

**SUMMARY OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND
WALKOVER SURVEY FOR A
ONE PLANET DEVELOPMENT AT
COEDTALYLAN, CARMARTHENSHIRE
19/17176/PAYPRE**



Report by: Trysor

For: Sara Tommerup

December 2018

Revised May 2019

Revised 2019 – All Modern Features Removed



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By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2018/630

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Cover photograph: Stone bank or lynchet, ID number 025, looking west.

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removed

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael
yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked
and received our approval.

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***Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr
adroddiad hwn.***

***We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this
report.***

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DAT – Dyfed Archaeological Trust

HER – Historic Environment Record

PRN – Primary Record Number in regional HER

ID Number – Number allocated to historic asset for the purpose of the report

Photographic numbers – In a sequence from CTL2018_001 to CTL_083

Scheduled Monument Number - A number prefixed by CM for Carmarthenshire, e.g. CM123

Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	114802
Name	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey for a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire, 19/17176/PAYPRE
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN7010124731
Easting	270101
Northing	224731
Summary (English)	In October and November 2018, Trysor carried out a desk based assessment and walkover survey for a One Planet Development in Coedtalylan woods, near Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, centred on SN7010124731. © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Yn ystod Mis Medi a Mis Hydref 2018, fe gwblhawyd Trysor asesiad pen-fwrdd ac arolwg maes ar gyfer Datblygiad Un Blaned yn Allt Coedtalylan, ger Llangadog, Sir Gaerfyrddin, wedi'i ganoli ar SN7010124731. © Trysor 2019
Description	In October and November 2018, Trysor carried out a desk based assessment and walkover survey for a One Planet Development in Coedtalylan woods, near Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, centred on SN7010124731. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire, 19/17176/PAYPRE
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Project boundary – 1 kilometre radius centred on SN7010124731

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment, including a walkover survey, has been undertaken by Trysor to examine the impacts on the historic environment from a One Plant Development in woods at Coedtalylan, c. 3.5 kilometres south-southwest of Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, centred on SN7010124731, pre application reference 19/17176/PAYPRE. The assessment also details management recommendations for the lifetime of the development.
- 1.2 Site visits were undertaken by Trysor in October 2018 to examine the location of the development. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape, and their setting. Modern features created by forestry and other activities since the mid 20th century were recorded but not presented in this summary version of the report at the request of the Brecon Beacons National Park Heritage Officer.
- 1.3 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on SN7010124731, the centre of the development. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.4 There are two Scheduled Monuments within a 1 kilometre radius of the development, Garn Goch Hillfort (CM037) and Llys Brychan Roman Villa (CM195) but there would be no impact on either of these.
 - 1.4.1 Potential impacts on the setting of the scheduled Bronze Age Round Barrows at Trichrug (CM327), which lies outside the 1 kilometre radius assessment area, were also considered. It was found that there would be no impact the setting of this scheduled monument.
- 1.5 There are no Listed Buildings within a 1 kilometre radius of the development.
- 1.6 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens within the 1 kilometre radius.
- 1.7 The development site does not lie within a Registered Historic Landscape as defined by the Cadw dataset.
- 1.8 There would be no significant impacts on any other recorded historic assets within the 1 kilometre radius assessment area.
- 1.9 Management recommendations have been made in order to inform a management plan.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Sara Tommerup of Red Pig Farm, Coedtalyan, Bethlehem, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9DR has commissioned Trysor heritage to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment with a walkover survey of the management area for a proposed One Planet Development in woods at Coedtalyan, centred on SN7010124731, see Figure 1.

4. The development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a two household One Planet Development scheme is developed in an area of woodland known as Coedtalyan, Bethlehem, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire. The development will consist of two low impact dwellings, an extension to an existing steel framed agricultural unit for the purposes of mushroom processing, the development of an accessible compost toilet and the change of use of an existing battery storage building to include micro-hydro generation.
- 4.2 The woodland management area will be managed to support the inhabitants of Coedtalyan during the lifetime of the development. Activities are low impact and include coppicing, fungi farming, growing areas, beehives, goats and ducks.
- 4.3 The One Planet Development should aim to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage and traditional characteristics of the local landscape. In order to promote good management, a baseline archaeological survey is required to identify, map and record historic environment features, and to integrate this information into the Design Management Plan.
- 4.3.1 In Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities and the associated Practice Guidance for TAN 6, the Welsh Government has issued detailed advice on the design and implementation of One Planet Developments.
- 4.3.2 In section 4.15 of TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities outlines the principle of Low Impact Development;

"One Planet Developments take forward Low Impact Development (LID) principles in the Welsh context. One Planet Development is development that through its low impact either enhances or does not significantly diminish environmental quality."

4.3.3 In section 4.16 of TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities outlines the need to produce a thorough management plan based on robust evidence;

"Planning applications for land based One Planet Developments located in the open countryside need to be supported by robust evidence. A management plan, produced by a competent person(s), must accompany planning applications for this type of development."

4.3.4 In section 3 of the TAN 6 Practice Guidance, several references are made to the importance of protecting the cultural heritage and landscape.

4.3.5 Section 3.4 states that the baseline audit that forms an initial element of the management plan should include and audit of Cultural Heritage;

- *Cultural Heritage: Any known sites of cultural importance including below ground archaeological sites, earthworks and ruins, and living history, such as hedgerows marking important historic boundaries on the site and in the immediate vicinity.*
- *Existing buildings and structures on the site, their rough date (if known) and their main construction materials."*

4.3.6 Section 3.4 also mentions the importance of auditing landscape elements, including cultural aspects;

- *Landscape: Landscape features on the site and in the immediate vicinity 14 (such as hedgerows, scrub, woodland and shelter belts), and of key views into the site from public vantage points (roads, lanes and public rights of way).*
- *Past land use (if known).*
- *Present land use (of each field, if more than one).*
- *Statutory Designations on the site and in the immediate vicinity: (Including)*
 - o *Cultural Heritage – Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields all identified by Cadw and Conservation Areas identified by the Local Authority.*

4.3.7 Section 3.37 states that;

"One Planet Developments in the open countryside should have the objective of conserving, managing and, wherever possible, enhancing environmental quality. The starting point will be what is already present on the site (paras 3.3 – 3. One Planet Developments should conserve and enhance the site's biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape, also potentially bringing benefits to the wider landscape. It will be particularly important to conserve designated sites and features..."

4.3.8 Section 3.38 states that;

"Objectives for biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape should be integral to the management of the whole site forming part of a sustainable land management system that provides food and other products while also benefitting other aspects of the environment."

4.3.9 Section 3.40 outlines the contents of the management plan;

"The first step will be to conserve all existing features of biodiversity, cultural and landscape importance on the site such as hedgerows, woodland, features of cultural heritage importance and semi-natural habitats. These should have been recorded as part of the baseline (para 3.3 – 3. Conservation of these features should include continuing or reintroducing appropriate traditional management to ensure that these features are retained in good condition (increasing their resilience to change). Opportunities should also be taken to extend their area where this fits into the overall site plan. This should include forming links (wildlife corridors) with valued features that lie beyond the site boundary and, for example, extending areas of permanent grassland over known areas of important buried archaeology."

4.3.10 Section 3.46 summarises;

"Cultural heritage: For cultural heritage the key considerations will be to protect and maintain important historic features on the site including known below ground archaeology and earthworks (such as strip lynchets, earth bank fortifications and ridge and furrow) and above ground built monuments and features including traditional buildings. Below ground archaeology and historic earthworks are best conserved under permanent grassland with extensive grazing. Soil erosion and poaching by animals should be avoided as should scrub and tree growth, as roots can damage the underlying archaeology. Built features of historic importance should be stabilised to prevent further damage and ideally extensive vegetation growth removed."

4.3.11 Section 3.47 summarises Landscape considerations;

"One Planet Development in the open countryside should have a positive impact on the surrounding landscape. This, to a significant extent, should be 'built into' One Planet Development, as traditional land use activities and habitat management were what created historic landscapes in the first place. Thus OPD can either reinforce or recreate valued traditional landscape features such as hedges, orchards, woodlands, copses and meadows. One Planet Development is generally small scale, and so should not have a major landscape impact. Nevertheless it is important to ensure that: (a) features created (such

as hedgerows, hedgebanks and walls) reflect the traditional characteristics of the local landscape; (b) dwellings and other structures including access tracks are located where they can be recessed into the landscape as part of the wider design for the site, such that they do not stand out in views from public vantage points; and (c) new features created under (a) above, provide additional screening (using native species) where this will help the overall development blend into the wider landscape."

4.3.12 Section 3.51 outlines the Essential Criteria for a One Planet Development. Point 2 and Point 3 of these criteria state that;

- *All cultural heritage features (e.g archaeology) on the site are conserved and enhanced through appropriate management.*
- *The landscape of the site is enhanced by the addition and traditional management of characteristic or once characteristic local landscape features that, amongst other things, may be used to screen and filter views to built elements of the proposals and to provide shelter and screening to horticultural areas.*

4.3.13 Section 3.53 states that in monitoring the Essential Criteria certain targets should be met;

"Target: That all identified cultural heritage features are maintained in good condition.

Indicators: No cultivation or soil erosion over buried archaeological sites and historic earthworks. Scrub and trees removed over buried archaeological sites and historic earthworks. Above ground historic/ cultural features stabilised and scrub / trees removed."

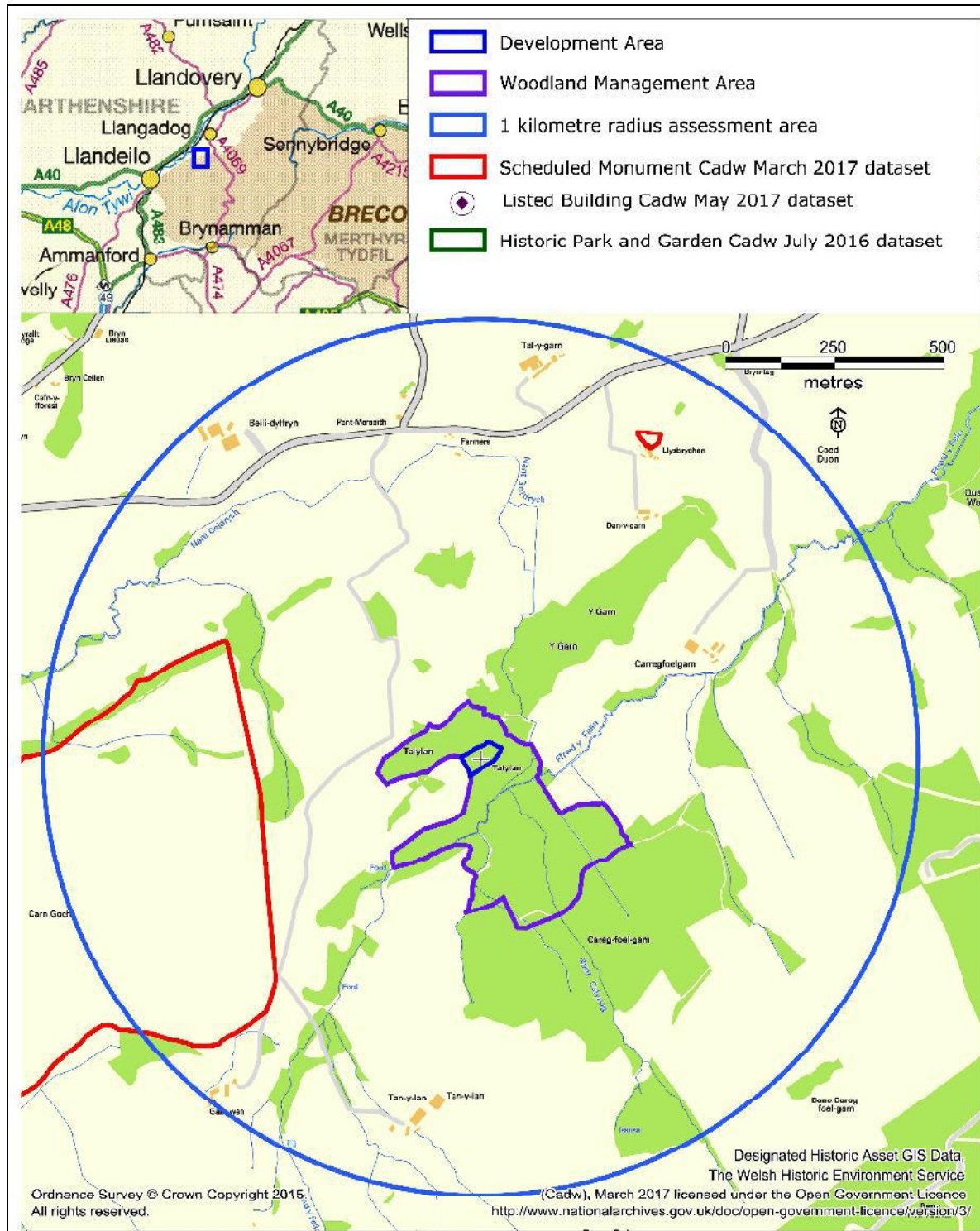


Figure 1: Location of the development, showing the development area, the woodland management area and the wider 1 kilometre radius assessment area.

5. Methodology

5.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Trysor and approved by the Brecon Beacons National Park Heritage Officer (Trysor, 2018).

5.1.1 The WSI included the description of the features to be recorded during the site visits/walkover survey which included
All earthwork or structural features, including former field boundaries, will be recorded in the project database. Trysor, 2018, Para 6.2

The site visit will consist of a walkover survey to identify and record any previously unrecorded features in the vicinity of the proposed development, including any field boundaries and ground disturbance. Trysor 2018, Para 7.4

5.1.2 After submission of the final report, the Brecon Beacon National Park Heritage Officer requested that the Modern features be removed from the planning report. The Modern period is defined in the regional Historic Environment Record, and in the Archaeological Research Framework for Wales, as anything post 1900.

5.1.3 This summary version of the report has records for Modern historic assets removed in line with the request of the Brecon Beacons National Park Heritage Officer.

5.2 The desk-based assessment considered known historic assets within a 1 kilometre radius circle centred on SN7010124731, the centre of the development (see Figure 1). This has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area as well as assess any direct or indirect impacts, including impact on setting.

5.2.1 Field survey of the development area and woodland management area was carried out to identify and record historic assets.

5.2.2 Historic assets within the development or woodland management areas have been given project IDs between 1 and 99. There are some gaps in the number sequence and Modern historic assets have been removed from this summary version of the report.

5.2.3 Historic assets within the wider 1 kilometre assessment are have been allocated project ID numbers 100 and above for the purposes of this report, other reference numbers, such as regional HER PRNs are cross referenced in Appendices B and C.

5.3 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1 kilometre assessment, HER enquiry 1081. Data on designated historic assets was supplied by Cadw.

- 5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the parish tithe map.
- 5.5 Site visits were made by Trysor to the development site and the woodland management area, on 9th October and 18th October 2018. Visible archaeological features within the development and woodland management areas that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and recorded. The wider landscape was studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures and the impact on the setting and therefore the significance of historic assets was considered (Cadw, 2017).
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2005, 2006, 2013, 2016 and 2017 were used to inform the assessment as well as aerial photographs from 1945, 1969 and 2013 available from the Welsh Government Aerial photographic unit online. LiDAR data of 2 metre resolution was not available for most of the assessment area.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.9 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 1 kilometre dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value² and Setting³. Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 4. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed as to whether it was Positive, Negative or Neutral, and the level

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

³ Setting as defined in Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales, 2017

of impact within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. Where there was an impact to was then assessed if there was any impact on the significance of the historic asset.

- 5.12 Management observations and recommendations were also given for the historic assets within the development area and the woodland management area.

6. The Development Site

6.1 The proposed development site is underlain by Silurian sedimentary rocks over 400 million years old. The southern part of the woodland is underlain by mudstones and siltstones of the Tirabad Formation, laid down in deep sea conditions between 427 and 433 million years ago. A narrow band of mudstones of the Cerig Formation lies to the north of these, but the northern half of Coedtalylan wood overlies sandstones of the Ffairfach Grit Formation. The superficial deposits are glacial tills deposited during the last Ice Age.

6.1.1 The change in geology from south to north is reflected in the topography of Coedtalylan woods. The harder Ffairfach Grit sandstones form a line of ridges and hills, such as Carreg y Gath ridge at the northern edge of the wood. The availability of harder sandstone in the north of the wood may explain why the relict field boundaries here change from stone walls in the north to earthwork banks further to the south and southeast, where the soft siltstones and mudstones do not outcrop and would not provide stone suitable for wall construction.

6.2 Coedtalylan wood is found on the southern side of the upper Tywi valley, just south of Llangadog. The landscape in this part of the valley is characterised by a series of low ridges, formed of the hard Ffairfach Grit bedrock, which run parallel to the southwest to northeast trend of the valley. The wood extends over one section of one of these ridges, Carreg y Gath, which rises to about 155 metres above sea level. The land falls away southwards from here down to about 134 metres about sea level in the sheltered valley of the Ffrwd y Felin stream, a tributary of the Nant Geidrych, which runs southwest to northeast through the area. From here the land rises steadily to the southeast to over 200 metres in altitude. It is here that the largest part of the woodland is found, either side of the Nant Celynog stream, a tributary which flows north-northwest down to join the Ffrwd y Felin.

6.2.1 Coedtalylan wood has developed in modern times within an area which was a farmed and settled landscape as recently as the late 19th century. The relict field system which is now hidden within the woodland was associated with a number of now abandoned farmsteads and cottages which ring Coedtalylan. The field system and settlements date to earlier post-medieval times and were mostly occupied during the 19th century. The settlements were gradually abandoned during the 20th century and the field system fell into dereliction.

6.2.2 During the second half of the 20th century a large conifer plantation was created here, which was mostly harvested by the end of the 20th century. The land was then allowed to regenerate as natural woodland, creating the modern Coedtalylan wood.

7. Coedtalylan: Archaeological Overview

7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).

7.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site.

7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).

7.2.1 There is no firm evidence of Neolithic activity within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site. A single site is recorded at Cae'r Ganfa (ID number 120, PRN34670), Beili Dyffryn farm, Bethlehem, which has been interpreted as a possible Neolithic chambered tomb. Recent investigations at the site have not proved conclusive, however, and its true character is still not known. Neolithic times saw the introduction of agriculture into the region and it is likely that a settled farming community in the Tywi valley by the end of the period. The presence of the scheduled Waun Pwtlyn long barrow (CM012), a Neolithic burial mound, just over 1 kilometre to the north-northeast towards Llangadog appears to confirm this.

7.2.2 There is much firmer evidence that settled communities existed in the district during the Bronze Age. These include a number of typically Bronze Age funerary monuments, such as the three impressive, scheduled burial cairns on the summit of Trichrug (CM327), just over 1 kilometre south of Coedtalylan, and the scheduled Bronze Age standing stones at Bryngwyn (CM155) and Llwyndu (CM180), within 4km to the west. The location of any settlements of the period is not known at present, but these burial sites demonstrate that Bronze Age people lived and farmed in the Tywi valley landscape.

7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).

7.3.1 There is good evidence of Iron Age activity within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site, indicating that the area must have been well settled. The most notable Iron Age monument is the impressive, scheduled Garn Goch Hillfort (CM037) which is found within 1 kilometre of Coedtalylan. The main hillfort here is known as Y Gaer Fawr and is one of the largest hillforts in Wales. It is accompanied by a smaller fort, Y Gaer Fach, on an adjacent summit, and close to a two further hillforts at Llwyndu (CM010) and Cwmdu (CM385), both about 2km away to the west. These sites are typical of the Iron Age, when settlements and farmsteads were often defended by earthworks topped with timber palisade fences. It was a period during which tribal conflicts appear to have been common, hence the need to protect settlements from attack. It was also a period during which an increasing area of the landscape was farmed, expanding the agricultural traditions of previous periods.

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410)

7.4.1 The Roman period is very well represented in the upper Tywi valley. This period opened with the military conquest of Wales in the middle of the first century AD and there is evidence of this period of conflict. At Llandovery there are two overlapping Roman forts dating to the first and second centuries AD, which have been scheduled (CM188), and have an associated *vicus* settlement. Two overlapping Roman forts have also been identified at Llandeilo (CM367) and a Roman road is known to have connected these, following the floor of the Tywi valley. It is evident that there was an early military presence after the Roman conquest, keeping tight control on the Tywi, which was undoubtedly an important communications route. The Roman conquest also saw the abandonment of the hillforts which had been important centres of power, trade and settlement during the Iron Age. It is evident that the Roman conquerors did not tolerate the native occupation of fortified settlements under their rule.

7.4.2 During the second century AD the pacification of the country had been achieved and the military forts of the conquest period were largely abandoned. The archaeology of the centuries after the conquest is influenced by evidence of domestic and economic life, rather than military activity. A remarkable site associated with this period is found at Llys Brychan (CM195, ID Number 102, PRN 4047), less than 1 kilometre to the north of Coedtalylan. The remains of a Roman villa have been partially excavated alongside the present house here and shown to date to the third and fourth centuries AD. Much of the villa lies hidden beneath the present farmhouse, but it would have been the focus of a farmstead or estate extending across the surrounding landscape.

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

7.5.1 There is also no evidence of the transition from Roman society to Early Medieval society within 1 kilometre of the proposed development. No Early Medieval historic assets are recorded or finds of artefacts from this period. However, Llys Brychan farm, the site of the scheduled Roman villa, bears a name which has given rise to a tradition (unsubstantiated) that there was an Early Medieval *llys* or court located there associated with Brychan Brycheiniog, an early ruler of the kingdom of Brycheiniog. The excavations which have been undertaken at Llys Brychan have not produced any evidence of post-Roman activity associated with such a *llys*.

7.5.2 It is certain that Christianity, the most enduring inheritance left by the Romans, would have reached this area by the start of the Early Medieval period as an organised religion. Romanised settlements at locations such as Llandovery are likely to have been the focus for the first Christian communities, from which a strong tradition grew in subsequent centuries. The wider district has many churches which still bear the names of the saints who tradition tells us were active in the

region during the Early Medieval period, a period known to Welsh history as *Oes y Saint* (The Age of Saints). Llandingad, Llangadog and Llandeilo are examples of this association with early Christianity, each with a church dedicated to a figure associated with the early history of the Welsh church (Dingad, Cadog and Teilo).

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

- 7.6.1 During medieval period the Tywi valley was at the heart of the important Welsh kingdom of Deheubarth and is chiefly remembered for the centuries of struggle between the princes of Deheubarth and the invading Anglo-Normans, who had begun their incursions into the area by the end of the 11th century AD. For 200 years political and military power switched from one side to the other and a chain of impressive castles appeared along the valley, defending key settlements and strategic points. These included major stone castles at Llandovery, Dinefwr (Llandeilo) and Castell Cennen as well as smaller fortifications such as the motte and bailey castle of Castell Meurig, Llangadog.
- 7.6.2 Away from the main settlements and fortifications, the countryside was undoubtedly well settled and farmed. Rural society was organised under traditional Welsh administration and law. The dispersed *tyddynod* or homesteads of the *uchelwyr* or nobles were scattered across the area. The peasantry or villeins worked the land and are thought to have lived in hamlets or “bond-vills”, and example of which may be found at Felindre, Llangadog (it can be interpreted as *filain+dre* meaning “villeins’ settlement”, rather than *felin+dre* meaning “settlement at the mill”).
- 7.6.3 Archaeologically, the locations of the medieval *tyddynod* and hamlets would be difficult to find within the farmed landscape, as centuries of post-medieval farming and redevelopment will have destroyed or obscured their remains. On marginal and common land it is, however, possible to identify the remains of early settlement as such landscapes have escaped the more intensive farming of later times. Deserted rural settlements, such as that found on marginal land on Garn Goch (ID Number 108, PRN 14200), lie within 1 kilometre of the proposed development at Coedtalylan. These often survive in relatively good condition and their former buildings can be identified by virtue of the surviving wall bases or building platforms where timber-framed, clay-walled, thatched-roofed structures once stood. Longhouses, long huts and circular pens or shelters are encountered on upland and marginal land across Carmarthenshire and are usually thought to date to the medieval or early post-medieval periods, although few such sites have been excavated locally to date.

