

THE JOLLY TAR, THE QUAY, CARMARTHEN: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL (NGR SN 4119 1986)



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Mr Stuart Owen



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Gan / By

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THE JOLLY TAR, THE QUAY, CARMARTHEN: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Stuart Owen to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal of the site of the Jolly Tar, The Quay, Carmarthen to provide more information about the potential effects of proposed development at the site on the historic environment. This report will be used by planners to make an informed decision on the proposals with regards to archaeology and the historic environment.

The proposed development is located at the Quay in Carmarthen centred NGR SN 41191987 covering a total area of around 0.03ha. The proposed development includes the demolition of the former public house known as the Jolly Tar (PRN 373) and a building (Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane) to the northwest of the public house. Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane was until recently divided into residential apartments. Following demolition the construction of a new office block is proposed.

The proposed development site lies within the area of Carmarthen Quay. The existing quay was constructed in the early 19th century but the port of Carmarthen has much earlier origins. Whether construction of the 19th century quay entailed the destruction of earlier structures and deposits that could relate to the medieval and Roman quays of Carmarthen, or their preservation behind the new stone quay, is not known.

The development site lies within the Carmarthen Historic Landscape Character area; within 150m of the scheduled ancient monument of Carmarthen Castle; within 150m of two Grade II Listed Buildings; within a Conservation Area; within 150m of thirty seven Grade II Listed Buildings; and within 150m of forty eight archaeological sites recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record.*

A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment would provide further detailed information on the impacts to the surrounding designated historic environment features. However, this Historic Environment Appraisal considers that the probable negative impact of the proposed development on the Carmarthen Historic Landscape Character Area; the scheduled ancient monument of Carmarthen Castle and the Grade II Listed Buildings is slight. There is a greater possibility of the proposed development having a negative impact on the setting of the Quayside/Towyside conservation area and the setting of the surrounding Grade II Listed Buildings, particularly the Quay wall and bollards, but this could be mitigated against by a building design that is sympathetic to the surrounding area and its maritime history.*

Archaeological investigations in many cities and towns have shown that early timber quays can survive buried behind later waterfronts. There is every reason to suppose that similar buried levels may still survive at Carmarthen which has a long history as a port as it does a town. Therefore further archaeological mitigation may be required before or during any groundworks to assess the survival of any below ground archaeology within the proposed development area.

The exact nature of this work will need to be discussed with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by Mr Stuart Owen to provide a Historic Environment Appraisal of proposed development at the former public house the Jolly Tar, Carmarthen (hereinafter called the proposed development) upon the historic environment. The resulting report would enable the planners to make an informed decision on the proposal as regards archaeological and historic environment issues.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development is located on the quayside within the town of Carmarthen centred on NGR SN 4119 1986 (Figure 1); covering a total area of around 0.03ha. The proposed development includes the demolition of the former public house known as the Jolly Tar and a building (Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane) to the northwest of the public house. Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane were until recently divided into residential apartments. Following demolition the construction of a new office block is proposed (Figures 3 & 4).
- 1.1.3 The appraisal has been produced in accordance with the generic brief prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Development Management.

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The appraisal is presented in fulfilment of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) working to the generic brief provided by DAT Development Management Section. 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 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 preclude the possibility that further archaeological input may be required prior to, or during, the proposed development.
- 1.2.3 The desk top survey was limited to the resources held in the regional HER and other on-line resources. Considering the size and nature of the proposed development a 150m radius from the site was considered a sufficient area with which to appraise visual effects on designated sites within the historic environment. A 150m radius search area was used to establish the buried archaeological potential for the site area.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

- 1.3.1 Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT). Historic Environment Record (HER); Primary Record Number (PRN); National Grid Reference (NGR); National Monument Record (NMR); Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Photographic images are to be found adjacent to relevant text. 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 – 4,000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4,000 – 2,300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2,300 – 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

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The Jolly Tar development area is situated on The Quay within the town of Carmarthen; on the north side of the Afon Tywi (Photo 1).
- 2.2 The site is an area measuring 30m x 16.5 m that slopes gently downwards from north to south. The site is currently occupied by buildings comprising the former public house known as the Jolly Tar and by Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The development area is bounded by the road along the Quay to the south, by Jolly Tar Lane to the west and a building supplier's yard to the east. To the north is the road called Coracle Way that lies at some metres above the level of the development area; at the northern end of Jolly Tar Lane steps climb up to Coracle Way (Figure 3).

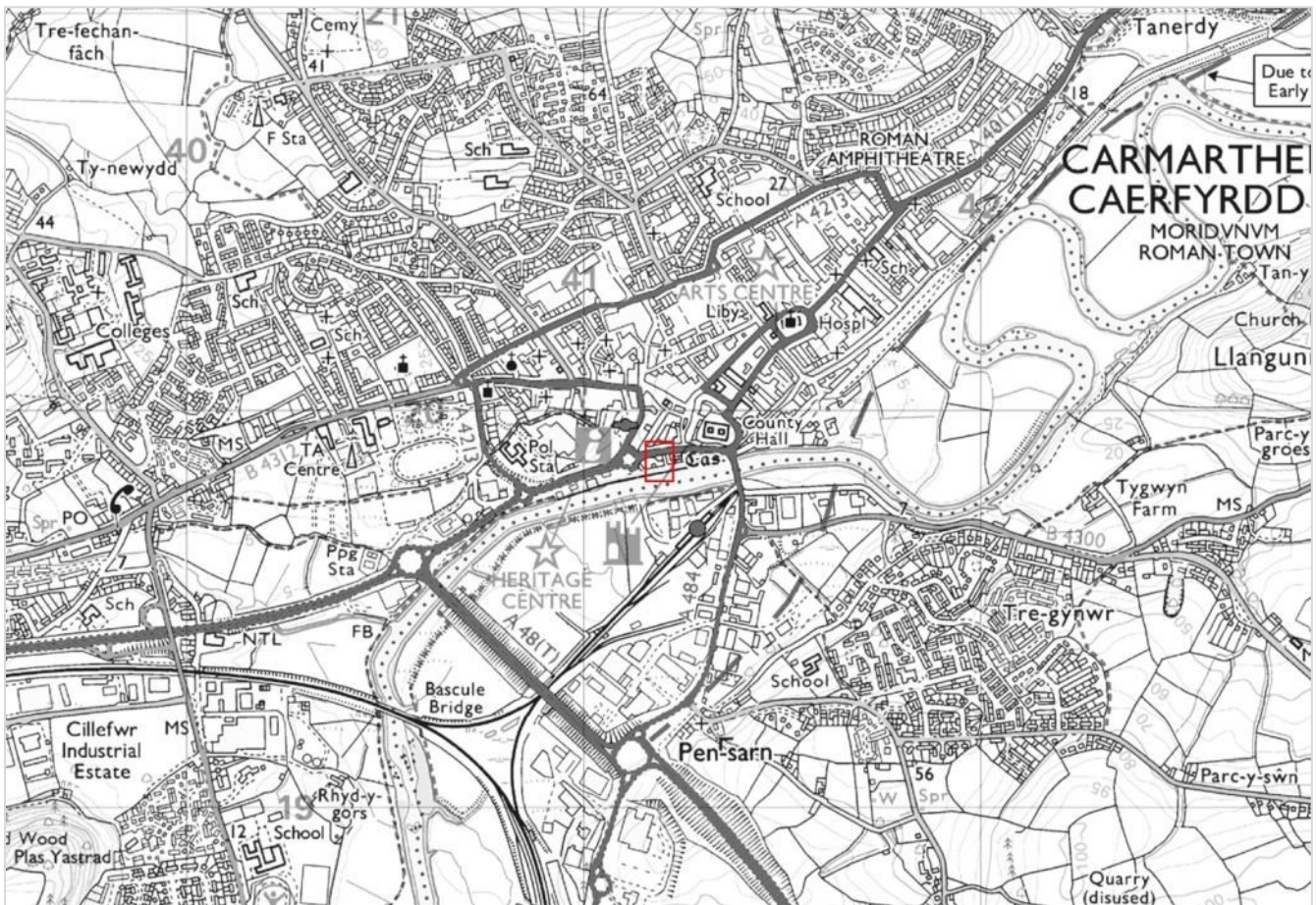


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930



Photo 1: View northwest from the opposite side of the Afon Tywi showing the Jolly Tar public house outlined in red and the building Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane outlined in blue. The ruined remains of the scheduled ancient monument of Carmarthen Castle can be seen in the background

