

IS Y LLAN, LLANDDAROG, CARMARTHENSHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Carmarthenshire County Council



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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**IS Y LLAN, LLANDDAROG,
CARMARTHENSHIRE:
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ASSESSMENT**

By

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IS Y LLAN, LLANDDAROG, CARMARTHENSHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of a proposed development area at Is y Llan, Llanddarog, Carmarthenshire. The archaeological potential of the site was highlighted, and the assessment has identified that the development of the site may impact upon the undesignated remains of the Second World War prisoner of war camp No. 102 Llanddarog Camp (PRN 30593).

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i baratoi Asesiad Ddesg yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol o safle datblygu arfaethedig yn Is y Llan, Llanddarog, Sir Gaerfyrddin. Amlygwyd potensial archeolegol y safle, ac mae'r asesiad wedi nodi y gallai datblygiad y safle effeithio ar weddillion heb eu dynodi o wersyll carcharorion rhyfel yr Ail Ryfel Byd Rhif 102 Gwersyll Llanddarog (PRN 30593).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Carmarthenshire County Council to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the site at Is y Llan, Llanddarog, Carmarthenshire, SA32 8NX (centred on NGR SN 49510 16550), that is currently being developed towards a planning application.
- 1.1.2 The site is in the ownership of Carmarthenshire County Council and provides an opportunity to build a small-scale mixed tenure development of low-cost, energy-efficient homes.
- 1.2.3 This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment assesses the archaeological potential of the development area and highlights possible issues concerning the impact of the development on the historic environment. This will enable the planners to make an informed decision on the proposal regarding archaeological and historic environment issues.

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 by CIfA 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 historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic 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 historic assets within the site and its environs and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigations strategies, including the potential for further archaeological works.
- 1.2.4 Due to current restrictions related to the Covid-19 outbreak some archive sources have not been consulted, although sufficient information has been gained to provide a comprehensive assessment of the site.
- 1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from several sources including:
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;

- Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
 - Available and relevant reports on any archaeological work undertaken in the area;
 - Archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW);
 - Aerial photography, satellite imagery and Lidar data;
 - Relevant records held by the developer;
 - Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW);
 - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
 - Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development area (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.6 A study area of 0.5km around the perimeter of the development area boundary was used to examine designated and non-designated historic assets.
- 1.2.7 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as:
- All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (Welsh Government 2017).*
- 1.2.8 A historic asset is:
- An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated (ibid).*
- 1.2.9 This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development area, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2017; available online).

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). Listed Buildings (LB). Altitude is expressed to a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD). 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) gives date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within this report.

Table 1: *Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales*

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	

2. NATIONAL POLICIES AND GUIDANCE

2.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act

- 2.1.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and scheduled monuments. This has recently been superseded by The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

- 2.1.2 The new Act amends the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by several planning guidance documents. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of scheduled

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

monuments, listed buildings and historic parks and gardens. It also includes further guidance on place names.

2.2 Planning Policy Wales

- 2.2.1 Planning Policy Wales sets out the Welsh Government's land use planning policies. Its primary objective is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other key legislation.
- 2.2.2 Chapter 6 of the Planning Policy Wales, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how planning systems must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic environment assets.

2.3 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

- 2.3.1 This technical advice note provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building consent applications. It also provides specific guidance on how the following historic environment assets should be considered:
- scheduled monuments
 - archaeological remains
 - listed buildings
 - conservation areas
 - historic parks and gardens
 - historic landscapes
 - historic assets of special local interest
 - World Heritage Sites
- 2.3.2 The technical advice note usefully gathers together the selection criteria employed in the designation of scheduled monuments and listed buildings and the registration of historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes.
- 2.3.3 Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic environment assets) are provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.
- 2.3.4 This report will also refer to other guidance documents published by Cadw, namely: Conservation Principles (March 2011); Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (May 2017); Managing Historic Character in Wales (May 2017); and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017).

3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

3.1 Carmarthenshire County Council Policies

- 3.1.1 The Historic Environment is subject to the relevant policies and procedures as laid out in the Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) Local Development Plan (LDP) 2018 – 2033.
- 3.1.2 The historic environment is referenced throughout the document in numerous policies, emphasising its significance to the county. The main policy references to the Historic Environment are outlined in the strategic policy SP14:

SP 14: Protection and Enhancement of the Built and Historic Environment:

Development proposals should preserve or enhance the built and historic environment of the County, its cultural, townscape and landscape assets, and, where appropriate, their setting.

Proposals will be expected to promote high quality design that reinforces local character and respects and enhances the cultural and historic qualities of the plan area.