7.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day).

- 7.7.1 Most of the sites recorded within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development date to the Post Medieval period. These are all associated with the agricultural and settlement history of the area, including farmsteads, cottages and farm buildings. Some of these are recorded very close to the boundary of Coedtalylan wood, such as the cottages at Pentrebach (ID number 10; PRN21925) and Pantygelynen (ID Number 119, PRN 22451) or the deserted farmstead of Carreg y Gath (ID Number 129, PRN 105154).
- 7.7.2 No HER or NMR records existed for any site or feature of archaeological or historical interest within Coedtalylan at the outset of this assessment. The fieldwork and desktop study undertaken has only identified features of Post Medieval and Modern date associated with the enclosure and farming of the land, its later conversion into a conifer plantation and its more recent use as a pig farm. A number of buildings and structures of recent date are still in use here, but date to the period post-2009. These features have been recorded in the project database but are not included in this summary version of the report at the request of the Brecon Beacons National Park Heritage Officer.

8. Coedtalylan Development Site: Historical overview

8.1 The proposed development site is located on land which forms part of Coedtalylan wood. The woodland has mostly grown in the early 21st century across an area which had been planted with conifers, which were subsequently harvested, during the second half of the 20th century.

8.1.1 The name "Coedtalylan" is a very recent. It does not appear on any historic maps. The name "Talylan" appears on some modern Ordnance Survey maps, referring to the woodland in the northern part of the holding.

8.2 The earliest map showing the district is the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings, Llandovery sheet, surveyed in 1811. The Original Surveyors Drawings represent the first detailed map series of the whole country. They do not generally map field boundaries in detail and the details of the field system which are shown on the map cannot be interpreted as accurate representations of the fieldscape at the time of the survey. This map shows the now abandoned farm of Carreg y Gath and some of the now ruined cottages at Pentrebach when they were in use. These properties closely adjoin Coedtalylan today. The area of the present Coedtalylan wood is shown as being treeless on this map. Other features of interest shown on this map are the Ffrwd y Felin stream and its tributary, Nant Celynog, which still flow through Coedytalylan wood.



Figure 2; The 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. The focus of the management area is ringed in red.

- 8.3 The 1831 1:63660 scale First Series Ordnance Survey map, which is based on the 1811 survey, provides little more detail, though does appear to show an enclosed area of farmland around Carreg y Gath farm.



Figure 3; The 1831 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. The focus of the management area is ringed in red.

- 8.4 The Llangadog parish tithe map of 1839 provides a much more detailed depiction of the layout of the area. This is the first map to make a detailed record of the field system which had extended across the district during post-medieval times. It shows settlements such as Carreg y Gath and the Pentrebach cottages much more accurately than earlier maps and also recorded land ownership details. Many tithe surveys also record land use detail, but this was not the case for Llangadog parish.

8.4.1 The tithe map shows that the whole area of the present Coedtalylan wood was part of Carreg y Gath farm. The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the tithe map, shows that the farm was some 177 acres in extent and owned by John William Lloyd of Direlton (later known as Danyralit, the mansion of which estate burned down accidentally during the Second World War). In 1839, Carreg y Gath was farmed by William and John Rees.

8.4.2 This map provides as reasonably accurate depiction of the field system and the apportionment lists the names and extent of each field. The fieldnames do not include any names of archaeological or historic interest, but the preponderance of names such as *Waun* (Bog or marsh) and *Wern* (Alder swamp) indicate that much of the land was wet and of poor quality.

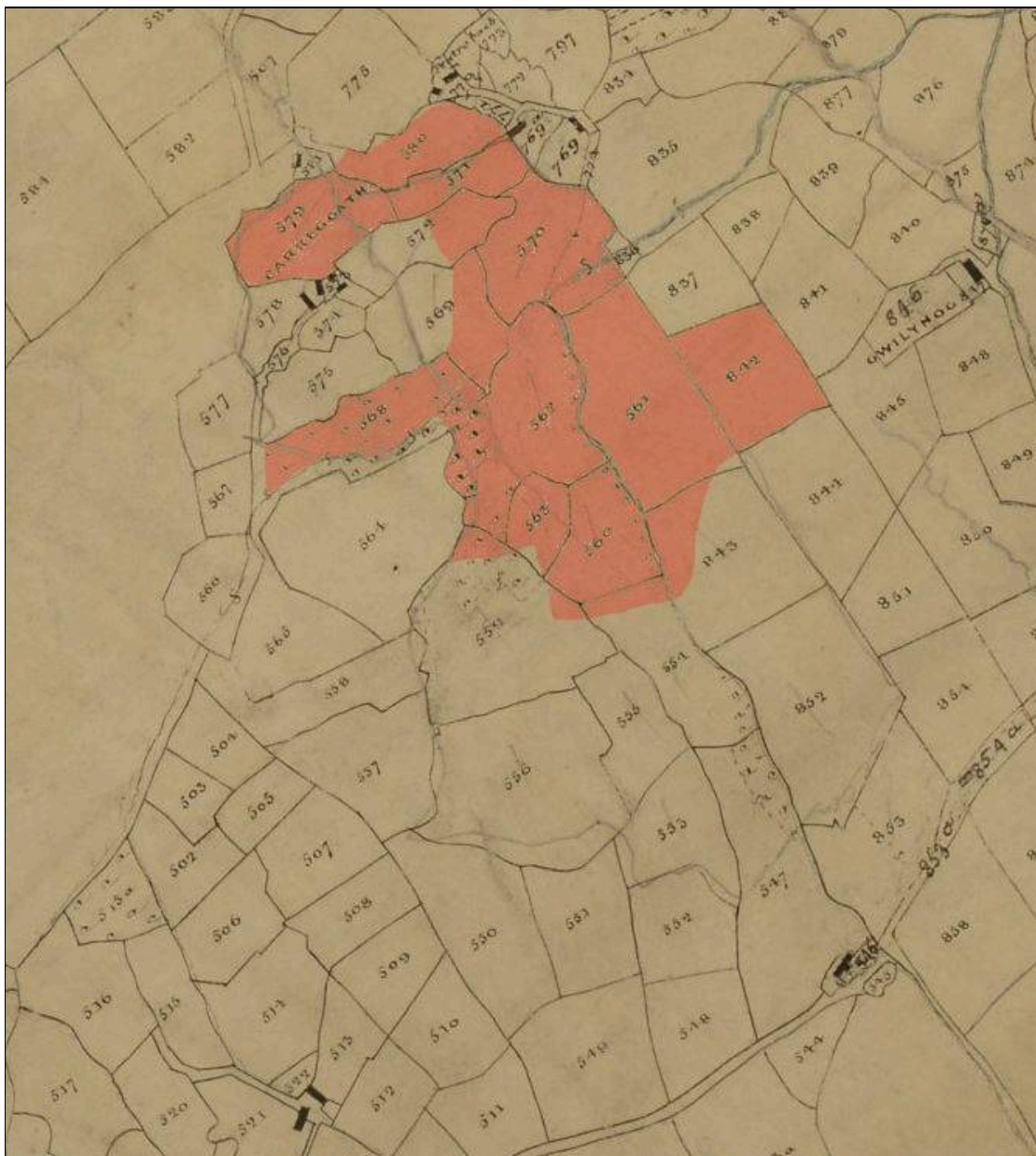


Figure 4; An excerpt from the Llangadog Parish Tithe Map of 1839. The Coedtalylan management area is shaded in red.

Table 1: Field names recorded on the tithe apportionment

541	Lan fawr	- the big inclosure
542	Cae'r lan uchaf	- the upper inclosure field
543	Cae lan isaf	- the lower inclosure field
543a	Cae'r lan fawr	- the large inclosure field
544	Cae bach gwlunog	- Uncertain of the origin of gwlunog. Small field
545	Handir gwlunog	- Handir derived from Rhandir, a parcel of land.
546	Cottage	
547	Waundanty	- The bog below the house
548	Cae main uchaf	- The upper narrow (main) field or - The upper stone (maen) field
549	Cae Rhyn mawr	- Uncertain of the origin of Rhyn. Large field
550	Cae llwyn	- Bush field
551	Cae war y wern	- The field alongside the alder swamp
552	Cae maen isaf	- The lower narrow (main) field or - The lower stone (maen) field
553	Waun fach	- Little bog
554	Waun du	- Black bog
555	Croft parchil	- Croft is a field Origin of parchil unknown.
556	Waun gwlynog	- Uncertain of the origin of gwlynog. Waun = bog.
557	Cae clawdd Newydd	- New bank field
558	Waun	- Bog or marsh
559	Waun ganol	- Middle bog
560	Cae dderwen fawr	- Big oak field
561	Cae'r Eithyn bach	- Little Gorse Field
562	Waun cil Berllan	- Orchard edge field
563	Cae'r Eithin bach	- Little Gorse Field
564	Cae mawr	- Big field
565	Cae llwyn Bedw	- Birch grove field
566	Cae Adman llwyd	- Uncertain of the origin of Adman. Grey field
567	Coed cae	- Wood field
568	Y wern	- The alder grove
569	Waun danty	- Bog below the house
570	Cae garw	- Rough field
571	Gain fach draw	- Uncertain of the origin of Gain. Small distant field
572	Cae'r ydlan	- Hayguard field
573	Buildings &c	
574	Plot	
575	Cae Ffynnon	- Well field
576	Brushwood	
577	Cae'r garn	- Garn field (Garn here refers to a natural outcrop)
578	Cae ysgubor	- Barn field
579	Carn fach	- Little Garn
843	Cae lan isaf	- The lower inclosure field
852	Lan fawr	- The big inclosure
853	Cae pistil	- Spring field
858	Cae llwyn	- Bush field
859	Cae lan genol	- Middle inclosure field
860	Y Lan uchaf	- The upper inclosure
853a	Road & Waste	

8.5 The First and Second Editions of the 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey Map of the area were published in 1885 and 1905. These are very detailed and accurate representations of the landscape at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries (see Figure 5).

8.5.1 These maps show that significant changes had already taken place in the area of the modern Coedtalylan wood. The most important of these changes is shown on the 1885 edition of the map, which was that Carreg y Gath farm had already been abandoned by that time. This must have had implications for the management of the land of the former farmstead. By the time of the 1907 edition of the map it is evident that many of the fields formerly worked as part of the holding were becoming wooded, suggested that the management regime had become less intensive.

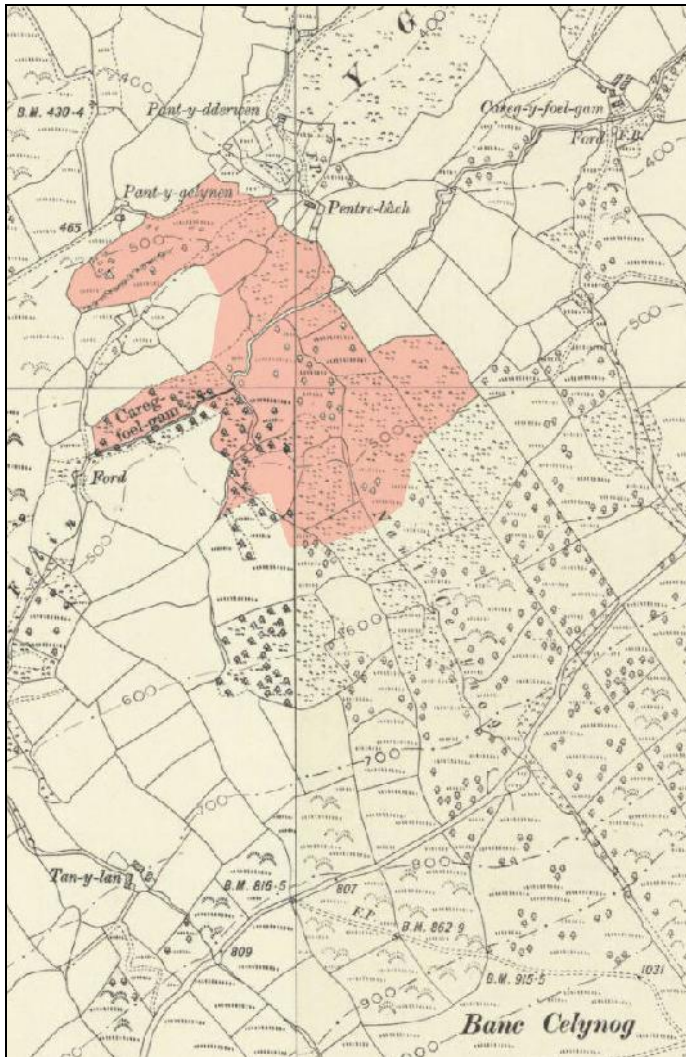


Figure 5: An excerpt from the 1905 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map. The Coedtalylan management area is shaded in red.

8.5.2 The 1907 edition of the map shows the small cottages of Pant y Dderwen, Pant y Gelynen and Pentrebach continued to be occupied, but as the 20th century progressed such settlements were also abandoned and fell into ruin. This is a typical pattern of rural life in southwest Wales during this period, as the lure of better work and housing drew people away from the countryside into the industrial belt of southern Carmarthenshire and the valleys of southern Wales. The population numbers of rural parishes fell sharply during the late 19th century and continued to decline well into the 20th century.

8.5.3 The decline of rural society in the first half of the 20th century saw areas of farmland which had been enclosed and improved in post-medieval times reverting to a more marginal condition. This clearly happened at Coedtalylan. The 1953 edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map shows much of the Coedtalylan area had become wooded. It also shows that the cottages around the margins had been abandoned.

8.5.4 The 1:63660 scale Ordnance Survey map published in 1960 shows much of the Coedtalylan area as deciduous woodland. The 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey also shows deciduous woodland covering the area, but the 1:10000 scale map of the late 1970s shows that the deciduous trees had been replaced by a conifer plantation. This is the first map which used the name Talylan in association with the forest plantation.

8.5.5 The evidence of Google Earth satellite images indicates that the conifer plantation at Talylan had been harvested before the early 21st century. The 2005 Google Earth image shows much of Coedtalylan had been cleared, although the Carreg y Gath ridge at the northern edge of the area remained under conifers (and does so to the present day) whilst some limited areas of newly planted conifers were present and some stands of surviving deciduous woodland which had not been cleared when the bulk of the area was afforested.

8.5.6 Google Earth satellite imagery also charts the appearance of Red Pig Farm around 2009 and its gradual development and growth up until 2013, but this venture appears to have come to a close by 2017, when the present owners purchased the property.

9. Data Collation

- 9.1 The DAT HER enquiry for the 1 kilometre radius assessment area yielded 55 records for historic assets, all outside the development and woodland management areas.
- 9.2 Out of the 55 records, 18 were removed from the project dataset; 2 were for common land, 9 were for records with insufficient information or locational data to make an assessment of impact, 1 was a duplicate of other records within the dataset, five were part of other records within the dataset and 1 was a placename only with no physical element. For fuller details see Section 16.
- 9.3 Four other HER records were added to the dataset supplied: The PRN for Garn Goch hillfort, and three sites recorded within a report undertaken 2016/2017 that were allocated PRNs but not yet incorporated in the HER – PRNs 105154, 110545 and 110637.
- 9.4 Sixty one new records were created in the project database by Trysor for this project. These all were all within the development or woodland management areas.
- 9.4.1 Records were created for modern features in the project database when:
- There was some ground disturbance relating to the modern feature. The purpose of the recording was to log that the disturbance.
 - There were older historic assets nearby that might be affected by the management of the more modern historic asset.
- These were removed from this summary version of the report at the request of the Brecon Beacons National Park Heritage Officer, so only 24 of the 61 new records are included.
- 9.5 After the site visit, the historic map search, the evaluation and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1 kilometre radius assessment area contained 102 records for historic assets, but after removal of the modern features the total was 65 records.

10. Assessment of Significance

- 10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 6 and Tables 2a-c. Full details of the results of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 10.2 Within the 65 records there were two Scheduled Monuments and no Listed Buildings. These were both within the wider 1 kilometre assessment area and not within the development or woodland management areas.
- 10.3 Out of the 65 records 1 was within or bounding the main development area, 23 were in the woodland management area and the remaining 41 in the wider 1 kilometre assessment area.
- 10.4 Within the development and woodland management areas all historic assets were of minor importance apart from ID number 9, an earthcut trackway that was formerly part of the network of tracks that connected the cottages and farms, which was considered locally important.

Table 2: Significance of assessed historic assets

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Significance of Historic Asset	Historic Asset Status
18	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None

Table 2a: Historic Assets within the Development Area

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Significance of Historic Asset	Historic Asset Status
9	COEDTALYLAN	Locally Important	None
1	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
3	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
7	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
13	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
14	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
15	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
22	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
24	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
25	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
28	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
36	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
40	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
43	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
44	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
60	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None

*Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
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Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Significance of Historic Asset	Historic Asset Status
62	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
64	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
65	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
66	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
67	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
70	COEDTALYLAN	Minor Importance	None
42	COEDTALYLAN	Unknown	None

Table 2b: Historic Assets within the Woodland Management Area

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Significance of Historic Asset	Historic Asset Status
100	GARN GOCH	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
101	CARN GOCH CAIRN	Nationally Important	None
102	LLYS BRYCHAN	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
108	CARN GOCH	Locally Important	Within a Scheduled Monument
111	CARN GOCH	Locally Important	None
113	CARN GOCH	Locally Important	None
114	CARN GOCH	Locally Important	Within a Scheduled Monument
116	PENTRE BACH	Locally Important	None
117	PANT-Y-DDERWEN	Locally Important	None
118	LLETY Y LLYDREW	Locally Important	None
119	PANT Y GELYNEN	Locally Important	None
128	PENTREBACH	Locally Important	None
129	CAREG-Y-GATH	Locally Important	None
131	TAN-Y-GARN I	Locally Important	None
133	TAN-Y-GARN III	Locally Important	None
134	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM I	Locally Important	None
135	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM II	Locally Important	None
136	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM III	Locally Important	None
137	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM IV	Locally Important	None
138	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM V	Locally Important	None
139	PENTREBACH	Locally Important	None
106	GEIDRYCH	Minor Importance	Within a Scheduled Monument
109	CARN GOCH	Minor Importance	Within a Scheduled Monument
110	CARN GOCH	Minor Importance	None
112	CARN GOCH	Minor Importance	None
121	BEILI DYFFRYN	Minor Importance	None
122	TAN-Y-GARN	Minor Importance	None
123	TAN-Y-GARN	Minor Importance	None
124	TAN-Y-GARN	Minor Importance	None
125	TY'-R-BEDW FARMSTEAD	Minor Importance	None
126	Y GARN	Minor Importance	None
127	Y GARN	Minor Importance	None

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Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Significance of Historic Asset	Historic Asset Status
130	LLYS BRYCHAN I	Minor Importance	None
132	TAN-Y-GARN II	Minor Importance	None
140	PANT-YR-ONEN	Minor Importance	None
104	TAL-Y-GARN	None	None
105	GARN Y	None	None
107	LLYS BRYCHAN	None	None
103	GARN WEN	Unknown	None
115	CARN GOCH	Unknown	None
120	CAE'R GANFA; CIL Y GANFA	Unknown	None

Table 2c: Historic Assets within the wider 1 kilometre area

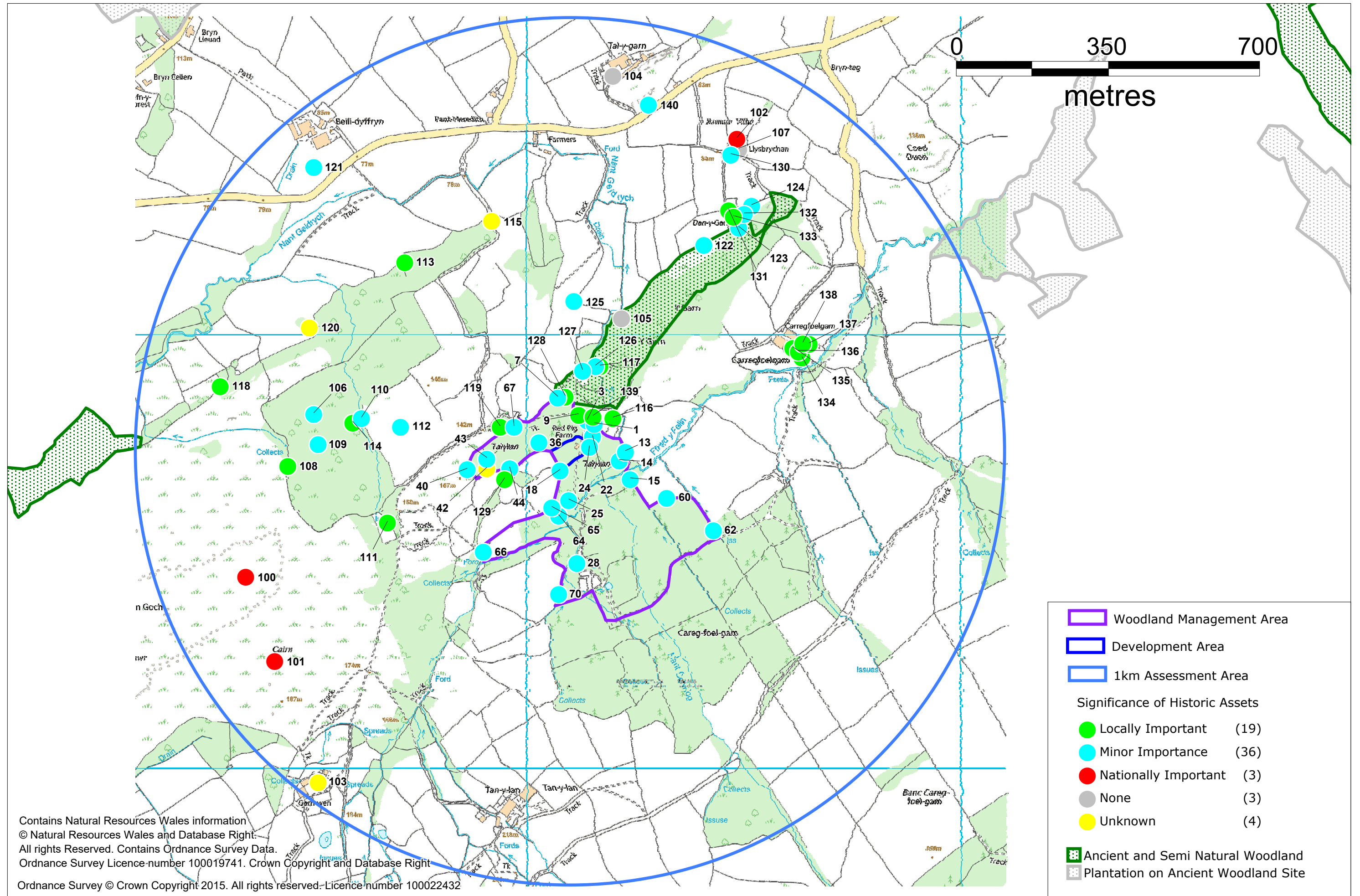


Figure 6: The significance of historic assets within the 1km assessment, woodland management and development areas, labelled with Project ID number

11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts, and whether the impact was Positive, Negative or Neutral. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Tables 3a-c below and illustrated in Figure 7.

