

**Historic Environment Desk-Based
Assessment for a
Leisure Vehicles and Caravan Camping Site
at Heol Parc Mawr, Cross Hands,
Llanelli, SA14 6RE
Planning Application PL/00416**



Report by: Trysor

For: Continental Leisure Vehicles

July 2021



**Historic Environment Desk-Based
Assessment for a
Leisure Vehicles and Caravan Camping Site
at Heol Parc Mawr, Cross Hands,
Llanelli, SA14 6RE
Planning Application PL/00416**

By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2021/790
DAT HER Event Record PRN 114900

For: Continental Leisure Vehicles

July 2021

38, New Road
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net



*Cover photograph: Looking east-northeast across part of the proposed
development area from its southern side.*

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2021/790
EVENT RECORD HER PRN – DAT 114900

DYDDIAD 31^{ain} Mis Gorfennaf 2021 **DATE** 31st July 2021

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

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

JENNY HALL MCIfA *Jenny Hall*

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIfA *Paul Sambrook*

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

38, New Road,
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
01269 826397

82, Henfaes Road
Tonna
Neath
SA11 3EX
01639 412708

www.trysor.net

enquiries@trysor.net

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Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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

Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 114900
Name	HEOL PARC MAWR DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN5688813037
Easting	256888
Northing	213037
Summary (English)	In July 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed Leisure Vehicles and Caravan Camping Site at SN3588534529 on land to the rear of Continental Leisure Vehicles, Heol Parc Mawr, Crosshands, Carmarthenshire, planning application PL/00416. © Trysor 2021
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Yn ystod Gorffennaf 2021, fe gariwyd allan asesiad pen bwrdd gan Trysor ar gyfer datblygiad arfaethedig ar gyfer safle Carafanau a Cherbydau Gwyliau ar dir y tu cefn i Continental Leisure Vehicles, Heol Parc Mawr, Crosshands, Sir Gaerfyrddin, cais cynllunio PL/00416. © Trysor 2021
Description	In July 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed Leisure Vehicles and Caravan Camping Site at SN3588534529 on land to the rear of Continental Leisure Vehicles, Heol Parc Mawr, Crosshands, Carmarthenshire, planning application PL/00416. © Trysor 2021
Sources	Trysor, 2021, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Leisure Vehicles and Caravan Camping Site at Heol Parc Mawr, Cross Hands, Llanelli, SA14 6RE, Planning Application PL/00416
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1. Summary

- 1.1 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 500-metre radius, focused on SN5688813037. The Dyfed Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs from the Welsh Aerial Photography Unit.
- 1.2 There are no designated historic assets (Scheduled Monument and Listed Buildings) within a 500-metre radius of the development.
- 1.3 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500-metre radius of the development.
- 1.4 There are three designated assets (Listed Buildings) within 2 kilometres and there is no impact on these due to the existing development in the area blocking views
- 1.5 The assessment has documented the history of the proposed development site. Until the early 19th century the land here was open moorland on the commons of Mynydd Mawr. The enclosure of the moorland during the first half of the 19th century saw the present field parcel created. By the early 20th century, the site lay between the Gors Goch and Crosshands collieries and the dwellings of the growing village of Gorslas had been building close to the western edge of the site.
 - 1.5.1 The end of mining saw the development site abandoned and become hidden by ground vegetation and scrub growth. The development of the Crosshands Retail Park to the south during the 1980s did not directly impact on the development site, which has largely remained untouched to the present day.
- 1.6 The site visit was hampered by thick ground vegetation, but exposures around the margins of the development site suggested that some parts of the land parcel have had colliery waste spread across them at an unknown point in the past, possibly associated with the development of two small coal shafts shown on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, both of which now lay beneath the parking compound to the south.
- 1.7 The assessment discovered that two historic assets recorded within the proposed development area (Dyfed HER PRNs 49797 & 49788) were incorrectly recorded and their national grid references were corrected. Both were associated with the Gors Goch Colliery to the northeast of the development site and would be unaffected by the development.

- 1.8 It is considered that there is a very low level of archaeological potential within the development area. No archaeological mitigations are thought necessary in associated with the development.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 Steffan Baker of Evans Banks Planning Ltd, 2 Llandeilo Road, Cross Hands, Carmarthenshire, SA14 6NA, on behalf of his client, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets. This is for documentation for a planning application for the change of use of a pasture field to a leisure vehicle and caravan camping site. The field is located to the rear (northeast) of Continental Leisure Vehicles, Heol Parc Mawr, Cross Hands, Llanelli, SA14 6RE planning application PL/00416.
- 2.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020). The WSI approved by the planning archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.
- 2.3 A site visit was undertaken on 6th July 2021 by Trysor to examine the development site and its surroundings.

3. Copyright

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

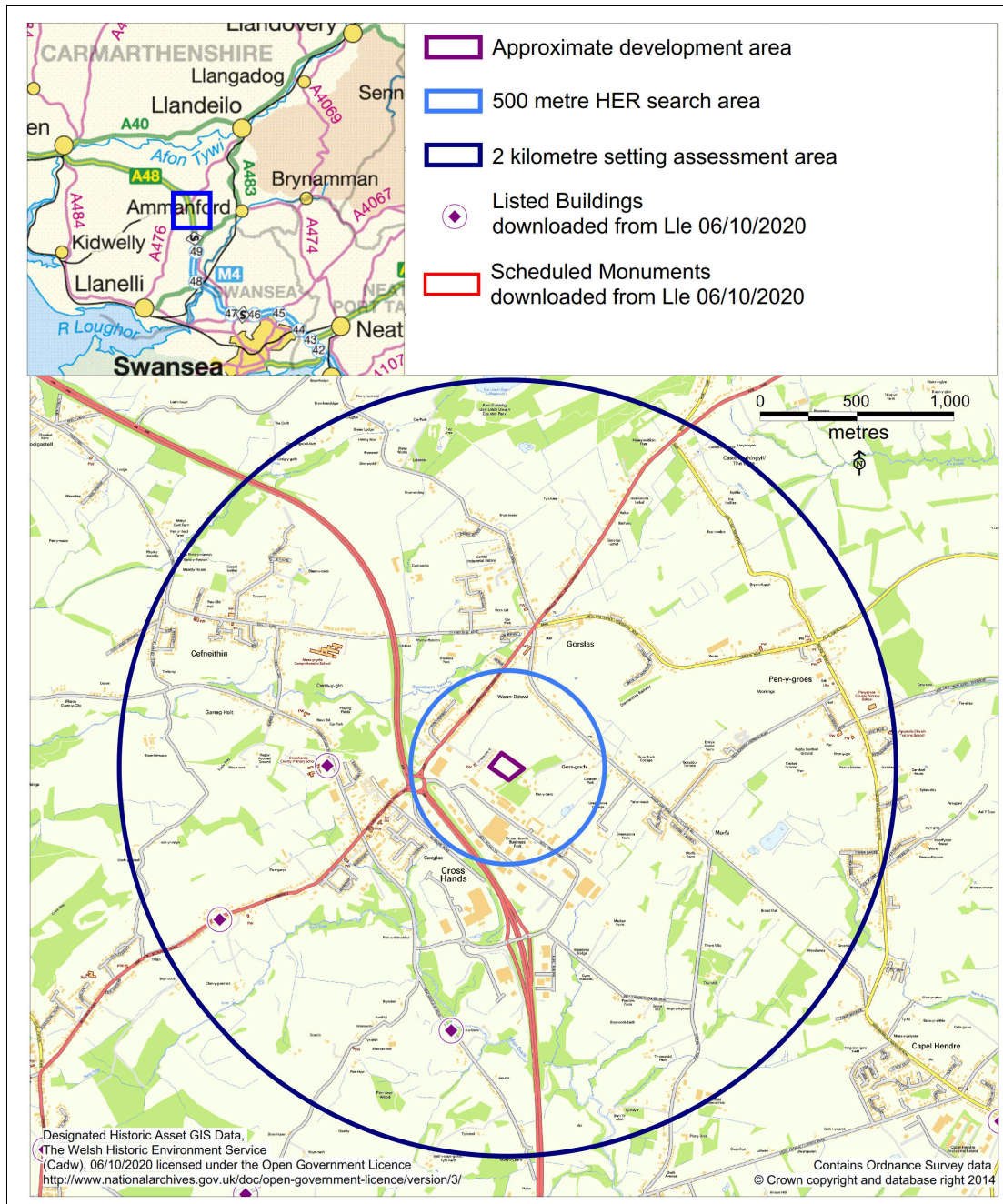


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 500 metre radius assessment area and 2 kilometre designated asset assessment area

