



**Draft Environmental Statement**  
**Volume 3 – Appendices**  
**Part 4 of 11**

**Brechfa Forest Connection Project**  
**November 2014**

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# Historic Environment Supporting Information

## Appendix 11.1

### Brechfa Forest Connection Project

November 2014

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# 1 Historic Environment Supporting Information

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This technical appendix provides the supporting information and evidence base for the assessment of impacts of the Proposed Development on the Historic Environment. Historic ‘assets’ that may be affected include archaeological remains, built heritage (including townscapes), and components of the historic landscape. These assets include statutory designations as well as non-statutory designations and non-designated assets. This appendix describes the approach taken to assessing the potential effects on the historic environment that would result from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This appendix also reports the detailed assessment of effects related to the settings of assets and the character of the historic landscape.
- 1.1.2 Details of, and justification for, the study area is provided in Section 11.2, and a list of the baseline data sources used to inform the assessment is provided in Section 11.3.
- 1.1.3 Sections 11.4 and 11.5 are concerned with the methods used for assessment. Section 11.4 describes how the heritage significance of an asset has been determined. Section 11.5 describes in detail the survey work that has taken place to assess the effects of the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.4 The subsequent four sections provide a detailed understanding of the baseline conditions of the historic environment. Section 11.6 describes the results of each survey carried out. Section 11.7 provides a general background and historic context of the area through which the Proposed Development would pass. Section 11.8 summarises all known assets within the study area, and Section 11.9 describes the potential for as-yet undiscovered archaeological remains to be present along the Proposed Development route.
- 1.1.5 Sections 11.10 and 11.11 provide details of the assessment of setting-related

effects and effects on the historic landscape in greater detail than that provided in Volume 1, Chapter 11.

- 1.1.6 This appendix concludes with a summary of the historic environment baseline (Section 11.12), list of references used throughout the assessment (Section 11.13) and a full gazetteer of the assets and historic landscape elements recorded during the assessment (Section 11.14).
- 1.1.7 For a glossary of terms used in this Appendix and in the Environmental Statement Chapter see the main summary page of the ES.

## 1.2 Study Area

- 1.2.1 The study areas used for this assessment encompass all locations where effects on the historic environment may result from the Proposed Development. Study areas were defined to be of sufficient breadth to determine the potential for direct effects on known assets, effects on previously unidentified assets, and effects on the heritage significance of assets resulting from development within their settings.
- 1.2.2 The footprint of the Proposed Development (i.e. the Order Limits) is defined in Volume 1 Chapter 2.
- 1.2.3 The assessment considered changes to the settings of designated assets (statutory or non-statutory) within a study area extending 3km from the Order Limits. This is the maximum distance at which the proposed infrastructure could result in significant visual effects (see Volume 1, Chapter 9), and as such is regarded as the maximum area in which visual changes within the setting of assets could result in effects on their heritage significance.
- 1.2.4 The assessment considered non-designated assets within a study area encompassing the Order Limits, plus 200m on either side of it. This study area was chosen to identify any known assets, and to help assess the potential for as-yet unidentified assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development. This study area was used for desk-based assessment, field reconnaissance survey, historic map regression, aerial photographic survey, and LiDAR survey.
- 1.2.5 Data collection regarding the historic landscape character and hedgerows was carried out within a study area of 200m on either side of the Order Limits. Since these elements of the historic environment may be considerably greater in extent than the width of the Proposed Development, this data provides a comprehensive understanding of the surviving historic character of the landscapes through which the Proposed Development is routed.
- 1.2.1 The baseline data analysed for earlier stages of ongoing environmental assessment, which encompassed broader study areas than the selected Route

Corridor, was used in determining the likely potential for archaeological remains (along with other published secondary sources).



## 1.3 Data Sources

### Baseline data sources

1.3.1 The following sources of data were used during earlier stages of the project and have informed the production of this appendix:

- details of designated assets supplied by Cadw;
- details of assets currently being considered for designation, obtained from Cadw;
- details of non-designated assets held in the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT);
- heritage baseline data supplied by the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) in Aberystwyth and held online (Coflein);
- primary and secondary sources held by the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth;
- historic aerial photographs held by the RCAHMW in Aberystwyth, as well as modern vertical aerial and satellite images;
- primary and secondary sources held by Carmarthenshire Archives Service;
- The Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest, including alterations and additions recorded in the HER;
- Historic Landscapes data contained on LANDMAP, maintained by Natural Resources Wales;
- Historic mapping, primarily tithe maps and the historic Ordnance Survey mapping series;
- archaeological data held by the Forestry Commission;

- data held by the Defence of Britain project, as reported by the Archaeological Data Service;
- borehole logs of previous works within the Order Limits, from the British Geological Survey; and
- LiDAR data obtained from the Environment Agency.

## 1.4 Assessing Heritage Significance

### *Assessing the heritage significance of assets*

- 1.4.1 The heritage significance of an asset is understood in terms of its heritage values (Cadw 2011). Assessing the heritage significance of assets also requires an understanding of the contribution made by the assets' settings to that significance.
- 1.4.2 EN-1 (paragraph 5.8.14) defines Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, and Grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens as designated assets "of the highest significance", and the heritage significance of these assets has been recorded as 'high'. Registered Historic Landscapes are also recorded as 'high' heritage significance.
- 1.4.3 Those assets that meet the national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation as being of special importance are recorded as being of 'medium' heritage significance. This includes Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens. Conservation Areas are designated regionally in accordance with national legislation, and are also recorded as being, of 'medium' heritage significance.
- 1.4.4 Table 11.1 sets out the criteria for identifying the heritage significance of an asset. This is identical to the method set out in Volume 1, Chapter 11.

**Table 11.1 – Heritage significance of assets**

Heritage significance	Description
<b>High</b>	Assets of national or international heritage significance; usually recognised through designation as being of great value, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Sites, including nominated sites</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Grade I and II* Listed Buildings</li> <li>• Grade I and II* Registered Historic Parks and</li> </ul>

<b>Heritage significance</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<p>Gardens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registered Landscapes of Outstanding/Special Historic Interest</li> <li>• Non-designated assets proposed for one of the above designations</li> <li>• Non-designated assets demonstrably of equivalent heritage significance to the above designations</li> <li>• Non-designated archaeological sites with potential to contribute to national research objectives (WAT 2011-14)</li> </ul>
<b>Medium</b>	<p>Assets recognised as being of special heritage significance, generally designated, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grade II Listed Buildings</li> <li>• Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</li> <li>• Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Non-designated assets proposed for one of the above designations</li> <li>• Non-designated assets demonstrably of equivalent heritage significance to the above designations</li> <li>• Non-designated archaeological sites with potential to contribute to regional research objectives (WAT 2011-14)</li> </ul>
<b>Low</b>	<p>Assets that are of heritage significance at a local level primarily for the contribution to the local historic environment, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locally listed buildings</li> <li>• Non-designated archaeological sites of local value, and/or potential to contribute to local research objectives</li> <li>• Non-listed historic buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association</li> <li>• Non-designated historic parks and gardens</li> <li>• Non-designated historic landscape features with modest communal or historical value</li> <li>• Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible</b>	<p>Elements of the historic environment that are of insufficient heritage significance to merit consideration in planning decisions, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological sites with very little or no surviving</li> </ul>

<b>Heritage significance</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<p>research value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings with very little or no surviving architectural or historic interest</li> <li>• Historic landscape features with very limited or no historical value</li> </ul>
<b>Unknown</b>	<p>Areas where the importance of the resource is uncertain, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites where the archaeological research potential has not been ascertained</li> <li>• Buildings with some hidden (inaccessible) potential for architectural or historic interest</li> </ul>

## 1.5 Assessment Methods

- 1.5.1 A suite of assessment techniques were employed to assess the heritage significance of assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development, to identify as-yet unidentified assets, and to assist in predicting the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present within the Order Limits.
- 1.5.2 This assessment has built on work undertaken for previous stages of the project, including the *Strategic Optioneering Report* (June 2013), *Route Corridor Selection Report and Preliminary Environmental Information* (December 2013), *Route Alignment Options Report* (February 2013), *EIA Scoping Report* (July 2014), and *Route Alignment Selection Report* (August 2014). The baseline database used in previous assessments, which covered more and wider options, has been selected from, only to include assets the study areas described above.

### **Desk-based assessment of historic environment baseline**

- 1.5.3 Baseline information relating to the historic environment has been collected from a variety of primary and secondary documentary sources. Cadw provided details of designated assets and assets under consideration for designation. In addition, information regarding non-designated assets was obtained from the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT), and the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW). The Defence of Britain project records held by the Archaeological Data Service were also checked.
- 1.5.4 Further information regarding the age and character of historic buildings and historic building groups, were determined using historic aerial photographs and historic cartographic research (both Ordnance Survey maps and earlier maps held by the National Museum of Wales and Carmarthenshire Archives). These sources were also consulted to identify elements of the extant landscape that are historic features, and to help identify and assess historic landscape character.
- 1.5.5 Selected published secondary sources relating to the history and archaeology of Carmarthenshire have been consulted, in order to characterise the nature and

importance of site types in the region. This has aided assessment of known assets' heritage significance, and the potential for and character of as-yet unknown archaeological remains.

### **Historic map regression**

- 1.5.6 Digital copies of historic Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from GroundSure Environmental Insight (GEI), and earlier maps (e.g. Tithe maps) were consulted at local and national archives. The full series of historic Ordnance Survey maps has been examined for the area within 200m of the Order Limits. All of the available Tithe maps for each parish were also examined, where available at local archives. The study also considered older maps, copies of which are available on-line (e.g. Kitchin 1754, Ordnance Survey first series 1831). No earlier maps of individual estates within the study area were identified.
- 1.5.7 This survey has allowed changes in the landscape to be investigated since the earliest accurate mapping was produced. Historic buildings and historic landscape elements such as field boundaries and roads were located on these maps and compared with the existing conditions, to determine whether these sites were still present or might exist as archaeological remains.

### **Aerial photographic survey**

- 1.5.8 Aerial photographs were used to locate archaeological remains, which may be revealed as cropmarks or snow/frost marks in certain conditions. Use of historic aerial photography is advantageous because in some cases the sites visible may have been subsequently disturbed by deep ploughing, and may now exist only beneath the surface or as artefact scatters within the ploughsoil. The survey followed the IfA guidance (Palmer & Cox 1993).
- 1.5.9 All vertical photographs up to the early 1950s of the area within the Order Limits were examined at the National Monument Record in Aberystwyth. All of the oblique photographs of all dates were also examined.

### Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey

- 1.5.10 Additional survey data was obtained via a LiDAR survey. LiDAR data is captured through aerial laser survey, and then used to produce computer models of micro-topography (cf. Davis 2012). These models highlight the presence beneath the soil of depressions where soft deposits have settled, the slight remains of earthworks, and similar archaeological remains (Opitz & Cowley 2013). Assessment of the LiDAR survey data allows new data to be recorded about the extent of known sites, and hitherto unrecorded sites to be located.
- 1.5.11 A database of LiDAR data for the Proposed Development was obtained from the Environment Agency. The survey covered a study area comprising the Order Limits along the section of the Proposed Development route where underground cabling is proposed (i.e. principally through the Towy Valley), plus a buffer of 200m around it. The areas where an overhead line is proposed were excluded from the survey on the grounds of proportionality, given the low possible impact on buried archaeological remains in those areas.
- 1.5.12 LiDAR data was obtained at 1m point density, which is within resolution recommended for archaeological prospection by Cadw (Davis 2012; cf. EH 2010d). The data was exported into Geographic Information System (GIS) software. Additional layers were added to the GIS including the construction design, modern Ordnance Survey mapping, ESRI modern aerial photography, and the baseline heritage database (e.g. HER data & designated assets).
- 1.5.13 Initially, the model was artificially illuminated ('hillshadowed'), at 45° from horizontal and from due north-west (315°), in accordance with industry standards. The entire model was subsequently cross-examined with illumination from due north-east (45°), and other angles of hillshadow and elevation were used in selected areas when faint or unclear anomalies were observed that had not been illuminated adequately from other angles. The model was compared with the other mapping and the baseline data to identify known assets, identify modern structures, trees, and agricultural features, and to filter out 'artefacts' of the data.



### **Historic hedgerow survey**

- 1.5.14 A Historic Hedgerow survey was undertaken, within a study area of 200m around the Order Limits, to identify all extant hedgerows and to determine whether they are 'important' according to the historic or archaeological criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations. The criteria by which hedgerows may be considered 'important' for historic reasons are provided in Volume 3, Appendix 11.2.
- 1.5.15 The survey drew on several sources of data, which were cross-referenced to identify where hedgerows were present that qualified under the criteria of the Regulations. This survey drew on the results of the Ecology Phase 1 habitat survey, which identified and mapped the presence of hedgerows. The historic environment field reconnaissance survey also noted the presence and character of boundaries, including hedgerows. The extant modern hedgerows were compared with the database of known assets (collected from the NMRW, the HER, other field surveys, etc.). The extant hedgerows were also compared with the results of the historic map regression exercise, to identify whether they related to tithe maps. Finally, the extant hedgerows were compared with the historic landscape characterisation data held by DAT and related to the Towy Valley Registered Historic Landscape, to determine whether they are important due to associations with a landscape zone predating the Inclosure Acts (wholly or partly).

### **Field reconnaissance survey**

- 1.5.16 Field reconnaissance survey was carried out in August and September 2014 at all locations within 200m of the Order Limits. The survey investigated the survival and condition of designated assets, known non-designated sites and historic landscape character areas ('ground truthing'), and aimed to identify details of their heritage significance and setting not available through desk-based assessment. The survey also sought to identify evidence for any previously unrecorded assets, to record current land use and character as indicators of past land use, and to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains. In addition, the survey corroborated the findings of desk-based assessment to identify important historic

hedgerows.

- 1.5.17 A record of known assets was taken into the field to assess their condition and survival. The field reconnaissance survey assessed the visible character, extent, survival and preservation of all known above-ground assets within its study area, recorded the presence and predominant character of field boundaries, land parcels and other historic landscape elements, and identified several previously unrecorded historic sites. These were photographed, described and plotted on a map of the route. Each land parcel through which the Order Limits pass was given a unique ID, prefixed 'FRS'. The results of the survey are recorded in the gazetteer on Table 11.25.
- 1.5.18 The survey did not include a group of fields north of the B4306 near Bancycapel, due to restricted access at the time of the survey.

### **Assessment of effects resulting from changes within setting**

#### *Introduction*

- 1.5.19 Setting is not an asset or a designation; its importance lies in what it contributes to the values that comprise the heritage significance of an asset. Where a potential effect relates to the setting of an asset, only that part of the heritage significance derived from setting can be affected. Assessment of effects must identify the proportion that derives from setting, and take account of the fact that the rest of the heritage significance, derived from the fabric of the asset, is unaffected.
- 1.5.20 While changes within setting are a concern principally for built heritage and the historic landscape, archaeological sites also have settings, despite the fact that there may be no remains perceptible above ground. This is because setting comprises the surroundings in which an asset can be experienced, regardless of the form in which they survive.
- 1.5.21 The method for assessing effects resulting from changes within the settings of assets has followed the five-step process derived from English Heritage guidance

(EH 2011b, cf. Volume 3, Appendix 11.2).

- 1.5.22 Step 1 consisted of an initial desk-based appraisal, undertaken to identify assets within the study area whose heritage significance potentially may be affected by the Proposed Development as a result of changes within their settings. Where this step identifies that changes within an asset's setting are expected to result in a neutral or negligible significance of effect, no further, more detailed assessment has taken place. Where potential for a minor, moderate or major significance of effect was indicated, assets were assessed as part of Steps 2 and 3.
- 1.5.23 This appendix provides the results of Step 1 in Table 11.5, a detailed description of 'Step 2' and 'Step 3', where applicable, in Section 11.10, and comprises the record required by 'Step 5'. 'Step 4' is documented in Volume 1, Chapter 11.

*Step 1: Identifying the assets affected and their settings*

- 1.5.24 For Step 1, all assets were rapidly appraised, as a desk-based exercise, considering their location, asset type, the likely extent of their settings, the likely contribution setting makes to heritage significance, and their capacity to withstand change within the setting without loss of heritage significance. Consideration was also given to the type of connection proposed by the preferred alignment (i.e. overhead or underground). This stage of assessment was based on desk-based assessment, using as its resources the GIS database and the results of earlier assessment, including site visits.
- 1.5.25 Step 1 included consideration of the extent of setting that certain classes of assets typically have. For example, some Scheduled Monument (e.g. hillforts), Registered Parks and Gardens (e.g. designed landscapes) and Listed Buildings (e.g. castles, religious buildings) have extensive intentional or unintentional setting relationships. Other assets, including Listed Buildings of a domestic character, small or enclosed Registered Parks and Gardens, and some Conservation Areas, have more intimate or localised settings, which are unlikely to be altered by distant visual impacts even if changes can be perceived from the asset.

1.5.26 The following criteria were used to determine whether assets should be included or discounted from subsequent assessment (i.e. Steps 2-5):

- Would the Proposed Development:
  - have any visual relationship with the asset's setting, or
  - result in indirect effects on asset's setting, for example the effects of works traffic or ancillary work sites?
- And:
  - Would any such changes to setting result in effects on the asset's heritage significance?

*Step 2: Assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the heritage significance of the asset(s)*

1.5.27 Steps 2 and 3 addressed the assets for which Step 1 had identified the potential for an effect of greater than negligible significance.

1.5.28 The second step of assessment considered whether the setting of an asset makes a contribution to its heritage significance and the extent of that contribution. In other words to determine 'what matters and why?' in terms of the setting and its appreciation (EH *op. cit.* p.17).

1.5.29 The aim of this assessment is to determine how and why the asset is appreciated or valued, and the degree to which that appreciation or value is derived from setting. The heritage values of each asset were identified (although note that a full understanding of those heritage values would require investigations that are beyond the scope of this assessment). The degree to which setting made a contribution to heritage significance with reference to those values was then assessed.

1.5.30 This step of the assessment first considered the 'elements' (cf. EN-1 Para. 5.8.18) of assets' settings, particularly their physical surroundings. This may include any

relationships between assets, the way that individual and grouped assets are appreciated, and the asset's associations and use (e.g. the relationship between a farm complex and the surrounding agricultural landscape or the extent of experience of a group of buildings within a townscape setting).

- 1.5.31 This step of the assessment included site survey, in order to better understand the values that contribute to assets' heritage significance, the elements of setting that contribute to those values, and the vulnerability of those elements. Where site visits took place outside Order Limits, these visits utilised public footpaths and other publicly accessible locations as well as the immediate environs of assets, including within their curtilage, but typically did not include views from the interiors of buildings.
- 1.5.32 Assets that form a group were considered to have an increased sensitivity to harm resulting from change within their settings. To reflect this principle, where assets form groups their setting was assessed together.
- 1.5.33 Setting elements may relate to the physical surroundings, the ways in which the asset is experienced, or the asset's associations with other sites or historic events (EH *op. cit.*, p.19). Some or all of the following criteria were used for each asset whose setting was assessed in detail, with further criteria considered as appropriate:
- topography (including screening) & scale of surrounding landscape;
  - green space, trees and vegetation (including filtering);
  - openness, enclosure and boundaries;
  - history and degree of change over time;
  - visual dominance or prominence;
  - surrounding landscape character;
  - views to/from & intervisibility with the asset;

- tranquillity, remoteness, ‘wildness’;
- sense of enclosure, inclusion, intimacy or privacy;
- accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement; and
- associative historic relationships with other assets.

*Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that heritage significance*

- 1.5.34 Step 3 of the assessment considered the effect of the Proposed Development on the heritage significance of the asset. This builds on the conclusions reached from the site visit and desk-based exercise in relation to the contribution made by setting to heritage significance.
- 1.5.35 Most of the potential adverse effects as a result of the Proposed Development relate to the operation of new overhead lines and poles. In addition, some temporary short-term effects are predicted during the construction phase of the connection, but these effects are time limited and reversible on completion of construction.
- 1.5.36 For each asset, the assessment has considered some or all of the following ‘attributes of development’ (EH *op. cit.*, p. 21), which together comprise the effects of the Proposed Development:
- proximity/distance;
  - position in relation to landform;
  - position in relation to key views or associations;
  - prominence, dominance or conspicuousness;
  - relationship to the skyline;
  - change to skyline;

- change to general character;
- changes to public amenity;
- angle of view of the infrastructure; and
- scale of Proposed Development relative to setting.

1.5.37 The assessment also included general considerations regarding the material, proportions, visual permeability, reversibility and permanence of the Proposed Development, which are common for all assets that would be affected by the overhead line.

1.5.38 The design of the poles was considered, and the attributes of different types of pole (i.e. 'H pole' or 'Trident pole', straight or bent alignment, terminals) were assessed differently, where appropriate. Where the detailed design was uncertain, (e.g. micro-siting within the Limit of Deviation, height) a 'reasonable worst-case' was assessed.

*Step 4: explore ways of avoiding or minimising harm*

1.5.39 Throughout the detailed design of the Proposed Development, design iterations have been assessed and commented on regarding the historic environment, and these and other disciplines' recommendations have been taken into consideration by the design team. Ways of minimising harm that have been explored include different route options, undergrounding, movement of the pylons and overhead lines, design of local connections and sealing ends, and alteration to the design of pylons (e.g. steel gantries).

1.5.40 Where it is predicted that there would be a degree of loss of heritage significance resulting from the Proposed Development affecting the setting of the asset, the Environmental Statement identifies whether that effect is significant and what, if any, measures are proposed to reduce that harm.

*Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes*

- 1.5.41 This appendix provides a document of the decision-making process. A summary of the results of the 'Step 1' undertaken for all of the assets in the baseline data is provided on Table 11.5. Section 11.10 below provides the 'Step 2' and 'Step 3' assessment undertaken for those assets where it was determined that the Proposed Development may create changes within their that could result in a greater than negligible effect on their heritage significance.
- 1.5.42 This detailed assessment compares (a) the contribution of setting to the values that comprise heritage significance, (b) the elements of the setting, and (c) the proposed changes to it, thus arriving at an assessment of the magnitude of impact that would take place. This last assessment is compared with the overall heritage significance of the asset to determine the significance of effect, in accordance with the methodology described in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.4.
- 1.5.43 This assessment includes a consideration of the capacity of settings to absorb change without loss of heritage significance. This factor relates to the setting's contribution to heritage significance as well as to the elements of that setting, since setting may be of varying importance to different assets. The capacity to withstand change also relates to the attributes of the Proposed Development, since certain settings may be more or less sensitive to different attributes. For example, changes involving movement or noise may be more disruptive to a setting that contributes to heritage significance by virtue of its tranquillity, for example an upland barrow, than they would to a setting characterised by historic associations and movement patterns, such as an historic dockyard.

**Assessment of effects on historic landscape character (including ASIDOHL2)**

- 1.5.44 The effects of the development on the historic landscape character were assessed in collaboration with the assessment of landscape and visual impact (Volume 1, Chapter 9). The historic landscape within 200m of the Order Limits was considered with reference to the Registers of Landscapes of Outstanding and Special Historic Interest, historic landscape character data held on the HER, and



on LANDMAP.

- 1.5.45 Site visits, utilising public rights of way, were undertaken to appraise the heritage significance of Registered Historic Landscapes and certain non-designated historic landscape character areas, where desk-based assessment indicated that such visits were required to form a robust assessment.
- 1.5.46 Assessment of impacts within the Towy Valley Registered Historic Landscape was carried out in accordance with ASIDOHL2 guidance and methodology (Cadw *et al.* 2007). ASIDOHL2 is a staged process based primarily on desk-based study and analysis of all relevant information, supported by site visits.
- 1.5.47 An approach to using the process was agreed with Cadw and DAT, which is proportionate to the scale and nature of likely impacts within the Registered Historic Landscape. Instead of a stand-alone report, the tables and conclusions of the process are reported in this appendix (Section 11.11), drawing on other sections of this appendix.

### **Ongoing engagement with consultees**

- 1.5.48 Ongoing engagement with Cadw and with Carmarthenshire County Council's archaeological planning advisers (DAT), and Conservation Officers has been carried out. This included discussion of:
- the settings of assets;
  - opportunities to find design solutions for adverse effects; and
  - the scope for potential mitigation, both by design and as a result of works during the construction phase.
- 1.5.49 The following issues were raised with consultees in relation to settings:
- the specific assets whose settings are likely to be affected (to “minimise the need for detailed analysis of very large numbers of assets”, cf. EH 20011b, p. 18);

- any classes of assets that may be particularly vulnerable to loss of heritage significance resulting from development within their setting;
- any local or regional conditions that may be specifically relevant to this Proposed Development; and
- the need for photomontage viewpoints to be produced for specific areas.

### **Reliability of data and limitations of the survey**

- 1.5.50 The historic environment baseline has been obtained from a variety of sources of differing qualities and applicability to the objectives of the assessment. Some of these data sources necessarily contain variations in the precision of the data, in terms of size, quality and completion. As a result there may be some variation between the reported characteristics of assets and their true nature. To eliminate all of the variability would require levels of assessment that would not be proportionate, for example destructive investigation of buried remains that would experience negligible or no effect from the Proposed Development. Furthermore, none of the following uncertainties in the reliability of the baseline data would cause the assessment to be insufficiently robust, or to have failed to record a significant potential effect.
- 1.5.51 The precise locations of historic sites recorded in databases such as the HER and NMRW may be based on antiquarian reports, which may be inaccurate. Historic sites that are recorded as National Grid Reference points, either in accordance with the recording methods at the time they were discovered or because their true extent was not known, may actually encompass wider areas.
- 1.5.52 The recorded dates of known sites may be incorrect due to being based on outdated interpretations, or incomplete where multi-phase sites are present but not identified as such. Some sites may be recorded as undated because they have not been subjected to archaeological investigation, or dated on the basis of above-ground form alone.
- 1.5.53 The proportion of archaeological remains that remain undiscovered is not known,

and is related to the degree of previous investigation, which is variable depending on how much investigation has taken place. As a result, for example, a larger proportion of the archaeological resource may be identified in developed, urban or industrial areas than in upland pasture or forest.

- 1.5.54 Aerial photography and LiDAR survey are of varying effectiveness depending on the ground conditions, and geographic coverage of aerial photography is incomplete. As a result, they may detect assets in some areas that would have been missed in others. Earthworks located in aerial photographs or by other investigations recorded on the HER/NMRW may not have survived to the present, as a result of which no above-ground remains are detectable on the LiDAR data and the assets may have been destroyed altogether.
- 1.5.55 Field reconnaissance survey is effective in locating built heritage and historic landscape assets, and in confirming the condition of known assets, but is less effective in locating or investigating archaeological remains. The nature of land-use in the study area is not conducive to location of stray finds (i.e. 'fieldwalking') or identification of changes in soils that might indicate presence of buried archaeological remains. While earthworks can be located and investigated by field reconnaissance in some circumstances, where there is tall or thick vegetation these assets may not be perceptible.

## 1.6 Assessment Results

### Desk-based assessment of historic environment baseline

- 1.6.1 Baseline data regarding designated assets has been collected from within the study area (Section 11.2). Details of known designated and non-designated assets were obtained from the sources listed in Section 11.3. The character and survival of these assets were investigated through subsequent surveys, as well as through archival work. Details of all assets identified are provided below in Section 11.8 and gazetteer Section 11.14.

### Historic map regression

- 1.6.2 The historic map regression exercise identified the historic presence of the three designated assets within 200m of the Order Limits, all of which are Grade II Listed Buildings. The map regression also identified 82 out of 99 non-designated assets previously recorded within 200m of the Order Limits, as well as 63 assets in the same study area that are not recorded on the HER.
- 1.6.3 Comparison between the Tithe maps and the most modern mapping has enabled the identification of hedgerows that have remained *in situ* since the early 1840s, and are therefore classified as historic hedgerows under the Hedgerow Regulations (cf. Volume 3, Appendix 11.2).
- 1.6.4 This survey has determined that the landscape of the study area, the character of its land divisions and distribution of settlements was established essentially prior to the early to mid nineteenth century. This reflects the archaeological and documentary evidence, which indicates that the agricultural landscape dates to the Post-medieval period or earlier, and much of the layout of roads, woodland and fields throughout the study area pre-dates the existence of detailed historic maps. One striking feature of the mapped landscape is the contrast between the irregular field patterns across most of the region and the regular field patterns along the Towy valley and near Pontarsais, and the open land and woodlands on the higher ground the Cothi valley.

- 1.6.5 The Tithe Maps depict a landscape of isolated farmsteads throughout most of the Proposed Development route. The upland areas are more sparsely inhabited; for example, Brechfa is depicted as a small nucleated settlement with outlying farms.
- 1.6.6 No estate maps within the study area were located at the Carmarthenshire Archive or National Library of Wales.

### **Aerial photographic survey**

- 1.6.7 Aerial photographic sources were examined for two main purposes: to locate any new assets not already recorded in the HER, and to investigate changes in the landscape since the mid-twentieth century. This survey located no previously unidentified assets within the Order Limits, although the presence of 21 assets located through historic map regression were corroborated. As regards landscape change, the aerial photographs reinforce the evidence of the map regression exercise. The background agricultural landscape has changed very little since the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, apart from limited urban expansion. Industrial development is confined to Carmarthen, although there is a gradual increase in residential/commercial premises along the nearby main roads.
- 1.6.8 Not all extant buildings and landscape features visible on the historic aerial photographs have sufficient heritage significance to be recorded as assets, but those relevant to the assessment are cited in the gazetteer.
- 1.6.9 The aerial photographs were much more useful in locating and assessing historic assets in the flatter, wetter parts of the Proposed Development route than in the uplands.
- 1.6.10 In some cases, for example some of the earthworks around Glangwili, historic aerial photographs depicted historic assets or landscape features that no longer survive.
- 1.6.11 Some known assets that might be expected to be visible in the aerial photographs, for example the Roman road near Peniel (ND63), were not observed.
- 1.6.12 Aerial photography located relatively few new sites, in comparison to historic map

regression and field reconnaissance. Of 35 recorded assets, all but seven had already been recorded from the historic maps, and of those, five were already recorded on the HER. However, the aerial photographs did fill a chronological gap in the historic map sequence in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, when no Ordnance Survey maps were produced. This was useful, for example, in determining when historic buildings had been altered or abandoned.

### **Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Survey**

- 1.6.13 The results of the LiDAR survey confirmed the presence of assets already known by other means and recorded on the HER, but did not indicate the presence of any new assets. However, the survey allowed the location of archaeological remains to be recorded with greater precision than was achieved through field reconnaissance survey.
- 1.6.14 The presence of palaeochannels along both sides of the Gwili River (ND166) was noted during aerial photographic survey, and mapped during the field reconnaissance survey. These remains are a complex and wide-ranging group of features, which are visible as earthworks. Although the LiDAR survey did not locate any palaeochannels that had not been observed, it provides the precise geographical location and extent of the palaeochannels in a way that cannot be captured from oblique aerial photos and was beyond the scope of field survey.
- 1.6.15 As would be expected, the LiDAR survey indicates the location of extant historic buildings (e.g.; LB181, ND45) and landscape features (e.g. Bishop's Canal ND44). LiDAR also captured the formal elements of garden ND120, while providing no indication of farm ND119 that preceded it. LiDAR indicated the presence of known quarries (ND60, ND62), and allowed their precise location to be plotted better than previous data sources. LiDAR did not provide any evidence for the presence of former buildings known from historic maps (ND61, ND123-5), but the mound of stones located at a medieval and then industrial dwelling site (ND47) is clearly visible.

### **Historic hedgerow survey**

- 1.6.16 A total of 455 historic hedgerows have been identified, which relate to specific assets, parish boundaries or boundaries depicted on Tithe maps, or are elements of important historic landscape character areas. These hedgerows are listed in the gazetteer in Table 11.24. Eight hedgerows are growing along parish boundaries (Criterion 1), although most sections of the parish boundaries are not marked by an historic hedge. Fourteen hedgerows were located that incorporate an HER site (Criterion 2b), and 11 were within, or adjacent and associated with an HER site (Criterion 3a). Thirty-three hedgerows are identified as ‘important’ because they are part of the Tywi Valley Registered Historic Landscape (Criterion 5bii). A further 389 hedgerows were identified that are elements of historic landscape character areas of high or medium heritage significance that, which are likely to predate the Enclosure Acts. These 389 hedgerows do not necessarily meet the criteria of the hedgerow regulations as ‘important’ hedgerows (i.e. Criterion 5bii), and are not of sufficient heritage significance to be assets, but they hold some heritage significance and may be considered to be historic hedgerows.
- 1.6.17 The hedgerows tend to be more cropped in the uplands and to contain more bushy species and trees in the lower-lying areas, although there is not a sharp geographical distinction and examples of both types are found throughout. In addition, hedgerows towards the north are more often planted on earth banks. Many field boundaries are supplemented with wire fences. Stone walls and wooden fencing is relatively rare in the study area, compared with banks and hedges.

### **Field reconnaissance survey**

- 1.6.18 The results of this survey have been incorporated into the gazetteer of assets, and asset IDs have been allocated to any previously unrecorded assets identified by this survey. In addition, field notes of the site conditions at the time of the survey are presented in Table 11.23 below, which corresponds to land parcel (FRS) numbers illustrated on Volume 2, Figure 11.4 (note: whole land parcels are

depicted, although in some instances where a field extends considerably beyond the study area not all of it may have been walked). The survey recorded the field boundaries between land parcels, surface conditions and topography in each field. The survey also provided additional data regarding the condition, survival and, in some cases, extent of a number of previously recorded assets, and this data has been cross-referenced into the entry for that asset in the gazetteer. This was particularly useful regarding the continuing presence (or otherwise) and condition of numerous historic dwelling sites.

- 1.6.19 Some known assets within the Order Limits could not be identified. In most cases, this is because they are of a type that has no surface evidence; however, in some cases this suggests that previously recorded assets could have been damaged or destroyed (e.g. earthworks ND57).
- 1.6.20 Field reconnaissance survey identified nine assets that were not recorded by other surveys. These comprise a series of earthworks that may indicate settlement plots in Bancycapel (ND167), earthworks that may be agricultural or indicate settlement (ND174), quarries or ponds (e.g. ND168, ND170, ND171) and former trackways (e.g. ND169, ND172, ND173).

### **Assessment of effects resulting from changes within setting**

- 1.6.21 The results of the preliminary assessment of assets are recorded on Table 11.5. This table indicates the assets for which it was determined that some locations within, and elements of, the setting make a positive contribution to heritage significance, and that the Proposed Development may be experienced from the setting in such a way as to affect that significance.
- 1.6.22 For those assets where the Step 1 appraisal determined that no (or negligible) loss of heritage significance would result from the Proposed Development, no further analysis is provided. Table 11.5 indicate the primary reason for this conclusion in each case, although other, less critical factors may also have been considered. For example, the Scheduled Monument “Group of Standing Stones NE of Llechdwnni” (SM2) is 2.9km from the Proposed Development, and 17m below the



crest of an adjacent and intervening hill; topographic screening is recorded as the reason why there is no potential for the development to affect its heritage significance, despite the considerable distance of separation that also reduces any effect that the Proposed Development might have.

- 1.6.23 To ensure a conservative assessment, vegetation was considered only where it covers a broad area, for example a woodland (i.e. screening); effects of individual trees, lines of hedgerow etc. (i.e. filtering) have not been considered as part of Step 1.
- 1.6.24 The results of Steps 1-3 of the assessment of effects related to settings are provided in Section 11.10. Seven non-designated assets were found to have the potential to experience an adverse effect on heritage significance for which Step 2-3 assessment was required. For a further 20 non-designated assets, it was determined that loss of heritage significance would occur as a result of changes within their settings, but that the significance of effect would be negligible. This is because the change was too minor and/or because setting contributed too little to those assets' heritage values for a greater loss of heritage significance to occur.

### **Assessment of effects on historic landscape character**

#### *Summary of ASIDOHL2*

- 1.6.25 This section provides a brief summary of the results of the ASIDOHL2 process of assessment of effects on the Towy Valley Registered Historic Landscape (RHL2). Full details of the assessment are included in Section 11.11.
- 1.6.26 The Proposed Development passes through three Historic Character Areas (HCAs) within the RHL. From the south, the Proposed Development route enters the RHL within the Croesyceilog-Cwmffrwd HLC, a large area that on LANDMAP extends almost as far south as Ferrybridge at the mouth of the estuary. The Proposed Development would be an overhead line through ~950m of this HCA, but would transition to an underground cable south of the B4300 and remain underground for ~150m within this HCA. North of the Towy, the Proposed Development route

would cross ~100m of Morfa Melyn HCA, then a ~250m section of the Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo HCA, before crossing back into Morfa Melyn HCA for the final stretch of ~780m.

- 1.6.27 The Proposed Development route passes within 200m of a further two HCAs within the Towy Valley Registered Historic Landscape. These are Carmarthen (HLC17) and Abergwili (HLC21); both are located near to the point where the Proposed Development would cross Abergwili Road. Neither of these Historic Character Areas would experience physical impacts. In addition, the development would be underground at that point, so any visual impacts would be limited to the construction phase and of negligible significance.
- 1.6.28 The ASIDOHL2 process determined that the overall ‘significance of impact’ of the Proposed Development on the three affected Historic Character Areas would be Slight.

*Summary of assessment of effects on historic landscape outside the Towy Valley*

- 1.6.29 In most of the study area outside the Towy Valley Registered Historic Landscape (RHL2), the historic landscape character is also of considerable heritage significance. There are 33 historic landscape character areas recorded by LANDMAP within 3km of the Proposed Development. Fifteen of these were awarded an overall evaluation of ‘Outstanding’ and 16 (including three within RHL2) were evaluated ‘High’, while one each was awarded a ‘Moderate’ or ‘Low’ grade.
- 1.6.30 The Order Limits cross three ‘Outstanding’, six ‘High’, and one ‘Low’ historic landscape character area. The ‘Low’ scoring area is HLC32: the forestry plantation near Brechfa, which is regarded as being of negligible heritage significance. The other historic landscape character areas crossed by the Order Limits are all of medium or high heritage significance. Further details are provided in the gazetteer, Table 11.23.
- 1.6.31 As with the ASIDOHL2 process, assessment of the wider historic landscape

character determined that the proposed wooden poles and overhead lines would result in very small direct, physical disturbance to historic landscape character elements (e.g. field boundaries). In addition, the scale of the proposed new infrastructure would not be such that it would dominate the character of the areas. The impact would be lower in magnitude as a result of use of sensitive materials (i.e. wooden rather than metal poles). In addition, the impact would be lower in magnitude because in most areas the Proposed Development would not introduce a new element, as a variety of electrical and telecommunications lines are present currently. However, there are no areas where the increase in quantity of infrastructure would breach a 'tipping point', beyond which the character of the landscape and settings of its components could not be understood and appreciated.

## 1.7 Historic Background

- 1.7.1 The assessment has considered the historic context of the region that the Proposed Development would cross, i.e. central Carmarthenshire, described below as the ‘wider study area’. This wider context contributes to our understanding of the heritage significance of known assets, and to assessment of the potential for presence of as-yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Order Limits, and the effect on known assets that would result from the Proposed Development. This historic background was compiled with specific reference to the likely effects of the Proposed Development, and to the historic environment baseline within the study areas employed by desk-based assessment and field surveys.
- 1.7.2 This Section summarises the general historic context of the Proposed Development in chronological sequence, providing examples of sites and assets both from within the assessment study areas and from the wider study area. The alphanumeric references in brackets refer to the asset references in the gazetteer, Tables 11.17-11.22. The period divisions and chronological sequence are based on the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, and defined by the approximate dates described on Table 11.2 (WAT 2011-14, see also Milner & Blinkhorn 2014). Assets are assigned to periods in accordance with current knowledge of their age, but some may date to earlier; for example, there are a number of cottages in the study area that appear to be late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century but may contain evidence of earlier phases buried within their fabric (e.g. ND8).

**Table 11.2 – Chronological sequence used in this assessment**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Approximate Start Date</b>	<b>Approximate End Date</b>
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	250000 BC	9600 BC
<b>Mesolithic</b>	9600 BC	4000 BC
<b>Neolithic</b>	4000 BC	2100 BC

<b>Early Bronze Age</b>	2100 BC	1500 BC
<b>Later Bronze Age</b>	1500 BC	700 BC
<b>Iron Age</b>	700 BC	AD 43
<b>Roman</b>	AD 43	AD 410
<b>Early Medieval</b>	AD 410	AD 1100
<b>Medieval</b>	AD 1100	AD 1539
<b>Post-medieval</b>	AD 1539	AD 1750
<b>Industrial</b>	AD 1750	AD 1900
<b>Modern</b>	AD 1900	present

### **Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000 BC – 4,000 BC)**

- 1.7.3 The climate and landscape changed many times throughout the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods in Wales, not least as a result of glaciation. As a result, in common with much of northern Britain, evidence for human activity is sporadic. Palaeolithic discoveries are most commonly found in caves. Perhaps the most famous of these is Paviland Cave on the Gower, where an Upper Palaeolithic burial was found (the 'Red Lady'). However, artefacts and animal remains of Middle Palaeolithic date have been found closer to the Proposed Development at Coygan Cave, near Laugharne. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period lithic scatters have also been discovered, generally also from cave sites.
- 1.7.4 No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity has been located in the study areas for this assessment.

### **Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (4,000 BC – 1,500 BC)**

- 1.7.5 Most of the surviving remains from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods in Southwest Wales is derived from funerary or other ritual sites, with few domestic or production sites known.

- 1.7.6 Funerary ritual during the Neolithic period included construction of massive passage tombs, typically from about 3000BC onwards (Burrow 2006). The funerary rites for the majority of the population are unknown, although some cremations buried in pits are found. After around 2200BC, the predominant burial rite of cremation and pit-burial was superseded in most areas by barrow construction (Burrow, 2011, p. 112). Cyst-burial (after 2400BC) and urn burials (after 2200BC) are also features of this period in Wales (*ibid.*). Burrow notes that many monuments of this period were built on sites that had been occupied before (2011, p. 105), as a result of which monumental sites have wider potential than the visible remains. There is also a tendency, in Glamorgan at least, for barrows to be constructed on south-facing slopes (Burrow, 2011, p. 107).
- 1.7.7 Stone and timber circles, henges and ring cairns dating to this period are found in Wales. Burrow suggests that some ring cairns were designed to be appreciated from the inside, looking out, although ring cairns in South West Wales tend to be built in locations where they could be overlooked, allowing people outside to view activities taking place within them. One exception is Y Garn Ring Cairn, located between Brechfa and Abergorlech, high on an outcrop with views on all sides. Although large stone circles are also found in Wales, the internal space of these monuments is often only a few metres across. Few people would have been able to participate in any activities that might have taken place within the latter group. It may be the case that both views out and views into these monuments were important.
- 1.7.8 Standing stones may have been way-markers or positioned near watercourses to draw attention to them. Others may be commemorative, of burials, former land-uses, or events. It is important to note that barrows and standing stones are not only located in high or prominent positions. Examples close to the Proposed Development include a round barrow on the Towy Valley floor (SM16), Is-Coed Standing Stone (SM3), and a standing stone in a valley near Peniel (ND64).
- 1.7.9 Cadw states in its designations that barrows and standing stones are of national importance for their potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and

ritual practices. These features are important relics of prehistoric funerary and ritual landscapes that retain significant archaeological potential. There have high potential for intact ritual/funerary deposits, environmental and structural evidence. In addition, barrows and standing stones are often part of larger clusters of monuments, the group value of which increases their heritage significance.

- 1.7.10 While the funerary record of this period is extensive, archaeological remains of domestic life are much scarcer, indicative of the relatively insubstantial materials and forms from which settlements and buildings were constructed. There are very few Neolithic buildings excavated in Wales; insubstantial stakehole structures excavated at Redberth, Pembrokeshire (Hughes 2003), may be typical, and elsewhere settlement is indicated only by artefact scatters. For the Early Bronze Age, the available evidence indicates that people lived in small roundhouses of wattle and daub, stone, or peat, and in small dispersed settlements (Burrow 2011). An example of a Bronze Age house excavated at Stackpole Warren (Pembrokeshire) was 4m in diameter, set in a hollow. Shallow footings, hearths, pits and scatters of artefacts might be expected to survive from such a site. A more easily identifiable feature type of this period is burnt mounds: piles of heated stones, often with pits or troughs underneath, found throughout Britain that may be small or very substantial (e.g. ~13m across at Rhos Carn Coch, Pembrokeshire).

### **Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD 43)**

- 1.7.11 As with the majority of Britain, the later Bronze Age in the South West marks a change in the principal character of the known archaeological record from monumentality to settlement. Some earlier barrows may have continued in use during the Middle Bronze Age, but cremations, crouched inhumations and watery deposition predominate. 'Structured deposition' of human remains in functional locations such as pits and ditches, probably following excarnation, is evidence of a variety of mortuary practices adopted in the Late Bronze Age that continue into the Iron Age. Complete and partial skeletons are also occasionally found in Iron Age contexts, typically grain storage pits.

1.7.12 South West Wales has traditionally been classified as the homeland of the *Demetae*, with Carmarthen posited as a *civitas* centre (cf. James, 2003). Whether or not this hypothesis has any foundation, the three Iron Age settlements known within the study area are on high ground (SM17, SM18, SM34). Cunliffe reports that, “the more hospitable parts of this territory were densely scattered with small enclosed settlements, usually 0.4-1.2ha in extent” (2010, p. 208), although some settlements along the Towy valley are larger, including Merlin’s Hill hillfort near Carmarthen (SM17). Unenclosed hut groups are found as well as enclosed settlements, and hillforts tend to be much smaller than those in East Wales or England. Multivallate enclosures sometimes with embanked approaches are also found, for example to the west at Woodside Camp, Llawhaden. There is a preference for settlement locations on the sides of valleys and close to springs or streams (*ibid.* p. 293). Cunliffe also notes that continuity of settlement into the Roman period has been indicated at several sites.

1.7.13 It is notable that the late prehistoric settlements of Carmarthenshire do not have surviving associated field systems, as occurs in other upland parts of Britain (e.g. Failand Ridge and Puriton Ridge in North Somerset).

#### **Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)**

1.7.14 West Wales appears to have been conquered during AD74 and 75, and the network of roads is expected to have been constructed shortly afterwards (Schlee 2005). Four roads were constructed extending from Carmarthen, roughly along the cardinal points. The garrisons of Wales were significantly reduced at around AD 120, and some roads may not have been completed (*ibid.*).

