

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **73 Parc Gitto Llwynhendy, Llanelli**

Archaeological Appraisal



By  
Philip Poucher

Report No. 1412

Archaeology Wales Limited,  
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,  
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF  
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371  
E-mail: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **73 Parc Gitto, Llwynhendy, Llanelli**

### Archaeological Appraisal

Prepared For: Mr & Mrs Davies

Edited by: Mark Houliston

Signed: 

Position: MD

Date: 20/11/15

Authorised by: Mark Houliston

Signed: 

Position: MD

Date: 20/11/15

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**November 2015**

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## Summary

*Archaeology Wales carried out an Archaeological Appraisal on land to the south of 73 Parc Gitto, Llanelli (centred on NGR: SS 53579 99457). The work was recommended by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services in response to a request for outline planning permission for the development of ten residential dwellings on the site (planning application no. S/32678)*

*Research indicates that no designated archaeological sites or landscapes will be impacted upon by the proposed development.*

*The site lies in a general area containing alluvial and peat deposits that are of importance due to their paleo-environmental potential. However, research and a site visit indicate that the proposed development area is likely to lie on the edge of agricultural land, possibly farmed since the medieval period, with former marshland lying largely to the south. It is considered that the paleo-environmental potential of deposits within the site area itself is, therefore, more limited and largely confined to the lower ground around the southern edge of the site.*

*Medieval settlement is likely in the Llwynhendy area, concentrated on Llwynhendy Road and around the site of a medieval chapel. The potential for archaeological remains associated with medieval settlement within the proposed development area is considered to be low. A farmstead and several dwellings were established in close proximity to the site during the post-medieval period. This activity is likely to be focused along the Parc Gitto roadside, in an area that has seen modern redevelopment. Therefore the potential for associated archaeological remains within the proposed development area is also considered to be low. Post-medieval coal-mining activity is also a feature of the local landscape, but no evidence of such activity has been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area.*

*It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during any ground investigation work associated within the proposed development, in order to better assess the potential survival of significant paleo-environmental deposits at the site.*

## 1. 1 Introduction

- 1.1 In October 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by JCR Planning, on behalf of their client Mr & Mrs Davies, to carry out an archaeological appraisal ahead of a proposed residential development located on land to the south of 73 Parc Gitto, Llanelli (centred on NGR: SS 53579 99457, Figure 1, AW Project No.2389).
- 1.2 Outline planning permission has been sought for the development of ten residential dwellings on the site (planning application number S/32678). Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (DAT-PS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC), advised that an Historic Environment Appraisal should be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application, accordance with Welsh Office Circular 60/96 – Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology, (December 1996), Section 14.
- 1.3 An approved Specification for an archaeological appraisal was produced by AW (Appendix II). The methodology for this appraisal is detailed within the Specification, in brief this appraisal included an examination of relevant documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources, a site visit and an evaluation of the Historic

Environment Record (HER). The work was carried out by Philip Poucher (AW) in October/November 2015.

## **2. 2 Site Description**

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies to the south of Parc Gitto, a residential street in the Llwynhendy area of east Llanelli, centred on SS 53579 99457. The centre of Llanelli, which lies on the Loughor estuary in southern Carmarthenshire, lies c.3km to the west.
- 2.2 The area of proposed development itself comprises rough pasture, consisting of a single field bounded by hedgerows and ditches, and accessed from Parc Gitto to the northeast. The field is currently used for informal grazing purposes, largely by horses, but does not form part of any agricultural holding. The ground slopes gently down from approximately 13mOD at the northern end to 8mOD along the southern edge.
- 2.3 The north and east boundary to the proposed development is formed by the rear property boundaries of residential development fronting Parc Gitto, with the west and south boundary formed by hedgerows with further agricultural land beyond. The main residential area of Llwynhendy lies largely to the north, with Llwynhendy Farm close to the southeast corner of the proposed development area. Agricultural land extends a short distance to the southwest, traversed by the A484 beyond which lies the extensive Trostre Works.
- 2.4 The underlying geology consists of mudstones, siltstone and sandstones of the Swansea Member mixed with bands of similar rock from the Hughes Member and Grovesend Formation. The British Geological Survey indicate that this is overlain by diamicton till across the site area, although raised storm beach deposits of sand and gravel are noted a short distance to the south and may extend up to the site limits (BGS 2015). Other historical research in the area indicates that the site also lies close to former coastal saltmarsh, and alluvial and peat deposits are recorded from borehole work undertaken on the nearby Trostre Works site. These deposits are examined in more detail within the report.

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **3.1 *Previous archaeological studies***

- 3.1.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the bounds of the proposed development area. However, there are three previous archaeological assessments of the surrounding landscape that are of particular note concerning this site.
- 3.1.2 In 1992 Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook a past-land use survey of this coastal area (James 1992). This covered an area to the southeast of Llanelli, from Machynys to the Loughor Bridge, and examined the historic land use and reclamation of the coastal area, including a detailed history to the development of the area around Llwynhendy.

- 3.1.3 In 1997 Dyfed Archaeological Trust (then known as Cambria Archaeology) undertook a Cadw-funded study assessing the archaeology of the Llanelli and Loughor Wetlands (Page 1997). This also researched the development of the landscape, examined individual sites and palaeo-environmental potential and looked at the pressures on these resources, recommending management strategies to help preserve and enhance the historic environment. This assessment included an examination of the northern side of the Loughor estuary up to the 10mOD mark.
- 3.1.4 In 2007 Dyfed Archaeological Trust/Cambria Archaeology undertook an archaeological appraisal of land at Cefncaeau (CAFS 2007) ahead of proposed development. This included an examination of land immediately to the south of the current proposed development area.
- 3.1.5 No borehole data is available for the proposed development site. However, a large number of boreholes were recorded to the south of the A484, c.400m to the south east of the site, associated with the Trostre Steelworks site and at a slightly lower elevation to the proposed development site (BGS 2015). Boreholes recorded at the eastern end of the Trostre site, *i.e.* closest to the proposed development site, record between 4ft to 6ft (1.2m to 1.8m) of brown sandy clay. This overlies a significant deposit of blue clay, presumably alluvial deposits, which appear to vary greatly from 1ft (0.3m) to up to 20ft (6m) in thickness. This in turn caps a peat layer, generally 5ft to 7ft (1.5m – 2.1m) thick, and recorded at depths of between 10ft to 28ft (3m – 8.5m) below ground levels. This in turn overlay further layer of blue clay with glacial deposits below that. Further west, underneath deposits of made-up ground which raised ground levels to around 14m to 16mOD, was c.5ft (1.5m) of sandy clays, overlying 3ft to 8ft (0.9m – 2.4m) of grey sandy clays with peaty deposits below that at depths of 26ft (7.9m) and 13ft6 (4.1m).

## **3.2 Designated archaeological sites**

- 3.2.1 Following consultations with DAT-PS a search area of 1km from the edge of the proposed development was used to assess the potential impact on designated archaeological sites (Historic Parks & Gardens, registered Historic Landscapes, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas).
- 3.2.2 There are no registered historic landscapes, Parks & Gardens, Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings within this search area.
- 3.2.3 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the search area. The closest is Capel Dewi (CM324), a medieval chapel site on Llwnhendy Road 240m to the northeast. The Scheduled Area includes remains of medieval walling associated with the chapel and its immediate surround as the chapel is believed to have an associated cemetery. Existing urban development to the southwest of the SAM will shield the proposed development from view.
- 3.2.4 The other site is the Genwen Engine House (CM263), an early 19<sup>th</sup> century beam engine house associated with Genwen Colliery in Bynea 840m to the east, which has no visual relationship with the proposed development site.