Table 3a: Impact on assessed historic assets within development area

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Impact on Significance
18	COEDTALYLAN	BOUNDARY BANK	None	Moderate	None	None

Table 3b: Impact on assessed historic assets in woodland management area

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Impact on Significance
1	COEDTALYLAN	BOUNDARY WALL	None	Low	None	None
7	COEDTALYLAN	BOUNDARY WALL	None	Low	None	None
9	COEDTALYLAN	TRACKWAY	None	Low	None	None
13	COEDTALYLAN	BANK (EARTHWORK)	None	Low	None	None
14	COEDTALYLAN	WATERCOURSE	None	Low	None	None
15	COEDTALYLAN	BANK (EARTHWORK)	None	Low	None	None
22	COEDTALYLAN	BOUNDARY WALL	None	Low	None	None
25	COEDTALYLAN	BOUNDARY BANK	None	Low	None	None
28	COEDTALYLAN	BANK (EARTHWORK)	None	Low	None	None
36	COEDTALYLAN	WALL	None	Low	None	None
42	COEDTALYLAN	WALL?; BOUNDARY BANK?	None	Low	None	None
43	COEDTALYLAN	WALL	None	Low	None	None
44	COEDTALYLAN	PLATFORM	None	Low	None	None
60	COEDTALYLAN	BANK (EARTHWORK)	None	Low	None	None
62	COEDTALYLAN	BANK (EARTHWORK)	None	Low	None	None
64	COEDTALYLAN	BANK (EARTHWORK)?	None	Low	None	None
65	COEDTALYLAN	BANK (EARTHWORK)?	None	Low	None	None
66	COEDTALYLAN	BANK (EARTHWORK)?	None	Low	None	None
67	COEDTALYLAN	WALL	None	Low	None	None

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Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Impact on Significance
3	COEDTALYLAN	BOUNDARY	None	None	None	None
24	COEDTALYLAN	SHEEP FOLD	None	None	None	None
40	COEDTALYLAN	WALL	None	None	None	None
70	COEDTALYLAN	BANK (EARTHWORK)	None	None	None	None

Table 3c: Impact on assessed historic assets in the wider 1 kilometre area

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Impact on Significance
139	PENTREBACH	COTTAGE	None	Low	None	None
100	GARN GOCH	HILLFORT	None	None	None	None
101	CARN GOCH CAIRN	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
102	LLYS BRYCHAN	HOMESTEAD; VILLA	None	None	None	None
103	GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW (Possible)	None	None	None	None
104	TAL-Y-GARN	NATURAL FEATURE	None	None	None	None
105	GARN Y	NATURAL FEATURE	None	None	None	None
106	GEIDRYCH	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
107	LLYS BRYCHAN	LLYS;MANOR HOUSE	None	None	None	None
108	CARN GOCH	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	None	None	None	None
109	CARN GOCH	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
110	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	None	None	None	None
111	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	None	None	None	None
112	CARN GOCH	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
113	CARN GOCH	LONGHOUSE	None	None	None	None
114	CARN GOCH	FIELD SYSTEM	None	None	None	None
115	CARN GOCH	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
116	PENTRE BACH	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
117	PANT-Y-DDERWEN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
118	LLETY Y LLYDREW	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
119	PANT Y GELYNEN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
120	CAE'R GANFA;CIL Y GANFA	CHAMBERED TOMB (Possible)	None	None	None	None
121	BEILI DYFFRYN	ORCHARD	None	None	None	None
122	TAN-Y-GARN	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
123	TAN-Y-GARN	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
124	TAN-Y-GARN	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
125	TY'-R-BEDW	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Impact on Significance
	FARMSTEAD					
126	Y GARN	BRIDGE	None	None	None	None
127	Y GARN	WALL	None	None	None	None
128	PENTREBACH	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
129	CAREG-Y-GATH	SETTLEMENT	None	None	None	None
130	LLYS BRYCHAN I	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
131	TAN-Y-GARN I	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
132	TAN-Y-GARN II	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
133	TAN-Y-GARN III	FARMHOUSE	None	None	None	None
134	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM I	BARN	None	None	None	None
135	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM II	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
136	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM III	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
137	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM IV	FARMHOUSE	None	None	None	None
138	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM V	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
140	PANT-YR-ONEN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None

11.2 Table 3c shows that no recorded historic assets within the wider 1 kilometre assessment area would be exposed to any significant impact from the development. Only one historic asset, the ruined cottage at Pentrebach (ID number 139) could be exposed to a low level of indirect impact, which is easily avoided. Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the historic assets in Table 3c can be found in Appendix B.

11.2.1 Table 3b shows that 19 historic assets within the Woodland Management Area could be exposed to a Low level of indirect physical impact. These are mostly redundant boundary walls and boundary banks which could be impacted upon by tree felling, vegetation clearance or fencing activity.

11.2.2 Table 3a shows that within the Development Area, only 1 historic assets is found, Boundary Bank ID number 18, which could be exposed to an indirect impact. This would only arise if the development within the area impinged on the boundary at the edge of the area, an impact which could be avoided completely with appropriate mitigation.

11.3 There are two Scheduled Monuments within 1 kilometre of the development area but there would be no impact on either of them.

11.4 There are no Listed Buildings within the 1 kilometre assessment area

- 11.5 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1 kilometre assessment area.
- 11.6 There are no World Heritage sites within the 1 kilometre assessment area.
- 11.7 The development area and the woodland management area do not lie within a registered Historic Landscape. The western part of the 1 kilometre assessment area lies within the Tywi Valley Historic landscape as currently defined by Cadw based on digitised data from Dyfed Archaeological Trust dated to 2001.
- 11.8 The development area and most of the woodland management area lies within the Bethlehem LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL40257), see Figure 9, which is described as; *"Most significant archaeological element(s): Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary sites, Iron Age hillforts, Roman"*
- 11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High and the justification is given as *"LANDMAP criteria, supported by field visits and local knowledge."*
- 11.8.2 The southern part of the woodland management area lies within the Garn-wen LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL40258), see Figure 9, which is described as; *"Most significant archaeological element(s): Palaeolithic find spot"*.
- 11.8.3 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High and the justification is given as *"LANDMAP criteria, supported by field visits and local knowledge."*
- 11.9 The development area lies within the large Mynydd Myddfai and Black Mountains LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTCL586), see Figure 10, which is described thus; *"A landscape that is resonant with folklore associations and which is rich in historic sites, recognised by the fact that much, though not all, of this area is in the Cadw/ICOMOS/CCW Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Significance."*
- 11.9.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding and the justification is given as *"- as a rich historic and folklore landscape."*
- 11.9.2 No folklore has been identified with the development area or the woodland management area, and there are no historic assets of greater than local significance within the two areas.
- 11.10 The development area lies within the very large Llanddeusant and Myddfai farmlands LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Aspect Area (CRMRTVS017), see Figure 10, which is described thus; *"An area of settled, rural, pastoral hills and valleys running from the Black Mountain*

and Mynydd Myddfai to the south and east at around 300mAOD down to 70mAOD in the Sawdde valley bottom. The valleys are narrow and sinuous with fast flowing watercourses. The Towy valley sides lie to the north. This pastoral landscape has small- medium sized irregular fields with a strong hedge pattern, some cut and some outgrown. These are well maintained and only those on the fringes of the moorland are damp and marginal in character. Deciduous tree cover is strong especially on the steep valley sides and bottoms with ancient woodlands and some fields have mature treed boundaries, leading to an enclosed landscape in places. Coniferous and harvested commercial woodlands lie to the east, coarsening the grain of this area. The presence of the moorlands to the south provide numerous attractive views as a backcloth to this well vegetated and varied landscape. Settlement is mainly scattered farmstead with occasional hamlets linked by sinuous minor roads. The jewel in the crown of the area is Carreg Cennen Castle which sits to the west on its rocky hill outcrop, starkly dominating its environs. The A4069 passes through but does not significantly disturb the essential tranquillity of the area."

11.10.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High and the reasoning is given as *"Attractive pastoral farmland with sinuous valleys and strong woodland character with fine views towards the uplands to the south. A generally well maintained pastoral landscape of consistent character unspoilt by development. Distinctive mosaic hills and sinuous valleys which complement the open Black Mountain and Mynydd Myddfai. The relationship with the upland moorland is rare in the County but otherwise the pastoral landscape character is not uncommon."*

11.10.2 The Coedtalylan woodland site does not conform to the defined characteristics of this aspect area. It is an area of former pastoral land which has been afforested, harvested and then allowed to regrow as scrub and woodland in a largely unmanaged fashion. It is therefore quite untypical of the bulk of the aspect area and the proposed development at Coedtalylan will not impact negatively on the character of the area. The future management of the growing woodland here should be considered to be a positive impact, added to the woodland character of the aspect area.

11.11 The development area lies within the TOWY VALLEY FOOTHILLS Landscape Character Area Number 1 as defined for Brecon Beacons National Park in 2014 as part of a landscape characterisation process. These are large character areas with only 15 landscape areas covering the whole of the National Park area and based on analysis of all aspects of the landscape. The summary description of the area is *"Peaceful, pastoral landscape lying below the distinctive uplands of Y Mynydd Du (The Black Mountain) and Mynydd Myddfai. Its landscape is characterised by low ridges of hills and extensive ancient woodlands, with its enclosed fields contrasting with the open moorland of Y Mynydd*

Du, which forms its backdrop. It has a timeless, secretive quality, with winding lanes connecting ancient farmsteads, villages and prominent archaeological sites, and strong cultural associations with the legends of the Physicians of Myddfai."

- 11.11.1 The proposed development at Coedtalylan would not impact on any of the qualities mentioned in the summary description. The woodland here is not ancient, but has grown within an area of former coniferous plantation over a now derelict pastoral field system. The future sustainable management of the Coedtalylan woodland make it a positive addition to the woodland cover which is characteristic of parts of the area.
- 11.12 There are no conservation areas within the 1 kilometre study area.
- 11.13 During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of buried archaeology on land which would be affected by the development. There is no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at this location. Therefore the former archaeological potential is assessed as low.
- 11.14 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the development site. The soils here seem to be generally thin, overlying boulder clay subsoil.
- 11.15 There are no place-names identified on the list of Historic Place Names within the development area. (RCAHMW, 2018)
- 11.16 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site. The parish tithe survey identified a number of "garn" placenames in and around Coedtalylan, but these generally appear to refer to natural outcrops or crags, rather than man-made cairns.
- 11.17 Coedtalylan includes evidence for a post-medieval field system, which has been largely out of use for the past century and has suffered considerably disruption from the 20th century afforestation of the area. The field system includes drystone walls, mainly in the northern part of Coedtalylan, and earthwork banks, mainly in the southeast. This variation seems to reflect the geology of the Coedtalylan area. The field system is now unmanaged, fragmentary and in poor condition.

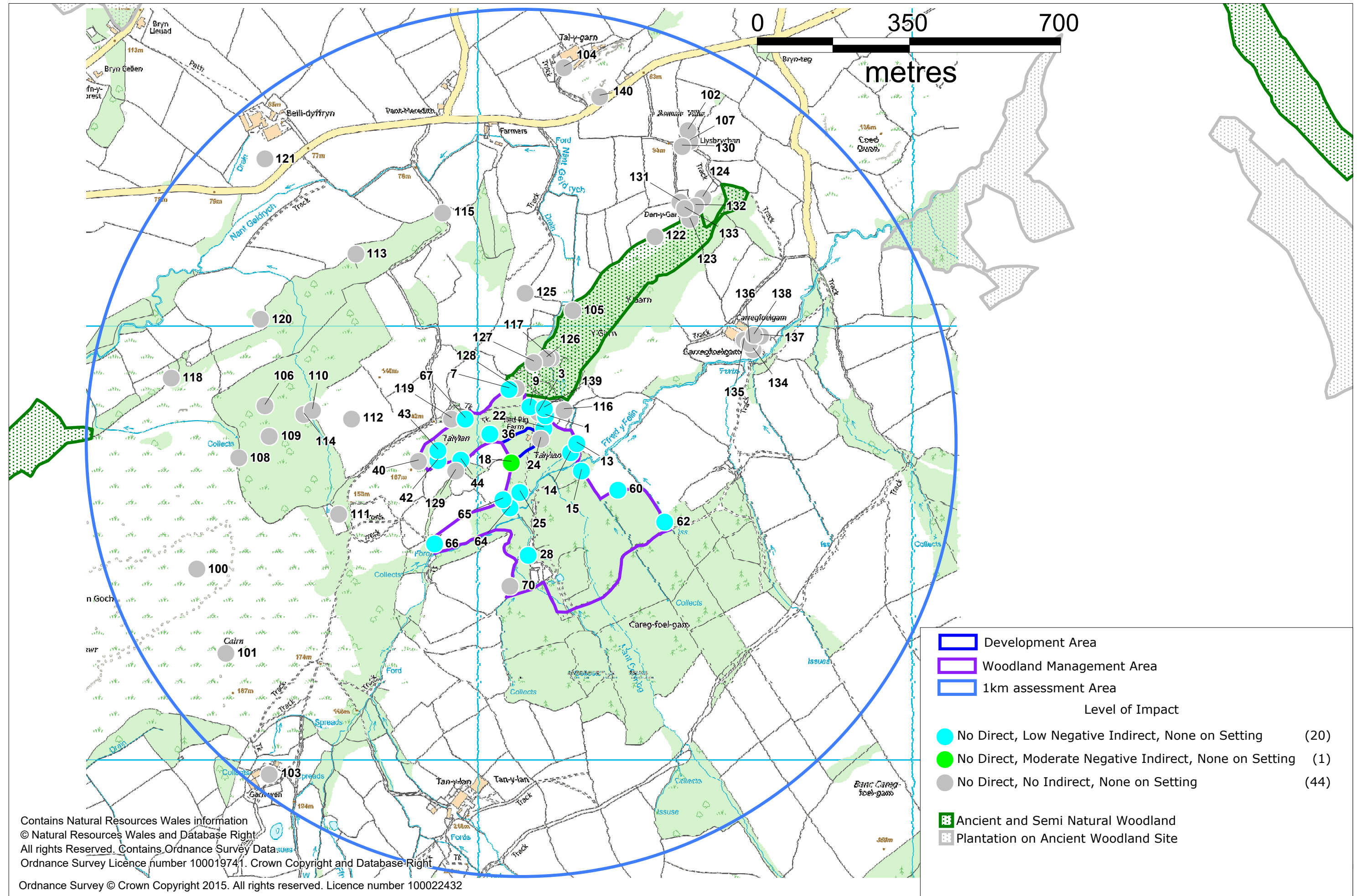


Figure 7: The impact on the historic assets within the 1km assessment, woodland management and development areas, labelled with Project ID number

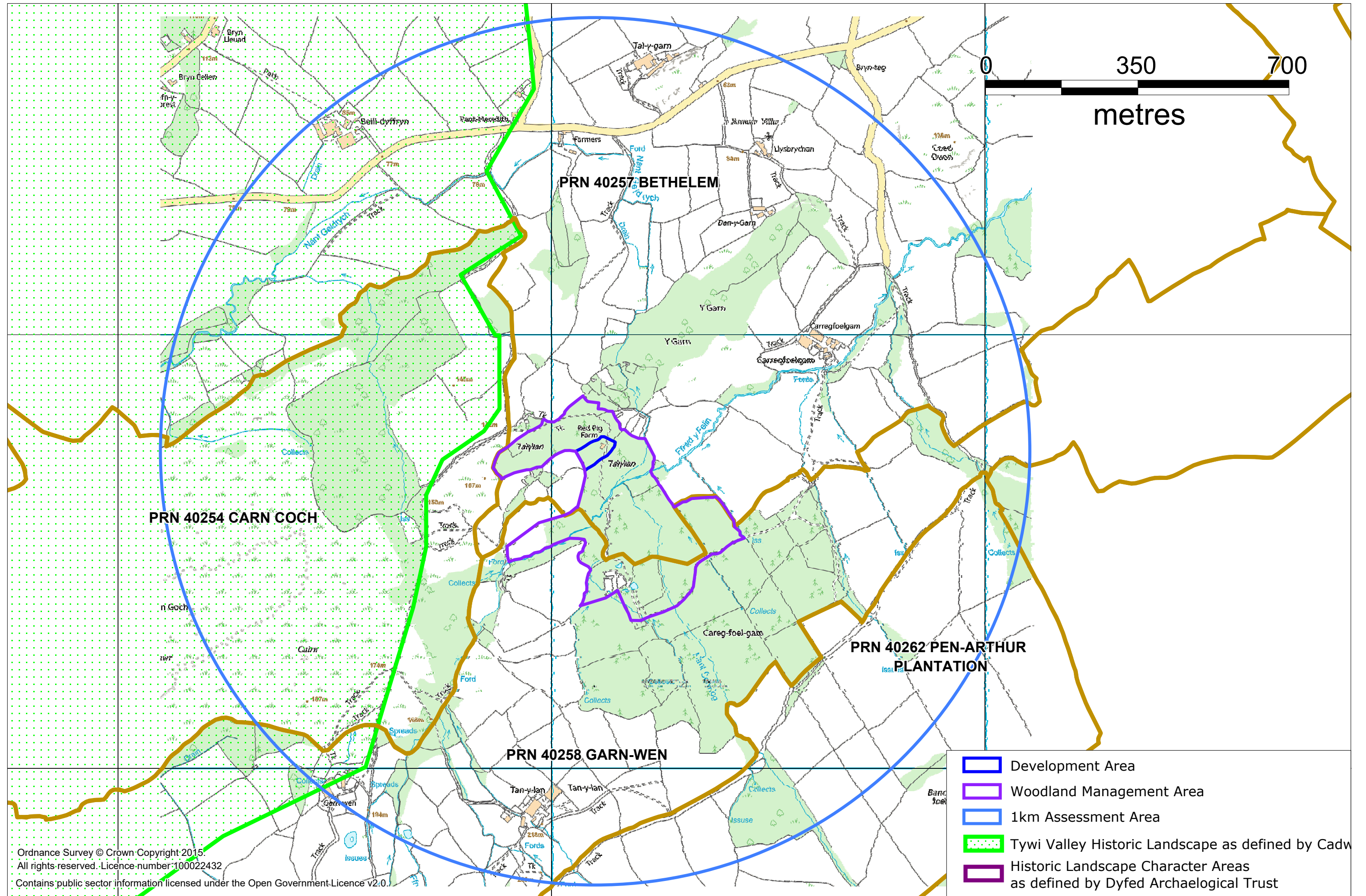


Figure 8: The 1km assessment area showing the Tywi Valley Historic Landscape, from Cadw, with the Character Areas defined by DAT, labelled with Character Area name

