

**MAES Y BEDOL, GARNANT,
CARMARTHENSHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
SN 58495 04473**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Carmarthenshire County Council



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2021-71
PROJECT NO. 126618

MAY 2021

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CARMARTHENSIRE:
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By

Luke Jenkins



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**MAES Y BEDOL, GARNANT, CARMARTHENSHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Client	Carmarthenshire County Council
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Event Record No 126618

Report No	2021-71
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Site-visit Undertaken
By Luke Jenkins

Illustrated By	Luke Jenkins
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MAES Y BEDOL, GARNANT, CARMARTHENSIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1.	INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Project Proposals and Commission	1
1.2	Scope of the Project and Methodology	1
1.3	Abbreviations	3
1.4	Illustrations	3
1.5	Timeline	3
2.	NATIONAL POLICIES AND GUIDANCE	5
2.1	The Historic Environment (Wales) Act	5
2.2	Planning Policy Wales	5
2.3	Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment	5
3.	LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES	6
3.1	Carmarthenshire County Council Policies	6
4	LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	10
5	DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS	13
5.1	General	13
5.2	Listed Buildings	13
5.3	Scheduled Monuments	13
5.4	Other	13
6	NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS	18
6.1	General	18
6.2	Prehistoric	18
6.3	Post Medieval & Modern Period	18
7	ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE	19
7.1	General	19
7.2	Previous Archaeological Work	19
7.3	Historic Mapping	19
7.4	Aerial & Historic Photography	21
7.5	LiDAR	21
7.6	Site Visit	22
8	ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IMPORTANCE AND SETTING.	26
9	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	27
9.1	Impact assessment criteria	27
9.2	Development details	27
9.3	Direct impacts upon the historic assets	27
9.4	Indirect Impacts to Historic Assets	27

9.5	Mitigation	27
10	CONCLUSIONS	28
11	SOURCES	29

TABLES

Table 1:	Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales	4
Table 2:	Listed Buildings within 0.5km of the development area	12
Table 3:	HER points within 0.5km of the development area.	16
Table 4:	NMR points within 0.5km of the development area.	17
Table 5:	Site potential definitions	26
Table 6:	Site importance definitions	26

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1:	Site A - looking southwest	22
Photograph 2:	Site B - looking southwest	23
Photograph 3:	Site C - looking southeast	23
Photograph 4:	Looking east towards Christs Church (LB 19222)	24
Photograph 5:	Monument to Mollie Davies (LB 19223)	24
Photograph 6:	Looking northwest towards designated heritage assets	25

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Location and development area	8
Figure 2:	Site plan (provided by client)	9
Figure 3:	Listed Buildings within 0.5km of the development area	11
Figure 4:	HER points within 0.5km of the development area	14
Figure 5:	NMR points within 0.5km of the development area	15
Figure 6:	Extract of the 1839 parish tithe map	20
Figure 7:	Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 (25 inch)	20

**MAES Y BEDOL, GARNANT, CARMARTHENSHERE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Carmarthenshire County Council to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for proposed new residential development on land adjacent to Maes Y Bedol, Garnant, Carmarthenshire (centred on SN 68800 13756). The desk-based assessment has established that the proposed development will have a low/negligible impact upon the surrounding historic environment.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i baratoi Asesiad Ddesg yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol ar gyfer datblygiad daliadaeth cymysg arfaethedig yn Maes Y Bedol, Garnant, Caerfyrddin (SN 68800 13756). Mae'r asesiad desg wedi sefydlu y bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael lefel effaith isel ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol o gwmpas.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Carmarthenshire County Council to prepare an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed residential development on land adjacent to Maes Y Bedol, Garnant, Carmarthenshire (centred on SN 68800 13756). The proposals are currently in the pre-planning stages of development.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide the local planning authority with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 10, December 2018), Section 6, and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).
- 1.1.3 This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the development area and highlights possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the historic environment.
- 1.1.4 The assessment has been primarily a 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 designated archaeological assets 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 development area. Due to current restrictions related to the Covid-19 outbreak some archive sources may not have been consulted, although sufficient information has been gained to provide a comprehensive assessment of the site.

1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology

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

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

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

.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality

of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural, and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national, or international context as appropriate.

- 1.2.3 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigations strategies, including the potential for further archaeological works.
- 1.2.4 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding designated historic assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites. This utilises the best practice guidance in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017). This guidance sets out a four-stage approach. Stage 1 being the identification of the historic assets that may be affected by development. Stage 2 defines and analyses the setting of the assets. Stage 3 evaluates the potential impact of the development upon the setting. Stage 4 considered mitigation options.
- 1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data.
 - Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources.
 - Available and relevant reports on any archaeological work undertaken in the area that affects the site or its setting.
 - Archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) (where accessible).
 - Aerial photography, satellite imagery and Lidar data.
 - Relevant records held by the developer.
 - Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW).
 - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area.
 - Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
 - Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.6 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as:

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (Welsh Government 2017).

A historic asset is:

An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic

park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated (ibid).

- 1.2.7 This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2017; available online).

1.3 Abbreviations

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

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline gives date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within this report.

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

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

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. NATIONAL POLICIES AND GUIDANCE

2.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act

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

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

2.1.2 The new Act amends the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by a number of planning guidance documents. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of scheduled monuments, listed buildings and historic parks and gardens. It also includes further guidance on place names.

