

**ORIEL MYRDDIN GALLERY,
CHURCH LANE, CARMARTHEN:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL 2021
(NGR SN 4147 2019)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: De Matos Ryan Architects



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Gan / By

James Meek & Philip Poucher



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Client

De Matos Ryan Architects

Event Record No

126541

Report No

2021-64

Project Code

FS21-009

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ORIEL MYRDDIN GALLERY, CHURCH LANE, CARMARTHEN: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL 2021

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by De Matos Ryan Architects to prepare an Historic Environment Appraisal of proposed development at Oriel Myrddin Gallery, Church Street, and Nos 26 and 27 King Street, Carmarthen (centred NGR SN 41473 20190). Development proposals include minimal external repair and refurbishment, a new shop frontage to King Street, linking the Gallery with the King Street properties, improving internal spaces within the gallery, and refurbishing the interior of the King Street properties to provide a shop, café, offices and artist's rooms.

The site lies within the Carmarthen Historic Landscape Character Area; within 500m of five Scheduled Monuments; within the Carmarthen Town Conservation Area, within 500m of seven Grade I and II Listed Buildings; within 150m of 47 Grade II Listed Buildings; and within 150m of 113 archaeological sites recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record. The Oriel Myrddin Gallery is a Grade II listed building.*

The impact upon most designated sites and areas outlined above is considered negligible. The impact upon Oriel Myrddin Gallery, and the adjoining Nos.25 & 28 King Street (all Grade II listed buildings) may require further consideration and mitigation, but listed building consent is being sought.

A Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval archaeological potential is highlighted, which may be impacted by any associated groundworks. Such work may require further archaeological mitigation.

CRYNODEB

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i gynnal Gwerthusiad o'r Amgylchedd Hanesyddol o effaith bosibl datblygiad arfaethedig yn Oriel Myrddin Gallery, Church Street, a Rhifau 26 a 27 King Street, Caerfyrddin (canolbwyntio ar NGR SN 41473 20190). Ymhlith y cynigion datblygu mae cyn lleied o waith atgyweirio ac adnewyddu allanol, ffryntiad siop newydd â King Street, cysylltu'r Oriel ag eiddo King Street, gwella lleoedd mewnol yn yr oriel, ac adnewyddu'r tu mewn i eiddo King Street i ddarparu siop, caffi, swyddfeydd. ac ystafelloedd artistiaid.

*Mae'r safle yn ardal Cymeriad Tirwedd Hanesyddol Caerfyrddin; o fewn 500m i bum Henebion Cofrestredig; o fewn 500m i saith Adeiladau Rhestredig Gradd I a II *; o fewn 150m i 47 o Adeiladau Rhestredig Gradd II; ac o fewn 150m i 113 o safleoedd archeolegol a gofnodwyd ar Cofnodion Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Dyfed. Mae Oriel Myrddin Gallery yn adeilad rhestredig Gradd II.*

Ystyrir bod yr effaith ar y mwyafrif o safleoedd ac ardaloedd dynodedig a amlinellir uchod yn ddibwys. Efallai y bydd angen ystyried a lliniaru ymhellach yr effaith ar Oriel Myrddin Gallery, a'r Rhifau 25 a 28 King Street (pob Adeiladau Rhestredig Gradd II), ond ceisir caniatâd adeilad rhestredig.

Amlygir potensial archeolegol Rhufeinig, canoloesol cynnar, canoloesol ac ôl-ganoloesol, a allai gael ei effeithio gan unrhyw waith daear cysylltiedig. Efallai y bydd angen lliniaru archeolegol ymhellach ar gyfer gwaith o'r fath.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by De Matos Ryan Architects to provide a Historic Environment Appraisal (HEA) of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site, Church lane and King Street, Carmarthen upon the historic environment. An initial HEA was produced in 2017 (Meek 2017) to assist with the development of the initial proposals. The current report provided an updated version of that HEA, and will form part of the planning application submission.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development is located at the site of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery on Church Lane as well as the properties of Nos 26 and 27 King Street, with a an access way leading west from the Gallery to Conduit Lane centred NGR SN 41473 20190) covering a total area of around 0.05ha.
- 1.1.3 The present development proposals will include the restoration of the eastern façade of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery, a link through to existing outbuildings to the rears of Nos 26 and 27 King Street and then access onto King Street itself. The ground floor shop fronts of the two buildings on King Street will be rebuilt to provide a new glazed front and entrance to King Street. External works will include minimal repair and refurbishment, and the rebuild of a small attached toilet block. Internal rearrangements include refurbishments of the existing Learning Centre, along with the creation of a library room, resource room, studio, store, workshop, café and shop.
- 1.1.3 The Appraisal has been produced in accordance with the generic brief prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Development Management Section.

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The appraisal is presented in fulfilment of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) working to the generic brief provided by DAT Development Management Section. This appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess historic environment potential.
- 1.2.2 The results are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of the scheme on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts.
- 1.2.3 The appraisal was limited to the resources held in the regional HER and other on-line resources. Considering the size and nature of the proposed development a 500m radius from the site was considered a sufficient area with which to appraise visual effects on designated sites within the historic environment. A 150m radius search area was used to establish the buried archaeological potential for the site area.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

- 1.3.1 Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT). Historic Environment Record (HER); Primary Record Number (PRN); National Grid Reference (NGR); National Monument Record (NMR); Scheduled Monument (SM); N – north; W – west; S- south; E- east; NW – northwest etc; SSW – south-southwest etc.

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Photographic images are to be found adjacent to relevant text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.5 Timeline

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

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4,000 – 2,300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2,300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

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

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The Oriel Myrddin Gallery lies on Church Lane in Carmarthen, directly to the west of St Peter's Church (Figures 1 and 2). The development site considered in this appraisal also includes the properties of Nos 26 and 27 King Street and a small access way leading west from the Gallery to Conduit Street.
- 2.2 The site is covered by existing buildings. Only the access way to Conduit Street remains un-built on.

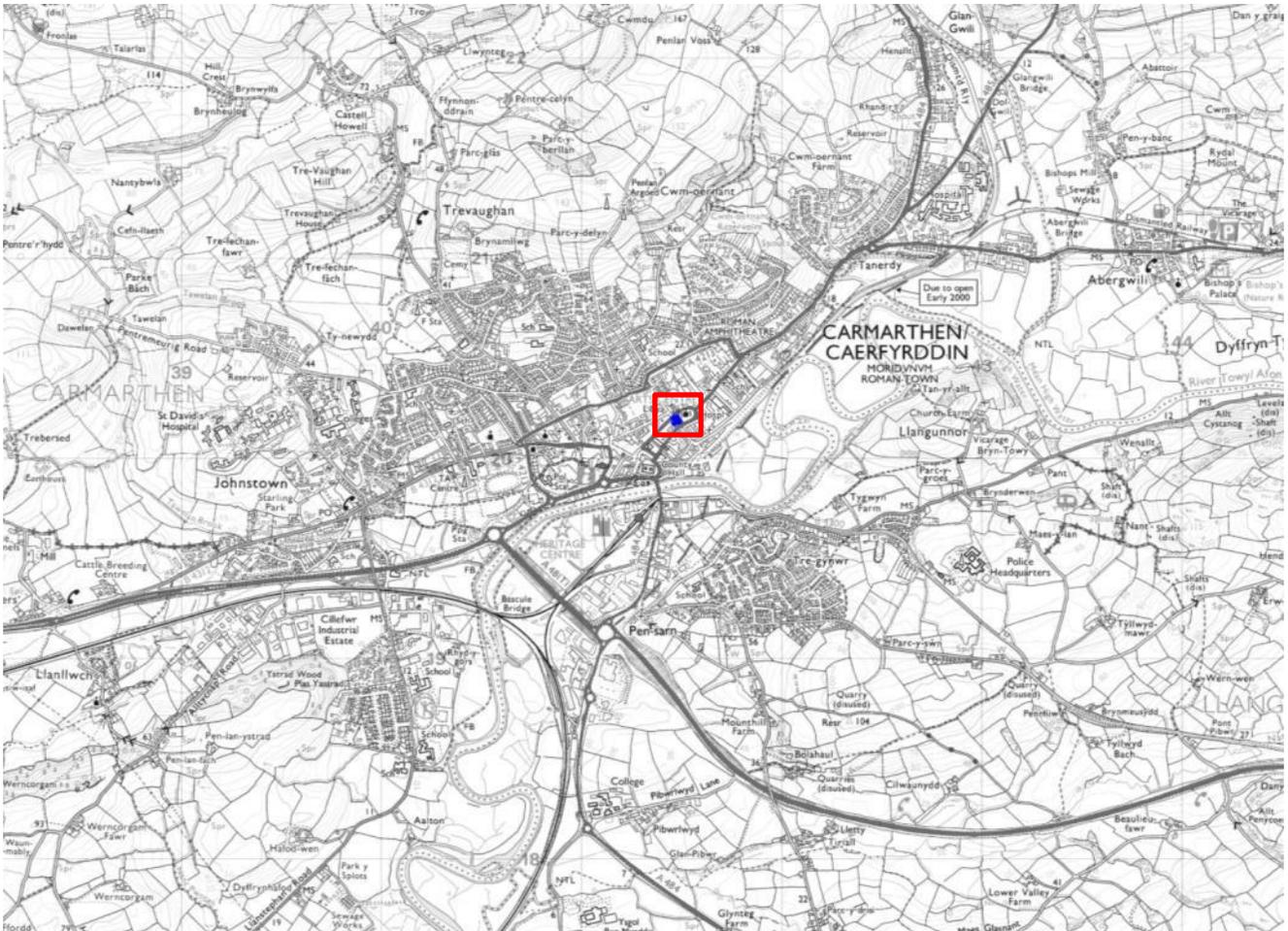


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

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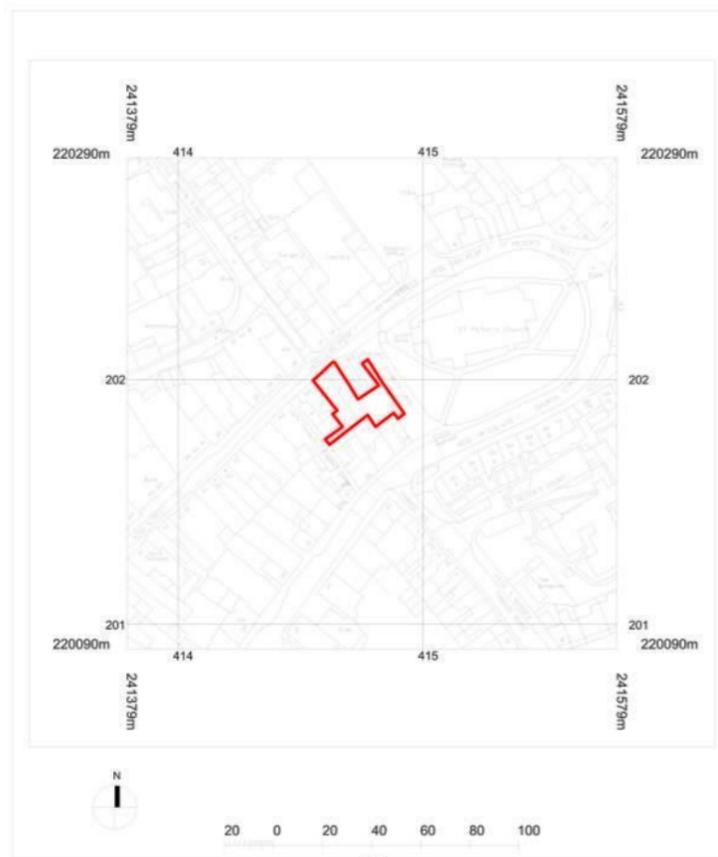
no scale from this drawing.
 This drawing may not be based on an accurate survey.
 DMR do not accept responsibility for dimensions taken from this drawing.

The Contractor is to check all building and site dimensions prior to construction or production. All discrepancies and omissions on site must be reported to DMR for comment or approval prior to commencing works.

This drawing is to be read and checked in conjunction with engineer's and other specialist drawings & specifications.

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHKD
IN1	23.01.2017	Issued for Pre-App. Consultation	SMR	---
PL1	06.09.2017	Re-submitted for Pre-planning Advice	SR	AMR
PL2	15.06.2021	Issued	JE	AMR



1 SITE LOCATION MAP
 00_001 SCALE 1:1250 @ A1 / 1:2500 @ A3



2 SITE PLAN
 00_001 SCALE 1:200 @ A1 / 1:400 @ A3

Figure 2: Detailed location of proposed development area considered within this report (plan supplied by De Matos Ryan Architects) – not to scale

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 99-100 Turnmill Street
 London EC1M 5QP
 T 020 7336 0100
 mail@dematosryan.co.uk

PROJECT NAME
 Oriel Myrddin Gallery
 Church Street
 Carmarthen, SA31 1LH

TITLE
 SITE LOCATION PLAN &
 SITE PLAN

SCALE	DATE	BY	CHECKED
1:200 @A1	12.09.2018	SR	-
1:400 @A3			

STATUS
 PLANNING

DOCUMENT No. 588_A_DRW_00_001 REV PL2

3 METHODOLOGY

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

Desk Top Study

- 3.2 Computer-based and other resources within the Regional HER were consulted in the preparation of this document. Sufficient information was consulted to inform comment on the goals of the assessment. GIS layers were used to assess and illustrate what the likely effects of the proposals upon the historic environment might be.
- 3.3 Designated historic environment assets (Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Historic Parks and Gardens) were identified within a 500m radius centred on the proposed development site centred on SN 41473 20190. The potential visual effect of the proposed development on the settings of the designated sites within this area was then evaluated.
- 3.4 Non-designated archaeological and historic sites and Grade II Listed Buildings were identified within a 150m radius centred on the proposed development site. This area was considered sufficient to enable an assessment of the buried archaeological potential of the site area to be made.
- 3.5 Although the search areas would appear to be relatively small, within its urban setting and in terms of the character of the archaeology of the town, these are considered to be appropriate areas.

