

Former Police Station, Carmarthen Carmarthenshire

Heritage Assessment



Report prepared for:
Lidl Great Britain Ltd

CA Project: 6579

CA Report: 18170

January 2019



Former Police Station, Carmarthen Carmarthenshire

Historic Assessment

CA Project: 6579

CA Report: 18170

prepared by	Claudia Jorge, Assistant Heritage Consultant
date	January 2019
checked by	Andrew Burn, Principal Heritage Consultant
date	January 2019
approved by	Richard Morton, Principal Heritage Consultant
signed	
date	January 2019
issue	2

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre, Fingle Drive, Stonebridge, Milton Keynes MK13 0AT t. 01908 564660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347630	Exeter Unit 53 Basepoint Business Centre Yeoford Way Marsh Barton Trading Estate Exeter EX2 8LB t. 01392 826185
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.	METHODOLOGY	9
3.	PLANNING POLICY.....	14
4.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	18
5.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS.....	43
6.	THE SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS.....	48
7.	CONCLUSIONS.....	61
8.	REFERENCES.....	62

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan
- Fig. 2 Site location plan and Registered Historic Landscapes (Wales)
- Fig. 3 Site location plan and Prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological features
- Fig. 4 Site location plan and Medieval archaeological features
- Fig. 5 Site location plan and Post-Medieval archaeological features
- Fig. 6 Undated postcard with late 17th century prospect of Carmarthen
- Fig. 7 1853 postcard with a long distance prospect of Carmarthen
- Fig. 8 Approximate Site location on 1610 Speed's map of Carmarthen
- Fig. 9 Site location on 1786 Lewin's Street Plan and Outlines of the County Borough Town of Carmarthen
- Fig. 10 Site location on 1837 Tithe map of the Parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen
- Fig. 11 Site location on 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map
- Fig. 12 Site location on 1903 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map
- Fig. 13 Approximate Site location on 1929 aerial photograph
- Fig. 14 Approximate Site location on 1929 aerial photograph
- Fig. 15 Site location on 1948 Revised Edition Ordnance Survey map
- Fig. 16 Site location on 1952 Revised Edition Ordnance Survey map
- Fig. 17 Site location on 2007 aerial photograph
- Fig. 18 Site location on LiDAR imagery
- Fig. 19 The Site from the south
- Fig. 20 Site location plan with historic assets and buildings presently within the Site
- Fig. 21 Site location plan with historic assets and proposed development
- Fig. 21 The Site from the west
- Fig. 22 The Site from the east
- Fig. 23 Site buildings and garages from the north
- Fig. 24 The Site from the riverside
- Fig. 25 The Bulwarks – surviving earthworks sketch plan
- Fig. 26 “*How to fortify a long Curtain with bulwarks, or a straight Town Wall*” from an engraving published in the *Mariner's Magazine* (1669)
- Fig. 27 The bastion from the west
- Fig. 28 The watching brief area just to the northeast of the main building
- Fig. 29 Site location plan, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings
- Fig. 30 Site location plan and Scheduled Monuments

-
- Fig. 31 Site location plan and photograph viewpoints
Fig. 32 View 4
Fig. 33 View 7
Fig. 34 View 2
Fig. 35 The three Listed Buildings within Penilwyn/ Carmarthen Park
Fig. 36 View 8
Fig. 37 View 1

SUMMARY

Project Name: Carmarthen Police Station

Location: Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, Wales

NGR: SN 40831 19897

Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned in June 2018, by Lidl Great Britain Ltd, to carry out a historic desk-based assessment associated with a proposed new foodstore on the site of the former Police Station off Morfa Lane, Carmarthen. The report was updated in January 2019 due to new layout proposals after consultation with Cadw.

This assessment has identified that the study area forms part of a complex-multi-period landscape, exhibiting evidence of occupation dating back to the Bronze Age period. The landscape traversed by the proposed Development falls within areas of Romano-British occupation, Medieval and post-Medieval settlement, land enclosure and agriculture, and Modern features, such as the Gasworks and the Tin factory.

The assessment identified historic assets recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) which may be impacted by the proposed Development. These mainly constitute the Civil War earthworks known as The Bulwarks which are a Scheduled Monument. Due to the high archaeological potential, and the proximity of recorded multi-period settlements, it is very likely that archaeological remains would be encountered. In order to mitigate archaeological risk, non-intrusive and intrusive investigation may be required to further assess the possible impacts of the proposed Development. This would identify any areas of archaeological sensitivity and allow for the appropriate levels of mitigation to be determined pre-construction.

The proposed Development would be located within 1km of six Scheduled Monuments, and more than 140 Listed Buildings.

It is considered that the proposed development would not physically harm any of these historic assets and would not permanently change their setting with the modern built form within the proximity of the Site already having changed the setting of the area. It is considered that there would be **neutral** impact to their value.

CRYNODEB

Enw'r Prosiect: Gorsaf Heddlu Caerfyrddin
Lleoliad: Caerfyrddin, Sir Gaerfyrddin, Cymru
NGR: SN 40831 19897

Comisiynwyd Cotswold Archaeology ym mis Mehefin 2018 gan Lidl Great Britain Ltd, i gyflawni asesiad hanesyddol wrth ddesg mewn perthynas â siop fwyd newydd arfaethedig ar safle'r Orsaf Heddlu gynt oddi ar Lôn Morfa, Caerfyrddin. Ar ôl ymgynghori â Cadw, diweddarwyd yr adroddiad ym mis Ionawr 2019 o ganlyniad i gynigion ar gyfer cynllun newydd.

Canfu'r asesiad hwn fod ardal yr astudiaeth yn rhan o dirwedd aml-gyfnod gymhleth sy'n dangos tystiolaeth o feddiannaeth yn dyddio'n ôl i'r Oes Efydd. Mae'r dirwedd y byddai'r Datblygiad arfaethedig yn ei chroesi yn rhan o ardaloedd o feddiannaeth Frythonig-Rufeinig, anheddiad Canoloesol ac ôl-Ganoloesol, tir amgaeedig ac amaethyddiaeth, a nodweddion Modern fel y Gwaith Nwy a'r Ffatri Tun.

Canfu'r asesiad asedau hanesyddol a gofnodwyd gan Gofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (HER) Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed (DAT) y gallai'r Datblygiad arfaethedig effeithio arnynt. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys cloddwaith y Rhyfel Cartref yn bennaf, a elwir yn Wrthgloddiau, sy'n Heneb Gofrestredig. Gan fod yma lawer o botensial archaeolegol, ac yn sgil y ffaith bod aneddiadau aml-gyfnod wedi'u cofnodi, mae'n debygol iawn y byddai gweddillion archaeolegol yn cael eu darganfod. Er mwyn lliniaru'r risg archaeolegol, mae'n bosibl y byddai'n rhaid cynnal ymchwiliadau anymwthiol ac ymwthiol er mwyn asesu effeithiau posibl y Datblygiad arfaethedig ymhellach. Byddai gwneud hyn yn canfod unrhyw ardaloedd o sensitifrwydd archaeolegol ac yn galluogi'r lefelau priodol o liniaru i gael eu pennu cyn dechrau adeiladu.

Byddai'r Datblygiad arfaethedig o fewn 1km i chwe Heneb Gofrestredig, a dros 140 o Adeiladau Rhestredig.

Ystyrir na fyddai'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn niweidio unrhyw un o'r asedau hanesyddol hyn yn ffisegol ac na fyddai'n newid eu hamgylchoedd yn barhaol o gofio bod yr adeiladau modern yng nghyffiniau'r Safle eisoes wedi newid amgylchoedd yr ardal. Ystyrir y byddai effaith **niwtral** i'w gwerth.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In June 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Lidl Great Britain to undertake a Historic Assessment in respect of land at the former Police Station off Morfa Lane, Carmarthen. Presently the Site is unoccupied but the buildings belonging to the former Police Station are still standing. The Site is located north of the River Tywi and the A4242, east of the Carmarthen Park and south of Lammas Street (NGR: SN 40831 19897; Fig. 1).



Fig. 1 Site location plan

- 1.2. Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was then commissioned by Lidl Great Britain in January 2019 to update the report based on new Site layout proposals after consultation with Cadw.
- 1.3. There is one Scheduled Monument extending to within the Site, The Bulwarks, the extant remains of the Civil War defences of Carmarthen (Fig. 30, **SM1**). The proposed development works would be located within 1km of 6 other Scheduled Monuments comprising:
- Carmarthen Romano-British fort located c.0.61km to the east of the Site (Fig. 30, **SM2**);

- Carmarthen Castle located c.0.34km to the east of the Site (Fig. 30, **SM3**);
- Carmarthen Romano-British town c.0.67km to the north east of the Site (Fig. 30, **SM4**);
- Carmarthen Romano-British town defences c.1km to the north east of the Site (Fig. 30, **SM5**)
- St. John's Priory c.1km to the north east of the Site (Fig. 30, **SM6**); and
- The Romano-British Amphitheatre c.1.2km to the north east of the Site (Fig. 30, **SM7**).

1.4. The area where the Site is located is included in the Tiwy Valley Welsh Registered Historic Landscape.

1.5. There are no World Heritage Sites within 1km of the Site.

1.6. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a foodstore, with an associated access road and car park.

Consultation

1.7. This desk-based assessment was compiled following the approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Cotswold Archaeology, 2018) by Mike Ings, Senior Planning Archaeologist for the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. It has been confirmed with Mr. Mike Ings that no ASIDOHL will be required in this instance. The finalised report will be issued to DAT Development Management section for deposition.

Objectives and professional standards

1.8. Cotswold Archaeology (CA) is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' published by CIfA (2017).

1.9. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed. A determination of the significance of any historic assets located within the Site, and any historic assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals, is presented. Any

potential development effects upon the significance of these historic assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.

- 1.10. This approach is consistent with the Chartered Institute's 'Standard and Guidance for Heritage Desk-Based Assessment', which provides that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

'...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact' (ClfA 2017).

2. METHODOLOGY

Data collection, analysis and presentation

- 2.1. The methodology employed during this assessment was based on the Cadw *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (2011).

Study area

- 2.2. The study area encompasses an area of 1km from the proposed development location (Fig. 2). The size of the study area has ensured that data sources provided sufficient contextual information about the proposed development Site, and its surrounding landscape, from which to assess the impact on the known or potential historic resource.
- 2.3. Known historic assets within the study area are discussed in Section 4. Gazetteers of those historic assets in the study area which are considered relevant to the assessment have been compiled, and are presented as Appendix 2. Those historic assets not considered relevant or pertinent to the Site are not discussed within the report.
- 2.4. Assets relevant to this assessment are also referred to in the text by a unique reference: **SM** and **LB** (for designated historic assets and buildings), and **1**, **2**, etc. (for non-designated assets) on figures throughout the report.

Data acquisition

- 2.5. The desk-based assessment has involved the consultation of readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. The major repositories of information consulted include the following:

Cadw

- List of World Heritage Sites;
- Listed Buildings;
- Scheduled Monuments;
- Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- Registered Battlefields.

The Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT):

- Database of known archaeological sites, findspots, historic buildings and previous archaeological works; and
- Published and unpublished documentary sources (including development control site reports).

Carmarthenshire Archives

- Published documentary sources; and
- Historic maps and photographs.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)

- Historic aerial photographs; and
- Colflein Database of known archaeological sites, findspots, historic buildings and previous archaeological works.

Other sources

- British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer;
- Cranfield Soilscales Viewer;
- Cynefin website (welsh tithe maps);
- LiDAR data held by the Environment Agency; and
- Local planning policy information from the BBNP website.

Site Visit

- 2.6. A Site visit and study area walk over survey was undertaken in April 2018 in order to identify historic assets not previously recorded within the Site and to assess potential effects on the significance of historic assets arising from changes to their setting as a result of the proposed development.
- 2.7. The walk over was undertaken in bright conditions with clear visibility. The setting of designated historic assets and their potential relationship with the Site was also

assessed. This was chiefly undertaken from permitted rights of way and from sections of the proposed development for which access was agreed.

- 2.8. The Site visit also provided an opportunity to identify visible potential historic assets not previously recorded and to more fully understand the potential constraints, if any, to the proposed development. It also allowed identification of previous impacts arising from historic land-use. No new historic assets were identified during this walk over survey.

Limitations

- 2.9. This assessment has principally comprised a desk-based assessment, and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources (section 2.5), only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, in addition to that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.10. The records held by the DAT HER are not a record of all surviving historic assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete, and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

Value of historic assets

- 2.11. The value of historic assets is best defined by the Cadw guidance *Conservation Principles* (2011), which describes value as a combination of evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value.
- 2.12. Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.
- 2.13. Historical value may derive from particular aspects of past ways of life, or association with notable families, persons, events or movements – it embodies the connection between past events and society with the present.
- 2.14. Aesthetic value derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation drawn from an historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may also be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events.

-
- 2.15. Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic, and relate to issues of identity or collective memory.

The setting of historic assets

- 2.16. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the guidance Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage, 2011) and the Welsh Governments Setting of Historic Assets in Wales document (Cadw, 2017).
- 2.17. The above planning note provides guidance on setting and development management, including the assessment of the implications of proposed Development. Quoting the Framework, this guidance reiterates that *'the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed, and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'*. In accordance with the guidance, the extent of the setting of a heritage asset is not fixed, and can evolve periodically.
- 2.18. All historic assets have a setting, and features of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to significance, and may affect the appreciation of the asset. They can remain neutral. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations, but can also comprise other elements which contribute to the ways in which a historic asset is experienced, including factors such as noise, vibrations, dust or other pollutants; spatial associations; the rarity of comparable survivals of setting, and associative relationships between historic assets.
- 2.19. The methodology for the assessment of the setting of historic assets employed by Cotswold Archaeology has been informed by this guidance, which has been widely adopted by local planning authorities in Wales. A stepped approach is recommended for assessing the implications of development proposals.
- 2.20. The first step is to consider the site context, and whether, from a heritage point of view, there are other reasonable alternatives that should be preferred for

development. In addition, this step identifies the historic assets affected, and the aspects of their settings which would be affected by the proposed Development.

2.21. Step 2 is to assess whether, how, and to what degree, these settings make a positive contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s), i.e. 'what matters and why'. This includes a consideration of the key attributes of the historic asset itself, and then considers:

- The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other historic assets; and
- The way in which the asset is appreciated.

2.22. Step 3 (where appropriate) is to assess the effect of the proposed Development on the significance of historic assets through consideration of the key attributes of the proposed Development in terms of its:

- Location and siting;
- Form and appearance;
- Additional effects; and
- Permanence.

2.23. Step 4 is to maximise enhancement and minimise harm, and Step 5 refers to making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes.

2.24. The settings assessment presented in this report includes consideration of Steps 1 to 3, which are the steps normally undertaken to inform the planning process. Step 4 is carried out when it is considered necessary to specifically design or redesign a scheme to take historic assets into account. This is not considered necessary in this case. Step 5 is a subsequent stage, and is not applicable to this assessment.

