

Archaeology Wales

Land at Llethrach Newydd, Llysonnen Road, Bancyfelin, Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Appraisal



By

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Report No. 1357

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Land at Llethrach Newydd, Llysonnen Road, Bancyfelin, Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Appraisal

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Report No: 1357

Date: **June 2015**

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Summary

Archaeology Wales carried out an archaeological appraisal on land at Llethrach Newydd, Llysonnen Road, Bancyfelin, Carmarthenshire. Mr and Mrs James have applied for planning permission (Planning Reference: W/32020) to build a bungalow dwelling and agricultural buildings within a green field site 1.7km east of Bancyfelin village.

The proposed site lies on gently sloping ground within 420m of Castell y Gaer Scheduled Ancient Monument (CM 024) and 150m south of a Roman road. The development will not directly impact on either of these sites. The distance and height difference between the proposed site and the Castell y Gaer enclosure, together with a hedgerow masking intervisibility between the two, means that it is considered unlikely that the development will affect the setting of the monument.

No further archaeological features or sites were observed within the development boundary.

1. Introduction

In June 2015 Archaeology Wales carried out an archaeological appraisal for JCR Planning on behalf of Mr and Mrs James ahead of a proposed development. The development involves constructing a dwelling, yard and agricultural buildings at Llethrach Newydd, Bancyfelin, Carmarthenshire (AW Project Number: 2352; Planning Authority: Carmarthenshire County Council; Planning Reference: W/32020; fig. 2). The site of the proposed development lies 6km west of Carmarthen and 1.7km east of Bancyfelin village, Carmarthenshire (NGR: SN 34363 18999; 35m AOD; figs. 1, 2)

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 Dr Iestyn Jones in June 2015.

2. Site Description

Location, Topography, Geology

The proposed development site is located on the northern side of the Tywi valley, approximately 6km to the west of Carmarthen and 1.7km east of Bancyfelin, Carmarthenshire. The plot lies within the south-western area of a pasture field north of the old A40 at 35m AOD and is currently occupied by a caravan within a fenced enclosure. The field slopes gently east (43m AOD) to west (36m AOD) and north (47m AOD) to south (32m AOD). The geology is characterized as Ordovician sedimentary Mudstone underlying Devensian Till and freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (BGS 2015; Soilscales 2015).

3. Historical Background

The site lies east of Bancyfelin (Mill Hill) on the old A40 road (Llysonnen Road) between Carmarthen and St Clears. Located on the northern side of a wide east to west aligned Tywi river valley, the area is characterized by dispersed farmsteads. Castell y Gaer univallate hillfort is located above the area of the site and is likely to be Iron Age in date. The hillfort overlooks the valley of the Tywi, whose course has remained relatively stable since the Bronze Age (DAT 2014). It is likely that the valley served as a communications corridor from at least this period and names of nearby farms, such as Sarnau, probably refer to the Roman road running east to west, just below and south of Castell y Gaer enclosure. The route west from Carmarthen continued to provide a focus for settlement along this side of the valley as post medieval milestones and Inns located along the turnpike road testify. The east to west railway line is, likewise, located close to the road. During the 1920s the road became part of the A40, linking London to Fishguard and ultimately the sea crossing to Ireland. Since the new A40 road improvements Bancyfelin is now bypassed and the approach to the village and the proposed site lies off the old A40, behind the new carriageway.

4. Desk-based assessment results

4.1 HER Data (fig. 3, 4)

Following consultation with the planning archaeologist for DAT a search of the HER data was carried out within a 0.6 km radius of the site boundary (Figs 3, 4; Appendix 1).

Within this search area there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument: Castell y Gaer (CM024) and one Historic Landscape Character Area: Llangynog-Llangain (HLCA 179). There are no Listed Buildings within the search area. A further nine non-designated heritage assets are listed within the HER database (PRNs 33939, 108014, 25088, 14312, 20464, 24667, 15919, 15920 and 108301).

Designated Assets: (Fig. 3)

Castell y Gaer Scheduled Ancient Monument (CM024) is a univallate Iron Age enclosure with its highest point at 100m AOD. The enclosure has two entrances on the eastern and western sides with cropmarks suggesting possible further secondary banks and outer works. An inner bank appears to enclose the north-western quadrant of the monument and a post-medieval field boundary cuts across the enclosure north to south, effectively dividing the visible enclosure into two halves. The southern visible bank of the enclosure is located 400m north of and approximately 60m higher than the proposed development site.

The northern boundary of the Llangynog- Llangain Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA 179) is located at the southern end of the 0.6km search zone and 370m south of the proposed site boundary (see fig 3). This 4058 hectare area consists of the landscape between the river Tywi to the east and the Taf to the south-west. It is characterized by dispersed large farms set in small to medium-sized fields, with archaeological remains from a range of periods primarily associated with agricultural land-use (DAT 2015). The two main settlements appear to focus on Llangynog, a village with medieval church with possible early medieval origins and Llangain, a village with a Victorian church, located west of Castell Moel, a late medieval residence.

Non-Designated Assets: (Fig. 4)

The two nearest HER sites include the Hafod-Fach name (PRN 15919) attributed to the field immediately to the west of the proposed site. This name is usually associated with the practice of summer pasturing of animals dating from the medieval and post-medieval period (see map evidence below). Approximately 170m to the west of the proposed site, PRN 108014 relates to a milepost on the turnpike road in this location and marked number 4 on the 1831 Ordnance Survey First Series, 41 map (see below). A further PRN (108301) located 670m to the west relates to another milestone indicated on the 1889 OS map labelled as ‘Carmarthen 5’ and ‘Hobbs Point 28’. PRN 33939 marks the site of a cropmark identified as the agger of the Pant-y-Ffrog Roman road section (see fig. 4). The putative course of this road runs east to west approximately 150m above the proposed site and 200m below Castell y Gaer hillfort. PRN 14312, located 330m to the west of Castell y Gaer, is a semi-circular cropmark (Castell y Gaer III) possibly indicating the presence of an Iron Age defended enclosure.

Located next to the road and 300m west of the proposed site boundary a building named the Lodge (PRN 15920) is located at the entrance to a track way leading to Sarnau, a nineteenth-century Grade II (26741) listed mansion built by the Waters’, a local banking family. Sarnau is located outside the 0.6km HER search area. The final non-designated asset north of Llysonnen Road is Llethrach (PRN 25088), a post-medieval farm building is located 591m north-east of the proposed site. South of Llysonnen Road, a post-medieval malt house, Bragty (PRN 20464) is located 380m south of the proposed site whilst PRN 24667, named Waun Gatly Cottage on a nineteenth-century map, is located in woodland 515m south of the development site.

4.2 Map Regression

1831 detail of OS First edition map, Carmarthenshire (sheet 41) 1: 63360 (Fig. 5)
The 1831 map shows Castell y Gaer enclosure together with Llethrach and Hafod Fach located on the old road. The number 4 located on the northern side of the road relates to the milepost (PRN 108014) described above. Sarnau Mansion is shown within enclosed park land to the west of the proposed site, although the Lodge does not appear to be present.

1840 detail of Mydrim Parish tithe map (Fig. 6)

The 1840 tithe map shows field boundaries in the area of the site that differ from the present pattern. A semi-circular boundary with appears to be located to the north of the road in the vicinity to the site, although a third of the area is divided north to south on its western side. The larger portion of the semi-circular area was part of the Llethrach Farm estate and is numbered 1508, that appears to be described within the apportionment as ‘Parkdrysu’ (Bramble Park/field). The smaller western third of the semicircular enclosure is numbered 1553 which is “park uch lawr ffordd’ (park/field above the road). Two small plots adjacent to the road in this area are numbered 1558 (park cornant ucha) and 1557 (park cornant issa). Presumably these refer to the small stream (Cornant) running north to south along the edge of the area. To the west number 1555 is used to label Park Gilbert and 1554 is Park (gw)uar Ty (Field behind the house) both of which were owned by Sarne (Sarnau).

