

LAND AT OLD TENBY ROAD, ST CLEARS, CARMARTHENSHIRE:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
for Matthew Cocks, Draycott Group



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/42
RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 110476

Gorffennaf 2017
July 2017

**LAND AT OLD TENBY ROAD, ST CLEARS,
CARMARTHENSHERE:**

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Gan / By

Alice Day ACIfA

Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.



**BUDDSODDWYR | INVESTORS
MEWN POBL | IN PEOPLE**

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Epost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6E
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

*Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth.
The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: Professor B Burnham. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K Murphy BA MCIfA*

LAND AT OLD TENBY ROAD, ST CLEARS, CARMARTHENSHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

CONTENTS

	SUMMARY	1
1	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2	Scope of the Project and Methodology	2
1.3	Abbreviations	3
1.4	Illustrations	3
1.5	Timeline	4
2	LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	5
3	HISTORICAL, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	9
3.1	Archaeological and Historic Background	9
3.2	Historic Landscape Areas	10
3.3	Historic Parks and Gardens	10
3.4	Scheduled Monuments	10
3.5	Listed Buildings	12
3.6	Non-designated Archaeological Sites	15
3.7	Other Archaeological finds	29
3.8	Aerial Photography and LiDAR	29
3.9	Historic Mapping	30
3.10	Site Walkover Survey	34
4	POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	40
4.1	Previous Impacts to the Development Site	40
4.2	The Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development	40
4.3	Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features	40
5	ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE	41
6	DISCUSSION	43
6.1	General Conclusions	43
6.2	Archaeological Mitigation	43
7	SOURCES	44

TABLES

Table 1:	Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales	5
Table 2:	Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site	11
Table 3:	Grade II Listed Buildings within 1km of the boundary of the proposed development	14
Table 4:	Known heritage assets of Bronze Age date within 1km of the proposed development site	16
Table 5:	Known heritage assets of Roman date within 1km of the proposed development site	18
Table 6:	Known heritage assets of Early Medieval to Medieval/Post-Medieval date within 1km of the proposed site	20
Table 7:	Known heritage assets of Post-Medieval date within 1km of the proposed development site	22
Table 8:	Known heritage assets of modern date within 1km of the proposed development site	26
Table 9:	Known heritage assets of modern date within 1km of the proposed development site	27
Table 10:	Site potential definitions	41
Table 11:	Site importance definitions	41

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Map showing the location of Land at Old Tenby Road, St Clears, Carmarthenshire	6
Figure 2:	Map showing the location of Land at Old Tenby Road, St Clears, Carmarthenshire	7
Figure 3:	Plan of the proposed development site, supplied by the client	8
Figure 4:	Map of Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site	12
Figure 5:	Map showing the location of the only Grade II* Listed Building within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site	13
Figure 6:	Map showing Grade II Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site	15
Figure 7:	Map showing archaeological sites of Bronze Age date recorded in the HER within 1km of the proposed development site	17
Figure 8:	Map showing archaeological sites of Roman date recorded in the HER and NMR within 1km of the proposed development site. Sections of Roman road, which are all known from aerial photography, are also shown.	19
Figure 9:	Map showing archaeological sites of Early Medieval to Medieval/Post-Medieval date recorded in the HER and NMR within 1km of the proposed development site	21

Figure 10:	Map showing archaeological sites of Post-Medieval date recorded in the HER and NMR within 1km of the proposed development site	25
Figure 11:	Map showing archaeological sites of modern date recorded in the HER and NMR within 1km of the proposed development site	26
Figure 12:	Known heritage assets of unknown or general date within 1km of the proposed development site	28
Figure 13:	RAF aerial photograph of 1946	29
Figure 14:	Extract of the St Clears Parish Tithe Map of 1842	31
Figure 15:	The first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1890	32
Figure 16:	Map showing the locations and directions of photos taken during the site walkover survey	33

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	Panoramic view of the large field from its southern corner	35
Photo 2:	Panoramic view of the large field from its north end	35
Photo 3:	Looking north-northwest along the western edge of the large field, showing ground disturbance due to a farm trackway	36
Photo 4:	Looking southwest at the western side of the large field, showing ground disturbance due to a farm trackway	36
Photo 5:	Looking north-northwest along the ditch and earthen bank at the southeast edge of the large field	37
Photo 6:	Looking north at the ditch and earthen bank at the southeast edge of the large field	37
Photo 7:	Looking south-southeast over the western field	38
Photo 8:	Looking southeast at the fenced-off wild area at the southern end of the western field	38
Photo 9:	Panoramic view of the western field from its northwest corner	39
Photo 10:	Panoramic view of the edge of the eastern field designated for potential access to the development site	39

ERN 110476 Land at Old Tenby Road, St Clears, Carmarthenshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

**LAND AT OLD TENBY ROAD, ST CLEARS, CARMARTHENSHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Matthew Cocks of Draycott Group to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (or Archaeological desk-Based Assessment) to support a planning application for the proposed development of Land at Old Tenby Road, St Clears, Carmarthenshire (centred approximately at NGR SN 27390 16159). The development proposals are for commercial properties including a McDonald's drive-thru, a Costa drive-thru and a family restaurant/pub.

The proposed development lies within a historic landscape known as 'Pont-y-Fenni, Whitland Abbey,' recorded in the LANDMAP database. This area scores highly as an area of historic value in most categories but its potential and rarity scores are moderate. It is a very large area encompassing medium to large irregular pasture fields, areas of medieval strip field remnants to the southeast around St Clears, and areas of woodland. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farmsteads and cottages.

There are four Scheduled Monuments and one Grade II Listed Building within 2km of the proposed development site. There are seventeen Grade II Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site. The setting of these designated sites would not be impacted upon by the proposed development as there is considered to be no intervisibility between them. There are no designated sites further afield whose setting would be impacted upon by the development.*

Nearly one hundred sites are currently recorded in the national heritage databases within 1km of the proposed development area. The majority of these sites are Post-Medieval in date, and the remainder vary in age from Bronze Age to Medieval. A former field name of 'Lower Stone park' is recorded on the western side of the development area. A field name containing 'Stone' within it often indicates that the former presence of a standing stone within it. These are most often of Bronze Age date. A number of standing stones are recorded or known within the 1km study area and strengthen this potential. The HER records the field name of 'Stone Park' which lies just to the north of this field (PRN 48826) as a potential Bronze Age standing stone location.

Archaeological potential for different time periods was estimated based upon knowledge of the recorded archaeological sites in the area and patterns known to exist regionally. The potential for Prehistoric archaeology prior to the Bronze Age is very low. For the Bronze Age the potential is medium and the significance of any finds would be medium to high. The possibility of finding Roman or medieval remains is also medium with medium to high significance. For the Iron Age and Early-Medieval periods the significance of remains would be medium to high but the potential for such finds is low. There is a very low potential for significant remains of Post-Medieval or modern date.

It is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the site area where groundworks are proposed as such groundworks could expose, damage or destroy archaeological sites. The decision for the scope of any such works lies with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority.

Based on the results of this assessment we advise that a geophysical survey should be undertaken across the development area in the first instance, which would give further information about buried archaeological potential and inform decisions about any further mitigation that might be required.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Matthew Cocks of Draycott Group to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (or Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment) to support a planning application for a proposed commercial development of Land at Old Tenby Road, St Clears, Carmarthenshire (centred approximately at NGR SN 27390 16159; Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The development proposals are for commercial properties including a McDonald's drive-thru, a Costa drive-thru and a family restaurant/pub.
- 1.1.3 This desk-based assessment provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the development area and highlights possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the historic environment.

1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology

- 1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The standard is stated as:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 1.2.3 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed residential development.
- 1.2.4 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites.

1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
- On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
- Aerial photographic search, National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth;
- National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth;
- Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
- Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW – via the Landmap website);
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
- Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

1.2.6 This report provides a summary and discussion of the findings of the desk-based assessment. Printed map extracts are not necessarily to the original scale.

1.2.7 As well as considering all archaeological sites within the development area it was determined, following discussions with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority (Development Management, Dyfed Archaeological Trust), that a 2km radius search area from the development area boundary was considered sufficient with which to evaluate impacts on designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, registered Parks and Gardens, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings). A 1km radius search area was also used to find Grade II Listed Buildings and recorded undesignated archaeological sites in order to provide sufficient overview of the nature of the area's heritage.

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 Monument (SM). 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. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

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

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The proposed development site is located on Land at Old Tenby Road, St Clears, Carmarthenshire and covers an area of around 1.27ha. It is centred approximately at NGR SN 27390 16159 (Figures 1-3) and lies on the western edge of St Clears, just north of a large roundabout that joins the main A40 trunk road with the Main A477 trunk road. To the east of the roundabout there is the former Little Chef restaurant and an extant Travelodge hotel, and to the west there are residential properties and a petrol station. The proposed site is on agricultural land and there is further such land to the north and east.
- 2.2 The site's lowest point lies at c.25m above OD, at the roundabout, and its highest point it at c.35m above OD, at the northwest corner of the site, giving the overall area a gentle slope. The roundabout and the A4066 road into the centre of St Clears run along the southern boundary of the site and the A40 runs along the western edge. There are mature trees and hedgerows and a stream runs east-west parallel to the southern boundary of the site and just inside it. A ruined house ('Arosfa') is located just beyond the site boundary to the south, between it and the roundabout.
- 2.3 The bedrock at the site is Mudstone with tuffaceous horizons of the Didymograptus Bifidus Beds Formation: Sedimentary rock formed at the Abereiddan Stage. Throughout the site this is overlaid by glacially deposited till (diamicton) of the Devensian Stage.
- 2.4 The development boundary assessed within this report includes the area of the proposed McDonalds, Costa and family pub (blue outline), a potential development area to the north (red outline) and access roads to the east (brown outline) (Figure 2).

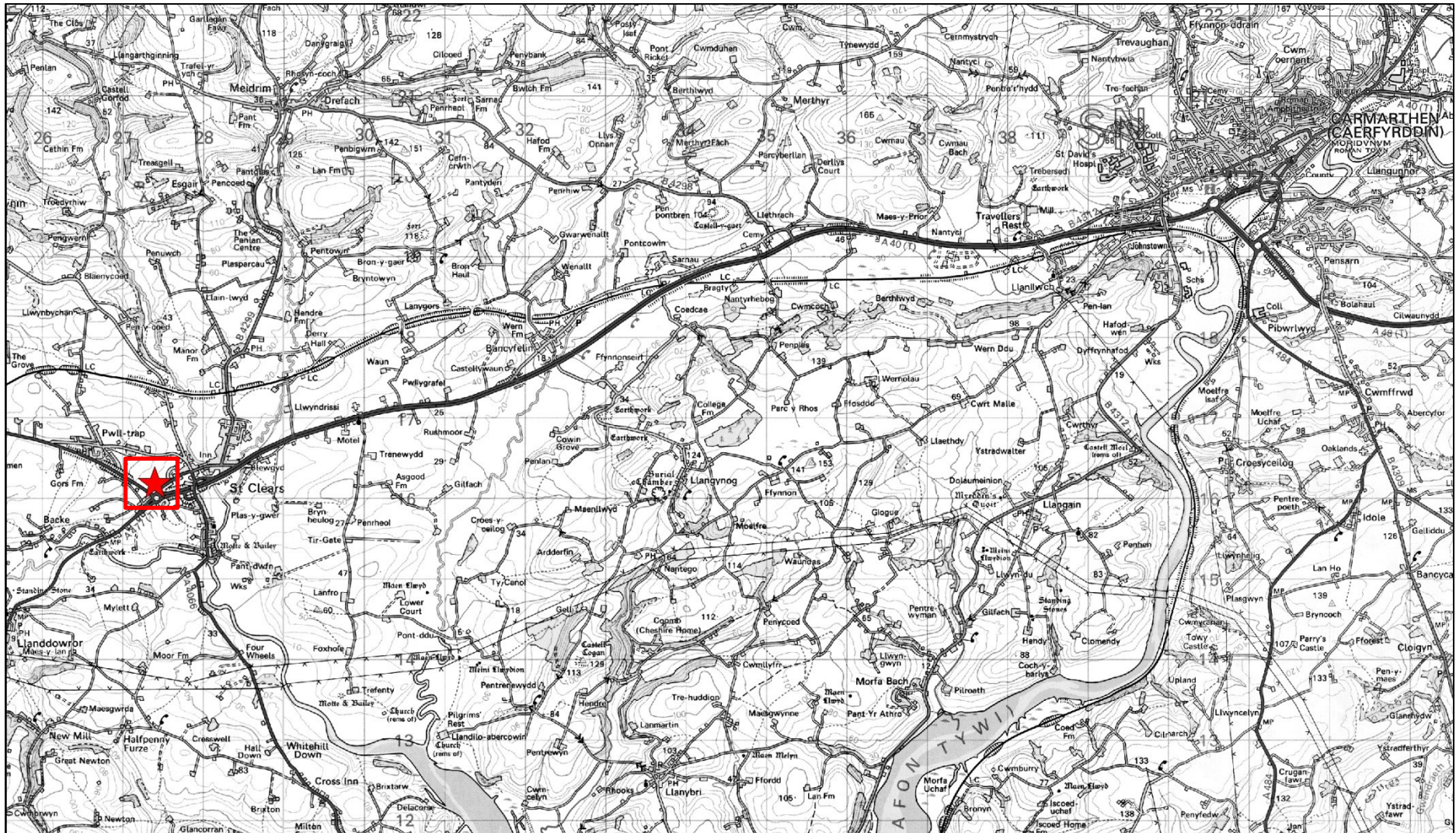


Figure 1: Map showing the location of Land at Old Tenby Road, St Clears, Carmarthenshire. The proposed development site is highlighted in red. Llanelli is 8 miles southeast and Carmarthen is 13 miles northwest.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930

