

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR A TOURING
CARAVAN DEVELOPMENT AT BRYNDERWEN
LLANGADOG, SA19 9BS
Planning Application:
E/40736 (Carmarthenshire)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Emma Collingswood

August 2020



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2020/732
DAT HER Event Record PRN 114888

For: Emma Collingswood

August 2020

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*Cover photograph: Looking approximately north from the development towards
Castell Meurig motte and bailey castle.*

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2020/732
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DYDDIAD 17^{eg} Awst 2020 **DATE** 17th August 2020

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 held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 114888
Name	BRYNDERWEN HALL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN7089327367
Easting	270893
Northing	227367
Summary (English)	In August 2020 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a touring caravan park at SN7089327367 to the east of the house at Brynderwen, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9BS. © Trysor 2020
Summary (Cymraeg)	Ym Mis Awst 2020, fe gariwyd allan asesiad pen fwrdd ar gyfer cynllun i ddatblygu parc carafanau teithiol yn SN7089327367, i'r dwyrain i dŷ Brynderwen, Llangadog, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 9BS. © Trysor 2020
Description	In August 2020 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a touring caravan park at SN7089327367 to the east of the house at Brynderwen, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9BS. © Trysor 2020
Sources	Trysor, 2020, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment For a Touring Caravan Development at Brynderwen, Llangadog, SA19 9BS, Planning Application: E/40736 (Carmarthenshire)
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Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	2
3. Introduction	2
4. The Development	4
5. Methodology	4
6. The Development Site	6
7. Archaeological Overview	7
8. Historical Overview	10
9. Data Collation	13
10. Assessment of Significance	14
11. Assessment of Impact	16
12. Conclusion	24
13. Reporting	25
14. References	25
15. Reliability and limitations of sources	26
Appendix A: Written Scheme of Investigation	28
Appendix B: Gazetteer of historic assets within 500 metres	48
Appendix C: Photographs	59
Appendix D: Setting and Impact Assessment Castell Meurig Motte & Bailey Castle CM099	81
Appendix E: Client Plans	96

1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from the development of a tourer caravan park to the south and east of Brynderwen, Llangadog, SA19 9BS, at SN7089327367.
- 1.2 A walkover survey was undertaken by Trysor to examine the proposed development site.
- 1.3 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 500 metres in radius, focused on SN7089327367.
 - 1.3.1 The Carmarthenshire 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 is one Scheduled Monument within a 500 metre radius of the development, namely Castell Meurig (CM099), a medieval motte and bailey castle. Cadw requested that the setting of the castle and the impact on that setting be assessed. It is assessed that there would be a Low impact on its setting but this would not cause an impact on its significance.
- 1.5 There is one Listed Building within a 500 metre radius of the development. This is the former toll house at Carreg Sawdde (Listed building number 21985, ID number 2). It is assessed that there would be no impact on its setting or on its significance.
- 1.6 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500 metre radius of the development.
- 1.7 There is no evidence for unknown buried archaeology within the proposed development area. The area within which the main infrastructure of the caravan park would be located, at the southern end of the development area, has been disturbed in the past when horse manèges were created within the field.
 - 1.7.1 The proximity of Castell Meurig, however, does suggest that there is some archaeological potential within the development area however and a watching brief on the main groundworks may be considered an appropriate mitigation.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

- 3.1 Emma Collingswood of Brynderwen, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9BS has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of historic assets, for a proposed new tourer caravan site at Brynderwen, Llangadog, SA19 9BS.
- 3.2 A planning application has been submitted, planning application Planning Application E/40736, see Figure 1.
- 3.3 Dyfed Archaeological Trust have advised that an archaeological desk-based assessment should be undertaken in relation to the development (DAT letter of 26th June, 2020).

"The application is for a touring caravan and camping park. The location of this proposed development is in close proximity to the scheduled site of Castell Meurig (CM099, PRN 5,515), a medieval motte. The application's supporting documentation does not address the visual impact of the development on the setting of this monument or the potential for archaeological deposits to extend into the proposed development area."

Archaeological Planning Manager (Dyfed Archaeological Trust)

Correspondence to the LPA dated 26/06/2020

- 3.4 During the consultation period, an impact assessment on the setting of the scheduled Castell Meurig Motte & Bailey Castle (CM099) has been requested by Cadw, due to the proximity of the proposed development (Cadw letter of 9th July, 2020).

The application area is located some 70m south of the boundary of scheduled monument CM099 Castell Meurig. The proposed development will have an adverse impact on the setting of the scheduled monument but this has not been considered in the application. This will be a material consideration in the determination of this application (see Planning Policy Wales 2018 section 6.1.23): However no information on this issue has been submitted with the application and therefore we are currently not in a position to provide your Authority with advice. Consequently we should advise you to request more details of the proposed development. This will require an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the scheduled monument to be prepared by a competent and qualified expert in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Welsh Government's best-practice guidance

*Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017). Once this information has
been submitted, Cadw should be re-consulted on this application.*

Protection and Policy Unit, Cadw

Correspondence to the LPA dated 09/07/2020

- 3.5.1 The Scheduled Monument which Cadw identified for which the setting, the impact on those settings and the impact on the monument's significance should be assessed was the Castell Meurig Motte & Bailey Castle (CM099). Full details of the assessment are included in Appendix D.

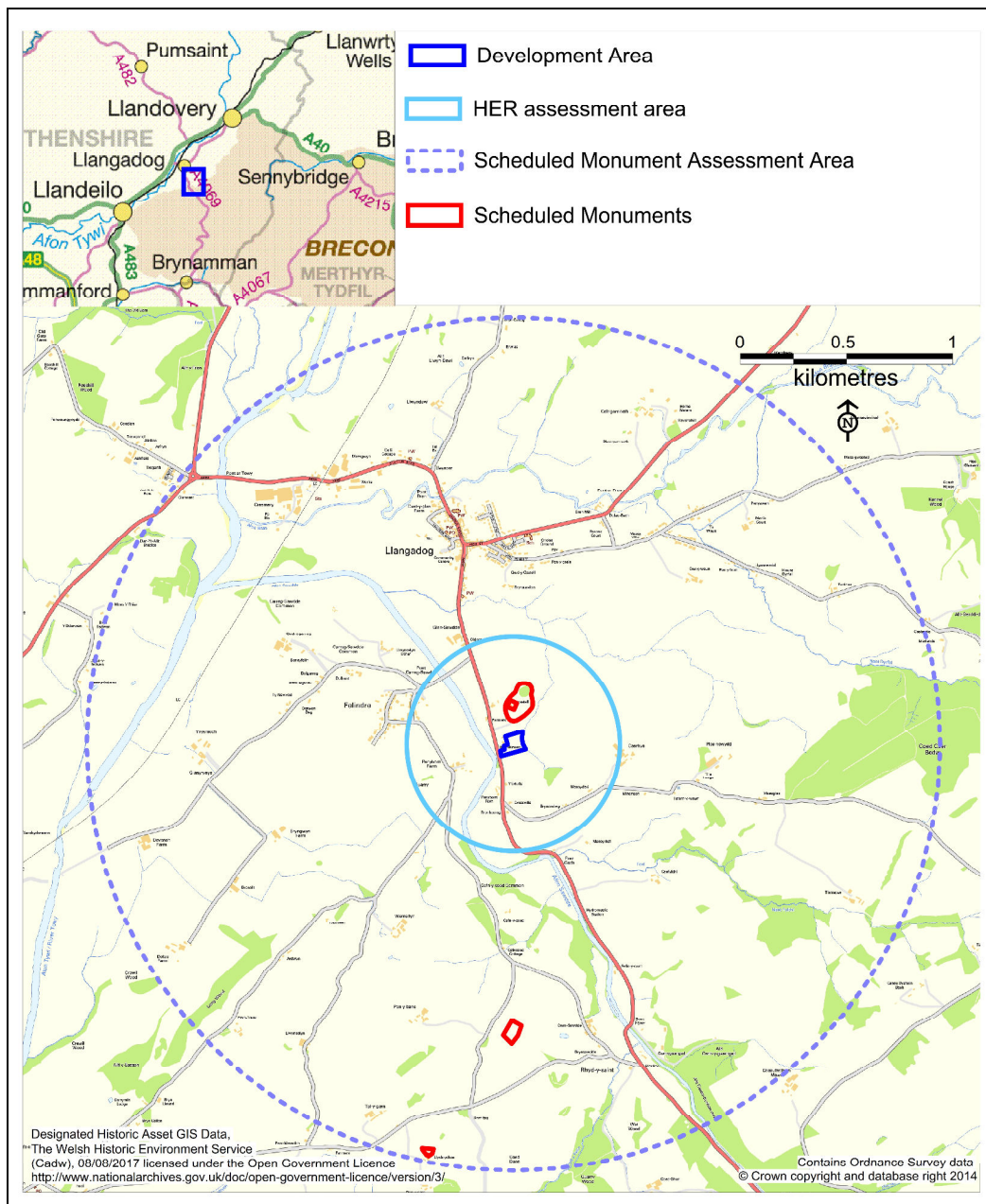


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 500 metre radius assessment area and the 2 kilometre assessment area for Scheduled Monuments.

4. The development

- 4.1 It was proposed that a new tourer caravan park with associated infrastructure is built at SN7089327367, within a field directly to the east of Brynderwen, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, see Figure 1.
- 4.2 The development will consist of the created of a new touring caravan and camping site centred on SN7089327367, including .

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 500 metre radius circle centred on SN7089327367. This was the area agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation, see Appendix A and Figure 1.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment process has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area, and to assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given an ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers are cross referenced in Appendix B.
- 5.3 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 500 metre radius assessment area.
- 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 A walkover survey was made by Trysor to the original proposed location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 17th July, 2020. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2017 and 2019, were used to inform the assessment as well as those online from the Welsh Government's Aerial photographic Unit dating to 1969 and 2013. LiDAR data of 1 metre and 2 metre resolution was available for 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 500 metre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². 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 3. 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 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.
- 5.12 The setting of the Scheduled Monument identified by Cadw was assessed following the best-practice guidance set out in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets* (Cadw, 2017). As well as observation on the ground, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) was created to inform the assessment (ZTV created using a height above ground of 5 metres via Heywhatsthat). Full summary and details of the setting assessment are given in Appendix D.
- 5.12.1 Two other Scheduled Monuments, CM012, Waun Pwtlyn Long Barrow, and CM195, Llys-Brychan Roman Site, were within the 2 kilometre radius assessment area for Scheduled Monuments, but both were not intervisible with the development site.

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.

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The development site lies on the valley floor at SN7089327367 at approximately 53 metres AOD to the east of the Afon Sawdde, approximately 850 metres to the south of Llangadog, Carmarthenshire.
- 6.1.1 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the Llandeilo Flags Formation, deposited between 449 million and 466 million years ago during the Ordovician Period. These include sandstones, limestones and argillaceous rocks laid down in shallow seas. The bedrock is overlain by fluvial sands and gravels laid down in a river or estuary within the past 3 million years during the Quaternary Period. (BGS, accessed 12/08/2020)
- 6.1.2 The soil in the western half of the development area is categorised as a *freely draining floodplain soil*, with moderate to high fertility. The eastern half is categorised as a *freely draining slightly acid loamy soil*, with low fertility (LandIS soil map, Cranfield University, accessed 12/08/2020). Soils like these have good drainage characteristics.

7. Archaeological Overview

7.1 Early Prehistory (before 700BC)

There are no recorded historic assets dating to the Palaeolithic (250,000BC – 8,500BC), Mesolithic (8,500BC – 4,400BC), Neolithic (4,400BC – 2,200BC) or Bronze Age (2,200BC to 700BC) periods within 500 metres of the proposed development site.

7.2 Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval (700BC to AD1094)

7.2.1 There are no recorded historic assets of these three archaeological periods within a 500 metre radius of the proposed development. The Tywi Valley and its hinterland during the Iron Age (700BC to AD43) was undoubtedly well-settled and farmed and Iron Age settlements such as the impressive Garn Goch hillfort, 3km to the south-southwest, are known in the wider district. During this period society was dominated by tribal groups which often competed for land and resources. Much of the population lived in defended settlements, such as hillforts and enclosures, or had access to them when requiring protection.

7.2.2 There was a general abandonment of hillforts following the Roman conquest in AD43. Native society continued to settle and farm the land throughout the Roman period (AD43-AD410) however, now dominated by Roman administration. Roman forts and settlements are known in the Tywi valley at location such as Llandeilo and Llandovery, connected by a Roman road which ran along the valley.

7.2.3 Following the end of the Roman administration of Britain the Early Medieval period or Dark Ages (AD410-AD1086) saw the beginning of a less stable period. This was a period during which Christianity, introduced during Roman times, grew and early Christian communities are likely to have flourished along the Tywi valley where Romanised settlements had developed. In Welsh tradition, this was the Age of the Saints, when Christian figures such as St. Cadog became influential. Today they are remembered in the dedications of many parish churches across Wales.

7.3 Medieval (AD1086-AD1536)

7.3.1 During medieval times there is no question that the Llangadog and Felindre Sawdde district was well settled and farmed.

7.3.2 There is firm archaeological evidence for medieval activity in the landscape surrounding Brynderwen. The earthworks of the medieval motte and bailey castle of Castell Meurig (ID number 1) stand just outside the property. It represents a period, during the 12th century, when control of the Tywi Valley was hotly contested by the princes of Deheubarth and the Anglo-Norman invader. Motte and bailey castles reflect the campaigning warfare of that period. This was a confused period of history and it is not always clear which side originally built

which castles. Although motte and bailey castles are typically Norman monuments, the Welsh princes quickly learned to have their own versions built. Castell Meurig, which would have been built of earth and timber, is a good example of its type, with a large castle mound (motte) at its northern end and the bailey area, protected by an earthwork rampart and ditch attached to it to the south. The earthworks would have originally had timber palisade fencing around the top of the rampart and there would have been a timber tower on the motte. Sometimes stone towers were also added to the motte.