1888 detail of OS map Carmarthenshire (sheet 38, NE) 1:10, 560 (Fig. 7)

The site is on the bottom edge of sheet 38 NE of the Carmarthenshire 1888 map but it is clear that by this time the field pattern to the east of Hafod Fach have changed. The curving field boundary defining the eastern two thirds of semi-circular field 1508 together with the northern boundary of 1507 and the eastern boundary of field 1554 have been removed and replaced by a single north-east to south-west field boundary. This appears to give the area a much more regular rectilinear field pattern. A trackway or path appears to run north from the road through the proposed development site before heading in north-easterly direction towards Llethrach. The path appears to begin at the main entrance to the field and the proposed new dwelling entrance. Pant y Ffroga is shown to the east of the proposed site.

1953 detail of OS Map Carmarthenshire (revised 1948) (Sheet 38, NE) 1:10, 560 (Fig. 8)

The 1950 map does not show the Llethrach access pathway seen on the previous map but is otherwise little different.

4.3. Aerial Photographs

1946 aerial photograph. Reference: 106 GUK/625 (detail of frame 4152), 07/07/1946. Black and white (Fig. 9)

The 1946 image show what appear to be linear parch marks. These do not appear to form a recognisable structure or feature. The largest of these appear to run east to west through the upper part of the field. These marks appear to end prior to the hedgerows suggesting they may be the result of differential crop growth and the narrower north to south marks appear to be plough furrows.

1955 aerial photograph. Reference: MAL 181/55 (detail of frame 27102), 1/06/1955. Black and white (Fig. 10)

The 1955 image shows a diagonal dark feature which appears to be vegetation associated with a drainage gully leading from trees in the north-western corner of the field towards a pond or area of damp ground adjacent to the southern hedgerow.

1965 aerial photograph. Reference: OS 65 123 (detail of frame 243), 29/06/1965. Black and white (Fig. 11)

This image shows the line of the gulley as shown in the 1955 image but without the vegetation previously shown. The damp area at the base of the gulley is clearly shown near the central southern field boundary.

5. Site Visit (Figs. 12-17)

A site visit was carried out on the 16th June 2015 in dry and bright conditions. The site is accessed by a field gate located in the mature hedgerow located along the southern boundary. The development area is currently occupied by a caravan which is surrounded by a temporary fence. The remainder of the field is currently used as sheep pasture. The southern boundary consist of a substantial hedgerow including many mature deciduous trees although there were no mature trees on the western end of the southern boundary (Fig. 13). The western boundary consists of mixed mature hedgerow, including a large number of non-deciduous trees (Fig. 13). The proposed site is not currently clearly visible from the road side.

The site field undulates with the highest points located in north-west and north-east corners and the lowest point in the south-east corner.

The proposed building plot lies in on the edge of gently sloping ground towards the south-western area of the field. No features of archaeological interest could be observed in the area of the development. The drainage gulley skirting along the base of the raised ground seen in the aerial photographs could not be clearly seen, however a dry pond could be seen near the southern hedgerow as well as damp ground and reed growth near the north-western field corner (Fig. 16).

Castell y Gaer is located approximately 420m north of the proposed site boundary although the outer bank is mostly obscured by a hedgerow and field boundary located on the northern horizon. The enclosure was visited and images taken from the area in front of the enclosure and within the enclosure (Fig. 17). There are wide ranging views of the western side of the Tywi valley from the site although the east to west aligned field boundary below the enclosure largely obscures the development area. It was possible to glimpse the current site caravan area from one particular area due to a small gap in the hedge (Fig. 17).

The site is unlikely to have major visual impact on the Llangynog – Llangain HLCA as partial views of the site from the northern limit of the area are only likely to be distant and mainly limited to the northern undeveloped section of the field.

6. Discussion and Conclusions

The site lies within 420m of two significant archaeological sites that emphasise the strategic location of the area north of Llysonnen Road as a communication route along the Tywi valley. The enclosure at Castell y Gaer appears to have been located

to oversee the western route-way west of Carmarthen whilst the later Roman road was located to improve the route-way into the Roman fort at Carmarthen.

Hafod Fach, a small building may have been built to oversee summer pasture on the northern slopes of the Tywi valley. It is not known if any Hendre (winter home farm) was associated with this particular Hafod. The semicircular enclosure suggested by the 1840 tithe map appears to be dictated by two small streams flowing from north of Hafod Fach. The western most stream, possibly called Cornant, now appears to have been used to create a pond at its northern limit. The eastern stream or gulley appears on aerial photographs but was mainly dry when the site was visited with only the remains of a drying pond at the southern boundary (fig. 16). The tithe map field names would suggest that the site field was mainly full of brambles. No archaeological features were noted within the site boundary during the site visit and none appear to be suggested by the map regression and aerial photographic evidence. There may be some views from the southern side of the upper Tywi valley but the proposed development is not entirely isolated and its location next to the Hafod Bakery complex and a bungalow dwelling adjacent to the road ensure that the suggested site sits adjacent to a previously developed area.

Visibility to and from Castell y Gaer was very limited due to the masking, east to west, field boundary hedgerow. Due to the deciduous nature of the hedgerow vegetation there may, however, be some views of the development field below from Castell y Gaer's south-western edge during winter months.

6. Bibliography

The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this appraisal:

DAT 2015 Historic Landscapes Characterisation, LLangynog-Llangain
<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/HLCToWy/area/area179.htm> (accessed 15/06/15)

BGS Geology Viewer
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (accessed 15/06/15)

Soilscapes viewer: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes2/> (accessed 15/06/15)