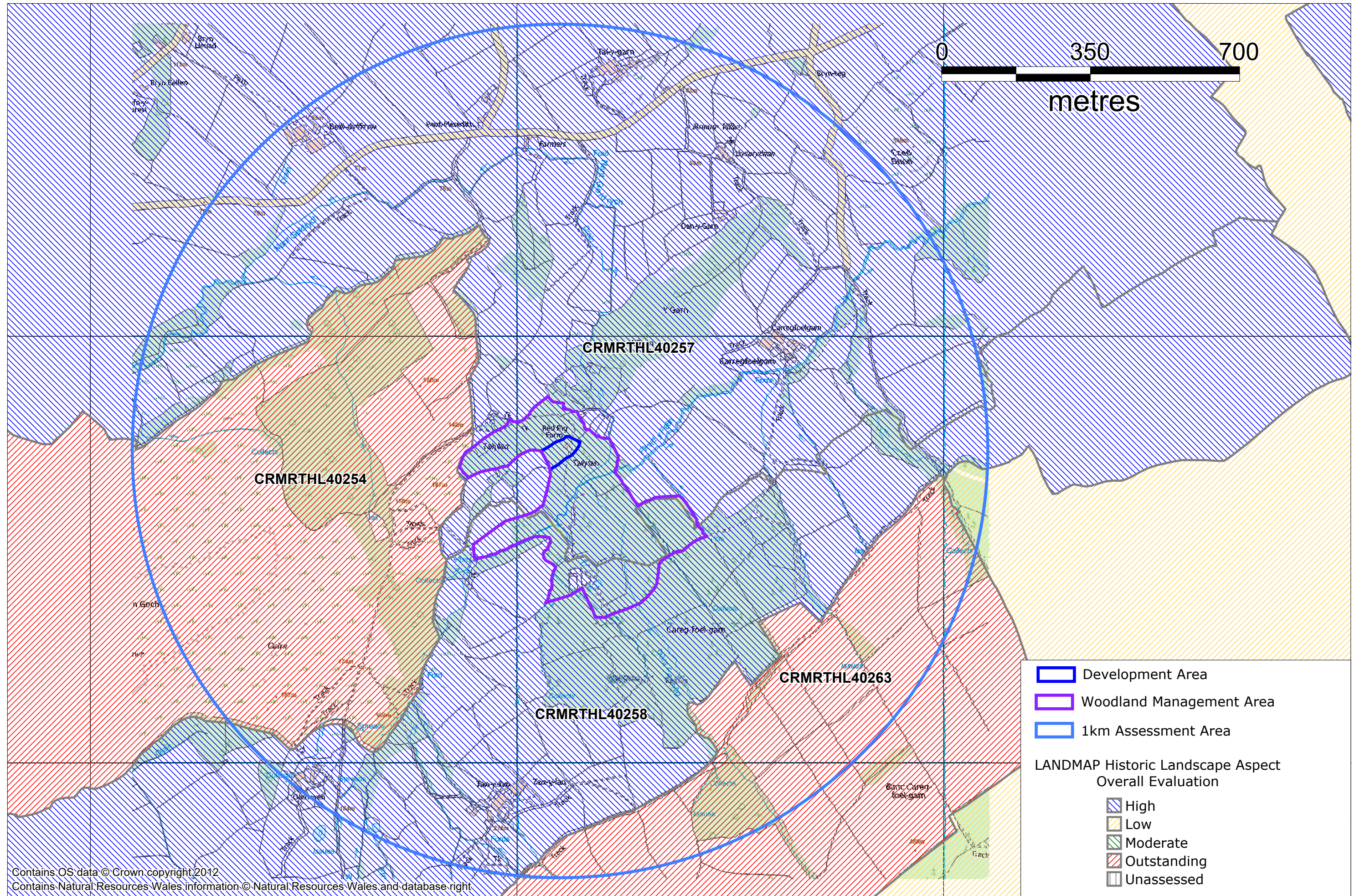


Figure 9: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers

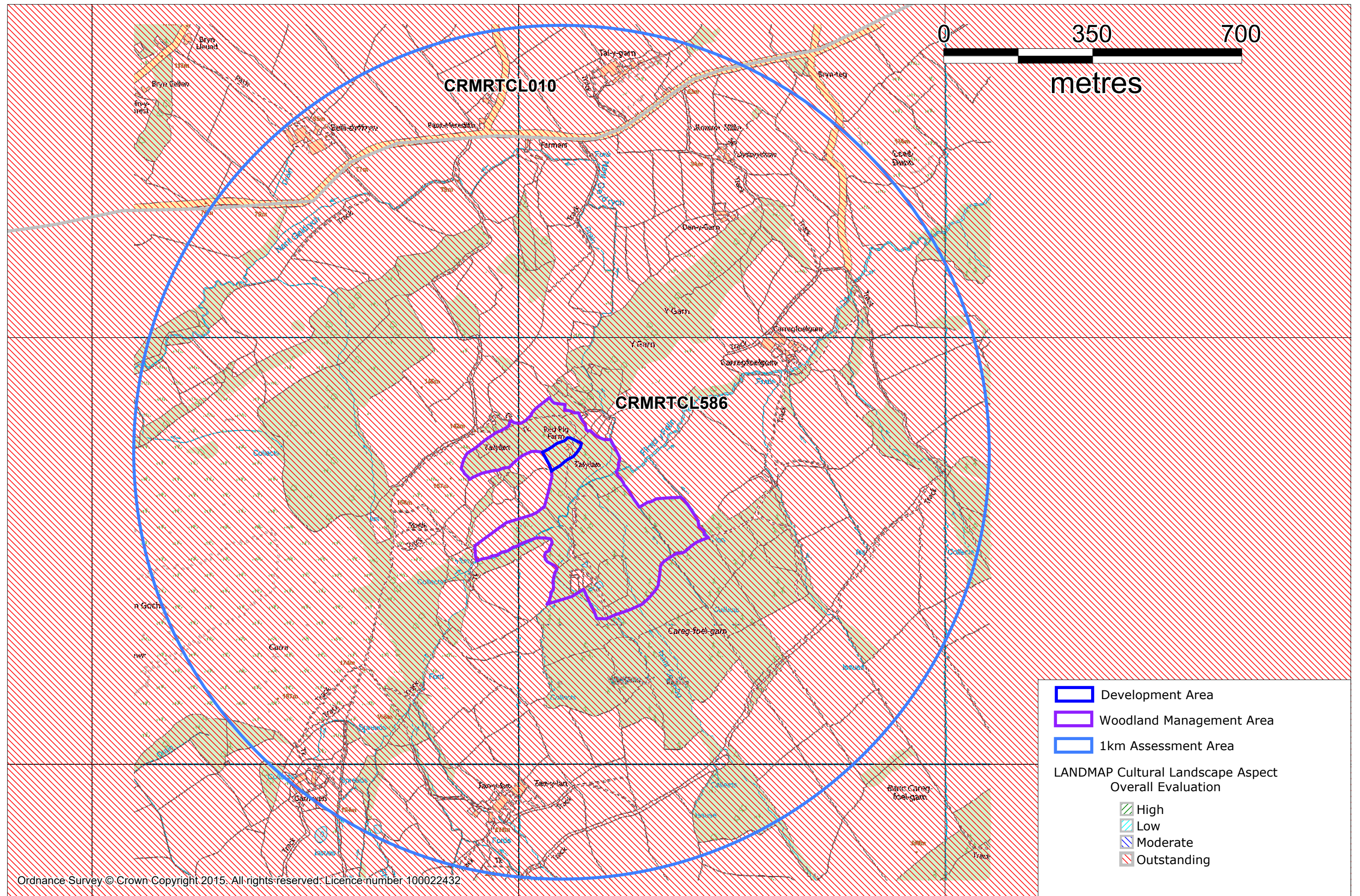


Figure 10: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

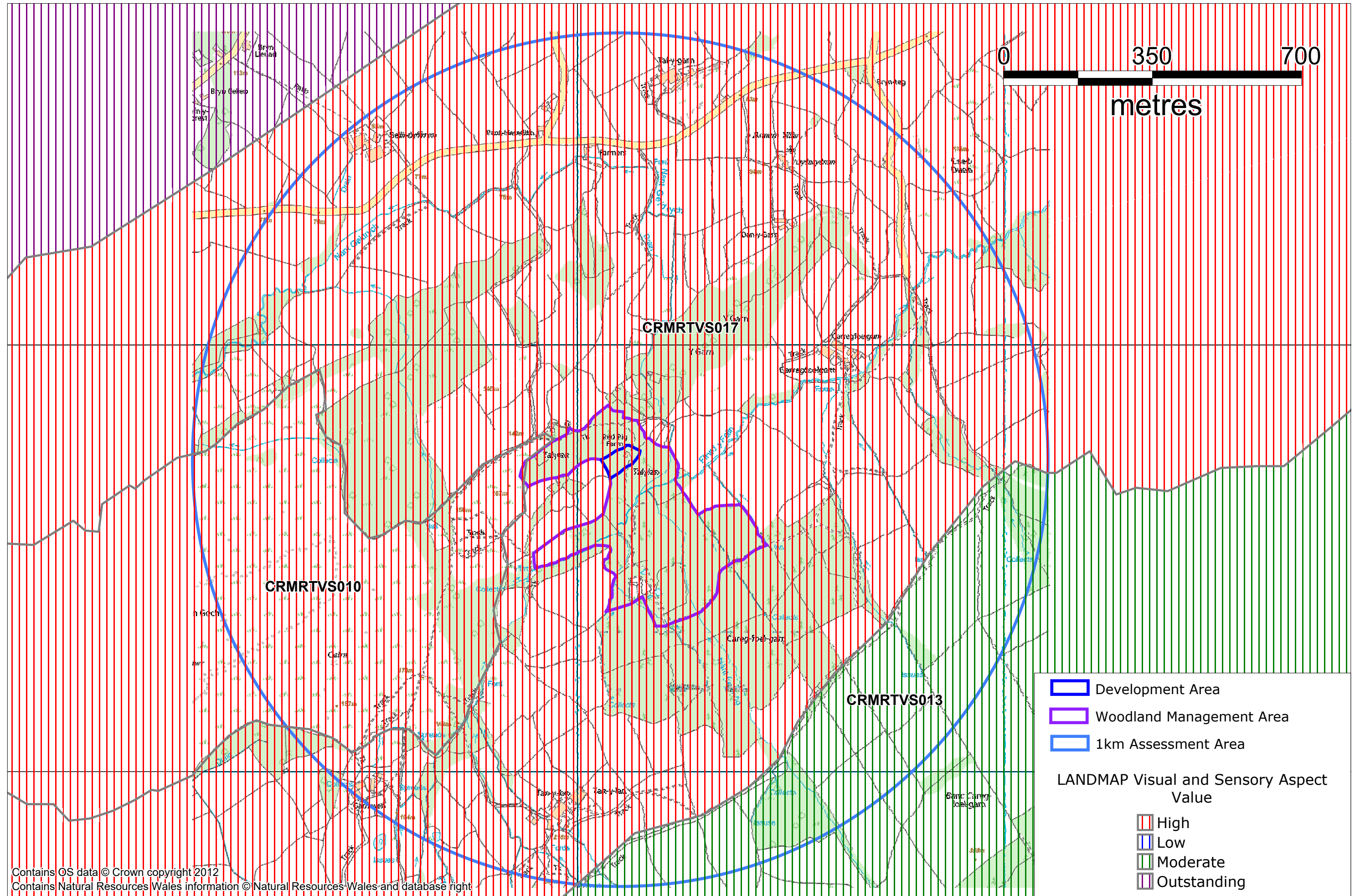


Figure 11: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Visual and Sensory aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers

12. Management and mitigation

12.1 A series of management comments have been made, see Appendix C.

12.1.1 The historic assets recorded within the Coedtalylan Development Area and Woodland Management Area are all of minor or local importance and in poor condition, see Figures 6 and 11.

12.1.2 These historic assets are almost all related to the disused post-medieval field system underlying Coedtalylan, the 20th century afforestation of the area and the subsequent use of the woodland by the Red Pig Farm venture.

12.1.3 The nature of the proposed development and management regime is generally low impact.

12.1.4 The management recommendations reflect this context and relate mainly to the avoidance of further damaging already denuded or ruinous boundary features.

12.2 There are no identifiable impacts on historic assets (including the statutorily protected assets of Garn Goch Hillfort and Llys Brychan Roman Villa) within the 1 kilometre assessment area surrounding the Coedtalylan Development Area and Woodland Management Area. The only exception to this is a potential Low impact on Pentrebach Cottage (ID number 139).

12.2.1 No management recommendations or mitigations have therefore been made for historic assets within this area, apart from ID number 139.

12.3 The issue of potential impacts on the setting of the scheduled Bronze Age Round Barrows on Trichrug, 1.8 kilometres to the south-southwest of Coedtalylan Development area, was raised by National Park officers in correspondence with the client (BBNP, May 2018). It was also suggested that Cadw may wish to be consulted on this matter.

12.3.1 During fieldwork, Trysor considered potential impacts on Trichrug and found that there would be no meaningful intervisibility between the Development Area and Trichrug, given the woodland and scrub which now dominates the western side of Coedtalylan and the distance between the two locations. Moreover, Cadw's published guidelines (Cadw, 2017) would not require an impact on setting assessment to be undertaken on Trichrug. The proposed Development Area at Coedtalylan is less than 0.5 hectares in area, which requires that an assessment of impact is undertaken over an area of 1 kilometre radius around the development. Trichrug lies well outside this zone.

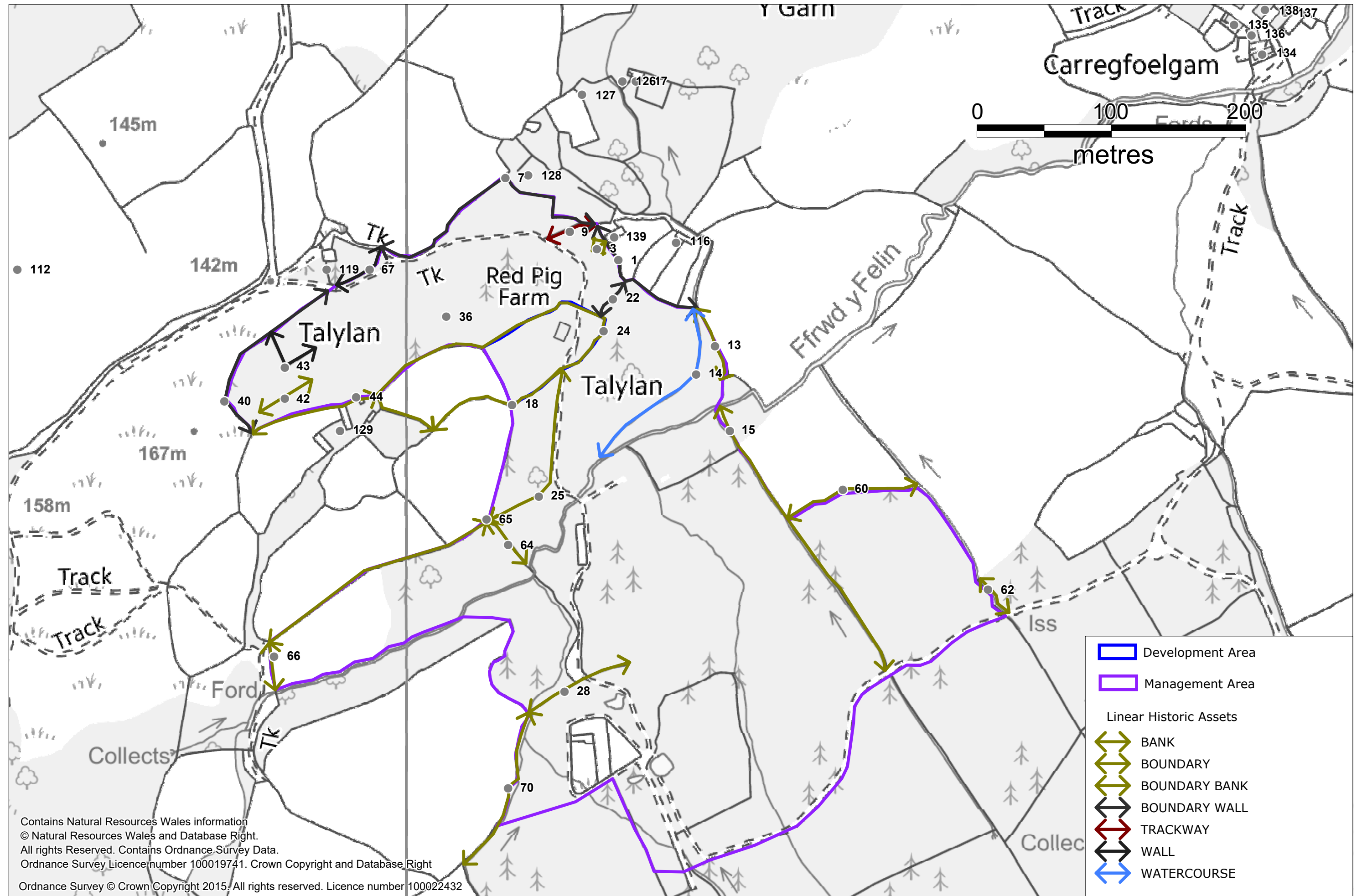


Figure 12: The extent of linear historic assets within woodland management and development areas, labelled with Project ID number

13. Conclusion

13.1 Having undertaken a thorough field survey as well as documentary and cartographic research, there is no evidence to suggest that any historic assets of high significance are present within the Development Area and Woodland Management Area at Coedtalylan.

13.1.1 The dominant historic landscape characteristic within Coedtalylan is the post-medieval field system, which is known to have been in place by the mid-19th century. This field system began to fall out of use by the early 20th century and by the later 20th century had suffered considerable impacts from the afforestation of the area.

13.1.2 The post-medieval field system survives as fragmentary sections of denuded or ruinous boundary banks and boundary walls, which are individually and collectively considered to be of minor importance.

13.1.3 No evidence was encountered which suggests there is significant potential for buried archaeology within Coedtalylan, although chance finds of artefacts cannot be ruled out in such an environment.

13.2 The proposals for the Coedtalylan Development Area and Woodland Management Area are low impact in their nature and should not represent a threat to the surviving elements of the post-medieval field system.

13.3 Management recommendations have been made to avoid the further denudation of surviving historic landscape elements.

13.3.1 General recommendations are that;

- a) heavy plant should avoid surviving boundary features if tree felling or vegetation clearance occurs within any part of Coedtalylan
- b) ruinous stone walls should not be used as a convenient source for stone for new projects
- c) Care should be taken not to disturb perimeter boundary walls and banks when the stockproof fencing around Coedtalylan is repaired or replaced.

13.3.2 A more specific recommendation is that proposed new structures within the development area do not cause the disturbance of field boundary bank ID number 18.

13.4 The assessment shows that there would be no impacts on the setting of any statutorily protected historic assets within a 1 kilometre radius of the Development Area.

13.5 No further archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in associated with this development.

14. Reporting

14.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

15. References

15.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1811, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Llandovery Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1831, 1:63360 First Series,

Ordnance Survey, 1887, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1891, 1:10560, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1906, 1:2500 2nd edition

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:10560, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1948, 1:2500

Llangadog Parish, Tithe Map, 1839

Llangadog Parish, Tithe Apportionment, 1838

15.2 Web-based materials

Brecon Beacons National Park, 2014,

<http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/Landscape-and-Development-SPG-Appendix-3-Area-Profiles-Adopted-October-2014.pdf>

accessed 4/12/2018

British Museum, 2016, *Online Gallery: Ordnance Survey Drawings*

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/index.html>

accessed 26/09/2018

Cynefin, 2018, *Tithe Maps of Wales*

<http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/tithe-maps/>

accessed on 26/09/2018

RCAHMW, 2018, List of Historic Placenames,

<https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/placenames/map>

accessed on 25/11/2018

15.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

15.4 Unpublished Sources

ABC (Adfer, Ban a Chwm), 2017), *Historic Landscape Mapping Programme Recording abandoned and derelict vernacular buildings in the western area of the Brecon Beacons National Park, and Myddfai Community*

BBNP, 2018, Pre-application enquiry response dated 24 May, 2018. A summary of officers' comments.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2017, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

DAT, 2011, *Exploration Tywi!*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives*

The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/heritagemanagement/submissionofdata-to-hers.pdf>

Trysor, 2018, *Specification for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire 18/15664/Paypre*

15.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, revised dataset received 23/19/2018 – Enquiry Number 1081

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded March 2017

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2015

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded March 2017

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

16. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 16.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 16.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.
 - 16.2.1 The earliest map source was the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which clear digital copies are available through the British Museum website.
 - 16.2.2 The parish tithe map and apportionment of 1839 and 1838 are available for inspection on the "Places of Wales" resource, hosted on the National Library of Wales website. The tithe map and apportionment are both clear and informative sources, although the links for Llangadog do not function properly and made the use of this resource more difficult than usual.
- 16.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Dyfed Archaeological Trust HER. The HER data supplied by the Dyfed HER was generally of adequate quality. It was discovered however that there was a discordance between some grey literature reports, which showed that PRNs had been allocated to historic assets within the assessment area, and the HER, which did not have the record for the sites reported. This appears to have been a problem caused by a backlog of data waiting to be added to the HER. This means that a small number of historic assets which are included in this report and attributed with a PRN, still do not appear in the statutory HER database.
- 16.4 Data from the National Monuments Record was generally accurate, although limited in the number of records and their relevance to the assessment.
- 16.5 There were no Listed Buildings within the 1 kilometre assessment area so data from Cadw on Listed Buildings was informative and gave reasons for why the building had been listed.
- 16.6 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online and provide reasonable coverage for the whole assessment area.
- 16.7 LiDAR imagery available from Natural Resources Wales was not available for development and management areas but did cover much of the surrounding 1 kilometre assessment area and was of use.

16.8 RCAHMW's List of Historic Placenames in Wales website was consulted but held no information of relevance to this assessment. More detail could be gained from historic maps which were consulted in the course of the assessment.

Table 4: Comments on HER data supplied by DAT

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
895	CARN GOCH CAIRN	ROUND BARROW	Record created	
4047	LLYS BRYCHAN	HOMESTEAD;VILLA	Record created	Better NGR is SN7048625455
4893	GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW	Record created	
5510	TAL-Y-GARN	ROUND BARROW	Record created	
5512	GARN Y	ROUND BARROW	Record created	
8378	GEIDRYCH	ENCLOSURE	Record created	
8923	PANT-MEREDITH	ENCLOSURE?	No record created	Poor locational information
9788	CARN GOCH	HUT CIRCLE	No record created	Covered by PRN 14200 for the purpose of this report
9840	CARN GOCH	LYNCHET	No record created	Covered by PRN 14200 for the purpose of this report
9865	CARN GOCH	BOUNDARY BANK	No record created	Covered by PRN 14200 for the purpose of this report
9870	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	No record created	Covered by PRN 14200 for the purpose of this report
10200	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	No record created	Covered by PRN 14200 for the purpose of this report
10656	BEILI-DYFFRYN	FARMSTEAD;MAJOR DWELLING	No record created	Placename of unknown significance
11961	BRYN TEG TUMULUS	ROUND BARROW	No record created	Poor location and description
12069	LLYS BRYCHAN	LLYS;MANOR HOUSE	Record created	
12070	LLYS BRYCHAN	LLYS	No record created	This is a duplicate of 12070
12071	DYFFRYN CEIDRYCH	STANDING STONE	No record created	Poor location.
13794	GARN GOCH	COMMON LAND	No record created	
13795	GARN COCH	COMMON LAND	No record created	Common land
14200	CARN GOCH	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	Record created	

*Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
19/17176/PAYPRE*

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
14201	CARN GOCH	ENCLOSURE	Record created	
14202	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	Record created	
14203	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	Record created	
14204	CARN GOCH	ENCLOSURE	Record created	
14205	CARN GOCH	LONGHOUSE	Record created	
14206	CARN GOCH	FIELD SYSTEM	Record created	
14208	CARN GOCH	COTTAGE	Record created	
21925	PENTRE BACH	COTTAGE	Record created	
21926	PANT-Y-DDERWEN	COTTAGE	Record created	
22450	LLETY Y LLYDREW	COTTAGE	Record created	In the 2016 Adfer Ban a Chwm report this is number 41, but the wrong PRN has been ascribed to it (PRN 22540)
22451	PANT Y GELYNEN	COTTAGE	Record created	
34670	CAE'R GANFA;CIL Y GANFA	CHAMBERED TOMB	Record created	
56707	BEILI DYFFRYN	PARKLAND	Record created	
96765	TAN-Y-GARN	ENCLOSURE	Record created	
96766	TAN-Y-GARN	ENCLOSURE	Record created	
96767	TAN-Y-GARN	ENCLOSURE	Record created	
96768	TY'-R-BEDW FARMSTEAD	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
97298	Y GARN	BOUNDARY WALL	No record created	
97299	Y GARN	BOUNDARY WALL	No record created	
97300	Y GARN	GATE POST	No record created	
97301	Y GARN	BRIDGE	Record created	
97302	Y GARN	WALL	Record created	
97303	Y GARN	WALL	No record created	Poor locational detail
97304	Y GARN	WALL	No record created	Poor locational detail
97305	Y GARN	WALL	No record created	Unclear which wall this relates to
104661		COTTAGE	Record created	
105154	CAREG-Y-GATH	SETTLEMENT	Record created	
109552	LLYS BRYCHAN I	BUILDING	Record created	
109553	TAN-Y-GARN I	BUILDING	Record created	
109554	TAN-Y-GARN II	BUILDING	Record created	Better NGR is SN7050325281
109555	TAN-Y-GARN III	BUILDING	Record created	
109558	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM I	BUILDING	Record created	
109559	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM II	BUILDING	Record created	
109560	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM III	BUILDING	Record created	Better NGR is SN7062824964
109561	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM IV	BUILDING	Record created	

*Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
19/17176/PAYPRE*

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
109562	CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM V	BUILDING	Record created	

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
December, 2018

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR A
ONE PLANET DEVELOPMENT AT
COEDTALYLAN, CARMARTHENSHIRE
18/15664/PAYPRE**

1. Introduction

1.1 Sara Tommerup of Red Pig Farm, Coedtalylan, Bethlehem, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9DR has commissioned Trysor heritage to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment with a walkover survey of the management area for a proposed One Planet Development in woods at Coedtalylan, centred on SN7010124731.

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a two household One Planet Development scheme is developed in an area of woodland known as Coedtalylan. The development will consist of two low impact dwellings, an extension to an existing steel framed agricultural unit for the purposes of mushroom processing, the development of an accessible compost toilet and the change of use of an existing battery storage building to include micro-hydro generation.

2.2 The surrounding woodland will also be managed to support the inhabitants of Coedtalylan.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted yet, although a pre-application enquiry has been made and a meeting held on site between the client and the LPA, reference 18/15664/PAYPRE.

4. Objective of the Specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment and walk over survey in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect on the historic environment and historic assets, from the proposed development and future management recommendations. This is line with the historic landscape and cultural heritage requirements for One Planet developments in Wales (Welsh Assembly Government 2010, & Welsh Assembly Government 2012).

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2017) and Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets (Cadw, 2017) were used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation as well as requirements from Brecon Beacons National Park (Brecon Beacons National Park, Undated).

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The development site lies to the north side of the Ffrwd y Felin stream, approximately 3.5 kilometres south of Llangadog in the Tywi valley, Carmarthenshire.

5.1.1 The geology beneath the development site comprises Silurian sedimentary rocks of the Silurian Period dating to between 466 million and 427 million years ago. These include with sandstones of the Ffairfach Grit Formation in the northern part of the study area, mudstones of the Cerig Formation across the centre of the area and mudstones and

siltstones of the Tirabad Formation at the southern edge of the area. The bedrock is overlain by glacial till deposited by ice and meltwater during the last Ice Age.

5.2 The proposed development scheme would take place within the area of Coedtylylan wood. This is an area which was planted with conifers after the Second World War. Much of the forestry had been felled by the early 21st century and in the past decade the area appears to have become covered with a mixture of deciduous regrowth, combined with some areas of conifer replanting.

5.2.1 There are some limited areas of deciduous woodland within the area of Coedtylylan, but historic mapping shows that the area was an enclosed, farmed landscape during the 19th century. The earliest available map is the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, which show no woodland in the area of Coedtylylan. This picture is repeated on the 1831 Ordnance Survey First Series 1:63660 scale map.

5.2.2 The Llangadog parish tithe map of 1840 similarly shows a farmed landscape here, chiefly a combination of arable and pasture fields. Remains of this well-developed field system may survive with Coedtylylan today in the form of drystone or earthwork boundary banks. Some deciduous woodland is shown at Carreg Foel Gam and along the course of Nant Celynog, however.

5.2.3 The Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:2500 scale map of 1887 shows an increase in the area of woodland in the area. Many of the fields in the area of modern Coedtylylan are also shown as being of rough pasture, suggesting that the ground was not high quality farmland.