7.3.3 Larger stone castles tend to belong to the 13th and 14th century, to a period when the English crown made more determined attempts to subdue the Welsh princes by building strongholds at key points, such as Carmarthen and Llandovery. The princes of Deheubarth were also able to create their own strongholds however, including by raising their own stone castles or capturing and refortifying Anglo-Norman castles, such as Dinefwr (Llandeilo), Carreg Cennen (Trapp) and Llandovery itself for a time.

7.3.4 Motte and bailey castles outside the main settlements often fell out of use once their military purpose had become redundant or unsustainable. Castell Meurig is thought to have been badly damaged as the result of an attack on its Anglo-Norman garrison by Rhys Gryg of Deheubarth c.1209 and not repaired. No archaeological excavations have ever been undertaken on the castle site however, and its true history remains to be fully explored.

7.3.5 The nearby settlement of Llangadog would also have been a focus of activity in medieval times, although its character and extent is not fully understood. The church of St. Cadog and a small borough was extant here by the 13th century. Llangadog was a manor in the ownership of the Bishop of St. David's and it is known that there were annual markets and fairs held there and 33 burgage holders, land-owning residents, in 1289 (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, <http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/HLCTowy/area/area206.htm>).

7.3.6 The settlement at Felindre Sawdde, across the Afon Sawdde to the west of Brynderwen, also has medieval origins. During the 14th century Felindre was an estate of the Lordship of Llandovery and the land was farmed by 15 bond tenants, tied to the service of the lord of the manor. The present village developed on the same lands by the early 19th century. The strip-field system which surrounds the village may be a fossilised medieval field system, or alternatively be the result of the later enclosure of an area of common land (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, <http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/HLC/HLCTowy/area/area204.htm>).

7.4 Post Medieval & Modern (1536 to present day)

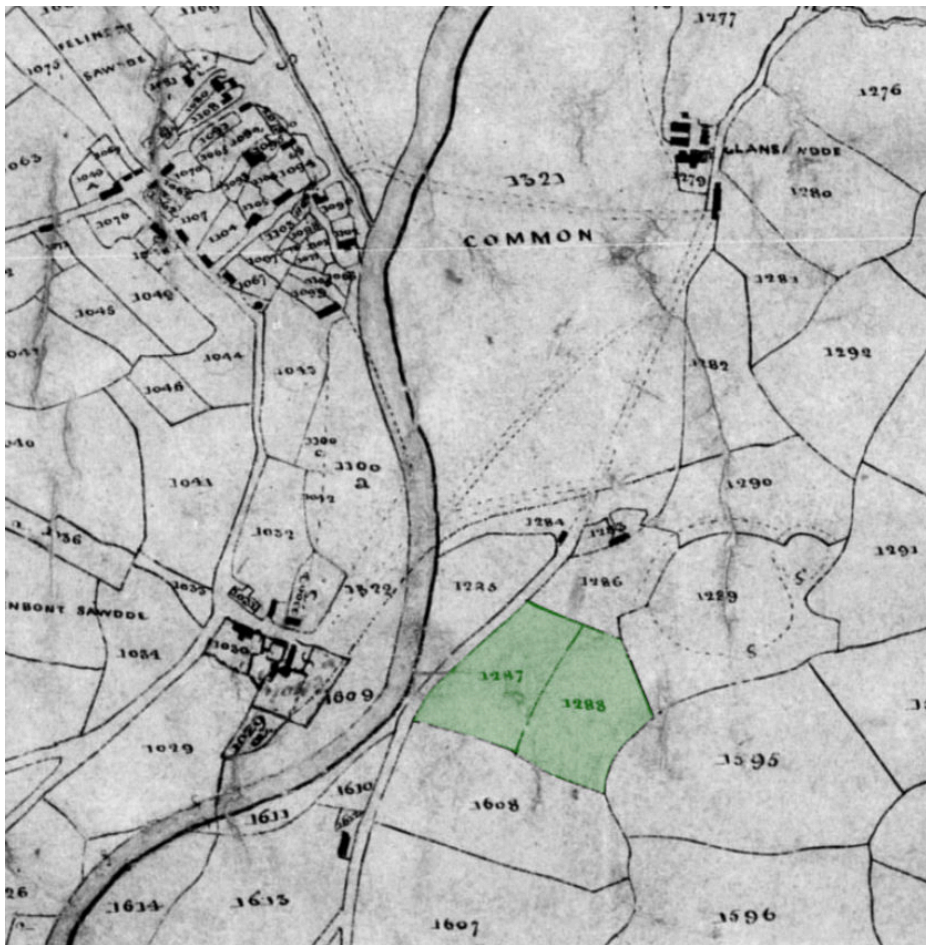
7.4.1 The recorded post-medieval archaeology and history within a 500 metre radius of Brynderwen includes a small number of historic assets of mostly post-medieval date mainly related to settlement and communications. The field systems, road networks and settlement patterns of the modern landscape only fully developed since the early 19th century.

7.4.2 Recorded features include the site of an 18th to 19th century toll house at Carreg Sawdde (ID number 2) and a number of farmsteads such as Gable Bach (ID number 8) and Penybont Sawdde (ID number 9) and Cae Rhyn (ID number 10). The modern Pont Sawdde road bridge is recorded (ID number 3) as well as a number of footbridges across a former mill leat at Felindre Sawdde which are shown on historic maps but no longer survive (ID numbers 4, 5 & 6).

8. Historical overview

- 8.1 The proposed development site is located in a pasture field to the east and south of the house at Brynderwen, a farm which appears to have origins in the early 20th century.
- 8.2 The house at Brynderwen (ID number 7) is an attractive late Victorian or Edwardian dwelling which is stone built with buff sandstone window surrounds and quoin stones. It stands in a generous garden set within a larger field parcel.
- 8.3 It has not been possible to ascertain the exact date of construction for Brynderwen. However, a newspaper report of the death of William Harries of Brynderwen, who passed away on October 5th, 1909, shows that it was built between 1901 and 1909, for census returns show that in 1901 William Harries was still living at his farm of Panthowell, Llanddeusant, Carmarthenshire (South Wales Evening Post, 17th June, 1910).
- 8.4 Following the death of William Harries, it appears this his family retained ownership of the property. His daughter Sarah M. Harries is recorded as living on "Private Means" at the house on the 1911 census, along with a female domestic servant. William Harries also had two sons, but they were not resident at the property at the time of the census.
- 8.5 In 1914 the house was advertised to let in the press during August, 1914, with applications to be sent to "Harries, Brynderwen" (Western Mail, 11th August, 1914). The following month a sale of "Antique and Modern Furniture" was held at the house, suggesting perhaps that furniture was sold ahead of the arrival of new tenants (Herald of Wales & Monmouthshire Recorder, 19th September, 1914).
- 8.6 The next recorded resident of Brynderwen was Evan Harries, a Councillor on Llandovery District Council. He appears to have farmed neighbouring Bryncastell Farm between 1912 and 1915 and to have moved to Brynderwen in 1916. In June 1916 it was reported in the local press that he had joined the armed forces to serve his country. He became a private in the Army Service Corps. In July of 1916 he appeared at court in Ammanford, embroiled in scandal, where he was found to be the father of a child born to his former housemaid. It is not known if the was related to the Harries family who had originally lived at Brynderwen (Carmarthen Journal, 2nd June, 1916).
- 8.7 In 1922, the death of John Evans Jones of Brynderwen was reported. He was buried at Bethlehem Cemetery (Western Mail, 2nd August, 1922).

- 8.8 The next family known to have resided at Brynderwen originated from Llanddeusant parish. Both Thomas Rhys Davies and his wife Mag Hopkin Davies (nee Pritchard) were born in Llanddeusant but spent much of their lives at The Tonn, Llanon, Ceredigion. Thomas R. Davies was a schoolmaster at the village school there but moved to Brynderwen after his retirement. Their daughter May Hopkins-Davies ALCM lived with them and is recorded at Brynderwen with her parents on the 1939 census. Their only son Gwilym Mansel Pritchard Davies died of wounds on the Western Front in August 1918, before the family had moved to Brynderwen.
- 8.9 The Llangadog parish tithe map of 1838 provides the first detailed depiction of the landscape, including the field system, where Brynderwen now stands, see Figure 2. The proposed development site occupies two fields, numbered as 1287 and 1288 on the tithe apportionment, which accompanies the tithe map. Both of these fields are named as *Cae Llwyn March dan Castell* (The Field of the Horse Bush below the Castle) in the apportionment.



- 8.9.1 The tithe apportionment also records that these fields were part of Glansawdde Farm at the time of the tithe survey, which was owned by John William Lloyd and farmed by Edward Rees and George Morgan. John William Lloyd was the squire of Danyrallt, Llangadog. His estate included 111 properties when he inherited it in 1825, 68 of which were located within the parish of Llangadog.
- 8.10 Brynderwen does not appear on Ordnance Survey maps until the mid-20th century, several decades after it was built, as there are no new editions between 1907 and 1947. No significant changes appear have been made to the layout of the building during the 20th century, although some modern sheds now stand in the field to the south of the house, where at least one horse manège was also created in the early 21st century. A small building to the north of the house is now a holiday let.

9. Data Collation

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the 500 metre radius assessment area yielded 17 records for historic assets.
- 9.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 500 metre radius assessment area contained 10 records for historic assets.
 - 9.2.1 No new records were created in the project database by Trysor. Seven recorded were removed from the dataset: 3 were duplicates of other records, 2 had insufficient information to make an assessment and 2 were at locations where no such site existed. Further details are given in Section 15.

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 3 and Table 1 below. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

10.2 Within the 10 records there were one Listed Building and one Scheduled Monument but no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Significance of Historic Asset	Status of Historic Asset
2	CARREG SAWDDE TP	Nationally Important	Listed Building
1	CASTELL MEURIG;CASTELL MEIRIS;CASTELL LLANGADOG;CASTELL PRIDD	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
3	PONT SAWDDE	Locally Important	
10	CAE RHYN	Locally Important	
9	PEN-Y-BONT-SAWDDE	Locally Important	
7	PEN-Y-BONT	Locally Important	
4	FELINDRE SAWDDE	Minor Importance	
5	FELINDRE SAWDDE	Minor Importance	
6	FELINDRE SAWDDE	Minor Importance	
8	GABLE-BACH	Minor Importance	

Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets

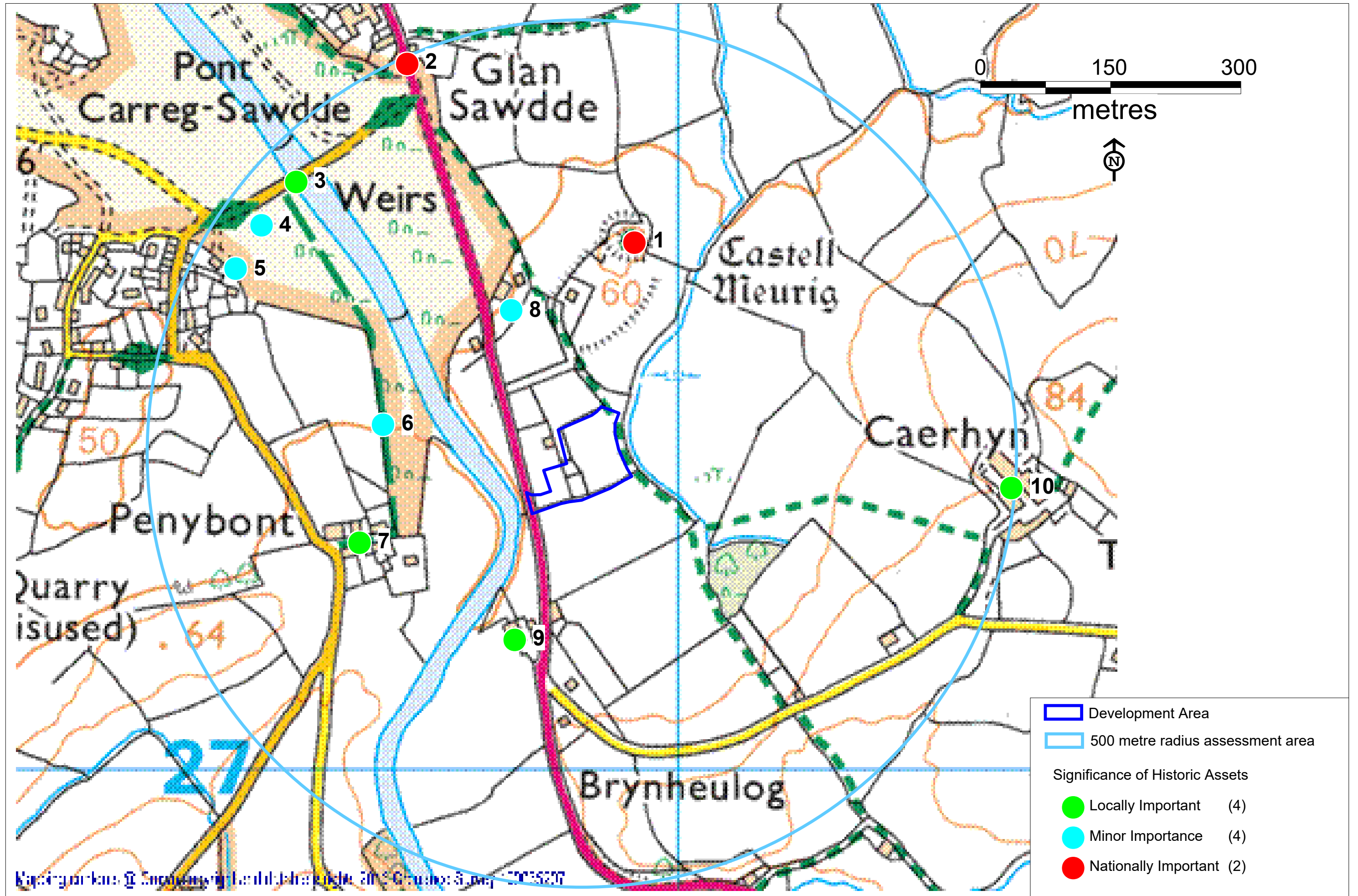


Figure 3: The 500 metre assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID Number

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. Each impact was assessed 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. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 4.