3. PLANNING POLICY

National planning policy and relevant sector guidance

3.1. This assessment has been compiled in accordance with the following legislative, planning policy and guidance documentation:

- Cadw: 'Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales' (2011);
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' (2014);
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016);
- Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales;
- Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government Edition 9, 2016);
- TAN24 (2017);
- The Hedgerow Regulations (1997); and
- Planning Policy Wales Edition 9, Chapter 6: the Historic Environment

3.2. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) states that it is important that the historic environment - encompassing archaeology and scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks, gardens and landscapes - is protected. The Welsh Government's objectives in this field are to:

- conserve and enhance the historic environment, which is a finite and non-renewable resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales;
- recognise its contribution to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life, and its importance as a resource to be maintained for future generations;
- base decisions on an understanding of the significance of Wales' historic assets;

-
- contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the past by making an appropriate record when parts of a historic asset are affected by a proposed change, and ensuring that this record or the results of any investigation are securely archived and made publicly available;

3.3. And specifically to:

- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites in Wales;
- conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
- safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, while at the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
- preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales; and
- conserve areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

Archaeology and Historic Environment

3.4. See Appendix 1 for full PPW edition 9, Chapter 6, policies on archaeology.

Technical Advice Note 24

3.5. In addition to Planning Policy Wales Edition 9, planning policy is guided by the Technical Advice Note 24 for the Historic Environment (TAN24, Welsh Government, 2017) which supersedes the Welsh Circulars 60/96 and 61/96.

3.6. The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:

- World Heritage Sites
- Scheduled monuments

-
- Archaeological remains
 - Listed buildings
 - Conservation areas
 - Historic parks and gardens
 - Historic landscapes
 - Historic assets of special local interest

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2007-2022

- 3.7. The Site is located within the administrative boundary of Carmarthen. The development plan for this area is the *Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2006-2021*. The adopted Local Development Plan sets out the Carmarthenshire policies and proposals to guide development in the County.

Environmental Qualities – Built & Natural Environment

Environmental Qualities – Built Environment

- 3.8. The Council's objectives in respect of the built and historic environment are to safeguard the cultural integrity of the historic settlements and buildings within the Plan area and to encourage the enhancement of the historic and built environment. The County's historic buildings, townscape and landscape should be treated as an asset and positively conserved and enhanced for the benefit of residents and visitors alike. The special and often diverse character of the Plan area, with its unspoilt countryside, industrial heritage and wealth of historic towns and villages, reflects the development of the County through the ages, linking the past to the present and maintaining the area's distinct cultural identity.
- 3.9. Paragraph 6.6.2 states that: Many elements of the County's built and historic environment is protected through legislation or other guidance, and as such does not require policies in the LDP. The Plan does not therefore include policies in relation to facets of the built heritage such as Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Ancient Monuments, as they are adequately and appropriately protected elsewhere.

-
- 3.10. Paragraph 6.6.3 states that: There are however, aspects relating to the protection of the historic environment which may be addressed through the LDP, particularly those pertaining to local features and to local buildings.
- 3.11. Clear guidance and legislation in respect of the following is contained within PPW: Edition 9 – Chapter 6 The Historic Environment which recognises the importance of such areas and features of the County:
- Historic Parks and Gardens;
 - Listed buildings - Preservation and viable proposals affecting a Listed Building or its setting, and demolition consent;
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
 - Conservation Areas
- 3.12. Proposals will be subject to an agreed programme of works. The condition or state of restoration of the building or feature must be in accordance with the programme of works prior to the enabling developments occupation.
- 3.13. Paragraph 6.5.29 states that *“Enabling development can deliver substantial heritage benefit that would be contrary to other objectives of national or local planning policy. Such development may be appropriate if the public benefit of rescuing, enhancing, or even endowing an important historic asset decisively outweighs the harm to other material interests. Tests setting out when enabling development might be acceptable are given in Cadw’s Conservation Principles. Enabling development must always be in proportion to the public benefit it offers.”*

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Landscape context

- 4.1. The Site is located off Morfa Lane in St. Peter's Parish, Carmarthen. Carmarthen or Caerfyrddin meaning "Merlin's Fort" is the county town of Carmarthenshire, Wales.
- 4.2. Carmarthen is located in a moderately hilly area which commands fine views of the Tywi Valley. Although most of the region is hilly it seldom reaches a mountainous elevation. The Site is situated upon a raised flattish terrace at a height of approximately 17m AoD which provides an imposing south western aspect with a commanding view of the River Tiwy's tidal flood plain.
- 4.3. The Site's area is part of the Registered Historic Landscape of the Tiwy Valley (Fig. 2) which extends south westwards from the source of the river in the south of the Cambrian Mountains, through Mynydd Mallaen and the low, rolling hills and ridges of Carmarthenshire, to its estuary mouth in Carmarthen Bay. The valley is c.90km in length and of varying widths, but rarely more than a kilometre wide across the valley floor and is generally understood to extend from Llandovery to Carmarthen. The area identified by the Historic Landscape register is the geographical entity of the valley, valley floor, flood plain and hills on either side, which extends from the Llyn Brianne reservoir near the headwaters, to the estuary.
- 4.4. The principal significance of the valley is its setting for a unique group of planned parks and gardens, and its historic, artistic associations with the Picturesque which are a widespread popular sense of the Tywi valley as a cherished landscape. Late 17th and early 18th centuries artistic and poetic perceptions were fostered by the county gentry.
- 4.5. The area was dominated, but not exclusively, by the Vaughans of Gelli Aur and their many cadet branches who increasingly preferred to site their houses and mansions to take advantage of the scenic prospects of the valley. The 18th and 19th century's gentry's families were in many cases descended from the Welsh uchelwyr (noblemen) of the 15th to 17th centuries, whose ancestry, descent and houses have been chronicled by the late Major Francis Jones, the Wales Herald. Jones makes constant use of the descriptions of houses and their settings by such late medieval bards as Lewis Glyn Cothi whose cywyddau (stanzas) give a sense of medieval landscape values in this area (Cadw).

-
- 4.6. Despite some intrusive development and partial destruction of assets, the area still contains many important houses and mansions. The area was also the heartland of Ystrad Tywi. Much of this territorial unit remained in Welsh control under Lord Rhys and his descendants until late in the 13th century. The legacy of stone castles as well as earth and timber mottes and planted medieval boroughs still dominate the landscape. The siting of castles and boroughs, like the earlier Romano-British military forts, have been dictated by the constant necessity in river valleys of communications, and the consequent desire both to establish and to control them. The River Tywi is particularly active and subject to radical course changes across its valley floor. This has affected both linear and cross valley roads, fords and bridges, and gives depth and complexity to the surviving pattern of Romano-British and medieval routes, and to early modern turnpike, road and rail lines (Cadw).
- 4.7. The heavy concentration on grazing of modern and early modern farming in the valley floor may overlay relict landscape and buried palaeo-environmental evidence for more diversified, earlier agricultural practices. Surviving areas of ancient woodland and medieval documentary evidence on forest-based economic systems suggest heavily wooded valley sides.
- 4.8. The prehistoric environment and settlement patterns of the Tywi valley are the least known. It is however apparent from small-scale archaeological work that there are glacially deposited raised areas of ground on the valley floors, with potential prehistoric settlement and land use information. Evidence for Iron Age occupation on the lower valley sides and valley floors is at present lacking to complement the pattern of large, infrequently sited hillforts such as Merlin's Hill overlooking the valley (Cadw 2018).

Geology

- 4.9. The geology of the Site comprises Tetragraptus mudstone beds, a type of sedimentary bedrock formed between 477.7 and 465.5 million years ago during the Ordovician period. The more superficial deposits comprise Devensian glaciofluvial deposits, a type of sedimentary deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2018).
- 4.10. This creates freely draining slightly acidic and loamy soils more suited for arable, for a range of spring and autumn sown crops, and grassland which when the chosen use for the land produces a long grazing season (Landis 2018).

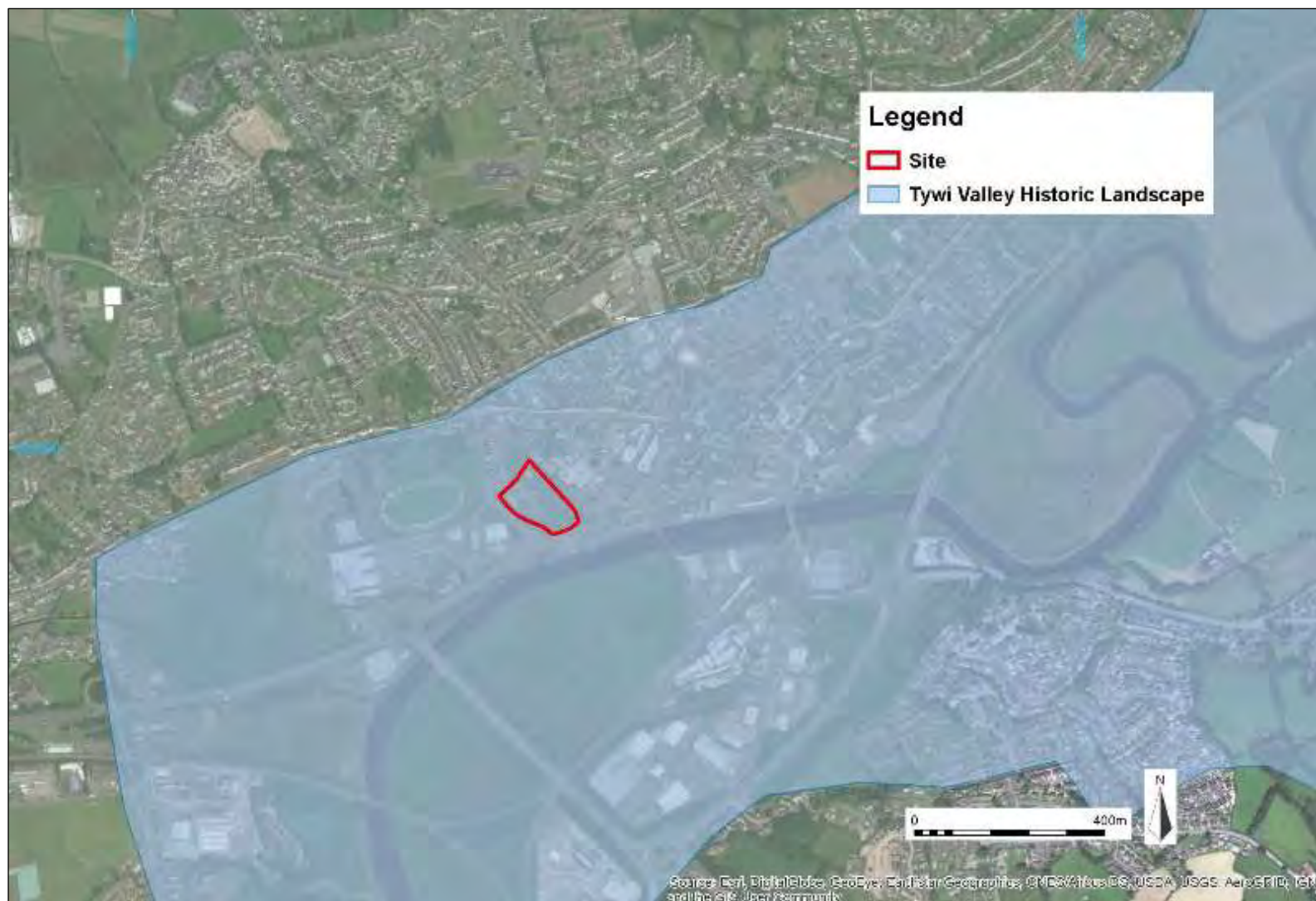


Fig. 2 Site location plan and Registered Historic Landscapes (Wales)

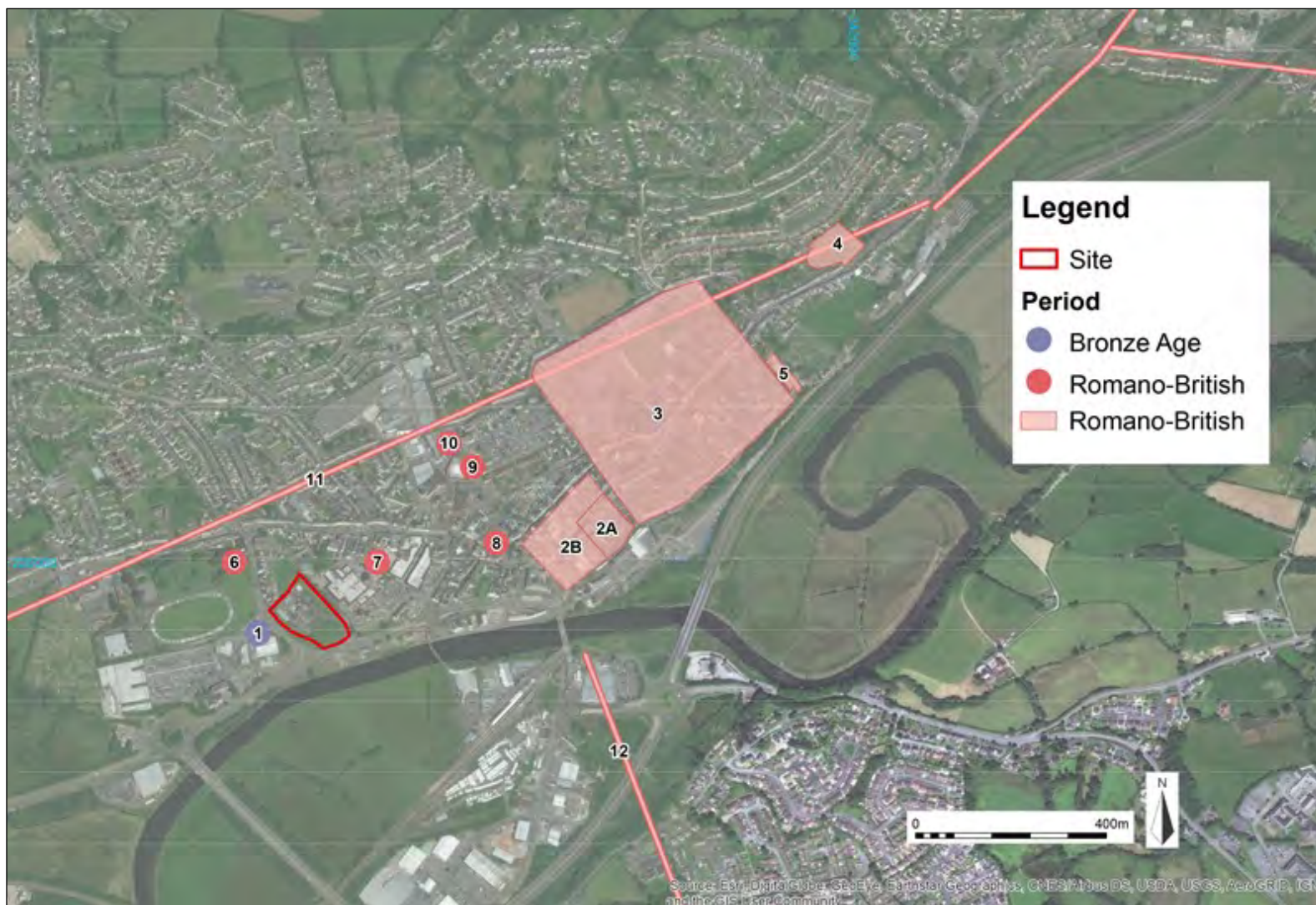


Fig. 3 Site location plan and Prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological features

Prehistoric

- 4.11. There is very little information on the prehistoric period within the study area. Small-scale archaeological works in the wider area and the geology point out the existence of glacially deposited raised areas of ground on the valley floors, which possess potential for prehistoric settlement and land use information.
- 4.12. Within the study area there is only one record of a findspot dated to the Bronze Age. A flint tool and a pounder stone were found “in and around” (Evans, 1925 – HER record) the Old Gas Works site c.50m to the south west of the Site (Fig. 3, 1).
- 4.13. Within the wider area and c.2km to the north east of the Site lays Merlin’s Hill, the site of a hillfort which probably dates to the Iron Age. Merlin’s Hill hillfort is a triangular hilltop enclosure with an entrance on the south-west and another on the north-east with a sloping interior. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape (Cadw 2018).
- 4.14. There are no other records for the prehistoric period within the study area or within the Site.