5.2.4 All of the aforementioned historic maps show that there were no settlements across the area of Coedtylylan. Just outside the wood, at its northern end, was the farmstead of Carreg y Gath, which fell into decay in the early 20th century and is now lost in woodland. Just outside the northeastern corner of Coedtylylan were at least two small dwellings at Pentre Bach and Pant y Dderwen, also abandoned in the early 20th century, both recorded in the Regional HER. Just outside or on the southern boundary of Coedtylylan were the small properties of Celynog Uchaf and Celynog Fach, which have also now disappeared into woodland or forestry.

5.2.5 No historic assets are currently recorded within the boundaries of Coedtylylan in the Regional HER or the National Monuments Record.

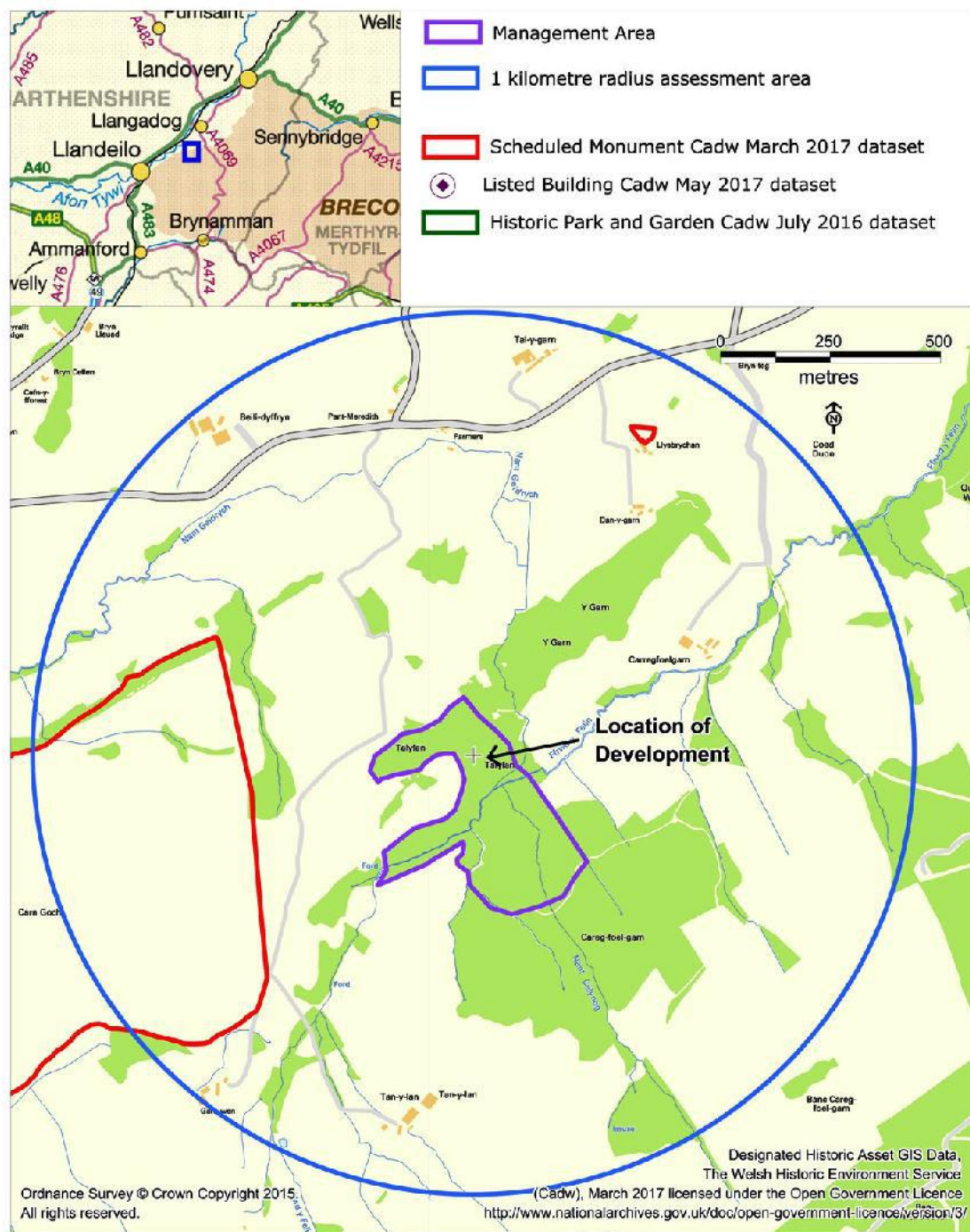


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development, the management area and the proposed 1 kilometre radius assessment area.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 All currently recorded historic assets within a 1 kilometre radius circle centred on SN7010124731 will be included in the project database, see Figure 1

6.2 A walkover survey for the area that falls within the management zone of the One Planet Development will be undertaken, see Figure 1. All earthwork or structural features, including former field boundaries, will be recorded in the project database. The walkover survey will be informed by documentary searches, including map regression and consultation of aerial photographs and LiDAR where available.

6.3 The significance of the historic assets recorded in the project database from stages 6.1 and 6.2 will be assessed according to Cadw guidelines (Cadw, 2010 & Cadw 2017).

6.4 The potential impact on the historic assets recorded in the project database will be assessed.

6.5 Management recommendations will be provided for both existing and potential impacts.

6.6 Utilising the understanding of the historic environment gained during the project the potential for unknown buried features in the development area will be assessed.

7. Methodology

7.1 The work will be undertaken as soon as possible dependant on timely agreement of the specification, and delivery of HER data when requested. The fieldwork will be undertaken during October subject to weather conditions and access to the site. The report will be completed within three weeks of finishing the fieldwork.

7.2 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a. Scheduled Monuments and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- d. World Heritage Sites
- e. Conservation Areas
- f. Previously recorded non-designated historic assets and their settings,
- g. Buildings identified as of Local Importance where such buildings have been identified
- h. Newly identified historic assets, and their settings
- i. Historic Landscapes, and their characterisation
- j. Hedgerows and field patterns
- k. Ancient woodland
- l. Place-name evidence
- m. Cumulative impacts
- n. Any agri-environmental interests or requirements
- o. Potential for buried archaeological
- p. Potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence

7.3 The following data sources will be consulted as a minimum:

- Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Record
- Cadw

- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including parish tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- Documentary sources
- Published journals
- LiDAR if available

7.4 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2017). The site visit will consist of a walkover survey to identify and record any previously unrecorded features in the vicinity of the proposed development, including any field boundaries and ground disturbance. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets.

7.4.1 A rapid record of all historic assets will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets. A handheld GPS will be used to record locations and to record linear features and the perimeter of extensive historic assets.

7.4.2 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken, including direction and locations. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

7.5 All data will be entered into a project database, conforming to MIDAS heritage standards. Once the dataset of existing and new data has been created, the significance of all identified historic assets will be assessed, considering their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw, 2010) and their setting (Cadw, 2017). This will include current condition and existing impacts.

7.6 An assessment will be made of the potential impact of the development on all historic assets, looking at direct physical, indirect physical, and visual impacts. This will include impact on the setting of the historic assets in line with Cadw guidance and the resulting impact on significance (Cadw, 2017) where appropriate.

7.7.1 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting where appropriate.

7.7.2 Management recommendations will be given for each recorded historic asset to inform a future Management Plan.

8. Reporting

8.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. bilingual event summary for submission to the HER
- b. contents list
- b. a non-technical summary
- c. an introduction
- d. aims and objectives of the assessment
- e. methodology
- f. a site location plan
- g. details of the proposed development
- g. a bibliography
- h. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- j. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset taking into account their condition and existing impacts
- k. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect and will include the impact on the setting of nationally important historic assets.
- l. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- m. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.
- n potential for buried archaeological features within the development plot
- o mitigation statements to minimise or mitigate negative impacts, or to enhance significance.
- p management recommendations for incorporation into a Management Plan (not part of this project) to promote the management of the historic environment.

8.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2017). Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Local Planning Authority. A copy will be sent to the Regional Historic Environment Record when approved by the LPA Archaeology Officer.

9. Health & Safety

9.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

10. Dissemination

10.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, if appropriate. A pdf copy of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) in line with current guidance, as well as with the archive to the National Monuments Record (NMR).

11. Archive

11.1 The archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2014b) and *The*

National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

12. Public Benefit and Outreach

12.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

12.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR making it publicly accessible. The report will be also be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible. This will be in line with recent guidance from The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018).

12.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

13. Resources to be used

13.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment and field walking. During the field visit and field walking they will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

14. Qualification of personnel

13.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

14.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

14.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

15. Insurance & Professional indemnity

15.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

16. Project identification

16.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2018/630

17. Sources

- Brecon Beacons National Park, Undated, *General Requirements for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments in the Brecon Beacons National Park*, issued to client on 22 August 2018
- Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles*
- Cadw, 2017, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), updated January 2017, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.
- RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives*
- The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*
<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/heritagemanagement/submissionofdatatohers.pdf>
- Welsh Assembly Government, 2010, *Planning for Sustainable Communities*. Technical Advice Note 6
- Welsh Assembly Government, 2012, *One Planet Development Practice Guidance* for Technical Advice Note 6

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
September 2018

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer

There are gaps in the ID number sequence

ID number: 1 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN: SN7015724797 **NMR NPRN:** Linear
NGR: SN7015724797 **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Period: Post Medieval **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Form: Structure
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: A post-medieval boundary which includes drystone sections and some earth and stone sections which runs for c.105 metres northwest to southeast. It appears on the Llangadog parish tithe map of 1839. It no longer functions as a boundary as it has been superseded by a stockproof post and wire fence which runs parallel to its southwestern side, therefore excluding the boundary wall from the operational management area of Coed Talylan OPD.
The boundary varies in dimensions but is up to 0.70 metres wide at its base and up to 0.75 metres high. At Pentrebach a section of the boundary takes the form of a revetment facing a cut into the natural slope immediately to the southwest of a ruined cottage. ©Trysor, 2018

This boundary runs from SN7014124821 to SN7021524761.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Immediately adjacent to woodland management area

Group Value: Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value: Ruinous boundary wall and bank

Historical Value: Shown on historic maps

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This was originally a field boundary bank built when the area was open and settled and farmed in the 18th or 19th centuries. During the 20th century the area and the boundary have become subsumed into a wooded area and the boundary became the division between the natural woodland and the mid-20th century coniferous plantation at Coedtalylan.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Woodland management could impact on this boundary, such as tree-felling or boundary fence replacement.

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This boundary is in a part of the woodland well away from the development area.

ID number: 3 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7014124805

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Very Poor

Survival: Near Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A boundary is shown on the parish tithe map of 1839 running northeast to southwest upslope from Pentrebach cottage and turning west to Pantygelynen cottage, dividing field parcels 571 and 580 as numbered on the tithe map. This boundary is not shown on late 19th or 20th century Ordnance Survey maps and could not be found during field survey, with the exception of a crude line of boulders at the foot of a rock outcrop at the northeastern end of the line which may have been a part of it, or may have been put in place later. It is possible that the northeastern end of the boundary was formed by the rock outcrop.
©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
development:**

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Historic mapping

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This boundary divided two field parcels in 1839 but the area became subsumed into woodland and forestry during the 20th century.

Significance:

Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

No trace of this boundary seems to survive and its original form is unknown. This boundary is in a part of the woodland away from the development area.

ID number: 7 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN: SN7007324858 **NMR NPRN:** Linear
NGR: SN7007324858 **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Period: Post Medieval **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Form: Structure
Site Status: None

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A post-medieval boundary in the form of a ruined drystone wall, which runs for some 210 metres in total. It follows an irregular course, roughly east to west, between the area of Pentrebach cottage and Pantygelynen cottage. It appears on the Llangadog parish tithe map of 1839.

This boundary runs from SN7014024823 to SN6998224805.

It no longer functions as a boundary as it has been superseded by a stockproof post and wire fence which runs along or alongside the ruined wall. The eastern end of the wall is low and grassed over and is virtually invisible in the field. The western end is a more substantial feature, but still in a ruinous condition. It divides the woodland of Coedtalylan with pasture to the north. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common
Distance from development: Within woodland management area
Group Value: Part of a wider field system
Evidential Value: Ruinous boundary wall and bank
Historical Value: Shown on historic maps
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Setting: This was originally a field boundary bank built when the area was open and settled and farmed in the 18th or 19th centuries. During the 20th century the area to the south of the boundary has become wooded and the boundary became the division between the natural woodland and the mid-20th century coniferous plantation within Coedtalylan.
Significance: Minor Importance
Any Direct Impact?: No
Any Indirect Impact?: None
] Yes
Low
Management of the trees within Coedtalylan could see felling in future which could lead to further damage to the already ruined boundary. Repair or replacement of the boundary fence which runs along the line of much of the historic boundary could also lead to disturbance.
Level of Impact on Setting: None
Comment on Impact: Some localised disturbance may impact on the wall in the event of tree felling or fence replacement but this would not represent an impact on the setting of the wall.

ID number: 9 COEDTALYLAN
TRACKWAY

HER PRN:		NMR NPRN:	
NGR:	SN7012124818	Linear	
Period:	Post Medieval	Broadclass:	Transport
Form:	Earthwork	Condition:	Good
Site Status:	None	Survival:	Near Intact

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This trackway is shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and appears to be in use today as a public footpath through the northern part of Coedtalylan. The trackway was constructed by the cut and fill method and is up to 2 metres wide. A 40 metre long section runs upslope from Pentrebach to join the modern Coedtalylan access trackway. ©Trysor, 2018		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within woodland management area

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork; Historic Mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: The trackway forms part of a more extensive public footpath

Setting: This section of trackway crossed fields to give access to Pentrebach from the northwest. The section closest to Pentrebach is now within the coniferous plantation of Coedtalylan.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Tree felling operations within the woodland management could damage the trackway but the development itself would not directly impact on the trackway.

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not directly affect this trackway.

ID number: 13 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7022924733

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A denuded earthwork field boundary bank which now lies within the Coedtalylan wood. It has been superseded by a post and wire which stands along its eastern side and represents the modern boundary between the wood and pasture land to the east. When this bank was created the whole area was farmed land. It is shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map. It runs north-northwest to south-southeast for approximately 60 metres, although the tithe map suggests it ran further to the south. 20th century forestry operations may have damaged it. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Earthwork

Historical Value:

Shown on historic maps

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

Originally built as a field boundary bank, in the 18th or 19th century, the bank has become incorporated into the area of the 20th century coniferous plantation at Coedtalylan. It is defunct as a boundary as a modern post and wire fence now acts as the operational boundary of Coedtalylan wood.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct

No

Impact?:

None

Any Indirect

Yes

Impact?:

Low

The adjacent fence will need replacement and fencing operations could further denude the boundary.

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

The proposed develop would not directly impact on the bank or its setting.

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ID number: 14 COEDTALYLAN
WATERCOURSE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN7021524712 Linear

Period: Post Medieval (Possible); Modern (Possible) **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor Description: This watercourse appears to be a leat which was tapped into the Ffrwd y Felin stream during the 19th century. It is shown on the parish tithe map of 1839 and seems to have run to the cottage group at Pentrebach. Modern maps show that it carried water much further north to Farmers, where it feeds the Nant Geidrych stream. It survives as a linear earthwork and still holds some water in wet weather. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within woodland management area

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Linear earthwork

Historical Value: Shown on historic mapping

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This watercourse took water across an open, farmed landscape in the 19th century. Its upper course is now hidden in Coedtalylan wood.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Tree felling activity could damage the slight earthwork of the leat

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed develop would not directly impact on the watercourse or its setting but associated management of the woodland could have an impact.

ID number: 15 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7024024670

Linear

Period: Post Medieval (Possible); Modern (Possible)
Form)

Broadclass: Monument (By

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A field boundary bank of post-medieval date. It measures up to 1 metre high and is up to 2.25 metres wide at its base. There were drainage ditches either side of the bank. This bank is shown on the 1839 parish tithe map. A 190 metre section lies within the Coedtalylan wood management area, running from SN7024524660 to SN7035524493. The modern post and wire fence runs on the bank for northern 65 metres and then south of that the bank is within the woodland and no longer a boundary. The bank continues further to the south again, outside of the management area, and further north to Ffwrd y Felin at SN7023224687 where post and wire fence is the management boundary. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within woodland management area

Group Value: Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: Shown on the parish tithe map

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This bank was constructed during post-medieval times when the land here was enclosed and drained. The bank is likely to be 18th or early 19th century in date. It still partly serves as a field boundary between Coedtalylan and pasture land to the east, but the southern part of the bank is now entirely within Coedtalylan forestry plantation and has lost its role as a boundary. It is largely intact but is denuded and in many sections tree growth has spread onto the bank.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Tree felling or ground clearance could impact on this bank

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not directly impact on the bank or its setting but associated management of the woodland could have an impact.

ID number: 18 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: SN7007824689 **NMR NPRN:** Linear
NGR: SN7007824689 **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Period: Post Medieval **Form:** Sub Surface Deposit **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** This is a field boundary bank, shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map as completely defining field parcel 572, which measured about 160 metres northeast to southwest by about 42 metres wide. The boundary survives chiefly as a very ruinous stone wall or stony bank, large parts of which can be easily followed in the field. The field parcel has been divided in half in modern times, by a fence which runs north-northwest to south-southeast through the middle of the field. The area to the northeast of this fence is now part of the Coedtalylan wood, whilst the area to the southwest is a pasture field. The section of the boundary which lies within Coedtalylan is in a very ruinous condition and generally overgrown with trees and ground vegetation and little of it is visible on the surface. The ruined section which is visible in the pasture field to the west is a substantial linear stone feature and it may be that the remains of an equivalent structure is buried within the wood. The southern side of the field parcel has the best surviving parts of this boundary, the northern side, along the foot of Carreg y Gath hill, appears to have been of much weaker construction, almost appearing as a revetment along the base of slope. The weakest section of wall is that which lies within the Coedtalylan Development Area. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within development area

Group Value: Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value: Ruined stone wall

Historical Value: Shown on historic maps

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This field boundary was probably created in post-medieval times to define a field parcel at a time when the local landscape would have been free of woodland. It is shown as enclosing a pasture field on the 1839 tithe map. Since the middle of the 20th century half of the field has been incorporated into the coniferous plantation of Coedtalylan. During this period the entire boundary has fallen into dereliction.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Moderate

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There are plans to erect several new buildings or structures against part of the northern section of this field boundary. This could impact on the surviving part of the boundary.

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

There are no intended plans to disturb this boundary line, but the proximity of the proposed structures could see some stones disturbed or parts of the wall removed.

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For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
19/17176/PAYPRE

ID number: 22 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7015324768

Linear

Period: Post Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A short, stone, field boundary wall which runs northeast to southwest for some 30 metres from SN7016124779 to SN7014424754. Parts of it are very ruinous but some sections are in a fair condition and stand up to a metre in height. It is in an area of woodland where there are many windblown trees across the wall and its vicinity. It is shown on the 1839 tithe map. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Ruined drystone wall

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

The proposed development would not directly impact on this wall but future, associated woodland management within Coedtalylan could lead to clearance of wind blown trees which could disturb the wall.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No
None

Any Indirect Impact?:

Yes
Low
Tree felling or clearance activity could damage the wall

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

The proposed development would not directly impact on the bank or its setting but associated management of the woodland could have an impact.

ID number: 24 COEDTALYLAN
SHEEP FOLD (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7014624744 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Structure **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: A possible sheepfold built against a field boundary wall, now in a very ruinous state and hidden in Coedtalylan wood. The evidence for a fold is slight, with ground vegetation covering what appears to be a possible wall foundation around a terraced rectangular area, measuring about 5 metres north to south by 3 metres wide. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within woodland management area

Group Value: Possible associated with the field boundary bank ID number 18

Evidential Value: Possible stone foundation

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A possible ruined fold built onto a field boundary wall and now in a very poor condition and barely recognisable within Coedtalylan wood

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: No activity is planned in close proximity to this possible feature.

ID number: 25 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7009824621

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A largely ruinous and disused field boundary bank within Coedtalylan woods. It appears on 19th century maps but during the 20th century has largely become hidden in the woodland. It is a lynchet-like feature in many respects as there is a marked step down from west to east. Along the boundary line are scattered many large stones which may represent a long ruined wall. It can be followed for about 140 metres in the field, running north to south and turning southwest, from approximately SN70115245714 to SN7006124602. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Ruined stony bank or drystone wall

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This field boundary was probably created in post-medieval times to define a field parcel at a time when the local landscape would have been free of woodland. It is shown as enclosing a pasture field on the 1839 tithe map. Since the mid-20th century the eastern side of the field has been incorporated into the coniferous plantation and woodland of Coedtalylan and much of this particular boundary has fallen into dereliction.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No
None

Any Indirect Impact?:

Yes
Low
Tree management or ground clearance could disturb the denuded boundary within the wood.

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

The proposed development would not directly impact on the boundary bank but associated management of the woodland could have an impact.

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ID number: 28 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7011724476

Linear

Period: Post Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Very Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A former field boundary bank now in a very denuded condition, hidden within Coedtalylan wood. Some sections can be seen as a shallow ditch alongside a very low bank. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Earthwork

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This field boundary does not appear on the 1839 tithe map but is on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. Its purpose is not clear.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct

Impact?:

No

None

Any Indirect

Impact?:

Yes

Low

Coppicing activity

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

The proposed development would not directly impact on the feature but associated management of the woodland could have an impact. Coppicing is proposed in this area.

ID number: 36 COEDTALYLAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7002924755

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

This is a ruined stone boundary wall or stony boundary bank which runs east to west along Carreg y Gath ridge at the northwestern side of Coedtalylan wood. It is probably a boundary line shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map, which ran from Pentrebach to the east up to the ridge to the west. The eastern end of this boundary could not be found in 2018, but the section rising up to the ridge survives up to 1 metre wide and up to 0.75 metres high and is composed of tumbled-down stone blocks, suggesting it was originally a wall.
©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Ruined stone wall

Historical Value:

Shown on the parish tithe map

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This is probably a post-medieval boundary wall shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map, which ran from Pentrebach to the east up to the ridge to the west. It was built when the area was characterised by open farmland, but is now ruined and within the area of the 20th century conifer plantation, now part of Coedtalylan wood.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct

No

Impact?:

None

Any Indirect

Yes

Impact?:

Low

Tree management or ground clearance could disturb this feature.

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

The proposed development would not directly impact on the boundary bank but associated management of the woodland could have an impact. It is intended to create a Forest Garden in this area and stone movement should be avoided.

ID number: 40 COEDTALYLAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6986424692

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Fair

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A drystone field boundary wall which defines the northwestern side of Coedtalylan wood but was originally built in post-medieval times as part of a field system extending across open, unwooded land. The wall is of rubble construction, using stone blocks, and still stands up to 1 metre high and is up to 1 metre wide at base. A modern post and wire fence along the eastern side of the wall now acts as a stockproof barrier on this boundary. This wall section runs for approximately 150 metres between SN6988324667 and SN6994024773. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Decayed stone wall

Historical Value:

Shown on parish tithe map of 1839

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This field boundary wall was created in post-medieval times to define a field parcel at a time when the local landscape would have been free of woodland. It is shown as enclosing a pasture field on the 1839 tithe map. It is no longer stockproof and has been reinforced by a post and wire fence to its east

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No
None

Any Indirect Impact?:

No
None

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

The woodland management plan should not impact on this wall, which lies outside the boundary fence.

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ID number: 42 COEDTALYLAN
WALL?; BOUNDARY BANK?

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6990924694

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Traces of a stone wall built of large stone blocks were noted on the southern side of Carreg y Gath ridge. This wall line runs through the forestry plantation of Coedtalylan but does not correspond with any boundary shown on historic mapping. Its origin and purpose is not known. This wall line can be followed for about 45 metres east-northeast to west-southwest, between SN6989024683 and SN6992924707. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Unknown

Evidential Value:

Drystone wall

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

The remains of this wall are now hidden in Coedtalylan wood but would probably have originally formed a boundary in a more open landscape.