Site Surveys

- 3.6 A number of site visits were made to the perimeter of the site for the initial appraisal.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Registered Historic Landscapes within 500m

- 4.1.1 Registered Historic Landscape are landscapes of historic interest included on the non-statutory Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998). The landscape boundaries and associated details have been created as non-statutory advice to assist decision makers and landscape managers to help ensure that the historic character of the landscape is sustained, and that where change is contemplated, it is well-informed.
- 4.1.2 The development site lies within the boundaries of the Tywi Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 5). In order to better characterise the historic environment of the Historic Landscape it has been sub-divided into a number of Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA). These areas do not necessarily confine themselves to the illustrated limits of the registered Historic Landscape. The development site lies within HLCA 181: Carmarthen. This HLCA is described thus:

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

Historic Background:

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

and furrow have been noted around the church itself. From the 14th century onwards the demesne was farmed out to customary tenants for rent. Carmarthen became the centre of a number of industries in the 18th century, many of them taking advantage of monastic watercourses such as the ironworks established by Robert Morgan on the priory site in 1748, and the paper mill and woollen factory that were supplied by the friary leat, while Johnstown developed as a settlement west of the town. Carmarthen was integrated with the rail network in 1852. However, since the later 19th-century its development has been chiefly as an agricultural and regional administrative centre, for among other things education and healthcare.

Description and essential historic landscape components

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

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

the mid 1980s led to the development of large, out-of-town retail outlets between the bypass and the technical college. One of these stores now occupies the site of Rhydygors House, a former gentry house.

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

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

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

(<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/HLCTowy/area/area181.htm>
15/06/21)

4.2 Scheduled Monuments within 500m (Figure 3)

- 4.2.1 Scheduled Monuments are historic and archaeological sites considered to be of national importance. These sites are given legal protection, and consideration of the impact of development upon these sites and their settings are considerations of the planning process.
- 4.2.2 There are five Scheduled Monuments within 500m radius of the site area (Table 2).
- 4.2.3 The closest is that of Part of the Roman Town of Carmarthen (Moridunum), lying below St Peter's Car Park, the Carmarthen Town Football Ground and undeveloped areas to the rear of properties on Priory Street and Richmond Terrace covering a total area of 3.31ha (SM CM234). The southwestern corner of the scheduled area lies approximately 35m to the northeast. There are no upstanding remains of the Roman town visible within this area, but due to the lack of significant disturbance from past development, the well preserved remains of the Roman town are likely to survive below ground within the area.
- 4.2.4 The next closest SM is that of the Roman Fort at Carmarthen (SM CM235), which lies c.70m to the south of the development site. The area covers around 0.27ha of undeveloped land to the south of Spilman Street, where the remains of the fort are likely to survive in a well preserved state below ground.
- 4.2.5 The Roman Town Defences scheduled site (CM 243) encompasses an area of the southeastern corner of the defensive line of *Moridunum* in an undeveloped

part of the town, lying 400m east-northeast east of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery site.

- 4.2.6 Carmarthen Castle SM (CM 008) lies 220m to the southwest of the proposed development site, encompassing the standing remains of the medieval castle.
- 4.2.7 The scheduled medieval St John's Priory lies around 430m to the east-northeast of the development site (CM236); it is separated by a small pathway into two parts.
- 4.2.8 The development proposals will need to consider the impacts on the settings of the surrounding Scheduled Monuments. The proposals are unlikely to significantly alter the external appearance of any of the buildings within the development area and so such impacts are likely to be negligible. Any ground-disturbing work (eg. new floor slabs, new wall foundations) have the potential to impact on Roman archaeological remains forming part of the sub-surface setting associated with some SM, although this too is unlikely to be a significant impact.

SM Ref	Site Name	Period	NGR
CM234	Carmarthen Roman Town (part of)	Roman	SN 415 204
CM235	Carmarthen Roman Fort (part of)	Roman	SN 415 200
CM243	Carmarthen Roman Town Defences (part of)	Roman	SN 418 203
CM008	Carmarthen Castle	Medieval	SN 412 199
CM236	St John's Priory	Medieval	SN 418 204

Table 2: Scheduled Monuments with 500m radius of the proposed development site.

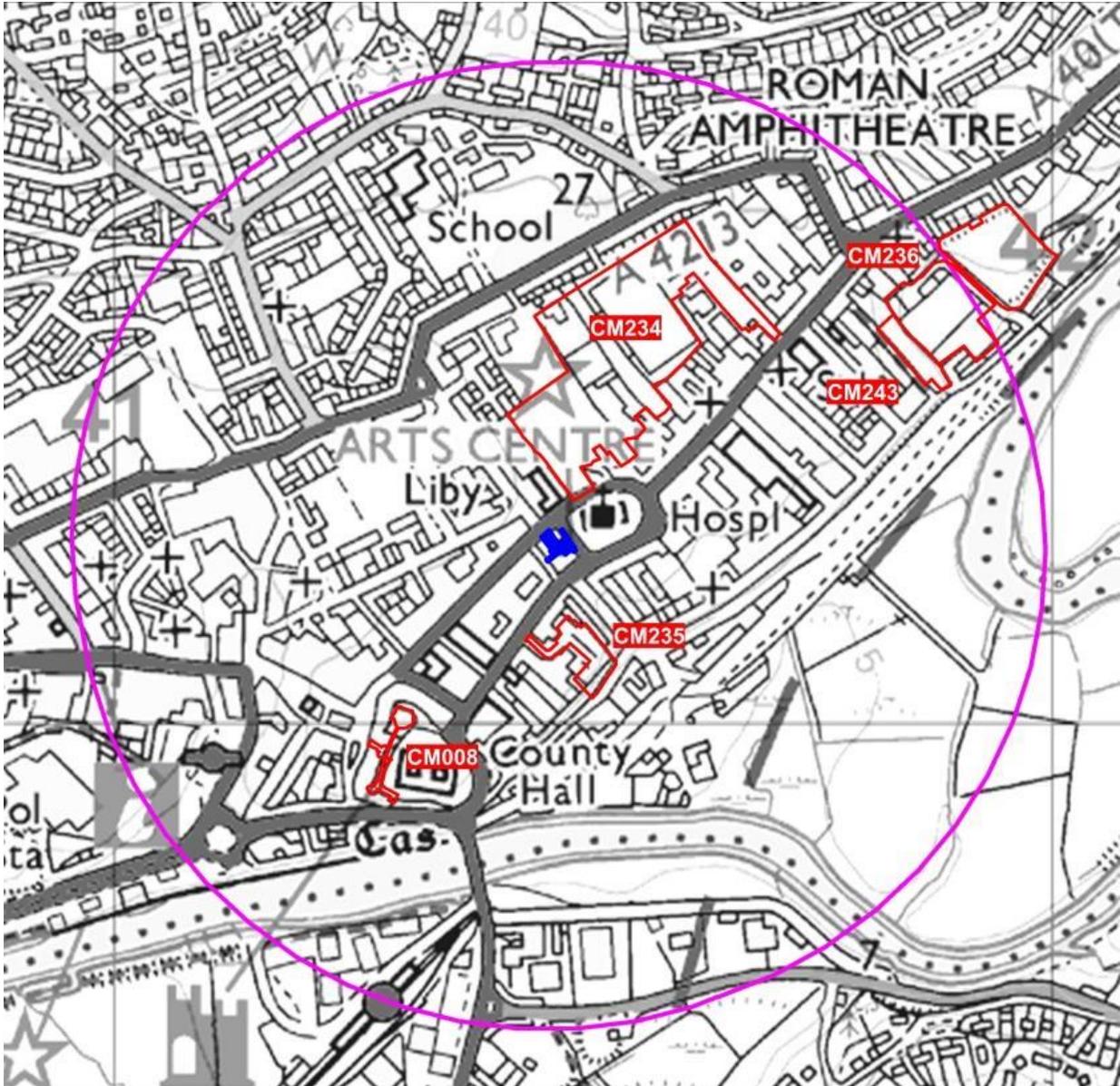


Figure 3: Scheduled Monuments within 500m of the proposed development site

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4.3 Conservation Areas within 500m (Figure 4)

- 4.3.1 Conservation Areas are designated to preserve and enhance the special character of areas of architectural or historic interest. The purpose of designating a Conservation Area is to provide the Planning Authority with an additional measure of control over an area that they consider to be of special historic or architectural value.
- 4.3.2 The Oriel Myrddin Gallery and all parts of the development proposals lie within the Carmarthen Town Conservation Area. The frontage of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery will remain unchanged and therefore will cause no visible change to

this Conservation Area. The ground floor shop fronts of Nos 26 and 27 King Street will be altered with a new glazed frontage and entrance, and a small attached structure to the rear will be demolished. Such alterations and demolition work may require further consideration within a Conservation Area, although the proposals appear unlikely to cause any significant changes to the character of the Conservation Area.

- 4.3.3 Also lying within 500m of the site are the North Carmarthen Conservation Area 40m to the north; Priory Street Conservation Area 100m to the west; The Parade/Esplanade Conservation Area 35m to the south; the Quay / Towyside Conservation Area to the 360m west; and the Lammas Street Conservation Area 380m to the west. The Water Street Conservation Area just encroaches into the very edge of the 500m radius search area to the west. The scale of development is unlikely to impact upon these Conservation Areas.

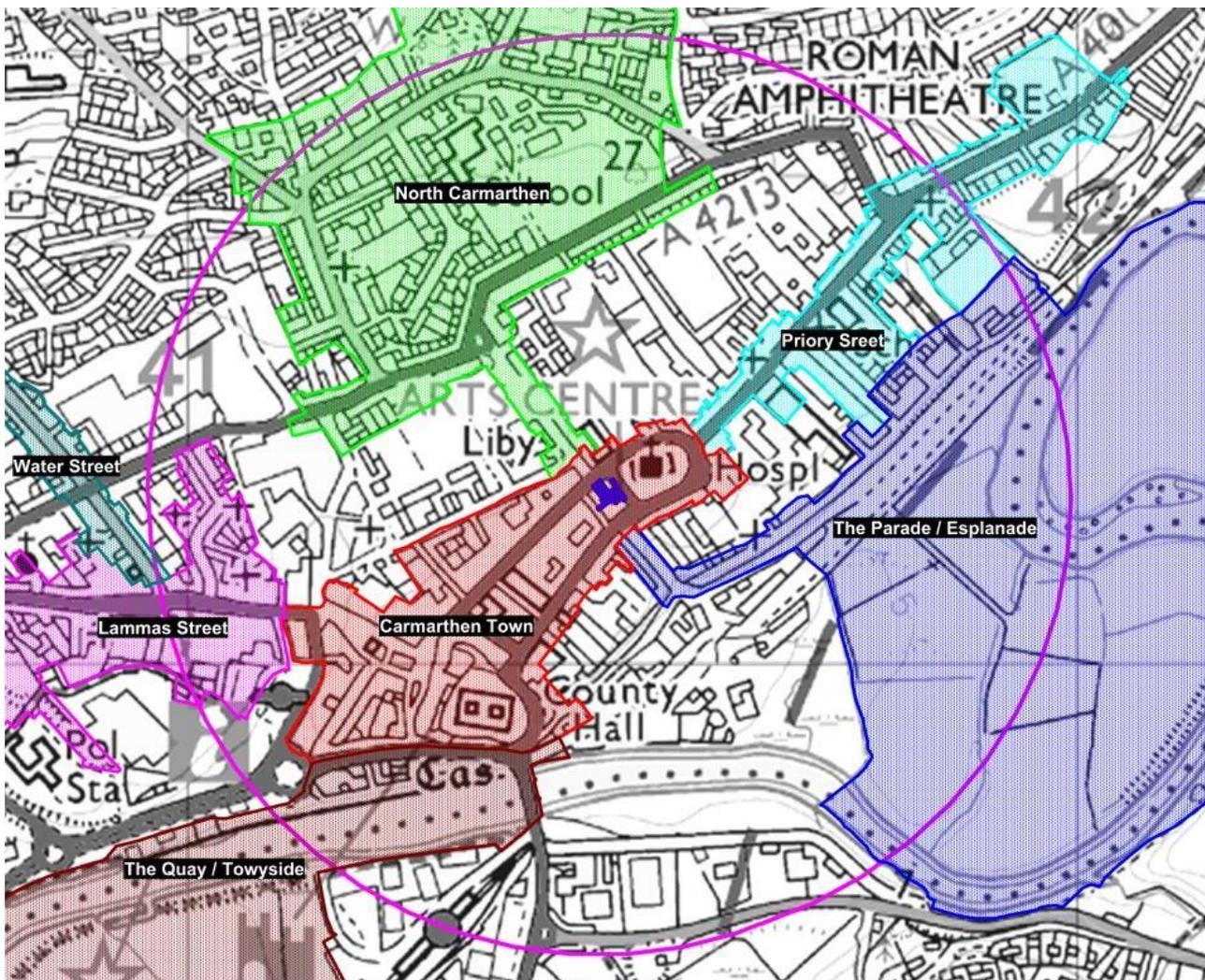


Figure 4: Conservation Areas within a 500m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site

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4.4 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 500m (Figure 5)

- 4.4.1 Listed Buildings are buildings and structures of national importance given legal protection by being placed on a 'List' of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Buildings on the List are given one of three grades which denote their level of importance (Grade I, II* & II), Grade I being the highest. A listed building may not be demolished, extended, or altered without special permission from the local planning authority.
- 4.4.2 There are seven listed buildings of Grade I or Grade II* within 500m of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery.
- 4.4.3 The Parish Church of St Peter lies directly to the east of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery and is a Grade I listed building (9435). There are uninterrupted views between the Gallery and the Church. Visual change to the frontage of the Gallery will be minimal. The intended increase in footfall to the gallery may be an impact upon this adjacent structure, but impacts are likely to be negligible.
- 4.4.4 Carmarthen Castle is also a Grade I Listed Building (9507), also covered by the Scheduled Monument designation CM008 discussed above. Intervisibility with the site and the castle is likely to be minimal and only at upper floors of the building or its roof. As no alteration is proposed for the buildings at upper floor levels (other than localised repair and renewal work) any visual impacts are likely to be negligible.
- 4.4.5 The Guildhall is a Grade I listed building (9450), lying at the upper end of Guildhall Square some 300m to the west of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery. There is unlikely to be any visual link between the two buildings, or other noticeable impact.
- 4.4.6 The four Grade II* buildings all lie to the southwest of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery, the closest being No 51 King Street (9471). There is no clear intervisibility between this building and the Oriel Myrddin Gallery, although there may be some limited intervisibility between it and Nos 26 and 27 King Street which are part of the development proposals. There is no intervisibility with the other buildings: Quay Street (9556); Ty Gelli Aur (9561); and the English Baptist Church (9741).