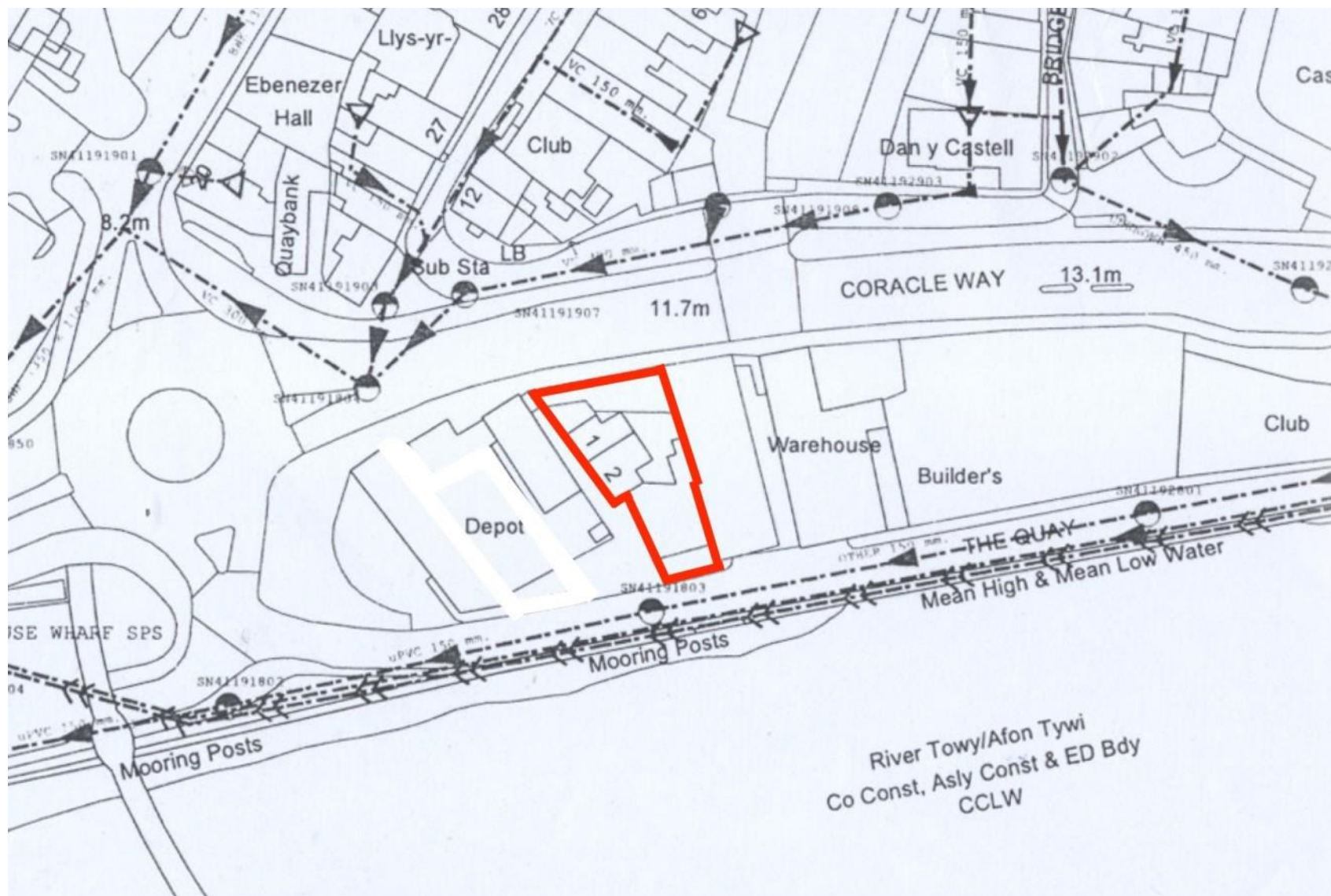


Figure 2: Plan showing the development area (plan supplied by client) – not to scale



Figure 3: Development proposals at ground floor level outlined in red (plan supplied by client) – not to scale

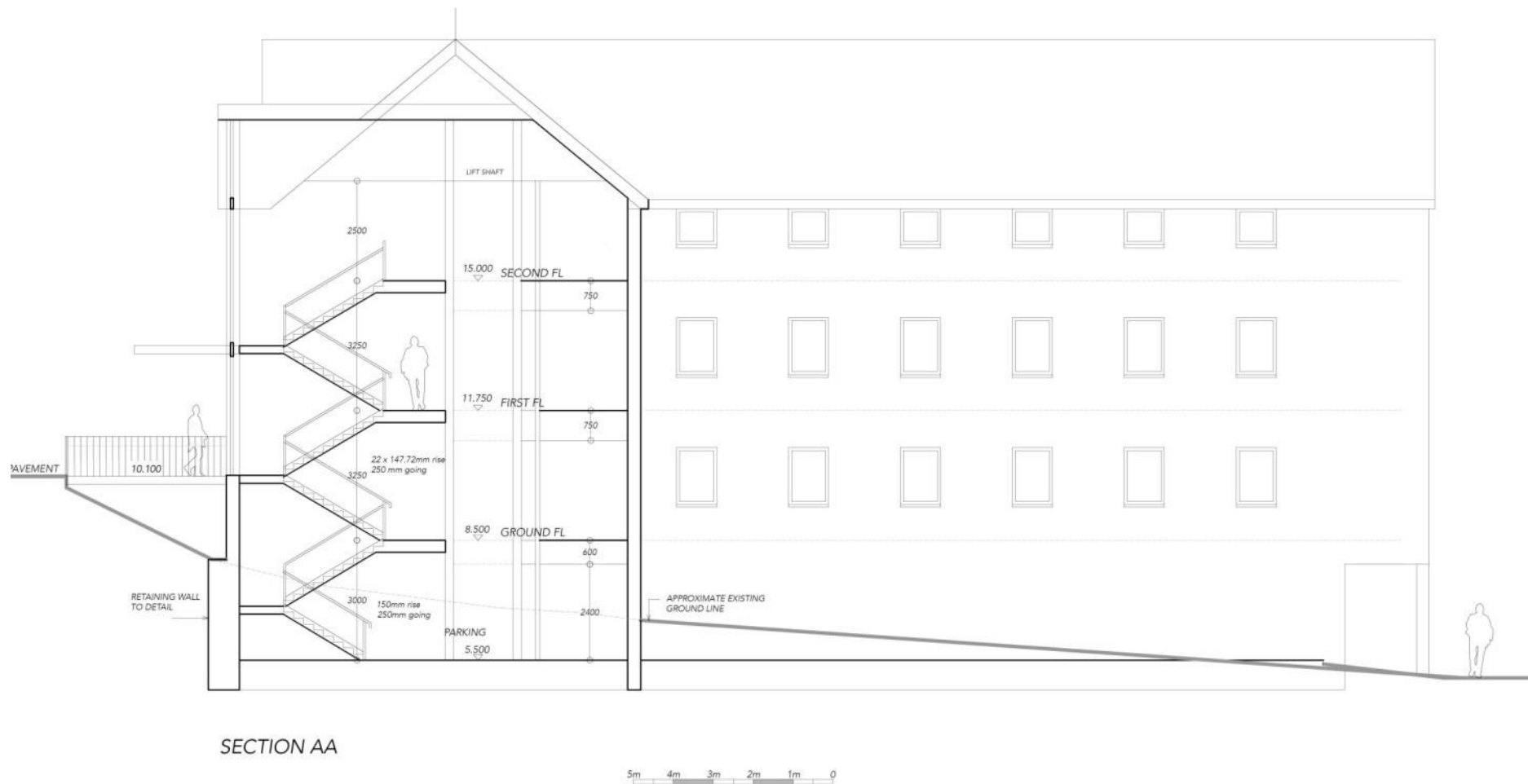


Figure 4: Section drawing of the proposed development (plan supplied by client)

3 METHODOLOGY

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

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 (Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Conservation Areas, and Historic Parks and Gardens) were identified within a 150m radius centred on the proposed development site centred on SN 4119 1986. 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 and Grade II listed buildings were identified within a 150m radius centred on the proposed development site. This area was considered sufficient to enable an assessment of the buried archaeological potential of the site area to be made.
- 3.5 Although the search areas would appear to be relatively small, within its urban setting and in terms of the character of the archaeology of the city, these are considered to be appropriate areas.

Site Visit

- 3.6 A visit was made to the development site area on 19th January 2017 during the excavation of a number of small geotechnical test pits within the footprint of the proposed building. The results of the site visit are included below (Section 4.9).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Historic Landscape

- 4.1.1 The development site lies within the boundaries of the Tywi Valley Historic Landscape Character Area (HLC 7) as recorded on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998). Carmarthen is specifically referenced (Area 181) and is described thus:

CARMARTHEN GRID REFERENCE: SN 411 198
AREA IN HECTARES: 733.10

Historic Background:

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

century its development has been chiefly as an agricultural and regional administrative centre, for among other things education and healthcare.

Description and essential historic landscape components

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

The castle is a motte-and-bailey, and in a functional continuity the bailey was occupied from the 1780s until the 1920s by a gaol, originally designed by John Nash, and from 1938 by County Hall. The castle developed as the focus for a borough represented by the present Guildhall Square, Nott Square, Quay Street and Bridge Street, which received defences in the 1230s. The suburb around King Street and Spilman Street was walled in the early 15th-century and the civil war defences have influenced the street-plan in the western part of the historic town. The friary and priory which formed such a feature of Carmarthen's medieval topography have now gone. The site of the former is now occupied by a Tesco superstore while the latter is playing fields. However, redevelopment within the core of the historic town has been minimal, and most property boundaries reflect medieval burghage plots. The axial Priory and Lammas Streets were, until recently, arterial routes. Carmarthen is characterised by a number of good quality former town houses that are mainly concentrated in the centre of the town, while most 18th- and 19th-century building is located at its periphery. The cottages and terracing of Priory Street were regarded as of poor quality by contemporary observers. Industry has had comparatively little impact on the morphology and environment of the town, which has been mainly influenced by retail, education and healthcare development. A theological college was established in 1848, an art college in 1854 and a technical college in 1927, and three secondary schools were established in the 19th- and 20th-century. A psychiatric hospital was established in 1865 and a large regional general hospital was established on a virgin site to the north of the town in the 1960s. Substantial council housing was built in the 1950s-60s at Park Hall and at Tregynwr, to the south of the town. Ribbon-development of small retail outlets occurred at Pensarn, along the route south of the town, during the later 20th century and expanded with the relocation here of the main Royal Mail sorting office in the 1980s. The establishment of the southern bypass in the mid-1980s led to the development of large, out-of-town retail outlets between the bypass and the technical college. One of these stores now occupies the site of Rhydygors House, a former gentry house.

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

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

This built up area is distinct from the surrounding rural areas to the south and west. Character areas to the north and east have yet to be defined.

(<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/HLCTowy/area/area181.htm>
20/10/16)

4.2 Carmarthen Quay

- 4.2.1 The Jolly Tar development site is situated within the area of Carmarthen Quay on the north side of the Afon Tywi. The existing quay was constructed in the early 19th century.
- 4.2.2 Although there is as yet no direct archaeological evidence, it is almost certain that Roman Carmarthen was a port. The exact position of the Roman quay is not known. The course of the River Towy is likely to have changed on numerous occasions over the last 2000 years. The existing bridging point is known to have been in existence since the Middle Ages, but there is no evidence that it was any earlier (James 1980).
- 4.2.3 A port is known to have existed in Carmarthen during the medieval period which may have been established during the 12th century when the castle was first constructed. In 1326 Carmarthen became a Staple Town for the export of wool, hides and woolfells (skins with the fleece still on), much of the wool being exported to Flanders.
- 4.2.4 The main medieval quay was located c.65m to the west of the development site where the Wynveth Stream formerly divided into two branches around an area of land just before entering the River Towy (NGR SN 4110 1985). This area became known as Island Wharf where larger ships berthed. It is possible that the Roman quay may have been sited here. In 1796 the Wynveth Stream was covered over by the construction of Blue Street, the river culverted beneath the street.
- 4.2.5 Speed's map of Carmarthen depicts the 'Key' as running approximately from Island Wharf towards the bridge. It is not clear whether the quay structure was of timber or stone. The depiction of the quay by Speed may suggest expansion of the port, but the plan is very schematic.
- 4.2.6 An engraving of Carmarthen produced by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, and published in 1748 depicts Island Wharf and the Wynveth Stream issuing into the River Towy. No depiction of a quay structure extending towards the town bridge is shown, with the area being depicted as a small wood.
- 4.2.7 During the 18th century Carmarthen became a substantial port. Thomas Lewis's map of 1786 shows that the Quay area had been developed by that time with the construction of warehouses.