1.7.15 There is a relative lack of military sites known west of Carmarthen, compared to South East Wales, which documentary sources indicate corresponds to the level of resistance to Roman rule (Cunliffe 2010, p. 225-6).

1.7.16 *Moridunum* (SM12, SM13) was sited at the junction of three valleys on a river with easy access to the sea. It included a fort to the west (SM11) and an amphitheatre outside its bounds to the east (SM15), beneath what is now Priory Street.



- 1.7.17 Outside *Moridunum*, the pattern of settlement appears to be one of continuity on some (not all) Iron Age sites, but with Romanising alterations (Jones 2003, p. 26-7) such as the abandonment of defences (e.g. at Castel Henllys) and adoption of stone building material (e.g. at Cwmbwyn) and 'Roman' material culture.

### **Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1100)**

- 1.7.18 The Framework for Archaeological Research in southwest Wales identified a series of themes for the early medieval period (Lane 2003). These are: the end of Roman control, emergence of distinct regional kingdoms, emergence of Christianity, and interactions with the Irish, Vikings and Anglo-Normans.
- 1.7.19 The total number of early medieval settlements excavated in Wales is tiny (Edwards *et al*, 2011). This is due to a combination of the insubstantial nature of the evidence and also a lack of investigation. A few high status sites have been investigated (e.g. the crannog at Llangorse Lake), while insubstantial dwellings and structures (including corn driers) have been found in development control related investigations. It is also conceivable that some of the many sites provisionally interpreted as Iron Age hillforts and/or Roman sites are wholly or partly early medieval in date. Metal detecting has also located evidence for early medieval activity in otherwise un-investigated areas.
- 1.7.20 The Christian early medieval heritage of southwest Wales is poorly represented in what is known of its churches, but the region is home to at least 185 inscribed stone monuments (Lane 2003). One such stone is found within the study area, in the churchyard at Llanpumsaint (SM28). One example of an early chapel may have been in Bancycafel, where a medieval chapel-of-ease was dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cynheiddon suggesting possible early medieval origins.

### **Medieval (AD 1100 – AD 1539)**

- 1.7.21 The dominant surviving Medieval elements of the historic environment are substantial stone buildings: castles and churches, and a few ruined monastic sites (e.g. St John's Priory LB279, Talley Abbey). The remains of four castles, including

at Carmarthen, are located in the study area (SM5, SM8, SM10, SM21), and they are common further to the north and east (e.g. Castell Du, Pencader). Medieval churches in the region include those located at Llandyfaelog (LB4), Llangyndeyrn (LB11), Carmarthen (LB227), Llangunnor (LB240) and Llanllwch (LB369).

- 1.7.22 Medieval Stone and wickerwork buildings are characteristic of southwest Wales, although few are known from Carmarthenshire (Smith 1975). There are examples of early (medieval) vaulted houses in Carmarthen and Llandeilo Abercywyn parish, although the majority are further west in Pembrokeshire. Lateral outshuts, while also being characteristic of the southwest, tend to be found around the coastline (i.e. Glamorgan and Pembrokeshire). The ‘half-timbered’ houses of the 14<sup>th</sup> century to Napoleonic period, characteristic of the eastern borders and southern England are also absent, although two plain cruck-built houses are known from Carmarthenshire (Esgairfynwaint, NGR SN53573452, and Gelli Cefn-y-Rhos, NGR SN64003130), and a hall-house (Cwrt Bryn-y-Beirdd NGR SN66331808).
- 1.7.23 In the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, Giraldus Cambrensis described Welsh houses as made from, *‘boughs of trees twisted together sufficient to last for the year’*. Smith (1975) regards this as wickerwork, and notes the tradition of wicker partitions, fireplace hoods and chimneys (but not dwellings) surviving in north Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire.
- 1.7.24 From the Medieval period onwards, elements of the agricultural landscape and infrastructure surviving throughout the region, principally in the form of droveways, lynchets, and ridge and furrow earthworks. In most cases the Medieval examples survive as relict landscapes, replaced by or incorporated into Post-medieval field systems, but some areas characterised by the medieval field pattern survive.

### **Post-medieval (AD 1539 – AD 1750)**

- 1.7.25 The early Post-medieval period was a time of social upheaval evident in the historic environment. The reformation of the church led to abandonment of social institutions that had thrived for centuries, and loss monastic sites. This was followed by early Protestant religious revivals, first centred in worshippers’ homes.

For example, in Bancycapel there are records of prayer meetings at Fferm y Capel in this period. The Civil War also had wide-reaching effects, which are only clearly identifiable in the form of the defences built at Carmarthen (SM9). The town also witnessed a blossoming of Georgian town houses and inns at the end of this period, many of which are still standing. A few 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses and manors also survive in the rural landscape; longhouses and cottages still standing from this period are rare, in Carmarthenshire the former are concentrated to the northeast (Smith 1975).

- 1.7.26 Smith's distribution of 'Sub-medieval' houses places most of the Proposed Development route within the area of his "B' type, internal chimney, outside cross passage, dominant" house type. The Proposed Development route south of Carmarthen is within his "A' type, external wall chimney, dominant" house type, although boundaries may be very blurred.
- 1.7.27 Type A Sub-medieval houses are classified as two-unit, end-chimney houses, typically with a hall on one side of the passage and a parlour and service room on the lower end (this is distinct from the numerous two-roomed cottages, which are also a Type A form). Examples in Carmarthenshire include Beilificer (NGR SN63223690), Craig-y-Bychan (SN17905116) and Tyn-cwm (NGR SN51706662). Type A also includes houses with lateral (side) chimneys, which appear in late hall-houses and early storeyed houses; examples in Carmarthenshire include Cwmgwili (NGR SN42352325), Gwempa (NGR SN43861183) and Pibwr-Lwyd (NGR SN41321818).
- 1.7.28 The much more numerous (in Carmarthenshire) Type B houses are typified by a chimney that backed onto the cross passage (thus described as an 'outside cross-passage'). This layout is common in cruck-framed halls, and was also used in the new storeyed houses of the late 16th century. Most longhouses (i.e. with an internally-accessible byre at the low end of the house) are also of this pattern. Type B storeyed houses and long houses are relatively common in north-eastern Carmarthenshire, and the same area also boasts examples of Type B scarfed-cruck houses. Type B cottages also characteristically have gable end entrances

alongside the fireplace.

### **Industrial and Modern (AD 1750 – present)**

- 1.7.29 Industrial activity in Wales took many forms, but in the region through which the Proposed Development passes, the surviving industrial elements of the historic environment are related to small quarry operations, deep mining (e.g. near Nantycaws) and, to the north, watermills for a variety of agri-industrial processes. During the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, the substantial Dol-Gwili Brick and Tile Works (ND94) was opened on the western side of the Gwili River near Carmarthen (it is not clear whether the clay extraction took place locally).
- 1.7.30 There was an expansion of Late Georgian building associated with industrial prosperity, both in towns like Carmarthen and in the appearance of country houses, paid for by the profits of mineral extraction (Smith 1975). These early 19<sup>th</sup> century mansions (LB181 Bryn Towy in Llangunnor is one example) were set in formal gardens, in contrast with the grand but still functional farmhouses of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with their adjoining agricultural buildings.
- 1.7.31 The overwhelming majority of surviving Welsh cottages are no earlier than the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Wiliam 2011). This is in part due to the relatively poor survival of vernacular architecture, due to building and materials quality. However, social changes were also important factors affecting buildings' survival. The pattern of settlement in Wales changed considerably over the first century of the Industrial period (Peate 1940). This was partly the result of better opportunities, the life of the rural poor being very hard (*ibid.*), while industrial expansion offered new working opportunities elsewhere. However, Enclosure of commons (which started as early as the 17<sup>th</sup> century but is mainly a feature of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century), resulted in the enforced depopulation and abandonment of cottages, typically in upland areas (Wiliam 2011). These areas are apparent in the landscape of very regular fields and roads, although more irregular squatter enclosures are also present. The population of Wales quadrupled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which alongside (or despite) the movement of people led to a great number of new cottages.

- 1.7.32 Carmarthenshire is primarily a landscape of dispersed farms and small, linear villages the buildings of which are predominantly 19<sup>th</sup> century. In contrast to smaller cottages of the same date, the characteristic farmstead includes a 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with a group of associated farm-buildings. The typical farmhouse of the same period is a stone-built two-storeyed, with four rooms around a central passage, end chimneys on each end of a gabled, slate roof (DAT 2014).
- 1.7.33 Partly inspired by the Protestant Revival numerous purpose-built Christian places of worship were constructed during the Industrial Period. In Carmarthen, new buildings appeared for a very broad variety denominations, including Christ Church (LB113), English Baptist (LB130), English Congregational (LB178), Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (LB192), English Presbyterian, Unitarian (LB207), Baptist (LB269), independent (LB100, LB280), and Roman Catholic (LB351). Examples from elsewhere in the study area include Bethel Baptist Chapel in Llangyndeyrn (LB13), and independent chapels near Croesyceiliog (LB14) and Tre-vaughn (LB301).
- 1.7.34 During the Second World War, a crescent of pillboxes and anti-tank defences was constructed around the western side of Carmarthen, from near Bronwydd Arms in the north to west of Llanllwch and south to meet the Towy estuary opposite Croesyceiliog. The nearest examples of these sites to the Proposed Development were an anti-tank ditch on the road south of Bronwydd Arms (approximately 1km west of the Proposed Development) and a Type 26 pillbox at the junction of the A484 and B 4309 at Cwmffrwd (approximately 1.1km from the Proposed Development), which is still standing. The mouth of the Towy Estuary was site of a much greater concentration of defences, and a discontinuous line of defences was also constructed along a line north from Carmarthen as far as Llangrannog on the coast (cf. Defence of Britain Project).

### **Palaeoenvironmental background**

- 1.7.35 The Proposed Development passes through a region including upland areas as well

as valleys. In the valleys, geological strata have developed as a result of rockslides or hillwash ('colluvium'), or in the lower levels of deposition by watercourses and flooding events ('alluvium'). In places, these deposits are several metres deep; for example, in the Towy Valley. On the upland areas there are examples of periglacial landforms such as pingos, moraines, and caves (George 1970). There are also areas of upland peat formation.

## 1.8 Historic Environment Baseline Resource

1.8.1 This section summarises the known assets throughout the study area, quantifies the known historic environment resource in different sections, and provides specific details of the historic environment resource from different periods.

### Summary of historic environment baseline resource

1.8.2 The baseline historic environmental data within the study areas described above (Section 11.2), collected from existing databases, desk-based assessment and field survey, is summarised here. Figure 11.3 depicts the designated assets located within the study area.

**Table 11.3 – Designated and known non-designated assets**

<b>Asset Type</b>	<b>within Order Limits</b>	<b>within 200m of Order Limits</b>	<b>within 3km of Order Limits</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>	-	-	31	31
<b>Grade I Listed Buildings</b>	-	-	2	2
<b>Grade II* Listed Buildings</b>	-	-	13	13
<b>Grade II Listed Buildings</b>	-	3	337	340
<b>Registered Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest</b>	1	-	1	2
<b>Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</b>	-	-	2	2
<b>Conservation Areas</b>	-	-	10	10
<b>Important historic hedgerows</b>	29	37	-	66
<b>Known non-designated assets</b>	22	105	-	127

## Designated assets

### *Scheduled Monuments*

- 1.8.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Order Limits or within 1km of it.
- 1.8.4 Within 1km and 3km of the Order Limits there are a 31 Scheduled Monuments. Of these, 14 are Bronze Age in date, and include barrows and standing stones, or groups thereof. There are three Scheduled Iron Age upland settlements, including Merlin's Hill near Carmarthen (SM17). Another Scheduled Monument is a burnt mound interpreted as being of prehistoric date (SM33). The Roman town remains at Carmarthen incorporates four Scheduled Monuments. Medieval remains account for eight Scheduled Monuments, including moated sites, religious sites, and four castles. The Civil War defences at Carmarthen are also Scheduled (SM9).

### *Listed Buildings*

- 1.8.5 There are no Listed Buildings of any grade within the Order Limits.
- 1.8.6 There are no Grade I Listed Buildings within 200m of the Order Limits. There are two Grade I Listed Buildings between 1km and 3km of the Order Limits: these are the Church of St. Peter, Carmarthen (LB227) and Carmarthen Castle (LB76).
- 1.8.7 There are no Grade II\* Listed Buildings within 200m of the Order Limits. There is one Grade II\* Listed Building within 1km of the Order Limits: Cwmgwili, a 16<sup>th</sup> century house in the Gwili valley (LB309). A further 12 Grade II\* Listed Buildings, dating from the early 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, are located between 1km and 3km of the Order Limits. Six of these are in Carmarthen.
- 1.8.8 Three Grade II Listed Buildings, all dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, are located within 200m of the Order Limits. Pont Glangwili (LB304) is a bridge located north of Carmarthen. Bryn Towy Mansion is a house and estate in Llangunnor (LB181). The third example, "House opposite Gardener's Cottage", is a labourer's cottage north of Abergwili. There are a further 13 Grade II Listed Buildings within 1km of



the Order Limits. These include two Medieval churches (LB4, LB240), two 19<sup>th</sup> century churches (LB295, LB331), and the Bishop's Palace (LB298; rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century), as well as cottages, bridges and milestones. A further 323 Grade II Listed Buildings are located between 1km and 3km from the Order Limits.

- 1.8.9 It is notable that over three hundred of the Listed Buildings identified in the study area are located in Carmarthen or the Towy Valley.

*Registered Landscapes of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest*

- 1.8.10 One Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest is located within the Order Limits: the Towy Valley (RHL2), which follows the course of the Towy River. One further Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, the Taf and Towy Estuary (RHL1), is located around Kidwelly, approximately 2.25km from the southern extent of the Order Limits.

*Registered Historic Parks and Gardens*

- 1.8.11 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the Order Limits or within 200m of it. Within 3km of the Order Limits, there are two Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. The Bishop's Palace in Abergwili (HPG2) is approximately 500m from the Order Limits. Llechdwnni in Llandyfaelog (HPG1) is approximately 2.5km from the Order Limits. Both assets also contain Grade II Listed Buildings.

*Conservation Areas*

- 1.8.12 There are no Conservation Areas within the Order Limits or within 200m of it. There are 10 Conservation Areas within 3km of the Order Limits, all of which are located in Carmarthen. One Conservation Area (CA6) extends onto the Gwili floodplain to within 1km from the Order Limits. The other nine Conservation Areas are over 1km away.

*Historic Hedgerows*

- 1.8.13 There are 455 historic hedgerows within the Order Limits or within 200m of it. Of these, 66 are considered to be ‘important hedgerows’ in accordance with the guidance produced for the Hedgerow Regulations (see Volume 3, Appendix 11.2). The remaining 389 hedgerows may or may not qualify as ‘important’ under the Hedgerow Regulations, and do not have sufficient heritage significance to be regarded as assets. However, in their capacity as elements of wider historic landscape areas they embody some heritage significance and are considered to be ‘historic hedgerows’.

### **Non-designated assets**

- 1.8.14 Non-designated assets include extant archaeological remains, historic buildings and elements of the historic landscape.
- 1.8.15 There are 22 known non-designated assets within the Order Limits. A further 105 sites are 200m of within the Order Limits 200m of it. Of these 127 assets, 80 are recorded on the NMRW and/or HER, while 47 were located during surveys for this assessment.
- 1.8.16 Notable non-designated assets within the Order Limits include one possible former site of a standing stones (ND28), sections of Roman road (ND121, ND178, ND186), watercourses (ND44, ND52) and palaeochannels (ND57, ND166), as well as quarry sites, trackways, undated earthworks, and the sites of former cottages. The known non-designated assets within 200m of the Order Limits are of similar date and character. Notable assets include two standing stones (ND64, ND65) and the sites of three medieval buildings (ND35, ND47, ND53).

### *Historic landscape character*

- 1.8.17 The Proposed Development crosses a complex and varied historic landscape. To the south and west are areas of rolling terrain with small irregular fields, woodland and plantations on steep valley sides and dispersed farms, with small-scale modern residential development. There are some areas where pasture improvement has created medium-sized fields, particularly to the south-west

where a contrast can be seen with the small and irregular woods and fields further north towards the Towy valley. Elsewhere, the ancient settlement pattern of dispersed farms has been supplemented by linear development along main roads. The Towy valley (within the study area) is predominately a mixture of small irregular fields and woodlands, with flood plain along the valley floor, dispersed farms and small settlements. There are a few small areas of strip fields in the Towy valley, and also to the south along the Taff and Tawe estuaries. From the Towy valley, a series of steep valleys extend northeast, containing small irregular fields and woodlands, and dispersed farms and settlements. The northern end of the Proposed Development route extends into areas of extensively wooded uplands, including some ancient woodland and some areas of plantation.

#### Historic environment resource from each period

- 1.8.18 The historic environment baseline from each historic period within the study areas is summarised in Table 11.4 and the paragraphs below. Assets that are long lived have been assigned to the period from which they derive most heritage significance.

**Table 11.4 – historic environment resource from each period**

	SM (3km)	G1LB (3km)	G2*LB (3km)	G2LB (3km)	RHL (3km)	G2HPG (3km)	CA (3km)	ND (200m)
<b>Bronze Age</b>	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
<b>Iron Age</b>	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Prehistoric</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Roman</b>	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
<b>Early Medieval</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Medieval</b>	7	2	2	10	-	-	-	14
<b>Post-</b>	1	-	4	34	2	2	-	6

<b>medieval</b>								
<b>Industrial</b>	-	-	5	272	-	-	10	81
<b>Modern</b>	-	-	2	24	-	-	-	2
<b>Undated</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
<b>Total</b>	31	2	13	340	2	2	10	127

- 1.8.19 The prehistoric historic environment resource includes Bronze Age barrows and standing stones, Iron Age hillforts, and a burnt mound. There are no known assets from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods within the study areas.
- 1.8.20 The Roman historic environment resource comprises the town of Carmarthen and arterial roads leading from it.
- 1.8.21 The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid existing settlements, for a variety of design, safety, and environmental reasons. This has the side effect that many settlements that may have Medieval or Post-medieval cores and surviving buildings are avoided.
- 1.8.22 The Medieval historic environment resource is dominated by castles and churches, but also includes the Bishop's Palace in Abergwili and mills and watercourses associated with it, sites of smaller dwellings.
- 1.8.23 The Post-medieval historic environment resource comprises historic buildings, both isolated in the countryside and within Carmarthen, the archaeological remains of settlement, landscape features such as new roads and field systems.
- 1.8.24 The Industrial period historic environment resource is characterised by numerous historic buildings and structures in Carmarthen, cottages in the countryside, bridges, and landscape features including ponds, quarries and trackways.
- 1.8.25 A few sites from the Modern period are considered to be of sufficient heritage significance to be regarded as assets. These include bridges, houses, and municipal buildings in Carmarthen.

- 1.8.26 Undated remains include earthworks, boundaries, and possible elements of relict field systems. An important asset type regarded as undated are those relating to the palaeoenvironmental record. This is represented by a broad-ranging, complex and well-preserved sequence of earthworks near the confluence of the Towy and Gwili rivers.

## 1.9 Archaeological Potential

### Summary of Archaeological Potential within the Order Limits

- 1.9.1 The Order Limits has high potential for the survival of further, previously unrecorded archaeological remains, although the site types likely to be present are generally of low heritage significance. The potential to encounter as-yet undiscovered archaeological remains within the Towy Valley is likely to be particularly high, although these may be primarily palaeoenvironmental in nature. Some areas throughout the Order Limits may be of low archaeological potential due to previous disturbance by quarrying, industrial works, and some agricultural activities.
- 1.9.2 This section provides an overview of the archaeological remains that it is expected may be present within the Order Limits, on the basis of the known archaeological record. It is not an exhaustive list of all possible archaeological discoveries, and does not take into consideration the expected effects of the Proposed Development in different areas.

### Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000 BC – 4,000 BC)

- 1.9.3 There is very low potential for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic archaeological remains to be present within the Order Limits. Any such remains are likely to be isolated artefacts, but would be of high heritage significance, given their rarity.

### Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (4,000 BC – 1,500 BC)

- 1.9.4 There is low potential for Neolithic or Early Bronze Age archaeological remains to be present within the Order Limits. Much of the known archaeological resource from these periods has been located on high ground; however, it is conceivable that activity was taking place in the valley bases that has since been buried by fluvial deposits. Any such remains are likely to be settlement, funerary or preserved timber remains, including boats, and of medium or high heritage significance.

### **Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD 43)**

- 1.9.5 There is very low potential for Later Bronze Age or Iron Age archaeological remains to be present within the Order Limits. It is possible that upland settlements may be present along the route, although this site type is well-suited to discovery through remote prospection such as aerial photographic survey, and the area has been well studied. Late prehistoric remains are less likely in the valley basins than remains of other periods because climatic conditions were wetter than the modern period, and many such areas would have been unsuitable for habitation. There is, however, the possibility that insubstantial remains of wetland marginal exploitation, trackways, boats, or even crannogs might be present. Any such remains are likely to be of medium or high heritage significance.

### **Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)**

- 1.9.6 There is high potential for Roman remains to be present in the Order Limits in the form of roads extending from Carmarthen. It is likely that the Order Limits are too far from Roman Carmarthen for habitation or of out-of-town burial grounds to be present. It is also likely that the Towy/Gwili valley basin was waterlogged during this period, reducing the likelihood that Roman remains are present within the Order Limits in the Towy Valley. The remains of Roman roads are likely to be of low heritage significance. Any remains of habitation or activity around the margins of the Towy Valley are likely to be of low or medium heritage significance.

### **Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1100)**

- 1.9.7 There is low potential for Early Medieval archaeological remains to be present within the Order Limits. It is possible that earlier settlement may exist outside the known medieval and later settlements, for example north of Bancycapel. It is also possible that the remains of agricultural landscape features survive. Any settlement remains are likely to be of medium or high heritage significance, while landscape features of this date would be of low heritage significance.

### **Medieval (AD 1100 – AD 1539)**

- 1.9.8 There is moderate potential for Medieval archaeological remains to be present within the Order Limits. These are likely to be elements of the agricultural landscape, such as lynchets, trackways, drainage features, and 'ridge and furrow', and of low heritage significance. There is also low potential for the remains of Medieval settlements or industrial activity to be present within the Order Limits; these are likely to be isolated farmsteads rather than any as-yet unidentified villages, and would be of low or medium heritage significance, depending on their extent and survival.

#### **Post-medieval (AD 1539 – AD 1750)**

- 1.9.9 Within the Order Limits, there is very high potential for Post-medieval archaeological remains to be present. Like the Medieval periods, as-yet unidentified archaeological remains of large settlements from the Post-medieval period are unlikely to be present within the Order Limits, but the remains of smaller farmsteads or hamlets are likely. Evidence for agriculture in the form of earthworks may date from this period, while many roads, hedgerows, drainage features and fields were created in the Post-medieval period. These site types are likely to be of low heritage significance.

#### **Industrial and Modern (AD 1750 – present)**

- 1.9.10 Within the Order Limits, there is very high potential for Industrial or Modern archaeological remains to be present. Like the Post-medieval period, as-yet unidentified archaeological remains of large settlements from the Post-medieval period are unlikely to be located within the Order Limits, but the remains of abandoned farmsteads or cottages are known, and others may be present. The physical remains of agricultural landscape reappportionment dating to these periods, including hedgerows and trackways are likely to be found throughout the Order Limits. As-yet unidentified remains of industrial activity, in the form of small and large-scale quarrying or water management related to milling, may also be present in the Order Limits. There is very low potential to encounter remains dating to the Second World War. Any of the above discoveries are likely to be of



low or negligible heritage significance.

### **Palaeoenvironmental potential**

- 1.9.11 Within the Order Limits, there is very high potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Parts of the Towy valley, including the Order Limits, contain sequences of alluvial deposition. There is also potential that the Proposed Development may encounter preserved peat deposits in upland areas at the northern end of the route. These deposits may contain preserved botanical remains that can be used to reconstruct past landscapes, and important, well-preserved archaeological remains. Any such remains present are likely to be of low heritage significance.

### **Relation to regional and national research agendas**

- 1.9.12 A national research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT 2011-14). This is divided into themes according to historical period, and is also subdivided into regions.
- 1.9.13 Archaeological investigation may produce evidence of use in a variety of research contexts. However, the following highly selective list of regional and national research questions may be pertinent to any archaeological investigation required as part of the Proposed Development:

#### *National research aims*

- What were the environmental conditions associated with wetland sites?
- What was the economy of medieval and post-medieval farms in the uplands and to what extent did climatic and other environmental changes contribute to farm abandonment and changes of agricultural regime?
- What was the relationship between climate change and successive human communities?
- What has been the influence of river channel and floodplain development on the archaeological record, i.e. settlement, land-use, ritual practices and

landscape, from the Palaeolithic to the present?

- What was the role of hunting, fishing and wildfowling in agricultural societies in Wales?
- The wider setting of Medieval settlements within their agrarian landscapes
- Understanding the road network (Medieval, but also later)

*Regional research aims*

- What were the environmental conditions associated with wetland sites?
- What impact did post-medieval industrialisation have on the surrounding environment and what is the longevity of its environmental signature?
- What was the relationship between climate change and successive human communities?
- How far has river channel and floodplain development influenced the archaeological record from the Palaeolithic to the present?

1.9.14 It can be seen that the key issues that might be addressed by the work likely to be required as part of the Proposed Development relate to climate, ecology, the use of marginal land (upland or waterlogged), and the relationship of the countryside to settlements elsewhere in the landscape.

## 1.10 Description of Potential Changes within Setting

- 1.10.1 This section provides details of the initial assessment of effects on setting (EH 2011b, Step 1, cf. Volume 3, Appendix 11.2) and, where a greater than negligible effect on their heritage significance may occur, provides an assessment of assets' settings (Step 2) and the effects of the Proposed Development (Step 3).
- 1.10.2 There are a number of elements of settings and attributes of the Proposed Development (cf. EH 2011b, pp. 19, 21) that are common considerations for all assets where setting would be affected by overhead lines and wooden poles. These are discussed below to avoid repetition.

### **Common elements of setting**

- 1.10.3 The degree of filtering or screening provided by deciduous vegetation would be affected by seasonal or other temporal changes. The loss of leaf cover may reduce or remove the filtering provided by individual trees, small stands or lines of vegetation. Where the trees cover a broader area, for example patches of woodland, the filtering/screening would be both more effective and more resistant to seasonal change.
- 1.10.4 Where plantation trees provide filtering or screening, this has not been considered as part of the assessment. This is because these trees would be expected to be removed during the lifetime of the infrastructure, and a 'reasonable worst-case' assessment has been made.

### **Common attributes of the Proposed Development**

- 1.10.5 The material of the infrastructure, being wooden poles, is of a type that blends more easily into the rural surroundings than would steel gantry or monopole alternatives. This effect is greater in wooded areas, where the effect of filtering by trees intervening in views or backgrounding behind them would be increased.
- 1.10.6 The proposed infrastructure is approximately the same proportions as the mature woodland found in many areas of the route. The poles would be 10-20m high,

most at the average of 15m: broadly equivalent or smaller than the mature plantation trees and deciduous trees along the route. As a result, in areas where trees provide filtering or screening (whether to a comprehensive or partial extent), this is likely to affect perception of the whole infrastructure.

- 1.10.7 The visual permeability of the Proposed Development is generally high, and in addition is magnified greatly with increasing distance from the viewer. As a result, the overhead lines themselves are unlikely to present any significant visual intrusion beyond approximately 100m. The poles are unlikely to alter settings sufficiently to affect heritage significance beyond approximately 200m, except in circumstances where important elements of the setting such as key views or associations are affected.
- 1.10.8 After the Proposed Development is decommissioned, all of the above-ground infrastructure affecting settings of assets would be removed. In that respect, all predicted adverse effects related to setting are reversible. However, given that the project is expected to have a lifespan of generations and would not be time-limited, the effects on the settings of assets are treated as 'permanent' effects.

### **Summary of Step 1 appraisal of effects related to setting**

- 1.10.9 Step1 identified that no designated assets would experience a greater than negligible significance of effect as a result of changes within its setting resulting from the Proposed Development, (in accordance with the methodology for assessment of effects provided in Volume 1 Chapter 11, Section 11.4). One designated asset, a Grade II Listed Building (LB4), would experience a negligible adverse significance of effect.
- 1.10.10 Seven Scheduled Monuments, 289 Listed Buildings (all grades), ten Conservation Areas, and one Registered Historic Park and Garden lie within the area proposed for underground cable installation. For some of these assets, there may be temporary traffic, noise, and visual disturbance within their settings during the construction phase, but this would not result in an adverse effect on their heritage significance.

- 1.10.11 Step 1 identified seven non-designated assets for which further assessment of possible effects was required. It was also identified that changes within the settings of 20 non-designated assets could affect their heritage significance (given a ‘reasonable worst-case’ assessment of the positioning of new infrastructure within the Order Limits), but that this effect would be of negligible significance.
- 1.10.12 Table 11.5 provides a brief description of the findings of Step 1 appraisal regarding whether the Proposed Development could affect assets due to changes within their settings.

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects on designated and non-designated assets**

<b>Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects</b>			
<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
SM1	Round Barrow 330m SW of Mynydd-Uchaf	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM2	Group of Standing Stones NE of Llechdwnni	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM3	Is-Coed Standing Stone	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM4	Is-Coed-Uchaf Standing Stone	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM5	Castell y Domen, Gwempa	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM6	Pen Celli Standing Stone	Unaffected (distance)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM7	Clos-Teg Standing Stones	Unaffected (distance)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
SM8	Banc y Bettws Castle Mound	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
SM9	The Bulwarks (Civil War)	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM10- SM16	Carmarthen area SMs	Unaffected (undergrounding)	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM17	Merlin's Hill Hillfort	Unaffected (distance)	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM18	Defended Enclosure 350m S of Clungwyn	Unaffected (distance)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
SM20	Garn-Fawr Tumuli & Enclosure	Unaffected (distance)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
SM21	Pant-Glas Castle Mound	Unaffected (distance)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
SM23	Banc Round Barrow	Unaffected (distance)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
SM24	Bwlch-Bychan Round Barrow	Unaffected (distance)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
SM25	Ffos-y-Maen Standing Stone	Unaffected (distance)	Map 5: Fig. 11.2
SM27	Crugiau Round Barrows	Unaffected (distance) although group on high ground with wide view of proposals	Map 6: Fig. 11.2
SM28	Cross-Incised Stone in Churchyard	Unaffected (buildings screening)	Map 5: Fig. 11.2
SM31	Crugiau Rhos-Wen	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 6: Fig. 11.2
SM32	Crugyn Amlwg, Mynydd Trebeddau	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 6: Fig. 11.2
SM33	Burnt Mound West of Derllys Court	Unaffected (distance + temporary works only)	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
SM34	Castell-y-Gaer hillfort	Unaffected (distance + temporary works	Carm.

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

UID	Name	Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?	Figure
		only)	Sh.: Fig. 11.2
SM35	Trebersed Moated Site	Unaffected (distance + temporary works only)	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
SM36	Cwrt Malle Moated Site	Unaffected (distance + temporary works only)	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB1	Old house at Llechdwnni	Unaffected (distance)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB2	Pont Rhydyronnen	Unaffected (distance)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB3	Iscoed Mansion	Unaffected (vegetation screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
<b>LB4</b>	<b>Church of St Maelog</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect (although distant, church is more sensitive than most assets to alteration within views around the landscape)</b>	<b>Map 1: Fig. 11.2</b>
LB5	Pont Antwn	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB6	Glanrhydwr	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB7	Upland	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB8	Former stables at Upland	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB9	Capel Salem	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB10	Bragdy	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
LB11	Cross base and sundial in Church of St Cyndyrn churchyard	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB12	Church of St Cyndyrn	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB13	Bethel Baptist Chapel	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB14	Pen-y-graig Independent Chapel	Unaffected (distance; will be in view, but imperceptible)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB15	Bridge on W side of A484	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB16	Bridge W of A484	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB17	Multi-purpose farm building at Brigwallt y Coed	Unaffected (distance + view not key importance)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB18	Brigwallt y Coed	Unaffected (distance + view not key importance)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB19	Cow house at Brigwallt y Coed	Unaffected (distance + view not key importance)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB20	Pibwr Lwyd Farmhouse	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB21	Mount Hill, Brynhyfryd	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB22	White Bridge (The bascule railway bridge)	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB23	White Bridge (The bascule railway bridge)	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB24-LB302	Grade 1, 2* & 2 Listed Buildings in Llangunnor, Carmarthen & Abergwili	Unaffected (distance + undergrounding)	Carm.: Fig. 11.2



**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
LB304	Pont Glangwili	Unaffected (undergrounding)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB305	Barn at Penlanffos Farm	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB306	Milestone, Bronwydd Road	Unaffected (setting does not extend to proposals)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB307	Cwmdu Mawr Farmhouse	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB308	House opposite Gardener's Cottage	Unaffected (vegetation screening)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB309	Cwmgwili	Unaffected (vegetation screening)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB310	Service building on N side of Cwmgwili	Unaffected (vegetation screening)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB311	Milestone on A484	Unaffected (setting does not extend to proposals)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB312	Pont Newydd	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB313	Milestone on A484	Unaffected (setting does not extend to proposals)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB314	Milestone on B430	Unaffected (setting does not extend to proposals)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB320	Ffos-y-maen	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB321	Pont Newydd	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 5: Fig. 11.2
LB322	Pound in churchyard wall of Church of St Llawddog	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 5: Fig. 11.2
LB323	Y Dderwyn	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 5: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
LB331	Alltwalis Independent Chapel	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 5: Fig. 11.2
LB342- LB352	Grade 2 Listed Buildings in Carmarthen	Unaffected (distance + undergrounding)	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB353- LB378	Grade 2* & 2 Listed Buildings in Carmarthen & west of Carmarthen	Unaffected (distance + temporary works only)	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
HPG1	Llechdwnni	Unaffected (distance; no key views affected)	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
HPG2	Bishop's Palace, Abergwili	Unaffected (undergrounding)	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
CA1- CA7 & CA9	Conservation areas within Carmarthen	Unaffected (distance, buildings screening & undergrounding)	Map 3 & Carm : Fig. 11.2
CA8	Priory Street	Unaffected (distance & undergrounding)	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
CA11	Pontgarreg & St Davids	Unaffected (distance + temporary works only)	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
ND1	Church land	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND2	Homestead	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND3	Possible former site of a standing stone	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND4	Bridge	Unaffected (distance)	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND5	Site of a pound	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND6	Site of a cottage	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 1: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
ND7	Site of a well	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND8</b>	<b>Cottage</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 1: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND9	Church land	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 2: Fig. 11.1
ND10	Bridge	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 2: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND12</b>	<b>Cottage</b>	<b>Step 2-3 assessment required</b>	<b>Map 2: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND13	Church land	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 2: Fig. 11.1
ND14	Possible site of a former standing stone	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
ND15	Church land	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
ND16	Homestead	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
ND17	Boundary	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND18</b>	<b>Farmhouse</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 3: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND19	Possible former pond	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
ND20	Church land	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 4: Fig. 11.1
ND21	Church land	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 4: Fig. 11.1
ND24	Homestead	Unaffected (distance + view not key importance)	Map 5: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
ND25	Church land	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 4: Fig. 11.1
ND26	Possible former boundary	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND27</b>	<b>Homestead</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 4: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND28	Possible site of a former standing stone	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND29</b>	<b>Farm</b>	<b>Step 2-3 assessment required</b>	<b>Map 5: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND30	Site of a barn	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND31	Site of a cottage	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
ND32	Former cottage	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
ND33	Cottage	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
ND34	Site of a cottage	Unaffected (vegetation screening)	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND35</b>	<b>Site of a manor house/ extant farmhouse</b>	<b>Step 2-3 assessment required</b>	<b>Map 7: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND36	Possible field system	Unaffected (distance + setting not key importance)	Map 7: Fig. 11.1
ND37	Site of a cottage	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 7: Fig. 11.1
ND38	Milestone and possible toll gate	Unaffected (setting does not extend to proposals)	Map 7: Fig. 11.1
ND39	School buildings	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
ND40	Mine shaft	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND41	Site of an engine house	Unaffected (setting does not extend to proposals)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND42	House/ possible mine building	Unaffected (distance + setting not key importance)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND43	Mine building	Unaffected (buildings screening)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND44- ND60	Assets in the Towy valley and adjacent the A485	Unaffected (undergrounding)	Map 9: Fig. 11.1
ND61	Site of a dwelling	Unaffected (distance and screening)	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND62	Quarry and associated buildings	Unaffected (distance and screening)	Map 11: Fig. 11.1
ND63	Former Roman road	Unaffected (distance and screening)	Map 11: Fig. 1.1
<b>ND64</b>	<b>Standing stone</b>	<b>Step 2-3 assessment required</b>	<b>Map 12: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND65</b>	<b>Standing stone</b>	<b>Step 2-3 assessment required</b>	<b>Map 12: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND66	Quarry	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 13: Fig. 11.1
ND67	Gravel pit	Unaffected (setting does not extend to proposals)	Map 13: Fig. 11.1
ND68	Site of a cottage	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 14: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND69</b>	<b>Quarry</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 14: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND70	Bridge	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 15: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
<b>ND71</b>	<b>Vicarage</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 16: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND73</b>	<b>Woollen Mill</b>	<b>Step 2-3 assessment required</b>	<b>Map 16: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND74	Site of a cottage	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 16: Fig. 11.1
ND75	Possible Roman road	Unaffected (distance + setting not key importance)	Map 16: Fig. 11.1
ND103	Site of a cottage	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 7: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND104</b>	<b>Former road</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 4: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND105	Farmstead	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND106</b>	<b>Former road</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 1: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND107	Possible site of a former standing stone	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 4: Fig. 11.1
ND110	Farmhouse	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND112	Farm	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND113</b>	<b>Site of a farmhouse or cottage</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 6: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND114</b>	<b>Site of a farmhouse or cottage</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 6: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND115	Site of a cottage	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 7: Fig. 11.1
ND116	Farm	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 7: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
ND117	Farm	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND118	Farm	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND119	Site of a farm	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND120	Forested estate	Unaffected (undergrounding)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND121	Roman road	Unaffected (undergrounding)	Map 9: Fig. 11.1
ND122	Site of a building	Unaffected (undergrounding)	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND123	Site of a building	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 11: Fig. 11.1
ND124	Site of a building	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 11: Fig. 11.1
ND125	Site of a dwelling	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND126	Farm complex	Unaffected (undergrounding)	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND127	Site of a house	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 11: Fig. 11.1
ND128	House	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 11: Fig. 11.1
ND129	Site of a house	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 11: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND130</b>	<b>Farm</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 11: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND131	Cottage	Unaffected (topographic screening)	Map 12: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
ND132	House	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 12: Fig. 11.1
ND134	Cottages	Unaffected (buildings screening)	Map 14: Fig. 11.1
ND135	Site of a building	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 14: Fig. 11.1
ND138	Site of a house	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 16: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND139</b>	<b>Cottage</b>	<b>Step 2-3 assessment required</b>	<b>Map 16: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND140</b>	<b>House/ site of a cottage</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 16: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND141	Farm	Unaffected (distance)	Map 16: Fig. 11.1
ND142	Site of a farm	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 17: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND143</b>	<b>Farm</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 17: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND144	Site of a farm	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 17: Fig. 11.1
ND145	Site of a farm	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 17: Fig. 11.1
ND166	Series of palaeochannels	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND167</b>	<b>possible settlement plots</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 4: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND168</b>	<b>quarry or pond</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 5: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND169</b>	<b>hollow-way</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 5: Fig. 11.1</b>



**Table 11.5 – Summary of Step 1 appraisal of setting-related effects**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Step 1: could heritage significance be affected?</b>	<b>Figure</b>
ND170	former pond	Unaffected (distance + view not key importance)	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
<b>ND171</b>	<b>quarry</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 5: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND172</b>	<b>former track</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 6: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND173</b>	<b>former track</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 6: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND174</b>	<b>earthworks</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 6: Fig. 11.1</b>
<b>ND175</b>	<b>trackway</b>	<b>Negligible significance of effect</b>	<b>Map 18: Fig. 11.1</b>
ND178	Possible Roman road	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
ND179	Linear earthwork	Unaffected (setting does not extend to proposals)	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
ND181	possible site of a former standing stone	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND183	farm	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 18: Fig. 11.1
ND185	ruined domestic building	Unaffected (distance + screening)	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND186	Roman road (conjectured route)	Unaffected (setting not key importance)	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND187- ND191	Assets near Carmarthen Agricultural Showground	Unaffected (temporary works only)	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.1

**Summary of Step 2 and 3 Assessment of Effects Related to Setting**

1.10.13 A summary of the Step 2 and Step 3 assessment is provided on Table 11.6.

**Table 11.6 – Assets for which Step 2 and Step 3 assessment has been undertaken**

UID	Name	Type	Heritage Significance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Figure
ND12	Cross Inn Cottage	Historic building	Low	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse	Map 2: Fig. 11.1
ND29	Llwyn-Yffelts	Historic building	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND35	Beaulieu Fawr	Historic building	Medium	Negligible Adverse	Negligible Adverse	Map 7: Fig. 11.1
ND64	Rhyd Y Fwyalchen	Standing stone	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse	Map 12: Fig. 11.1
ND65	Pentre Ynys	Standing stone	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse	Map 12: Fig. 11.1
ND73	Nant-y-boncath Woollen Factory	Historic building	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse	Map 16: Fig. 11.1
ND139	Glan-boncath	Historic building	Low	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse	Map 16: Fig. 11.1

1.10.14 The following sections provide full details of the assessment process, clearly stating the values from which the heritage significance of each asset is derived and how their setting contributes to them, the impact of the development on that significance, and the way that appropriate mitigation would reduce that impact. For each asset (or group of assets) these assessments conclude with an impact

assessment based on the method described in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.4.

### **ND12 Cross Inn Cottage (PRN23019)**

#### *Location:*

- 1.10.15 On the western side of the A484 between Llandyfaelog and Idole (NGR 241269 212719).

#### *Description:*

- 1.10.16 Cottage ('Cross Inn Cottage'); depicted on all maps from 1842 onwards; a southern extension dates to after 1967; field reconnaissance recorded a single-celled, two chimneyed, whitewashed large cottage, probably the original building altered but retaining its original character (albeit that the roof may be raised and both chimneys replacements).

#### *Contribution of setting to heritage values:*

- 1.10.17 The heritage significance of this asset is derived mainly from its aesthetic and historical value, although it also has a degree of evidential value (for which investigation inside the building would be required to quantify). Setting makes a moderate contribution to both aesthetic and historical values of the asset, since its prominent location along the roadside is an important aspect of its character. The asset is also linked to the surroundings via a collection of small plots along the road containing horticulture and a horse.

#### *Contributory elements of setting:*

- 1.10.18 Topography (including screening) & scale of surrounding landscape: the asset is on the northern slope of a low hill, looking along the road towards across a small valley to the next hillcrest, approximately 400m away.

- 1.10.19 Green space, trees and vegetation (including filtering): there are mature trees to the south and west of the asset, which screen it from the southern approach along the road. The hedgerows to the north and northwest are generally low, but there is a more substantial hedge on the east side of the A484.
- 1.10.20 Openness, enclosure and boundaries: the setting is enclosed to the south and west, but open to the north due to its higher aspect and association with the small land parcels there. The hedgerows to the east and north are increasingly tall and tree-lined, particularly around the marshy area some 300m to the northeast. The fields in this area tend to be medium in size and regular in shape.
- 1.10.21 History and degree of change over time: the asset and its surroundings, including the field system, have changed little since the Tithe Map was produced in the 1840s. Unless the asset is older than it appears, the setting is likely to be largely unchanged. There are two lines of 400kV overhead electricity cables over 600m to the east; although visible from some areas within the setting.
- 1.10.22 Visual dominance or prominence: the asset is not prominent, rather, it is ‘tucked away’ into its immediate setting, but is visually dominant when viewed from the road to the north (only).
- 1.10.23 Surrounding landscape character: within Llandyfaelog, Llangyndeyrn (HLC10), an area more typified by irregular fields.
- 1.10.24 Views to/from & intervisibility with the asset: there is an open view north from the asset, both within and in its curtilage. Views east are obscured in some places at ground level by vegetation. There is no notable intervisibility with nearby assets.
- 1.10.25 Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement: the asset is adjacent to a main road, and a focal point to travellers heading south.

*Vulnerability of key elements:*

- 1.10.26 The immediate setting of horticultural plots and the relationship with the road are key elements of the setting. These have a high capacity to absorb changes to

which they are associated without loss of heritage significance, for example further ribbon development or works to the road itself. However, the capacity of these elements to absorb change of the type expected from the Proposed Development is lower, despite the distant presence of electricity infrastructure in the existing setting.

*Description of the Proposed Development where effects may occur:*

- 1.10.27 The Proposed Development route passes south of the asset on a southwest to northeast orientation. The closest pole is likely to be to the south, on the western side of the road and not visible from the asset. A line of two or three wooden poles would be visible crossing the two fields to the east.

*Attributes of the Proposed Development that may alter setting:*

- 1.10.28 Proximity/distance: the Order Limits pass within 40m of the asset; however, the closest pole is likely to be at least 50m away.
- 1.10.29 Position in relation to landform: to the south and southwest, the Proposed Development would be screened by the terrain. To the northwest, the land undulates and the route would be screened at some points.
- 1.10.30 Position in relation to key views or associations: the Proposed Development would not impinge on the key view to the north. It is possible that the pole south of the asset would be prominent in the view of the asset from further north along the road; however, this side of the road already has a line of telephone poles, as a result of which (given the distance and scale) the new infrastructure would not introduce a radically new element into the view.
- 1.10.31 Prominence, dominance or conspicuousness: the Proposed Development would not be conspicuous in the views out of the asset or its setting, and would not dominate the setting when viewed from elsewhere, due to its scale and the presence of other overhead lines.
- 1.10.32 Relationship/change to the skyline: the nearest pole south of the asset would break

the skyline in views of the asset from the north.

- 1.10.33 Change to general character: there would be very little change to the general character of the immediate setting or the wider setting.
- 1.10.34 Changes to public amenity: there would be a limited reduction in public amenity in terms of the appreciation of the asset by the travelling public.
- 1.10.35 Angle of view of the infrastructure: the new infrastructure would be behind or to the side of the asset, so would not impinge greatly on perception of the setting from within.

*Impact and significance of effect due to changes within setting:*

- 1.10.36 The magnitude of impact would be low adverse. The significance of effect would be minor adverse.