Listed Building Number	Name	Location	NGR	Grade	Distance From Site
9435	Parish Church of St Peter	Church Lane Situated in rounded churchyard at end of King Street.	SN 41523 20221	I	60m ENE
9507	Carmarthen Castle	Nott Square Situated behind buildings on E side of Nott's Square.	SN 41308 20006	I	250m SW
9450	The Guildhall	Guildhall Square Situated at upper end of the square.	SN 41212 20020	I	310m SW
9471	No 51 King Street including near-detached rear wing	King Street Situated opposite Post Office.	SN 41342 20111	II*	150m SW
9556	Nos 2 and 3 Quay Street	Quay Street Situated some 5m SW of junction with St	SN 41208 19988	II*	335m SW

9561	Ty Gelli Aur/Golden Grove House, with steps and railings	Mary's Street. Quay Street Situated 15m NE of junction with Little Bridge Street.	SN 41173 19928	II*	400m SW
9741	English Baptist Church	Lammas Street Situated set back from the street in paved forecourt, between Nos 7 and 8.	SN 41067 20098	II*	415m W

Table 3: Grade I and Grade II* Listed buildings within a 500m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site.

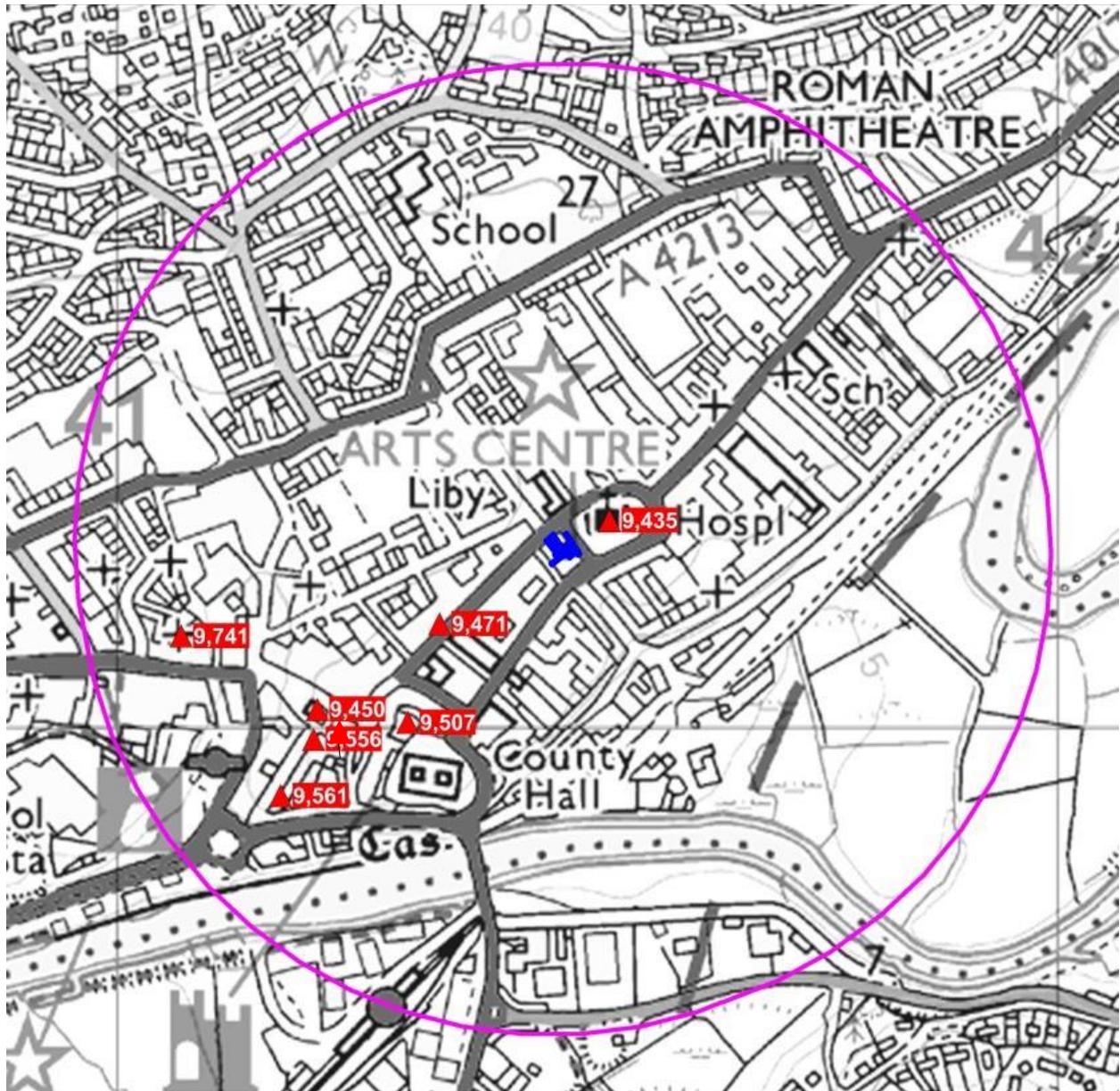


Figure 5: Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within a 500m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site

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4.5 Listed Buildings within 150m (Tables 4 and 5; Figure 6)

- 4.5.1 There are 189 Listed Buildings within 500m of the proposed development site. Due to the large numbers, and the likely limited potential impact of development proposals upon outlying sites, a search of Grade II listed buildings has been limited to the 150m search area (Grade I and II* buildings are described in Section 4.4 above).
- 4.5.2 A total of 47 Grade II Listed Buildings lie within a 150m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site. These are all post-medieval in date. All of these are also recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment record (HER) and Table 5 shows the Listed Building references and also the HER PRNs with site descriptions from the Dyfed HER.
- 4.5.3 The Oriel Myrddin Gallery is a Grade II listed building itself (LB 9734, PRN 20902). The listing description of this building is included in Appendix I, and listed building consent will be sought for the development proposals.
- 4.5.4 Nos 26 and 27 King Street which will presently form part of the development proposals are not listed, although the adjacent properties of Nos 25, 28 and 29 are all listed Grade II (LB 9463, PRN 20219; LB 9464, PRN 20220; and LB 82115, PRN 61630 respectively). The Lychgate to St Peter's Church is also Grade II listed (LB9434, PRN 61825) which lies close to the north of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery.
- 4.5.5 Many of the buildings on the opposite side of King Street are also listed Grade II including Nos 33 and 34 (LBs 9466 and LB82122, PRNs 335, 20222 and 61637); No. 32 (LB 9465, PRNs 384 and 20221); No 30 (LB 82120, PRN 61635); Furnace House/Carmarthen Library Building (LB 9589, PRNs 171 and 61914) and No 3 St Peters Street (LB 9590, PRN 20302).
- 4.5.6 Listed building consent is being sought for development proposals associated with the Oriel Myrddin Gallery. The development proposals will involve conservation works to the exterior of Oriel Myrddin Gallery which will cause minimal setting or visual impacts upon the surrounding Listed Buildings as it will not change the existing façade. The present proposals also include ground floor shop window and entrance alterations to Nos 26 and 27 King Street, along with internal refurbishment works. These alterations will need to consider the impacts upon the surrounding listed buildings, particular of those adjoining listed buildings (Nos 25 & 28 King Street, LB 9463 & LB 9464) to ensure there are no physical impacts upon them, but visual impacts are likely to be minimal.

Listed Building No	PRNs	Listed Building Name	Dyfed Historic Environment Record Description	Period	NGR and distance from centre of site area
9435	50	Carmarthen St Peter's Parish Church Grade I Listed Building	Medieval parish church, large, comprising chancel, nave, north transept, south aisle, south porch and west tower, with later boilerhouse, clergy vestry, southeast porch, choir vestry and WC block. In May 1768, a hollow twelve sided bronze object was found on the north side of St Peters church. This object was most recently re-examined by Hill (1994). Several possibilities as to its function are given, such as a decorative item, measuring device and candlestick holder, but Hill favours it use in connection with cosmology, astrology and mystical numerology rather than a utilitarian use.	Post-Medieval, Medieval	SN 41523 20221 60m E
9471	20224	King Street No.51 Grade II* Listed Building	A pair of large 19th century villas, now listed individually. No.7 was Handel house, no.8 was Clyde House, both described as 'recently erected' in 1885. The Parade was laid out in 1782, with references to new houses in the 1830's and 1840's, Wood's map of 1834 shows a detached building roughly on the site of nos.6 & 7.	Post-Medieval	SN 41342 20111 150m WSW

Table 4: Grade I and II* Listed buildings within a 150m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site.

The Table includes Listed building numbers and Historic Environment Record PRNs and their descriptions

Listed Building No	PRNs	Listed Building Name	Dyfed Historic Environment Record Description	Period	NGR and distance from centre of site area
9434	61825	Lychgate To St Peter's Churchyard	Grade II listed lychgate	Post-Medieval	SN 41483 20217 30m N
9460	150 61833	No 15 King Street	A house with shop, probably mid-18th century, recorded as a shop from the late 18th/early 19th century. David Jones & sons, painters and decorators, opened a business here in 1845, continued until 1970.	Post-Medieval	SN 41392 20134 100m WSW
9461	20217	King Street Nos.19 and 20	Nos 19 & 20 are now listed separately. No.19 is a commercial premises with possible 18th century origins, but with mid/late 19th century character. Both premises had shop fronts designed to match in the late 19th century. A sewing machine repair shop is recorded at no.19 in 1884, a bookshop in 1914 and 1926, no.20 was used as an antiques shop. Extensive 18th century features survive on the first floor interior of no.19. No.20 is said to have once been used as a residence for High Court judges. No 19: - Circa mid C18th or earlier. Two storeys.	Post-Medieval	SN 41415 20150 70m WSW
9462	20218 61834	No 24 King Street	Built in the early 19th century, apparently as a matching house to No.25 on the other side of Conduit Lane. Three-storey, with 3 bays, slate gabled roof and red brick chimney, with an altered interior. Said to have been the site of a public house called Seren Cynru. By 1884 it was an architect's office. In 2002 recorded as an antiques shop below and offices above.	Post-Medieval	SN 41445 20182 30m WSW
9463	20219	King Street No.25; Conduit Lane No.3	Chemist shop established as St Peter's Pharmacy in 1869 by James Brigstocke. Seeds tobacco and cigars also sold from premises. 'Carmarthen Cough Linctus' was also developed and manufactured on the premises. Business sold to David King Morgan in 1897 who manufactured the medicines Broneel, Crookfa, Red Star Linctus and Merlin Cream on premises. Continued to be run by sons Jack and	Post-Medieval	SN 41455 20193 20m W