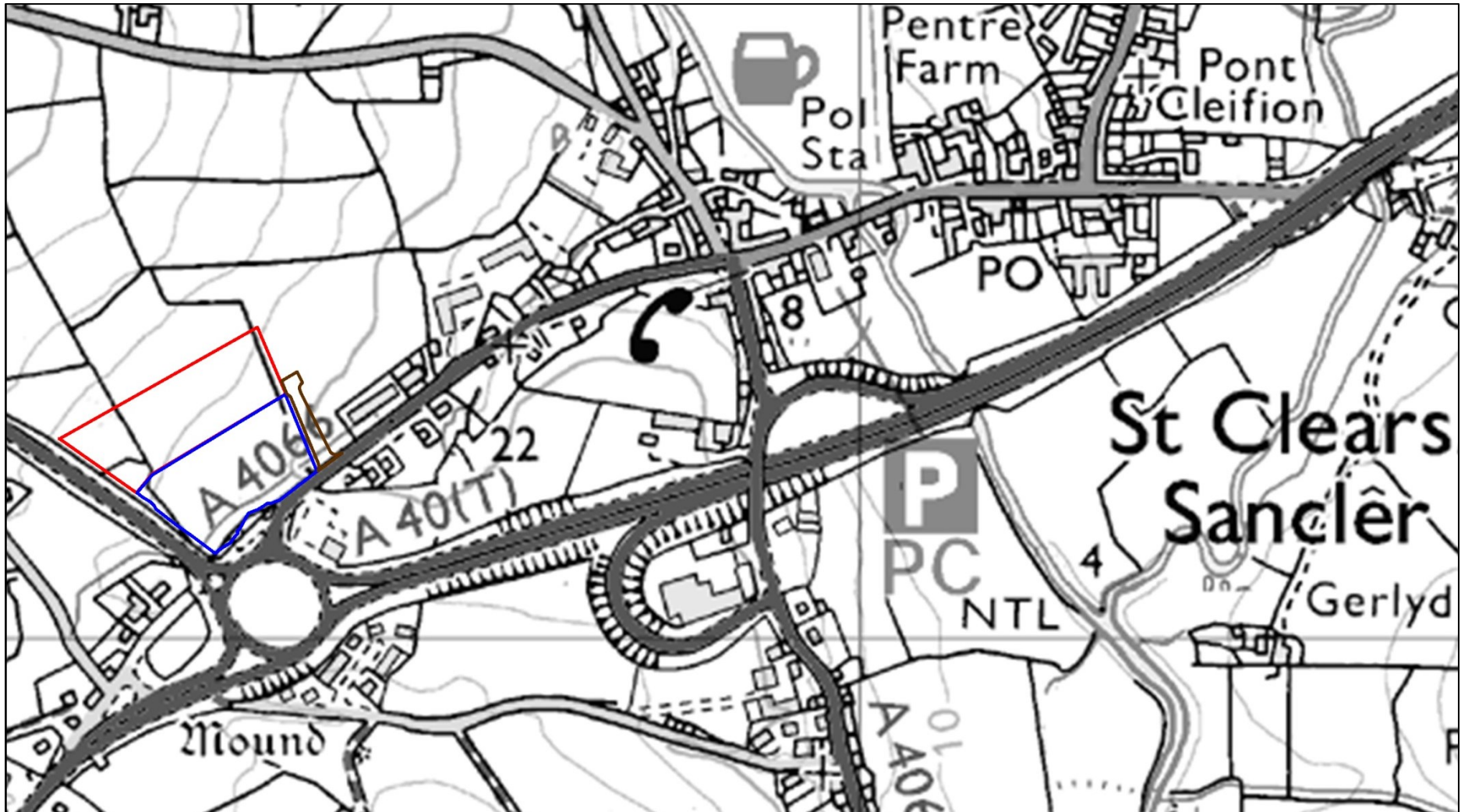


Figure 2: Map showing the location of Land at Old Tenby Road, St Clears, Carmarthenshire.
The proposed development site is outlined in red, blue and brown.

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930

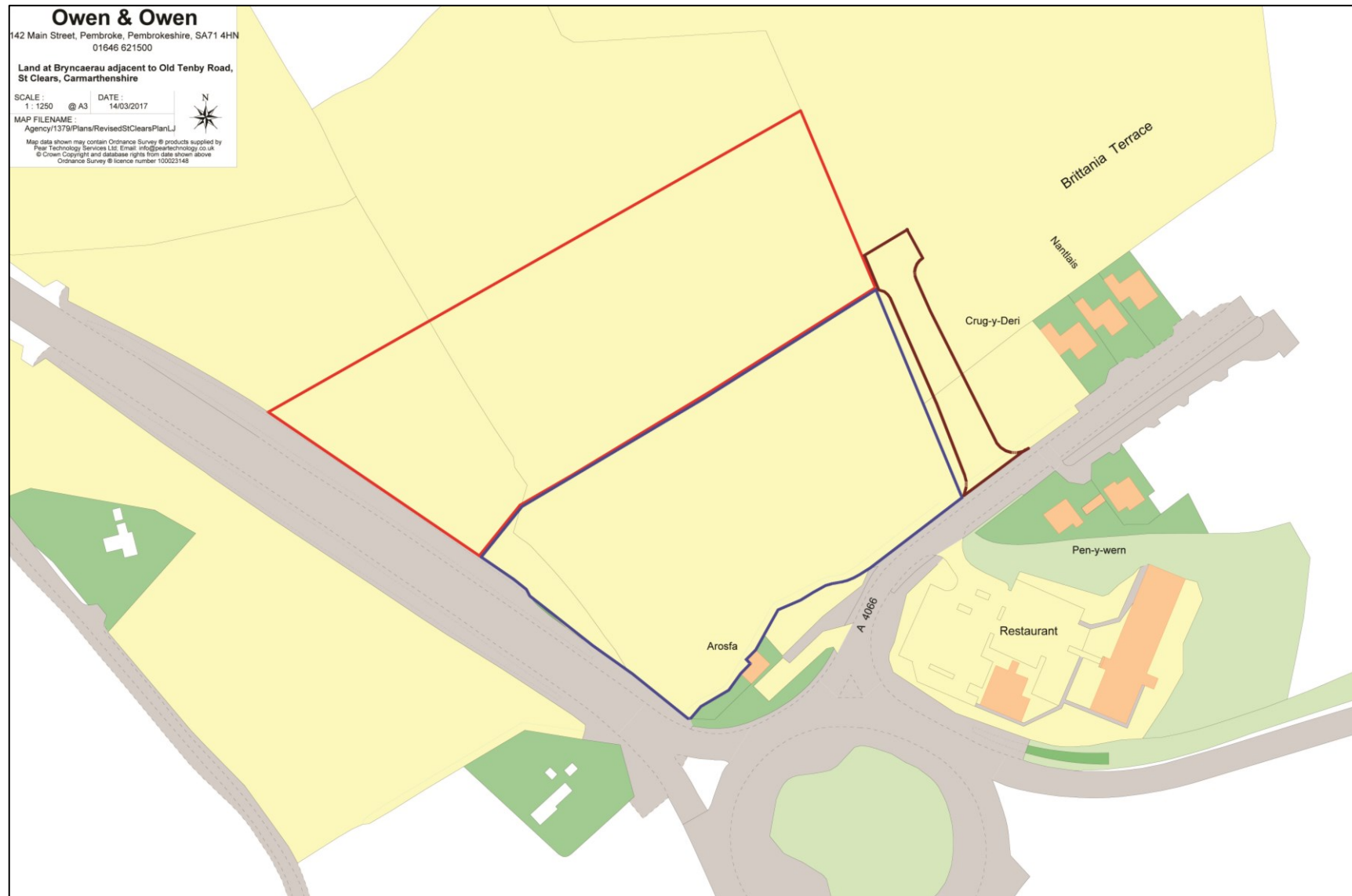


Figure 3: Plan of the proposed development site (outlined in red, blue and brown), supplied by the client

3 HISTORICAL, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeological and Historic Background

- 3.1.1 Palaeolithic archaeology is not found *in situ* in this part of Carmarthenshire because the last glacial ice sheets eroded away all man-made remains in their path (stray finds are very occasionally found). Mesolithic sites are rare and most often found towards the coast, such as the three nearest sites of this date to St Clears, which are at Laugharne (6km south-southeast), Llansadurnen (7km south) and Llangain (11km east). All three sites were findspots of Mesolithic flint tools, which is usually all that is found surviving from this era. There are currently about one hundred known Neolithic sites in Carmarthenshire, the majority of which are stone burial chambers and the findspots of stone axe heads. Within 10km of the proposed development site the known Neolithic remains consist of two burial chambers, one henge and eight findspots (pottery, five stone axes, and two flint tools).
- 3.1.2 Evidence for occupation in the Bronze Age is far more abundant in the county and further afield. As is typical throughout the region, the proposed development site is located in an area dotted with standing stones and funerary barrows. None are within the site boundary. Evidence for activity in the Iron Age is not quite as common in this area although in most other parts of Wales the reverse is usual. Within 10km of St Clears there are about twenty Iron Age sites; all of which are defended enclosures, by far the most common site type known from this period. Romano-British remains are scarcer but as an important Roman road ran westwards from Carmarthen not far to the north of St Clears there is potential for further sites to be found.
- 3.1.3 The date of the founding of the town of St Clears is unknown but possibly lay in the Early Medieval period, suggested by archaeological evidence at the church of St Mary Magdalene in the old town, Lower St Clears, south of the A40. The village of Llanddowror (2.5km southwest) certainly had Early medieval origins and a few other sites are known in the area, though evidence is scarcer than in previous or subsequent times. The following history of St Clears is compiled mainly from two previous studies in the area (Ramsey 2008 and Shobbrook 2009).
- 3.1.4 Little is known of the early history of St Clears. The first reference to the town was made in the 11th century when the Cluniac Priory was founded (Cathcart King 1983). The medieval town was not very large and was described as being in the outer ring of Norman-controlled towns (Davies 1991). Delaney and Soulsby (1975) reported that the town was generally dated to the second half of the twelfth century and was situated between the church and the castle. The motte and bailey castle survives as a substantial earthwork and sections of the original town wall have been revealed during building work. Records show that there was a port on the River Taf just below the castle that was capable of handling quite large ships; as late as the nineteenth century a new quay was constructed, capable of handling vessels of 55 tonnes and more. The castle and town saw conflict many times: In 1135 Rhys ap Gruffydd captured 'Ystrad Cyngen' castle, thought to be St Clears (Cathcart King 1983), and Llywelyn the Great took it in 1215.
- 3.1.5 By the fourteenth century the castle was said to be in decay, but played a part in the Glyndwr rebellion and was presumably captured by Glyndwr, along with Carmarthen (Rees 1992). The coming of the railways in the nineteenth century effectively sounded the death knell for the port. Upper St Clears is largely a nineteenth century and later 'ribbon' settlement that

developed along the railway line and main road leading west from Carmarthen and became the commercial centre for the town.

3.2 Historic Landscape Areas

- 3.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within the boundary of any Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998). The nearest HLCA is Laugharne Parish; Pendine and Llanddowror (No. 147), which at its closest lies 0.9km away to the south. At a similar distance away to the southwest is another HLCA: Treventy (No. 155). Neither of these registered landscapes will be significantly impacted upon by the development proposals, due to the lack of intervisibility between them.

LANDMAP

- 3.2.2 The proposed development lies within landscape areas recorded on the National Resources Wales (NRW) LANDMAP database. LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated in a nationally consistent data set.
- 3.3.4 The new commercial properties would lie within a historic landscape known as 'Pont-y-Fenni, Whitland Abbey' (Ref: CRMRTL40346). This area scores highly as an area of historic value in most categories but its potential and rarity scores are moderate; it is a typical example of a Carmarthenshire agricultural landscape. It is a very large area encompassing medium to large irregular pasture fields, areas of medieval strip field remnants to the southeast around St Clears, and areas of woodland. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farmsteads and cottages. A large solar farm has been installed to the northwest of Whitland. Most significant archaeological element(s): Whitland Abbey, Llangan church and cropmarks, and the Roman Road.

3.3 Historic Parks and Gardens

- 3.3.1 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site, and there is no Registered Historic Park or Garden further afield whose setting would be affected by the development.

3.4 Scheduled Monuments (Table 2; Figure 4)

- 3.4.1 There are four Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the proposed development site. One is prehistoric (Bronze Age) in date and the others are medieval. The prehistoric monument (CM322) is an earthwork mound most likely to be a round barrow (burial mound), which is located 0.22km south-southeast of the proposed site. Two of the medieval sites are the castle (CM095) and the priory (CM290) in Lower St Clears, about 0.8km southeast. The remaining medieval site is a defended enclosure (CM252) 1km southwest. The setting of these monuments will not be impacted upon by the proposed development as they are not within line of sight.
- 3.4.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments further afield whose setting would be impacted upon by the development.