### **3.3 HER Data**

- 3.3.1 A search area of 500m from the edge of the proposed development site was agreed within which to undertake an examination of HER data for non-designated archaeological sites. The gazetteer provided by Dyfed Archaeological Trust is included to the rear (Appendix I), fourteen sites were listed. In addition the National Monuments Record includes nine sites within this search area. These sites are largely duplicated within the HER, with two new sites, namely a modern road bridge and modern gospel hall. Below is a brief summary of all these sites.
- 3.3.2 The earliest recorded site on the HER within this search area is that of Capel Dewi, also known as Berwick Chapel (PRN 2072), which is now also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CM324). This is the site of a medieval chapel-of-ease, with potential 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century features previously noted in some of the stonework. The site, including a probable surrounding churchyard and burials, occupies higher ground on, and partly truncated by, Llwynhendy Road. The site operated as a chapel until it was superseded by the newly built St David's church on the opposite side of the road in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.3.3 The remaining sites are all post-medieval in date. Many of these sites record late post-medieval dwellings in the area, recorded on the tithe map of 1842, with the closest clustered around the junction of Hendre Road and Parc Gitto. These include Llwynhendy farmhouse (PRN 21404) and adjacent cottages (PRNs 21405, 21406 & 21407), which may also include a former smithy. These are the closest recorded sites to the proposed development area, but are all situated outside the site area. Further outlying farmhouses and cottages are also recorded (PRNs 21401 & 21428).
- 3.3.4 Industrial remains form an important element of the archaeological landscape in the Llanelli area, although only one small former 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century colliery is recorded within the search area, lying over 200m to the east (PRN 8815).
- 3.3.5 Increasing populations during the industrialisation of the Llanelli region in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and the growing strength of Nonconformity in Wales can be seen in several 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Chapel sites included within the HER. The Tabernacl Chapel (PRN 16205), Zion Apolistic Church (PRN 16206), Nazareth Chapel (PRN 16207), Capel Soar (PRN 16208) and St David's Church (PRN 7276) all lie close to Llwynhendy Road to the north. The earliest, Soar, was built in 1850, with the others built and rebuilt throughout the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3.4 Map Regression**

#### **3.4.1 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors drawing (Llanon) 1813**

The scale of this early map lacks precise detail for the proposed development area, however what is clear is that the route of the Parc Gitto/Erwlas road had been established by this time and Llwynhendy farmstead was also in place, close to the eastern edge of the proposed development area. The small cluster of dwellings are shown immediately to the north of the site, around the divergence of Parc Gitto and northwards along Parc Gitto, that would appear to constitute the hamlet of Llwynhendy at the time, although further sporadic settlement is shown along Llwynhendy Road to the north. Llwynhendy farmstead appears to have been

established close to the southern limits of enclosed farmland, with land to the south forming part of a large area of marshland known as Morfa Berwig. The proposed development site, by relation to the farmstead, would also appear to sit at the southern limit of the enclosed land.

#### 3.4.2 Llanelli Parish Tithe map 1842

The parish tithe map shows the proposed development area occupying two fields (Nos.283 & 294) adjacent to the farmstead and hamlet of Llwynhendy. Field 283 is described as 'Cae Danarty' and Field 294 as 'Cae Francis', neither of which give much indication as to the state of cultivation or any associated features within the fields. The outer boundaries of the fields appear unchanged from this date, although development has since encroached from the north and east. Both fields are part of Llwynhendy Farm (No.284 on the tithe map), bounded to the north by enclosed land around a cottage (No.302) and to the south by land described as 'forest'. This may not necessarily mean the area was wooded, as the term was often given to rough marginal ground, as would be expected on the edge of former marshland.

At that time this land was owned by Earl Cawdor, farmed by Thomas Prothero. Land to the west (No.295) and a pair of cottages to the north (No.301) belonged to Maes ar dafen farm to the west.

Ditches surrounding fields to the south may indicate encroachment into the former Morfa Berwig marshland, with the largely unenclosed area beyond these fields presumably indicating the surviving extent of the marshland at this date.

The hamlet of Llwynhendy at this time appears to consist of the farmstead to the east of the site, three farm cottages to the north and a cluster of cottages around the junction of Parc Gitto and Hendre Road to the east. Another small hamlet is shown clustered around the medieval chapel site on Llwynhendy road to the northeast.

#### 3.4.3 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 1880

The detailed first edition Ordnance Survey map demonstrates very little change in the layout of the proposed development area, it still occupies two fields, with the dividing boundary running roughly north – south along the centre of the site. Trees indicate that the field boundaries are likely to consist of hedgerows, with the boundary to the road (Parc Gitto) clearly ditched. No features of specific archaeological interest are marked within the fields themselves.

Surrounding settlement development appears to have expanded since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with several cottages marked to the north and northeast of the proposed development site, and the expansion of settlement along Llwynhendy Road, both around the ruins of Capel Berwic (an area now labelled as the settlement of Llwynhendy) and around the junction of Parc Gitto and the Llwynhendy Road. The expanding settlement is also now served by a school and several chapel sites. The appearance of collieries in the area is likely to explain the increasing settlement. Both Llwynhendy Slant and Tir Mynydd Slant lie with 250m to the north of the site. A building and embankment shown with 200m to the east may indicate that the small colliery recorded as PRN 8815 appears to have already fallen out of use by the 1880s.



Although settlement was clearly expanding by the later 19<sup>th</sup> century several narrow fields are shown to the north of the site, possibly aligned off Llwynhendy road, which may represent fossilised boundaries of medieval strip field agriculture, suggesting potential medieval settlement along Llwynhendy road and presumably close to the medieval chapel site.

Two linear embankments are shown in the fields immediately to the south of the proposed development site, which would appear to be cut by a field drainage ditch. Their function is not certain, but their location would suggest they may be remnants of earlier attempts to enclose the former marshland to the south of the site or as flood defences. The enclosure and expansion of farmland across much of this former marshland, as shown on the original surveyor's drawings of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, now appears almost complete by the 1880s, with the closest marshland now shown to be more than 600m from the site, to the south of the railway embankments.

#### 3.4.4 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1;2500 Ordnance Survey map 1907

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the small collieries around Llwnhendy are no longer shown but the continued industrialisation of the Llanelli area continues to result in an expanding population and spread of houses, largely along Llwynhendy Road.

Within the proposed development the area the two field have been amalgamated into a single unit as it still in evidence today, otherwise nothing of particular archaeological interest is noted.

#### 3.4.5 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 1;2500 Ordnance Survey map 1916

The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition OS map shows that settlement in Llwynhendy continues to expand, with further development to the north of the site and along Parc Gitto to the south of the site, but the site itself appears unchanged.

#### 3.4.6 1;1250 Ordnance Survey Plan 1953

By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century settlement along Parc Gitto had begun to encroach into the fields with the roadside dwellings bordering the northeast of the proposed development site established by this time. Further afield the extensive Trostre Works had also been established to the west, with the main access from Hendre Road to the south of Llwynhendy farmstead.

#### 3.4.7 1;1250 Ordnance Survey Plan 1973

The site appears unchanged from the previous map, indicating the dwellings that border the eastern side of the proposed development site were established within the field in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3.5 Aerial Photographs**

#### **3.5.1 RAF 1947**

These high level RAF aerial photographs show little detail within the proposed development area, other than the fact that the field was in pastoral agricultural use and bounded by hedgerows. The photo does capture the groundworks associated with the development of the Ynyslas/Browen estates to the northwest, although this does not affect the proposed development site.

#### **3.5.2 RAF 1969**

Further RAF vertical aerial photographs again show little detail but there is no obvious change within the proposed development area and no features of archaeological interest are noted.

#### **3.5.3 Ordnance Survey 1981**

More detailed aerial photographs of the early 1980s again demonstrate little change in the proposed development area, which remains a pasture field bounded by hedgerows. Areas of rougher vegetation and former paleo-channels are visible in the fields to the south which may be an indication of former marshlands. These features are not present within the proposed development area.

#### **3.5.4 Aerial photograph 1992**

The first colour aerial photograph of the area shows the recent development bordering the eastern side of the proposed development area, with the site itself still in pastoral use but the ground appearing slightly rougher and perhaps less intensively grazed. The current A484 also appears to be in construction at this time.

#### **3.5.5 Satellite imagery 2006**

Potential plough or cultivation marks are clearly visible in the pasture within the development area, indicating some level of agricultural ground disturbance within the site and the possible establishment of a fence-line around the northern edge of the field, otherwise no features of archaeological interest are noted.

#### **3.5.6 Satellite imagery 2010**

No change noted.

#### **3.5.7 Satellite image 2015**

Eroded footpaths of animal tracks can be seen crossing the site, and a linear feature cutting ESE – WNW across the site and into neighbouring fields to the west is also visible. The regularity of the feature indicates it is likely to be the result of modern services. No features of archaeological interest are noted.

## **4 Summary Historical Development and past land-use**

- 4.1 The Llanelli area was completely covered during the last (Devensian) glaciation. As the ice sheets retreated the meltwaters carved out an enlarged channel for the Loughor River, roughly delineated by the 8m contour line. A series of glacial moraines were also deposited at the base of former sea-cliffs, which survive today as islands of higher

ground in the alluvial plain. Much of the former river channel has been filled with Holocene aggradation as sea levels have risen.