			Gwyn Morgan up until their 90s and who were both benefactors to the town. Gwyn was founder of a collection of sporting memorabilia held at the Carmarthen Athletic rugby club in Johnstown. Premises still a chemist shop in 2011. A house with a chemists shop below, possibly rebuilt in 1864 reusing older fabric. Similar to no.24 on the other side of Conduit Lane. The Bacchus Inn (PRN 303) was located on this site, which may also be on the site of the medieval White Gate (PRN 51), traces of which are said to be located in the present cellar. A newspaper article of 1863 suggests the facade jutted out on the projection of the medieval gate and the council wanted to set the facade back. Another article of 1864 says it was burnt by a fire and rebuilt. A pharmacy was first opened here in 1869.		
9464	20220	No 28 King Street	The building is a substantial earlier 19th century 3-bay house now subdivided. Building work in 2002 revealed that the upper floor is mostly of brick, the lower floors mostly of stone, suggesting early 19th century remodelling of an older house.	Post-Medieval	SN 41468 20204 15m N
9465	384 20221	Marquis Of Granby; King Street No 32	A probable 18th century building, the former Marquis of Granby public house (PRN 384), altered in the 19th century. Remodelled again in the later 20th century with external detail redone in a rough facsimile of the original. Closed as an Inn in the late 20th century although is still marked as a public house on current maps. The building probably dates from the 18th century, although it is unclear exactly when it functioned as a Public House. In 1884 David Bowen is listed as the publican, Mrs Hannah Budge was the publican in 1914 and 1926. Closed as an Inn in the late 20th century.	Post-Medieval	SN 4144 2021 40m WNW
9466	335 20222	Cresselly Arms; King Street Nos.33 and 34	First recorded as the Cresselly Arms in 1884, with Mrs Margaret Watkins as the publican, in 1914 Mrs George Rose is recorded as the landlady. Used as a boot repair shop by 1926, now a shop and house (PRN 20222). Nos.33 & 34 are now listed separately. A house and shop originally built as a pair possibly in the 18th century but with facades altered in the late 19th century. A section of the 1415 town wall (PRN 74) is incorporated into the cellar wall between the two dwellings. No.33 was a grocers in 1884, bookseller and stationer in 1914 and 1926. No.34 was formerly the Cresselly Arms Inn (PRN 335), recorded as such in 1884 but listed as a boot repair shop by 1926.	Post-Medieval	SN 41439 20202 35m W
9467	151 374	King Street Nos.37-8	Building with 18th century origins, now heavily altered. In the 18th and early 19th century it was the Kings Arms public house (see PRN 374). From 1841 it was the printing works of William Spurrell and successors for a century, the two houses were probably rebuilt at this time. The building was much altered in the later 20th century, in 2002 it was occupied by a glass and china shop and hair stylist. 17th - 18th cent. Faced in stucco with pictures to full height. 3 storeys and basement. 6 sash windows. Two doors with unequal early 19th cent. door cases. No 37 has 18th central staircase. Much altered by once a house of considerable distinction". The Kings Arms public house in the 18th and early 19th century, where Lord Nelson reputedly stayed. The building was probably rebuilt in the later 19th century when it became a printing works.	Post-Medieval	SN 4141 2018 65m W
9467	61835	No 38 King Street	Grade II listed shops	Post-Medieval	SN 41415 20184 60m W
9468	152	King Street Nos.42-43	Building with late 17th to early 18th century origins. Probably originally built as a town house for the Rev. Edmund Meyrick (d.1713). A late 18th century sketch shows a building similar to the current, with a long low block to the left, possibly a	Post-Medieval	SN 41388 20157 90m W

			ballroom, and a 3-storey block to the right. Remodelled in 1891-2 by George Morgan & Sons for Lloyds Bank. The rear external chimney stack is late 17th/early 18th century and doorcase is mid-late 18th century.		
9469	20223	King Street No.45; Capital House	A house built in 1881 as Capital House, then leased to a boot and shoe shop from 1884. Recorded as a grocers in 1914 and 1926. Grade II listed as a later 19th century stucco terraced building with complete surviving original shopfront.	Post-Medieval	SN 41373 20140 110m WSW
9470	153 61836	No 46 King Street	A substantial mid to later 18th century brick fronted town house, much altered in the 20th century. In 1884 it was occupied by the Inland Revenue Office, from 1914-26 by Herbert Jones & Co Ironmongers. The ground floor was altered in the later 20th century to accommodate the Co-operative stores. "18th cent. Brick.3 storeys. 4 sash windows with keystones. Central elaborately enriched doorway with architrave and key, stone, cominthuïn piluites, enriched trieze and broken pellmict with pineapple. 8-panelled-door 2 modern windows. The building is substantially altered being converted into a modern super-market.	Post-Medieval	SN 41355 20146 125m W
9472	20225	King Street No.53	Nos 53 & 53A both listed as one building. Late 17th or early 18th century commercial premises with the exterior altered in the 19th century. First recorded as a plumbers business in the 1830's, the two shops have since housed cabinet makers, milliners, cobblers, book binders, solicitors and a tobacconist.	Post-Medieval	SN 41332 20102 165m WSW
9541	20259	Red Lion Public House	The Red Lion Inn, built in the early 19th century. Marked on Woods map for 1834 as an Inn, as well as the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Was a wine bar in 2002.	Post-Medieval	SN 41595 20252 135m ENE
9554	20265	Priory Street No.144	A late 18th/early 19th century end terrace house, with exterior stucco and windows of later 19th century date. Not originally the end house, that to the west removed for road widening. Originally two dwellings with the present entranceway a passage between the two. Recorded as a doctor's surgery in the early 20th century.	Post-Medieval	SN 41572 20264 125m ENE
9589	171 61914	Furnace House including Forecourt Walls, Railings, Gates and Overthrow	A town house built c1760 for Robert Morgan who set up the Carmarthen Furnace in 1748. The house was sold in 1878 to S.E.Richards, used as a judges lodgings in the later 19th century. Reconstructed as a public library in 1972-3, the facade only retained, together with the forecourt walls and railings. C18. Faced in stucco with long and short quoins. Parapet. 3 storeys. 5 sash windows. Corinthian porch. Interior has early C18 staircase with twisted banisters. Fore-court with retaining walls enriched with niches + pineapple finials. House possesses considerable charm. Built about 1760 this was a good example of a Georgian town house built for Robert Morgan the celebrated Carmarthen Iron Master. The building has in modern times been used as a YMCA but was totally destroyed save for the facade during its conversion into the County Library. The boundary railings have been carefully preserved with the accompanying inscription "M.BUSTEED FECIT 1761".	Post-Medieval	SN 41465 20236 45m N
9590	20302	St. Peters Street No.3	A town house built c1817 as Forest House, with railings added in the late 19th/early 20th century. Originally built for John Lloyd of Dale Castle. Later used as the Forest Arms Inn, and Jeremy's Commercial Hotel, owned in 1926 by T.Jeremy. Subsequently used as a Registry Office for many years and Dyfed Library office. Not marked as an Inn or Hotel on either Woods map of 1834 or the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.	Post-Medieval	SN 41480 20246 55m N
9597	20303 61918	No 9 Spilman Street	Terraced houses, probably dating to the early 19th century. Part of a group from nos.5 to 10, nos.5 to 8 have been rebuilt in replica in 1989-90. No.10 was a lodging house in 1884. No's 5, 6, 7 and 8 Spilman Street were originally listed by	Post-Medieval	SN 41426 20061 135m S

			Cadw along with No' 9 and 10 but these have now been delisted. No 7+8 used as collegiate school until 1869 under Mr Woodrow ad, later, Mr Barlow. Grade II listed house		
9598	20303 61919	No 10 Spilman Street	Terraced houses, probably dating to the early 19th century. Part of a group from nos.5 to 10, nos.5 to 8 have been rebuilt in replica in 1989-90. No.10 was a lodging house in 1884. No's 5, 6, 7 and 8 Spilman Street were originally listed by Cadw along with No' 9 and 10 but these have now been delisted. No 7+8 used as collegiate school until 1869 under Mr Woodrow ad, later, Mr Barlow. Grade II listed house	Post-Medieval	SN 41430 20066 130m S
9599	169	Napier House	An early 19th century town house, 3-storey, slate roof and sash windows in hooded recesses. It may have been built as early as 1807 for the Cawdor estate, leased to Dr Lawrence. Named for Lady Napier, a later occupant. From 1889 to c1899 it was a Masonic Lodge, in 1926 it was occupied by T.H.Pickard, inspector of taxes. C18 stone built with slate roof. 3 storeys. 2 sash windows in semi-circular headed recesses to full height. Semi-circular headed doorway. Condition unchanged. The premises are used as a social club.	Post-Medieval	SN 4146 2010 90m S
9600	168 331 61921	Spilman Street No.14	An earlier 19th century building, 2-storey with a hipped slate roof and sash windows. It may have been built as a pair with No.12, framing the forecourt of Napier House. This may have been the Star & Garter public house (PRN 426) attacked by rioters in 1832. Recorded as the Coach & Horses public house (PRN 331) in the later 19th century. C19 stucco. Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows with architraves. A Public House during the later 19th century.	Post-Medieval	SN 41464 20114 75m S
9601	167 61922	Spilman Street No.15	An earlier 19th century terraced house, 3-storeys with sash windows and a slate roof. This or No.14 may have been the Star & Garter public house (PRN 426) attacked by rioters in 1832, though more probably this was No.14 recorded as an Inn in the later 19th century. In 2002 it was joined to No.14. 18th cent stucco front. Modillion coves cornice. Slate roof. 3 storeys. 3 sash windows.	Post-Medieval	SN 41470 20122 70m S
9602	166 61923	Spilman Street No.16	A 2-storey terraced house with sash windows, panelled doors with fanlights and a stuccoed front. The detail is early to mid-19th century but the low scale and asymmetrical elevation suggests a later 18th century origin. In 1884 it was occupied by Thomas Davies, solicitor. 18th cent. Stucco font. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows. 6 panelled door with fanlight and open pediment.	Post-Medieval	SN 41476 20129 60m S
9603	20304 61924	Nos 17 and 18 Spilman Street	Small matching terraced houses. No.18 was built first in 1826-7, no.17 was built in 1880, possibly to infill a gap to no.16. Both have been wholly altered in renovation since 1981.	Post-Medieval	SN 41479 20137 55m S
9604	20306	Spilman Street No.36; The Spilman Hotel	A substantial town house of the earlier 19th century. The building is marked on Wood's map of 1834 as the Post Office; it's also said to have been occupied by surgeons for 150 years. Doctors are recorded living there in 1884 and 1926. Restored since 1981.	Post-Medieval	SN 41417 20089 115m SSW
9605	181 61925	Spilman Street No.40-41; Bank House	A substantial late Georgian house, described as 'modern built' in 1812, shown on Wood's map (1834) as Messrs Morris Bank. Became the 1st permanent offices of the County Council, converted in 1906-7, possibly including an extra storey.	Post-Medieval	SN 41385 20047 165m SSW
9734	20902	Old Art School / Oriel Myrddin Gallery	The art school was the first in Wales, founded in 1854, in Parade Road. This building was built in 1891-2, in a Modern Renaissance style, brick built with Bath stone windows. The money was raised by public subscription and a grant from the South Kensington School of Art. Closed in 1979, restored in 1991 and now the Oriel Myrddin Gallery.	Post-Medieval	SN 41481 20189 On-site

82096	61611	No 1 Priory Street	Grade II listed shop and house	Post-Medieval	SN 41587 20245 125m ENE
82102	61617	12 Spilman Street	Grade II listed office	Post-Medieval	SN 41454 20094 100m S
82103	61618	No 13 St Peters Street	Grade II listed unknown	Post-Medieval	SN 41542 20266 105m NE
82107	61622	Nos 17 and 18 Spilman Street	Grade II listed house	Post-Medieval	SN 41483 20142 50m S
82108	61623	19 Spilman Street	Grade II listed house	Post-Medieval	SN 41487 20147 45m S
82112	61627	Nos 19 and 20 King Street	Grade II listed restaurant	Post-Medieval	SN 41422 20156 60m WSW
82115	61630	No 29 King Street	Grade II listed shop	Post-Medieval	SN 41473 20206 15m N
82120	61635	No 30 King Street	Grade II listed shop and gallery	Post-Medieval	SN 41460 20222 35m N
82122	61637	Nos 33 and 34 King Street	Grade II listed opticians	Post-Medieval	SN 41434 20199 40m W
82123	61638	No 35 King Street	Grade II listed shop and house	Post-Medieval	SN 41429 20195 45m W
82126	61641	No 49 King Street	Grade II listed shop and house	Post-Medieval	SN 41350 20121 140m WSW
82128	61643	No 50 King Street	Grade II listed shop and house	Post-Medieval	SN 41346 20115 150m WSW
82129	61644	No 52 King Street	Grade II listed shop and house	Post-Medieval	SN 41337 20106 150m WSW
82168	61678	Masonic Hall	Grade II listed private club	Post-Medieval	SN 41405 20083 125m SSW
82192	61699	Nos 16 and 16a King Street	Grade listed unknown	Post-Medieval	SN 41397 20138 90m WSW
82204	61711	The Post Office (Left Hand Building)	Grade II listed post office	Post-Medieval	SN 41362 20102 140m WSW
82205	61712	The Probate Office	Grade listed offices	Post-Medieval	SN 41387 20128 105m WSW
82206	191	St Peter's Vicarage	The vicarage to St Peter's Church. The current vicarage building dates to 1855-6, although a vicarage is shown here as early as Lewis's Plan of Carmarthen in 1786. The grounds were extended in the 1860's.	Post-Medieval	SN 41619 20210 150m E
82213	61718	Walls, Gates, Piers and Railings To The Vicarage	Grade II listed walls, gates, piers and railings	Post-Medieval	SN 41589 20212 120m E

Table 5: Grade II Listed buildings within a 150m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site.