Significance:

Unknown

Any Direct Impact?:

No
None

Any Indirect Impact?:

Yes
Low
Tree management or ground clearance could disturb this feature.

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

The woodland management plan does not include any specific activity in this area but woodland management is likely to include the felling of the conifers in this area at present. This could disturb ground features.

ID number: 43 COEDTALYLAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6990924717

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A drystone field boundary wall which lies within Coedtalylan wood, on the northern side of Carreg y Gath ridge. It is of rubble build construction and stands up to 1 metre high where best preserved. It is shown on the 1887 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, but is not shown on the 1839 parish tithe map. This wall section ran north-northwest to south-southeast up a steep slope for approximately 25 metres between SN6990024741 and SN6991024718. At SN6991024718 the Ordnance Survey show the wall turning to the east-northeast for another 25 metres, but no clear evidence of this section could be found in the field. The purpose of this L-shaped wall is not clear. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within woodland management area

Group Value: Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value: Drystone wall

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This wall is of probable mid-19th century date. It would have been built within a pasture field but the area is now hidden within the coniferous plantation at the north end of Coedtalylan wood.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Tree management or ground clearance could disturb this feature.

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The woodland management plan does not include any specific activity in this area but woodland management is likely to include the felling of the conifers in this area at present. This could disturb ground features.

ID number: 44 COEDTALYLAN
PLATFORM

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6996224695

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A small terraced area, approximately 3 square metres in area, defined by a crude revetment wall on its northern side. It is presumably associated with the adjacent Carreg y Gath farmstead but its purpose is unknown. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
development:**

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of Carreg y Gath farm

Evidential Value:

Earthwork

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

A small platform of post-medieval date at the edge of Coedtalylan wood but originally associated with the adjacent farmstead of Carreg y Gath.

Significance:

Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

Yes
Low
Tree management or ground clearance could disturb this feature.

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

The woodland management plan does not include any specific activity in this area but could disturb ground features. Boundary fence repairs could also have an impact here.

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ID number: 60 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7032424626

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A denuded earthwork field boundary bank which still has some hedgerow trees growing along its length. It runs for about 100 metres, east to west from SN7028324604 to SN7037924629, and is now a low bank, eroded in many places. A stockproof fence stands along its southern side. This boundary is shown on the 1839 parish tithe map. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Immediately outside the edge of the woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Earthwork

Historical Value:

Shown on 1839 tithe map

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This field boundary bank was created in post-medieval times to define a field parcel at a time when the local landscape would have been free of woodland. It is shown as enclosing a pasture field on the 1839 tithe map. The areas to the south and west were planted with conifers in the second half of the 20th century and now form part of Coedtalylan wood. The earthwork bank is now very denuded and has been replaced as a boundary by a stockproof fence.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct

No

Impact?:

None

Any Indirect

Yes

Impact?:

Low

Tree felling, ground clearance or fence replacement could further damage the bank

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

Any ground clearance or tree felling could further erode the bank.

ID number: 62 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7043224552

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Good

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

An earthwork field boundary bank which has a watercourse running along its eastern side. It is shown on the 1839 parish tithe map and still survives in reasonable condition. It was followed in the field for some 35 metres northwest to southeast, from SN7042324558 to SN7044424533, where a modern forestry trackway cuts across it. The bank is likely to continue further to the southeast. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Earthwork

Historical Value:

Shown on the 1839 tithe map

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This field boundary bank was created in post-medieval times to define a field parcel at a time when the local landscape would have been free of woodland. It is shown as enclosing a pasture field on the 1839 tithe map. It now runs through an area which was planted with conifers in the second half of the 20th century and now forms part of Coedtalylan wood. The bank no longer functions as a field boundary.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No
None

Any Indirect Impact?:

Yes
Low
Tree felling or ground clearance could further damage the bank

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

Any ground clearance or tree felling could damage the bank.

ID number: 64 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)?

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7007524585 Linear

Period: Post Medieval (Possible); Modern (Possible) **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: This is possibly a field boundary bank shown on historic mapping. A very slight earthwork bank with a slight gully to its western side was noted in a wooded area, running for less than 40 metres northwest to southeast. It now measures 0.75 metres wide and only 0.25 metres high. It would represent the northeastern end of field parcel 568 as shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within woodland management area

Group Value: Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Shown on 1839 parish tithe map

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A very denuded earthwork in a woodland setting, which would have originally been a field boundary bank in an open setting.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Tree felling or ground clearance could further erode the bank

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Any ground clearance or tree felling could damage the bank.

ID number: 65 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)?

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7005924604

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Good

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

An low earth and stone boundary bank which gradually turns into a lynchet-like boundary feature towards its western end. It is shown on the 1839 parish tithe map as the northwest side of field parcel 568, which was one of the few wooded parcels in the area at that time. A stock-proof fence has been added onto the boundary in modern times. A pasture field lies to the north of the boundary and regenerated woodland to the south, where a conifer plantation had been grown in the second half of the 20th century. This boundary bank runs for some 185 metres northeast to southwest, from SN7005824601 to SN6989724511. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within woodland management area

Group Value: Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: Shown on 1839 parish tithe map

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A denuded earthwork bank separating woodland from pasture fields.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Tree felling or ground clearance could further erode the bank

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Any ground clearance or tree felling could damage the bank.

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ID number: 66 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)?

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6990124502

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A low earth and stone boundary bank, up to 0.5 metres high and a metre wide, runs north to south for 35 metres, terminating at a stream at its southern end. It is shown on the 1839 parish tithe map as the northwest side of field parcel 568, which was one of the few wooded parcels in the area at that time. A stock-proof fence has been added to the western side of the boundary in modern times. A farm track lies to the west of the boundary and regenerated woodland to the south, where a conifer plantation had been grown in the second half of the 20th century. This boundary bank runs from SN6990124476 to SN6989724511. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Within woodland management area

Group Value: Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: Shown on 1839 parish tithe map

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A denuded earthwork bank separating woodland from a trackway.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Tree felling or ground clearance could further erode the bank

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Any ground clearance or tree felling could damage the bank. The area is proposed as a coppicing area under the Coedtalylan woodland management scheme.

ID number: 67 COEDTALYLAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6997224790

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A drystone wall, now decaying, which formed the southern side of an enclosure around the now lost cottage of Pantygelynen. It is shown on the 1839 parish tithe map. Some mature deciduous trees are growing on the line of the wall. In the early 21st century an access trackway was built parallel and south of the wall, giving access to Red Pig Farm.
©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Stone wall

Historical Value:

Shown on 1839 parish tithe map

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This wall was built to define a garden enclosure around a post-medieval cottage. In the 20th century the cottage was removed and conifers planted within the enclosure. The trees are still present. In the early 21st century an access trackway was built parallel and south of the wall, giving access to Red Pig Farm.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No
None

Any Indirect Impact?:

Yes
Low
Vehicles accessing Coedtalylan could damage this wall.

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

There are no proposals which would affect this boundary wall. Accidental contact by passing vehicles could cause damage.

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ID number: 70 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7007524404

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A field boundary bank which forms part of the western boundary of Coedtalylan wood, between SN7004224347 and SN7009024459. A modern stock proof fence follows the line. This boundary has been recorded from Ordnance Survey maps and Google Earth images and not verified in the field. The boundary is shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within woodland management area

Group Value:

Part of a wider field system

Evidential Value:

Earthwork

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

A denuded earthwork bank with hedgerow trees along most of its length, separating woodland from pasture fields.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No
None

Any Indirect Impact?:

No
None

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

This boundary bank is considered to be of minor importance. The woodland to the east is proposed as an area of coppicing, but the bank is separated from it by a minor stream valley and should be protected.

ID number:	100 GARN GOCH HILLFORT		
HER PRN:	887	NMR NPRN:	100866
NGR:	SN6935324444	Feature Centred	
Period:	Iron Age	Broadclass:	Defence
Form:	Earthwork	Condition:	Good
Site Status:	Scheduled Monument		Survival: Damaged
	SAM number: CM037	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Garn Goch is one of the largest hillforts in Wales, dating to the Iron Age (800BC - AD43). It occupies the local summit and has excellent views over the Tywi valley and its surrounding countryside. The site is a Scheduled Monument. It has never been excavated and little is currently known about its development. ©Trysor, 2018		
Rarity:	Not Common		
Distance from development:	270 metres to the west.		
Group Value:	Two hillforts, Y Gaer Fawr and Y Gaer Fach with Llwyn Du to their west.		
Evidential Value:	Substantial Earthwork		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	It stands above the Tywi valley and people visit the site for the site itself and views from it		
Communal Value:	People visit the site		
Setting:	This hillfort was constructed on a local summit, probably during the Iron Age. As there is no excavation evidence from the site, it is not known when it was founded, how it developed or when it ceased to be used. The nature of its use and occupation is also not understood. Clearly it was positioned to make use of the defensive qualities of the hill, with steep slopes adding to its security and excellent views over the surrounding landscape.		
Significance:	Nationally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The hillfort will not be intervisible from the development area. It is intervisible with limited areas of the woodland management area but any management of woodland would not be considered to have impacts on the monument.		

ID number: 101 CARN GOCH CAIRN
ROUND BARROW

HER PRN: 895

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN69422425

Feature Centred

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Very Poor

Survival: Excavated

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A damaged Bronze Age cairn which was partly excavated in the mid-19th century, revealing evidence of a cremation burial within a cist.
©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
development:**

500 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value:

None

Evidential Value:

Denuded cairn

Historical Value:

Photography pioneer John Dilwyn Llewellyn photographed excavations and finds from this site in 1855.

Aesthetic Value:

Photographs of funerary urns found during the excavation of this cairn, taken in 1855 by John Dilwyn Llewellyn, are held at the National Museum of Wales.

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This cairn is found on the slope of the southeastern flank of Garn Goch hill, midway between the Iron Age hillfort on the summit and the valley bottom below. The area is one of open common and rough pasture.

Significance:

Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

This historic asset would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 102 LLYS BRYCHAN
HOMESTEAD;VILLA

HER PRN: 4047 **NMR NPRN:** 304634
NGR: SN70472545 **Feature Centred**
Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM195 **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: The site of a Roman villa, first noted c.1800 by Richard Fenton, partly excavated in the 1840s and re-excavated in 1961-62. Part of the complex lies beneath Llys Brychan farmhouse and part in the field to its northern side. A large enclosure lies to the north of the villa, which was partially excavated in 2009. The evidence shows that the villa dates to the period AD200 to AD400. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Rare

Distance from development: 720 metres to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Partly excavated

Historical Value: Described in historical and archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Llys Brychan villa was built in a broad, undulating strip of land which lies between the floor of the Tywi valley, to the northwest and higher ground along the ridge to the southeast. The source of the Nant Geidrych is nearby to the west. This is an interesting setting, as the Tywi river and valley floor are not visible, being blocked by a low ridge of higher ground to the northwest. The higher ground of Trichrug and Garn Goch to the southeast and south would have been visible from this location however. The villa evidently had an enclosure around it, beyond which a field system is likely to have existed. The Roman landscape has now vanished beneath the post-medieval fieldscape which dominates the whole area.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The wooded ridge of Y Garn to the south would block views towards the area of proposed activity in Coedtalylan. Llys Brychan farmhouse also blocks views to the south.

ID number: 103 GARN WEN
ROUND BARROW (Possible)

HER PRN: 4893 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69522397 Area centred
Period: Bronze Age (Possible) **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Placename Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: This is a "carn" placename but no evidence exists of a Bronze Age cairn at this farmstead and the origins of the name are not known. ©Trysor, 2018
Rarity: Common locally
Distance from development: 590 metres to the southwest
Group Value: One of several "garn" placenames referring to topographical features in the area
Evidential Value: Placename
Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Setting: This is a placename only, which has no setting.
Significance: Unknown
Any Direct Impact?: No
None
Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Level of Impact on Setting: None
Comment on Impact: This is a placename only, which has no setting.

ID number: 104 TAL-Y-GARN
NATURAL FEATURE

HER PRN: 5510 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN702256 Area centred
Period: General **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Placename Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: "Y Garn" is originally mentioned in the RCAM's Carmarthenshire Inventory (1917). The "garn" element in the Tal y Garn farm placename refers to a rocky hillock to the south of the farm buildings, which is named as "Y Garn" on the parish tithe map. Tal y Garn means "At the end of the Garn hill". ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from development: 750 metres to the north-northeast

Group Value: One of several "garn" placenames referring to topographical features in the area

Evidential Value: Natural feature

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is a natural feature which has no setting.

Significance: None

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This placename relates to a natural feature.

ID number: 105 GARN Y
NATURAL FEATURE

HER PRN: 5512 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70222504 Area centred
Period: General **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Placename Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: The "garn" placename refers to a rocky ridge running northeast to southwest, which is now tree-clad. "Carn" is used to describe natural features in this area and does not necessarily refer to a prehistoric carn. ©Trysor, 2018
Rarity: Common locally
Distance from development: 240 metres to the northeast
Group Value: One of several "garn" placenames referring to topographical features in the area
Evidential Value: Natural feature
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Setting: This is a natural feature which has no setting.
Significance: None
Any Direct Impact?: No
None
Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Level of Impact on Setting: None
Comment on Impact: This placename relates to a natural feature.

ID number: 106 GEIDRYCH
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 8378 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69512482 **Feature Centred**
Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM037 **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: A small, square enclosure, measuring 10 metres by 10 metres with stone walls up to 1.3 metres thick, recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1989. It is now hidden in an area of woodland.
©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 380 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: This feature appears to sit within larger enclosure

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This enclosure or fold was built on a terrace on the slopes to the southern side of the Tywi valley. The area was once farmed but has now become wooded.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This historic asset would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 107 LLYS BRYCHAN
LLYS;MANOR HOUSE

HER PRN: 12069

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70492543

Feature Centred

Period: Medieval;Post-medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Conjectural

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Not Applicable

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

There is no evidence that the Llys Brychan name originates from an Early Medieval or Medieval "llys" or "manor". It is likely that it is derived from the remains of a Roman villa, which partially underlies the present farmhouse. This was first described by Richard Fenton in 1809 (based on a visit in 1804). Although he correctly thought that the evidence he saw represented the site of a Roman villa and speculated that there may have been a post-Roman "llys" here, associated with Brychan Brycheiniog, an Early Medieval ruler of Powys. There is no evidence that this was the case. Francis Jones (1987) states that the present farmhouse is not of antiquarian interest. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 710 metres to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Moderate

Setting: This is effectively a record for a placename. There is no physical evidence for such a building and no setting assessment is possible.

Significance: None

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There is no documentary or physical evidence for an Early Medieval "llys" or a Medieval "manor house" at Llys Brychan.

ID number: 108 CARN GOCH
DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 14200 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69452470 Area centred
Period: Medieval;Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Complex **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Various
Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM037 **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: A deserted rural settlement complex recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1989. It includes rectangular long huts, circular folds or pens and relict field boundary banks. Trees have spread across the area in modern times. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 450 metres to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Drystone ruins and earthworks

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This settlement site was built on a terrace on the slopes to the southern side of the Tywi valley. The area was once farmed but has now become wooded.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This historic asset would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 109 CARN GOCH
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 14201 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69522475 **Feature Centred**
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM037 **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: A small, rectangular enclosure, 12 metres by 7 metres, recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1989. It is now hidden in an area of woodland. ©Trysor, 2018
Rarity: Common
Distance from development: 355 metres to the west
Group Value: One of a number of relict fields and enclosures in the area
Evidential Value: Drystone structure
Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological source
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Setting: This enclosure or fold was built on a terrace on the slopes to the southern side of the Tywi valley. The area was once farmed but has now become wooded.
Significance: Minor Importance
Any Direct Impact?: No
None
Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Level of Impact on Setting: None
Comment on Impact: This historic asset would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

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ID number: 110 CARN GOCH
LONG HUT

HER PRN: 14202

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN69622481

Feature Centred

Period: Medieval;Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Survival: Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A small long hut or shelter which was found to have been lost to land clearance when visited in 2004. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

270 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value:

Unknown

Evidential Value:

Field observation. Site apparently now lost.

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This small structure was at the eastern side of a minor stream, in a relatively sheltered position at the southern side of the Tywi valley.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No
None

Any Indirect Impact?:

No
None

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

This historic asset would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 111 CARN GOCH
LONG HUT

HER PRN: 14203

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN69682457

Feature Centred

Period: Medieval;Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A small long hut, measuring 4.5 metres by 3 metres, recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1989. It is now hidden in an area of woodland. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
development:**

230 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value:

None

Evidential Value:

Drystone structure

Historical Value:

Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This small long hut was built on a natural terrace on the southern side of the Tywi valley, facing the northwest. The area was once farmed but has now become colonised by scrub and tree growth.

Significance:

Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

This historic asset would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 112 CARN GOCH
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 14204 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69712479 **Feature Centred**
Period: Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: A roughly-constructed enclosure, possibly the result of land clearance, consisting of roughly placed boulders and stones defining an area measuring c.45 metres by 10 metres. ©Trysor, 2018
Rarity: Common
Distance from development: 180 metres to the west-northwest
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Rough stone structure
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Setting: This apparent enclosure appears to occupy a narrow band of rough ground between two areas of destoned pasture fields, located on terraces on the slope on the southern side of the Tywi valley.
Significance: Minor Importance
Any Direct Impact?: No
None
Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Level of Impact on Setting: None
Comment on Impact: This historic asset would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 113 CARN GOCH
LONGHOUSE

HER PRN: 14205 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69722517 **Feature Centred**
Period: Medieval;Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: This is the site of a deserted settlement site thought originally to be a medieval longhouse. It was partly excavated in 2009 and late medieval or early post-medieval pottery was found associated with the building. ©Trysor, 2018
Rarity: Not rare
Distance from development: 460 metres to the northwest
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Ruined structure, part excavated
Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Setting: This building was built on a north-facing terrace on the southern side of the Tywi valley. The area is now overgrown with bracken and hawthorn.
Significance: Locally Important
Any Direct Impact?: No
None
Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Level of Impact on Setting: None
Comment on Impact: This historic asset would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 114 CARN GOCH
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: 14206 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN696248 Area centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agricultural and Subsistence
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM037 **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor This record refers to an area enclosed out of Garn Goch common in
Description: post-medieval times which was studied by the Dyfed Archaeological
Trust in 1989. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from 270 metres to the west-northwest
development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: An area of post-medieval enclosure at the northeastern end of Garn
Goch common. At one time the land was improved and farmed but it
has now largely become scrub or woodland.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on This area would not be intervisible with the proposed development.
Impact:

ID number: 115 CARN GOCH
BUILDING

HER PRN:	14208	NMR NPRN:	
NGR:	SN6992025265	Feature Centred	
Period:	Post Medieval	Broadclass:	Unassigned
Form:	Building	Condition:	Very Poor
Site Status:	None	Survival:	Near Destroyed

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A fragment of a stone building stands alongside the road here. No building is shown on any historic maps at this point and the date and purpose of the structure is not known. ©Trysor, 2018		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	450 metres to the north-northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Ruined wall		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A fragment stone wall stands at the roadside but its purpose is unknown.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	There is no intervisibility between this feature and the proposed development.		

ID number: 116 PENTRE BACH
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 21925 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70202481 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: This is a badly ruined cottage which was occupied during the 19th century. It is shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map. Pentrebach was still occupied at the time of the 1906 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, when it may have been divided into two dwellings. It fell out of use during the first half of the 20th century and is now a ruin.
©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 40 metres to the northeast

Group Value: One of a group of cottages in this vicinity, all of which were abandoned in the early 20th century

Evidential Value: Ruined building

Historical Value: Historic mapping; field survey

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was built in the mid-19th century at the southwestern end of Y Garn hill. The land was open pasture at the time the cottage was built but by modern times, after Pentrebach had been abandoned and had fallen into ruin, the area has become thickly wooded.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There is no intervisibility between this feature and the proposed development. Trees and bushes screen even short views here.

ID number: 117 PANT-Y-DDERWEN
COTTAGE

HER PRN:	21926	NMR NPRN:	
NGR:	SN70172493	Feature Centred	
Period:	Post Medieval	Broadclass:	Domestic
Form:	Building	Condition:	Very Poor
Site Status:	None	Survival:	Near Destroyed

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This is a badly ruined cottage which was occupied during the second half of the 19th century. It did not exist at the time the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map was surveyed. Pantydderwen fell out of use during the first half of the 20th century. ©Trysor, 2018		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 115 metres to the northeast

Group Value: One of a group of cottages in this vicinity, all of which were abandoned in the early 20th century

Evidential Value: Ruined building

Historical Value: Historic mapping; field survey

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was built in the mid-19th century at the southwestern end of Y Garn hill. The land was open pasture at the time the cottage was built but by modern times, after Pantydderwen had been abandoned and had fallen into ruin, the area has become thickly wooded.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site would not be intervisible with the proposed development as woodland would screen any views.

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ID number: 118 LLETY Y LLYDREW
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22450 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN6929424884 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: The site of a 19th century cottage, which was abandoned and fell into ruin during the 20th century. There was no cottage on this site at the time of the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map, though a cottage was shown in the next field to the east. The cottage therefore dates to the mid- or second-half of the 19th century. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 600 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was built by the mid-19th century on a natural terrace at the southern side of the Tywi valley. The land was open at the time the cottage was built but by modern times, after the cottage had been abandoned and had fallen into ruin, the area was subsumed into scrub and woodland.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 119 PANT Y GELYNEN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22451 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69942479 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: The site of a 19th century cottage which is shown on the Llangadog parish tithe map of 1839 as well as the 1887 and 1906 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. During the 20th century it was abandoned and left to fall into ruin. Only traces of the wall bases are now visible as well as the outline of the garden plot to its western side. The site has been overplanted with conifers, damaging the surroundings. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 20 metres to the north

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Slight ruins

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was built by the mid-19th century to northern side of a rocky ridge above Garreg y Gath farm (now ruined also). The land was open at the time the cottage was built but by modern times, after Pantygelynen had been abandoned and had fallen into ruin, the area was incorporated into a coniferous plantation and trees still grow around the site.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site would not be intervisible with the proposed development as trees and the high ground above Carreg y Gath block views.

ID number: 120 CAE'R GANFA; CIL Y GANFA
CHAMBERED TOMB (Possible)

HER PRN: 34670

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN69502502

Feature Centred

Period: Neolithic (Possible)

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Very Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

This is the site of a possible Neolithic chambered tomb, which consists of mostly scattered stone block, some appearing to form crude rectangular cells, located on a possible mound. It was cleared of vegetation and surveyed in 2009 but this did not prove conclusive and the true nature of the historic asset has yet to be established.

Rarity: Unknown

Distance from development: 490 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Buried archaeology

Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The stones of this possible burial chamber are found on a terrace at the southern side of the Tywi valley, facing north. They are found on a mound which may be of natural origin. There is insufficient evidence to determine the purpose or date of this historic asset and its setting cannot be further assessed.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

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For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
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ID number: 121 BEILI DYFFRYN
ORCHARD

HER PRN: 56707 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69512539 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: A small area of parkland was recorded here by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2007 due to the fact that trees are shown on the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, within a field to the south of the farm buildings. The Llangadog parish tithe map of 1839 names the field as "Berllan" (Field number 600) which means Orchard. The trees shown on the 1887 map were associated with an orchard, not parkland. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 750 metres to the northwest

Group Value: The land is part of Beili Dyffryn Farm

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A field shown on historic mapping was an orchard associated with Beili Dyffryn which no longer survives.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The orchard no longer survives and there would be no impact from the development.