- 11.445 Carmarthenshire has a rich and diverse historical and cultural built heritage with a range of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, and Scheduled Monuments. The recognition of the Plan area's built heritage and its conservation is essential in providing a sense of history, character, and a sense of place.
- 11.446 The Plan area also contains discovered, and yet to be discovered archaeological sites and features. The Policy and the Plan aims, in conjunction with primary legislation on the built environment and historic buildings to safeguard the cultural integrity of the historic settlements, features and buildings within the Plan area. Where applicable, it also looks to contribute to the enhancement of the historic and built environment. This recognises that our historic assets are irreplaceable resources and their conservation provides social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits.
- 11.447 The County's historic buildings, townscape and landscape should be regarded as assets and positively conserved and enhanced for the benefit of residents and visitors alike. These are not only affected by change and neglect, but also by changes to their setting. As such, this is an important consideration in making decisions on proposals which may have an effect.
- 11.448 Many elements of the County's built and historic environment are protected through legislation or other policy provisions, and as such do not require policies in the revised LDP. The Plan does not therefore include policies in relation to facets of the built heritage such as Scheduled Monuments as they are adequately protected elsewhere.
- 11.451 Environment which recognises the importance of such areas and features of the County:
- *Historic Parks and Gardens^[38] - Many parks and gardens are historically significant and are listed in the Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales Register. These areas are also defined on the LDP Proposals Map;*
 - *Historic Landscapes^[39]*
 - *Archaeological Remains^[40]*
 - *Enabling Developments^[41] - PPW sets out the provisions through which an enabling proposal would be considered*
 - *Scheduled Monuments - These are defined on the Proposals Map*

4. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 4.1 The development area is located to the west of Is y Llan, Llanddarog in western Carmarthenshire and consists of a triangular-shaped paddock centred on NGR SN 49510 16550 (Figure 1). The site lies on flat ground at approximately 99mOD.
- 4.2 The wider area consists of a rural landscape, the land divided into a semi-regular pattern of medium-large sized fields divided by hedgerows. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farmsteads and a number of small settlements dotted through the landscape.
- 4.3 The bedrock geology consists of Milford Haven Group – Argillaceous rocks and sandstone and conglomerate interbedded. This was formed approximately 408 – 427 million years ago in environments dominated by rivers (British Geological survey online).

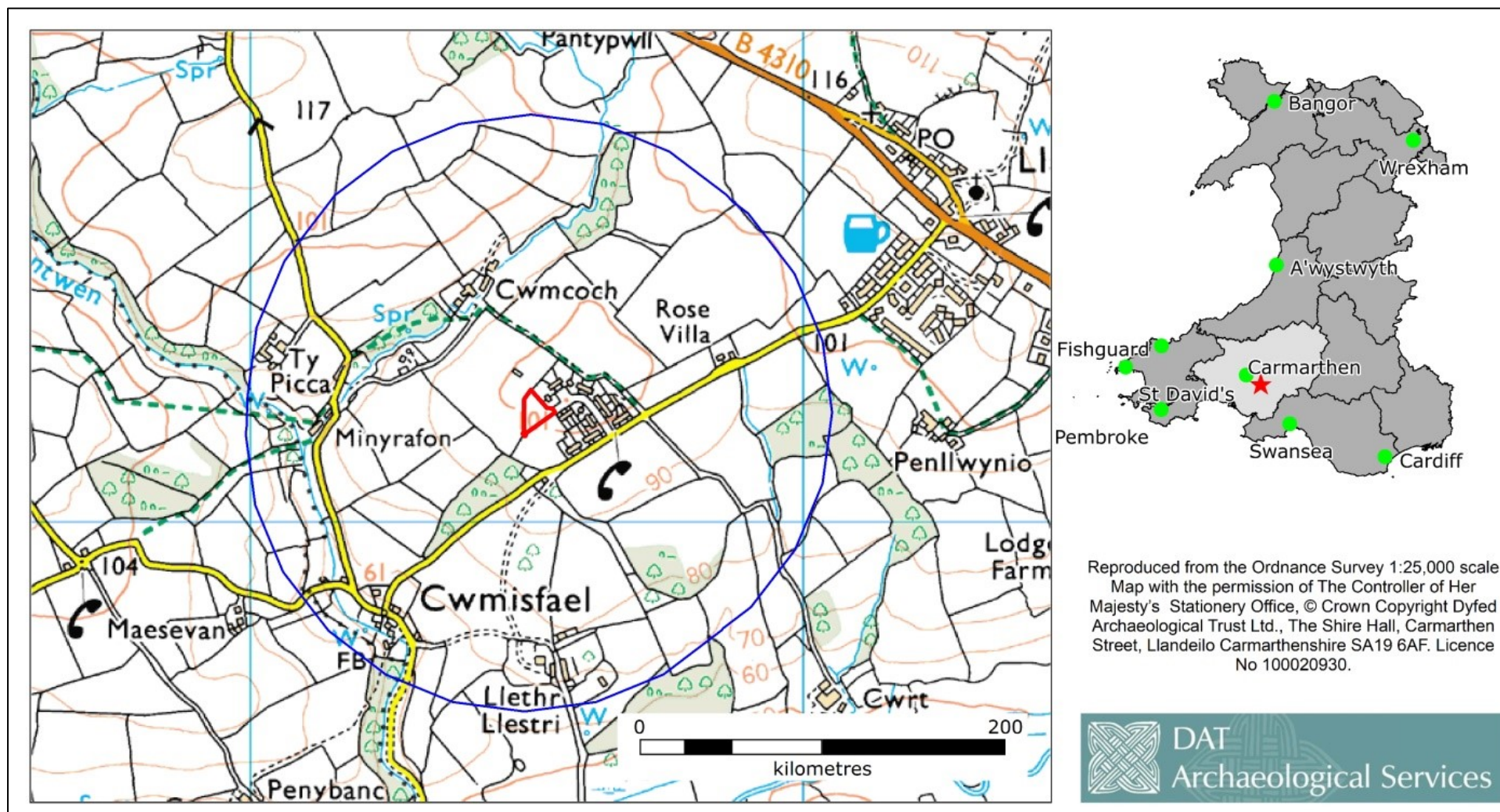


Figure 1: Location of the development area, showing the proposed development area (red) and the 500m radius study area (blue).