Cartographic Sources

1831 detail of OS First edition map, Carmarthenshire (sheet 41) 1: 63360

1840 detail of Mydrim Parish tithe map

1888 detail of OS map Carmarthenshire (sheet 38, NE) 1:10, 560

1953 detail of OS Map Carmarthenshire (revised 1948) (Sheet 38, NE) 1:10, 560

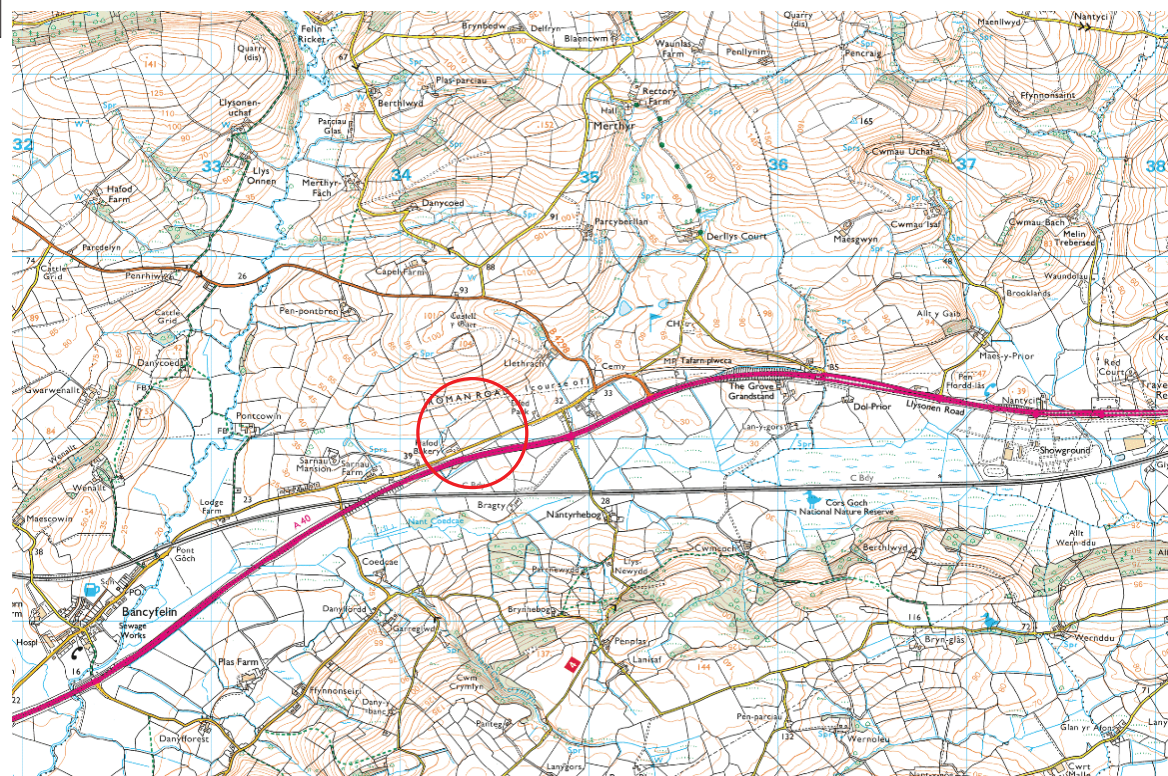
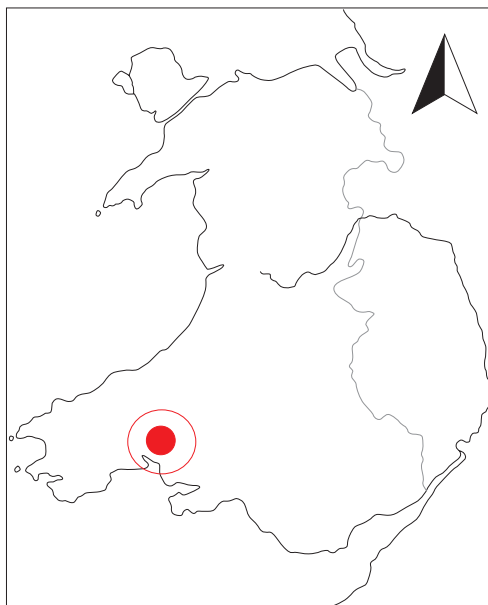
Aerial Photographs

1946 aerial photograph. Reference: 106 GUK/625 (detail of frame 4152), 07/07/1946.

1955 aerial photograph. Reference: MAL 181/55 (detail of frame 27102), 1/06/1955.

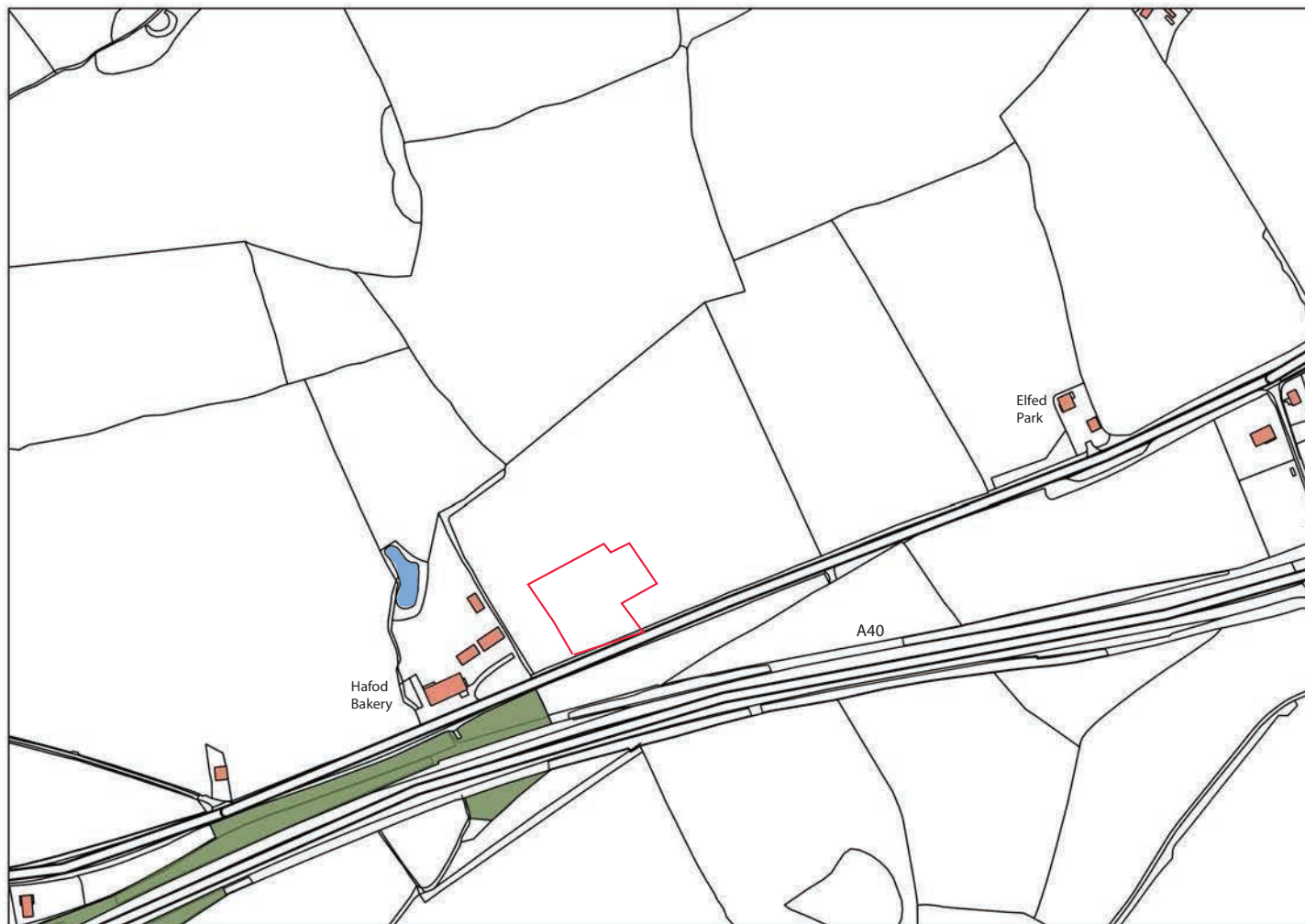
1965 aerial photograph. Reference: OS 65 123 (detail of frame 243), 29/06/1965.