### **ND29 'Llwyn-Yffelts' (PRN22945)**

*Location:*

- 1.10.37 West of the B4306, south of Cwmffrwd (NGR 243570 216039).

*Description:*

- 1.10.38 Homestead ('Llwyn-Yffelts'); first depicted in smaller form on the 1842 Tithe Map, although the 1888 OS map depicts buildings at the locations of most of the extant buildings; field reconnaissance observed a complex of abutting historic cottages and ancillary buildings.
- 1.10.39 The principal building is a one-and-a-half storeyed cottage with red-brick internal chimney stacks on either end. The front elevation (facing south) has a centrally-positioned doorway (in a modern porch), two sash windows to the ground floor and three smaller windows to the first floor, under the eaves. The roof is slate, and is in good condition. A second, smaller and probably older cottage abuts to the rear, left

(northwest). This building may have been combined from two smaller one-and-a-half storeyed dwellings or may itself have been extended, as the ridge is uneven, and the windows are poorly matched. The front elevation has two windows to each floor, and a central doorway reached via a couple of steps down. There is a chimney on the front elevation, at the point of abutment with the main building. The main building is also extended to the right (east). This third component is a barn, of the same ridge height as the main house, but a slightly sharper and therefore lower roof (also in slate). It is of whitewashed stone, and the front elevation has a sliding barn door and smaller end door, and two small upper windows with wooden shutters. There is also an earlier, blocked doorway in the centre of the front elevation. This first barn is connected to a second via a short, corrugated iron-clad structure with a slate roof (antiquity unknown). The second barn is perpendicular to the first, and slightly larger although of similar construction. In the end elevation (south) there is an external stairwell (in poor repair) to a blocked upper doorway, and a ground-floor doorway. Finally, there is a smaller, single-storey shed of whitewashed stone abutting to the right (east).

- 1.10.40 The building complex described above is set within a small farmyard, opposing a line of agricultural buildings one of which has heritage significance. This is a large barn, of whitewashed stone with a slate roof. The building has undergone several phases, including a modern breezeblock lean-to to the left (east) of the front elevation (north), but several notable features are retained, including arrowshot windows. The wider farm complex includes a pond (currently semi-dry) and a former track leading south-east up the hill (ND169).

*Contribution of setting to heritage values:*

- 1.10.41 This asset carries heritage significance in terms of aesthetic, historical and evidential value. Setting contributes substantially to its aesthetic value, since the congruent association of the components within the farm complex lends much to the appreciation that can be gained from its character. The historic value of the asset is enhanced by its setting in terms of the legibility of its development, and this contribution relates to the wider setting of the fields and tracks as well as the

intimate setting of the farmyard itself.

- 1.10.42 Evidential value, the value that could be derived from further study of this asset, is a substantial contributor to its heritage significance, and setting contributes little to this value.

*Contributory elements of setting:*

- 1.10.43 Topography (including screening) & scale of surrounding landscape: the asset is sheltered in a dip in the slope; little is visible of the surrounding landscape beyond the adjacent fields.
- 1.10.44 Green space, trees and vegetation (including filtering): there is a hedgerow containing several tall, mature deciduous trees along the southern boundary of the farmyard, and extending east past the pond.
- 1.10.45 Openness, enclosure and boundaries: the setting is partly enclosed to the south by trees in the buildings themselves, such that the ‘feel’ within the farmyard is of an intimate space. There are some views south between buildings, particularly to the east, but less so from the main farm building.
- 1.10.46 History and degree of change over time: the asset and its surroundings have been in a fairly regular process of alteration since the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century at least.
- 1.10.47 Visual dominance or prominence: the asset is ‘tucked away’ into its immediate setting.
- 1.10.48 Surrounding landscape character: the immediate area is fairly typical the ‘medium-sized irregular field enclosures’ and dispersed farmsteads typical of this part of Mynydd Cyfor, Pant-Y-Parchell (HLC14).
- 1.10.49 Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement: the asset is at the end of its own lane, which dog-legs, increasing the sense that the farm is disassociated from other settlement or the main road.
- 1.10.50 Associative historic relationships with other assets: there is no notable intervisibility



or associations with nearby assets, aside from the views discussed above.

*Vulnerability of key elements:*

- 1.10.51 The immediate setting of the farmyard and the relationship with the surrounding fields are key elements of the setting. These have relatively low capacity to absorb changes without loss of heritage significance as a result of new infrastructure, which would be a new element of the immediate landscape character.

*Description of the Proposed Development where effects may occur:*

- 1.10.52 The Proposed Development route passes south of the asset on a southwest to northeast orientation. Approximately four wooden poles are likely to be placed in the three fields to the south, which would be visible from some parts of the immediate setting.

*Attributes of the Proposed Development that may alter setting:*

- 1.10.53 Proximity/distance: the Order Limits pass within 110m of the asset.
- 1.10.54 Position in relation to landform: when viewed from the asset, the new infrastructure is likely to be in an elevated position on the hill behind the large barn.
- 1.10.55 Position in relation to key views or associations: one wooden pole is likely to be placed in or near the southeast corner of FRS98, the field to the south. From parts of the immediate setting, this would be visible above and at the end of holloway ND169.
- 1.10.56 Prominence, dominance or conspicuousness: at the distance it would be placed, the Proposed Development would not be conspicuous in the views out of the asset or its setting. The infrastructure would be more dominant in the view from the farm track to the east, which incorporates both asset and infrastructure; however, this is not a key view. The infrastructure to the west may also be visible, from upper floor windows of the farm.
- 1.10.57 Relationship/change to the skyline: the wooden poles would break the skyline in

views from the asset and the view from the east incorporating both asset and infrastructure.

1.10.58 Change to general character: there would be very little change to the general character of the immediate setting. The wider setting would experience some degradation of its historic character.

1.10.59 Angle of view of the infrastructure: from within the immediate setting, the new infrastructure would only be visible in limited areas where clear sightlines are possible between or around buildings.

*Impact and significance of effect due to changes within setting:*

1.10.60 The magnitude of impact would be low adverse. The significance of effect would be minor adverse.

### **ND35 Beaulieu Fawr (PRN1670; NMRW17088)**

*Location:*

1.10.61 On the northern side of the road west of Cwmffrwd, adjacent to the A48 further north (NGR 243930 218160).

*Description:*

1.10.62 Site of a manor house/ extant farmhouse ('Beaulieu Fawr'); known from documentary evidence from the early-mid 16th century; extant farm appears on the 1842 Tithe Map as two buildings, and by the 1888 OS survey comprised three buildings and four ancillary structures; additional buildings are shown on the 1969 and 1987 OS maps; HER has the following description from 1965: 'There are still remnants of this 16th century dwelling in the grounds of modern Beaulieu Fawr...The remains suggest that it was an L-shaped house of considerable size and possibly the whole area was surrounded by a wall, as well as a gable end with traces of a chimney there was originally a wing attached to the house containing a

large room in which the Independents held their meetings prior to the building of Philadelphia Chapel' (in 1809); field reconnaissance found a group of historic buildings, the farmhouse is in the process of renovation but appears to have started life as a cottage typical in form and size for the post-medieval period in this area (it has been extended to the left and rear, doors & windows moved, roof probably raised, etc.); a stone barn with external stairwell and wooden lintels (where not replaced by brick) has been constructed on the right side of the farmhouse (it is also extended with a cat-slide lean-to garage to the rear); three stone barns are present, one of which has arrowshot windows, another has an external stairwell.

*Contribution of setting to heritage values:*

- 1.10.63 This asset owes a substantial proportion of its heritage significance to its evidential value, as a potential Medieval archaeological site. Although the survival of buried remains is unquantified, the asset may have considerable potential to further local and/or regional research aims. Setting makes little or no contribution to this evidential value.
- 1.10.64 This asset derives much of its heritage significance from its historical value, as a multi-phase dwelling and farm. Setting makes a moderate contribution to this historical values. The asset derives a smaller proportion of its heritage significance from its aesthetic value, as it is in different parts considerably modernised and notably dilapidated. Setting makes a moderate contribution to the aesthetic value, but this is derived from the immediate setting, since the wider setting is compromised by the presence of the A40.

*Contributory elements of setting:*

- 1.10.65 Topography (including screening) & scale of surrounding landscape: the asset is beside a road towards the bottom of a long and steep north-facing hill slope, with fairly long views along the valley and across to the slope on the other side. The farm is built on an artificial soil platform extending out above the field to the north.

- 1.10.66 Green space, trees and vegetation (including filtering): the fields in this area are tall and thick, but due to the topography they do not filter or screen views to any great extent.
- 1.10.67 Openness, enclosure and boundaries: the wider setting is very open, as described above, and the immediate setting is also unenclosed, with no strongly demarcated central farmyard and no boundary wall to the roadside.
- 1.10.68 History and degree of change over time: the degree of change is known to be considerable, and further research would be necessary to identify the complex history of the site; however, it can be stated that setting contributes little to the earlier history. The later history of the site is evident in the phased development of the historic buildings still present. The modern history of the area is strongly imposed onto the setting in the form of the A40, which detracts from the historic landscape and the setting of the asset due to its visual, auditory and kinetic dominance.
- 1.10.69 Visual dominance or prominence: the asset is a prominent feature of the landscape, and is very clearly appreciable by travellers along the A40, as well as the adjacent, minor road.
- 1.10.70 Surrounding landscape character: the asset is within the very large historic landscape character area of Croesyceilog-Cwmffrwd (HLC8), and notwithstanding the presence of the A40 the area is typical of its pattern of irregular fields with mature hedgerows.
- 1.10.71 Views to/from & intervisibility with the asset: there is an open view north from the asset, both within and in its curtilage. Views east and west are partly obscured in some places at ground level by vegetation. There is no notable intervisibility with nearby assets.
- 1.10.72 Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement: there is no clear boundary between the asset and the minor road to which it stands, such that one might be forgiven for straying into the farmyard rather than bearing left with the highway.

*Vulnerability of key elements:*

- 1.10.73 The associations of the historic buildings, and the prominent position of the site, overlooking the valley below, are key elements of the setting. These have a high capacity to absorb changes without loss of heritage significance, since both the immediate setting and the wider setting incorporate prominent modern elements (the modernised main farmhouse and the highway).

*Description of the Proposed Development where effects may occur:*

- 1.10.74 The Proposed Development route passes east of the asset on a south to north orientation. One, perhaps two, poles would be visible crossing the field immediately to the east. In total, approximately 14 poles may be within the visual envelope of the asset and its immediate setting; however, these would be up to a kilometre away and most are likely to be imperceptible.

*Attributes of the Proposed Development that may alter setting:*

- 1.10.75 Proximity/distance: the Order Limits pass within 190m of the asset.
- 1.10.76 Position in relation to landform: the Proposed Development route runs directly down and up the valley slopes, taking close to the shortest route.
- 1.10.77 Position in relation to key views or associations: the Proposed Development would be central in the view north of the asset, which is the view from the rear of the farmhouse but is a key view in that it associates most directly with the surrounding landscape.
- 1.10.78 Prominence, dominance or conspicuousness: the Proposed Development would not be particularly conspicuous in the views into or out of the asset or its setting, and would not dominate the setting when viewed from elsewhere. This is due to its relatively small scale in comparison to the landscape setting, because it would be backgrounded against the terrain, and because it would not alter the dominance of the A40.
- 1.10.79 Relationship/change to the skyline: the Proposed Development would not break the

skyline in views from the asset, except possibly at distances too great to affect its setting.

1.10.80 Change to general character: there would be very little change to the general character of the immediate setting or the wider setting.

1.10.81 Angle of view of the infrastructure: the new infrastructure would be behind or to the side of the asset.

*Impact and significance of effect due to changes within setting:*

1.10.82 The magnitude of impact would be negligible adverse. The significance of effect would be negligible adverse.

#### **ND64 'Rhyd y Fwyalchen' (standing stone) (PRN1734; NMRW303956)**

*Location:*

1.10.83 In an open field approximately 500m west of Peniel (NGR 242934 224119).

*Description:*

1.10.84 Standing stone ('Rhyd y Fwyalchen'); field reconnaissance confirmed the survival of this monument in the middle of the pasture field. It is approximately 1.5m high, angular at the top, and considerably narrower than it is wide.

*Contribution of setting to heritage values:*

1.10.85 Standing stones embody aesthetic and communal value because they are widely appreciated by many different modern groups. The monumentality of standing stones and their relationship with their landscape are principle elements of the way in which people derive sensory or aesthetic stimulation from them, i.e. their aesthetic value. Communal value is strongly related to this group of assets as amenities: places to visit, and to use as a site of religious, social or recreational activities. Communal value is also related to the role that monumental sites have

been ascribed in developing the collective narrative of human experience in all parts of Northwestern Europe. Setting forms a major proportion of these aesthetic and communal values.

- 1.10.86 Standing stones also embody a degree of evidential and historic value. Although only limited information can be gathered from study of the stones themselves, the reasons behind their specific positions in the landscape are subject of debate. Standing stones are also often found on or adjacent to other prehistoric archaeological remains, including funerary remains (contemporary or otherwise). Setting contributes little to this evidential value.

*Contributory elements of setting:*

- 1.10.87 Topography (including screening) & scale of surrounding landscape: the asset is in the middle of a field at the bottom of a valley slope. The hillside slopes steeply upward for approximately 400m to the south, while the base of the slope is approximately 100m to the north, where a stream runs westwards along the valley towards Bronwydd Arms.
- 1.10.88 Green space, trees and vegetation (including filtering): the stream to the north is within a strip of mature woodland, which meanders southwards with the river, partly interrupting the view west. Close to the asset, this woodland expands to fill a small land plot on the other side of the valley. The fields in this vicinity are bounded by well-maintained hedgerows, which tend to be fairly low (i.e. low enough to look over), but quite thick and containing a few trees. The two field boundaries immediately to the west are particularly thick and rich in trees.
- 1.10.89 Openness, enclosure and boundaries: which due to the topography, the hedgerows provide effective screening in some areas (e.g. looking due south up the hill) but none in other areas (e.g. longer views towards the west). The topography and vegetation lends a fairly enclosed character to the setting, although it is connected to the wider landscape by views west from some parts of the immediate setting (the view from beside the asset is partly screened by vegetation).

- 1.10.90 History and degree of change over time: the history of this asset is unknown, although it is expected to be Bronze Age in origin.
- 1.10.91 This stone may have been moved, possibly more than once and in recent years. On the basis of historic Ordnance Survey data, the NMRW reports that the stone, *“may have been moved and/or re-erected, as it is first noted as recumbent at SN42582388”* (approximately 425m to the southwest). The Ordnance Survey maps from 1889 and 1906 depict an unannotated dot at NGR 242930 224140; a standing stone is annotated but not depicted on the 1970 map, and it is depicted slightly to the east at NGR 242970 224140 on the 1994 map. The NMRW and HER both record the stone’s presence at approximately 24294\* 22412\*.
- 1.10.92 The likely movement of the asset will have reduced its heritage significance in two ways. First, the relationship with the landscape is obscured and confused, making it harder to understand and appreciate the asset. Second, the monument may have been moved away from as-yet undiscovered archaeological remains, buried at its original location in association with it.
- 1.10.93 Visual dominance or prominence: the low-lying position detracts from the dominance typical of this asset type, which usually form focal points in the landscape.
- 1.10.94 Surrounding landscape character: the asset is within Abergwili-Llanegwad Parish historic landscape character area (HLC20), but at the border with Trelech (HLC24). This western part of HLC20 is transitional between its typical irregular fields with thick hedgerows (e.g. to the east near Peniel) and the larger more open fields found higher up to the north and west.
- 1.10.95 Views to/from & intervisibility with the asset: there is an partially open view west from the asset. The asset is also easily appreciable in its context when viewed from above, to the southwest. There is no notable intervisibility with nearby assets.
- 1.10.96 Tranquillity, remoteness, ‘wildness’: the enclosure and inaccessibility of the setting create a remote character that aids the appreciation of the asset.



- 1.10.97 Associative historic relationships with other assets: This asset shares its context, but a very different setting, with nearby standing stone ND65 to the north (see below).

*Vulnerability of key elements:*

- 1.10.98 The key element of the setting is its wider relationships with the valley extending east and west, and views down to it from the south. These views are particularly sensitive to change as a result of intrusion between the viewer and asset. They are less sensitive to changes in the wider views, which would interfere less with interpretation of the asset and, in addition, would be backgrounded against the terrain and therefore reduced in impact magnitude.

*Description of the Proposed Development where effects may occur:*

- 1.10.99 The Proposed Development route passes west of the asset on a south to north orientation. The proposals are likely to require a wooden pole to be erected in the hedgerows on the north and south sides of the field in which the asset is located.

*Attributes of the Proposed Development that may alter setting:*

- 1.10.100 Proximity/distance: the Order Limits pass within approximately 80m of the asset. The closest pole is likely to be approximately 100m away.
- 1.10.101 Position in relation to landform: the Proposed Development would cross the valley taking approximately the shortest and most direct route. Beyond the valley it would be screened by the terrain.
- 1.10.102 Position in relation to key views or associations: the Proposed Development would introduce a new, modern element into the setting. This would intervene in the key view west from the asset's immediate setting, and also in the view of the monument from the approach to the south, near Rhydfwyalchen.
- 1.10.103 Prominence, dominance or conspicuousness: the Proposed Development would be fairly conspicuous in the views out of the asset or its setting, although this effect

would be reduced by use of sensitive materials and careful placement of the poles within hedgerows..

1.10.104 Relationship/change to the skyline: the Proposed Development would break the skyline in views west from the asset's immediate setting, but would otherwise be backgrounded against the terrain.

1.10.105 Changes to public amenity: there would be reduction in public amenity in terms of the appreciation of the asset by the visiting public; however, since the site is fairly inaccessible this effect should not be overstated.

*Impact and significance of effect due to changes within setting:*

1.10.106 The magnitude of impact would be low adverse. The significance of effect would be minor adverse.

### **ND65 'Pentre Ynys' (Standing stone) (PRN1733; NMRW303955)**

*Location:*

1.10.107 In an open field approximately 700m northwest of Peniel (NGR 242883 224789).

*Description:*

1.10.108 Standing stone ('Pentre Ynys'); field reconnaissance confirmed the survival of this monument in the middle of the field. The stone is approximately 1.5m high, and square in plan.

*Contribution of setting to heritage values:*

1.10.109 For a discussion of the contribution of setting to the heritage values that lend heritage significance to standing stones, see the entry for ND64, above.

*Contributory elements of setting:*

- 1.10.110 Topography (including screening) & scale of surrounding landscape: the asset is on the western side of a large field that encompasses the top of a low hill and its steep eastern slope. The surrounding landscape is on a large scale, and the site has long views south and east.
- 1.10.111 Green space, trees and vegetation (including filtering): the hedgerows of the field in which this asset stands are thick and well maintained, containing only occasional trees towards the east (i.e. at a lower position than the asset). The hedgerow to the north provides some screening, but otherwise there is very little vegetation screening/filtering.
- 1.10.112 Openness, enclosure and boundaries: the immediate setting and the wider landscape setting are both very open. The steepness of the hillside is such that the bottom of the field (to the east) is screened by terrain. The fields in this upland area tend to be large amalgamations of smaller, earlier fields.
- 1.10.113 History and degree of change over time: this is believed to be a Bronze Age monument. There is no indication that the relationship between the asset and its surroundings has changed greatly throughout its lifetime. Although the surrounding pattern of agricultural land-use will have altered, the isolated presence of the stone, and its wide views, are likely to have been fairly constant.
- 1.10.114 Visual dominance or prominence: the asset occupies a prominent position at the top of the hill, although its small size and natural form and material detract somewhat from its visual dominance.
- 1.10.115 Surrounding landscape character: within Trelech (HLC24), an area typified by large open regular fields in its high ground.
- 1.10.116 Views to/from & intervisibility with the asset: from the immediate setting, there is an open, panoramic view of the wider landscape towards the east and south, and to a lesser extent towards the west. There is no notable intervisibility with nearby assets.
- 1.10.117 Tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness': the setting is enhanced by its relatively remote

location, although there is no sense of ‘wildness’ since the vistas relate the asset strongly to the contemporary landscape.

- 1.10.118 Associative historic relationships with other assets: This asset shares its context, but not its setting or any views, with nearby standing stone ND64 to the south (see above).

*Vulnerability of key elements:*

- 1.10.119 The panoramic views from the asset are key elements of the setting. These have a high capacity to absorb changes in the middle and distant parts of the view, since the landscape is a complex palimpsest that already contains various elements of the modern period. However, the immediate setting has a much lower capacity to absorb change if it involved any elements that would interrupt the relationship of the asset with its wider setting.

*Description of the Proposed Development where effects may occur:*

- 1.10.120 The Proposed Development route passes southeast (and downhill) of the asset, on a southwest to northeast orientation. It is likely that two or perhaps three wooden poles would be installed in the field where the asset is located.

*Attributes of the Proposed Development that may alter setting:*

- 1.10.121 Proximity/distance: the Order Limits pass within approximately 120m of the asset; the closest pole is likely to be approximately 125m away.
- 1.10.122 Position in relation to landform: the wooden poles proposed to be installed on this hillside would be 12-13m high. Where the Proposed Development would enter the field containing the asset, to the south, ground level is more than 15m lower than at the stone. The Proposed Development would climb along the side of the hill, rising to approximately the same ground-level height as the standing stone where it crosses in the next field to the north.
- 1.10.123 Position in relation to key views or associations: the Proposed Development would

be present in the foreground of the key views to the east and south.

- 1.10.124 Prominence, dominance or conspicuousness: the Proposed Development would not be conspicuous in the views out of the asset or its setting, and would not dominate the setting when viewed from elsewhere, due to its scale and the presence of other overhead lines.
- 1.10.125 Relationship/change to the skyline: most of the elements of the Proposed Development visible from the immediate setting would be backgrounded against the terrain, but to the east one or two poles and the lines between them would break the skyline.
- 1.10.126 Change to general character: the Proposed Development would introduce a new, modern element to the immediate setting, which would alter its general, agricultural character.
- 1.10.127 Changes to public amenity: there would be reduction in public amenity in terms of the appreciation of the asset by the visiting public.
- 1.10.128 Scale of Proposed Development relative to setting: although it is relatively close to the asset, the Proposed Development is of a much lesser scale than that of the wider landscape setting.

*Impact and significance of effect due to changes within setting:*

- 1.10.129 The magnitude of impact would be low adverse. The significance of effect would be minor adverse.

### **ND73 Nant-y-boncath Woollen Factory (PRN24013) and ND139 Glan-boncath**

*Location:*

- 1.10.130 Approximately 150m west of the A485, between Pontarsais and Allt-Walis (NGR 244196 229359 / 244188 229316).

*Description:*

- 1.10.131 These two adjacent and related assets are assessed together, as a group. The precise historical relationship between them is not known, but they share a name (Buzzard Stream Mill and Buzzard Cottage) and location, and there is no clear distinction between their curtilages. It is a plausible hypothesis that the original occupant of the cottage worked at the mill (or owned it, although it was probably too humble a dwelling for a mill owner). Whatever the nature of their original relationship, they have acquired group value by virtue of close association and survival.
- 1.10.132 Woollen Mill ('Nant-y-boncath Woollen Factory'); appears on 1841 Tithe Map and in largely unchanged form on all OS maps; aerial photos depict meanders in the river nearby, but these do not clearly indicate former water management; field reconnaissance revealed that the original building is of stone, comprising four possibly double-height rooms; it has been converted into 3 cottages, then again to 2 cottages, and finally to a single residence with brick extensions to either side; its 3 chimneys may be original or relating to the first conversion to residential use (a fourth chimney may have been removed prior to construction of the right/N brick extension); the owner reports that there was a central door, and it may have originally had a cross-passage (or similar) as part of its industrial phase; the multi-phase nature of the building is also evident from the irregular fenestration (owner reports that wooden windows have just been replaced); a stream runs E-W north of the house & a spur off it running under the N brick extension may have been the original mill race; the building is set within a garden surrounded by mature deciduous trees that filter the view of the surrounding fields effectively in summer, but less so in winter.
- 1.10.133 House ('Glan-boncath'); depicted in almost unchanged form since the Tithe Map, but has been modernised; the door has been moved from its original, central position (owner reports that original door was central and opened onto a short hall/cross-passage & the stairs), the windows have been replaced (much larger), the roof has been raised (although a photograph of the building prior to renovation

indicates it was already two-storey), a new single chimney has been constructed (originally had one at either end), and extensions have been constructed on each side. The two-storeys with central stair suggests a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century construction date.

*Contribution of setting to heritage values:*

- 1.10.134 The heritage significance of these assets are derived mainly from their aesthetic and historical value. Setting makes a considerable contribution to the historical value of these assets, since their location along the riverside is an important aspect of their inception and function. Setting makes a moderate contribution to the aesthetic value of these assets, in terms of the congruent relationships between gardens and structures within their curtilages. There is also a notable contribution derived from evidential value (to which setting contributes little), in particular for the Woollen Mill, as it is a complex building of unusual origin and multi-phased development.

*Contributory elements of setting:*

- 1.10.135 Topography (including screening) & scale of surrounding landscape: these assets are located on a short lane extending alongside the Nant-y-Boncath (stream). The stream runs through a valley that is fairly narrow and very steep on its western side. To the east, there is a line of moderately steep fields before the land rises sharply up a promontory head.
- 1.10.136 Green space, trees and vegetation (including filtering): in the immediate setting there are horticultural plots between the buildings and the stream. The curtilage of the mill is lined with deciduous trees to the east and north, while the cottage has no vegetation filtering the view east. The stream along the base of the valley is surrounded by a strip of mature deciduous woodland, which filters or screens views to the north along the valley.
- 1.10.137 Openness, enclosure and boundaries: the setting of these buildings is fairly unenclosed. To the west, an earth bank to the neighbouring lane serves as a

boundary. There are trees lining the north and most of the east boundary, which offer partial views across the neighbouring field, even in summer when the trees are in leaf. There is no demarcation of the southern boundary to the road.

- 1.10.138 History and degree of change over time: both assets are at least early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, probably a little earlier. Both buildings have also undergone physical changes. The cottage may have changed little before its expansion in living memory, while the mill has had multiple phases of reconstruction, and has changed use from an industrial building to dwelling(s). The rebuilding of the mill, including removal of whatever structure must have been present to harness the power of the spring or stream, has rendered its original use impossible. The extent to which the immediate setting has developed is not clear. It is probable that the areas now used for horticulture would have been open, allowing more space for storage and/or movement of delivery carts.
- 1.10.139 The wider setting has changed little since at least the Tithe Map of the 1840s. However, there are already overhead lines present in the surrounding fields, and telephone poles and lines crossing the assets' curtilage on the eastern side.
- 1.10.140 Visual dominance or prominence: these assets are not prominent or dominant in the historic landscape. Rather, they are 'tucked away' into their immediate setting. The cottage is visible from much of the higher main road to the east (A485), while the mill is only intermittently visible.
- 1.10.141 Surrounding landscape character: these assets are within Trelech historic landscape character area (HLC24). The immediate environs fit the character of that area, being a deeply incised valley with woodland on some of its steepest sides, and containing a pattern of dispersed farms. In addition, mills are a typical feature of Trelech.
- 1.10.142 Views to/from & intervisibility with the asset: the cottage has open views to the east, although views southeast are screened effectively by scrub, and views northeast are partly filtered by trees. The mill has much more filtered views east. The cottage is also appreciable in views along the A485, whereas the mill is much less visible



(and therefore appreciable) through the filtering effect of surrounding trees.

- 1.10.143 Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement: the asset is adjacent to a minor road, and visible from a more arterial road running north.

*Vulnerability of key elements:*

- 1.10.144 The immediate setting of the buildings and their relationship with the stream are key elements of the setting. These have a low capacity to absorb change within the immediate setting without loss of heritage significance, but a moderate capacity to absorb changes in the wider setting.

*Description of the Proposed Development where effects may occur:*

- 1.10.145 The Proposed Development route passes east of these assets, following the valley on a roughly south to north orientation. The closest pole is likely to be due east of the cottage, in the centre of the adjacent field. A second pole is likely to be placed within that field, close to its northern boundary.

*Attributes of the Proposed Development that may alter setting:*

- 1.10.146 Proximity/distance: the Order Limits pass within approximately 45-50m of the two buildings. The closest pole is likely to be approximately 50m away.
- 1.10.147 Position in relation to landform: the Proposed Development would not be screened by landform.
- 1.10.148 Position in relation to key views or associations: the Proposed Development would be visible in the view east from the assets, and in the view west from the A485 to the assets.
- 1.10.149 Relationship/change to the skyline: the Proposed Development would not break the skyline in views to or from these assets; rather, it would be backgrounded against the fields or woodland.
- 1.10.150 Change to general character: there would be limited change to the general

character of the wider setting, due to the increase of modern energy infrastructure from that already present.

- 1.10.151 Angle of view of the infrastructure: where visible, the new infrastructure would be viewed directly in front of the assets, including in views from upper windows.

*Impact and significance of effect due to changes within setting:*

- 1.10.152 The magnitude of impact would be low adverse. The significance of effect would be minor adverse.

## 1.11 Record of ASIDOHL2 Assessment

- 1.11.1 This section provides details of the ASIDOHL2 process of assessment of effects on the Tywi Valley Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (RHL2). Stage 1 is described for all Historic Character Areas. Stages 2 to 4b are described for each Historic Character Area in turn. Stage 4c, comparing the results for all Historic Character Area, and final Stage 5 are provided at the end of this section.
- 1.11.2 Note: Historic Character Areas are given UIDs prefixed HLC, in common with historic landscape character areas located outside the Registered Historic Landscape.

### Stage 1: contextual information

- 1.11.3 Table 11.7 provides the first stage, contextual information required to provide an introduction to the assessment.

**Table 11.7: ASIDOHL2 Stage 1: contextual information**

<b>Historic Landscape Area:</b> Tywi Valley	<b>Historic Character Areas:</b> 187: Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8) 184: Morfa Melyn (HLC16) 182: Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18)
<b>Stage 1 Contextual Element</b>	<b>Summary/Location in Report</b>
Summary description of development	Volume 2, Chapter 2
ASIDOHL2 context	Conducted as part of the historic environment assessment for an EIA concerning the proposed Brechfa Forest electrical infrastructure connection
References to related assessments:	Volume 3, Appendix 11.1, Sections 11.6-11.8
Summary of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to historic landscapes in the	Volume 3, Appendix 11.2

development area	
Confidence of data on which assessment is based	Volume 3, Appendix 11, Paragraphs 11.6.51-1.6.55
Qualifications and experience of assessor	The assessment has been carried out by Tom Wilson of Stonebow Heritage. Mr Wilson is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MifA) and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (FSA), with BSc and MA degrees in archaeology, and 18 years' experience in professional archaeology.
Description of the process used	Volume 3, Appendix 11, Section 11.6
Descriptions of the Historic Character Areas	Volume 3, Appendix 11, Section 11.11 (this section)

- 1.11.4 In accordance with Cadw guidance (2007), the following paragraphs include the description of the Tywi Valley Registered Historic Landscape and the Historic Character Areas (HCAs) within it that the Proposed Development would cross. These are taken from the Towy Valley Historic Landscape Characterisation maintained on-line (DAT 2014). The assessment has also been informed by the LANDMAP historic environment data held by National Resources Wales' (NRW).

## RHL2: Tywi Valley Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest

### *Landscape Description*

- 1.11.5 *"The Tywi valley extends south westwards from the source of the river in the south of the Cambrian Mountains, through Mynydd Mallaen and the low, rolling hills and ridges of Carmarthenshire, to its estuary mouth in Carmarthen Bay. The valley is some 90km in length and of varying widths, but rarely more than a kilometre wide across the valley floor. The Vale of Towy or Dyffryn Tywi is generally understood to extend from Llandovery to Carmarthen, but the area identified here is the geographical entity of the valley, valley floor, flood plain and hills on either side, which extends from the Llyn Brianne reservoir near the headwaters, to the estuary.*

*The principal significance of the valley is as setting for a unique group of planned parks and gardens, and its historic, artistic associations with the Picturesque which are best summarised in John Dyer' of Aberglasney's loco-descriptive poem Grongar Hill published in 1726:*

'Now, I gain the mountain's brow,  
What a landskip lies below!  
No clouds, no vapours intervene,  
But the gay, the open scene  
Does the face of nature show,  
In all the hues of heaven's bow!  
And, swelling to embrace the light,  
Spreads around beneath the sight.  
Old castles on the cliffs arise,  
Proudly tow'ring in the skies!  
Rushing from the woods, the spires  
Seem from hence ascending fires!  
Half his beams Apollo sheds  
On the yellow mountain-heads!  
Gilds the fleeces of the flocks:  
And glitters on the broken rocks!'

1.11.6 *"This descriptive tradition continued throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and into this century, and as a result there is a widespread popular sense of the Tywi valley as a cherished landscape. Late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries artistic and poetic perceptions were*

*fostered by their patrons, the country gentry. The area was dominated, but not exclusively, by the Vaughans of Gelli Aur and their many cadet branches who increasingly preferred to site their houses and mansions to take advantage of the scenic prospects of the valley.”*

- 1.11.7 *“The 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries gentry families were in many cases descended from the Welsh uchelwyr (noblemen) of the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, whose ancestry, descent and houses have been chronicled by the late Major Francis Jones, the Wales Herald. Jones makes constant use of the descriptions of houses and their settings by such late medieval bards as Lewis Glyn Cothi whose cywyddau (stanzas) give a sense of medieval landscape values in this area. Despite destruction and neglect, the area still contains many important houses and mansions, and new discoveries continue to be made.”*
- 1.11.8 *“The area was also the heartland of Ystrad Tywi. Much of this territorial unit remained in Welsh control under Lord Rhys and his descendants until late in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, albeit one fought heavily over. The legacy of stone castles as well as earth and timber mottes and planted medieval boroughs still dominated the landscape. Some survived and were developed, but others, like Dryslwyn and Dynevor Newton, did not. The siting of castles and boroughs, like the earlier Roman military strongpoints of forts, have been dictated by that constant necessity in river valleys of communications, and the consequent desire both to establish and control them. The River Tywi is a particularly active one and subject to radical course changes across its valley floor. This has affected both linear and cross-valley roads, fords and bridges, and gives depth and complexity to the surviving pattern of Roman and medieval routes, and to early modern turnpike, road and rail lines.”*
- 1.11.9 *“The heavy concentration on grazing of modern and early modern farming in the valley floor, in what the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain described in 1946 as ‘the best quality dairying land in the county’, may overlay relict landscape and buried palaeoenvironmental evidence for more diversified, earlier agricultural régimes. Certainly surviving areas of ancient woodland and medieval documentary*

*evidence on forest-based economic régimes suggest heavily wooded valley sides. The prehistoric environment and settlement patterns of the Tywi valley are the least known. It is however apparent from small-scale, ad-hoc, archaeological work that there are glacially deposited raised areas of ground on the valley floors, with potential prehistoric settlement and land use information. Evidence for Iron Age occupation on the lower valley sides and valley floors is at present lacking to complement the pattern of large, infrequently sited hillforts such as Carn Goch and Merlin's Hill overlooking the valley."*

**Table 11.8 – Tywi Valley summary table from the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales**

<b>Summary</b>	
<b>Ref number</b>	HLW (D) 5
<b>Index map no.</b>	7
<b>OS map</b>	Landranger 146, 159, 160
<b>Former county</b>	Dyfed
<b>Unitary authority</b>	Carmarthenshire (Ceredigion)
<b>Principal area designations</b>	<i>A small area on the central southern side of the valley is within the Brecon Beacons National Park. The area of the headwaters is within the Cambrian Mountains Environmentally Sensitive Area. The area includes: Dinefwr Estate, Dryslwyn Meadows and part of the Cwm Doethie-Mynydd Mallaen Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Dinefwr Castle, Dryslwyn Castle and Llanstephan Castle Guardianship Sites; Moridunum Demetarum Roman fort and town Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Carmarthen (various), Llandeilo. Llandovery, Llangadog, Llangathen (Aberglasney) and Llansteffan Conservation Areas.</i>
<b>Criteria</b>	3.5
<b>Contents and significance</b>	<i>A long, narrow river valley of renowned scenic quality from its source in the south of the Cambrian Mountains to its estuary in Carmarthen Bay, containing ancient route corridors and the setting for an unrivalled group of planned landscapes. The area</i>

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*includes: Iron Age forts; Roman forts; medieval castles and mottes; post-medieval gentry houses, designed parks and gardens; highly cherished and celebrated historic artistic Picturesque landscapes.*

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### **HLC8: Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (Historic Character Area 187)**

Grid Reference: SN 408150; Area in Hectares: 2671.00

#### *Historic Background*

- 1.11.10 *“A large area divided unequally between the former commotes (later lordships) of Kidwelly to the south and west, and Iscennen to the east (Rees 1953, 174). The living landscape has great time-depth in that the course of the present B4309 partly follows the line of the Roman Road between the fort at Loughor (Leucarum) and Carmarthen (Moridunum), and Abercyfor, near Cwmffrwd towards the north of the character area, is one of Carmarthenshire's more convincing sites for a Roman villa (James 1980, 16). The church of St Ceinwr, also to the north of the area at Llangynwr, may have pre-Conquest origins and was an important Medieval parish church. The Lordship of Kidwelly had been in Anglo-Norman hands since c.1110 but Iscennen remained nominally independent, unlike the rest of Cantref Bychan, until 1284 (Rees 1953, xv). In 1327 Kidwelly passed to the Duchy of Lancaster followed by Iscennen in 1340 (ibid.). Despite this duality of tenure, land management during the historic period appears to have been much the same in both parts of the area which, with the exception of the southern part of the area which lay in the foreignry of St Ishmael (Rees 1953, 175-212), were held as Welshries during the Medieval period (Rees 1953, 220). In fact much of the higher land to the south and east of this area was common pasture, part of Mynydd Kyvorth and Mynydd Ucha commons, the majority of which was enclosed by a number of private individuals - major freeholders such as the Stepneys, Morgans and Philippses - during the 16th- and early 17th-century as recorded in some detail in 1609 (Rees 1953, 243-9). It is thus probable that Area 187, with its smaller, more irregular fields, was enclosed at an earlier date, possibly in the form*



*of later Medieval encroachments. The 'Island' of Cystanog, in the Tywi Valley to the north of the area, contained 'small quantities' of the lordship of Widigada 'commonly called yr ynys ucha, which parcels are intermingled in and among the Duchy lands' (Rees 1953, 235). Abercyfor had become the site of a gentry house by the 16th century, when it was a residence of the Dwnns of Kidwelly, noted commentators of the time (Jones 1987, 1). Another early house is at Beaulieu Fawr. The gentry house at Iscoed, in the south of the area, was first recorded in the early 17th century and remained in the hands of the Mansel family until 1772 when a new mansion was built; both were sold to the Pictons after 1804 and their environs were emparked (Jones 1987, 94-95). Towy Castle, despite its name, appears to be a new house from the late 18th-century, first mentioned in 1794 (Jones 1987, 182). A further gentry house at Cystanog has gone; land within its curtilage was exploited for lead mining in the late 18th century. The B4300 along the south bank of the Tywi is marked on early 19th century maps and its presence encouraged the growth of a village around the nonconformist chapel at Capel Dewi; however 'Chapel Dewi' was mentioned in the early 17th-century (Rees 1953, 301). A further 19th century new village, with a contemporary church, lies on the B4309 at Cwmffrwd south of Carmarthen; both villages have been subject to much 20th century development”.*

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

- 1.11.11 *“This very large historic landscape area lies across low rolling hills on the southern and eastern side of the lower Tywi valley. It rises from sea level at the River Tywi to heights of over 120m on the summits of rounded hills southwest of Cwmffrwd. The area is characterised by scattered farms set in medium-sized irregular and regular fields of improved pasture. There is a little rougher and rushy ground, particularly at higher levels. Fields are defined by earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, though some neglect is evident in those at higher levels. Some hedges possess distinctive hedgerow trees. Stands of deciduous woodland are concentrated on steep valley sides, with few small conifer plantations on high ground. There is an area of former parkland around Iscoed Mansion. The settlement pattern is dominated by dispersed farms. Farmhouses*

*mostly date to the late 18th- and 19th-century, are stone-built and rendered, with slate roofs, of two storeys and of three bays. Most are in the vernacular tradition. Stone-built farm buildings are associated with the farms. On the larger farms these are substantial and occasionally laid out on a formal basis, but most are of one or two ranges informally located in the farmyard. Large modern farm buildings are present on most holdings. Superimposed over this ancient pattern of dispersed farms are more recent settlement patterns. Croesyceilog is a small linear hamlet with a core of 19th century stone-built houses and cottages interspersed with which are modern dwellings, mostly brick-built. Cwmffrwd is essentially a 20th century village of individual houses, small housing estates and garages, though it includes some older 19th century elements, strung out along the A484 and a B-road. Capel Dewi similarly has an old core, but is essentially a 20th century hamlet. Several other major and historic roads in addition to the A484 - which lies on the route of a presumed Roman road - radiate out from Carmarthen across this area. All of these routes have attracted 20th century linear development. Other 20th century components of the landscape comprise National Grid power lines and a water pumping station”.*

- 1.11.12 *“Recorded archaeology from such a large landscape area takes in a range of sites from all periods. Features relate primarily to agricultural land-use but the Roman road and possible villa at Abercyfor, and the Post-Medieval lead mine at Cystanog, deserve note”.*
- 1.11.13 *“There are some distinctive buildings. Iscoed mansion, rebuilt with brick facing between 1790 and 1804, is with its outbuildings Grade II listed, but semi-derelict; it features fine views across the estuary and retains some internal detail. Bryntowy Mansion, Llangynwr, built in the 1830s, is Grade II listed. The landmark medieval church at Llangynwr, without a tower, is not listed, nor are the largely 18th century Iscoed old mansion and Abercyfor House”.*
- 1.11.14 *“To the west the tidal flood plain of the River Tywi, to the northwest Carmarthen town, and to the north the plain of the River Tywi provide clearly defined boundaries to this area. To area to the south has many similar historic landscape*

*components to this area, and here there is a zone of change, rather than a clear defined border. The area which provides the southern boundary to the northern part of this area is characteristically distinct, but again a zone of change is present rather than a hard-edged border. To the east, historic landscape areas have yet to be defined”.*

*Stage 2: assessment of direct, physical impacts*

- 1.11.15 The section of the Proposed Development passing through this HCA (HLC6) includes underground cabling, which would result in direct physical impacts. There would also be physical impacts as a result of wooden poles being driven into the ground along the overhead line section; however, these are considered to be negligible impacts and not significant effects. The objective of ASIDOHL2 Stage 2 is to assess these impacts; the results are summarised in Table 11.9.

**Table 11.9: ASIDOHL2 Stage 2: assessment of direct, physical impacts of development on Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd HCA (HLC8)**

<b>Historic Landscape Area:</b> Tywi Valley		<b>Historic Character Area:</b> 187: Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8)		
<b>ASIDOHL2 Stage 2: Assessment of Direct, Physical Impacts on Historic Character Area</b>				
<b>Development:</b> Brechfa Forest electrical infrastructure connection				
<b>Absolute Impact (Loss of Area):</b> Development Area: 70,318 m <sup>2</sup> Character Area: 26,813,826 m <sup>2</sup>		<b>Magnitude &amp; Score:</b> 0.26% of the HCA would be affected by development Very Slight – 1		
<b>Relative and Landscape Impacts (Loss of Known Characteristics or Elements) &amp; Scores</b>				
<b>Element / % loss</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Landscape Value</b>	<b>Landscape Value Effect</b>
River Towy	A – 4	Very Slight – 1	Very High – key element of the RHL – 6	Very Slightly Reduced – 1

Wooded river bank	B – 3	Very Slight – 1	High – part of the RHL – 5	Slightly Reduced – 2
Irregular field system	B – 3	Very Slight – 1	Considerable – a somewhat modified part of the RHL – 4	Slightly Reduced – 2
Hedgebanks	B – 3	Very Slight – 1	Considerable – reduced in scale and diversity compared to elsewhere in the RHL – 4	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
B4300 Llangunnor - Capel Dewi (historic route)	D – 1	Very Slight – 1	Low – not a key routeway in the RHL – 2	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
Archaeological remains assoc. with mining	D – 1	Moderate – 3 (anticipated)	Low – not a key aspect of the RHL – 2	Moderately Reduced – 3 (anticipated)

**Notes:**

See below

**Compiled by: Tom Wilson**

**Date: 01 August 2014**

- 1.11.16 Several known sites associated with mining are located within 200m to the east of the part of the HCA where undergrounding is proposed. This includes a shaft (ND40) and three surviving buildings (ND41, ND42, and ND43). It is likely that deep mining or quarrying extended into the Order Limits at this point.
- 1.11.17 The overall magnitude of direct physical impacts is calculated by adding the average score for each element to the magnitude of absolute impact, as follows:
- $((4+1+6+1) + (3+1+5+2) + (3+1+4+2) + (3+1+4+1) + (1+1+2+1) + (1+3+2+3)) \div 6 = 9.3$
  - $9.3 + 1 = 10$
- 1.11.18 Following the 28-point scale provided by ASIDOHL2 (Cadw *et al*, 2007), the overall

magnitude of direct physical impacts is therefore ‘Moderate’.

*Stage 3: assessment of indirect impacts*

- 1.11.19 No indirect, physical impacts (i.e. ASIDOHL2 Stage 3a) have been identified. There would be no erosion or similar physical decay following reinstatement of the underground cabling working width.
- 1.11.20 No indirect, (non-physical) visual impacts related to the undergrounding section of the Proposed Development are anticipated, aside from the temporary intrusion of construction works during the construction phase. This is regarded as being of negligible significance and has not been subject to full assessment.
- 1.11.21 The section of the Proposed Development passing through this HCA (HLC6) includes a section of overhead line, which would result in indirect (non-physical) visual impacts. The objective of ASIDOHL2 Stage 3b is to assess these impacts; the results are summarised in Table 11.10.