SAM No.	PRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
CM252	3884	Dolgarn Moated Site	A well-preserved square shaped defended enclosure crossed by the A477 St Clears to Tenby road. The site lies on a broad low promontory, 4-5m above the level of the floodplain of the Afon Taf that it overlooks. Just over 50% of the original site lies to the north of the road; the southernmost part being excavated in 2012 as part of the A477 trunk road scheme. The excavation results suggest a medieval date for the site with little or no supporting evidence for an Iron Age or Romano-British date.	Medieval	SN2653315442
CM095	5054	St Clears Mound and Bailey Castle	St. Clears Castle or 'Banc y Beili', is a good example of a motte (c.40ft. high) and bailey (c. 50yds. square). Beyond the ditch (which has almost disappeared) to the east, is a small mound from which runs a low bank parallel with the eastern side of the bailey and which may belong to an outer enclosure or is simply a defence against over-flow of the river. The castle is mentioned in the Welsh Chronicles, and is said to have been destroyed in 1215-16.	Medieval	SN28091542
CM290	12924	Claustral Buildings, St Clears Priory	The priory was founded between 1147-84 as a Cluniac cell. It had only a prior and a monk, later just two monks. It was suppressed in 1414 and finally dissolved in 1442, the lands being given to All Souls, Oxford. The church was converted into the parish church. A field to the south of the church contains the claustral buildings that may be orientated to a blocked medieval doorway in the southern side of the nave. Geophysics in 1989 by Bradford University & by Deakin & Evans in 2003 indicated considerable activity in the area where the cloisters might be expected, but neither produces a clear plan. There are some signs of earthworks on the ground, possibly a c.40m square platform, and these have been scheduled.	Medieval	SN2814715701
CM322	3878	Eithin Bach round barrow	Eithin fach mound is situated on a low ridge at the northwest corner of a large pasture field. It measures 0.65m high and 13.5 – 18.0m in diameter.	Prehistoric	SN27521589

Table 2: Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site (Figure 4)

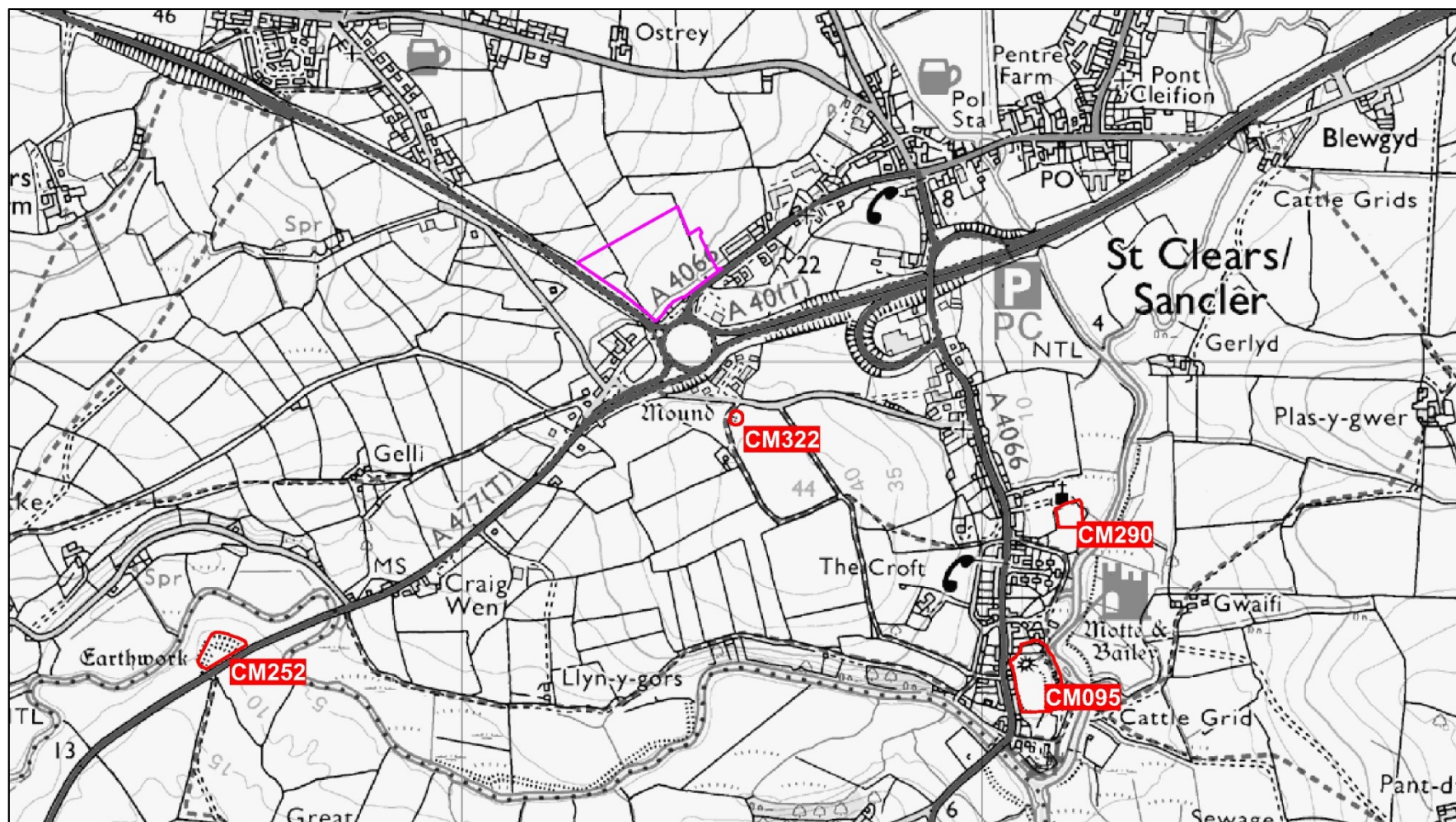


Figure 4: Map of Scheduled Monuments (in red) within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site (outlined in purple)

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930

3.5 Listed Buildings (Table 3; Figures 5-6)

3.5.1 There are no Grade I Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development and there are none further afield whose setting would be affected by the development.

3.5.2 Figure 5 shows the only Grade II* Listed Building within 2km of the site boundary: The medieval Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene (LB No. 9409; PRN 3880), formerly also a priory church, and with possible Early Medieval origins before that. It is a small-medium sized church comprising a chancel, nave and west tower. The vestry was added in 1883-4. Between 1147 and 1184 the church was granted as a cell to the Cluniac Priory of St Martin-des-Champs, Paris, to become an alien priory in addition to a parish church. The irregular churchyard is part of a much large enclosure which probably represents the post-Conquest priory precinct. The churchyard lies some distance outside the medieval town defences, suggesting that it was a pre-existing site before the castle was built. It has been suggested that the original dedication may have been to the 'Celtic' St Celer. There is no intervisibility between the church and the proposed development area and will not be affected by it.

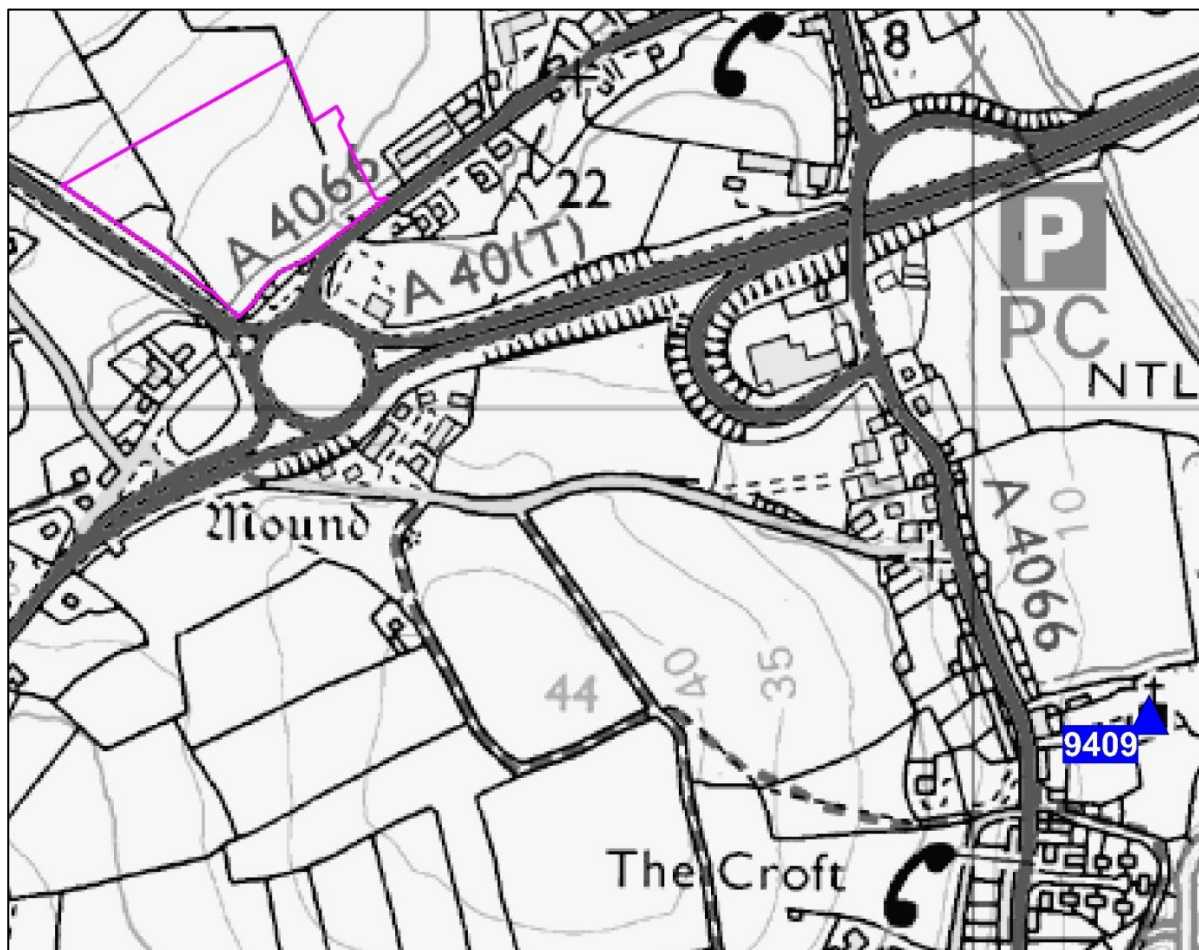


Figure 5: Map showing the location of the only Grade II* Listed Building (blue triangle) within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site (outlined in purple)

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930

3.5.3 There are seventeen Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1km study area, all of which date to the Post-Medieval Period (Table 3; Figure 6). All are features of small town or village life. Many of them are situated in Lower St Clears, and have no intervisibility with the proposed development area. There is also a house in Upper St Clears, a chapel in Pwll-Trap and a bridge on the A40 in the southwest of the study area, all of which would also have no intervisibility with the proposed works.

LB No.	PRN	Name	Summary	NGR
24962; 25488	15068; 24962; 61393	Pont Newydd	Bridge over the Afon Taf on the border with St Clears parish.	SN2675815523
25472	61378	Lychgate to the Parish Church, including wall to N	Timber lychgate on dwarf stone walls, gabled with slate roof, red tile ridges and Celtic cross finials.	SN2806115718
25473	61379	Cross House Stores	A rare local survival of a traditional shop frontage, of group value with Cross house.	SN2805815730
25474	61380	Cross House	Small house of 2 parallel ranges, one and a half storeys, double-fronted with painted rendered facade, pitched slate roof and red brick left end.	SN2805715739
25475	61381	The Butcher's Arms Inn	A good vernacular building retaining traditional character as an early C19 public house in this village-street context.	SN2804015772
25476	61382	Water Pump	Cast iron water pump with fluted cylindrical upper section under fluted rounded cap.	SN2797715957
25477	22273	Capel Mair, including forecourt railings	A Welsh Independent Chapel originally built in 1820, but later rebuilt in 1827 and 1862, the latter to the design of Rev. Thomas Thomas of Landorore, Swansea.	SN2797115872
25478	61383	Newton Villa	A well-preserved traditional earlier C19 terraced house, of regional type.	SN2801015793
25479	61384	Kieffe House	Early to mid C19 house built as a pair with The Kieffe to the right but is altered.	SN2800915767
25480	61385	Water Pump	Painted cast iron water pump with light banding.	SN2802815762
25481	22279; 61386	The Town Hall	An early C19 commercial building converted to town hall use, the architectural character reflecting the unusual history.	SN2803715715
25482	61387	Water Pump	Painted cast iron water pump, with light banding to shaft.	SN2803215499
25483	61388	Green Park House, with wall and railings	Late Georgian town house with original detail and good timber porch.	SN2803015606
25489	61394	Capel Bethlehem	Within railed enclosure, set back from the road, in the NE corner of a cemetery.	SN2679316592
9740	25451	Island House	A small, but sophisticated house built by local carpenter and glazier Job Brigstock by 1841 on what had been common land. Some features are reminiscent of later eighteenth century styles.	SN2790016444
9745 /17399	25744	Gothic Villa	Listed for the interest of its Picturesque Gothic front.	SN2796515942
9748	25791	Telephone Call-box	GUIR K6-type. Square red kiosk of cast iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott architect of London.	SN2805515615