- 4.2 Borehole data throughout the area indicates a sequence of thick deposits of alluvium intermixed with peat beds, representing less wet conditions. The level of sea-level rise, and how this relates to the deposition of these sediments is unclear, although it is suggested based on work in other areas, that there has been a rise of c.25m since 9000 BP, and 2.5 – 3.7m since the Roman Period (Page 1997), although similar work on the Gwent Levels suggests a smaller sea level rise of 1.6 – 1.7m since Roman times. The borehole data from places such as Burry Port and Bynea suggest localised pockets of peat growth. From approximately Pwll eastward the peat appears to occur in a wide undulating band lying between 2m and -5mOD. A sample of peat recovered from a submerged forest at Morfa Bacas returned a radiocarbon date of 4190±80 BP. This suggests that during the Neolithic period the north bank of the Loughor estuary was well-wooded and extended further south as the river followed a more southerly route.
- 4.3 More recently, as sea levels continued to rise, extensive saltmarshes were established along the north side of the estuary, drained by numerous pills and creeks. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps indicate that these former saltmarshes once extended up to the proposed development area, and was known as Berwig/Berwick Marsh.
- 4.4 Settlement is likely to have been established in the Llwynhendy area by the medieval period. This is indicated both by the presence of the medieval chapel (PRN 2072) and the possible medieval strip fields recorded on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map. The focus of this settlement was probably on the higher ground around the chapel site, and along Llwynhendy Road which itself may have Roman origins. Given the falling ground levels, the location of Llwynhendy farm and the extent of marshland shown on the 1813 OS map it is likely that the proposed development site was located on the edge of agricultural land in the medieval period (James 1992). The nearby marshland to the south is likely to have been used as common grazing both by the residents of Llwynhendy and other dispersed settlements and farmsteads in the area, many of which were focused on the glacial moraine islands within the marsh.
- 4.5 It is not clear when Llwynhendy farmstead was established, or the small collection of dwellings close to the junction of Hendre Road and Parc Gitto. The name Llwynhendy is recorded from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but the farmstead is not located until the OS map of 1813. Coal was being mined near Llanelli by the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with more extensive coal mines beginning to appear by the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century followed by large industry utilising the coal and coastal access, which lead to a sudden expansion of settlement throughout the Llanelli area during the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.6 A process of marshland reclamation in the Llanelli area is first recorded in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, although it is suggested that reclamation may have been carried out by monastic communities around Cwrt y Carnau in the medieval period. Cwrt y carnau was the site of a grange belonging to the Cistercian Neath Abbey, established in the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century. Cistercians are known to have drained and enclosed marshland elsewhere, such as the Caldicot Levels, and the grange chapel is located in a saltmarsh area. However, there is no indication that saltmarsh close to the proposed development site was the subject of reclamation until the later post-medieval period.

- 4.7 An area around Ynys to the southwest was enclosed by embankment probably in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (James 1992), and described as Ddol Fawr, suggesting meadowland rather than saltmarsh. The Enclosure Award of 1810 states that “..tide embankments have been made and formed along the said Commons, Waste and Marsh lands [including Berwig Marsh]...for the purpose of protecting the same from the tide and encroachments of the Sea”. It is possible the linear features marked on the 1880 map to the south of the proposed development was part of this scheme of protective embankment. 19<sup>th</sup> century maps clearly chart the subsequent encroachment of enclosed farmland into the former marsh throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5 Site Visit (Photos 1 - 7)**

- 5.1 A site visit was carried on the 6<sup>th</sup> November 2015, in cloudy and wet conditions. The field is as described previously, a single field of rough grazing bounded by hedgerows, which are also ditched along the southern boundary.
- 5.2 The ground slopes gradually southward, undulating slightly. There is a pronounced raised area in the northeast corner of the site, on a level with development to the northeast and likely to correspond to spread material from that development period.
- 5.3 The lowest part of the site, to the south, is bounded by a ditched hedgerow, beyond which land levels out slightly. The falling ground and ditched boundary would indicate that the proposed development area probably does lie at the limit of earlier post-medieval and possibly medieval agricultural land, with rougher land to the south. With the southern end of the field at a lower level it is possible that former saltmarsh deposits may have extended into this area, although the upper levels are likely to have been disturbed through agricultural activity.
- 5.4 No features of archaeological interest were noted within the proposed development area.

## **5. 6 Discussion and Conclusions**

- 6.1 No designated archaeological sites or landscapes (Historic Parks & Gardens, registered Historic Landscapes, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) will be either directly or visually affected by the proposed development. The closest site is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Capel Dewi (CM324), a medieval chapel site that lies on higher ground some 240m to the northeast. However, views of the chapel will be screened from the proposed development by existing intervening urban development.
- 6.2 Previous studies indicate that alluvial and peat deposits exist on lower ground in the Llanelli area and early maps indicate the site lay on the periphery of Berwig Marsh. Former wetland landscapes such as this marshland are generally sites of high archaeological potential. The principle importance lies in the survival of forms of evidence not normally recoverable from dry sites, namely organic materials such as wood, plant remains, leather and textiles. The matrix within which this material is found also has archaeological potential as it can contain paleo-environmental evidence, including pollen, plant and insect remains, which provide information about

past landscapes and climates. The research and site visit indicates, however, that this site is likely to lie on the edge of agricultural land associated with medieval settlement in Llwynhendy. The marsh is likely to have lain beyond the southern boundary of the site, an area which was drained and reclaimed largely during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Ground levels and agricultural drainage is likely to limit the potential for paleo-environmental deposits to be well-preserved within the proposed development area, the greatest potential being around the southern edge of the site.

- 6.3 It is likely the focus of medieval settlement in the area was around the chapel site and along Llwynhendy Road to the north and therefore there is low potential for medieval archaeology within the proposed development area.
- 6.4 Early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps indicate that a farmstead and small hamlet had been established in close proximity to the proposed development site by that time, although it is uncertain exactly when these settlements were established. It is possible they were built as a consequence of the general population increase in the Llanelli area that began during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The focus of this activity would have been along the roadside on Parc Gitto, an area had already been developed. Because of this, the potential for associated archaeology within the proposed development site is low.
- 6.5 Activities related to coal mining are recorded in the area from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with coal mining in the wider landscape having a longer history. However, research and the site visit could determine no evidence of coal mining activity within the proposed development area itself.
- 6.6 As drainage, utilising site soakaways, is proposed as part of the proposed development, it is assumed that investigative work will be carried to assess ground deposits. It is suggested that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during any ground investigation work to determine the potential for the survival of paleo-environmental deposits.

## 7. 7 Bibliography

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### Cartographic Sources

- Anon 1842 Llanelly Parish Tithe Map & Apportionment
- Ordnance Survey 1907 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Carmarthenshire
- Ordnance Survey 1916 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Carmarthenshire

### Aerial Photographs

- 1947 RAF image, vertical aerial photograph. Black and white
- 1969 RAF image, vertical aerial photograph. Black and white
- 1981 OS image, vertical aerial photograph. Black and white
- 1992 Anon, vertical aerial photograph. Colour
- 2006 Bluesky, Infoterra Ltd & COWI A/S Satellite imagery. Colour
- 2010 Getmapping plc Satellite imagery. Colour
- 2015 Google Earth Satellite imagery. Colour

HER Data provided by DAT (appended)