5 DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) were searched for historic assets recorded within the 500m radius study area. This included both designated and non-designated assets. The development area covers an area of approximately 0.5 hectares.

5.2 Scheduled Monuments

- 5.2.1 There are no scheduled monuments in the 500m radius study area; the nearest scheduled monument is over 2km away from the centre of the development area.

5.3 Registered Historic Parks & Gardens

- 5.3.1 There are no registered historic parks and gardens in the 500m radius study area. The closest historic park and garden is Middleton Hall (part of the National Botanic Garden of Wales) which is 2.5km northeast of the centre of the development area.

5.4 Listed Buildings

- 5.4.1 There are four listed buildings in the 500m radius study area (Table 2, Figure 2). Each of these is a Grade II building and part of a 19th-century farm located at Llethr Llestri approximately 0.5km south of the development area and centred around NGR SN 49547 15760.

Table 2: Listed Buildings within the study area (Figure 2).

Listed building No.	Grade	Name	Description
82275	II	Former cart house and stable at Llethr Llestri	A stable and cart house of coursed rubble with lighter freestone dressings and slate roof. Facing the narrow yard it has, on the R side, 2 segmental-headed cart doorways. At the upper (L) end are 2 camber-headed doorways with boarded doors. The loft has 3 openings. The lower gable end has stone steps to a loft doorway. The upper gable end has a segmental-headed loft doorway with shutter and stone ledge.
82276	II	Former cow house at Llethr Llestri	A cow house of coursed rubble with lighter freestone dressings, and corrugated asbestos-cement roof. Four camber-headed doorways have replaced doors. There are 2 pivoting loft windows, and a 4-pane sash to the R side of the loft, inserted in a brick surround. A blockwork extension is against the R (downhill) gable end.
82277	II	Llethr Llestri	Built in the late C18 or early C19, perhaps by Henry Lavallin Puxley (d 1828). The house is first mentioned in 1833 and is shown on the 1839 Tithe map. An earlier farmhouse was subsequently converted to a cow house. Windows and the front door were renewed c1995.
82279	II	Old house and attached farm building at Llethr Llestri	The old house is probably C17 but ceased to be a dwelling when the new house was built in the late C18 or early C19. The farm building is later, added at the uphill end and therefore probably after its use as a dwelling. It is shown on the 1839 Tithe map. Both were converted to cow houses and continued as such into the C20.