Romano-British

- 4.15. Carmarthen was the *civitas* of the *Demetae* tribe known as *Moridinum* (meaning *sea fort*) during the Romano-British period. The initial fort is believed to be dated from about AD75 possibly replacing the hillfort on Merlin’s Hill c.2km to the north west of the Site. By AD120 the civilian *vicus* had been established and a new fort built further to the south, by the river, on the location of the medieval castle c.0.61km to the east of the Site (Fig. 3, 2a and 2b).
- 4.16. A street grid was laid out in the town and the forum and basilica were probably located under the most built up area of the modern day Carmarthen on the *cardus maximus*. A turf bank and ditch were erected around the town in the mid-2nd century and a stone wall added some time after.
- 4.17. The amphitheatre was located to the west of the old town c.1.23km to the east of the Site (Fig. 3, 4) and was excavated in 1968 (Cadw). The arena itself is 46 by 27 metres and it had stone walls and wooden seating, a testimony of the elevated status of the town.

-
- 4.18. Although no evidence has been recorded of extra-mural Romano-British settlement within the wider area of the town, the Site may have been close to a conjectural Romano-British road, c.0.17km to the north of the Site (Fig. 3, **11**) which is thought to have run along the line of Lammas Street and that was identified by Codrington as the Via Julia from Silchester to the west (ADS). Other conjectural Romano-British roads identified within the study area comprise Margary 60d c.0.51km to the south of the Site (Fig. 3, **12**, ADS) and in the wider area Margary 69 / Codrington 16a c.1.5km to the north west of the Site (Fig. 3, **13**, ADS).
- 4.19. Portions of the Romano-British defence wall were also found through small size archaeological interventions c.0.13km to the east of the Site (Fig. 3, **7**).
- 4.20. Other finds within the study area are mainly composed of findspots or chance finds. Romano-British coins were found c.0.12km to the north-west (Fig. 3, **6**), c.0.41km to the north east (Fig. 3, **9** and **10**) and some Romano-British pottery was also found c.0.36km to the east of the Site (Fig. 3, **8**).
- 4.21. No other records for the British period are recorded within the study area or within the Site.

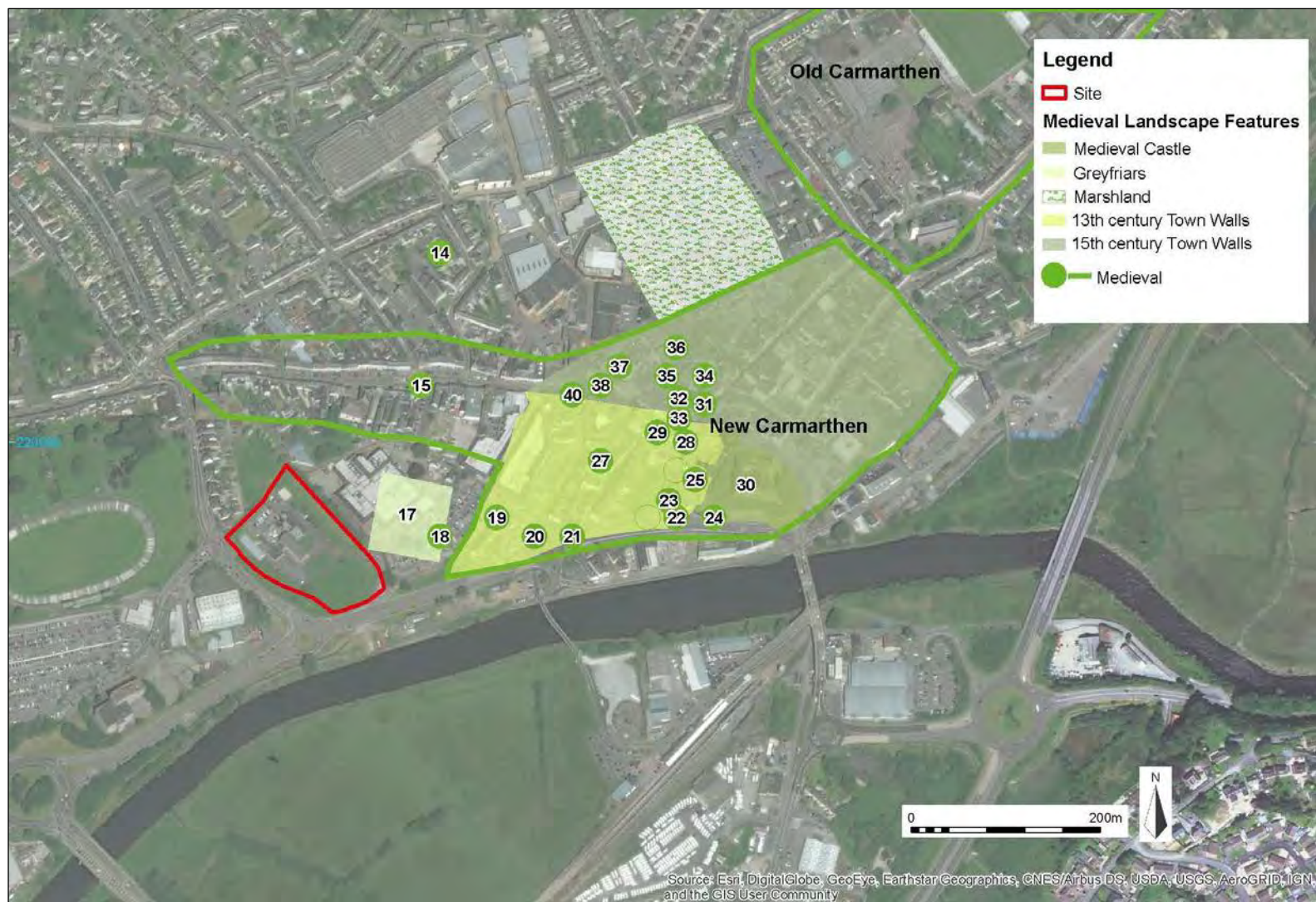


Fig. 4 Site location plan and Medieval archaeological features

Early medieval and medieval

- 4.22. In the early Middle Ages the settlement was known as Llanteulyddog and accounted one of the seven principal sees in Dyfed and its strategic importance was such that the Norman William Fitz Baldwin built a castle here in 1094. The Castle was destroyed and rebuilt several times until 1223 when permission was granted to build a town wall and crenelate the town c.0.39km to the east of the Site (Fig. 4, **30**).
- 4.23. At this time Old Carmarthen, which owed its origins to the Romano-British settlement, was under the rule of the Benedictine Priory of St. Peter, which was replaced by the Augustinian Priory of St. John the Evangelist, and St Teulyddog, and whose site is now a scheduled monument c.1km to the north east of the Site (Fig. 30, **SM6**). New Carmarthen was sited further to the west around the Castle and was a royal borough and thus, under the control of the monarch (Fig. 4).
- 4.24. During the 13th century the Franciscan friars (Greyfriars), under the custody of the Bristol Greyfriars, established themselves in the town and by 1284 had their own friary buildings on Lammas Street c.0.07km of the Site (Fig. 4, **17**) and became a very sought after location for burial (Fig. 4, **18**). The friars also had rights over several manmade watercourses and mills of which several records survive (James, 1991) and that remained in until the post-medieval period (Fig. 4). Some of the mill sites are c.0.16km to the east (Fig. 4, **19**), c.0.27km to the north east (Fig. 4, **14**), c.0.16km to the east (Fig. 4, **20**) and c.0.28km to the east (Fig. 4, **39** and **40**).
- 4.25. The sites of the gates to the several medieval town walls extensions have also been recorded c.0.20km (Fig. 4, **21**) and c.0.31km (Fig. 4, **22**) to the east, c.0.40km to the north east (Fig. 4, **31**), c.0.46km to the north east (Fig. 4, **36**) and c.0.34km to the north east (Fig. 4, **38**) of the Site.
- 4.26. The sites of the several medieval crosses within the town have also been recorded. The preaching cross identified in Speed's map of 1610 and used by the Greyfriars for the morning preaching is located just in front of where the gate to the friary used to be (James, 1991) c.0.16km to the north of the Site (Fig. 4, **15**). The market cross was located c.0.42km to the east of the Site (Fig. 4, **28**).
- 4.27. Findspots or chance finds of the medieval period are also present within the study area. A stone carving of clasped hands was found c.0.38km to the east of the Site (Fig. 4, **25**). Pottery fragments were discovered during work to the rear of a property

on Guildhall Square c.0.38km to the east (Fig. 4, **33**) and also c.0.42km to the north east (Fig. 4, **34**) from the Site.

- 4.28. At this time the area where the Site was located was known as Lammas Fields, an area of commons since the place name Lammas indicates fields farmed in common that are opened to pasture after the cereal harvest on the 1st day of August (James, 1991). It is unclear as to when these fields were first used as arable and common fields but it is possible to assume that it happened soon after the foundation of New Carmarthen (Manning, 1998).
- 4.29. No other records from the medieval period are recorded within the study area or within the Site.

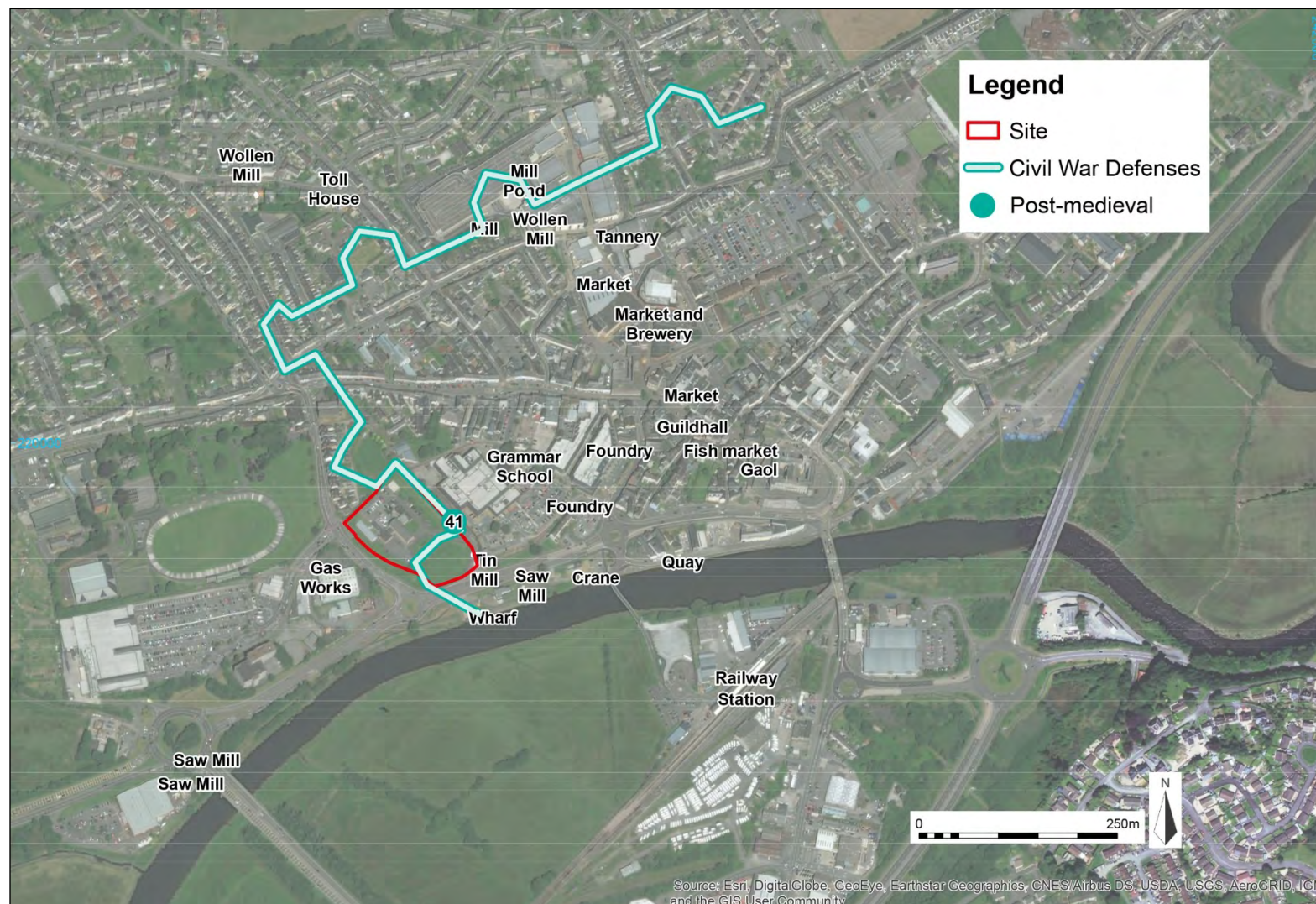


Fig. 5 Site location plan and Post-Medieval archaeological features

Post-medieval and modern

- 4.30. After the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII the friary buildings and holdings returned to the monarchy and became overrun although several attempts were made to put them to good use. For a small amount of time the buildings were used as a grammar school but soon after these were passed into private hands. In 1632 the properties were bought by Sir Richard Vaughan and were included in his estate, Golden Grove (James, 1993).
- 4.31. The two settlements of Old and New Carmarthen were finally united as one borough in 1546 by Henry VIII. The “Book of Ordinances 1569-1060” gives a reasonable portrait of Carmarthen as a post-medieval town whose dominant pursuits were still agriculture and related trades, including wool manufacture which is clear from the number of mills and wool mills recorded within the town (Fig. 5).
- 4.32. During the Civil War, Richard Vaughan, the first Earl Carberry, had the post of lieutenant general over the county in the year 1644 by commission from Charles I. The defences of the western part of the town were an urgent problem and as part of the improvement of the defences part of the remaining ruins of the friary still extant on Vaughan’s land were demolished to construct part of the earthworks associated with the Bulwarks, of which some scheduled remains are still extant extending to within the Site. These earthworks would extend towards the south and the south west to an area where the Park House was later constructed (James, 1995) truncating any remnants of the Friary’s buildings. Archaeological excavations to the Friar’s Park area, c.60m to the east of the Site, prior to the construction of a superstore revealed several Civil War trenches and features cutting through the medieval remains of the Friary but also of earlier medieval layers with finds corroborating these dates (James, 1995; Manning, 1998).
- 4.33. Vaughan was described by a local pamphlet as “*fortifying Carmarthen for the King*” (Ludlaw, 2014) but the fortifications were hastily built of earth (Harrington, 1987). Although his forces were far more numerous than the parliamentary he offered no opposition to their progress and the latter conquered the county. Vaughan was soon after created Baron Emlyn and Lord Carmarthen (Philip, 1874; Gaunt, 1991).
- 4.34. The only findspot of post-medieval date found within the study area is recorded by the Dyfed HER as centred within the Site’s boundary. It is a copper halfpenny of

Charles II, (Fern, SM, 1983, TCAS; Fig. 5, 41) of which there is no more information provided.