Project ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Impact on Significance
1	CASTELL MEURIG;CASTELL MEIRIS;CASTELL LLANGADOG;CASTELL PRIDD	MOTTE	None	Low	Low	None
2	CARREG SAWDDE TP	TOLL GATE	None	None	None	None
3	PONT SAWDDE	BRIDGE	None	None	None	None
4	FELINDRE SAWDDE	FOOTBRIDGE	None	None	None	None
5	FELINDRE SAWDDE	FOOTBRIDGE	None	None	None	None
6	FELINDRE SAWDDE	FOOTBRIDGE	None	None	None	None
7	PEN-Y-BONT	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
8	GABLE-BACH	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
9	PEN-Y-BONT-SAWDDE	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
10	CAE RHYN	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None

Table 2: Impact on historic assets within the 500 metre assessment area

11.2 As Table 2 shows, the only recorded historic assets within the 500 metre assessment area that would be exposed to any impact from the development is the Castell Meurig motte and bailey, ID Number 1.

11.2.1 There would be no direct, physical impact on the scheduled castle site. There would be an impact on the setting of the monument, in view of the proximity of the caravan park which could be busy during the high summer season. Trees, hedgerows and an existing orchard will screen much of the caravan park however, and therefore the impact on setting would be considered to be Low.

11.3 Nine historic assets would be unaffected.

11.4 Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the historic assets in Table 2 can be found in Appendix B.

11.5 There is one Listed Building within a 500 metre radius of the development. This is the toll house at Carreg Sawdde (Listed building number 21985, ID number 2).

- 11.5.1 There would be no impact on its settings or on its significance. The development will not be visible from the toll house due to intervening mature hedges/tree.
- 11.6 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500m assessment area.
- 11.7 There are no World Heritage sites within the 500m assessment area.
- 11.8 The development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape as defined by Cadw. See Figure 6. It does lie within the Maes Gwastad Historic Landscape Character Area of the Towy Valley Historic Landscape as created by Dyfed Archaeological Trust. These Characters Areas have not been adopted by Cadw yet so the original boundary is the Historic Landscape boundary defined by Cadw.
- 11.9 The development would be within the MAES-GWASTAD LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL40289), see Figure 7, described as;
- "Most significant archaeological element(s): Castell Meurig motte and bailey castle, medieval open field system, Iron age/Roman finds."*
- 11.9.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding, the justification for this is *"LANDMAP criteria, supported by field visits and local knowledge."*
- 11.9.2 The development will not alter any boundaries or field patterns associated with Iron Age / Roman or medieval historic assets and the general character of the field system would not be affected by the development. Although the touring caravan/camping site will add an additional element within the character area.
- 11.10 The development would be within the extensive RURAL CARMARTHENSHIRE LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTCLS061), see Figure 8, described as;
- "An outstandingly scenic area with castles and hedgerow and field trees that make it stand out from other valleys, as does its scale."*
- 11.10.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, no further justification is given other than the matrix values.
- 11.10.2 This extensive area covers most of rural Carmarthenshire and the development would not impact on its overall character.
- 11.11 There are no Conservation Areas within the 500m study area.
- 11.12 During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of unrecorded buried archaeology on land which would be affected by the development.

- 11.13 The field boundaries surrounding the development area are predominantly hedgerows, some on low earth banks. Modern wire fencing is also used. Mature, deciduous hedgerow trees are also seen along most boundaries.
- 11.14 There are no field names of unexplained archaeological significance at the development site.

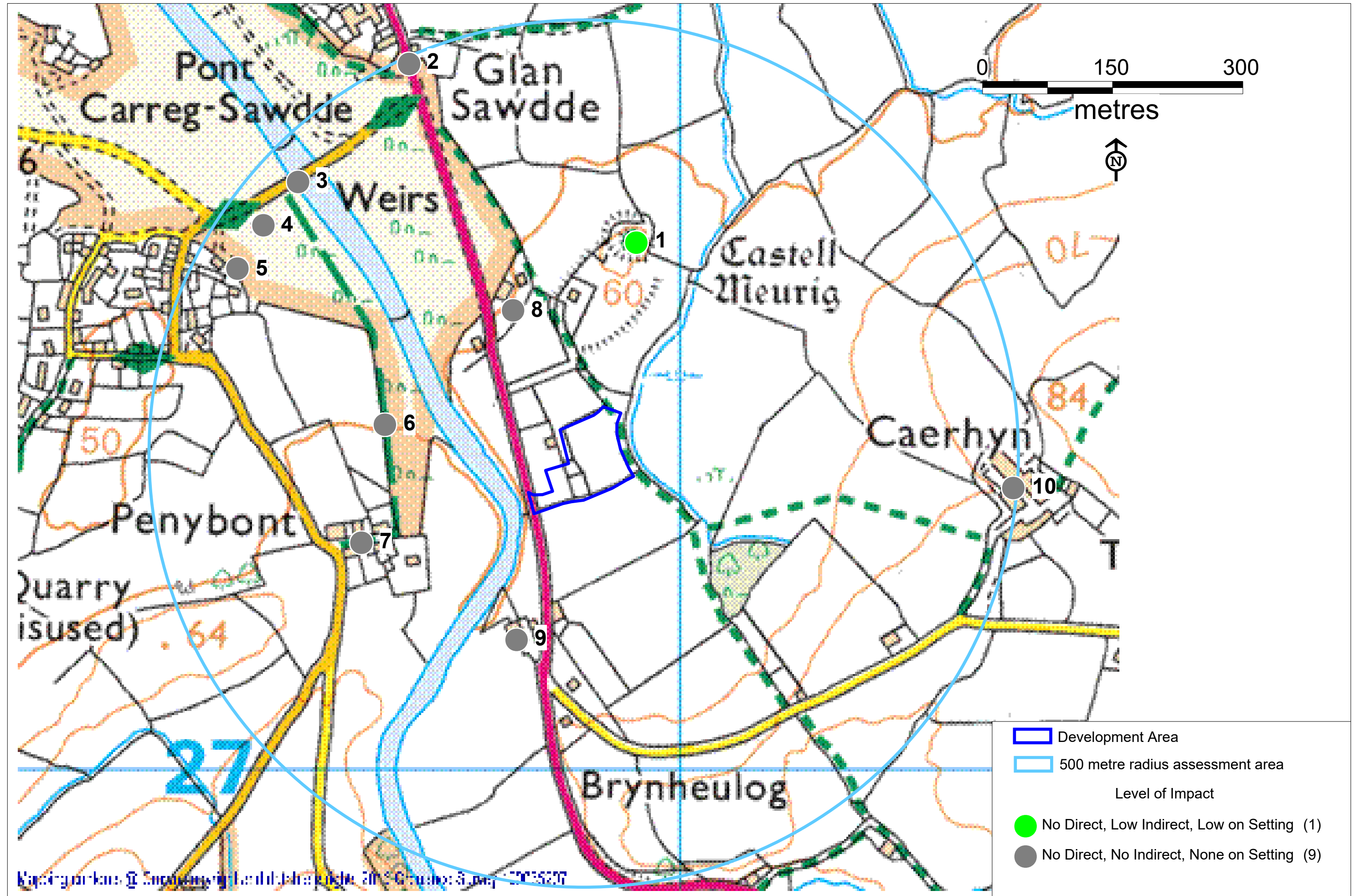


Figure 4: The 500 metre assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with Project ID Number

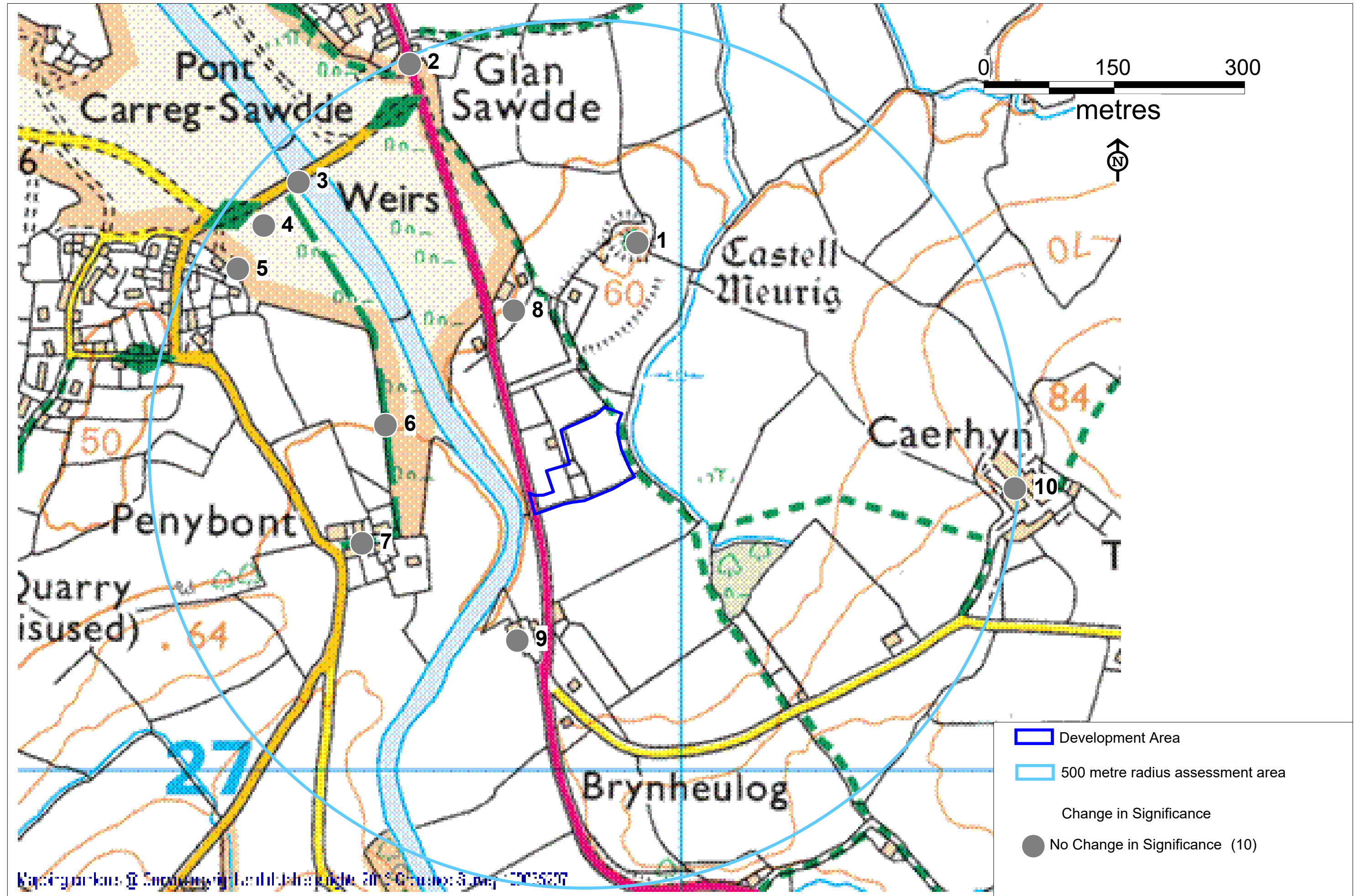


Figure 5: The 500 metre assessment area showing the change in significance of the historic assets, labelled with Project ID Number

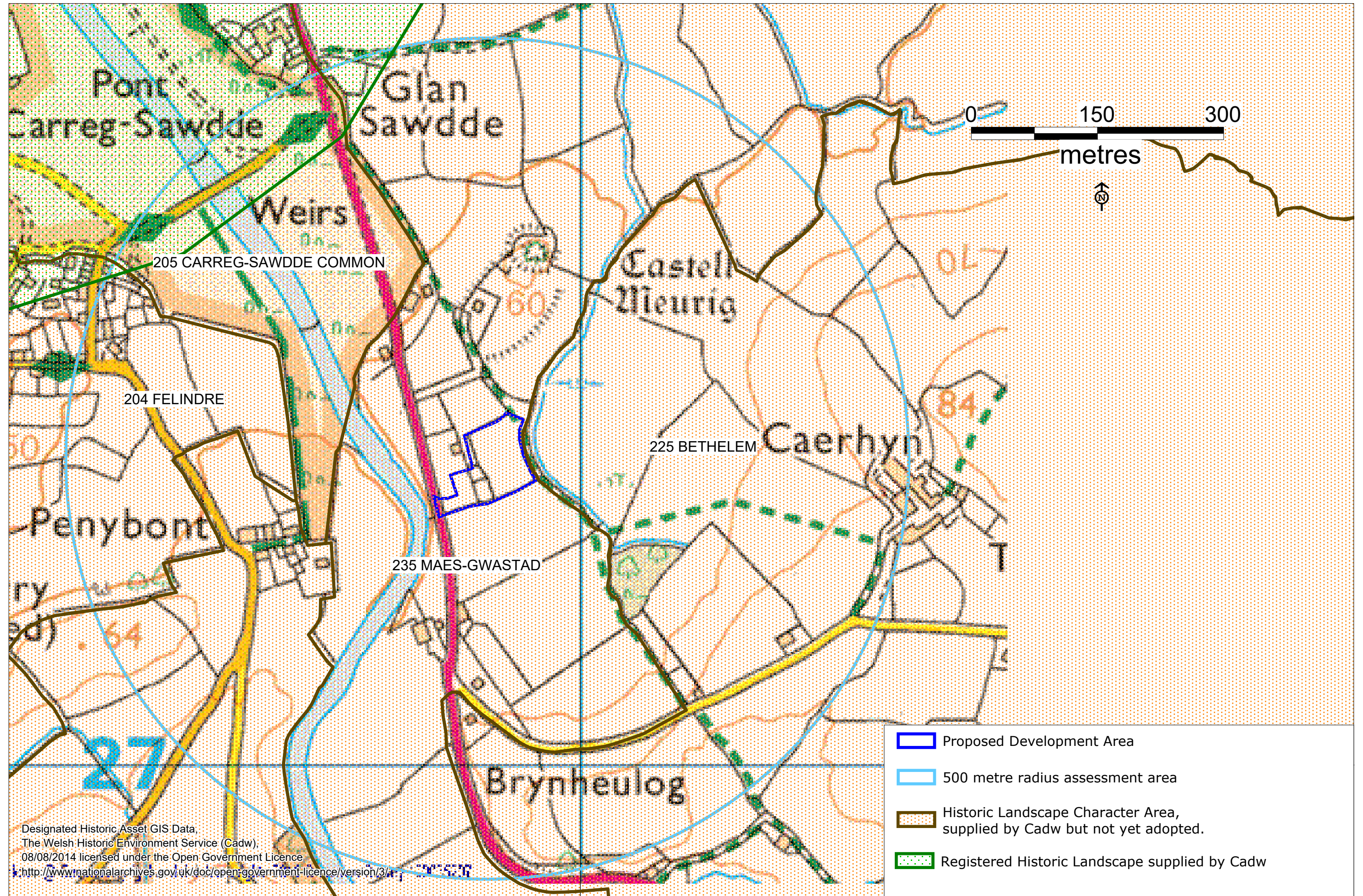


Figure 6: The 500 metre assessment areas showing the Historic Landscape area and the Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) as supplied by Cadw. The Historic Landscape is the area which is a designated asset.