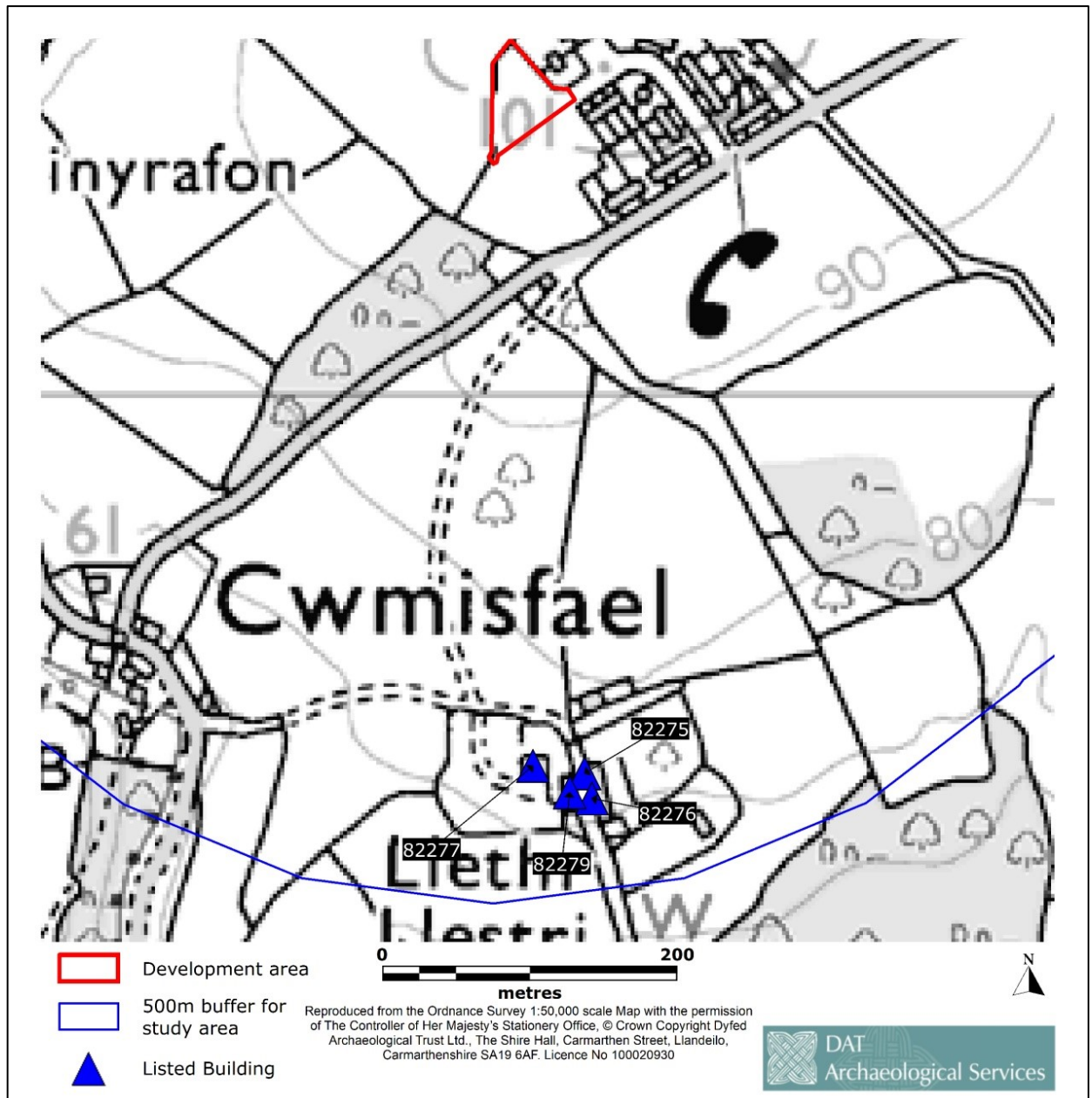


Figure 2: Map extract showing the listed buildings in the study area. Details of listed buildings in Table 2

5.5 Registered Historic Landscapes

5.5.1 The 500m radius study area does not lie in a registered historic landscape.

5.6 Conservation Areas

5.6.1 The 500m radius study area does not lie in a conservation area.

6 UNDESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

6.1 General

6.1.1 The HER records 18 assets within the search area, However, four of these (PRNs 61721, 61722, 61724 and 62003) include the Listed buildings previously discussed so have been omitted from this search to avoid repetition. An additional three sites are recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR), however, one of these might be one of the Listed Buildings part of the 19th-century farmhouse at Llethr Llestri but the description lacks sufficient detail to distinguish.

6.1.2 No assets are recorded within the development area itself.

6.1.3 The following information is laid out chronologically to provide a brief archaeological and historical background for the development area and its environs for each period, along with the relevant HER entries pertaining to that period. All HER and NMR listings are presented in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 3.

6.2 Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

6.2.1 There are no sites of these periods recorded within the 500m radius study area. Evidence of such activity in the wider landscape also appears sparse.

6.3 Neolithic and Bronze Age

6.3.1 There are no Neolithic sites recorded within the 500m radius study area.

6.3.2 There are two Bronze Age standing stones (Cae Graig (PRN 10806) and Cae Main (PRN 10807)) within the study area. The evidence for both of these standing stones derives from place-names only and there is appears to be no physical evidence of their existence. PRN 10806 lies approximately 0.3km from the centre of the development area and PRN 10806 lies to the southeast just on the edge of the study area.

6.4 Iron Age

6.4.1 There are no sites of these periods recorded within the 500m radius study area.

6.5 Roman Period

6.5.1 There are no sites of these periods recorded within the 500m radius study area.

6.6 Early Medieval & Medieval Period

6.6.1 There are no sites of these periods recorded within the 500m radius study area.

6.7 Post Medieval & Modern Period

6.7.1 There are 17 sites of this period within the 500m radius study area. All but one of these originates from the post-medieval period and none of them lies within the development area. The most modern non-designated asset is the Second World war No.2 Llanddarog Prisoner of War (POW) camp (PRN 30593). The camp was one of three Prisoner of War Camps in Carmarthenshire which, with the exception of the Llanddarog camp, often represent the reuse of earlier army camps since vacated by British and US troops when they moved into operations on the continent (Pyper & Page, 2015). The camp was used to house Italian and then German prisoners (*ibid*). This does lie partially within the development area but has also been largely built over by modern developments at its south-eastern extent.

Table 3: List of non-designated sites recorded on the HER and NMR.

PRN	NPRN	Site Name and Description	Period	NGR
10806		Standing stone		SN49951590
10807		Standing stone		SN49431655
16404		The lodge dates back to 1770.	Post Medieval	SN49521608
16407		Pont Weir Cwm Is Fael - Stone-built, partially replaced by iron railings. The water is diverted at this point into the millrace for the Cwm Is Fael (Mill. R Brans 1983).	Post Medieval	SN49151590
16408		Felin Cwm Isfael - Earliest mention of this mill was in 1809, and it was closed during 1914-1918. The mill is now used to store farming equipment.	Post Medieval	SN49241578
20523		Documentary reference to a toll in Llanddarog. Precise form and location currently uncertain (H.Pritchard, 2015)	Post Medieval	SN5000016000
22053		Y Felin Uchaf - Built c.1825. Name changed from Y Felin Uchaf to Min yr Afon in 1944. The mill ceased working in 1914. The mill is stone-built with a slated roof covered in concrete Cornish roof.	Post Medieval	SN491162
23637		Stepping stones.	Post Medieval	SN491162
30593		No. 102 Llanddarog Camp - A prisoner of war camp No 102, listed as a German Working camp (Thomas, 2003). Housed Italian and then German prisoners. Modern aerial photography (Next Perspectives	Modern	SN4937816252