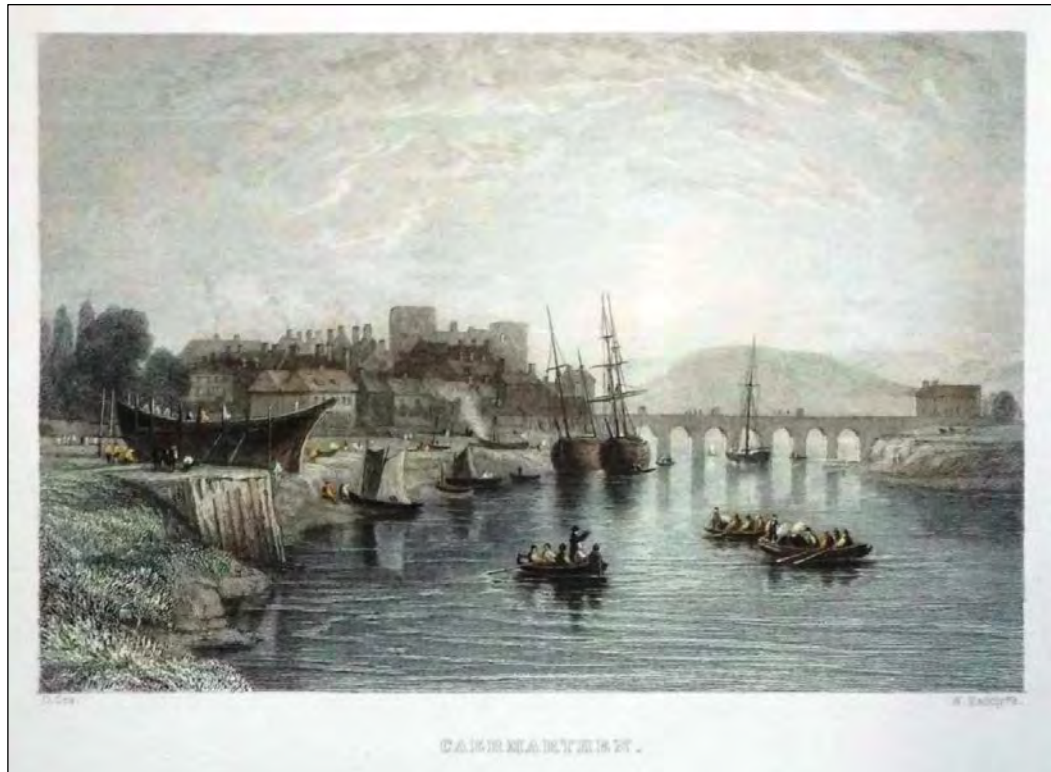


Fig. 6 Undated postcard with late 17th century prospect of Carmarthen with the quayside in front of the area where the Site is located.

- 4.35. By 1821 gas was introduced on the town and the gasworks was located c.50m to the south east of the Site (Fig. 5). The port at Carmarthen was at this time very busy with small trading but also considerable coasting trade and by 1830 a weekly communication with Bristol was established by steam packets (Lewins, 1849). A tin mill was located just to the south of the Site, very close to its boundary and is recorded on historic maps (Fig. 11).
- 4.36. In 1840 a printing press was set up in the town and in 1836 the Carmarthen Working Men's Association was created. The gaol, designed by John Nash, was in use from 1789 until its demolition in 1922. Several inn's and dwellings of the early, mid and late 18th century through to the mid-19th century remain extant throughout the town with most of them having now the statute of Listed Building (see Section 6 of this report).

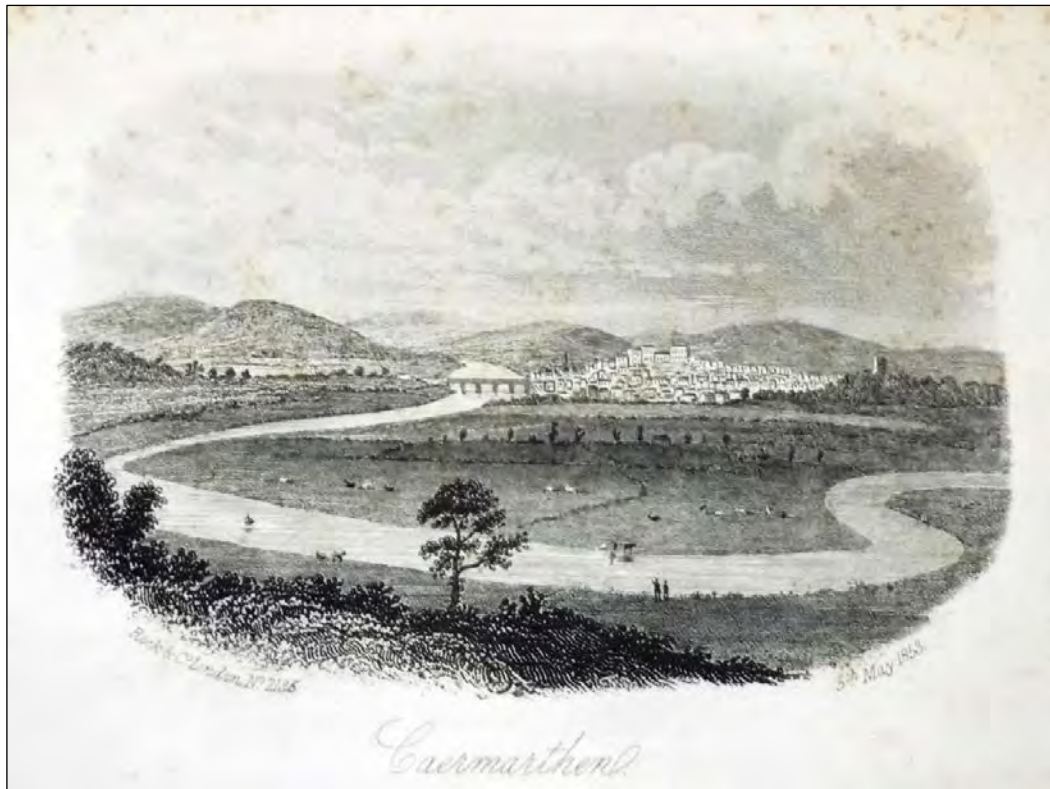


Fig. 7 1853 Postcard with a long distance prospect of Carmarthen

- 4.37. During the Second World War a prisoner of war camp was located in Johnstown c.1.26km to the west of the Site and also to the west of the town was the Carmarthen Stop Line, of which very few remnants remain extant.
- 4.38. No other finds of the post medieval or modern periods are recorded within the study area or within the Site.

The Site

- 4.39. Speed's map of 1610 (Fig. 8) shows a cross in Lammas Street which was probably used by the greyfriars for their open day preaching. Although the map doesn't show the friary, which at this time was already in ruinous state the cross's representation indicates the approximate location of the Site (*in red* on Fig. 8). The Site's area is represented as an area of small hills or mounds between the River Tywi and Lammas Street. To the north of the Site are the medieval burgage plots of Lammas Street.

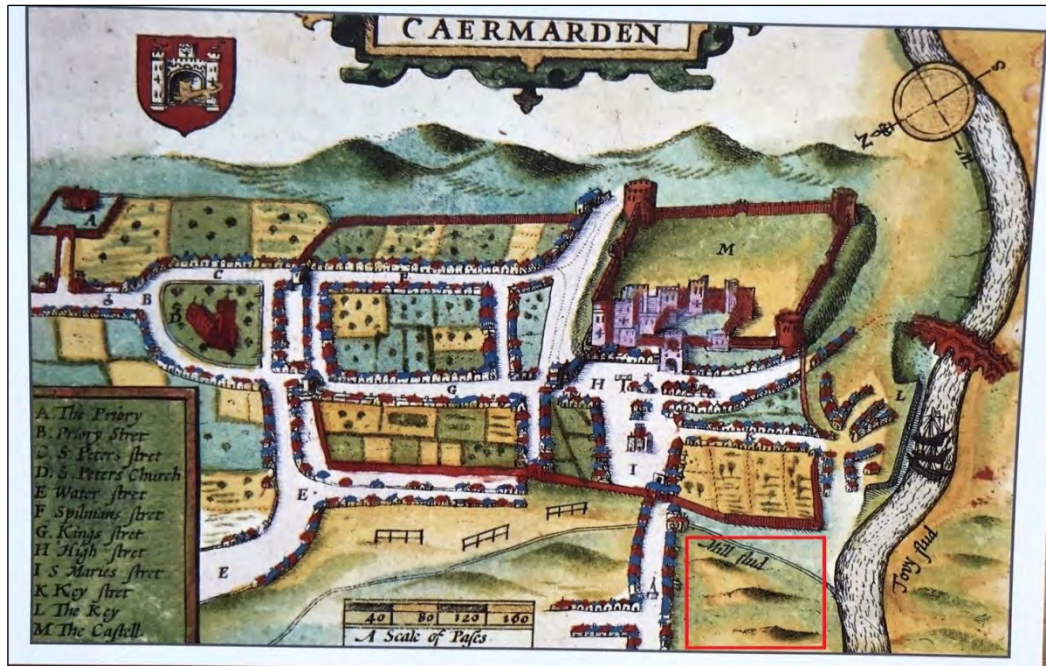


Fig. 8 Speed's Map of Carmarthen, 1610

- 4.40. The 1786 Lewin's Street Plan of the town of Carmarthen (Fig. 9) comprises a survey of the Golden Grove Estate, belonging to Sir John Vaughan. It shows the layout of the grounds of the Friar's park and adjacent to its west side the Site which occupies most of a field identified as *Lover's Walk* as well as a small plot of land left unnamed to the south. The survival of the Civil War features still extant and the fact that this plot is located on a sloping mound with a fairly flat top point to the fact that the area wasn't cultivated. Several other locations across Edwardian England that were known as Lover's Walk were natural promenades where the gentry would go for picnics and country walks (Spackman 2016). It is then possible to extrapolate that the area was left uncultivated and free of use after the Civil War.



Fig. 9 Site location on 1786 Lewin's Street Plan and Outlines of the County Borough Town of Carmarthen

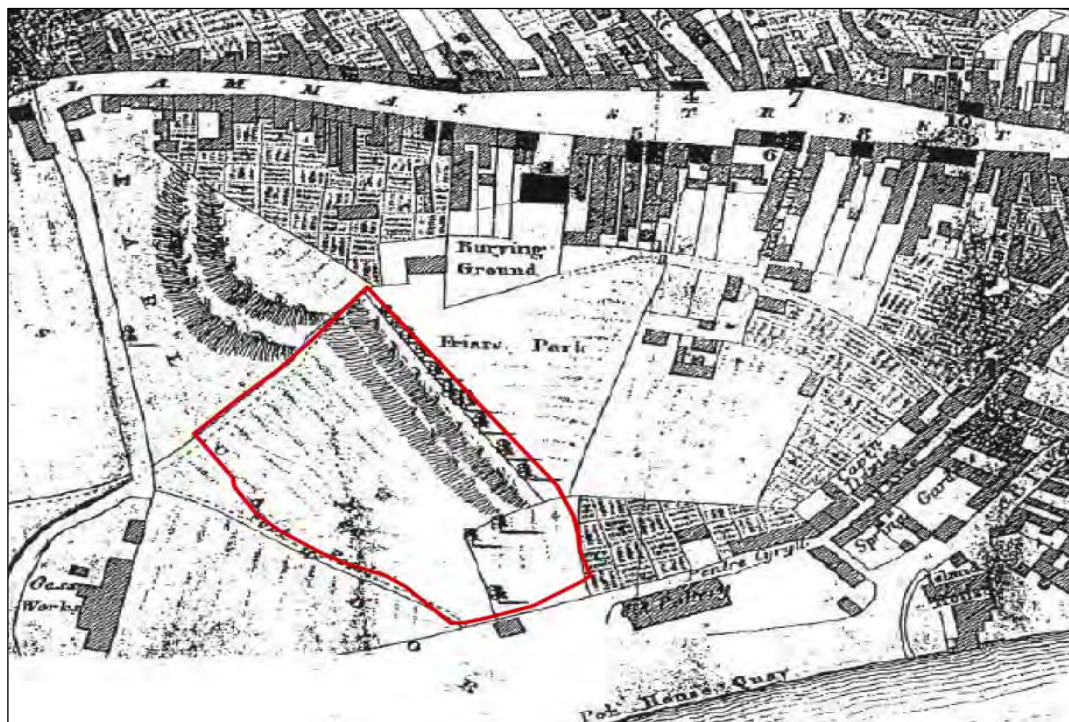


Fig. 10 Site location on 1837 Tithe Map of the Parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen

- 4.41. The next available map with the Site's location is the 1837 Tithe map for the Parish of St. Peter (Fig. 10). The map shows more or less the same plot limits as shown on the previous map with the additional detail of showing the Civil War earthworks, The Bulwarks, present within the Site with good detail. The eastern plot boundary is

represented by a line of trees. To the south of the Site a division is represented turning the south east corner of the Site into a different plot, although represented in such a fashion the apportionment doesn't reflect this showing only plot 536, belonging to the Earl of Cawdor. It was let to William Philips and the field name is recorded as Friar's Park.

4.42. From the analysis of the Tithe Map (Fig. 10) and of the Golden Grove Estate (Fig. 9) it is clear that the area where the Site was located was absorbed by the Friar's Park, losing its previous name, quite possibly during the alienation of this part of the property from Sir Vaughan to the Earl of Cawdor. The particulars of this transaction are unclear with no records of it being found at the local archives.

4.43. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 (Fig. 11) the Site's shape starts to be visible, although no information of the land use is provided the Civil War earthworks are represented within the Site and extending beyond its north boundary. To the south of the Site the site of a tin factory is represented as well as the Gasworks to the south west.



Fig. 11 Site location on 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

4.44. The 2nd edition Ordnance Map of 1903 (Fig.12) shows no difference to the Site itself but provides information on the development of the wider area. To note the Carmarthen Park and velodrome to the west of the Site.



Fig. 12 Site location on 1903 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map

- 4.45. Aerial photographs from 1929 (Fig. 13 and 14) echo the maps showing no development within the Site and the Civil War earthworks are clearly visible (red arrows). The boundary lined with trees represented in earlier maps is also visible.



Fig. 13 Approximate Site location on 1929 aerial photograph



Fig. 14 Approximate Site location on 1929 aerial photograph

- 4.46. The area seems to have remained mostly the same as it is visible on the 1948 revised edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 15). No development is recorded within the Site and most features in the environs remain the same.

