: Facing south: the curve southeast-wards at the southern end of the bank



Photo 7: Facing southeast: part of the view from the top of the raised platform
in the southeast corner of the site

5. IMPACT OF PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Physical Impacts

- 5.1.1 There will be physical impacts to three identified archaeological features within the site: the well, the trackway that used to run between Tal-y-Clyn Ganol farm and the fields of the development site, and the bank separating the higher ground to the east from the lower boggy ground to the west. The well is first shown on the 1906 OS 1:2500 map at the same time as the appearance of two new residences to its north (Llwyn Gwern and Glandwr), and is assumed to have been sunk at that date. The trackway is shown on the 1879 1:2500 OS map and is potentially considerably older. The archaeological significance of both of these features is considered low.
- 5.1.2 The area of raised ground on the eastern half of the site area is likely to be geological feature as opposed to man-made, but the presence of the bank along its edge indicates that it has been adapted or utilised, separated from the lower ground to the east. This may be simply a former field boundary utilising a topographic feature or alternatively may have demarcated an area of settlement or other activity. The date of the bank is uncertain. It follows a field boundary indicated on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) and would seem to define the higher ground to the east of the proposed residential area of the site from the lower, boggy ground to the west. Its function and date is unclear. If a field boundary, its archaeological significance would be considered low, but if a surviving boundary around a settlement or other form of archaeological site then its significance would be considered higher.

5.2 Buried Archaeological Potential

- 5.2.1 The archaeological potential for hitherto unknown archaeological sites to be present within the proposed development area is considered to be low to moderate.
- 5.2.2 The potential is low for the boggy ground area to the west, but moderate for the higher ground to the east enclosed within the bank discussed above.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental Potential

- 5.3.1 The boggy and relatively flat nature of a large part of the site means that there is a high potential for deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis to be found. This is because of the high level of preservation of organic materials in waterlogged conditions.
- 5.3.2 Palaeo-environmental remains could include evidence of past environments (surviving plant remains and pollen), which if found in conjunction with archaeological deposits could be considered significant (the level of significance dependent upon the associated remains). For this site there are no known remains within the area with highest palaeoenvironmental significance so it is not possible to ascribe a significance level to these deposits.

5.4 Visual Impacts

- 5.4.1 An assessment of the visual impact of the residential development on the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings within 1.5km of the site (Table 2; Figure 3) concluded that none of these sites were inter-visible with the development site, as they were obscured by topography, vegetation and/or buildings. The only other visual impact in question was that of the development on the next door residential home's garden, a historic asset recorded in the HER. It transpired that this too was hidden to view by vegetation and a stone wall 1.6m high.

5.5 Other Constraints

- 5.5.1 The site does not lie in an area of ancient woodland. The area is former farmland which has been allocated for residential development within the Local Development Plan.

5.6 Summary of Impacts

- 5.6.1 There will be physical impacts to three archaeological features within the site: the well, the trackway that used to run between Tal-y-Clyn Ganol farm and the fields of the development site and the bank running along the western edge of the higher ground through the main area of proposed residential development.
- 5.6.2 The archaeological significance of the well and trackway are low, although if the features are to be removed then a simple programme of archaeological recording (perhaps as part of a watching brief) would be considered appropriate.
- 5.6.3 As the date and function of the earthwork bank is not known, it is difficult to ascribe archaeological significance. If it is merely a field boundary then its significance would be low, and a brief record during its removal would be appropriate perhaps as part of a watching brief). If it defines a settlement or other form of activity, then its significance would be greater and may require more detailed recording (topographic survey and recording sections cut through it)
- 5.6.4 The archaeological potential for hitherto unknown archaeological sites to be present within the proposed development area is considered to be low to moderate. It is lower on the western side of the area, where the ground is boggy lying on a southeast-facing slope in the vicinity of springs. It is moderate within the area defined by the earthwork bank bounding a platform of raised ground to the east, as the higher ground could potentially contain settlement or other form of activity. The raised ground is most likely a natural topographic feature as opposed to being a man-made platform.
- 5.6.5 The boggy nature of the western part of the main proposed residential development area means that there is a higher potential for deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis to be found. The significance of such remains would depend upon their date and the context in which they are found.
- 5.6.6 It is considered that no visual impacts would be made by the residential development on any archaeological and historical sites in the locality. This includes the garden of Llwyn Gwern residential home (NPRN 86190), a small garden (non-registered) created from parts of others between 1880 and 1906. The garden itself would not be impacted upon by the

development, and any setting issues would be minimised by its substantial boundary wall.

- 5.6.7 It would be prudent to undertake additional investigation prior to construction to ascertain the significance of the bank and the land it encloses, running along the western edge of the higher ground. This could take the form of a geophysical survey.
- 5.6.8 The Historic Environment Appraisal does not indicate any issues that would be prohibitive to the development.

6. SOURCES

Published

Cadw 1998. *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*.