**Table 11.10: ASIDOHL2 Stage 3b: assessment of indirect, visual impacts on Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd HCA (HLC8)**

<b>Historic Landscape Area:</b> Tywi Valley	<b>Historic Character Area:</b> 187: Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8)	
<b>ASIDOHL2 Stage 3b: Assessment of Indirect, Visual Impacts on Historic Character Area</b>		
<b>Development:</b> Brechfa Forest electrical infrastructure connection		
<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Category &amp; Score</b>	<b>Magnitude &amp; Score</b>
Limited change to views to irregular field system and accompanying hedgerows (i.e. along unnamed road from Login Hill to Capel Dewi Road)	C – 2	Slight –2
Limited disruption of views to woodland (SN 43386 19844) from Towy View Park (road)	D – 1	Very Slight –1
Limited change to wider setting of Ty-llywd-	C – 2	Slight –2

mawr farm (ND117; pre-1842)		
Limited change to wider setting of Nant farm (ND118; pre-1842)	C – 2	Very Slight –1
Limited change to wider setting of Ty-Newydd/ The Bungalow (ND42; probably industrial; late 19 <sup>th</sup> )	C – 2	Very Slight –1
Development form	1.8	Moderate – 3
Development appearance	1.8	Moderate – 3
<b>Notes:</b> See below		
<b>Compiled by: Tom Wilson</b>		<b>Date: 01 August 2014</b>

1.11.22 The overall magnitude of indirect impacts is calculated by adding the average score for indirect, visual impacts to the score for indirect physical impacts (which in this case is zero), then multiplying by 28 and dividing by 20 to reflect the 28-point ASIDOHL2 scale. The calculation for HLC8 is as follows:

- $((2+2) + (1+1) + (2+2) + (2+1) + (2+1) + (1.8+3) + (1.8+3)) \div 7 = 3.66$
- $((3.66 + 0) \div 28) \times 20 = 5$

1.11.23 Following the 28-point scale provided by ASIDOHL2 (Cadw *et al*, 2007), the overall magnitude of indirect impacts is therefore 'Slight'.

*Stage 4a & 4b: evaluation of relative importance*

1.11.24 The objective of ASIDOHL2 Stage 4a and 4b is to evaluate the relative importance of the affected area in relation to the whole Historic Character Area (4a) and the whole Registered Historic Landscape, (4b) in which it is located. The results for HLC8 are summarised in Table 11.11.

**Table 11.11: ASIDOHL2 Stage 4a & 4b: evaluation of the relative importance of the part of Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd HCA (HLC8) directly and/or indirectly affected by development**

**Historic Landscape Area:**  
 Tywi Valley

**Historic Character Area:**  
 187: Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8)

**ASIDOHL2 Stage 4:** Evaluation of the Relative Importance of the (part of) Historic Landscape Character Area Directly and/or Indirectly Affected by Development

**Development:** Brechfa Forest electrical infrastructure connection

Value	V High/ V Gd	High/ Good	Mod/ Med	Low	Poor/ None	V High/ V Gd	High/ Good	Mod/ Med	Low	Poor/ None
In relation to:	(a) Whole of the Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd HCA (HLC8):					(b) Whole of the Tywi Valley Registered Historic Landscape (RHL2):				
Criterion:										
Rarity					X					X
Representativeness				X						X
Documentation				X						X
Group Value				X						X
Survival					X					X
Condition				X						X
Coherence					X					X
Integrity				X						X
Potential					X					X
Amenity					X					X
Associations				X					X	

**Notes:**  
 See below

**Compiled by: Tom Wilson**

**Date: 01 August 2014**

- 1.11.25 The Proposed Development route has been informed by ongoing environmental assessment, including desk-based assessment and site visits, in order to identify, assess the heritage significance of, and avoid impacts on, assets. The area affected by the development contains no individual designated assets (the Registered Historic Landscape notwithstanding), although some non-designated elements of the historic landscape character may be affected, including sites associated with mining industry.
- 1.11.26 The part of this Historic Character Area that would be affected by the Proposed Development is not particularly representative of the character of the HCA overall, not is it in the best condition and survival, since it has been altered by relatively recent boundary changes. While there are several Grade 2 Listed Buildings within both the Historic Character Area and the Registered Historic Landscape, these would be unaffected by the Proposed Development .
- 1.11.27 The affected part of this Historic Character Area is a tiny and unrepresentative part of the entire Registered Historic Landscape, and does not contain any of the key elements of that Landscape.
- 1.11.28 The relative importance of the affected area is calculated by adding the scores for each of the eleven criteria identified on the left of Table 11.11. The calculation for HLC8 is as follows:
- Step 4a: (6 x Low @ 2) + (5 x Poor @ 1) = 17
  - Step 4b: (1 x Low @ 2) + (10 x Poor @ 1) = 12

**HLC16: Morfa Melyn (Historical Character Area 184)**

Grid Reference: SN 426206 Area in Hectares: 132.20

*Historic Background*

- 1.11.29 *“The tidal floodplain of the River Tywi and its tributary the Gwili where it occurs*



*immediately beneath the town of Carmarthen. The present course of the river is a series of loops which appear to have remained fairly constant since at least the Medieval period, when the north-west side of the river lay within the Borough of Carmarthen and the south-east side belonged to the Lordship of Kidwelly (Rees 1932); both had been established in the early 12th-century. Several areas of marsh are mentioned in contemporary accounts, when the area appears to have been used solely as seasonal grazing land, presumably held of the crown as common land, as was 'Sylly' at the north end (James 1980, 44). The town rental of 1675 mentions 14 acres in 'Morfa Uchaf', and 'a bank thereto annexed' (ibid.), possibly a flood defence; however an area called 'The Island' was in dispute with Kidwelly lordship due to minor changes in the river's course (James 1980, 42). Some limited enclosure had taken place by 1842 (Carmarthen St Peters tithe map) when formal drainage systems appear to have been introduced, but the area was, and still is, subject to frequent inundation. Several clay pits were excavated in the floodplain during the 19th century and it has been suggested that the clay for the ramparts of Roman Carmarthen was derived from the flood-plain (James 1992, 22). The LNWR railway, opened in 1871 but now occupied by the new bypass, forms the north-west edge of the area, and the old A40 - following the line of the Roman Road to Llandovery, and a later turnpike - passes through it on an embankment. Some ribbon-development has occurred alongside the road during the late 19th- and 20th-century, usually on embanked platforms around a farm and dairy; the development included a bus depot that closed in 1998”.*

#### *Description and essential historic landscape components*

- 1.11.30 *“Short lengths of the Tywi valley, and the lower Gwili valley, lying at or close to sea level. The area is subjected to flooding at exceptionally high tides and regular flooding during the winter months of high rainfall. The cycles of river deposition and erosion are also quite active in this area. Consequently there is no settlement in this historic landscape area, and, apart from close to Abergwili where there are fields surrounded by hedges, enclosures are poorly defined by wire fences and/or ditches. The whole area is under pasture. Apart from occasional small trees in*

*some hedges and scrubby woodland alongside the rivers, it is essentially a treeless landscape. In 1999, the Carmarthen eastern bypass, which crosses this area, opened. Lengths of river bank were armoured as part of the engineering works associated with the bypass”.*

1.11.31 *“Recorded archaeology is limited. The Roman road has been mentioned and two watermills have been tentatively located within the area. A firing range was established in one of the loops in the 20th century”.*

1.11.32 *“None of the buildings, which mainly date from the 19th- and 20th-century, are distinctive”.*

1.11.33 *“The area is distinct from the rising ground to the northwest and southeast, but the boundary with the floodplain to the west and east is less well-defined”.*

*Stage 2: assessment of direct, physical impacts*

1.11.34 The section of the Proposed Development passing through this HCA (HLC16) includes underground cabling, which would result in direct physical impacts. The objective of ASIDOHL2 Stage 2 is to assess these impacts; the results are summarised in Table 11.12.

**Table 11.12: ASIDOHL2 Stage 2: assessment of direct, physical impacts of development on Morfa Melyn (HLC16)**

<b>Historic Landscape Area:</b> Tywi Valley	<b>Historic Character Area:</b> 184: Morfa Melyn (HLC16)
<b>ASIDOHL2 Stage 2: Assessment of Direct, Physical Impacts on Historic Character Area</b>	
<b>Development:</b> Brechfa Forest electrical infrastructure connection	
<b>Absolute Impact (Loss of Area):</b> Development Area: 29,892 m <sup>2</sup> Character Area: 1,322,872 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Magnitude &amp; Score:</b> 2.26% of the HCA would be permanently lost or removed by development Very Slight – 1
<b>Relative and Landscape Impacts (Loss of Known Characteristics or</b>	

<b>Elements) &amp; Scores</b>				
<b>Element / % loss</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Landscape Value</b>	<b>Landscape Value Effect</b>
River Towy	A – 4	Very Slight – 1	Very High – key element of the RHL – 6	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
Wooded river bank	B – 3	Very Slight – 1	High – part of the RHL – 5	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
Irregular, marshy fields	B – 3	Very Slight – 1	High – part of the RHL – 5	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
Cut boundary drains	B – 3	Very Slight – 1	High – part of the RHL – 5	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
Roman road (ND121: Abergwili Rd.)	C – 2	Very Slight – 1	Considerable – key historic routeway in the RHL – 4	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
Bishop's Palace Canal (ND44: extant watercourse)	C – 2	Very Slight – 1	Considerable – important watercourse in history of the RHL – 4	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
Leat to 'Bishops Mill' (ND52: palaeochannel)	C – 2	Very Slight – 1	Considerable – important watercourse in history of the RHL – 4	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
Palaeochannels associated with the Towy River	U – 1	Very Slight – 1	Low – marginal contribution to historic character – 2	Very Slightly Reduced – 1

**Notes:**  
 See below

**Compiled by: Tom Wilson**

**Date: 01 August 2014**

1.11.35 The historic character of this HCA is intimately connected with hydrology. The river has been harnessed for a variety of agricultural and industrial purposes, which

shape the modern landscape. In addition, palaeochannels visible as cropmarks on the ground and in aerial photographs indicate the presence of former courses of the river, which has meandered across the valley floor for millennia.

1.11.36 The overall magnitude of direct physical impacts is calculated by adding the average score for each element to the magnitude of absolute impact, as follows:

- $((4+1+6+1) + (3+1+5+1) + (3+1+5+1) + (3+1+5+1) + (2+1+4+1) + (2+1+4+1) + (2+1+4+1) + (1+1+2+1)) \div 8 = 8.9$
- $8.9 + 1 = 10$

1.11.37 Following the 28-point scale provided by ASIDOHL2 (Cadw *et al*, 2007), the overall magnitude of direct physical impacts is therefore 'Moderate'.

*Stage 3: assessment of indirect impacts*

1.11.38 No indirect, physical impacts (i.e. ASIDOHL2 Stage 3a) have been identified. There would be no erosion or similar physical decay following reinstatement of the underground cabling working width.

1.11.39 No indirect, (non-physical) visual impacts are anticipated aside from the temporary intrusion of construction works during the construction phase, which is regarded as being of negligible significance and has not been subject to full assessment (i.e. Stage 3b). The section of the Proposed Development passing through this HCA (HLC16) does not include any overhead lines.

*Stage 4a & 4b: evaluation of relative importance*

1.11.40 The objective of ASIDOHL2 Stage 4a and 4b is to evaluate the relative importance of the affected area in relation to the whole Historic Character Area (4a) and the whole Registered Historic Landscape, (4b) in which it is located. The results for HLC16 are summarised in Table 11.13.

1.11.41 **Table 11.13: ASIDOHL2 Stage 4a & 4b: evaluation of the relative importance of the part of Morfa Melyn (HLC16) directly and/or indirectly affected by**

**development**

**Historic Landscape Area:** Tywi Valley  
**Historic Character Area:** 184: Morfa Melyn (HLC16)

**ASIDOHL2 Stage 4:** Evaluation of the Relative Importance of the (part of) Historic Landscape Character Area Directly and/or Indirectly Affected by Development

**Development:** Brechfa Forest electrical infrastructure connection

Value	V High/ V Gd	High/ Good	Mod/ Med	Low	Poor/ None	V High/ V Gd	High/ Gd	Mod/ Med	Low	Poor/ None
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In relation to: (a) Whole of the Morfa Melyn HCA (HLC16): (b) Whole of the Tywi Valley Registered Historic Landscape (RHL2):

Criterion:

Rarity					X					X
Representativeness		X							X	
Documentation			X						X	
Group Value	X									X
Survival		X								X
Condition			X						X	
Coherence			X							X
Integrity		X							X	
Potential		X					X			
Amenity			X							X
Associations			X							X

**Notes:**

See below

**Compiled by:** Tom Wilson **Date:** 01 August 2014

- 1.11.42 The Proposed Development route has been informed by ongoing environmental assessment, including desk-based assessment and site visits, in order to identify, assess the heritage significance of, and avoid impacts on, assets.
- 1.11.43 The Proposed Development skirts around the eastern edge of this Historic Character Area. It is typical of the Area, being composed of floodplain pastures alongside a river, although most of this area is alongside the Towy, rather than the Gwili. The presence of earthworks related to the Gwili's palaeochannels attests to the good survival of this section of the Area.
- 1.11.44 The western part of this Area incorporates part of The Parade Conservation Area, although the more typical majority of that designated asset is located within the urbanised area further west. This Conservation Area would be unaffected by the Proposed Development. There are no other designated sites within the Historic Character Area and Registered Historic Landscape. Some non-designated elements of the historic landscape character would be affected, including palaeochannels related to the Gwili River.
- 1.11.45 The affected part of this Historic Character Area is a tiny part of the entire Registered Historic Landscape, but is fairly typical of much of its characteristic areas, i.e. the long, narrow floodplain along the valley.
- 1.11.46 The relative importance of the affected area is calculated by adding the scores for each of the eleven criteria identified on the left of Table 11.13. The calculation for HLC16 is as follows:
- Step 4a:  $(1 \times \text{V High @ } 5) + (4 \times \text{High @ } 4) + (5 \times \text{Mod @ } 3) + (1 \times \text{Poor @ } 1)$   
= 41
  - Step 4b:  $(1 \times \text{Mod @ } 3) + (4 \times \text{Low @ } 2) + (6 \times \text{Poor @ } 1) = 17$

**HLC18: Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen - Llandeilo (Historical Character Area 182)**

Grid Reference: SN 530209 Area in Hectares: 1752.00

### *Historic Background*

- 1.11.47 *“A very long, but narrow area stretching from Carmarthen in the west to Llandeilo in the east, which lies in the fertile alluvial floodplain of the River Tywi and includes short stretches of two of its tributaries, the Afon Cellyn and Afon Dulas. The valley was the major historic route corridor into West Wales. The Roman road from Carmarthen to Llandovery followed the interface between the alluvium and the solid geology of the north side of the Tywi, and is more-or-less followed by the modern A40(T). The Roman road forms the northern edge of this area between White Mill and Nantgaredig. Here it crosses alluvial deposits, which suggests that the course of the Tywi has been fairly stable since an early period, perhaps as far back as the Bronze Age as three round barrows are situated near White Mill. During the Medieval period, moreover, one of the ox-bow lakes, near Abergwili, was used as a fish-pond by the Bishops of St Davids. During this period the river formed one of the major boundaries of Carmarthenshire, separating Cantref Mawr on the north bank from Cantrefs Bychan (specifically Iscennen) and Cydweli on the south bank (Rees, 1932). As such the landscape area has experienced a chequered history of tenure, and was troubled by warfare until the end of the 13th century. Cantref Mawr remained an independent Welsh lordship until 1284, Cydweli had been in Anglo-Norman hands since c.1110 but Iscennen remained nominally independent, unlike the rest of Cantref Bychan, until 1284 (Rees 1953, xv). Three bridges cross the Tywi between Carmarthen and Llandeilo, all with Medieval origins, and a ferry operated at Glantowylan. The Tywi breaks its banks at least once a year., while the wooded nature of the valley was commented upon by contemporary writers who appear to be including the floodplain. Leland, in the 1530s, remarked that the Dryslwyn area for instance 'was a place ful of difficulte and encombrance to passe through' (Smith 1906). However ridge and furrow, which has been noted throughout the area, attests to former arable cultivation of this very fertile soil by the later Medieval period at least. Settlement on the floodplain itself has always been minimal but does occur on raised 'islands' within*

*the alluvium, of which that at Glantowylan may have been the site of a vill. Settlement, however, is mainly in the form of isolated farms of which Beili-glas, Pentre Davis and Ro-fawr may have early origins. The landscape had been enclosed with the present pattern of regular fields by the time the tithe surveys were conducted in the second quarter of the 19th century, a process which was probably undertaken during the 18th century. No major estate cores lie within this area. Later forms of transport also utilised the valley. A turnpike, established in 1763-71 (Lewis, 1971, 43) more-or-less followed the line of the Roman Road and the entire area is crossed by the former LNWR main West Wales railway line which was opened, as the 'Vale of Towy Line', by the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company in 1858 (Gabb, 1977, 76). A canal, the Golden Grove Canal, cut through part of the eastern half of the floodplain in the 17th century, and was used to convey coal from the Tywi to Golden Grove Mansion in Area 193 (Sambrook 1995, 75). There is, however, no real industrial history and the area was always agricultural; leisure meanwhile is represented by an 18th- or early 19th-century racecourse in a loop of the river at Glantowylan.”*

*Description and essential historic landscape components*

- 1.11.48 *“The alluvial flood plain of the Tywi was described in the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, of 1946, as 'the best quality dairying land in the county' (Cadw/ICOMOS, 1998, 27). The area averages one kilometre in width and gains less than 20 m in height over the 20 km between Carmarthen and Llandeilo. Sections of the river are in a cycle of erosion and deposition; some meanders of the Tywi are active, and oxbow lakes are present most notably to the east of Abergwili where the Bishop's Pond is now a nature reserve, and to the west of Dinefwr Park, Llandeilo, but these are old and the majority of the flood plain is stable and has long been enclosed. The fields are small- to medium-sized and tend towards the regular, though many different patterns from the small irregular to the large regular are present. Field boundaries comprise hedges without banks and earth banks topped with hedges. The former are planted on the valley floor presumably to facilitate flood-water drainage. The condition of these boundaries varies. In some locations,*



*such as between Abergwili and Whitemill, they are well maintained and in good condition, but elsewhere they have broken down completely and the hedges are either derelict or gone. Ditches also form some boundaries. Wire fences supplement all historic boundaries. Virtually the whole of the valley floor is now under improved pasture. Woodland is now virtually non-existent, but distinctive trees, in hedgerows, isolated or in small clumps right along the valley, but particularly those close to the estate cores of Dinefwr and Golden Grove/Gelli Aur, provide a 'parkland' aspect. Apart from 'islands' of slightly higher ground, the whole of this area is subject to at least one episode of flooding each winter. It is on these 'islands' that the several farms are located. Of the major routeways the A40(T) runs on elevated ground to the north, and the area is skirted by the B4300 to the south. The old railway line which was built on a low embankment to avoid flooding is a distinctive feature of the floodplain”.*

- 1.11.49 *“Recorded archaeology is of relatively low density. Findspots include Bronze Age finds and a Roman coin hoard. There are three Bronze Age round barrows near White Mill, one scheduled, and at least one Bronze Age standing stone. The Roman Road and the LNWR railway line survive as field evidence, and the line of the Golden Grove Canal is just visible. There are watermill sites, and two lost chapels, from the Medieval period”.*
- 1.11.50 *“There are few distinctive buildings. Of the three Tywi bridges the stone-built Pont Llandeilo Rwnws, built in 1786, is Grade II listed; there are several minor bridges. Golden Grove and Dryslwyn station buildings survive within the area and are now private dwellings, as is one of the Golden Grove lodges. There are few farmsteads and cottages but Glantowylan, Beili-glas, Pentre Davis, Ro-fawr and the home farm of Abercothi mansion, which was established by 1857 (Jones 1987, 1), are substantial. These and other farmhouses are generally 18th- or 19th-century stone-built structures in the 'polite' Georgian style. Farms have substantial ranges of stone-built outbuildings, some arranged semi-formally around a yard. Most farms have large modern agricultural buildings”.*
- 1.11.51 *“This section of Ystrad Tywi is very distinctive and has boundaries defined by the*

*foot of the valley sides. In most locations this boundary definition is very strong, but close to Nantgaredig and on the south side of the valley near to Llandeilo there is a zone of change, rather than a distinct border”.*

*Stage 2: assessment of direct, physical impacts*

- 1.11.52 The section of the Proposed Development passing through this HCA (HLC18) includes underground cabling, which would result in direct physical impacts. The objective of ASIDOHL2 Stage 2 is to assess these impacts; the results are summarised in Table 11.14.

**Table 11.14: ASIDOHL2 Stage 2: assessment of direct, physical impacts of development on Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18)**

<b>Historic Landscape Area:</b> Tywi Valley	<b>Historic Character Area:</b> 182: Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18)			
<b>ASIDOHL2 Stage 2: Assessment of Direct, Physical Impacts on Historic Character Area</b>				
<b>Development:</b> Brechfa Forest electrical infrastructure connection				
<b>Absolute Impact (Loss of Area):</b> Development Area: 1602 m <sup>2</sup> Character Area: 17,584,565 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Magnitude &amp; Score:</b> 0.009% of the HCA would be permanently lost or removed by development Very Slight – 1			
<b>Relative and Landscape Impacts (Loss of Known Characteristics or Elements) &amp; Scores</b>				
<b>Element / % loss</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Landscape Value</b>	<b>Landscape Value Effect</b>
Earth/turf bank; hedgerow	B – 3	Slight – 2	Moderate –very small element of the RHL – 3	Slightly Reduced – 2
Open field (formerly three fields)	C – 2	Slight – 2	Moderate –much degraded element of the RHL – 3	Slightly Reduced – 2

Any archaeological remains associated with Ynys Cystanog (ND47)	U – 1	Moderate – 3	Very Low – little or no contribution to historic character – 1	Very Slightly Reduced – 1
Palaeochannels associated with the Towy River	U – 1	Slight – 2	Low – marginal contribution to historic character – 2	Very Slightly Reduced – 1

**Notes:**

See below

**Compiled by: Tom Wilson**

**Date: 01 August 2014**

1.11.53 The Proposed Development crosses a part of a large modern field. When surveyed in 1890, this comprised three irregular fields with a small enclosure and three buildings adjacent (no longer present). These buildings were late 19th century constructions on the site of ‘Ynys Cystanog’, the 16th Century home of the Griffith family, minor gentry. The Order Limits of the Proposed Development are ~30m from the conjectured location of this house, so it is conceivable that remains associated with it may be impacted.

1.11.54 The overall magnitude of direct physical impacts is calculated by adding the average scores for each element to the magnitude of absolute impact, as follows:

- $((3+2+3+2) + (2+2+3+2) + (1+3+1+1) + (1+2+2+1)) \div 4 = 7.8$
- $7.8 + 1 = 9$

1.11.55 Following the 28-point scale provided by ASIDOHL2 (Cadw *et al*, 2007), the overall magnitude of direct physical impacts is therefore ‘Moderate’.

*Stage 3: assessment of indirect impacts*

1.11.56 No indirect, physical impacts (i.e. ASIDOHL2 Stage 3a) have been identified. There would be no erosion or similar physical decay following reinstatement of the underground cabling working width.

- 1.11.57 No indirect, (non-physical) visual impacts are anticipated aside from the temporary intrusion of construction works during the construction phase, which is regarded as being of negligible significance and has not been subject to full assessment i.e. Stage 3b). The section of the Proposed Development passing through this HCA (HLC18) does not include any overhead lines.

*Stage 4a & 4b: evaluation of relative importance*

- 1.11.58 The objective of ASIDOHL2 Stage 4a and 4b is to evaluate the relative importance of the affected area in relation to the whole Historic Character Area (4a) and the whole Registered Historic Landscape (4b) in which it is located. The results for HLC18 are summarised in Table 11.15.

**Table 11.15: ASIDOHL2 Stage 4a & 4b: evaluation of the relative importance of the part of Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18) directly and/or indirectly affected by development**

Historic Landscape Area:		Historic Character Area:								
Tywi Valley		182: Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18)								
<b>ASIDOHL2 Stage 4:</b> Evaluation of the Relative Importance of the (part of) Historic Landscape Character Area Directly and/or Indirectly Affected by Development										
<b>Development:</b> Brechfa Forest electrical infrastructure connection										
Value	V High/ V Gd	High/ Good	Mod/ Med	Low	Poor/ None	V High/ V Gd	High/ Gd	Mod/ Med	Low	Poor/ None
In relation to:	(a) Whole of the Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo HCA (HLC18):				(b) Whole of the Tywi Valley Registered Historic Landscape (RHL2):					
Criterion:										
Rarity						X				X
Representativeness			X						X	
Documentation			X							X

Group Value		X		X
Survival		X		X
Condition			X	X
Coherence		X		X
Integrity	X			X
Potential		X		X
Amenity		X		X
Associations	X			X
<b>Notes:</b> See below				
<b>Compiled by: Tom Wilson</b>		<b>Date: 01 August 2014</b>		

- 1.11.59 The Proposed Development route has been informed by ongoing environmental assessment, including desk-based assessment and site visits, in order to identify, assess the heritage significance of, and avoid impacts on, assets. The Proposed Development runs along the western edge of this Area, which is approximately 19.5km long from west to east.
- 1.11.60 The area affected by the development contains no individual designated or non-designated assets (the Registered Historic Landscape notwithstanding), although some non-designated elements of the historic landscape character may be affected, including palaeochannels related to the Gwili River. Earthworks related to palaeochannels are less well-defined than further west, closer to the river. There has also been considerable amalgamation of historic fields and some arable cultivation in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development within this Area.
- 1.11.61 The affected part of this Historic Character Area is a tiny part of the entire Registered Historic Landscape. While it is representative of the valley base in its form, topography and land use, its character has been altered somewhat by

modernisation of the farming landscape.

1.11.62 The relative importance of the affected area is calculated by adding the scores for each of the eleven criteria identified on the left of Table 11.15. The calculation for HLC18 is as follows:

- Step 4a:  $(4 \times \text{Mod @ } 3) + (5 \text{ Low @ } 2) + (2 \times \text{Poor @ } 1) = 24$
- Step 4b:  $(4 \times \text{Low @ } 2) + (7 \times \text{Poor @ } 1) = 15$

#### **Stage 4c (all HLCs): evaluation of relative importance**

1.11.63 The evaluation of relative importance in the national context has been based on the LANDMAP assessments of these Historic Character Areas. The results are described in Table 11.16, below.

**Table 11.16: ASIDOHL2 Stage 4c: evaluation of the relative importance in the national context, of the historic landscape character areas directly and/or indirectly affected by development**

<b>Historic Landscape Area:</b> Tywi Valley	<b>Historic Character Areas:</b> 187: Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8) 184: Morfa Melyn (HLC16) 182: Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18)															
<b>ASIDOHL2 Stage 4c:</b> Evaluation of the Relative Importance in the National Context, of the Historic Character Areas Directly and/or Indirectly Affected by Development:																
<b>Development:</b> Brechfa Forest electrical infrastructure connection																
Value	V High / V Gd	High / Gd	Mod / Med	Lo w	Poor / Non e	V High / V Gd	High / Gd	Mod / Med	Lo w	Poor / Non e	V High / V Gd	High / Gd	Mod / Med	Lo w	Poor / Non e	
In relation to:	187: Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8)					184: Morfa Melyn (HLC16)					182: Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18)					
Criterion:																
Rarity			X			X						X				
Representativeness			X			X					X					
Document-		X				X					X					

tation						
Group Value		X		X		X
Survival	X		X		X	
Condition		X	X			X
Coherence	X			X	X	
Integrity		X		X		X
Potential		X		X	X	
Amenity	X			X	X	
Associations		X	X		X	

**Notes:**  
See below

**Compiled by: Tom Wilson**

**Date: 01 August 2014**



1.11.64 The relative importance of each Historic Character Area in the national context is calculated by adding the scores (0-5) for each of the eleven criteria identified on the left column of Table 11.16. The calculation is as follows:

- HCL8: (3 x Very High @ 5) + (4 x High @ 4) + (4 x Medium @ 3) = 43
- HCL16: (6 x Very High @ 5) + (4 x High @ 4) + (1 x Medium @ 3) = 49
- HCL18: (7 x Very High @ 5) + (3 x High @ 4) + (1 x Medium @ 3) = 50

1.11.65 The overall value of the parts of the Historic Landscape Character Areas within the Towy Valley Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest that would be affected by the Proposed Development is determined by combining the results of Stages 4a-c, and expressing them on a 100 point scale, as follows:

- Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8): overall value is Considerable:  $((17 + 12 + 43) \div 55 \times 100) \div 3 = 43$
- Morfa Melyn (HLC16): overall value is High:  $((41 + 17 + 49) \div 55 \times 100) \div 3 = 65$
- Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18): overall value is Considerable:  $((24 + 15 + 50) \div 55 \times 100) \div 3 = 54$

1.11.66 The average overall value of all parts of the Registered Historic Landscape that would be affected by the Proposed Development is therefore Considerable (43 + 65 + 54 ÷ 3 = 54).

**Stage 5 (all HLCs): assessment of overall significance of impact of development**

1.11.67 Stage 5 of the ASIDOHL2 process provides an overall assessment of the ‘significance of impact’ that the Proposed Development would have. The assessment of ‘value’ (i.e. heritage significance) is based on Stages 4a-c, and the assessment of impact is based on Stages 2-3; however, the scoring for Stage 5 is

reached through professional judgement, rather than direct combination of the scores of the earlier stages (Cadw *et al* 2007, p 30).

- 1.11.68 The 'value' (i.e. heritage significance) of the affected Historic Landscape Areas (based on Stages 4a-c) is assessed as Medium (4) for Morfa Melyn (HLC16), and Low (3) for Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8) and Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18). The value for all three Areas (particularly HLC18), takes into consideration the very small proportion of the Historic Landscape Area under consideration. For HLC8 and (to a lesser extent) HLC18, the condition and survival of historic elements in the affected areas are also important considerations.
- 1.11.69 The impact of the Proposed Development is assessed as Low (2) for Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8) and Morfa Melyn (HLC16). This reflects the slight land loss and physical effects on key elements due to undergrounding in both Areas and, in HLC8, visual intrusion caused by overhead lines. For Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18) the impact is assessed as Very Low (1), reflecting the very small area affected, in which there will be only marginal land loss and fragmentation of historic landscape elements.
- 1.11.70 Development impact on key elements of all three affected Historic Character Areas would not be of such magnitude that the value of the historic landscape area on the Register would be altered. The reduction in value is therefore assessed as Very Low (1).
- 1.11.71 The overall 'significance of impact' (i.e. significance of effect) of the Proposed Development is therefore as follows:
- Croesyceilog – Cwmffrwd (HLC8): Slight (6)
  - Morfa Melyn (HLC16): Slight (7)
  - Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo (HLC18): Slight (5)
- 1.11.72 This assessment does not take into consideration mitigation. In the areas where underground cable installation is proposed, mitigation in the form of archaeological

works and reinstatement works is anticipated. These works would reduce or negate the 'significance of impact' of the Proposed Development.

### **ASIDOHL2 Concluding Statement**

- 1.11.73 The Proposed Development passes through Historic Landscape Areas of High and Outstanding value. The ASIDOHL2 process records that the proportions of those historic landscape character areas that would be affected by the Proposed Development are of Medium or Low value. Direct impacts upon the historic landscape within those areas would result from the Proposed Development as a result of underground cable installation. In some areas, there would also be indirect impacts associated with setting as a result of installation of overhead lines and wooden poles. In addition, the total area of the Registered Historic Landscape, and of the Historic Landscape Character Areas that compose it, would be a very small proportion of the whole area.
- 1.11.74 The impact of the Proposed Development is likely to result in loss or visual intrusion for a very small proportion of the key historic elements of the Historic Landscape Areas and the Registered Historic Landscape itself. Physical impacts will be mitigable. As a result, it is concluded that the overall effect would not be significant.

## 1.12 Discussion

- 1.12.1 This assessment concludes that the historic environment resource within the Order Limits contains assets from all periods from the Bronze Age to the Modern, as well as passing through a broad area of designated historic landscape (the Towy Valley). The historic environment for most periods is primarily rural and agricultural in character. Some Iron Age, Roman and Medieval settlements are present within the study area, but these are typically isolated homesteads, with the exception of Merlin's Hill hillfort and Carmarthen. Elsewhere, remains of transport and industrial activities survive from the Roman period onwards. The surviving built heritage typically comprises farmsteads dating to the last two or three hundred years, although a number of Medieval churches survive, as well as a few Medieval and Post-medieval dwellings. The historic landscape is dominated by Post-medieval field systems, but fragments of earlier landscapes survive in places, including Medieval lynchets.
- 1.12.2 The known historic environment resource identifies a number of areas where important remains are known to be present, and has been used to characterise the areas where as-yet unidentified remains are likely. This assessment does not seek to identify and assess the heritage significance of all assets within the Order Limits, as no level of survey could account for every possible asset within the Order Limits, and to attempt this would be disproportionate to the likely effects of the Proposed Development. However, this assessment provides a sufficiently thorough and robust understanding of the heritage significance of known and as-yet unidentified assets to determine the significance of effect of the Proposed Development.
- 1.12.3 Details of the assessment of setting-related effects and effects on historic landscape character are provided above (Sections 11.10 and 11.11). An assessment of the physical effects on individual assets, the magnitude and significance of those effects before and after mitigation, are provided in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Environmental Statement.

## 1.13 References

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## 1.14 Historic Environment Gazetteer

Note: assets are geo-located using the most accurate available data. Where assets are recorded as points with a grid reference of less than 1m accuracy the distance has been recorded to the centre point, but a 'reasonable worst-case' has been adopted to inclusion within buffer (i.e. study) areas. For example, ND5 at NGR 2409\*\* 2117\*\* is recorded as 249m distant from the Order Limits but within the <200m buffer.

For details of the two Registered Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales that lie within the study area, see Section 11.11.

**Table 11.17: Scheduled Monuments within 3km of the Order Limits**

Table 11.17: Scheduled Monuments within 3km								
UID	Other Ref	Name/ Description	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
SM1	CM190	Round Barrow 330m SW of Mynydd-Uchaf; 90ft in diameter x 5ft 6ins high	Bronze Age	High	1-2km	1504	239166 209963	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM2	CM060	Group of Standing Stones NE of Llechdwnni; the remains of a pair and two other outlying standing stones	Bronze Age	High	2-3km	2920	243194 210100	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM3	CM199	Is-Coed Standing Stone; stands within the park of Is-coed House; measures 7ft	Bronze Age	High	1-2km	1923	238088 211189	Map 1: Fig.

**Table 11.17: Scheduled Monuments within 3km**

UID	Other Ref	Name/ Description	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		3ins x 3ft 10ins x 3ft						11.2
SM4	CM198	Is-Coed-Uchaf Standing Stone; stands near the head of the valley; measures 6ft 6ins high x 2ft 6ins broad x 2ft thick	Bronze Age	High	1-2km	1750	238652 212355	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM5	CM240	Castell y Domen, Gwempa; remains of a motte and ditch	Medieval	High	2-3km	2026	243683 212582	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM6	CM122	Pen Celli Standing Stone; 11ft high x 4ft broad x 4ft thick	Bronze Age	High	1-2km	1868	243940 213799	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
SM7	CM123	Clos-Teg Standing Stones; two standing stones	Bronze Age	High	2-3km	1970	245535 215018	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
SM8	CM124	Banc y Bettws Castle Mound; remains of a motte and ditch; measures 20ft high and is saucer shaped, 60ft from lip to lip	Medieval	High	1-2km	1926	245850 215468	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
SM9	CM009	The Bulwarks (Civil War)	Post-medieval	High	2-3km	2453	240871 219923	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM10	CM008	Carmarthen Castle	Medieval	High	2-3km	2043	241285 219970	Map 3: Fig.



**Table 11.17: Scheduled Monuments within 3km**

UID	Other Ref	Name/ Description	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
								11.2
SM11	CM235	Carmarthen Roman Fort (part of)	Roman	High	1-2km	1820	241506 220084	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM12	CM243	Carmarthen Roman Town Defences (part of)	Roman	High	1-2km	1433	241856 220393	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM13	CM234	Carmarthen Roman Town (part of)	Roman	High	1-2km	1614	241547 220404	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM14	CM236	St John's Priory; remains of a priory, a monastery governed by a prior or prioress; part of the church, cloister and cemetery have been excavated; the priory precinct can be defined by minor structural remains	Medieval	High	1-2km	1323	241886 220440	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM15	CM206	Roman Amphitheatre	Roman	High	1-2km	1306	241960 220657	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM16	CM228	Round Barrow 200m SSW of Felin-Wen-Isaf; situated on the valley floor of the Afon Tywi; measures 30m diameter	Bronze Age	High	2-3km	2640	246120 221204	Map 3: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.17: Scheduled Monuments within 3km**

UID	Other Ref	Name/ Description	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		& 1.5m high; incorporates an orthostatic cairn circle; 4 stones form an arc on the W side						
SM17	CM231	Merlin's Hill Hillfort: a triangular hilltop enclosure with entrances to the SW and NE	Iron Age	High	1-2km	1844	245471 221514	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
SM18	CM376	Defended Enclosure 350m S of Clungwyn; two very steep and parallel slopes & 2 earthwork banks and ditches, giving the site its characteristic rectangular shape; measures 170m by 80m	Iron Age	High	1-2km	1709	241114 223482	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
SM20	CM038	Garn-Fawr Tumuli & Enclosure; 2 round barrows	Bronze Age	High	2-3km	2983	239680 224197	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
SM21	CM121	Pant-Glas Castle Mound	Medieval	High	1-2km	1283	242189 225973	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
SM23	CM120	Banc Round Barrow	Bronze Age	High	2-3km	2884	240491 227251	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
SM24	CM119	Bwlch-Bychan Round Barrow	Bronze	High	2-3km	2870	240628	Map 4:

**Table 11.17: Scheduled Monuments within 3km**

UID	Other Ref	Name/ Description	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
			Age				227698	Fig. 11.2
SM25	CM189	Ffos-y-Maen Standing Stone	Bronze Age	High	2-3km	2256	241455 228301	Map 5: Fig. 11.2
SM27	CM201	Crugiau Round Barrows; remains of a group of five stone built cairns situated along a ridge; <20m diameter & <1.3m high; one has a central depression with walled sides	Bronze Age	High	1-2km	1484	250008 228556	Map 6: Fig. 11.2
SM28	CM165	Cross-Incised Stone in Churchyard; stands in the churchyard 2.75m S of the church; slab measures 0.6m high, 0.3 x 0.2m; the W face is inscribed with a ring cross; the other faces are rough tooled	Early Medieval	High	1-2km	1916	241860 229050	Map 5: Fig. 11.2
SM31	CM033	Crugiau Rhos-Wen; remains of two round barrows; inter-visible & located 390m apart on a hilltop ridge; NE barrow is circular & ~28m diameter & 3m high, with a disturbance hollow 1m deep in the centre & traces of a ditch on the W; SE barrow is circular, flat topped & ~22m diameter & ~1.5m high, with an indication of a kerb on the SE	Bronze Age	High	1-2km	1678	247886 233485	Map 6: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.17: Scheduled Monuments within 3km**

UID	Other Ref	Name/ Description	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
SM32	CM034	Crugyn Amlwg, Mynydd Trebeddau; 2 round barrows	Bronze Age	High	2-3km	2795	248612 234334	Map 6: Fig. 11.2
SM33	CM297	Burnt Mound West of Derllys Court	Prehistoric	High	2-3km	2070	235225 220216	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
SM34	CM024	Castell-y-Gaer hillfort; sub-rectangular enclosure with NE-facing entrance overlies an oval hilltop enclosure	Iron Age	High	2-3km	2497	234420 219525	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
SM35	CM249	Trebersed Moated Site; former grange of the Priory of St. John, Carmarthen; a rectangular platform and drainage features visible in aerial photos	Medieval	High	1-2km	1313	238313 219949	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
SM36	CM390	Cwrt Malle Moated Site, Llangynog; earthwork remains of a probable moated site about 150m NE of Cwrt Malle farm	Medieval	High	1-2km	1871	237687 217254	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.18: Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings within 3km of the Order Limits**

<b>Table 11.18: Grade I and II* Listed Buildings</b>									
<b>UID</b>	<b>Other Ref</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Name/Desc</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Her Sig</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>Distance (m)</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
LB9	22269	II*	Capel Salem including forecourt railings; exceptionally well-preserved example of a long-wall chapel with fine mid C19 interior and fittings; Calvinistic Methodist; founded 1808, enlarged 1837, renewed inside 1851	Industrial	High	2-3km	2724	245539 213884	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB12	9399	II*	Church of St Cyndyrn & remains of churchyard cross; substantial medieval church, retaining a fine tower, with good interior detail from the C15 to the C20	Medieval	High	2-3km	2704	245621 213985	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB22	82396	II*	White Bridge (The bascule railway bridge); railway bridge of 5 fixed spans and one roller lift span; built 1908-11 replacing an opening timber bridge by Brunel of 1852-3	Modern	High	2-3km	2889	240532 219239	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB23	80709	II*	White Bridge (The bascule railway bridge); railway bridge of 5 fixed spans and one roller lift span; built 1908-11 replacing an opening timber	Modern	High	2-3km	2908	240514 219246	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.18: Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Grade	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
			bridge by Brunel of 1852-4						
LB37	9561	II*	Ty Gelli Aur/Golden Grove House, No 10 Quay Street, with steps and railings; substantial earlier C18 town house	Post-medieval	High	2-3km	2202	241173 219928	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB64	9556	II*	No 2 Quay Street; a fine early Georgian town house	Post-medieval	High	2-3km	2156	241208 219988	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB76	9507	I	Carmarthen Castle	Medieval	High	2-3km	2054	241308 220006	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB86	9450	II*	The Guildhall; Town hall, 2-storey, 3-bay, classical building; built 1767-7	Industrial	High	2-3km	2146	241212 220020	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB100	9488	II*	Capel Heol Awst, Lammas Street; one of the outstanding early C19 chapels in Wales, with strong external architectural character, and a good interior	Industrial	High	2-3km	2446	240906 220031	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB170	9741	II*	English Baptist Church, Lammas Street; one of the most architecturally-ambitious classical chapels in Wales;	Industrial	High	2-3km	2277	241067 220098	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.18: Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Grade	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
			built 1869-70						
LB179	9471	II*	No 51 King Street including near-detached rear wing; C18 town house & shop	Post-medieval	High	2-3km	2003	241342 220111	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB227	9435	I	Parish Church of St Peter, Church Lane; substantial essentially medieval church with landmark tower and an outstanding collection of monuments within	Medieval	High	1-2km	1810	241523 220221	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB300	9720	II*	Felin Wen (White Mill), A40 east of Carmarthen; 2-storey corn mill with adjoining warehouse, of pebble-dashed rubble-stone walls and slate roof, early C19th	Industrial	High	2-3km	2819	246255 221442	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
LB309	9387	II*	Cwmgwili; a house of C16th origin with significant and well-preserved work of the early C18 and early C19, retaining overall external character, with good and consistent interior detail; 2-storey country house with attic and basement, comprising a 5-bay main range with single-storey porch in its R gable end, cross wing to the L gable end, incorporating the	Post-medieval	High	<1km	655	242348 223255	Map 4: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.18: Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Grade	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
			original house and with rooms set at a different level, which in turn has a 2-storey service wing behind at the downhill end						
LB369	9495	II*	Church of St Mary, Llanllwch; Anglican parish church, medieval with additions. Short late medieval SW tower, nave and chancel probably earlier, and large N aisle of 1860-79	Medieval	High	1-2km	1411	238583 218782	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings within 3km of the Order Limits**

Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings								
UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB1	14553	Old house at Llechdwnni; notwithstanding its present condition, a rare surviving C17 house in the district retaining early character and detail	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2684	242873 210063	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB2	82400	Pont Rhydyronnen; single-carriageway 3-span bridge of rubble stone, ramped to the centre; probably early C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1381	242023 211288	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB3	9732	Iscoed Mansion, including attached wings and outbuildings; a substantial Georgian country house retaining its overall architectural form, of interest for the unusual use of brick in Carmarthenshire, and as the home of General Picton, who died at Waterloo; construction begun in 1772	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1858	238251 211826	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB4	82398	Church of St Maelog; simple C19th	Medieval	Medium	<1km	601	241491	Map 1:

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		Gothic style church with Medieval elements, comprising nave with lower & narrower chancel, transepts, porches & chapel; walls are rubble stone with Bath stone dressings; slate roof behind coped gables; medieval church first mentioned in 1139, although the present nave and chancel cannot be closely dated; transepts were added in the C15 and a NE chapel in the C16; of the porches, the W porch is probably earlier, although the restored S porch may also be medieval; restored in 1825 and then more thoroughly in 1867-70					211877	Fig. 11.2
LB5	82287	Pont Antwn; well-preserved and dated C18 bridge, with C19 widening	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2238	244052 213055	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB6	82399	Glanrhydwr; an C18 country house retaining Georgian character; double-depth 3-storey 5-bay Georgian house of rubble stone (formerly stucco and then	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1480	243338 213358	Map 1: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		roughcast) and 2-span hipped roof on wide bracketed eaves, with roughcast stacks						
LB7	21456	Upland; Georgian double-pile 3-storey 5-bay house of roughcast walls, slate roof; a substantial C18 country house, whose main block retains much Georgian character, and forming a strong group with the stable block at the rear (LB8)	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1265	240300 213617	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB8	21457	Former stables at Upland; 2-storey 3-bay stable block of rendered stone, with exposed brick window heads, and slate roof; probably contemporary with the house (LB7)	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1239	240328 213620	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
LB10	82282	Bragdy; a small house retaining C19 regional character and for group value with the adjacent Capel Salem; probably early C19 and shown on the 1846 Tithe map	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2719	245544 213894	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB11	82284	Cross base and sundial in Church of St Cyndyrn churchyard, Llangyndeyrn; fragment of a	Medieval	Medium	2-3km	2727	245632 213964	Map 2: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		medieval cross shaft to which a sundial was added in the C18 or early C19						
LB13	22270	Bethel Baptist Chapel and attached vestry; well-preserved hipped-roof chapel of c1840, remodelled in 1904 with attractive interior	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2904	246132 214269	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB14	22271	Pen-y-graig Independent Chapel; dated 1751, rebuilt 1831; may have been renewed 1889-90; gallery front looks mid C19 and pews may be the same; Listed despite exterior alterations, for the specially rare mid C19 interior with attractive varied graining to gallery and panelled pews	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1925	241292 216630	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB15	82397	Bridge on W side of A484 S of Pibwr Lwyd; a well-detailed C19 road bridge	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2447	241271 217925	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB16	82386	Bridge W of A484 S of Pibwr Lwyd; well-detailed C19 road bridge	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2450	241264 217930	Map 2: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB17	82393	Multi-purpose farm building at Brigwallt y Coed; L-shaped multi-purpose farm building with added rear lean-tos; early C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1661	246304 217947	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB18	82387	Brigwallt y Coed; part of a well-preserved early C19 farm group; 2-storey house of pebble-dashed walls and slate roof, & a mid C20 lean-to cooling house	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1641	246281 217955	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB19	82389	Cow house at Brigwallt y Coed; Cow house of limewashed rubble stone and slate roof; early C19th (shown on Tithe Map)	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1652	246287 217977	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB20	9733	"Pibwr Lwyd Farmhouse; late-Georgian 2½-storey house of roughcast walls, replaced slate roofs and roughcast stacks; present house appears to be of C16 origin, evidence of which are the 3 external stacks, but the house was substantially modified in Regency style in the mid C19, when a rear wing was added"	Medieval	Medium	2-3km	2278	241327 218196	Map 2: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB21	82392	Mount Hill, Brynhyfryd; a well-preserved Late Georgian (early C19th) Gothic style villa	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1658	241760 219099	Map 2: Fig. 11.2
LB24	9555	Quay wall and bollards; probably of several periods, with work on new quay 1807-8; of historic interest relating to maritime industry	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2188	241206 219852	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB25	82209	Towy Bridge (that part in Carmarthen Community); earlier C20 concrete road bridge of considerable scale, by a leading Welsh architect	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2013	241383 219866	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB26	82127	No 5 Spring Gardens; part of a rare C18 terrace group	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2347	241035 219881	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB27	82124	No 4 Spring Gardens; part of a rare C18 terrace group	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2343	241038 219885	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB28	82118	No 3 Spring Gardens; part of a rare C18 terrace group	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2338	241042 219890	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB29	82210	The Towy Works, The Quay; purpose-built early C20 hardware store of unusual scale, little altered	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2062	241326 219891	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB30	82110	No 2 Spring Gardens; part of a rare C18 terrace; each house was either rendered or of whitewashed rubble with slate gabled roof and end stacks, 2 storey and attic with basement, 3-window range with centre door	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2331	241048 219898	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB31	9607	No 1 Spring Gardens; part of a rare C18 terrace; each house was either rendered or of whitewashed rubble with slate gabled roof and end stacks, 2 storey and attic with basement, 3-window range with centre door	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2323	241054 219905	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB32	82198	Retaining wall of the County Hall (part of); possibly a fragment of the medieval wall	Medieval	Medium	2-3km	2027	241356 219915	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB33	82101	No 12 Quay Street; Georgian terraced house; probably later C18, originally a mirrored pair with No 11	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2215	241162 219918	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
and part of a row of 4								
LB34	9494	Section of Medieval Town Wall, Little Bridge Street	Medieval	Medium	2-3km	2161	241216 219922	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB35	9563	Cartref; No 11 Quay Street; much altered later C18 terraced house; originally part of a row of 4 2-storey houses	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2212	241164 219923	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB36	9564	No 26 Quay Street; later C18 town house, raised on full-height basement	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2227	241148 219925	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB38	9560	No 9 Quay Street; substantial late C18 or early C19 town house	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2195	241179 219936	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB39	9562	Forecourt wall & railings before Nos 9 & 10 Quay Street; originally late C18 to earlier C19, almost entirely remade in late C20	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2204	241169 219937	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB40	82153	Ex-Servicemen's Club, Nos 26 & 27 Bridge Street; built 1958 but with medieval undercrofts	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2133	241242 219938	Carm.: Fig. 11.2



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB41	82139	No 8 Quay Street; one of a late Georgian pair with fine doors and doorcases, part of the best surviving Georgian street in the town; later C18th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2189	241183 219942	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB42	9426	Llys-y-Barnwr, No 28 Quay Street; prominent town house with late C19 exterior concealing C18 origins	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2113	241260 219945	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB43	9428	No 26 Bridge Street; a good late Georgian style terraced house retaining a later C19 shop front	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2130	241243 219946	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB44	9559	No 7 Quay Street; later C18 town house; built as a pair with no 8	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2185	241186 219948	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB45	9565	Llys-y-Barnwr, No 28 Quay Street; almost detached town house, now flats; probably later C18, marked on 1834 map, but externally late C19, or even earlier C20	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2209	241161 219949	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB46	82151	County Hall; County offices, in Chateau style, rock-faced grey Forest of Dean stone with some	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2038	241336 219953	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		Portland stone dressings and steep roofs of grey-green slate. Four ranges each with massive roof bell-cast at eaves and the 2 long sides ended in full-height curved bays carried up as curved pavilion roofs						
LB47	9558	Gwynne House, No 6 Quay Street; C18 substantial town house altered in earlier C19 and late C20	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2179	241191 219956	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB48	9521	Section of Medieval Town Wall, behind Nos 27-30 Quay Street	Medieval	Medium	2-3km	2204	241164 219962	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB49	9429	Bandstand in Carmarthen Park	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2773	240585 219965	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB50	82212	Wall of former gaol W of County Hall; Part of surrounding wall to former Carmarthen Gaol built 1789-92 by John Nash, altered in the C19 and demolished in 1938 for the new County Hall	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2074	241296 219966	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB51	9427	No 23 Bridge Street; house now	Post-	Medium	2-3km	2111	241258	Carm.:

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		shop, 2 storeys, cellar and attic, stuccoed with close-eaved slate roofs; possibly of C18 origins, much altered in C20	medieval				219967	Fig. 11.2
LB52	9442	Sections of Medieval Town Wall, situated to rear of former District Council offices and Ivy Bush Hotel, Spilman Street	Medieval	Medium	1-2km	1926	241447 219970	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB53	9566	No 30 Quay Street; a substantial late Georgian town house with complete surviving interiors	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2187	241179 219974	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB54	82394	Penddaulwyn Fawr, including attached farm building; a well-preserved early C19 farmstead retaining original character; 2-storey 2-window house of whitened rubble stone and slate roof with brick stacks (the R-hand rebuilt)	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2117	245673 219975	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
LB55	82116	Nos 2 & 3 Quay Street; an important earlier C18 town house, a pair with No 2, in the most important C18 street surviving	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2164	241202 219976	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB56	9750	The Angel Vaults, No 10 Nott Square; Inn, 3-storey, 2-bay painted roughcast front with plinth and hipped slate roof; apparently late C18 to early C19; including a late-medieval (later C15th) stone window (discovered in 1983) that may be a reused fragment	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2107	241259 219980	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB57	82200	The Café on the Square, 5 St Mary's Street; unusual fully-glazed commercial frontage in a prominent site on Nott Square; Earlier C20 alteration of hipped 3-bay earlier C19 building	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2119	241247 219981	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB58	82121	No 31 Quay Street; town house of early C19 external character and C18 origins with good surviving interior features; mid to later C18, altered in earlier C19, when No 30 was built	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2179	241185 219982	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB59	82125	No 4 St Mary's Street; part of a pair with No 3; mid C19th terraced town house with unpainted stucco	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2124	241241 219982	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		frontage						
LB60	82199	Section of former gaol wall; Carmarthen Gaol built 1789-92, altered in the C19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2003	241365 219983	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB61	82159	Granite drinking fountain in Carmarthen Park	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2630	240727 219985	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB62	9587	No 3 St Mary's Street; town house built 1830; one of a pair	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2131	241234 219985	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB63	9522	No 32 Quay Street; altered range, possibly a former service range to No 31, marked on 1834 map	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2174	241190 219987	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB65	9586	St. Mary's Auction House; No 2 St. Mary's Street; terraced house probably later C18, altered in C19 (shop front added)	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2139	241225 219988	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB66	82148	Cast-iron drinking fountain in Carmarthen Park; park dates to 1900	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2777	240577 219990	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB67	9585	No 1 St Mary's Street; much altered as a prominent corner building of C19 Georgian character	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2145	241218 219991	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB68	9592	Castle Hill House, No 1 Spilman Street; substantial town house, dated 1815; of 'solid late-Georgian character'	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1981	241385 219992	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB69	9523	No 33 Quay Street; terraced house of character, but earlier to mid C18th origins	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2164	241198 219995	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB70	9593	No 2 Spilman Street; a good late-Georgian town house of group value with No 1; built c. 1815-20	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1974	241391 219997	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB71	9505	Nott's Monument, Nott's Square; 1849	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2098	241264 220001	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB72	9567	No 34 Quay Street; Georgian house of more vernacular type than others in Quay Street; probably of mid C18 origin, altered in C19	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2158	241203 220002	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB73	9594	Front garden wall, gate and railings	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1985	241379	Carm.:

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		to No 2 Spilman Street					220003	Fig. 11.2
LB74	9454	No 17 Guildhall Square; former Bull Inn, now eating house, in terraced row, probably mid C18, with earlier rear wing	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2168	241192 220005	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB75	82152	Eastern pair of lamp standards in Carmarthen Park; late Victorian style, but dates to 1900 or after	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2634	240720 220006	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB77	9588	The Plume of Feathers, St Mary's Street; Victorian pub	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2144	241216 220006	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB78	82167	Main gates and gatepiers to Carmarthen Park	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2626	240727 220012	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB79	82195	Premises occupied by Mount Antiques; warehouse; rubble stone with brick dressings, mostly rendered and painted; slate close-eaved roof; 3-storey; apparently later C19 but with one roof truss dated 1792	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2024	241337 220013	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB80	9447	No 1 Friar's Row; cottage, first of a 2-storey painted rendered row of 4 cottages, with slate roof and small end stacks; early C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2524	240830 220014	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB81	82156	gate to Carmarthen Park from Picton Terrace	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2833	240517 220017	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB82	82176	No 2 Friar's Row; second of a 2-storey painted rendered row of 4 cottages, with slate roof and small end stacks; early C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2518	240835 220017	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB83	9455	No 8 Hall Street; house, later C19 reconstruction	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2133	241226 220017	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB84	9532	No 21 Picton Terrace ('Swn-y-Gwynt'), including railings and gates	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2917	240432 220018	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB85	9572	No 17 Queen Street; substantial later C18 town house	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2006	241354 220019	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB87	82181	No 3 Friar's Row; third of a 2-storey	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2512	240841	Carm.:



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		<p>painted rendered row of 4 cottages, with slate roof and small end stacks; early C19th</p>					220021	Fig. 11.2
LB88	9531	No 20 Picton Terrace ('Ger-y-Parc'), including garden walls, railings and gate	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2902	240447 220021	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB89	9530	No 19 Picton Terrace, including gate and railings; one of a terrace of 3 late Georgian houses of considerable architectural quality; built after Picton Monument of 1825-8 initiated house building here and before 1834, as marked on 1834 map	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2893	240456 220023	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB90	82104	No 16 Queen Street; earlier C20 commercial building (shop)	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2012	241347 220024	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB91	82184	No 4 Friar's Row; Cottage, fourth of a 2-storey painted rendered row of 4 cottages, with slate roof and small end stacks; end of a backland terrace built early C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2507	240845 220024	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Other Ref</b>	<b>Name/Desc</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Her Sig</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>Distance (m)</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
LB92	9568	No 1 Queen Street; a late Georgian corner house of group value with surrounding listed items in Queen St and Spilman St	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1988	241372 220024	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB93	82106	No 18 Nott Square; modified C19 late Georgian style building; terraced house, earlier C19 with ground floor shop, a pair with No 19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2074	241284 220025	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB94	9529	No 18 Picton Terrace, including gate and railings; one of a terrace of 3 late Georgian houses of considerable architectural quality; built after Picton Monument of 1825-8 initiated house building here and before 1834, as marked on 1834 map	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2887	240461 220025	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB95	9528	No 17 Picton Terrace, including gate and railings; one of a terrace of 3 late Georgian houses of considerable architectural quality; built after Picton Monument of 1825-8 initiated house building here and before 1834, as marked on 1834	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2882	240466 220028	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
map								
LB96	9569	No 2 Queen Street; late Georgian house with good simple mid C19 shopfront; probably later C18 or early C19, built as a pair with no 3	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1992	241367 220028	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB97	82109	19-20 Nott Square; late Georgian style terraced frontage; earlier C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2071	241286 220030	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB98	9527	No 16 Picton Terrace, including railings and gate; one of a terrace of three late Georgian houses of considerable architectural quality; an integral part of the fine late Georgian suburban development of this street	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2877	240471 220030	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB99	82117	No 3 Queen Street; house with shop; part of a late Georgian pair with No 2, with which it shares a cornice, with good renewed Georgian detail to the upper floors; earlier C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1995	241363 220031	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB101	9606	No 42 Spilman Street; terraced house in late Georgian style, a pair	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1981	241378 220031	Carm.: Fig.

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		with No 1 Queen Street on prominent corner						11.2
LB102	9526	No 15 Picton Terrace, including gate and railings; one of a terrace of 3 late Georgian houses of considerable architectural quality	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2872	240476 220032	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB103	82150	Corris, No 14 Picton Terrace, including front railings and gates; late Georgian terraced house of considerable architectural quality, a pair with No 13; built c 1830	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2864	240484 220033	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB104	9425	No 36 Blue Street & Adjoining Outbuildings; a Georgian brick town house retaining some original detail	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2201	241153 220035	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB105	9525	No 13 Picton Terrace ('Ty Clyd'), including front garden walls, railings & gates; late Georgian terraced house with good surviving detail outside and inside	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2857	240490 220035	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB106	82095	Period shop with accommodation over; 3 storeys, 3 bays, painted stucco with slate roof, rendered end	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2063	241293 220037	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		stacks; a substantial mid C19 urban building retaining typical original detail above ground floor						
LB107	9424	No 1 Blue Street; substantial late Georgian building, retaining some characteristic external detail, prominently set on a main crossroads	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2225	241129 220037	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB108	9524	No 12 Picton Terrace ('Castle House'), including forecourt wall, railings & gates; substantial earlier C19 house in late Regency style	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2849	240498 220037	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB109	9451	South African War Memorial	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2162	241192 220038	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB110	9571	The Queen's Hotel, No 10 Queen Street; C19 3-storey commercial building (Inn) with surviving external detail	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2040	241316 220039	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB111	82149	Cloth Hall, 2-3 King Street; prominent later C19 corner commercial premises remodelled for	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2052	241303 220042	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		Burtens in 1930s, in classical style, the giant pilasters effectively closing view down King Street						
LB112	82100	No 12 Guildhall Square; one of a small group of notable late Georgian brick fronted premises in this part of Carmarthen, c 1800	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2185	241168 220043	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB113	9483	Christ Church; prominent mid Victorian church with crossing tower, a landmark in distant views	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2594	240755 220043	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB114	9453	No 11 Guildhall Square; one of a small group of notable late Georgian brick fronted premises in this part of Carmarthen, c 1800	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2192	241161 220045	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB115	9443	Carmarthen House, Nos 7 & 7A Dark Gate; Town house probably of mid to later C18 date, much altered, now commercial premises	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2241	241111 220046	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB116	82180	No 2 Thomas Court; Paired cottage, probably formerly 2, colourwashed roughcast, slate close-eaved roof continuous with No 1, and with brick	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2513	240836 220047	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		stack to right of centre; externally later C19 but building shown on this site on 1834 map						
LB117	9605	Bank House, Nos 40-41 Spilman Street; a fine early C19 building to an unusual and ambitious design with principal rooms to 1st floor; good Georgian character including fine staircase	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1971	241385 220047	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB118	9493	Boar's Head Hotel, Lammas Street; one of the earliest surviving and most prominent inns in the town, of Georgian external character, and with fine earlier C18 staircase	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2297	241054 220048	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB119	82099	Terraced house with shop front, painted stucco, with slate gabled roof with wooden bracketed arcaded eaves; Lammas Street; possibly late C18 with good late C19 commercial character including shop-front	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2411	240939 220049	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB120	9423	No 1A Blue Street (with No 8 Dark Gate); late Georgian style corner building on a principal crossroads,	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2229	241123 220049	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
retaining original form externally								
LB121	9491	The Drovers Arms, Lammas Street; town inn with mid C19 detail but C18 origins	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2418	240932 220049	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB122	9506	St Peter's Civic Hall, No 1 Nott's Square; C19 building in the Georgian style	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2082	241272 220049	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB123	82178	No 2 Speedwell Court; Paired house, unpainted roughcast with slate close-eaved roof, hipped to C20 added wing to right	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2504	240845 220050	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB124	9489	Sunday School to Capel Heol Awst; a handsome Italianate schoolroom of unusual scale and detail; built 1888-9	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2429	240920 220050	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB125	9492	The Rose and Crown Hotel, Lammas Street; 3-storey urban building with later C19 external character but earlier C19 or late C18 origins still apparent in surviving interior features	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2329	241021 220051	Carm.: Fig. 11.2



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB126	82177	No 2 Prospect Place; Paired house, painted rubble stone, slate roof with red brick stack behind ridge at left end; part of one of the few remaining C19 courtyard developments in Carmarthen	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2534	240814 220052	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB127	9487	No 105 Lammas Street; well-preserved earlier C19 town house	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2450	240899 220052	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB128	82132	No 62 King Street; town house; prominent corner building in late Georgian style, important in townscape; earlier to mid C19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2073	241280 220053	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB129	9570	The Spread Eagle, No 8 Queen Street; C18 inn, of characteristic lower proportions than C19 buildings around, retaining original roof timbers	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2030	241324 220054	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB130	82131	No 61 King Street; late Georgian frontage with earlier C20 shopfront; painted stucco with dentilled eaves band to low-pitched roof; 3-storey; late C18 or early C19, the birthplace	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2066	241287 220055	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		of the painter Thomas Brigstocke (1809-81) son of David Brigstocke painter and decorator (d 1854) whose family business was here						
LB131	9486	The Golden Lion, No 106 Lammas Street; a substantial earlier C19 inn, with good later C19 external character, in a prominent location	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2472	240876 220055	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB132	82174	No 1 Prospect Place; part of one of the few remaining C19 back courtyard developments in Carmarthen	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2533	240814 220056	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB133	82175	No 1 Thomas Court; paired cottage; part of one of the few remaining C19 back courtyard developments in Carmarthen	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2516	240832 220056	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB134	9490	Railings, gates and gatepiers to Capel Heol Awst and Sunday School, Lammas Street; later C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2439	240909 220056	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB135	9591	No 1 Speedwell Court; one of a pair of backland houses possibly of early C19 origins	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2506	240842 220056	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB136	9473	No 60 King Street; late C18 Georgian town house, retaining its brick frontage	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2061	241292 220057	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB137	9485	Arcade House, No 99 Lammas Street; C19 terraced house, possibly of early C19 origins, later C19 shop window	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2491	240857 220058	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB138	82143	No 97 Lammas Street; part of a pair with No 96 across entry to Speedwell Court; part of one of the few remaining C19 courtyard groups; probably early C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2506	240841 220061	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB139	9484	No 96 Lammas Street; part of a pair with No 97 across entry to Speedwell Court; part of one of the few remaining C19 courtyard groups; probably early C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2512	240835 220061	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB140	9597	No 9 Spilman Street; a late Georgian town house, typical of the period, and one of the last survivors of an important terraced row; probably early C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1928	241426 220061	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB141	82140	No 92 Lamas Street; part of one of the few remaining C19 courtyard developments in Carmarthen	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2534	240813 220062	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB142	82141	No 93 Lamas Street; part of one of the few remaining C19 courtyard developments in Carmarthen	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2526	240821 220062	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB143	82142	No 95 Lammas Street (incorporating entrance to Thomas Court to rear); entrance house to one of the few remaining C19 courtyard developments in Carmarthen, retaining C19 character	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2516	240831 220062	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB144	9757	No 94 Lammas Street; Terraced house, paired with No 95 whitewashed stucco, slate roof with boarded eaves	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2522	240825 220062	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB145	82172	National Westminster Bank, King Street; built 1904	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2055	241297 220063	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB146	9474	Royal Welch Fusiliers Monuments and railings, Lammas Street; erected in 1858	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2387	240960 220066	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Other Ref</b>	<b>Name/Desc</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Her Sig</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>Distance (m)</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
LB147	9598	No 10 Spilman Street; substantial Georgian terraced town house, one of the last survivors of an important terraced row	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1923	241430 220066	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB148	82166	Lyric Buildings (including facade to Queen Street)	Modern	Medium	1-2km	1998	241354 220067	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB149	9476	Gates, gateposts and railings to English Baptist Church; built in 1870	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2288	241060 220070	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB150	82130	No 57 King Street; mid C19 commercial building, an early example in the town, with architecturally-conceived street front in an unusual simplified classical style	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2041	241310 220072	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB151	9475	No 7 Lammas Street; C19 commercial premises, a pair with No 8	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2282	241066 220072	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB152	9478	No 8 Lammas Street; C19 commercial premises, a pair with No 7	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2291	241056 220075	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB153	9515	Former Presbyterian College, No 11 The Parade; an unusual Tudor Gothic early Victorian building of historical importance in the history of further education in Wales	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1701	241534 220078	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB154	82161	Hamilton House, No 31 Lammas Street; late Georgian style terraced house with later C19 shopfront	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2467	240878 220079	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB155	82203	The Lyric Theatre and front range to King Street; Range of shops and offices with cinema-theatre behind. 1930s modern style	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2006	241344 220079	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB156	82214	Walter Lloyd & Son Pharmacy, No 12 Lammas Street; late C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2311	241035 220080	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB157	9480	Forecourt walls, rails, gates and gateposts to English Congregational Church	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2515	240829 220080	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB158	82113	No 23 Lammas Street; late Georgian style terraced house with shop; earlier C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2420	240925 220081	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB159	9479	Waverly House, No 22 Lammas Street; earlier C19 town house retaining original external character, and through arch to rear yard	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2410	240935 220081	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB160	9452	Barclays Bank, Nos 9 & 10 Guildhall Square; built 1900	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2184	241163 220082	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB161	82168	Masonic Hall, Spilman Street	Modern	Medium	1-2km	1945	241405 220083	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB162	9749	Former Midland Bank, Lammas Street	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2366	240979 220084	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB163	9604	The Spilman Hotel, Spilman Street; substantial early C19 town house with good surviving interior detail	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1932	241417 220089	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB164	82097	a prominent corner building on St Davids Street retaining some original detail; unpainted roughcast with slate roof, 2 and a half storeys; built c 1910	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2666	240676 220090	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB165	82196	Preseli, No 50 St Catherine Street; unusually-designed C19 house with gable front, prominently sited in the approach from Lammas Street	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2659	240683 220091	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB166	82098	No 10 The Parade; part of a Victorian pair retaining C19 detail, painted stucco, slate close-eaved roof with renewed, two brick stacks, one shared; 2-storey, 3-window range; mid to later C19 although the irregular spacing of ground floor openings suggest possible modification from earlier buildings	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1672	241534 220093	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB167	82102	12 Spilman Street; unusual later C19 alteration of an early C19 house, prominent on street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1895	241454 220094	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB168	70828	54 King Street; house and commercial premises of the later C19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2024	241323 220094	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB169	9514	No 9 The Parade; part of a Victorian pair retaining C19 detail, painted stucco, slate close-eaved roof with renewed, two brick stacks, one	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1665	241531 220098	Carm.: Fig. 11.2



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		shared; 2-storey, 3-window range; mid to later C19 although the irregular spacing of ground floor openings suggest possible modification from earlier buildings						
LB171	9599	Napier House, No 13 Spilman Street; an unusually architectural late Georgian town house with good surviving interior and exterior detail	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1882	241466 220099	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB172	82171	Min-yr-Afon, Nos 7 & 8 The Parade, including dwarf walls and railings; later C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1652	241528 220102	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB173	82204	The Post Office (left hand building); substantial Edwardian public building with strongly articulated facade in early C18 style; built 1906-7	Modern	Medium	1-2km	1984	241362 220102	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB174	9472	Nos 53 & 53a King Street; C18 town house refronted in late C19	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2014	241332 220102	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB175	82129	No 52 King Street; commercial premises, painted stucco street	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2009	241337 220106	Carm.: Fig.

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		elevation with plain eaves cornice to flat or low pitched slate roof; similar to No 53 adjoining, which is refronting of C18 building, here externally C19 but also a refronting so building might also be C18th in origin						11.2
LB176	9513	No 7 The Parade, including dwarf walls and railings; a large semi-detached later C19 house with good detail including ironwork, part of the development of The Parade as a fashionable residential area	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1646	241524 220106	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB177	9520	Church of St David/Eglwys Dewi Sant, Picton Terrace; prominent C19 suburban church with landmark tower	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2798	240542 220106	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB178	9481	English Congregational Church; built 1861-2	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2525	240816 220109	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB180	9512	No 6 The Parade, including railings and gate; an earlier C19 villa, part of the development of the Parade as a	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1640	241520 220111	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		fashionable residential area						
LB181	9737, PRN9737; NMRW17158	Bryn Towy Mansion; designed in 1830s but not completed until 1850; Late Georgian 2-storey cement render elevations with hipped slate roofs, mostly wide eaves, & cement render & pebbledash chimney stacks; main body of the house is square plan & has an integral, similar height wing set back to the left; alterations c. 1890 to the front & a coach house & stables to rear; commanding views ENE along the Towy Valley; the buildings appear on the 1842 Tithe Map but the surrounding estate (ND120) does not; following the rebuilding works, the farm to the south (ND119) was demolished and the estate laid out; also visible on OS maps from 1890; see also AP 106G/UK/1400(f4299)	Industrial	Medium	<200m	152	243265 220112	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
LB182	82138	No 8 Mansel Street; part of a little altered later C19 terrace of group value with Zion chapel	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2335	241007 220114	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB183	9600	No 14 Spilman Street; C19 house of formal design, one of the pair of houses that frame the courtyard of No 13	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1882	241464 220114	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB184	82128	No 50 King Street; one of a pair of early C19 stuccoed houses with some original detail surviving	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1998	241346 220115	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB185	82126	No 49 King Street; one of a pair of early C19 stuccoed houses with some original detail surviving	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1994	241350 220121	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB186	82134	No 7 Mansel Street; part of a little altered row of 3 later C19 houses of group value with Zion chapel	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2336	241005 220121	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB187	9601	No 15 Spilman Street; substantial late Georgian town house, in terraced row, part of a group on Spilman Street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1875	241470 220122	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB188	82205	The Probate Office, No 14 King Street; Victorian public building of character, minimally Gothic, important in townscape	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1956	241387 220128	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB189	82211	Ty Mansel, Mansel Street, part of a little-altered later C19 terraced row of group value with Zion chapel	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2340	241000 220129	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB190	9602	No 16 Spilman Street; a good example of a late Georgian town house with good surviving interior detail, part of a consistent group, Nos 12-19 Spilman Street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1868	241476 220129	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB191	9460	No 15 King Street; house and shop, 3-storeys, 2-bays; probably mid C18th	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1950	241392 220134	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB192	9616	Capel Heol Dwr, Water Street Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2452	240886 220135	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB193	9603	No 17 Spilman Street; part of a well-restored terraced group, Nos 12-19 Spilman Street; built 1880	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1864	241479 220137	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB194	82192	Nos 16 and 16A King Street; mid C19th house and shop, taller than buildings either side, with slate gabled roof and 2 flanking roughcast stacks	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1945	241397 220138	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB195	9469	Nos 45 & 45a King Street; a later C19 stucco terraced building with complete surviving original shopfront	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1968	241373 220140	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB196	9499	Forecourt railings and gates to Zion Chapel, Mansel Street	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2335	241004 220140	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB197	9516	Gates, gatepiers and bollards to footpath on S side; a small C19 pedestrian gate of locally-made ironwork, part of an interesting scheme of urban planning with its origin in the late C18	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1665	241679 220141	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB198	82107	No 18 Spilman Street; part of consistent early C19 terraced group Nos 14-19 Spilman Street, and of historical interest as the house of Daniel Mainwaring (mason and builder)	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1859	241483 220142	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB199	9470	No 46 King Street; commercial premises, former house, 3-storeys, 4-bays with close-eaved slate gabled roof; remnant of one of the larger C18 town houses in	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1985	241355 220146	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
Carmarthen								
LB200	82108	No 19 Spilman Street; part of consistent early C19 terraced group Nos 14-19 Spilman Street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1854	241487 220147	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB201	9461	No 19 King Street; an C18 building retaining fine original interiors, and with good later C19 shopfront	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1925	241415 220150	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB202	9615	Walls, railings, gates & gatepiers at entrance to Water Street Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Forecourt	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2420	240917 220151	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB203	9614	No 75 Water Street; end-terrace house of late Georgian type; externally earlier C19, but possibly with earlier origins	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2428	240908 220155	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB204	82112	No 20 King Street; prominent commercial frontage of late Georgian origins (~1806), retaining a good late C19 shopfront, a pair with that of No 19	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1918	241422 220156	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB205	9468	Lloyds Bank, No 42 King Street; an	Post-	Medium	1-2km	1951	241388	Carm.:

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		important town house of late C17 to early C18 origins with imposing C18 street front with good doorcase and door and elaborate later C19 stucco embellishments.	medieval				220157	Fig. 11.2
LB206	9498	Zion English Presbyterian Chapel, Mansel Street; a handsome mid C19 Italianate chapel by a noted Welsh architect	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2346	240990 220162	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB207	9500	Parc-y-Felfet Unitarian Chapel, Mansel Street; a simple mid C19 chapel	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2277	241058 220174	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB208	9462	No 24 King Street; one of a prominent pair of late Georgian style houses, each side of Conduit Lane	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1892	241445 220182	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB209	9467	Nos 37-8 King Street; Commercial premises, large 3-storey, 6-bay building with basement; altered building with C18th origins	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1921	241415 220184	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB210	9501	Forecourt piers and railings to Parc-y-Felfet Unitarian Chapel, Mansel Street	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2280	241054 220188	Carm.: Fig. 11.2



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB211	9734	Oriel Myrddin (The Old Art School), Church Lane; late C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1855	241481 220189	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB212	82114	No 24 St Catherine Street; C18th terraced cottage; one of a mirrored pair with No 23 to left; one and a half storeys, stuccoed with raised plinth, imitation slate roof with large rendered square ridge stack to left (originally stone)	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2478	240855 220190	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB213	9463	No 25 King Street (with No 3 Conduit Lane) including iron railings; one of a prominent pair of late Georgian style homes, with complete surviving C19 chemists shop	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1880	241455 220193	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB214	9574	No 23 St Catherine Street; one of a small later C18 cottage pair	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2469	240864 220193	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB215	82123	No 35 King Street; terraced shop and office; late Victorian building retaining original stuccoed facade and with exceptional 1930s modern	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1906	241429 220195	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
style rear extension								
LB216	82122	No 34 King Street; C18 house with C19 external detail but retaining original earlier to mid C18 staircase and thick cellar wall part of medieval town walls	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1901	241434 220199	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB217	9576	Former Infants' Wing at Model School, St Catherine Street	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2551	240781 220199	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB218	9466	No 33 King Street; house and shop possibly C18 and built as a pair with no 34, but facades altered in the late C19; part of the medieval town wall of 1415 is incorporated into the cellar wall	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1895	241439 220202	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB219	9464	No 28 King Street; a late Georgian 3-bay terrace house, now divided into 2, with surviving windows to upper floors, and staircase	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1866	241468 220204	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB220	82115	No 29 King Street; part of a late Georgian 3-storey 3-bay terrace house, now divided into 2, with	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1861	241473 220206	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		surviving windows to upper floors, and staircase						
LB221	82206	The Vicarage, Church Street; a large mid C19 vicarage in simplified Gothic style, with good surviving exterior detail	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1716	241619 220210	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB222	9465	The Marquis of Granby, No 32 King Street; probably C18, former Marquis of Granby pub, altered in C19 and again in late C20	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1889	241445 220210	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB223	82213	Walls, gates, piers and railings to The Vicarage, Church Street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1745	241589 220212	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB224	9575	Former Schoolmaster's House at Llys Model (former Model School) , St Catherine Street	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2573	240758 220213	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB225	18287	Clock Tower in Carmarthen Provision Market; characterful early Victorian clock tower in Italianate style, a significant relic of the C19 market	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2237	241095 220215	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB226	9434	Lychgate to St Peter's Churchyard, Church Lane; Victorian Gothic style	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1850	241483 220217	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB228	82120	No 30 King Street; a substantial building of earlier C19 origins, with typical late C19 external character prominently positioned at entry to King Street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1873	241460 220222	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB229	82390	Former cottage on S side of Llangunnor churchyard; single-storey cottage of rubble stone and corrugated iron roof (replacing former thatch), with large square stone stack to the L; openings are under wooden lintels; wide doorway L of centre (boarded up), to the right of which are 2 irregularly placed windows; probably an C18 cottage, with large square stack characteristic of the period, converted for use as a farm building in the C20	Post-medieval	Medium	<1km	376	242986 220228	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
LB230	9589	Furnace House including forecourt	Post-	Medium	1-2km	1866	241465	Carm.:

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		walls, railings, gates and overthrow, St Catherine Street; an imposing C18 facade with ironwork to railings of exceptionally early date and high quality; former town house, now public library, the remainder rebuilt in later C20	medieval				220236	Fig. 11.2
LB231	82096	End-terrace house with shop, painted roughcast, slate roof, with boxed eaves; 2-storey, 3-window range offset to left; a prominent end house, earlier C19, with later C19 or early C20 detail and surviving shopfront	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1744	241587 220245	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB232	9590	Ty Carwyn, No 3 St Peter's Street including forecourt railings & lamp bracket	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1850	241480 220246	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB233	9541	Red Lion, Priory Street; an early C19 inn in late Georgian style	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1735	241595 220252	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB234	9554	No 144 Priory Street; substantial terraced house of late Georgian origin, late C18 or early C19, but	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1757	241572 220264	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		with exterior stucco and windows of later C19 date virtually intact						
LB235	82103	13 St Peter's Street; Georgian vernacular house in prominent site opposite the churchyard; earlier C19 terraced house, possibly on earlier core	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1787	241542 220266	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB236	82395	Tomb of David Charles, (1762-1834), Calvinistic Methodist minister and hymn writer, in Llangunnor churchyard	Industrial	Medium	<1km	339	243011 220268	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
LB237	9459	Tomb (a) and railings in the burial ground of the former Ebenezer Chapel, John Street	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2150	241178 220273	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB238	9458	Railings and gate to former Ebenezer Chapel burial ground, John Street	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2166	241162 220275	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB239	82208	Tomb (b) and railings in burial ground of the former Ebenezer Chapel; mid C19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2150	241178 220276	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB240	82388	Church of St Ceinwr; a medieval	Medieval	Medium	<1km	333	243012	Map 3:

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		hilltop church with distinctive Georgian style interior and good C19 and C20 detail; C19 Gothic style church comprising nave with lower and narrower chancel, S aisle with porch, S chapel and vestry; hilltop location and Celtic dedication suggest an early medieval origin for the church; present building probably comprises C13 nave and chancel, with later medieval N aisle and chapel, but few details remain visible; major restoration in the period 1815-28					220281	Fig. 11.2
LB241	82391	Morris family tomb in Llangunnor churchyard; 3 saddleback grave slabs enclosed by a freestone kerb and dwarf cast iron railings; death dates of 1861 & 1872	Industrial	Medium	<1km	353	242987 220294	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
LB242	9542	Former Carmarthenshire Infirmary, Priory Street; former hospital, stuccoed with hipped slate roof and 4 rendered chimneys, Italianate style; mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1659	241668 220297	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB243	82147	Bryn Roma, No 9 The Esplanade, including front garden wall, railings and gate; part of a later C19th pair of terraces	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1518	241809 220300	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB244	82190	No 8 The Esplanade, including front wall, railings and gate; Terraced house, pebble-dash cladding replacing original painted stucco with low-pitched slate roof and red brick chimney stack to left; probably built 1879	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1513	241814 220305	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB245	82119	Nos 2-4 (consec.) Barn Road; part of a late Georgian style house, with no 2; earlier C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2139	241187 220309	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB246	82188	No 7 The Esplanade, including front wall, railings and gate; Terraced house, pebble-dash cladding replacing original painted stucco with low-pitched slate roof and red brick chimney stack to left; probably built 1879	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1509	241818 220310	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB247	9543	Gatepiers at entrance to former Infirmary, Priory Street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1676	241650 220313	Carm.: Fig.



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
								11.2
LB248	82187	No 6 The Esplanade, including front wall, railings and gate; Terraced house, pebble-dash cladding replacing original painted stucco with low-pitched slate roof and red brick chimney stack to left; probably built 1879	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1504	241823 220314	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB249	82207	The War Memorial and stone seat, Priory Street;	Modern	Medium	1-2km	1679	241647 220316	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB250	9422	No 2 Barn Road; Earlier C19, No 2 part of a single brick house with No 3, possibly part of row of 4 shown on 1834 map of Carmarthen	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2128	241198 220316	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB251	82202	The Limes, No 5 The Esplanade, including front garden wall, railings and gate; part of an unusually architectural later C19 pair of terraces	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1498	241828 220319	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB252	82186	No 4 The Esplanade, including front garden wall, railings, gate and back	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1490	241836	Carm.: Fig.

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		garden wall; End terrace house, painted stucco with low-pitched slate roof and red brick chimney stack to left					220327	11.2
LB253	82182	No 3 The Esplanade, including front wall, railings and gate; Terraced house, pebble-dash cladding replacing original painted stucco with low-pitched slate roof and red brick chimney stack to left; probably built 1879	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1486	241840 220331	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB254	9446	Nolton House, No 43 Francis Terrace (Formerly Green Gardens); Detached house, of 2 storeys, 4 bays with slate roof; built or rebuilt 1786	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2014	241311 220335	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB255	82111	No 2 The Esplanade; the third house in terrace of 4 E of Penuel Street; Listed despite loss of windows and door as part of an unusually architectural later C19 pair of terraces, characterising the architecturally ambitious expansion	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1481	241844 220336	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
of the town in the later C19								
LB256	82173	No 1 The Esplanade, including front wall, railings and gate; part of an unusually architectural later C19 pair of terraces	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1477	241848 220340	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB257	9618	Dwarf walls, railings and gate to No 2 Waterloo Terrace	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2127	241197 220358	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB258	9617	Meiros Hall, No 2 Waterloo Terrace; terraced house of the earlier C19, retaining original features	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2121	241203 220361	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB259	9544	Eglwys Sant Ioan/Church of St John, Priory Street; Anglican church, Perpendicular Gothic style; Late Victorian	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1614	241710 220377	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB260	9444	The Old Grammar School, No 1 The Esplanade; former school, reworked as a block of houses retaining some late C19th character	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1426	241898 220382	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB261	82146	Brook House, College Road; a rare example in the region of 1930s	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2797	240527 220383	Carm.: Fig.

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		modern style, with original detail surviving						11.2
LB262	82179	The Old Grammar School, No 2 The Esplanade; Former school building now divided into 4 dwellings. Two storeys and basement, 6 bays overall; built 1846-7	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1422	241902 220385	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB263	9545	Railings, gates and gatepiers to St John's Church, Priory Street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1620	241704 220387	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB264	82183	The Old Grammar School, No 3 The Esplanade; Former school building now divided into 4 dwellings. Two storeys and basement, 6 bays overall; built 1846-7	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1418	241906 220388	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB265	82185	The Old Grammar School, No 4 The Esplanade; Former school building now divided into 4 dwellings. Two storeys and basement, 6 bays overall; built 1846-8	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1414	241910 220392	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB266	9546	Former Priory Street School with walls and railings; Former school,	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1593	241731 220401	Carm.: Fig.

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		now offices, Gothic style, in coursed rubble stone with Bath stone dressings and slate eaves roofs with bargeboards; mid Victorian						11.2
LB267	9620	Dwarf walls, railings and gate to No 8 Waterloo Terrace	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2154	241170 220414	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB268	9619	No 8 Waterloo Terrace; terraced town house of the earlier C19 with good late C19 exterior detail	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2147	241177 220417	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB269	22274	Penuel Baptist Chapel and attached schoolroom; painted roughcast and stucco with slate roof. Two-storey front with broad coped and shouldered gable; built 1786, enlarged 1797, rebuilt 1817, rebuilt 1851-2 and again in 1909-10; Schoolroom built 1886	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1558	241766 220418	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB270	9548	Walls, railings end piers, gateposts, overthrow and gates to Penuel Baptist Chapel, Priory Street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1577	241747 220434	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB271	9509	Section of wall at SW corner of Parc	Medieval	Medium	1-2km	1364	241961	Carm.:

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		Hinds; Short stretch of a standing wall of coursed stone, 8m long and 2.8m high, which is thought to have formerly comprised part of the south-east elevation of the former medieval Priory Church of St John. It is now incorporated into the later SW boundary wall to Parc Hinds					220444	Fig. 11.2
LB272	9553	The King's Arms, No 103 Priory Street; a later C18 inn with partly surviving original staircase	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1574	241752 220471	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB273	82137	No 7b Old Priory Road; cottage; part of a terraced row closely following the line of, and including fabric from, the Priory gatehouse; mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1463	241864 220491	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB274	82136	No 7a Old Priory Road; cottage; part of a terraced row closely following the line of, and including fabric from, the Priory gatehouse; mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1460	241867 220495	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB275	9445	Fountain Hall, Fountain Terrace; a C18 minor gentry house, with C20th alterations	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2716	240610 220498	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB276	82135	No 7 Old Priory Road; cottage; part of a terraced row closely following the line of, and including fabric from, the Priory gatehouse; mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1455	241872 220500	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB277	9552	Oak House, No 97 Priory Street; C18 house of unusual quality with good interior detail	Post-medieval	Medium	1-2km	1551	241776 220500	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB278	9510	No 6 Old Priory Road; part of a terraced row closely following the line of, and including fabric from, the Priory gatehouse	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1453	241875 220504	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB279	9508	St John's Priory Precinct Wall or Nun's Walk, Old Priory Road; Wall of stone rubble with medieval foundations below ground comprising the NW precinct wall to the former St John's Priory	Medieval	Medium	1-2km	1445	241883 220514	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB280	9549	Y Priordy Independent Chapel, Priory Street; the first example of the Romanesque style chapels of George Morgan, one of the most notable individual contributions to Welsh chapel design; built 1875-6	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1493	241835 220515	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB281	9550	Forecourt rails, gates and piers to Capel Y Priody, Priory Street	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1501	241829 220530	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB282	9551	No 31 Priory Street; C19 terraced house, with well-preserved simple C19 shop-window	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1484	241846 220535	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB283	82201	The Grange, Lime Grove Avenue; large Late Victorian detached house of red brick with painted Bath stone details	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2773	240555 220557	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB284	9448	Former Blast Furnace and attached building, Furnace Bank; c. 1750	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1257	242076 220561	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB285	9517	Entrance Building to the former Carmarthen Workhouse, Penlan Road; entrance block of 2 storeys with SW elevation of 3 bays; the only surviving building of the early C19 workhouse, and of historical importance as relating to the Rebecca uprising of 1843	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2218	241113 220582	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB286	82164	Lime Grove House, Lime Grove	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2905	240425	Carm.:



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		Avenue; substantial later Victorian suburban house in Italianate style					220587	Fig. 11.2
LB287	9449	Remains of Upper Tin Mills, Furnace Bank; a big triple-roofed shed incorporating parts of original double-roofed range; mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1178	242152 220650	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB288	9418	Gates & gateposts at entrance to 'Y Garreg Filtir' from Priory Close, Abbey Mead; a pair of earlier C19 wrought iron gates, probably of local manufacture, of group value with the house	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1298	242032 220683	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB289	9608	Hendre, including gate and railings, Springfield Road; late Georgian suburban villa with original railings	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1983	241348 220710	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB290	9621	Wellfield House, Wellfield Road; an unusual multi-phase house retaining an interesting mix of architectural styles reflecting developments in local styles and tastes; earlier C19th, altered c. 1900	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2042	241289 220723	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB291	9419	Y Garreg Filtir with low quadrant	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1266	242066	Carm.:

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		walls and railings; a substantial late Georgian villa associated with the Carmarthen iron and tin works, retaining original external character and detail					220731	Fig. 11.2
LB292	9609	Parc Cottage, Springfield Road; one and a half storey detached C19 cottage in stucco	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1975	241357 220751	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB293	9420	Gates at former NE entrance to Y Garreg Filltir; an unusual C19 iron pair of gates, probably of local manufacture, of group value with the house	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1218	242116 220754	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB294	9421	Milestone in base of retaining wall to Y Garreg Filltir; late C18 milestone on Carmarthen to Llandeilo turnpike road	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1192	242144 220776	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB295	81928	Church of St David; unaltered mid-C19 parish church, in a style pre-dating the ecclesiological revival, with impressive interior and good detail including a fine collection of wall tablets; early C19 Gothic style,	Industrial	Medium	<1km	550	243981 220866	Map 3: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		comprising broad nave and chancel under a single roof, lower N aisle under a separate roof, with N porch, and prominent NW tower and spire; of coursed rubble with lighter freestone dressings and quoins, slate roof behind coped gables and moulded eaves cornice; built 1840-3						
LB296	9431	Carmarthen Cemetery Chapel, Elim Road; mid C19 cemetery chapel in Gothic style	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2941	240355 220905	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB297	81930	Garden walls at former Bishops Palace (Carmarthenshire County Museum); High rubble-stone walls enclosing a garden approximately 60 x 50m; facing the E side of the churchyard	Industrial	Medium	<1km	597	244041 220913	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
LB298	9383	Bishop's Palace; now Carmarthenshire County Museum; Elizabethan style former palace of 2 storeys with attic, comprising a long W-facing entrance range with S, E and a N service range around a	Industrial	Medium	<1km	637	244091 220969	Map 3: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		former courtyard now roofed and forming a top-lit stair hall; founded 1535, rebuilt in current style 1825-40, rebuilt following serious fire 1902						
LB299	81932	Lodge at former Bishops Palace (Carmarthenshire County Museum); a small, largely unaltered picturesque style lodge; single-storey lodge of pebble-dashed walls, and slate roof with central pebble-dashed stack with 2 octagonal shafts; the roof is hipped to the polygonal front, and carried on wooden posts, while the rear is half-hipped and has trefoiled barge boards; mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	<1km	578	244038 221035	Map 9: Fig. 11.1
LB301	9432	Elim Independent Chapel, Cemetery Road; painted stucco with slate hipped roof and deep flat eaves; mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2903	240299 221658	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB302	82158	Gates and railings to Capel Elim; dated 1898	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2914	240288 221659	Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB304	81934, PRN10082, NMRW23972	Pont Glangwili; earlier C19th bridge (post-1809) over the Gwili river on the Carmarthen to Lampeter turnpike road; rubble stone broad shallow arch with cut stone voussoirs; grey limestone coping; double raised pier on each abutment framing a large circular flood arch with stone voussoirs; pyramid coping stones to parapet about each pier; now disused & by-passed by modern A485 bridge adjoining; visible on AP CPE/UK/1903(f4132-3)	Industrial	Medium	<200m	149	243100 221906	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB305	9518	Barn at Penlanffos Farm; substantial traditional barn, typical of the region, little altered; whitewashed stone rubble walls with slate gabled roof; probably mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1481	241651 222145	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB306	82170	Milestone, Bronwydd Road; on Carmarthen to Newcastle Emlyn turnpike road; early C19th	Industrial	Medium	<1km	571	242646 222155	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB307	9433	Cwmdu Mawr Farmhouse; an	Post-	Medium	2-3km	2051	241034	Map 4:

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		important surviving late C17 gentry farmhouse with good interior detail; - plan, 2 storeys and cellar. roughcast front of 3 widely-spaced bays with slate roof and originally with end stacks, right end stack removed	medieval				222209	Fig. 11.2
LB308	81931, PRN61595	House opposite Gardener's Cottage; a small, unaltered C19 labourer's cottage of definite quality and character; single-storey double-fronted cottage of rendered walls, pyramidal corrugated iron roof and central brick stack; a pointed boarded door is flanked by 2-pane sash windows; a single-storey rendered projection with hipped slate roof projects forward on the L side; it has a 2-pane sash window; Listing states: "Probably an estate worker's cottage, built in the 3rd quarter of the C19 and first shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey"; field reconnaissance found that the building is derelict & very overgrown	Industrial	Medium	<200m	196	242821 222784	Map 4: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB310	81310	Service building on N side of Cwmgwili; 2-storey 2-window service building of rubble stone with slate roof and brick stack; C19th but renewed in the 1980s	Industrial	Medium	<1km	651	242351 223275	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB311	81307	Milestone on A484 at former Bronwydd Arms public house; S of the junction of the A484 and B4301; C19 freestone mile marker with chamfered top	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1221	241754 223490	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB312	81309	Pont Newydd; well-preserved road bridge retaining original character, prominently sited in the centre of the village; rubble-stone bridge of 2 unequal segmental arches, with the lower and narrower arch on the W side; early C19th, subsequently widened to a double carriageway	Industrial	Medium	<1km	776	242024 224682	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB313	81306	Milestone on A484 at Cwmdwyfran; C19 freestone mile marker with chamfered top	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1694	241140 224945	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB314	81308	Milestone on B4301 in Bronwydd Arms village; ~300m N of Pont	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1012	241948 225007	Map 4: Fig.