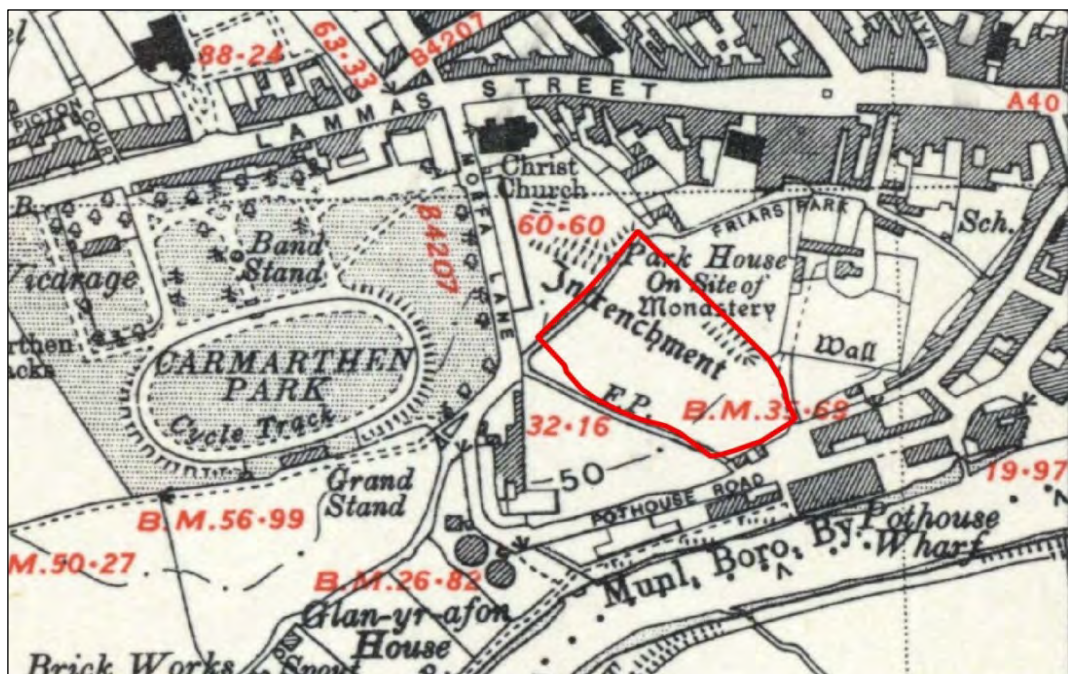


Fig. 15 Site location on 1948 Revised Edition Ordnance Survey map

- 4.47. The next edition of 1952 of the Ordnance Map shows the first evidence of development within the Site (Fig. 16) the main building of the former Police Station, still extant within the Site is represented on the centre of the Site's area. The mention of the earthwork is still made but its representation is somewhat lacking with only the southernmost extreme of it being represented. The addition of buildings within the Site's area occurred through the 60s and 70s and consisted mostly of smaller utility buildings and car park infrastructures related to the Police Station.



Fig. 16 Site location on 1952 Revised Ordnance Survey map



Fig. 17 Site location on 2007 aerial photograph

- 4.48. An aerial photograph of the Site from 2007 (Fig. 17) shows the Police Station buildings as well as the car parks and accesses. The earthworks are clearly visible and in clear state of preservation. It is also clear that the Site's north boundary has a small tarmacked road which seems to have truncated the earthworks, namely the ditch surrounding the rampart.
- 4.49. LiDAR imagery (Fig. 18) available for the Site provides detail on the buildings on Site but also on the topography. The sloping mound where the Site is located with its fairly flat top is clearly visible as well as the shape of the surviving Civil War defences.



Fig. 18 Site location on LiDAR imagery

- 4.50. The area of the Site includes the Bulwarks, the Civil War earthworks that due to its high state of preservation have been granted Scheduled Monument status and protection. Also, within the Site, development has already occurred, with the construction of the former Police Station buildings and infrastructure.
- 4.51. The areas within the Site occupied by the different features have been summarised and mapped (Fig. 20) and it is clear from it that development was limited to the outside of the scheduled area avoiding the earthworks altogether. It is possible that these works may have already truncated hitherto unidentified archaeological

remains that could have been lying under the areas now occupied by the former Police Station buildings. These buildings have also changed the character and appearance of the area from a grassed mound with post medieval earthworks to a civic infrastructure that obscured its primary character. The buildings within the Site, due to their architecture and the date of construction are not considered historic assets and have no intrinsic historic value.

- 4.52. The proposed development features have also been summarised and mapped (Fig. 21) and they avoid most of the scheduled area and the earthworks, limiting the features occupation to the area already developed (plans of the proposed layout are included as Appendix 3). Since the construction of the former Police Station and quite recently with the construction of the superstore within the area of the old Greyfriars, adjacent to the east side of the Site, the character of the area has somewhat changed to commercial while the residential area still remains restricted to the area of the medieval burgage plots on Lammas Street.



Fig. 19 The Site from the south

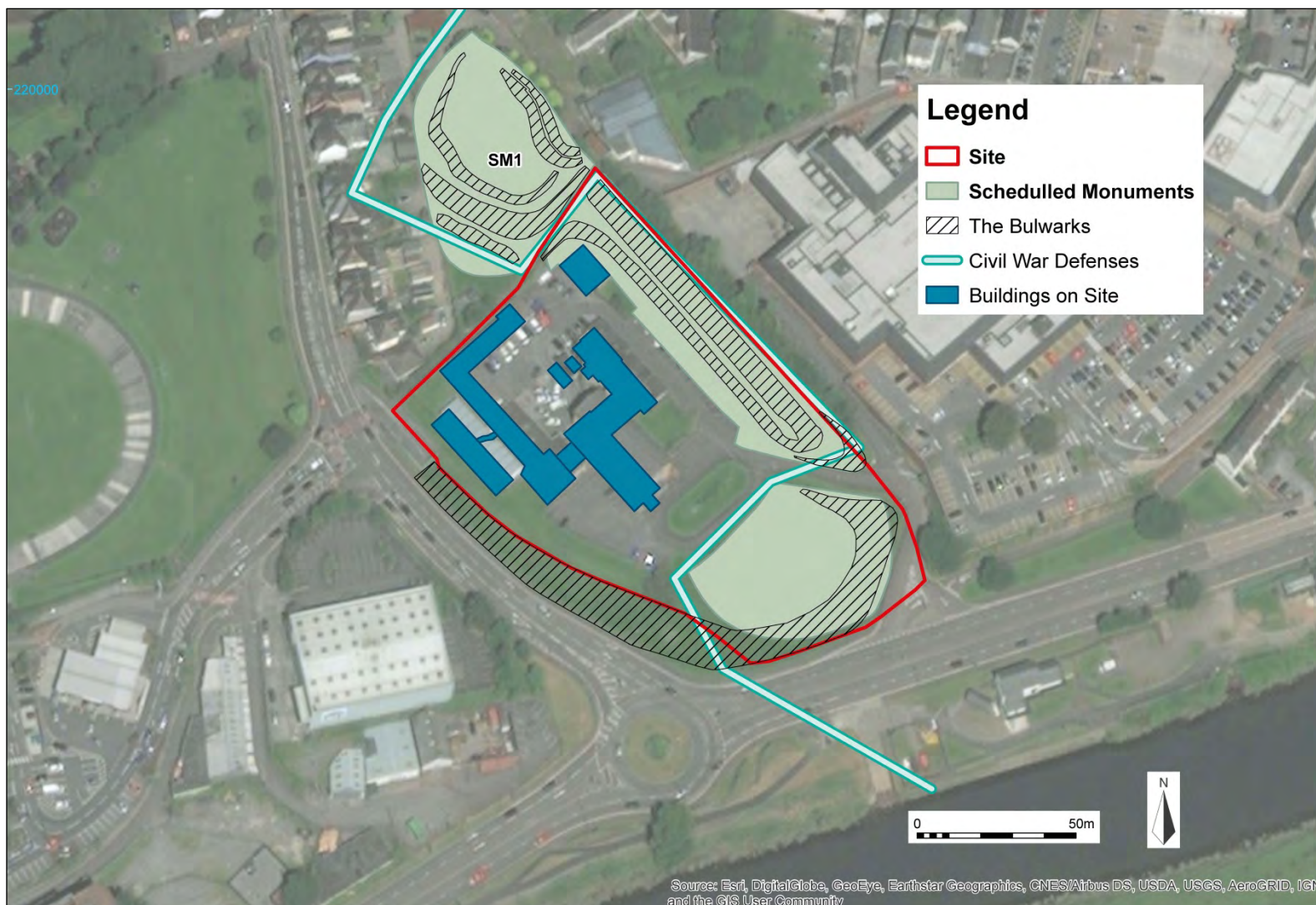


Fig. 20 Site location plan with historic assets and buildings presently within the Site



Fig. 21 Site location plan with historic assets and proposed development



Fig. 22 Site buildings form the west



Fig. 23 Site buildings from the east



Fig. 24 Site buildings and garages from the north



Fig. 25 the Site from the riverside

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Significance of Recorded and Potential Historic Assets within the Site and Study Area

- 5.1. As described in Section 2 of the present report, the value of a historic asset is defined by Cadw Conservation Principals (Cadw, 2011). The significance of a historic asset is defined with reference to four areas of value; Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic, and Communal. The significance of a historic asset is typically derived from a combination of some or all of these values. The criteria for assessing the significance of archaeological assets within this assessment are based on professional judgement with reference to the NPPF, Conservation Principles and Regional Archaeological Research Frameworks. These criteria compromise:
- World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and archaeological assets displaying considerable considerable evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value and that can contribute substantially to acknowledged national research objectives are considered to be of **High Value**;
 - Grade II Listed Buildings and non-scheduled archaeological assets displaying evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value and that contribute to regional research objectives are considered to be of **Medium Value**;
 - Archaeological assets displaying limited evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value and that contribute to a limited degree to regional research objectives are considered to be of **Low Value**; and
 - Archaeological assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest, and little or no evidential, historic, aesthetic or communal value and that cannot appreciably contribute to acknowledged regional research objectives are considered to be of **Negligible Value**.
- 5.2. There are recorded designated historic assets within the Site. The HER records the Civil War defences Scheduled Monument *The Bulwarks* (Fig. 30, **SM1**).
- 5.3. Part of a Civil War earthwork survives, within the Site, west of Friar's Park at the east end of the town. *The Bulwarks*, as it is known, consists of a regular bastion attached to a ditch and bank that runs south towards the River Tywi, where it connected to a demi-bastion now filled in. These earthworks have been described

as the only example of an earthen defence “*in anything like its original condition*” (Harrington, 2014).

- 5.4. Built sometime after 1642 to protect west Carmarthen when it was held by the Royalists. The earthworks comprise the remains of low wide walls and associated ditches designed to absorb shot combined with bastions to protect the walls and for positioning artillery. Bulwark was a synonym to bastion, though more often implied a platform for artillery. Carmarthen had simple flanking bastions placed at regular intervals (Harrington, 2009).

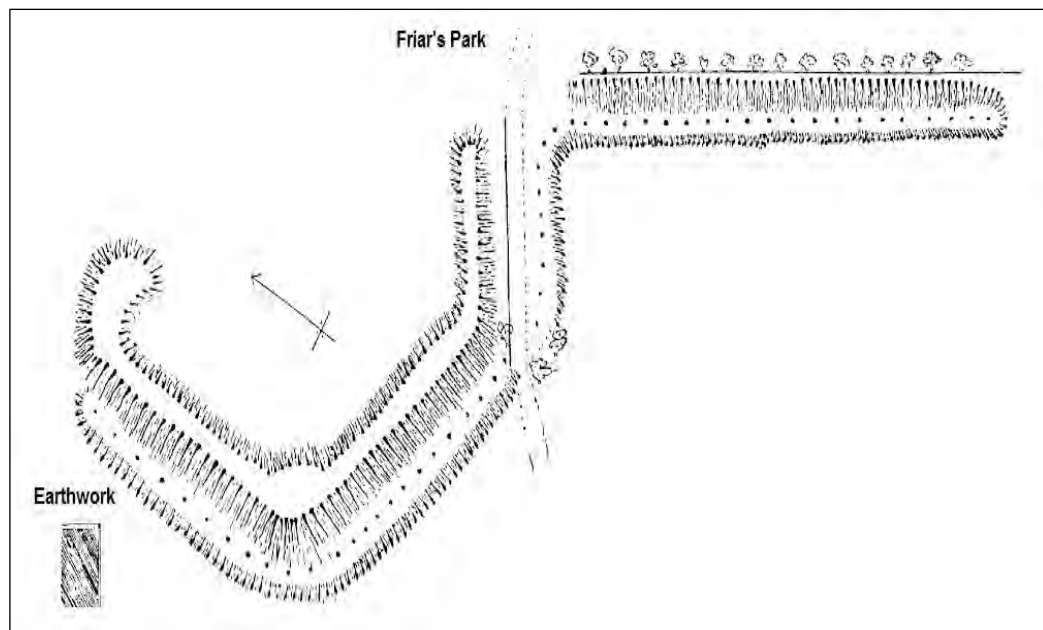


Fig. 25 The Bulwarks - surviving earthworks sketch plan

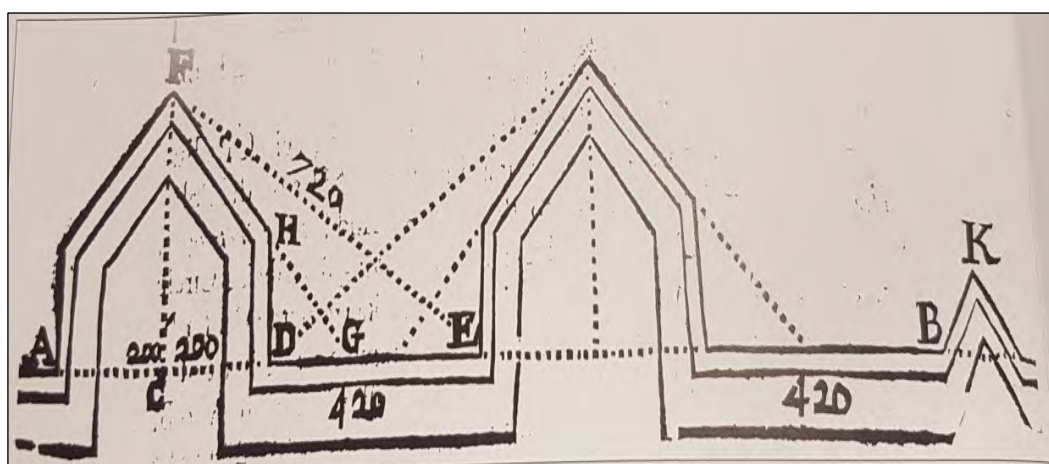


Fig.26 “How to fortify a long Curtain with bulwarks, or a straight Town Wall” from an engraving published in the Mariner’s Magazine (1669)

- 5.5. This was the standard form adopted by most towns that possessed walls due to its simplicity of execution and efficiency. This was a Dutch method of flanking walls perpendicularly to the curtain (Fig. 26). These defences worked in conjunction with the gun emplacement on the keep of the Castle as the enceinte, though in itself in accordance with the practices of the 17th century it was primarily designed for musketry defence, for protection from hostile artillery it relied on guns placed in a more commanding position (Harrington, 2009).



Fig. 27 the bastion from the west

- 5.6. A central section of bank survives to a height of c 0.7m fronted to the west by a ditch c.1.6m deep externally and 2.3m above the crest of the bank. North and south of this are two polygonal projecting bastions. Only the northern is well preserved, with the depth of the ditch being c.2m below the exterior and 4m below the crest of the now slight bank. Further stretches existed originally but have now been destroyed (CADW). Although the full extents of the earthworks are no longer fully traceable on the ground the layout can be fairly conjectured (Fig. 5, 20 and 21).
- 5.7. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance the knowledge of post-medieval defensive organisation. The site forms an important element within the surrounding landscape and is well preserved retaining considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence

relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail such as pits for storm poles and a low counterscarp bank. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is considered that the earthworks are of **high value**.

- 5.8. A watching brief was carried out in 2008 by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to an area to the north east of the main Police Headquarters building to install new office accommodations (Fig. 28). The stratigraphy revealed by the topsoil stripping was broadly the same across the site with dark grey brown silty clay 0.36m in depth, of moderate compaction, overlying a mid-reddish brown clay silt of moderate compaction that was visible for a maximum depth of 0.10m to the base of the excavation (Ratty, 2008).
- 5.9. The only finds recovered came from the topsoil and comprised of brick and coal fragments along with clay pipe stems. Small quantities of floor tiling of possible medieval to post-medieval date were recovered. The only archaeological features noted during the course of the watching brief were four modern concrete bases and a drain. These were of modern date and not deemed to be significant. The office accommodation was never built (Ratty, 2008).