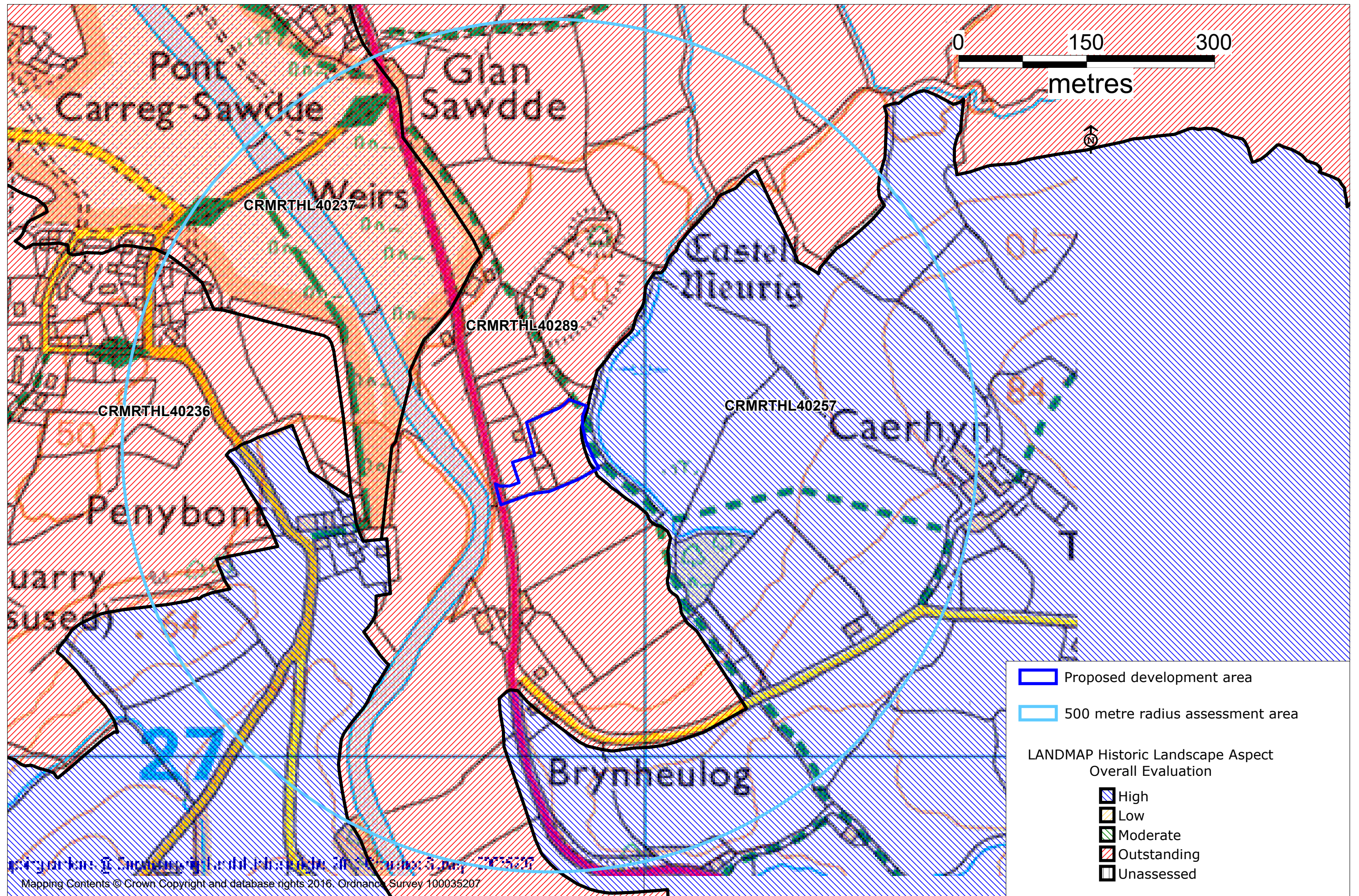


Figure 7: The 500 metre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers

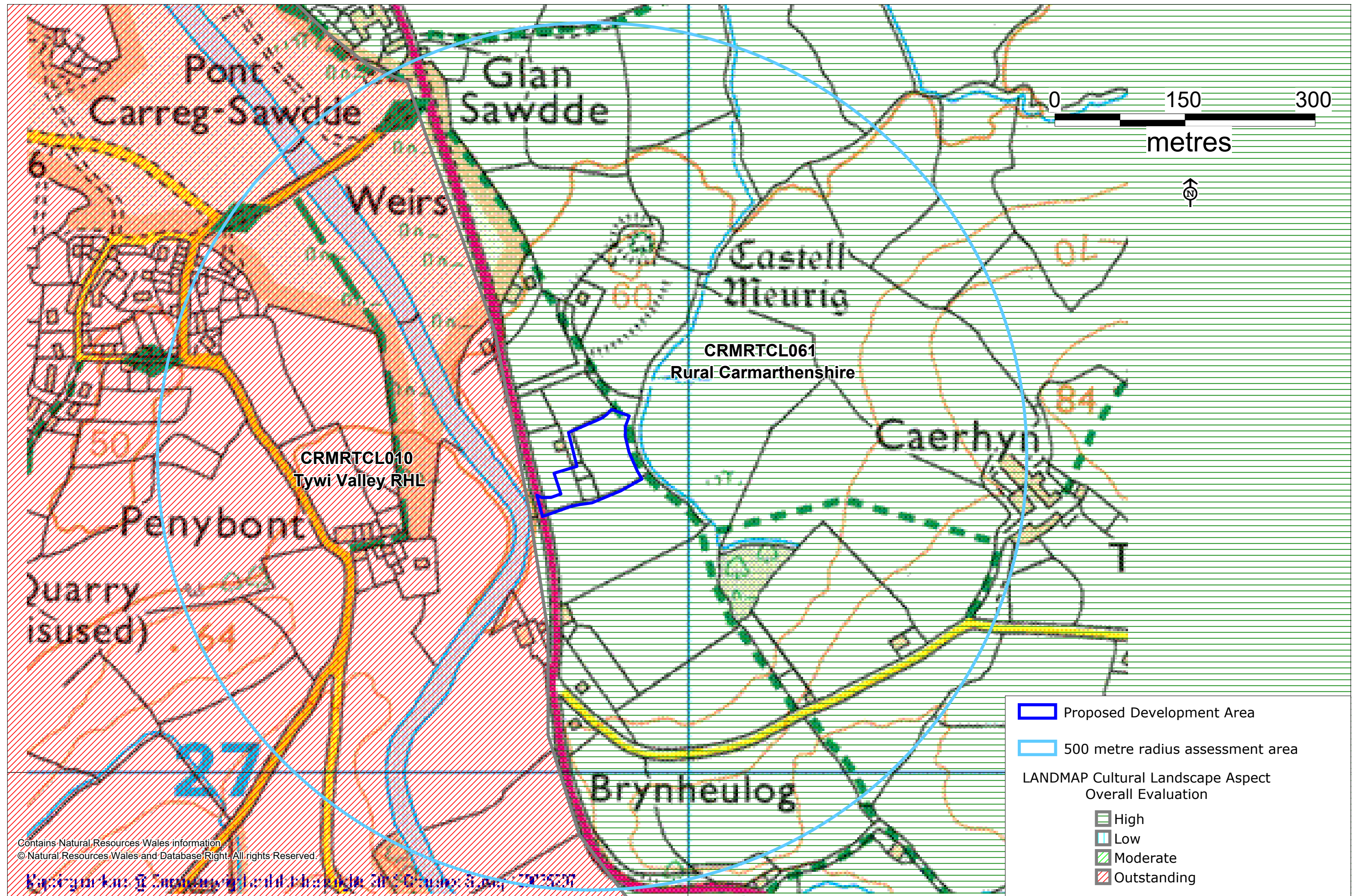


Figure 8: The 500 metre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number and Name

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 There is one Scheduled Monument within a 500 metre radius of the development, namely Castell Meurig (CM099), a medieval motte and bailey castle. It is assessed that there would be a Low impact on its setting but this would not cause an impact on its significance.
- 12.2 There is one Listed Building within a 500 metre radius of the development. This is the former toll house at Carreg Sawdde (Listed building number 21985, ID number 2). It is assessed that there would be no impact on its setting or on its significance.
- 12.3 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500 metre radius of the development.
- 12.4 There is no evidence for unknown buried archaeology within the proposed development area. The area within which the main infrastructure of the caravan park would be located, at the southern end of the development area, has been disturbed in the past when horse manèges were created within the field.
 - 12.4.1 The proximity of Castell Meurig, however, does suggest that there is some archaeological potential within the development area however and a watching brief on the main groundworks may be considered an appropriate mitigation.

13. Reporting

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

14. References

14.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1906, 1:2500 2nd edition, Carmarthenshire Sheet XXXIV.3
Ordnance Survey, 1947, 1:63360 scale, Llandovery Sheet 140
Ordnance Survey, 1952, 1:25000 scale, SN72 (includes: 22/72) - A
Parish tithe map and apportionment, 1838, Llangadog

14.2 Web-based materials

CIfA, 2017, *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

14.3 Published sources

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

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

14.4 Unpublished sources

Cadw, 2020, Letter dated 9th July 2020

DAT, 2020, Archaeological Planning Manager (Dyfed Archaeological Trust)
Correspondence to the LPA dated 26th June 2020

Trysor, 2020, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Caravan Site at Brynderwen, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9BS (Planning Number E/40736)*

14.5 Data Sources

BGS, accessed 12/08/2020, British Geological Survey mapping
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 16/07/2020, enquiry number 1260

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

LandIS, accessed 27/07/2020, Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute
<http://landis.org/soilscapes>

NRW, LiDAR data, accessed online during August 2020

<http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en>

NRW, LANDMAP data, accessed online and as download August 2020

<http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/>

<http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/>

15. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 15.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (CIfA, 2017, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 15.2 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.
- 15.2.1 The parish tithe map of 1838 and the tithe apportionment were a good resource, with field level mapping and supporting detail.
- 15.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER, supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, enquiry number 1260. Comments on the records are provided in Table 3 below

15.3.1

HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
5515	CASTELL MEURIG;CASTELL MEIRIS;CASTELL LLANGADOG;CASTELL PRIDD	MOTTE	Record created	
18938	CAREG SAWDDE TP	BRIDGE	No record created	Duplicated by 99678
61205	TOLL HOUSE AT GLANSAWDDE	TOLL HOUSE	No record created	Duplicate of 97348
94111	CAREG-SAWDDE	TOLL HOUSE	No record created	Duplicate of 97348
97348	CAREG SAWDDE TP	TOLL GATE	Record created	The description is for the toll house not a toll gate. As a toll house it is duplicated by 61205 and 94111.
99677		BRIDGE	No record created	No bridge at this point
99678	PONT SAWDDE	BRIDGE	Record created	
99693	FELINDRE SAWDDE	BRIDGE	Record created	Type should be FOOTBRIDGE
99694	FELINDRE SAWDDE	BRIDGE	Record created	Type should be FOOTBRIDGE
99695	FELINDRE SAWDDE	BRIDGE	Record created	Type should be FOOTBRIDGE

99696		BRIDGE	No record created	No bridge at this location on 2 nd ed OS map
107986		TOLL GATE	No record created	Insufficient evidence
108000		TOLL HOUSE	No record created	Insufficient evidence
116661	PEN-Y-BONT	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
116662	GABLE-BACH	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
116663	PEN-Y-BONT-SAWDDE	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
116664	CAE RHYN	FARMSTEAD	Record created	

Table 3: Comments on records from the regional HER

15.3.2 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record was useful but with fewer records than the HER.

15.4 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2017 and 2019 and provide good coverage for the whole assessment area.

15.5 LiDAR imagery of 2 metre and 1 metre resolution were available from the Lle website. They were of good quality for this area, but no features within the development area were visible.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
August, 2020

Appendix A: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR A CARAVAN SITE
AT BRYNDERWEN, LLANGADOG, CARMARTHENSHIRE, SA19 9BS
(PLANNING NUMBER E/40736)**

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2.	The Development	1
3.	Planning Context	2
4.	Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation	1
5.	Nature of the Archaeological Resource	1
6.	Scope of Work & Methodology	3
7.	Reporting	5
8.	Health & Safety	5
9.	Public Benefit and Outreach	5
10.	Archive	6
11.	Resources to be used	6
12.	Qualification of personnel	6
13.	Insurance & Professional indemnity	7
14.	Project identification	6
15.	Sources	6
	Appendix 1: Selection Strategy	8
	Appendix 2: Database Management Plan	16

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR A CARAVAN SITE
AT BRYNDERWEN, LLANGADOG, CARMARTHENSHIRE, SA19 9BS
(PLANNING NUMBER E/40736)**

1. Introduction

1.1 Emma Collingswood of Brynderwen, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, SA19 9BS has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of historic assets, for a proposed new tourer caravan site at Brynderwen.

2. The development

2.1 The development will consist of the created of a new touring caravan and camping site centred on SN7089327367.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has been submitted for the proposed development (Planning Application E/40736).

