

**Historic Environment Desk-Based
Assessment
Maes y Teirw, Llysonnen Road
Travellers Rest, Carmarthen**



Report by: Trysor

For: Stuart Owen

September 2022



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Assessment
Maes y Teirw, Llysonnen Road
Travellers Rest, Carmarthen**

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2022/849
DAT HER Event Record PRN 126555

For: Stuart Owen

September 2022

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*Cover photograph: Looking north across the proposed development site from
the top of a rubble mound.*

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2022/849
EVENT RECORD HER PRN – DAT 126555

DYDDIAD 4^{ydd} Mis Medi 2021 **DATE** 4th September 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.

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Jenny Hall

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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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 126555
Name	MAES Y TEIRW DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN3861119350
Easting	238611
Northing	219350
Summary (English)	In July and August 2022, Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed residential development, Maes y Teirw, on the site of the former cattle breeding centre to the west of Carmarthen. © Trysor 2022
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Ym mis Gorffennaf ac Awst 2022, cynhaliodd Trysor asesiad desg ar gyfer datblygiad preswyl arfaethedig, Maes y Teirw, ar safle'r hen ganolfan fridio gwartheg i'r gorllewin o Gaerfyrddin. © Trysor 2022
Description	In July and August 2022, Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed residential development, Maes y Teirw, on the site of the former cattle breeding centre to the west of Carmarthen. © Trysor 2022
Sources	Trysor, 2022, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Maes y Teirw, Llysonnen Road, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen</i>
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Historic Asset Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 126556
Name	CARMARTHEN CATTLE BREEDING CENTRE
Type	CATTLE BREEDING CENTRE
NGR	SN3861119350
Easting	238611
Northing	219350
Summary (English)	The Cattle Breeding Centre was opened at Carmarthen in 1946 by the Milk Marketing Board. Livestock accommodation stood to the north of the site with three buildings to the south. At least one of these provided onsite accommodation for staff at the centre. In December 1947 it was recorded in the Western Mail that there were 13 pedigree bulls on site: 8 dairy shorthorns, 4 British Friesians and an Ayrshire. In the 1950s it was considered to be the largest cattle breeding centre in the UK. © Trysor 2022
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Agorwyd y Ganolfan Bridio Gwartheg yng Nghaerfyrddin ym 1946 gan y Bwrdd Marchnata Llaeth. Safai llety da byw i'r gogledd o'r safle gyda thri adeilad i'r de. Roedd o leiaf un o'r rhain yn darparu llety ar y safle i staff y ganolfan. Ym mis Rhagfyr 1947 cofnodwyd yn y Western Mail fod 13 o deirw pedigri ar y safle: 8 tarw byrgorn, 4 Friesian Prydeinig ac 1 Ayrshire. Yn y 1950au ystyriwyd mai hon oedd y ganolfan fridio gwartheg fwyaf yn y DU. © Trysor 2022
Description	The Cattle Breeding Centre was opened at Carmarthen in 1946 by the Milk Marketing Board. Livestock accommodation stood to the north of the site with three buildings to the south. At least one of these provided onsite accommodation for staff at the centre. In December 1947 it was recorded in the Western Mail that there were 13 pedigree bulls on site: 8 dairy shorthorns, 4 British Friesians and an Ayrshire. In the 1950s it was considered to be the largest cattle breeding centre in the UK. © Trysor 2022
Sources	Trysor, 2022, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Maes y Teirw, Llysonnen Road, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen</i>
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1. Summary

- 1.1 Stuart W Owen of 10 Heath Court, Heath Close, Norton, Mumbles, Swansea, SA3 5QF, on behalf of his clients, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake this historic environment desk-based assessment, including a potential impact on setting of designated historic assets for a forthcoming planning application for residential housing on land at the former bull insemination unit on Llysonnen Road, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen.
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken by Trysor on the 20th of July 2022 to examine the development site and its surroundings.
- 1.3 This assessment has studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 750 metre radius, focused on SN3861119350.
- 1.4 The impact on the designated historic assets within 2 kilometres was also assessed.
- 1.5 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.6 There was one Scheduled Monument within a 750-metre radius of the development site, which was unaffected by the proposed development.
- 1.7 There are 7 Listed Buildings within a 750-metre radius of the development. None of these would be impacted by the proposed development.
- 1.8 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 750-metre radius of the development.
- 1.9 The assessment has also considered the implications of the discovery of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery and findspot of Neolithic pottery less than 200 metres to the northeast of the proposed development site in 2012, when archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of development in the vicinity of Ffordd Pendre.
- 1.10 In view of the archaeological potential of the area, archaeological mitigation should be considered for the site in advance of development.
- 1.11 The surface of the development site has been disturbed considerably by the development, operation and demolition of the Cattle Breeding Centre. Much of the site has demolition rubble scattered or piled across it. This makes the site unsuitable for geophysical survey. Archaeological evaluation may be considered an appropriate response to establish the nature of sub-surface deposits and whether archaeological deposits may be present.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