Fig. 28 the watching brief area just to the northeast of the main building

-
- 5.10. There are no non-designated historic assets recorded within the Site and the extant remains most likely truncated any earlier evidences. A potential for hitherto unidentified surviving archaeological evidence of earlier periods should, however, still be considered.
- 5.11. Within the area there is a relatively high potential for un-recorded archaeological remains. If present, any such remains are most likely to be associated with the agricultural use of the area during the Medieval and post-Medieval period, but also with some potential for Prehistoric remains. Prehistoric remains would be of a **high value** as historic assets, providing information on the early development of settlement patterns across the area. Previous archaeological works within and around the Site recorded finds of early-Medieval occupation and agricultural use, Prehistoric tools and Romano-British settlement features among others. It is highly probable that this will also be the case with the terrace where the Site is located.

6. THE SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS

- 6.1. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw, 2017).
- 6.2. This section assesses the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of designated historic assets, through the alteration of their setting. An initial appraisal, carried out as part of Step 1 of the assessment methodology utilised readily-available information to determine whether a historic asset's setting may be affected by the proposed development. Designated historic assets within 1km of the Site were scoped into a settings assessment, an approach that is considered standard for this type of development. An initial review of the designated assets within the wider surroundings of the proposed development identified those historic assets which have the potential to have their value affected through changes within their setting. A number of listed buildings were identified at Step 1 as not being sensitive to the proposed development due to distance and intervening topography.
- 6.3. Several Listed Buildings were deemed sensitive to the development proposals and will be discussed within their respective Character Areas as will the views considered important by the Conservation Area Appraisals (if available) when relevant to the area subject to analysis. The assets and views will be summarised on the figures below and on table 6.1.

Historic Asset	Description
I (Fig. 29)	Lammas Street Conservation Area was designated in 1995 and is mostly comprised by the area of the medieval burgrave plots already depicted by Speed's map of 1610. It includes the Scheduled Monument, the Civil War earthworks known as The Bulwarks. No Conservation Area Appraisal is available. Includes the following Listed Buildings: Grade II Listed Christ Church, an Anglican parish church built in 1867-9. Prominent church with crossing tower, a landmark in distant views. Grade II Listed Nos 1-4 Friar's Row (consecutive numbers all individually listed). A row of four cottages, each is now listed separately. Built in the early 19th century, grouped in two pairs, with slate roofs and small chimney stacks. Grade II* Heol Awst Capel yr Annibynwr
SM1 (Fig. 30)	The Bulwarks Scheduled Monument The monument comprises the remains of earthwork defences dating to the Civil War, 1642-51. The earthworks comprise the remains of low wide walls and associated ditches designed to absorb shot combined with bastions to protect the walls and for positioning artillery.
II (Fig. 29)	Picton Terrace/ Penilwyn Park Conservation Area was designated in 1995 and comprises the landscaped area of the Carmarthen Park, built in the early 1900s, Picton Terrace and the area surrounding it. This terrace was built to honour

Historic Asset	Description
	General Sir Thomas Picton. Includes the following Listed Buildings: Grade II Listed Main gates and gatepiers to Carmarthen Park; Grade II Listed Eastern pair of lamp standards in Carmarthen Park; Grade II Listed Granite drinking fountain in Carmarthen Park.
III (Fig. 29)	Grade II Listed Nos 1-5 Spring Gardens. A row of several houses, now all listed individually. Probably late 18th century.

Table 6.1 Historic Assets identified as part of Step 1

- 6.4. The Site visit, and study area walkover, took place on the 26th of April 2018 and identified that there would be no non-physical impact upon the significance of other historic assets as a result of changes to the use and/or appearance of the Site. These non-affected assets all comprise 20th century buildings with diverse character and form. Their setting comprises a mixed character with residential and commercial aspects as well as a landscaped public park. This present setting would not be altered although this currently lacks a distinct character due to haphazard recent development. As such, the proposals will result in *neutral* impact to the significance of these assets, and they have not been assessed in any further detail.
- 6.5. Subsequent to the scoping exercise the items on Table 6.1 have been identified as being sensitive and taken through to Steps 2 and 3 of the setting assessment process.



Fig. 29 Site location plan, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings



Fig. 30 Site location plan and Scheduled Monuments



Fig. 31 Site location plan and photograph viewpoints

I – Lammas Street Conservation Area and Associated Listed Buildings

Value and Settings

- 6.6. Lammas Street Conservation Area was designated in 1995 and is mostly comprised by the area of the medieval burgrave plots already depicted by Speed's map of 1610 that started to develop in the 14th to the 15th century in an area of common land, known as Lammas Fields. These burgrave plots were the first ones to occupy areas external to the walls of New Carmarthen and are clear signs of the development of the town and the necessity of housing workers. No official Conservation Area Appraisal is available.
- 6.7. The Conservation Area includes several Listed Buildings of all grades and one Scheduled Monument, the Civil War earthworks known as The Bulwarks which will be discussed separately. Of the Listed Buildings included in the Conservation Area

only Grade II Listed Christ Church, Grade II Listed Nos 1-4 Friar's Row (consecutive numbers all individually listed) and Grade II* Heol Awst Capel yr Annibynwr Chapel are relevant due to their proximity. The main values that contribute to the significance of the Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings are historic (illustrative and associative), architectural and communal values.

Summary of proposed development affects

- 6.8. The proposed development would not physically impact upon the significance and appearance of the Lammas Street Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings. The proposed design option is to develop an area already developed in modern times and that avoids the Conservation and scheduled areas by remaining within the previously developed area (Fig. 19 and 20).
- 6.9. There is intervisibility between the proposed development and the Conservation Area since it includes a part of the scheduled earthworks within the Site. There is also partial intervisibility between the Site and the Grade II Listed Christ Church (Fig. 32 and 33, **View 4**). This intervisibility will not be altered since the area to be developed is the same. Views towards the church are more relevant than views from it, and these will remain the same. The remaining Listed Buildings are surrounded by modern built form which blocks any possible views to and from the Site.



Fig. 32 View 4

6.10. The proposals would introduce a mitigating element of the difference in heights, with the introduction of only one shorter building which would allow some of the historic views from the assets and the Site to be partially restored, which would re-establish some of the historic links between the monument and its surrounding landscape.

6.11. There would be no change within the setting of the assets since even with the introduction of new built form the setting has already been changed in the last few years with the introduction of the several other commercial buildings in the environs and thus there would be *neutral* impact to its value.

SM1 - The Bulwarks Civil War Defences, Scheduled Monument
Value and Settings

6.12. The Scheduled Monument of The Bulwarks (Fig. 29, **SM1**) is composed of the remains of earthwork defences dating to the Civil War, 1642-51. The earthworks comprise the remains of low wide walls and associated ditches designed to absorb shot combined with bastions to protect the walls and for positioning artillery. A central section of bank survives to a height of c.0.7m fronted to the west by a ditch c.1.6m deep externally and 2.3m above the crest of the bank. North and south of this are two polygonal projecting bastions. Only the northern is well preserved, with the depth of the ditch being c.2m below the exterior and 4m below the crest of the now slight bank. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. The main values that contribute to its significance are historic (illustrative and associative), architectural and communal value.

6.13. The monument is considered to have important evidential and historical value through its potential to enhance our knowledge of Post-Medieval (and potentially earlier) military defences. This potential largely rests within the buried archaeological remains that it contains. The earthworks are located on a slope which would have offered views of the valley below. The setting of the earthworks encompassed the remaining agricultural landscape and the encroaching burgrave plot development. The landscape in which the earthworks lay has however undergone considerable change to accommodate the post-Medieval settlement at Carmarthen and the modern development. As such the original setting has changed.

-
- 6.14. The monument has suffered some impact with the establishment of a lane that gives access from Morfa Lane to Friar's Row and Friar's Park. This lane severs the monument separating the ditch (to the south east of the lane) from the bastion (to the north of the lane). It is only wide enough for one person at a time and the north boundary of the Site is adjacent to the south side of it (Fig. 33, **View 7**, the Site is to the right on the figure).



Fig.33 View 7

Summary of proposed development affects

- 6.15. The proposed development would physically impact upon the south east corner of the Scheduled Monument. The proposed design option is to develop an area already developed in modern times and that avoids most of the scheduled area by remaining within the area previously developed (Fig. 20 and 21) but, although using the same road access in existence, the design option proposes a widening of the road from 5m to 9m which would encroach the boundary of the scheduled area. This boundary has already been encroached by the existent road and sidewalks for the development of the former Police Station and the widening of the road, as it is, is not likely to result in any further intrusive effects. Nonetheless this would mean that the proposals would require Scheduled Monument Consent prior to the Planning Application according to paragraph 6.5.9 of the Planning Policy for Wales for the Historic Environment (2016).

- 6.16. There is intervisibility between the proposed development and this monument since they are adjacent, but the proposals would introduce a mitigating element of the difference in heights, with shorter buildings which would restore some long distance views from the north and towards the south. The main views from the Site outwards (View 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) which broadly correspond to the commanding views over the landscape that the earthworks possessed will remain unchanged.



Fig.34 View 2

- 6.17. There would be a slight change within the setting of the Scheduled Monument with the introduction of new built form. The use of the Site as a commercial feature will inevitably bring with it an increase in traffic (lorries delivering goods and shoppers) and noise. Overall the changes in its setting will have **neutral** impact to its value.

II – Picton Terrace/ Penilwyn (Carmarthen) Park Conservation Area Associated Listed Buildings

Value and Settings

- 6.18. The Picton Terrace/ Penilwyn (Carmarthen) Park Conservation Area was designated in 1995 and comprises the landscaped area of the Carmarthen Park, built in 1900, Picton Terrace and the area surrounding it. This terrace was built to honour General Sir Thomas Picton, a local that distinguished himself during the Napoleonic wars and that died at Waterloo. No official Conservation Area Appraisal is available. The Park was built on land owned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to be turned into recreation grounds for all manner of sports including a velodrome. It was designed by the borough surveyor Fred J. Finglah (Morgan, 2016).

- 6.19. The Conservation Area includes several Listed Buildings of all grades. Of the Listed Buildings included in the Conservation Area only Grade II Listed Main gates and gatepiers to Carmarthen Park, Grade II Listed Eastern pair of lamp standards in Carmarthen Park and Grade II Listed Granite drinking fountain in Carmarthen Park are relevant due to their proximity. The main values that contribute to the significance of the Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings are historic (illustrative and associative), architectural and communal values.



Fig. 35 The three Listed Buildings within Penilwyn/ Carmarthen Park

Summary of proposed development affects

- 6.20. The proposed development would not physically impact upon the listed buildings. The proposed design option is to develop an area already developed in modern times (Fig. 20 and 21).
- 6.21. There is no intervisibility between the proposed development and the Listed Buildings associated with the Conservation Area (Fig. 36, **View 8**), built form and topography block any views to and from the assets.



Fig.36 View 8

- 6.22. There would be no changes within the setting of the assets and thus there would be **neutral** impact to its value.

III – Grade II Listed Nos 1-5 Spring Gardens Listed Buildings

Value and Settings

- 6.23. This row of houses all individually listed is dated of the late 18th century being already mapped on Lewin's map of 1876. Although the buildings have suffered several alterations. The site of a school for young ladies is recorded somewhere in Spring Gardens, and was run by Mrs Williams and Miss Jardine c.1825 and one of these houses is bound to be the actual location of the school (Cadw). The main values that contribute to its significance are historic (illustrative and associative), architectural and communal value.
- 6.24. The listed dwellings are located on a somewhat elevated terrace facing south with views towards the River Tywi on Spring Gardens. There is a public car park to the front of some of the houses. The back of the houses faces Mill Street, a modern brick wall and the access road to a superstore and related car park. This gives the assets a somewhat enclosed appearance and seems to cut off the assets from the remaining residential area.

Summary of proposed development affects

-
- 6.25. The proposed development would not physically impact upon the listed buildings. The proposed design option is to develop an area already developed in modern times (Fig. 20 and 21).
- 6.26. There is no intervisibility between the proposed development and the Listed Buildings. Modern built form (the superstore built on the grounds of the old friary) and topography block any views to and from the assets (Fig. 37, **View 1**).



Fig.37 View 1

- 6.27. There would be no changes within the setting of the assets and thus there would be **neutral** impact to its value.
- 6.28. The character of the Registered Historic Landscape of the Tiwy Valley, where the Site's area is included won't be locally altered to a degree that will cause any harm to its character and appearance, as well as the other historic assets analysed its character has already evolved and changed.
- 6.29. The area of the Site has been altered in the late 70s to early 80s with the construction of the Police Station which are not considered historic assets in their own right. In the proximity of the Site the superstore, to the east, and a car dealership, to the west, built in the last ten years already irrevocably changed the character and appearance of the area.

-
- 6.30. It is clear as one walks around the area that the development proposals would introduce little appreciable change to the wider surroundings of the listed buildings. There will be no physical harm to any listed features or scheduled monuments. As such, it can be concluded that the proposal would not lead to harm to the historic significance of any Listed Building or Scheduled Monument in the wider vicinity of the proposed development.
- 6.31. Therefore the proposals would be consistent with the requirements of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 which states that '*special regard*' should be given to '*the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*'. The setting of the buildings will be '*preserved*' i.e. it will not be '*harmed*'. The proposal would also comply with the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (2014).

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1. This assessment identified a relatively high potential for unrecorded archaeological remains being present within the Site area. This is likely to relate to the agricultural use of the land in the medieval period and with the Scheduled Monument of the Civil War earthworks, The Bulwarks, in the post-medieval period, although there is some potential for Prehistoric activity being present due to the Site's location on an elevated glaciofluvial terrace.
- 7.2. The Site is located within the Registered Historic landscape of the Tiwy Valley and within Lammas Street Conservation Area and in the proximity of several Listed Buildings. It is considered that the proposed development would not physically harm any of these historic assets and would not change their character or setting.
- 7.3. The proposed development will lead to the *neutral impact* to the significance of the Scheduled Monument, The Bulwarks from change within its setting.

Recommendations

- 7.4. Overall the proposed development does have the potential to truncate or remove archaeological remains. Those which have been highlighted in the report should be treated with the appropriate level of care and where possible strategies should be put in place to avoid impacts. It is highly unlikely that any buried archaeological remains lie within the proposed Site that would be of such a value as to preclude the proposed works given the existing level of truncation and disturbance within the built footprint of the proposed development. Due to the general archaeological sensitivity of the area, it is likely that an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation would be required to ensure that the loss, or truncation, of any such buried remains can be compensated for through an adequate record.
- 7.5. The proposals would require Scheduled Monument Consent prior to the Planning Application according to paragraph 6.5.9 of the Planning Policy for Wales for the Historic Environment (2016) due to the widening of the road which would encroach the Scheduled Area of The Bulwarks on the south east corner of the Site

8. REFERENCES

APU 2018. Aerial Photos Wales online viewer

<http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/map/> [accessed April 2018]

British Geological Survey, 2015, *Geology of Britain viewer, 1:50,000 geological mapping, bedrock and superficial* - <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/ofbritain/home.html> (accessed April 2018)

Cambria Archaeology 2001. *Park Hall, Carmarthen, Archaeological evaluation*

CCC 2014. *Local Development Plan 2006-2021*, Carmarthenshire County Council

Cadw 2011. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

Cadw 2017. *Settings of Historic Assets in Wales*

Cadw 2018. *Managing Scheduled Monuments in Wales*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.*

Cranfield Soil and Agricultural Institute Soilscales - Online Viewer
<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/> (accessed April 2018)

Gaunt, P. 1991. *A Nation Under Siege, the Civil War in Wales 1642-48*

Harrington, P. 1987. *English Civil War Fortifications*, London

Harrington, P. 2014. *English Civil War Fortifications 1642-51*, Osprey Publishing

Hutton, R. 1999. *The Royalist War Effort 1642-46*

Hutton, R. 2004. *Charles Gerard, first earl of Macclesfield*

James, T. 1989. *Medieval Carmarthen and its burgesses*, Carmarthen Antiquary Vol. XXV

James, T. 1991. *Carmarthen's Civil War Defences*, Carmarthen Antiquary Vol. XXVII

James, T. 1995. *Excavations at Carmarthen Greyfriars 1983-1990*

Lewis, S. 1933. *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, Lewis and Co.