HER Data provided by DAT (appended)



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Fig. 1
Location of
site



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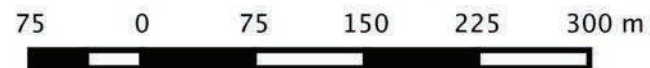
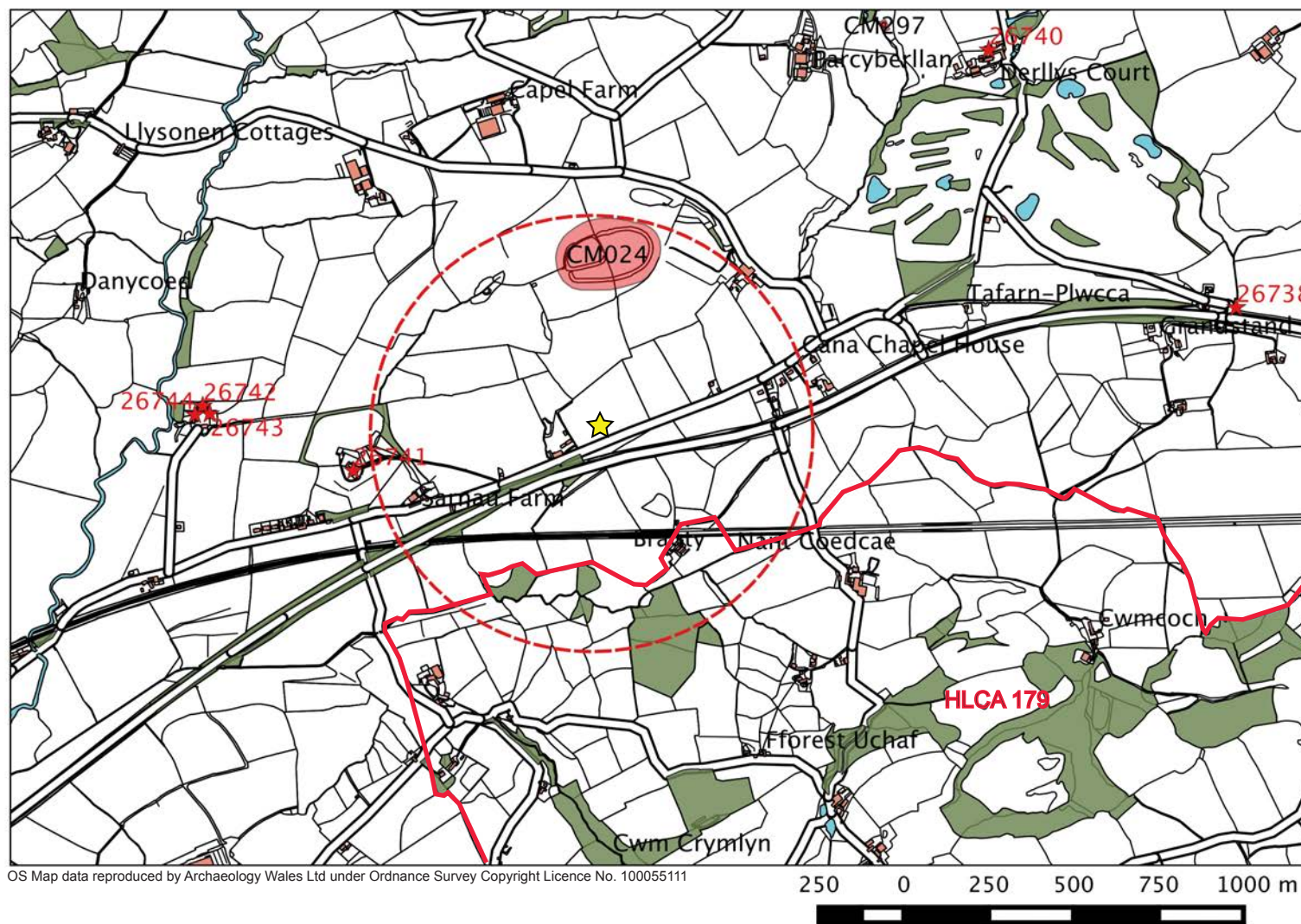


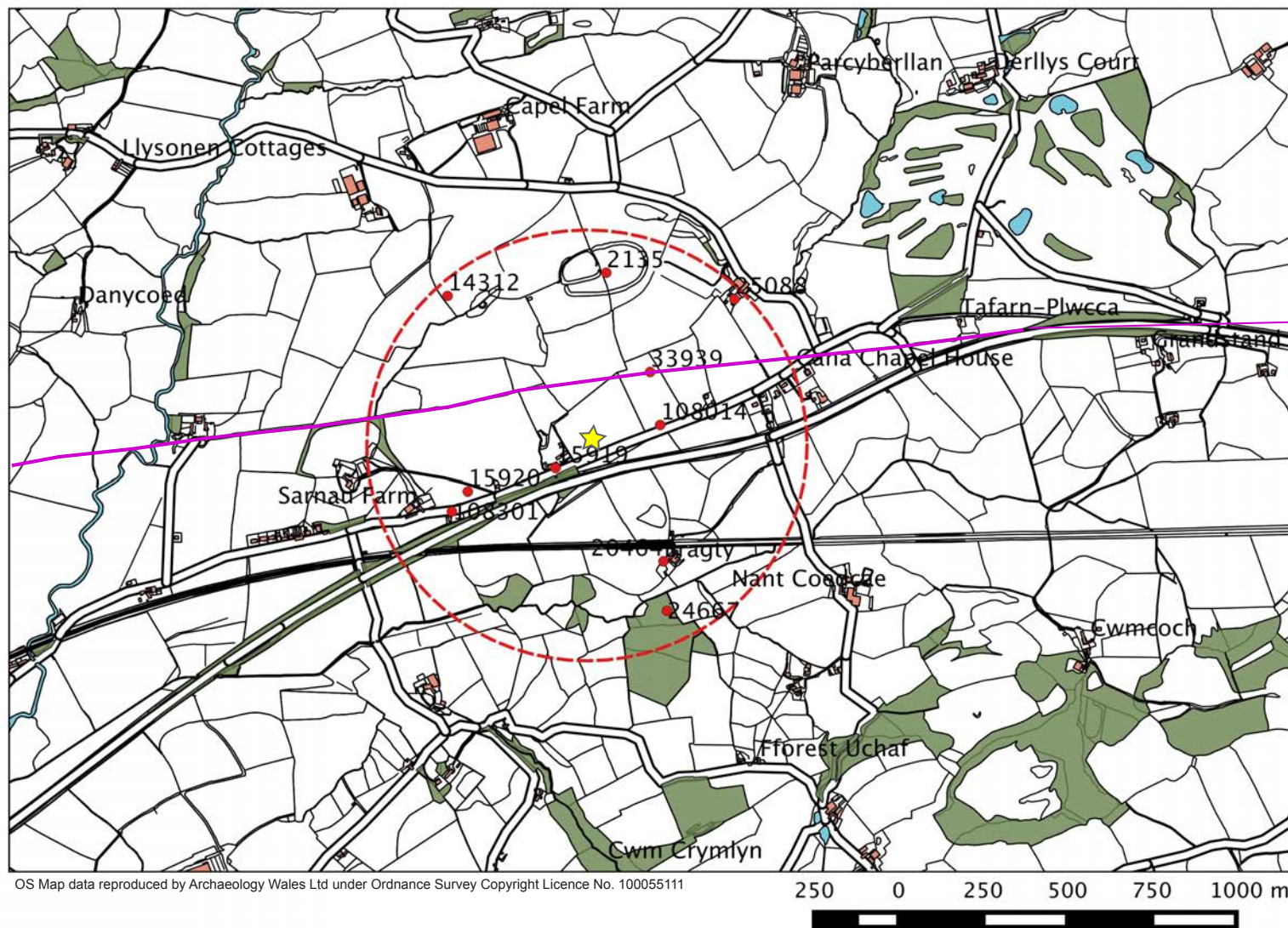
Fig. 2

Proposed site
boundary



- ★ Listed Buildings
- Border of HLCA 179
- CM024
● Castell y Gaer
- ★ Site location
- Boundary of 0.6km HER search

Fig. 3
Plotted designated HER sites and data



- Postulated line of Roman road
- ★ Site location
- Boundary of 0.6km HER search
- 34557 ● HER site