Unpublished

Ramsey, R. *Former Griffiths Pallet Site, Heol y Parc, Hendy, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Evaluation*. DAT Report No. 2010/27

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1876 1:2500 1st edition Carmarthenshire

Ordnance Survey 1906 1:2500 2nd edition Carmarthenshire

APPENDIX 1:
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT - LAND OFF HEOL LLWYN BEDW, HENDY,
LLANELLI, CARMARTHENSHIRE; HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL:
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation presents a proposed methodology for a historic environment appraisal for residential development on Land off Heol Llwyn Bedw, Hendy, near Llanelli, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 57551 03800). The appraisal has been requested by GVA on behalf of Persimmon Homes to support the planning application for the proposals being submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council.
- 1.2 A generic brief for the required historic environment appraisal has been prepared by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Planning Services of Dyfed Archaeological Trust. This document outlines the proposed methodology that will be used to undertake the appraisal and provide the information required in support of the planning application for the development.
- 1.3 The appraisal will be a primarily desk-based study of the site area, identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within the site and its environs, identifying potential setting impacts on scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings in the vicinity, identifying any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals and assessing the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area.
- 1.4 An indication of what further archaeological works might be required, if any, will also be prepared.
- 1.5 The specification is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, revised 2001 & 2008).
- 1.6 The Trust always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.7 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***
- 1.8 ***All permanent staff members of DAT Archaeological Services are CSCS² registered.***

² Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The preparation of a historic environment appraisal for the proposed residential development on Land off Heol Llwyn Bedw, Hendy, near Llanelli, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 57551 03800). The report will assess the potential impact the development may have on any known or potential underlying archaeological remains, the existing buildings, and an assessment of the wider impact of the redevelopment on the wider historic environment. The assessment shall be presented within a report which will be submitted with the planning application and listed building consent for the development.

2.2 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake appraisal.

2.2 To identify any known archaeological remains and assess the potential of any hitherto unknown archaeological deposits within the location of the water treatment works and any associated infrastructure.

2.3 To identify any known historic environment features within the wider area that could be affected indirectly by the proposed works.

3. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The historic environment appraisal will involve the preparation of a stand-alone report. The report will be prepared using relevant information from a number of sources, and will comprise a number of elements, including:

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data and other relevant information (including a review of online information held on the RCAHMS Coflein site) – **300m search area**;
- Identification of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Historic Landscape Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area from information held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, CADW and CCW – **300m search area**;
- Readily available bibliographic information, cartographic material and photographs (including aerial photographs) held at the Trust;
- A review of historic maps;
- Relevant web-based information;
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area; and
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains (or potential remains) or setting issues and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

3.2 The proposed site visit would be undertaken to provide an assessment of the presence of any visible archaeological remains within the development area and its visibility from nearby cultural heritage features. Photographs will be taken of the site area and its environs and these will be used within the report.

3.3 A 1km search area for designated sites and a 1.5km search area for undesignated sites will be used to determine the presence of historic environment features within the site location and vicinity of the proposed

redevelopment – as agreed with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority. This will identify HER sites, SAMs, Listed Buildings and Historic Landscape Characterisation areas etc.

- 3.4 The following will be considered when preparing the assessment, although in some cases no such features may be present and will thus not be considered further:
- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments {SAMs} and their settings;
 - b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings;
 - c. Listed buildings and their settings;
 - d. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development;
 - e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings;
 - f. Registered Historic Landscapes;
 - g. Non-registered historic landscapes;
 - h. Buried archaeological potential;
 - i. Palaeo-environmental potential;
 - j. Hedgerows and field patterns;
 - k. Ancient woodland;
 - l. Place-name evidence;
 - m. Newly identified sites of historic importance;
 - n. Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity;
 - o. Any Tir Gofal / Glastir interests or requirements (where relevant); and
 - p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information.
- 3.5 A report will be prepared on the results of the assessment. This report will include information on known sites within and in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Maps of known archaeological and historical sites will be presented in the report. Photographs will be used where appropriate.
- 3.6 The report will be fully representative of the information gained from the above methodology, even if there should be negative evidence. The report will include the following:
- a) A concise non-technical summary of the appraisal results.
 - b) The report will contain at least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography.
 - c) The report should list all the sources consulted.
 - d) Where necessary, the report will also contain suitably selected plans and maps (including historic maps) of significant archaeological features.
 - e) Written descriptions of all archaeological features observed during the site visit.
 - f) Statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified. Consideration, where appropriate, of the national Research Agenda.
 - g) An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset.

- h) An impact assessment of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource.
- 3.7 Once completed, a copy of the report will be submitted to the LPA for the consideration of their archaeological advisers. A further copy of the report should be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 3.8 Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discovery will be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.
- 3.9 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, the report and the archive should normally be deposited in the appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

4 STAFF

- 4.1 The project will be managed by J Meek MCIfA, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 4.2 The report and site walkover survey will be undertaken by Alice Day and Rhodri Kemp of DAT Archaeological Services.

5. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ registered.
- 5.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment prior to the site walkover survey to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 5.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed where advised by the client.
- 5.4 As the site visit will likely be undertaken by a single archaeologist, it may be necessary to implement lone working procedures and contacts.

³ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2014/57

Ionawr 2015
January 2015

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

Alice Day

Swydd / Position: **Assistant Archaeologist**

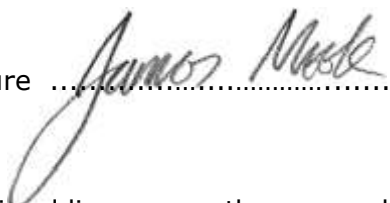
Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 06/01/2015

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 06/01/2015

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report