- 4.2.8 The present quay is probably a result of several periods of construction. Work on the quay was undertaken in 1807-8 which extended the quay eastwards from the Jolly Tar to the old bridge, and a new dock was constructed in 1809-10. A slip was built near the bridge in 1813, by Daniel Mainwaring but what is visible today dates from the early 19th century with later repairs.
- 4.2.9 The opening of the South Wales Railway at Carmarthen in 1852 and the gradual silting up of the River Towy reduced Carmarthen's dependency on the river for trade. The First World War (1914-18) saw trade cease at the Quay. It resumed in the early 1920s but the last commercial ship left the Quay in 1940
- 4.2.10 Much of the historic quayside area was lost to redevelopment in the 1960s and 70s. Extensive demolition of many dwellings took place for the construction of Coracle Way, which effectively cut the quayside area off from the rest of the town. A sewage pumping station was also constructed resulting in the loss of buildings associated with Island Wharf. These developments in the heart of the old dock area of the town were undertaken without any archaeological recording taking place, and the opportunity to increase our understanding of the history and development of Carmarthen was lost. The Quay wall and the Towy Works building are some of the only visible surviving reminders of Carmarthen's maritime past.
- 4.2.11 The Jolly Tar (PRN 373) is first labelled as a public house on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888 and remained a public house until its recent closure.
- 4.2.12 The building called Nos 1 & 2 Jolly Tar Lane may originally have been a 19th century warehouse.

4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 5)

- 4.3.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within 150m radius of the site area (Table 2).
- 4.3.2 Carmarthen Castle SAM (CM 008) encompassing the standing remains of the medieval castle lies 130m to the northeast of the Jolly Tar development site.
- 4.3.3 The development proposals will need to consider the impact on the setting of this scheduled ancient monument. It is possible that the increased height of the new proposed building may cause it to be more prominent than the existing buildings and be inter-visible with the standing remains of Carmarthen Castle. However, if the height of the new build was no greater than the office building to the west it could be that impact on the setting of the monument would be negligible. A landscape and visual assessment may be needed to confirm this.

SAM Ref	HER PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR and distance from development site
CM008	57 & 61855	Carmarthen Castle	Originally a motte and bailey castle built 1109 by Walter, Sheriff of Gloucester. It was attacked repeatedly by the Welsh during the 12th and earlier 13th centuries, destroyed in 1137 and rebuilt in stone in 1145. It was eventually retaken from Llewelyn the Great by William Marshall the younger in 1223 and returned to royal control. During the 14th century the castle appears to have been extensively repaired and added to with substantial royal apartments and administrative rooms. It was captured by Owain Glyndwr in 1405. It played an important role in the Wars of the Roses and Civil War, probably slighted in the late 1640's. Much of the remains were demolished in 1789-92 for the construction of the county gaol, and again from 1938 with the construction of the County Hall. (PP 14/5/04, taken from Cadw-listed buildings information).	Medieval	SN412199 130m

Table 2: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 150m radius of the proposed Jolly Tar development site; shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 150m of the Jolly Tar development site, showing SAMs in red, with the site area and 150m search area in blue.

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4.4 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings (Figure 6)

- 4.4.1 There are 3 Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings within 150m of the proposed Jolly Tar development site (Table 3).
- 4.4.2 Carmarthen Castle is a Grade I listed building (LB 9507) which is also covered by the scheduled ancient monument designation CM008 discussed above.
- 4.4.3 There are 2 Grade II* listed buildings that lie north of the Jolly Tar development site, both are post-medieval houses. The closest is Ty Gelli Aur house, steps and railings (LB 9561). The proposed Jolly Tar development may be visible from the back of Ty Gelli Aur house but not from the front and there is no intervisibility between 2 Quay Street (LB 9556) and the development.

Listed Building Ref No	HER PRN	Site Name	Summary	Grade	Period	NGR and distance from site
9507	57 & 61855	CARMARTHEN CASTLE	Substantial remains of a major medieval castle, comprising principally a fortified motte and a large gatehouse. Remains of a rubble masonry castle, mainly C12-C14. Present ruins comprise a stone-revetted motte, twin-towered gatehouse (much altered from a probable 4-cornered gatehouse), a corner tower and wall turret with short sections of curtain wall, all to W of the site. To NW, motte walls have 2 small half-round turrets to N and paired buttresses representing the site of a further turret to W. Heavily repointed and repaired, there is little clear evidence of medieval fabric, the majority of the masonry appearing C19 in date. The curtain wall connecting the motte with the gatehouse is also largely rebuilt. Fine 3-storey rubble masonry gatehouse of c.1400, stylistically similar to Kidwelly Castle, possibly by same mason. Roughly square with paired turrets to façade, flanking large 4-centred gate arch. Gate passage partially blocked internally in C18 as part of gaol. Outer portcullis slot visible. Twin towers with formerly battlemented coping on raised corbel table. The upper floor originally held the constable's chambers and has ashlar traceried trefoil-headed window openings. SW tower possibly late C13, 3 storeys in height with fine angle spur buttresses, rounded exterior and square interior with openings to each storey. Basement has whitewashed interior with chute to SW beneath a 2-centred barrel-vaulted ceiling. SE angle has arched-headed door leading to newel stair access to upper storeys. Modern entrance from the terrace below the castle, inserted following excavation and consolidation in the 1990s. A short section of curtain survives to the east. E of this tower, on the S of the circuit, is the	I	Medieval	SN41308200 06 130m

			basement of the rectangular Water Tower. The interior is a tall square chamber in whitewashed rubble with a flat stone vault. Narrow openings to each face. S side partly rebuilt in 1960s			
9556	61893	2 QUAY STREET	Terraced house, a pair with No 3 (LB 82116), probably built in earlier C18, in a style popular in London from late C17 to c.1730, and originally in red brick, then fashionable but rare in W Wales. Marked on 1834 map. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen; the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of early to mid C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period. No 2 was restored in 1993 by H.B Thomas, builders. It had been the premises of D. Beynon Jones tailor from the late C19 to the 1930s, with workrooms to the rear, and to have been in extreme disrepair by 1989. In 2002 the offices of the county council Corporate Trading Unit.	II*	Post-medieval	SN4120219976 111m
9561	61897	TY GELLI AUR/GOLDEN GROVE HOUSE, WITH STEPS AND RAILINGS	Earlier C18 town house in a style typical of London from the late C17 to c.1730, marked on 1834 map, much altered in renovation c. 1985. In late C19 a private girls' school, the Girls Collegiate School, and from 1895-99 the County Girls' School, or Girls' Intermediate School, which became the Girls Grammar School and was subsequently at Parc Myrddin 1899-1958. Offices in 2002.	II*	Post-medieval	SN4117319928 48m

Table 3: Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings within a 150m radius of the proposed Jolly Tar development site; shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6: Grade I and II* listed buildings within a 150m radius of the Jolly Tar development site; details listed in Table 3

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4.5 Conservation Areas

- 4.5.1 The development site lies within the Quayside/Towyside Conservation Area.
- 4.5.3 Conservation Areas are designated to preserve and enhance the special character of areas of architectural or historic interest. The planning authority has a duty to consider the designation of such areas under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The purpose of designating a Conservation Area is to provide the Council with an additional measure of control over an area that they consider being of special historic or architectural value.
- 4.5.3 Impacts to the setting of the above Conservation Area may need to be addressed in more detail as part of a landscape and visual assessment / Historic Environment study.

4.6 Historic Parks and Gardens

- 4.6.1 There are no registered Historic Parks or Gardens within the 150m radius search area.

4.7 Grade II Listed Buildings (Table 4 and Figure 7)

- 4.7.1 A total of 37 Grade II listed buildings lie within a 150m radius of the proposed Jolly Tar development. Of these 2 are medieval in date (LBs 9494 & 9521) and relate to surviving sections of the medieval town wall. The remaining are all post-medieval in date. All of these are also recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment record (HER) and Table 4 shows the listed building number, and also records the HER Primary Record Number (PRN) references.
- 4.7.2 The post-medieval listed buildings are mainly town houses reflecting Carmarthen's county town status from the 18th century onwards but also include the Quay wall (LB 9555) and the Towy Works building (LB 82210) both of which are rare surviving reminders of Carmarthen's maritime past.

Listed Building Ref No	HER PRN	Site Name	Summary	Grade	Period	NGR and distance from site
9426	20313	17 BRIDGE STREET	Terraced house, now solicitors' office, former Horse and Jockey Inn. Externally earlier to mid C19 but of early C18 origins. Marked as inn on 1834 map, shop by later C19, Eliza Williams shopkeeper in 1884 and Sarah Davies in 1914. Offices of Hopwood Collen solicitors in 2002. The interior plank panelling of late C17 type is probably early C18, and a rare survival.	II	Post-medieval	SN4126019945 102m
9427	20314	23 BRIDGE STREET	Terraced house possibly of C18 origins, much altered in C20. Shown on 1834 map, a shop in the C19, in 1884 occupied by Mrs	II	Post-medieval	SN4125819967