3.1.1 During the consultation period, an impact assessment on the setting of the scheduled Castell Meurig Motte & Bailey Castle (CM099) has been requested by Cadw, due to the proximity of the proposed development (Cadw letter of 9th July, 2020).

3.1.2 The Dyfed Archaeological Trust have also advised that an archaeological desk-based assessment should be undertaken in relation to the development (DAT letter of 26th June, 2020).

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect, on the historic environment and historic assets, including Castell Meurig (CM099).

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2017) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The development site lies just to the south of Llangadog, close to the eastern bank of the Afon Sawdde, a tributary stream which flows into the Afon Tywi at nearby Felindre Sawdde.

5.2 The proposed development site is within a pasture field of circa 0.7 hectares in area, which has been subdivided into smaller paddocks in recent years. The site lies adjacent to Castell Meurig, a medieval earthwork castle, Scheduled Monument CM099. Brynderwen stands a little over 100 metres to the south-southwest of the southern tip of the rampart of the castle bailey.

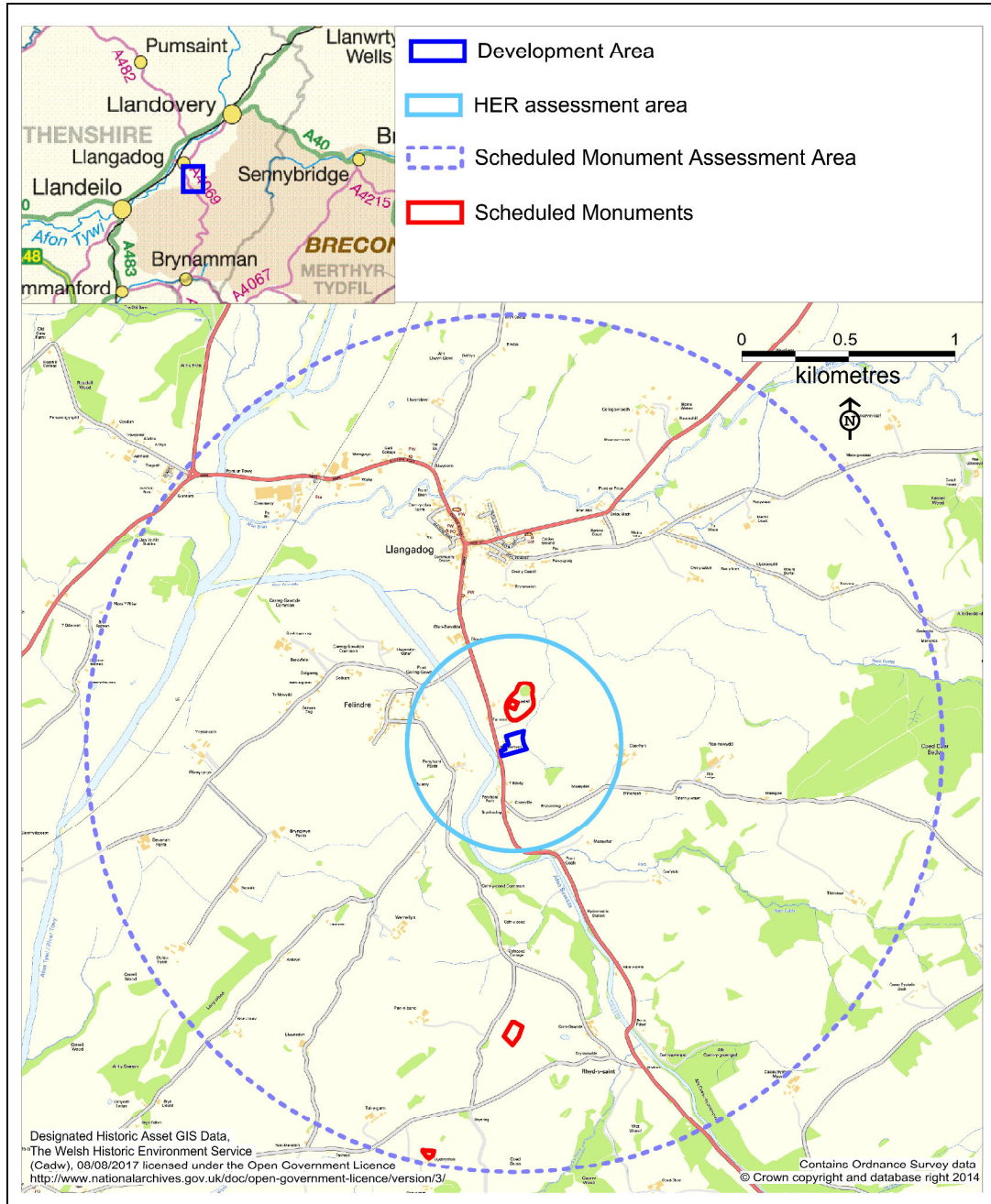


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 500 metre radius assessment area centred on SN7089327367.

5.3 Castell Meurig is a well-preserved, earthwork, motte and bailey castle of likely 12th century date. It stands on a low hillock with views across surrounding fields and towards the Sawdde/Tywi confluence to the west. The castle motte stands at the northern end of the complex and is up to 10 metres high and is up to 15 metres in diameter across its top. It is surrounded by a ditch which is up to 2 metres deep. The bailey lies to the south of the motte and is oval in plan and measures about 130 metres in length by 100 metres wide. It is surrounded by a single bank which is up to 2.3 metres high on its external side and 1 metre high internally. Traces of the ditch can be seen outside the bank, especially along the eastern and western sides of the enclosure. Although the castle is generally in good condition, a house was built inside the western side of the bailey in the 19th century and this has resulted in the reduction of a section of the rampart on the western side, where an access lane enters the property.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 The archaeological desk-assessment will consider relevant, known historic assets within a 500-metre radius centred on SN7089327367. This will include listed buildings.

6.1.1 The Cadw guidance on the setting of Historic Assets recommends a 2 kilometre radius assessment area for assessing the impact on the setting of Scheduled Monuments where the development area is between 0.5 and 1 hectare in extent (Cadw, 2017, p.11). This impact assessment will include Castell Meurig.

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

- a. Scheduled Monuments (SMs) 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, e.g. Environmental Stewardship or Countryside Stewardship scheme
- o. Potential for buried archaeological
- p. Potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Dyfed Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- LiDAR data if available
- Registered Historic Landscape and Character Area data if applicable
- LANDMAP
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

6.4 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 record any significant unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development.

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

6.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages from the client will be used if available. If a ZTV is not available Trysor will create one.

6.7 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).

6.8 An assessment will be made of the development's potential impact on all historic assets, including direct physical, indirect physical, and indirect visual impacts. This will include impact on the significance of all nationally important historic assets whether designated or not.

6.9 The potential for buried archaeology will also be assessed, drawing on data within the 500 metre assessment area, and the wider landscape.

7. Reporting

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

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an assessment of the impact of the development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative, positive or neutral, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.
- i. discussion of the results of the evaluation
- j. former potential for buried archaeological features within the development plot

7.2 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*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

8. Health & Safety

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account current Covid 19 regulations and guidance. In particular the following will be adhered to:

- Checking those undertaking the field visits have no symptoms that day, or in the previous 7 days
- Regular handwashing/Use of hand sanitiser meeting EN14476, in particular when arriving at site and leaving
- Control respiratory responses – e.g. coughing/sneezing. Turn away from others, use and tissue and discard safely, wash hands afterwards
- Avoid touching face whilst on site
- Social distancing of 2 metres or more when outside. When inside masks may be needed to mitigate increased risk if 3rd parties are required to be present.

9. Public Benefit and Outreach

9.1 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.

9.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR making it publicly accessible. The report will 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 (WAT, 2018).

9.3 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.

10. Archive

10.1 The paper and digital 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, 2020) 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). A selection strategy and a data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

10.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the client.

11. Resources to be used

11.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment. During the field visit 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.

12. Qualification of personnel

12.1 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

12.2 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.

12.3 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.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2020/732. The site code will be BRD2020, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 114888.

15. Sources

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

Cadw, 2017, *Guidance on the Setting of Historic Assets*

CIfA, 2017, revised December 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.*

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

July 2020

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

Brynderwen DBA 15/07/2020 v.1 Archive Selection Strategy		
Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Organisation	Trysor	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s) <i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a DBA	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	
Resources		
Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required.	
Context		
Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims and objectives of the project; 		

- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment in order to inform decisions by the planning authority and Cadw.
- The methodology to be used and its context is given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>
No specific themes are connected with this project although the reason the work was asked for was because of its proximity to an Iron Age promontory fort.
- As this is a DBA there should be no artefacts. If necessary a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix B of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include
c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
d) Drawings as .pdf files
e) Scanned site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMLW, 2015, *RCAHMLW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

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

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis

and reporting and archive compilation).

2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.

2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

c) Vector GIS files as .shp files

d) Drawings as .pdf files

e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

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

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (eg. ‘3.1’) for each.

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (eg. ‘3.1’) for each.

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes– bound and presented as paper archive

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
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Gwaun Cae Gurwen
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APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Brynderwen DBA

15/07/2020 v.1.0

Data Management Plan

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts <p>See main part of WSI</p>
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? <p>See main part of WSI and Appendix 1</p>
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <p>Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata</p>
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? <p>A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.</p>
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? <p>Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives</p>
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? Have you contacted the data repository? Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? <p>Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the Her in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None</p>
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required? <p>Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p>
Section 8: Responsibilities

- Who will be responsible for data management?
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – DAT 114886
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
24 th June 2020
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i> , Version 1
WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
Site notes Photographs and catalogue Access database GIS data for use during project – MapInfo Report – Word doc and pdf
How will the data be collected or created?
Site notes on paper written on site Photographs taken and listed on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo, database elements in Microsoft Access. Report drawn together as a pdf from separate elements.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
The report will accompany any data. Relevant metadata will be created in line with guidance.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to, in particular the agreement regarding HER data. HER descriptions will not be included in the report – Trysor will write a description for each historic asset from a project perspective.
--

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
--

Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
--

Report, Catalogued Photographs, Access database

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
--

Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW – Report and Access database to the HER for them to update records

Have you contacted the data repository?

No – not necessary

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
--

No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

Deposit in RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
--

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
--

No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
--

Trysor partners

Appendix B: Gazetteer of Historic Assets

ID number: 1 CASTELL MEURIG;CASTELL MEIRIS;CASTELL
LLANGADOG;CASTELL PRIDD

MOTTE

HER PRN: 5515

NMR NPRN: 304636

NGR: SN70952761

Period: Medieval

Broadclass: Defence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM099

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: Castell Meurig is a medieval motte and bailey castle of probably 12th century origin. It is thought that it was destroyed by Rhys Grug around 1209.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 60 metres to the north

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Low. The castle is not highly visible and the presence of Bryncastell house within the bailey distracts views from the main A4609 road

Communal Value: None

Setting: The castle sits on a low, natural hillock with good views around the surrounding landscape on all side, particularly towards the west and the Sawdde river crossing.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low

Tourer caravans would be partially visible from the eastern part of the castle when present in the northern end of the caravan park, but screened to a great extent by the present hedgerow and the newly planted orchard and hedgerows. The existing public footpath (48/104) would be better defined to the south of the castle and views from this path towards the castle would not be affected by the caravan park.

Level of Impact on Setting: Low

Level of Impact on Significance: None

Comment on Impact: The caravan park would be used for tourer caravans and in view of the screening effect of trees and hedgerows would not present a significant impact on the scheduled monument. In terms of views, noise or odours the impacts on setting would be Low or Very Low.

ID number: 2 CARREG SAWDDE TP
TOLL GATE

HER PRN: 97348

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN7068827816

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number:

21985

grade: II

**Trysor
Description:**

A stone building on the eastern side of the A 4069 leading into Llangadog from the south. This building was originally a toll house on the turnpike road. A toll gate is shown here on the 1831 1:63360 scale Ordnance Survey map.

Rarity:

Not common

**Distance from
development:**

460 metres to the north-northwest

Group Value:

Associated with the adjacent former turnpike road. One of a series of toll house sites along the turnpike.

Evidential Value:

Standing building, reused as an agricultural building

Historical Value:

Described in the Cadw listing description.

Aesthetic Value:

An example of a 19th century toll house

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

This former toll house stands at the side of the turnpike road (now the A4069) a short distance to the south of Llangadog.

Significance:

Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Level of Impact
on Significance:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

The development would not be intervisible with the listed building and would have no impact on it.

ID number: 3 PONT SAWDDE
BRIDGE

HER PRN: 99678 **NMR NPRN:** 421611
NGR: SN70562768
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Structure **Condition:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The road bridge over the Sawdde first appears on the 1907 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. Until the late 19th century a ford existed at this crossing point of the river. A modern bridge now carries the road across the river to Felindre Sawdde.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	410 metres to the northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standijng structure		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	A bridge carrying a public road		
Setting:	This bridge crosses the Sawdde river connecting Felindre Sawdde village with the main A4069 road south of Llangadog.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Level of Impact on Significance:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This bridge would not be intervisible with the proposed development.		

ID number: 4 FELINDRE SAWDDE
FOOTBRIDGE

HER PRN: 99693

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70522763

Period: Modern

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description: A footbridge across a mill leat is shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps at this point. The leat and bridge no longer survive.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 410 metres to the northwest

Group Value: Associated with a leat

Evidential Value: Map evidence only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The former leat foot bridge site is now in an open area of pasture

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Level of Impact on Significance: None

Comment on Impact: This minor feature no longer survives

ID number: 5 FELINDRE SAWDDE
FOOTBRIDGE

HER PRN: 99694

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70492758

Period: Modern

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

A footbridge across a mill leat is shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps at this point. The leat and bridge no longer survive.