The Table includes Listed building numbers and Historic Environment Record PRNs and their descriptions

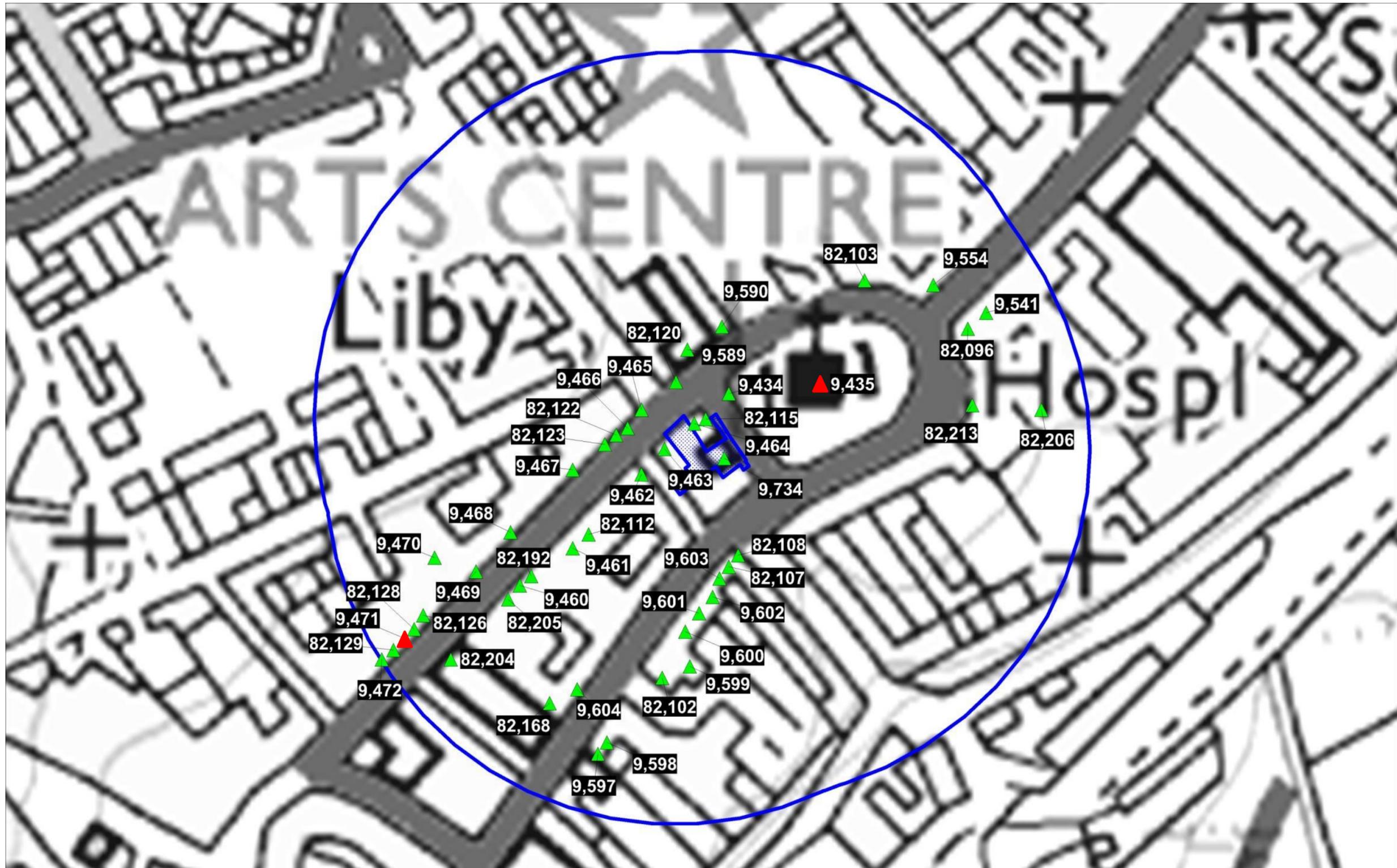


Figure 6: Map showing Listed Buildings within 150m of the proposed Oriel Myrddin development site
Grade I and II* marked with red triangles and Grade II with green triangles

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4.6 Historic Parks and Gardens within 500m

4.6.1 There are no registered Historic Parks or Gardens within the 500m radius search area.

4.7 Known Archaeological Remains

4.7.1 A total of 113 sites are recorded on the Dyfed HER within 150m radius around the development area, 67 of which refer to listed buildings discussed above.

4.7.2 There are no sites of Prehistoric date known within a 150m radius of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery site.

4.7.3 There are 6 sites of Roman date known within 150m radius of the development site (Table 6, Figure 7). These relate to previous findspots and excavations undertaken within the Roman town of *Moridunum* and the Roman fort. The development site lies directly west of the town defences of *Moridunum*, and close to the western gate of the town and thus Roman archaeology is very likely to be present on the site.

4.7.4 The projected line of the rampart and town wall of the Roman defences are likely to run along Church Lane, with the external ditches probably extending below the site of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery. The areas outside of Roman town defences immediately alongside roads were often used for suburban settlement as well as cemeteries (burials being forbidden within Roman town walls) and so the potential for either lies within the footprint of the proposed development site.

PRN	Site Name	Description	NGR and distance from centre of site
17	St Peter's Churchyard	In May 1768, a hollow twelve sided bronze object was found on the north side of St Peters church. This object was most recently re-examined by Hill (1994). Several possibilities as to its function are given, such as a decorative item, measuring device and candlestick holder, but Hill favours its use in connection with cosmology, astrology and mystical numerology rather than a utilitarian use.	SN 4154 2025 90m NE
25	Vicarage Garden	Antiquarian record of a Roman altar stone found in the garden of the Vicarage.	SN 4163 2019 155m E
30	Bono Republicae Nato Stone	The discovery of an Roman inscribed stone was recorded by Edward Donovan when he visited Carmarthen in 1804. The inscription "O RP NATO" is thought to be of fourth century date.	SN 415 202 30m E
211	King Street No.17	Findspot of a carved stone head, described with a squared off nose in an almost circular face, cut back into the flat surface of the stone. There is no datable association with this stone, but a Roman date is suggested. It is also described as a cult object.	SN 4140 2014 90mWSW
216	Carmarthen Journal	Machine excavations in the offices of the Carmarthen Journal in c1962-3 apparently recovered large amounts of 'fine red pottery, some with decorations of naked people' at a depth of c10ft. Quantities of animal bone and tile were also recovered, and possible walls discovered. The pottery is believed to be Samian ware, large amounts apparently given to the Carmarthen museum. Some 'thick bright green	SN 4142 2011 95m SSW

		<p>pottery' was also recovered c3ft down. On October 19, 1976 I had a discussion with Mr M.G.Thomas (building contractor) who told me that some years previously he had been involved in digging two pits inside the newspaper offices of the "Carmarthen Journal" King Street c 1962-3. He remembers removing large amounts of "fine red pottery, some with decorations of naked people". He continued that many bucket loads were recovered at a depth of c10ft; also removed were a large number of animal bones and some floor tiles. According to Mr. Thomes, the then curator of the museum (J.F.Jones) had taken much of the pottery. Jones had postulated the possibility that the site was that of a vine yard (?) the builder said that he recollected that the earth was dark blackish at that depth and vaguely remembers remains of walls. He could say nothing of stone type etc. At a depth of 3ft down some "thick bright green pottery" was also recovered.</p> <p>There is no doubt in the present writers mind that the builder had removed a large amount of Samian ware. The machine pits may be inspected to this day, but they are completely concreted over all surfaces. I inspected the machine pits and found that there were two of them measuring 2.50m x 2m. I was unable to measure depth but they could not have been more than one metre. The workmen verified that Roman pottery was found - but could add nothing to what was already known.</p>	
223	St Peter Street Car Park	Findspot of sherds of Samian ware pottery dating to c145-60AD, discovered during excavations in St. Peters Street carpark, Carmarthen, in 1984.	SN 4146 2033 140m N

Table 6: HER records of Roman date within 150m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site.
 Shown as red stars on Figure 7

- 4.7.4 There are only two sites of Early Medieval date known within 250m of the proposed development site (Table 7, Figure 7), but it is likely that the former Roman town defences were occupied into the Post-Roman period and the potential for further remains of this date to be present within the site area is relatively high.
- 4.7.5 One site refers to a loosely dated find (PRN 11624), the other to the churchyard of St Peter's (PRN 49244), which may have its origins as a religious site in the early medieval period, possibly re-using features around the former Roman town gateway.
- 4.7.6 Geoffrey of Monmouth, writing in the 1130s, references this locality in his story of the 5th century Merlin from *The History of the Kings of Britain* (Thorpe 1966). He states that "Messengers...came to a town which was afterwards called Kaermerdin and there they saw some lads playing by the town gate....whose names were Merlin and Dinabutius...They were told that [Merlin's] mother was daughter of a king of Demetia and she lived in that same town, in St Peter's Church, along with some nuns." (ibid, p167). The proposed development site lies close to St Peter's Church, and in the vicinity of what would have been the town gate, although clearly much of Geoffrey's works are fictionalised accounts of actual individuals themselves.

PRN	Site Name	Description	NGR and distance from centre of site
49244	Carmarthen St Peter's Parish Church	Early medieval B site, ie. medium-probability early medieval origins. Small, prominently raised sub rectangular churchyard occupied by the medieval parish church of Carmarthen St Peter, PRN 50. It was granted to Battle Abbey (Sussex) between 1107 and 1124. It lies immediately within the west gate of the Roman town of Carmarthen (Moridunum) possibly hinting at some form of continuing, or resumed secular settlement at Moridunum during the post-Roman period.	SN 4152 2022 55m ENE
11624	Old Town Wall	Findspot of a copper vessel discovered by workmen digging a cellar 'near the site of the old southeast portcullis'. It was apparently discovered c3ft (c1m) below the foundation of the old town wall in 'native alluvium'. Could be medieval in date.	SN 414 201 115m SSW

Table 7: HER records of Early Medieval date within 150m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site
 Shown as yellow stars on Figure 7

- 4.7.7 Three records of medieval date are recorded within 150m of the proposed development site (Table 8, Figure 7).
- 4.7.8 The site area lies on the northeastern edge of the c.1415 medieval walled town. The HER records the site of the White Gate (East Gate) lying between Nos 25 and 34 King Street (PRN 51), immediately to the southeast of Nos 26 and 27 King Street (the location based on historical documents). The remains of the gate are also said to survive in the cellars of No 25 King Street. Whether the remains extended into the footprint of Nos 26 and 27 is not known. The line of the town wall is said to run along Conduit Street. A second gate would have stood on Spilman Street to the south (PRN 52).
- 4.7.9 The majority of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery site would thus lie within the area immediately outside of the town walls, where typically a ditch or ditches would likely be present.

PRN	Site Name	Description	NGR and distance from centre of site
51	White Gate	New town walls (PRN 74) were built c1415 after the Owain Glyn Dwr rebellion, which included new gateways. White gate was built at the junction of Conduit Lane and King Street. The gate was mostly demolished in 1792; the front of the old gate house was pulled down in 1864. Lodwick suggests remains can still be seen in the cellar of No.25. This gate stood between No34 and No 25 King street. Sparrell notes (p.157): "The front of the old gate house in King street pulled down [in September 1864] and the street widened to an extent of nine feet where it was narrowest. What remains of the gate house forms the north-east corner of Conduit Lane. The gate was removed in 1792. The house was at one time the 'BACCUS' Tavern". Lodwick states (pg. 46) that origin of part of the gate houses can be seen projecting under the pavement in the cellar of no 25 (now King-Morgan) and part of the town wall is that of 35. The 1657 pavement by the	SN 4145 2019 25m SW

		jury of the leet court presented "the room over the gate at the upper end of King Street together with the stairs going up to the same to be common." Sometimes called East Gate	
52	Spilman Gate	Town Gate. Part of the new town defences (PRN 74) built c1415 after the Owain Glyn Dwr rebellion. This gate was built at the junction of Conduit Lane and Spilman Street. This gate was demolished in 1768, there are no remaining features.	SN 4147 2015 40m S
207	Church Street	Findspot of a stone cresset (an open lamp filled with oil or pitch which was burnt for illumination) discovered in 1927. The date of the find is unknown although Cressets typical date to the Medieval period.	SN 4160 2015 135m E

Table 8: HER records of Medieval date within 150m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site
Shown as green stars on Figure 7

4.7.10 There is one site of unknown date recorded within 250m of the proposed development site (Table 9, Figure 7). From the site descriptions it is likely that it was of late medieval or post-medieval date.

PRN	Site Name	Description	NGR and distance from centre of site
194	Priory Street	Spurrell records the finding of an oak beam 12ft long with mortice holes, found 6ft below street level in 1875.	SN 4160 2027 150m ENE

Table 9: HER records of Unknown date within 150m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site
Shown as grey stars on Figure 7

4.7.11 Excluding the 67 records of post-medieval date which relate to Listed Buildings, there are a further 36 records of post-medieval date recorded within 150m of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site (Table 10, Figure 7).

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

PRN	Site Name	Description	NGR and distance from centre of site
85	St Peters	A mid to late-19 th century corn mill, no longer operating as such by the early 20 th century.	SN 4155 2005 150m S
101	Furnace Gardens	An oval pond visible on Wood's map of Carmarthen in 1834.	SN 4141 2031 135m NNW
123	Rudds Cottage	Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. Davids, stipulated in his will, dated 25th January 1614, that an almshouse should be built. A hospital and almshouse was erected by his son and widow at this point sometime after 1614. The charity fell into obscurity and bad administration and had to be reconceived in 1864 at which time the upper storey was added. The present structure was renovated in 1974.	SN 4152 2029 110m NNE
135	Nortons Mineral	Originally the Vale of Towy Brewery of James Griffiths and	SN 4148 2030