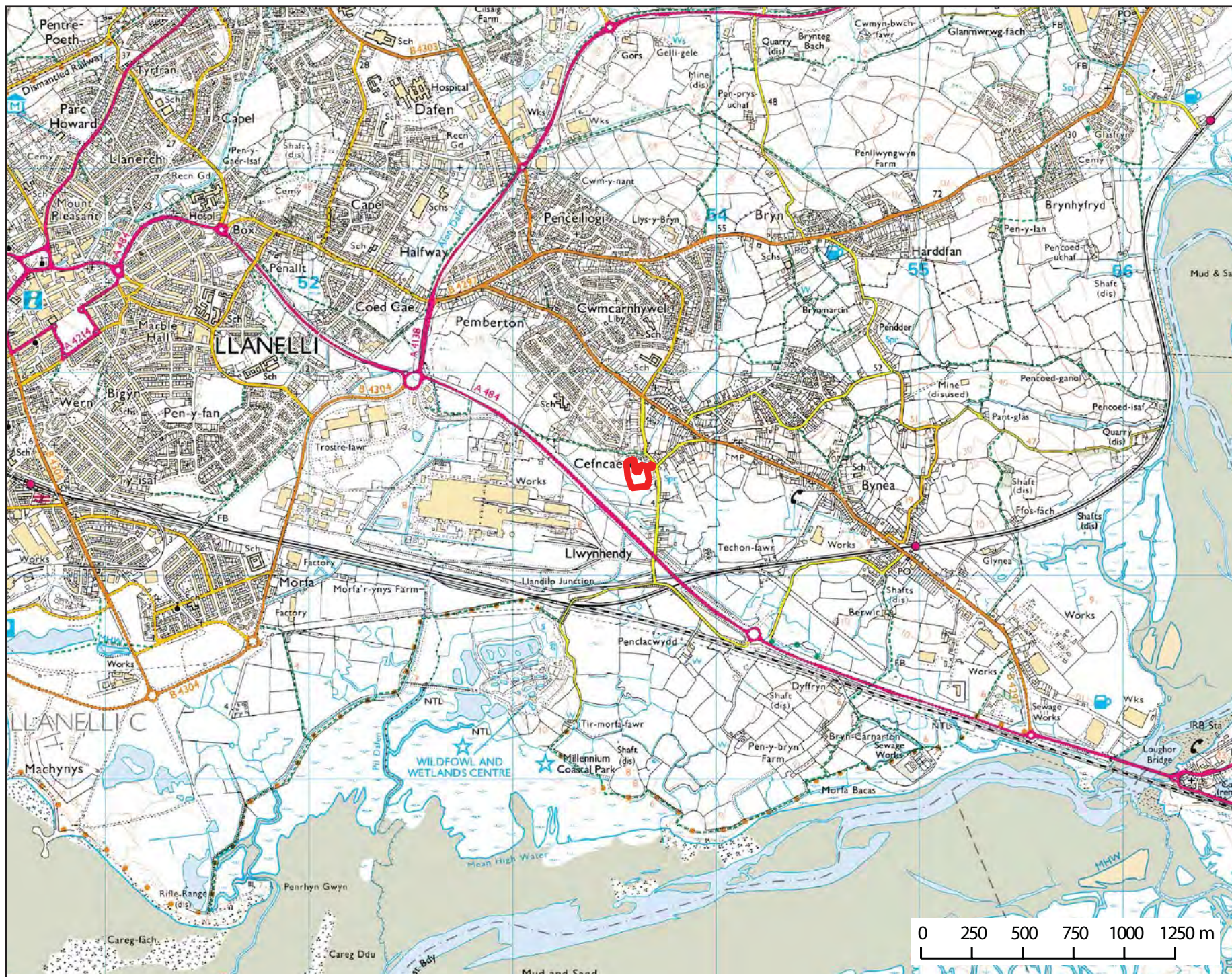
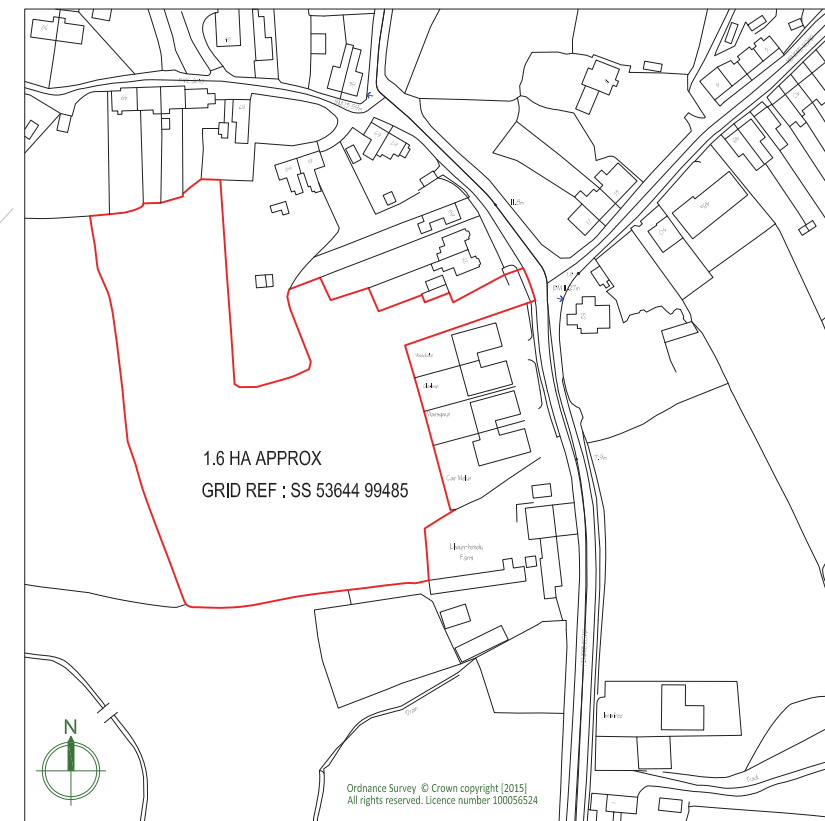


Figure 1: Location map.  
Site outlined in red.  
1:25000 @ A4

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**Figure 2: Outline development plan for residential development**  
 Not reproduced to original scale.

SCALE : 1:500 1250 @ A2

DRAWING NO. : GENPL/006A

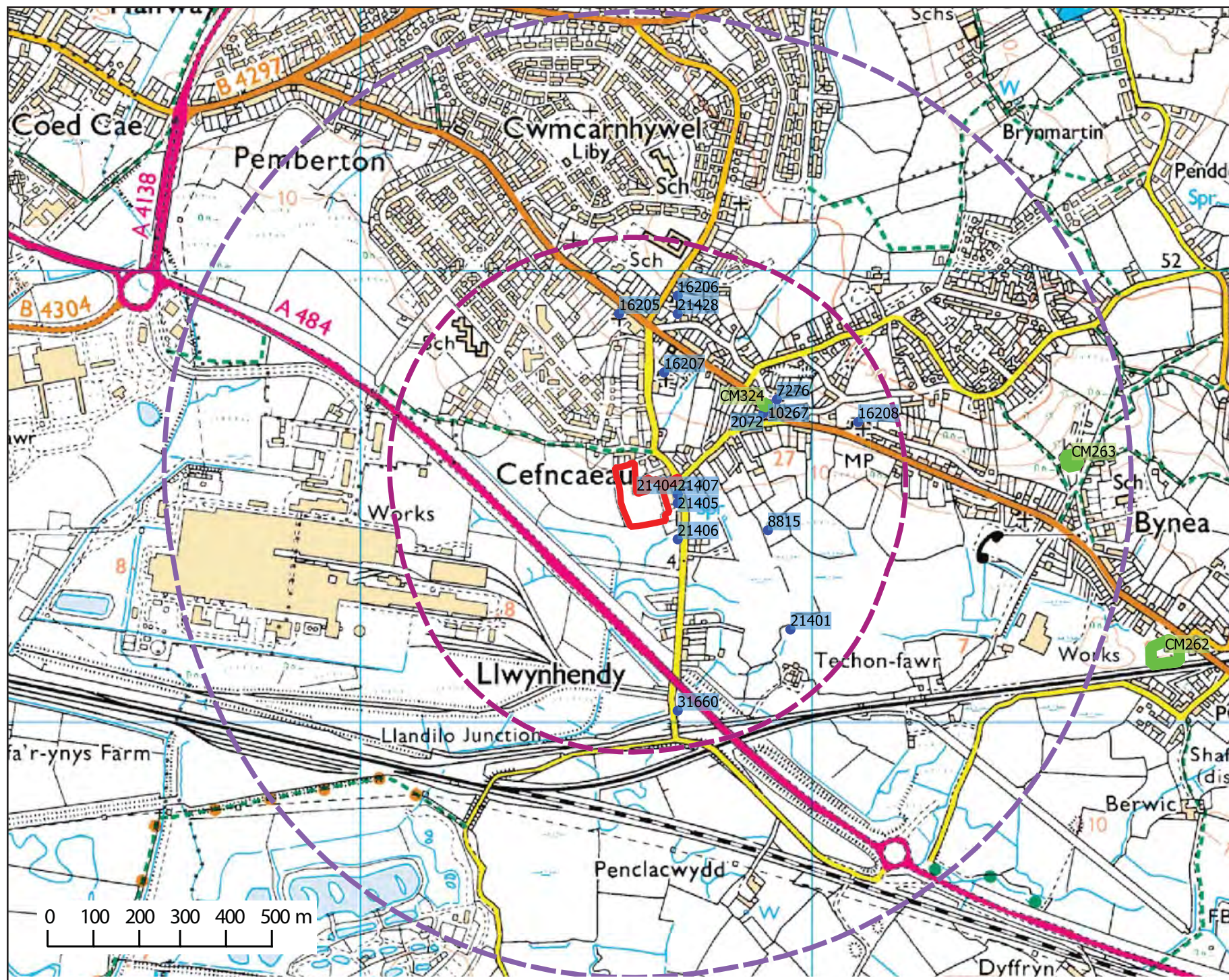
DATE : 25 JUNE 2015



CHARTERED TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY

43 POTTERY STREET, LLANELLI, CARMARTHENSHIRE, SA15 1SU TEL: 01554 527111










-  Proposed development site
-  500m search area for non-designated sites
-  1km search area for designated sites
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument, labelled by SAM No.
-  HER site, labelled by PRN

Figure 3: Location of designated and non-designated archaeological sites with agreed search areas

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Figure 4: Extracts from the Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawing of 1813 (top) and the Llanelli Parish tithe map of 1845 (bottom). The approximate location of the proposed development site is indicated in red.