			Margaretta Davies, shopkeeper. Occupied by Mrs Margaret Cocks before 1938. In 2 parts, rear W now flats, front E now shop.			116m
9428	20315	26 BRIDGE STREET	Terraced house now office, stuccoed front with close-eaved roof. Three storeys, one bay, with 9-pane hornless sash on second and 12-pane on first floor and late C19 or early C20 shop front on ground floor. This has been extensively restored in late C20: renewed flanking panelled and fluted pilasters with paired consoles each side of fascia, and panelled gabled blocks above. Single-pane plate glass front window with thin turned shaft to right, and side-pane canted in to recessed doorway to right. Half-glazed door with overlight. Small blank recess in upper right corner of facade. Short return wall to right. Basement light below shopfront.	II	Post-medieval	SN41241994 91m
9454	61828	17 GUILDHALL SQUARE	Former Bull Inn, now eating house, in terraced row, probably mid C18, with earlier rear wing. Shown on T. Lewis map of 1786 and map of 1834. Inn through the C19, and in C20, The Old Bull Cafe. Mrs Anne Harries, dining rooms in 1926. The centre ground floor window replaces a doorway with door of 4 raised and fielded panels with 3 glazed lights above, replaced before 1981.	II	Post-medieval	SN4119220005 125m
9494	61845	SECTION OF MEDIEVAL TOWN WALL	Stretch of walling, perhaps part of the 1233 town wall. The town walls ran their SW course between the present Blue and Quay Streets and then swept E along Little Bridge Street before joining the castle walls and later were extended E along Dan-y-banc. See separate entry for town walls under Dan-y-banc.	II	Medieval	SN4121619922 55m
9521	61864	SECTION OF MEDIEVAL TOWN WALL BEHIND NOS 27 TO 30	Garden wall, medieval in origin. The original town wall first murage grant date from 1233 and the wall ran up from the Towy Gate at the foot of Quay Street to the Wynveth or Dark Gate between the lines of Quay Street and Blue Street (the former Wynveth stream). Wyriot's Tower stood along this section of wall.	II	Medieval	SN4116419962 83m
9522	61865	32 QUAY STREET	Altered range, possibly a former service range to No 31, marked on 1834 map, now externally C19 and later. In 1914 a solicitor's office, in 2002 Merlin Construction Ltd. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen, the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.	II	Post-medieval	SN4119019987 107m
9523	61866	33 QUAY STREET	Terraced house probably of early to mid C18 origins, altered in C19. Marked on 1834 map. In later C20, before 1980, offices of Alex Gordon Partnership, architects. Restored in 1995 with loss of interiors including a good C18 staircase, offices 2002. The steep	II	Post-medieval	SN4119819995 116m

			roof and stone end stacks suggest an similar date to Nos 2 and 3 opposite, though the building is to a much more modest or vernacular scale.			
9555	61892	QUAY WALL AND BOLLARDS	Quay wall probably of several periods, with work on new quay 1807-8, the quay then being extended E from the Jolly Tar Inn to the (old) bridge (i.e. the eastern 2-thirds), and construction of a new dock 1809-10. A slip was built near the bridge in 1813, by Daniel Mainwaring. Marked on 1834 map as extending from the bridge down to Island House, opposite the end of Blue Street, the extent of the present quay. Bollards are probably early C20. The port of Carmarthen was one of the chief ports of Wales until it began to decline in the C19. In 1353, Carmarthen was declared the sole Welsh Staple Port. The quay was first built in stone in the 1550s but what is visible must date from the early C19 with later repairs. The last steamers visited the quay just before the Second World War.	II	Post-medieval	SN4120619852 38m
9558	61894	GWYNNE HOUSE	C18 substantial town house altered in earlier C19 and late C20, marked on 1834 map. Named for the Gwynne family, Sackville Gwynne married the heiress of the house, daughter of Charles Morgan attorney. In early C20 occupied by William Jones, art master at the Carmarthen School of Art whose son Ernest H. Jones (1877-1911) was a noted Egyptologist, who gave his collection to the Carmarthen County Museum. In 1926 occupied by Lady Kylsant, wife of Sir Owen Philipps, 1st Baron Kylsant, of Amroth Castle and Coomb, Llangynog. Lady Kylsant was heiress to the Morris banking family of Coomb. Much rebuilt in late C20. Occupied in 2002 by Ungoed, Thomas & King solicitors (at No 33 in 1926). Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen; the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of early to mid C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.	II	Post-medieval	SN4119119956 76m
9559	61895	7 QUAY STREET	Later C18 town house, built as a pair with no 8 (LB 82139), marked on 1834 map. Said to have had a C18 wig powdering room, now gone. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen, the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining	II	Post-medieval	SN4118319942 68m

			panelling and staircases of the period.			
9560	61896	9 QUAY STREET	Later C18 town house now offices, in terraced row, marked on 1834 map. Doorway moved from third to fourth bay between 1954 and 1981 listings. Private house occupied by James Baud in 1926, in later C20 by Eagle Star Insurance and Messrs Steel Hitchcock offices in 2002. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen; the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.	II	Post-medieval	SN4117919936 55m
9562	61898	WALLS AND RAILINGS IN FRONT OF NOS 9 & 10	Front railing and steps in front of Nos 9 and 10, originally late C18 to earlier C19, almost entirely remade in late C20.	II	Post-medieval	SN4116919937 58m
9563	61899	CARTREF: 11 QUAY STREET	Much altered later C18 terraced house, part of a row of 4 2-storey houses mentioned in 1953 provisional list, of which only Nos 11 and 12 (LB 82101) survive, built as a mirrored pair. Marked on 1834 map. In 1884 occupied by John Morgan Hopkins, physician. No 11 has had an extra storey added presumably in C19 (shown in view of 1921), and has been much restored since 1981. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen, the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.	II	Post-medieval	SN4116219918 45m
9564	30310	26 QUAY STREET	Later C18 town house, raised on full-height basement. Marked on 1834 map. Since 1981 the door has been encased in lean-to rendered porch. Divided into flats. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen; the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.	II	Post-medieval	SN4114819925 55m
9565	20266	LLYS-Y-BARNWR 28 QUAY STREET	Almost detached town house, now flats. Probably later C18, marked on 1834 map, but externally late C19, or even earlier C20 as alterations are recorded in 1922-3 for W.J. Wallis-Jones to plans	II	Post-medieval	SN116119949 71m

			by J.H. Morgan, but the present facade looks late C19. Used in mid C20 as judges' lodgings. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen; the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.			
9566	61900	30 QUAY STREET	Town house with earlier C19 detail, but possibly of C18 origin as the stepped-in joint to No 31 (LB 82121) suggests that the upper floor may be added in a general rebuild. Marked on 1834 map, possibly the Biddulph Bros & Co bank shown at the end of a terraced row. In 1884 occupied by J Howell Thomas & Thompson, solicitors, and in 2002 by L.H. Phillips, chartered accountants. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen; the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.	II	Post-medieval	SN4118519982 93m
9567	61901	34 QUAY STREET	End terrace house on corner site probably of mid C18 origin, altered in C19. Marked on 1834 map of Carmarthen as an inn. Listed in 1884 as the Union Hall public house, run by Edward Thomas. Offices by early C20.	II	Post-medieval	SN4120320002 124m
9585	61911	1 ST MARY'S STREET	Much altered earlier C19 corner building to Quay Street, formerly 2 buildings, the corner one perhaps added, with facade canted in, and the left one apparently of a single build with No 2 St Mary's St. Site marked as built up on maps from early C18 and building probably incorporates C18 fabric. In 1884 occupied by Thomas Walters, solicitor and under-sheriff for Carmarthen, in 2002 by Wolf Rok clothes shop.	II	Post-medieval	SN4121819991 117m
9586	61912	SAINT MARY'S AUCTION HOUSE	Terraced house probably later C18, altered in C19. Shown on 1834 map. In 1875 the offices of the Carmarthen Times published by John Evans. Auction room added to rear in 1899.	II	Post-medieval	SN4122519988 119m
9587	61913	3 ST MARY'S STREET	House said to be dated DM 1830 on a roof truss, built as a pair with No 4, marked on 1834 map. The site of Nos 3-4 was that of the 'Nagg's Head' inn, recorded in 1573, and where Cromwell was said to have stayed in 1649. Rebuilt as the town house of the Williams family of Edwinsford, but mostly tenanted. No 3 was occupied by Francis Green, attorney, whose son, also Francis Green, the antiquarian, was born here in 1853. Restored externally	II	Post-medieval	SN4124119982 118m

			in late C20, in domestic use 2002 but still interconnected with No 4.			
9588	20291	THE PLUME OF FEATHERS	Inn with mid to later C19 detail but marked on 1834 map. Marked as an inn on 1887 Ordnance Survey, and called the Plume of Feathers, at 5 St Mary's Street, in 1926 directory.	II	Post-medieval	SN4121620006 130m
9607	61926	1 SPRING GARDENS	One of a row of 4 houses probably late C18, marked on 1786 map, altered in C19 when end house was converted into 2, and interiors wholly renewed since 1981 listing. There were in 1981 surviving C18 staircases in Nos 1 and 3 (and possibly No 2) with similarities to those in No 2 Nott Square, the Kings Arms in Priory St, and No 33 Quay Street, No 1 had fielded 6-panel doors, there were also front gardens with iron rails on dwarf stone walls with c1900 iron gates made by William Isaac, all removed by 2002. Buildings marked on site on 1834 map when Mill Street was marked as Dame Street.	II	Post-medieval	SN4105419905 128m
9750	61984	THE ANGEL VAULTS	Inn apparently late C18 to early C19 but of medieval origins, shown by the fine late-medieval stone window on the left side discovered in 1983. The window is later C15 but the disturbance of surrounding masonry together with a number of breakages in the stonework makes it possible that this may be a reused fragment, possibly from the castle or the lost church of St Mary on the market place. It may however be in situ as the site is ancient, by the castle gate on the medieval market place, and work in 1983 showed the building itself to be early. The evidence suggested a building originally 2-storey, then raised by a half-timbered jettied storey presumably in the C16, and then given 2 separate re-frontings in red brick. A fragment of a jetty beam was found under the second floor left corner, suggesting that a timber-framed top floor had become unstable and been supported on brick from below, and that later again all three floors were re-fronted in brick. Marked on Wood's 1834 map, but with a part of the building on the now vacant site to left, shown as an inn in late C19 photographs, the timber ground floor front added c1900.	II	Post-medieval	SN4125919980 127m
82101	61616	12 QUAY STREET	Terraced house, probably later C18, originally a mirrored pair with No 11 (LB 9563) and part of a row of 4, of which the lower 2 were demolished after 1953. Marked on 1834 map. In 1884 occupied by Miss Elizabeth Davies, music teacher. All fenestration and door altered in late C20, divided into flats. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen; the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to	II	Post-medieval	SN4116219918 41m

			establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.			
82110	61625	2 SPRING GARDENS	Built in the C18. One of a row of 4 houses probably late C18, marked on 1786 map, altered in C19 when end house was converted into 2, and interiors wholly renewed since 1981 listing. There were in 1981 surviving C18 staircases in Nos 1 and 3 (and possibly No 2) with similarities to those in No 2 Nott Square, the Kings Arms in Priory Street, and No 33 Quay Street, and No 1 had fielded 6-panel doors, there were also front gardens with iron rails on dwarf stone walls with c1900 iron gates made by William Isaac, all removed by 2002. Buildings marked on site on 1834 map when Mill Street was marked as Dame Street.	II	Post-medieval	SN4104819898 132m
82116	61631	3 QUAY STREET	Terraced house probably built in earlier C18, in a style popular in London from late C17 to c1730, built as one of a pair with No 2 (LB 9556), marked on 1834 map, presumably originally red brick, stuccoed in C19. In 1884 occupied by Miss Anne Jones, lodging house. In 2002 offices of solicitors and accountants. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen; the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of early to mid C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.	II	Post-medieval	SN4120219976 98km
82118	61633	3 SPRING GARDENS	One of a row of 4 houses probably late C18, marked on 1786 map, altered in C19 when end house was converted into 2, and interiors wholly renewed since 1981 listing. Buildings marked on site on 1834 map when Mill Street was marked as Dame Street. There were in 1981 surviving C18 staircases in Nos 1 and 3 (and possibly No 2) with similarities to those in No 2 Nott Square, the Kings Arms in Priory Street, and No 33 Quay Street (all also lost since 1981), and No 1 had fielded 6-panel doors. There were front gardens with iron rails on dwarf stone walls with c1900 iron gates made by William Isaac. All these features since removed.	II	Post-medieval	SN4104219890 137m
82121	61636	31 QUAY STREET	Terraced town house, mid to later C18, altered in earlier C19, when No 30 (LB 9566) was built. Possibly then the top floor was added, as staggered joint to No 30 indicates rebuilding or addition. Marked on 1834 map. In 1926 directory as occupied by Walters & Williams, solicitors, still occupants 2002. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen, the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of	II	Post-medieval	SN4118519982 102m

			Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.			
82124	61639	4 SPRING GARDENS	One of a row of 4 houses probably late C18, marked on 1786 map, altered in C19 when end house was converted into 2, and interiors wholly renewed since 1981 listing. There were in 1981 surviving C18 staircases in Nos 1 and 3 with similarities to those in No 2 Nott Square, the Kings Arms in Priory Street, and No 33 Quay Street (all since lost), and No 1 had fielded 6-panel doors. There were front gardens with iron rails on dwarf stone walls with c1900 iron gates made by William Isaac, also since removed. Buildings marked on site on 1834 map when Mill Street was marked as Dame Street.	II	Post-medieval	SN4103819885 141m
82125	61640	4 ST MARY'S STREET	Built in the early to mid-C19 as a pair with Number 3 (LB 9587), said to be dated DM 1830 on a roof truss, marked on 1834 map. The site was that of the 'Nagg's Head' inn, recorded in 1573, and where Cromwell was said to have stayed in 1649. Said to have been rebuilt as the town house of Williams family of Edwinsford. The plot is unusually long, extending down to the town wall, but is more built over on 1834 map. The antiquarian Francis Green was born at No 3 in 1853, then occupied by his father, Francis Green, attorney. From c1870 to 1887 No 4 was occupied by Ashbridge's School, or the Carmarthen Collegiate School, owned by John Hales Ashbridge. Nos 3 and 4 owned in 2001 by Trant & Richards solicitors, restored externally in late C20	II	Post-medieval	SN4124119982 118m
82127	61642	5 SPRING GARDENS	Built in the C18 as part of a single terrace of 4 houses probably late C18, marked on 1786 map, altered in C19 when end house was converted into 2 (Nos 4 and 5), and interiors wholly renewed since 1981 listing. Buildings marked on site on 1834 map when Mill Street was marked as Dame Street.	II	Post-medieval	SN4103519881 144m
82139	61653	8 QUAY STREET	Terraced house, later C18, a mirrored pair with No 7 (LB 9559), marked on 1834 map. In 1884 occupied by Thomas Thomas, official receiver in bankruptcy cases. Quay Street is the most complete street of C18 houses left in Carmarthen, the street formed in the early C12 and already by the late middle ages the street of Carmarthen's most prominent families. No 19, which has been demolished, was dated 1698. It is not yet possible to establish precise dates for the other houses but most of them seem to be of C18 date, some retaining panelling and staircases of the period.	II	Post-medieval	SN4118319942 62m
82153	68	27 BRIDGE STREET	Ex-servicemen's club of 1958 by Harold Metcalfe of Carmarthen, re-fronting a building probably rebuilt in earlier C19, itself over	II	Post-medieval	SN4124219938

			medieval vaulted cellars. Probably marked as a public house on 1834 map with the Red Cow at No 28			84m
82200	61707	THE CAFE ON THE SQUARE	Earlier C20 alteration of hipped 3-bay earlier C19 building marked on 1834 map and seen in old photographs. This had a stuccoed front with chimney in the centre of the front wall. In the remodelling the whole front wall was glazed on 2 storeys, possibly as hardware shop and a large dormer added. Shown with glazed front as Eagle House, premises of Eagle Star insurance, in c1930 photographs. Glazing renewed slightly differently in late C20.	II	Post-medieval	SN4124719981 121m
82210	61715	TOWY WORKS	Builders merchants premises by George Morgan & Son built in 1907-9 for James Davies. The original ironmongers business was established at 109 Lammas St in 1795 by John David, his son Thomas David died in 1864 and the business continued under J.J. Morris before James Davies took over in 1875. James Davies rebuilt the business on a much larger scale, manufacturing ironmongery and tinware, and operating as plumbers, heaters and general engineers. The Lammas St premises were enlarged and large showrooms built in Old Station Road opposite the old railway station in 1890, enlarged 1892, also by G. Morgan. The present premises were described as "an eighth wonder of the world" in 1909. Davies retired in 1910 and the business has continued since in other hands, Harries and later McCall, one of the oldest in the town. The construction is of rendered brick and the building was bedecked with enamelled metal advertising plaques (since replaced). There was a manager's flat on the top floor. The premises were extended to the W in 1920 to designs by P.J. Williams, for motor repairs.	II	Post-medieval	SN4132619891 146m
82212	61717	WALL OF FORMER GAOL W OF COUNTY HALL	Part of surrounding wall to former Carmarthen Gaol built 1789-92 by John Nash, altered in the C19 and demolished in 1938 for the new County Hall. Aerial photographs show the wall as now behind the castle gatehouse running N but also walls around S and SE to the gatehouse facing down Spilman Street, all now gone. The section behind the medieval castle gatehouse may contain parts of the pre C15 gatehouse. A further section to N of County Hall also survives (listed separately).	II	Post-medieval	SN4129619966 144m

Table 4: Grade II listed buildings within a 150m radius of the proposed Jolly Tar development site; shown in Figure 7.
The Table includes both listed building numbers and Historic Environment Record PRNs

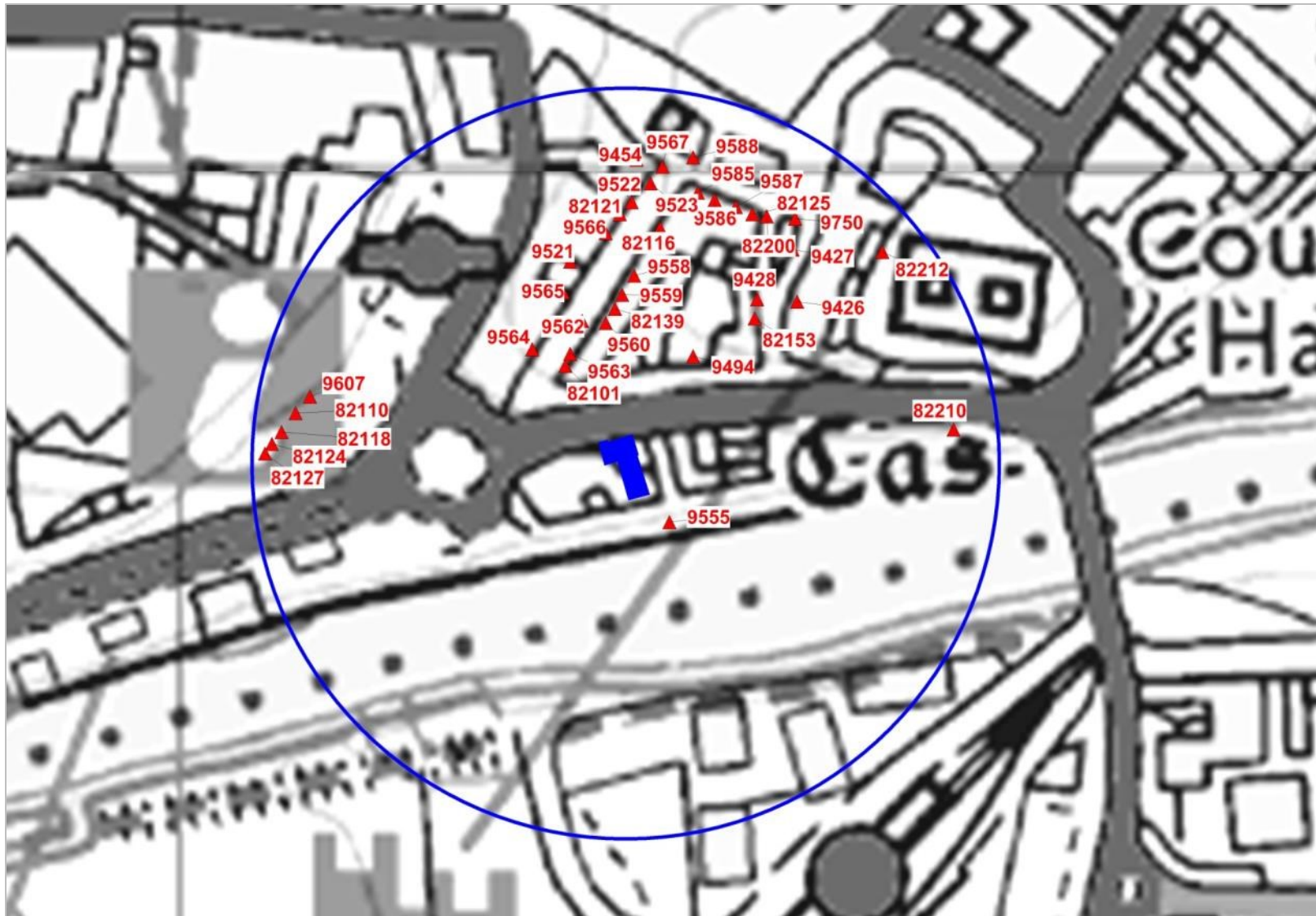


Figure 7: Grade II Listed Buildings within 150m radius of the proposed Jolly Tar development site; listed in Table 4.