4. The development

- 4.1 The development at SN5688813037 and consists of change of use of former agricultural pasture to a leisure vehicles and caravan camping site. The development would occupy an area of 0.91 hectares and consist of a circular arrangement of vehicle plots radiating from a central point. The surface and access track would be compacted stone. The remaining area would be levelled and reseeded to create an amenity area.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 500-metre radius circle centred on SN5688813037. This was the area agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation; see Appendix D and Figure 1.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment process has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area, and to assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given a project ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers are cross referenced in Appendix A.
- 5.3 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 500-metre radius assessment area.
- 5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and parish tithe maps.
- 5.5 A field visits was made by Trysor to the proposed location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 6th July, 2021. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation, and structures.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to between 2006 and 2020, were used to inform the assessment as well as those aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1945, 1946, 1961, 1962, 1969, 1972, 1986, 1992 and 2000. LiDAR data was not available the assessment area.
- 5.7 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.8 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic

assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.

- 5.9 Each of the records in the final assessment 500-metre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 8. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A.
- 5.10 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed, considering both physical and non-physical impacts. Levels of impact are recorded using the terms None, Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. An impact can be negative or positive. Where impacts have approximately equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used.

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

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

6. The Development Site

6.1 The development site is centred on SN5688813037 on land which slopes gently to the south-southwest at just over 170 metres above sea level, overlooking the Crosshands Industrial Estate, Crosshands, Carmarthenshire. The land was formerly part of the extensive Mynydd Mawr common which was enclosed during the early 19th century. By the late 19th century, the surrounding area became industrialised as the coal seams beneath Crosshands were exploited by a series of drift mines. Mining did not directly affect the proposed development site, but the land here ceased to be farmed during the second half of the 20th century and the proposed development site has become dominated by ground vegetation and scrub growth.

6.1.1 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the South Wales Middle Coal Measure Formation of the Carboniferous Period. These include mudstone, sandstone and siltstone laid down between 310 and 318 million years ago in river channels and deltas. The strata include coal seams which have been commercially exploited in the past.

6.1.2 The soils here are categorised as *slowly permeable wet very acid upland soils with a peaty surface* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield University, 2019). This reflects the history of the area as former moorland of the Mynydd Mawr common as soils of this type are of low fertility and characteristic of steep acid upland pastures dry heath and moorland, which are often areas of rough pasture.

6.1.3 There is some evidence that spoil from an early coal working has been spread across at least part of the site. This is seen in an exposure at the southwestern corner of the proposed development site. It is possible that this material was derived from an old coal shaft at SN5683013029, which now lies beneath the metallised yard immediately to the southwest of the proposed development site.

7. Archaeological Overview

7.1 There are no recorded archaeological sites or finds which predate the 19th century within a 500-metre radius of the proposed development site, which lies on land which was unenclosed moorland until the early 19th century and subsequently partly industrialised during the 19th and 20th centuries.

7.1.1 Only 12 historic assets are recorded within a 500-metre radius of the proposed development site. These include the sites of the Crosshands Colliery and Gors Goch Colliery and some associated features. Dwellings, a chapel, a public house, and a milestone associated with the 19th and early 20th century settlement of Gorslas are amongst the other

8.2 The Ordnance Survey 1:63360 First Series map of 1831 (see Figure 3) shows that the district had changed markedly after the Act of Enclosure passed by parliament in 1807, which permitted the conversion of the moorlands of the former Mynydd Mawr common into productive farmland, available for settlement and exploitation. New roads had been laid down and scattered cottages began to appear, as well as early collieries.



Figure 3: The Ordnance Survey 1:63360 First Series map of 1831 shows that the enclosure, settlement and industrialisation of Mynydd Mawr was well under way. The approximate location of the proposed development site is ringed in red.

- 8.3 The Llanarthney parish tithe map of 1849 (Figure 4) shows the area of former moorland had been completely enclosed and converted into farmland, see Figure 5. The field within which the proposed development would be located was numbered as parcel 2756, which was owned by the Bishop of St. David's and rented to one Richard Griffiths of Pen y Banc farm. The development site also includes field parcels 2751 and 2752 are shown, which were owned and occupied by the same individuals.

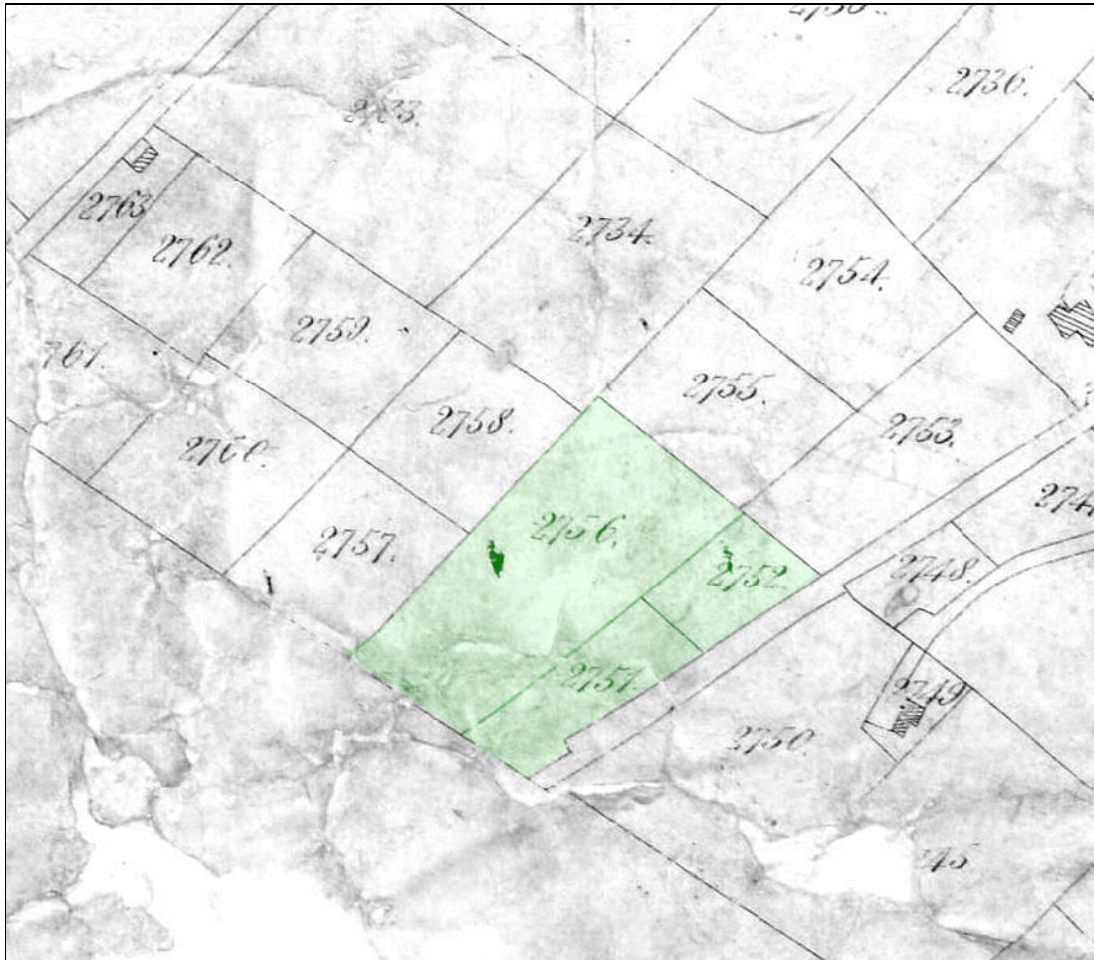


Figure 4: The Llanarthney parish tithe map of 1849 shows that Mynydd Mawr had been almost wholly enclosed. The field parcels within which the proposed development is located is shaded in green.

- 8.4 By the time the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 map was published in 1889 further developments had occurred. The proposed development site (shaded in green) lay between two colliery complexes, with a colliery railway forming its eastern boundary, and had within it a disused coal pit, see Figure 5.

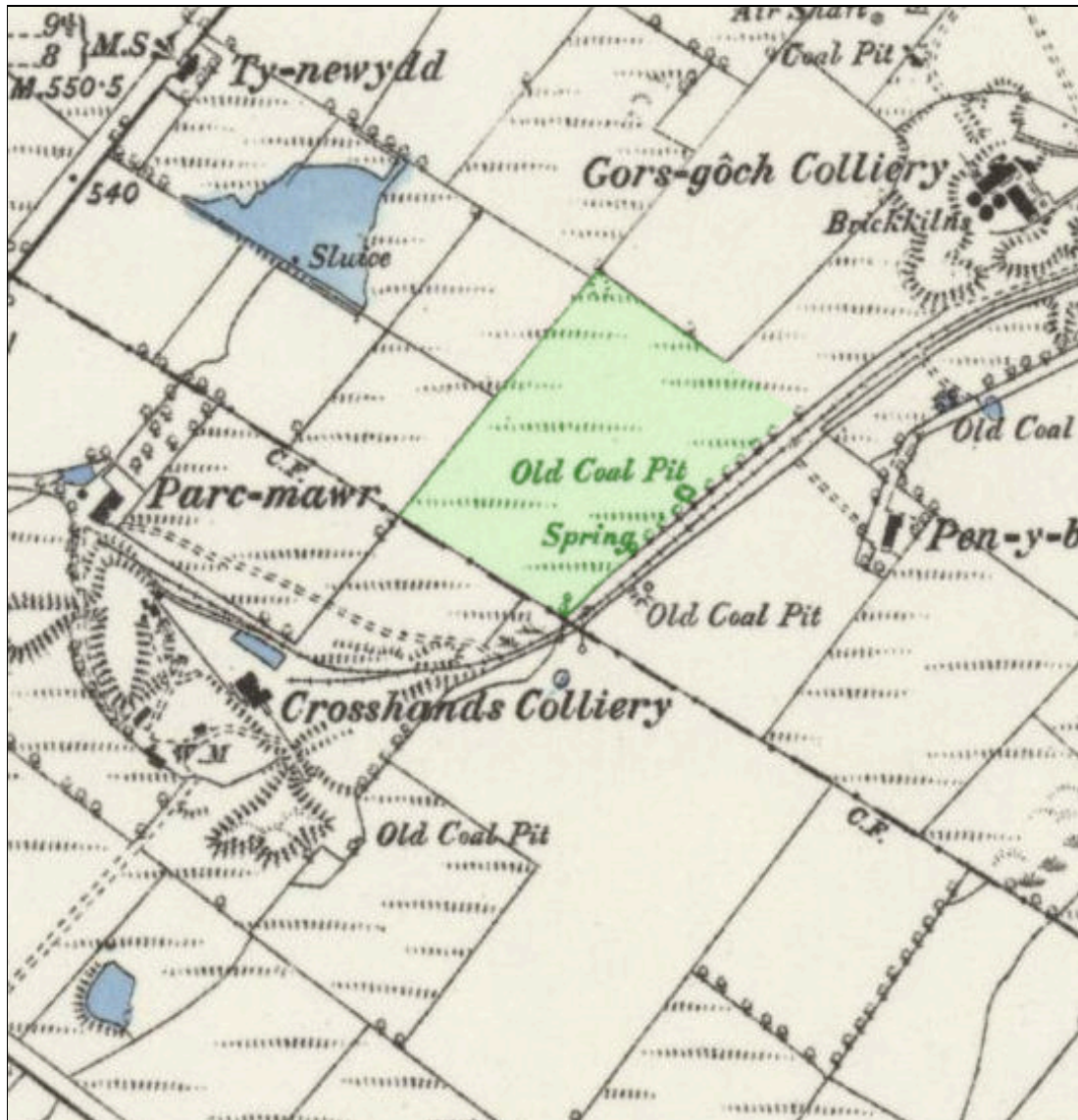


Figure 5; The 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows the former commons had been completely enclosed. The field parcel within which the proposed development site is located is shaded in green.

- 8.5 The 1915 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows yet further development around the proposed development site, see Figure 6. A row of new dwellings had appeared to the west while the Crosshands Colliery had been enlarged and spread westwards.

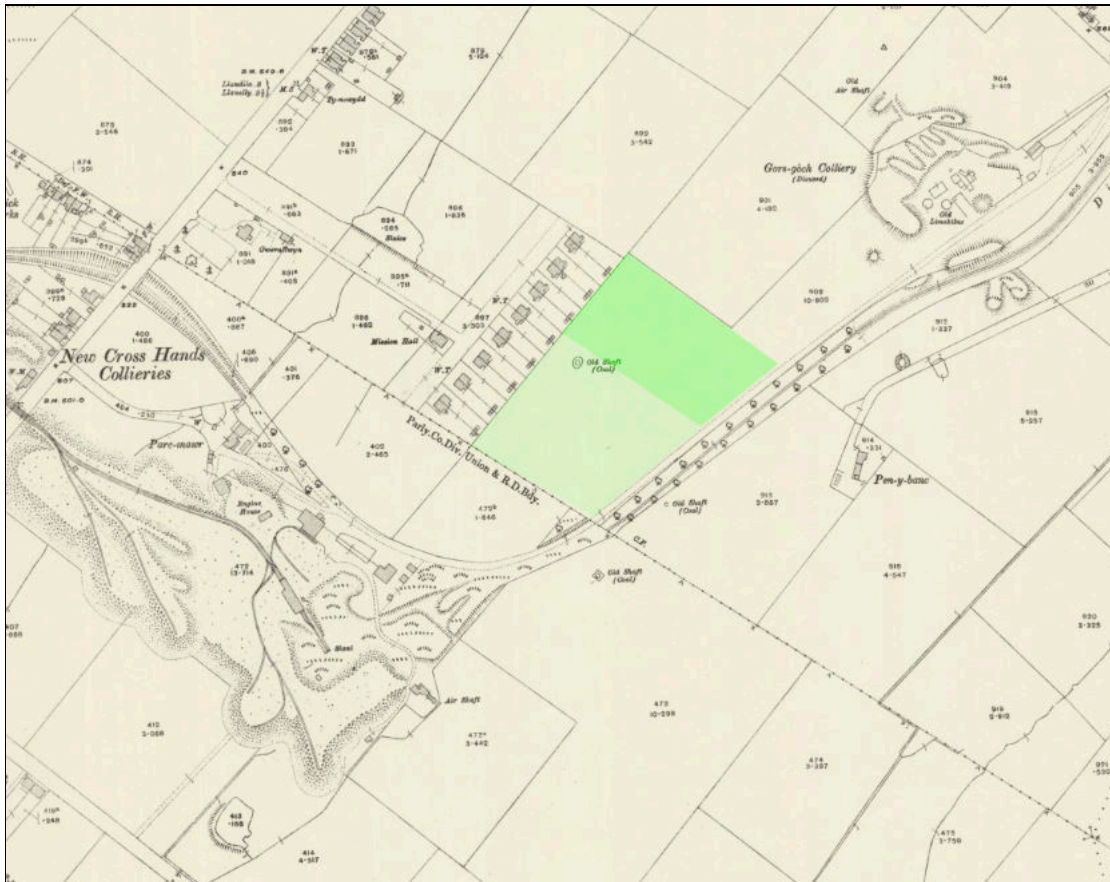


Figure 6; The 1915 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows yet further development around the proposed development site. A row of new dwellings had appeared to the west while the Crosshands Colliery had been enlarged and spread westwards. The field parcels shown on the tithe map are shaded green here, with the darker shading showing the area at the northern end of the parcel which is subject to the current planning application.

8.6 Aerial photographs dating to the 1960s capture the end of coal mining and the clearance of the coal waste tips in the vicinity of the proposed developments site. The former Crosshands Colliery site was later to become incorporated into the site of the present retail park at Crosshands.



Figure 7; An aerial photograph taken in May 1972 shows that the former Crosshands Colliery site had been recently cleared and its spoil tips levelled. The field parcel where the proposed development would take place (arrowed) is readily identifiable to the north of the landscaped area.

9. Data Collation

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the 500-metre radius assessment area yielded 12 records for historic assets as a mixture of point data and polygons.
- 9.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 500 metre radius assessment area contained 11 records for historic assets.
 - 9.2.1 One record was removed from the dataset. This was a record for a Well, based on Place-name Evidence only and also potentially on the wrong location
 - 9.2.2 No new records were created.

10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the glossary for Importance (Significance) categories for Wales i.e. International, National, Regional, Local, Minor, Not Recorded and Site Requiring Further Investigation (Unknown)³. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A and Figure 8, but Table 1 below summarises the assessed significance.

10.2 Within the 11 records in the 500 metre assessment area there were no Scheduled Monuments, no Listed Buildings, or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance of Historic Asset	Status
1	REHOBOTH	Church	Locally Important	
2	GORS-GOCH COLLIERY	Coal Mine	Locally Important	
5	THE BLACK LION	Public House	Locally Important	
7	CROSSHANDS COLLIERY; NEW CROSSHANDS COLLIERY	Coal Mine	Locally Important	
8	GORS GOCH COLLIERY	Engine House	Locally Important	
10	GORS GOCH COLLIERY	Winding House	Locally Important	
11	GORSLAS	Milestone	Locally Important	
3	TY-NEWYDD	Cottage	Minor Importance	
4	GWERN-LLWYN	Cottage	Minor Importance	
6	PARC MAWR	Cottage	Minor Importance	
9	GORS GOCH COLLIERY	Weighbridge	Minor Importance	

Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets

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

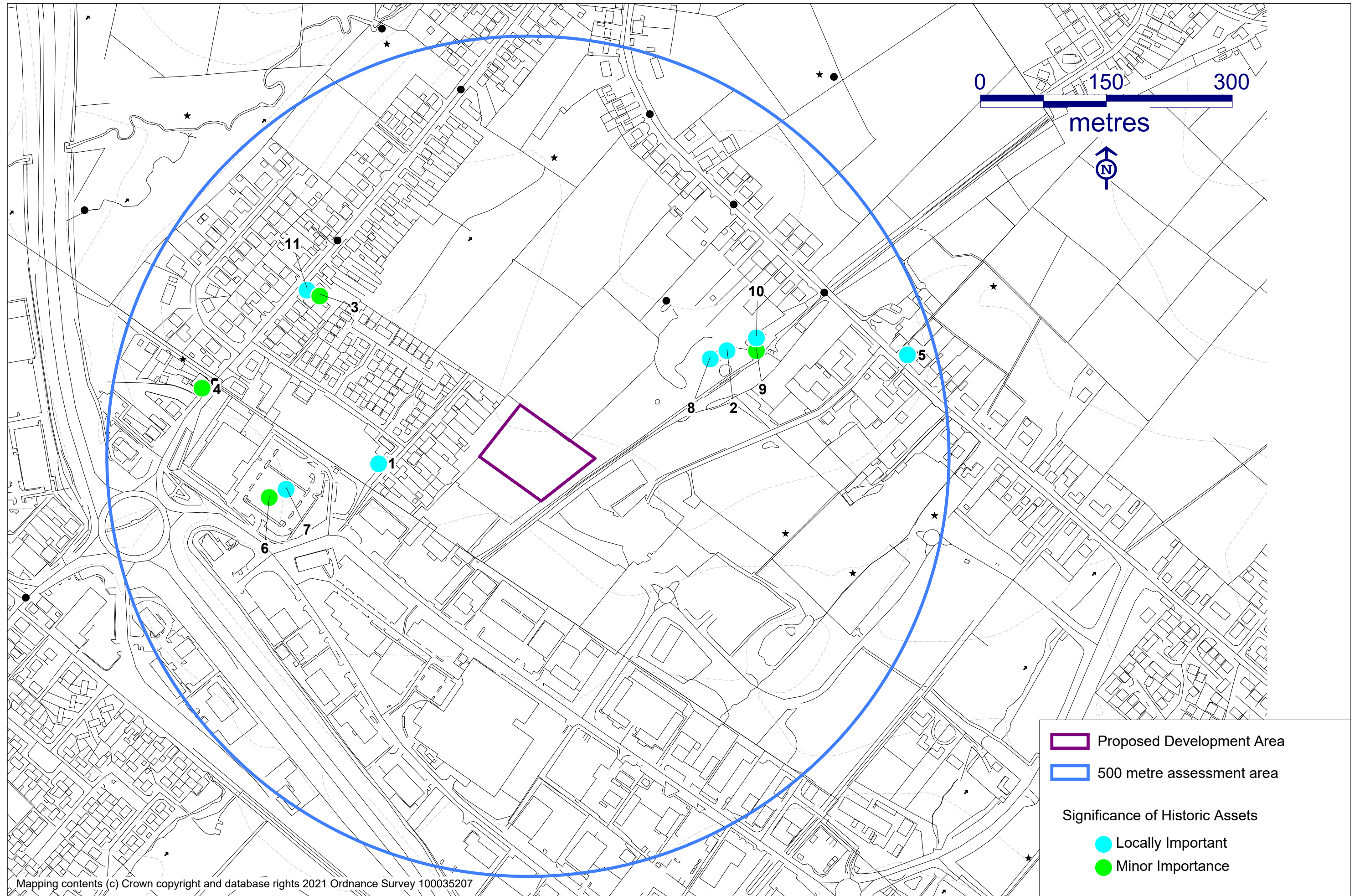


Figure 8: The 500 metre assessment area showing the significance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number

11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. An impact could be Negative or Positive and where impacts have equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used. A full table is found in Appendix A but a summary is tabulated in Table 3 below and illustrated in Figures 9 and 10.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
1	REHOBOTH	Church	None	None	None	None
2	GORS-GOCH COLLIERY	Coal Mine	None	None	None	None
3	TY-NEWYDD	Cottage	None	None	None	None
4	GWERN-LLWYN	Cottage	None	None	None	None
5	BLACK LION;THE	Public House	None	None	None	None
6	PARC MAWR	Cottage	None	None	None	None
7	CROSSHANDS COLLIERY;NEW CROSSHANDS COLLIERY	Coal Mine	None	None	None	None
8	GORS GOCH COLLIERY	Engine House	None	None	None	None
9	GORS GOCH COLLIERY	Weighbridge	None	None	None	None
10	GORS GOCH COLLIERY	Winding House	None	None	None	None
11	GORSLAS	Milestone	None	None	None	None

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

11.2 As Table 2 shows, no recorded historic assets within the 500 metre assessment area would be exposed to any impact from the development.

11.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments within 500 metres of the proposed development area.

11.4 There are no Listed Buildings within 500 metres of the proposed development area.

11.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 500 metres of the proposed development area.

11.6 There are no World Heritage sites within 500 metres of the proposed development area.

- 11.7 The development site does not lie within a Registered Historic Landscape.
- 11.8 The development would be within the Mynydd Mawr -De LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL39550), see Figure 11, described as;
- "An area of regularly laid out field enclosures and a settlement pattern of urban ribbon development along the roads through the area. Most significant archaeological element(s): coal mining industry, post medieval settlement, parliamentary enclosure."*
- 11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, the justification for this is *"This area scores highly in most categories but its potential and rarity scores are moderate. It is a relatively rare example of a Carmarthenshire Act of Parliament enclosure agricultural landscape."* The development will not remove any defining features.
- 11.9 There are no Conservation Areas within the 500-metre assessment area.
- 11.10 The field boundaries surrounding the development area are predominantly earth banks of 19th century date.
- 11.11 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site.
- 11.12 The archaeological potential of the proposed development site is assessed to be Very Low. There is no field, documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence to suggest that any archaeological features of significance are located within the development area.
- 11.12.1 The two historic assets recorded within the development area had been mistakenly located here and actually lie to the northeast at the former Gorsgoch Colliery. In recent years a layer of material has been deposited over the development area, thicker on the west than the east.
- 11.13 There are three Listed Buildings, no Scheduled Monuments and no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2 kilometres of the proposed development. The nature of the development and the enclosing development of housing and industrial estates mean there would be no impact on the three Listed Buildings.

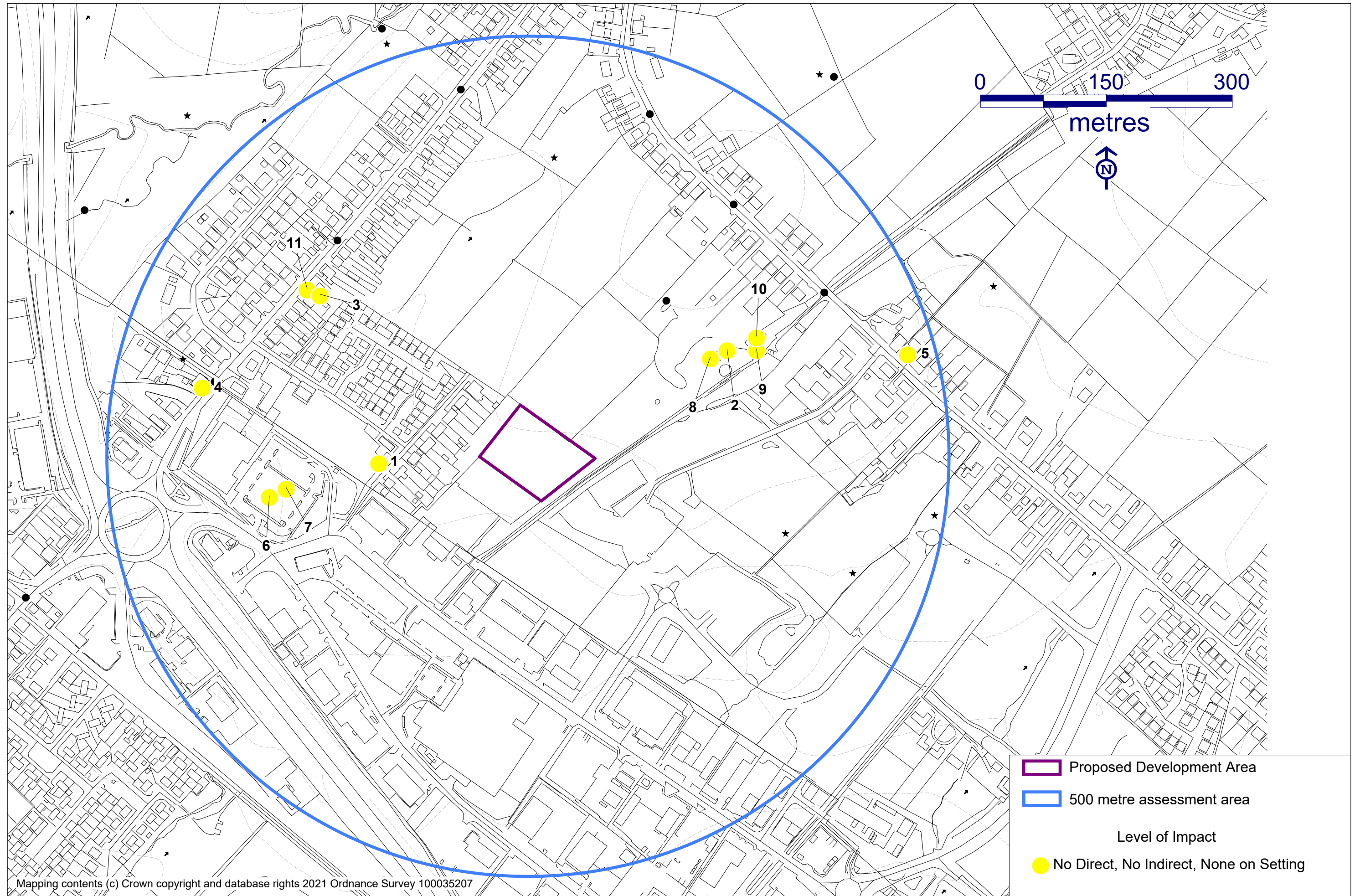


Figure 9: The 500 metre assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number

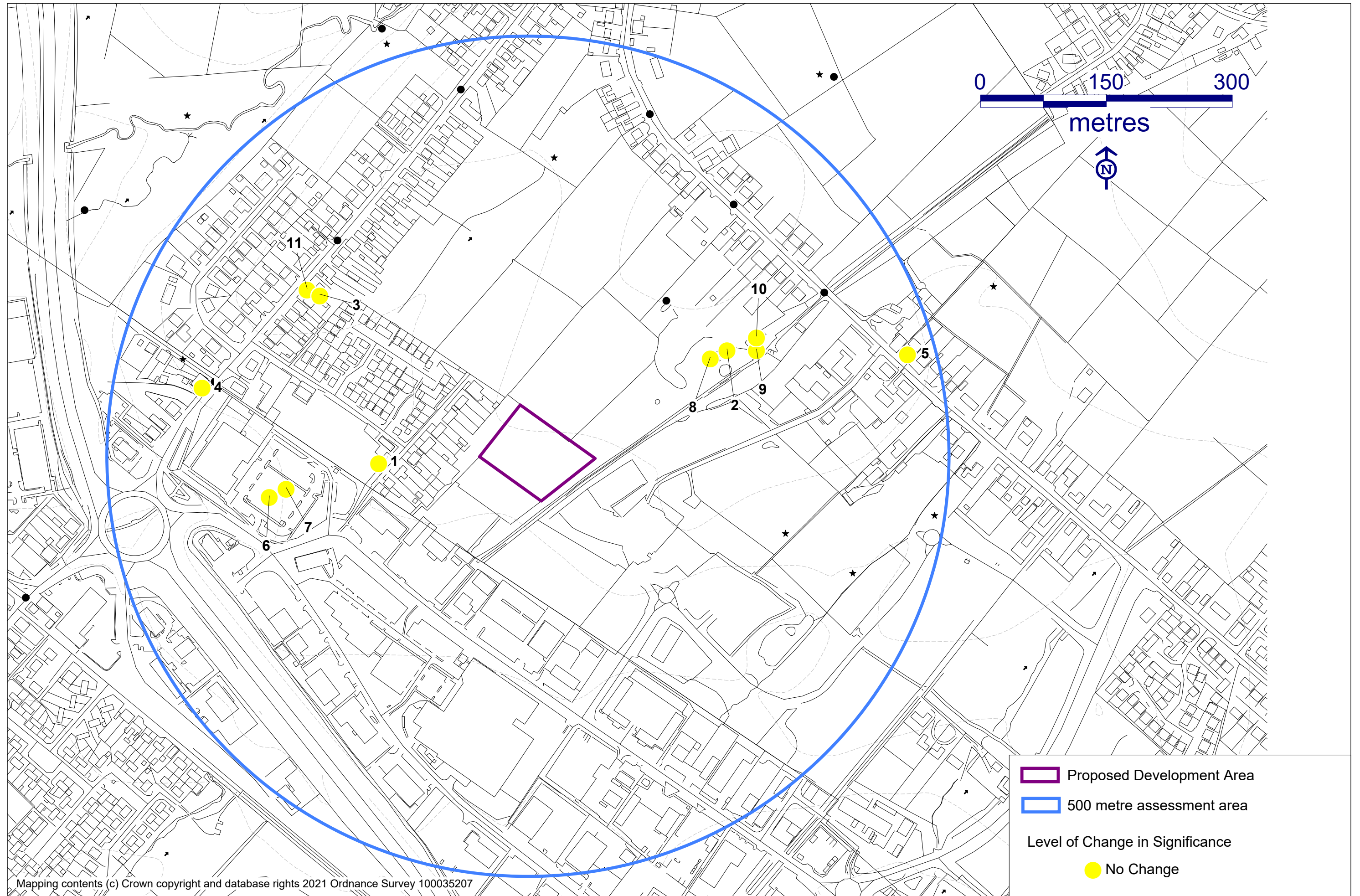


Figure 10: The 500 metre assessment area showing the level of change in significance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 The assessment has documented the history of the proposed development site. Until the early 19th century the land here was open moorland on the commons of Mynydd Mawr. The enclosure of the moorland during the first half of the 19th century saw the present field parcel created. By the early 20th century, the site lay between the Gors Goch and Crosshands collieries and the dwellings of the growing village of Gorslas had been building close to the western edge of the site.
- 12.2 The end of mining saw the development site abandoned and become hidden by ground vegetation and scrub growth. The development of the Crosshands Retail Park to the south during the 1980s did not directly impact on the development site, which has largely remained untouched to the present day.
- 12.3 The site visit was hampered by thick ground vegetation, but exposures around the margins of the development site suggested that some parts of the land parcel have had colliery waste spread across them at an unknown point in the past, possibly associated with the development of two small coal shafts shown on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, both of which now lay beneath the parking compound to the south.
- 12.4 The assessment discovered that two historic assets recorded within the proposed development area (Dyfed HER PRNs 49797 & 49788) were incorrectly recorded and their national grid references were corrected. Both were associated with the Gors Goch Colliery to the northeast of the development site and would be unaffected by the development.
- 12.5 There would be no impact on any designated assets within 2 kilometres of the proposed development due to existing development blocking any views.
- 12.6 No historic environment mitigation is thought necessary.

13. Reporting

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

14. References

14.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1813, 2" to 1-mile Original Surveyors drawing, Newcastle
Ordnance Survey, 1831, 1" to 1 mile survey, Sheet 41
Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:10560, 1st edition
Ordnance Survey, 1906, 1:10560
Ordnance Survey, 1915, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1962, 1:10560
Parish tithe map, 1849, Llanarthney

14.2 Web-based materials

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

14.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*
Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

14.4 Unpublished sources

Trysor, 2021, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a Leisure Vehicles and Caravan Camping Site at Heol Parc Mawr, Cross Hands, Llanelli, SA14 6RE Planning Application: PL/00416 (Carmarthenshire)*

14.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 16/06/2021, DAT enquiry number 1344
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded October 2020
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2015
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded October 2020
Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

14.6 Aerial Photographs

Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1945, 4561 RAF3GTUD_T19 068
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1946, 4620 RAF106GUK_1400 3212
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1962, 6203 OS62_30 18
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1969, 6943 OS69_307 372
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1972, 7253 OS 72_120 065
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1986, 8605 ADAS310 019
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1992, Geonex5592 154
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 2000 Getmapping

15. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 15.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (CIfA, 2020, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 15.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.
- 15.2.1 The earliest map source was the 1813 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum.
- 15.2.2 The Llanarthney parish tithe map of 1849 and the tithe apportionment were a good resource, with field level mapping.
- 15.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER, supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Comments on the records are provided in Table 3 below

DAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor Comments
16853	REHOBOTH	Church	Record created	
16869	BANC Y FFYNNON	Well	No record created	Place name May be in the wrong place, nothing on the tithe map called this here
22073	GORS-GOCH COLLIERY	Coal Mine	Record created	Better NGR is SN5712513165
24130	TY-NEWYDD	Cottage	Record created	
24131	GWERN-LLWYN	Cottage	Record created	
24133	BLACK LION;THE	Public House	Record created	
24134	PARC MAWR	Cottage	Record created	
30601	CROSSHANDS COLLIERY;NEW CROSSHANDS COLLIERY	Coal Mine	Record created	
49787	GORSGOCH	Engine House	Record created	NGR should be approx SN5710513155
49788	GORSGOCH	Weighbridge	Record created	NGR should be SN5716013165
50595	GORSGOCH COLLIERY	Winding House	Record created	
108379		Milestone	Record created	

Table 3: Comments on records from the regional HER

- 15.4 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record was had no records for this area.
- 15.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015 2016 and 2018, were used to inform the assessment. The 1985 images were not of use.
- 15.6 Aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1945, 1946, 1961, 1962, 1969, 1972, 1986, 1992 and 2000. LiDAR data of 2 metre and 1 metre resolution was available for the assessment area but was of limited use due to the recent deposits covering the development area.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
July, 2021

Appendix A: Gazetteer of Historic Assets

ID Number: 1

HER PRN: 16853 **NMR NPRN:**

REHOBOTH

Church

NGR: SN56711303 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This small chapel was built in the early 20th century and first appears on the 1915 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It was originally a Mission Hall but was later known as Rehoboth Apostolic Church. By 2021 it had been extended and served as the Crosshands Christian Centre.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	90 metres to the west		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing building, in use		
Historical Value:	Unknown		
Aesthetic Value:	In the tradition of small, gable entry nonconformist chapels		
Communal Value:	Active place of worship		
Setting:	The chapel was built in the early 20th century at a time when the mining community of Crosshands was expanding. It has remained in use to the present day.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Housing blocks views towards the proposed development		

ID Number: 2

HER PRN: 22073 **NMR NPRN:**

GORS-GOCH COLLIERY

Coal Mine

NGR: SN5712513165 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Gors Goch Colliery was active by the 1830s and continued to be mined through the 19th century. A clay level open at colliery in 1875 and a series of brick kilns were built and Gors Goch bricks were produced here for some years. The colliery and brickworks are shown as being disused on the 1906 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map and the site was not worked thereafter. By the 1940s only fragments of the engine house appear to have survived and the site has now disappeared under an area of thick scrub growth.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	225 metres to the east-northeast		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	One of the anthracite mines of the Carmarthenshire coalfield		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The location of the mine was determined by the availability of coal seams at this location. The mined worked through much of the 19th century but was abandoned and fell into ruin by the start of the 20th century. The site is now overgrown by scrub and the building have been removed.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Thick scrub and woodland blocks views between this site and the proposed development site		

ID Number: 3

HER PRN: 24130 **NMR NPRN:**

TY-NEWYDD

Cottage

NGR: SN56641323 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: This small cottage was built at the roadside in the 19th century and appears on the 1880 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was demolished to make way for new bungalows by the early 21st century.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Demolished

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: None

ID Number: 4

HER PRN: 24131 **NMR NPRN:**

GWERN-LLWYN

Cottage

NGR: SN56501312 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	The original dwelling does not appear on the 1906 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map but is shown for the first time on the 1915 edition of the map. The dwelling was later replaced by a night club and a large care home now stands on the site.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house was built in Crosshands in the early 20th century but it had been replaced by a larger building in the later 20th century.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: None

ID Number: 5

HER PRN: 24133 **NMR NPRN:**

BLACK LION;THE

Public House

NGR: SN57341316 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial;Recreational

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The Black Lion was a 19th century inn which continued in use until the end of the 20th century, but is now a private residence.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 400 metres to the east

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building now repurposed

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former public house

Setting: The former inn stands to the northern side of Black Lion Road in Gorslas. It is now a private residence.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Not intervisible with the development

ID Number: 6

HER PRN: 24134 **NMR NPRN:**

PARC MAWR

Cottage

NGR: SN56581299 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A cottage which is shown on late 19th century maps and survived alongside Crosshands Colliery until the colliery site and its tips were levelled and landscaped c.1970-72 and Parc Mawr was also removed.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Demolished

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: None

ID Number: 7

HER PRN: 30601 **NMR NPRN:**

CROSSHANDS COLLIERY;NEW CROSSHANDS COLLIERY

Coal Mine

NGR: SN566130 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	Crosshands Colliery was a slant or drift mine which had origins in the 18th century and it was active during the first half of the 19th century. The mine worked intermittently but continued to work into the second half of the 20th century. It ceased working during the 1960s and by 1969 the heapstead had been cleared of all structures.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: One of the anthracite mines of the Carmarthenshire coalfield

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Demolished

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: None

ID Number: 8

HER PRN: 49787 **NMR NPRN:**

GORS GOCH COLLIERY

Engine House

NGR: SN5710513155 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The engine house of the Gors Goch Colliery was built during the 19th century. The mine was abandoned by the early 20th century and the buildings fell into ruin or were removed. The ruined engine house stood into the 1960s. The site is now hidden in thick scrub and ruined foundations of the building may survive.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	200 metres to the east-northeast		
Group Value:	Part of Gors Goch Colliery		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	A 19th century colliery structure		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Part of the 19th century Gors Goch colliery. The building became ruined during the 20th century and its site is hidden in thick scrub.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Thick scrub and woodland blocks views between this site and the proposed development site		

ID Number: 9

HER PRN: 49788 **NMR NPRN:**

GORS GOCH COLLIERY

Weighbridge

NGR: SN5716013165 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Structure **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small colliery building and weighing machine were located here in the 19th century. The mine was abandoned by the early 20th century and the complex fell into ruin. The site weighing machine and the associated building seems to have been reused as the site of a corrugated steel shed in the second half of the 20th century. This structure still stands and parts of the original building may survive.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	250 metres to the east-northeast		
Group Value:	Part of Gors Goch Colliery		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	A 19th century colliery structure		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Part of the 19th century Gors Goch colliery. The site has been built over by a later 20th century shed.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Thick scrub and woodland blocks views between this site and the proposed development site		

ID Number: 10

HER PRN: 50595 **NMR NPRN:**

GORS GOCH COLLIERY

Winding House

NGR:	SN57161318	Feature Centred
Period:	Post Medieval	Broadclass: Industrial
Form:	Building	Condition: Fair Survival: Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A cottage which appears to have originally served as the winding house for Gors Goch Colliery. The mine had closed by the opening years of the 20th century but this building was retained and later enlarged and has served as a dwelling for over a century. It remains in use in 2021.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 250 metres to the northeast

Group Value: Part of the Gors Goch Colliery complex

Evidential Value: Historic mapping; Standing building

Historical Value: Part of the 19th century colliery complex

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This was a colliery building which stood to the north of the main part of the colliery. After the mine closed this building survived due to conversion into a dwelling. It is still a house in 2021.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Thick scrub and woodland blocks views between this site and the proposed development site

ID Number: 11

HER PRN: 108379 **NMR NPRN:**

GORSLAS

Milestone

NGR: SN5662513237 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A milestone stood in front of Tynewydd cottage during the 19th and first half of the 20th century, marking the distances "Llanelli 9 1/2 miles Llandeilo 8 miles". It was removed by the late 20th century and no longer survives.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:			
Group Value:	One of a series of turnpike milestones		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	Associated with the history of turnpike roads		
Aesthetic Value:	An inscribed milestone		
Communal Value:	A milestone on a turnpike road		
Setting:	Removed		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	None		

Appendix B: Photographs

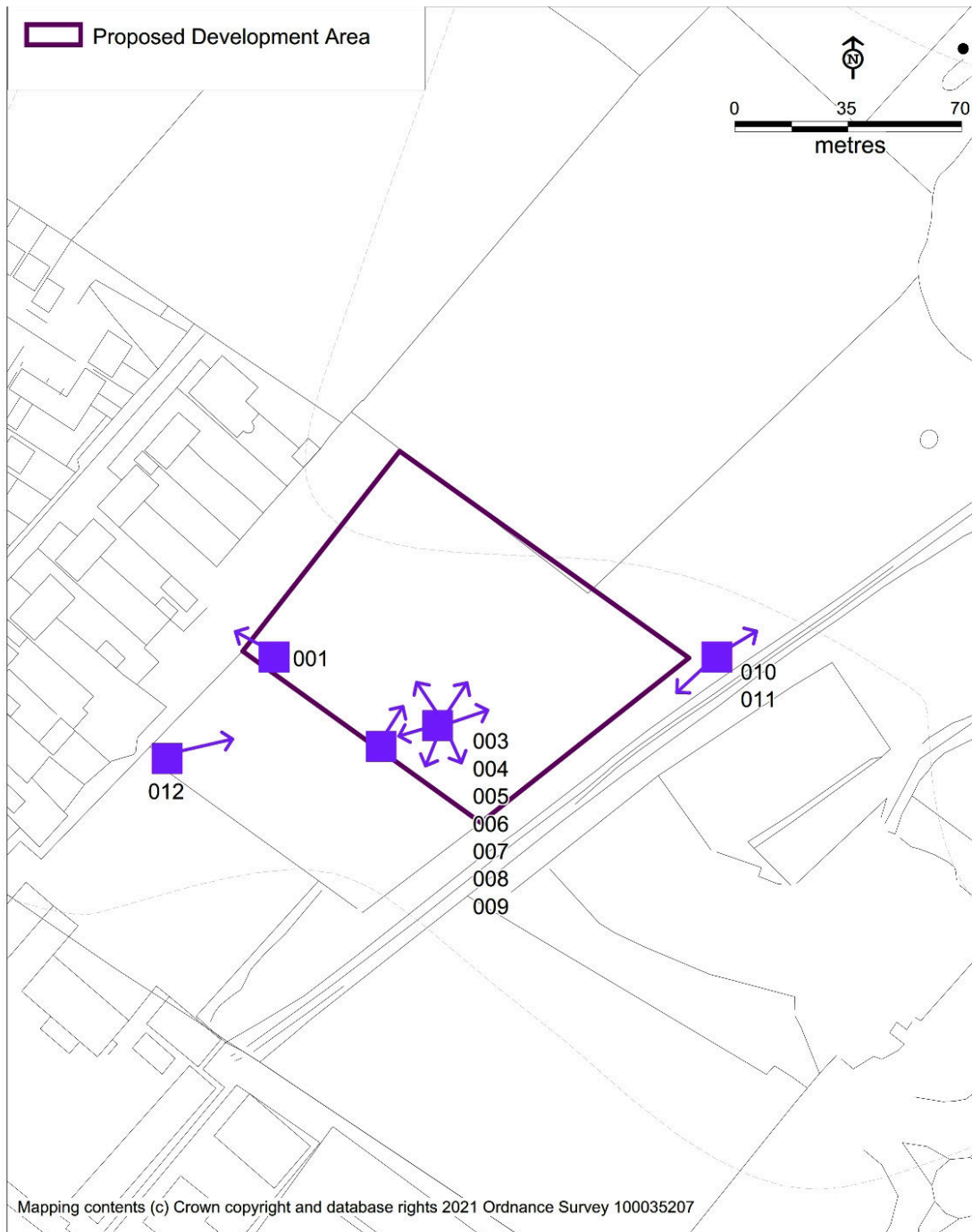


Figure 12: Location and direction of photographs



Plate 1 CVL2021_001: A view of the colliery waste exposed in the cutting at the southwestern corner of the proposed development site. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 2 CVL2021_002: A view looking northeast into the proposed development area shows it to be hummocky but largely obscured by ground vegetation and scrub. It is suspected that more colliery waste has been spread in some parts of the site.



Plate 3 CVL2021_003: A general view into the proposed development area showing the rich vegetation which has colonised what was once a pasture field. Looking northeast.



Plate 4 CVL2021_004: A general view into the proposed development area showing the rich vegetation which has colonised what was once a pasture field. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 5 CVL2021_005: A view inside the development area towards the southeast corner of the area. The line of trees marks the line of the mineral railway bed which once connected Gors Goch and Crosshands collieries. Looking southeast.



Plate 6 CVL2021_006: A view from inside the development area looking south-southwest towards the parking compound to the south, the line of trees marks the line of the mineral railway bed which once connected Gors Goch and Crosshands collieries.



Plate 7 CVL2021_007: A view from inside the development area looking west-southwest towards the parking compound to the south with buildings of Continental Leisure Vehicles in the background.



Plate 8 CVL2021_008: A view from inside the development area looking west-northwest towards the parking compound to the south with the roofs of Tynewydd Terrace in Gorslas in the background.



Plate 9 CVL2021_009: A view into the proposed development area looking northwest.



Plate 10 CVL2021_010: A view down the boundary of the parking area to the south of the development site shows a ditch along with a redirected stream flows. The trees to the left grow on the boundary of the former mineral railway which connected Gors Goch and Crosshands collieries. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 11 CVL2021_011: A view of the eastern boundary of the proposed development site. The trees to the right grow on the boundary of the former mineral railway which connected Gors Goch and Crosshands collieries. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 12 CVL2021_009: A view of the levelled parking area to the south of the proposed development site. Looking east-northeast.

Appendix C

Client's Drawings

[illegible]

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Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR
A LEISURE VEHICLES AND CARAVAN CAMPING SITE
AT HEOL PARC MAWR, CROSS HANDS, LLANELLI, SA14 6RE
Planning Application: PL/00416 (Carmarthenshire)**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN HISTORIC
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1. Introduction

1.1 Steffan Baker of Evans Banks Planning Ltd, 2 Llandeilo Road, Cross Hands, Carmarthenshire, SA14 6NA, on behalf of his client, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets. This is for documentation for planning application for the change of use of a pasture field to a leisure vehicle and caravan camping site. The field is located to the rear (northeast) of Continental Leisure Vehicles, Heol Parc Mawr, Cross Hands, Llanelli, SA14 6RE planning application PL/00416.