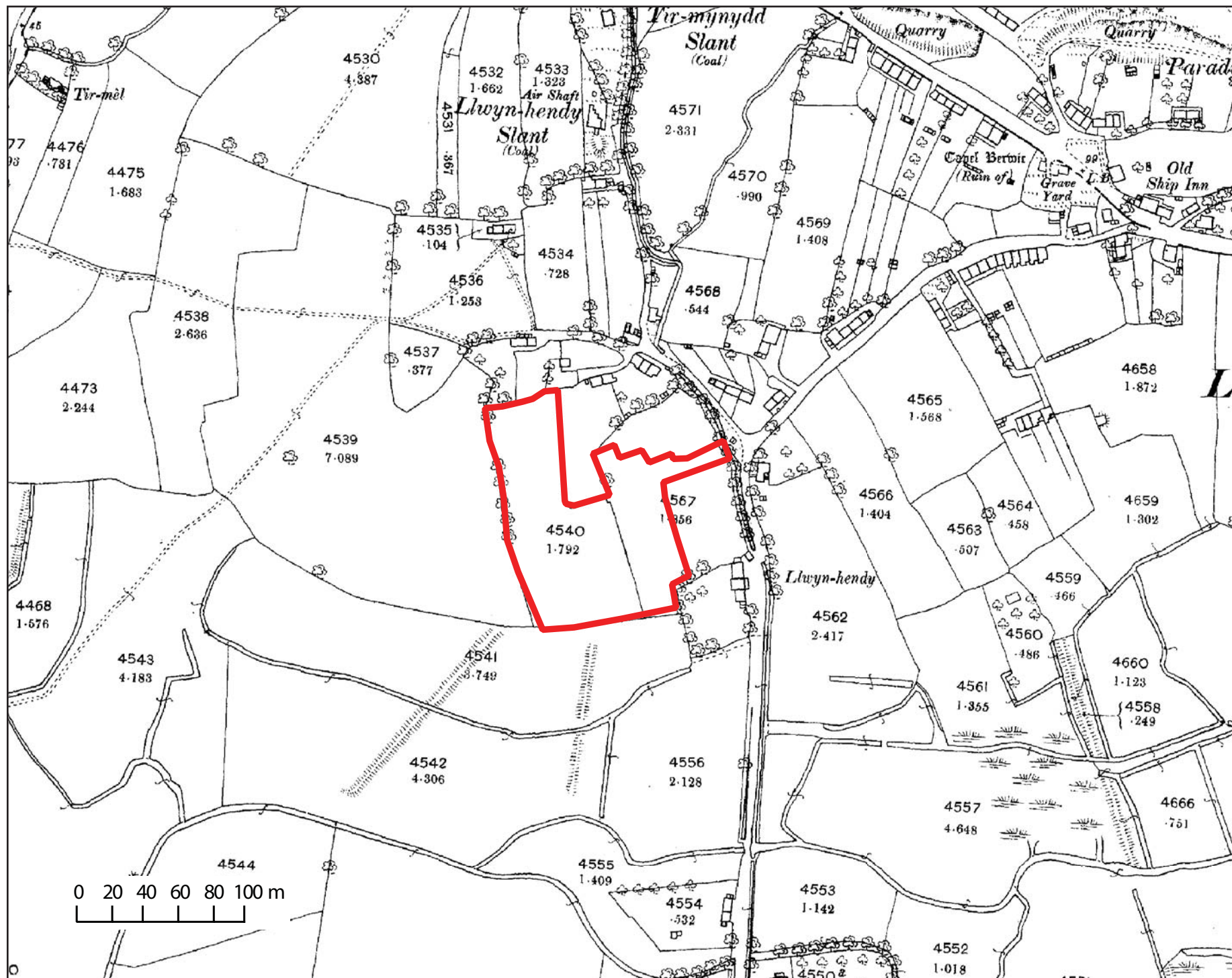


Figure 5: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. Proposed development area marked in red.

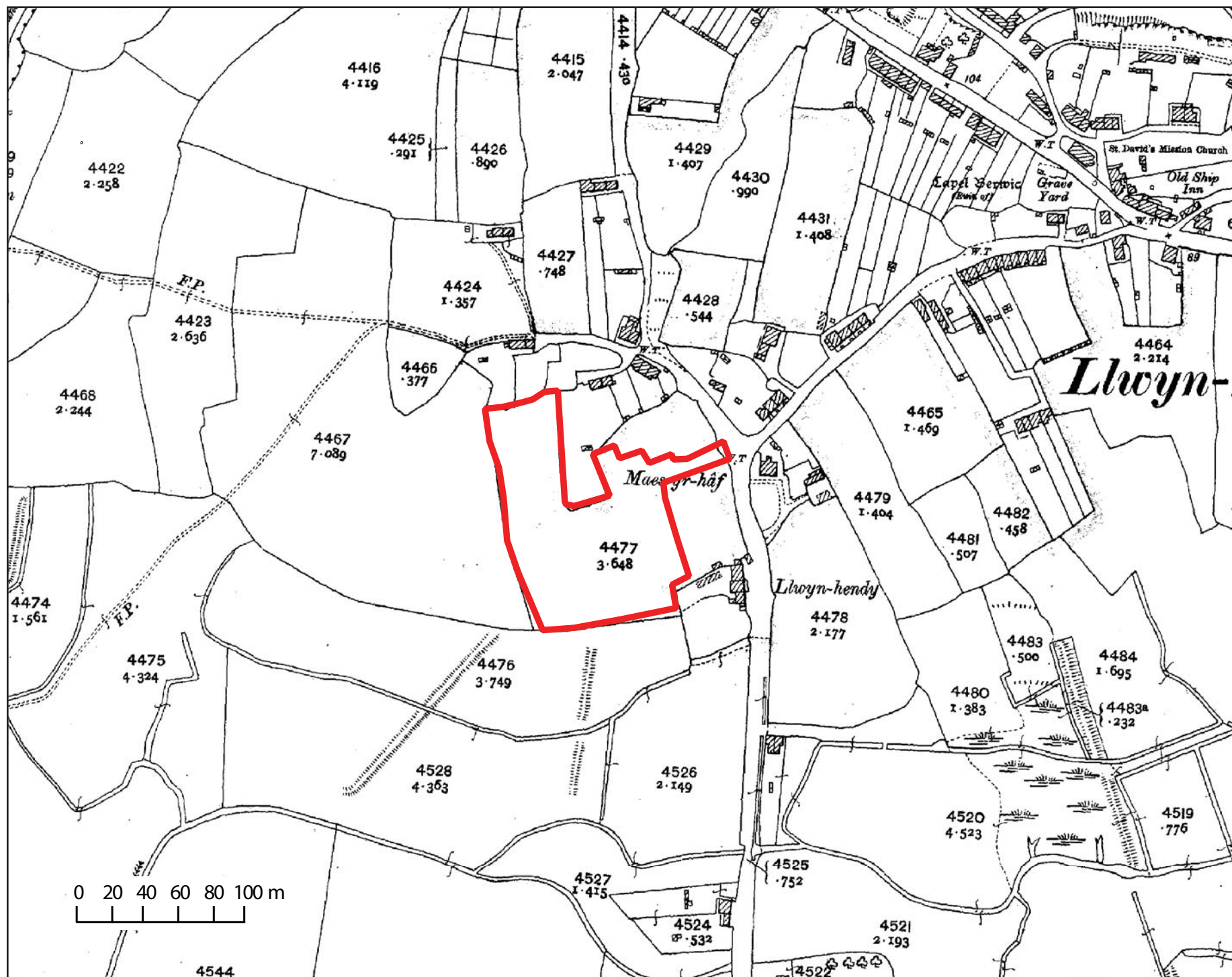


Figure 6: Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. Proposed development area marked in red.





Photo 1: General view SSE across site.



Photo 2: View east illustrating falling ground levels and modern development bordering the eastern edge of the site.





Photo 3: General view SSW across lower southern end of site, with the former Berwig Marsh area lying beyond the hedgeline.



Photo 4: General view north of site.





Photo 5: View ENE of entranceway to the site off Parc Gitto.