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
development:**

410 metres to the northwest

Group Value:

Associated with a leat

Evidential Value:

Map evidence only

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

The former leat foot bridge site is now in an open area of pasture

Significance:

Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Level of Impact
on Significance:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

This minor feature no longer survives

ID number: 6 FELINDRE SAWDDE
FOOTBRIDGE

HER PRN: 99695

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN70662740

Period: Modern

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description: A footbridge across a mill leat is shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps at this point. The leat and bridge no longer survive.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 200 metres to the west

Group Value: Associated with a leat

Evidential Value: Map evidence only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The former leat foot bridge site is now in an open area of pasture

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Level of Impact on Significance: None

Comment on Impact: This minor feature no longer survives

ID number: 7 PEN-Y-BONT
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 116661

NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SN7063327264

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A farmstead in existence by the time of the parish tithe map in the 1840s

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 150 metres to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Existing farmstead

Historical Value: Historic mapping

Aesthetic Value: Part of the landscape

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farmstead is on the flat plain of the Afon Sawdde

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Although in theory the farmstead would be intervisible with the development site mature trees along the river and roadside would block views.

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Level of Impact on Significance: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 8 GABLE-BACH
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 116662

NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SN7080827532

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A small cottage shown on the parish tithe map of the 1840s. Other structures, probably outbuildings are shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 140 metres to the north-northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Some buildings remain

Historical Value: Shown on historic mapping

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farmstead is on the flat plain of the Afon Sawdde

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Although in theory the farmstead would be intervisible with the development site mature trees along field boundaries would block views.

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Level of Impact on Significance: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 9 PEN-Y-BONT-SAWDDE
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 116663

NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SN7081227152

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A small farmstead or cottage shown on the parish tithe map of the 1840s

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 130 metres to the south-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Existing building

Historical Value: Historic mapping

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farmstead is on the flat plain of the Afon Sawdde

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None
Although in theory the farmstead would be intervisible with the development site mature trees along field boundaries would block views.

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Level of Impact on Significance: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 10 CAE RHYN
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 116664

NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SN7138527327

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

A farmstead shown on the parish tithe map of the 1840s

Rarity:

Common

**Distance from
development:**

Group Value:

None

Evidential Value:

Exising Building

Historical Value:

Historic mapping

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

The farmstead lies on higher ground to the east of the flat plain of the Afon Sawdde

Significance:

Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

No
None
Although in theory the farmstead would be intervisible with the development site mature trees along field boundaries would block views.

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Level of Impact
on Significance:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

Appendix C: Photographs

Site Code: BRD2020	Site Name: Brynderwen, Llangadog	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
BRD2020_101	View from the east side of the road, looking southeast towards Castell Meurig motte and in which the copse of mature trees stands. The development area can not be seen in this view.	Looking southeast
BRD2020_102	View from the west side of the road, looking southeast towards Castell Meurig motte and in which the copse of mature trees stands. The development area can not be seen in this view.	Looking southeast
BRD2020_103	General view across the proposed development site looking north-northeast. Castell Meurig can be seen in the background in the centre of the photograph.	Looking north-northeast
BRD2020_104	General view across the proposed development site looking north-northeast. Castell Meurig can be seen in the background in the centre of the photograph.	Looking north
BRD2020_105	General view across the proposed development site looking north-northeast. Castell Meurig can be seen in the background in the centre of the photograph.	Looking north
BRD2020_106	Looking across the proposed development area. Castell Meurig is on the far left of the photograph. The fencing alongside the hedge marks out the public footpath and a newly planted hedge can be seen to the left of it.	Looking northeast
BRD2020_107	Looking across the proposed development area. The fencing alongside the hedge marks out the public footpath.	Looking southeast
BRD2020_108	Looking across the proposed development area	Looking south-southeast
BRD2020_109	Looking across the proposed development area, this area is where the main area where the main infrastructure will be. The ground beyond the fence has been disturbed by the creation of a circular horse manege in the past	Looking south-southwest
BRD2020_110	Along the eastern side of the proposed development area looking towards Castell Meurig which can be seen beyond the	Looking north

Site Code: BRD2020	Site Name: Brynderwen, Llangadog	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	large tree. The fence line marks out the public footpath.	
BRD2020_111	The gate leads into the area which has been planted as an orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree.	Looking north
BRD2020_112	The gate leads into the area which has been planted as an orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree.	Looking north
BRD2020_113	The gate leads into the area which has been planted as an orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree.	Looking north-northeast
BRD2020_114	The gate leads into the area which has been planted as an orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree.	Looking north-northeast
BRD2020_115	The gate leads into the area which has been planted as an orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree.	Looking north-northeast
BRD2020_116	The gate leads into the area which has been planted as an orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree.	Looking northeast
BRD2020_117	The gate leads into the area which has been planted as an orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell	Looking northeast

Site Code: BRD2020	Site Name: Brynderwen, Llangadog	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree.	
BRD2020_118	Looking across the newly planted orchard to the north of the proposed development area towards Castell Meurig. The earthworks of the bailey can be seen beyond the large tree, Bryncastell, built within the bailey is to the left of the photo	Looking north-northeast
BRD2020_119	Looking across the newly planted hedge and orchard to the north of the proposed development area towards Castell Meurig. The earthworks of the bailey can be seen beyond the large tree, Bryncastell, built within the bailey is to the left of the photo	Looking north-northeast
BRD2020_120	Looking across the newly planted hedge and orchard to the north of the proposed development area towards Castell Meurig. The earthworks of the bailey can be seen beyond the large tree, Bryncastell, built within the bailey is to the left of the photo	Looking north
BRD2020_121	Newly planted hedge on northern side of development area. Bryncastell within Castell Meurig motte and bailey can be seen towards the right of the photograph	Looking northwest
BRD2020_122	View of the newly planted orchard area and hedge	Looking east-northeast
BRD2020_123	View of the house at Brynderwen, across proposed development area. Newly planted hedge along northern boundary to the right	Looking west
BRD2020_124	The part of the proposed development area where the main infrastructure of the development would be located. This area has been disturbed by the creation of two circular horse maneges in the 21 st century	Looking south-southeast
BRD2020_125	View across the proposed development area towards Castell Meurig, the motte is under the copse of trees in the centre of the	Looking north-northeast

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment For a
Touring Caravan Development at Brynderwen, Llangadog, SA19 9BS,
Planning Application:E/40736 (Carmarthenshire)*

Site Code: BRD2020	Site Name: Brynderwen, Llangadog	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	photograph	
BRD2020_126	View across the western part of the proposed development area	Looking west-northwest
BRD2020_127	General view from proposed development area	Looking south
BRD2020_128	General view from proposed development area	Looking southeast
BRD2020_129	General view from proposed development area	Looking north-northeast

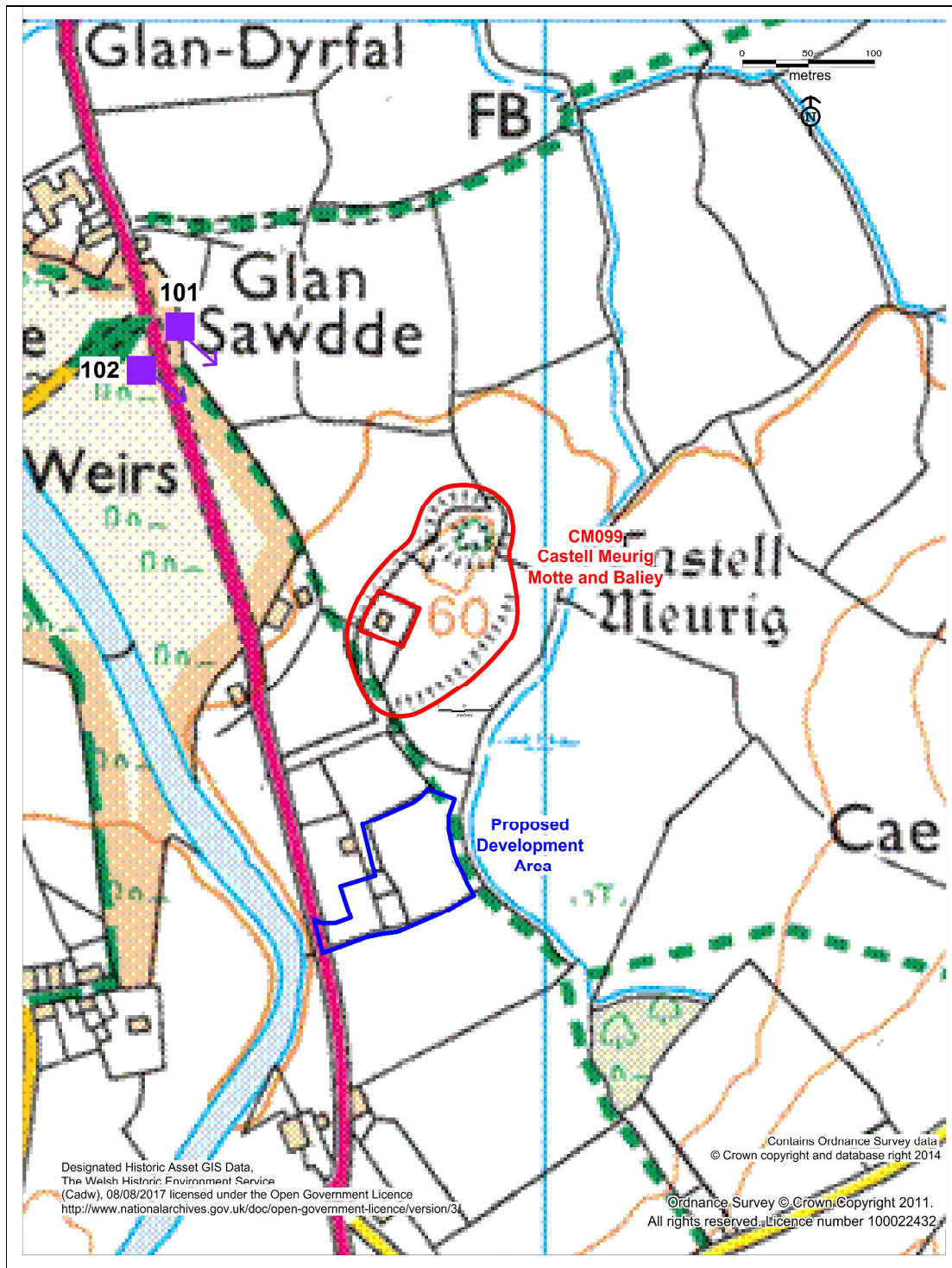


Figure 9: Location and direction of photographs within the development area

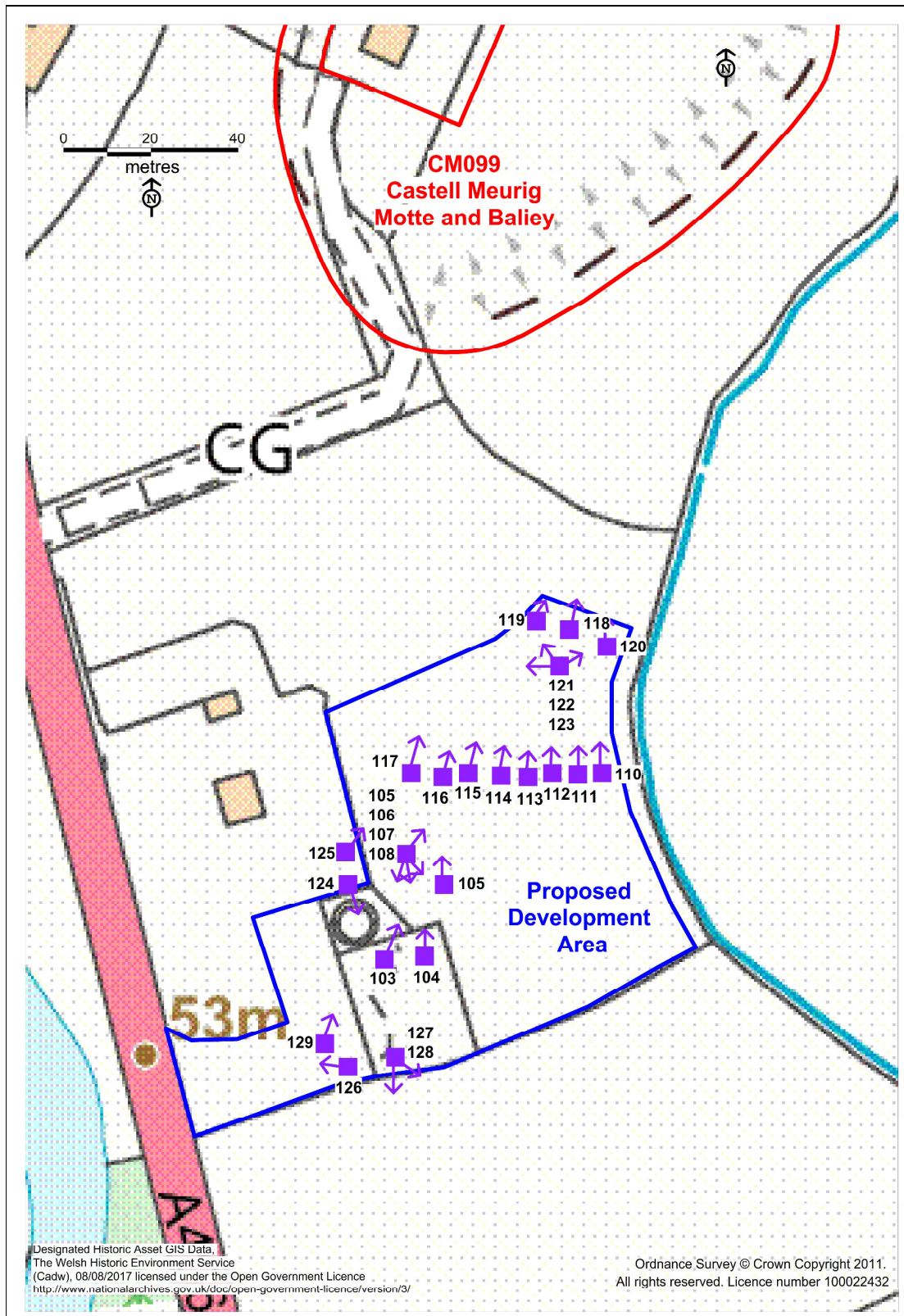


Figure 10: Location and direction of photographs within the development area



Plate 1: BRD2020_101 – View from the east side of the road, looking southeast towards Castell Meurig motte and in which the copse of mature trees stands. The development area can not be seen in this view.