Table 3: Grade II Listed Buildings within 1km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 6)

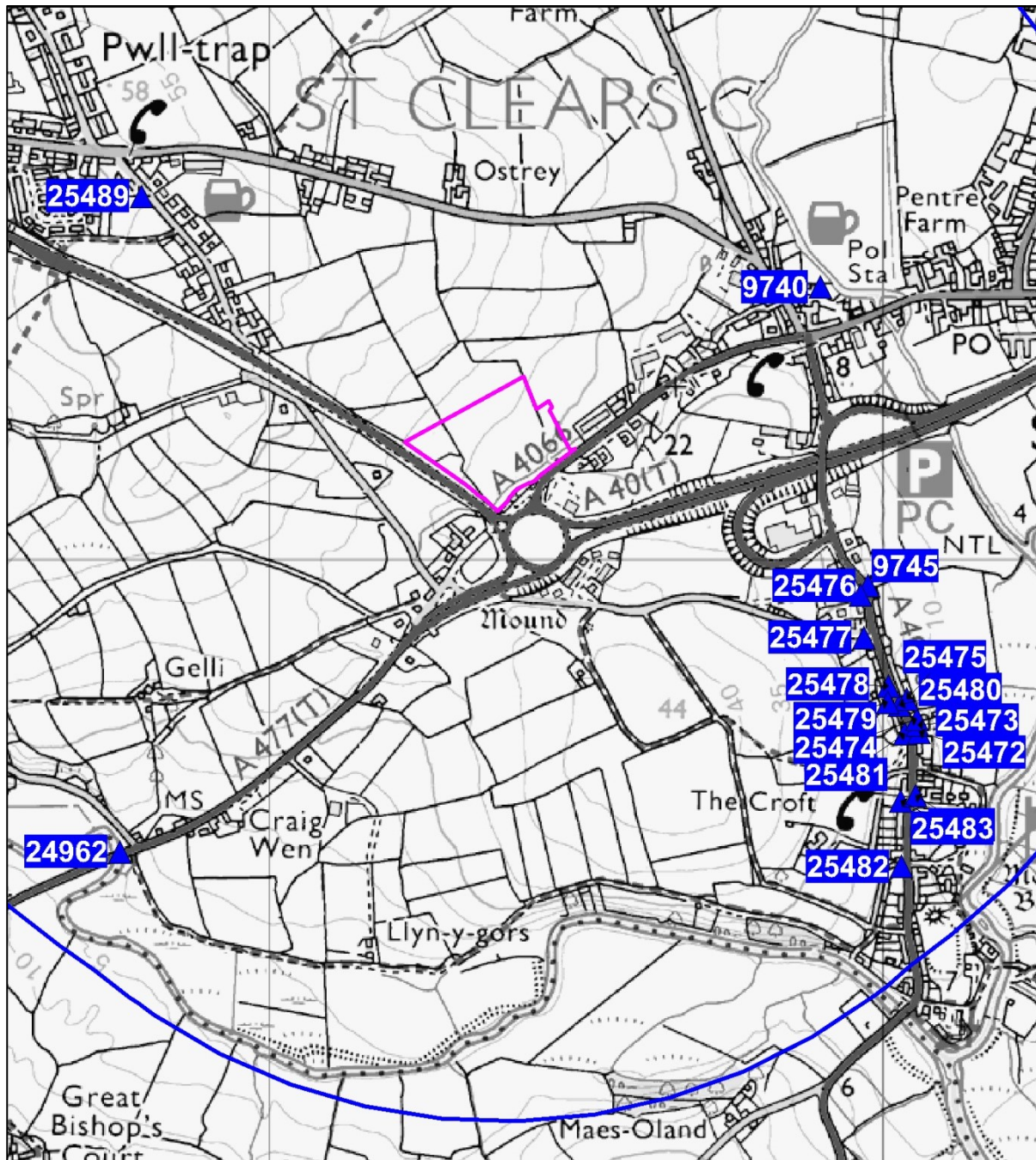


Figure 6: Map showing Grade II Listed Buildings (blue) within 1km of the proposed development site (purple). The blue line is the 2km search limit.

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 10002093

3.6 Non-designated Archaeological Sites (Tables 4-9 Figures 7-12)

- 3.6.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) records ninety three sites of archaeological interest within 1km of the site boundary, thirteen of which are also recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR). A further thirteen sites are recorded only in the NMR. No sites exist within the site boundary.
- 3.6.2 The four Scheduled Monuments, one Grade II* Listed Building and seventeen Grade II Listed Buildings previously presented are also recorded in the HER.

Bronze Age

PRN	Name	Summary	NGR
3876	Park Villa	A greenstone axe with an hour-glass peroration found c.1900 in the grounds of Park Villa, St. Clears. Presented to Carmarthenshire Museum in 1922.	SN27761653
3878 /304174	Eithin Bach Mound	Eithin fach mound is situated on a low ridge at the northwest corner of a large pasture field. It measures 0.65m high and 13.5 – 18.0m in diameter.	SN27521589
3879	Eithin Fach	A ploughed down tumulus, in a small enclosure called Eithin Fach, near Capel Mair, St. Clears. It has a base circumference of 210ft, and was not more than 2ft high. No longer visible.	SN27591593
8032	Stone	Not visible, placename evidence only.	SN271164
8034	Waun Fach Tumulus	Not visible, known from documentary evidence.	SN272161
42582	Eithin Fach	Round Barrow Pair (one is PRN 3879)	SN27571593
48826	Park Stone Issaf	An arable field is shown on the tithe map with the description 'Park Stone Issaf.'	SN27191620

Table 4: Known heritage assets of Bronze Age date within 1km of the proposed development site (Figure 7)

- 3.6.3 The oldest heritage assets recorded in the HER for the study area, are seven Bronze Age sites. These are the only prehistoric sites as yet identified within the 1km study area around the site boundary (PRN 48826). They are all relatively close to the proposed site and lie all around it. The nearest is the site of a possible standing stone, inferred from old-map evidence, situated just outside the northwest corner of the proposed site boundary. There are three unrecorded standing stones within fields surrounding the farm called Gerlyd some 0.8km to the east-southeast of the development area (although whether these are of prehistoric origin or more recent additions is not known). There is a scheduled round barrow 100m southwest of the boundary, and three more c.200m southeast. The other two sites are a findspot and another standing stone. The former is inferred from placename evidence, but the latter is more tangible: a greenstone axe now kept in Carmarthenshire Museum.

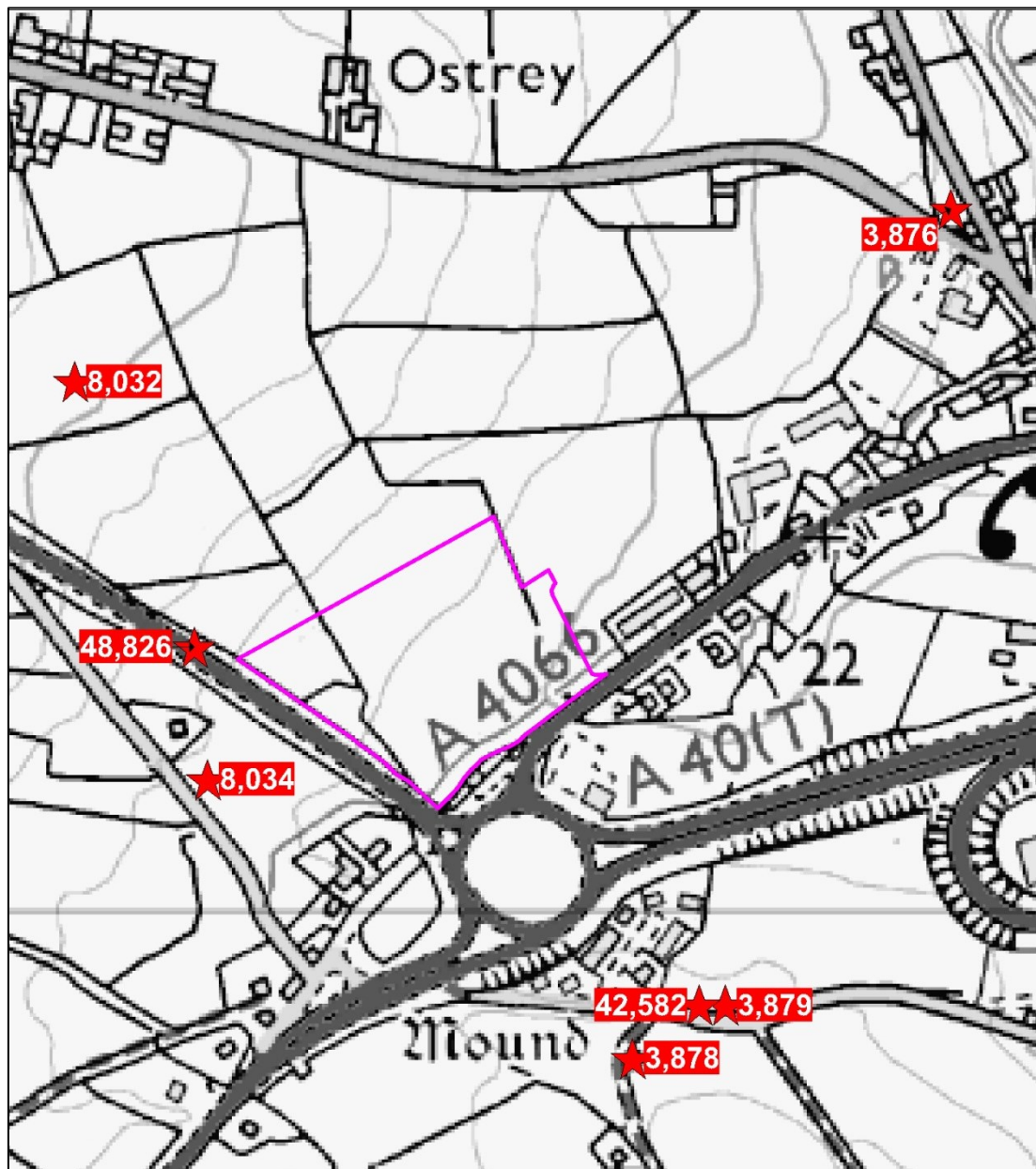


Figure 7: Map showing archaeological sites of Bronze Age date recorded in the HER (red) within 1km of the proposed development site (purple)

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 10002093

Roman

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
28147	Garthros	A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277), identified as a parchmark and plotted from aerial photographs, part of a cropmark between SN26421696 and SN27161718. The line is also followed by a hedge and is visible on the ground.	SN26741705
33931	Gellideg	Short segment of the Roman road running west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) with a cluster of associated quarries immediately to the south. Identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs. Two broad hollows c.30-40m in diameter and 2m deep.	SN26971711
42018	Garthros	A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified and plotted from aerial photographs, but also visible on the ground.	SN26731706
42021		Two broad quarry hollows c.30-40m in diameter and 2m deep, cut into a north-easterly facing hillslope on the northern side of Glancynin Farm. The surface within them is completely grassed over.	SN2716417152
301190	Garthe, Settlement Features - Possible Roman Site, St Clears	Possible Roman building remains, as inferred from documentary sources and finds.	SN27961601
412131	Roman Road West of Carmarthen; Via Julia, Zabulon To St Clears Section	Earthworks of a roman road, underlying modern road at Ostrey, NW of St. Clears. Part of the section running from Zabulon to St. Clears. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance in 2007.	SN27341655

Table 5: Known heritage assets of Roman date within 1km of the proposed development site (Figure 8)

3.6.4 There are four records in the HER and two records in the NMR of Roman archaeology. Four of the records represent parts of a Roman road leading west from Carmarthen and another is a quarry probably related to road building. The section of Roman road recorded as NPRN 412131 is thought to run west-northwest out of Upper St Clears towards a farm called Zabulon. A much longer stretch of road, and a stronger candidate for the main road leading west, lies further north as shown in Figure 8. The course of this road alignment is also visible on Lidar data. A number of its parts identified through aerial photographic research include PRNs 28147, 33931 and 42018 within the study area. Roman building remains are also thought to be present in Upper St Clears at the site of the property known as Garthe, although full details of what was found at the site are not known.