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		Newydd; C19 freestone mile marker with segmental top						11.2
LB320	26930	Ffos-y-maen, including attached former byre; rare well-preserved farmstead incorporating house and byre in a configuration descended from the longhouse tradition, a type once common in C19 Carmarthenshire; 2-storey 3-window farmhouse of limewashed rubble stone and slate roof with C19 brick stack to the R and replaced brick stack to the L	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1937	241660 227864	Map 4: Fig. 11.2
LB321	26928	Pont Newydd; substantial and well-detailed C19 road bridge with an exceptional width to its carriageway; of special historic interest for its place in the sheep and woollen industries of Carmarthenshire; built in the third quarter of the C19 and first shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2163	241631 229142	Map 5: Fig. 11.2
LB322	26936	Pound in churchyard wall of Church	Post-	Medium	1-2km	1500	245797	Map 5:



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		of St Llawddog; a rare surviving small pound, a building type once familiar in rural Wales; sub-circular pound of rubble stone with C20 cock-and-hen coping course; Built in the C18 or early C19 and shown on the 1838 Tithe map at the SE corner of the churchyard	medieval				229389	Fig. 11.2
LB323	26937	Y Dderwyn; a rare survival of a small upland farmhouse once characteristic of Carmarthenshire; late C18 or early C19 house shown on the 1838 Tithe map ('Dderwen Fawr'); improved in the later C19; 1½-storey cottage of rubble stone (partly rendered) and thatch roof beneath corrugated iron sheets, with brick end stacks; a central boarded door has a margin-lit late C19 sash window to the L and to the R a small-pane sash window; in the L gable are 4-pane sash windows inserted lower L and in the attic in the late C19, with brick dressings; in the R gable end is a 6 over 3-pane	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2115	246756 229473	Map 5: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		sash window inserted into a former attic doorway						
LB331	22266	Alltwalis Independent Chapel, including vestry to rear; large and complete later C19 rural chapel of definite architectural character, with good interior timber and cast-iron fittings; two-storey; gabled; stucco with slate roof & plain bargeboards	Industrial	Medium	<1km	756	244543 231782	Map 5: Fig. 11.2
LB342	9519	No 1 Picton Place, garden wall, railings & gate; detached house, early C19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2993		Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB343	9533	No 22 Picton Terrace, including wall, railings and gate; a prominent end-terrace house, with good later C19 detail	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2937		Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB344	9534	No 23 Picton Terrace including railings and gate; earlier C19 smaller terraced house, probably built in 1833, with early C19 railings	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2945		Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB345	9535	Llwyn Celyn, No 24 Picton Terrace, including railings and gates; earlier	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2954		Carm.: Fig.

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		C19 3-bay house, possibly built c. 1833						11.2
LB346	9536	Coed Fryn, No 25 Picton Terrace, including railings and gates; terraced house, set back from No.24, painted stucco, with imitation slate roof with renewed small modillion eaves cornice and renewed brick stack to left; built after development was initiated by the building of the Picton Monument 1825-8, marked on 1834 map, with large late C19 2-storey bay windows	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2966		Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB347	9537	Porth Angel, No 26 Picton Terrace, including rear garden wall to Picton Place; end-terrace house, L-plan, painted roughcast, slate roof, hipped at left, paired bracketed eaves, with brick stack at right	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2977		Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB348	9538	No 27 Picton Terrace, including railings and gates and rear garden wall; end-terrace house, whitewashed stucco, close-eaved	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2994		Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		slate roof with hip to right and chimneys on rear ridge and N end. Two-storey and cellar, L-plan, 3-window range to front						
LB349	9539	No 28 Picton Terrace, including railings; one of the larger late Georgian style houses in Picton Terrace, part of the fine urban development initiated by the building of the Picton Monument 1825-8	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	3004		Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB350	9540	No 29 Picton Terrace, including garden wall, railings and gates; end-terrace house, painted stucco, close-eaved slate roof with red brick stack to right end. Three storeys and cellar, 2-window range; late Georgian style	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	3013		Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB351	9612	Roman Catholic Church of St Mary, Union Street; rubble stone with ashlar dressings, steep slate gabled roofs with coped gables, cross finials and terracotta ridge tiles.	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2981		Carm.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
Decorated Gothic style; built 1851-2								
LB352	9613	No 24 Union Street; end-terrace house of early-mid C19 date	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2943		Carm.: Fig. 11.2
LB353	26738	Boundary stone on A40; Single stone with canted front, each side triangular headed; Left side marked : 'Merthyr Parish', right side: 'St Peter Parish'	Industrial	Medium	<1km	804	236257 219370	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB354	26740	Derllys Court; Country house rebuilt in earlier to mid C19. An ancient mansion of Vaughan family in C17	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1790	235528 220139	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB355	15885	The Lodge at St David's Hospital; Lodge to the Joint Counties Asylum built 1863-5 by David Brandon, mentioned as the "New Lodge" in 1865. Crosswing to N appears to have been added. Subdivided into 2	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2636	239537 220374	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
staff houses								
LB356	26835	Wern Ddu; Farmstead shown on 1840 parish tithe map	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1204	237493 217929	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB357	26836	Outbuilding at Wern Ddu; Outbuilding, whitewashed rubble stone with slate close eaved roof, Two storeys with loft	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1197	237477 217932	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB358	82144	Block W of former laundry, St David's Hospital; Former detached hospital block built c1890	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2321	239288 220169	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB359	82145	Boksborg Hall; Earlier C19 villa	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1469	238653 218829	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB360	82154	Former Laundry at Saint David's Hospital; Former laundry block to	Modern	Medium	2-3km	2390	239342	Carm. Sh.: Fig.

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		Joint Counties asylum, 1914					220217	11.2
LB361	82155	Former National School; church school of 1850 retaining simple C19 character, of group value with the church	Industrial	Medium	1-2km	1432	238608 218796	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB362	82157	Gatepiers, gates and railings to S of St David's Hospital; Iron gates and railings to forecourt of Joint Counties Asylum built in 1865-9	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2495	239500 220126	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB363	82162	Ice house to Plas Ystrad, Coed y Plas; early C19th; built into hillside with steps down to damaged brick-arched low door. Rendered segmental arched low tunnel to second door into circular dome-roofed brick ice-chamber.	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2603	239809 218927	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB364	82163	Job's Well House; Gentry house now hospital premises. painted roughcast and stucco with slate deep eaved roofs. Tall narrow 3-storey, 3-bay main range with brick end stacks, between added projecting 2-storey gabled wings; probably mid-C18th	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2623	239667 220056	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB365	82165	Lychgate to Church of St Mary; C20 timber lychgate, probably post 1945	Modern	Medium	1-2km	1426	238604 218807	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB366	9441	Trinity College (original range with additions); College buildings, rubble stone with tooled sandstone quoins and Caen limestone dressings, steep slate roofs and altered stone chimneys. Two storeys and attic; mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2780	239728 220315	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2



**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB367	9456	St David's Hospital main building including walls to S gardens; Former Joint Counties Asylum, massive complex of interlinked buildings in rock-faced grey-brown stone with painted Bath stone dressings, slate roofs, and stone chimneys. Mostly 3-storeys, plain in general style, with Italianate detail mostly applied to N administration block and pavilions of cross wings; mid C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2490	239475 220170	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB368	9457	Chapel at St David's Hospital; Chapel to former Joint Counties Asylum, built 1883-9	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2445	239393 220237	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB370	9496	Former Lodge to Plas Ystrad; an earlier C19 small lodge to Ystrad, a demolished small country house rebuilt in early C19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2810	240023 219144	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
LB371	9502	Millbank Hall; Suburban house perhaps originally a farmhouse or minor gentry house of late C18 or earlier C19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2292	239471 219522	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB372	9577	Toll House; Two-storey former toll-house on an elongated octagonal plan. Plain render with octagonal hipped slate roof; earlier C19th	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2789	239925 219777	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB373	9579	Peterwell; Substantial villa of c1840, not marked on 1837 tithe map	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2212	239367 219632	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB374	9580	Nantfelin; earlier C19 villa, not marked on 1837 tithe map, possibly associated with the larger Peterwell to the east	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2185	239346 219601	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB375	9581	Front garden walls, railings and gates to Nantfelin; Earlier C19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2178	239344	Carm. Sh.: Fig.

**Table 11.19: Grade II Listed Buildings**

UID	Other Ref	Name/Desc	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		wrought iron rails and gate probably contemporary with the house					219580	11.2
LB376	9582	Pontgarreg Cottage; Farmhouse, C18 altered in C19	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2122	239282 219600	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB377	9583	Arch and gate in front garden wall to Pontgarreg Cottage; an unusual and decorative C19 pedestrian gate	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2108	239274 219569	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2
LB378	9584	Barn to SW of Pontgarreg Cottage; Late C18 or early C19 barn, now house	Industrial	Medium	2-3km	2074	239238 219576	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.20: Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens within 3km of the Order Limits**

Table 11.20: Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens								
UID	Other Ref	Name/ Description	Period	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
HPG1	PGW (Dy) 21(CAM)	Llechdwnni; walled garden, including terrace & gazebos; formal pool. The survival of an unusual & early walled garden & formal pool, associated with one of the former most historic houses in the south of the country. The large garden has a long terrace, terminated at each end by projecting round gazebos. Associated Listed building: old house (grade II). Seventeenth century	Post-medieval	Medium	2-3km	2514	242813 210090	Map 1: Fig. 11.2
HPG2	PGW (Dy) 59(CAM)	Bishop's Palace, Abergwili; landscape park; informal garden; walled kitchen garden. The garden of the Bishop's Palace is a fine example of informal, ambitiously planted landscaping of the 18 <sup>th</sup> and early 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries, set in the attractive countryside of the Tywi valley. Assoc. Listed Buildings: Bishop's Palace (Grade II); Lodge (Grade II); Kitchen Garden Walls (Grade II). Dated: 1581-1627; early 18th century; 1801-03; 1825-40; 1970's	Post-medieval - Industrial	Medium	<1km	564	244277 220874	Map 3: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.21: Conservation Areas within 3km of the Order Limits**

<b>Table 11.21: Conservation Areas</b>							
<b>UID</b>	<b>Other Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Her Sig</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>Distance</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
CA1	CAW\26	The Quay/Towyside	Medium	2-3km	1962m	240976 219638	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
CA2	CAW/21	Picton Terrace/Penllwyn Park	Medium	2-3km	2580m	240478 220023	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
CA3	CAW/6	Lammas Street	Medium	2-3km	2238m	240939 220055	Carm.: Fig. 11.2
CA4	CAW/2	Carmarthen Town	Medium	1-2km	1706m	241340 220063	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
CA5	CAW\27	Water Street	Medium	2-3km	2364m	240835 220235	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
CA6	CAW\25	The Parade / The Esplanade	Medium	<1km	844m	242020 220117	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
CA7	CAW/20	Parcmaen/St. David's Street	Medium	2-3km	2479m	240694 220199	Carm.:

**Table 11.21: Conservation Areas**

UID	Other Ref	Name	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance	NGR	Figure
							Fig. 11.2
CA8	CAW/23	Priory Street	Medium	1-2km	1272m	241823 220469	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
CA9	CAW19	North Carmarthen	Medium	1-2km	1735m	241318 220594	Map 3: Fig. 11.2
CA11	CAW/22	Pontgarreg & St Davids	Medium	1-2km	1980m		Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.2

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets within 200m of the Order Limits**

Table 11.22: Non-designated assets								
UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND1	PRN23101	Church land ('Llan Ucha', 'Llan Ganol' & 'Llan Fach') indicated from place-name evidence (Tithe Map). HER records field indicated on the figure, but this probably includes an adjacent field; no indication on OS maps or APs	Medieval - Post-medieval	Negligible	<200m	17	240173 211158	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND2	PRN23029	Homestead (variously 'Pen Back' and 'Pen Y Back Fawr'); known from map evidence (1842 onwards); much altered from its original form; only the T-shaped farmhouse at the north entrance survives in the same position as the 1840s; field reconnaissance confirmed that it has been heavily modified and extended	Industrial - Modern	Low	<200m	188	2407** 2113**	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND3	PRN11285	Possible former site of a standing stone; suggested by place-name evidence on the	Early Bronze Age	Negligible	<200m	134	2401** 2114**	Map 1: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		1842 Tithe Map ('Park Main') although the stone is not indicated on it or any OS maps; field reconnaissance did not locate any evidence for these remains, although the site is overgrown						
ND4	PRN16335	Bridge ("Pont Cilwg"); indicated by place-name evidence from the 1842 Tithe Map onwards; the embankment under which the present bridge passes was constructed after the 1906 OS map and before the 1967 map; it is possible that historic fabric survives underneath the modern construction	Industrial - Modern	Negligible	<200m	187	240310 211493	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND5	PRN23150	Site of a pound ('Park Y Pound') known from place-name evidence on the 1842 Tithe Map; no evidence for this was seen in the field reconnaissance survey	Industrial	Low	<200m	249	2409** 2117**	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND6	PRN23022	Site of a cottage ('Ffynnon Wen')	Industrial	Low	<200m	110	2408**	Map 1:



**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		south of the extant, modern cottage of the same name that replaced it; depicted on maps from 1842 to 1906; demolished by 1967; field reconnaissance confirmed no historic fabric visible above ground	- Modern				2118**	Fig. 11.1
ND7	PRN16334	Site of a well at the cottage 'Ffynnon Wen' (ND6) suggested by the name ('White Fountain'); not indicated on any maps or field reconnaissance survey	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	110	24082* 21183*	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND8	PRN23020	Cottage ('Blackbush'); depicted in a largely unchanged form on maps from 1842 onwards; field reconnaissance noted that the building is a typical small single-storey, stone cottage with chimneys at either end and entrance in the centre; a glass extension has been built on its left and a large modern extension constructed to the rear	Industrial	Low	<200m	124	24085* 21185*	Map 1: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND9	PRN23104	Church land ('Cefn Lan Issa' & 'Cefn Lan Ucha") suggested by place-name evidence on the 1842 Tithe Map; HER records field indicated on the figure, but this may include an adjacent field; no evidence for earlier land use was identified during field reconnaissance	Medieval - Post-medieval	Negligible	<200m	19	241040 212098	Map 2: Fig. 11.1
ND10	PRN16331	Bridge ("Pont Penyfedw"); named and depicted unchanged on the 1889 OS map onwards; field reconnaissance located a stone and concrete structure, but the watercourse below was flagged with large rough-hewn flagstones that may be part of an earlier construction phase	Industrial	Low	<200m	142	240789 212223	Map 2: Fig. 11.1
ND12	PRN23019	Cottage ('Cross Inn Cottage'); depicted on all maps from 1842 onwards; a southern extension dates to after 1967; field reconnaissance recorded a single-celled, two chimneyed, whitewashed large cottage,	Industrial	Low	<200m	37	241269 212719	Map 2: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		probably the original building altered but retaining its original character (albeit that the roof may be raised and both chimneys replacements)						
ND13	PRN23119	Church land ('Park Y Llan') known from place-name evidence; precise location uncertain, but this probably refers to the field north of the point recorded on the HER; field reconnaissance did not locate any evidence of earlier uses	Medieval - Post-medieval	Negligible	<200m	141	2416** 2128**	Map 2: Fig. 11.1
ND14	PRN11288	Possible site of a former standing stone; suggested from place-name evidence ('Cae Maen': field on the Tithe Map); stone not depicted on any maps; field reconnaissance did not locate any remains	Early Bronze Age	Negligible	<200m	98	2417** 2133**	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
ND15	PRN23115	Church land ('Llan Issa', 'Llan Ganol' & 'Llan Ucha') known from place-name evidence (Tithe Map 1842)	Medieval - Post-medieval	Negligible	<200m	79	241362 213374	Map 3: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND16	PRN22985	Homestead ('Bwlch-Y-Gwynt'); possibly two adjacent farmsteads, depicted on maps from 1842 onwards although both have been extensively rebuilt and extended; this was confirmed during field reconnaissance: the southern building is the old homestead, the owner reports that the southern part was renovated and a northern extension doubling the size of the building replaced a 'shed' that stood there previously	Industrial	Low	<200m	161	242048 213751	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
ND17	PRN11282	Boundary ('Cae Hen Wall': 'Field of Old Wall'); the name of this field on the 1842 Tithe Apportionment suggests that it included or assimilated an earlier boundary, although no other evidence for such an asset or it's character is known; field reconnaissance did not locate any unusual features	Unknown	Negligible	<200m	100	242055 214021	Map 3: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND18	PRN22977	Farmhouse ('Dyllgoed') depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map and OS maps (named 'Gwynfryn' from 1967 onwards); field reconnaissance recorded the building as a large two-storey cottage with many of the formal characteristics of the local vernacular (i.e. a chimney at either end, central doorway, etc.) but with later features (e.g. wrought iron fence) such that it is not clear from the exterior whether it is a modernised early building or a replacement; the adjacent farm buildings are modern	Industrial	Low	<200m	109	241977 214038	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
ND19	PRN23127	Possible former pond ('Cae Pwll') indicated by the name of a field on the 1842 Tithe Apportionment; not depicted on any maps; field reconnaissance located a depression near the field entrance (NE), but this may be due to works traffic only	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	67	242160 214334	Map 3: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND20	PRN23113	Church land ('Llan Issa' & "Llan Fawr") indicated by place-name evidence (1842 Tithe Map); not observed during field reconnaissance	Medieval - Post-medieval	Negligible	<200m	64	242015 214721	Map 4: Fig. 11.1
ND21	PRN23114	Church land ('Cae Lan Fach' & "Park Lan Fach") indicated by place-name evidence (1842 Tithe Map); not observed during field reconnaissance	Medieval - Post-medieval	Negligible	<200m	71	242173 214882	Map 4: Fig. 11.1
ND24	PRN22949	Homestead (variously 'Ty'r Bach', 'Eithin Man' & 'Garthowen'); depicted on maps from 1842 onwards; 1888 OS map depicts a well on the northern part of the site and what appears to be a trapezoidal, roofed structure in the south-eastern corner: possibly a pound or similar agricultural structure; field reconnaissance recorded that the core of the building may be early 19thC or earlier, but is much altered and extended (e.g.	Industrial	Low	<200m	147	243559 215598	Map 5: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		new chimneys & windows, possibly roof raised, cat-slide lean-to, agricultural extension to W, etc.); the grounds have been landscaped & no indication of a pound or well was observed						
ND25	PRN23112	Church land ('Llan Issa'/ 'Llan Ucha'); indicated by the name of the field on the 1842 Tithe Map; no evidence for earlier land use recorded during field reconnaissance	Medieval - Post-medieval	Negligible	inOL	0	243154 215630	Map 4: Fig. 11.1
ND26	PRN11274	Possible former boundary ('Wal Park') the name of this field on the 1842 Tithe Apportionment suggests that it included or assimilated an earlier boundary, although no other evidence for such an asset or its character is known	Unknown	Negligible	<200m	127	243669 215687	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND27	PRN22966	Homestead ('Gellydw'/ 'Gelliddu'); depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map and all subsequent maps; much expanded during	Industrial	Low	<200m	84	243032 215661	Map 4: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		the 20th century, but the footprint of the original building is largely unchanged since 1842 and several ancillary buildings also appear to predate 1888; the farmhouse was observed during field reconnaissance to be slightly modified and extended to the rear						
ND28	PRN11291	Possible site of a former standing stone; indicated from place-name evidence on the Tithe Map ('Park Maen Llwyd'); not marked on historic mapping or visible on aerial photographs	Early Bronze Age	Low	inOL	39	2436** 2158**	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND29	PRN22945	Homestead ('Llwyn-Yffelts'); first depicted in smaller form on the 1842 Tithe Map, although the 1888 OS map depicts buildings at the locations of most of the extant buildings; field reconnaissance observed a complex of abutting historic cottages and ancillary buildings	Industrial	Medium	<200m	110	243570 216039	Map 5: Fig. 11.1



**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND30	PRN23146	Site of a barn ('Park Ysgubor') indicated from place-name evidence on the 1842 Tithe Map; there is no indication of a building on the OS maps, although the 1888 and 1906 maps indicate that the river had a meander there, which by 1967 had been realigned along the field boundary; field reconnaissance did not note any evidence of a former building; field reconnaissance found the plot to be completely overgrown & no evidence of buildings were discernible	Industrial	Low	<200m	78	2442** 2164**	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND31	PRN23628	Site of a cottage ('Parc-Y-Glo') and ancillary buildings; depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map and 1888 OS map, in a ruinous state on the 1906 OS map, and absent except for its boundary from 1967 onwards, by which time the area was forested; aerial photographs (RAF:541/146(f3030-3)) indicate	Industrial	Low	<200m	137	244407 217099	Map 6: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		that this occurred sufficiently before 1948 for trees to grow; field reconnaissance found the plot to be completely overgrown & inaccessible, & no evidence of buildings were discernible						
ND32	PRN23625	Former cottage ('Pen-Y-Llwybrau'); depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map and the 1888 and 1906 OS maps; present as a ruin on the 1969 and 1990 maps; aerial photographs from 1948 (RAF:541/146(f3030-3)) show the plot to be wooded	Industrial	Low	<200m	104	244450 217117	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
ND33	PRN23624	Cottage ('Mountain'); depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map; the 1888 and 1906 OS maps depict a main building in the smaller enclosure to the east, a garden or orchard in the larger, western enclosure, and a smaller building beside the road; the 1969 and 1990 OS maps do not show the main building, but the smaller building appears to have	Industrial	Low	<200m	13	244564 217119	Map 6: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		survived; aerial photographs from 1948 ( RAF:541/146(f3030-3)) show the plot to be wooded; field reconnaissance found the plot to be completely overgrown & no evidence of buildings were discernible						
ND34	PRN23623	Site of a cottage ('Ffynnon-loew') beside a spring with a well; the cottage was located to the north; depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map and the 1888 and 1906 OS maps (the latter including reference to a 'spout'); aerial photographs (RAF:541/146(f3030-3)) indicate that by 1948 the building was removed and only the enclosure remained; field reconnaissance found the site to be very waterlogged and overgrown with either brambles or bulrushes; landowner Mrs Evans confirmed that the cottage was present in living memory & that the site contains a well that has been	Industrial	Low	<200m	75	244817 217393	Map 6: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
capped								
ND35	PRN1670; NMRW17088	Site of a manor house/ extant farmhouse ('Beaulieu Fawr'); known from documentary evidence from the early-mid 16th century; extant farm appears on the 1842 Tithe Map as two buildings, and by the 1888 OS survey comprised three buildings and four ancillary structures; additional buildings are shown on the 1969 and 1987 OS maps; HER has the following description from 1965: 'There are still remnants of this 16th century dwelling in the grounds of modern Beaulieu Fawr...The remains suggest that it was an L-shaped house of considerable size and possibly the whole area was surrounded by a wall, as well as a gable end with traces of a chimney there was originally a wing attached to the house containing a large room in which the Independents	Medieval - Post-medieval	Medium	<200m	190	243930 218160	Map 7: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		held their meetings prior to the building of Philadelphia Chapel' (in 1809); field reconnaissance found a group of historic buildings, the farmhouse is in the process of renovation but appears to have started life as a cottage typical in form and size for the post-medieval period in this area (it has been extended to the left and rear, doors & windows moved, roof probably raised, etc.); a stone barn with external stairwell and wooden lintels (where not replaced by brick) has been constructed on the right side of the farmhouse (it is also extended with a cat-slide lean-to garage to the rear); three stone barns are present, one of which has arrowshot windows, another has an external stairwell						
ND36	PRN8465	Possible field system near 'Beaulieu Fawr'; slight trace of ridge + furrow was recorded	Post-medieval -	Negligible	<200m	125	243935 218257	Map 7: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		during construction of the Carmarthen Southern Bypass (N. Edwards 1978); total extent unknown but may have crossed the whole field; field reconnaissance found no trace of these earthworks &, while they may have been destroyed by ploughing (note: currently pasture), the topography is probably too steep for R&F	Medieval					
ND37	PRN23621	Site of a cottage ('Plas-Newydd'); an enclosure is depicted here from the 1842 Tithe Map until the 1970 OS map; a building is depicted on the 1888 and 1906 OS maps; the prior existence of the enclosure suggests that an earlier building may have been present; field reconnaissance located a horizontal platform occupying the former enclosure area	Industrial	Low	<200m	67	243955 218615	Map 7: Fig. 11.1
ND38	PRN97327	Milestone and possible toll gate;	Industrial	Low	<200m	200	2434**	Map 7:

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		shown on Old Series OS map (1831) but not 1st Edition OS map (1887); this was not located during field reconnaissance, although the site was overgrown & hard to access due to H&S concerns (traffic) so it may have been missed					2188**	Fig. 11.1
ND39	PRN16414	School buildings ('Login School House'); built c.1868, but records of the school exist from 1808 to after 1903; the school was originally 44ft long and 17ft wide but has been extended to the rear, and several ancillary buildings constructed; field reconnaissance found that the building is now divided into a Chapel of Rest (E) and a (?)dwelling (W)	Industrial	Low	<200m	192	243299 218905	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND40	PRN99172	Mine shaft in Vale Of Towy Mine ("Clay's Engine Shaft"); known from documentary evidence; not on 1890 OS but recorded on 1906 map as 'Old Shaft (Lead);	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	176	243714 219872	Map 8: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		field reconnaissance confirmed that no trace survives above ground						
ND41	PRN8873; NMRW33736, NMRW33920	Site of Clay's Engine House ("Vale Of Towy Cornish Engine House"); NMRW records that a 50" Cornish pumping engine was installed in 1852; engine house is depicted on OS maps from 1890; demolished around late 1970s, but footings exposed during residential development; the eastern part of the northern faces of the footings are exposed as retaining feature at the edge of a garden with their tops squared-off by infill with masonry; field reconnaissance confirmed that the stone footings are visible, incorporated into a roadside embankment	Industrial	Low	<200m	174	243710 219881	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND42	PRN99170	House/ possible mine building (variously 'Ty-Newydd', 'Park-nywedd' and 'The Bungalow'); depicted on OS maps from	Industrial	Low	<200m	126	243648 219919	Map 8: Fig. 11.1



**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		1890; extensively remodelled in recent years; possibly originally a mine building; field reconnaissance confirmed that the exterior demonstrates little historic interest						
ND43	PRN99169	Mine building (part of the Vale Of Towy Mine); depicted on OS maps from 1890; masonry with some red brick additions; the western most section is two storey and roofed, the central and easternmost sections are single storey and roofless; lack of domestic-type fenestration together with its location suggests an origin as mine office and workshops, later converted to other uses; field reconnaissance confirmed that this building still stands and looks sound, although it is either abandoned or in use for storage	Industrial	Low	<200m	143	243660 219945	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND44	PRN22277	Canal ("Bishop's Palace Canal"); date of construction unknown	Post-medieval	Low	inOL	0	243746 220601	Map 9: Fig.

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		<p>(post-16th century); known from documentary evidence; constructed to supply goods to the Bishop's Palace; described in 1936 as, 'leading up from the river Gwili about 100 yards from the confluence below Cystanog, through the Bwlch fields and under what is now known as 'Pont Grwca', which still stands, though a very ancient structure, right up to the palace grounds... the canal seems to have been supplied with water from the river, which flowed right beside the road at the Railway Tunnel. There was a low weir right across which served as a dam to divert the water into the canal. It can still be seen at low water, and now serves as a causeway for cattle to cross from one meadow to the other. When no longer needed, a wall was built at the mouth of the canal which can still be seen' (Rev. D. Jenkins 1936 Abergwili and its</p>						11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		Parish church); traceable on modern and historic OS maps; the western end is annotated on the 1889 and 1906 maps as 'C.Tk O.C. R.' (i.e. Centre of Track of Old Course of River); field reconnaissance found the channel to be still flowing						
ND45	PRN24749; NMRW17381	Toll house/lodge ('Glantowy'); uninhabited two-storey building of unusual form resembling a tollgate house or a keeper's lodge attached to a large estate, although two-storey construction would be unusual for a toll-house; depicted on 1842 Tithe Map and OS maps from 1890; field reconnaissance confirmed that this building survives in good condition, although it has been extensively converted	Industrial	Low	<200m	161	24363* 22008*	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND47	PRN10734	Site of a dwelling ('Ynys Cystanog'/ 'Ynys Kystennok'); 16th Century home of the Griffith family of minor gentry (recorded	Medieval - Industrial	Medium	<200m	93	243526 220221	Map 9: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		<p>on Rees, W 1932 'S. Wales &amp; Border in 14th C' SW Sheet); the HER records that the original complex of buildings was dismantled prior to 1886; at the same location, three buildings within an enclosure ('Cystanog') are visible on the 1890 and 1906 OS maps; field reconnaissance located a rectangular mound of stone building rubble and earth measuring 8m x 15m x 1.5m, oriented E-W; there may also be a stone course or line of cobbles running N-S immediately to the W; these remains are likely to pertain to the late Victorian house, rather than the Medieval manor, although earlier buried archaeological remains may also be present (Note: this is slightly S of the HER grid ref, in an adjacent field)</p>						
ND48	PRN12681	Possible site of a water mill in Abergwili; marked on William Rees' map of South Wales in the	Medieval	Low	inOL (but note	378	243*** 221***	Map 9: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		14th century; location is highly speculative; not located during field reconnaissance					NGR)	
ND49	PRN8496	Site of a former bridge near the western entrance to Abergwili; known from documentary references; location uncertain; field reconnaissance found no indication of this asset	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	143	24360* 22103*	Map 9: Fig. 11.1
ND50	PRN10081; NMRW23952	Bridge between Abergwili and Carmarthen ('Abergwili Bridge'); a bridge is recorded here on historic OS maps and it is on the route east from Carmarthen so there is likely to have been a bridge here in earlier periods; archaeological remains of earlier bridges may be present, however, field reconnaissance that found the extant bridge is modern	Modern	Low	<200m	36	24336* 22103*	Map 9: Fig. 11.1
ND51	PRN237	Milestone in Abergwili; depicted on 1890, 1967, 1989 and 1964 OS maps; located during field	Industrial	Low	<200m	130	24359* 22105*	Map 9: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		reconnaissance survey, the milestone is in good condition and prominent position beside the road						
ND52	PRN8497	Leat to 'Bishops Mill'; west of Abergwili and crossing the fields to power Bishop's Mill further north (PRN 16457, NGR SN43612144); possible medieval origin and association with the manor of the Bishops of St Davids; recently dredged; field reconnaissance found the channel to be still flowing	Medieval	Low	inOL	0	243407 220990	Map 9: Fig. 11.1
ND53	PRN12927	Site of a fulling mill at Carmarthen Priory; known from documentary evidence (reference to the lease of a fulling-mill, weir and leat on the River Gwili by Carmarthen Priory at the time of the Dissolution); HER records that traces of the watercourse apparently survive; location data is not precise; not located during	Medieval	Medium	<200m	153	2432** 2212**	Map 9: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
field reconnaissance								
ND54	PRN23982	Site of a brick factory ('Dol-Gwili Brick and Tile Works'); first depicted on the 1889 OS map adjacent to the now dismantled railway; visible on aerial photographs (e.g. RAF:CPE/UK/1903(f4132-3)); a long range of buildings and a large circular building (presumably the kiln) survived until some point between 1906 and 1967; an L-shaped building towards the south survives	Industrial	Low	<200m	126	243055 221588	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND55	PRN13010	Earthworks near Glangwili Bridge (date and purpose unknown); results of field reconnaissance suggests that these are probably the result of meanders of the river; square 'terraces' are present as well as at least one apparent bank; appears on aerial photographs from 1946 (RAF:CPE/UK/1903(f4132-3));	Unknown	Low	inOL	247	2430** 2218**	Map 10: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		RAF:106G/UK/1625(f4087-9))						
ND56	PRN239	Former site of a milestone on south-eastern side of Glangwili Bridge depicted on the 189 and 1906 OS maps but not maps after 1967; not located in field reconnaissance survey	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	142	24312* 22189*	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND57	PRN1735; NMRW407073	Site of earthworks/palaeochannels; the HER records the former presence in this field of surface irregularities, but nothing that could be definitely identified; the field was ploughed in 1973 but farmer does not recall any unusual finds/observations; field reconnaissance observed a notable absence of earthworks in this field, compared with others along the Gwili; aerial photograph from 1946 has a very faint possible linear feature on a WNW-ESE orientation near the north-eastern corner of the field (possibly since removed by	Unknown	Negligible	inOL	48	2433** 2220**	Map 10: Fig. 11.1



**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		ploughing); given the prevalence of palaeochannels in the vicinity, the feature on the AP is likely to be a continuation of the substantial palaeochannel to the south, which terminates at the field boundary; (see RAF:CPE/UK/1903(f4132-3); RAF:106G/UK/1625(f4087-9)); not visible on LiDAR						
ND58	PRN24948, PRN5375; NMRW266144; NMRW17180	Site of a mansion ('Castell Pigyn'); documentary record from 1572; rebuilt in 1709-11; rebuilt in 1831-2/3; building was a 2-storey stuccoed building with loggia, and tower with 4 turrets; map of 1906 depicts parkland, carriage drive, conservatory, lawns, river, kitchen garden, terrace, walled garden, woodland & greenhouses; gutted by fire in 1970; demolished and rebuilt in 1981	Post-medieval - Industrial	Low	<200m	137	243490 222098	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND60	PRN30146	Trial mine/ quarry known from earthworks; the site consists of a	Unknown	Negligible	inOL	0	24336* 22252*	Map 10:

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		trial adit immediately west of the road, and a small quarry and mounds to the east with another possible adit						Fig. 11.1
ND61	PRN16447	Site of a dwelling ('Pant Hendre') depicted on 1889 and 1906 OS maps but not 1970 map; HER also records its presence on an 1964 map	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	20	243320 222660	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND62	PRN16446	Quarry and associated buildings ("Llwyn Pïod Quarries"); known from a documentary reference (in Lewis, S 1833 'Topog. Dict. Wales Vol.1 Abergwili') and from earthworks; the quarry is depicted on maps since the Tithe Map (1840s); extant building 'Bryn Cottage' is also depicted on the Tithe Map along with another building to the south that has not survived; extant building 'Allt Llwyn-pïod' is depicted on maps from 1888, along with a fourth building, which has not survived; field	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	178	243320 222916	Map 11: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		reconnaissance confirmed presence of the quarry as well as a substantial stone archway near the entrance; a complex of buildings associated with the quarry also survive ~200m to the east; visible on historic earthworks (RAF:CPE/UK/1903(f4132-3))						
ND63	PRN14308; NMRW114142	Former Roman road; roadside ditches indicated by two separate, but aligning, linear cropmarks, with a possible quarry at the northern end; part of the course projection between the two runs under the main A485; at the southern extremity a possible joining road is indicated by two merging cropmarks; presumed to be the road linking Moridunum with Llanio and Pumsaint; not located during field reconnaissance: the grass was thick & long, but the topography suggests the road is actually further east	Roman	Low	<200m	170	2432** 2232**	Map 11: Fig. 1.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND64	PRN1734; NMRW303956	Standing stone ('Rhyd y Fwyalchen'); field reconnaissance confirmed the survival of this monument in the middle of the field; OS maps suggest it may have been moved	Early Bronze Age	Medium	<200m	83	242934 224119	Map 12: Fig. 11.1
ND65	PRN1733; NMRW303955	Standing stone ('Pentre Ynys'); field reconnaissance confirmed the survival of this monument in the middle of the field	Early Bronze Age	Medium	<200m	117	242883 224789	Map 12: Fig. 11.1
ND66	PRN16573	Quarry known from earthworks; annotated 'Old Quarry' on 1889 and 1906 OS maps; the edges are hachured on all OS maps and marked 'cliff' on the 1970 map; former excavation was discernible during field reconnaissance	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	173	243758 225887	Map 13: Fig. 11.1
ND67	PRN16567	Gravel pit known from earthworks; depicted on 1889 and 1906 OS maps; identified during field reconnaissance as a deep tree-filled depression	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	20	243434 226284	Map 13: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND68	PRN24003	Site of a cottage ('Mawnen'); depicted on 1889 and 1906 OS maps, but absent from the 1970 map; no evidence for this site was seen during field reconnaissance	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	60	243317 226847	Map 14: Fig. 11.1
ND69	PRN16562	Quarry; known from earthworks; depicted on OS maps since 1889 (annotated 'Old Quarry') but not on Tithe Map; substantial excavations for quarry (now covered with scrub) were observed during field reconnaissance	Industrial	Negligible	inOL	0	243374 226946	Map 14: Fig. 11.1
ND70	PRN16558	Bridge ("Pont Y Bedw"); appears on OS maps from 1889 onwards (initially as 'Pont Newydd': New Bridge); the B4301 does not appear on the Tithe Map, so this bridge presumably also post-dates 1841; recorded during field reconnaissance as a mix of stone and brick capped with concrete	Industrial	Low	<200m	204	24395* 22804*	Map 15: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND71	PRN16555	Vicarage; not on 1889 OS map but depicted from 1906 onwards; field reconnaissance recorded that the building is intact, and faces S but has views E towards the proposed development from side windows	Modern	Low	<200m	175	24440* 22912*	Map 16: Fig. 11.1
ND73	PRN24013	Woollen Mill ('Nant-y-boncath Woollen Factory'); appears on 1841 Tithe Map and in largely unchanged form on all OS maps; aerial photos depict meanders in the river nearby, but these do not clearly indicate former water management; field reconnaissance revealed that the original building is of stone, comprising four possibly double-height rooms; it has been converted into 3 cottages, then again to 2 cottages, and finally to a single residence with brick extensions to either side; its 3 chimneys may be original or relating to the first conversion to residential use (a fourth chimney	Industrial	Medium	<200m	47	244196 229359	Map 16: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		<p>may have been removed prior to construction of the right/N brick extension); the owner reports that there was a central door, and it may have originally had a cross-passage (or similar) as part of its industrial phase; the multi-phase nature of the building is also evident from the irregular fenestration (owner reports that wooden windows have just been replaced); a stream runs E-W N of the house &amp; a spur off it running under the N brick extension may have been the original mill race; the building is set within a garden surrounded by mature deciduous trees that filter the view of the surrounding fields effectively in summer, but less so in winter</p>						
ND74	PRN24014	<p>Site of a cottage ('Pant-y-gôf-Cottages'); depicted on Tithe Map and 1889 and 1906 OS maps; this was demolished and</p>	Industrial	Low	<200m	62	24430* 22967*	Map 16: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		replaced by the extant building before 1977 ('Troed y Bryn')						
ND75	PRN33943	Possible road known from cropmarks; a possible segment of the Roman road RR69d between Carmarthen and Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 3382) recorded on the HER as identified as the cropmark and soilmarks of roadside ditches from aerial photographs; the cropmarks follow the same course as the existing road, slightly higher up the eastern slope; not located during this study via APs or field reconnaissance	Roman	Low	<200m	99	244270 229850	Map 16: Fig. 11.1
ND103	-	Site of a cottage ('Ffynnon Fâch') depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map & 1889 OS map, but not on maps from 1906 onwards; field reconnaissance located no trace of a building in the corner of the field	Industrial	Low	<200m	120	244256 218308	Map 7: Fig. 11.1



**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND104	-	Former road running north from Capel Farm; depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map; field reconnaissance determined that the southern half survives as a farm track and the northern half is now the field boundary; an adjacent earthwork on a slightly different alignment is likely to be an earlier/later phase (ND167)	Post-medieval Industrial	Low	inOL	0	242857 215279	Map 4: Fig. 11.1
ND105	-	Farmstead ('Cil-gadan-fawr') known from 1842 Tithe Map onwards; the extant farmhouse and two long buildings to the east are depicted unchanged up to the 1990 map; field reconnaissance determined that the farmhouse (a stone-built building with a hipped, tiled roof) may be that depicted on maps, while the adjacent buildings are corrugated iron barns; the site is screened from the proposed route by a small patch of woodland	Industrial	Low	<200m	178	240069 211469	Map 1: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND106	-	Former road from Cylwig Farm, via Pont Pen-y-fedw, to Raymond Lodge; depicted on the Tithe Map and in fragmentary form on the 1889 and 1906 OS maps; now exists in part as field boundaries; section now removed is also visible on aerial photographs (RAF:106G/UK/1625(f1174-1176)); field reconnaissance did not locate the road to the south, but the shape of the road is visible as an earthwork further north, and loose large cobbles were located; Mrs Jones of Pen-y-Fedw reported that until plot FRS26 was fenced in and trees grew back, the road was very clearly visible	Post-medieval Industrial	Low	<200m	83	240828 212228	Map 1: Fig. 11.1
ND107	-	Possible site of a former standing stone; marked on 1888 OS map; absent from subsequent maps; not observed during field reconnaissance	Early Bronze Age	Negligible	<200m	164	242174 214870	Map 4: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND110	-	Farmhouse ('Bryn-y-gors-isaf' or 'Bryngorse Issa') depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map and all subsequent OS maps; the tripartite main building appears largely unchanged since before 1888, although the smaller western (roadside) cell appears to have been free-standing at the time	Industrial	Low	<200m	166	244350 216419	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND112	-	Farm ('Ty-newydd') depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map and subsequent OS maps; an extension that reached the north boundary may have been removed (or this may be a survey error)	Industrial	Low	<200m	124	244875 217182	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
ND113	-	Site of a farmhouse or cottage ('Pendine'); depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map but not on any subsequent maps; aerial photograph from 1948 (RAF:541/146(f3030-3)) shows the surviving plot open but unoccupied; field	Industrial	Low	<200m	33	244763 217183	Map 6: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		reconnaissance located remains of rectangular stone building, including upstanding walls surviving in an L-shape and parts of the surrounding 'garden wall'						
ND114	-	Site of a farmhouse or cottage; depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map and in a ruinous state on the 1888 OS map, but not on any subsequent maps; field reconnaissance located the stone walled enclosure, within which the remains of the building are present as a large concentration of stone rubble	Industrial	Low	inOL	0	244737 217447	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
ND115	-	Site of a cottage ('Ty'r-bont'); depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map and 1889 OS map; the enclosure (only) is depicted on the 1906 and subsequent maps, surviving to this day; field reconnaissance observed no evidence of a former building (site is also very sloping)	Industrial	Low	<200m	135	244105 218510	Map 7: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND116	-	Farm complex ('Ty-llywd-bâch'); first depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map; the three main extant buildings are depicted in apparently unchanged form on OS maps from 1890, and a fourth (to the west) is depicted on the 1890 and 1906 maps; smaller ancillary buildings are 20th century	Industrial	Low	<200m	169	243554 218585	Map 7: Fig. 11.1
ND117	-	Farm complex ('Ty-llywd-mawr'); first depicted in a much smaller form on the 1842 Tithe Map; the farmhouse, T-shaped building and the long building opposite it are depicted in apparently unchanged form on OS maps from 1890; the farm was much expanded in the 20th century; field reconnaissance noted the presence of a group of post-med./industrial farm buildings in good condition, including a stable, a substantial barn with arrowshot windows & a line of 3 cottages, 2 of which are 2-storey	Industrial	Low	<200m	123	243640 219191	Map 8: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		and probably built as a pair (the 3rd being an addition)						
ND118	-	Farm ('Nant'); first depicted in a much smaller form on the 1842 Tithe Map; both main buildings appear on OS maps from 1890 but have evidently undergone various reconstructions (in particular the northern building); field reconnaissance noted that views to/from the farm were well filtered by deciduous trees	Industrial	Low	<200m	89	243692 219686	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND119	-	Site of a farm ('Pant'); depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map as two buildings and a farmhouse within a small rectangular enclosure; this land was incorporated into the grounds (ND120) of Bryn Towy (LB181), presumably during reconstruction in 1851; field reconnaissance located no trace of this farm, which is on the site now occupied by the gates to Bryn Towy Mansion (LB181)	Industrial	Low	<200m	108	243312 220020	Map 8: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND120	NMRW17159	Forested estate planted around Bryn Towy (LB181) after 1842 and before 1890, probably after the fire and reconstruction of 1851; estate form has changed little on the OS maps, the one notable change being that the area immediately east of the house was originally forested, but this vista was opened up at some point between 1906 and 1968; field reconnaissance found the garden to be largely intact as described above, although storms have recently blown over a notable large tree that stood in front of the house	Industrial	Low	<200m	13	243292 220116	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND121	-	Roman road ('Via Julia') between Carmarthen and Abergwili; the road runs north-west from Bath, via Aust ferry across the Severn, past Caerwent, Caerleon; Ewenny, Neath, and Loughor, to Carmarthen; a branch road ('Via Julia Montana') runs up the	Roman	Low	inOL	0	243489 221030	Map 9: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		Towy Valley to Brecon, Abergavenny, and Usk; road dog-legs west of Abergwili Bridge (ND50) possibly indicating former activity in that area						
ND122	-	Site of a building; depicted on Tithe Map (1840s) as a single, rectangular, medium-sized building; also depicted on OS maps from 1889 to 1970, but demolished before 1994; possibly part of the estate of Castell-Pigyn (ND58)	Industrial	Low	inOL	0	243379 222225	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND123	-	Site of a building; depicted on the Tithe Map (1840s) and on OS maps from 1889 and 1906, but demolished before 1970; possibly associated with Llwyn-y-pïod quarry (ND62); field reconnaissance located a former house platform, much overgrown	Industrial	Low	<200m	161	243325 222812	Map 11: Fig. 11.1
ND124	-	Site of a building; not depicted	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	195	243357	Map