Plate 2: BRD2020_102 – view from the west side of the road, looking southeast towards Castell Meurig motte and in which the copse of mature trees stands. The development area can not be seen in this view.



Plate 3: BRD2020_103 – general view across the proposed development site looking north-northeast. Castell Meurig can be seen in the background in the centre of the photograph.



Plate 4: BRD2020_104 – general view across the proposed development site looking north. Castell Meurig can be seen in the background in the centre of the photograph.



Plate 5: BRD2020_105 – General view across the proposed development site looking north-northeast. Castell Meurig can be seen in the background in the centre of the photograph, looking north.



Plate 6: BRD2020_106 – Looking across the proposed development area. Castell Meurig is on the far left of the photograph. The fencing alongside the hedge marks out the public footpath and a newly planted hedge can be seen to the left of it, looking northeast.



Plate 7: BRD2020_107 – Looking across the proposed development area. The fencing alongside the hedge marks out the public footpath, looking southeast.



Plate 8: BRD2020_108 – Looking across the proposed development area, looking south-southeast.



Plate 9: BRD2020_109 – Looking across the proposed development area, this area is where the main area where the main infrastructure will be. The ground beyond the fence has been disturbed by the creation of a circular horse manege in the past, looking south-southwest.



Plate 10: BRD2020_110 – Along the eastern side of the proposed development area looking towards Castell Meurig which can be seen beyond the large tree. The fence line marks out the public footpath, looking north.



Plate 11: BRD2020_111 – The gate leads into the area which has been planted as a orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree, looking north.



Plate 12: BRD2020_112 – The gate leads into the area which has been planted as a orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree, looking north.



Plate 13: BRD2020_113 – The gate leads into the area which has been planted as a orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree, looking north-northeast.



Plate 14: BRD2020_114 – The gate leads into the area which has been planted as a orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree, looking north-northeast.



Plate 15: BRD2020_115 – The gate leads into the area which has been planted as a orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree, looking north.



Plate 16: BRD2020_116 – The gate leads into the area which has been planted as a orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree, looking northeast.



Plate 17: BRD2020_117 – The gate leads into the area which has been planted as a orchard, and the fence lines either side of the gate have been planted with a new hedge. Castell Meurig can be seen beyond the large tree, and the house at Bryncastell can be seen to the left of the tree, looking northeast.



Plate 18: BRD2020_118 – Looking across the newly planted orchard to the north of the proposed development area towards Castell Meurig. The earthworks of the bailey can be seen beyond the large tree, Bryncastell, built within the bailey is to the left of the photo, looking north-northeast.



Plate 19: BRD2020_119 – Looking across the newly planted hedge and orchard to the north of the proposed development area towards Castell Meurig. The earthworks of the bailey can be seen beyond the large tree, Bryncastell, built within the bailey is to the left of the photo, looking north-northeast.



Plate 20: BRD2020_120 – Looking across the newly planted hedge and orchard to the north of the proposed development area towards Castell Meurig. The earthworks of the bailey can be seen beyond the large tree, Bryncastell, built within the bailey is to the left of the photo, looking north.



Plate 21: BRD2020_121 – Newly planted hedge on northern side of development area. Bryncastell within Castell Meurig motte and bailey can be seen towards the right of the photograph, looking northwest.



Plate 22: BRD2020_122 – view of the newly planted orchard area and hedge, looking east-northeast.



Plate 23: BRD2020_123 – view of the house at Brynderwen, across proposed development area, looking west. Newly planted hedge along northern boundary to the right.



Plate 24: BRD2020_124 – The part of the proposed development area where the main infrastructure of the development would be located. This area has been disturbed by the creation of two circular horse maneges in the 21st century, looking south-southeast.



Plate 25: BRD2020_125 – View across the proposed development area towards Castell Meurig, the motte is under the copse of trees in the centre of the photograph, looking north-northeast.



Plate 26: BRD2020_126 – View across the western part of the proposed development area, looking west-northwest.



Plate 27: BRD2020_127 – General view from proposed development, looking south.



Plate 28: BRD2020_128 – General view from the proposed development area, looking southeast.



Plate 29: BRD2020_129 – View across proposed development area looking north-northeast.

**Appendix D:
SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES
CASTELL MEURIG
MOTTE & BAILEY CASTLE
(Scheduled Monument CM099)**

D. Impacts on Setting Stage 1: *Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.*

D.1 The assessment considers the impact on setting relating to one Scheduled Monument, Castell Meurig Motte & Bailey Castle (CM099).

D.1.1 Castell Meurig was probably built during the 12th century and represents a period when control of the Tywi Valley was contested by the princes of Deheubarth and the Anglo-Norman invader. Little is known of its history but Castell Meurig is thought to have been badly damaged as the result of an attack on its Anglo-Norman garrison by Rhys Gryg of Deheubarth c.1209 and not repaired. No archaeological excavations have ever been undertaken on the castle site however, and its true history remains to be fully explored.

D.1.5 Detailed notes on impacts on this historic asset are found at the end of this summary.

D.2 Impacts on Setting Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

D.2.1 The significance of an historic asset is derived from the sum of four heritage values according to Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011, p.10). These four values are:

- Evidential value
- Historical value
- Aesthetic value
- Communal value

D.2.2 Conservation principles outlines that setting is part of the Aesthetic Value (Cadw, 2011, p.10, section 2.3 and p.17 Aesthetic Value)

D.2.3 Guidance on assessing the setting of historic assets was introduced in 2017 (Cadw, 2017). Cadw states that: Setting is not itself a historic asset, though land within a setting may contain other historic assets. The importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of a historic asset. (Cadw, 2017, p.2, Section 1, second para).

D.2.4 Castell Meurig Motte & Bailey Castle (CM099) is protected as a scheduled monument as it represents a type of medieval earthwork castle. The castle was founded in the 12th century during an extended period of conflict between the princes of Deheubarth and the Anglo-Norman invaders seeking to control the Tywi valley and the heart of Deheubarth itself.

D.2.5 The significance of Castell Meurig arises from the evidential and historic values due to the survival of its earthwork defences and its buried archaeological potential, rather than its setting (see Appendix A for detailed assessment).

5.2.6 When the castle was built, the surrounding landscape is likely to have been more open and its slightly elevated position would have given good views in all directions, including towards a probable fording point on the Afon Sawdde to the west and towards the Tywi valley in the same direction. It would also have provided a striking landscape feature when intact and occupied, with its palisade fence and motte tower providing a statement of military power and control.

D.2.7 The modern landscape is very different from that which existed in the 12th century. The castle ceased to be used by the early 13th century

and was later incorporated into the post-medieval fieldscape. It is no longer a prominent landscape feature as its denuded earthworks are largely hidden by trees and hedgerows in local views and it is not prominent in more distant views. A house stands inside the bailey and distracts attention away from the surviving earthworks to the untrained eye. It can be seen from the adjacent Llangadog road to the west and also from a footpath which passes along the western side of the monument, running north to south.

D.2.8 Similarly, views out from the castle site are now shortened by the trees and hedgerows within the fieldscape. Farmed, enclosed land and scattered farms and cottages lie in view from the castle in all directions.

D.3 Impacts on Setting Stage 3: *Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

D.3.1 The proposed development would see a tourer caravan park created in a field at Brynderwen, within 100 metres to the south of the scheduled monument, see Figure 1 in main report and Appendix E.

D.3.2 Views between the scheduled monument and the caravan park would be screened to a considerable extent by existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees and also an orchard which already exists at the northern end of the development site. The caravan park would occupy lower ground and not be highly visible from the monument. The house and outbuildings of Brynderwen already stand in the same direction.

D.3.3 The best views of the castle site are currently gained from the Llangadog road to the northwest of the monument and the footpath which runs along the western edge of the scheduled area. The development would not affect these views.

D.3.4 Although the proposed development is relatively large in terms of its footprint, the local topography screening effect of hedgerows and trees would reduce the impact on the setting of the scheduled monument. There would therefore be only a Low impact on the setting of Castell Meurig Motte & Bailey Castle.

D.4 Impacts on Setting Stage 4: *If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

D.4.1 No mitigations are proposed in relation to this development. It is thought that the current management plan has already ensured that screening hedgerows and trees will reduce visual impacts. The appropriate maintenance of the hedgerows, trees and also the orchard within the development area, are sufficient steps to insulate the monument from the caravan park.

D.4.2 Steps already taken will also ensure that the footpath approaching the scheduled castle is better defined and protected from any interference from the development, thereby enhancing the best public access to the close environs of the castle.

D.4.3 The developer may consider future interpretation of the monument along this footpath to improve knowledge of the castle, which currently has no heritage interpretation on site.

D.5 Detailed Notes on Setting

Castell Meurig Motte & Bailey Castle Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?	
• Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:	
What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/ historic assets and natural features?	<p>Castell Meurig was probably built in the 12th century and positioned on a low, natural hillock or groll. The slight elevation of the chosen site made the castle more easily defensible but would also have given the occupants of the castle good views across the surrounding area in all directions. The proximity to a fording/bridging point across the Afon Sawdde to the west may have been one factor in the choice of site.</p> <p>There is no evidence of the relationships between Castell Meurig and other contemporary structures within the landscape. It may purely have been located at this position for military reasons during a campaign period of warfare between the Welsh princes and the Anglo-Norman invaders, quite probably built by the latter to establish control over the district.</p>
What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?	<p>The elevated position of the low hillock on which the castle was built was undoubtedly a key factor in the selection of the site, as it was both a defensible point and offered 360 degree views over the surrounding area, close to a point where the Afon Sawdde was fordable.</p>
What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/ streetscape?	<p>The character of the surrounding landscape at the time the castle was in use is not know. An area of common survived to the north until the 19th century and much of the surrounding area may have been open grazing land at the time of the castle's foundation. This is speculative however. The important aspect of the site selected for the castle was that it was defensible and provided a good viewpoint of the local area.</p>
Was it constructed to take advantage of	<p>Yes, it is presumed that the view towards the Afon Sawdde and a fording point there would</p>

significant views or to be a part of a significant view? Although there may be a 360 degree view, some areas of the view may be more significant than others.	have been important. Views towards the strategically important Tywi valley were also possible and may have been a factor.
Has its function or use changed?	Yes. The castle was destroyed and put out of use in the early 13 th century and no longer had any military purpose. During post-medieval times it was simply incorporated into the enclosed fieldscape. In the 19 th century a house, Bryncastell, was built inside the bailey.
What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/ streetscape?	The surrounding landscape has become largely enclosed farmland, under a post-medieval field system defined by hedges with occasional hedgerow trees. A scattered settlement pattern has developed within the fieldscape, including dwellings within and close to the castle. The neighbouring town of Llangadog to the north has grown beyond its historic core, but largely eastwards and northwestwards, away from the direction of the castle. The village of Felindre Sawdde to the west, across the Afon Sawdde, may have grown after the abandonment of the castle and certainly reached its present form and extent in post-medieval to modern times. The relatively busy road connecting Llangadog with the Amman Valley was created during the 18 th century and improved in the 19 th and 20 th centuries to become a modern A road.
Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?	The changes do not relate to the monument. The changes have transformed its historical setting.
Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been	The presence of the castle has to some extent influenced the shape of the post-medieval field system, within which it now sits. It appears likely that the flat, enclosed parcel of the castle bailey was seen as a good site to construct Bryncastell farmhouse.

used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?	
Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape /streetscape?	As above
Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed?	Yes. The surrounding area is now characterised by a typical rural farmscape of enclosed fields and scattered farms and cottages, as well as modern roads. In medieval times it is likely there were fewer people and the surrounding land may have been open moorland, but would certainly not have had the same degree of enclosure and settlement.

● Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:	
Were these relationships designed or accidental?	The position of the castle was carefully selected to choose a location that was defensible and offered good local views.
How did these relationships change over time?	Over time the surrounding landscape became enclosed and settled and the castle was essentially forgotten and subsumed into the new field pattern.
How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?	The castle is now a denuded earthwork. Its most substantial element, the motte, is largely hidden beneath deciduous trees, with some trees and hedge shrubs on parts of the bailey ramparts. They are still visible however.
● Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (for example, to a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?	There are no known relationships of this type.

Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:	
● views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first	It is likely that the castle enjoyed 360 degree views when in use, particularly from the motte and its tower. The view westwards towards the Sawdde may have been of particular importance.

created — for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure	
• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history — for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site	There are no known historic depictions of the site.
• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.	The best public views of the castle would have been gained from the direction of the Sawdde in post-medieval times, particularly from the turnpike road, now the Llangadog road, from where the site is still partially visible through some tree cover. A footpath also runs north to south past the western side of the castle, which offers the best opportunity for public access close to the monument. There are no other known important modern views as the hedges and trees of the modern fieldscape screen most views of the monument.