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ID number: 122 TAN-Y-GARN
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN:	96765	NMR NPRN:	
NGR:	SN70412521	Feature Centred	
Period:	Post Medieval	Broadclass:	Monument (By Form)
Form:	Earthwork	Condition:	Very Poor
Site Status:	None	Survival:	Near Destroyed

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small paddock or field parcel close to the buildings of Dan y Garn, shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. It was recorded as being badly damaged in 2009.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	480 metres to the northeast		
Group Value:	Part of Dan y Garn farm		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping and field description		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This small paddock lies to the southwest of the farm buildings at Dan y Garn.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This feature is of minor importance and would not be intervisible with the development.		

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
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ID number: 123 TAN-Y-GARN
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 96766

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70492525

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Very Poor

Survival: Near Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A small paddock or field parcel close to the buildings of Dan y Garn, shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. It was recorded as being badly damaged in 2009. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
development:**

570 metres to the northeast

Group Value:

Part of Dan y Garn farm

Evidential Value:

Historic mapping and field description

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This small paddock lies to the south of the farm buildings at Dan y Garn.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct

Impact?:

No

None

Any Indirect

Impact?:

No

None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

This feature is of minor importance and would not be intervisible with the development.

ID number: 124 TAN-Y-GARN
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 96767

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70522530

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Good

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A small paddock or field parcel close to the buildings of Dan y Garn, shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. It is still visible on modern aerial photographs. It is of minor importance. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
development:**

630 metres to the northeast

Group Value:

Part of Dan y Garn farm

Evidential Value:

Historic mapping and aerial photographs

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This small paddock lies to the east of the farm buildings at Dan y Garn.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct

Impact?:

No

None

Any Indirect

Impact?:

No

None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

This feature is of minor importance and would not be intervisible with the development.

ID number: 125 TY'-R-BEDW FARMSTEAD
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 96768 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70112508 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status: None

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: A small farmstead was located here until the end of the 19th century but the house and outbuilding had been removed by the first years of the 20th century. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 220 metres to the north

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This minor farmstead had been removed from the landscape by c.1900. No trace remains.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This farmstead disappeared over 100 years ago and there would be no impact upon it.

ID number: 126 Y GARN
BRIDGE

HER PRN: 97301

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70162493

Feature Centred

Period: Medieval (Possible); Post Medieval (Possible)

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Structure

Condition: Good

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A small footbridge across a minor stream near the ruined Pantydderwen cottage. It consists of two slabs of stone laid across the water course.
©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 110 metres to the northeast

Group Value: Probably associated with Pantydderwen cottage

Evidential Value: Stone structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A minor footbridge across a minor stream near Pantydderwen cottage, now within a wooded area.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site would not be intervisible with the proposed development as woodland would screen any views.

ID number: 127 Y GARN
WALL

HER PRN: 97302

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70132492

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Good

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A drystone wall defining a post-medieval field parcel. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 80 metres to the northeast

Group Value: Part of a more extensive field system

Evidential Value: Stone wall

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is a wall within a wider field system, which has largely now been subsumed into a woodland in modern times.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site would not be intervisible with the proposed development as woodland would screen any views.

ID number: 128 PENTREBACH
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 104661 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70092486 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: A cottage is shown at this location on the Llangadog parish tithe map of 1839, with a small outbuilding to its southwest. The cottage had been abandoned by the time of the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map and is not shown at all on the 1906 edition of the map. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 15 metres to the northeast

Group Value: One of a group of cottages in this vicinity, all of which were abandoned by or during the early 20th century

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was one of several in the vicinity of Pentrebach in the mid-19th century but had been abandoned by 1887 and had disappeared from maps by 1906. The site is now in a wooded area.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site would not be intervisible with the proposed development as woodland would screen any views. The cottage has long disappeared it seems.

ID number: 129 CAREG-Y-GATH
SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 105154 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69952467 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Complex **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: The ruins of three buildings survive at this location, representing the house and outbuildings of Carreg y Gath farm. The farm was in use in the 19th century and is shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map. It was empty by the time of the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Immediately adjacent

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Ruined complex

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead group was in existence by the mid-19th century and was located in a sheltered spot at the southern side of Carreg y Gath ridge. After it was abandoned it became hidden in woodland and the site is now very much hidden in the landscape.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Although it is located adjacent to the boundary of Coedtalylan, the tree cover and vegetation means that it would be screened from the area of proposed development and would not be affected.

ID number: 130 LLYS BRYCHAN I
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109552 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7047225418 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: This is an outbuilding to the south of the farmhouse at Llys Brychan farm. It is not shown on the parish tithe map and dates to the second half of the 19th century. From aerial photographic evidence, it appears to have a corrugated steel roof and measures circa 12 metres west-northwest by 5 metres. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 680 metres to the north-northeast

Group Value: Part of Llys Brychan farmstead

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farm outbuilding stands just to the south of the farmhouse, on the opposite side of a lane.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This building is of minor importance and would not be intervisible with developments at Coedtalylan.

ID number: 131 TAN-Y-GARN I
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109553 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7046725290 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: A farm outbuilding on Dan y Garn farm, probably a byre and stable, which stands to the north of the farmhouse. It is shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and still stands in 2018. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 590 metres to the northeast

Group Value: Part of Dan y Garn farm

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This is one of the buildings at the core of Dan y Garn farm and stands just north of the farmhouse.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This building would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 132 TAN-Y-GARN II
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109554 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7050325281 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: A farm outbuilding on Dan y Garn farm, which stands to the east of the farmhouse. It is first shown on early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps but appears to have been replaced by a larger shed in the later 20th century. ©Trysor, 2018
Rarity: Common
Distance from development: 600 metres to the north-northeast
Group Value: Part of Dan y Garn farm
Evidential Value: Historic mapping
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Setting: This is one of the buildings at the core of Dan y Garn farm and stands just east of the farmhouse.
Significance: Minor Importance
Any Direct Impact?: No
None
Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Level of Impact on Setting: None
Comment on Impact: This building would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 133 TAN-Y-GARN III
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 109555 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7047825275 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: None

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: The farmhouse of Dan y Garn farm. It is shown on late 19th century
Ordnance Survey maps and possibly on the Llangadog parish tithe map.
It is still occupied in 2018. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from 570 metres to the north-northeast
development:

Group Value: Part of Dan y Garn farm

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farmhouse on the yard of Dan y Garn Farm.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on This building would not be intervisible with the proposed development.
Impact:

ID number: 134 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM I
BARN

HER PRN: 109558 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7063624950 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor This is a Dutch Barn built on the yard of Carreg y Foel Gam farm in the
Description: early 1900s. It is still in use. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 510 metres to the northeast

Group Value: Part of the farmyard building complex on Cerrig y Foel Gam farm

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: A building type common on farms in the 20th century

Aesthetic Value: A building type common on farms in the 20th century

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stands at the southeastern side of the farmyard area on the farm.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This building would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 135 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM II
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109559 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7061524972 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor This is an agricultural building built on the yard of Carreg y Foel Gam
Description: farm in the early 1900s. It is still in use. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 490 metres to the northeast

Group Value: Part of the farmyard building complex on Cerrig y Foel Gam farm

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stands at the western side of the farmyard area on the farm.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This building would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 136 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM III
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109560 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7062824964 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor This is an agricultural building built on the yard of Carreg y Foel Gam
Description: farm in the second half of the 19th century. It is still in use. ©Trysor,
2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from 500 metres to the northeast
development:

Group Value: Part of the farmyard building complex on Cerrig y Foel Gam farm

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stands at the southern side of the farmyard area on the
farm.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on This building would not be intervisible with the proposed development.
Impact:

ID number: 137 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM IV
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 109561 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7065324981 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor This is the farmhouse built on the yard of Carreg y Foel Gam farm by
Description: the first half of the 19th century. It is shown on the parish tithe map of
1839. It is still in use. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from 530 metres to the northeast
development:

Group Value: Part of the farmyard building complex on Cerrig y Foel Gam farm

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stands at the northern side of the farmyard area on the
farm, facing a cowshed to the northwest.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on This building would not be intervisible with the proposed development.
Impact:

ID number: 138 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM V
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109562 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7063824983 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor This is an agricultural building built on the yard of Carreg y Foel Gam
Description: farm by the first half of the 19th century. It is shown on the parish tithe
map of 1839. It is still in use. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from 510 metres to the northeast
development:

Group Value: Part of the farmyard building complex on Cerrig y Foel Gam farm

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stands at the northwestern side of the farmyard area on
the farm, facing the farmhouse to the southeast.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on This building would not be intervisible with the proposed development.
Impact:

ID number: 139 PENTREBACH
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 110545 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7015424814 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Ruined Building **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: This is a badly ruined cottage which was occupied during the 19th century. It is shown on the 1839 Llangadog parish tithe map. Pentrebach was still occupied at the time of the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, but it had fallen out of use by the time of the 1906 edition of the map. It is now badly ruined and damaged by a large fallen tree. The ruin was measured by Trysor in 2018 and found to be approximately 12.25 metres northeast to southwest by 5.4 metres wide. An additional room, possibly for storage, exists at the southwest end of the building, between the gable end of the cottage and a revetted boundary cut deeply into the natural slope. The wooden beam above a fireplace was visible in the northeast gable wall, but no other features could confidently be identified.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Immediately adjacent to the management area

Group Value: One of a group of cottages in this vicinity, all of which were abandoned by or during the early 20th century

Evidential Value: Ruined building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This cottage was one of several in the vicinity of Pentrebach in the mid-19th century but had been abandoned by 1906. The cottage was built in an open landscape but is now hidden within a wooded area.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
Any Indirect Impact?: None
Yes
Low

Management of the trees within Coedtalylan could see felling in future which could lead to a tree or trees along the boundary falling onto the already damaged ruin.

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site would not be intervisible with the proposed development as woodland and rising ground would screen any views. Management of the trees within Coedtalylan could see felling in future which could lead to a tree or trees along the boundary falling onto the already damaged ruin.

ID number: 140 PANT-YR-ONEN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 110637 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7028225533 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: The site of a pair of semi-detached cottages shown on the 1887 OS map but abandoned by the time of the 1906 OS map and removed completely by the 1970s. ©Trysor, 2018

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 720 metres to the north-northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: These roadside cottages have been demolished and the land returned to pasture.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: These cottages do not survive.

Appendix C: Management Recommendations

ID number: 1 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7015724797 Linear
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Structure **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

This boundary wall lies outside the stockproof post and wire fence which marks the operational boundary of the management area of Coedtalylan.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that new tree growth is cleared from the boundary. Monitor existing trees and remove carefully if they appear to threaten the integrity of the boundary. Maintain stockproof fence alongside the boundary whilst ensuring fence maintenance or replacement does not physically damage the historic boundary.

ID number: 3 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7014124805 Linear
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

As this boundary seems to have ceased to exist in the 19th century and has virtually no presence in the modern landscape, no management proposals can be made.

Management Recommendations:

As this boundary seems to have ceased to exist in the 19th century and has virtually no presence in the modern landscape, no management proposals can be made.

ID number: 7 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN7007324858

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This boundary wall beneath or alongside the stockproof post and wire fence which marks the operational boundary of the management area of Coedtalylan. Some coniferous trees grow in the parcel to the south of the wall. Some deciduous trees grow on the wall but are outside the boundary of Coedtalylan.

Management Recommendations:

Maintain stockproof fence alongside the boundary whilst ensuring fence maintenance or replacement does not physically damage the historic boundary.

If the conifers to the south of the wall are felled, efforts should be made to ensure that surviving sections of wall are not damaged.

ID number: 9 COEDTALYLAN
TRACKWAY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7012124818

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Good

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This trackway is used as a public footpath and is generally clear of vegetation.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure trees and ground vegetation do not grow across the trackway. Avoid damaging the trackway during any tree felling operations, such as avoid using heavy vehicles which could disrupt the track or break up its surface.

ID number: 13 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7022924733

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This relict bank no longer function as a boundary. It is denuded and has mature trees growing on it.

Management Recommendations:

Maintain stockproof fence alongside the boundary whilst ensuring fence maintenance or replacement does not physically damage the historic boundary.

If the conifers to the south of the wall are felled, efforts should be made to ensure that the surviving section of the bank is not damaged.

ID number: 14 COEDTALYLAN
WATERCOURSE

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7021524712

Linear

Period: Post Medieval (Possible); Modern (Possible)
Drainage

Broadclass: Water Supply and

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Poor

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This is a slight earthwork which could be easily lost if heavy vehicles crossed it

Management Recommendations:

Avoid using heavy plant in the area.

ID number: 15 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7024024670

Linear

Period: Post Medieval (Possible); Modern (Possible)
Form)

Broadclass: Monument (By

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This is an earthwork feature which could be damaged by tree felling operations. Trees growing on the bank will also denude the earthwork over time.

Management Recommendations:

Avoid using heavy plant along or across the bank. Over time, manage trees growing on the bank without damaging the bank.

ID number: 18 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7007824689

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Sub Surface Deposit

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

There are no intended plans to disturb this boundary line, but the proximity of the proposed structures could see some stones disturbed or parts of the wall removed. It should be noted that the section which could be affected is the poorest surviving section of the boundary and is little more than a rough revetment at the base of a hillslope, enhanced by a post and wire fence.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that the proposed structures and any associated works do not physically impact on the line of the historic field boundary and that stones on the boundary are not disturbed or removed.

ID number: 22 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7015324768

Linear

Period: Post Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

There are many wind blown trees in this area, it is unlikely that they would be removed in future due to habitat considerations.

Management Recommendations:

Should any clearance of fallen trees occur, care should be taken not to disturb the surviving sections of this wall.

ID number: 24 COEDTALYLAN
SHEEP FOLD (POSSIBLE)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7014624744

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Structure

Condition: Very Poor

Survival: Near Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This is a slight feature which cannot be confirmed to be a man-made fold due to the current ground conditions.

Management Recommendations:

Avoid any ground-moving activity in this area to ensure any buried or obscure features are not damaged.

ID number: 25 COEDTALYLAN
BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7009824621 Linear
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Structure **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

This former boundary is must denuded and now mostly hidden in woodland and could be damaged by tree felling or ground clearance operations.

Management Recommendations:

Avoid any ground-moving or heavy plant activity in this area to ensure that the boundary line is not disturbed. Do not quarry for stones to use elsewhere.

ID number: 28 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7011724476 Linear
Period: Post Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

The bank and ditch are only partially visible and the surviving sections are very denuded and hidden by vegetation.

Management Recommendations:

Avoid using heavy plant in the area.

ID number: 36 COEDTALYLAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NGR: SN7002924755

Period: Post Medieval

Form: Structure

Site Status: None

NMR NPRN:

Linear

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Condition: Fair **Survival:** Damaged

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This former boundary is must denuded and now mostly hidden in woodland and could be damaged by tree felling or ground clearance operations. It could be vulnerable to stone-robbing.

Management Recommendations:

Avoid any ground-moving or heavy plant activity in this area to ensure that the boundary line is not disturbed. Do not use a source for stones to use elsewhere.

ID number: 40 COEDTALYLAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NGR: SN6986424692

Period: Post Medieval

Form: Structure

Site Status: None

NMR NPRN:

Linear

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Condition: Fair **Survival:** Near Intact

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

The woodland management plan should not impact on this wall, which lies outside the boundary fence.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that any fence replacement work or tree felling activity does not impact on the stone wall outside the fence.

ID number: 42 COEDTALYLAN
WALL?; BOUNDARY BANK?

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6990924694

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

The woodland management plan does not include any specific activity in this area but woodland management is likely to include the felling of the conifers in this area at present. This could disturb ground features.

Management Recommendations:

Avoid disturbing the surviving section of this wall and be aware that it may extend further to the east.

ID number: 43 COEDTALYLAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6990924717

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

The woodland management plan does not include any specific activity in this area but woodland management is likely to include the felling of the conifers in this area at present. This could disturb ground features.

Management Recommendations:

Avoid disturbing the surviving section of this wall

ID number: 44 COEDTALYLAN
PLATFORM

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6996224695

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

The woodland management plan does not include any specific activity in this area but could disturb ground features. Boundary fence repairs could also have an impact here.

Management Recommendations:

Avoid disturbing the terrace and its revetment wall.

ID number: 60 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7032424626

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

It is not clear whether responsibility for this bank lies with Coedtalylan or the neighbouring farm but it is located outside the fence which acts as the operational boundary to the Coedtalylan woodland management area.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that any fence replacement work or tree felling activity does not impact on the boundary bank outside the fence.

ID number: 62 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7043224552

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Good

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This bank is now hidden in woodland but remains in good condition.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that any future tree felling activity or ground clearance work does not impact on the boundary bank.

ID number: 64 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)?

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7007524585

Linear

Period: Post Medieval (Possible); Modern (Possible)
Form)

Broadclass: Monument (By

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Very Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This bank is now hidden in woodland and is in very poor condition.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that any future tree felling activity or ground clearance work does not impact on the boundary bank.

ID number: 65 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)?

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7005924604

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Good

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This boundary bank is generally a lynchet-like feature

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that any future tree felling activity or ground clearance work does not impact on the boundary bank.

ID number: 66 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)?

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6990124502

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This boundary bank lies within the boundary fence of Coedtalylan.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that any future tree felling activity or ground clearance work does not impact on the boundary bank.

ID number: 67 COEDTALYLAN
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6997224790

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This boundary wall forms part of the northern boundary of Coedtalylan and runs alongside the access track at its entrance.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure passing vehicles do not come into contact with the wall.

ID number: 70 COEDTALYLAN
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7007524404

Linear

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

This boundary bank is considered to be of minor importance. It is separated from Coedtalylan management area by a minor stream valley.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that any future tree felling activity or ground clearance work does not impact on the boundary bank.

ID number: 100 GARN GOCH
HILLFORT

HER PRN: 887 **NMR NPRN:** 100866
NGR: SN693532444 **Feature Centred**
Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: Scheduled Monument
SAM number: CM037 **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

N/A

Management Recommendations:

N/A

ID number: 101 CARN GOCH CAIRN
ROUND BARROW

HER PRN: 895 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69422425 **Feature Centred**
Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Excavated
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
19/17176/PAYPRE

ID number: 102 LLYS BRYCHAN
HOMESTEAD;VILLA

HER PRN: 4047 **NMR NPRN:** 304634
NGR: SN70472545 **Feature Centred**
Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status: Scheduled Monument
SAM number: CM195 **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 103 GARN WEN
ROUND BARROW (Possible)

HER PRN: 4893 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69522397 **Area centred**
Period: Bronze Age (Possible) **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Placename Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 104 TAL-Y-GARN
NATURAL FEATURE

HER PRN: 5510 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN702256 Area centred
Period: General **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Placename Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 105 GARN Y
NATURAL FEATURE

HER PRN: 5512 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70222504 Area centred
Period: General **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Placename Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
19/17176/PAYPRE

ID number: 106 GEIDRYCH
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 8378

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN69512482

Feature Centred

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Poor

Survival: Not Known

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM037

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 107 LLYS BRYCHAN
LLYS;MANOR HOUSE

HER PRN: 12069

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70492543

Feature Centred

Period: Medieval;Post-medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Conjectural

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Not Applicable

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 108 CARN GOCH
DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 14200 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69452470 Area centred
Period: Medieval;Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Complex **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Various
Site Status: Scheduled Monument
SAM number: CM037 **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 109 CARN GOCH
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 14201 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69522475 Feature Centred
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Monument
SAM number: CM037 **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
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ID number: 110 CARN GOCH
LONG HUT

HER PRN: 14202

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN69622481

Feature Centred

Period: Medieval;Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Survival: Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 111 CARN GOCH
LONG HUT

HER PRN: 14203

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN69682457

Feature Centred

Period: Medieval;Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 112 CARN GOCH
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 14204 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69712479 Feature Centred
Period: Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 113 CARN GOCH
LONGHOUSE

HER PRN: 14205 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69722517 Feature Centred
Period: Medieval;Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
19/17176/PAYPRE

ID number: 114 CARN GOCH
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: 14206

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN696248

Area centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agricultural and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM037

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 115 CARN GOCH
BUILDING

HER PRN: 14208

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN6992025265

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Building

Condition: Very Poor

Survival: Near Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 116 PENTRE BACH
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 21925 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70202481 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 117 PANT-Y-DDERWEN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 21926 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70172493 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
19/17176/PAYPRE

ID number: 118 LLETY Y LLYDREW
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22450 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN6929424884 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 119 PANT Y GELYNEN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 22451 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69942479 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
19/17176/PAYPRE

ID number: 120 CAE'R GANFA; CIL Y GANFA
CHAMBERED TOMB (Possible)

HER PRN: 34670

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN69502502

Feature Centred

Period: Neolithic (Possible)

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure

Condition: Very Poor

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 121 BEILI DYFFRYN
ORCHARD

HER PRN: 56707

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN69512539

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Survival: Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
19/17176/PAYPRE

ID number: 122 TAN-Y-GARN
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 96765

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70412521

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Very Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 123 TAN-Y-GARN
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 96766

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70492525

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Very Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 124 TAN-Y-GARN
ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 96767 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70522530 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 125 TY'-R-BEDW FARMSTEAD
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 96768 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70112508 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status: None

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 126 Y GARN
BRIDGE

HER PRN: 97301 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70162493 Feature Centred
Period: Medieval (Possible);Post Medieval (Possible) **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 127 Y GARN
WALL

HER PRN: 97302 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70132492 Linear
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
For a One Planet Development at Coedtalylan, Carmarthenshire
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ID number: 128 PENTREBACH
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 104661 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN70092486 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 129 CAREG-Y-GATH
SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 105154 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN69952467 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Complex **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 130 LLYS BRYCHAN I
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109552 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7047225418 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 131 TAN-Y-GARN I
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109553 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7046725290 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 132 TAN-Y-GARN II
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109554 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7050325281 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 133 TAN-Y-GARN III
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 109555 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7047825275 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 134 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM I
BARN

HER PRN: 109558

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7063624950

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Good

Survival: Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 135 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM II
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109559

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7061524972

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Building

Condition: Good

Survival: Intact

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 136 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM III
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109560 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7062824964 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 137 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM IV
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 109561 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7065324981 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 138 CAREG-Y-FOEL-GAM V
BUILDING

HER PRN: 109562 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7063824983 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

ID number: 139 PENTREBACH
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 110545 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN7015424814 Feature Centred
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Ruined Building **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: None
SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**

Management Observations:

This ruin lies outside the boundary of Coedtalylan but there are mature trees along the drystone boundary here which could fall onto the ruin in future.

Management Recommendations:

Ensure that any trees felled in the adjacent part of Coedtalylan do not fall across the boundary and onto the ruined cottage.