2.2 Planning Policy Wales

2.2.1 Planning Policy Wales (Ed.11, 2021) sets out the Welsh Government's land use planning policies. Its primary objective is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other key legislation.

2.2.2 Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how planning systems must consider the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic environment assets.

2.3 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

2.3.1 This technical advice note provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building consent applications. It also provides specific guidance on how the following historic environment assets should be considered:

- scheduled monuments
- archaeological remains
- listed buildings
- conservation areas
- historic parks and gardens
- historic landscapes
- historic assets of special local interest
- World Heritage Sites

- 2.3.2 The technical advice note usefully gathers together the selection criteria employed in the designation of scheduled monuments and listed buildings and the registration of historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes.
- 2.3.3. Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic environment assets) is provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.
- 2.3.4 This report will also refer to other guidance documents published by Cadw, namely: Conservation Principles (March 2011); Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (May 2017); Managing Historic Character in Wales (May 2017); and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017).

3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

3.1 Carmarthenshire County Council Policies

- 3.1.1 The Historic Environment is subject to the relevant policies and procedures as laid out in the Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) Local Development Plan (LDP) 2006-2021. A revised LDP 2018-2033 has yet to be ratified.
- 3.1.2 Development proposals should preserve or enhance the built and historic environment of the County, its cultural, townscape and landscape assets, and, where appropriate, their setting. Proposals will be expected to promote high quality design that reinforces local character and respects and enhances the cultural and historic qualities of the plan area.
- 3.1.3 The historic environment is referenced throughout the document in numerous policies, emphasising its significance to the county. The main policy references to the Historic Environment in the LDP 2006-2021 are outlined in the Strategic Policy 13 Protection and Enhancement of the Built and Historic Environment:

5.9.102 Carmarthenshire has a rich and diverse historical and cultural built heritage with some 27 designated conservation areas, 7 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest that either fall wholly or in part within Carmarthenshire, 19 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, 470 Scheduled Ancient Monuments ranging from Prehistoric to post-Medieval/Modern features of cultural historic interest as well as 1,853 listed buildings (as of February 2013). The aims of the LDP in respect of the built environment and historic buildings is, in conjunction with primary legislation, to safeguard the cultural integrity of the historic settlements, features and buildings within the Plan area, and where applicable contribute to the enhancement of the historic and built environment.

5.9.103 The County's historic buildings, townscape and landscape should be regarded as assets and positively conserved and enhanced for the benefit of residents and visitors alike. The special and often diverse character of the County, with its unspoilt countryside, industrial heritage and wealth of historic towns and villages, reflects the changes experienced through the ages, linking the past to the present and maintaining the area's distinct cultural identity.

5.9.104 The Council will continue to promote the positive enhancement of its existing Conservation Areas and will review the possibility of designating further Conservation Areas as appropriate. It will aim to enhance and preserve their special historic or architectural character. In this regard, the Council will continue to monitor these areas, and will review boundaries and designate when and where considered necessary. Management plans/Appraisal reports setting out the special

architectural or historic interest and/or clarification on design parameters will be prepared as appropriate.

5.9.105 Any proposals in respect of conservation areas will be assessed against their effect on the character and appearance of the area, with conservation appraisal reports utilised (where available) in determining any planning applications. New developments should accord with the special architectural and historic interest of the area. The LDP in accordance with guidance will not seek the designation of new conservation areas. Designated conservation areas are shown on the Proposals Map.

5.9.106 Clear guidance and legislation in respect of the following is contained within Chapter 6: Conserving the Historic Environment of PPW: Edition 7 with policy SP13 – Protection and Enhancement of the Built and Historic Environment, recognising the importance of such areas and features to the County:

- Historic Parks and Gardens: These are identified on the Proposals Map;*
- Listed Buildings: preservation and optimum viable, proposals affecting a listed building or its setting and demolition consent;*
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments: These are defined on the Proposals Maps; and,*
- Conservation Areas: In terms of national guidance regard should also be had to Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology and Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas.*

5.9.107 The potential for new development across settlements within the County must be recognised, and as such it is important that a balance be struck between the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the potential need for new development. The LDP will seek to direct and manage potential growth in a way which respects the importance of the built and historic environment. The broader impacts of development also need to be considered. In this respect, sites at risk from air quality will be monitored utilising the buildings at risk register. The outcomes will inform future requirements from development proposals (over a wider area) towards their repair and maintenance. This reflects the absence of detailed evidence to inform any potential planning obligations with future policy being explored following the outputs of the monitoring. The Council will produce SPG for Archaeology in accordance with the Schedule set out in Appendix 3 – Supplementary Planning Guidance.