	Water Works	operated briefly in the 1860s. James Griffiths listed as owner in 1867. 1871 recorded as Houle & Co Vale of Towy Aerated Water Works. Site purchased and continued to be operated as mineral water works by Norton's Brewery (PRN 125). Brewery reopened by Owen Norton briefly in the 1890s but closed by 1901. Mineral water works closed by mid 1920s. A mineral Water Works complex first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Still shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map in 1906. The building has since been demolished; a carpark now stands on the site. The building has been totally destroyed and car park stands in place of it.	110m N
147	Church Street Nos.3 4 5	A row of 18th century 2 storey cottages in stucco or rough cast, with a continuous slate roof. Formerly listed buildings but have now been demolished.	SN 4153 2017 60m E
148	Church Street Nos.7 8; Clarence House Academy	18th-19th century 3-storey building with a plain stucco facade and sash windows. It had a pair of panelled doors with fanlights and open pediments. The interior had a contemporary staircase, doors and fitted cupboards. The back is faced with hung slates. The current condition of the building is unknown, it was described as dilapidated in 1976 and is no longer listed, possibly demolished. Used as a school in 1835. "18th-19th cent. Plain stucco facade of 3 storeys with 5 sash windows. A pair of panelled doors with fanlights and open pediments. Interior has contemporary staircase doors and fitted cupboards with painted arched heads. The back is faced with hung slates". The building is in a dilapidated state.	SN 4155 2018 80m E
170	The Six Bells; St Peter Street No.7	The site of "The Six Bells", architected by Nash in 1785. Much altered before its demolition during the construction of St. Peters street car park. "Originally called the "six bells" it was architected by John Nash in 1785. There are however no features of architectural interest it has probably been much altered. Faces in stucco. 3 storeys. 2 sash windows. Modern shop front. The building has been totally destroyed during the construction of St Peter's St. Car Park.	SN 41505 20255 75m NNE
180	Boys' National School; School Of Art	Opened in 1822, with 149 boys on the first register in 1823. In 1854 it became the first School of Art.	SN 4153 2010 105m SSE
187	Priory Street Ropewalk	A ropewalk (for the making of rope), marked on Lewis plan of 1786.	SN 4154 2035 150m NE
193	Red Lion Hotel Well	A record of a horse falling down a well (Spurrel 1879). The well was in the rear yard of the hotel, 65ft deep, and since paved over.	SN 4162 2023 130m E
219	Furnace House Surgery	During excavations for the extension of the Furnace House Surgery, a quantity of pottery was found. This turned out to be both glazed and unglazed post medieval material in an unusually unstratified context. The site is interesting because it lies over the presumed ditch of the Roman town. Six foundation pits were dug by hand (see plan) all of which displayed post medieval material for over 2m of their depth. Below this was c.30cm of light yellow silty material which was thought at first to be possible ditch fill, but two shards of post medieval pot were recovered from the small area excavated. Below this at a depth of 19.30 OD, natural boulder clay was encountered. Excavation on part of Roman ramparts in advance of extension to surgery.	SN 4143 2025 75m NNW
300	Angel; St	The "Angell" is first mentioned in a Rent Roll of 1573,	SN 4152 2026

	Peter's Street No 9	mentioned again in 1657, although it is not clear if they refers to this site. No Public House appears to be marked on Wood's map of 1834, it is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1888). Later became the Royal Exchange Pub (see PRN 411).	85m NNE
303	Bacchus; King Street No 25	The site of Bacchus Inn, possibly on the site of the medieval White Gate (PRN 51). The building was possibly rebuilt in 1864, used as a dwelling and shop by the 19th century.	SN 4145 2019 25m W
332	Cock and Hen; King Street No 14	A Public House recorded at this address, presumably prior to 1879 when it became the Probate Office.	SN 4138 2013 110m WSW
341	Elephant and Castle; Spilman Street No.26	A Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, although a pub called the Elephant and Castle features in a song called 'The Publican's Directory', sung at Carmarthen theatre in 1802 which may be referring to this building. A watching brief was undertaken during conversion work on the building in 1995.	SN 4147 2017 20m S
353	George and Dragon; George; Spilman Street	Public House thought to have been located on Spilman Street.	SN 414 2011 115m SSW
358	Golden Lion; Spilman Street No.24	Located at the corner of Spilman Street and Church Lane, first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.	SN 4148 2018 15m SSE
359	Green Dragon; Wood's Row No 15	A Public House first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.	SN 4141 2022 20m WNW
360	Green Post; King Street No 23	The name is a reference to the posting green from which the mail coaches started. Later a shop of the same name stood on the site.	SN 4143 2018 45m W
370	Ivy Bush; Old Bush; King Street No 13	The Old Ivy Bush was a large coaching Inn. The archway between nos.12 & 13 lead to the stables. Marked on Lewis' map of 1786 and Woods' map of 1834.	SN 4138 2013 110m WSW
371	Ivy Bush; Spilman Street	The Ivy Bush moved to this location in 1803 as a Hotel. Marked on Woods map of 1834.	SN 4145 2007 125m S
397	Old King George; Priory Street No.5	A Public House marked only on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.	SN 4161 2027 160m ENE
403	Printer's Arms; Priory Street No.6	First marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 but no longer marked as a Public House on the 2nd edition map of 1906.	SN 4161 2028 165m ENE
411	Royal Exchange; St Peter Street No 9	A Public House formerly known as the Angel (PRN 300). The Public House is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888, it is not clear when it changed its name.	SN 4152 2026 85m NNE
415	Saracen's Head 37 Spilman Street	Recorded as the site of a Public House. The date of the pub is unknown, but the site is now occupied by a purpose built masonic hall built in 1911, which replaced an earlier hall built in 1889. The pub is not marked on Wood's map of 1834.	SN 41414 20080 125m SSW
425	Stag and Pheasant; Spilman Street No.35	First marked as a Public House on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.	SN 4143 2010 100m SSW
426	Star and Garter; Spilman Street No.14 or 15	A public house attacked by rioters in 1832. It was either located at no. 14 or 15, both now listed buildings. It would seem more likely to have been at no.14 as this was known as an Inn (the Coach and Horses) in the later 19th century.	SN 4146 2012 70m S
444	Victoria inn;	A Public House marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey	SN 4145 2015

	Spilman Street No.29	map of 1888.	45m SSW
20323	Church Street Nos.9 10	Two 2-storey 18th century cottages with a long rear wing to no.9. The cottages are no longer listed, current condition unknown.	SN 4157 2019 100m E
20324	Church Street Nos.2 3	Two-storey slate gabled roof buildings of the 19th century or earlier. The buildings are no longer listed, current condition unknown.	SN 4151 2016 50m ESE
20405	Meyrick Charity School and Library	In 1708 Edmund Meyrick gave premises, apparently in Priory St, to use as a charity school and lending library, the school house was built in 1710. According to one report the school fell down in 1727, it has also been recorded that in his will Meyrick instructed that the school should move to Bala (later the Bala Grammar School) due to some dispute. School and library founded 8th Oct 1708. Schoolhouse built in 1710. Schoolhouse "fell down" in 1727 with no loss of life. Its land was amalgamated with the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School in 1857 along with Sir Thomas Powell's school.	SN 415 201 94m S
20610	Ivy Bush; King Street Nos.12 and 13	The archway between belonged to the hotel and led to the famous old stables behind. Here dies Sir Richard Steele 1/9/1929, the building later becoming the hotel owned by the father of General Noct. At a later date the Ivy Bush Inn was on the site of the present Lyric buildings, before moving to Spilman Street. See PRN's 370 & 24940	SN 4136 2011 140m WSW
24940	Ivy Bush	The late Ivy Bush (in King Street) was the house of Sir Richard Steele who obtained it and the property in the neighbourhood by marriage with the only child and heiress of Jonathan Scurlock Esq.'	SN 4136 2011 140m WSW

Table 10: HER records of Post-Medieval date (excluding Grade II Listed Buildings) within 150m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site
 Shown as purple stars on Figure 7

4.7.13 A single site of Modern date is recorded on the HER, relating to a property on The Parade being used for a Red Cross Working party in World War I (table 11, Figure 7).

PRN	Site Name	Description	NGR and distance from centre of site
109346	14 The Parade	This address is recorded as the location of a Red Cross Working Party during the First World War under the name of Miss F. Harries, 14 The Parade. These working parties and supply depots made and organised hospital clothing and dressings for wounded soldiers.	SN41572010 135m SE

Table 11: HER record of Modern date within 150m radius of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site
 Shown as brown star on Figure 7

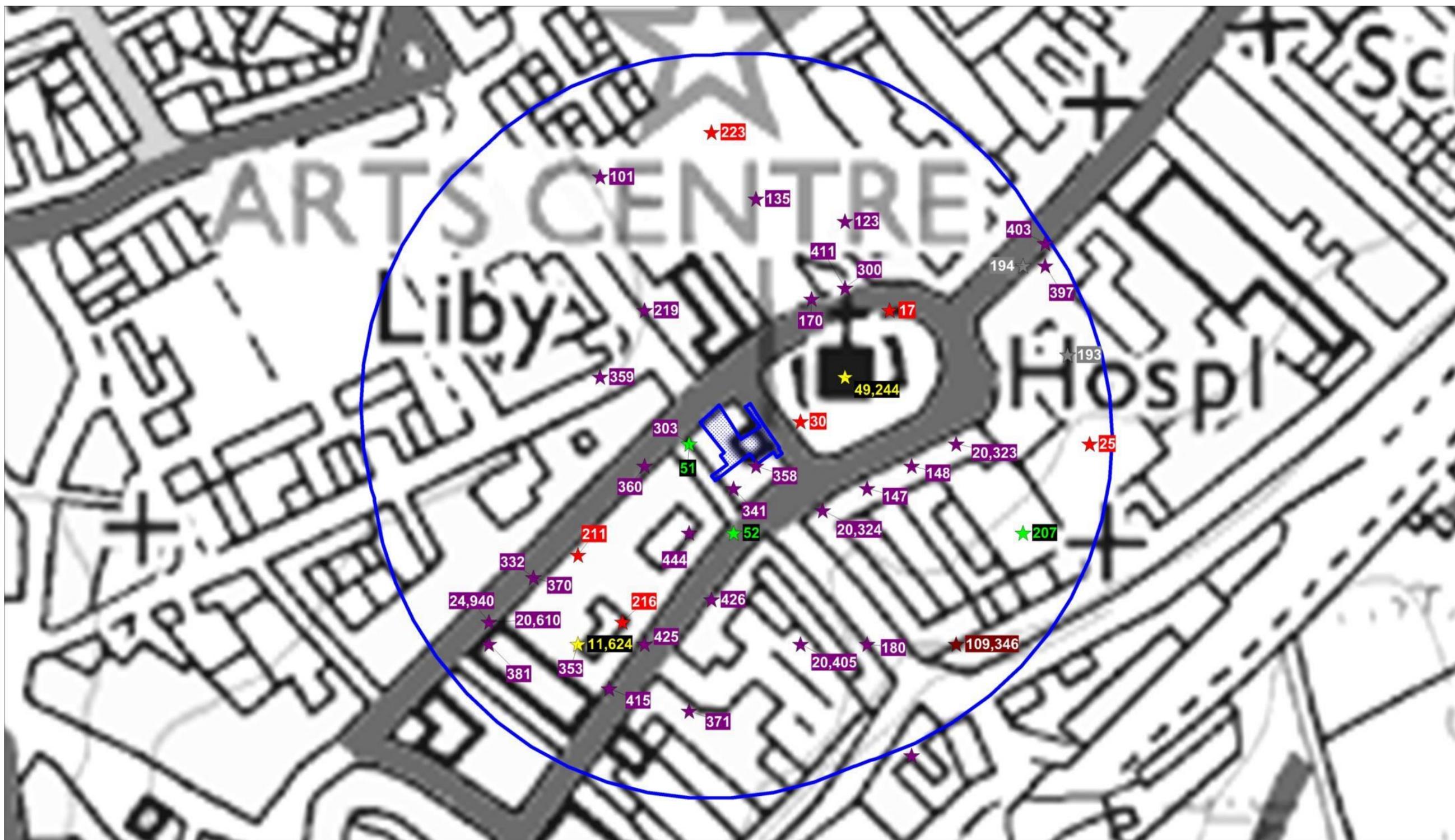


Figure 7: Map showing HER sites of Roman (red), Early Medieval / Medieval (green), post-medieval (purple), modern (brown) and unknown date (grey), excluding Listed Buildings which are illustrated on Figure 6, within 150m of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery site

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4.8 Cartographic Background

4.8.1 The earliest map consulted for this HEA was the 1786 Estate map of Carmarthen (Figure 8). This shows that the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site lying within a block of land defined by Church Lane, Spilman Street, Conduit Street and King Street (as presently exists) and buildings would have been present, although no details on any such buildings is given due to the nature and function of the map.

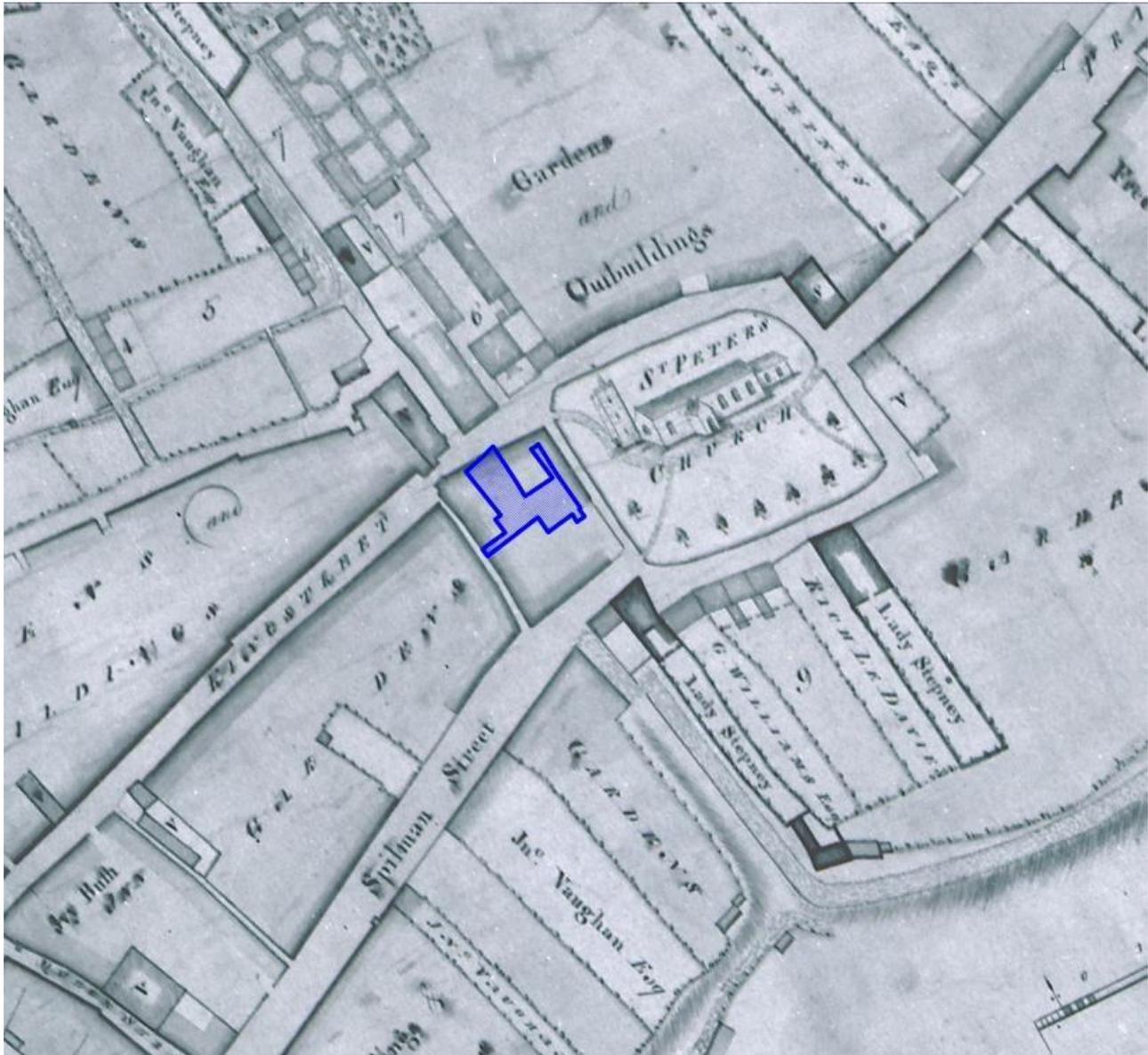


Figure 8: Extract of 1786 Golden Grove Estate Map showing approximate location of the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site