Fig.4
Plotted non-designated HER sites and data



1831 First Series
OS, 41 map
showing
site area

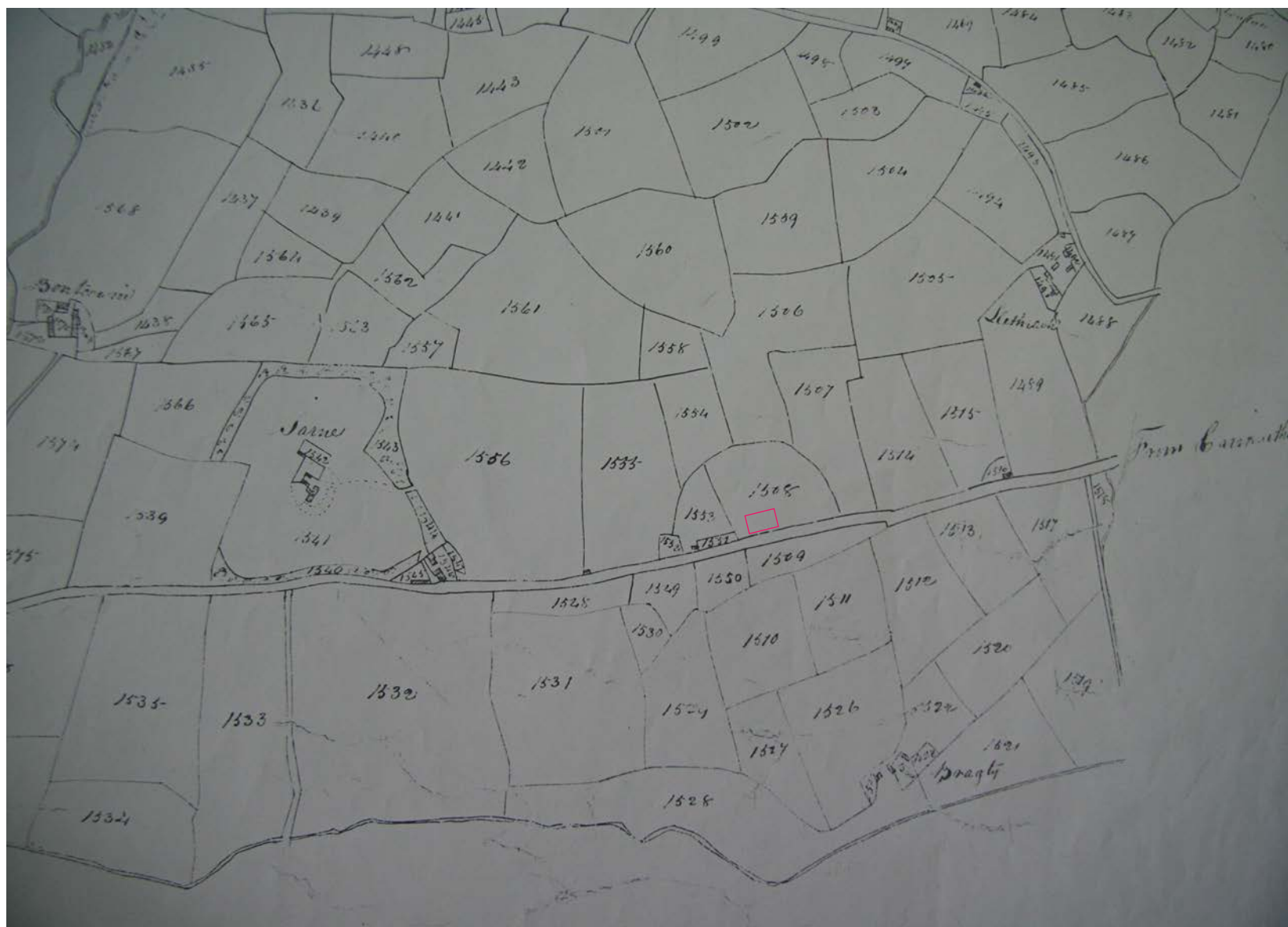


Fig. 6
1840 Mydrim
Parish tithe
map

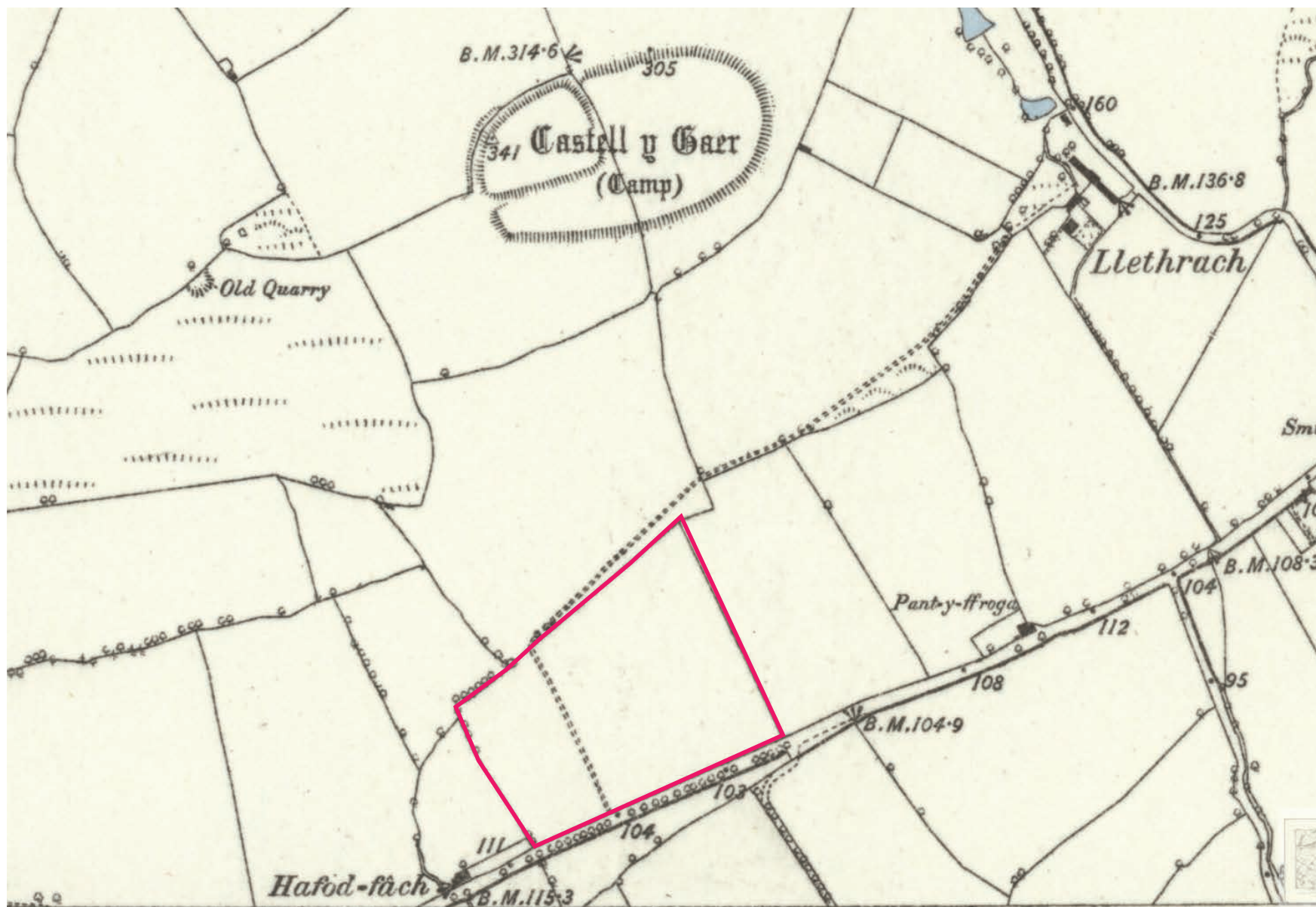


Fig 7.
1888 OS map
Carmarthenshire
XXXVIII. NE

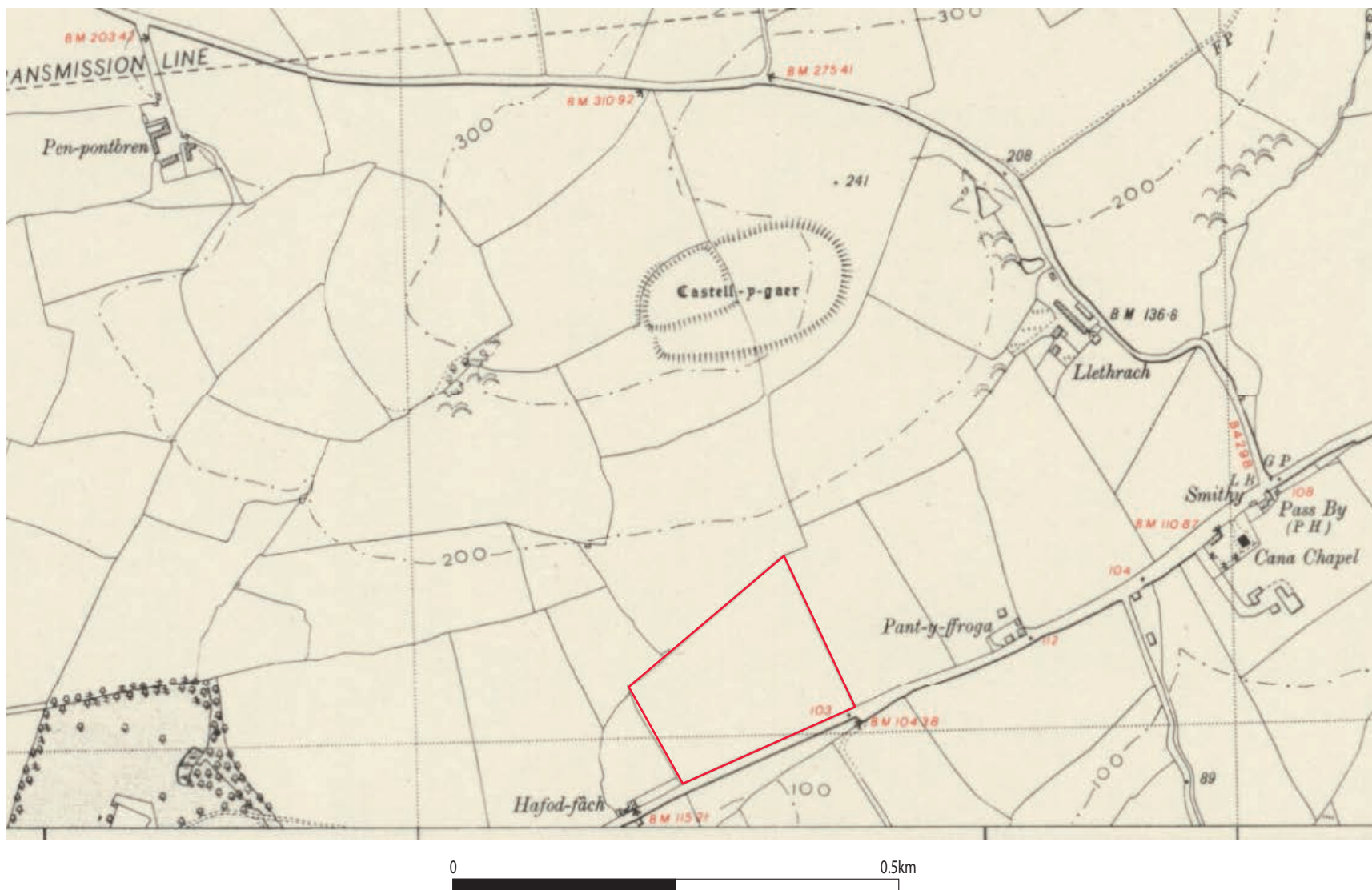


Fig 8.
1953 OS map
(revised in 1948)
Sheet XXXVIII. NE



Fig 9.
1946 aerial
photograph of site



Fig 10.
1955 aerial
photograph of site



Fig 11.
1965 aerial
photograph of site



View of proposed plot from north-west (looking south-east)



View north from site entrance (looking north). Castell y Gaer is located on the summit of the high ground on horizon.

Fig. 12

Site Visit Images



View of south-eastern field corner showing hedgreow along old A40 (looking south)



View of site from south-eastern field corner. Proposed buildings to be located near caravan (looking north-west)

Fig. 13

Site Visit Images



View of site from above Roman road (looking south-southwest)



View of site from north-eastern field corner (looking south-west)

Fig. 14
Site Visit Images



View of proposed plot from south-east (looking north-west)



View of Castell y Gaer (red arrow-beyond hedegrow on horizon)
from proposed site (looking north)

Fig. 15

Site Visit Images



Semi-dry pond near southern boundary (looking east)



Reed growth and damp ground near north-western field corner (looking east)

Fig. 16

Site Visit Images



View from in front of enclosure at Castell y Gaer looking south towards proposed site



View from interior of enclosure at Castell y Gaer looking south towards proposed site (caravan on site shown with arrow)

Fig. 17

Site Visit Images

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I:

HER Data supplied by DAT



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

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**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

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Search criteria:

A full HER search of all data within 650m (0.65km) buffer of NGR SN 34363 18999. GIS Shapefile of locations would be great. Thanks.

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 108014 NAME

TYPE Milepost **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN3458019060 **COMMUNITY** Newchurch and Merthyr