Lloyd, T.; Orbauch J. & Scourfield R. 2006. *Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion*, Yale University Press

-
- Ludlaw, N. 2014.** *Carmarthen Castle - The Archaeology of Government*
- Manning, A. 1998.** *Carmarthen Greyfriars, Carmarthen: the 1997 rescue excavations and watching brief on the site of the choir and area north of the friary*, Cambria Archaeology
- Margary, I. D. 1973.** *Roman Roads in Britain*, John Baker, London
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2018.** *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*. Published July 2018.
- Morgan, K. E. 2016.** *Carmarthen through time*, Amberley Publishing
- O'Neill, B. H. St. J. 1938.** *The Bulwarks, Carmarthen*, Archaeologia Cambrensis, 93
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)** Act of UK Parliament.
- Philips, J. R. 1847.** *Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches Vols. I & II*, London
- Ratty, S 2008.** *Dyfed Powys Police Authority, Friar's Park, Carmarthen: Archaeological Watching Brief*, Dyfed Archaeological Trust, report no.2008/64
- Spackman, P. 2016.** *An A-Z of 1001 Field Names and their interpretation; Etymologically Referenced*, Greenlight Publishing
- Welsh Government 2016.** *Planning Policy Wales Edition 9*
- Welsh Government 2017.** *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN24)*

Cartographic sources

- 1610** John Speed Map of Carmarthen
- 1786** John Lewin's *Street Plan and Outlines of the County Borough Town of Carmarthen with a particular Survey and Description of the Property of John Vaughan of Golden Grove Esquire with the said Town*
- 1837** Tithe map and Apportionment for the Parish of St. Peter, Carmarthen
- 1888** 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map
- 1907** 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map
- 1948** Revised Edition Ordnance Survey Map
- 1952** Revised Edition Ordnance Survey Map
- 1969** Revised Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Figure sources

The Mariner's Magazine or Sturmy's Mathematical and Practical Arts, London, 1669

Postcards from the archive office and google images

Aerial photographs

1929 WPW029792

1929 WPW029793

1969 APU online viewer

2007 AP_2007_4358

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

Planning Policy Wales, Edition 9, Chapter 6, The Historic Environment (2016)

Development Plans and the Historic Environment

Archaeological Remains

- 6.4.6 The historic environment comprises all the surviving physical remains of past human activity. The individually identified historic assets, which are the components of the historic environment, have archaeological significance. Such archaeological remains survive as both above and below ground evidence and include submerged marine as well as terrestrial assets. They are a finite and non-renewable resource.
- 6.4.7 Not all nationally important remains meriting preservation will necessarily be designated as scheduled monuments and much of the archaeological resource remains to be discovered. These remains and their settings and, in appropriate circumstances, other unscheduled archaeological remains of local importance and their settings, may be identified in development plans as of local importance and worthy of conservation. Local planning authorities may also develop supplementary planning guidance to provide further detail on any locally specific archaeological remains and their settings included as policy in development plans.
- 6.4.8 Notwithstanding the above, local planning authorities should not include in their development plans policies requiring developers to finance archaeological works in return for the grant of planning permission. Developers should not expect to obtain planning permission for archaeologically damaging development merely because they arrange for the recording of sites whose physical preservation in situ is both desirable (because of their level of importance) and feasible.

Local Historic Assets

- 6.4.11 Undesignated historic assets of local importance need appropriate consideration in the formulation of development plans. Local planning authorities may determine that a historic asset is of special local interest and may develop and publish lists of local historic assets of special local interest that do not have statutory protection, but which make an important contribution to local distinctiveness and have the potential to contribute to public knowledge. Where a local planning authority chooses to identify historic assets of special local interest, policies for their conservation and enhancement must be included in the development plan.

Development Management and the Historic Environment

- 6.5.1 Conservation Principles set out the basis for making informed decisions about any proposed change that has an impact on the historic environment. This is based on a full consideration of the significance of an historic asset and the impact of the proposal on that significance. The greater the significance and/or impact then the greater the benefit needed to justify any harm

Archaeological remains

- 6.5.5 The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a significantly damaging effect upon its setting. In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.
- 6.5.6 The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their proposals with the local planning authority at an early stage in pre-application discussions. A desk-based archaeological assessment can be commissioned by a developer (sometimes as part of a wider Environmental Impact Assessment) to provide information on the archaeological significance of a site before submitting a planning application. Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive and a study has not already been undertaken by the applicant, the local planning authority should request an applicant to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation. The results of any assessment and/or field evaluation should be provided as part of a planning application and form part of the local planning authority's consideration of that application. The amount of information and analysis required should be proportionate to the potential impact that the proposal has on the significance of the

archaeological remains and sufficient to determine the extent of this impact. If this information is not provided to an appropriate standard, local planning authorities should consider whether it is necessary to request the applicant to supply further information, or whether to refuse permission for an inadequately documented proposal.

6.5.7 Local planning authorities may impose conditions to protect archaeological remains, if they are minded to approve an application. However, where a local planning authority decides that physical preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, and the development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for:

- the archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains;
- the analysis, archiving and publication of the results;
- organisation and deposition of the archive into an approved repository.

This will normally be achieved by the applicant's submission of a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval by the local planning authority secured, where necessary, by the use of planning conditions or obligations. The WSI will often be written in response to a brief prepared by the local planning authority. A condition may be imposed prohibiting the start of work on the development until such time as the necessary works have been carried out by competent expert archaeologists to the appropriate standards.²¹ Archaeological investigations should be carried out before development commences, working to a project design agreed and monitored by the planning authority.

6.5.8 Despite the best efforts of the applicant and the local planning authority, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. Any WSI should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for an archaeological watching brief. In the absence of either of these mechanisms, the developer and the local planning authority will need to negotiate an acceptable solution. In exceptional cases, the remains may be considered by the Welsh Ministers to be of national importance and be designated as a scheduled monument. In such cases, work should not recommence until scheduled monument consent has been obtained by the developer.

-
- 6.5.9 Local planning authorities are required to consult the Welsh Ministers on any development proposal that is likely to affect the site of a scheduled monument, or where development is likely to be visible from a scheduled monument and meets certain criteria. The local planning authority should inform applicants of the need to obtain scheduled monument consent for any works they propose which would have a direct impact upon the designated area. Scheduled monument consent can be granted only for detailed proposals and it is advised that this is obtained first, as planning permission alone is insufficient to authorise the works. Scheduled monuments are exempt from conservation area control. However, where structures are both scheduled and listed, scheduled monument legislation takes precedence and scheduled monument consent, rather than listed building consent, is required for works.

Local Historic Assets

- 6.5.25 Where a local planning authority has identified historic assets of local interest or produced a list of historic assets of special local interest and included a policy in its development plan for their preservation and enhancement, any supporting supplementary planning guidance will be a material consideration when determining a planning application.

Historic Landscapes

- 6.5.27 Information on the register of historic landscapes in Wales should be taken into account by local planning authorities in considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment, or, if on call in, in the opinion of the Welsh Ministers, they would have more than local impact on an area in the Register. Cadw must be consulted on development within a registered historic landscape area that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 6.5.28 Cadw and Natural Resources Wales have issued a 'guide to good practice' on using the register of historic landscapes. It includes a method for assessing the effects of proposed development on an area on the register of historic landscapes (ASIDOHL2). This method should be followed by applicants when preparing the relevant part of the Cultural Heritage chapter of their Environmental Statement

APPENDIX 2: DATA CAPTURE GAZETTEER

CA Ref. No.	Orig. Ref.	Description	Period
1	204	Findspot of a flint and a pounder stone possibly dating to the Bronze Age, both found in and around the old Gas Works (PP 8/11/04)	Bronze-Age
2 (a and b)	CM235	See SM2 bellow	Romano-British
3	CM234	See SM4 bellow	Romano-British
4	CM243	See SM5 bellow	Romano-British
5	CM206	See SM7 bellow	Romano-British
6	32	Findspot of a Roman coin dated to between 81AD and 96AD found in the "Five Fields" area of Carmarthen. JH Aug 2002	Romano-British
7	6/ 15/ 371 11949 11960 12913	The line of defences of the Roman Town (PRN 69), traced through small scale excavations, watching briefs and topographical features. Two phases of defences have been identified, dating is imprecise but the 1st phase is believed to have been built in the late 2nd century, replaced by the 2nd phase in the mid to late 3rd century. (PP 13/5/04). Relates to a V shaped ditch excavated by GDB Jones in 1968 behind the offices of the Red Cross on Spilman Street. It produced a quantity of South Gaulish Samian Ware, the ditch was described as Flavian , the 'date would most easily associate it with an early military site' (from GDB Jones). He believed it represented the southern tip of the early Roman fort. (PP 12/5/04) Findspot of a Roman coin of Vespasian discovered whilst sinking foundations for new houses on the Parade, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04) Findspot of a brass coin of Antoninus Pius (c141AD) discovered in a garden on The Avenue, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04) Findspot of a brass coin of Crispus (c321AD) in mint condition, discovered during construction work in The Avenue, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04) Findspot of two brass Roman coins discovered in the garden of "Don Stores" on Priory St. One coin is dated to Marcus Aurelius (161-180AD), the 2nd probably dates to the reign of Trajan (98-117AD). (PP 8/11/04)	Romano-British
8	27	Findspot of pottery fragments discovered during work to the rear of a property on Guildhall Square in 1872. The vessel was described as an earthen vessel of considerable size, with a twisted cord design around it. The date of the pottery is unknown,	Romano-British

CA Ref. No.	Orig. Ref.	Description	Period
		believed at the time to be either Roman or 'early British', the whereabouts of the pottery is unknown. (PP 4/11/04)	
9	130	A Roman coin, dated to between 96AD and 98AD, was found at Cambrian Place in Carmarthen in 1927. Nerva (96-8 AD) coin found June 1927 in "the garden of Ben Parry , Cambrian place. (TCAS XV p.40) A "Parry" family is shown to have inherited No 26 Cambrian Place in the 1926 electoral Register. No 26 is now demolished.	Romano-British
10	349	A Roman coin dated to between 276AD and 282AD was found in a garden behind John Street in Carmarthen. Head of Emperor Probus. leg: IMP C.M.AVR. PROBVS. AVG. Rev : figure of mars marching, bearing spear + trophy leg: VIRTVS . PROBI. AVG (TCASFC).	Romano-British
11	n/a	Romano-British Road Codrington 17 Silchester to the West (ADS)	Romano-British
12	n/a	Romano-British Road Margary 60d (ADS)	Romano-British
13	n/a	Romano-British Road Margary 69 / Codrington 16a (ADS)	Romano-British
14	12757	A medieval fulling mill marked on William Rees' map of South Wales in the 14th century in the town of Carmarthen. Rees marks this mill on the south bank of the river, but it has also been suggested that it lies on the corner of Morley Street and Catherine Street. Possibly confused with St Catherine's Mill (PRN 48). The area is now completely redeveloped as the shopping centre of Carmarthen town. No above ground remains survive. (PP 22/6/04). Rees sites this mill on the south bank of the river and slightly west of water mill PRN 49.	Medieval
15	72	Speed's Map of 1610 shows a cross at this point, and Lewis (1833) records that Dr Ferrars, Bishop of St Davids, was burnt at the stake for heresy at the High Cross in 1555. There are no visible or known remains of the cross. (PP 17/5/04)	Medieval
16	220	In c1110 Henry I granted the native 'Bishop house' of Llandeulyddog to Battle Abbey, and so a Benedictine Priory was established in Carmarthen on the site of its pre-conquest precursor. The imposition of the Benedictines appears to have been unsuccessful and they left in the late 1120's with an Augustinian Priory installed in their place (PRN 44). The Priory had traditional jurisdiction over Old Carmarthen, confirmed in a charter by Henry II. Dissolved in 1536. Areas of the site were excavated in 1979 (PRN 49610).	Medieval
17	62	A house of Franciscan Friars founded by Edward I, first mentioned in 1282. A house of Franciscan Friars founded by Edward I, first mentioned in 1282. It was the richest of 3 such foundations in Wales. The site was excavated from 1983 onwards ahead of development, which revealed a site built around two cloisters with an infirmary on the south, the church on the north and domestic buildings in between. The Friary was closed down in 1538 during the Dissolution. An attempt was made to found a new cathedral on the site but was unsuccessful. In 1543 some buildings were used as a grammar school but this was short	Medieval

CA Ref. No.	Orig. Ref.	Description	Period
		lived. The buildings decayed and were demolished during the Civil War. (PP 14/5/04)	
18	8372	A pipe trench opened up by workmen to the rear of No.8 Friars Park uncovered human remains. Four skeletons were identified and recorded by T. James. The skeletons were supine, lying east-west, 0.6m to 0.9m below the present ground surface in a 'bone earth' layer. The skeletons formed part of the cemetery for the nearby Friary (PRN 62), the burials dating from 1391-1535.	Medieval
19	61	The earliest reference is from 1233 when a certain Daniel was granted the Mill of Towy "without the walls...on the waters of Wynveth". The mill is also mentioned in surveys of 1268 and 1275, which was on average the largest and most productive of Carmarthens mills. In the Inquisition c.1251 in the request to divert the waters of the Tawelan there is reference to a mill streaming water below the mill presumed to be the Dam mill stated to be the "neighbouring mill constructed below". Since little more that or few hundred yards separated the Dam Mill and the river Towy, it is not unreasonable to place this mill at the site of either one of two post-medieval foundries (Cadw).	Medieval
20	10601/ 10600	One of five medieval fulling mills in Carmarthen recorded in historic documents whose exact locations are not known. Medieval fulling mill within the town of Carmarthen recorded in historic documents (Jack 1981, Ref No 32). Exact location unknown. Located near the quayside although the exact location is unknown. The NGR is indicative only. H. Pritchard, 2017 In 1469 John Du ab Ieuan Teg was allowed to build a fulling mill between Cockymill (PRN 49) and the mill next to the quay in New Carmarthen, probably therefore on the Wynveth Brook near the river. (PP 18/6/04) Date 1496. Built on the Wynveth Brook close to the junction with the Towy. One of five medieval fulling mills in Carmarthen recorded in historic documents whose exact locations are not known. Medieval fulling mill within the town of Carmarthen recorded in historic documents (Jack 1981, Ref No 31). Located near the quayside although the exact location is unknown. Records show this fulling mill and mill race were built in the 14th century. The NGR is indicative only. (H. Pritchard, 2017).	Medieval
21	60	It was part of the town defences (PRN 74) built after Carmarthen obtained a grant of murgage in 1233. (PP 14/5/04) It has been argued that a gateway stood somewhere in Quay street but no evidence remains to show its existence.	Medieval
22	55	Carmarthen was given a grant of murage in 1233 and this gate was part of the subsequent defences. There appears to be no remains of this gate but Delaney & Soulsby suggest remains exist behind No.9 Bridge Street. It has been argued by Delaney and Soulsby that a gate stood on this site, the remains of which are concealed being No 9 Bridge St. But these remains are probably of the town wall and castle not the gateway. No gate is shown in Bridge St by Speed.	Medieval
23	68	Medieval vaulted cellars with later 19th century building above (PRNs 416 & 20315). The building is listed.	Medieval
24	146	In 1976 this was described as a listed building, the listing description apparently remarked this was probably a medieval building incorporating part of the castle wall. The front had small 18th century sash windows and doorway. This reference could not be located and the building is not currently listed. (PP 7/6/04) "probably medieval building incorporating part of castle wall and tower. Stone built. The front has small 18th century sash windows and doorway.	Medieval