4.8.2 The 1834 map of Carmarthen by Wood's (Figure 9) shows the arrangement of buildings within the plot of land defined by Church lane, Spilman Street, Conduit Lane and King Street. The map predates the construction of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery but it is most likely that Nos 26 and 27 King Street were built by this time and are represented on the map.

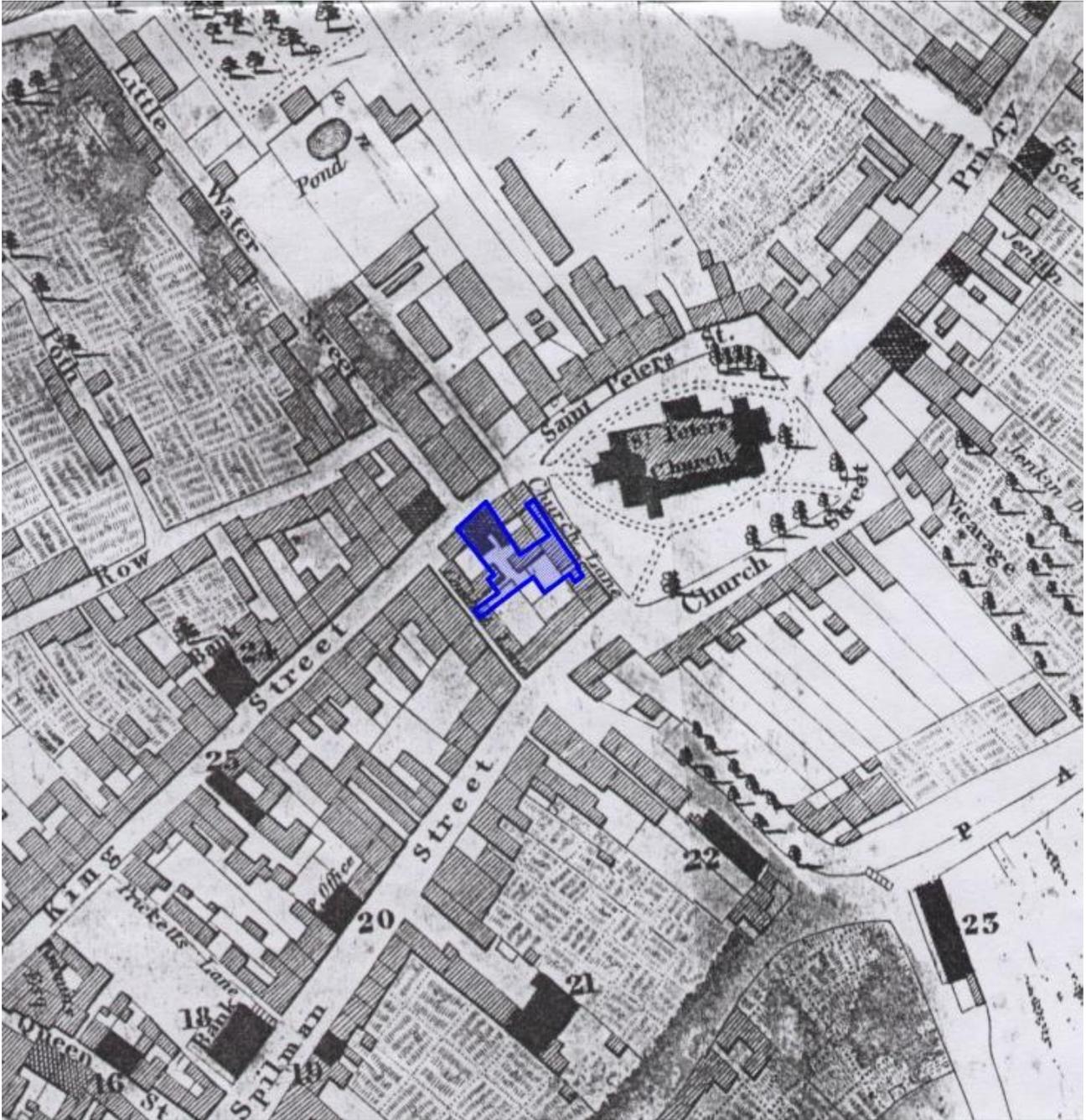


Figure 9: Extract of the 1834 Wood's Map of Carmarthen showing approximate location of Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site overlaid

4.8.3 The 1888 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10) shows a more accurate representation of structures within the development area. The properties of Nos 26 and 27 King Street are clearly visible. This map also pre-dates the construction of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery building, with much of its present footprint shown as an open yard area, although a few outbuildings to the rears of Nos 28 and 29 King Street are shown. The map also demonstrates that the present Church Lane has been substantially widened, with two structures to the southeast of the development site shown on the 1888 map, but which are no longer extant.

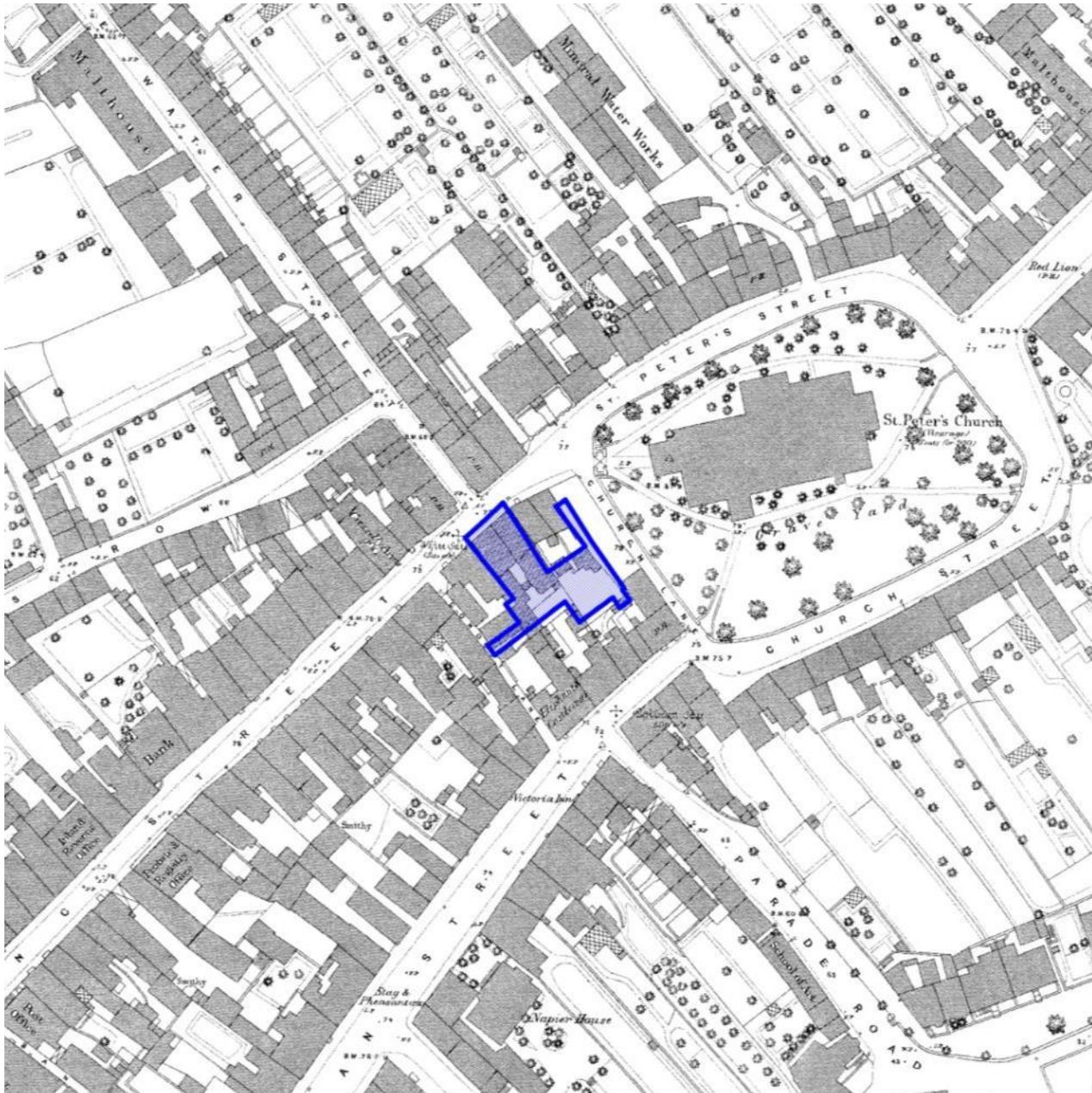


Figure 10: Extract of 1888 1:500 Ordnance Survey Map with proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site overlaid

4.8.4 The second edition OS 1:2500 scale map of 1906 shows the area after the construction of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery and the widening of Church Lane. Few other changes are evident. The first art school in Wales was built in 1854 on Parade Road, to the south of the site. The existing Oriel Myrddin Gallery was built in 1891-2, in a Modern Renaissance style, brick built with Bath stone windows. The money was raised by public subscription and a grant from the South Kensington School of Art. (HER PRN 20902)

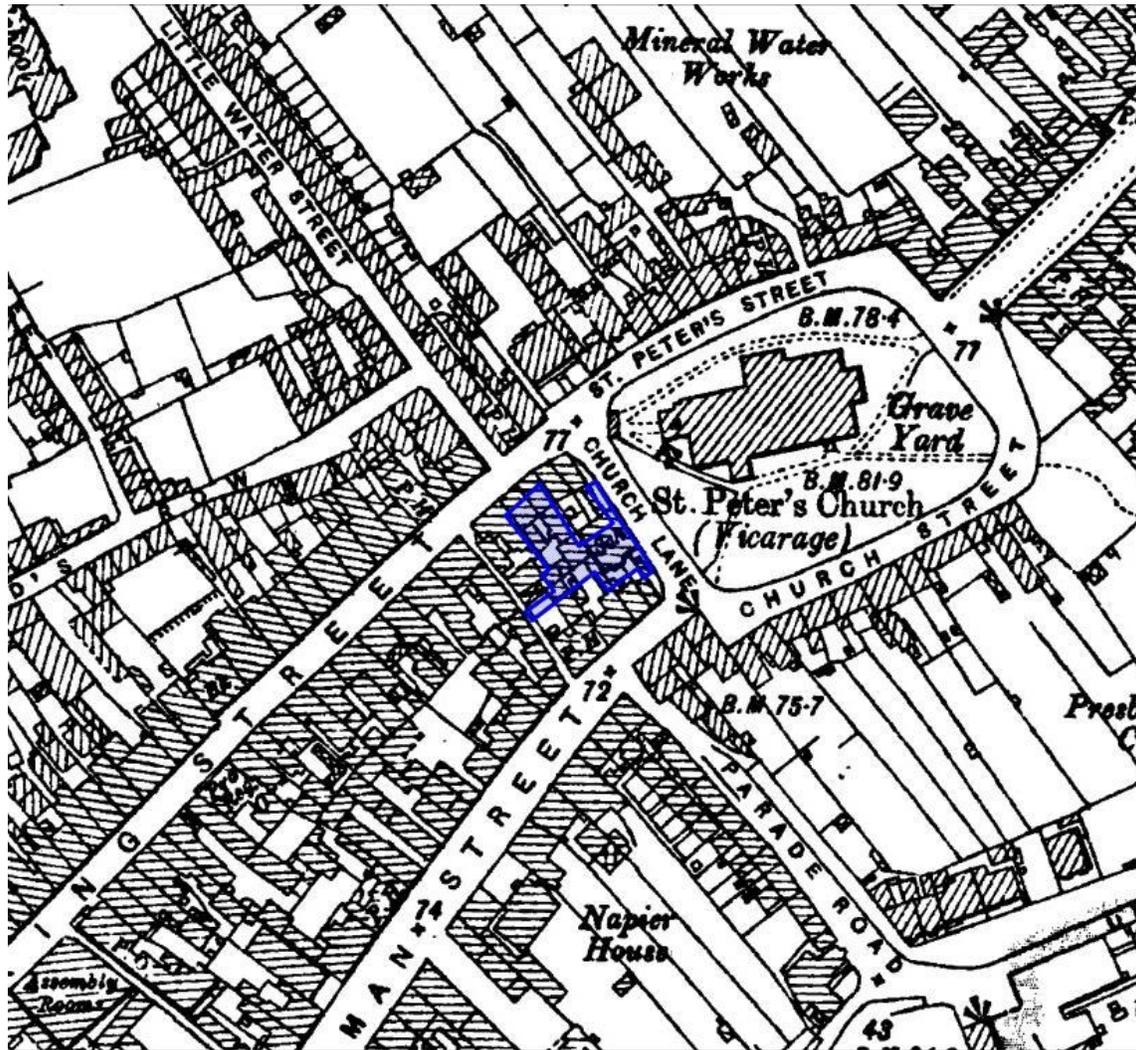


Figure 11: Extract of 1906 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map with proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site overlaid

4.9 Site Visit

- 4.9.1 An visit was made to the site area on 30th March 2017 (Photos 1 to 10) as part of the initial HEA. Limited access into the Oriel Myrddin Gallery was made for a meeting. The perimeter of the proposed development site was observed.
- 4.9.2 The gallery was constructed with its main (northeastern) façade accessing directly onto Church Lane, opposite St Peter's Church (Photo 1). It is built of red brick with bath stone door and window surrounds. It has a slate roof. The development proposals will involve repairs and conservation work to the façade of the building, but leave its general appearance unchanged.