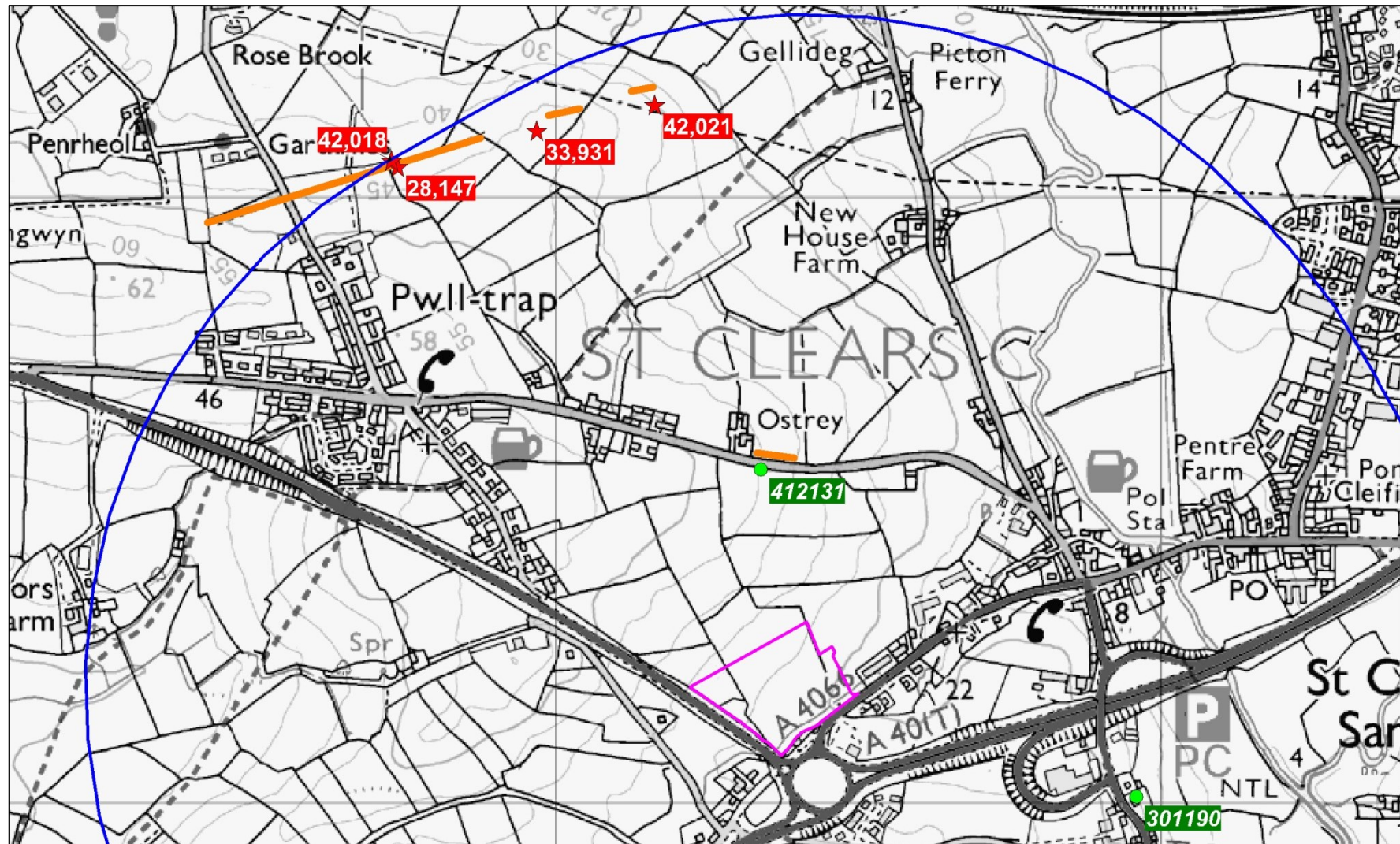


Figure 8: Map showing archaeological sites of Roman date recorded in the HER (red) and NMR (green) within 1km of the proposed development site (purple). The sections of Roman road, which are all known from aerial photography, are shown in orange.

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 10002093

Early Medieval, Medieval and Medieval/Post-Medieval

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
49317	St Clears Parish Church; St Clears Priory Church; St Mary Magdalene	Early medieval D site, i.e. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval St Clears parish church.	Early Medieval /Medieval /Post-Medieval	SN28151574
5054/ 105023	St Clears Castle; Banc y Beili; Rhyd-y-Gors	St. Clears Castle or 'Banc y Beili', is a good example of a medieval motte (c.40ft. high) and bailey (c. 50yds. square).	Medieval	SN28091542
8462	St Clears	The rampart and part of the ditch of St Clears town defences was exposed during clearance work adjacent to Foxhole Terrace. The work confirmed that an exposure seen in 1979 was part of an earthen bank enclosing part of the medieval borough of St Clears.	Medieval	SN28021546
12924 /275712	St Clears Priory of St Mary Magdalene	Site of the former medieval priory of St Clears. Dedicated St Mary Magdalene. Founded 1147-84 as a Cluniac cell.	Medieval	SN2814715701
3880 /103852	St Clears Parish Church; St Clears Priory Church; St Mary Magdalene	Medieval parish church, formerly also a priory church. Small-medium sized church comprising chancel, nave and west tower. The vestry was added in 1883-4.	Medieval /Post-Medieval	SN2815115739
412277	Strip Field System, Ostrey	Remnants of a strip field system north of Ostrey. Earthworks seen during aerial reconnaissance in 2007.	Medieval	SN27261672

Table 6: Known heritage assets of Early Medieval to Medieval/Post-Medieval date within 1km of the proposed development site (Figure 9)

3.6.5 There are six known sites of medieval date within the study area. One of these is also ascribed an Early Medieval date and a Post-medieval date too: The church and churchyard in Lower St Clears. A record applying to the church alone has a medieval/Post-Medieval date, reflecting the various phases of its construction. All of the sites save one are situated in Lower St Clears, south of the site and the roundabout. The other site is located 0.4km north of the proposed development and indicates the remains of medieval strip-fields.

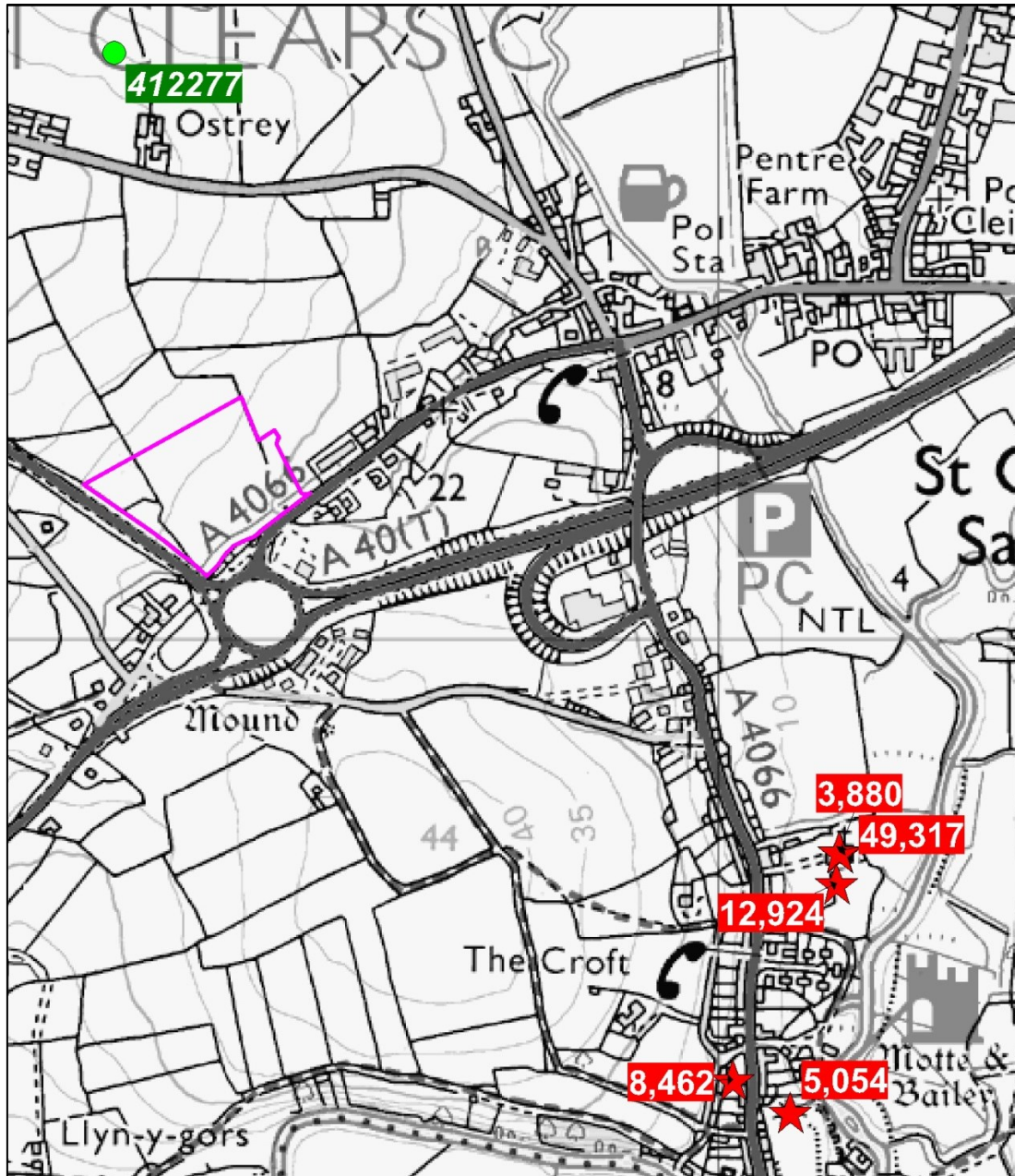


Figure 9: Map showing archaeological sites of Early Medieval to Medieval/Post-Medieval date recorded in the HER (red) and NMR (green) within 1km of the proposed development site (purple)

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 10002093

Post-Medieval

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
6521 /17348	Garthe: Gardde	Historic Country Dwelling Described By Francis Jones In 1987. Rps August 2001 Former Home Of Hugh Williams, Reputed Mastermind Of The Rebecca Riots From 1842 To C.1859.	SN27961601
15062 /6653	Bethlehem Welsh IndependentChapel	Built In 1765, Replaced By A Larger Building In 1785, And Again In 1833. It Was Then Renewed In 1871, And Thoroughly Refurbished In 1908-10 By D.E. & Owain Thomas Of Haverfordwest.	SN26791659
15063	-	Chapel	SN27561625
15064	-	St Clears Board School Built In 1874 And In Normal Use.	SN27851615
15065	-	Chapel	SN27981587
15066	-	Blacksmiths Workshop	SN27191577
15067	-	The Vicarage Was Built 1901-2 For Rev Owen.	SN27961568
15068 /24007	Pont Newydd	Bridge	SN26761552
15070 /6484	Trinity	First Built In 1829/30 And Rebuilt In 1872. It Was Later Restored In 1924. It Is Of A Combined Simple Gothic And Arts And Crafts Style, With A Gable Entry.	SN28251654
21672	St Clears	Site Of Tollgate At The Eastern End Of St Clears Adjacent To The Mermaid Tavern, Erected 1842.	SN28351644
22272	-	School	SN27961592
22273 /6654	Capel Mair	Built In 1820, But Later Rebuilt In 1827 And 1862, The Latter To The Design Of Rev. Thomas Thomas Of Landore, Swansea. It Was Refurbished In 1913.	SN2797115872
22278 /6657	Peniel	Built In 1810 And Was Transferred To The English Circuit Or Sold To Another Denomination In 1885. In 2000 The Status Of This Chapel Was Unknown.	SN27941597
22279	St Clears Town Hall	St Clears Town Hall, Built 1848.	SN28041572
22280	St.Clears Market Place	Market Place	SN27901629
22746	Moor Sidan	Cottage Shown On 1907 6" Os Map. Present Condition Not Known.	SN2630116161
22765	Railway Tavern	Public House	SN27581720
22767	Heol Fawr	Cottage Shown On 1907 6" Os Map. Present Condition Not Known.	SN2758176567
22768	Old Red Lion	Public House	SN26841666
22776	St Clears	Saw Mill	SN27911629
22777	Cliff	Cottage Shown On 1907 6" Os Map. Present Condition Not Known.	SN27491545
22778	St Clears Church	Brickworks	SN2819915758
25413	Ostrey	Historic Home Described By Francis Jones In 1987.	SN27301660
25451 /17456	Island House	A Small, But Sophisticated House Built By Local Carpenter And Glazier Job Brigstock By 1841 On What Had Been Common Land. Some Features Are Reminiscent Of Later Eighteenth Century Styles.	SN2790016444
25744	Gothic Villa	Listed For The Interest Of Its Picturesque Gothic Front.	SN2796515942