CA Ref. No.	Orig. Ref.	Description	Period
25	213	Findspot of a Medieval stone carving of clasped hands measuring 14" (c36cm) by 7" (c18cm), discovered in a pile of stones at Buffalo Inn, Carmarthen. (PP 8/11/04)	Medieval
26	12788	A late 18th to early 19th century Inn with medieval origins, shown by a 15th century stone window discovered in 1983, though this may be re-used. Work in 1983 showed the building to be early, originally 2-storey, raised presumably in the 16th century and refronted twice in red brick. An Inn called 'The Angell' is first mentioned in a Rent Roll of 1573 and referenced in 1657; it is not known if they refer to this site. (PP 22/6/04),	Medieval
27	221	The shell of a square tower standing 4.3m high, measuring 3.4m by 5.6m. The fabric of the walls has been greatly altered. This may represent the remains of a mural tower in the medieval town walls (PRN 74). Wyrriot's Tower is first mentioned in a town rental of 1575. (PP 14/6/04),	Medieval
28	67	The site of the Market Cross, which was removed probably in 1783. The stone shaft of the cross, measuring 3ft 4in long, plain and octagonal in section, was given to the County Museum in 1922. Nott's Monument (PRN 141) was later erected on the site.	Medieval
29	56	St Mary's Church was in existence before 1252. It stood immediately to the east of the Guildhall in the centre of Carmarthen, on the site marked by St Mary's Street and St Mary's Lane. In 1701 the church was described as 'dissolved'. There is now no trace of it. In 1957 building works revealed parts of the chancel, including a piscine and other stonework; these are now in Carmarthen Museum.	Medieval
30	57	Originally a motte and bailey castle built 1109 by Walter, Sheriff of Gloucester. It was attacked repeatedly by the Welsh during the 12th and earlier 13th centuries, destroyed in 1137 and rebuilt in stone in 1145. It was eventually retaken from Llwelyn the Great by William Marshall the younger in 1223 and returned to royal control. During the 14th century the castle appears to have been extensively repaired and added to with substantial royal apartments and administrative rooms. It was captured by Owain Glyndwr in 1405. It played an important role in the Wars of the Roses and Civil War, probably slighted in the late 1640's. Much of the remains were demolished in 1789-92 for the construction of the county gaol, and again from 1938 with the construction of the County Hall. (Cadw - listed buildings information).	Medieval
31	54	Carmarthen was given a grant of murage in 1233 and this gate (then known as East Gate) was part of the subsequent defences (PRN 74). Probably at some point after the new town walls were built c1415 this gate housed the town gaol and became known as Prisoner's Gate. It is described by the Jury of the Court Leet in 1657 as containing "two rooms on the floor and the chamber above over the gate...together with a pair of stairs...and the Dungeon underneath". It was demolished in 1792, presumably because the new county gaol was open. So-named because it housed the Town Gaol, the prisoners gate was demolished in 1792 (lodwick p46) presumably because the new county gaol had then opened. It stood at the King St end of Nott Square and there were people alive in Sparrell's day who remembers its demolition (Sparrel p 104). Its precise position is difficult to ascertain, but it is likely to have stood immediately to the NE of the present St Peter's civic hall. It as been asserted that a wall ran from this gate to the west gate - see site No 73. This gate is mentioned by the jury of the court Leet (1657) as being "between King Street and St Mary's Street which contained "two rooms on the floor and the chamber above over the	Medieval

CA Ref. No.	Orig. Ref.	Description	Period
		gate...together with a pair of stairs...and the dungeon underneath...and that the said gate is called by the name TUE [Ty?] BACH YCHA alias the prisoner's gate and belonging to the Sherriffs of the county borough of Carmarthen for the time being out of mind,"	
32	59	Possible chapel site in medieval borough of Carmarthen, on Nott Square, although possibly arising from confusion with one of the chapels inside Carmarthen Castle. The vaults below the building to the west of St Peter's Civic Hall which have been destroyed by modern development have been exposed to represent the undercroft of a religious edifice built by Edward I and dedicated to his son. No reference to such a chapel appears in the public or borough records and it is not mentioned by Spurell. It is possible that this chapel has been confused with the castle chapel/church - they may be one and the same. Indeed ovens in a plan of Carmarthen Castle (in Lodwick p22) places "prince Edward's chapel?" to the south of the castle gateway.	Medieval
33	27	Findspot of pottery fragments discovered during work to the rear of a property on Guildhall Square in 1872. The vessel was described as an earthen vessel of considerable size, with a twisted cord design around it. The date of the pottery is unknown, believed at the time to be either Roman or 'early British', the whereabouts of the pottery is unknown.	Medieval
34	7759	A watching brief was undertaken during extension work to the rear of the Natwest Bank in 1977. Late medieval glazed ware was recovered from the earliest rubbish pits. 19th century earthenware and glazed ware came from later pits. Various stone walls were uncovered, dated to the 19th century and later, with an earlier vaulted undercroft. Large amounts of local earthenware and glass were recovered from unstratified deposits.	Medieval
35	228	A trial trench excavated behind Woolworths, Guildhall Square, uncovered a series of intact deposits above undisturbed subsoil. The conjectured line of the medieval town wall was not found, a possible gravel building platform was recorded containing late medieval pottery. A trial trench, 11.5 x 2m and 2.5m deep was machine cut 1975, to the rear of Woolworths and St Peter's Hall. 1.5m of post medieval build up with much debris, pits etc. - not recorded in detail - over 20-30 cm thick layer of large angular stones and gravel found a building platform, with late medieval pottery. This beyond a buried soil above the clay sand and gravel of the subsoil. One shard of late medieval pottery from the buried soil below the spread of stones. The area was thought to contain the 13thc. town wall and/or ditch presumed to run across the rear of Woolworths from priories gate to dark gate on the basis of property boundaries - no trace found - nor any corner tower in the Littlewoods area.	Medieval
36	73	A gate in the medieval town wall (PRN 74) is shown on Speed's Map of 1610, within the post 1415 defences. The exact siting of the gate is uncertain as the line of the town is difficult to trace here. Lodwick claims it was demolished in 1792.	Medieval
37	65	A well, with a diameter of 1.25m and 4m deep of dry stone construction, lying under the modern property boundary. The well was intact when recorded in 1976 but filled with concrete and built over. (PP 14/5/04)	Medieval
38	53	Carmarthen received a grant of murage in 1233 and this gate was part of the subsequent defences (PRN 74). It was demolished in 1796 along with Cock Mill (PRN 49) to make way for Blue Street. The foundations were uncovered by workmen	Medieval

CA Ref. No.	Orig. Ref.	Description	Period
		in 1857, and apparently removed. (PP 14/5/04) The dark gate stood at the lower end of Guildhall Sq in an area now called dark gate. The precise position of this gate is difficult to place - although it may have stood immediately N.W of the entrance to Red Lion yard (see 1786 map of town). It is shown on Speed's map and according to Lodwick was demolished to make way for the construction of Blue street. He also states (pg 153) that on January 11, 1857 the foundations of the dark gate were laid open and removed during the work of draining the town. It has also been called "mill gate" (cf. Griffiths: Wynvern gate).	
39	63	A mill first mentioned in a survey of 1268, located near Cock Mill (PRN 49). Late 13th century surveys indicate it was the 2nd most productive mill in Carmarthen, taking its name from the mill dam, and giving its name to Dam Street (later Mill Street). (PP 14/5/04)	Medieval
40	49	A mill belonging to Henry le Arblaster mentioned in a document of 1251 which may be the first mention of this site. A survey of 1275 suggests this mill had fallen into disrepair. A document of 1410 states a new mill is to be built over the site of the former Cock Mill. This is also believed to be the mill shown on Speed's map of 1610. It was demolished in 1796 to make way for Blue street (PP 14/5/04)	Medieval
41	20647	Findspot of a copper halfpenny of Charles II (1649-1685). (PP 8/11/04)	Medieval
Listed Buildings			
I	9483/ 9447/ 9488	Grade II Listed Christ Church - Situated at far W end of Lammas Street, on junction with Morfa Lane. An Anglican parish church built in 1867-9. Built as the English church for the expanding west side of the town, large enough to accommodate the soldiers of the garrison. Grade II listed as a prominent mid Victorian church with crossing tower, a landmark in distant views. (PP 4/11/04, from listed buildings database). The stone foundations of Christ Church were laid 2nd September 1867. It is the English church of St Davids parish. There has been considerable alteration to the tower in recent times the original having a pitched slate roof. Forecourt walls railings gates and gate piers. Grade II Listed Nos 1-4 Friar's (Consec) Row. A row of four cottages, each is now listed separately. Built in the early 19th century, grouped in two pairs, with slate roofs and small chimney stacks. Altered during the 20th century. (PP 28/6/04 from listed buildings info). Grade II* Listed Heol Awst Capel yr Annibynwr - Chapel	
II	82167/ 82152/ 82159	Grade II Listed Main gates and gatepiers to Carmarthen Park Grade II Listed Eastern pair of lamp standards in Carmarthen Park Grade II Listed Granite drinking fountain in Carmarthen Park	
III	82127/	Grade II Listed Nos 1-5 (Consec) Spring Gardens. A row of several houses, now all listed individually. Probably late 18th century, the buildings are marked on Lewis' map of 1786. Altered in the 19th century when No.4 was converted into 2 houses. Interiors wholly renewed since 1981. A school for young ladies was situated somewhere in Spring Gardens, run by Mrs Williams and Miss Jardine in c1825. (PP 28/6/04) A school for young ladies was	

CA Ref. No.	Orig. Ref.	Description	Period
		situated somewhere in Spring Gardens. It was run by Mrs Williams and Miss Jardine c.1825. TCASFC	
Scheduled Monuments			
SM1	CM009 HER - 76	The Bulwarks - The monument comprises the remains of earthwork defences dating to the Civil War, 1642-51 and built to protect west Carmarthen then held for the Royalists. Further stretches existed originally but these have now been destroyed. The earthworks comprise the remains of low wide walls and associated ditches designed to absorb shot combined with bastions to protect the walls and for positioning artillery. A central section of bank survives to a height of c 0.7m fronted to the west by a ditch c 1.6m deep externally and 2.3m above the crest of the bank. North and south of this are two polygonal projecting bastions. Only the northern is well preserved, with the depth of the ditch being c 2m below the exterior and 4m below the crest of the now slight bank. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later defensive organisation. The site forms an important element within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.	Post-Medieval
SM2	CM235	Carmarthen Roman Fort (part of). The monument is comprised of buried features and earthworks representing part of the Roman fort at Carmarthen. The primary Roman fort network was designed and constructed by the Roman army for the purpose of military conquest and rule. Excavations in recent years suggest that the Roman fort lay outside and to the west of the Roman Town, and most of the area is built over. This small area remains undeveloped and the depth of the archaeological levels below modern ground level suggests that preservation of Roman strata is likely to be good. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structures may contain well preserved archaeological evidence concerning chronology, layout and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.	Romano-British
SM3	CM008	Carmarthen Castle. The monument consists of the remains of a masonry castle dating mainly the 12th to 14th centuries. The castle originating at the beginning of the 12th century replaced an earlier fortification further down the River Towy and quickly became important, passing into the hands of the Crown and becoming the administrative centre of south west Wales. Captured and destroyed by Llywelyn the Great in 1215 it was recaptured by William Marshall the younger, earl of Pembroke in 1223, the first masonry castle may have been constructed at this date. The remains comprises a stone-revetted motte, twin-towered gatehouse, a south west corner tower and wall turret east of this together with short sections of curtain wall, all to the west of the site. The motte walls have two small half-round turrets to the north and paired buttresses representing the site of a further turret to west, the majority of this fabric is the result of 19th century reconstruction. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.	Medieval

CA Ref. No.	Orig. Ref.	Description	Period
SM4	CM234	Carmarthen Roman Town. The monument comprises the buried remains of part of the Roman town of <i>Moridunum</i> , now Carmarthen. All remains are below-ground, but the presence of well-preserved archaeology has been demonstrated by excavation at a number of points. The scheduled area is, for the most part, open ground located between Priory Street and Richmond Terrace. Its western end includes a tarmac car park, and some domestic gardens. To the northeast are tennis courts and a grassed play-area. It is a very irregular shape, measuring approximately 270m NE-SW at its longest point, and an average of 130m NW-SE. The scheduled area includes the football ground, where repeated excavations have established the complexity and depth of the archaeological sequence. A Roman street runs north-east to south-west across the scheduled area, and has been seen as a parch mark on the football field, confirmed by limited excavation during drainage works. Evaluation excavation carried out in the area of the new changing rooms showed that evidence for both timber and stone Roman buildings is preserved. The scheduled area of the Roman town is closely associated with the nearby amphitheatre (CM206) which is one of very few surviving amphitheatres in the UK, and represents the only above-ground Roman remains in Carmarthen. The remains of the earlier Roman fort at Carmarthen are also scheduled (CM235). The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of the origins and growth of Roman towns, from fort to vicus. The excellent and extensive survival of below-ground archaeology means that there is a high likelihood of the preservation of all kinds of domestic remains, including structural, artefactual and environmental. The site also has group value with the amphitheatre (CM206) and the remaining parts of the Roman fort (CM235). The protected area comprises those remains described above, and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.	Romano-British
SM5	CM243	Carmarthen Roman Town Defences. The monument comprises the best preserved and most visible stretch of defences of the Roman Town of Carmarthen. It forms part of the southern end of the eastern side of these defences which have been shown to consist of an earthen and turf rampart with an external ditch. The present surface of the site shows a marked drop to the east where the rampart drops towards the ditch. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman defensive organisation and of the growth of towns. The monument forms an important element within the wider Roman context and the structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to chronology, building techniques and functional detail. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.	Romano-British
SM6	CM236	St. Johns Priory. The monument consists of the remains of a priory, a monastery governed by a prior or prioress, dating to the medieval period. The eastern end of St Johns priory church, part of the monks' cemetery and the east range of the cloister have been located by excavation and the priory precinct can be defined by minor structural remains and mapping. Nearly all of the former precinct area is surviving as open and largely undisturbed ground. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval ecclesiastical organisation. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.	Medieval

CA Ref. No.	Orig. Ref.	Description	Period
SM7	CM206	Roman Amphitheatre. The monument consists of the remains of an amphitheatre, believed to date primarily to the 2nd century AD within Roman period (1st - 4th century AD) and which is located c 250m to the north east of the boundary of town defences of Roman Carmarthen (<i>Moridunum</i>). The amphitheatre has an elliptical structure, with a long axis of c 90m and a short axis of c 60m. It was excavated in 1968 and 1970, revealing the course of the arena wall and traces of the seating arrangement, giving an estimated seating capacity of 4500-5000. It was constructed by cutting into the hillside to the north and using the excavated soil to make up the south bank of the seating area (cavea). The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military and urban organisation. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques, together with a strong probability of environmental evidence. Amphitheatres may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.	Romano-British

APPENPIX 3 – CURRENT PROPOSALS LAYOUT PLANS

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1
Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive
Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