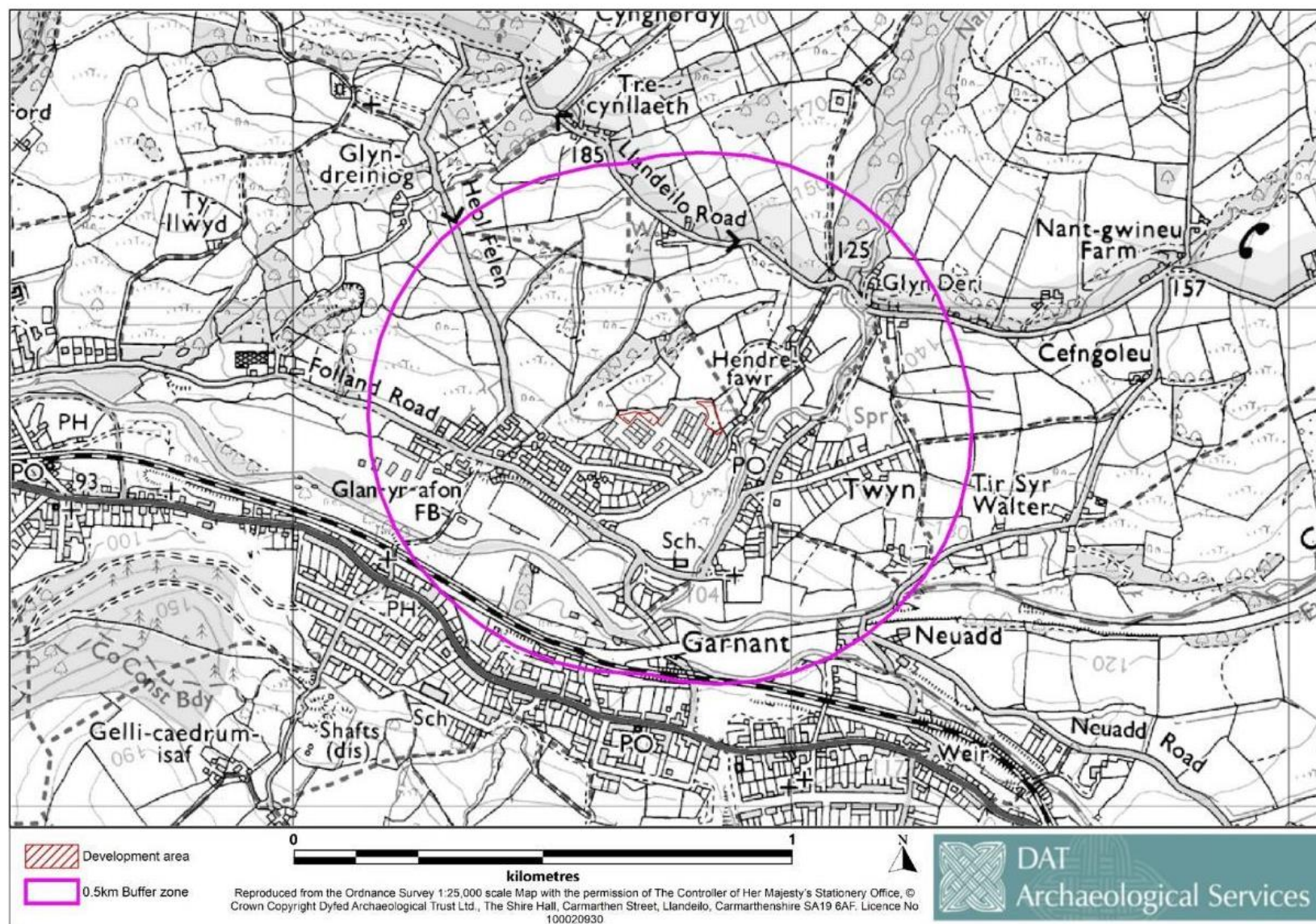


Figure 1: Location and development area.



Figure 2: Site plan (provided by client).

4 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY (Figures 1 and 2)

- 4.1 The development area lies in the small village of Garnant in Carmarthenshire (centred on SN 68800 13756). The nearest village is Glanaman approximately 1km to the west of the development area. The nearest town is Ammanford, 5km to the southwest of the development area. The site lies near the River Amman immediately to the south of the Black Mountains and the Brecon Beacons National Park.
- 4.2 The development area consists of three small areas at the northern edge of the Maes Y Bedol housing estate (Sites A, B, C) measuring a total of approximately 2000m².
- 4.3 The land is owned by Carmarthenshire County Council and provides an opportunity for further residential development. Currently the sites are unoccupied and are laid to grass or under tarmac.
- 4.4 The underlying bedrock geology consists of South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. (BGS 2020). River Terrace Deposits - Sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (BGS 2020).