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
25791	High Street	Guir K6-Type. Square Red Kiosk Of Cast Iron Construction.	SN2805515615
29497	-	Building Described As "Old Furniture Factory" By R. Meade Of CDC.	SN28211580
29970	St Clears	This Brickworks Is Located To The North East Of St Clears Church.	SN268154
29972	Llyn-Y-Gors Flood Defences	Flood Defence Bank On North Side Of River Taf.	SN267154
29973	Llyn-Y-Gors Flood Defences	Post Mediaeval Flood Defence Bank.	SN26981669
41973	Clare Hill Farm	Late Nineteenth Century U-Shaped Arrangement Of Farm Buildings.	SN26981669
41974	Clare Hill Farm	Late Nineteenth Century, Two-Storey Rubble Farmhouse With A Gabled Slate Roof.	SN26981672
41975	Clare Hill Farm	Late Nineteenth Century, Two-Storey Rubble Cowhouse With A Gabled Slate Roof.	SN26981673
41976	Clare Hill Farm	Late Nineteenth Century, Detached, Single Storey Rubble Two-Seater Toilet .	SN26961670
41977	Clare Hill Farm	Late Nineteenth Century, One And A Half Storey Rubble-Built Stable With A Gabled Slate Roof.	SN26961670
42013	Clare Hill Farm	Late Nineteenth Century, One And A Half Storey Rubble-Built Coachhouse.	SN26901679
42014	Clare Hill Farm	Site Of The Early Nineteenth Century Farmhouse Of Clare Hill.	SN27311705
42016	-	Distinctive Early Nineteenth Century System Of Small Enclosed Fields.	SN26791702
42017	-	Low, Roughly Circular Earthen Mound, C.3m In Diameter And 0.4m High.	SN27051666
42019	Clare Hill Farm	Site Of Former Garden To Clare Hill Farm, Now Marked By A Low Earthen Scarp C. 0.5m High.	SN28211580
42022	Glancynin Farm	Late nineteenth century, one and a half storey, whitewashed rubble cowhouse	SN27581695
42023	Glancynin Farm	Original early nineteenth century one and a half storey farm building	SN27601697
42024	Glancynin Farm	Early nineteenth century animal pen	SN27591697
42025	Glancynin Farm	Early nineteenth century cowhouse	SN27591697
42026	Glancynin Farm	Early nineteenth century cartshed	SN27611697
42027	Glancynin Farm	Early nineteenth century stables	SN27611697
42028	Glancynin Farm	Later eighteenth century, L-shaped, two storey rubble farmhouse	SN27581693
42072	Glancynin Farm	Farmstead, first recorded on the tithe survey of 1838.	SN27581693
46537	Pwll Trap	Site of the Pwll Trap tollgate, destroyed by Rebeccaitees on December 12th, 1842 and then again with an elaborate performance on January 2nd, 1843.	SN26881667
47070	Gors-Fach	Small settlement called Gors-fach shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps.	SN26381643
47071	Bethlehem Chapel Burial Ground	A burial ground shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps of 1891 and 1907 associated with the nearby Bethlehem Chapel (PRN 15062).	SN26771656
48546		A rectangular cottage, with a garden, shown on the tithe map.	SN27241612
48547	Parc Y Delyn	A building is shown (without a name) at this location on the tithe map.	SN27021625
48548		An approximately square cottage with a garden is shown on the tithe map.	SN26541663
61372	Pont Newydd	Grade II listed bridge	SN2675815523
61378	Lychgate To The Parish Church, Including Wall To N	Grade II listed lychgate	SN2806115718
61379	Cross House Stores	Grade II listed shop	SN2805815730
61380	Cross House	Grade II listed cottage	SN2805715739
61381	The Butcher's Arms Inn	Grade II listed public house	SN2804015772

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
61382	Water Pump	Grade II listed water pump.	SN2797715957
61383	Newton Villa	Grade II listed house	SN2801015793
61384	Kieffe House	Grade II listed house	SN2800915767
61385	Water Pump	Grade II listed water pump	SN2802815762
61386	The Town Hall	Grade II listed town hall	SN2803715715
61387	Water Pump	Grade II listed water pump	SN2803215499
61388	Green Park House, With Wall And Railings	Grade II listed house	SN2803015606
61393	Pont Newydd	Grade II listed bridge	SN2676515525
61394	Capel Bethlehem	Grade II listed chapel	SN2679316592
107972	-	Site of a toll house shown on the OS 1st edition map.	SN28241642
107973	-	Possible site of a toll gate based on the name of a cottage called Gate Fach depicted on the St Clears to Llanddowr toll road (PRN 109059).	SN27261594
107976	-	Site of toll gate shown on the OS Old Series Map	SN2791516264
108017	-	A milepost on the St Clears to Laugharne turnpike road.	SN2788016072
108296	-	A milestone on the Carmarthen to Hobbs Point turnpike road.	SN2685915577
108297	-	A milestone on the Carmarthen to Hobbs Point turnpike road.	SN2815716431
108305	-	A milestone on the St Clears to Laugharne turnpike road.	SN2796815900
6655	Seion Welsh Baptist Chapel; Zion; Sion, St Clears	Built in 1849 to the design of Isaac Price of Rhymni. It was later rebuilt/modified in 1887, and further renovated in 1927-8.	SN2766816280
6656	Capel-Y-Graig (Unitarian), St Clears	Built 1826 and situated somewhere between Capel Mair and the school. The chapel closed in 1901 and two houses were built on the chapel site.	SN2782415916
17252	Croft The	-	SN27891554
32673	St Clears, Telephone Call Box	-	SN280156
33299	Santa Clara Brewery And Malt House	-	SN28071565
40377	St. Clears Windmill	Windmill base in situ (Dr. Evan James). Possibly same site as windmill south of Whitehill Down.	SN2816
96647	St Clears War Memorial	Memorial in the design of a Celtic cross, on a square stepped pediment.	SN28011642
300119	St Clears Farmers Co- Operative Stores And Mill	Early 20th Century Farmers Co-op and mill, mainly sold cereal produce, farm feeds, fertiliser, etc.	SN28101646
301195	Croft The; Croft Lodge, St Clears	This garden site is depicted as Croft Lodge on the First Edition OS 25-inch Map (1888)	SN2789315521

Table 7: Known heritage assets of Post-Medieval date within 1km of the proposed development site (Figure 10)

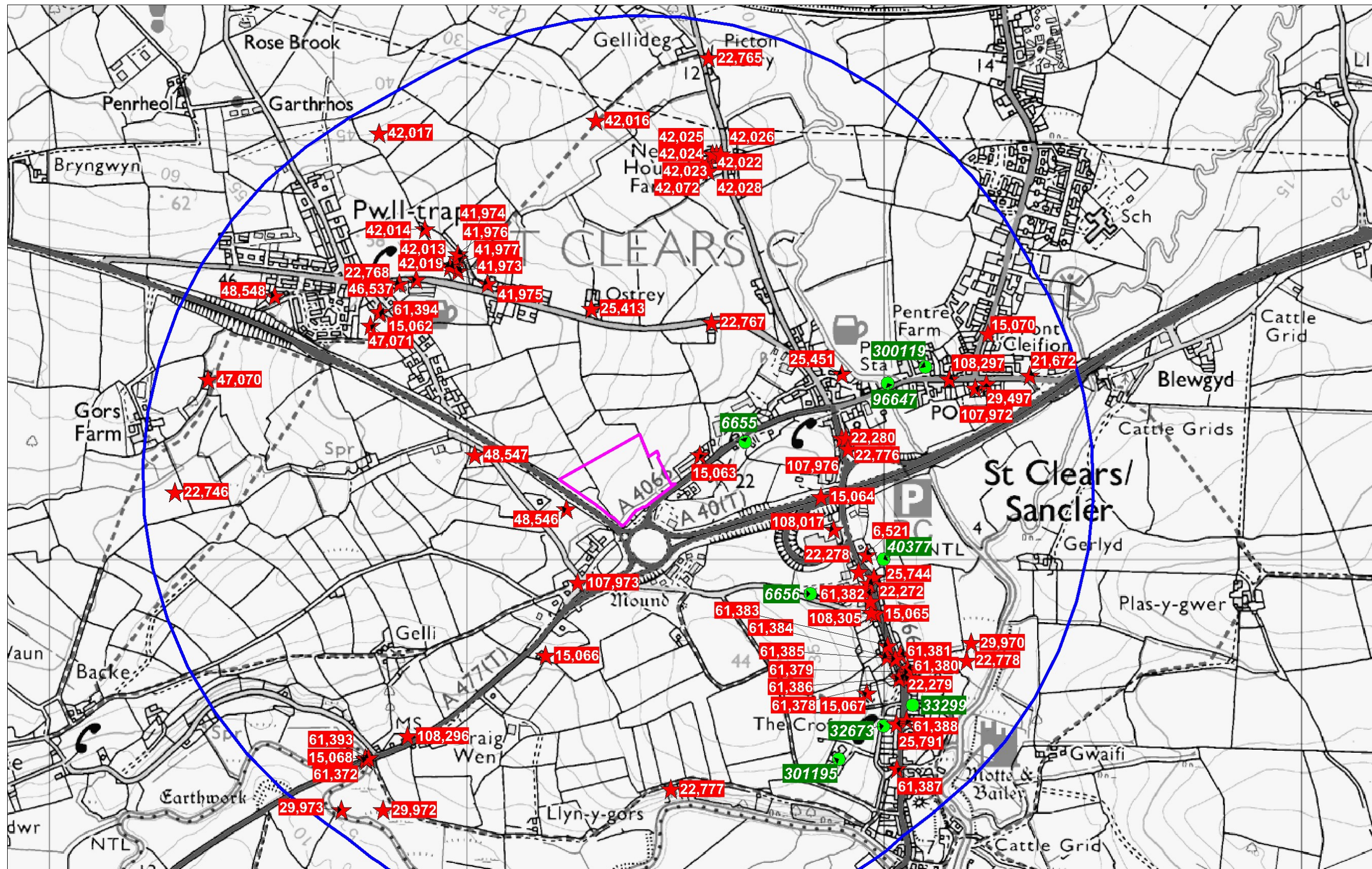


Figure 10: Map showing archaeological sites of Post-Medieval date recorded in the HER and NMR within 1km of the proposed development site (purple). The blue line is the 1km limit, HER records are in red, and records that are only in the NMR are in green.

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 10002093

3.6.6 The Post-Medieval record comprises a roughly equal proportion of sites relation to dwellings, commercial enterprise and agriculture. There are also several chapels. None of the sites are within the boundary of the proposed development. These sites types are typical for later post-medieval development of towns and villages of the area and are concentrated on the centre of St Clears and Pwll Trap.

Modern

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
35376	Farmers Co-operative Warehouse	An early C20 mill and warehouse for the Farmers Co-operative. The interior was destroyed by fire in the 1930's at which point the interior was remodelled with a steel frame and steel roof.	SN28101646
401996	St Clears Playing Fields	-	SN283165

Table 8: Known heritage assets of modern date within 1km of the proposed development site (Figure 11)

3.6.7 Two records dating to the modern period are recorded in the HER and NMR: A warehouse and playing fields.

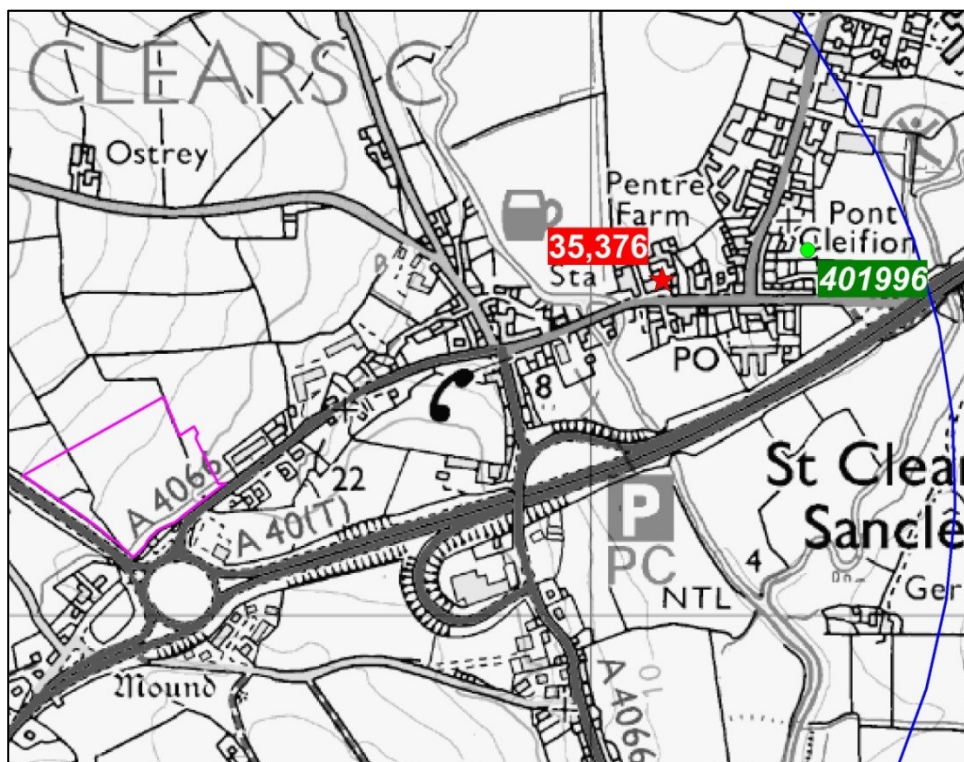


Figure 11: Map showing archaeological sites of modern date recorded in the HER (red) and NMR (green) within 1km of the proposed development site (purple). The blue line is the 1km search limit.

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 10002093

Unknown/General

PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	NGR
8893	High Street	An indistinct sub-circular cropmark first identified from aerial photographs taken in 1955 - it is possibly a natural feature created by the deposition of the river over time.	SN281158
42015	Clare Hill Farm	Distinctive system of small enclosed fields, defined by substantial hedged stone and earth banks that are planted with hazel, ash, sycamore and thorn. The fields are first recorded on the tithe survey of 1838.	SN27311705
105024	St Clears; Rhydygors	A medieval & later borough, associated with the castle (Nprn105023) & Priory (Nprn103852; 275712): the town is first mentioned in 1248, its charter dating to 1392	SN28091542

Table 9: Known heritage assets of modern date within 1km of the proposed development site (Figure 12)

- 3.6.8 Two records exist in the HER for the study area for which the date is unknown, a cropmark (PRN 8893) and a field system (PRN 42015). Of general date is the Town of St Clears (NPRN 105024), although its summary stresses that its origins are dated as far back as the medieval period.