**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		on the Tithe Map but on OS maps from 1889 and 1906, a ruin by 1970 and demolished before 1994; possibly associated with Llwyn-y-pïod quarry (ND62); field reconnaissance found that the site is overgrown and no remains were seen					222838	11: Fig. 11.1
ND125	-	Site of a dwelling ('Pant-hendre'); not depicted on the Tithe Map but on OS maps from 1889 and 1906, a ruin by 1970 and demolished before 1994; possibly associated with Llwyn-y-pïod quarry (ND62); field reconnaissance found that the site is heavily screened by trees	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	33	243352 222674	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND126	-	Farm complex ('Rhiw-dywyll'); five of the extant buildings are depicted on OS maps from 1889 onwards, although they have evidently been altered (at least)	Industrial	Low	<200m	141	242870 222596	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND127	-	Site of a house south of 'Gat-	Industrial	Low	<200m	192	242810	Map

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		gôch' (ND128); depicted on the Tithe Map (1840s), 1889 and 1906 OS maps; rebuilt prior to 1970; field reconnaissance found that this was a long, rectangular single storey building with no chimneys					222832	11: Fig. 11.1
ND128	-	House ('Gat-gôch'); depicted on 1840s Tithe Map and OS maps from 1889, largely unchanged in footprint; field reconnaissance found that this comprises two adjacent cottages, which are single storey and retain small windows and dark grey brick chimneys likely to be original, but which have had various modifications including solar panels and rear/side extensions	Industrial	Low	<200m	177	242823 222869	Map 11: Fig. 11.1
ND129	-	Site of a house north of 'Gat-gôch'; a rectangular, NE-SW aligned building is depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map; a differently aligned building is shown in the same location on	Industrial	Low	<200m	153	242841 222928	Map 11: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		the 1889 and 1906 OS maps; this was rebuilt prior to 1970; field reconnaissance found that the house is a substantial, two-storey building with chimneys to either end and large casement windows, and has modern extensions on either side						
ND130	-	Farm complex ('Rhyd-y-mwyalchen'); depicted on the Tithe Map (1842) as two large, parallel rectangular buildings south of the road; although the road may have moved, rather than the buildings; the five buildings depicted on the 1889 OS map do not match the footprints of those on the Tithe Map; there are extant buildings of very similar footprint to 3 of the 1889 buildings: the square building to the south, NW-SE rectangular building adjacent to it and a similar building further north; field reconnaissance confirmed that the farm has in	Industrial	Low	<200m	82	242840 223794	Map 11: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		general been extensively rebuilt and expanded in the 20th century, the 3 buildings on the 1889 map are present but have new, large windows, extensions, etc; the farmhouse has a chimney of yellow brick not seen elsewhere in this study area						
ND131	-	Cottage ('Morganwg'); a small cottage largely unchanged in form since at least 1842; depicted on the Tithe Map and OS maps; field reconnaissance found that the cottage is of regular rectangular form with red brick chimneys at either end & relatively large casement windows (2 above, 3 below) and a recessed doorway off-centre on the long side: implying that the original cottage was extended to the right and new chimney stacks built (at least); later single storey lean-to extensions have been added left and right	Industrial	Low	<200m	146	243113 224595	Map 12: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND132	-	House ('Parc-y-gof'); depicted on OS maps from 1889, although appears to have been substantially altered, in particular at around 1990; field reconnaissance confirmed a modern outward appearance	Industrial	Low	<200m	169	243377 224942	Map 12: Fig. 11.1
ND134	-	Cottages ('Llwynreos'); not on Tithe Map but two cottages are depicted on OS maps from 1889 onwards; maps indicate that the western building was replaced after 1995; the eastern building appears unchanged on successive maps, but field reconnaissance confirmed that it too had been rebuilt	Industrial	Low	<200m	117	243631 227058	Map 14: Fig. 11.1
ND135	-	Site of a building (dwelling?) depicted on the Tithe Map within a small enclosure; the enclosure is still in existence, but the building was demolished before the 1889 OS map was surveyed	Industrial	Low	<200m	116	243617 227091	Map 14: Fig. 11.1
ND138	-	Site of a house ('Pen-yr-heol-	Industrial	Low	<200m	71	244339	Map

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		cam'); depicted on the Tithe Map and on 1889 and 1906 OS maps, but demolished by 1978, the site being assimilated into the adjacent field; field reconnaissance located no trace of the enclosure or building, although the corner of the field in which it stood was very muddy and contained a high proportion of small stones that may be fragmentary building material					229233	16: Fig. 11.1
ND139	-	House ('Glan-boncath'); depicted in almost unchanged form since the Tithe Map, but has been modernised; the door has been moved from its original, central position (owner reports that original door was central and opened onto a short hall/cross-passage & the stairs), the windows a have been replaced (much larger), the roof has been raised, a new single chimney has been constructed	Industrial	Low	<200m	50	244188 229316	Map 16: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		(originally had one at either end), and extensions have been constructed on each side						
ND140	-	House/ site of a cottage ('Troed-rhiw-newydd'); depicted on Tithe Map and all OS maps; appears from map evidence to have been remodelled/replaced during the 20th century; field reconnaissance recorded that the building is a large dwelling with a half-hipped slate & tile roof, facing E (probably mid-20thC); modern single-storey extensions are on each side	Industrial	Low	<200m	90	244367 229557	Map 16: Fig. 11.1
ND141	-	Farm complex ('Llwyn-calenig'); depicted on Tithe Map and all OS maps; four buildings appear largely unchanged from the 1889 OS map onwards	Industrial	Low	<200m	167	243678 229888	Map 16: Fig. 11.1
ND142	-	Site of a farm ('Wayn'); depicted on the Tithe Map but absent from the 1889 OS map; another building ('Waun-uchaf') was	Industrial	Low	<200m	153	243725 230416	Map 17: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		depicted on the 1906 OS map in a similar location, which appears to be still standing; field reconnaissance found that the site is within a heavily wooded area						
ND143	-	Farm ('Cil-clyn'); depicted on OS maps from 1889; field reconnaissance found that the extant building is probably 19thC but modified: extended to the S and with a corrugated iron roof; the door also may have been moved; the site contains a stand of mature trees to the S, which during the summer provide effective filtering of views in that direction	Industrial	Low	<200m	57	244319 230950	Map 17: Fig. 11.1
ND144	-	Site of a farm ('Rhyd-y-gelli'); depicted on the OS maps from 1889 and 1906 but demolished before 1977	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	149	244207 230996	Map 17: Fig. 11.1
ND145	-	Site of a farm ('Waun-groes'); depicted on the OS maps from	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	83	244398 231032	Map 17:



**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		1889 to 1995 but now demolished; field reconnaissance located a marshy area within field FRS291 that corresponds with the building's location						Fig. 11.1
ND166	-	Series of palaeochannels along the eastern side of the River Gwili. Visible on aerial photographs; noted during field reconnaissance survey as a clearly visible sequence of 15-40m wide sinuous ditches (in some areas with raised 'banks' surviving between them), in some areas connecting with surviving watercourses that have been canalised to serve as field boundaries; visible on aerial photographs, e.g. RAF:CPE/UK/1903(f4132-3); RAF:106G/UK/1625(f4087-9, 6129-32); RAF:541/146(f3030-3)	Unknown	Low	inOL	0	243395 221175	Map 10: Fig. 11.1
ND167	-	Possible settlement plots; a series of earthworks; a raised	Medieval - Post-	Low	inOL	0	242906 215281	Map 4: Fig.

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		track adjacent to (east of) ND104 is present; several raised banks running ~W-E may indicate or more land plots of a settlement along the B4309, possibly part of the medieval settlement of Bancycapel; there is a steep depression in southern part of the field, bringing the ground level to that of Fferm y Capel (ND22), which is lower, this is likely to be due to later quarrying	medieval					11.1
ND168	-	quarry or pond; a circular depression located during field reconnaissance; 22m x 17m and up to 1m deep on higher (SW) side; a possible channel extending NNW towards the corner of FRS96 may have been a ditch indicating a former field boundary, but this is not evident on the historic OS so a channel within the field is a more likely interpretation	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	31	243379 215774	Map 5: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND169	-	hollow-way; recorded during field reconnaissance; regular linear depression ~10m wide extending ESE in a straight line from ND29; alternatively, could be a canalised example of several natural watercourses in FRS98	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	27	243674 216001	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND170	-	former pond; located during field reconnaissance; now a marshy depression, mostly infilled	Industrial	Negligible	<200m	111	243674 216079	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND171	-	Quarry; alternatively could be a dry spring; located during field reconnaissance	Industrial	Negligible	inOL	0	243908 216169	Map 5: Fig. 11.1
ND172	-	Former track leading to ND109; visible on historic maps and observed during field reconnaissance as a partially blocked/overgrown holloway	Industrial	Low	inOL	0	244436 216790	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
ND173	-	Former track leading from ND 112 to ND31-33 & ND113; visible on historic maps and observed during field reconnaissance as a partially	Industrial	Low	inOL	0	244627 217149	Map 6: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		blocked/overgrown holloway; the E end is marked by a bank ~3m x 2m high; the road may have originally been metalled, as large cobbles were found along it						
ND174	-	Earthworks; observed during field reconnaissance crossing two fields (FRS108-9); a substantial bank (~1m high and 15m wide) crosses FRS108 in an E-W orientation a short distance north of the relict field boundary hedge, it appears to curve northwards at the W (possibly in the direction of Tycanol: ND109) & may also have another spur running S at that end; on FRS109, a raised area at in the NW corner that appears to curve N may be part of the same feature; this appears to be man-made; it might be prehistoric in origin, but may alternatively be a relatively recent raised trackway	Unknown	Low	inOL	0	244256 216694	Map 6: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
ND175	-	Trackway: a former trackway visible as upstanding earthwork in FRS304, then as a holloway crossing FRS305 & 307; located during field reconnaissance	Unknown	Low	inOL	0	245294 231362	Map 18: Fig. 11.1
ND178	NMRW415842	Section of road, possibly Roman, running S from Idole (SN42231497) for approx. 1 mile to just south of Bwlch-y-gwynt (SN41941346); discovered during analysis of aerial photography and Lidar in 2010; not located during field reconnaissance	Roman	Low	inOL	0	242085 214215	Map 3: Fig. 11.1
ND179	NMRW418110	Linear earthwork not conforming to field boundaries & possibly overlain by more modern field boundaries; lies approx. 315m north-west of Glan-rhyd farmstead; recorded during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 16th October 2008	Unknown	Low	<200m	88	24444* 21670*	Map 6: Fig. 11.1
ND181	PRN11290	Possible site of a former	Early	Negligible	<200m	228	2432**	Map 8:

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		standing stone; based on place name evidence ('Cae Main'); field reconnaissance found that the field was under plough and no evidence of a standing stone was seen	Bronze Age				2264**	Fig. 11.1
ND183	PRN25059	farm ('Glynadda'); field reconnaissance determined that the historic farmhouse survives as a substantial two-storey building with extension to the rear; an adjacent stone barn is also of historic interest	Industrial	Low	<200m	252	24534* 23100*	Map 18: Fig. 11.1
ND185	PRN99174	ruined domestic building; single-storey; a connection to the Vale of Towy Mine has been suggested, based on proximity	Industrial	Low	<200m	180	243739 219766	Map 8: Fig. 11.1
ND186	-	Roman road; conjectured route running north from the Abergwili Road past Peniel, Rhydargaeau, Pontarsais & Alltwalis, ultimately to Llanfair Clydogau; based on OS 2011 & Schlee 2005; precise location may be incorrect in	Roman	Low	inOL			Map 10: Fig. 11.1

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		some places; presumably the same as ND63 & ND75, in which case the road is further east of the proposed development at both of those points than this conjectured line						
ND187	PRN10615	Parc-Y-Prior/ Maes-Y-Prior; former monastic land; suggested by documentary evidence	Medieval	Low			2370** 2195**	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.1
ND188	PRN25409	Nant Y Ci; historic building	Post-medieval	Low			2374** 2192**	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.1
ND189	PRN33941	Pen-Ffordd-Las; A segment of the Roman road identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs, on an east-west alignment; the first identifiable segment of the road to the west of Carmarthen	Roman	Low			23675* 21936*	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.1
ND190	PRN3419, NMRW21453	Via Julia, Maes-y-Prior section; Roman road; W of Carmarthen; part of the route of RR623	Roman	Low			23702* 21935* -	Carm. Sh.: Fig.

**Table 11.22: Non-designated assets**

UID	Other Refs	Name/Desc	Periods	Her Sig	Buffer	Distance (m)	NGR	Figure
		proposed by Margery, running from Castell Collen to Llandovery. RR623 itself continues on to Carmarthen; c.500m linear feature, represented by discontinuous earthworks & cropmarks, running E-W from SN37021935 to 36511936					23651* 21936*	11.1
ND191	NMRW64243	A band of possible lynchets, extending c.600m WSW from Maes-y-Prior, curving about the S of a steep hill slope, their line partly followed by a current lane	Unknown	Low			23688* 21937*	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.1



Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas

Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas										
UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Bound-aries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
HLC1	CRMRTL40205, HLC173, PRN40205, part of HLW(D)5 and HLW(D)9 outside OLS	Modern - Post-med - Med - Prehist	High	Hedgebank	Out-standing	<3km	2395	725	237600 208495	NA
<p style="text-align: center;">St Ishmael</p> <p>irregular fieldscape; most significant archaeological element(s): evolved Medieval strip field system, Medieval church and dovecot, Iron Age hillfort</p>										
HLC2	CRMRTL39609, part of HLW(D)9 outside OLS	Post-med - Med	High	Hedgerow	Out-standing	<3km	1007	337	242402 210170	NA
<p style="text-align: center;">Millands Farm</p> <p>irregular fieldscape; a thin area along the banks of the Gwendraeth Fach with an enclosure pattern of medium sized pasture fields with areas of woodland and a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages; most significant archaeological element(s): Kidwelly tinplate works, mills</p>										
HLC3	CRMRTL40201,	Med -	High	Hedgebank	Out-	<3km	1932	347	239878	NA

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Boundaries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
	HLC169, PRN40201, part of HLW(D)5 and HLW(D)9 outside OLS	Post-med			standing				207998	
	Kidwelly And Llansaint Strip Fields Medieval strip fields; most significant archaeological element(s): Medieval church, Bronze Age standing stones and barrows, henge or Iron Age hillfort									
HLC4	CRMRTL40207, HLC175, PRN40207, part of HLW(D)5 outside OLS	Mod - Post-med - Med - Prehist	High	Hedgebank	High	<3km	1177	345	239664 209031	NA
	Allt Hilltop regular large fields; most significant archaeological element(s): Bronze Age burial mounds, standing stones and cist									
HLC5	CRMRTL39493	Post-med - Med - Prehist	High	Hedgerow	Out-standing	<3km	1540	916	243904 210734	NA
	Llechdwnni Uplands irregular fieldscape; mostly large irregular field boundaries with some clusters of smaller fields, also includes Blaenyfan									

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Boundaries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
limestone quarry to the NE; settlement pattern is one of dispersed farmsteads; most significant archaeological element(s): lime industry, Bronze Age ritual monuments										
HLC6	CRMRTL39490, part of HLW(D)5 outside OLS	Post-med - Prehist	Medium	Hedgebank	High	inOL	0	575	240224 210435	Map 1-2: Fig. 11.3
Morlais Valley										
irregular fieldscape; an area of irregular medium-sized fields, mainly used for pasture, with a settlement pattern of large dispersed farmsteads; most significant archaeological element(s): Post-med farmsteads, possible Bronze Age standing stones										
HLC7	CRMRTL39491	Post-med - Med - Prehist	High	Hedgerow	Out-standing	<3km	1810	77	240684 209096	NA
Allt-Cunedda										
regular fieldscape; small area of a regularly laid out field enclosures; settlement pattern within the area consists of the single farm of Allt Cunedda; pattern was laid out in 1854 as part of the parliamentary enclosures; most significant archaeological element(s): round barrows, hillfort/motte										
HLC8	CRMRTL40219, HLC187, PRN40219, part of HLW(D)5	Post-med - Med - Roman	High	Hedgebank	High	inOL	0	2681	241634 216078	Map 1-9: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Bound-aries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
	within OLS	- Prehist								
				Croesyceilog-Cwmffrwd irregular fieldscape; most significant archaeological element(s): prehistoric ritual and funerary, Medieval agricultural settlement, Post-medieval agricultural settlement						
HLC9	CRMRTL40204, HLC172, PRN40204, part of HLW(D)5 and HLW(D)9 outside OLS	Mod - Post- med - Prehist	High		High	<3km	2748	56	236717 210262	NA
				Ferryside nucleated settlement; most significant archaeological element(s): 19th and 20th century buildings						
HLC10	CRMRTL39492	Post- med - Med - Prehist	High	Hedgerow	Out- standing	inOL	0	1818	243994 214311	Map 1- 5: Fig. 11.3
				Llandyfaelog, Llangyndeyrn irregular fieldscape; a large area of medium and large irregular field enclosures; the settlement pattern is mainly one of many dispersed farmsteads with the small nucleated settlement of Llandyfaelog and a collection of cottages at Cloigyn; most significant archaeological element(s): Prehistoric						

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Bound-aries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
HLC11	CRMRTL40212, HLC180, PRN40212, part of HLW(D)5 outside OLS	Post-med	High	Cut Drainage	Out-standing	<3km	1782	368	238990 215086	NA
<p style="text-align: center;">Tywi Tidal Plain</p> <p>water &amp; wetland; most significant archaeological element(s): flood defences, slipways, anchorage and revetments, shipwrecks</p>										
HLC12	CRMRTL39511	Post-med - Med - Prehist	High	Hedgerow	Out-standing	<3km	1482	1102	247626 214556	NA
<p style="text-align: center;">Upper Gwendraeth Valley</p> <p>irregular fieldscape; long area consisting of medium-sized irregular field enclosures with some regular enclosures around Llangendeirne and wooded valley slopes; mainly dispersed farmsteads with nucleated settlements at W end; most significant archaeological element(s): Medieval motte, Medieval ecclesiastical sites</p>										
HLC13	CRMRTL40211, HLC179, PRN40211, part of HLW(D)5 outside OLS	Post-med - Med - Prehist	High	Hedgebank	Out-standing	<3km	580	4071	235948 215582	Carm. Sh.: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Bound-aries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
Llangynog-Llangain										
regular small fields; very large hilly area rising from the estuary northwards to a north-facing scarp slope, many steep-sided valleys; dispersed large farms set in a landscape of small- to medium-sized fields; boundaries comprise earth banks with hedges; almost all farmland is improved pasture apart from some rushy ground, poor grazing and a peat bog on higher levels to the north; broadleaf woodland on steep valley sides and modern conifer plantations; dispersed farms and other dwellings, plus nucleated development at Llangain and dispersed modern housing along the roads close to Carmarthen; most significant archaeological element(s): Medieval church (St Cynog) and moated sites (Cwrt Malle, ?Wern Congam), Post-medieval and Victorian farm buildings										
HLC14	CRMRTL39607, part of HLW(D)5 outside OLS	Post-med - Med - Roman - Prehist	Medium	Hedge-bank	High	inOL	0	1337	246449 217337	Map 4-6: Fig. 11.3
Mynydd Cyfor, Pant-Y-Parchell										
irregular fieldscape; medium-sized irregular field enclosures to the NE and SW with a central core of regularly laid-out fields; a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages and includes the nucleated settlement of Idole; most significant archaeological element(s): Iron Age and Roman, Medieval settlement										
HLC15	CRMRTL40217, HLC185, PRN40217, part of HLW(D)5	Post-med - Med - Prehist	High	Hedgebank	High	<200m	54	1227	248594 219211	Map 7: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Boundaries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
outside OLS										
Llangunnor										
evolved/ mixed fieldscape; most significant archaeological element(s): Iron Age promontory fort and early Christian monument, Post-medieval sites, buildings etc;										
HLC16	CRMRTL40216, HLC184, PRN40216, part of HLW(D)5 within OLS	Post-med - Med - Roman	High	Cut Drainage	Out-standing	inOL	0	132	242787 220647	Map 8-10: Fig. 11.3
Morfa Melyn										
water & wetland; most significant archaeological element(s): Roman road										
HLC17	CRMRTL40213, HLC181, PRN40213, part of HLW(D)5 outside OLS	Mod - Post-med - Med - Roman - Prehist	High		Out-standing	inOL	0	732	240586 219783	Map 10 & Carm. Sh: Fig. 11.3
Carmarthen										
nucleated settlement; most significant archaeological element(s): Carmarthen castle, Roman Carmarthen - street plan, churches										

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Bound-aries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
HLC18	CRMRTL40214, HLC182, PRN40214, part of HLW(D)5 within OLS	Mod - Post-med - Med - Roman - Prehist	High	Earth/Turf Bank; Hedgerow	Out-standing	inOL	0	1758	253509 220879	Map 8-9: Fig. 11.3
<p>Ystrad Tywi: Carmarthen-Llandeilo</p> <p>regular small fields; most significant archaeological element(s): Bronze Age barrows and standing stone, Roman road, Medieval and Post-medieval agricultural evidence</p>										
HLC20	CRMRTL40215, HLC183, PRN40215, part of HLW(D)5 outside OLS	Mod - Post-med - Med - Roman - Prehist	High	Hedgebank	High	inOL	0	5015	247750 224454	Map 9-15: Fig. 11.3
<p>Abergwili-Llanegwad Parish</p> <p>irregular fieldscape; notable sites include the large hillfort Merlin's Hill and the Roman road; prehistoric and Medieval archaeology relates primarily to agricultural land-use but Post-medieval features include chapels, mills and lead mine shafts</p>										
HLC21	CRMRTL40218, HLC186,	Post-med -	High		Out-standing	<200m	183	12	243890 220999	Map 9: Fig.



**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Boundaries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
	PRN40218, part of HLW(D)5 outside OLS	Med - Roman - Prehist								11.3
<p>Abergwili nucleated settlement; most significant archaeological element(s): Bishops Palace</p>										
HLC22	CRMRTL42461	Mod - Post-med - Med - Roman - Prehist	Medium	Hedgebank	High	<1km	461	4860	237351 223055	Map 10 & 12: Fig. 11.3
<p>Newchurch irregular fieldscape; dispersed farms, including some large holdings, hamlets, in a landscape of small fields and scattered woodland; most significant archaeological element(s): extant buildings - churches, chapels, mills, etc, Iron Age hillforts, small industrial sites</p>										
HLC23	CRMRTL42459	Mod - Post-med - Med	Medium	Hedgebank	High	inOL	0	113	242418 223016	Map 9-11: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Boundaries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
Afon Gwili										
regular large fields; valley floor which divided into large regular fields; this is a transport corridor with major roads running across and through the area; most significant archaeological element(s): bridges, small industrial sites - leats										
HLC24	CRMRTL42474	Mod - Post-med - Med - Roman - Prehist	High	Hedgebank	High	inOL	0	22346	230627 227438	Map 12-19: Fig. 11.3
Trelech										
regular medium fields; 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, Iron Age forts, small industrial sites										
HLC25	CRMRTL42447	Mod - Post-med - Prehist	Medium	Cloddiau Variants/Stone & Earth Banks	High	<3km	1778	877	249135 227509	NA
Mynyddystyfflau-Carn										
'other fieldscape'; a ridge over which are small regular fields, very large fields and pockets of open, unenclosed land at the highest points; now mostly improved pasture; dispersed farms are located on the ridge fringe; some forestry; most										

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Bound-aries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
significant archaeological element(s): deserted settlements, Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments										
HLC28	CRMRTL42426	Mod - Post-med - Med - Prehist	Low		Moderate	<3km	1583	385	247950 228095	NA
Nantsaer plantation; 20th century forestry plantation established over former open moorland, large upland fields and abandoned farms with deciduous woodland on steep slopes; most significant archaeological element(s): deserted settlements										
HLC30	CRMRTL42449	Mod - Post-med - Med - Prehist	High	Hedgebank	Out-standing	<1km	582	4618	255185 232772	NA
Brechfa irregular fieldscape; large area includes villages but is dominated by dispersed farms with small irregular fields; larger fields on higher fringe areas; woodlands, including plantations are a distinctive element of the landscape; most significant archaeological element(s): deserted settlements, small industrial sites										
HLC32	CRMRTL42424	Mod - Post-med -	Negligible		Low	inOL	0	2122	248695 231957	Map 16, 18 & 20:

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Boundaries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
		Med - Prehist								Fig. 11.3
				Mynydd Tre-Beddau						
				plantation; forestry planted over open moorland and at lower levels fields and abandoned farms and cottages; some semi-natural deciduous woodland on steep slopes and pockets of farmland with farms within the forestry; most significant archaeological element(s): Bronze Age round barrows, deserted rural settlements, quarries						
HLC36	CRMRTL42453	Post-med - Prehist	Medium	Cloddiau Variants/Stone & Earth Banks	High	<1km	703	187	243716 232537	NA
				Pant-Y-Llyn						
				regular large fields; a ridge over which are very large fields with pockets of open, unenclosed land at the highest points; now mostly improved pasture; some dispersed farms; farms and fields probably 19th century in origin; most significant archaeological element(s): Bronze Age round barrows						
HLC37	CRMRTL42452	Mod - Post-med - Med	Medium	Cloddiau Variants/Stone & Earth Banks	High	<1km	585	562	246138 233873	NA
				Blaengwen						
				regular large fields; a relatively high ridge divided into regular-shaped fields which are very large at higher levels, and a few dispersed farms; the fields and farms probably originated with a 19th century enclosure award; most significant archaeological element(s): few sites - mostly from documentary evidence						

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Bound-aries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
HLC42	CRMRTL42456	Post-med - Med - Prehist	Medium	Hedgebank	High	<3km	2072	10498	235050 237552	NA
<p>Llangelor</p> <p>irregular fieldscape; very large area consisting of dispersed farms, hamlets, some with industrial basis, irregular fields and woodland, particularly on steep valley sides; most significant archaeological element(s): small industrial sites, standing buildings - chapels, mills, dwellings, deserted settlements</p>										
HLC43	CRMRTL42457	Mod - Post-med - Med - Prehist	Medium	Hedgebank	High	<3km	2430	6370	252004 241467	NA
<p>Llanllwni</p> <p>irregular fieldscape; very large area consisting of dispersed farms, hamlets, irregular fields and woodland, particularly on steep valley sides; it is crossed by several major lines of communication; most significant archaeological element(s): extant buildings - chapels, schools, dwellings etc, small industrial sites - mills, quarries etc, Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments</p>										
HLC47	CRMRTL40337	Post-med - Med	High	Hedgerow	Out-standing	<200m	0	541	233940 218010	NA

**Table 11.23: historic landscape character areas**

UID	Other Ref	Periods	Her Sig	Prevalent Trad. Boundaries	LAND-MAP Overall Eval.	Buffer	Dist (m)	Area	NGR	Fig.
Dyffryn Cywyn										
area running along the Afon Cywyn and the Nant Coedcae, with an enclosure pattern of large pasture fields and a single farmstead; Most significant archaeological element(s): parkland, bridges										
HLC48	CRMRTL40338	Post-med - Med - Roman - Prehist	Medium	Hedgerow	High	<200m	0	648	236177 219675	NA
Sarnau Mansion, Trebersed										
an area of rolling land with an enclosure pattern of large irregular fields and a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages; Most significant archaeological element(s): Med settlement including Trebersed moated sites, Roman road										

**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

Note: this table provides details of the historic hedgerows that have been identified as fulfilling the archaeological/ historic criteria for consideration as ‘important hedgerows’ under the Hedgerow Regulations (see Volume 3, Appendix 11.2). Other hedgerows (not listed) are to be considered historic hedgerows, but may not fulfil those criteria.

**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Archaeological/ Historic Criteria</b>	<b>Associated assets/ historic landscape components</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
HH2	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND1	Low	<200m	240119 211170	Map 1: Fig. 11.3
HH5	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND1	Low	<200m	240178 211219	Map 1: Fig. 11.3
HH9	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND1	Low	inOL	240149 211342	Map 1: Fig. 11.3
HH10	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND4	Low	inOL	240451 211382	Map 1: Fig. 11.3
HH25	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND9	Low	<200m	240956 212028	Map 2: Fig. 11.3
HH26	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND10	Low	inOL	240812 212076	Map 2: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Archaeological/ Historic Criteria</b>	<b>Associated assets/ historic landscape components</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
HH29	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND9	Low	<200m	240982 212143	Map 2: Fig. 11.3
HH30	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND9	Low	<200m	241088 212203	Map 2: Fig. 11.3
HH41	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND12	Low	inOL	241303 212706	Map 2: Fig. 11.3
HH122	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND28	Low	<200m	243539 215755	Map 5: Fig. 11.3
HH124	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND28	Low	inOL	243486 215778	Map 5: Fig. 11.3
HH125	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND28	Low	<200m	243608 215825	Map 5: Fig. 11.3
HH126	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND29	Low	inOL	243569 215857	Map 5: Fig. 11.3
HH194	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243521 218972	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH195	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243527 218989	Map 8: Fig. 11.3



**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Archaeological/ Historic Criteria</b>	<b>Associated assets/ historic landscape components</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
HH196	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243461 219070	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH197	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243451 219076	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH198	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243369 219134	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH199	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243403 219195	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH200	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243317 219228	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH201	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243414 219313	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH202	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243477 219361	Map 8: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Archaeological/ Historic Criteria</b>	<b>Associated assets/ historic landscape components</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
HH203	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243421 219386	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH204	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243365 219386	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH205	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243358 219450	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH206	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243366 219464	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH207	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243548 219469	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH209	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243500 219649	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH210	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243499 219655	Map 8: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Archaeological/ Historic Criteria</b>	<b>Associated assets/ historic landscape components</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
HH212	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243471 219751	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH214	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243538 219818	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH215	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243494 219912	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH216	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243573 219937	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH217	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243475 219974	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH218	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243460 220045	Map 8: Fig. 11.3
HH219	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243486 220071	Map 8: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Archaeological/ Historic Criteria</b>	<b>Associated assets/ historic landscape components</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
HH223	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243495 220434	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH224	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243481 220473	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH225	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243464 220489	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH226	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243466 220509	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH227	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243479 220517	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH228	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243490 220529	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH229	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243533 220539	Map 9: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Archaeological/ Historic Criteria</b>	<b>Associated assets/ historic landscape components</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
HH230	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	<200m	243527 220864	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH231	1. part of an historic parish boundary (pre-1850)	Abergwili/ Carmarthen St. Peter	Low	inOL	243395 220867	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH232	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND52	Low	<200m	243541 220970	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH233	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND52	Low	inOL	243475 221063	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH234	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243439 221135	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH235	5bii. part of a pattern recorded for development control as a key landscape characteristic	RHL2	Low	inOL	243405 221296	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH236	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND52	Low	<200m	243515 221350	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH237	1. part of an historic parish boundary (pre-1850)	Abergwili/ Carmarthen St. Peter	Low	<200m	243243 221406	Map 9: Fig. 11.3
HH245	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND56	Low	<200m	243185	Map 10:

**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Archaeological/ Historic Criteria</b>	<b>Associated assets/ historic landscape components</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
					221777	Fig. 11.3
HH246	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND57	Low	inOL	243400 221873	Map 10: Fig. 11.3
HH248	2b. incorporates an HER site	LB304	Low	<200m	243026 221980	Map 10: Fig. 11.3
HH251	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND57	Low	inOL	243232 222033	Map 10: Fig. 11.3
HH252	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND57	Low	<200m	243302 222034	Map 10: Fig. 11.3
HH265	3a. within, or adjacent & associated with, a SM/HER site	ND61	Low	<200m	243327 222730	Map 11: Fig. 11.3
HH290	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND64	Low	<200m	242831 224013	Map 12: Fig. 11.3
HH291	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND64	Low	<200m	242787 224063	Map 12: Fig. 11.3
HH292	2b. incorporates an HER site	ND64	Low	inOL	242935 224071	Map 12: Fig. 11.3
HH304	1. part of an historic parish boundary (pre-1850)	Abergwili/ Newchurch	Low	<200m	243090 225088	Map 12: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.24: Historic Hedgerows within 200m of the Order Limits**

<b>UID</b>	<b>Archaeological/ Historic Criteria</b>	<b>Associated assets/ historic landscape components</b>	<b>Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Buffer</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Figure</b>
HH318	1. part of an historic parish boundary (pre-1850)	Newchurch/ Llanllawddog	Low	inOL	243616 225578	Map 13: Fig. 11.3
HH373	1. part of an historic parish boundary (pre-1850)	Llanpumsaint/ Llanllawddog	Low	<200m	243993 228999	Map 16: Fig. 11.3
HH395	1. part of an historic parish boundary (pre-1850)	Llanpumsaint/ Llanllawddog	Low	<200m	244012 230443	Map 17: Fig. 11.3
HH399	1. part of an historic parish boundary (pre-1850)	Llanpumsaint/ Llanllawddog	Low	<200m	243992 230516	Map 17: Fig. 11.3
HH400	1. part of an historic parish boundary (pre-1850)	Llanpumsaint/ Llanllawddog	Low	inOL	243989 230563	Map 17: Fig. 11.3

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels													
UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 1	-	-	HLC 6	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NE	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 2	-	-	HLC 6	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NE	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 3	-	-	HLC 6	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NE	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 4	ND3 (possible standing stone) - not seen	-	HLC 6	woodland	trees with wire	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 5	-	-	HLC 6	waste	hedge with wire	long grass	red clay	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to NE	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 6	-	-	HLC 6	pasture	hedge with wire	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to NE	Map 1: Fig. 11.4



**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 7	ND1 (former church land) - not seen	-	HLC 6	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NE	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 8	-	-	HLC 6	pasture	hedge with wire	marsh	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 9	-	-	HLC 6	pasture	hedge with wire	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 10	-	-	HLC 6	woodland	hedge with wire	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to NE	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 11	-	-	HLC 6	pasture	hedge with wire	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to SW	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 12	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SW	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 13	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SW	Map 1: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 14	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 15	ND2 (farmhouse) - heavily modified	-	HLC 10	built environment	hedge and wooden fence	hard-standing	red clay	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 16	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 17	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SW	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 18	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SW	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 19	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to W	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 20	ND106 (road) - not seen	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 1: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 21	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge and wooden fence	grass	red clay	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to W	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 22	ND5 (site of a pound) - no evidence	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 23	-	-	HLC 6	woodland	trees	deciduous	red clay	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 24	ND6 (site of a farmhouse) - no evidence; ND8 (cottage) - post-med, fabric intact but extended to side and rear	-	HLC 10	built environment	hedge with wire	short grass	not exposed	good	earthwork	several linear depressions in the garden of ND8 may be drainage or robbed foundations of an earlier structure	flattish	NA	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 25	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	excellent	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 1: Fig. 11.4
FRS 26	-	-	HLC 10	arable	hedge with wire	ploughed	red clay	excellent	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 27	ND106 (road) - visible as earthworks; loose large cobbles also located; ND10 (bridge) - stone and concrete structure, the watercourse flagged with large rough-hewn flagstones that may be part of an earlier construction phase	-	HLC 8	woodland	trees with wire	overgrowth	red clay	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 28	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to W	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 29	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	bank with trees	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 30	ND14 (standing stone) - not present	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	long grass	reddish brown clay	poor	ditch	SE-NW dividing southern extension of field	shallow slope	to SE	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 31	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	grass	reddish brown clay	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 32	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	marsh	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 33	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	marsh	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 34	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	marsh	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 35	ND15 (church land) - no evidence observed	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 36	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	marsh	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 37	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	marsh	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 38	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	marsh	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 39	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	grass	not exposed	good	grass mark	NNW-SSE pipeline visible; former boundary still present, in part	shallow slope	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 40	ND13 (church land) - no evidence	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	good	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 41	ND13 (church land) - no evidence	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	good	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 42	-	-	HLC 10	horticulture	hedge	scrub	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 43	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	marsh	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 2: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 44	-	-	HLC 10	plantation	hedge	domestic	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 45	ND12 (cottage) large cottage, somewhat modified	-	HLC 10	built environment	hedge	cleared plantation	brown clay loam	good	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 46	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NE	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 47	ND106 (road) - no evidence noted	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 48	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 49	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 50	ND18 (cottage) - probably rebuilt; ancillary	-	HLC 10	built environment	hedge and wooden fence	hard-standing	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
	buildings are modern												
FRS 51	ND106 (road) - no evidence noted	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 52	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 53	ND106 (road) - visible as a slight earthwork; occasional large cobbles and CBM present	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 54	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 55	ND9 (church land) - no evidence	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4



**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 56	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 2: Fig. 11.4
FRS 57	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 58	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 59	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 60	ND16 (cottage) - largely rebuilt; barn to NE is ~19thC	-	HLC 10	built environment	wooden fence	hard-standing	reddish brown clay	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 61	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 62	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to E	Map 3: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 63	ND17 (former boundary) - no evidence observed	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to E	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 64	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 65	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 66	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 67	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 68	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 3: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 69	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with bank	long grass	reddish brown clay	poor	boundary shape	the NE corner and W side of the field were clearly separate land parcels at one point	sloping	to S	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 70	ND19 (pond) a depression near the field entrance (NE) may be due to works traffic	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 3: Fig. 11.4
FRS 71	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 72	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 73	ND20 (church land) - no evidence of earlier landuse observed	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 74	ND107 (standing stone) - not present	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
													4
FRS 75	ND21 (church land) - no evidence of earlier landuse observed; ND107 (standing stone) - not present	-	HLC 10	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 76	-	-	HLC 10	pasture/silage	hedge with trees	long grass	reddish brown clay	moderate	earthwork	area in SW recorded on OS maps has been recently excavated to form a pond	sloping	to SE	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 77	-	-	HLC 10	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 78	-	-	HLC 10	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 79	-	-	HLC 10	silage	hedge with bank	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to E	Map 4: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
													4
FRS 80	-	-	HLC 10	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to E	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 81	-	-	HLC 14	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 82	-	-	HLC 14	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 83	-	-	HLC 14	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	earthwork	evidence of several former fields amalgamated	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 84	-	-	HLC 14	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 85	ND104 (road) - exists as a track along the southern half of this field, then	ND167 (possible settlement) - E-W banks that may define individual	HLC 14	pasture/silage	hedge	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 4: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
	appears to form the field boundary to the N	plots, a second highway adjacent to ND104 (possibly the same/subsequent feature); possible quarry to the S											
FRS 86	ND22 (house) - very extensively renovated but owner reports it was a conversion, not new build	-	HLC 14	built environment	hedge and wooden fence	hard-standing	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 87	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 88	-	-	HLC 14	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 4: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 89	-	-	HLC 14	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 90	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 91	ND25 (church land) - no evidence for earlier landuse	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with wire	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 4: Fig. 11.4
FRS 92	ND27 (farm) - post-med. farmhouse survives, somewhat modified	-	HLC 14	built environment	hedge	hard-standing	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 93	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge	short grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to NE	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 94	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to N	Map 5: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 95	-	ND168 (quarry/pond) - circular depression; 22m x 17m and up to 1m deep on higher (SW) side; a possible channel extends NNW towards the corner of FRS96	HLC 14	silage	hedge with bank	short grass	reddish brown clay	good	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 96	-	-	HLC 14	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	short grass	reddish brown clay	good	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 97	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	grass mark	N-S mark indicates location of former boundary enclosing a small rectangular area on the W side	sloping	to N	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 98	-	ND169 (holloway) - regular linear depression	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & ditch	watermeadow	reddish brown clay	moderate	watercourse(s)	series of channels running ~N-S down to ND29	sloping	to N	Map 5: Fig. 11.4



**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
		~10m wide extending ESE in a straight line from ND29											
FRS 99	ND29 (farm) - complex of abutting historic cottages and ancillary buildings, thick mature stand of trees to the S	-	HLC 14	built environment	hedge	hard-standing	brown clay loam	poor	pond	located to N	flattish	NA	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 100	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to N	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 101	-	ND170 (pond) - mostly infilled marshy round feature; ND171 (quarry/spring) - round depression in middle of field	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to N	Map 5: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 102	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	long grass	brown clay loam	poor	earthwork	undulations to the NW are probably natural	sloping	to N	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 103	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	long grass	brown clay loam	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 104	ND30 (barn) - no evidence observed	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	long grass	brown clay loam	poor	watercourse(s)	stream forms north boundary, in a patch of woodland; the area is considerably eroded by the meandering stream	sloping	to N	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 105	ND111 (enclosure) - small, embanked enclosure now contains a pond with a small island	ND172 (track) adjacent to S boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge	short grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to S	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 106	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 5: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 107	-	ND172 (track) adjacent to N boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 108	-	ND172 (track) adjacent to N boundary; ND174 (earthwork) - runs W-E turning N and possibly also S at the W end	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	relict boundary	former E-W boundary survives as a ditch and intermittent hedge	shallow slope	to S	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 109	-	ND172 (track) adjacent to N boundary; ND174 (earthwork) - possibly a curving feature in the NW corner of the field	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, ditch & wire	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to S	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 110	-	ND172 (track) adjacent to N boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, ditch & wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to S	Map 6: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 111	-	ND172 (track) adjacent to S boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 112	-	ND172 (track) adjacent to S boundary; ND173 (track) adjacent to N boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	marshy	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 113	-	ND172 (track) adjacent to S boundary; ND173 (track) adjacent to N boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	marshy	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 114	-	ND173 (track) adjacent to N boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	marshy	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 115	-	ND172 (track) adjacent to S boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	marshy	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 116	-	ND172 (track) adjacent to S boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	marshy	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 117	-	ND173 (track) adjacent to N boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 118	-	ND173 (track) adjacent to N boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 119	ND33 (cottage site) - completely overgrown	ND173 (track) adjacent to N boundary	HLC 14	waste	hedge, bank & wire	overgrowth	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 120	-	ND173 (track) adjacent to S boundary	HLC 14	pasture	bank with trees	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 121	ND113 (cottage) - upstanding remains of boundary wall and external walls of cottage located	ND173 (track) adjacent to S boundary	HLC 14	pasture	bank with trees	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 122	ND114 (cottage) - stone walled enclosure present, within which	ND173 (track) adjacent to S boundary	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to N	Map 6: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
	is a large concentration of stone rubble												
FRS 123	ND32 (cottage) - precise site inaccessible due to thicket	ND173 (track) adjacent to S boundary	HLC 14	woodland	bank with trees	deciduous	not exposed	poor	relict boundary	this plot comprises several contiguous wooded and thicket-covered plots	shallow slope	to NW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 124	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	marshy	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to NW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 125	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 6: Fig. 11.4
FRS 126	-	-	HLC 8	pasture/silage	hedge, bank & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 7: Fig. 11.4
FRS 127	-	-	HLC 8	pasture/silage	hedge, bank & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	grass mark	faint trace of W-E gas pipeline, also indicated by markers in the hedgerows	sloping	to NW	Map 7: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 128	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge, bank & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 7: Fig. 11.4
FRS 129	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	poor	grass mark	faint trace of W-E gas pipeline, also indicated by markers in the hedgerows	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 7: Fig. 11.4
FRS 130	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge, bank & ditch	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 7: Fig. 11.4
FRS 131	ND 36 (R&F) - no evidence seen & this part of the field is probably too steep for R&F cultivation	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge, bank & ditch	long grass	not exposed	poor	watercourse(s)	substantial bank and ditch running WNW from ND35	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 7: Fig. 11.4
FRS 132	ND37 (cottage) - house platform located corresponding to the area of the small enclosure marked on	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	grass mark	indications of palaeochannels adjacent to the stream that forms the S boundary	steeply sloping	to SE	Map 7: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
historic maps													
FRS 133	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge, bank & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to SE	Map 7: Fig. 11.4
FRS 134	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	stone wall & hedge	marshy	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to W	Map 7: Fig. 11.4
FRS 135	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge, trees & ditch	marshy	not exposed	poor	earthwork	to the E, a possible pond with a central island; not conclusive enough to record as an asset	flattish	NA	Map 7: Fig. 11.4
FRS 136	ND35 (farm) - 4 historic buildings identified: farmhouse (heavily modified) & 3 stone barns	-	HLC 8	built environment	wooden fence	hard-standing	not exposed	poor	earthwork	constructed on an apparent platform, with steep sides to the surrounding field	flattish	NA	Map 7: Fig. 11.4



**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 137	LB181 (Bryn Towy Mansion), ND120 (gardens) - extant; ND119 (former cottage) - no trace survives	-	HLC 8	soft landscaping	hedge with trees	domestic	not exposed	poor	earthwork	garden features	sloping	to E	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 138	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to N	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 139	-	-	HLC 8	silage	hedge with bank	short grass	not exposed	moderate	earthwork	mound of earth ~4m high, 20m wide located to SE (adjacent to farm buildings); 2nd smaller mound (~2m high) next to W boundary, towards the N; both are modern	flattish	NA	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 140	-	-	HLC 8	pasture/silage	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to N	Map 8: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 141	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge	marshy	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 142	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SW	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 143	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SE	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 144	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	grey brown clay soil	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to SE	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 145	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 146	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to NE	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 147	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NE	Map 8: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 148	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	grass mark	sewerage pipe crosses field	sloping	to N	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 149	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	long grass	not exposed	moderate	structure	stone structure on the northern boundary may be part of a building fronting onto the B4300, but is more likely to be a retaining boundary wall	sloping	to N	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 150	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to N	Map 8: Fig. 11.4
FRS 151	ND47 (medieval/industrial dwelling) - stone remains of a building and a path or boundary wall located	-	HLC 16	fallow	wire fence	long grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 8: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 152	ND166 (palaeochannels)	-	HLC 18	pasture/silage	hedge with trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	grass mark	former boundaries, dividing into 3 fields until after 1946 (AP evidence)	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 153	ND44 (Bishop's Palace Canal)	-	HLC 18	pasture	hedge	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 154	ND166 (palaeochannels); ND44 (Bishop's Palace Canal); ND52 (Bishop's Mill leat)	-	HLC 16	pasture	hedge with wire	long grass	not exposed	moderate	earthwork	area E of confluence of Tywi & Gwili (within the area demarcated by a drainage ditch) is reduced in height by fluvial action, to form a wide flat bowl	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 155	ND166 (palaeochannels); ND44 (Bishop's Palace Canal); ND52 (Bishop's Mill leat)	-	HLC 16	fallow	hedge & ditch	long grass	brown clay loam	moderate	structure	modern corrugated iron barn to the N	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 156	ND166 (palaeochannels); ND44 (Bishop's Palace Canal)	-	HLC 18	pasture	hedge & ditch	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 157	ND166 (palaeochannels); ND52 (Bishop's Mill leat)	-	HLC 16	arable	hedge & ditch	bare earth	brown clay loam	good	artefacts	pot-med/industrial pottery scatter beside E gate	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 158	ND166 (palaeochannels); ND52 (Bishop's Mill leat)	-	HLC 16	sports	hedge with bank	short grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 159	ND166 (palaeochannels)	-	HLC 16	silage	hedge and wooden fence	short grass	not exposed	good	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 160	ND52 (Bishop's Mill leat); ND51 (milestone) - adjacent beside the Abergwili Road, in excellent position and visibility	-	HLC 16	pasture/silage	hedge and wooden fence	short grass	not exposed	good	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 161	ND166 (palaeochannels)	-	HLC 16	silage	hedge and wooden fence	short grass	not exposed	good	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
													4
FRS 162	-	-	HLC 16	built environment	trees with wire	hard-standing	not exposed	poor	structure	Sewage Works - recorded from outside as no access	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 163	ND52 (Bishop's Mill leat)	-	HLC 16	pasture/silage	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 164	-	-	HLC 16	sports	hedge with bank	short grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 165	ND44 (Bishop's Palace Canal); ND52 (Bishop's Mill leat)	-	HLC 16	pasture	hedge & ditch	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 9: Fig. 11.4
FRS 166	ND166 (palaeochannels)	-	HLC 23	pasture/silage	hedge with trees	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 167	ND166 (palaeochannels)	-	HLC 23	silage	hedge and wooden fence	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 10: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
													4
FRS 168	ND166 (palaeochannels)	-	HLC 23	pasture/silage	hedge and wooden fence	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 169	ND57 (earthworks) - notable absence of earthworks	-	HLC 23	pasture/silage	hedge and wooden fence	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 170	-	-	HLC 23	soft landscaping	wooden fence	short grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to W	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 171	-	-	HLC 23	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 172	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to S	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 173	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 10:

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
											g		Fig. 11.4
FRS 174	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge and trees	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 175	-	-	HLC 20	built environment	hedge and trees	hard-standing	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 176	-	-	HLC 20	woodland	trees	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 177	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 178	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 10: Fig. 11.4



**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 179	-	-	HLC 20	soft landscaping	hedge with trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 180	-	-	HLC 20	woodland	trees	overgrown	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 181	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 182	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	trees	long grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 183	ND130 (farm) - late 19thC buildings present within modern complex	-	HLC 20	built environment	brick wall	hard-standing	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 184	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 11: Fig.