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A milepost on the Carmarthen to St Clears turnpike road. Shown on Ordnance Survey Old Series, Volume VI, pp. 80. Marked as no. 4.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 108301 NAME

TYPE Milestone **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN3396318800 **COMMUNITY** Newchurch and Merthyr

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A milestone on the Carmarthen to Hobbs Point turnpike road. Appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 labelled "Carmarthen 5" and "Hobbs Point 28". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1906 labelled the same.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 14312 **NAME** CASTELL Y GAER III

TYPE Defended Enclosure ?, Cropmark;enclosure? ? **PERIOD** Iron Age
?, Prehistoric?;Iron Age?

NGR SN33951945 **COMMUNITY** Newchurch and Merthyr

CONDITION Near Destroyed **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

Aerial survey in 1989 noted a semi-circular cropmark lying on a west-facing hillslope at 85m above sea level. The two ends of the semi-circle end where they meet a north-south running hedgebank that lies to the west of the cropmark. On the other side of the hedgebank there is no trace of a cropmark. The diameter of the semi-circle is approximately 50m. In 2007 there was no trace of any earthworks on the ground. The site lies under improved pasture. F Murphy and R Ramsey 5 March 2008

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1989 AP89-136.25 SN3319

Mm Plan James,TA 1989 Computer Plot DRF

Mm Map James,TA 1990 DRF

OTHER SOURCES

Report F Murphy, R Ramsey, M Page and K Murphy 2008 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE, 2007-08: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN31 56594

PRN 15919 **NAME** HAFOD-FACH

TYPE Hafod ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN34271893 **COMMUNITY** Newchurch and Merthyr

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

Hafod place-name of unknown significance.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1906 1,2500 Carm XXXVIII.8

Pm Map OS 1964 SN31NW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15920 **NAME**

TYPE Lodge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN34011886 **COMMUNITY** Newchurch and Merthyr