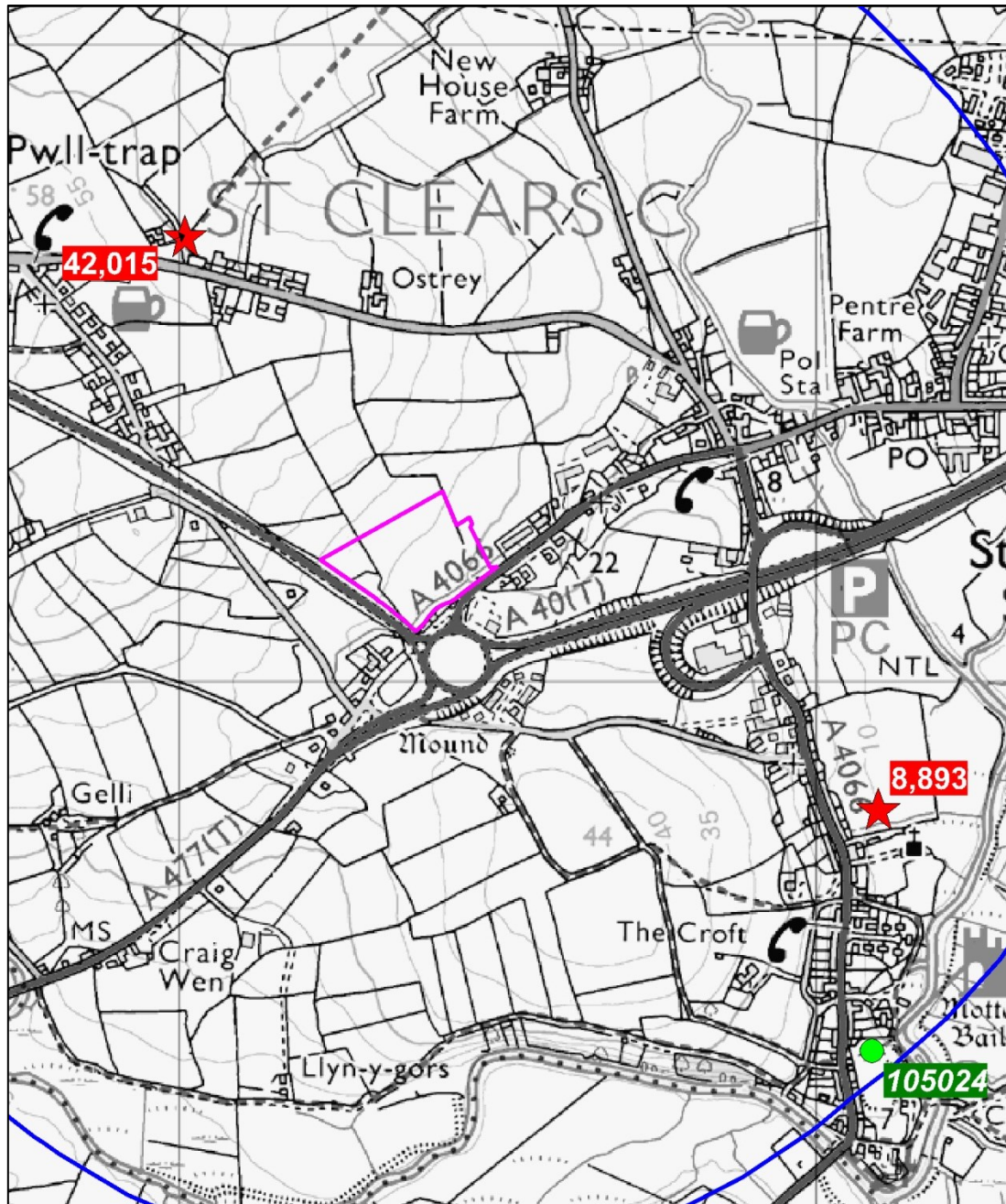


Figure 12: Known heritage assets of unknown or general date within 1km of the proposed development site (purple). The blue line is the 1km limit, HER records are in red, and records that are only in the NMR are in green.

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, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930

3.7 Other archaeological finds

- 3.7.1 Two Roman coins have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme within 1km of the proposed development site, both about 0.67km to the southeast, and both of a type known as radiates. This is the area in which possible Roman remains are recorded in documentary sources at Garthe (NPRN 301190).

3.8 Aerial Photography and LiDAR

- 3.8.1 Meridian Airmap aerial photos of the 1950s do not cover the proposed development area but RAF photos of 1946 do (Figure 13). The only features of archaeological interest that can be clearly seen in these photos are the remains of strip field 'slangs', plough marks (potentially of medieval date) running west-northwest to east-southeast across the largest field in the centre of the proposed site.
- 3.8.2 Modern aerial photography shows these plough marks much more clearly, as well as other in the field to the east, which are on a more east-west alignment. Also visible are other linear features, wider and curving, that look like trackways across the fields. In the most recent photos a circular parch mark is evident near to the centre of the large field, but as it is not visible in any older photos it is considered most likely to be the mark left by an animal feeder.
- 3.8.3 LiDAR imagery was also viewed for the proposed site area and shows the same plough marks and trackways as seen in the aerial photography.



Figure 13: RAF aerial photograph of 1946, with the proposed development outlined in purple

3.9 Historic Mapping

- 3.9.1 The St Clears Parish Tithe Map of 1842 (Figure 14) is the earliest available map of the study area. It shows the layout of fields, farms and roads before the A40 bypass and the roundabout were built, when St Clears was a much more sparsely populated area, although still an important crossroads for both local traffic and movement across South Wales. Just south of the site boundary the now deserted property 'Arosfa' is marked.
- 3.9.2 Five numbered fields are partially within the boundary of the proposed development. The apportionment to the tithe map lists these fields and gives their use at that time. Fields 574 and 575 are both named 'Wain Saggard' and were under arable. 'Wain' means sheath or scabbard and so the name could commemorate the finding of an archaeological artefact. However, wain could simply be a misspelling of 'waun,' a common field name meaning heath or meadow (although these fields contain plough marks indicating a long history of crop cultivation). No translation could be found for 'Saggard' and its similarity to 'scabbard' is striking. A scabbard is a sheath for the blade of a sword or dagger, typically made of leather or metal, and they were most used between the Bronze Age and the medieval period.
- 3.9.3 Fields 554 and 556 are listed with no names, but their use is given: 554 as pasture and 556 as arable. 'Park Stone Issa,' or 'Lower Stone Park' is the name given the final field, number 559, which is also under arable. Two fields to the north is 'Stone Park' (as recorded on the HER as a possible indication of a former standing stone – PRN 48826). Whether Lower Stone Park suggests there was another stone within this field or merely a reference to the field below Stone Park is not certain. Standing stones most typically date to the Bronze Age. There are a number of standing stones in the St Clears area (not all recorded on the HER) and also to the south at Cross Inn.
- 3.9.4 Figure 15 shows the next available map of the area, the first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map. This was printed in 1890 and shows a largely similar layout to the tithe map but in greater detail with some property names marked and trees depicted. Fields 554 and 556 on the tithe are merged in this later map and a cottage and its garden west of this have also been subsumed. The only other change within the site boundary is that much of it is shown as heathland. The second edition map of 1906 (not reproduced here) shows much the same, except that the heathland is now shown only in the small southwestern-most part of the proposed site, as remains the case today.
- 3.9.5 Within the site boundary, only the removal of one field boundary has changed the layout of the fields since 1906. To the west and south of the site, the large roundabout expediting traffic along the A40 trunk road was constructed in the 1970s.

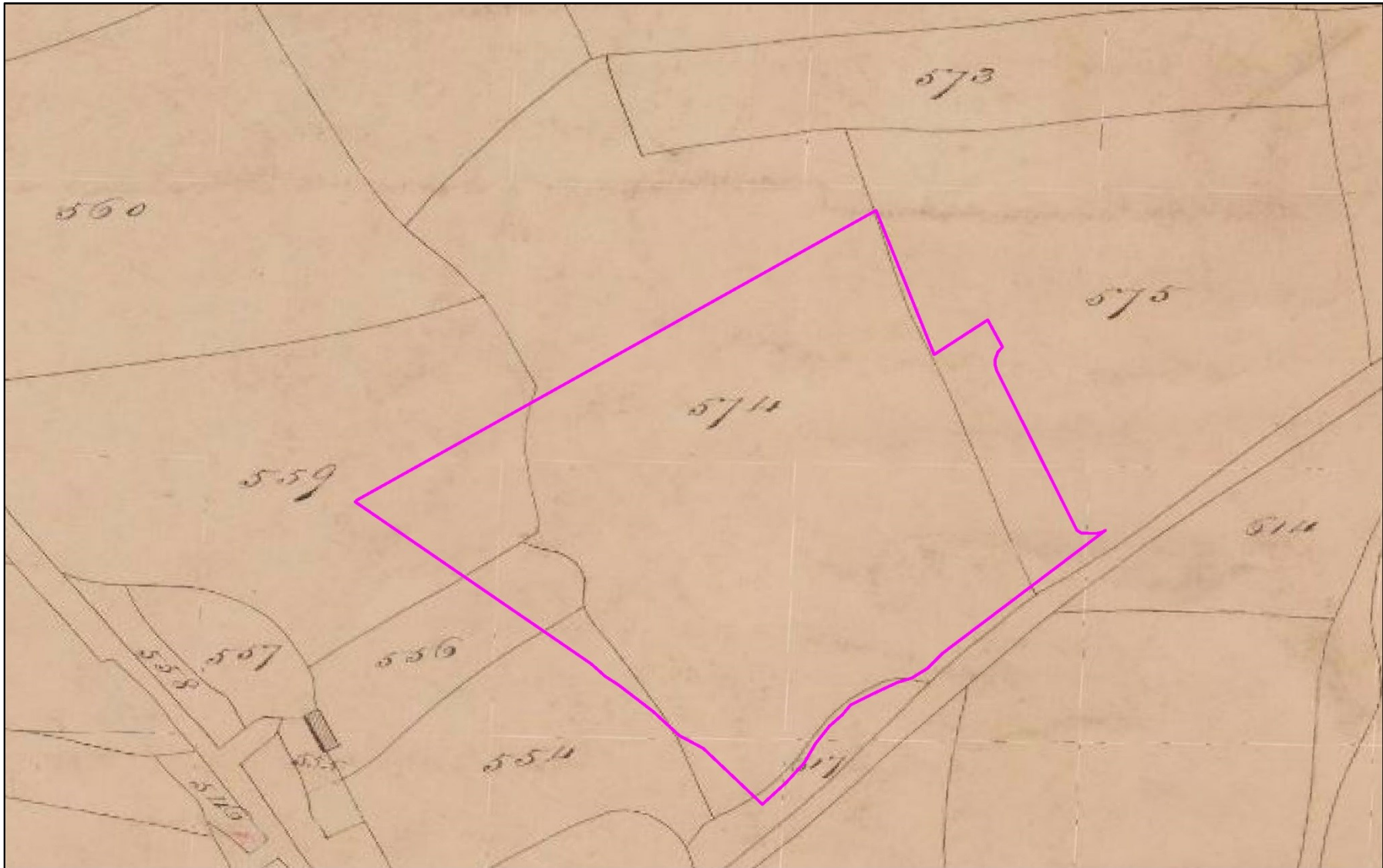


Figure 14: Extract of the St Clears Parish Tithe Map of 1842, with the approximate outline of the proposed development site in purple