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
													11.4
FRS 185	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to W	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 186	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 187	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 188	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 189	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 190	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 11:

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
											g		Fig. 11.4
FRS 191	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 192	ND64 (standing stone) - present	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to W	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 193	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 194	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to SE	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 195	-	-	HLC 20	fallow	hedge	overgrowth	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 196	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to SE	Map 12:

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
											g		Fig. 11.4
FRS 197	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 198	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 199	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 200	ND65 (standing stone) - present	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 201	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to SE	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 202	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 12:

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
											g		Fig. 11.4
FRS 203	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 204	-	-	HLC 24	fallow	hedge	scrub	not exposed	poor	structure	stone gateposts and iron gates leading into FRS202	sloping	to W	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 205	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 206	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	structure	stone wall and iron gates leading into FRS200 and FRS202	shallow slope	to E	Map 12: Fig. 11.4
FRS 207	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SE	Map 12: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 208	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	scrub	not exposed	poor	watercourse(s)	dry valley running N-S on W side of field may indicate presence of a (?former) spring	very steep slope	to S	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 209	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 210	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 211	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SE	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 212	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NE	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 213	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 13: Fig.

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
													11.4
FRS 214	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to NE	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 215	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 216	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 217	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	grass mark	square patch of thicket at the end of a former channel extending into FRS218	shallow slope	to NW	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 218	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	marshy	not exposed	moderate	watercourse(s)	N-S dry former channel extending into FRS217	sloping	to N	Map 13: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 219	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to N	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 220	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to E	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 221	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 222	-	-	HLC 20	woodland	hedge with trees	deciduous	not exposed	poor	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 223	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	marshy	not exposed	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 224	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	marshy	not exposed	poor	relict boundary	N-S former ditch in E side of field	steeply sloping	to S	Map 13: Fig. 11.4



**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 225	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 13: Fig. 11.4
FRS 226	ND67 (quarry) - present as tree-filled depression; ND181 (standing stone) - not seen	-	HLC 24	arable	hedge	bare earth	reddish brown clay	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 227	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 228	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SW	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 229	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 230	-	-	HLC 20	silage	hedge	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to N	Map 14:

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
											g		Fig. 11.4
FRS 231	-	-	HLC 20	arable	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to N	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 232	ND68 (farm site) - no evidence of a former structure was noted; ND69 (quarry) - substantial excavation into side of hill has taken place	-	HLC 24	waste	hedge with wire	overgrowth	not exposed	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 233	-	-	HLC 24	arable	hedge & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 234	-	-	HLC 20	arable	hedge with bank	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to N	Map 14: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 235	-	-	HLC 24	arable	hedge with bank	marshy	brown clay loam	poor	watercourse(s)	vegetation-filled ditch or stream running NE-SW across field	sloping	to NW	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 236	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	earthwork	possible bank running NNE-SSW across the field on the E side: possible former causeway?	flattish	NA	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 237	-	-	HLC 24	waste	hedge	marshy	dark peaty soil	poor	earthwork	several well-constructed causeways with adjacent ditches crossing the area; no clear indication of age	flattish	NA	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 238	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to N	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 239	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	structure	modern stable in SE corner of field	shallow slope	to N	Map 14: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 240	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to N	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 241	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to N	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 242	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to NE	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 243	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to NW	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 244	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 245	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 246	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 247	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 248	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, trees & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	earthwork	former channel running N-S in eastern part of field	sloping	to E	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 249	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 250	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, trees & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	earthwork	former channel running NW-SE across centre of field	shallow slope	to E	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 251	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, ditch & wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 252	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	short grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 253	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	earthwork	former channel running NE-SW across W end of field	flattish	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 254	-	-	HLC 24	fallow	hedge with trees	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to S	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 255	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge & ditch	short grass	brown clay loam	good	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 256	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	trees with wire	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 257	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, ditch & wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	earthwork	former channel evident adjacent to stream	flattish	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 258	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, ditch & wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	grass mark	oval patch of darker grass towards SW of field, near proposed pole location	flattish	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 259	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	wire fence	grass	not exposed	moderate	earthwork	former channel evident adjacent to stream	flattish	NA	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 260	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	wire fence	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SE	Map 15: Fig. 11.4
FRS 261	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge & ditch	short grass	not exposed	good	-	-	sloping	to SE	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 262	-	-	HLC 24	waste	hedge & ditch	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 263	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 16: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 264	ND138 (house site) - overgrown, muddy area with stone fragments found	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge & ditch	grass	brown clay loam	good	watercourse(s)	wide channel of a palaeochannel/seasonal channel crosses from near the NE corner (adjacent ND138) to the NE corner of adjacent field FSR263	sloping	to W	11.4 Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 265	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge and wooden fence	grass	not exposed	moderate	watercourse(s)	wide channels of two palaeochannels/seasonal channels cross E-W	steeply sloping	to W	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 266	ND73 (mill) - multi-phase building set in gardens; ND139 (cottage) - original slate-built cottage much altered in recent years	-	HLC 24	horticulture	trees	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 16: Fig. 11.4



**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 267	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, trees & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	relict boundary	part of an E-W hedge survives	steeply sloping	to E	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 268	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge and trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	relict boundary	part of an E-W hedge survives	steeply sloping	to W	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 269	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 270	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 271	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SE	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 272	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SE	Map 16: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 273	-	-	HLC 24	pasture/silage	hedge	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 274	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with bank	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to E	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 275	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 276	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	short grass	pale brown clay soil	good	earthwork	large, modern platform for machinery etc in SW corner	sloping	to NW	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 277	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	wire fence	grass	pale brown clay soil	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 278	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to N	Map 16: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 279	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with trees	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to N	Map 16: Fig. 11.4
FRS 280	-	-	HLC 24	fallow	trees with wire	watermeadow	not exposed	poor	watercourse(s)	pond and drains	flattish	NA	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 281	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	wooden fence	marshy	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to W	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 282	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	wooden fence	marshy	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to W	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 283	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge and wooden fence	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 284	-	-	HLC 24	fallow	hedge with trees	overgrowth	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 17: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 285	-	-	HLC 24	fallow	hedge with trees	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 286	-	-	HLC 24	fallow	hedge with trees	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	sloping	to SE	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 287	-	-	HLC 24	fallow	hedge with trees	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to E	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 288	-	-	HLC 24	fallow	hedge with trees	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to W	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 289	-	-	HLC 24	fallow	hedge with trees	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to SW	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 290	ND143 (cottage) - extant but altered	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with trees	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 17: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 291	ND145 (cottage site) - marshy trapezoidal area adjacent to road corresponds with site location	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to W	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 292	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	short grass	not exposed	moderate	structure	separated by wire fences into smaller pounds for livestock	flattish	NA	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 293	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	marshy	dark brown clay soil	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to N	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 294	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	marshy	dark brown clay soil	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to N	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 295	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, ditch & wire	short grass	dark brown clay soil	moderate	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 17: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 296	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 297	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with bank	marshy	dark brown clay soil	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SW	Map 17: Fig. 11.4
FRS 298	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with bank	marshy	pale brown clay soil	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to SW	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 299	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	marshy	pale brown clay soil	poor	earthwork	2 mounds near the SW corner are interpreted as natural bog formations	steeply sloping	to SW	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 300	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to SW	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 301	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 18: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 302	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to SW	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 303	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, ditch & wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 304	-	ND175 (trackway) - a raised path running up to the SE corner; the sinuous route towards the W end may relate to former land-use or perhaps to changing hydrological concerns in the lower part of the field	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, ditch & wire	marshy	dark brown clay soil	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 18: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 305	-	ND175 (trackway) - a distinct holloway crossing the field from SW to NE	HLC 24	pasture	trees, wire & bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 306	-	-	HLC 24	woodland	trees	overgrowth	not exposed	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 307	-	ND175 (trackway) - visible as a holloway to the SW but only as a grassmark for much of its route across the field	HLC 24	pasture	trees, bank & ditch	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 308	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	trees, wire & bank	marshy	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 309	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	trees, wire & bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 18: Fig. 11.4



**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 310	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	trees, wire & bank	grass	pale brown clay soil	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to W	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 311	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	wire fence	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 19: Fig. 11.4
FRS 312	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	bank with wire	long grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to NW	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 313	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge, bank & wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	structure	field crossed by an E-W track	sloping	to W	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 314	-	-	HLC 32	plantation	trees, wire & bank	coniferous	?? (inaccessible)	?? (inaccessible)	?? (inaccessible)	-	undulating	NA	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 315	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	bank with wire	grass	pale brown clay soil	good	structure	field divided into 2 by an E-W track with wire fence on either side	sloping	to S	Map 18: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 316	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	wire fence	long grass	pale brown clay soil	good	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 19: Fig. 11.4
FRS 317	-	-	HLC 24	silage	bank with wire	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 19: Fig. 11.4
FRS 318	-	-	HLC 32	woodland	wooden fence	deciduous	dark brown clay soil	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 18: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 319	-	-	HLC 32	plantation	wooden fence	coniferous	not exposed	poor	various	most of the plantation is inaccessible although some areas have been cleared, notably at the W end; for most of the plot, assessment was only possible from the paths; between the trees are thick layers of moss, preventing the surface conditions from being observed; a network of drainage channels runs between the trees; there are clearance cairns in several locations	undulating	NA	Map 18: Fig. 11.4
FRS 469	-	-	HLC 14	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to N	Map 5: Fig. 11.4
FRS 470	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to E	Map 8: Fig.

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
													11.4
FRS 471	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	sloping	to NW	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 472	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	brown clay loam	moderate	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 10: Fig. 11.4
FRS 473	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	sloping	to SW	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 474	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	some bare rock outcropping	good	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 475	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge, wire & trees	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 476	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge, wire & trees	grass	some bare rock outcropping	good	-	-	steeply sloping	to S	Map 11:

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
							ng				g		Fig. 11.4
FRS 477	ND62 (quarry) - excavations are evident in SW corner	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	some bare rock outcropping	good	-	-	sloping	to SE	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 478	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with wire	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 479	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 480	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with wire	short grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to W	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 481	ND63 (Roman road) - no evidence noted; although sward was thick;	-	HLC 20	pasture	trees, bank & hedge	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	steeply sloping	to E	Map 11: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
	topography does not suggest road went through here: pos. inaccurate NGR												
FRS 482	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with wire	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 483	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with wire	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	shallow slope	to W	Map 11: Fig. 11.4
FRS 484	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with bank	marshy	not exposed	moderate	watercourse(s)	drainage channels	flattish	NA	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 485	-	-	HLC 24	waste	hedge with bank	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 486	-	-	HLC 24	woodland	bank with trees	mixed woodland & grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 14: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
													4
FRS 487	-	-	HLC 24	waste	hedge with bank	overgrown	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 488	-	-	HLC 24	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	undulating	NA	Map 14: Fig. 11.4
FRS 489	-	-	HLC 17	sports	wire fence	long grass	not exposed	poor	-	-	flattish	NA	Car m. Sh.: Fig. 11.4
FRS 490	-	-	HLC 17	sports	wire fence	grass	not exposed	poor	earthwork	some landscaping evident	shallow slope	to S	Car m. Sh.: Fig. 11.4
FRS 495	-	-	HLC 10	pasture	hedge	long grass	reddish brown clay	poor	-	-	shallow slope	to SE	Map 3: Fig. 11.4

**Table 11.25: Field reconnaissance survey land parcels**

UID	Known assets	New assets	HLC Area	Land use	Boundaries	Condition	Geology	Ground Visibility	Other features	Feature details	Topography	Downward Slope	Fig.
FRS 496	-	-	HLC 8	pasture	stone wall & hedge	grass	not exposed	moderate	-	-	steeply sloping	to SW	Map 7: Fig. 11.4
FRS 497	-	-	HLC 20	pasture	hedge with bank	grass	not exposed	good	-	-	sloping	to S	Map 11: Fig. 11.4





# Historic Environment Planning Compliance

## Appendix 11.2

### Brechfa Forest Connection Project

November 2014

## Contents

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# 1 Historic Environment Planning Compliance

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Appendix contains information regarding the legislative and planning framework for the historic environment. Details of UK and Welsh statutory legislation, and UK, Welsh and local planning policy are provided with commentary regarding how they are relevant to the assessment.
- 1.1.2 Details of government guidance and other technical advice that have informed the methodology of the assessment are also provided.
- 1.1.3 This Appendix also contains a record of the assessment's compliance with all relevant legislation and policy, which is provided in Table 11.1.
- 1.1.4 This Appendix is intended to provide further details to inform the summary of salient policy provided in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.2, and the methodology described in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.4, and in more detail in Volume 3, Appendix 11.1, Section 11.5.

## 1.2 UK National legislation

- 1.2.1 UK legislation relevant to the historic environment assessment is provided below.

### **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990**

- 1.2.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990, as amended) provides protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Listed Buildings are defined as those that are included in a list compiled or approved by the Secretary of State on the basis of their historic and architectural interest, and, *“(a) any respect in which its exterior contributes to the architectural or historic interest of any group of buildings of which it forms part; and (b) the desirability of preserving, on the ground of its architectural or historic interest, any feature of the building consisting of a man-made object or structure*

*fixed to the building or forming part of the land and comprised within the curtilage of the building” (Para. 1).*

- 1.2.3 With respect to the setting of a listed building Section 66 of the Act states that, *“in considering whether to grant permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting [the decision maker] shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting”.*
- 1.2.4 The setting of a Conservation Area is not specifically protected by the Act, although Section 72 requires decision makers to, *“pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of [a conservation area]”.*

### **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979**

- 1.2.5 Part I of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act relates to the protection of ancient monuments, and seeks to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.
- 1.2.6 The Act defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Monuments or, *“any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it”.*
- 1.2.7 A monument is defined as, *“any building, structure or work above or below the surface of the land, any cave or excavation; any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or any cave or excavation; and any site comprising or comprising the remains of any vehicle, vessel or aircraft or other movable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument within paragraph (a) above; and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled...” (Section 61.7).*

- 1.2.8 Damage to an ancient monument is an offence, and any works proposed within a designated Scheduled Monument shall require Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State. Such works are described in Section 2 (part 2, a, b, and c) of the Act (Ref. 11.13), and include demolition or destruction of or any damage to a Scheduled Monument, any works for the purpose of repairing or altering a Scheduled Monument, and any flooding or tipping operations on land in, on, or under which there is a Scheduled Monument.
- 1.2.9 This Act makes no reference to the ‘setting’ of Scheduled Monuments (cf. Cadw 2011, EH 2011b).

#### **Electricity Act, 1989**

- 1.2.10 Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act states that when formulating proposals, developers, *“(a) shall have regard to the desirability of...protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and (b) shall do what he reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on...any such...sites, buildings or objects”*.
- 1.2.11 Schedule 9 also states that, *“the Secretary of State shall have regard to the desirability of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a) ...above; and...the extent to which the person by whom the proposals were formulated has complied with his duty under paragraph (b) of that sub-paragraph”*.

#### **Burial Act, 1857**

- 1.2.12 Section 25 of the Burial Act states that it is a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without a Home Office license.

#### **Treasure Act, 1996**

- 1.2.13 The Treasure Act defines what constitutes ‘treasure’ and states that any finds of treasure and objects found in association with ‘treasure’ must be reported to the local Coroner.

## **Hedgerow Regulations, 1997**

1.2.14 Schedule 1, Part II of the Hedgerow Regulations (Countryside 1997, Statutory Instrument No. 1160) provides archaeological and historic criteria for determining 'important' hedgerows. These criteria are:

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is -
  - (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or
  - (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow -
  - (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
  - (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
4. The hedgerow -
  - (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
  - (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
5. The hedgerow -
  - (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record

Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or

- (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system -
  - (i) is substantially complete; or
  - (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

1.2.15 The accompanying guidance note provides guidance regarding what constitutes a hedgerow, stating, "*The essential feature of a hedgerow is a row of bushes*" (DETR 1997, para. 3.4). A hedgerow may or may not contain trees, but where a hedgerow, "*has not been actively managed and has grown into a line of trees, it is not covered by the Regulations*" (*ibid.*). Walls and earth banks are not covered by the Regulations, but where these are surmounted by a row of bushes (as it the case in parts of the study area), these may be considered to be a hedgerow (para. 3.5). Hedgerows are at least 20m long and containing gaps of no more than 20m, or are part of a contiguous network of hedges (para. 3.9). The Regulations also exclude any hedgerows that are less than 30 years old (para. 1.7).

1.2.16 The guidance note (*op cit.*) also provides further advice for what constitutes association with an asset recorded in a Sites and Monuments Record (para. 7.19 & 7.20) and what is meant by 'visibly related' to an estate or manor (para. 7.21) (note: the 'Sites and Monuments Record' in this case is DAT HER). Of particular relevance is paragraph 7.23 of the guidance note which states that, "*Whether the hedgerow is an integral part of the field system is a matter of judgement, on the basis of what the field pattern now is ... and whether that pattern would no longer be discernible if the hedgerow was removed*".

### 1.3 Welsh National legislation

- 1.3.1 Welsh National regulations relevant to the historic environment assessment are contained in the following statutory instrument.

**Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 793 (W.108) The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations, 2012:**

- 1.3.2 This legislation prescribes the requirements for applications for Listed Building and Conservation Area consents, and for discharging conditions attached to such consents.

### 1.4 UK National Policy

- 1.4.1 Government policy regarding the historic environment and relevant to the Proposed Development is addressed in the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1; DECC 2011a) and the NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5; DECC 2011b).

**Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)**

- 1.4.2 Paragraph 5.8.2 of EN-1 defines ‘heritage assets’ as, “*those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations due to their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest*”. These assets may be, “*any building, monument, site, place, area or landscape, or any combination of these*”.
- 1.4.3 Paragraph 5.8.4 of EN-1 states that some assets have heritage significance demonstrably equivalent to Scheduled Monuments but are not currently Scheduled. Paragraph 5.8.5 states that any such assets, “*should be considered subject to the same policy considerations as those that apply to designated heritage assets*”.
- 1.4.4 EN-1 directs that assessment be undertaken to identify the ‘significance’ of assets affected by the Proposed Development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. EN-1 Paragraph 5.8.8 states: “*...the applicant should provide a*



*description of the heritage significance of the assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance". Paragraph 5.8.8 also states that, "the level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset".*

1.4.5 Paragraph 5.8.9 goes on to state that:

*"Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation".*

1.4.6 Paragraph 5.8.14 of EN-1 states that the 'significance' of an asset can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the asset or development within its setting. This paragraph continues: *"there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets"*. This section provides government policy on the acceptability of development proposals that would have negative effects on designated assets, stating that:

*"Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings; grade and II\* registered parks and gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional".*

1.4.7 Paragraph 5.8.15 of EN-1 states that negative effects on designated assets, *"should be weighed against the public benefit of development"*.

1.4.8 EN-1 directs that, since the 'significance' of an asset can be harmed or lost through development within its setting, as part of an Environmental Statement applicants should provide a description of the 'significance' of the assets affected by the Proposed Development and the contribution of their setting to that 'significance'.

Paragraph 5.8.18 describes that applications that, *“preserve those elements of setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset”*, should be treated favourably. For applications that do not do this, the negative effects should be weighed against the wider benefits of the application.

1.4.9 Paragraph 5.8.19 states that:

*“a documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset and therefore the ability to record evidence of the asset should not be a factor in deciding whether consent should be given”.*

1.4.10 EN-1 directs that the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), *“should impose conditions on a consent that such work is carried out in a timely manner in accordance with a written scheme of investigation”* (paragraph 5.8.21).

1.4.11 EN-1 directs that where PINS, *“considers there to be a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest [they] should consider conditions to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction”* (paragraph 5.8.22).

### **National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)**

1.4.12 EN-5 reiterates the requirements of the Electricity Act with regard to the historic environment (Paragraph 2.2.6). In addition, Paragraphs 2.8.8-9 provide policy regarding undergrounding, and note that archaeological impacts of undergrounding may be greater than those of an overhead line. Paragraphs 2.8.10-11 provide policy regarding mitigation, with specific reference to on-site screening and off-site landscaping.

## **1.5 Welsh National Policy**

1.5.1 The Welsh Office has produced the overarching document Planning Policy Wales, as well as a series of circulars providing advice on procedures relating to the application of UK planning legislation.

**Circular 61/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas**

- 1.5.2 This document prescribes the application of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, to historic buildings and Conservation Areas in Wales.

**Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology**

- 1.5.3 This document addresses procedures for handling archaeological matters in the planning process, including assessment, and states that, “*where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ*”, and

**Circular 1/98: Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales**

- 1.5.4 This document provides direction regarding applications for Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Consent.

**Wales Spatial Plan Update 2008**

- 1.5.5 The Wales Spatial Plan sets out national cross-cutting national spatial priorities and identifies six sub-regions within Wales. Under the topic, ‘Valuing our Environment’ a number of environmental challenges are presented. The Proposed development sits at the eastern edge of the Pembroke – The Haven sub-region. Five priorities are listed under the sub-region topic ‘Valuing our Environment’ these are:

- maximising the potential of environmental assets;
- adapting to and mitigating against climate change;
- ensuring that the man-made, natural and cultural environment of the area supports a high quality of life for residents and visitors;
- facilitating sustainable development by effective forward planning and

upfront investment in strategic infrastructure, and protecting and enhancing the quality of the areas built and natural environment.

### Planning Policy Wales (PPW)

- 1.5.6 Welsh National policy relating to the historic environment and energy is addressed in Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales (WG 2014). This document does not set the policy for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs); however, Chapter 6 is consistent with the policies of EN-1.
- 1.5.7 Paragraph 6.4.2 of PPW states that not all nationally important remains are Scheduled, and preservation may be appropriate for nationally important unscheduled remains and also for those of, *“more than local importance”*, and their settings,
- 1.5.8 In Paragraph 6.5.1, PPW states that there should be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* of nationally important archaeological remains; effects on archaeological remains of lesser importance should be weighed against the benefits of the Proposed Development.
- 1.5.9 Paragraph 6.5.9 of PPW states that where a proposed development affects a listed building or its setting, *“the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”*.
- 1.5.10 In Paragraph 6.4.6, PPW states that the effect of proposed developments on the character and appearance of Conservation Areas will be considered, *“to ensure that any new development is in accord with the area’s special architectural and historic interest”*. Effects on a Conservation Area’s character and appearance are, *“a major consideration”*, in determining the acceptability of proposals, but new development may still be permitted.
- 1.5.11 PPW also states that there will be a strong presumption against planning

permission for any proposed development that would, *“conflict with the objective of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, or its setting”*. However, in exceptional cases the presumption may be overridden in favour of development that would further, *“some other public interest”* (Paragraph 6.5.17).

### Local Policy

- 1.5.12 Similar to PPW, local policy does not set policy for testing the acceptability of NSIPs. However, Carmarthenshire County Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (CCC 2006) refers to the historic environment, and has guided technical design and ongoing environmental assessment of the Proposed Development.

*Carmarthenshire County Council Unitary Development Plan, Part 2, Environment*

- 1.5.13 CCC's policy is to seek to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* wherever possible; where this is not feasible, and mitigation measures cannot ensure complete protection of buried remains, adequate arrangements for excavation and recording will be made a condition of planning permission (Paragraph 8.06).
- 1.5.14 Strategic Part 1 Policy CUDP13 states that, *“It is the policy of Carmarthenshire County Council to protect and where appropriate to enhance important features of the built/historic environment”*.
- 1.5.15 Regarding nationally-important archaeological sites, the UDP states that developments which would, *“adversely affect the preservation, archaeological potential, amenity, historic value or the setting of sites of a Scheduled Ancient Monument or archaeological remains considered of national importance will not be permitted”* (Policy BE1).
- 1.5.16 The UDP directs that developments which, *“adversely affect the preservation, archaeological potential, amenity, historic value or the setting of sites of local or regional archaeological importance will not be permitted except where (i) the adverse impacts are minimised; and (ii) the need for the proposal outweighs any*

*likely harm*” (Policy BE2).

- 1.5.17 The UDP states that, “*where development is proposed on or near sites of archaeological interest an archaeological assessment will be required prior to the determination of the application* (Policy BE3).
- 1.5.18 The UDP states that developments that would, “*adversely affect the setting of a listed building will not be permitted*” (Policy BE8).
- 1.5.19 In Conservation Areas, “*the Council will seek to conserve not only the historical built environment, but also the traditional townscape, its setting and also the cultural environment*” (Para 8.02). In addition, development in Conservation Areas would not be granted consent if it, “*would adversely affect existing buildings, structures, open spaces, trees and other features which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area*” (Policy BE9). Furthermore, when determining planning applications, “*the effects of proposals outside a designated conservation area on the character or appearance of that conservation area will be a material consideration*” (Policy BE13).
- 1.5.20 The UDP provides policy regarding historic, parks gardens and landscapes. Policy EN19 states that, “*development proposals within, adjoining or affecting the setting of historic gardens, parklands and landscapes will not be permitted where they would cause harm to the landscape or heritage features*”. This is in reference to sites included in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1: Parks and Gardens. Similarly, Policy states that the Council will not permit development that would, “*unacceptably harm the... cultural and historic quality...*” of common land and registered village greens (Policy EN20).

*Emerging Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan Composite Plan (October 2013)*

- 1.5.21 Policy SP13 (Protection and Enhancement of the Built and Historic Environment) states that development proposals should, “*preserve and enhance the built and*

*historic environment of the County, its cultural, townscape and landscape assets... and, where appropriate, their setting*". The policy then cites the following places for which proposals will be considered in accordance with national guidance and legislation:

*"a) Sites and features of recognised Historical and Cultural Importance;*

*b) Listed buildings and their setting;*

*c) Conservation Areas and their setting;*

*d) Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites of recognised archaeological importance*".

1.5.22 Policy SP13 also states that proposals, *"will be expected to promote high quality design that reinforces local character and respects and enhances the local setting and the cultural and historic qualities of the plan area"*.

1.5.23 Policy GP1 (Sustainability and High Quality Design) states that development proposals will be permitted where they protect and enhance the, *"historic and cultural heritage of the County and there are no adverse effects on the setting or integrity of the historic environment"*.

1.5.24 Policy EQ1 (Protection of Buildings, Landscapes and Features of Historic Importance) states that:

*"Proposals for development affecting landscapes, townscapes buildings and sites or features of historic or archaeological interest which by virtue of their historic importance, character or significance within a group of features make an important contribution to the local character and the interests of the area will only be permitted where it preserves and enhances the built and historic environment"*.

## 1.6 Guidance

1.6.1 The assessment has taken account of the following government and professional

standards and guidance, as appropriate.

### Conservation Principles

1.6.2 The approach to protection and management of the historic environment in Wales is described in Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011). The six principles identified by Cadw for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales are:

- *“historic assets will be managed to sustain their values;*
- *understanding the significance of historic assets is vital;*
- *the historic environment is a shared resource;*
- *everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;*
- *decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and*
- *documenting and learning from decisions is essential”.*

1.6.3 Conservation Principles defines the heritage significance of an asset as being composed of different forms of value: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal (p. 16-17). Each value may contribute to the overall heritage significance of an asset, and impacts on the asset must be considered in relation to the nature of the impact and how it affects those values.

### Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process

1.6.4 Cadw and the Countryside Council for Wales have produced guidance in relation to Registered Landscape of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest, which includes a Technical Annex that, *“sets out a staged process for assessing the significance of the impact of development on historic landscape areas in the Register (ASIDOHL2)”* (Cadw et al. 2007).

1.6.5 In most cases, ASIDOHL2 assessment is based on desk-based assessment supported by site visits, and resulting in a written report. The process and



subsequent reporting is divided into the following stages (Cadw *et al.* 2007):

- Stage 1: Compilation of an introduction of essential, contextual information;
- Stage 2: Description and quantification of the direct, physical impacts of development on the Historic Character Area(s) affected;
- Stage 3: Description and quantification of the indirect impacts of development on the Historic Character Area(s) affected;
- Stage 4: Evaluation of the relative importance of the Historic Landscape Character Area(s) (or part(s) thereof) directly and/or indirectly affected by development in relation to:
  - The whole of the Historic Character Area(s) concerned, and/or
  - The whole of the historic landscape area on the Register, followed by
  - An evaluation of the relative importance of the Historic Character Area(s) concerned in the national context, and a determination of the average overall value of the Historic Character Areas (or parts thereof) affected;
- Stage 5: Assessment of the overall significance of impact of development, and the effects that altering the Historic Character Area(s) concerned has on the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register.

## 1.7 Technical Advice

### The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance

- 1.7.1 Cadw have not produced a guidance document regarding the setting of assets; the method of assessment has been informed by guidance relating to setting produced by English Heritage (2011b).
- 1.7.2 English Heritage provides a framework for assessing an asset's setting (2011b). The extent of setting is defined as, *“all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can*

*be experienced from or with the asset*". The degree to which setting and views of an asset contribute to the heritage significance of that asset is dependent on the reasons why the asset is significant (cf. EH 2008a). The level of similarity or contrast between the setting of an asset and its wider surroundings may affect the heritage significance of an asset. Where the original setting of an asset has been compromised by later changes, consideration still must be given to whether a proposed development would enhance or further degrade the setting. Cumulative adverse changes could sever the last link between an asset and its original setting, whereas positive changes to a compromised setting may restore associations that enhance an asset's heritage significance.

1.7.3 English Heritage's guidance (2011b) recommends a staged process for assessing the impact of development proposals. This staged process has been followed for this assessment:

- *"Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;*
- *Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s);*
- *Step 3: assess the effects of the Proposed Development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance;*
- *Step 4: explore the way maximising enhancement and avoiding or minimising harm;*
- *Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes"*

1.7.4 As part of "Step 1", this document advises that local planning authorities should have, "due regard to the need for proportionality", in indicating whether they consider a proposed development has the potential to affect the setting of a particular asset, and specifying an 'area of search' within which it is reasonable to consider setting effects (EH *op. cit.*, p. 17).

1.7.5 The guidance notes that only certain elements of a setting may be relevant to

whether and to what degree it affects an asset's heritage significance. For example, formal design is likely to be very significant for a formal garden, but less so for a park. Consideration of the elements that contribute to setting is an important factor in assessing an asset's capacity to withstand change to its setting without a loss of heritage significance.

- 1.7.6 The guidance reiterates that the level of detail in impact assessment should be proportionate to its purpose. Following from that, it states that it would normally be appropriate to select particular forms of impact for further consideration. For example, in some assessments the addition of new lighting may be important, whereas for some locations this may be discounted at an early stage.

#### **Other Technical Advice**

- 1.7.7 The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Proposed Development has been undertaken in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2013a) and informed by relevant IfA standards and guidance (2008a-d, 2011, 2012, 2013b), and with other standards and guidance where appropriate.

## **1.8 Summary Table**

- 1.8.1 The requirements of the legislation and policy listed above, are summarised in Table 11.1, together with explanation as to how these requirements will be met by the Proposed Development.

**Table 11.1 National Legislation and policy context**

<b>Policy/ legislation name</b>	<b>Key provisions</b>	<b>Section where comment addressed</b>
Burial Act, 1857	Section 25: it is a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without a Home Office license	Measures to ensure compliance with this provision will be addressed in the Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for mitigation work, which will be agreed prior to submission, and submitted with the DCO.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent.	No works on or to, or within the curtilage of, any Scheduled Monument are proposed.
Electricity Act, 1989	Schedule 9: when formulating proposals, developers, <i>"(a) shall have regard to the desirability of...protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest"</i>	The desirability of protecting historic assets has formed a key element of ongoing environmental assessment throughout the project (cf. Volume 1, Chapter 3), including input to the design process (for which, see Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.6).
Electricity Act, 1989	Schedule 9: when formulating proposals, developers, <i>"(b) shall do what he reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on...any such...sites, buildings or objects"</i> .	Mitigation through careful design has been identified throughout the assessment and design process (see Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.6). Further mitigation would be ensured through compliance with the Outline WSI (to be agreed prior to submission, and submitted with the DCO), dictating the method of archaeological investigation during the construction phase.
Planning (Listed Buildings	Section 66: <i>"in considering whether to grant</i>	Details of the particular heritage significance

Policy/ legislation name	Key provisions	Section where comment addressed
and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 (as amended)	<i>planning permission for development that would affect a Listed Building or its setting, [the decision maker] shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting”.</i>	of Listed Buildings within the study area for the EIA are provided on Table 11.19 of Volume 3, Appendix 11.1. A summary of the significant effects are addressed in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Sections 11.6-11.8.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 (as amended)	Section 72: “ <i>special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area”.</i>	No Conservation Areas would be affected by the Proposed Development. Details of Conservation Areas within the study area for the EIA are provided on Table 11.22 of Volume 3, Appendix 11.1.
Treasure Act, 1996	Defines what constitutes 'treasure' and requires 'treasure' to be reported to the local Coroner	Measures to ensure compliance with this provision will be addressed in the Outline WSI for mitigation work (to be agreed prior to submission, and submitted with the DCO).
Statutory Instrument 1997/1160: 'The Hedgerow Regulations'	Schedule 1, Part II: provides criteria for determining 'important hedgerows' in relation to archaeology and history. A local planning authority can issue a 'hedgerow retention notice' in the case of an 'important hedgerow'.	Measures to avoid effects on 'important hedgerows' will be described in the Draft Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (to be agreed prior to submission, and submitted with the DCO).
Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 793 (W.108): The 'Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations'	Prescribes requirements for Listed Building and Conservation Area applications and conditions.	No works requiring Listed Building Consent or Conservation Area Consent are proposed.

Policy/ legislation name	Key provisions	Section where comment addressed
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	Paragraph 5.8.8: <i>“the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance”.</i>	Volume 3 Appendix 11.1, Section 11.8 provides a description of the heritage significance of the historic assets affected by the Proposed Development. The contribution made by setting to the heritage significance of assets affected by the Proposed Development is described in Volume 3, Appendix 11.1, Section 11.10 and Tables 11.15-11.16.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	Paragraph 5.8.8: <i>“As a minimum the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development’s impact”.</i>	The applicant has consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record and has assessed the assets themselves using expertise. A summary of the assessment methodology is provided in Volume 1 Chapter 11, Section 11.4, and described in more detail in Volume 3 Appendix 11.1, Section 11.5.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	Paragraph 5.8.9: <i>“Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation”.</i>	This development site includes, and has the potential to include, assets with an archaeological interest. The applicant has undertaken desk-based assessment and field reconnaissance, which are reported in Volume 3 Appendix 11.1.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	Paragraph 5.8.9: <i>“Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact”.</i>	The assessment has not identified any historic assets that may be affected, as a result of changes within their setting caused by the Proposed Development, to such a degree that

Policy/ legislation name	Key provisions	Section where comment addressed
		representative visualisations are considered necessary to explain the impact.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	Paragraph 5.8.10: <i>“The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents”.</i>	The applicant has ensured that the extent of the impact of the Proposed Development on the heritage significance of any affected historic assets can be understood adequately. This information is provided in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Sections 11.8 and 11.9.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	Paragraph 5.8.11: <i>“In considering applications, [PINS] should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset”.</i>	The particular heritage significance of assets affected by the Proposed Development and a summary of the significant effects are summarised in Volume 1 Chapter 11, Sections 11.9 and 11.12.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	Paragraph 5.8.14: <i>“There should be a presumption [by PINS] in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be... Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; registered battlefields; grade I and II* listed buildings; grade I and II* registered parks and gardens;</i>	The Proposed Development would not result in any substantially harmful effects in relation to any designated assets. All residual effects (arising from development within the settings of designated assets) would be ‘less than substantial’ (see Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.12, and Volume 3, Appendix 11.1, Tables 11.15 and 11.16).

Policy/ legislation name	Key provisions	Section where comment addressed
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	<p><i>and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional”.</i></p> <p>Paragraph 5.8.15: <i>“Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset [PINS] should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm”.</i></p>	<p>The Proposed Development would not result in any substantially harmful effects in relation to any designated assets. The residual effects would be ‘less than substantial’ (see Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.12). The public benefits of the Proposed Development are described in Volume 1, Chapter 1.</p>
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	<p>Paragraph 5.8.20: <i>“Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset’s significance is justified, [PINS] should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset’s significance. Developers should be required to publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environment Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it”.</i></p>	<p>The Outline WSI (to be agreed prior to submission, and submitted with the DCO) will include procedures for recording and understanding of historic assets all or a material part of whose heritage significance would be lost. The Outline WSI will also include arrangements for publication of the results of any such work, and deposition in an appropriate archive of any material remains.</p>
Overarching National Policy Statement for	<p>Paragraph 5.8.21: <i>“Where appropriate, [PINS] should impose requirements on a</i></p>	<p>The measures provided in the Outline WSI will be agreed in writing with the relevant Local</p>



Policy/ legislation name	Key provisions	Section where comment addressed
Energy (EN-1)	<i>consent that such work is carried out in a timely manner in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that meets the requirements of this Section and has been agreed in writing with the relevant Local Authority and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured”.</i>	Authority and submitted with the DCO, and will require that the required work is carried out in a timely manner.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	Paragraph 5.8.22: <i>“Where [PINS] considers there to be a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, [PINS] should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction”.</i>	The Outline WSI (to be agreed prior to submission, and submitted with the DCO) will include procedures for identification and treatment of historic assets with archaeological interest discovered during construction.
National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)	Paragraphs 2.8.8-9: provide policy regarding undergrounding, and note that archaeological impacts of undergrounding may be greater than those of an overhead line.	This has been taken into consideration throughout the design options assessment process, the results of which are described in Volume 1, Chapter 3.
National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)	Paragraphs 2.8.10-11: provide policy regarding mitigation, with specific reference to on-site screening and off-site landscaping.	This policy has been taken into consideration where appropriate regarding the effects described in Section 11.9 of Volume 1, Chapter 11.
Circular 61/96	Addresses the application of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)	Details of the Listed Buildings within the study area for the EIA are provided on Table 11.19

Policy/ legislation name	Key provisions	Section where comment addressed
	Act, 1990, to historic buildings and Conservation Areas in Wales.	of Volume 3, Appendix 11.1. A summary of the significant effects on Listed Buildings are addressed in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Sections 11.6-11.8. No Conservation Areas would be affected by the Proposed Development.
Circular 60/96	Addresses procedures for handling archaeological matters in the planning process in Wales, and states that there should be a presumption in favour of preservation <i>in situ</i> for nationally important remains.	This has been taken into consideration throughout the design options assessment process, and in ongoing environmental assessment and input to routing and siting (the results of which are described in Volume 1, Chapter 3).
Circular 1/98	Provides direction regarding applications for Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Consent in Wales.	The Proposed Development would not include any works for which Listed Building Consent or Conservation Area Consent would be a requirement.
Planning Policy Wales (PPW)	Chapter 6: relates to the Historic Environment and is consistent with the policies of EN-1.	See above
Carmarthenshire County Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	Paragraph 8.06: indicates a preference for archaeological preservation <i>in situ</i> , otherwise to impose a planning condition requiring adequate arrangements for excavation and recording	This has been taken into consideration throughout the design options assessment process, and in ongoing environmental assessment and input to routing and siting , the results of which are described in Volume 1, Chapter 3).

Policy/ legislation name	Key provisions	Section where comment addressed
Carmarthenshire County Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	Policy BE1: <i>“developments or works which would adversely affect the preservation, archaeological potential, amenity, historic value or the setting of sites of a scheduled ancient monument or archaeological remains considered of national importance will not be permitted”.</i>	The Proposed Development would not physically effect Scheduled Monuments, nor would it adversely affect their heritage significance as a result of changes within their setting as indicated in Volume 3 Appendix 11.1, Section 11.10.
Carmarthenshire County Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	Policy BE2: <i>developments or works which would adversely affect the preservation, archaeological potential, amenity, historic value or the setting of sites of local or regional archaeological importance will not be permitted. Exceptions will only be made where the planning authority, in considering the relative importance of the remains and the likely effect of and need for the proposal, is satisfied that: (i) the adverse impacts are minimised; and (ii) the need for the proposal outweighs any likely harm. The council will seek where possible to preserve the remains in situ. Where preservation in situ is not practicable the council may require excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.</i>	The EIA has determined that adverse effects on ‘archaeological... sites of local or regional importance’ may occur. This is described in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.6. Adverse impacts have been minimised through input to the design options assessment process (described in Volume 1, Chapter 3). The need for the Proposed Development is described in Volume 1, Chapter 1. Mitigation of any adverse effects on archaeological remains would be achieved through compliance with the WSI. Residual effects on archaeological remains are described in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Section 11.10
Carmarthenshire County Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	Policy BE3: <i>“where development is proposed on or near sites of archaeological interest an archaeological assessment will be required</i>	An archaeological assessment has been carried out and is reported in Volume 3, Appendix 11.1.

Policy/ legislation name	Key provisions	Section where comment addressed
	<i>prior to the determination of the application.</i>	
Carmarthenshire County Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	Policy BE8: <i>"proposals which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building will not be permitted"</i> .	The Proposed Development would not result in any changes within the settings of Listed Buildings that would result in effects on their heritage significance of greater than negligible adverse effect. The results of assessment pertaining to setting of Listed Buildings are reported in Volume 1, Chapter 11, Sections 11.6-8, and Volume 3, Appendix 11.1, Table 11.5.
Carmarthenshire County Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	Policy BE13: <i>"the effects of proposals outside a designated conservation area on the character or appearance of that conservation area will be a material consideration in determining that application"</i> .	No Conservation Areas would be affected by the Proposed Development. Details of Conservation Areas within the study area for the EIA are provided on Table 11.22 of Volume 3, Appendix 11.1.
Emerging Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan Composite Plan	Policy SP13: development proposals should, <i>"preserve and enhance the built and historic environment of the County, its cultural, townscape and landscape assets... and, where appropriate, their setting"</i>	Ongoing environmental assessment and input to careful design (cf. Volume 1, Chapter 3) have been employed to ensure that the Proposed Development would result in no significant adverse effects on the historic environment (cf. Volume 1, Chapter 11, Sections 11.6-11.10).
Emerging Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan Composite Plan	Policy GP1: development proposals will be permitted where they protect and enhance the, <i>"historic and cultural heritage of the County and there are no adverse effects on</i>	Ongoing environmental assessment and input to careful design (cf. Volume 1, Chapter 3) have been employed to ensure that the Proposed Development would result in no

Policy/ legislation name	Key provisions	Section where comment addressed
Emerging Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan Composite Plan	<i>the setting or integrity of the historic environment"</i>  Policy EQ1: <i>"Proposals for development affecting landscapes, townscapes buildings and sites or features of historic or archaeological interest which by virtue of their historic importance, character or significance with in a group of features make an important contribution to the local character and the interests of the area will only be permitted where it preserves and enhances the built and historic environment"</i>	significant adverse effects on the historic environment (cf. Volume 1, Chapter 11, Sections 11.6-11.10).  Ongoing environmental assessment and input to careful design (cf. Volume 1, Chapter 3) have been employed to ensure that the Proposed Development would result in no significant adverse effects on the historic environment (cf. Volume 1, Chapter 11, Sections 11.6-11.10).