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN31NW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 20464 **NAME** BRAGTY

TYPE Malt House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN34591865 **COMMUNITY** Newchurch and Merthyr

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1964 SN31NW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 2135 **NAME** CASTELL-Y-GAER

TYPE Hillfort **PERIOD** Iron Age

NGR SN34421952 **COMMUNITY** Newchurch and Merthyr

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*

CM024 EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

Castell y Gaer is an oval, univallate hillfort, with an inner enclosure occupying the NW quadrant of the fort on the highest point at 100m above sea level. The main enclosure measures c.240m E-W and 120m N-S. It is defended by a simple bank, 2m - 3m high, with traces of an external ditch. There are two entrances, a simple one at the western end and an inturned one at the eastern end. In 1983 aerial survey revealed further outworks. Immediately to the east of the inturned entrance were the cropmarks of two opposed, inturned ditches protecting the entrance. These ditches appear to peter out some distance either side. Parcing between these ditches and the main defences indicate the presence of denuded secondary banks, indicating some form of outwork. A cropmark running up to this eastern entrance may suggest a hollow-way. The inner enclosure measures c.100m E-W and 70m N-S. The location of the entrance into this inner enclosure is unclear. The site is under improved pasture. A cropmark ditch seem to run from the hillfort, down the slope to the northwest and passing through another enclosure 500m distant (PRN 14311). K Murphy 26 February 2008 - compiled from several sources

DESCRIPTION

Field survey: Has 1:2500 plan. Siting: Hilltop, not really hillslope. Notes: Damage by tractor being driven over lower part of bank and including defences. Farmer has problem of access when ground is wet. Bull in field therefore south and west sides of the site not inspected. PC 1996 Castell y Gaer is a hill-slope enclosure divided into two by a NW-SE hedge. It is univallate with traces of an outer ditch to the east and to the NW of inner enclosure. There is a small section of outer bank to the north. There is an inner enclosure in the NW corner. Its north bank has suffered some animal erosion. The building material consisting of earth and small stones. There appears to be an entrance on the west side and a gap on the north side presumably to allow access to the interior for agricultural purposes. ER Evans 10-02-84

SOURCES Pm Mention 1907 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th

Series,Vol.7,p.248

Mm File CADW 1990 AM107 Cm 24,SAM File

Mm Desc Text CADW 1994 AM107 SAM file, Cm 24

Mm Desc Text CADW 2002 AM107 SAM file,CM024

Mm Desc Text Crane,P 1997 Cwm Taf Defended Enclosures 1996-7 - An archaeological assessment SMR Library

Pm List DAT 1983 Archaeology in Wales No.23,p.7,No.9

Mm GP DAT 1984 SMR 26-2,3,4

Mm List DAT 1984 SRF

Mm Plan DAT 1987

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Mm AP Oblique James,T 1984 AP84.59.24

Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1979 TAJ-AP-81.31 Mono Print

Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1979 SN3419 Colour slide

Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1979 TAJ-AP-SN3419 Colour slide

Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1980 TAJ-AP-242.8 Mono Print

Pm Mention Jones,Little & Grearley,GDB,JH & S 1973 Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Vol.9,p.29

Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Merthyr

Pm List MOW 1965 AMs England & Wales 135

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 230-210 27075-7,27102-3

Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Pm List Nash-Williams,VE 1933 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.88,p.336,No.M38

Mm List OS 1967 SN31 NW2

Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1625 4152-3

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Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1982 Carmarthenshire.SAMs No.24

Pm List Savory,HN 1954 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies Vol.16,p.64,No.(f)5

Mm AP Oblique St.Joseph,JK Q087

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OTHER SOURCES

Documents CADW 2006 AM107

Report Evans,ER 1984 2135.pdf

Report F Murphy, R Ramsey, M Page and K Murphy 2008 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE, 2007-08: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN31 56594

PRN 24667 **NAME** WAUN GATLY
TYPE Cottage ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN346185 **COMMUNITY** Llangynog
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Possible cottage shown on 1840 parish tithe map. Present condition unknown. RPS September 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map 1840 Tithe Map & Schedule,Llangunnog Parish
Tracing of original drawing (in CRO) held by DAT

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 25088 **NAME** LLETHRACH
TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN34801944 **COMMUNITY** Newchurch and Merthyr
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Mention Alcwyn Evans Manuscripts 12356
Mh Desc Text Cawdor Golden Grove Books I Tewdwr
Pm Desc Text Jones,F 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire Homes p.111-112
Pm Desc Text TCASFC 1922-3 Vol.16,p.21
Pm Desc Text TCASFC 1924-5 Vol.18,p.26

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 33939 **NAME** PANT-Y-FFROGA
TYPE Road **PERIOD** Roman
NGR SN34551922 **COMMUNITY** Newchurch and Merthyr
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

A segment of the Roman road west of Carmarthen (PRN 14277) identified as cropmark from aerial photographs, cutting across fields on an east-west alignment between SN3414 and SN35281932. DS.09.2004.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Map Murphy K 1996 plot of aerial photos for RCAHMW now in GIS layers

Mm AP oblique RCAHMW 1992 colour slide 0604,0384

Mm AP oblique RCAHMW 1992 BW print 925016-48-50-53-54, 925021-04

Mm AP oblique RCAHMW 1995 colour slide 2354

Mm Desc Text Schlee,D 2004 Roman Military Roads, Forts and Vici Report no 2004-95, ACA Reports

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).

Maps based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings'. Welsh Assembly Government 100017916.

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Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II:

AW Specification

Specification

For an Archaeological Appraisal and Site Visit:

Land at Llethrach Newydd, Bancyfelin, Carmarthenshire

Prepared for:
JCR Planning
On behalf of Mr and Mrs James

Project No: 2352

June 18th 2015

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an Archaeological Appraisal and Site Visit associated with the proposed construction of a dwelling, farm buildings and yard at Llethrach Newydd, Bancyfelin, Carmarthenshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for JCR Planning on behalf of Mr and Mrs James.

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans to construct a bungalow dwelling and farm buildings at Llethrach Newydd, Bancyfelin, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR: SN 34363 18999; fig. 1). The planning authority is Carmarthenshire County Council. And the Planning Application Number is W/32020.

This Specification has been prepared by Dr Iestyn Jones on behalf of Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of JCR Planning on behalf of the applicants, Mr and Mrs James. 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 JCR Planning 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.

The details set out in this Specification follow a brief prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Historic Management (DAT-HM) (Ings 2015). 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 site is located in a field (at 35m AOD) 80m to the north of the A40, and approximately 1.7km east of Bancyfelin and 6km to the west of Carmarthen (Fig. 2). The site is currently used as pasture and has a fenced area enclosing a caravan. Castell y Gaer enclosure, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CM024), is located on higher ground (90m AOD) approximately 500m north of the proposed site. It is likely that an east to west aligned Roman road (Pant-y-Ffroga section) is located approximately 300m north of the site.

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 palaeoenvironmental 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 should 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 0.6km 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

[For some of these aspects the advice of Cadw, The RCAHMS or NRW may be required]

Searches

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.