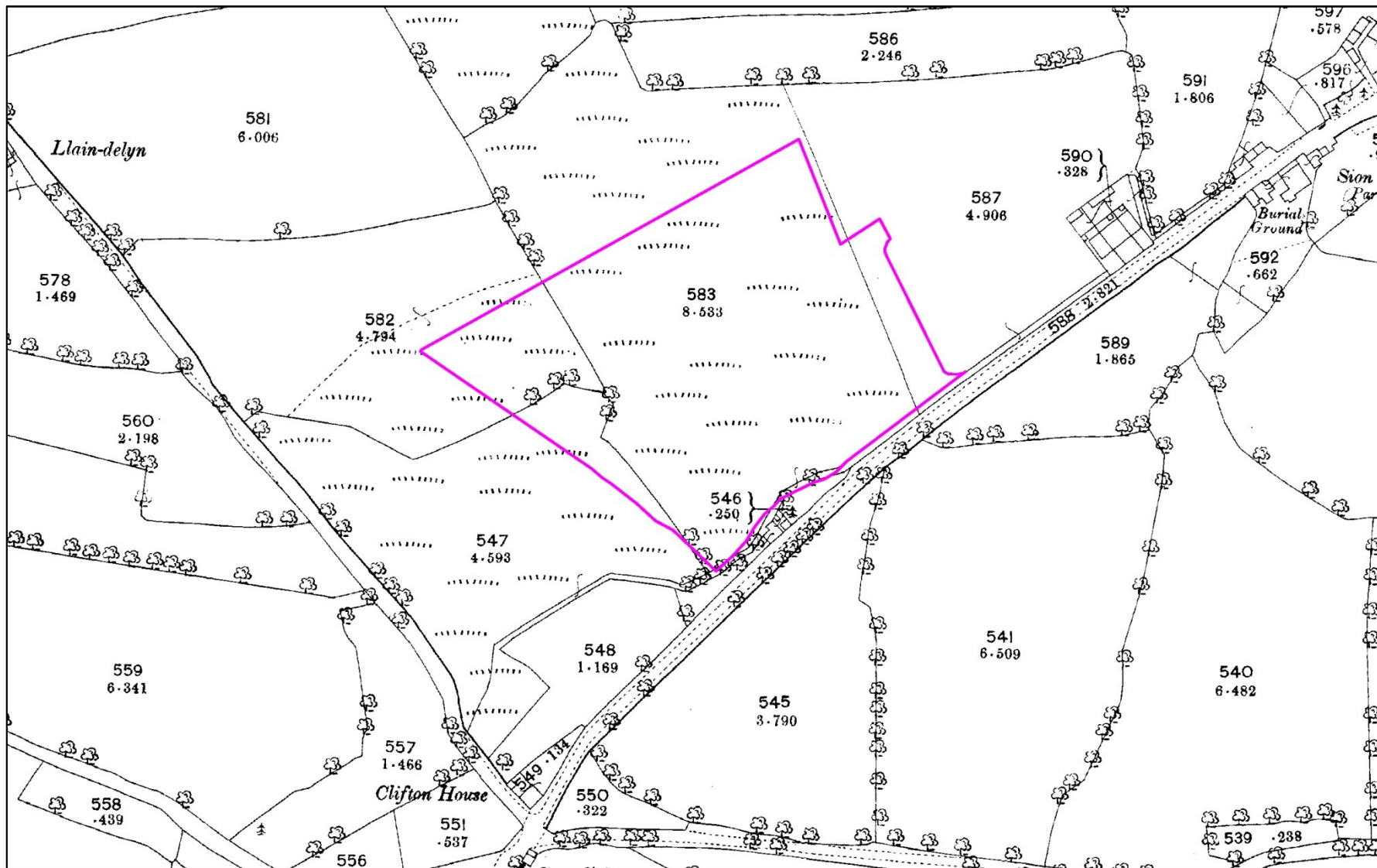


Figure 15: The first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1890, with the outline of the proposed development site in purple



Figure 16: Map showing the locations and directions of photos taken during the site walkover survey

3.10 Site Walkover Survey

- 3.10.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 13th of July 2017. The visit comprised a walkover of the proposed development site and the surrounding area and also incorporated looking at the wider area for views looking back to the proposed development location from designated and other sites. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form. Figure 16 shows the locations and directions of photos taken.
- 3.10.2 Photos 1 and 2 show views from opposing ends of the large central field of the proposed development site. The round parch mark that had previously been spotted on aerial photos is visible at the centre of these images. A visual inspection revealed no more clues as to its origin.
- 3.10.3 The curvilinear features spotted on aerial photos were confirmed to be tracks, which were made by farm vehicles disturbing the top layer of the ground when conditions were muddy (e.g. Photos 3 and 4).
- 3.10.4 Throughout the site the field boundaries were old earthen banks with ditches beside them and sometimes on both sides of them. In one place, the southeastern corner of the large field, a ditch had recently been re-excavated and this had scraped away vegetation from the bank exposed its earthen composition (Photos 5 and 6).
- 3.10.5 Photos 7 and 8 show the small triangular field in the south west of the site, which has reverted to heathland grasses and some young blackthorn bushes. North of this, in the south of the eastern field of the site, the ground is rather wet and has been colonised by reeds. The rest of the eastern field, which has a greater slope, only contains pasture (Photo 9).
- 3.10.6 The part of the field to the west of the large field, where an access route for the development site is proposed, is shown in Photo 10. The southernmost part of this strip, beyond a fence, was very overgrown and could not be accessed.
- 3.10.7 No new archaeological features were observed during this site visit.



Photo 1: Panoramic view of the large field from its southern corner



Photo 2: Panoramic view of the large field from its north end



Photo 3: Looking north-northwest along the western edge of the large field, showing ground disturbance due to a farm trackway



Photo 4: Looking southwest at the western side of the large field, showing ground disturbance due to a farm trackway



Photo 5: Looking north-northwest along the ditch and earthen bank at the southeast edge of the large field



Photo 6: Looking north at the ditch and earthen bank at the southeast edge of the large field



Photo 7: Looking south-southeast over the western field



Photo 8: Looking southeast at the fenced-off wild area at the southern end of the western field



Photo 9: Panoramic view of the western field from its northwest corner



Photo 10: Panoramic view of the edge of the eastern field designated for potential access to the development site

4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Previous Impacts to Development Area

- 4.1.1 The development area is known to have been previously disturbed by agricultural activity in the form of ploughing, potentially from the medieval period onwards as evidenced by the strip field 'slangs' seen within the field on aerial mapping.
- 4.1.2 Most of the earthen field boundaries have been neglected and become overgrown, and a section c.100m long at the southeastern edge of the large field has recently been re-dug on its west side.
- 4.1.3 No other development is recorded as having taken place within the field indicating that if any buried archaeological remains are present within the site area, that they will be sealed below the plough derived topsoil and subsoils (typically less than 0.50m below the existing ground surface).

4.2 Potential Impacts from the Proposed Development

- 4.2.1 Full details of the construction design for the development have not been produced as yet. The following construction activities are all likely to be undertaken to some extent at the development site, all of which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains if present at the site. these activities include:
 - Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas and borrow pits;
 - topsoil stripping;
 - landscaping and terracing works;
 - foundation excavation;
 - construction of roads and infrastructure; and
 - service installation.

4.3 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features

- 4.3.1 There is considered to be no intervisibility between the development site and any designated heritage assets in the vicinity. There are thus considered to be no impacts from the proposed development on the settings of designated assets within the vicinity.

5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological and historical significance and potential, with evidence of human activity dating back to the Bronze Age.
- 5.2 The site walkover survey did not identify any unrecorded upstanding archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed development.
- 5.3 An assessment of the potential for buried archaeology within the site as a whole is discussed below in order of archaeological period. The scale of potential is defined in Table 10. It should be noted that this only provides an indication of potential and does not entirely preclude the presence of significant archaeological remains of any period within the site area. Archaeological and historical importance is ascribed to the sites according to the criteria in Table 11.

Archaeological Potential	Definition
High	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area, or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity
Medium	A number of archaeological remains of the period are present in the vicinity or wider area, and/or the topography or location of the site would be typical for remains of that period
Low	Few sites of a specific period are known in the wider area, or where the topography of the site is unlikely to contain remains of that period. Or where no archaeological records of a certain period are present, but the location of the site is one that would be considered suitable or typical for remains of that period to exist
Negligible	Where there is no evidence for archaeological remains of a certain period to be present and the location/topography is most unlikely to contain remains of that period, or where a site area has already been totally disturbed

Table 10: Site potential definitions

Site Importance (SI)	Definition of Site Category
High	Features of national importance - Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
Medium	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
Medium / Low	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
Low	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
Uncertain	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration
Negligible	Where a site area has already been totally disturbed by previous development or natural processes

Table 11: Site importance definitions

- 5.4 The potential for remains of prehistoric date prior to the Bronze Age is considered to be negligible, based on the fact that there are no known sites within the search area.
- 5.5 One of the field names recorded on the Tithe Map is of 'Lower Stone Park' which could suggest the presence of a former standing stone within the field, although may merely be a reference to the field's location below 'Stone Park' to the north. The field of 'Stone Park' is recorded on the HER (PRN 48826) as the former location of a possible standing stone, typically of Bronze Age date. Within the wider area, human activity at that time is well represented by burial mounds and standing stones and there is a particular concentration of such sites nearby. This fact, together with the presence of streams and a south-facing aspect of the topography, points to a medium potential for undiscovered archaeology of this date, which would be of medium to high significance.
- 5.6 The nearest known archaeology of Iron Age date is only 1.2km away from the proposed site, but there are only 20 known sites within 10km. It is thus considered that the potential for Iron Age archaeology is low, but would have medium to high significance if found.
- 5.7 Potential for Roman archaeology is moderate due to the proximity of an important Roman road, documentary reports of building remains in St Clears, and recently recovered coins possibly associated with these building remains. The significance of newly discovered Roman sites would be medium.
- 5.8 Very few Early Medieval sites are known to exist around St Clears and the potential for unearthing of such sites within the boundary of the proposed development is thought to be low, though they would have high significance. The main focus of early settlement in St Clears is likely to have been located around the church and former Cluniac Priory.
- 5.9 A moderate potential is considered for archaeological remains of medieval date. The presence of former strip farming 'slangs' of medieval date are evident within the proposed development area on aerial imagery. It is also known that nearby Lower St Clears was busy during the medieval period, and there are remnants of strip fields all over the local area. The significance of such remains if they were to be found would be low to medium, entirely dependent upon the rarity of what was found. Remains of strip fields would be considered to be of low significance, but if settlement remains were present these would be of moderate significance.
- 5.10 The assessment of potential for sites that originated in the Post-Medieval or modern periods is to be considered to be low because of the large extent of older, medieval, plough marks within the site. This suggests no development or other activity (other than agricultural) occurred in the development area after the medieval period. Any surviving remains of Post-medieval or modern date would be considered to be of low archaeological significance.
- 5.11 The proposed development site is located close to the site of a crossing of very important road routes that may be millennia old, as evidenced by the line of the Roman road leading west from Carmarthen lying to the north of the site and the lines of the Old Tenby Road and that leading towards Whitland. Human activity may have been focussed at this meeting point over many archaeological time periods. This increases the chances that undiscovered archaeological remains are present close by.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 General Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The proposed development area lies within a historic landscape known as 'Pont-y-Fenni, Whitland Abbey,' recorded in the LANDMAP database. This area scores highly as an area of historic value in most categories but its potential and rarity scores are moderate. It is a very large area encompassing medium to large irregular pasture fields, areas of medieval strip field remnants to the southeast around St Clears, and areas of woodland. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farmsteads and cottages.
- 6.1.2 There are four Scheduled Monuments and there is one Grade II* Listed Building within 2km of the proposed development site. There are seventeen Grade II Listed Buildings with 1km of the proposed development site. There is considered to be no intervisibility between these designated assets and the development site and thus it is unlikely that any impacts to the settings of these monuments would occur. There are no designated sites further afield whose setting would be impacted upon by the development.
- 6.1.3 Nearly one hundred sites are currently recorded in the national heritage databases within 1km of the proposed road route. The majority of these sites are Post-Medieval in date, and the remainder vary in age from Bronze Age to Medieval. One identified heritage asset lies within the proposed development site, a field called 'Lower Stone Park'. Fields with the word 'stone' in its name often indicates the former presence of a Bronze Age standing stone. A number of standing stones lie within the vicinity of the proposed development site.
- 6.1.4 Archaeological potential for different time periods was estimated based upon knowledge of the recorded archaeological sites in the area and patterns known to exist regionally. The potential for Prehistoric archaeology prior to the Bronze Age is negligible. For the Bronze Age the potential is medium and the significance of any finds would be medium to high. The possibility of finding Roman or medieval remains is also medium with medium to high significance. For the Iron Age and Early-Medieval periods the significance of remains would be medium to high but the potential for such finds is low. Post-Medieval or modern remains are unlikely and their significance would be low.

6.2 Archaeological Mitigation

- 6.2.1 It is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the site area where groundworks are proposed, because such groundworks could expose, damage or destroy remains of archaeological significance.
- 6.2.2 The nature of such archaeological works is uncertain and would need to be discussed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management section, who are the archaeological advisors to the planning authority.
- 6.2.3 It is advised that a geophysical survey of the site area should be undertaken prior to development commencing, which would give further information about buried archaeological potential and inform decisions about any further mitigation that might be required prior to or during the development programme.

7 SOURCES

Published

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

Cathcart King, D. 1983. Notes on the Castle of St Clears, in *The Carmarthenshire Antiquary* 14: 5-9.

CIfA. 2014. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Available at:
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf
[Accessed 10/Jul/2017]

Davies, R. 1991. *The Age of Conquest*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Delaney, C. and Soulsby, I. 1975. *Historic Towns in Carmarthenshire District: Archaeological Implications of Redevelopment*. Cardiff: University College Cardiff

Rees, S. 1992. *A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales*. London: HMSO

Unpublished

Ramsey, R. 2008. St. Clears Flood Alleviation Scheme, St. Clears, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Watching Brief. DAT Unpublished Report No. 2008/36.

Shobbrook, A. 2009. A Watching Brief at The Paddocks, St Clears, Carmarthenshire. DAT Unpublished Report No. 2009/19.

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust at Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE

Websites

British Geological Survey mapping portal. Available at:
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 12/Jun/2017]

Natural Resources Wales LiDAR Composite Dataset. Available at:
<http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en> [Accessed 12/Jun/2017]

Natural Resources Wales LANDMAP interactive mapping. Available at:
<http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/> [Accessed 12/Jun/2017]

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales – National Monument Record database interactive mapping. Available at:
<http://map.coflein.gov.uk/> [Accessed 12/Jun/2017]

Cartographic

Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment. 1842. St Clears

Ordnance Survey. 1890. 1st edition 1:2500

Ordnance Survey. 1906. 2nd edition 1:2500

**LAND AT OLD TENBY ROAD, ST CLEARS,
CARMARTHENSHIRE:**

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/42
RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD / EVENT NO. 110476

Gorffennaf 2017
July 2017

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

Alice Day

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 20 July 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 27 July 2017

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