Photo 6: View SW across former Berwig Marsh are to the south of the proposed development site.



Photo 7: View from Capel Dewi (CM324) towards site, the proposed development area obscured by rooftops.



# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX I: HER Gazetteer**



## **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION**

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Phil Poucher from the Regional Historic Environment Record:  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street,  
Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF  
Tel (01558) 823131 , Fax (01558) 823133  
Email [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

**Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions of  
access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website**

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/> > [www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

## **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

### Search criteria:

Please could I have a gazetteer and ESRI shape file data for all known archaeological sites recorded within the HER within a 500m radius of SS 53628 99498.

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Record Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g. 'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not recorded, not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)  
Mh = Unpublished, historic  
Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)  
Desc Text = Descriptive text.  
GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

**PRN** 10267 **NAME** ST DAVID DEDICATION  
**TYPE** Deleted **PERIOD** Unknown  
**NGR** SS539997 **COMMUNITY** Laugharne Township  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

### **SUMMARY**

Record deleted during Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project PRN 44753. Record now merged with PRN 2072. NDL 2003 The dedication of the medieval church of St David or Capel Dewi, Llwynhendy (PRN2072) to the patron saint.

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List Bowen,EG 1954 Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales p.58-9  
Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library  
Pm Mention Yates,WN 1973 Carmarthenshire Antiquary Vol.9,p.57-8, Fig.1

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 16205 **NAME** TABERNACL  
**TYPE** Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SS53579990 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

A Baptist chapel in Llwynhendy Road, Llwynhendy, built in 1896.

### **DESCRIPTION**

Datestone 1895 - cut stone construction. Double front arch.

**SOURCES** Mm GP DAT 1985 SMR 57-98

Mm List DAT 1985 SRF

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR  
Library

Pm Map OS 1973 SS59NW

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 16206 **NAME** ZION APOSTOLIC CHURCH

**TYPE** Church **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SS53709994 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

An Apostolic Church in Trallwm Road, Llwynhendy. Still in use as a chapel in 2000.

### **DESCRIPTION**

Small modern brick built. Single-storey. AM 1985

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage  
Audit SMR Library

Pm Map OS 1973 SS59NW

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 16207 **NAME** NAZARETH

**TYPE** Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SS53679977 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

The first chapel was built in 1865-6, but demolished in the 1920s and replaced with a new building in 1927. Still in use in 1998.

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mm GP DAT 1985 SMR 57-84

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library

Pm Map OS 1973 SS59NW

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 16208 **NAME** CAPEL SOAR

**TYPE** Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SS54109966 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

A Baptist chapel in Llwynhendy. The cause was founded c.1790 and was embodied in 1832. The first chapel was built in 1851. It was modified in 1855 and 1868. It remained in use in 1998.

## DESCRIPTION

Built 1850 Rebuilt 1868 Rendered building. AM 1985

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library

Pm Map OS 1973 SS59NW

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 2072 **NAME** CAPEL DEWI; CAPEL BERWICK

**TYPE** Chapel , Cemetery **PERIOD** Medieval

**NGR** SS53899968 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Near Destroyed **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument* **CM324** **EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

A medieval chapel-of-ease to Llanelli parish, ruinous by 1833 (Lewis 1833), whose remains still survive in Llwynhendy, on the opposite side of the B4297 to the de novo St Davids Church (PRN 7276) by which it was

superseded it in the mid 19th century (RCAHM 1917, 119 no.347). Part of the west and south walls of the nave survive and are believed to date from the 12th or 13th century, the rest of the structure is believed to survive under the road.

## **DESCRIPTION**

A medieval chapel-of-ease to Llanelli parish, ruinous by 1833 (Lewis 1833), whose remains still survive in Llwynhendy, on the opposite side of the B4297 to the de novo St Davids Church (PRN 7276) by which it was superseded it in the mid 19th century (RCAHM 1917, 119 no.347). Part of the west and south walls of the nave survive and are believed to date from the 12th or 13th century, the rest of the structure is believed to survive under the road. The chapel had burial rights and was associated with a cemetery. A local resident stated that a churchyard was located next to the chapel and that school children dug up bones from the site. A gravestone was also dug up from a neighbouring garden. It was dedicated to the 'Celtic' St David, but was probably a late medieval foundation (Yates 1973, 57-8) there is no current evidence for an early medieval date. The remains of the chapel, and the area between it and Llwynhendy Road, are a scheduled ancient monument. NDL 2003 Some remains of St David's chapel, of which part of the west and south walls of the nave survive. Built of rubble stone with square quoins. NMRW AJP 15.06.81 A local resident says that "a churchyard existed next to the chapel and that bones were found there by Llwynhendy school pupils. A gravestone was dug up in a neighbour's garden a few years ago but its whereabouts is not known." There is a corrugated iron Church Hall next to the site. AM Feb 23 1985 By 1989, a hall had reportedly been built over this site and the medieval walls were no longer visible. The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments visited here in 1912 and described the ruins in detail (see RCAHM's Carmarthenshire Inventory of 1917).

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text CADW 2003 AM107 SAM file, Carm 324  
Pm List Eyre-Evans, G 1919 Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Vol.14, Pt. XXXVII, p.22, Iolo Morganwg, 1796  
Mm Letter Gray, Rev A & James, H 1995 Regarding the ruins of Capel Dewi at Capel Berwick DRF  
Mm Desc Text Hall, J & Sambrook, P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library  
Pm Mention Jones, M H 1915 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series, Vol.15, p.324, 327  
Ph Mention Lewis, S 1833 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Carmarthenshire, Part 1  
Pm List MHLG 1963 Listed Buildings p.2  
Mm File Many 1989 Planning Application. Two detached bungalows with garages,1 Hendre Road,Llwynhendy DRF  
Mm File Many 1990 Application to erect new sectional concrete garage for private use in canterbury spar DRF  
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1967 SS59 NW1  
Pm List RCAHM 1917 Carmarthenshire No.347,p.119  
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1981 DRF Plan  
Mm List RCAHM 1981 8c,CM  
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW sheet  
Pm Mention Yates,WN 1973 The Age of the Saints in Carmarthenshire, A Study of Church Dedications, The Carmarthenshire Antiquary 9, p.53-81

### **OTHER SOURCES**

File Many 2001 Garden of Remembrance at Capel Dewi, Llwynhendy  
Report Many 2072.pdf  
Documents Many 2001 Plot adjoining parish hall, Llwynhendy Road, Llanelli

---

**PRN** 21401 **NAME** TECHON FAWR

**TYPE** Farmhouse **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SS53959920 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Restored **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Farmhouse shown on Llanelli Rural parish tithe map. Current condition unknown.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The farmhouse has been renovated recently. The outbuildings have no particular features of interest and are probably post 1900. AM 1985

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1833 Tithe Map & Apport,Llanelli Rural Ph Schedule No.262

Mm List DAT 1985 SRF

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 21404 **NAME** LLWYN HENDY  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SS53709950 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural  
**CONDITION** Restored **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Farmhouse shown on Llanelli Rural parish tithe map. Recorded as a restored dwelling. RPS July 2001

### DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1833 Tithe Map & Apport, Llanelli Rural Ph Schedule No.284  
Mm List DAT 1985 SRF  
Mm List DAT 1988 CR 21405-7  
Mm Desc Text Hall, J & Sambrook, P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library

### OTHER SOURCES

Documents DAT 2010 21404.pdf

---

**PRN** 21405 **NAME** LLWYN HENDY  
**TYPE** Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SS53709948 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

### SUMMARY

Recorded from tithe map evidence. No physical remains. RPS July 2001

### DESCRIPTION

There are no remains of any cottage nor is there existence of one remembered here. AM 1985

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1833 Tithe Map & Apport, Llanelli Rural Ph Schedule No.302  
Mm List DAT 1985 SRF  
Mm List DAT 1985 CR 21407:21404:21406



Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR  
Library

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 21406 **NAME** LLWYN HENDY

**TYPE** Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SS53709940 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Restored **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Cottage shown on parish tithe map. Recorded as a restored dwelling. RPS  
July 2001

## DESCRIPTION

Completely renovated in 1984. AM 1980

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1833 Tithe Map & Apport,Llanelli Rural Ph Schedule  
No.282

Mm List DAT 1985 CR 21404-5:21407

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR  
Library

## OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 21407 **NAME** CAER EFAIL?

**TYPE** Blacksmiths Workshop ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SS53709950 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None  
recorded* **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

## SUMMARY

An "efail" placename which suggests an association with a smithy.