Photo 1: The Oriel Myrddin Gallery main façade,
taken from St Peter's Churchyard viewing southwest

- 4.9.3 A more recent small extension has been constructed on the southeastern side of the main façade (Photo 2). This is also built of brick with a slate roof and may be a toilet block or boiler room.



Photo 2: View northwest along Church Lane showing the southeastern extension



Photo 3: View north along Church Lane showing Gallery and St Peter's Church

- 4.9.4 The development proposals involve the acquisition of Nos 26 and 27 King Street to create a direct link through to the main art gallery. The present building is probably of late 18th or early 19th century date, with shop entrances at ground level (Photo 4). The proposals will retain the building with modifications to the modern shop front at ground floor level.



Photo 4: Façade of Nos 26 and 27 King Street, viewing southeast

- 4.9.5 To the southwest of Nos 26 and 27 King Street lies No 25, a grade II listed building, which is said to have the remains of part of the White Gate (East gate) of the c.1415 medieval town defences (Photo 5). This lies adjacent to Conduit Lane, from which a rear access from the Oriel Myrddin Gallery is proposed (Photos 6 and 7).
- 4.9.6 To the northeast of Nos 26 and 27 lies Nos 28 and No 29 King Street, both of which are Grade II listed buildings (Photo 8).



Photo 5: View west along King Street showing corner of Conduit Lane adjacent to No 25 King Street, with Nos 26 and 27 beyond.



Photo 6: View southeast along Conduit Lane adjacent to No 25 King Street (blue building).



Photo 7: View west along King Street showing Nos 28 and 29 King Street on the corner of Church Lane, with Nos 26 and 27 beyond.

4.10 Location of the site in relation to the Roman and Medieval town defences

- 4.10.1 The Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site lies directly west of the Roman town defences of Moridunum. The projected line of the town rampart and later wall runs along Church Lane (James 2003) (Figure 12). The town ditches running outside of the wall would thus run beneath the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site.
- 4.10.2 It is conjectured that the west gate of the Roman town would have been located in roughly where the defences cross the line of King Street/St Peter's Street (Figure 12).
- 4.10.3 The projected line of the c.1415 medieval town defences run along the backs of properties fronting the northern side of King Street and along the line of Conduit Street, directly west of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site (Figure 12). The medieval town ditch or ditches are thus likely to be present beneath the footprint of the development site.
- 4.10.4 It is documented that the White Gate (east gate) of the medieval town was located between No 34 and No 25 King Street, across the line of King Street (Figure 12).
- 4.10.5 The proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site would appear to lie in the area between the Roman and later medieval towns, on the site of the former town ditches. Potentially the Roman town ditches were still visible to some extent when the medieval defences were laid out, and they were recut and reused.



Figure 12: Roman town defensive (red lines) as defined by Heather James (2003), and the probable line of the medieval town defences (green) in relation to the proposed development site.

5. IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Physical Impacts

- 5.1.1 Any groundworks within the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site could impact on significant archaeological remains.
- 5.1.2 The extent of groundworks that will be required at the site is assumed to be relatively limited in scope, and confined to the footprint of Nos 26 and 27 King Street. Development proposals indicate a new floor slab in areas, the rebuilding of a small attached toilet block, and a rearrangement of internal ground floor spaces, that may require some ground-disturbing activity (Figure 13).
- 5.1.3 In terms of impacts to the buildings, external works on the Oriel Myrddin Gallery itself will be limited restoration works to its façade, and minimal repair where necessary, with no change to the appearance or materials used. Window furniture may need repainting. Internally at ground floor level a new access from the rear of the gallery to No.27 King Street will be created (below an existing window opening, which will be retained), one door opening will be widened and a section of wall to the rear of the current WC will be removed to allow access to a new platform lift. At first floor level part of the kitchenette floor at the front of the building will be removed to install the new platform lift, and modern stud walling, stairs and mezzanine to the rear of the main gallery area will be removed. The remaining works will largely comprise repainting and replacing some floor coverings.
- 5.1.4 External impacts to Nos 26 and 27 King Street will also be minimal with repair and refurbishment of external faces and slate roof, but this will also include the removal of a small section of corrugated cement sheet roof to the rear, replacement of existing roof lights in the rear extension, a new warm fibreglass roofing installed on the rear extension, and replacement of windows in existing openings in the rear elevation. The current ground floor modern glazed shop front to King Street will be replaced with a new glazed shop front and entrance, but retaining the character of the building. A single-storey addition on the west side of the building will be demolished and rebuilt, and a new door access to Conduit Lane added.
- 5.1.5 Internal works to Nos 26 and 27 King Street will be more extensive. At ground floor the floor slab will be replaced and internal divisions removed, including the division between Nos. 26 and 27. This will allow for the establishment of a new shop unit on the street frontage, with new stairs and lift on the west side of the building. A new café area will be installed to the rear. A ramp and steps will provide newly formed access to the Oriel Myrddin Gallery, and new WCs will be installed in the rebuilt extension to the west. At first floor level stairs will be removed, rear WCs will be removed, street frontage office will be enlarged and a section of floor removed to install new stairs and lift. This will allow for new offices, meeting room and kitchenette. At second floor level further stud walling will be removed to enlarge existing rooms, and a section of floor removed to continue the installation of new stairs and lift, to allow for the establishment of Artist's studios, library and resource room.

5.2 Buried Archaeological Potential

- 5.2.1 The archaeological potential for the site area is high. It would appear to lie mostly within the area of the town ditches outside of the ramparts of the Roman town of *Moridunum*. The remains of these ditches may be present survive within the site area. The extent of the ditches is not known and the potential for remains of suburban Roman settlement or cemetery activity has been highlighted.
- 5.2.2 The archaeological potential for medieval remains is also high, again with remains of the town ditches outside of the wall of c.1415. Evidence for medieval suburban settlement outside of the ditches is also a possibility.
- 5.2.3 The potential for remains of prehistoric date is low. For early medieval date it is uncertain, but possible settlement activity associated with a religious site at St Peter's Church is highlighted.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental potential

- 5.3.1 It is possible that if the town ditches from both the Roman and medieval towns do survive within the site area, that they could contain waterlogged remains with high palaeo-environmental potential.
- 5.3.2 The potential for environmental evidence in the form of charred plant remains, pollen and charcoal, to be present within the archaeological remains below the site is high.

5.4 Impacts to setting

- 5.4.1 The proposed development lies within the Carmarthen Historic Landscape Character Area, part of the Tywi Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 5). It is considered that the impact to the HLCA, and the historic landscape as a whole, is negligible as the development proposals will cause minimal change to the outward appearance of the development site.
- 5.4.2 The site does lie close to a number of listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments, and lies within the Carmarthen Town Conservation Area. Visual changes, alterations to the function of the buildings, disturbance of below-ground archaeological remains that may be broadly associated with Scheduled Monuments, and an increase in footfall to the area, may all be factors affecting the setting of some of these designated sites. However, all these changes are likely to be minimal, and overall it is considered that the likely overall effect on the settings of designated sites in this area will be negligible, with potential exceptions outlined below.
- 5.4.3 Development proposals do include some internal structural change to Oriel Myrddin Gallery, which is a Grade II listed building (Ref.9734). This change will be relatively minimal, but listed building consent will be required and is being sought for these works. Works within Nos 26 and 27 King Street will be more extensive, and this building adjoins three Grade II listed buildings, namely the Oriel Myrddin Gallery mentioned above, along with No.25 King Street (Ref.9463) and No.28 King Street (Ref.9464). There is the potential therefore for internal works to cause disturbance to the structure of these listed buildings. Development proposals should however have a minimal impact on the visual setting of these listed buildings.

5.5 Summary and Archaeological Mitigation

- 5.5.1 The proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development site lies within the area between the Roman Town wall of *Moridunum* to the west and the c.1415 medieval town wall to the east. The implication is that the site area lay within the area of the town ditches from both periods.
- 5.5.2 The site area lies within the Carmarthen Historic Landscape Character Area; within 500m of five Scheduled Monuments; within 500m of six Conservation Areas, and lies within the Carmarthen Town Conservation Area; within 500m of seven Grade I and II* Listed Buildings; within 150m of 47 Grade II Listed Buildings, with the Oriel Myrddin Gallery itself being Grade II listed; and within 150m of 113 archaeological sites recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record.
- 5.5.3 The impact upon historic landscape, Scheduled Monuments, the Conservation Areas, and most Listed Buildings, is considered to be negligible, and no further mitigation is suggested in relation to these sites. As the development proposals include some changes to Oriel Myrddin Gallery, which is a Grade II listed building (Ref.9734), and includes work that may impact upon the adjoining Grade II listed buildings of No.25 King Street (Ref.9463) and No.28 King Street (Ref.9464), these potential impacts may require more detailed consideration, and potentially a building recording survey. However, listed building consent is being sought, and further details on the historic background and setting of the Oriel Myrddin Gallery, and details on design and engineering proposals, should be included in the planning application documents.
- 5.5.4 It is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the site area where groundworks are proposed, such as the new floor slab for Nos 26 and 27 King Street, wall foundation excavations, or installation of new services. Such works could expose, damage or destroy remains relating to the former Roman and medieval town ditches. There is also a potential for suburban Roman settlement or Roman cemetery activity to be present. Remains of prehistoric date are unlikely to be present. The potential for early medieval remains is difficult to assess, but should not be discounted. Post-medieval remains are present within the development area, associated with the existing buildings.
- 5.5.5 The nature of such archaeological works is uncertain and would need to be discussed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management section in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. Where groundworks are proposed, as a minimum a watching brief may be required within the site area. If larger scale groundworks are required, then it is possible that a larger scheme of archaeological evaluation and excavation may be required due to the significance of the archaeological remains, but this scenario is seen as unlikely.

6. SOURCES

Published

- Cadw 1998. *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*.
- James, H, 1992. 'Excavations in Roman Carmarthen 1978-1990', *Carmarthenshire Antiquary*, **28**, 5-36
- James, H, 2003. *Roman Carmarthen: Excavations 1978-1993*, Britannia Monograph Series No. 20, London: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies
- Lodwick, J, and Lodwick, V, 1972. *The Story of Carmarthen*, Carmarthen: V G Lodwick and Sons
- Thorpe, L, 1966. *Geoffrey of Monmouth: The History of the Kings of Britain*. London: Penguin Books

Database

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

**APPENDIX 1:
ORIEL MYRDDIN GALLERY,
CHURCH LANE, CARMARTHEN:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL:
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation presents a proposed methodology for a historic environment appraisal for the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery development on Church Lane and King Street, Carmarthen. The appraisal has been requested by De Matos Ryan Architects to support initial development of the project. A full desk-based assessment will be undertaken at a later date which will be used to support the planning application for the proposals being submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council.
- 1.2 A generic brief for the required historic environment appraisal has been previously prepared by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management. This document outlines the proposed methodology that will be used to undertake the appraisal and provide the information required in support of the planning application for the development.
- 1.3 The appraisal will be a primarily desk-based study of the site area, identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within the site and its environs, identifying potential setting impacts on Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings in the vicinity, identifying any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals and assessing the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area.
- 1.4 An indication of what further archaeological works might be required, if any, will also be prepared.
- 1.5 The specification is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014).
- 1.6 The Trust always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.7 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***
- 1.8 ***All permanent staff members of DAT Archaeological Services are CSCS² registered.***

² Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The preparation of a historic environment appraisal for the proposed Oriel Myrddin Gallery improvements on Church Lane and King Street, Carmarthen. The report will assess the potential impact the development may have on any known or potential underlying archaeological remains, the existing buildings, and an assessment of the wider impact of the redevelopment on the wider historic environment. A full desk-based assessment shall be prepared at a later date which will be submitted with the planning application and listed building consent for the development.

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

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

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

3. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

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

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data – **150m search area**;
- Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Historic Landscape Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area from information held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, CADW and CCW – **500m search area**;
- Readily available bibliographic information, cartographic material and photographs (including aerial photographs) held at the Trust;
- A review of historic maps;
- Relevant web-based information;
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area; and
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains (or potential remains) or setting issues and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

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

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

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

4 STAFF

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

5. HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

³ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