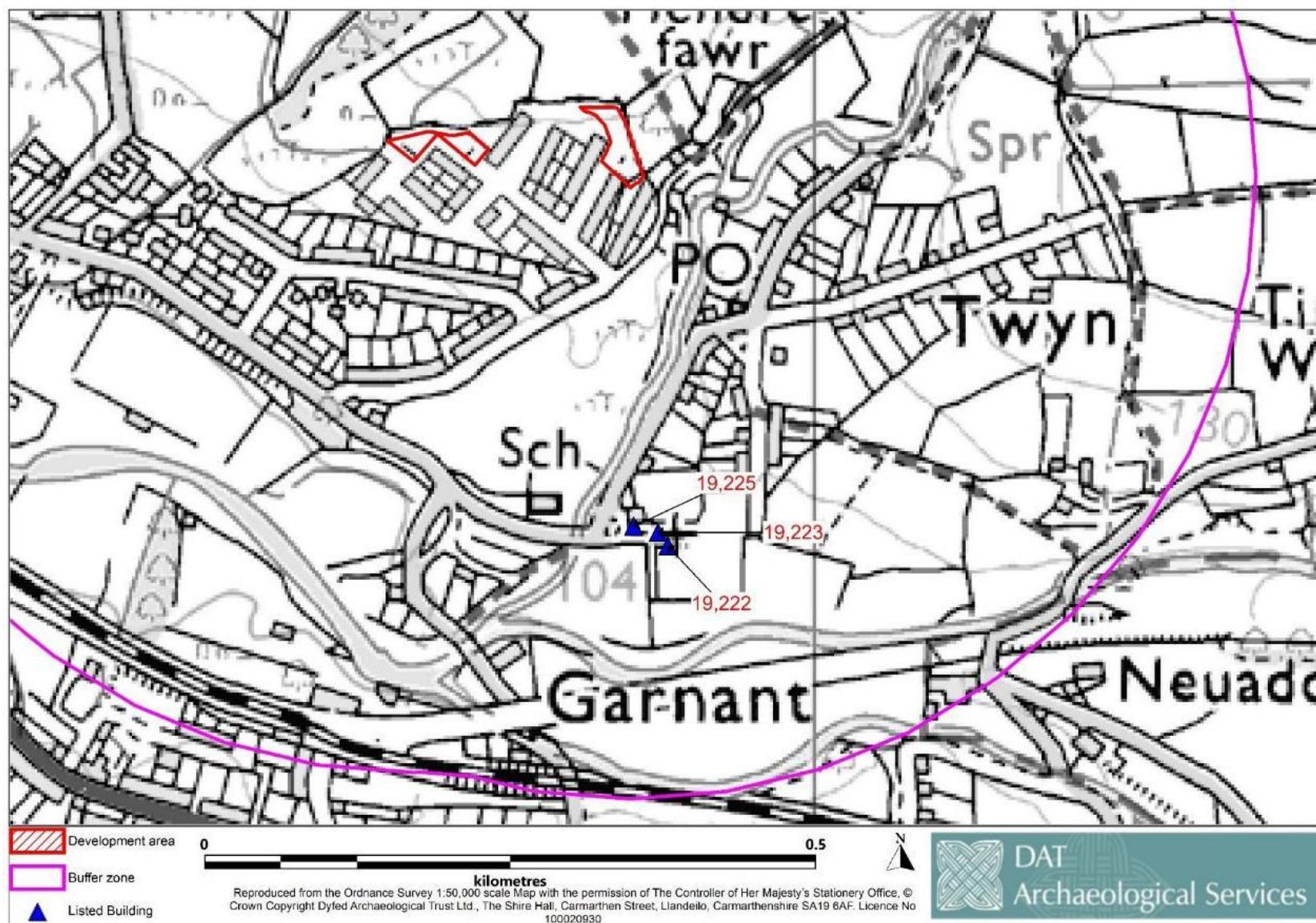


Figure 3: Listed Buildings within 0.5km of the development area.

Table 2: Listed Buildings within 0.5km of development area, shown in Figure 3.

LB No.	Name	Grade	Description	Type	Grid Reference
19222	Christ Church	II	In 1828 Lord Dynevor first set out the idea of building a new church in the newly industrialised Amman valley in the vast rural parish of Llandeilo. Robert Ebbels of Wolverhampton was chosen as architect and work began in 1839. The vicar of Llandeilo, Rev. J W Pugh, had previously been vicar of Ettingshall near Wolverhampton where Ebbels had designed the church in 1835. The new church at Cwmamman, built to seat 545, was consecrated 29 July 1842; the interior subsequently modified by restorations in 1878 and 1888.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	SN 68882 13452
19223	Monument to Mollie Davies at Christ Church	II	Delicately sculptured limestone monument, some 6' tall, of Mollie Davies wearing full ATS uniform (with inset brass buttons), head slumped limply back with tresses hanging loose, dying in the lap of an angel. Broad plinth, small blocks with pyramid tops at the angles, and pedestal. Sculptured base of monument comprises a rocky outcrop, and set between Mollie's ATS hat (left) and her limp legs and tiny lace shoes (right), the badly eroded inscription reads: "To the ... memory of Mollie despatch rider attached 6th Welch Regt. beloved daughter of Handel and Davies of Union/Upton House, Garnant. Died Feb 17th 1940 in her 19th year." Inset into centre of memorial; small glazed porcelain oval (presumably for photograph) now faded.	Commemorative	SN 68882 13452
19225	The Vicarage	II	Vicarage of 1842, built at the same time as the adjoining Christ Church and also designed by the architect Robert Ebbels of Wolverhampton	Domestic	SN 68854 13468

5 DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS (Figure 3 and Table 2)

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 A search of data held on several databases was made of historic assets within the 0.5km radius search area. This included both designated and non-designated assets. Designated assets from a wider area were examined in order to analyse the potential indirect impacts from proposed development, detailed below.

5.2 Listed Buildings

- 5.2.1 There are three listed buildings within the 0.5km buffer zone. All are Grade II listed.
- 5.2.2 All of these listed buildings are ecclesiastical in function and related to Christ Church, 0.3km to the southeast of the development area.
- 5.2.3 The first is Christ Church (LB 19222); built in 1842 in the gothic style. It is listed as an unusual survival in SW Wales of a Commissioners' Church, historically important as a well-preserved example of a church type associated with the rapid growth of the population in new industrial districts in the mid-C19.
- 5.2.4 The second listing is a World War II memorial in remembrance of Mollie Davies (LB 19223), a despatch rider attached to the 6th Welsh Regiment, in a style reminiscent of Italian cemetery sculpture. It is located 10m to the north of the porch of Christ Church.
- 5.2.5 Thirdly is the attached vicarage (LB 19225) built at the same time as Christ Church. It is described as a little-altered early Victorian vicarage in a prominent location next to Christ Church.

5.3 Scheduled Monuments

- 5.3.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within 0.5km of the development area; the nearest being 2.6km from the development area.

5.4 Other

- 5.4.1 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes, registered historic parks and gardens, or Conservation Areas within or near to the study area.

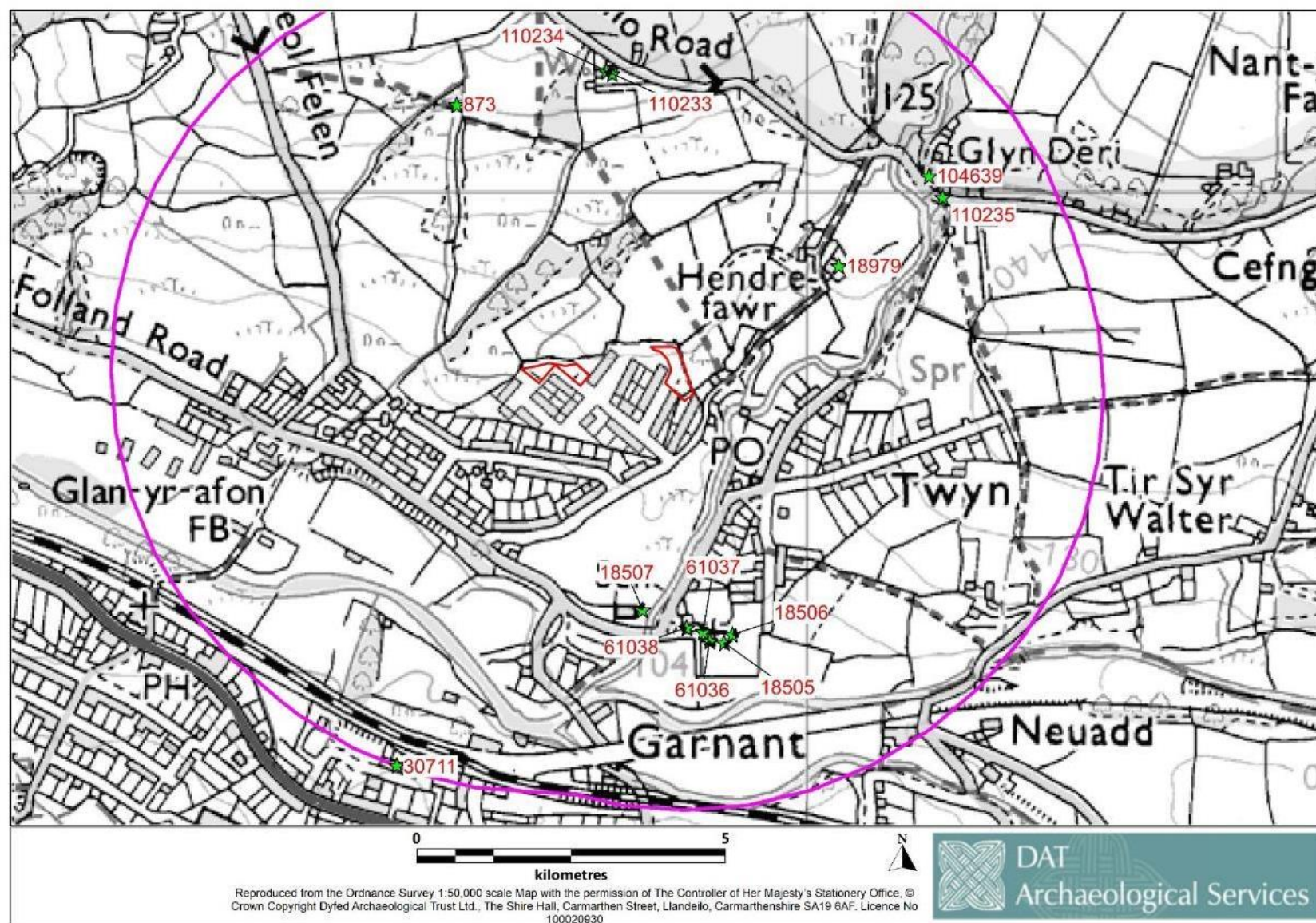


Figure 4: HER points within 0.5km of the development area.

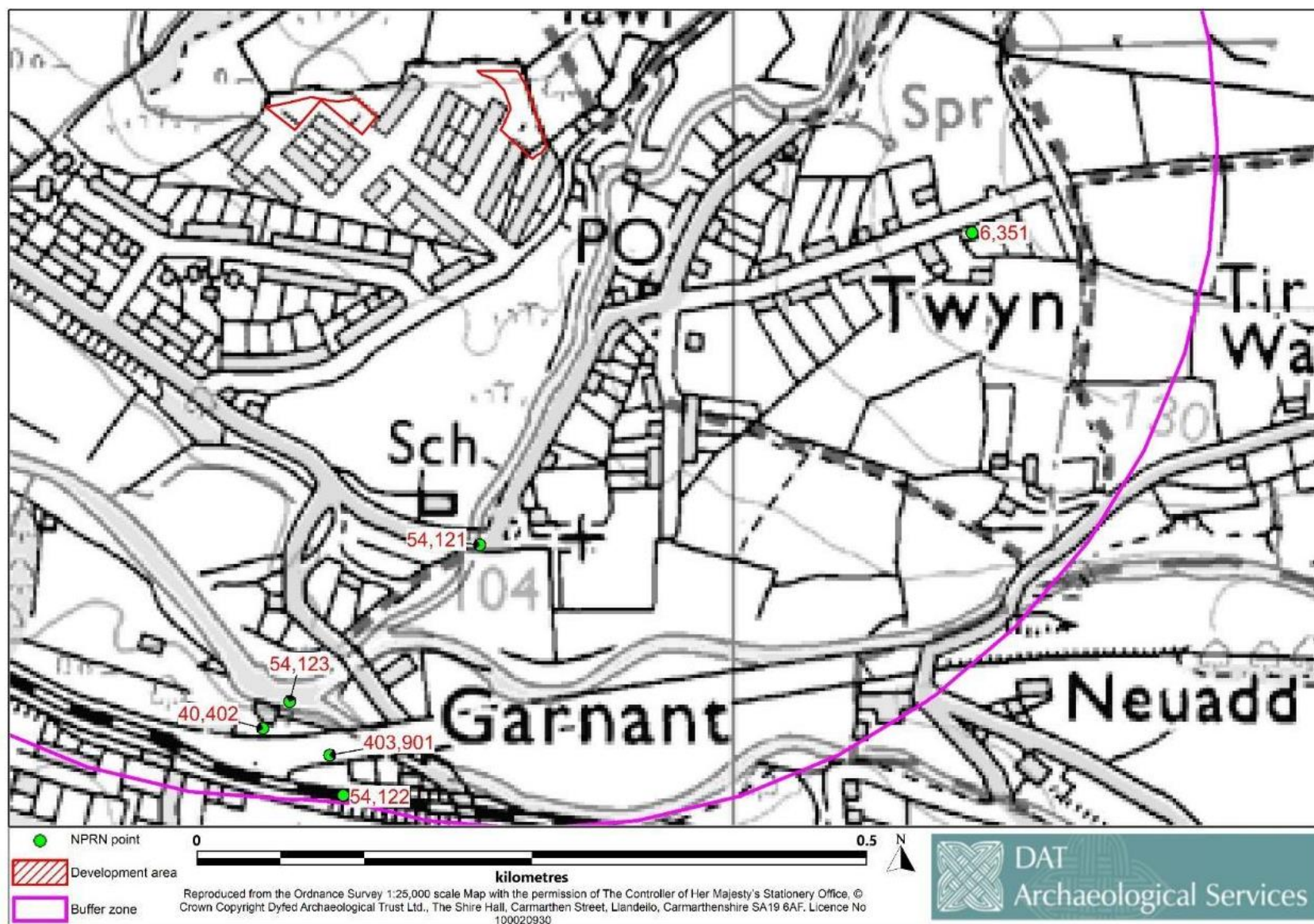


Figure 5: NMR points within 0.5km of the development area.

Table 3: HER points within 0.5km of the development area, shown in Figure 4.

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Description	Grid Reference
873	Gelli Fawnen	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	A spread of burnt debris from a mound bulldozed some years ago. JH based on GW 1995	SN6857314107
18505		Church	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed church.	SN68901345
18506		Vicarage	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed vicarage	SN68911346
18507		School	Post Medieval	Post Medieval school	SN68801349
18979	Hendre-Fawr	Hendre	Post Medieval	Post Medieval house	SN69041391
30711	Garnant Tinplate Works	Tinplate Works	Post Medieval	Opened 1882, working 1907. P. Sambrook, 1995.	SN685133
61036	Christ Church	Church	Post Medieval	Grade II listed church	SN6888213452
61037	Monument to Mollie Davies At Christ Church	Monument	Post Medieval	Grade II listed monument	SN6887413463
61038	The Vicarage	Vicarage	Post Medieval	Grade II listed vicarage	SN6885413468
104639		Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	A sheepfold, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition mapping (Carms Sheet 49.02, 1906) and still identified on the recent Ordnance Survey mapping.	SN69151402
110233		Building	Post Medieval	Building appears on 2nd edition, 1:2500 1907 OS map	SN6875614148

110234		Building	Post Medieval	Building appears on 2nd edition, 1:2500 1907 OS map	SN6876314145
110235	Aber-Gwineu	Building	Post Medieval	Building appears on 2nd edition, 1:2500 1907 OS map	SN6916713994

Table 4: NMR points within 0.5km of the development area, shown in Figure 5.

NPRN	Name	Type	Period	Description	Grid Reference
6351	TWYN WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	Independent post-Medieval chapel.	SN69181369
54121	VICARAGE ROAD, ROAD BRIDGE OVER NANT PEDOL	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Post medieval road bridge	SN6881213457
54122	UPPER STATION ROAD, ROAD BRIDGE	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval road bridge	SN68711327
54123	UPPER STATION ROAD, ROAD BRIDGE	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	Post Medieval road bridge	SN68671334
40402	GARNANT TINPLATE WORKS	TINPLATE WORKS	Post Medieval	Post Medieval tinplate works	SN68651332

6 NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS (Tables 3 & 4, Figures 4 & 5)

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 A search of data held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) and other databases was made within a 0.5km radius area around the proposed development. Where historic assets are described previously or are duplicated, they are not repeated in text but are included in both Tables and Figures.
- 6.1.2 The HER records six non-designated heritage assets within the search area not seen in other databases. The NMR held by the RCAHMS yielded a further four entries not included elsewhere. No other searches yielded further results. All the recorded historic assets were post-Medieval or modern in date, however, it is still possible that significant unknown archaeological features of an earlier date exist within the vicinity of the development area.

6.2 Prehistoric

- 6.2.1 One entry pertains to the prehistoric period: Gelli Fawnen (PRN 873). This is the former remains of a possible burnt mound. These monuments typically date to the Bronze Age and comprise a large spread of heat affected stone and charcoal. However, the monument described here is thought to have been destroyed.

6.3 Post Medieval & Modern Period

- 6.3.1 Five entries refer to domestic buildings. Four of these entries are recorded on historic OS mapping and are located approximately 0.4km to the north of the development area (PRN 110233, 110234, 110235). The status of these buildings is unknown. The remaining entry refers to Hendre Fawr (PRN 18979) located 0.3km to the northeast of the development area.
- 6.3.2 One of the entries is a sheepfold located 0.39km to the northeast of the development area. The sheepfold is still recorded on modern mapping and is presumed to be in good condition.
- 6.3.3 Two entries refer to the Garnant Tin Plate works (PRN 30711/NPRN 40402). These works opened in 1882 and continued working into the early part of the 20th century.
- 6.3.4 A post-medieval independent chapel is recorded 0.3km to the east of the development area (NPRN 6351).
- 6.3.5 Three entries refer to post-medieval bridges recorded on the NMR. These are modern in date and are of limited archaeological interest.

7 ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 Sections 5 and 6 have laid out the known archaeological resource for the area, recorded on the regional databases of historic assets. The following section examines some of the main sources of information that could expand the current understanding of the archaeological resource and highlight previously unrecorded historic assets.

7.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 7.2.1 No intrusive archaeological investigations (excavations, evaluations or watching briefs) have previously been undertaken within the development area.

7.3 Historic Mapping

1839 Tithe Map of Betws Parish (Figure 6)

- 7.3.1 The 1839 tithe map of Betws parish in the County of Carmarthen shows a field-scape like that of today. The village of Glanaman is visible to the southwest of the development area.
- 7.3.2 According to the accompanying tithe apportionments field 6193 (the development area) was occupied by a Thomas Jones, tenant of Hendre Fawr farm located approximately 300m to the east of the development area. The owner was a William Berrington who owned much of the surrounding farmland.
- 7.3.3 None of the listed buildings described in section 5 are included on this map, presumably being built after 1839.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1891 (Figure 7).

- 7.3.4 Little change of any note is seen within the development areas on the detailed Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century. The development still appears as pasture. The gradual expansion of Garnant village to the south of the development area is evident as well as the appearance of the east-west railway line approximately 0.3km to the south.
- 7.3.5 One notable edition in this mapping is the addition of a mill called Felin Bedol approximately 0.2km to the east of the development area.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1907

- 7.3.6 One notable edition is the Garnant Tinplate works to the south of the development area.

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map 1953 & 1964.

- 7.3.7 No significant change is noted beyond the gradual expansion of development to the south of the development area.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1977.

- 7.3.8 The site is much as it appears today.

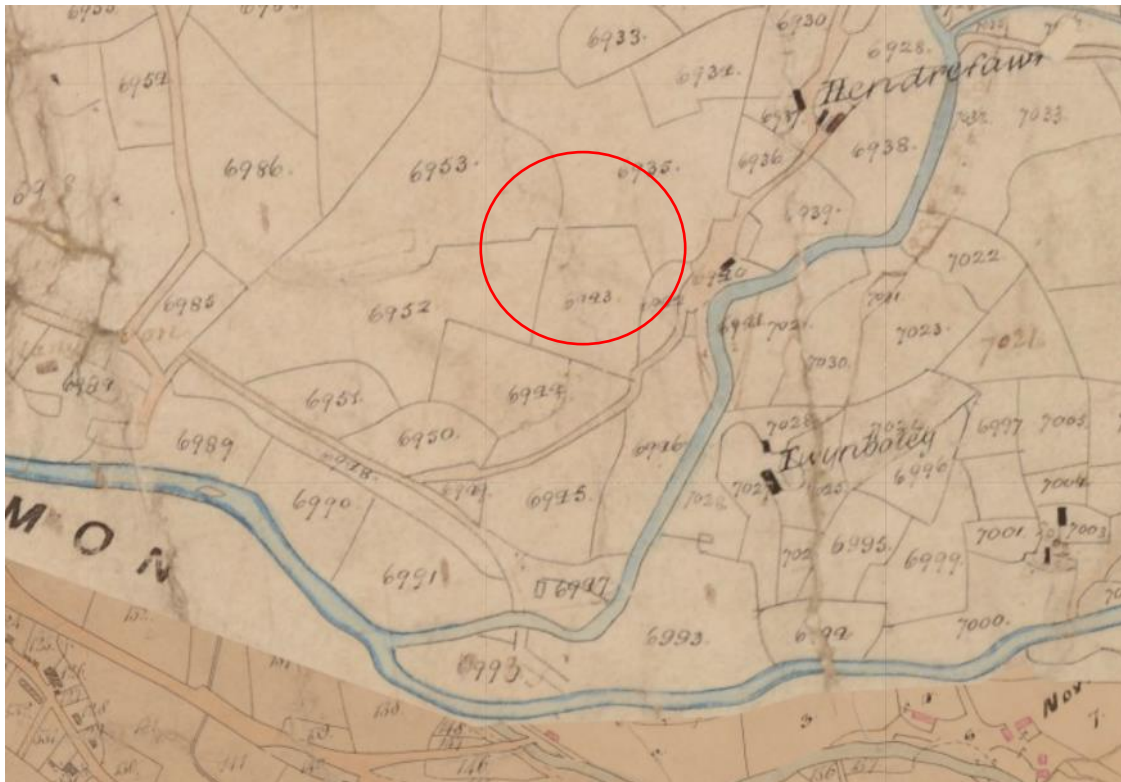


Figure 6: Extract of the 1839 parish tithe map. Approximate location of development area outlined in red.



Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 (25 inch). Approximate location of development site in red.

7.4 Aerial & Historic Photography

- 7.4.1 A search was made of available historic aerial photographs and modern aerial photographs. Historic aerial photographs of this area are limited, although images taken by the RAF in 1946 are available. These images show a typically rural landscape before the development of the surrounding area.
- 7.4.2 Modern satellite imagery from 2013 onwards clearly shows the site much as it looks today, but no potential archaeological features are identified within the proposed development area.

7.5 LiDAR

- 7.5.1 LiDAR data at 1mDTM/DSM is available for the site area.
- 7.5.2 No clear features of archaeological interest are visible within the proposed development

7.6 Site Visit (Photos 1-3)

- 7.6.1 A site visit was conducted on June 24th, 2021.
- 7.6.2 The development area consists of three small areas at the northern edge of Maes Y Bedol housing estate (Sites A, B, C, Figure 2) measuring a total of approximately 2000m².
- 7.6.3 Sites A and B are located to the northwest of Maes Y Bedol housing estate (Photograph 1 and 2) whilst Site C is located to the northeast (Photograph 3). All three areas are a mixture of tarmacked carparks and mown, grass verges. It was clear that the development area had been extensively landscaped during the development of the Maes Y Bedol estate and that much archaeological potential was likely diminished.
- 7.6.4 Upon visitation it was clear that views to and from the development area were limited due to trees to the north and the Maes Y Bedol housing estate to the south (Photograph 3).
- 7.6.5 All designated heritage assets were visited. These were all Grade II Listed Buildings associated with Christ Church to the southeast of the development area (LB 19222, 19223, 19225, Photograph 4 and 5). None of these assets were intervisible with the development area. (Photograph 6).
- 7.6.6 No further archaeological features or deposits were identified.



Photograph 1: Site A - looking southwest.



Photograph 2: Site B - looking northwest.



Photograph 3: Site C - looking southeast.



Photograph 4. View towards Christ's Church (LB 19222) - looking east. The Vicarage (LB 19225) is to the left of the church and not visible.



Photograph 5: Monument to Mollie Davies (LB 19223) - looking east.



Photograph 6: View towards development area from designated heritage assets
- looking northwest.

8 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, IMPORTANCE AND SETTING

Table 5: Site potential definitions

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

Table 6: Site importance definitions

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

8 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (Table 5 and 6)

- 8.1. No previously recorded historic assets lie within the development area.
- 8.2. An examination of various documentary sources outlined in this assessment did not identify any known or previously unrecorded historic assets within the development area. The nearest recorded assets within the 0.5km study area are documentary sources for post-medieval buildings whose present condition is unknown. Therefore, the archaeological potential within the development area is considered to be **low/negligible**.

9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 Impact assessment criteria

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

9.2 Development details

- 9.2.1 No development details are currently in place, but the land is being considered as a potential opportunity for further residential housing.

9.3 Direct impacts upon the historic assets

- 9.3.1 No known archaeological remains/historic assets will be directly impacted upon by the development.

9.4 Indirect Impacts to Historic Assets

- 9.4.1 None of the described designated heritage assets (Section 5) are thought to be intervisible with the development area. Accordingly, there is thought to be no significant indirect impacts upon historic assets within the surrounding area.

9.5 Mitigation

- 9.5.1 No further mitigation is suggested for this site due to the low/negligible archaeological potential and the development having no significant impact on surrounding historic assets.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Carmarthenshire County Council to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed residential development at Maes Y Beddol, Garnant Carmarthenshire. The proposals are currently in the pre-planning stages of development.
- 10.2 The regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and National Monument Record held by the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) were searched for historic assets recorded within the 0.5km radius of the development area. This included both designated and non-designated assets.
- 10.3 No designated or non-designated historic assets were identified within the development area. There are three designated historic assets all of which were Listed Buildings situated within the 0.50km study area. There was a further six non-designated historic assets. All the recorded historic assets relate to the post-medieval period and are considered to be of **low/negligible significance**. No further features of archaeological interest were identified during the consultation of the cartographic and photographic sources or indeed, on the composite 1m LiDAR dataset. Therefore, the archaeological potential within the development area is considered to be **low/negligible**.
- 10.4 As no historic assets were detected within the development area and any non-designated historic assets detected within the wider search area were of low/negligible significance the archaeological potential of the development area is thought to be **low/negligible**.

11 SOURCES

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record

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

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