3.1 Stuart W Owen of 10 Heath Court, Heath Close, Norton, Mumbles, Swansea, SA3 5QF, on behalf of his clients, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake this historic environment desk-based assessment, including a potential impact on setting of designated historic assets for a forthcoming planning application for residential housing on land at the former bull insemination unit on Llysonnen Road, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen, see Figure 1.

3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (Trysor, 2022) guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020). The WSI was approved by the planning archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

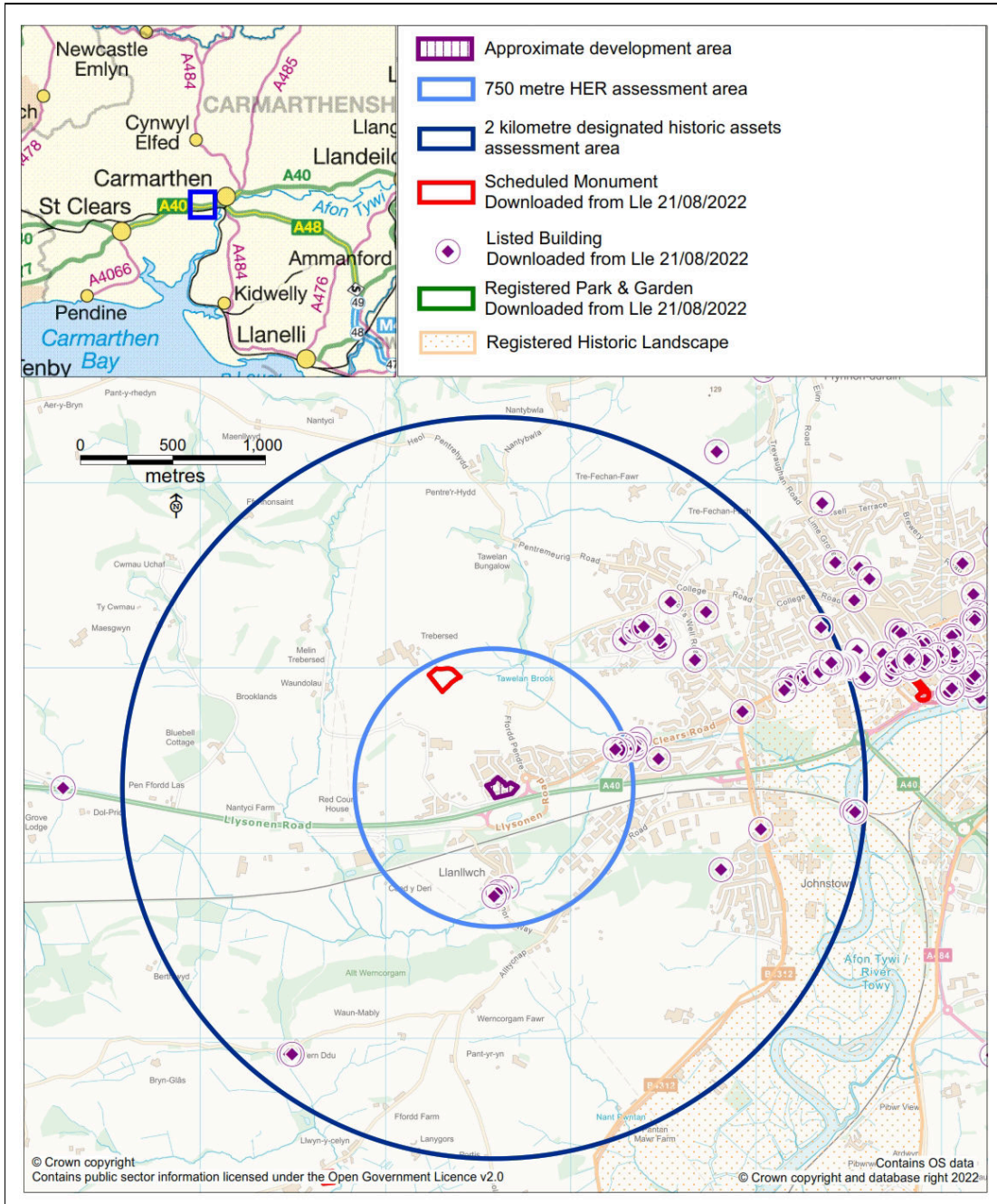


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 750 metre radius assessment area and 2-kilometre designated asset assessment area

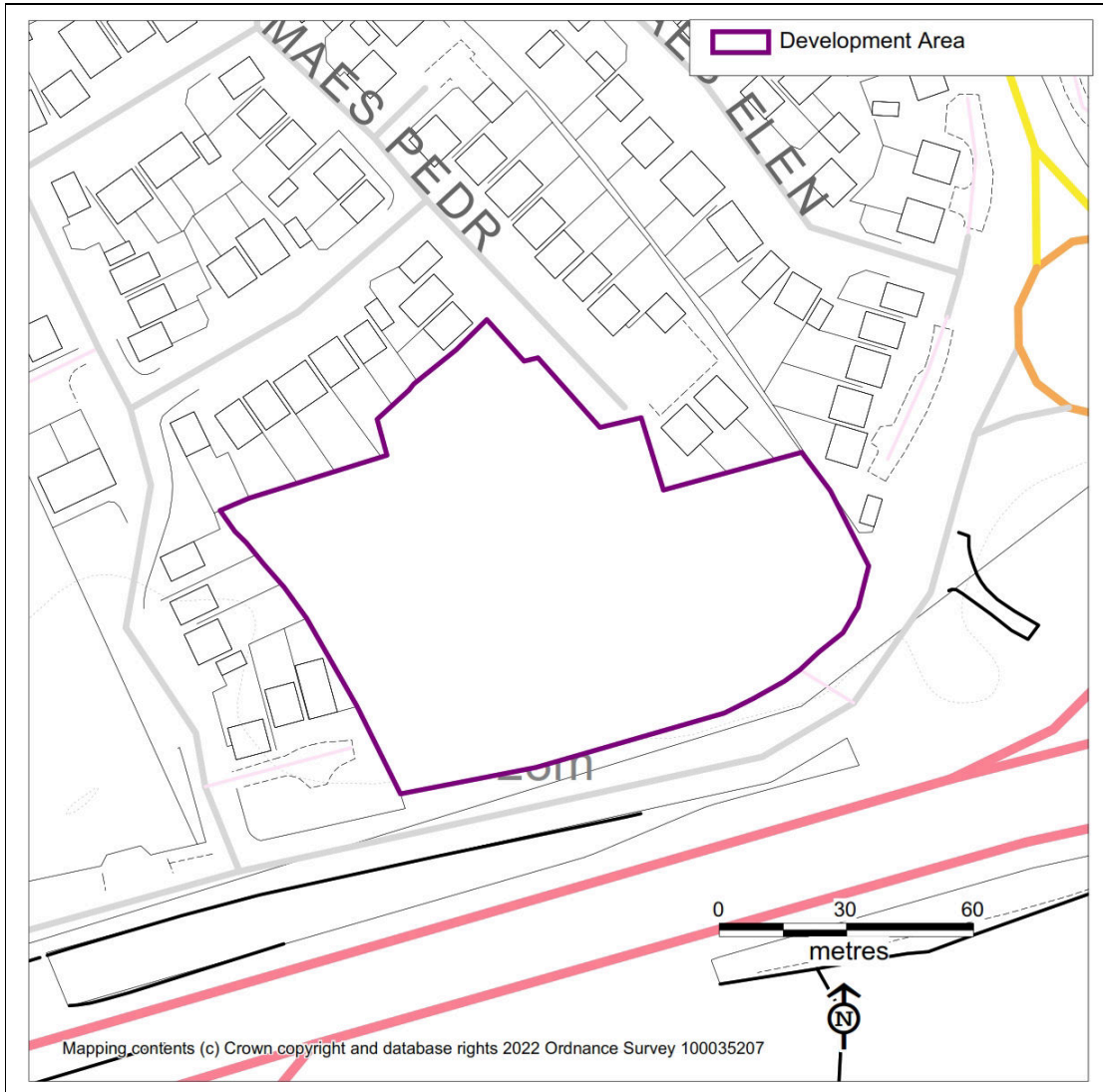


Figure 2: Detail of the proposed development area

4. The development

4.1 The proposed development would be for residential housing on land at the former bull insemination unit on Llysonnen Road, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen. New residential estates have been built in recent years on adjacent land to the north, east and west of the proposed development site.

5. Methodology

5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 750-metre radius circle centred on SN3861119350 as agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation, see Appendix C and Figure 1. The impact on designated assets within 2 kilometres was also considered.

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 750-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 visit was made by Trysor to the proposed location of the development and the surrounding area on 20th of 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 between 2006 and 2021, were used to inform the assessment. LiDAR data was consulted for the assessment area.

5.7 Historic and modern mapping was also consulted.

5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke Access database to form an assessment dataset.

5.9 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.

- 5.10 Each of the records in the assessment 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 6. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A.
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Levels of impact are recorded using the terms None, Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. An impact can be negative or positive. Where impacts have approximately equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used.

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

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

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The development site is centred on SN3861119350, on relatively flat terrain over 30 metres above sea level. The site offers views towards lower ground to the southeast and south, though these have now been blocked to some extent by mature trees along Llysonnen Road. Views would also have been possible to higher ground to the north, which are now truncated by modern residential developments surrounding the development site.
- 6.2 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the Ordovician Period dating to between 477.7 million and 465.5 million years ago. These include mudstones of the Tetragraptus Beds which were deposited in a deep-sea environment. The bedrock is overlain by Devensian glaciofluvial deposits, including sands and gravels, formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

7. Archaeological Overview

7.1 Prehistory & Roman (Up to AD410)

7.1.1 Until recent times there were no recorded archaeological sites or finds which predated the Medieval period within a 750-metre radius of the proposed development site. This changed in 2012 when archaeological investigations in advance of development in the vicinity of Ffordd Pendre, less than 200 metres to the northeast of the proposed development site identified the site of three round barrows which dated to the Bronze Age (c.2200BC to c.700BC) (ID number 16), which overlay a concentration of Groove Ware pottery fragments of Neolithic date (c.4500BC to c.2200BC) (ID number 17) (Poucher, P, 2012, Bond, JB, 2016).

7.1.2 This discovery indicates that the area to the southwest of the Tawelan Brook was frequented by prehistoric people. The Neolithic pottery suggests that a settlement of some form may well have been located nearby. The Bronze Age ring barrows represent a cemetery group, which must also indicate that a Bronze Age settlement was also situated in the locality.

7.1.3 The extent and position of these postulated prehistoric settlements is not known. During the field visit to the development site, it was observed that the area is relatively level and elevated on a broad natural terrace overlooking lower ground along a broad valley to the south in the direction of Llanllwch. This valley has a number of small tributary streams which flow eastwards towards the Tywi. Despite it having an often damp valley floor, it is an important communications route today, with the main railway line and A40 road running along the valley. It is possible that the valley was also used as a communication route during prehistoric times, running westwards from the important Tywi valley. If so, the elevated terraces along the north side of the valley, with their southerly aspect and good drainage, may have been favoured locations for settlement and activity. The development site also offers longer views towards the Tywi valley to southeast and to higher ground to the north.

7.1.4 There is, however, no other recorded evidence at present of Neolithic or Bronze Age activity within a 3 kilometre radius of the proposed development site, apart from a single find of a flint and a stone poulder of possible Bronze Age date found at Johnstown, almost 1.5km to the southeast (PRN 204). The discovery of Neolithic and Bronze Age remains at Ffordd Pendre indicates that settled communities must have existed in the district during those periods and suggests that there remains potential for new discoveries.

7.1.5 There are no recorded sites dating to the Iron Age (c. 700 BC - AD 43) within the immediate area. However, several Iron Age defended enclosures have been identified on the higher ground to the north and

south. 1.2 kilometres to the north is the Trebersed Defended Enclosure (PRN 119216). 1.2km to the south is the Wern-corgam Enclosure (PRN 11811), whilst two possible Iron Age enclosures are found at Llangynog (PRN 40610) and Allt y Cnap (PRN 2144).

7.1.6 Hillforts and defended enclosures of this type would have been occupied during the Iron Age (c. 700 BC - AD 43). Their form reflects the fact that the period was dominated by a tribal society in which competition for land and resources led to tribal or clan-based conflict. Defended settlement sites may well have been occupied by clan leaders, but it is also possible that the local population would seek the protection of such defended sites during times of conflict. They point to the area being well-settled and farmed during the Iron Age.

7.1.7 Larger Iron Age hillforts were put out of use after the Roman conquest in AD43. There is evidence that some smaller forts and defended enclosures may have continued in use as farmsteads or enclosures into the Roman period (AD43-AD410). There is no evidence at present to suggest this occurred at the sites named above, but the district would certainly have continued to be settled and farmed during the Roman period, with the town and fort of Carmarthen close by to the east and the likely route of a Roman road leading westwards from Carmarthen to further forts and settlements in southwest Wales. The line of the Roman road has not been identified immediately to the west of Carmarthen, although its route is suspected to run close to the proposed development site. The archaeological investigations around Ffordd Pendre in 2012 & 2015, and the western part of Maes Pedr in 2015 failed to find any trace of such a road and its line remains unconfirmed (Shobbrook, A, 2015)

7.2 Early Medieval & Medieval (AD410 to AD1536)

7.2.1 There are no recorded archaeological sites or finds dating to the Early Medieval period (AD410-AD1086) in the district around the proposed development site, although it is likely that the area would have continued to be settled and farmed.

7.2.2 During the Medieval period, the proximity of the important town of Carmarthen, where the Anglo-Norman conquerors had established a royal castle in the early 12th century. The castle and medieval town were located at a strategic location for the control of southwest Wales and the lower Tywi valley and became the focus of political and ecclesiastical power.

7.2.3 The proposed development area would have fallen within the boundaries of the Borough of Carmarthen, which included areas of open farmland outside the town itself. To the northwest of the development site was the Trebersed Grange or estate held by the Priory of St. John, Carmarthen, where the earthwork remains of a medieval homestead survive as a Scheduled Monument (ID number 1; CM249). To the south

was the small settlement of Llanllwch, focused on St. Mary's (ID number 11), a chapel of ease to St. Peter's, Carmarthen. It is likely that a corn mill existed at Llanllwch during medieval times, perhaps at the site of Felin Llanllwch (ID number 2). Little now survives of the medieval landscape, as the area would have been reshaped during post-medieval times as the rural economy and settlement patterns developed.

7.3 Post Medieval & Modern (1536 to present day)

- 7.3.1 The recorded archaeology of the area around the proposed development site consists mainly of features associated with the settlement of the area from the early 19th century onwards. This includes historic assets associated with development of communications routes, farmsteads, mills and dwellings. These include the line of the 19th century Turnpike Road from Carmarthen to Pembroke Dock, which passed immediately south of the development site and has been modernised as Llysonnen Road.
- 7.3.2 The demolished Cattle Breeding Centre (ID Number 19) was opened at Carmarthen in 1946 by the Milk Marketing Board. Livestock accommodation stood to the north of the site with three buildings to the south. At least one of these provided onsite accommodation for staff at the centre. In December 1947 it was recorded in the Western Mail that there were 13 pedigree bulls on site: 8 dairy shorthorns, 4 British Friesians and an Ayrshire. In the 1950s it was considered to be the largest cattle breeding centre in the UK.

8. Historical Overview

8.1 The proposed development site is located on land which was already enclosed pasture by the early 19th century. The earliest available map is the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawing of 1811, see Figure 3. This shows that the development site was located within a highly rural area to the west of Carmarthen.



Figure 3: The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings of 1811 (Carmarthen Sheet) shows that the proposed development site (ringed in red) was in an area of enclosed farmland alongside the Carmarthen to St. Clear's road, north of Llanllwch village.

8.2 The St. Peter's parish tithe map of 1839 shows that the proposed development area fell within an arable field, see Figure 4. The accompanying tithe apportionment of 1839 records that field number 1666 was known as Parc y Llyn and was part of Llanllwch Farm, a 159-acre holding focused further to the south. At the time, the farm was owned and occupied by one Samuel Tardrew, a chemist and druggist who had a shop in King Street, Carmarthen. When he died in 1863 his will provided his address as Starling Park, Carmarthen, which is located some 750 metres to the east of the proposed development site.



Figure 4: The St. Peter's parish tithe map of 1839 shows that the proposed development would take place in field numbered 1666. The approximate area of the proposed development site is ringed in red.

8.3 Later 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps show that the proposed development site remained in use as farmland until the modern period, with little change occurring even after the construction of the railway just to the south in the mid-19th century.



Figure 5: The 1906 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map shows that little had changed at the location of the proposed development site during the 19th century.

- 8.4 By the mid-20th century, the landscape here was changed by the establishment of a Cattle Breeding Centre at the proposed development site, ID Number 19. This centre was opened in 1946, (Western Mail, 9th May 1946). The 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map was revised in 1948 (published 1952) and the first buildings were captured by the revision. The centre operated into the 21st century, and still stood with farmland as late as 2015.
- 8.5 By 2016 new residential developments had been begun which soon surrounded the site completely. An archaeological evaluation undertaken by Archaeology Wales in advance of development found no archaeological features, structures, or deposits. Only a fragment of post-medieval pottery and a fragment of 19th century clay pipe stem were recovered.
- 8.6 The Cattle Breeding Centre was closed and all buildings at the site were demolished during 2021.

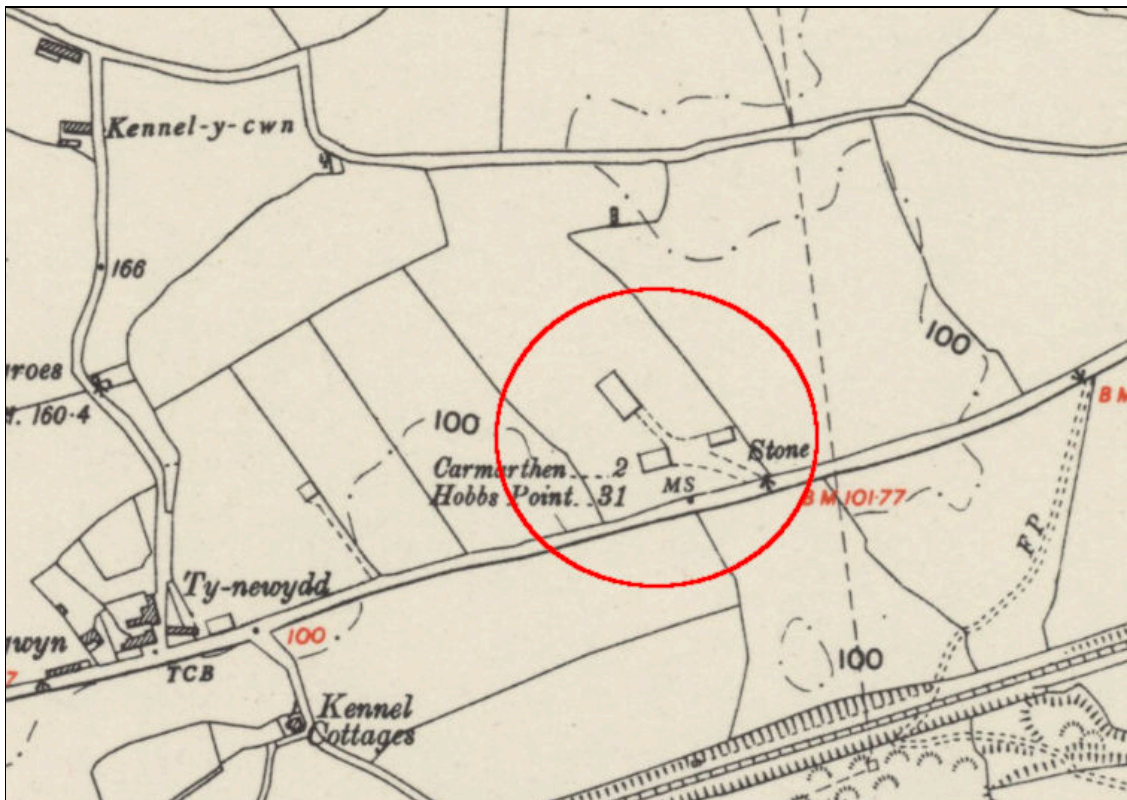


Figure 6: The 1952 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map shows that the Cattle Breeding Centre was under construction at the time the map was revised in 1948 (ringed in red).

9. Data Collation

9.1 The HER enquiry for the 750-metre radius assessment area yielded 36 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 750 metre radius assessment area contained 19 records for historic assets.

9.2.1 Eighteen records were removed from the dataset. These were

- Three records were for farmyard buildings at distance and were assessed under the Farmstead record
- Two were duplicate records
- Six had the wrong NGR and could not be accurately located
- One record had site type as Deleted in the HER data
- Five records lay outside the 750 metre assessment area
- One record was for a place-name only

9.2.2 One new record was created for the former Cattle Breeding Centre (ID Number 19) which was demolished in 2021.

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 7 but Table 1 below summarises the assessed significance.

10.2 Within the 19 records in the final database there was one Scheduled Monument and seven Listed Buildings but no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. Two other historic assets, ID Numbers 16 & 17, were also assessed as being of National Importance. These are the excavated Bronze Age barrow cemetery at the Limes in advance of development and the Neolithic grooved ware found during the excavation.

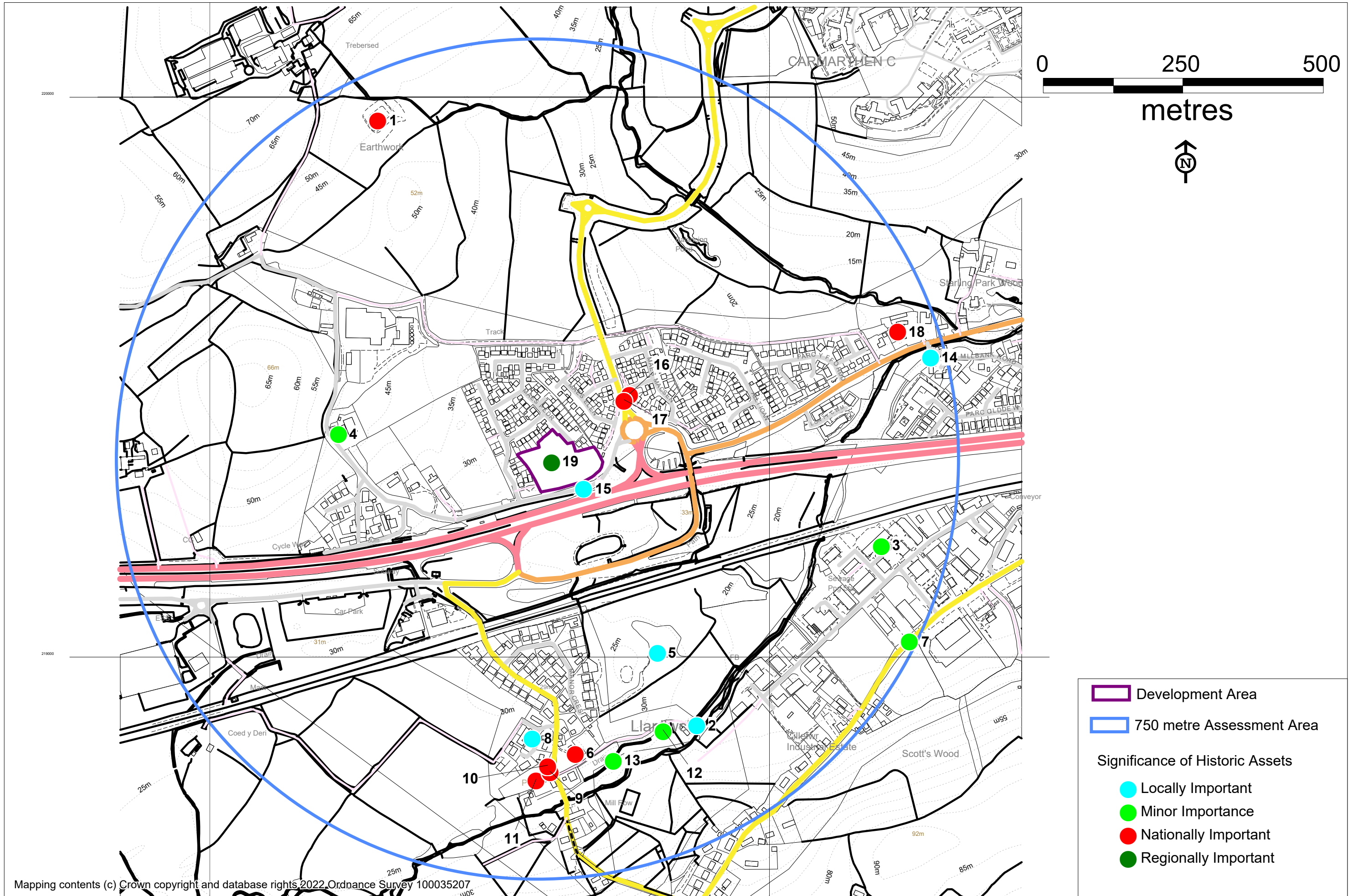
Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance	Status
3	CILLEFWR	RIDGE AND FURROW	Minor Importance	
4	WAUN-Y-GROES	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
7	GLEIN	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
12	LLANLLWCH MILL POND	MILL POND	Minor Importance	
13	LLANLLWCH MILL RACE	MILL RACE	Minor Importance	
2	LLANLLWCH MILL	CORN MILL	Locally Important	
5	OLD GRAVEL PIT	GRAVEL PIT	Locally Important	
8	LLANLLWCH;MANOR	DWELLING;FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	