Summary of Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
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ID number: 140 PANT-YR-ONEN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 110637

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7028225533

Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Survival: Destroyed

Site Status: None

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Management Observations:

None

Management Recommendations:

None

Appendix D: Photographs

There are gaps in the Plate number sequence

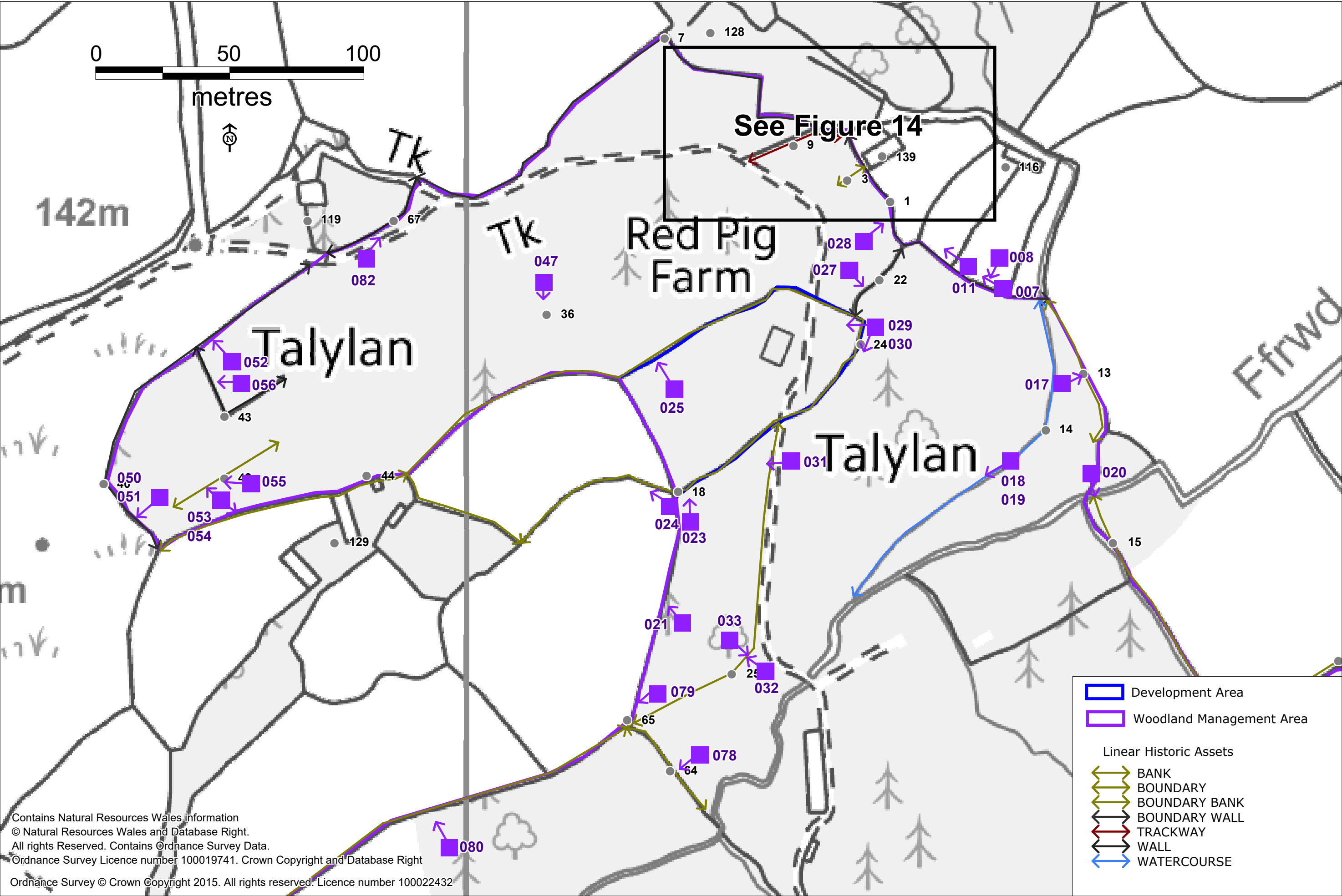


Figure 13: Location of photographs in the Development Area and the northern part of the Woodland Management Area, labelled with the photograph number

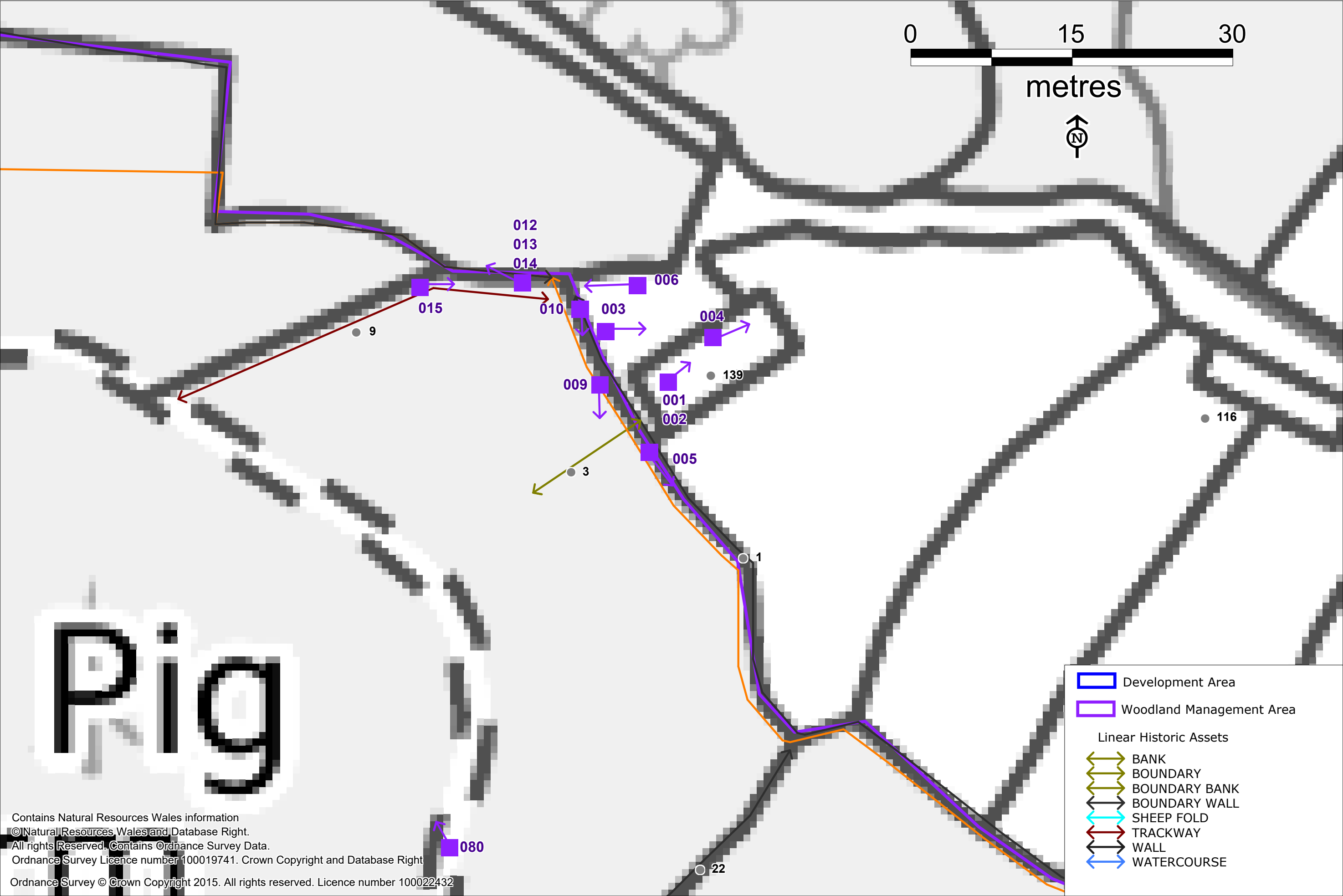


Figure 14: Location of photographs in the northeastern part of the Woodland Management Area, labelled with Photograph number

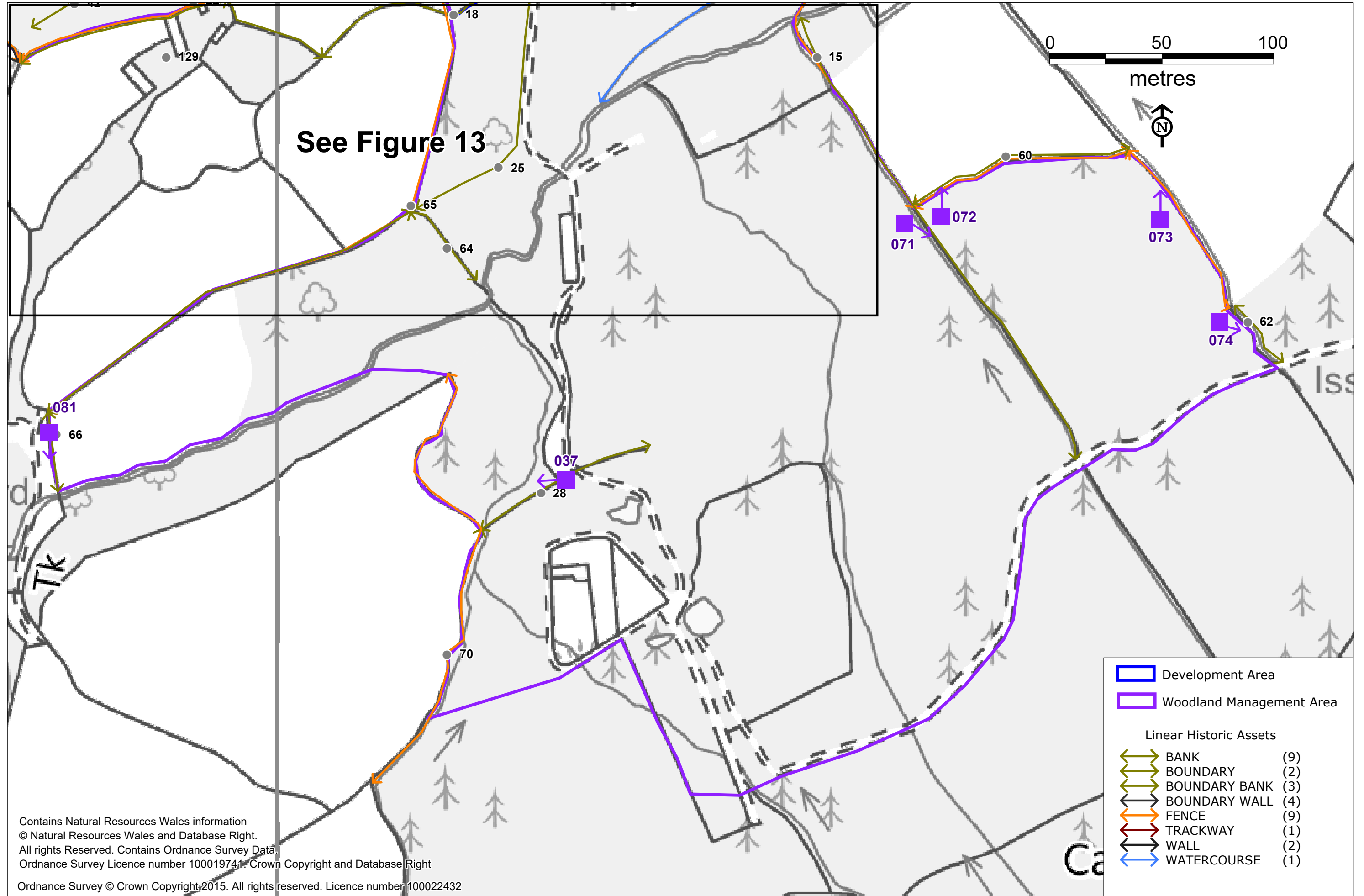


Figure 15: Location of photographs in the southern part of the Woodland Management Area, labelled with photograph number

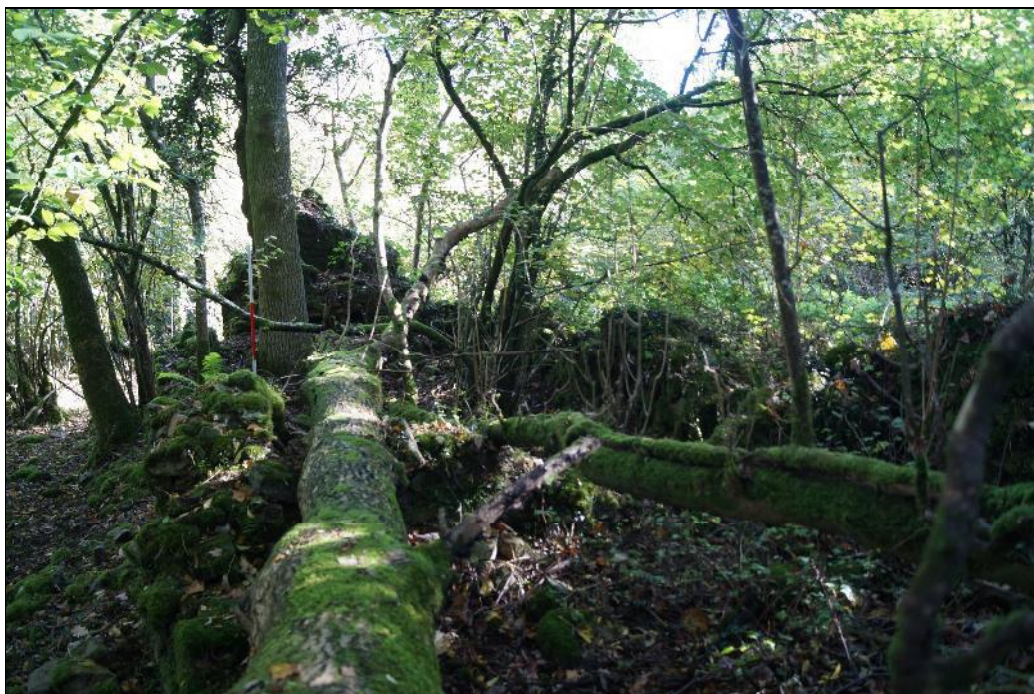


Plate 1: CTL2018_001 – the ruins of Pentrebach cottage (ID number 139) looking northeast.



Plate 2: CTL2018_002 – the ruins of Pentrebach cottage (ID number 139) looking northeast.



Plate 3: CTL2018_003 - the ruins of Pentrebach cottage (ID number 139) looking east.



Plate 4: CTL2018_004 - the ruins of Pentrebach cottage (ID number 139) looking northeast.



Plate 5: CTL2018_005 – a view along field boundary ID number 001, looking southeast. This section of the boundary is a drystone wall.



Plate 6: CTL2018_006 – Post and wire fence, looking west. The end of boundary ID number 001 is seen to the left. Trackway ID number 009 runs through the bottom centre of the photograph and up the slope.



Plate 7: CTL2018_007 – a view of field boundary ID number 001, looking west-northwest. Towards its eastern end the boundary takes the form of a broad earthwork bank. Post and wire fence is visible to the left.



Plate 8: CTL2018_008 – a view of field boundary ID number 001, looking south-southwest. Towards its eastern end the boundary takes the form of a broad earthwork bank. Post and wire fence is visible behind the bank.



Plate 9: CTL2018_009 – a view of the area where boundary ID number 003 should end. No trace of a bank or wall exists. It is possible that the rocky outcrop here formed part of the boundary shown on the parish tithe map. Large slabs of stone to the left may be a crude boundary, extending the rocky outcrop to meet boundary ID number 001, which is to the left of this photograph. Looking south.



Plate 10: CTL2018_010 – a stile across the post and wire fence, looking south. Boundary ID number 001 is to the left. The rocky outcrop at the location of boundary ID number 003 is in the background.

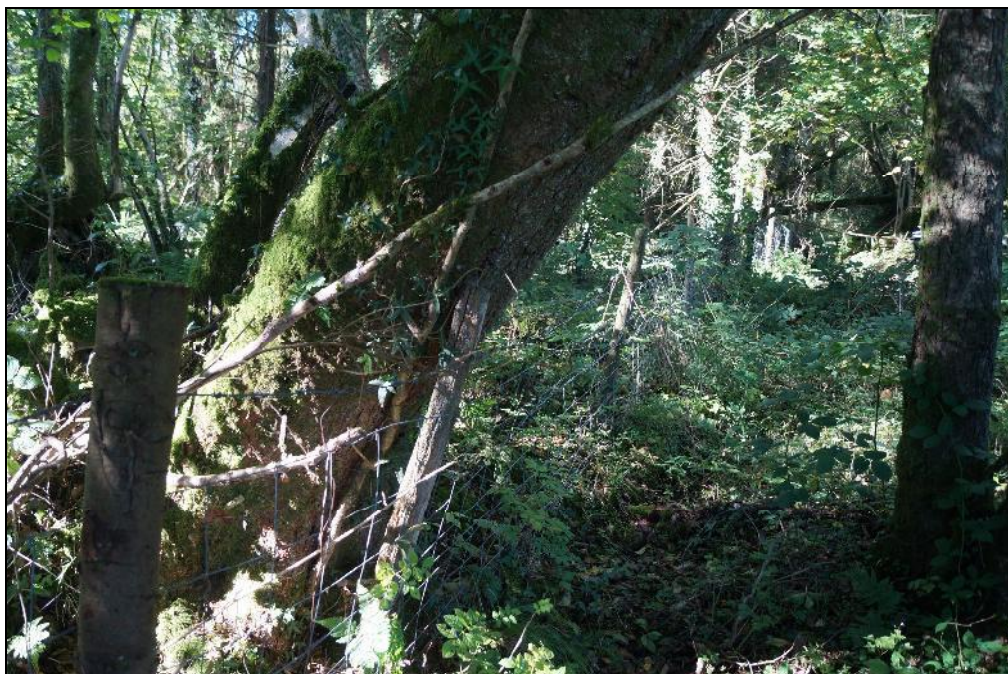


Plate 11: CTL2018_011 – a view of a post and wire fence, looking northwest.



Plate 12: CTL2018_012 – a view of a post and wire fence, looking west-northwest.



Plate 13: CTL2018_013 – a view of a part of boundary wall ID number 007, with the posts of the post and wire fence just discernable beneath the trees beyond. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 14: CTL2018_014 - a view across the post and wire fence, looking west. Boundary wall ID number 007 is hidden in the grass immediately outside this fence and has disappeared from the surface. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 15: CTL2018_015 – a view of trackway ID number 009, looking east.



Plate 17: CTL2018_017 – a view of boundary bank fence ID number 013, looking northeast. Hidden in the vegetation beyond is the post and wire fence.



Plate 18: CTL2018_018 – a view of a now disused watercourse ID number 014 which is hidden in ground vegetation. It runs from the bottom left corner of the image towards the person in the centre and then turns to run towards the top left of the image. Looking northeast.



Plate 19: CTL2018_019 – a view of a now disused watercourse ID number 014 which is hidden in ground vegetation. It runs from the bottom centre of the image towards the centre and disappears into the woodland beyond. Looking southwest.



Plate 20: CTL2018_020 – a view of earthwork boundary bank ID number 015, looking south-southeast. There appears to be a drainage ditch either side of the bank.



Plate 23: CTL2018_023 – a view of boundary ID number 018, looking north.



Plate 24: CTL2018_024 – a view of the continuation of field boundary ID number 018 as it runs northwest out of the wood into an adjacent field. This gives an idea of how substantial the boundary was, though it is now largely hidden by vegetation where it passes through the woodland. Looking northwest.



Plate 25: CTL2018_025 – a view looking north-northwest of field boundary ID number 018. This section is at the edge of the Development Area and care needs to be taken not to disturb it.



Plate 27: CTL2018_027 – a view of boundary wall ID number 022, into an area of unmanaged woodland. Looking southeast



Plate 28: CTL2018_028 – a view of a well-preserved section of dry-stone walling on boundary ID number 001, looking northeast.



Plate 29: CTL2018_029 – a view of boundary ID number 018, looking west. Building ID number 050 is just visible through the trees at the upper left of the image.

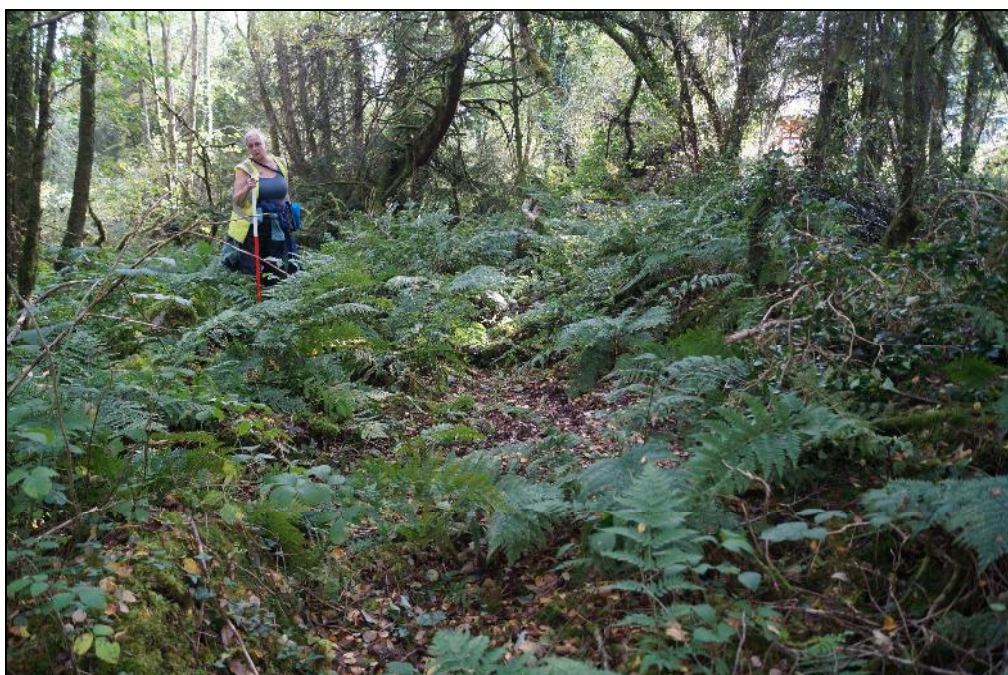


Plate 30: CTL2018_030 – a view of the apparently levelled area of the possible fold ID number 024, looking southwest. Boundary ID number 018 is visible to the right hand side of the photo.



Plate 31: CTL2018_031 – a view of boundary ID number 25, looking west from the main access trackway ID number 21.



Plate 32: CTL2018_032 - a view of boundary ID number 25, looking northwest from the edge the main access trackway ID number 21.



Plate 33: CTL2018_033 - a view of boundary ID number 25, looking southeast with the main access trackway ID number 21 in the background.



Plate 37: CTL2018_037 - a view of the very denuded boundary bank ID number 028, the ditch of which runs from bottom centre to top left of the image. The person is standing on the remains of the bank. Looking west.



Plate 47: CTL2018_047 – a view of boundary wall ID number 036, looking south.



Plate 50: CTL2018_050 – a view of boundary wall ID number 040, at the southwestern end of Carreg y Gath ridge. Looking southwest. The post and wire fence stands in front of the wall.



Plate 51: CTL2018_051 - a view of the post and wire fence at the southwestern end of Carreg y Gath ridge. Boundary wall ID number 040 stands behind the wall. Looking southwest.



Plate 52: CTL2018_052 - a view of boundary wall ID number 040, at the southwestern end of Carreg y Gath ridge. Looking northwest. The post and wire fence stands in front of the wall.



Plate 53: CTL2018_053 - a view of boundary wall ID number 034 at the southern side of Carreg y Gath ridge. The post and wire fence stands in front of the wall. Looking southeast.



Plate 54: CTL2018_054 - a view of the wall ID number 042, looking northwest. This wall or revetment does not appear on any historic maps and its purpose is not known.



Plate 55: CTL2018_055 - a view of the wall ID number 042, looking west. The wall can be seen to the left of the person in the background, running away from the camera.



Plate 56: CTL2018_056 - a view of wall ID number 043 looking west.



Plate 71: CTL2018_071 - a view of boundary bank ID number 015 at SN7028524600 looking southeast.



Plate 72: CTL2018_072 - a view of the post and wire fence, with the denuded field boundary bank ID number 060 behind, looking north.



Plate 73: CTL2018_073 - a view the post and wire fence, looking north. There was no bank beyond the fence, the old boundary appeared to be a drainage ditch, carrying on the line of boundary bank ID number 062 (see plate 74).



Plate 74: CTL2018_074 - a view of boundary bank ID number 062, looking southeast.



Plate 78: CTL2018_078 - a view of the possible remains of boundary bank ID number 064, looking southwest. It crosses right to left in the photograph behind the scale rod.



Plate 79: CTL2018_079 - a view of boundary bank ID number 065, with the post and wire fence behind, looking southwest.



Plate 80: CTL2018_080 - a view of boundary bank ID number 065, which becomes a lynchet-like feature as it runs westwards. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 81: CTL2018_081 - a view of boundary bank ID number 066, with the boundary fence ID number 017 to the right, looking south.



Plate 82: CTL2018_082 - a view of boundary wall ID number 067, looking northeast.