

**Historic Environment Desk-Based
Assessment for a Residential Scheme on
Land off Parc y Delyn/Penlan Road,
Carmarthen, NGR: SN4114420923**



Report by: Trysor

For: Evans Bank Planning

September 2024



Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Residential Scheme on Land off Parc y Delyn/Penlan Road, Carmarthen, NGR: SN4114420923

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2024/946
HER Event Record Heneb DA PRN 126582

For: Evans Bank Planning

September 2024

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*Cover photograph: A view of the proposed development area,
looking east from Penlan Road.*

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2024/946
EVENT RECORD HER PRN – Heneb DA 126582

DYDDIAD 6^{ed} o Fedi 2024 **DATE** 6th September 2024

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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HENEB DA	Heneb Dyfed Archaeology
HER	Historic Environment Record
ID Number	A unique number used within this report to identify historic assets. Cross-references to other numbers such as PRNs, NPRNs and Designations are given in a site gazetteer in the Appendices.
NPRN	National Primary Record Number in National Monument Record held by the RCAHMW
PRN	Primary Record Number in regional HER held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Date of Revision	Reason	Corrections Made	Requested By

Event Record – Heneb DA HER

PRN	126582
Name	Land off Parc y Delyn/Penlan Road, Carmarthen
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN4114420923
Easting	241144
Northing	220923
Summary (English)	In 2024 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed residential development on land at Parc y Delyn, Penlan Road, Carmarthen centred on SN4114420923. The proposed development consisted of a residential development of 20 dwellings, associated works and highway improvements. © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Yn 2024 cynhaliodd Trysor asesiad pen bwrdd ar gyfer datblygiad preswyl arfaethedig ar dir ym Marc y Delyn, Heol Penlan, Caerfyrddin sydd wedi'i ganoli ar SN4114420923. Byddai'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn cynnwys 20 o dai annedd, gwaith cysylltiedig a gwelliannau ffyrdd. © Trysor 2024
Description	In 2024 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed residential development on land at Parc y Delyn, Penlan Road, Carmarthen centred on SN4114420923. The proposed development consisted of a residential development of 20 dwellings, associated works and highway improvements. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Residential Scheme on Land off Parc y Delyn/Penlan Road, Carmarthen, NGR: SN4114420923</i>
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Historic Asset Records – Heneb DA HER

PRN	126584 (Project ID 6)
Name	BRONHAUL
Type	HOUSE
NGR	SN4109720725
Easting	241097
Northing	220725
Summary (English)	Bronhaul is a mid-19th century house built at the west side of Penlan Road, to the north of Carmarthen. It first appears on the 1861 census. By 1881 the Thomas family lived here. By 1901 Elizabeth Thomas was a widow and head of household and worked as a dairy-keeper. The Thomas family remained at Bronhaul until at least 1945, when Elizabeth Thomas passed away. Bronhaul was sold at auction in December 1945 and was described in the newspaper advert as being a holding of 5 and three-quarter acres, including a dwellinghouse, outbuildings, garden and two rich fields "suitable for building development". The next known occupant of Bronhaul was Aelwyn Thomas Morgan, who was born in Pembroke in 1912. He established his veterinarian business at Bronhaul in 1947. © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Mae Bronhaul yn dŷ sy'n dyddio i ganol y 19eg ganrif a godwyd ar ochr orllewinol Heol Penlan, i'r gogledd o dref Caerfyrddin. Mae'n ymddangos gyntaf ar gyfrifiad 1861. Erbyn 1881 roedd y teulu Thomas yn byw yma. Erbyn 1901 roedd Elizabeth Thomas yn weddw ac yn benteulu ac yn rhedeg busnes llaeth. Arhosodd y teulu Thomas ym Mronhaul tan o leiaf 1945, pan fu farw Elizabeth Thomas. Gwerthwyd Bronhaul mewn arwerthiant ym mis Rhagfyr 1945 ac fe'i disgrifiwyd yn yr hysbyseb papur newydd fel daliad o 5 a thri chwarter erw, gan gynnwys tŷ annedd, tai allan, gardd a dau gae cyfoethog sy'n "addas ar gyfer datblygiadau adeiladu". Preswylydd nesaf Bronhaul oedd Aelwyn Thomas Morgan, a aned ym Mhenfro yn 1912. Sefydlodd ei fusnes milfeddygol ym Mronhaul yn 1947. Trysor 2024

Description	Bronhaul is a mid-19th century house built at the west side of Penlan Road, to the north of Carmarthen. It first appears on the 1861 census. By 1881 the Thomas family lived here. By 1901 Elizabeth Thomas was a widow and head of household and worked as a dairy-keeper. The Thomas family remained at Bronhaul until at least 1945, when Elizabeth Thomas passed away. Bronhaul was sold at auction in December 1945 and was described in the newspaper advert as being a holding of 5 and three-quarter acres, including a dwellinghouse, outbuildings, garden and two rich fields "suitable for building development". The next known occupant of Bronhaul was Aelwyn Thomas Morgan, who was born in Pembroke in 1912. He established his veterinarian business at Bronhaul in 1947. © Trysor 2024
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PRN	126585 (Project ID 7)
Name	BRONHAUL
Type	OUTBUILDING
NGR	SN4108720737
Easting	241087
Northing	220737
Summary (English)	A small outbuilding to the rear or north of Bronhaul house. A small building appears to stand here on the 1886 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map but had been replaced by the present building by the time of the 1907 edition of the map (revised in 1905). The 1907 1:10560 map appears to show an L-shaped building, but the 1:2500 scale map of the same year shows greater detail and confirms that the present rectangular building stood at right angles to the road to its western side, with a separate rectangular hay barn standing to its north side, on a north-south alignment. It is a two-storey building, which has rendered walls but may be of stone-build. The present roof is of corrugated cement or asbestos sheeting. There is a door in the western end of its south elevation facing Bronhaul, which is accessed via three concrete steps. The steps and door are outside the gate of the yard of Bronhaul, indicating that the outbuilding could be accessed without entering the property. There are also two wooden-framed, six-paned, casement windows in the south elevation at ground floor level. There are two windows in the west gable wall; one at ground floor level, which is now partially boarded up but appears to have a similar window frame, and the second at loft level. The purpose of the outbuilding is unclear. Bronhaul first appears on the 1861 census. By 1881 the Thomas family lived here. By 1901 Elizabeth Thomas was a widow and head of household and worked as a dairy-keeper. The Thomas family remained at Bronhaul until at least 1945, when Elizabeth Thomas passed away, and it is likely that they built the outbuilding in association with their dairying activity. © Trysor 2024

Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Adeilad allanol bychan i'r gogledd o dy Bronhaul. Ymddengys fod adeilad bach yn sefyll yma ar fap 1886 1:10560 yr Arolwg Ordnans, ond roedd yr adeilad presennol wedi'i ddisodli erbyn argraffiad 1907 o'r map (a ddiwygiwyd ym 1905). Ymddengys fod map 1:10560 1907 yn dangos adeilad siâp L, ond mae map graddfa 1:2500 yr un flwyddyn yn dangos mwy o fanylion ac yn cadarnhau bod yr adeilad hirsgwar presennol yn sefyll a'i thalcen yn wynebu Heol Penlan i'w hochr orllewinol, gydag ysgubor wair hirsgwar yn sefyll ar wahân i'w hochr ogleddol. Mae'n adeilad deulawr, sydd â waliau wedi'u rendro ond a allai fod wedi'u hadeiladu o gerrig. Mae'r to presennol wedi'i wneud o ddalennau sment neu asbestos rhychiog. Mae drws ym mhen gorllewinol ei wal deheuol, yn wynebu Bronhaul, a cheir mynediad iddo lan dri gris concrit. Mae'r grisiau a'r drws wedi'u lleoli y tu allan i giât clôs Bronhaul, sy'n dangos y gellid cael mynediad i'r adeilad heb fynd i mewn i glôs y ty. Mae yna hefyd ddwy ffenestr gasment ffrâm bren chwe chwarel yn y wal deheuol ar y llawr gwaelod. Mae dwy ffenestr yn y talcen gorllewinol; un ar lefel y llawr gwaelod, sydd bellach wedi'i chau'n rhannol, a'r ail ar lefel y llofft. Nid yw pwrpas yr adeilad allanol yma yn glir. Mae Bronhaul yn ymddangos gyntaf ar gyfrifiad 1861. Erbyn 1881 roedd y teulu Thomas yn byw yma. Erbyn 1901 roedd Elizabeth Thomas yn weddw ac yn benteulu ac yn cadw busnes llaeth. Arhosodd y teulu Thomas ym Mronhaul hyd o leiaf 1945, pan fu farw Elizabeth Thomas, ac mae'n debyg mai hwy a gododd yr adeilad allanol mewn cysylltiad â'u busnes llaeth. © Trysor 2024
Description	A small outbuilding to the rear or north of Bronhaul house. A small building appears to stand here on the 1886 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map but had been replaced by the present building by the time of the 1907 edition of the map (revised in 1905). The 1907 1:10560 map appears to show an L-shaped building, but the 1:2500 scale map of the same year shows greater detail and confirms that the present rectangular building stood at right angles to the road to its western side, with a separate rectangular hay barn standing to its north side, on a north-south alignment.

	It is a two-storey building, which has rendered walls but may be of stone-build. The present roof is of corrugated cement or asbestos sheeting. There is a door in the western end of its south elevation facing Bronhaul, which is accessed via three concrete steps. The steps and door are outside the gate of the yard of Bronhaul, indicating that the outbuilding could be accessed without entering the property. There are also two wooden-framed, six-paned, casement windows in the south elevation at ground floor level. There are two windows in the west gable wall; one at ground floor level, which is now partially boarded up but appears to have a similar window frame, and the second at loft level. The purpose of the outbuilding is unclear. Bronhaul first appears on the 1861 census. By 1881 the Thomas family lived here. By 1901 Elizabeth Thomas was a widow and head of household and worked as a dairy-keeper. The Thomas family remained at Bronhaul until at least 1945, when Elizabeth Thomas passed away, and it is likely that they built the outbuilding in association with their dairying activity. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Residential Scheme on Land off Parc y Delyn/Penlan Road, Carmarthen, NGR: SN4114420923</i>
Copyright	© Trysor 2024

PRN	126586 (Project ID 8)
Name	PENLAN ARGOED
Type	RING BARROW (POSSIBLE)
NGR	SN4091521195
Easting	240915
Northing	221195
Summary (English)	A circular earthwork is visible at this location on LiDAR coverage. It is situated 136 metres above sea level, at the top of a steep slope and overlooking the lower Tywi Valley to the south. The earthwork ring has been spread by ploughing to be about 5 metres wide and the feature measures about 25 metres in diameter overall. It is thought that it may be a large ring barrow. © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Mae olion gwrthglawdd crwn i'w weld yma ar LiDAR. Fe'i lleolir 136 metr uwchlaw lefel y môr, ar ben llethr serth ac yn edrych dros ran isaf Dyffryn Tywi i'r de. Mae'r gwrthglawdd wedi cael ei erydu a'i gwastadhau dros amser gan aredig ac erbyn yn mesur tua 5 metr o led, gyda'r cylch bellach ym tua 25 metr mewn diamedr. Credir efallai mai crug cylch mawr ydyw. © Trysor 2024
Description	A circular earthwork is visible at this location on LiDAR coverage. It is situated 136 metres above sea level, at the top of a steep slope and overlooking the lower Tywi Valley to the south. The earthwork ring has been spread by ploughing to be about 5 metres wide and the feature measures about 25 metres in diameter overall. It is thought that it may be a large ring barrow. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Residential Scheme on Land off Parc y Delyn/Penlan Road, Carmarthen, NGR: SN4114420923</i>
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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine potential impacts on the historic environment from a proposed residential scheme on land off Parc y Delyn, Penlan Road, Carmarthen, SN4114420923.
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken on 4th July 2024 by Trysor to examine the proposed development plot and its surroundings. It was not possible to access most of the development site due to the dense vegetation, but the southern and western boundaries could be seen from outside the development site.
- 1.3 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within 500-metre radius area, focused on SN4114420923. Designated historic assets within 3-kilometres were also initially assessed but none had potential for impact on their setting and were not assessed further.
- 1.4 The Heneb Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire (Heneb DA HER Enquiry 1660), and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted via the Coflein, Cof Cymru and DataMapWales portals. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs available online and 1-metre LiDAR available through DataMapWales.
- 1.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments within a 500-metre radius of the centre of the development.
- 1.6 There are 4 Listed Buildings within a 500-metre radius of the development. No potential impact was identified for any of them as they would not be directly impacted and they were not intervisible, or visible within the same view, as the development.
- 1.7 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within a 500-metre radius of the development.
- 1.8 The proposed development site does not lie within a Registered Historic Landscape
- 1.9 There are no World Heritage Sites within a 500-metre radius of the development.
- 1.10 The proposed development does not lie within a conservation area but the northern part of the North Carmarthen Conservation Area lies less than 25 metres to the eastern corner of the proposed development.
- 1.11 This assessment has identified that the proposed development of residential houses at Parc y Delyn would not impact on any known archaeological or historical sites or features.

- 1.12 The development would see the widening of a section of Penlan Road from Bronhaul house, up to and including the road along the western side of the proposed development site. Penlan Road is not considered to be of archaeological significance.
- 1.13 The boundary wall of Bronhaul house would be removed as part of the road widening scheme. This wall is of Minor Importance and not considered to be of archaeological or historical significance.
- 1.14 The 19th century outbuilding to the north of Bronhaul (ID number 7) is of Local Importance due to its association with the house. The loss of this building should require a mitigation in the form of a Building Record.
- 1.15 The proposed development would not impact directly on the North Carmarthen Conservation Area. The risk any impact on the setting of the Conservation Area is Very Low due to the nature of the local topography and existing hedgerows and trees surrounding a broad strip of undeveloped land between the Conservation Area and proposed development site.
- 1.15.1 Any possibility of an indirect impact on the setting of the Conservation Area can be mitigated against by the retention and management of the existing field boundary along the southeastern boundary of the proposed development area. Here the historic field boundary and its hedgerow trees should be retained to ensure that views from the direction of the Conservation Area are fully screened.
- 1.16 The potential for buried archaeology is considered to be low. Known features of prehistoric date lie on the higher ground to the north. The development site itself is on a moderate slope and no earthwork features can be seen on LiDAR.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

- 3.1 Evans Bank Planning of 2 Llandeilo Road, Cross Hands, Carmarthenshire, SA14 6NA, on behalf of their client, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including a potential impact on setting of designated historic assets, from a proposed residential scheme centred on SN4114420923, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 An outline planning application, PL/06114 (Carmarthenshire), was submitted to the local planning authority on 12/06/2023 and validated 04/09/2023.
- 3.3 The application was commented by the Archaeological Planning Manager at Dyfed Archaeological Trust (now Heneb - Dyfed Archaeology) on 7th September 2023.

.....Although there are no heritage assets recorded within the boundary, the site is relatively large, and we have no record of archaeological investigations having been undertaken in the area. Archaeological activity has been recorded in the wider landscape, including a possible Iron Age enclosure (PRN 14300) to the north and Bronze Age monuments (PRNs 224 and 225) to the northeast. There is also documentary evidence (PRN 10612) for medieval settlement in the vicinity. We consider there to be potential for archaeological deposits to extend into the proposed development area, where they could be damaged or destroyed by intrusive ground works.....
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 7th September 2023

- 3.4 The Archaeological Planning Manager recommended that an archaeological desk-based assessment of the potential impacts of the development on the historic environment should be required prior to the determination of the planning application and be used to inform possible further mitigation.
- 3.5 The Built Heritage Officer also commented on the application, undated but uploaded to the planning portal on 20th September 2023. They concluded that there would be no impact on the setting of any Listed Buildings. However, in regard to the Carmarthen Conservation Area they stated that they could

..... advise that the remaining fields within and outside the boundary of the conservation area contribute to its character, appearance and setting in this location. Therefore, the loss of part of the landscape and

development towards the boundary is undesirable and it could be argued conflicts with the requirements of EQ1 of the Councils LDP.

3.5.1 They added that

...If the Local Planning Authority are minded approving the application. To lessen the impact could consideration be given to a natural boundary i.e., hedges where developments bound the remaining field adjacent to the conservation area. As an alternative to panelled fencing which is located in areas where new development has taken place....

3.6 The Local Planning Authority refused the outline application on 13th December 2023. Four reasons were given for the refusal and the fourth reason related to the historic environment.

Reason 4

The proposal is contrary to Policies SP13 'Protection and Enhancement of the Built and Historic Environment' and EQ1 'Protection of Buildings, Landscapes and Features of Historic Importance' of the adopted Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (adopted December 2014) in that the applicant has failed to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment to enable the local planning authority to assess the impact of the development upon the historic environment.

3.7 The client wishes to address the reasons given for refusal and commissioned Trysor to undertake a desk-based assessment in June 2024.

3.8 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), see Appendix D, was prepared guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020). The WSI approved by the planning archaeologist at Henneb DA.

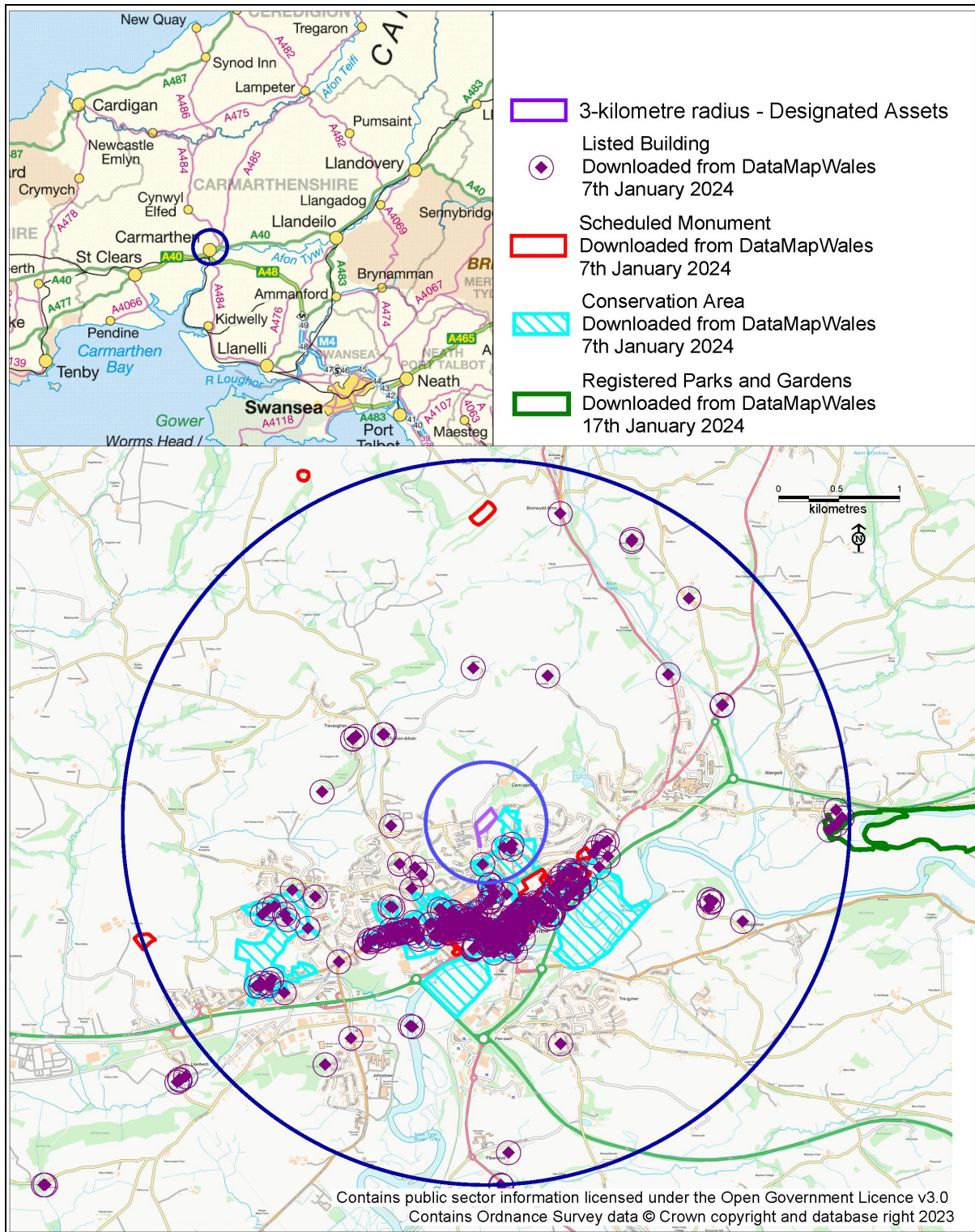


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 500-metre radius assessment area and the 3-kilometre radius for the assessment of designated historic assets. After an initial assessment it was established that there would be no impact on setting for the designated assets within this wider area. The built environment and topography blocks views.

4. The development

- 4.1 The proposed development will consist of a residential development of 20 dwellings, associated works and highway improvements on land off Parc y Delyn, Penlan Road, Carmarthen.
- 4.2 It will occupy 1.8 hectares on the northern margins of Carmarthen in an undeveloped field, The land is currently unused and scrub is encroaching across it.
- 4.3 The development also includes a small strip of land along the eastern edge of Penlan Road, which will be used as part of the proposed scheme to widen the exiting carriageway and improve pedestrian linkages.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 500-metre radius circle centred on SN4114420923. This was the area agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation; see Appendix D 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 a project ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers are cross referenced in Appendix A.
- 5.3 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Heneb was acquired for the 500-metre radius assessment area (Heneb DA HER Enquiry 1660).
- 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 parish tithe maps.
- 5.5 A field visit was made by Trysor to the potential location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 4th July, 2024. It was not possible to access most of the development site due to the dense vegetation, but the southern and western boundaries could be seen from outside the development site. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1985, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2020 and 2023, were used to inform the assessment as well as aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1933, 1946, 1951, 1954, 1965, 1975, 1981, 1986, 1992 and 2000. One metre resolution LiDAR data was available the development area from DataMapWales.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.

- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.9 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 1 kilometre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the importance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 6. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A. The setting and any impact on significance was assessed following the best-practice guidance set out in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets* (Cadw, 2017).
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Levels of impact are recorded using the terms None, Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. An impact can be negative or positive. Where impacts have approximately equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used.

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, 2017, p. 34-35.

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 is situated on the hillslopes which rises to the north of Carmarthen town and consists of a portion of a single pasture field of post-medieval date. The site measures approximately 1.8 hectares and is centred on SN4114420923.
- 6.2 The proposed development site would occupy the southern third of a quadrant-shaped field. The field was formerly used for pasture, but in modern times has fallen out of use and has largely become obscured by scrub and vegetation. The field is bounded by post-medieval hedgerows around most of its perimeter, apart from a small area to the south where it abuts the garden boundaries of houses on Parc y Delyn Road.
- 6.2.1 The topography of the field rises from south to north, rising from circa 66 metres above sea level at its southern tip up to about 100 metres at its northern tip. The proposed development would lie between 66 metres and 82 metres above sea level.
- 6.3 The geology of the development area comprises of mudstone of the Abergwili Formation, which were deposited between 465.5 and 458.4 million years ago during the Ordovician period.
- 6.4 The soils of the development site are categorised as *Soilscape 13: Freely draining acid loamy soils over rock* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield University, 2024). These are soils with low fertility, with free drainage and used for grassland and rough grazing.

7. Archaeological & Historical Overview

7.1 Prehistory (pre-Roman, before AD48)

Only two recorded archaeological sites within the assessment area are thought to predate the Roman period and be of prehistoric origin. These are two potential Bronze Age Ring Barrows (ID numbers 1 & 8), noted on high ground near Penlan Farm, to the north of the proposed development. Both survive in pasture fields as denuded earthwork rings, up to 25 metres in diameter.

7.1.1 Such ring barrows are funerary monuments and would be likely to date to the Bronze Age period (2200BC to 800BC), although they could also date to the later Neolithic period (4000BC to 2200BC) or even the early Iron Age (800BC to AD48). During this period cremation was widely practiced, with the remains buried in urn beneath or within cairns or barrows, of which the ring barrow is one commonly encountered type. Neither site has been excavated by archaeologists, but the presence of such funerary monuments on the high ground overlooking the lower Tywi Valley is evidence that there were settled Bronze Age communities farming the surrounding landscape over 3000 years ago.

7.2 Roman, Early Medieval & Medieval (AD48-AD1536)

7.2.1 Carmarthen has its origins in the establishment of a Roman fort and town in the first century AD and is thought to be the oldest continually occupied town in Wales. The town also has a long Christian tradition rooted in the Early Medieval period, the centuries following the end of the Roman period when the growth of the church was a significant theme. It was also the site of an important Anglo-Norman castle, founded to control southwest Wales when their conquests were under pressure from the Princes of Deheubarth, based in their Carmarthenshire strongholds along the Tywi Valley. Despite the importance of all these themes to the heritage and archaeology of Carmarthen, they are not represented in the archaeological record of the assessment area.

7.3 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1536 to present day)

7.3.1 Most of the historic assets recorded within the assessment area are of Post Medieval or Modern date, with origins in the period after 1800. These include the now lost farmstead of Thornhill (ID number 3), which stood to the west of Penlan Road, but was demolished to make way for housing in the later 20th century. The working farmstead at Penlan, originally known as Penlanargoed (ID number 4), is now a large complex of modern agricultural buildings with a modern farmhouse. There appears to be little trace of the farm buildings which stood there a century or more ago.

7.3.2 The field system of the assessment area has its origins in the post-medieval period and was well-developed by the time of the tithe survey in the 1830s, which captures it at its zenith. The field system here has been affected by modern housing developments which have spread upslope as the residential areas of Carmarthen have grown northwards.

7.3.3 Among the residential houses built on the outskirts of Carmarthen in the later 19th century was Bronhaul (ID number 6), a property which would be affected by the proposed development. Bronhaul stands to the eastern side of Penlan Road and is associated with a small outbuilding (ID number 7) to its north side, which also borders on the road. Bronhaul did not exist at the time of the parish tithe survey in 1839 and first appears on census returns in 1861. It was occupied by the Thomas family and was a small dairy holding into the 20th century. The family remained here until 1945 and it then became the home of the veterinarian surgeon A.T. Morgan for several decades. The outbuilding appears to date to the late 19th century and may have been built originally in association with the dairy business of the Thomas family and perhaps was retained and possibly reused by the veterinarian who later lived at the property.

7.4 One site of Modern origin is also recorded within the assessment area. This is the site of a Second World War Royal Observer Corps Early Warning Post (ID number 5), which was replaced with a subterranean post during the Cold War and in use until 1991.



Figure 2: The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing of 1811 (Carmarthen Sheet) with the approximate location of the proposed development area circled in black. At this time there was no development along the road to Penlan Farm (Penlanarcoed on this map) from Carmarthen town. Source: British Library.



Figure 3: The 1831 1:63360 scale First Series Ordnance Survey map (Sheet 41) shows that there was still no development in the area of the proposed development site (ringed in red). Source: Vision of Britain website.

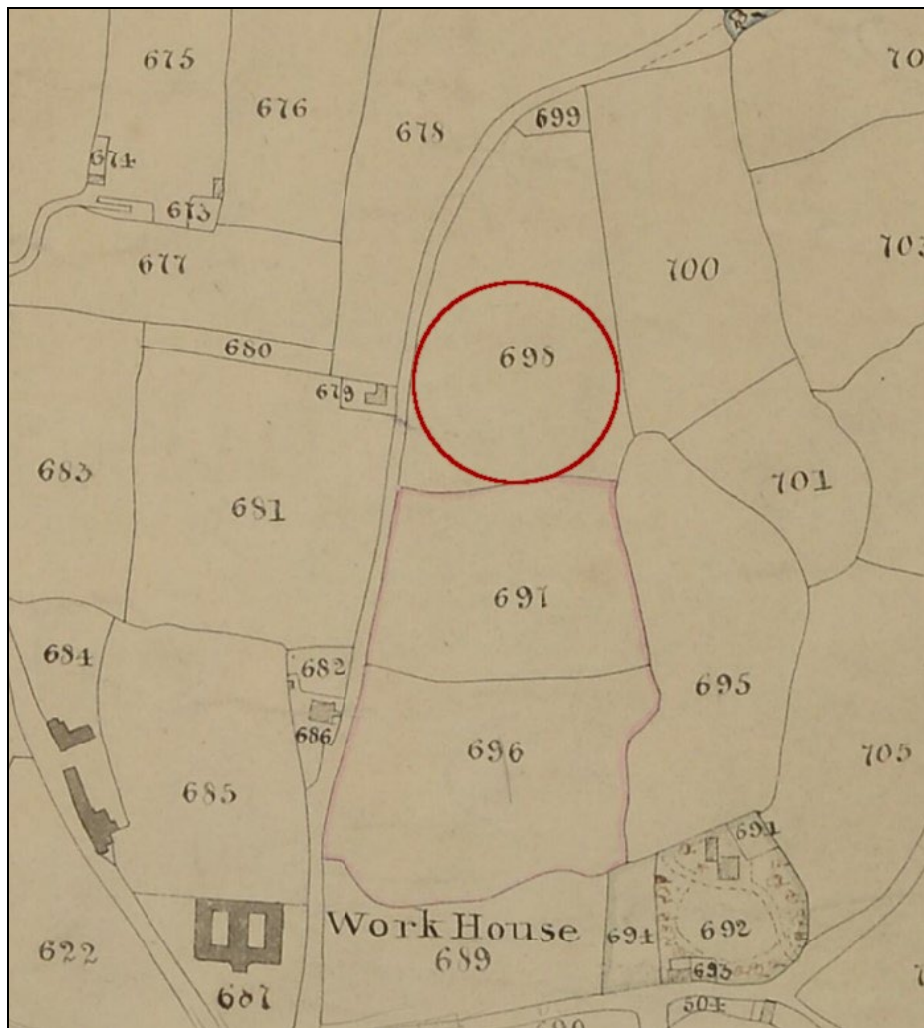


Figure 4; The St. Peter's parish tithe map of 1839 shows the landscape in detail. The proposed development site (ringed in red) lies within the southern end of field parcel 698. Reproduced with the permission of Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/The National Library of Wales



Figure 5: The 1886 1:10650 scale First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Sheets XXXIX.NW and NE) with the approximate area of the proposed development site shaded in green. Bronhaul House is ringed in red. Source: National Library of Scotland.

8. Data Collation

8.1 The HER enquiry for the 500-metre radius assessment area yielded 20 records for historic assets as a mixture of point data and polygons (Henneb DA HER Enquiry number 1660).

- 17 historic assets supplied as point data only
- 3 historic assets supplied as polygon data only
- No historic assets supplied as both point and polygon data

8.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset to assess impact on historic assets within the 500-metre radius assessment area contained 8 records for historic assets.

8.2.1 Fifteen records were removed from the dataset. These were

- Thirteen records were for historic assets on which there would be no direct impact and there could be no indirect impact or impact on setting as the built environment and/or topography blocked views.
- One record was for an historic asset for which the location was not known and impact on it could not be assessed.
- One record for an historic asset which was recorded as a farmstead but was only a cottage.

8.2.2 Three new historic asset records were created, see table 1 below.

These included an earthwork feature in the farmland above Penlan, and two buildings at Bronhaul at the southern end of the proposed widening of Penlan Road to accommodate traffic.

Project ID	PRN	NPRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type
6	126584		BRONHAUL	HOUSE
7	126585		BRONHAUL	OUTBUILDING
8	126586		PENLAN ARGOED	RING BARROW

Table 1: Newly created records for historic assets.

9. Assessment of Significance

9.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the glossary for Importance (Significance) categories for Wales i.e. International, National, Regional, Local, Minor, Not Recorded and Site Requiring Further Investigation (Unknown)³. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A and Figure 6 but Table 2 below summarises the assessed significance.

9.2 Within the final dataset for the 500-metre radius assessment area there were no Scheduled Monuments and four Listed Buildings and no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. No other historic assets were assessed as being of national importance, although two ring barrows were assessed as regionally important

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Importance	Status
1	PENLAN	RING BARROW	Regionally Important	-
8	PENLAN ARGOED	RING BARROW	Regionally Important	-
4	PENLAN	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	-
5	CARMARTHEN 28.1/q1; 13/g1; 13/h2	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE	Locally Important	-
6	BRONHAUL	HOUSE	Locally Important	-
7	BRONHAUL	OUTBUILDING	Locally Important	-
3	THORNHILL	FARMSTEAD	Minor Importance	-
2	PENLAN	NATURAL FEATURE	None	-

Table 2: Assessed significance of historic assets

³ The glossary gives letter codes but in order to improve readability, the definition of each level of importance is given not the code, <https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/14/concepts/508305.html>

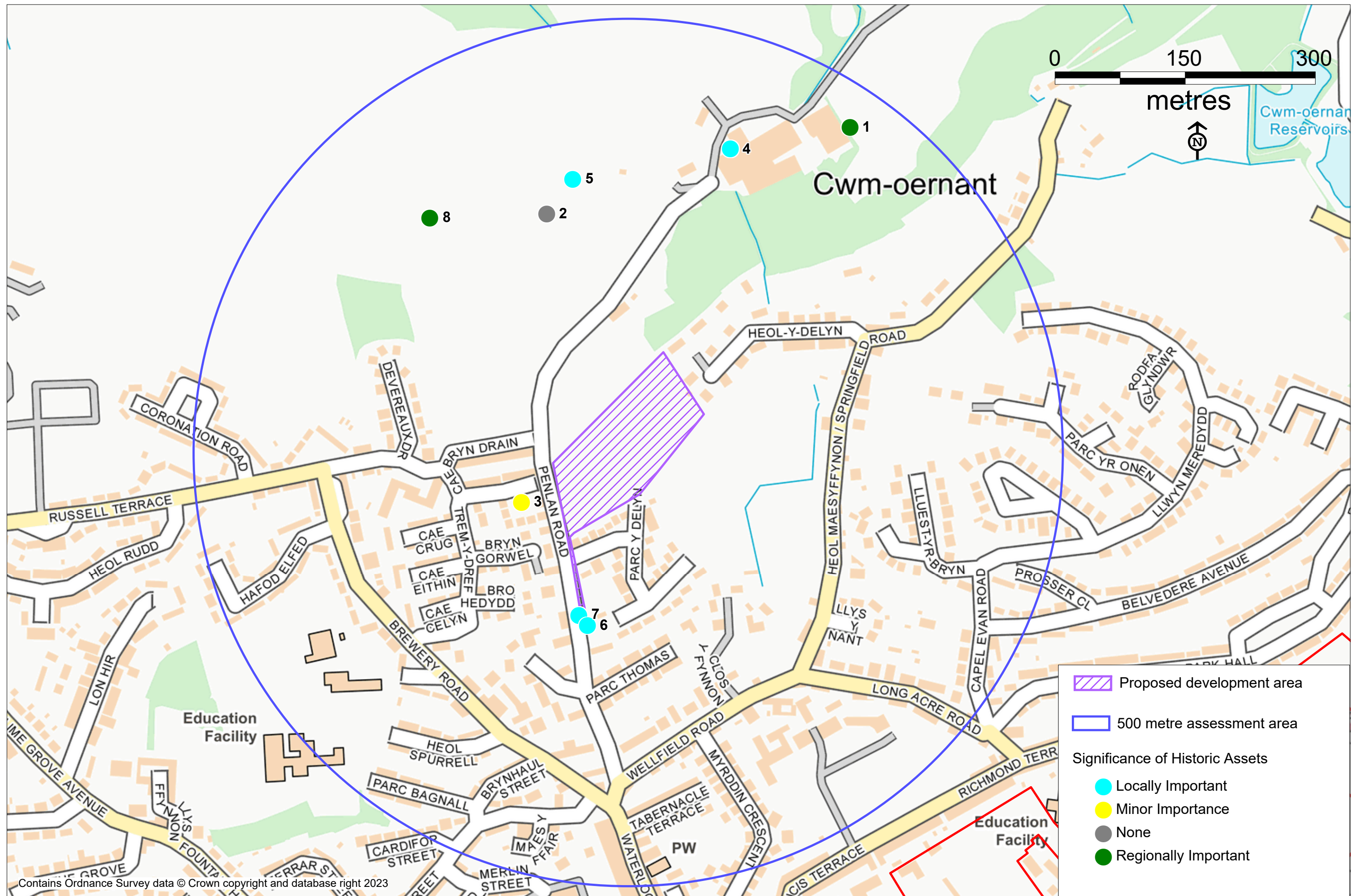


Figure 6: The 500-metre assessment area showing the importance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number

10. Assessment of Impact

10.1 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, taking into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. An impact could be Negative or Positive and where impacts have equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used. A full table is found in Appendix A but a summary is tabulated in Table 3 below and illustrated in Figure 8.

10.1.1 Designated historic assets within 3-kilometres were also initially assessed but none had potential for impact on their setting and were not assessed further.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
7	BRONHAUL	OUTBUILDING	Very High	None	None	Very High
6	BRONHAUL	HOUSE	None	Low	Low	None
8	PENLAN ARGOED	RING BARROW	None	None	None	None
1	PENLAN	RING BARROW	None	None	None	None
2	PENLAN	NATURAL FEATURE	None	None	None	None
3	THORNHILL	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
4	PENLAN	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
5	CARMARTHEN 28.1/q1; 13/g1; 13/h2	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE	None	None	None	None

Table 3: Impact on historic assets within the 500-metre radius assessment area, before mitigation

10.2 As Table 3 shows, six historic assets would be unaffected and one would experience a low level of indirect impact and one would experience a Very High direct impact.

10.2.1 An outbuilding to Bronhaul (ID number 7) would be demolished under the proposed development to allow the road to be widened. The outbuilding appears to date to the late 19th century and may have been built originally in association with the dairy business of the Thomas family and perhaps was retained and reused by the veterinarian who later lived at the property. The impact on the significance of this building is Very High but this could be reduced to Moderate if a building record was made before demolition.

- 10.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments in the 500-metre assessment area, and no Scheduled Monuments within 3 kilometres of the proposed development would experience an impact on setting as the built environment, trees and/or topography block views. The addition of this small area of housing will not alter the setting of designated assets when viewed from afar.
- 10.4 There are four Listed Buildings within a 500-metre radius of the proposed development, but there is no impact on any of them as the built environment, trees and/or topography block views. There is also no impact on the setting of Listed Buildings within 3 kilometres of the development.
- 10.5 There are no Registered Park and Garden within the 500-metre radius assessment area.
- 10.6 The proposed development site does not lie within a Registered Historic Landscape.
- 10.7 There are no conservation areas within the 500-metre radius assessment area but the North Carmarthen conservation area lies within 25 metres of the eastern tip of the proposed development area.
- 10.7.1 The Built Heritage Officer commented on the previous application that the proposed development might impact on the Carmarthen Conservation Area as the fields around Parc y Delyn “contribute to its character, appearance and setting” (Built Heritage Officer, 20th September, 2023). They suggested that a “natural boundary, i.e. hedges” was given to the development site if consented, instead of panelled fencing.
- 10.7.2 The proposed development would not directly abut the northern edge of the Conservation Area, from which it would be separated by a private garden and parts of two fields, see figure 7. These intervening parcels of land are mostly defined by hedgerows which include mature deciduous trees which effectively screen views towards the proposed development from the direction of Springfield Road to the east and southeast.

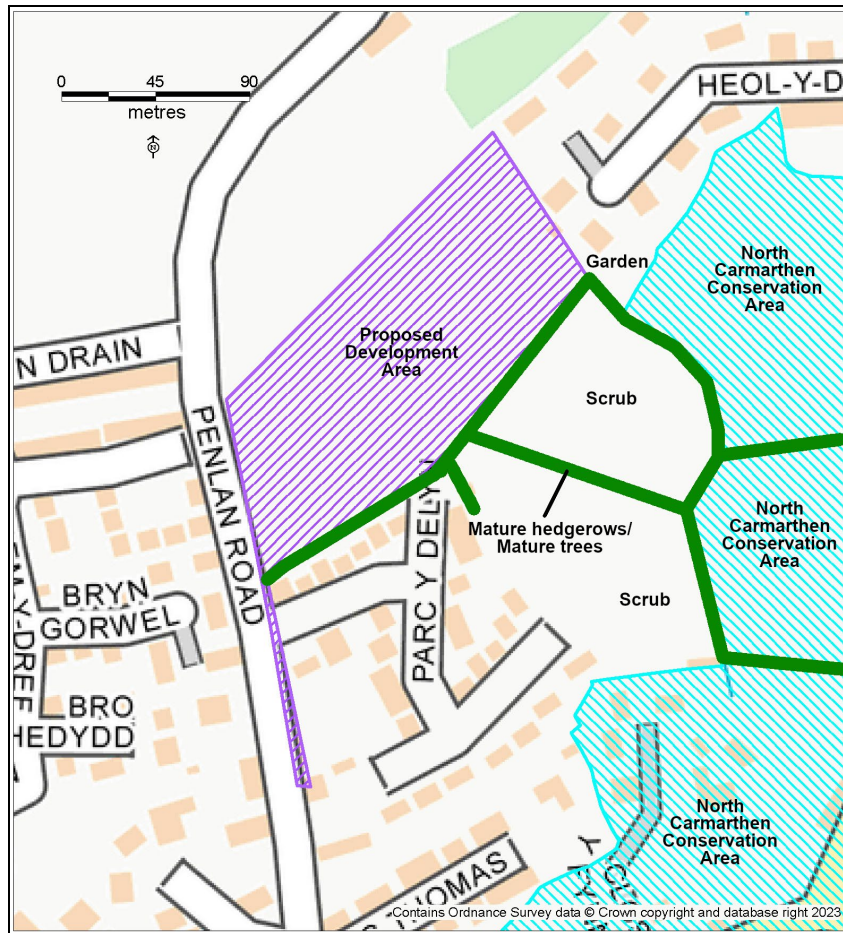


Figure 7: This map shows the location of existing hedgerows with mature trees which screen views of the proposed development from the Carmarthen Conservation Area.

10.7.3 The screening effect of the existing boundaries is enhanced by the local topography, as a moderate slope rises from Springfield Road up towards the proposed development site. Nevertheless, the retention of the existing mature hedge, which includes deciduous trees and which defines the southern boundary of the proposed development site would greatly strengthen the screening of views towards the development from the east and southeast and ensure no impact on the Carmarthen Conservation Area.

10.8 There are no World Heritage sites within the 500-metre radius assessment area.

10.9 Most of the development is within the LANDMAP Newchurch Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL42461), see Figure 8. This aspect area is classed as being of High value. It is described as;

The Newchurch comprises dispersed farms, including some large holdings, hamlets, in a landscape of small fields and scattered woodland. There are several individual wind turbines on farms within the aspect area. Most significant archaeological element(s): Extant

buildings - churches, chapels, mills, etc, Iron Age hillforts, Small industrial sites

10.9.1 The justification for this designation is as follows;

This area scores highly in most categories but its potential and rarity scores are moderate. It is a typical example of a Carmarthenshire agricultural landscape.

10.9.2 If the proposed development was consented, then consideration might be given to including the whole development area in to the Carmarthen LANDMAP Historic Landscape, assessed as Outstanding, which the road widening to the south of the proposed residential development also lies within.

10.10 The field boundaries of the proposed development site are post-medieval in date and not considered to be of archaeological or historical significance. They have not been managed for several decades and are now mature hedges with frequent mature hedgerow trees. Scrub and ground vegetation has spread into the proposed development area from these boundaries. The proposal will require the management of these boundaries and the reduction of some of the scrub and vegetation. A short section of the western boundary along Penlan Road would be removed to create an access point into the development site. This assessment finds that the retention and future management of the traditional boundaries would ensure that any impacts on the nearby North Carmarthen Conservation Area would be avoided.

10.11 There are no field names of archaeological significance within the proposed development area. The affected field parcel was known as Parc y Delyn on the 1839 tithe apportionment and this appears to refer to the harp-shaped character of the field on the tithe survey plan (parcel 698) or possible the adjacent field to the north (parcel 699) which later became the site of Parc y Delyn cottage.

10.12 It was not possible to access most of the development site due to the dense vegetation, only the southern and western boundaries could be seen from outside the development site. Examination of available aerial photographs and LiDAR did not suggest any upstanding earthwork features with the plot.

10.13 The potential for buried archaeology is considered to be low. Known features of prehistoric date lie on the higher ground to the north. The development site itself is on a moderate slope and no earthwork features can be seen on LiDAR.

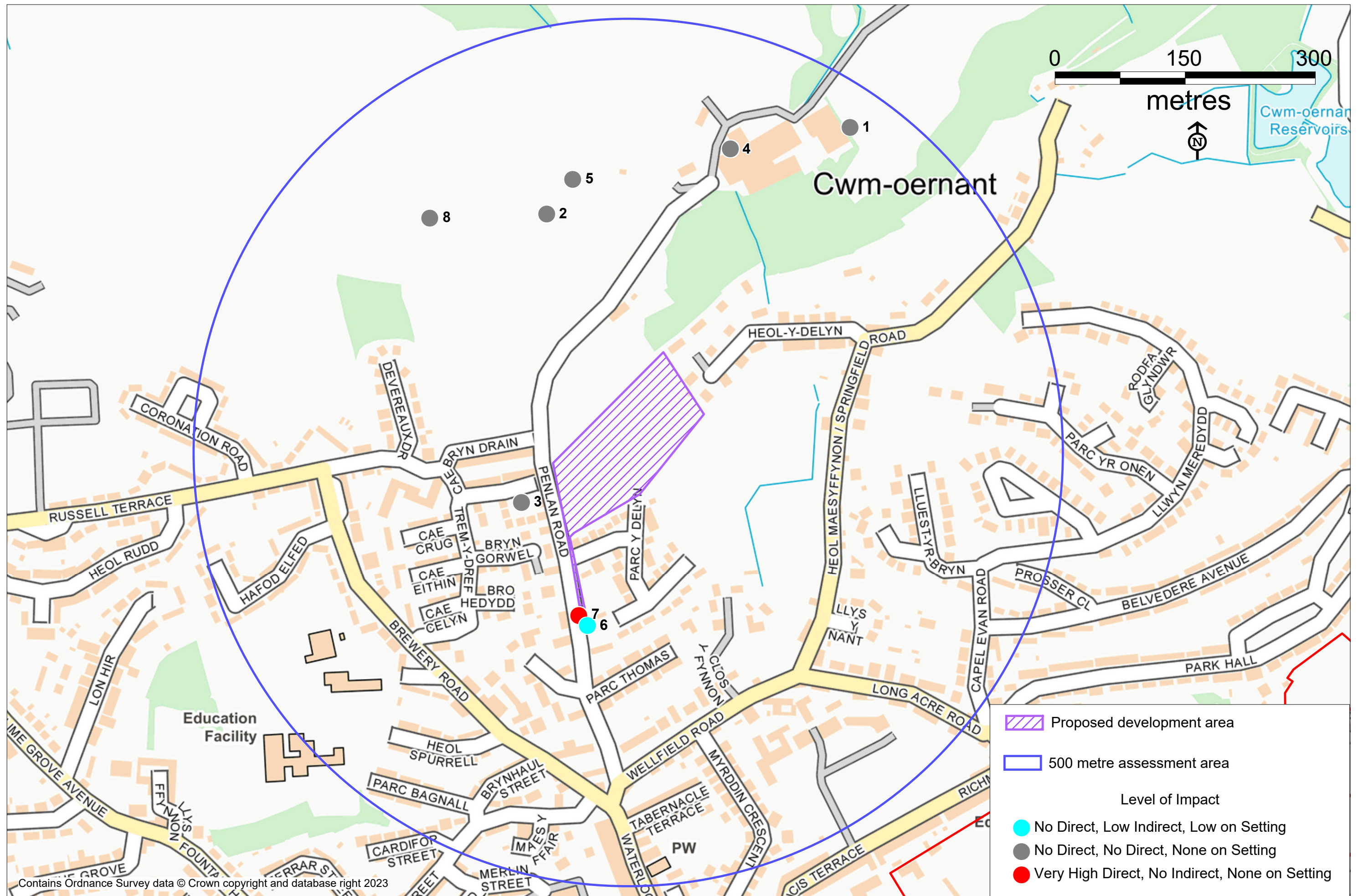


Figure 8: The 500-metre assessment area showing the impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number, before mitigation

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11. Conclusion

- 11.1 This assessment has identified that the proposed development of residential houses at Parc y Delyn does not impact on any known archaeological or historical sites or features.
- 11.2 The development would see the widening of a section of Penlan Road from Bronhaul house, up to and including the road along the western side of the proposed development site. Penlan Road is a post-medieval roadway which originally gave access to farms on higher ground to the north of Carmarthen and the road and its boundaries to either side have been modified over time and are not considered to be of archaeological significance.
- 11.2.1 The boundary wall of Bronhaul house would be removed as part of the road widening scheme. This wall is of late 19th century date at the most and itself represents an earlier modification of the road. It is of Minor Importance and not considered to be of archaeological or historical significance.
- 11.3 The outbuilding to the north of Bronhaul (ID number 7), also dates to the late 19th century. It is of Local Importance due to its association with the house and the dairy business which was run from the property by the Thomas family for several centuries from the end of the 19th century. The loss of this building should require a mitigation in the form of a Building Record.
- 11.4 The proposed development would not impact directly on the North Carmarthen Conservation Area. The Built Heritage Officer has raised a concern about a potential impact on the setting of the Conservation Area, due to the proximity of the development to its boundaries. The risk of such an impact is low due to the nature of the local topography and existing hedgerows and trees surrounding a broad strip of undeveloped land between the Conservation Area and proposed development site.
- 11.4.1 Any possibility of an indirect impact on the setting of the Conservation Area can be mitigated against by the retention and management of the existing field boundary along the southeastern boundary of the proposed development area. Here the historic field boundary and its hedgerow trees should be retained to ensure that views from the direction of the Conservation Area are fully screened.

12. Reporting

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

13. References

13.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1811, 2" to 1-mile Original Surveyors drawing, Carmarthen Sheet 125
Ordnance Survey, 1831, 1" to 1-mile First Series, Carmarthen Sheet 41
Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1:10560, 1st edition Carmarthen XXXIX.NW
Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1:10560, 1st edition Carmarthen XXXIX.NE
Parish tithe map, 1839, St Peter's, Carmarthen

13.2 Web-based materials

Cadw, 2017, *Guidance on the Setting of Historic Assets*
CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.
CIfA, 2020b, *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, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) version 2*

13.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

13.4 Unpublished sources

Trysor, 2024, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment For A Residential Scheme on Land off Parc Y Delyn/Penlan Road, Carmarthen NGR: SN4114420923*

13.5 Aerial Photographs

1944 4403 RAF Med 1272 US LOC 200 1017
1944 4409 RAF Med 1468 US LOC C4 30 PRS 0010
1946 4604 RAF106G UK_1625 6134
1946 4652 RAF CPEUK1903 4136
1951 5123 RAF540_625 3097
1954 5443 MAL103_54 12756
1965 6517 OS65_246 0132
1965 6517 OS65_246 0132
1981 8138 OS81_092037
1986 8605 ADAS 309 043
1992 9244 OS92_288 077
1992 Geonex 5392 133
2000 Getmapping

13.6 Data Sources

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded January 2024

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded January 2024

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded January 2024

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

Heneb DA, Historic Environment Record, data received 09/08/2024, Heneb DA enquiry number 1660

14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 14.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (CIfA, 2020, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 14.2 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.
- 14.2.1 One of the earliest map sources was the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum.
- 14.2.2 The St Peter's parish tithe map of 1839 and the tithe apportionment were a good resource, with field level mapping.
- 14.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Heneb DA HER, supplied by the Heneb, Heneb DA enquiry number 1660. Comments on the records are provided in Table 4 below, but in general the quality of the data was limited in its usefulness. The farmstead records had not identified the farmsteads accurately, and there was some confusion with the modern observation post record where two different era observation/monitoring positions had been conflated into one record.

HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
125	Nortons Brewery	Brewery	No record created	Not intervisible
126	Penlan Road	Military Hospital; Workhouse	No record created	Not intervisible
127	Waterloo Terrace	Chapel	No record created	Not intervisible
205	Myrddin Crescent	Findspot	No record created	Not intervisible
206	Myrddin Crescent	Findspot	No record created	Not intervisible
224	Penlan	Ring Barrow	Record created	
10612	Eurnant;oernant	Settlement	No record created	Unknown location

HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
14300	Penlan	Unenclosed Settlement	Record created	No feature seen here on APs or LiDAR but there is a circular feature to the west which has been recorded as a new site in project database
20317	Wellfield House	Mansion	No record created	Not intervisible
20318	Hendre	Dwelling	No record created	Not intervisible
20319	Park Cottage	Dwelling	No record created	Not intervisible
61861	Entrance Building to the Former Carmarthen Workhouse	Entrance Building	No record created	Not intervisible
113567	Thornhill	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
114018	Pen-lan	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
114019	Pen-rhos		No record created	Not a farmstead
118185	Croft	STABLE	No record created	Not intervisible
121748	Carmarthen 28.1/q1; 13/g1; 13/h2	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE	Record created	Two modern sites have been recorded under one PRN
129403	Greenhill	GARDEN	No record created	Not intervisible
129404	Carmarthen Union Workhouse	GARDEN	No record created	Not intervisible
129412	Wellfield House	GARDEN	No record created	Not intervisible

Table 4: Comments on records received from the regional HER

14.4 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record was of little use as few records. One record, NPRN 413087, was possibly recorded in the wrong location.

14.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1985, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2020 and 2021 and 2023, were used to inform the assessment as well as aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit. These were generally of good

quality and allowed the understanding of the development of the modern development of the landscape.

14.6 LiDAR data of 1 metre resolution was available from DataMapWales, the Welsh Government website, and was of limited usefulness in the developed landscape but revealed a new site on the existing farmland.

14.7 LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect data from NRW was an adequate source.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
September, 2024

Appendix A: Gazetteer of Historic Assets

ID Number: 1

HER PRN: 224

PENLAN

RING BARROW

NGR: SN41402130 **Feature Centred**
Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a possible ring barrow which was recorded from aerial photographs in 1979. It was last visited in 2001 and found to be in a denuded condition but it is likely that its buried archaeology has survived. The St. Peter's parish tithe map of 1839 appears to show a circular feature at this location, with trees growing on it.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	340 metres to the northeast		
Group Value:	Not known		
Evidential Value:	Earthwork		
Historical Value:	Recorded in the regional HER		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This possible barrow is situated at circa 130 metres above sea level, overlooking the lower Tywi Valley to the south. It now survives as a denuded feature in a pasture field. Large, modern agricultural sheds stand nearby to the west.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the proposed development.		

ID Number: 2

HER PRN: 14300

PENLAN

NATURAL FEATURE

NGR: SN41052120 **Feature Centred**
Period: General **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Not Applicable
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Identified as a possible circular hut and adjoining enclosure on the steep hillslope above Penlan in 1989, it appears that these features were caused by geology or vegetational patterns. The slope is very steep and would not be a likely site for a hut or enclosure. A circular feature, 24 metres in diameter, is visible in the northeast corner of the same field on LiDAR but is not thought to relate to the 1989 record.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	220 metres to the north-northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Cropmarks		
Historical Value:	Seen on aerial photographs		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Probably geological or vegetational marks in the grass of a pasture field.		
Significance:	None		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the proposed development		

ID Number: 3

HER PRN: 113567

THORNHILL

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN4102120867

Group or Complex Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Destroyed

Survival: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The former site of Thornhill farm. It was demolished to make way for modern housing during the 20th century.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 10 metres to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Farmstead now replaced by modern housing.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This farm no longer survives

ID Number: 4

HER PRN: 114018

PENLAN

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN4126221275

Group or Complex Centred

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Very Good

Survival: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of Penlan Farm, also known as Penlan Argoed. The farm has been completely modernised and extended considerably. It does not appear that any of the 19th century buildings remain and the farmhouse has been replaced in modern times.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	220 metres to the north-northeast		
Group Value:	A farmstead complex		
Evidential Value:	A working farmstead		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A working farmstead which is located on high ground to the north of Carmarthen town.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would have no impact on the farmstead		

ID Number: 5

HER PRN: 121748

CARMARTHEN 28.1/q1; 13/g1; 13/h2

ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE

NGR: SN41082124 **Feature Centred**
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Structural Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a subterranean Royal Observer Corps post which was apparently in use between 1960 and 1991. It was preceded by an earlier ROC Early Warning Post, which was established in a hut in 1940 and in use throughout the Second World War.		
Rarity:	Not common		
Distance from development:	230 metres to the north-northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Disused facility which remains relatively intact		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This disused facility was built underground and now survives within a pasture field.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the proposed development.		

ID Number: 6

HER PRN: 126584 – allocated by Trysor

BRONHAUL

HOUSE

NGR: SN4109720725 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Fronhaul first appears on the 1861 census. By 1881 the Thomas family lived here. By 1901 Elizabeth Thomas was a widow and head of household and worked as a dairy-keeper. The Thomas family remained at Bronhaul until at least 1945, when Elizabeth Thomas passed away.		

Bronhaul was sold at auction in December 1945 and was described in the newspaper adverts as being a holding of 5 and three-quarter acres, including a dwellinghouse, outbuildings, garden and two rich fields "suitable for building development".

The next known occupant of Bronhaul was Aelwyn Thomas Morgan, who was born in Pembroke in 1912. He established his veterinarian business at Bronhaul in 1947 and is mentioned in newspaper reports as being associated with the St. Peter's Young Farmers Club in newspaper reports dating to 1949. A.T. Thomas was a veterinary surgeon was still listed as a practicing vet at Bronhaul in 1971. He married Ceridwen Jellings in 1971 and passed away in January 1972, aged 59. Ceridwen Morgan is recorded as the proprietor of a designer dress hire agency at Bronhaul in 1987.

Rarity: Common
Distance from development: Adjacent
Group Value: Associated with outbuildings

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Built in the 1850s to the east side of Penlan Road, Carmarthen.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low
Removal of existing garden wall

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** Low

**Comment on
Impact:** A garden wall will be removed and a new wall built to widen the road at
this point.

ID Number: 7

HER PRN: 126585 – allocated by Trysor

BRONHAUL

OUTBUILDING

NGR: SN4108720737 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial
Form: Building **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small outbuilding to the rear or north of Bronhaul house. A small building appears to stand here on the 1886 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map, but had been replaced by the present building by the time of the 1907 edition of the map (revised in 1905). The 1907 1:10560 map appears to show an L-shaped building, but the 1:2500 scale map of the same year shows greater detail and confirms that the present rectangular building stood at right angles to the road to its western side, with a separate rectangular hay barn standing to its north side, on a north-south alignment. A derelict hay barn still stands to the north of this outbuilding.		

It is a two-storeyed building, which has rendered walls but may be of stone-build. The present roof is of corrugated cement or asbestos sheeting. There is a door in the western end of its south-elevation, facing Bronhaul, which is accessed via three concrete steps. The steps and door are outside the gate of the yard of Bronhaul, indicating that the outbuilding could be accessed without entering the property. There are also two wooden-framed, six-paned, casement windows in the south elevation at ground floor level. There are two windows in the west gable wall; one at ground floor level, which is now partially boarded up but appears to have a similar window frame, and the second at loft level.

The purpose of the outbuilding is unclear. Bronhaul first appears on the 1861 census. By 1881 the Thomas family lived here. By 1901 Elizabeth Thomas was a widow and head of household and worked as a dairy-keeper. The Thomas family remained at Bronhaul until at least 1945, when Elizabeth Thomas passed away, and it is likely that they built the outbuilding in association with their dairying activity.

Bronhaul was sold at auction in December 1945 and was described in the newspaper adverts as being a holding of 5 and three-quarter acres, including a dwellinghouse, outbuildings, garden and two rich fields "suitable for building development".

The next known occupant of Bronhaul was Aelwyn Thomas Morgan, who was born in Pembroke in 1912. He established his veterinarian business at Bronhaul in 1947 and is mentioned in newspaper reports as being associated with the St. Peter's Young Farmers Club in newspaper reports dating to 1949. A.T. Thomas was a veterinary surgeon was still listed as a practicing vet at Bronhaul in 1971. He married Ceridwen Jellings in 1971 and passed away in January 1972, aged 59. Ceridwen Morgan is recorded as the proprietor of a designer dress hire agency at Bronhaul in 1987.

Rarity: Common

<i>Distance from development:</i>	Within
<i>Group Value:</i>	Associated with Bronhaul House
<i>Evidential Value:</i>	Standing building
<i>Historical Value:</i>	None
<i>Aesthetic Value:</i>	None
<i>Communal Value:</i>	None
<i>Setting:</i>	Built in the late 1800s or early 1900s to the east side of Penlan Road, Carmarthen.
<i>Significance:</i>	Locally Important
<i>Any Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes Very High
<i>Any Indirect Impact?:</i>	No None
<i>Level of Impact on Setting:</i>	None
<i>Comment on Impact:</i>	The building will be demolished

ID Number: 8

HER PRN: 126585 – allocated by Trysor

PENLAN ARGOED

RING BARROW

NGR: SN4091521195 **Feature Centred**
Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A circular earthwork is visible at this location on LiDAR coverage. It is situated at 136 metres above sea level, at the top of a steep slope and overlooking the lower Tywi Valley to the south. The earthwork ring has been spread by ploughing to be about 5 metres wide and the feature measures about 25 metres in diameter overall. It is thought that it may be a large ring barrow.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	290 metres to the northwest		
Group Value:	One of a number of possible ring barrows on the high ground above Penlan, Carmarthen		
Evidential Value:	Earthwork noted on LiDAR coverage		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The feature is positioned above a steep slope with views over the Tywi Valley to the south. It survives in a pasture field.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Not intervisible with the proposed development		

Appendix B: Photographs

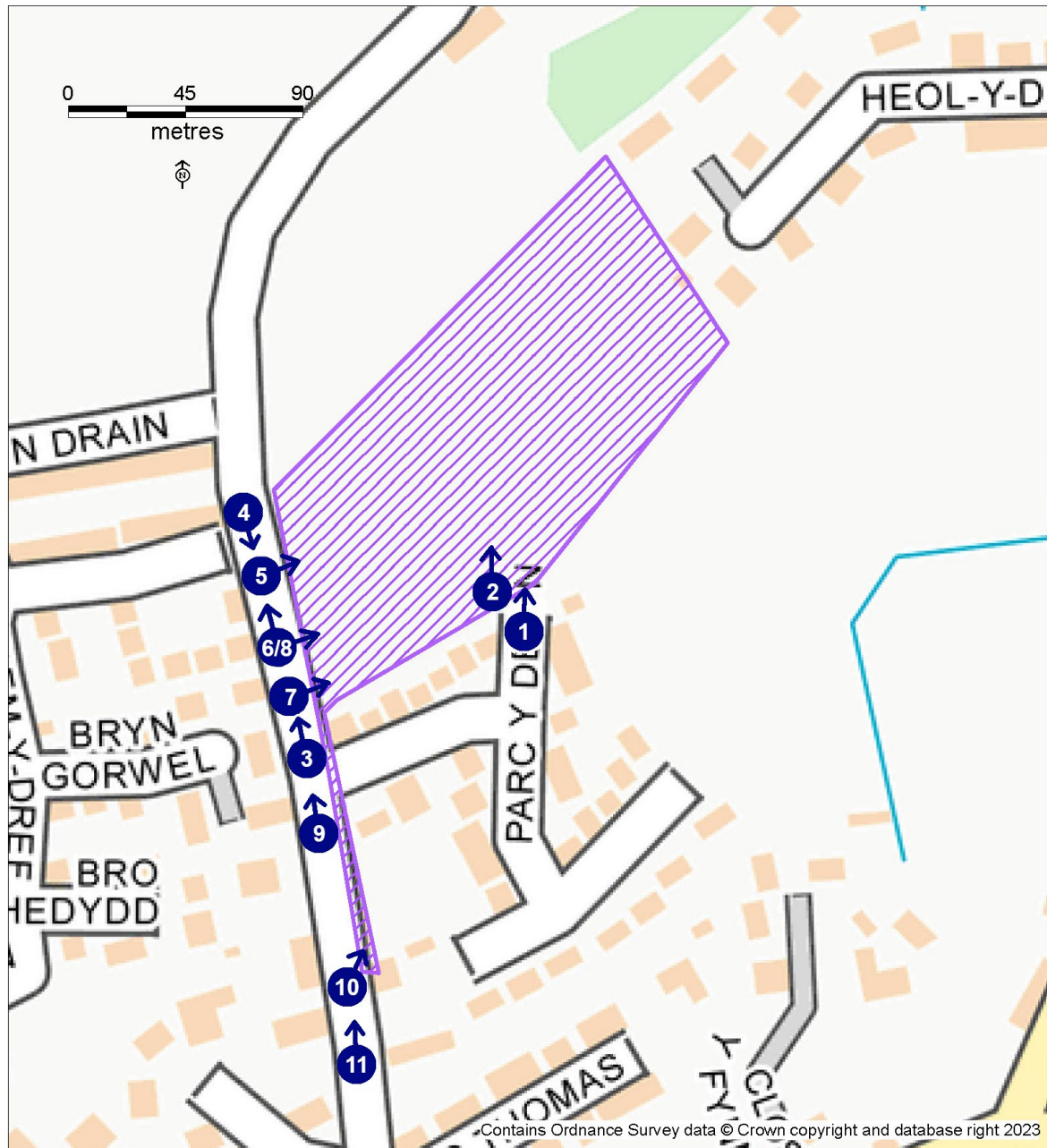


Figure 9: Location and direction of photographs.



Plate 1- PYD2024_001: A view towards the proposed development site from the northern end of Parc y Delyn, showing how overgrown the site is at present. The existing road here would be extended for a short distance to give access to two new properties at the southern edge of the development. Looking north.



Plate 2 - PYD2024_002: A view into the proposed development site, which is not heavily overgrown, seen from the north end of Parc y Delyn. Looking north.



Plate 3 - PYD2024_003: A view up Penlan Road from a point just north of its junction with Parc y Delyn. The end house of Cae Bryn Drain is seen in the distance. Note the stone cobbles to the right, along the edge of the roadway. The boundary to the right would be removed. This is an earth cutting, not a historic field hedgerow. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 4 - PYD2024_004: A view down Penlan Road from a point east of Cae Bryn Drain. The boundary to the left would be removed to create access to the development site. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 5 - PYD2024_005: A view into the proposed development site looking over the boundary with Penlan Road along its western boundary. Looking east.



Plate 6 - PYD2024_006: A view into the proposed development site looking over the boundary with Penlan Road along its western boundary. Looking east.



Plate 7 - PYD2024_007: A view into the proposed development site looking over the boundary with Penlan Road along its western boundary. Looking east.



Plate 8 - PYD2024_008: A view of Penlan Road further north from its junction with Parc y Delyn. The proposed development site would be behind the roadside to the right, which would be removed to open access to the site. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 9 – PYD2024_009: A view up Penlan Road at the junction with Parc y Delyn, showing the narrow roadway leading up the hill. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 10 - PYD2024_010: A view of the outbuilding to the north side of Bronhaul house. This would be removed to widen Penlan Road as part of the development. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 11 - PYD2024_011: A view up Penlan Road from a point south of Bronhaul house, which is seen to the right. The boundary between Penlan Road and Bronhaul to the right would be moved back to widen the road and the outbuilding beyond Bronhaul would also be removed. Looking north-northeast.

Appendix C:

Index to the Archive

The archive will consist of the following categories and be deposited with the National Monuments Record in Aberystwyth. Material has been selected in accord with the *Selection Strategy* and the *Data Management Plan* included in the Written Scheme of investigation in Appendix D.

A. DOCUMENTARY:

A.1 Written Material

None

A.2 Drawings

None

A.3 Photographs

10 tiffs – selected as the best to document the assessment from 28 digital photographs taken on site
Photo catalogue within the pdf report

A.4 Digital Material

Final report as pdf
Mortar Analysis as

B. MATERIAL ARCHIVE

None

C. DESELECTED

C.1 Original quote – email

C.2 Other Correspondence between client, agent and Trysor – email

C.3 Risk Assessment - docx

C.4 10 photographs were taken on the day – 18 deselected as not needed, poorer quality, duplicates – jpgs/tifs

C.5 ZTV and datasets used in analysis

C.6 Invoice – docx and pdf

Appendix D:

Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A RESIDENTIAL SCHEME ON LAND OFF PARC Y DELYN/PENLAN
ROAD, CARMARTHEN
NGR: SN4114420923**

Contents

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR A RESIDENTIAL SCHEME ON LAND OFF PARC Y DELYN/PENLAN
ROAD, CARMARTHEN
NGR: SN4114420923**

1. Introduction

1.1 Evans Bank Planning of 2 Llandeilo Road, Cross Hands, Carmarthenshire, SA14 6NA, on behalf of their client, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including a potential impact on setting of designated historic assets, from a proposed residential scheme centred on SN4114420923.