PRN	NPRN	Site Name and Description	Period	NGR
		2009) suggests that it has largely been built over by a housing estate.		
36354		Cwm Is Fael - Footbridge over Afon y Bantwen, the boundary with Llanddarog Parish. OS 1891 unavailable for survey. OS 1811-12, OS 1813, OS 1831 not of sufficient scale. Tithe damaged in this location.	Post Medieval	SN49271577
55297		Full Moon Cottage - A cottage, aligned N-S, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.	Post Medieval	SN4993216025
55298		A well lying adjacent to full moon cottage PRN 55297, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.	Post Medieval	SN4995216023
55300		Cwm-Ysfaelcwmisfael - A long rectangular roadside building marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, presumably representing a cottage. A small outbuilding lies to the rear. Still marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906.	Post Medieval	SN4922915849
55301		Laswern -A blacksmiths workshop on the edge of the small settlement of Cwmisfael. Marked on the 1st (1888) and 2nd (1906) edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post Medieval	SN4930515788
104059		Felin Uchaf - Mill race associated with Felin Uchaf, corn mill.	Post Medieval	SN49061621
	121,653	Llethr Llestri - Dates back to 17th C (1680) but the present structure is mostly 19th C (1826). S. P. Perkins, 1979. Some 50 yards away from the present building is the possible site of earlier 16th Century mansion. (F. Jones, 1987).	Post Medieval	SN49581576

PRN	NPRN	Site Name and Description	Period	NGR
	266,133	Llethr-Llestri, Garden, Cwmisfael - This garden is depicted on the First Edition OS 25 inch map where it has a short carriage drive and turning circle. It certainly does not have a kitchen garden (a problem of depiction). On the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Carmarthenshire XL, sheet 14 (1906). Its main elements on the later map include a kitchen garden, woodland, parkland, orchard, lodge, small conservatory on the house and carriage drive. C.S.Briggs 13.07.05	Post Medieval	SN4949815764
	225,134	Cwm-Coch, Garden, Cwmisfael - This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Carmarthenshire XL, sheet 14 (1906). Its main elements on that map include well, flower beds (possible), orchard and conservatory. C.S.Briggs 13.07.05	Post Medieval	SN4938616434

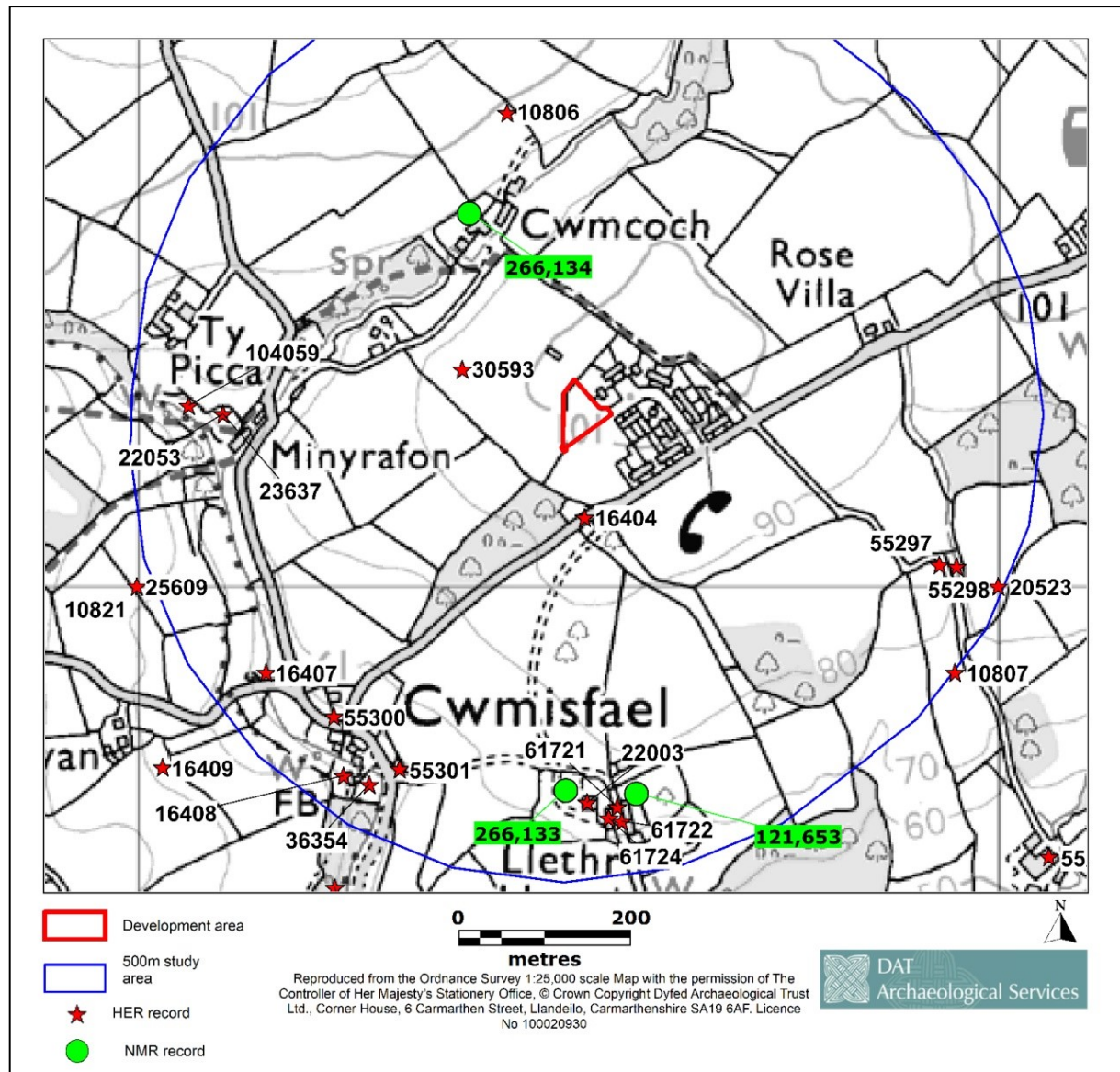


Figure 3: Map extract showing non-designated sites within the study area.