2. The development

2.1 The development at SN5688813037 and consists of change of use of former agricultural pasture to a leisure vehicles and caravan camping site. The development would occupy an area of 0.91 hectares and consist of a circular arrangement of vehicle plots radiating from a central point. The surface and access track would be compacted stone. The remaining area would be levelled and reseeded to create an amenity area.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application was submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council in 2021, planning application PL/00416.

3.2 On 26th April 2021, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section recommended that a Desk Based Assessment be undertaken in advance of determination of the planning application (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2021).

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect, on the historic environment and historic assets. This includes the impact on setting of designated historic assets.

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

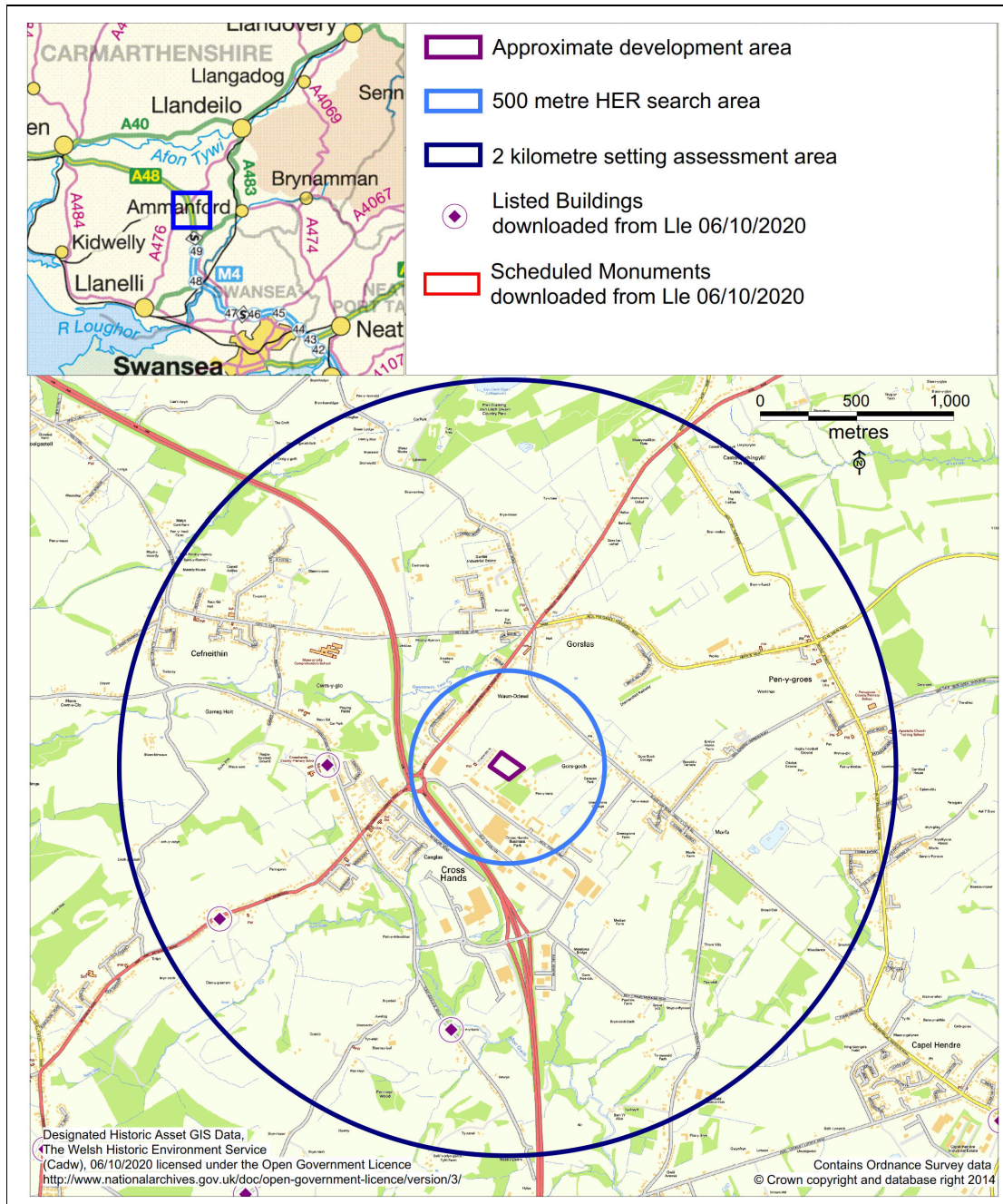


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 500 metre radius HER assessment area and the 2 kilometre designated historic assets assessment area, both centred on SN5688813037.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The Archaeological Planning Manager at Dyfed Archaeological Trust stated that:

The application is for change of use of former agricultural pasture to a leisure vehicles and caravan camping site. Our records indicate that remains associated with Gors-goch Colliery are preserved within the proposed development boundary, including an Engine House (PRN 49787) and Weighbridge (PRN 49788).
(Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2021)

6. Scope of Work

6.1 The assessment will consider the known historic assets within a 500-metre area centred on SN5688813037.

6.1.1 The Cadw guidance on the setting of Historic Assets recommends a 2-kilometre radius assessment area for assessing the impact on the setting of historic assets of national importance where the development area is between 0.5 and 1 hectares in size (Cadw, 2017, p.11)

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

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

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

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

- LANDMAP
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

6.4 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020)*. The site visit will record any significant unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development on them and the Registered Historic Landscape. It will be used to assess the setting of historic assets and whether any impact on that setting impacts on the significance of the historic asset in line with Cadw guidance.

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

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

6.7 Once the dataset of existing and new data has been created, the significance of all identified historic assets will be assessed considering their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw, 2010) and their setting (Cadw, 2017).

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

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

7. Reporting

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

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

7.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

8. Health & Safety

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

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

9. Public Benefit and Outreach

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

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

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

10. Archive

10.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA, 2020) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A selection strategy and a data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

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

11. Resources to be used

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

12. Qualification of personnel

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

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

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

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2021/790. The site code will be CVL2021, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 114900.

15. Sources

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

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

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.*

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

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2021, Letter dated 26th April 2021

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

June 2021

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

**LEISURE VEHICLES AND CARAVAN CAMPING SITE
AT HEOL PARC MAWR, CROSS HANDS, LLANELLI, SA14 6RE
Planning Application: PL/00416 (Carmarthenshire)**

DBA

14/04/2021 v.1

Archive Selection Strategy

Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Organisation	Trysor	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s) <i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a DBA	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	
Resources		
Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required.	
Context		

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

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

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

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

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

Appendix B of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned site notes as pdf

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

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

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

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

Amendments

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

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

c) Vector GIS files as .shp files

d) Drawings as .pdf files

e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

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

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

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

De-Selected Documents

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

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
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Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

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

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

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

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

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

Field notes– bound and presented as paper archive

Uncollected Material

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

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

De-Selected Material

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

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
Trysor
www.trysor.net

38, New Road,
Gwaun Cae Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
enquiries@trysor.net

APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

**LEISURE VEHICLES AND CARAVAN CAMPING SITE
AT HEOL PARC MAWR, CROSS HANDS, LLANELLI, SA14 6RE
Planning Application: PL/00416 (Carmarthenshire)**

DBA

14/06/2021 v.1.0

Data Management Plan

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

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts <p>See main part of WSI</p>
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? <p>See main part of WSI and Appendix 1</p>
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <p>Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata</p>
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? <p>A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.</p>
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? <p>Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives</p>
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? Have you contacted the data repository? Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? <p>Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the Her in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None</p>
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than acknowledgement
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for data management? Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – DAT 114900
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
14 th June 2021
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i> , Version 1
WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

Section 2: Data Collection

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

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

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

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to, in particular the agreement regarding HER data. HER descriptions will not be included in the report – Trysor will write a description for each historic asset from a project perspective.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
Report, Catalogued Photographs, Access database
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW – Report and Access database to the HER for them to update records
Have you contacted the data repository?
No – not necessary
Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
Deposit in RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
Trysor partners