## DESCRIPTION

The present owner of Llwyn Hendy has been told of a very old cottage "on  
the corner" of this field (303) which was not in existence when Llwyn-  
Hendy was built. He says the name Llwyn Hendy was originally the name  
of this cottage and the nave was used for Tithe S no. 284 subsequently.

Could this be the smithy? AM 1985

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1833 Tithe Map & Apport, Llanelli Rural Ph Schedule No.300:303

Mm List DAT 1985 CR 21404-6

Mm List DAT 1985 SRF

Mm Desc Text Hall, J & Sambrook, P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 21428 **NAME** TIR EITHIN

**TYPE** Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SS53709990 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Restored **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Recorded as restored cottage. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

Completely renovated, no original features. The land surrounding the cottage is built over. AM 1985

**SOURCES** Mh Map 1833 Tithe Map & Apport, Llanelli Rural Ph Schedule No.368

Mm List DAT 1985 SRF

Mm Desc Text Hall, J & Sambrook, P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 31660 **NAME** LLWYNHENDY

**TYPE** Trackway **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SS53709902 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

**SUMMARY**

Established tree-lined track, depicted on 1st Edition OS. This length of

track was later replaced by railway lines. BDA 1997

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library  
Pm Map OS 1879 Carmarthenshire 1st Edition LVIII.12  
Mm Desc Text Page,NA & Allen,BD 1996 &1997 Llanelli Wetlands Survey 1996 & 1997 SMR Library

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 7276 **NAME** LLWYNHENDY ST DAVID'S CHURCH  
**TYPE** Church **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SS53929971 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural  
**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Mid 19th century church, built on a new site to replace the nearby medieval Capel Dewi PRN 2702 (Lewis 1833). NDL 2003 A late 19th century Anglican church. It does not appear on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1875-8, but its baptismal records extend back to 1882, which must be close to its year of construction.

## DESCRIPTION

St.Davids church. Replaced earlier chapel (chapel Dewi 2072). Originally had graveyard, which was demolished/built over when the road was widened and housing built nearby. Lychgate. Spire. Stone built with square quoins. Arched windows. Bellcote. Tiled roof. Graveyard built over. AM 1986

**SOURCES** Pm List 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook  
Mm List DAT 1985 SRF  
Mm GP DAT 1985 SMR 57-5  
Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage Audit SMR Library  
Ph Mention Lewis,S 1833 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales  
Mm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Carmarthenshire, Part 1

Mm List RCAHM 1976 8c,CM

### **OTHER SOURCES**

File Many 2001 Garden of Remembrance at Capel Dewi, Llwynhendy  
Documents Many 2001 Llwynhendy Church Hall & Capel Dewi ruins

---

**PRN** 8815 **NAME** LLWYNHENDY

**TYPE** Coal Mine **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SS53909942 **COMMUNITY** Llanelli Rural

**CONDITION** Various **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Complex

### **SUMMARY**

A small colliery of uncertain date. There is no clear map evidence for the complex, but a tramway passing immediately to the east on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map may be of relevance. This tramway is not shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, so the colliery may have operated for a short time only between the 1890s and 1920.

### **DESCRIPTION**

1750

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Bynea Heritage  
Audit SMR Library

Mm List RCAHM 1979 13d,CM

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

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AM - 11.03.15 (14:11) - HTML file produced from DAT HER, DAT file number 693.



# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: Specification**

**Archaeology Wales Ltd**

Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF

T: 01686 440371

E: [info@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:info@arch-wales.co.uk)

[www.arch-wales.co.uk](http://www.arch-wales.co.uk)

## **Specification**

### **For an Archaeological Appraisal and Site Visit:**

### **Land south of 73 Parc Gitto, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire**

**Prepared for:**

JCR Planning

Project No: 2389

October 2015

Archaeology Wales Limited

Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440319

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

## **NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*This Specification details the proposal for an Archaeological Appraisal and Site Visit associated with the proposed construction of a residential development of ten dwellings located on land south of Parc Gitto, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for JCR Planning.*

### **1. Introduction**

The proposed development comprises plans for a residential development of ten dwellings located on land to the south of 73 Parc Gitto, Llanelli (centred on NGR: SS 53579 99457; fig. 1).

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher on behalf of Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of JCR Planning. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an Archaeological Appraisal and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Appraisal and Site Visit is to provide the local planning authority, in this case Carmarthenshire County Council, with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, July 2014 (Edition 7), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (December 1996) – *Planning and the Historic Environment - Archaeology*.

The details set out in this Specification follow a generic brief prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Heritage Management Division (DAT-HM). DAT-HM, in its capacity as archaeological adviser to Carmarthenshire County Council, has recommended that an Archaeological Appraisal is undertaken.

The Appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource, as defined by the Standard and Guidance of the CIfA. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess historic environment potential. This work will inform whether further assessment or evaluation will be required as part of the planning process.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

### **2 Site description**

The proposed development site lies to the south of Parc Gitto, a residential street in the Llwynhendy area of east Llanelli, centred on SS 53579 99457. The centre of Llanelli, which lies on the Loughor estuary in southern Carmarthenshire, lies c.3km to the west.

The area of proposed development itself comprises farmland of rough pasture, consisting of a single field bounded by hedgerows and accessed from Parc Gitto to the northeast. The north and east boundary to the proposed development is formed by the rear property boundaries of residential development fronting Parc Gitto, with



the west and south boundary formed by hedgerows with further agricultural land beyond. The main residential area of Llwynhendy lies largely to the north, with Llwynhendy Farm close to the southeast corner of the proposed development area. Agricultural land extends a short distance to the southwest, traversed by the A484 beyond which lies the extensive Trostre Works.

### **3 Site specific objectives**

The key objective of the Archaeological Appraisal will be to provide a rapid and informed answer to the question of whether there is a historic environment dimension that needs to be considered as part of the planning process, and whether this requirement should be clarified through further assessment or investigation.

The appraisal will consider the potential of all aspects of the historic environment, as defined below, no matter what form or period, including the potential for palaeo-environmental deposits.

### **4 The proposed archaeological work**

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, *i.e.* all of the application area, and will also consider the potential for historic assets outside this area, the significance of which may extend into the immediate search area.

The resulting report will provide information which is sufficiently detailed to protect historic environment interests and allow for informed decisions to be made in the on-going planning processes. This work will include the following key elements which will be carried out in the following order:

- Consult and interrogate the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) including the detailed further information files and other readily available sources of information, including the National Monuments Record and early O.S and Tithe maps, aerial photographs, etc. A search of known historic assets listed in the HER within a 500m radius of the development will be undertaken (Stage 1)
- A site visit to assess the presence/absence and condition of historic assets and their potential. (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

### **5 Consult and interrogate the HER (Stage 1)**

The report will consider the following aspects of the historic environment, which are given as a checklist. Comment on the potential significance of each significant aspect in relation to the proposed development will be provided. Where further consideration of an aspect is required, this will be clearly stated and reasons given.

#### **Aspects**

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings.
- Listed buildings and their settings.
- Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily

available and relevant to the proposed development.

- Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- Registered Historic Landscapes
- Non-registered historic landscapes
- Buried archaeological potential
- Palaeoenvironmental potential
- Hedgerows and field patterns
- Ancient woodland
- Cumulative impacts, e.g. wind turbines in close proximity, which will require a separate study.
- Newly identified sites of historic importance
- Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements

Only readily available material will be consulted. It is assumed that all the relevant material is contained in the HER held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust. However, data held by other organisations will be consulted if appropriate. Advice will be sought from DAT-HM if such consultations are believed to be required. A search area of 500m around the proposed development will be used to assess assets listed in the HER. This will be extended to 1km for designated assets.

## **6 The Site Visit (Stage 2)**

A rapid walk-over survey will be undertaken to consider the condition of known assets and identify any previously unknown assets.

Previously unrecorded assets will be quickly recorded using photography with limited description. Where it is considered that more detailed recording is required this will be stated in the report and reasons given.

Drawings will comprise measured and sketch plans and elevations at appropriate scales as appropriate. Photographs will be taken in high-resolution digital photography with the camera set to take TIFF format images with a resolution greater than eight megapixels. Written records will be made as appropriate.

## **7 The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)**

The report, submitted to the planning authority, will consider/include the following:

- The report will be fully representative of the information gained from Stages 1-2 above, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the appraisal results.
- The report will contain at least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography
- The report will list all the sources consulted.
- Where necessary, the report will also contain suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections will be related to Ordnance Datum.

- Written descriptions of all archaeological features observed during the site visit will be included.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified will be included. Where appropriate, this will include consideration of the national Research Agenda.
- An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset.
- An impact appraisal of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource will be presented for consideration.