7 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE

7.1 Previous Archaeological Work

- 7.1.1 No archaeological excavations, surveys or watching briefs have been undertaken in the 500m radius search area.
- 7.1.2 The nearest scheme of works to take place appears to be a geophysical survey on land opposite the village hall in Llanddarog. No archaeological finds or deposits were recorded. Other schemes of work nearby include an archaeological watching evaluation at Banc yr Eos, also in Llanddarog, but no summary of the results could be found.

7.2 Historic Mapping

Llanddarog tithe map 1848

- 7.2.1 The 1849 tithe map shows a field-scape very similar to that of today's (Figure 4). The residential area adjacent to the proposed development did not exist. The field within which the development area is located and is

listed within tithe apportionments as a pasture field named 'Caer Aron'. The local road to the south of the development had been established by this time.

Ordnance Survey map 1950

- 7.2.2 There are no significant changes to the landscape until the publication of the 1950 1:2500 OS map (Figure 5). By this time buildings have appeared in the area adjacent to the proposed development which is now a residential area and the map depicts the layout of the No.102 Llanddarog Camp (PRN 30593) which partially lies within the development area.

Ordnance Survey Map 1964

- 7.2.3 The 1:2500 map produced in 1964 (not reproduced here) shows an almost identical layout to the previous 1950 OS map.

Ordnance Survey Map 1972

- 7.2.4 The 1:2500 map produced in 1962 (not reproduced here) illustrates the area as it appears on the current OS map. The No. 102 Llanddarog Camp has been removed and the adjacent residential area has been fully established. The boundaries of the development area have also been established by this time.

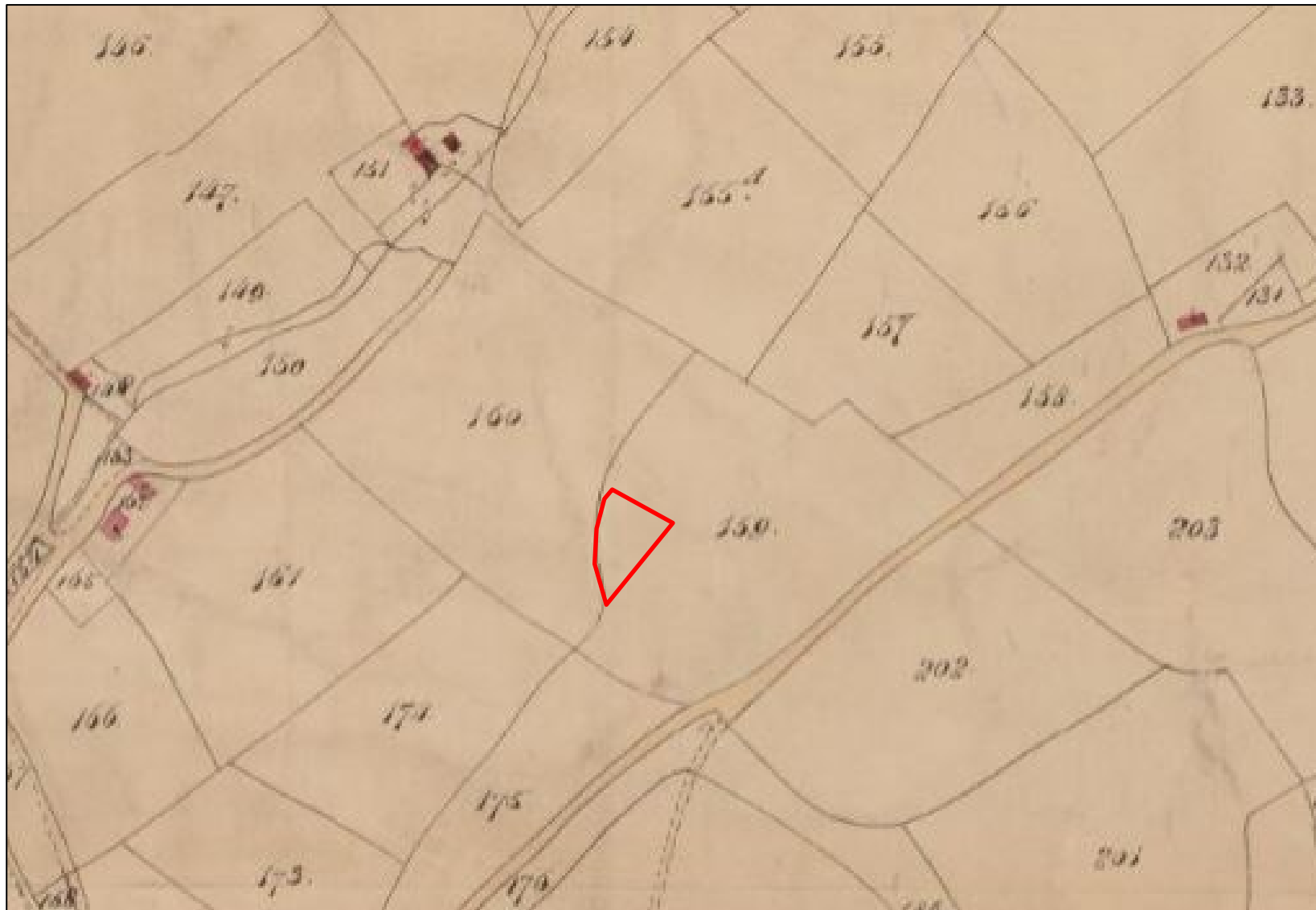


Figure 4: Extract of the 1848 tithe map. Approximate location of development area in red.

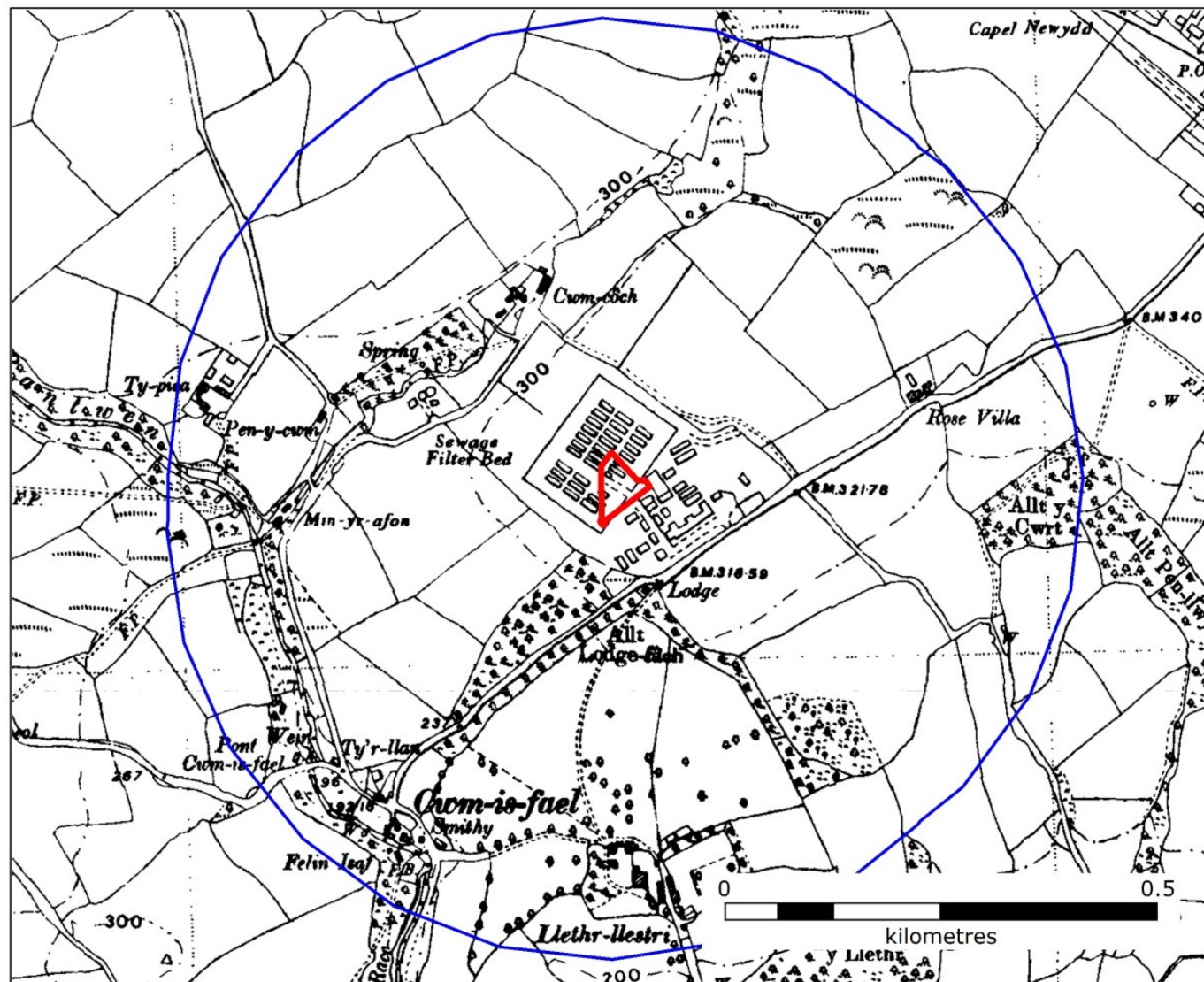


Figure 5: Extract of the 1950 Ordnance Survey map showing the proposed development area and the 700m radius study area.

7.3 Historical Aerial Photography

- 7.3.1 Copies of the 1944 Medmenham Series vertical aerial photographs held at Dyfed Archaeological Trust were consulted. Despite the poor photo quality it is possible to identify the gridded layout of the No. 102 Llanddarog Camp (PRN30593) bordered by the small residential development to the east (Figure 6). No other features of archaeological interest were identified with the 500m study area.



Figure 6: The No.2 Llanddarog Camp (outlined in the red box) as shown on the 1944 US Aerial Photograph, Medmenham M1281; 1017.

7.4 LiDAR

- 7.4.1 Consultation of 1m composite LiDAR datasets were consulted but no further features of archaeological interest were identified within the 500m study area.