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 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 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 (June 2015)

Insurance

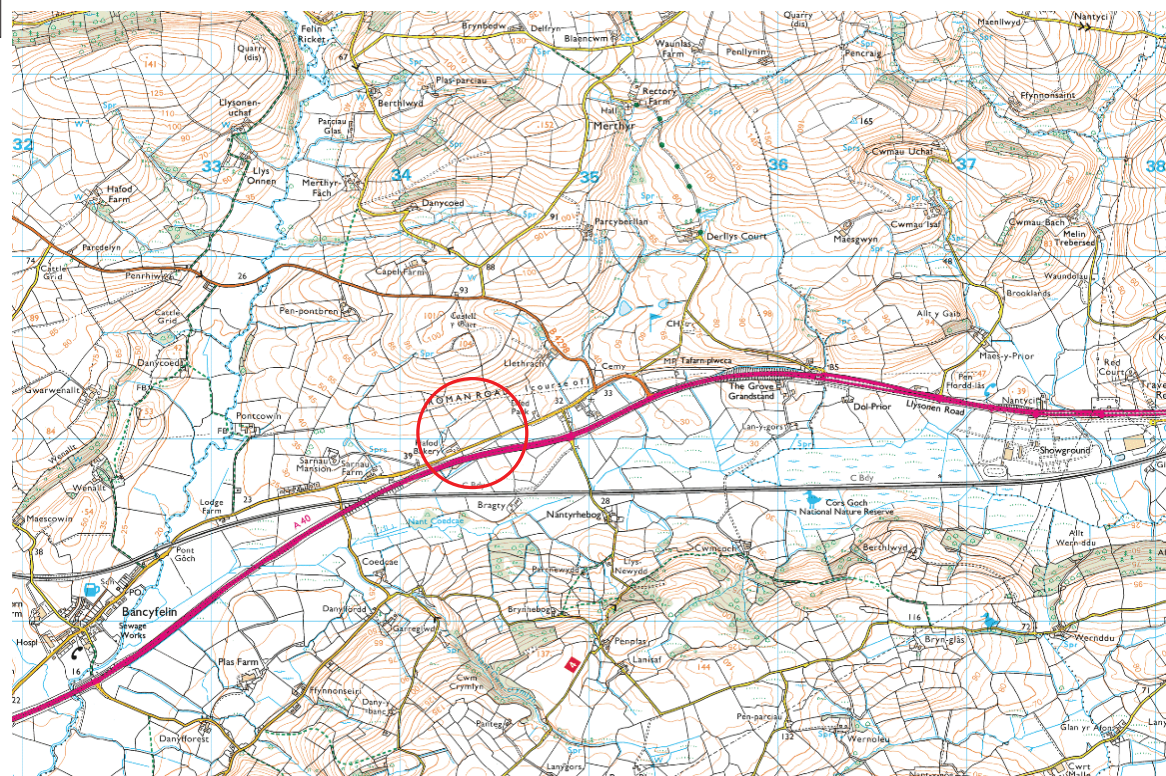
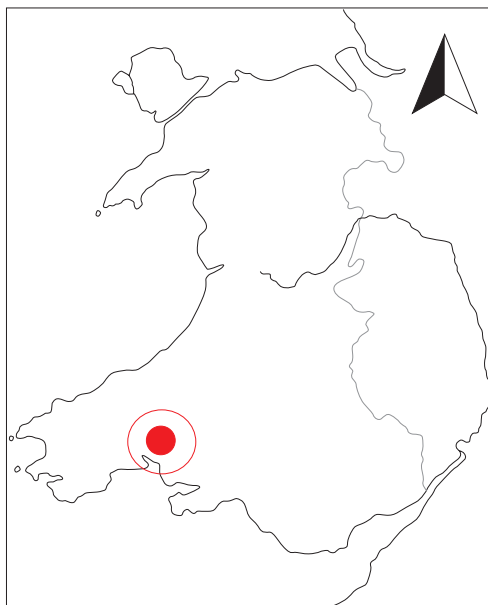
AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

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.

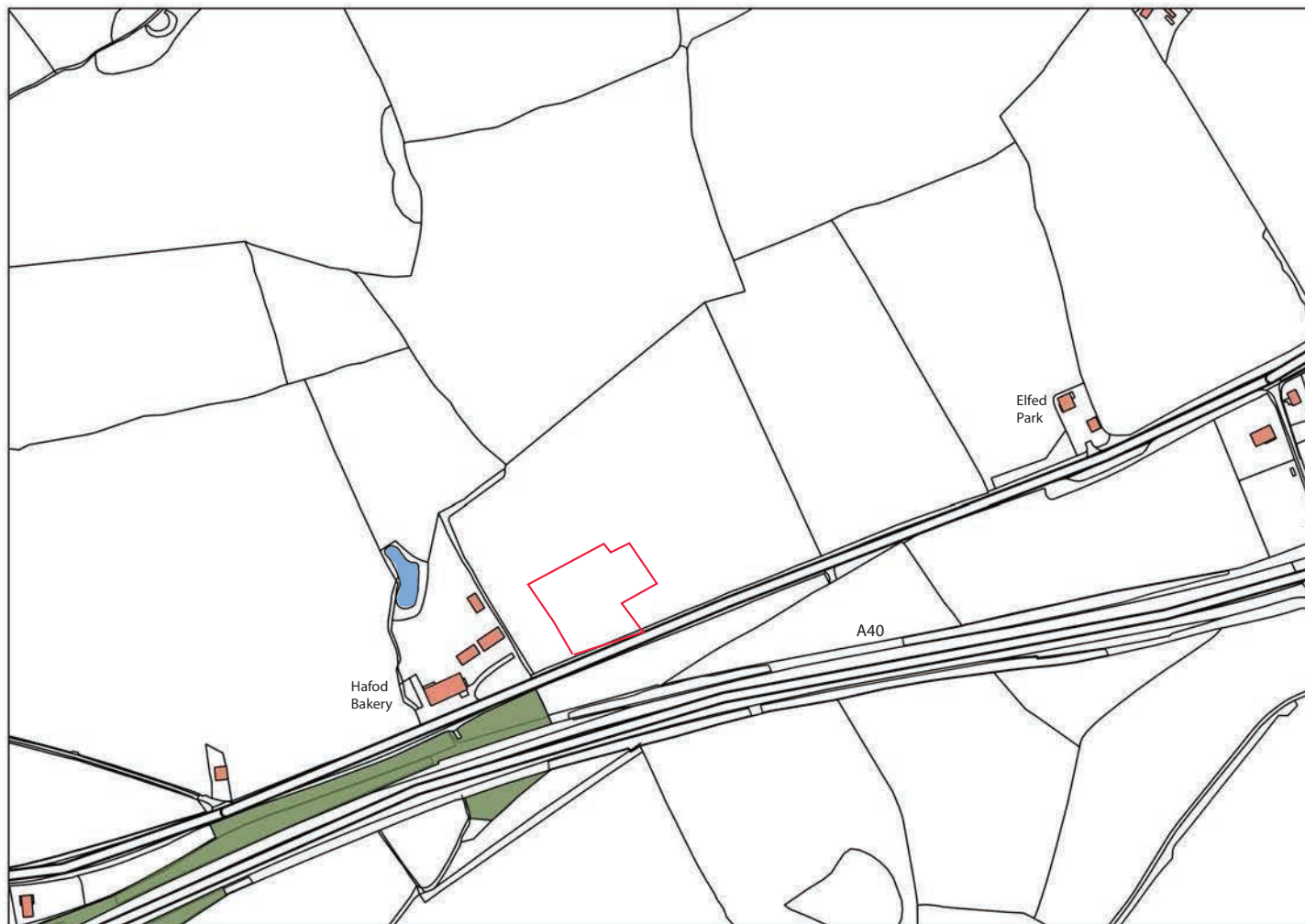
Arbitration

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.



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Fig. 1
Location of
site



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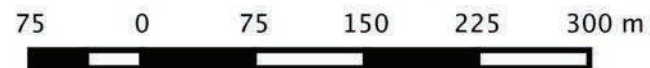


Fig. 2

Proposed site
boundary

Archaeology Wales



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