Once completed, a copy of the report will be submitted to JCR Planning, and to the LPA for the consideration of their archaeological advisers. A further copy of the report will be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER). Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discovery should be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, AW will aim to deposit a copy of the report and the project archive in an appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

#### The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, AW will aim to deposit a copy of the report and the project archive in an appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

## **8 Monitoring**

DAT-HM is the historic environment advisor to the Planning Authority and will monitor the work on their behalf to ensure compliance with planning requirements.

Any changes to the specification that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the DAT-HM for the approval of the Planning Authority.

## **9 Resources and timetable**

### Standards

The Appraisal will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

### Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

### Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

### Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken immediately (October 2015)

### Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

### Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

### Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.



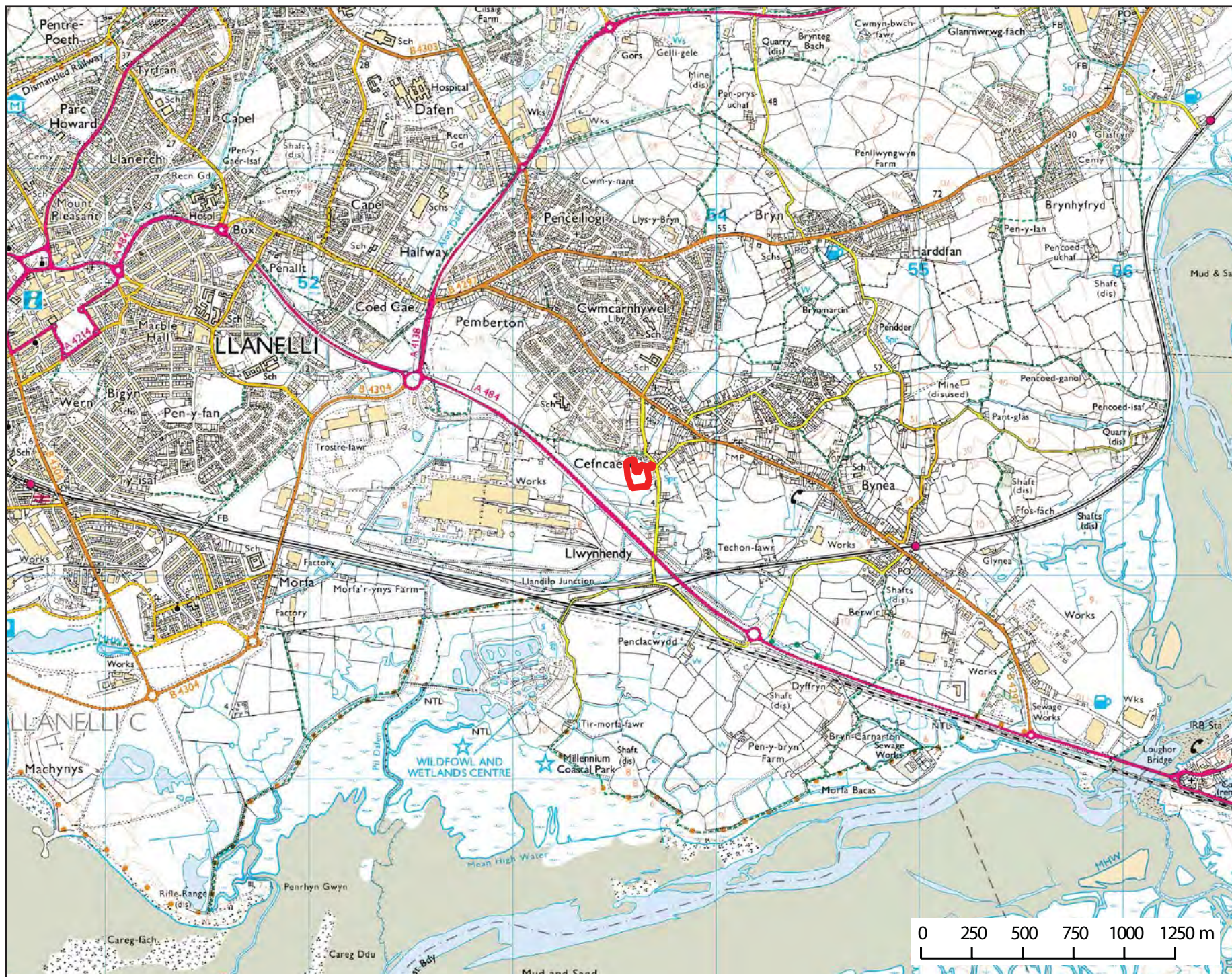
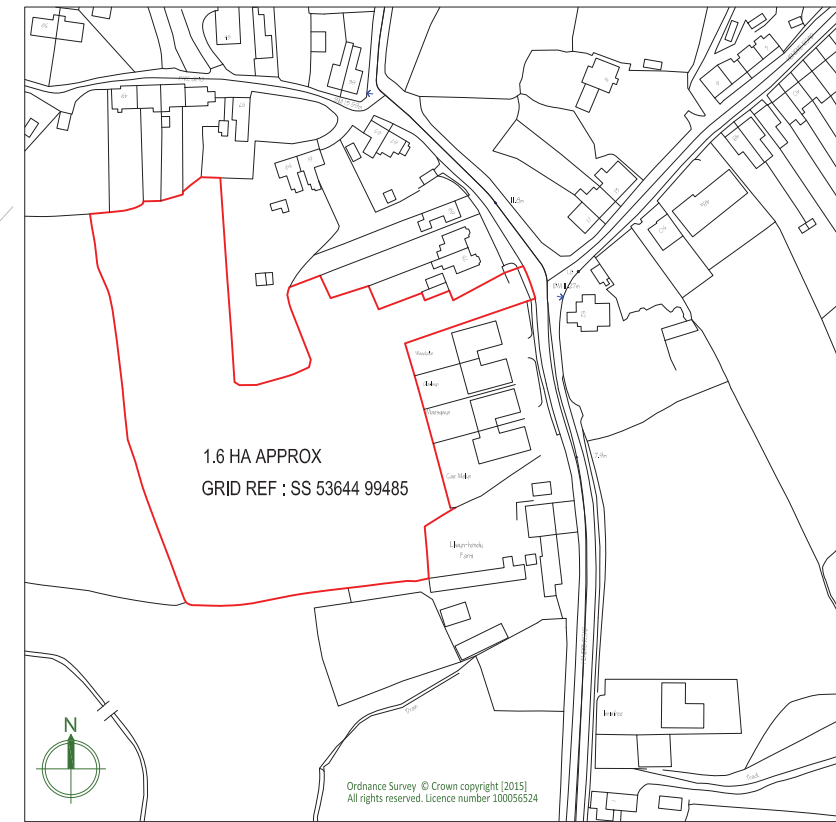


Figure 1: Location map.  
Site outlined in red.  
1:25000 @ A4

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## OUTLINE APPLICATION RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCATION PLAN AND INDICATIVE SITE PLAN

**LAND TO THE SOUTH OF  
NO. 73 PARC GITTO, LLANELLI,  
CARMARTHENSHIRE, SA14 9LB**

**SCALE : 1:500 1250 @ A2**

**DRAWING NO. : GENPL/006A**

**DATE : 25 JUNE 2015**



**CHARTERED TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY**

43 POTTERY STREET, LLANELLI, CARMARTHENSHIRE, SA15 1SU TEL: 01554 527111

THIS BLOCK PLAN IS LARGELY SCHEMATIC AND ITS PURPOSE IS TO DEMONSTRATE THAT AN APPROPRIATE LAYOUT SOLUTION CAN BE DEvised FOR THE SITE TO SATISFY ALL NORMAL DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CONSIDERATIONS

AN IRREGULAR SHAPED SITE WITH A DISCERNIBLE GRADIENT. THE SITE IS OF SUFFICIENT DIMENSIONS TO ACCOMMODATE AT LEAST 10 NO. DWELLINGS. THE SUGGESTED SITING AND SCALE OF THE PROPOSED DWELLINGS MEANS THAT NO ADJACENT PROPERTIES WILL BE OVERLOOKED AND NO PRIVACY OR AMENITY ISSUES WILL ARISE. THE SITE IS WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT LIMITS FOR LLANELLI. THERE APPEAR TO BE NO MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS INHIBITING THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT FROM TAKING PLACE.

# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet**

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

**73 Parc Gitto, Llwynhendy, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire**

Site Name:	73 Parc Gitto
Site Code:	PGL/15/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SS 53579 99457
Site Type:	Agricultural Land / Residential Development
Project Type:	Appraisal
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	October - November 2015
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None



# *Archaeology Wales*

**Archaeology Wales Limited**

Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF

**Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371**

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).

Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,  
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY