

Rhiw Las, Whitland, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: Rhiw Las Ltd

February 2015



Rhiw Las, Whitland, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal

By

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Trysor Project No. 2015/428

For: Rhiw Las Ltd

February 2015

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Cover photograph: From the eastern side of the proposed development, looking southeast, in the direction of the Lan Enclosure, CM294 over the ridge.

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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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Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	1
3. Introduction	1
4. The Proposed Development	2
5. Methodology	5
6. Archaeological Overview	8
7. Historical Overview	10
8. Impact Assessment	13
9. Historic Landscape Aspects	17
10. Conclusion	21
11. Reporting	21
12. References	22
Appendix A: Specification for historic environment appraisal	23
Appendix B: Site Gazetteer within 1.2km	29
Appendix C: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.2 to 2.2km	44
Appendix D: Listed Buildings within 1.2km to 2.2km	46

1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a four proposed low impact dwellings at Rhiw Las, Whitland, Carmarthenshire.
- 1.2 A field visit was also undertaken to examine the location of the buildings and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1.2km in radius, focused on SN214208, the centre of the proposed development. The regional Historic Environment Records for Carmarthenshire and the National Monuments Record of Wales were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
 - 1.3.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within a 1.2km radius but there would be no impact on it from the development.
 - 1.3.2 There are no Listed Buildings or Historic Parks and Gardens within a 1.2km radius.
- 1.4
 - 1.4.1 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area measuring 1.2km in radius, focused on SN214208, the centre of the proposed development, was assessed.
 - 1.4.2 No designated sites within a 1.2km to 2.2km radius would experience an impact from the development.
- 1.5 The appraisal shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at, or near, the proposed development site.
- 1.6 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in association with the proposed development.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 3 and 5 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Wycliffe Tippins of Rhiw Las Ltd, Rhiw Las, Abbey Road, Whitland, Carmarthenshire, SA34 0LH, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for four low impact dwellings on land at Rhiw Las, Abbey Road, Whitland, Carmarthenshire, SA34 0LH, planning application number W/31160.

- 3.2 A generic brief supplied previously by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for such appraisals was used (DAT HM, Undated) to inform the specification which written by Trysor and agreed by the planning archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, see Appendix A.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that four low impact dwellings, with landscaping works including improved access, ponds and swales will be located in a single field parcel at SN214208, Rhiw Las, Abbey Road, Whitland, Carmarthenshire, SA33 0LH, see Figures 1 and 2.
- 4.2 Each dwelling is one and half storeys high and the maximum height of any building will be less than 7 metres. The buildings are low impact and have minimal foundations.
- 4.3 The existing access track running from the road to the east, downslope to the existing agricultural building on the south side of the development site will be upgraded. The access onto the road will be widened, and the track surfaced. A new access track would be added within the development site.

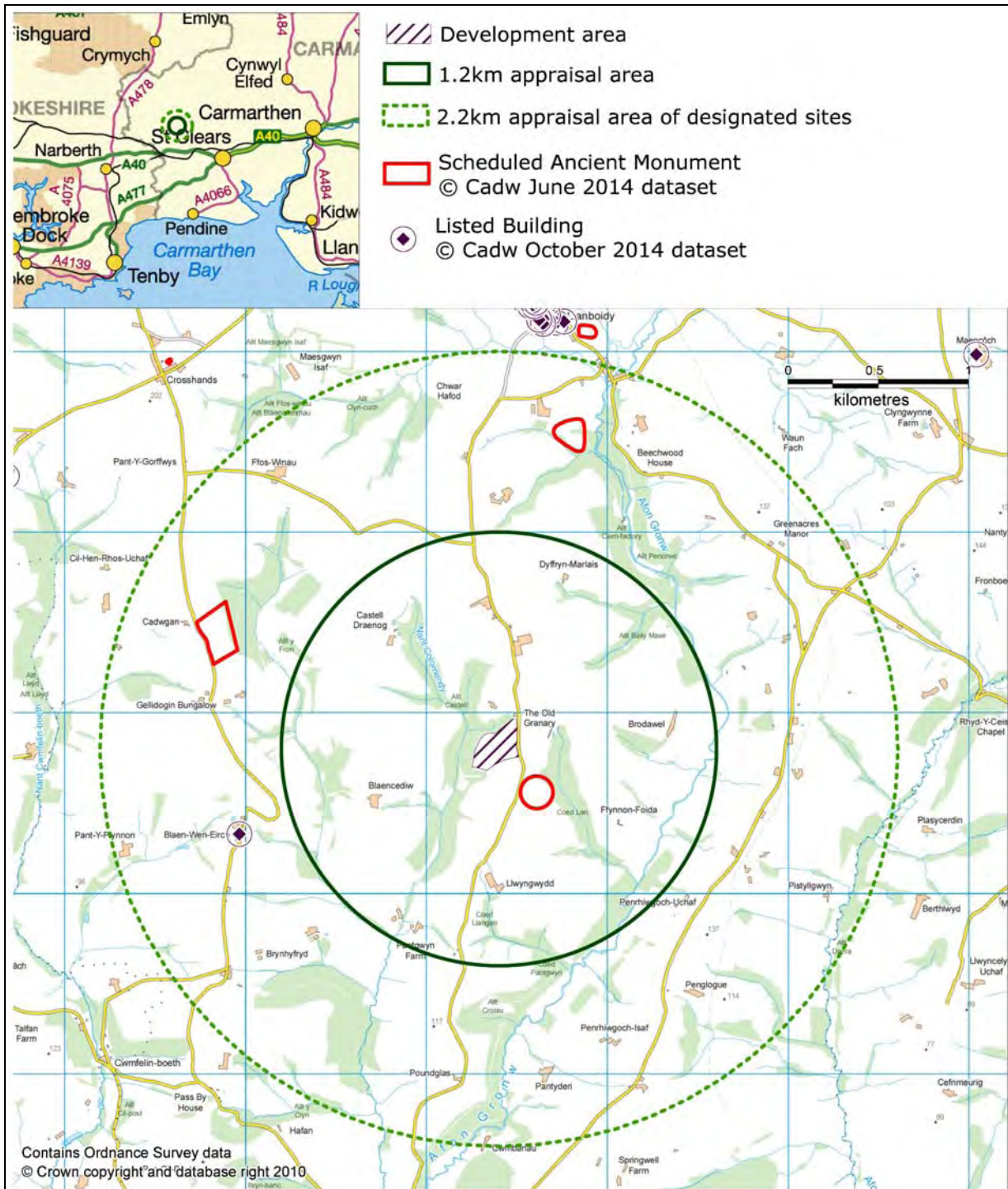


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the 1.2km and 2.2km radius appraisal areas.

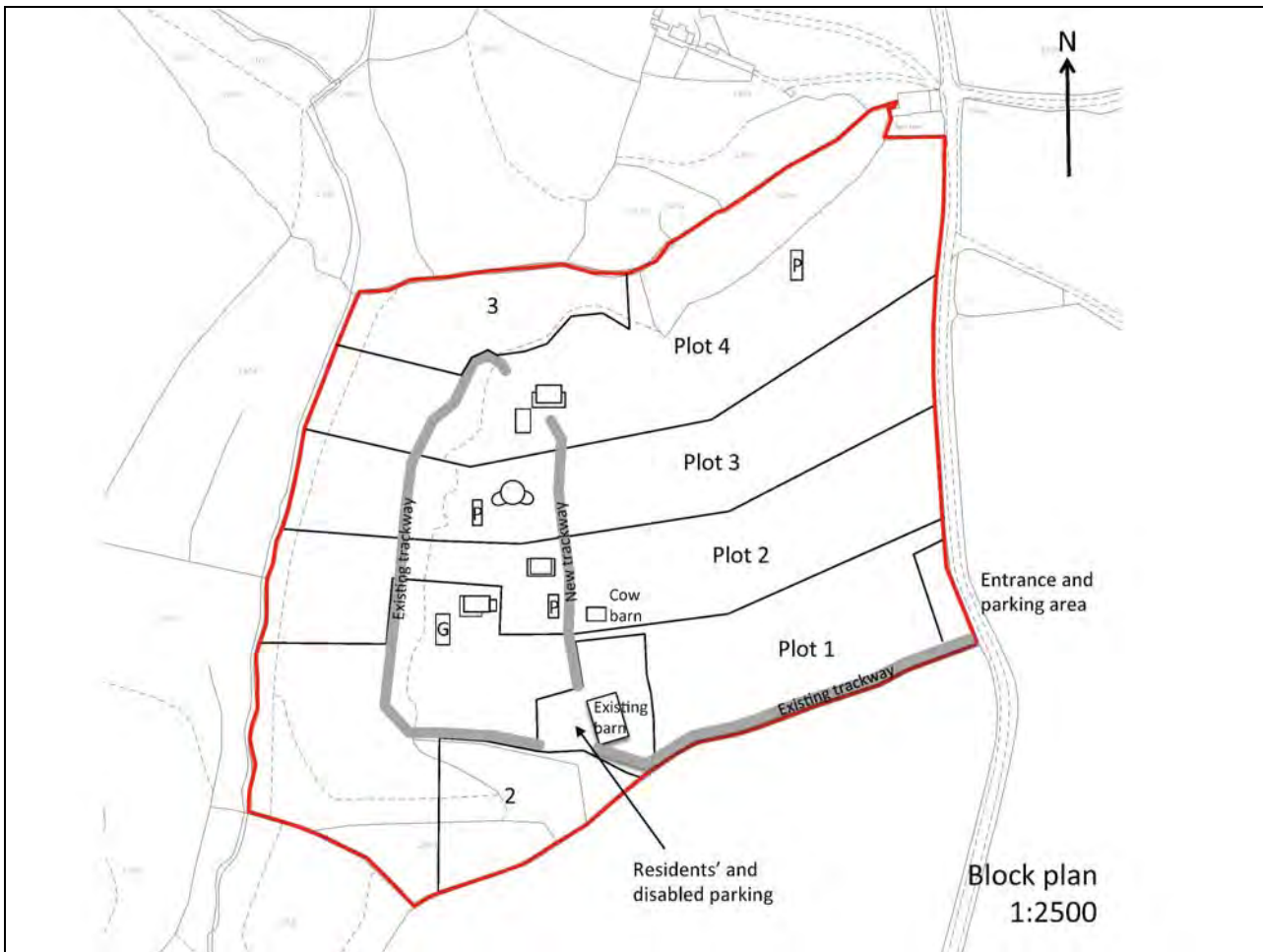


Figure 2: Layout of the proposed development, supplied by client as part of planning application. The dwellings lie on a natural terrace running roughly north to south. To the west the land slopes down steeply to the Nant Colomendy. Previously small plots have been created on this slope, see Figure 3 for detail, but these are now disused and overgrown with scrub. To the east the land rises relatively steeply to the road. There are no historic boundaries within the plot, these having been removed at some point prior to 1972. Figure 4, the parish tithe map, shows the former divisions.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 1.2km radius centred on SN214208, the mid point of the proposed development, was chosen for the initial appraisal of all recorded historic assets.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1.2km appraisal.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Llangan parish tithe map of 1842 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1839.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed development site, and the surrounding area, on January 22nd, 2015. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the development proposal were searched for and any other historic assets that on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting, as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final appraisal 2km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site 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

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

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

(Unknown), see Figure 3. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

- 5.11 As this exercise is an appraisal of the study area, not a full desk-based historic environment assessment, no site descriptions have been included in the appraisal dataset or this printed report, apart from newly recorded features (See Appendix B).
- 5.12 A further area of between 1.2 to 2.2 km radius, centred on SN214208, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only. This area was revised to exclude sites which would not be intervisible and on which there could be no impact from further assessment.
- 5.13 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 1.2 to 2.2km of the development site.
- 5.14 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument, see Appendices C and D.
- 5.15 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset.

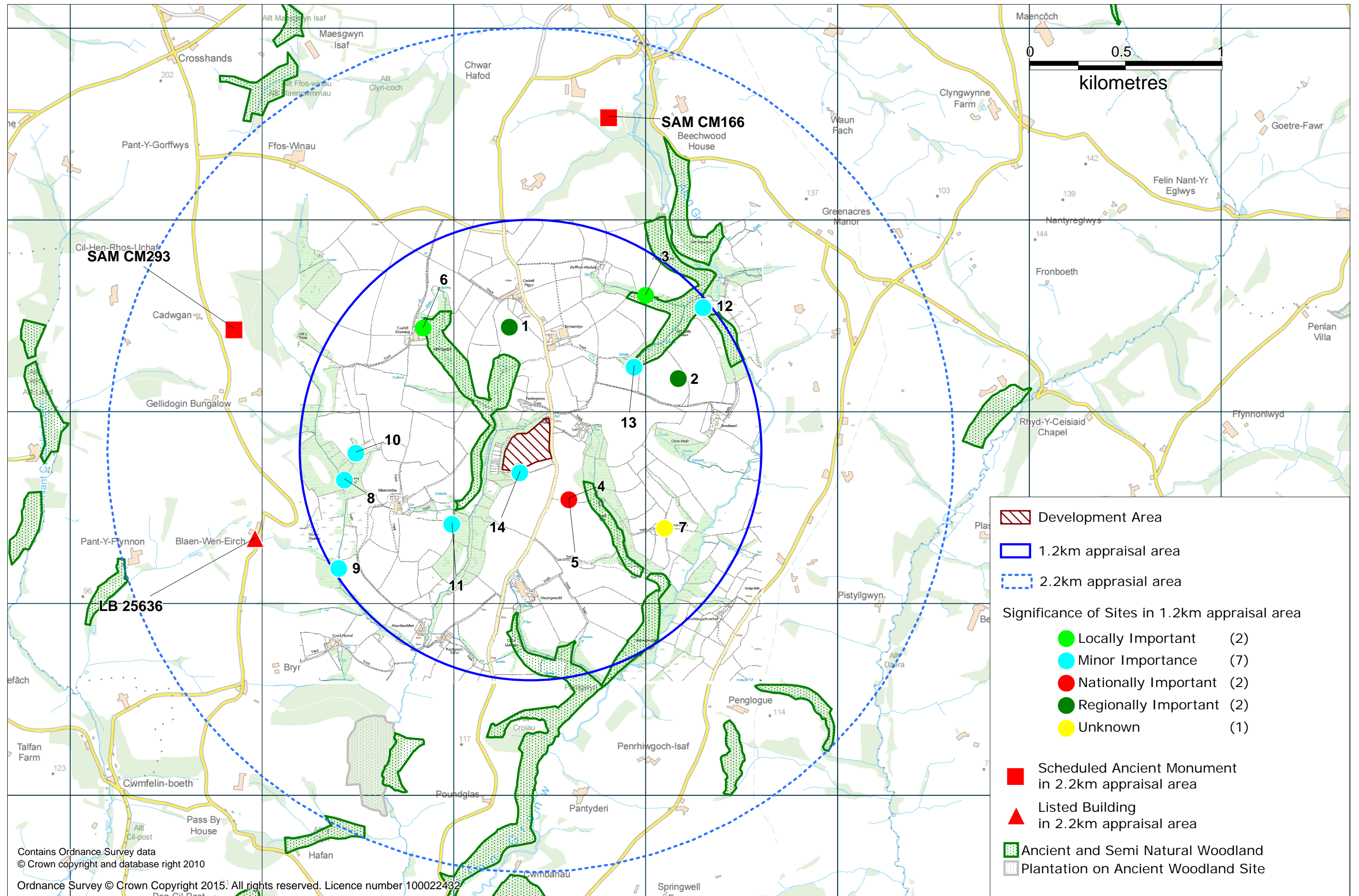


Figure 3: The 1.2 and 2.2km appraisal areas showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number or Designation number

6. Archaeological Overview

- 6.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).** There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded in the HER within a 1.2km radius of the proposed development site.
- 6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC).** There is no evidence of Neolithic activity recorded in the HER within a 1.2km radius of the proposed development site. A burnt mound (ID number 3) of possible Bronze Age date was recorded by Cantrill in 1911, 820 metres to the northeast of the development site, adjacent to the north side of a small stream. When the site was visited in 1984, a low mound and spread of quartz was observed. Burnt mounds are thought to be cooking hearths using hot stones to heat water, leading to a mound of charcoal and heat cracked stones being left behind.
- 6.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).** Three Iron Age defended enclosures lie within 1.2 km of the development site, as well as two Scheduled examples in the 2.2km area, so Iron Age sites have a significant presence in the area. The closest to the development site is the Lan enclosure (ID number 5, SAM CM294) which lies 200 metres to the southeast of the development site. The enclosure lies on the eastern side of the top of a ridge between two valleys. The ridge descends gently southwards, giving the enclosure good views over lower ground in that direction, as well as to the valley to the east. Castell Draenog defended enclosure (ID number 1) lies 570 metres to the north of the development area. It was constructed on high, sloping ground overlooking the Nant Colomendy valley to the south. Beili Mawr is a probable defended enclosure (ID number 2) 700 metres to the east of the development site. It was built on an east-facing valley slope, overlooking the Gronw valley. Gelli Diogyn hillfort (SAM CM293) lies 1.45km west northwest of the development area on a ridge from which the land falls to the east, south and west, but rises gently to the north. It particularly overlooks a minor valley to the east and lower ground to the south. Hafod Camp (SAM CM166) is an inland promontory fort situated on a natural promontory to the western side of the Gronw valley, where it is met by a minor tributary valley. Hillforts and defended enclosures are typical settlements of the Iron Age and examples such as these are often found to be small settlements, sometimes single farmsteads, which were protected by earthwork ramparts and ditches when in use.
- 6.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).** There are no records of artefacts or sites associated specifically with the Roman period recorded in the HER within 1.2km radius of the proposed development site.
- 6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).** There is one record of potential Early Medieval activity within a 1.2km radius of the proposed

development site. Park y Fynwent (ID number 4) is a possible early medieval cemetery, within the Lan defended enclosure, 200 metres to the southeast of the development site. Although based purely on placename evidence of the field being recorded as Park y Fynwent on the tithe map, the interpretation of this site as a possible Early Medieval Christian cemetery is credible. Within the region there are known examples of enclosures such as Lan being reused as cemetery sites in the early Christian period.

6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539). The medieval period is poorly represented in the archaeological record within 1.2km of the development site. There is a possibility that the Beili Mawr enclosure (ID number 2) maybe medieval, although it is more likely to be earlier. The farmstead of Castell Draenog (ID number 6) probably has medieval antecedents as in 1230 there was a Maenor Castell Draenog in the Lordship of St Clears. The current farm buildings and house appear to be of post medieval date.

6.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day). Half of the sites recorded within a 1.2km radius of the proposed development site date to the Post Medieval period. These are for farmsteads and cottages, with no larger settlements, chapels or other sites recorded. These historic assets partly reflect the bias in recording in the Historic Environment Record. However this is a very rural area and the record gives a taste of the effect that agricultural and social change in the period had on the local landscape, significantly changing the appearance of the district during the past 200 years.

7. Historical overview

7.1 Map evidence

7.1.1 The area of the proposed development site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings Carmarthen sheet, surveyed in 1811. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. The farmstead of *Lann* is shown as well as field boundaries. The modern field system was in place by this date, although there have been alterations since. A small building is shown on the slope to the north of and outside the development site.

7.1.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1819, based on the 1811 survey, a similar picture is presented.

7.1.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the Llangan parish tithe map of 1842, see Figure 4. The dwellings will be constructed within fields 844 and 845 as shown on the tithe map. These were part of the holding of *Llan*, 91 acres owned by Thomas Williams and occupied by Daniel Williams.

Table 1: Field names at Llan, from the Llangan Parish Tithe Apportionment, 1839

756	Park y Fynwent	Pasture
757	Hill	Pasture
758	Wood	Wood
759	Cwmll	Pasture
760	Park r udlan	Pasture
761	Homestead	
762	Park Carthouse	Pasture
763	Park r udlan	Pasture
764	Park Main	Pasture
765	Park bach	Pasture
766	Park Penfoider	Pasture
767	Llan fawr	Arable
771	Park y forder	Pasture
772	Park Gwartheg	Pasture
773	Garden	-
774	Tir Green	Pasture
775	Tir Green issa	Pasture
843	Park garddu	Pasture
844	Park y garddu	Pasture
845	Park uch lawr pant	Pasture
846	Plantation	Wood
1031	Plantation	Wood

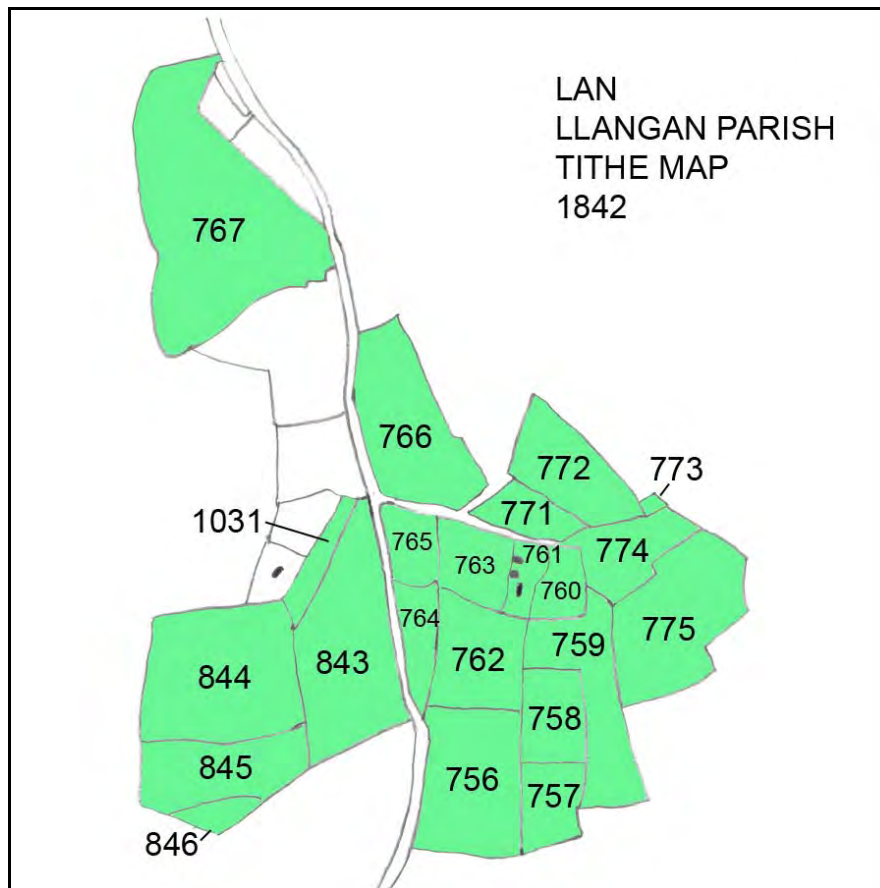


Figure 4: Proposed development site is within parcel numbers 844 and 845, as shown on the Llangan parish tithe map of 1842.

7.1.4 The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the field system around the development site was similar to that shown on the 1842 tithe map, with an additional area of woodland to the north of field 846. The 1907 edition of the 1:2500 map shows a similar picture.

7.1.5 By the 1972 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map the field boundaries between parcels 843, 844 and 845 on the tithe map had been removed and there is no evidence of these on the ground.

7.2 Census evidence

7.2.1 The holding of Lan is in the 1841 Census returns for Llangan parish. It was farmed by Daniel Williams (35) and his wife Phebe (35). They had 6 children living with them, Keturah (12), Anne (10), Amy (8), Thomas (6), Mary (4) and Hannah (10 weeks). They also had two servants Phebe David (20) and Levi David (25). A 16 year old farm labourer, Josiah Owens, lived in hay loft at Lann.

7.2.2 The 1851 parish census return for *Lann* gives Daniel (44) as a farmer of 84 acres. He was still living with Phebe (48) and Keturah (22), Amy (19), Thomas (17), Mary (14) and Hannah (10).

7.2.3 Daniel (54), farming 85 acres) and Phebe were still at *Lann* on the 1861 census returns. Four children, all unmarried, were still at home,

Thomas (25), Amy (27), Mary (23) and Hannah (20), but no servants or farm labourers lived with them.

7.2.4 The 1871 census shows Daniel (64) and Phebe (68) still at *Llan*, farming 90 acres. Three children, still all unmarried, were at home. Thomas (35), Mary (32) and Hannah (30) but there was also a granddaughter Keturah (2). Fourteen year old Anne Davies was living with them as a servant.

7.2.5 By 1881, Daniel and Phebe were no longer mentioned in the census return for *Lan* and their son Thomas Williams (45) had taken over farming 91 acres. No other family members were listed but there were three servants, John Thomas (15), Rachel Humphreys (30) and Elizabeth Morris (20).

7.2.6 By 1891, Thomas (57) had married Hannah (38) and they had six children: John (9), Phebe (8), Anne (7), Mary (5), Sophia (2) and Daniel (6 months). There were also two servants, James Thomas (23) and Margaret Edwards (22).

7.2.7 The 1901 census records Hannah Williams as a widow and head of the household with all six children. Mary Howells (23) was a visitor and fifteen year old Harriet Chambers was a servant.

7.2.8 In 1911 Hannah was still head of the household with four of the children, all single, at home.

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1 The HER enquiry for the under 1.2km radius area yielded 13 records.
- 8.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 22nd January 2015. The dwellings would be constructed on a natural, roughly level terrace mid slope on a relatively steep, west-facing slope. The access track from the road is already in existence, running down the southern side of the development area. Most of the development area is under grass although parts had in recent past been used as allotments or garden plots. This visit was undertaken on a clear day, with reasonable visibility.
- 8.3 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1.2km radius appraisal area contained 14 records.
 - 8.3.1 One new record (ID number 14) was created in the project database by Trysor for an agricultural building erected in 2008 on a artificially terraced area on the south side of the development area.
- 8.4 Within the 14 records there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument (recorded under two separate PRNS in the HER) and no Listed Buildings or Historic Parks and Gardens.
- 8.5 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

Table 2: Impact on sites within the 1.2km appraisal area around the proposed development site

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
1	CASTELL DRAENOG	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
6	CASTELL DRAENOG	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
14	RHIW LAS	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Very Low
2	BEILI MAWR; BRODAWEL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; ENCLOSURE?	None
3	DYFFRYN MARLAIS; BEILI-MAWR	BURNT MOUND	None
4	PARC Y FYNWENT	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE?; CEMETERY?	None
5	LAN; LLAN; PARC-Y-FYNWENT	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None
7	FFYNNONFOIDA	WELL?	None
8	BLAENCEDIW	QUARRY	None
9	RHYD-DU	COTTAGE	None
10	ALLT-Y-BAR	COTTAGE	None
11	NANT COLOMENDY	COTTAGE	None
12	BEILI-BACH	COTTAGE	None
13	BLAEN-DYFFRYN	COTTAGE	None

8.6 As Table 2 shows it was determined that recorded historic assets within the revised 2km appraisal area would not be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed development. Full details of the appraisal of direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 1 can be found in Appendix B.

8.6.1 Eleven historic assets would be unaffected.

8.6.2 Three historic assets would have a Very Low indirect, visual impact. These are Castell Draenog Iron Age enclosure (ID number 1) and Castell Draenog Farmstead (ID number 6).

8.7 The Cadw datasets within the 1.2km to 2.2km radius area returned another two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and one Listed Building. The full results of the appraisals are found in Appendices C and D of this report.

8.7.1 As Table 2 in 9.2.2 shows, it was determined that none of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 1.2km to 2.2km appraisal area would be exposed any impact. Further details of the appraisal of indirect impacts for all of the sites in can be found in Appendix C and Figure 5.

8.7.2 As Table 3 in 9.3.2 shows, it was determined that the Listed Building within the 1.2km to 2.2km appraisal area would not be

exposed any impact. Full details of the appraisal of impact for the Listed Building can be found in Appendix D and Figure 5.

- 8.7.3 There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1.2 to 2.2km appraisal area.

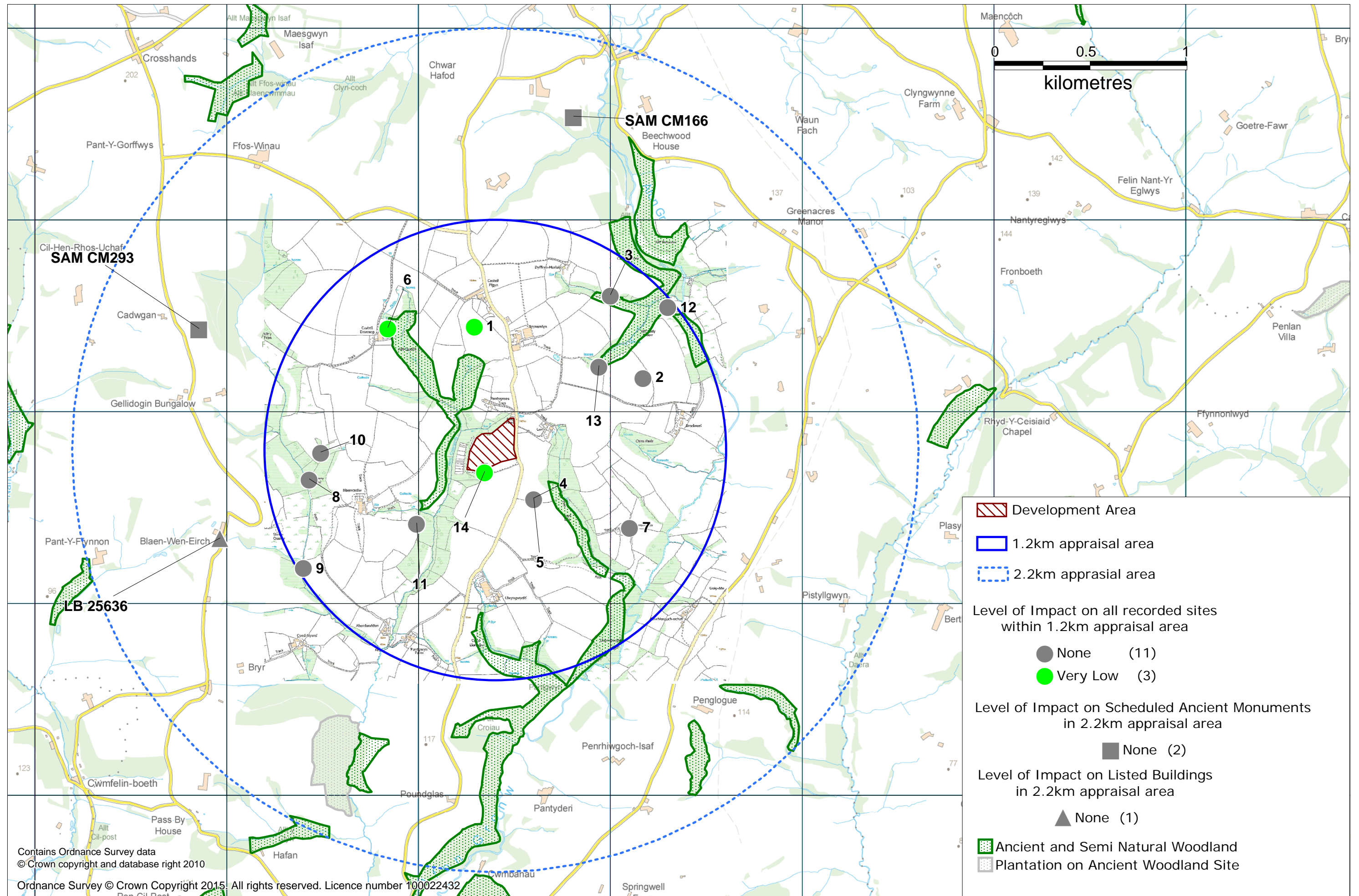


Figure 5: The 1.2 and 2.2km appraisal areas showing level of impact, labelled with Project ID number or Designation number

9. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

9.1 Following the impact assessment aspects of the historic environment around the proposed development site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix A);

9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

9.2.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1.2km appraisal area, which may have two phases to its use (ID numbers 5 and 4). Physically it appears to be an Iron Age Defended Enclosure but a field name, *Parc y Fynwent*, suggests it may have been reused as a later Early Medieval Cemetery. Further details in Table 3, Appendix B and

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
4	PARC Y FYNWENT	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE?;CEMETERY?	None
5	LAN;LLAN;PARC-Y-FYNWENT	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 1.2 to 2.2km appraisal area

9.2.2 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monument in the 1.2 to 2.2km area. There would be no impact on either of them, see Table 4, Figure 5 and Appendix C.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CM166	Hafod Camp	Promontory Fort - inland	None	None
CM293	Gelli Diogyn Hillfort	Hillfort	None	None

Table 4: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 1.2 to 2.2km appraisal area

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There are no Listed Buildings within the 1.2km appraisal area.

9.3.2 Within the 1.2km to 2.2km appraisal area, there is one Listed Building. There would be no direct or indirect impact on this building. see Table 5, Appendix D and Figure 5.

Listed Building Number	Site Name	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
25636	Blaenweneirch	None	None

Table 5: Impacts on Listed Buildings in the 1.2km to 2.2km appraisal area

9.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings

9.4.1 There would be a potential Very Low indirect visual impact on two previously recorded sites, Castell Draenog Farmstead (ID number 6) and Castell Draenog Defended Enclosure (ID number 1), but with no impact on their setting, see Table 6, Figure 5 and Appendix B.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
1	CASTELL DRAENOG	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Very Low
6	CASTELL DRAENOG	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
2	BEILI MAWR; BRODAWEL	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; ENCLOSURE?	None
3	DYFFRYN MARLAIS; BEILI-MAWR	BURNT MOUND	None
7	FFYNNONFOIDA	WELL?	None
8	BLAENCEDIW	QUARRY	None
9	RHYD-DU	COTTAGE	None
10	ALLT-Y-BAR	COTTAGE	None
11	NANT COLOMENDY	COTTAGE	None
12	BEILI-BACH	COTTAGE	None
13	BLAEN-DYFFRYN	COTTAGE	None

Table 6: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings

9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

9.5.1 One newly recorded sites of was noted for this appraisal. This is an agricultural building erected in 2008 in the southern part of the development area, planning application W/17835. The details of these sites are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figure 5.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
14	RHIW LAS	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Very Low

Table 7: Impacts on newly identified sites within the 1.2km appraisal area

9.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1.2km and 2.2km appraisal areas.

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Registered Historic Landscape, not do the 1.2km or 2.2km study areas include any portion of one.

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area.

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed development would stand in the extensive Trelech LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL42474), which runs from Llanllawddog in the east to Efailwen in the west. It is described as

"Trelech is a very large area of hamlets and dispersed farms, including some large holdings, in a landscape of irregular fields... Fields become larger on higher ground to the north... Woodland on the steep, deeply incised valley sides is characteristic... Most significant archaeological element(s): Extant buildings - churches, chapels, mills, etc, Iron Age forts, Small industrial sites"

The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, a typical example of a Carmarthenshire agricultural landscape.

9.10 Conservation Area

No Conservation Areas lies within the 1.2 or 2.2km study areas.

9.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

9.12 Buried archaeological potential

During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of buried archaeology at the proposed development site. There is also no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at, or near, the proposed development.

Although the Lan Iron Age defended enclosure (ID number 5) lies close to the development site, the two lie on opposite slopes of a broad ridge. The Lan enclosure is just on the east side of the top of the ridge with views to the south and east, whereas the development site lies midway down the steep west facing on a natural terrace. It is not thought likely that any features associated with the enclosure would be on this terrace.

9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the development site.

9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

The development site will have no impact on existing field boundaries as these were removed before 1972. The entrance onto the road will involve some widening of the existing gateway, but this will not have a significant impact on the field pattern.

9.15 Ancient woodland

There are four areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 1.2km appraisal area. Only one of these will be intervisible with the development site. This is woodland which lies on the east facing slopes of the Nant Colomendy valley, opposite the development site, and further up the valley to the north. There would be no direct impact from the development.

9.16 Place-names

The development will be situated in fields 844 *Park y garddu* and 845 *Park uch lawr pant* as shown on the parish tithe map (1842) and apportionment (1839). The significance of these field names is unknown.

9.17 National Park

There are no National Parks within 2.2km of the proposed development.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 Overall, there would not be a significant impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets, in relation to the proposed development at Rhiw Las. Of the 14 historic assets within the 1.2km appraisal area, 11 are not affected by the development in any way.
- 10.2 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1.2km appraisal area. This is the Lan enclosure (ID number 4 & 5, CM294), an Iron Age defended enclosure that lies approximately 200 metres to the southeast of the development and may have been later re-used as an early medieval cemetery. The enclosure is situated at an altitude of c.120m, and is positioned just to the eastern side of the top of a ridge between two valleys, the Nant Colomendy to the west and a tributary to the Nant Gronw to the east. The ridge descends gently southwards, giving the enclosure good views over lower ground in that direction, as well as to the valley to the east. The land has been enclosed and improved in post-medieval times and is now managed as pasture. The development site lies midway down the relatively steep west-facing slope overlooking the Nant Colomendy. The enclosure and development would not be intervisible and the terrain does not suggest that there would be archaeological features related to the enclosure within the development site.
- 10.3 There are no Listed Buildings or Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1.2km appraisal area.
- 10.4 Two previously recorded historic assets within the revised 1.2km appraisal area would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact, based on intervisibility with the development, but with no impacts on their settings.
- 10.5 One newly recorded historic asset would experience impacts from the development. This is a modern agricultural building built in 2008 and recorded in order to understand the previous use of the area. It would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.
- 10.6 Within a radius of 1.2km to 2.2km, two Scheduled Ancient Monuments are found. Neither of these would experience any impact.
- 10.7 Within a radius of 1.2km to 2.2km, 1 Listed Building is found. It would not experience any impact from the development.
- 10.8 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in respect of this development.

11. Reporting

- 11.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, the National Monuments Record and the Regional Historic Environment Records.

12. References

12.1 Map sources

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

Ordnance Survey, 1819, 1" to 1 Mile, Sheet 40

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 2nd edition

Ordnance Survey, 1972, 1:2500 2nd edition

Llangan parish tithe map 1839 and apportionment, 1842

12.2 Web-based materials

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk

12.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.

Ceredigion County Council, 2010, *Designation of Special Landscape Areas*

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

12.4 Unpublished sources

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an historic environment appraisal*

Trysor, 2014, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Rhiw Las, Whitland, Ceredigion*

12.5 Data Sources

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created October 2014

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created June 2014

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created June 2014

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received
13/02/2015

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

February 2015

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL
ON LAND AT RHIW LAS, WHITLAND, CARMARTHENSIRE, W/31160**

1. Introduction

1.1 Wycliffe Tippins of Rhiw Las Ltd, Rhiw Las, Abbey Road, Whitland, Carmarthenshire, SA34 0LH, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for four low impact dwellings on land at Rhiw Las, Abbey Road, Whitland, Carmarthenshire, SA34 0LH, planning application number W/31160.

1.2 A generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for the appraisal was used (DAT HM, Undated)

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that four low impact dwellings with landscaping works including improved access, ponds and swales will be located in a single field parcel at SN214208, Rhiw Las, Abbey Road, Whitland, Carmarthenshire, SA33 0LH.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has been submitted for this development, W/31160. This appraisal is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the dwellings on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the appraisal in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning applications, in line with the generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT HM, Undated).

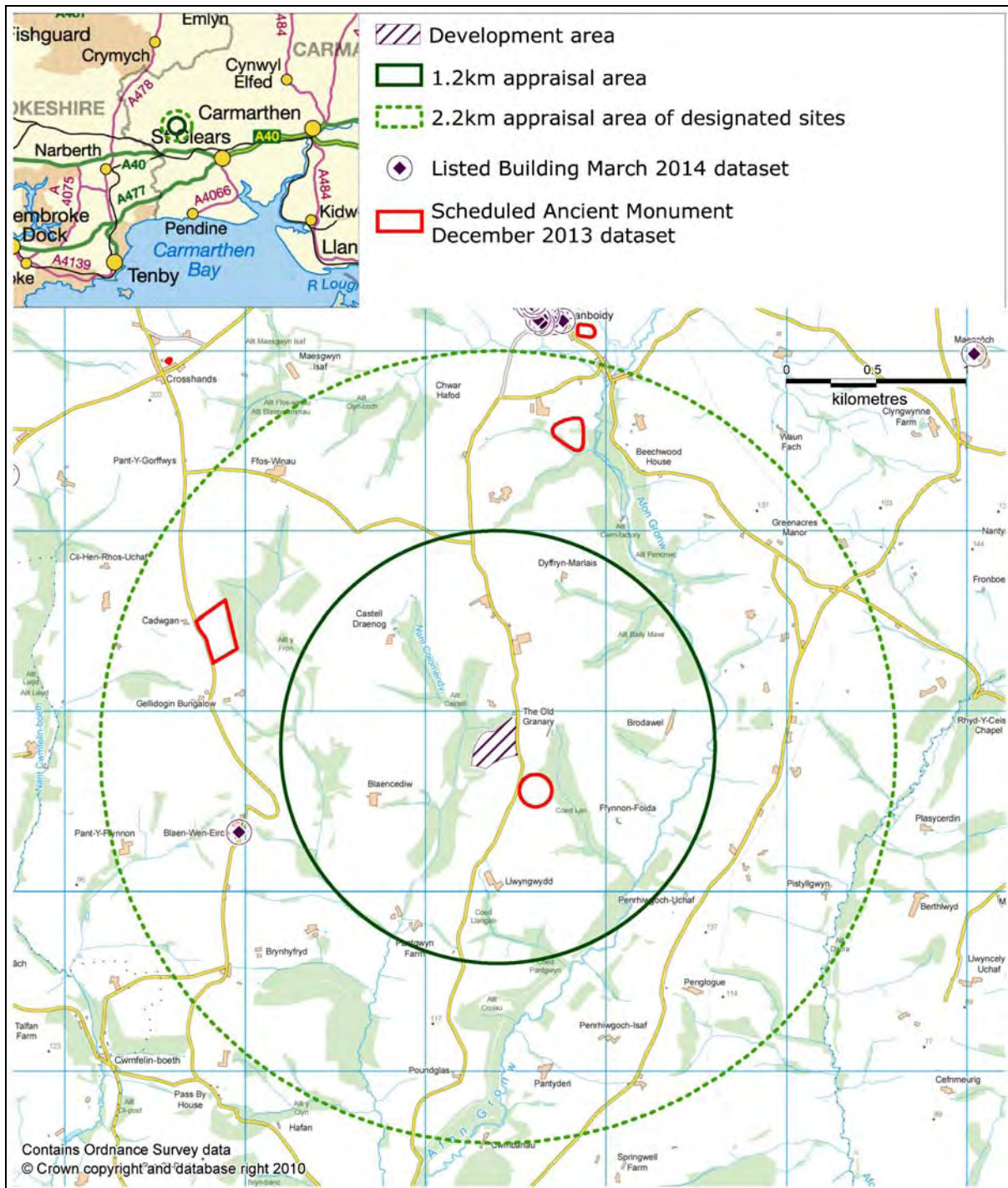


Figure 1: The location of the development and the proposed 2km appraisal areas.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 1.2 km radius circle centred on SN214208, the approximate mid point of the development (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established. Designated sites will be considered within a 2.2km radius circle.

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

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings,
- c. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- d. Listed buildings and their settings.
- e. Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- f. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- g. Registered Historic Landscapes
- h. Non-registered historic landscapes
- i. Buried archaeological potential
- j. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- k. Hedgerows and field patterns
- l. Ancient woodland
- m. Place-name evidence
- n. Cumulative impact
- o. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- p. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

5.3 An appraisal will be made of the development's possible impact on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers within the revised study area.

5.4 This appraisal will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

5.5 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the appraisal, as well as accessible on-line aerial photographs.

5.6 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

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

6. Reporting

6.1 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 limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the appraisal giving significance and impact, with descriptions of newly recorded features.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an appraisal of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.

6.2 Although this is an appraisal rather than a full desk-based assessment, 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, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

7. Sources

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an Historic Environment Appraisal* Dyfed Archaeological Trust, supplied with comment on planning application

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)

8. Health & Safety

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

9. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, as well as the National Monument Record as well as in pdf format.

10. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

11. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the appraisal. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. 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

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

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 an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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 an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2014/428

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
December 2014

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer within 1.2km

ID number: 1 CASTELL DRAENOG
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 3954 **NMR NPRN:** 402218

NGR: SN21292145 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric?; Iron Age? **Broadclass:** Defence; Domestic

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of several Iron Age Defended Enclosures recorded in the district

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age Defended Enclosure was constructed on high, sloping ground overlooking the Nant Colomendy valley to the south. The monument is now a denuded, earthwork site in a pasture field to the south of the farmyard area of Castell Pigyn farm.

Significance: Regionally Important

Distance from closest development: 570m to the north of the nearest point of the development area

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Development: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The development may be visible from the Defended Enclosure but it would not affect views of the monument or its essential setting in the landscape.

ID number: 2 BEILI MAWR; BRODAWEL
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; ENCLOSURE?

HER PRN: 3956

NMR NPRN: 401488

NGR: SN22172118 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age?; Roman?; Medieval?

Broadclass: Defence

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of several Iron Age Defended Enclosures recorded in the district

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age Defended Enclosure was constructed on an east-facing valley slope, overlooking the Gronw valley. The monument is now a denuded, earthwork in a pasture field.

Significance: Regionally Important

Distance from closest development: 700m to the east of the nearest point of the development area

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Development: None

Comment on Impact: The development would not be intervisible with the Defended Enclosure or affect views of the monument or its essential setting in the landscape.

ID number: 3 DYFFRYN MARLAIS; BEILI-MAWR
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 3957

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22002161 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A possible burnt mound noted in 1911 by T.C. Cantrill. It stood on the northern bank of the stream and consisted of a low mound, with quartz fragments scattered to its eastern side.

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary source

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This possible Burnt Mound was found at the edge of a pasture field adjacent to a sheltered, wooded, minor stream valley. The valley runs to the east-southeast and is a tributary of the Gronw. The land has been improved above the wooded valley slope but would originally have been open ground with the Burnt Mound positioned close to the stream.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest development: 820m to the northeast of the nearest point of the development area

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Development: None

Comment on Impact: Higher ground lies between this site and the proposed development. The development would have no impact on the burnt mound.

ID number: 4 PARC Y FYNWENT
ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE?; CEMETERY?

HER PRN: 5078

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN21602055 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Early Medieval?

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Placename Evidence; Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: CM294

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

Reference: HER

Group Value: Associated with the reuse of an Iron Age Defended Enclosure

Evidential Value: Placename evidence

Historical Value: Discussed in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Although based purely on placename evidence, the interpretation of this site as a possible Early Medieval Christian cemetery is credible. The field contains the denuded earthworks of an Iron Age Defended Enclosure and within the region there are known examples of such enclosures being reused as cemetery sites in the early Christian period. The putative cemetery would be expected to be set within the Iron Age enclosure.

Significance: Nationally Important

Distance from closest development: 200m to the southeast of the nearest point of the development area

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Development: None

Comment on Impact: The land rises slightly to the northwest of the Defended Enclosure and possible cemetery site, and is crossed by a road defined by high hedgerows, which would mean that the development would not be intervisible with the enclosure. The development would not impact on key views or the essential setting of the possible cemetery.

ID number: 5 LAN; LLAN; PARC-Y-FYNWENT
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 8348 **NMR NPRN:** 275713

NGR: SN21602055 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Defence; Domestic

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: CM294 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: HER

Group Value: One of several Iron Age Defended Enclosures recorded in the district

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This Iron Age Defended Enclosure is situated at an altitude of c.120m, positioned just to the eastern side of the top of a ridge between two valleys. The ridge descends gently southwards, giving the enclosure good views over lower ground in that direction, as well as to the valley to the east. The land has been enclosed and improved in post-medieval times and is now managed as pasture.

Significance: Nationally Important

**Distance from
closest development:** 200m to the southeast of the nearest point of the development area

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Development:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The land rises slightly to the northwest of the Defended Enclosure, and is crossed by a road defined by high hedgerows, which would mean that the development would not be intervisible with the enclosure. The development would not impact on key views or the essential setting of the enclosure.

ID number: 6 CASTELLDRAENOG
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 10749

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN20842144 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval, Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Working farmstead

Historical Value: Associated with the Phillipps family in the 16th and 17th century and the medieval Manor of Castell Draenog.

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead is situated in an upper valley slope position, overlooking the steep-sided, wooded Nant Colomendy valley to the south-southeast. The house and buildings sit within a post-medieval field system.

Significance: Locally Important

Distance from closest development: 740m to the northwest of the nearest point of the development area

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Development: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The development would be visible from parts of this farmstead but the farmhouse and farmyard area would appear to be sheltered from view by trees on the adjacent valley slope.

ID number: 7 FFYNNONFOIDA
WELL?

HER PRN: 15100

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN221204 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval?

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This record only relates to the "ffynnon" placename, the origins of which are not known.

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Placename only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: There are no archaeological features associated with this record and no assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Distance from closest development: 690m to the southeast of the nearest point of the development area

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Development: None

Comment on Impact: There are no archaeological features associated with this record. Higher ground lies between this location and the proposed development. The development would have no impact.

ID number: 8 BLAENCEDIW
QUARRY

HER PRN: 15101

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN20432065 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: A minor quarry shown on early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. It
has long fallen out of use and its site is now hidden in woodland.

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small quarry was worked in a minor valley, on the eastern bank of
the stream, in an area of rough pasture. The area is now hidden in
mature woodland.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from 830m to the west of the nearest point of the development area
closest development:

Any Direct No
Impact?:

Any Indirect No
Impact?:

Level of Impact None
from Development:

Comment on Higher ground lies between this site and the proposed development.
Impact: The development would have no impact on the cottage site.

ID number: 9 RHYD-DU
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 103951

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN20402019 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval cottage stood to the east of a minor stream in a sheltered valley-bottom location. The house has long been abandoned and the site and adjacent fields to the west are now hidden within woodland.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest development: 990m to the southwest of the nearest point of the development area

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Development: None

Comment on Impact: Higher ground lies between this site and the proposed development. The development would have no impact on the cottage site.

ID number: 10 ALLT-Y-BAR
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 103952

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN20492079 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval cottage was built on the west-facing valley slope on the eastern side of a minor valley. The cottage is shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps but fell out of use by the early 20th century. Subsequently the cottage site and the valley slope have become overgrown by woodland.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest development:** 770m to the west of the nearest point of the development area

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Development:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Higher ground lies between this site and the proposed development. The development would have no impact on the cottage site.

ID number: 11 NANT COLOMENDY
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 103953

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN20992042 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This post-medieval cottage was built on the top of the wooded valley slope on the eastern side of the Nant Colomendy valley. The cottage fell out of use by the late 19th century and subsequently the cottage and the valley slope below have become overgrown by woodland.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest development: 380m to the southwest of the nearest point of the development area

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Development: None

Comment on Impact: This site is now covered by dense woodland and would not be intervisible with the development site.

ID number: 12 BEILI-BACH
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 103962

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN22302155 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This cottage is shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. It was abandoned by the early-20th century.		

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small cottage was found in a sheltered, wooded location, just south of the confluence of the Afon Gronw with minor stream valley joining from the west. The land remains wooded and the cottage has long been abandoned and fallen into ruin.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest development: 1km to the northeast of the nearest point of the development area

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact from Development: None

Comment on Impact: Higher ground lies between this site and the proposed development. The development would have no impact on the cottage site.

ID number: 13 **BLAEN-DYFFRYN
COTTAGE**

HER PRN: 103965

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN21942124 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This cottage is shown on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. It was abandoned by the mid-20th century.		

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This small cottage was found at the head of a sheltered, wooded, minor stream valley. The valley runs to the northeast and is a tributary of the Gronw. The land remains wooded and the cottage has long been abandoned and fallen into ruin.

Significance: Minor Importance

**Distance from
closest development:** 520m to the east-northeast of the nearest point of the development area

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
from Development:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** Higher ground lies between this site and the proposed development. The development would have no impact on the cottage site.

ID number: 14 RHIW LAS
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SN21345206 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	<i>SAM number:</i>	<i>LB number:</i>	<i>grade:</i>
<i>Trysor Description:</i>	A modern agricultural shed was erected here in 2008 (Carmarthenshire Planning Application W/17835). It was associated with the creation of garden areas and some landscaping of the lower valley slopes to the north and northwest of the building.		

Rarity: Common

Reference: Trysor

Group Value: Associated with modern garden plots

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: On the lower valley slope to the eastern side of the Nant Colomendy valley.

Significance: Minor Importance

Distance from closest development: Within

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes

Level of Impact from Development: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The development will be an immediately adjacent land but its impact will be minimal and complimentary to the original purpose of the agricultural building and its associated garden plots.

**Appendix C:
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
within 1.2km to 2.2km**

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from development site	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
CM166	Hafod Camp	Promontory Fort - inland	SN218225	1.5km to the north-northeast of the development	None	This Iron Age fort sits on a natural promontory to the western side of the Gronw valley, where it is met by a minor tributary valley. The site is now characterised by denuded earthworks and its ramparts are largely wooded, with the interior of the fort used for pasture.	Higher ground lies between the hillfort and the development site. The two locations are not intervisible and the development would have no effect on the monument.	None	None
CM293	Gelli Diogyn Hillfort	Hillfort	SN198214	1.45km to the west-northwest of the development	Visible from the public road	This large and complicated Iron Age hillfort was built on high ground, at around 165m altitude, on the back of a ridge from which the land falls to the east, south and west, but rises gently to the north. It particularly overlooks a minor valley to the east and lower ground to the south. It now survives as a cropmark with some denuded earthwork banks also, in an improved pasture field.	It is unlikely that the development would be intervisible with the hillfort due to the nature of local topography. The development would be within a sheltered valley. Mature trees to the eastern side of the hillfort also screen views to the east-southeast.	None	None

**Appendix D:
Listed Buildings
within 1.2km to 2.2km**

Listed Building Number	Site Name	East	North	Grade	Distance from Development site	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
25636	Blaenweneirch	219965	220342	II	1.35km to the west-southwest of the development	Visible from the public road	This early 19th century farmhouse was built at the heart of the farmstead and its post-medieval field system, alongside a minor country road. It still serves as the farmhouse on the holding to the present day.	Higher ground lies between the farmhouse and the proposed development site and the two locations would not be intervisible. The development would have no impact on this listed building or its setting.	None	None