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4.8 Known Archaeological Remains (Figures 8 & 9)

- 4.8.1 A total of 88 sites are recorded on the Dyfed HER, 40 of which refer to the listed buildings and the scheduled ancient monument discussed above.
- 4.8.2 There are no known sites of prehistoric date known within a 150m radius of the proposed Jolly Tar development site.
- 4.8.3 There are no known sites of Roman date known within 150m radius of the development site.
- 4.8.4 There are no known sites of Early Medieval date known within 150m of the proposed development site.
- 4.8.5 Excluding the records of medieval date which relate to listed buildings noted in Tables 3 and 4, twelve further records of medieval date are recorded within 150m of the proposed development site (Table 5, Figure 8). The records mainly denote surviving sections of medieval wall or building that have been incorporated into later buildings. Other records refer to documentary evidence of former medieval buildings in this area, such as fulling mills or a town gate, whose precise locations are now not known.

PRN	NPRN	Site Name	Site Type	Description	NGR
55	-	Bridge Gate	Town Gate	Medieval Carmarthen was given a grant of murage in 1233 and this gate was part of the subsequent defences (PRN 74).	SN41251992
56	301869	St Mary's	Church	Medieval St Mary's Church was in existence before 1252. It stood immediately to the east of the Guildhall in the centre of Carmarthen, on the site marked by St Mary's Street and St Mary's Lane. In 1701 the church was described as 'dissolved'.	SN41232001
60	-	Towy Gate	Town Gate	No gate is shown at this location on Speeds map of 1610, but its position is indicated by the number of streets radiating from this point. It was part of the town defences (PRN 74) built after Carmarthen obtained a grant of murage in 1233.	SN41141990
61	-	Mill Of Towy; Quay Mill	Water Mill	The earliest reference is from 1233 when a certain Daniel was granted the Mill of Towy "without the walls...on the waters of Wynveth".	SN41061992
67	-	Market Cross	Cross	The site of the medieval Market Cross, which was removed probably in 1783.	SN41262000
68	-	Ex-Servicemen's Club	Vault, Cellar	Medieval vaulted cellars with later 19th century building above (PRNs 416 & 20315).	SN4124219938

146	17125	Bridge Street No.9	Dwelling	Probably a medieval building incorporating part of the castle wall. The front had small 18th century sash windows and doorway.	SN41291992
213	-	Buffalo Inn	Findspot	Findspot of a medieval stone carving of clasped hands measuring 14" (c36cm) by 7" (c18cm), discovered in a pile of stones at Buffalo Inn, Carmarthen.	SN41271996
221	-	Wyrriot's Tower	Mural Tower	The shell of a post-medieval square tower standing 4.3m high, measuring 3.4m by 5.6m. The fabric of the walls has been greatly altered. This may represent the remains of a mural tower in the medieval town walls (PRN 74).	SN41171998
10600	-	Carmarthen Fulling Mill	Fulling Mill	The medieval mill had decayed and its mill race was blocked by 1352. The mill was probably located on the Wynveth Brook. The precise location of the mill is not known.	SN411199
10601	-	Carmarthen Fulling Mill	Fulling Mill	In 1469 John Du ab Ieuan Teg was allowed to build a fulling mill between Cockymill (PRN 49) and the mill next to the quay in New Carmarthen. The precise location of the mill is not known.	SN411199
20267	-		Wall	Now used as a garden wall between nos. 27 and 30 Quay Street, but medieval in origin.	SN411199

Table 5: HER records of medieval date within 150m radius of the proposed Jolly Tar development site; shown in Figure 8.

4.7.6 There is one site of unknown date recorded within 150m of the proposed development site (Table 6, Figure 8). From the site description it is likely that this is of medieval or post medieval date.

PRN	Site Name	Description	Date	NGR
12917	Carmarthen Castle	A find of a possible prehistoric object made of deer antler, c. 10.8cm long with a pointed end and an opening at the other end, ornamented with circles. It was originally described as a needle or early form of shuttle, later identified as a stylus. It was unearthed in the later 19th century within the bounds of the castle. It was found with some animal bones and a piece of leather in what appears to have been a waterlogged deposit. (PP 22/6/04)	Unknown	SN413199

Table 6: HER records of unknown date within 150m radius of the proposed Jolly Tar development site; shown in Figure 8.

4.8.7 Excluding the records of post-medieval date which relate to listed buildings, there are a further 35 records of post-medieval date recorded within 150m of the proposed Jolly Tar development site (Table 7, Figure 9).

4.8.8 The numerous records attest to previous historical and cartographic studies of the development of the town of Carmarthen mostly during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the records relate to former public houses.

PRN	NPRN	Site Name	Site Type	Description	NGR
79	-	OLD FOUNDRY	Foundry	A large post medieval iron foundry located on Blue Street over the line of a medieval water course (the Wynveth), the water course was covered over in c1800. The foundry is visible on Woods map of 1834 and the 1st (1891) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance S	SN41071992
80	-	CARMARTHEN FOUNDRY	Foundry	The site of a Foundry shown on Woods map of 1834. The site overlays the course of a medieval water course, covered over c1800, one of 2 foundries in Blue Street making use of the water course. A foundry is no longer marked by the time of the 1st edition	SN41121999
162	-	QUAY STREET NOS.13 14	Dwelling	18th century building, 2 to 3-storey, faced in rough cast with panelled doors. Originally a continuation of of the terrace including no's. 11-12 Quay Street, but demolished in mid 1960's road improvements. (PP 8/6/04)	SN41151991
182	-	NOTT SQUARE MARKET	Fish Market	The market cross (PRN 67) was removed in 1783 and a small roofed market place, erected with a dome or turret on 12 pillars. Lewis (1833) mentions this as the fish and butter market. (PP 10/6/04)	SN41261999
299	-	ANGEL; NOTT SQUARE	Public House	The "Angell" is first mentioned in a Rent Roll of 1573 and again in 1657, but it is not clear if they are referring to this site. This Public House does not appear to be marked on Wood's map of 1834, although the Carmarthen Journal records the death of th	SN41262000
317	-	BUFFALO; BRIDGE STREET NO 20	Public House	The Buffalo Inn, first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)	SN41261998
319	-	BUMPER TAVERN	Public House	A Tavern recorded in 1773 somewhere on Hall Street. (PP 15/6/04)	SN412200
336	-	DIAL; BRIDGE STREET	Public House	A Public House thought to be located on Bridge Street. (PP 15/6/04)	SN412200
362	-	GREY-HOUND; BRIDGE STREET	Public House	Public House thought to have been located on Bridge Street. The 'Greyhound' is first mentioned in a will of 1688. (PP 15/6/04)	SN412200
364	-	HARE; BRIDGE STREET NO 3	Public House	A record of a public house at No.3 Bridge St., Carmarthen, date unknown. (PP 8/11/04)	SN41281990

368	-	HOPE AND ANCHOR; JUBILEE TAVERN	Public House	Public House first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Now appears to be built over. (PP 15/6/04)	SN41101986
373	-	JOLLY TAR; THE QUAY NO 18	Public House	Public House first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)	SN41181988
375	-	KING'S HEAD; BRIDGE STREET NO 18	Public House	Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 15/6/04)	SN41261995
378	-	LARK; BLUE STREET NO 32	Public House	A Public House first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)	SN41152001
399	-	PELICAN; BRIDGE STREET NO 31	Public House	An Inn marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/6/04)	SN41281990
406	-	RED COW; BRIDGE STREET NO 28	Public House	The Red Cow was converted into flats in the later 1990's, preceded by building recording and a watching brief (PRN 42690), although much of the interior had previously been removed by this time. Most of the building appears to have been constructed during	SN41251992
417	-	SHIP; BLUE STREET NO 29	Public House	A Public House marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)	SN41151998
418	-	SHIP AGROUND; THE QUAY	Public House	A Public House thought to be located somewhere in The Quay. (PP 17/6/04)	SN411199
419	-	SHIPWRIGHT'S ARMS; BLUE STREET	Public House	A Public House thought to be located down Blue Street, date unknown. (PP 23/9/04)	SN411199
421	-	SLOOP; THE QUAY NO 22	Public House	An Inn marked on the 1st (1888), 2nd (1906) and 4th (1936) edition Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 17/6/04)	SN41081984
429	17832	SWAN; NOTTS SQUARE NO 11	Public House	The Swan was built on the site of the former Three Crowns, which was known to have been in existence in 1753 when the masonic lodge met there. The White Swan was marked here by 1834 when it was recorded on Wood's map of Carmarthen. A public house is still	SN41271997
431	-	TALBOT; GUILDHALL SQUARE NO 16	Public House	An Inn marked on Wood's map of 1834, no longer shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. (PP 17/6/04)	SN41182002
435	-	THREE CROWNS;	Public House	A public house known to have existed in 1753 when a masonic lodge met here. The Swan (PRN 435) was built on this site, at	SN41271997

		UPPER MARKET STREET		some point before 1834 when The Swan is marked on Wood's map. (PP 17/6/04)	
439	-	THREE TUNS; BRIDGE STREET	Public House	Spurrell in 1879 records the event of Carmarthens 'Oldest Inhabitant' witnessing the departure of Lord Nelson in 1802 from a pub called the Three Tuns in Bridge Street. (PP 17/6/04)	SN412200
442	-	UNICORN; BRIDGE STREET	Public House	A Public House thought to be located at No.14 Bridge Street. (PP 17/6/04)	SN41261992
446	-	WATERLOO; THE QUAY NO 7	Public House	A Public House recorded at no.7 The Quay, Carmarthen, adjacent to Waterloo Steps. Date unknown. (PP 23/9/04)	SN41261987
20206	-	GUILDHALL SQUARE NOS.14 15	Dwelling	Now de-listed. Formerly a 4-storey 19th century building, with 6 bays, a slate gabled roof and red brick flanking stacks. (PP 25/6/04)	SN41182002
20522	-	DAVID THOMAS' SCHOOL	School	A Commercial and Mathematical School.	SN4116919879
20636	-	BLUE STREET	Theatre	A record of 1820 tells of a lease being granted for the building of a theatre in Blue Street. A mention of a theatre by Lewis in 1822 would appear to be for a different theatre, described as an 'old mean-looking building'. (PP 1/7/04)	SN411199
25698	-	EBENEZER GOSPEL HALL	Dwelling, Chapel	No building is marked here on Lewis map of 1786 but it appears built up on Wood's map of 1834. First marked as a chapel on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. Marked on current maps as Ebenezer Gospel Hall, but apparently converted into a dwelli	SN41121992
30033	-	RIVER TOWY CARMARTHEN	Crane	A crane first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, standing upstream of Pothouse Wharf. (PP 2/7/04)	SN41091983
30034	-	RIVER TOWY	Wharf	A modern wharf - Bridge Wharf - immediately downstream of Carmarthen Bridge. A. Gale Feb. 1995.	SN41211978
30035	-	RIVER TOWY	Saw Mill	Bridge wharf saw mills. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows 2 buildings as saw mills. The 1st edition shows a saw mill already in operation. A. Gale Feb. 1995.	SN41271976
102402	-	-	Warehouse	The remains of a former late 18th/ early 19th century warehouse and associated outbuildings identified during a DAT watching brief in 2011 (W Steele January 2011).	SN41161986
109208	-	CORACLE WAY	BUILDING	Former buildings in what is now Coracle Way.	SN4130519900

Table 7: HER records of post-medieval date (excluding listed buildings) within 150m radius of the proposed Jolly Tar development site; shown in Figure 9.