7.5 Site Visit

- 7.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 4th December 2020 during dry and sunny weather conditions, with clear visibility.
- 7.5.2 At the time of the visit the parcel of land for the proposed development was overgrown and could not be accessed (Photo 1). The site is enclosed to the east and south by existing residential developments and agricultural fields elsewhere (Photo 2).
- 7.5.3 There was no evidence on the ground of the former No. 102 Llanddarog Camp (PRN30593) visible from the perimeter of the development area and no other features of potential archaeological interest were identified.



Photo 1: View in a westerly direction across the proposed development area.



Photo 2: View in a south westerly direction across the proposed development area.

8. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

8.1 Archaeological Potential

- 8.1.1 The only historic asset to lie within the development area is the Second World War prisoner of war camp No. 102 Llanddarog Camp (PRN 30593). Whilst it was likely to have been decommissioned shortly after the war, the historic mapping demonstrates that the camp remained extant to at least the early nineteen sixties and demolished thereafter sometime before the publication of the 1972 Ordnance Survey map. The extent of any surviving features remains unknown. However, it is not uncommon for evidence such as concrete platforms to survive at such sites. Therefore, the potential for surviving archaeological remains within the development area is considered to be Medium to High and of Medium/Low archaeological importance in accordance to the criteria shown in Tables 4 & 5.

Table 4: Site potential definitions

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

- 8.1.2 Before WWII the area appears to have been one of enclosed farmland until the No. 102 Llanddarog Camp was established. An examination of various archive sources outlined within the assessment has not identified any other specific historic assets. Therefore the potential for other archaeological remains is considered to be low/negligible.
- 8.1.3 Had earlier archaeological remains survived within the development area, it is probable that they would have adversely been impacted by the construction of No. 102 Llanddarog Camp.

Table 5: Site importance definitions

Site Importance (SI)	Definition of Site Category
High	Features of national importance - Scheduled 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

9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 Impact Assessment Criteria

- 9.1.1 The criteria for the assessment of impacts, both direct and indirect, on historic assets is based on The Department for Transport 'Transport Analysis Guidance' (TAG), Unit A3 'Environmental Impact Appraisal: Section 8 Impacts on the Historic Environment', of May 2019, with additional information based on professional judgement. In addition, the guidance offered in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017) has been utilised.
- 9.1.2 The TAG criteria divides the impacts into seven categories, ranging from Large Adverse (negative), Moderate Adverse (negative), Slight Adverse (negative), to Neutral, and then on to Slight Beneficial (positive), Moderate Beneficial (positive) and Large Beneficial (positive).

9.2 Development Details

- 9.2.1 No development details are currently in place but the land is being considered as a potential opportunity for a small-medium scale mixed tenure development consisting of low-cost, energy-efficient homes.

9.3 Direct Impacts upon Historic Assets

- 9.3.1 According to the documentary evidence, the southernmost extent of the No.102 Llanddarog Camp (PRN 30593) appears to lie partially within the development area. There is considered to be a medium-high potential for the survival of archaeological remains in this area and any such remains may be vulnerable to invasive works associated with the development. However, only a small sample of the camp, whose actual extent is not known, is at risk of direct impact and therefore it is considered that overall, there would be a Slight to Moderate Adverse impact upon any potential archaeological remains of the camp.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Archaeological Potential and Impact Assessment

10.1.1 The assessment has identified that the development of the site may impact upon the undesignated remains of the Second World War, prisoner of war No. 102 Llanddarog Camp (PRN 30593). The gridded layout of the camp is clearly visible on the 1950 and 1960, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps but is not shown on the 1972 series suggesting that the camp was demolished during the intervening period. However, the extent of any surviving archaeology, namely concrete platforms/hard standing and possibly even buried foundations etc, remains unknown. Therefore, the development area is considered to be of medium-high potential for archaeological remains which are considered to be of medium/low archaeological importance.

10.1.2 There is no impact upon any designated archaeological assets.

10.2 Mitigation

10.2.1 The layout of the No. 102 Llanddarog Camp is clearly depicted in documentary evidence although the extent of any above ground and indeed buried archaeology remain unknown. Invasive archaeological investigations are not thought necessary at this stage but a geophysical survey may indicate the survival of buried remains associated with the camp and serve as a precursor to any further mitigation.

10.2.2 Ultimately decisions on the requirement and scope of any programme of archaeological mitigation lies with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management).

11. SOURCES

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record

National Monument Records for Wales, housed with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Published

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

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

Welsh Government. 2017. Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment. Cardiff: Cadw. Available at:
<http://gov.wales/docs/desh/policy/170531tan-24-the-historic-environment-en.pdf>

Unpublished

Pyper, A & Page, M. 2015. *Twentieth Century Military Sites: Second World War and Later Camps and Ranges Interim Report 2014-15; Carmarthenshire*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Photographic

1944 US Aerial Photograph, Medmenham M1281; 1017.

Cartographic

1848 Llanddarog Parish Tithe map

1880 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Ordnance Survey map

2nd edition 1916 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Ordnance Survey map

1950 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Ordnance Survey map

1964 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Ordnance Survey map

1972 1:2500 Carmarthenshire Ordnance Survey map

Websites

Google Earth Maps satellite imagery. Available at: <https://www.bing.com/maps>

British Geological Survey mapping portal. Available at:
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Google Maps satellite imagery. Available at: <https://www.google.co.uk/maps>

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

Welsh Tithe Map. Available at: <https://places.library.wales/>