D.6 Detailed Notes on Impact

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.			
POSSIBLE IMPACT	COMMENT	IMPACT ON SETTING	IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET
The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting	The development would take place in fields to the south of the castle and in terms of scale would occupy an area smaller than the castle and also lower-lying and effectively screened by surrounding trees and hedges within the existing fieldscape.	Low	None
The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset	The low-lying position of the development site and the screening effect of existing hedges and trees will restrict views of the caravan park and also mean that the park, when in use, will not impact on the best views of the castle itself, which are gained from the road to the northwest of Brynderwen. The caravans would be to the south and east of Brynderwen. Even when using the public footpath to the castle, views of the monument are	Low	None

	already screened by trees and hedges and this would not change. The caravan site would be to the west of this path and the castle to the northeast and east when it become visible from the path.		
Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it – for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains	As the caravan park is on lower, screened ground with no large upstanding structures, it would not dominate to castle or interrupt its relationship with the surrounding landscape. No known buried remains relevant to the castle are recorded or suspected at, or close to, Brynderwen.	None	None
The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this	At present the surrounding landscape is largely one of enclosed pasture fields, with scattered cottages and farmsteads. The proposed touring caravan park would not interrupt this pattern as it is well screened and within the bounds of an existing field parcel where a house and outbuildings already stand. No historic boundaries would be removed.	Low	None

The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible	The development would be expected to have a lifespan of at least a generation but would be fully reversible as no major structures are to be introduced, only infrastructure suitable for the management of a touring caravan park.	None	None
The extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity	There are mature hedges and some hedgerow trees in the surrounding area, also some sheltering coniferous trees around local houses. A small orchard has already been planted within the boundaries of Brynderwen itself.	None	None
The impact of artificial lighting – for example, on night-time views	Minimal artificial lighting would be introduced into the caravan park, but street lighting is already present on the adjacent road and the castle itself has a house within its boundaries which can be lit at night. It is not a dark sky environment.	Low	None
The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics	No historic boundaries would be removed by the development, with the exception of a small section of field boundary opened up to create a new access point into Brynderwen from the	Low	None

	road.		
The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses	This monument is not in a remote, undisturbed landscape, but has a house built inside the bailey and several settlements and a main road close by. The nature of the development would not add unduly to the built environment in the surrounding landscape as it is to be used for touring caravans.	Low	None
The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell	There would not be a high level of new noise or smell added to the environment, as this would be a peaceful, family orientated site. The monument would be separated from the caravan park by the orchard and existing hedgerows and trees.	Low	None
The cumulative effect of the proposed change or development – sometimes relatively small changes, or a series of small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.	There are no comparable developments within the surrounding area and the type of development proposed is relatively low in its impact on the landscape.	Low	None

Appendix E: CLIENT PLAN

THIS DRAWING AND THE WORKS DEPICTED ARE THE COPYRIGHT OF QUBE DESIGN LTD AND MAY NOT BE PRODUCED EXCEPT BY WRITTEN PERMISSION. CONTRACTORS ARE TO CHECK AND VERIFY ALL BUILDING AND SITE DIMENSIONS, LEVELS, SEWER INVERT LEVELS AT CONNECTION POINTS AND ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE ADDRESSED IN WRITING TO THE OFFICE, FOR CLARIFICATION PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS. OTHERWISE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ASSOCIATED COST.

ANY CLAIMS FOR VARIATIONS OR EXTRAS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE OFFICE FOR ASSESSMENT PRIOR TO APPROVAL OF ANY SUCH VARIATION OR EXTRA.

THIS DRAWING MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH AND CHECKED AGAINST ANY RELEVANT STRUCTURAL OR OTHER SPECIALIST DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS AND CALCULATIONS PROVIDED.

FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY ARE TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ANY SCALING OF THE DRAWING WILL BE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S RISK.



NOTES

KEY:

- DW DOG WALK AREA
PFP PUBLIC FOOTPATH
A AWNING AREA
C TOURING CARAVAN PITCH AREA
CP CAR PARKING SPACE FOR PITCH
P14 CARAVAN PITCH NUMBER
T+S+W TOILET + SHOWER + WASH + WASTE BLOCK | AREA
W+R WASTE + RE-CYCLING | AREA
RO RECEPTION OFFICE
SC RE-LOCATION OF EX. STATIC CARAVAN FOR MANAGEMENT + SECURITY
AA AMENITY AREA
WS+VS WORKSHOP + VEHICLE STORAGE
VCP VISITOR CAR PARKING
WWTP WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT FOR ANCILLARY SHOWER | TOILET BLOCK
SDST SHALLOW DIG SILAGE TANK FOR CARAVAN EFFLUENT
ELEC | DATA | WATER - HOOK-UP POINTS - INCLUDING LIGHT CYCLE SECURE STAND
NEWLY PLANTED EX. HEDGE LINE
EX. HEDGE LINE
NEW HEDGE LINE
NEW TREE PLANTING
EXISTING MATURE TREE PLANTING
EXISTING HEDGEROW PLANTS TO BECOME BOUNDARY HEDGEROW TREE PLANTING

- EXISTING + PROPOSED SURFACE KEY |
EXISTING STONED DRIVE AREAS
EXISTING HARD PAVED AREAS
PERMEABLE PATH AREAS - BLOCK PAVING OR SIMILAR
CONCRETE APRON AREAS
EX + PROPOSED GRASSED + LANDSCAPED AREAS
NEW STONED DRIVE + HARD STANDING CARAVAN PITCH AREAS
- FULL SITE | LAND OWNERSHIP
TOURING CARAVAN + CAMPING PARK SITE AREA
PUBLIC FOOTPATH - PROW - 48/104

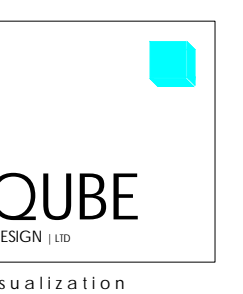
REV | E | 270420 | PLANNING ISSUE
REV | D | 230420 | UP-DATED LAYOUT TO INCLUDE CARAVAN LICENCE STANDARDS
REV | C | 280220 | UP-DATED LAYOUT TO INCLUDE FEEDBACK FROM HIGHWAYS CONSULTANT
REV | B | 140220 | UP-DATED LAYOUT TO WORKSHOP + AMENITY BLOCK
REV | A | 140819 | VISIBILITY SPLAYS ADDED + KEY AMENDED FOLLOWING FEEDBACK FROM PRE-APP CLIENT

BRYDERWEN HOLIDAYS

PROPOSED TOURING CARAVAN PARK
BRYDERWEN | LLANGADOG | CARMARTHENSHIRE | WALES | SA19 9BS

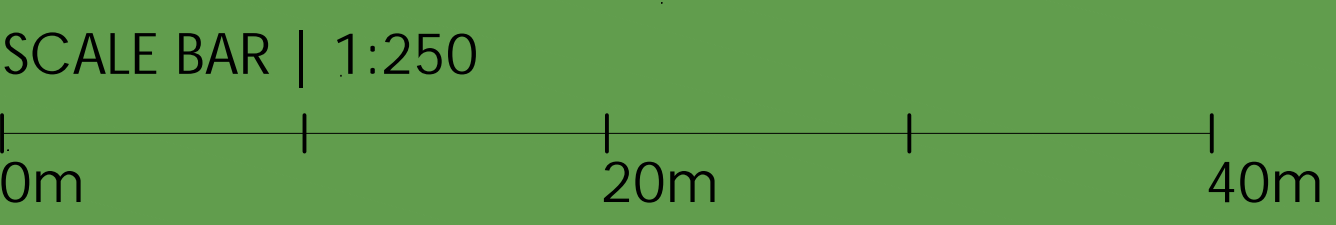
DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED | SITE LAYOUT | CAMPSITE

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN BY	DRAWING NO.	REVISION
1:250@A1	APR 19		1723-PA-104	E
South West Office The Studio Capri Fairview Road Dartmouth TQ9 9EN				
T: 01903 839 103 F: 01903 839 103 E: qube@qube.com W: www.qube.com				
West Midlands Office 68A Reddick Hill Sutton Coldfield West Midlands B75 7BG				
T: 0121 378 1113 F: 0121 378 0400				



BRYDERWEN HOLIDAYS

PLANNING ISSUE



NOTE: REFERENCE LANDSCAPE + VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT LANDSCAPE PLAN REPORT DOCUMENT - 1723-LANDSCAPE REPORT + LAYOUT 1723-PA-106

NOTE: REFERENCE PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT DOCUMENT GEN2119 - PRODUCED BY MESSRS JUST MAMMALS CONSULTANCY - CAROLA HOSKINS T: 01874 623616 E: carola@justmammals.co.uk - 1723-PRELIM ECOLOGY REPORT

NOTE: REFERENCE DRAINAGE + SUDS REPORT DOCUMENT - PRODUCED BY MESSRS FRANCIS SANT LTD - CERION HERBERT T: 01267 233833 E: cherbert@francisant.com - 1723_DRAINAGE REPORT AND DRAWING

NOTE: THE LANDSCAPE AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT SCHEME HAS BEEN PREPARED FOLLOWING LIAISON WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITY + ECOLOGY + LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT TO PROMOTE NATIVE SPECIES (LOCALLY SOURCED).

NOTE: THE CONCEPT OF THE DESIGN APPROACH IS TO SITE THE TOURING CARAVANS PREDOMINANTLY BEHIND THE EXISTING BUILT UP FRONTAGE PLUS THE NEW WORKSHOP AND VEHICLE STORE AND THUS MINIMISING ITS IMPACT FROM THE PUBLIC ROAD FRONTAGE. THE SITE WILL BE FURTHER SCREENED BY NEW AND EXISTING BOUNDARY HEDGING/PLANTING TO BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH BOUNDARIES WHICH PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SCREENING.

NOTE: ENHANCED LANDSCAPING WILL FORM A GREAT PART IN PROVIDING SCREENING, NOT ONLY FROM THE PUBLIC ROAD FRONTAGE BUT ALSO PROVIDING SCREENING TO BRYNDERWEN

BOUNDARY HEDGEROWS WILL BE ALLOWED TO MATURE TO A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 2.7M AND BE INTERSPERSED WITH HEDGEROW TREES FOR EXTRA HEIGHT, SCREENING AND BENEFIT WILDLIFE.

SITE AREA OF PROPOSED TOURING CARAVAN + CAMPING PARK = 7,181M² - 1.77 ACRES - 0.72 HECTARES AS DEFINED BY THE RED LINE.

TRADITIONAL ORCHARD WITH SPECIES SIGNIFICANT TO THE TOWY VALLEY. THIS PROVIDES A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE WHICH WILL ENHANCE THE LOCAL LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS. WHEN MATURE THE FRUIT TREES WILL PROVIDE SCREENING TO HELP THE SITE ASSIMILATE INTO THE LOCAL LANDSCAPE. IT PROVIDES AN ANCILLARY AREA FOR VISITORS TO UTILISE AND ACCESS TO PFP - OFF ROAD ACCESS TO LLANGADOG VILLAGE AND LOCAL SERVICES.

THE EXISTING PUBLIC FOOTPATH ALSO PROVIDES DIRECT ACCESS THROUGH TO LLANGADOG VILLAGE BOTH FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND ALSO FOR THE PROPOSED TOURING CARAVAN + CAMPING PARK.

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE TO THE PUBLIC FOOTPATH RUNNING ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY TO PROVIDE A FORMAL DEFINED/SEPARATION SPACE FOR PUBLIC/DOG WALKING USE AND SECURITY FOR ANIMAL STOCK IN THE ADJOINING FIELDS 1 & 3. THE IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN VIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL COUNTRYSIDE OFFICER - JASON LAWDAY.

IT IS INTENDED THAT THE SITE AREA WILL PROMINENTLY BE MAINTAIN AND LAID TO GRASS. A LOWER CONCENTRATION OF PITCHES + LARGER PITCH SIZES AND MINIMAL HARD STANDING ALLOW FOR INCREASED GREEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPING. NEW NATIVE HEDGE AND TREE PLANTING INTRODUCED TO PROVIDE SCREENING TO PITCHES. ISLAND PITCHES WILL BE KEPT TO GRASS. ALL TO THE APPROVAL AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE LA PLANNING + LANDSCAPE + ECOLOGY DEPARTMENT

NEW INTERNAL ROADWAYS ARE TO BE FORMED/SURFACED WITH LOCALLY SOURCED AGGREGATE LIMESTONE PROVIDING MINIMAL IMPACT ON THE GRASSED AREAS. THE SITE TRACK WILL BE ORGANIC IN FORM AND LAYOUT FLOWING AROUND THE SITE FORMING A ONE WAY TRAFFIC FLOW SYSTEM.

NOTE: VISIBILITY SPLAYS - REFER TO MESSRS Lvw HIGHWAYS LTD DRAWING 2019-494-SK01 - TOGETHER WITH THEIR TRANSPORT STATEMENT. NOTE: ALL BOUNDARY FEATURES WITHIN VISIBILITY SPLAYS ZONES TO BE 900MM OB-BELOW AND MAINTAINED AT THIS LEVEL. REFER TO Lvw HIGHWAYS LTD DRAWINGS 2019-494-AP501, AP502 + AP503 FOR VEHICLE SWEEP PATHS.

EXISTING GARDEN POLY TUNNELS TO BE RELOCATED INTO MAIN GARDEN AREA OF HOUSE WITHIN VEGETABLE GARDEN AREA FOR HOME PRODUCE.

EXISTING APPROVED STATIC CARAVAN TO BE RELOCATED AS INDICATED TO SERVE FOR MANAGEMENT + SECURITY USE - TO BE CLAD/SCREENED EXTERNALLY WITH VERTICAL LARCH BOARDING TO BLEND IN WITH THE ADJOINING AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

EXISTING POOR HEDGING TO ROAD FRONTAGE RUNNING ALONG THE PADDOCK FRONTAGE IS TO BE REMOVED AND HEDGEROW BANK MOVED INWARDS TO ACHIEVE VISIBILITY. THE HEDGE WILL BE REPLACED WITH NEW STOCK FENCING PLUS DOUBLE ROW NATIVE HEDGING ON REPOSITIONED BANK, TO BE SET BACK TO REPLICATE THE NEWLY FORMED FRONTAGE UNDER THE APPROVED APPLICATION FOR THE SELF-CATERING COTTAGE APPLICATION NO. 17/36121-18.10.2017. THIS WILL ALLOW FOR A FOR A GRASSED WALK WAY.

NEW VEHICULAR ENTRANCE TO BE FORMED AS INDICATED TO SERVE TOURING CARAVAN + CAMPING PARK INCLUDING NEW CONCRETE KERB EDGINGS PLUS CONCRETE ENTRANCE APRON - TO INCLUDE NEW STOCK FENCING ON EITHER SIDE WITH NATIVE HEDGING LINKING INTO THE EXISTING BOUNDARY FENCING AND HEDGEROW.

NOTE: REFERENCE TRANSPORT STATEMENT DOCUMENT 2019-494-TS-V3 FUL + VEHICLE MOVEMENT DRAWINGS + VISIBILITY SPLAY LINES PRODUCED BY HIGHWAY ENGINEER CONSULTANT - MR KARL von Weber OF MESSRS Lvw HIGHWAYS LTD - T: 01267 290796 E: Karl.vonWeber@lvwhighways.com - 1723-HIGHWAYS REPORT

TO LLANGADOG
EX. ACCESS + EXIT

A4069

NEW ACCESS + EXIT