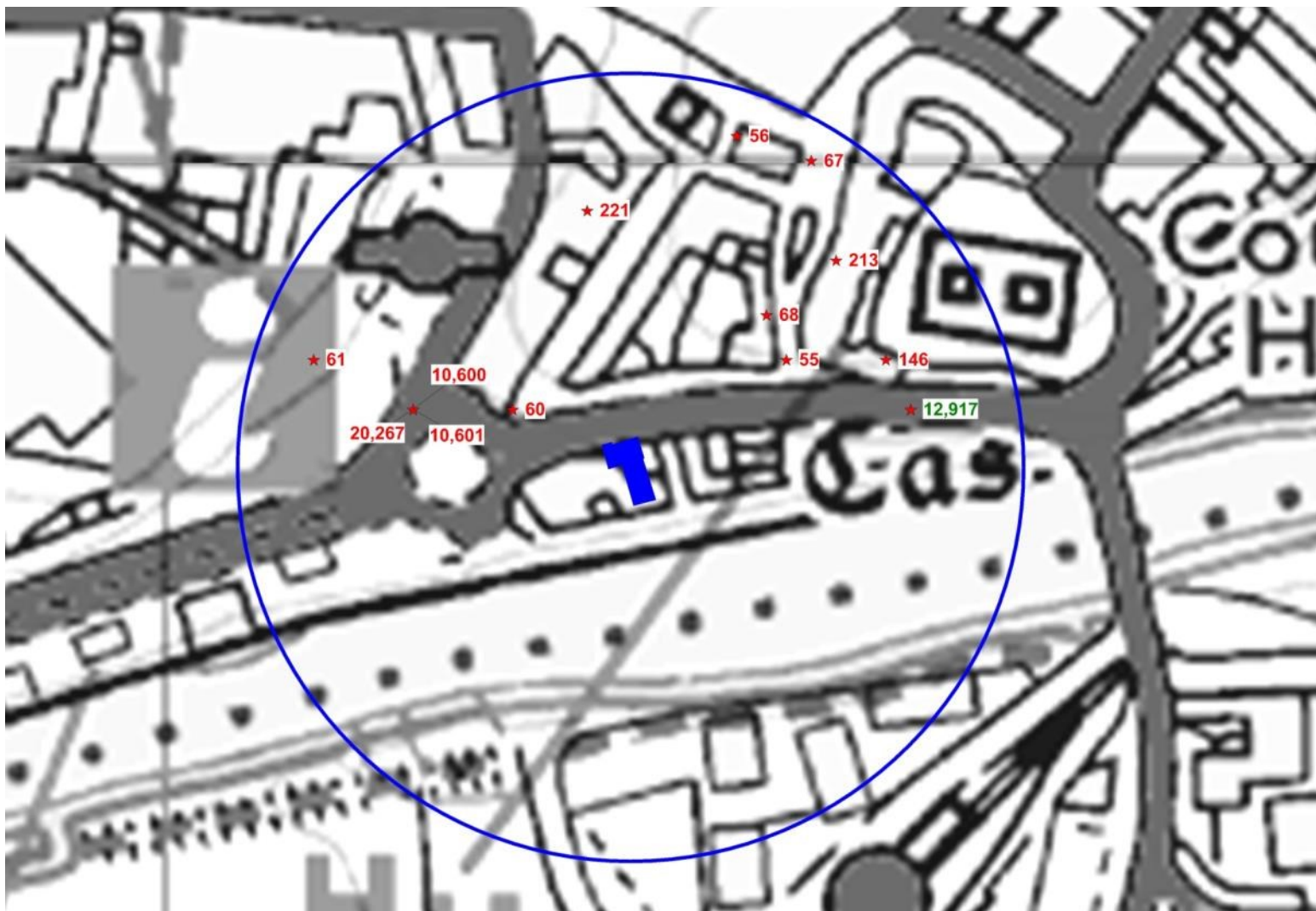


Figure 8: HER sites of medieval (red) and unknown date (green) (excluding listed buildings) within 150m of the proposed Jolly Tar development site.

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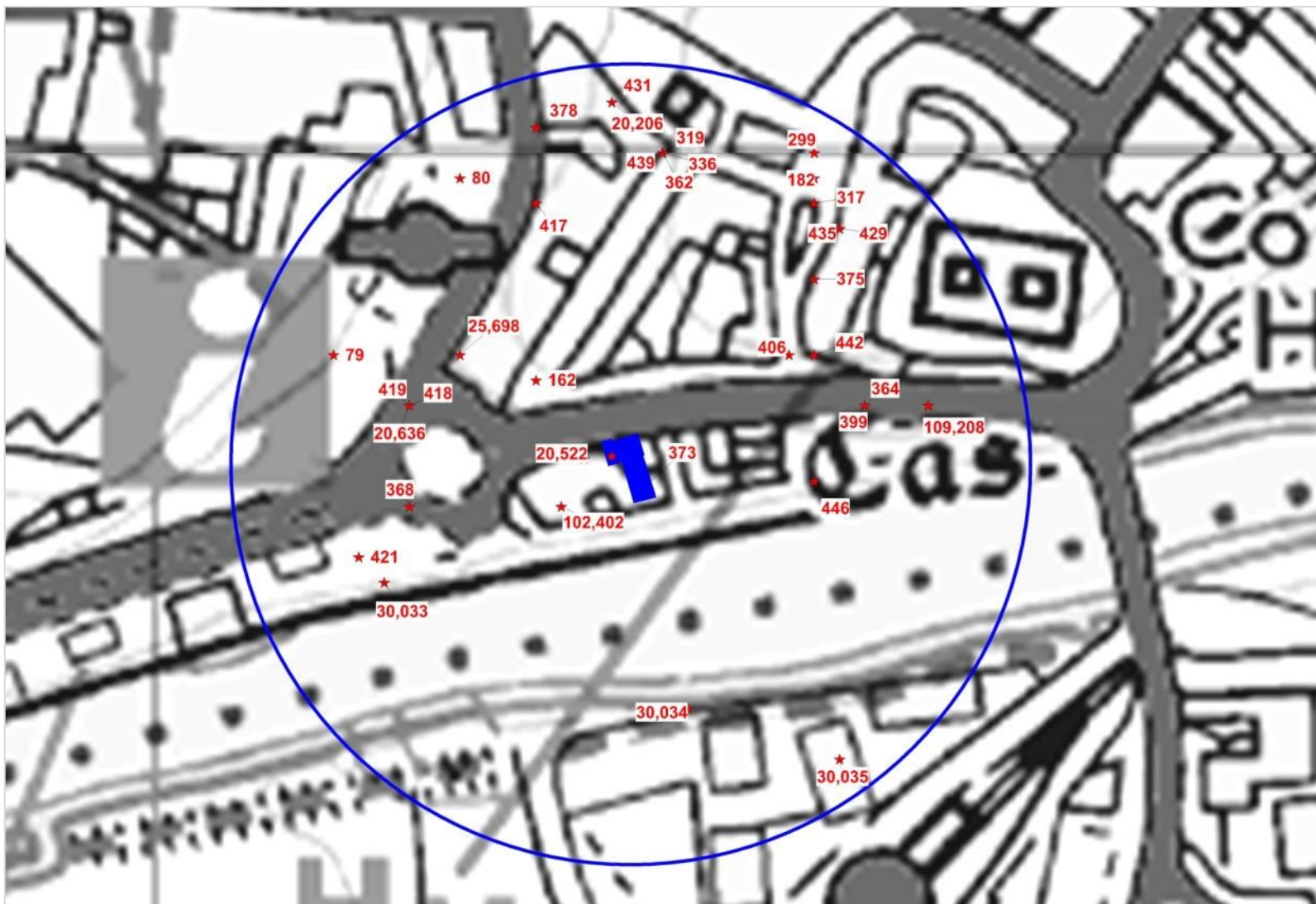


Figure 9: HER sites of post-medieval date (excluding listed buildings), within 150m of the proposed development site.
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4.9 Cartographic Background

4.9.1 The earliest map consulted for this HEA was the 1786 map of Carmarthen by Thomas Lewis that shows the town before 19th century development (Figure 10). This shows the development site area as possibly undeveloped at the time although Jolly Tar Lane appears to be existent.



Figure 10: Extract of 1786 Golden Grove Estate Map showing approximate development site location

4.9.2 By 1834 a map of Carmarthen by Wood (Figure 11) shows that buildings have been constructed on the east side of Jolly Tar Lane in a similar arrangement to the existing buildings.