2. The development

2.1 The proposed development would consist of a residential development of 20 dwellings, associated works and highway improvements on land off Parc y Delyn/Penlan Road, Carmarthen.

2.2 It would occupy 1.8 hectares on the northern margins of Carmarthen on an undeveloped field. The land is currently unused and scrub is encroaching across it.

2.3 The development also includes a small strip of land along the eastern edge of Penlan Road, which will be used as part of the proposed scheme to widen the exiting carriageway and improve pedestrian linkages.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 An outline planning application, PL/06114 (Carmarthenshire), was submitted to the local planning authority on 12/06/2023 and validated 04/09/2023.

3.2 The application was commented by the Archaeological Planning Manager at Dyfed Archaeological Trust (now Heneb - Dyfed Archaeology) on 7th September 2023.

.....Although there are no heritage assets recorded within the boundary, the site is relatively large, and we have no record of archaeological investigations having been undertaken in the area. Archaeological activity has been recorded in the wider landscape, including a possible Iron Age enclosure (PRN 14300) to the north and Bronze Age monuments (PRNs 224 and 225) to the northeast. There is also documentary evidence (PRN 10612) for medieval settlement in the vicinity. We consider there to be potential for archaeological deposits to extend into the proposed development area, where they could be damaged or destroyed by intrusive ground works.....

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 7th September 2023

3.3 The Archaeological Planning Manager recommended that an archaeological desk-based assessment of the potential impacts of the development on the historic environment should be required prior to the determination of the planning application and be used to inform possible further mitigation.

3.4 The Built Heritage Officer also commented on the application, undated but uploaded to the planning portal on 20th September 2023. They concluded that there would be no impact on the setting of any Listed Buildings. However, in regard to the Carmarthen Conservation Area they stated that they could

..... advise that the remaining fields within and outside the boundary of the conservation area contribute to its character, appearance and setting in this location. Therefore, the loss of part of the landscape and development towards the boundary is undesirable and it could be argued conflicts with the requirements of EQ1 of the Councils LDP.

3.4.1 They added that

....If the Local Planning Authority are minded approving the application. To lessen the impact could consideration be given to a natural boundary i.e., hedges where developments bound the remaining field adjacent to the conservation area. As an alternative to panelled fencing which is located in areas where new development has taken place.....

3.5 The Local Planning Authority refused the outline application on 13th December 2023. Four reasons were given for the refusal and the fourth reason related to the historic environment.

Reason 4

The proposal is contrary to Policies SP13 'Protection and Enhancement of the Built and Historic Environment' and EQ1 'Protection of Buildings, Landscapes and Features of Historic Importance' of the adopted Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (adopted December 2014) in that the applicant has failed to provide an archaeological desk-based assessment to enable the local planning authority to assess the impact of the development upon the historic environment.

3.6 The client wishes to address the reasons given for refusal and commissioned Trysor to undertake a desk-based assessment in June 2024.

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 to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect, on the historic environment and historic assets. This includes the impact on setting of designated historic assets.

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.

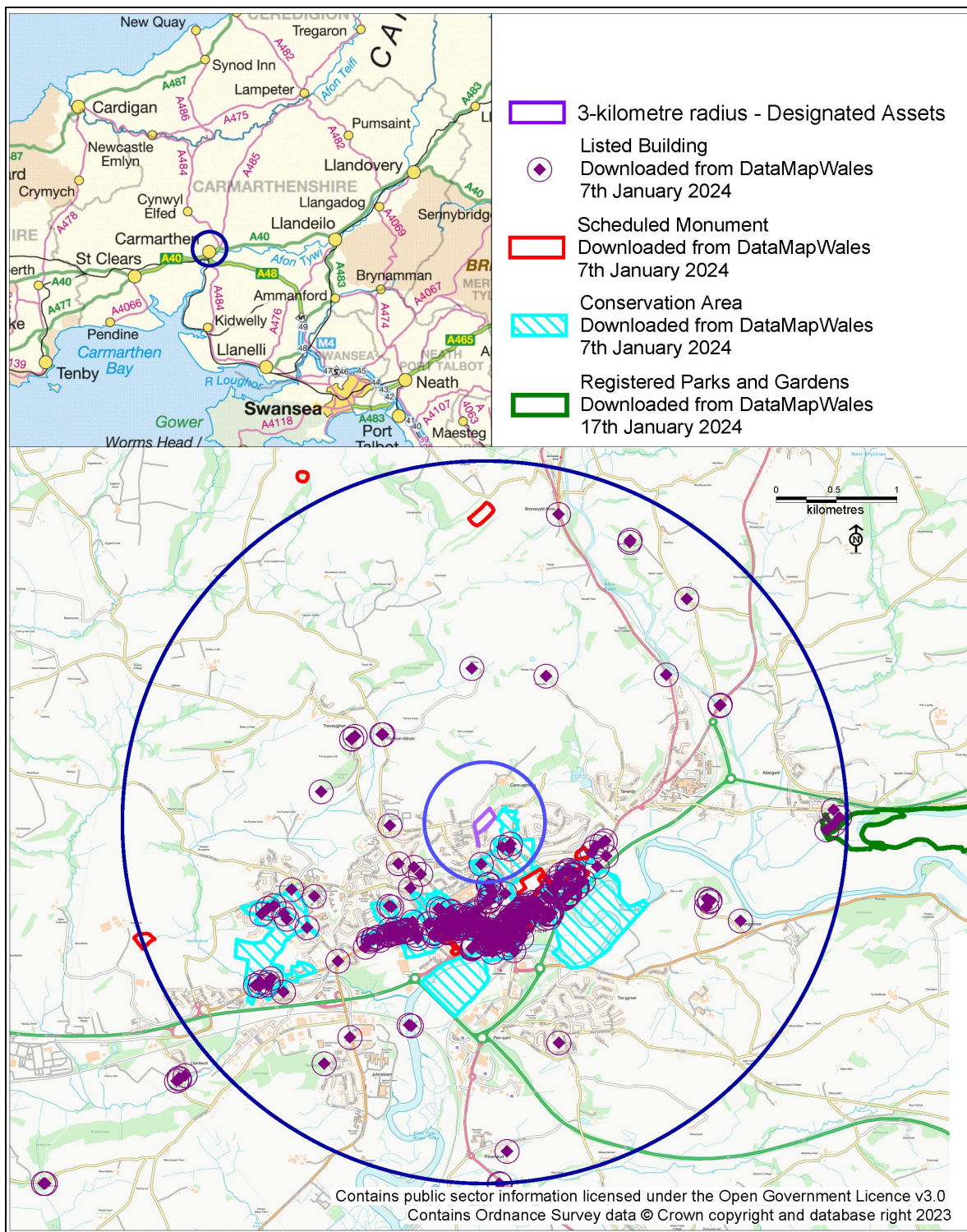


Figure 1: The approximate location of development and the proposed 500 metre radius assessment area centred on SN4114420923. Designated assets will be assessed within a 3-kilometre area.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 In response to the planning application, PL/06114, the archaeological planning manager at Dyfed Archaeological Trust (now Heneb – Dyfed Archaeology) who advise the local planning authority on the aspects of the historic environment stated:

Although there are no heritage assets recorded within the boundary, the site is relatively large, and we have no record of archaeological investigations having been undertaken in the area. Archaeological activity has been recorded in the wider landscape, including a possible Iron Age enclosure (PRN 14300) to the north and Bronze Age monuments (PRNs 224 and 225) to the northeast. There is also documentary evidence (PRN 10612) for medieval settlement in the vicinity.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 7th September 2023

6. Scope of Work & Methodology

6.1 The assessment will consider the recorded historic assets within a 500-metre radius area centred on SN4114420923.

6.1.1 The development is over 1 hectare in size but under 75 metres tall therefore following the Cadw guidance on the setting of Historic Assets the impact on the setting of designated historic assets within a 3-kilometre radius area will be assessed (Cadw, 2017, p.11). This will include Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes and World Heritage Sites. An initial assessment will remove those historic assets which have no intervisibility with the potential development site.

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

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Record
- Cadw

- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- 1 metre LiDAR data
- Registered Historic Landscape and Character Area data
- 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, 2020). The site visit will record any significant unrecorded historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development on them. It will be used to assess the setting of historic assets and whether any impact on that setting impacts on the significance of the historic asset in line with Cadw guidance.

6.5 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 24M 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 to assess intervisibility, views and impact on setting. Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and photomontages from the client will be used if available. If a ZTV is not available Trysor will create them for different parts of the site.

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, 2011) 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 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 including setting

- 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. 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.

9. Public Benefit and Engagement

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, 2022).

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 ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA, 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 Artefacts are unlikely from a desk-based assessment but 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, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2024/946. The site code will be PYD2024, and regional HER Event number is 126582.

15. Sources

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

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

CIfA, 2020, *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, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) version 2*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor

July 2024

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATGEY

Parc y Delyn, Carmarthen DBA

24/07/2024 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

Collecting Institution(s)		Date Contacted
<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:

- 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 at present
- 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 2 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*

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

WAT, 2022, *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, 2022, *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	
----------------------	---------	--------------------	--

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	
----------------------	-------	--------------------	--

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– scanned as a pdf

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

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APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Parc y Delyn Carmarthen DBA

24/07/2024 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
Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts See main part of WSI
Section 2: Data Collection
- What data will you collect or create? - How will the data be collected or created? See main part of WSI and Appendix 1
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.
Section 5: Storage and Backup
How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
- 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? 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
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
- How will you share the data and make it accessible? - Are any restrictions on data sharing required? Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than acknowledgement
Section 8: Responsibilities
Who will be responsible for data management?

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – Heneb-DA HER Event Record PRN 126582
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 July 2024
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, 2022, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) v.2</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