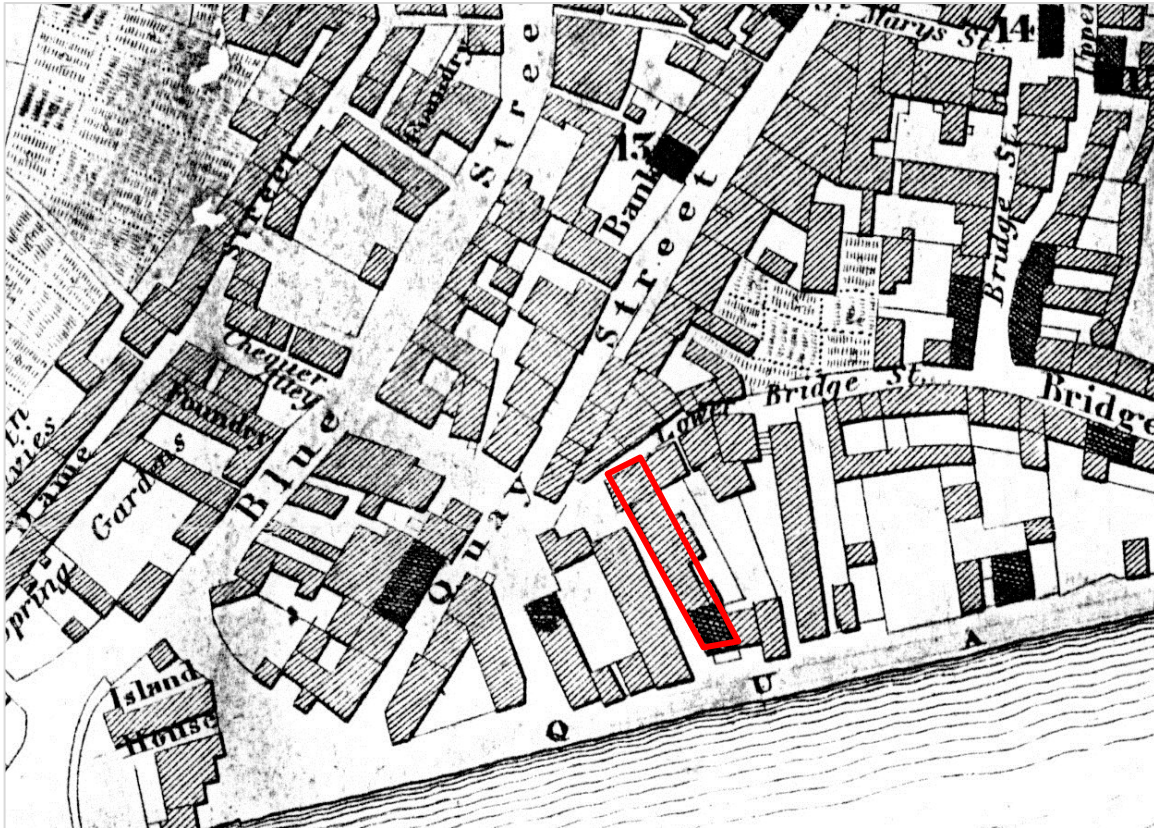


Figure 11: Extract of the 1834 Wood's Map of Carmarthen showing approximate development site location

4.9.3 The 1888 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12) shows a more detailed representation of these structures along Quay Street and Jolly Tar Lane. It shows a number of dwellings, warehouses, public houses and schools in this area of more industrial maritime development.

4.9.4 Redevelopment of the area in the 1960s included the construction of the road known as Coracle Way to the north of the Jolly Tar development site in 1963. A large number of buildings were demolished prior to its construction including buildings at the north end of Jolly Tar Lane as can be seen in Figure 13.

4.9.5 The later historic Ordnance Survey maps show little change to (or not enough detail of) the development site area until the 1960s redevelopment dramatically altered the area with the construction of Coracle Way to the north; virtually separating the quay from the town of Carmarthen.



Figure 12: Extract of 1888 1:500 Ordnance Survey map overlaid with the proposed Jolly Tar development site



Figure 13: Extract of 1888 1:500 Ordnance Survey map overlaid with the existing road layout in blue. The Jolly Tar development area is outlined in red.

4.10 Site Visit

- 4.10.1 A site visit was undertaken on 19th January 2017 when a small number of geotechnical test pits were being excavated within the footprint of the proposed development.
- 4.10.2 Access was gained to the former Jolly Tar public house (Photo 2) but it was not possible to gain access to the building (Nos 1 & 2) that fronts Jolly Tar Lane.
- 4.10.3 Internally within the Jolly Tar many of the modern fixtures and fittings of a public house still remain. The plastered walls allowed little investigation of the original fabric of the building, although the gable ends of the buildings within the roof space were visible and showed they were of rough stone construction with brick chimneys.



Photo 2: Looking north at the front of the Jolly Tar public house.

- 4.10.4 The chamfered (angled) corner of the building that fronts Jolly Tar Lane is of interest (Photo 3). Often, when buildings were located at the intersection of two narrow streets, the corner was angled to make the flow of traffic easier, and to protect the building from damage caused by vehicles scraping its façade.
- 4.10.5 It was not possible to access the test pits as they were far too narrow and deep, but it was possible to see that a number of layers of an approximate depth of 0.60-0.80m were machined through before a layer of what appeared to be alluvium was reached (Photo 12).



Photo 3: Looking roughly northeast at the chamfered corner of the building on Jolly Tar Lane.



Photo 4: The north end of the building on Jolly Tar Lane, with Jolly Tar Lane to the right of the picture.



Photo 5: The east side of the building that fronts Jolly Tar Lane, showing the lack of windows within this side of the building.



Photo 6: The east side of the building that fronts Jolly Tar Lane, showing how it has been attached in recent years to the Jolly Tar.



Photo 7: A ground floor internal view of the Jolly Tar.



Photo 8: A ground floor internal view of the Jolly Tar.



Photo 9: A first floor internal view of the Jolly Tar.



Photo 10: A view of the west gable end of the Jolly Tar



Photo 11: A view of the geotechnical test pit excavated to the east of the front door of the Jolly Tar.



Photo 12: A closer view of the geotechnical test pit excavated to the east of the front door of the Jolly Tar.

5. IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Physical Impacts

- 5.1.1 Any groundworks within the proposed Jolly Tar development site could impact on significant archaeological remains.
- 5.1.2 Some disturbance has already occurred to ground levels within the footprint of the proposed archive store in the form of service trenches and drains. The depth of these is not known, and it is not known whether these have caused significant disturbance to archaeological levels.
- 5.1.3 If the proposed new building has piled foundations they do cause direct disturbance to underlying archaeological remains not only where they pierce through the ground, but also through the distortion and displacement to surrounding layers.
- 5.1.4 Initial groundworks to create a firm base for a piling rig or for the creation of a base for the floor of the structure could impact upon underlying archaeology.

5.2 Buried Archaeological Potential

- 5.2.1 The archaeological potential for the development site area is medium/high. It lies within the 19th century quay area but it is not known whether this quay replaced an earlier quay of medieval or even Roman date.
- 5.2.2 It is possible that the construction of the 19th century quay could have preserved earlier archaeological features and deposits behind the new stone quay.
- 5.2.3 Excavations on such waterfront locations in other towns and cities have demonstrated that extensive and well-preserved archaeologically significant remains are a feature of such sites. Considering the importance of Carmarthen as a port throughout much of its history, and the Roman origins of the town, there is every reason to suppose that archaeological deposits of national importance are likely to survive at Carmarthen. These might include waterlogged remains of boats, the surviving remains of earlier quays, wharves and docks, backfill deposits derived from refuse generated by the inhabitants of the town and providing evidence of domestic, industrial and commercial activities throughout the towns history
- 5.2.4 From the results of the watching brief undertaken during construction of the pedestrian bridge (Schlee 2005) a cobbled surface associated with the 19th century quay survived relatively intact immediately below the present ground surface. Therefore there is high potential for the survival of evidence of post-medieval waterfrontage and its associated warehousing etc.
- 5.2.5 The potential for remains of prehistoric date is low.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental potential

- 5.3.1 Although the geotechnical test pits excavated at the site did not expose waterlogged remains there is still potential that waterlogged remains could survive within the development area.

- 5.3.2 The potential for environmental evidence in the form of charred plant remains, pollen and charcoal, to be present within the archaeological remains below the site is high.

5.4 Visual Impacts

- 5.4.1 The proposed development lies within the Carmarthen part of the Tywi Valley Historic Landscape Character (HLC) Area. It is considered that the impact to the HLC is minimal.
- 5.4.2 The proposed development does lie within 150m of two Grade II* listed buildings and impacts on their settings may require further consideration. This is also the case for the scheduled ancient monument of Carmarthen Castle that is also in close proximity to the development site. However, this appraisal considers that the probable negative impact of the proposed development on these designated monuments is small, due to the lack of obvious inter-visibility between the proposed development and these monuments. A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment would provide further detailed information on the impacts to the surrounding designated historic environment features.
- 5.4.3 The proposed development will potentially impact upon the setting of the surrounding Conservation Area and the numerous Grade II listed buildings in close proximity to the site, particularly the Quay wall and bollards that form a key element of the townscape visible today but this could be mitigated against by a building design that is sympathetic to the surrounding area and its maritime history.
- 5.4.4 Further consideration of the setting impacts on these designated elements of the Historic Environment could be considered in a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the development. Being in an urban setting with buildings of many different dates is likely to mean that the setting impacts will be of low significance, but the design and form of the new office building should consider such impacts.

5.5 Summary and Archaeological Mitigation

- 5.5.1 It is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the development area and may include further assessment of setting impacts from the development on designated historic assets. The nature of such works is uncertain and would need to be discussed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust – development management section in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. The form of the building and its foundations should be discussed with them during the design process.
- 5.5.2 As a minimum a watching brief may be required during any groundworks within the development site area.

6. SOURCES

Published

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

James, T 1980 *Carmarthen. An Archaeological and Topographical Survey*.

Unpublished

Schlee, D. E., 2005 An Archaeological Watching Brief At The New Cycle Bridge
Carmarthen (Cambria Archaeology report no. 2005/104)

Database

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

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1888 1:500 1st edition map of Carmarthen

**APPENDIX 1:
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE JOLLY TAR, THE QUAY,
CARMARTHEN: 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 of the proposed development of the former Jolly Tar public house, The Quay, Carmarthen. The appraisal has been requested by Mr Stuart Owen to support a planning application for the proposals being submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council.
- 1.2 A generic brief for the required historic environment appraisal has been previously prepared by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management. 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), 2014).
- 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 of the proposed development of the Jolly Tar former public house, situated on The Quay, Carmarthen. 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 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.

2.3 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.

2.4 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 – **150m 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 – **150m 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. In addition observation of geotechnical test pitting was also undertaken at the site.

- 3.3 The search areas for both designated and 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 Fran Murphy 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)

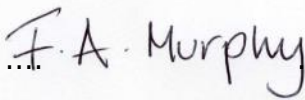
THE JOLLY TAR, THE QUAY, CARMARTHEN: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL (NGR SN 4119 1986)

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/8
RHIF Y DIGWILLIAD/ PROJECT RECORD NO.110324

Ionawr 2017
January 2017

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

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature ...  ... Dyddiad / Date 25/01/2017

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

*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*