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>

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
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	FARM			
14	PONT-GAREG WOOLLEN FACTORY	WOOLLEN MILL	Locally Important	
15	TRAVELLER'S REST	MILESTONE	Locally Important	
19	CARMARTHEN CATTLE BREEDING CENTRE	CATTLE BREEDING CENTRE	Regionally Important	
1	TREBERSED	MOATED HOMESTEAD	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
6	BOKSBURG HALL	MANSION	Nationally Important	Listed Building
9	FORMER NATIONAL SCHOOL	SCHOOL	Nationally Important	Listed Building
10	LYCHGATE TO CHURCH OF ST MARY	LYCHGATE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
11	CHURCH OF ST MARY	CHURCH	Nationally Important	Listed Building
16	THE LIMES	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Nationally Important	
17	THE LIMES	FINDSPOT	Nationally Important	
18	PONT-GAREG	FARMSTEAD (Including individual listed elements)	Nationally Important	Listed Building

Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets within 750 metres



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Figure 7: The 750 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 2 below and illustrated in Figure 8.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact in Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
1	TREBERSED	MOATED HOMESTEAD	None	None	None	None
2	LLANLLWCH MILL	CORN MILL	None	None	None	None
3	CILLEFWR	RIDGE AND FURROW	None	None	None	None
4	WAUN-Y-GROES	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
5	OLD GRAVEL PIT	GRAVEL PIT	None	None	None	None
6	BOKSBURG HALL	MANSION	None	None	None	None
7	GLEIN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
8	LLANLLWCH;MANOR FARM	DWELLING;FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
9	FORMER NATIONAL SCHOOL	SCHOOL	None	None	None	None
10	LYCHGATE TO CHURCH OF ST MARY	LYCHGATE	None	None	None	None
11	CHURCH OF ST MARY	CHURCH	None	None	None	None
12	LLANLLWCH MILL POND	MILL POND	None	None	None	None
13	LLANLLWCH MILL RACE	MILL RACE	None	None	None	None
14	PONT-GAREG WOOLLEN FACTORY	WOOLLEN MILL	None	None	None	None
15	TRAVELLER'S REST	MILESTONE	None	None	None	None
16	THE LIMES	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	None	None	None	None
17	THE LIMES	FINDSPOT	None	None	None	None
18	PONT-GAREG	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
19	CARMARTHEN CATTLE BREEDING CENTRE	CATTLE BREEDING CENTRE	None	None	None	None

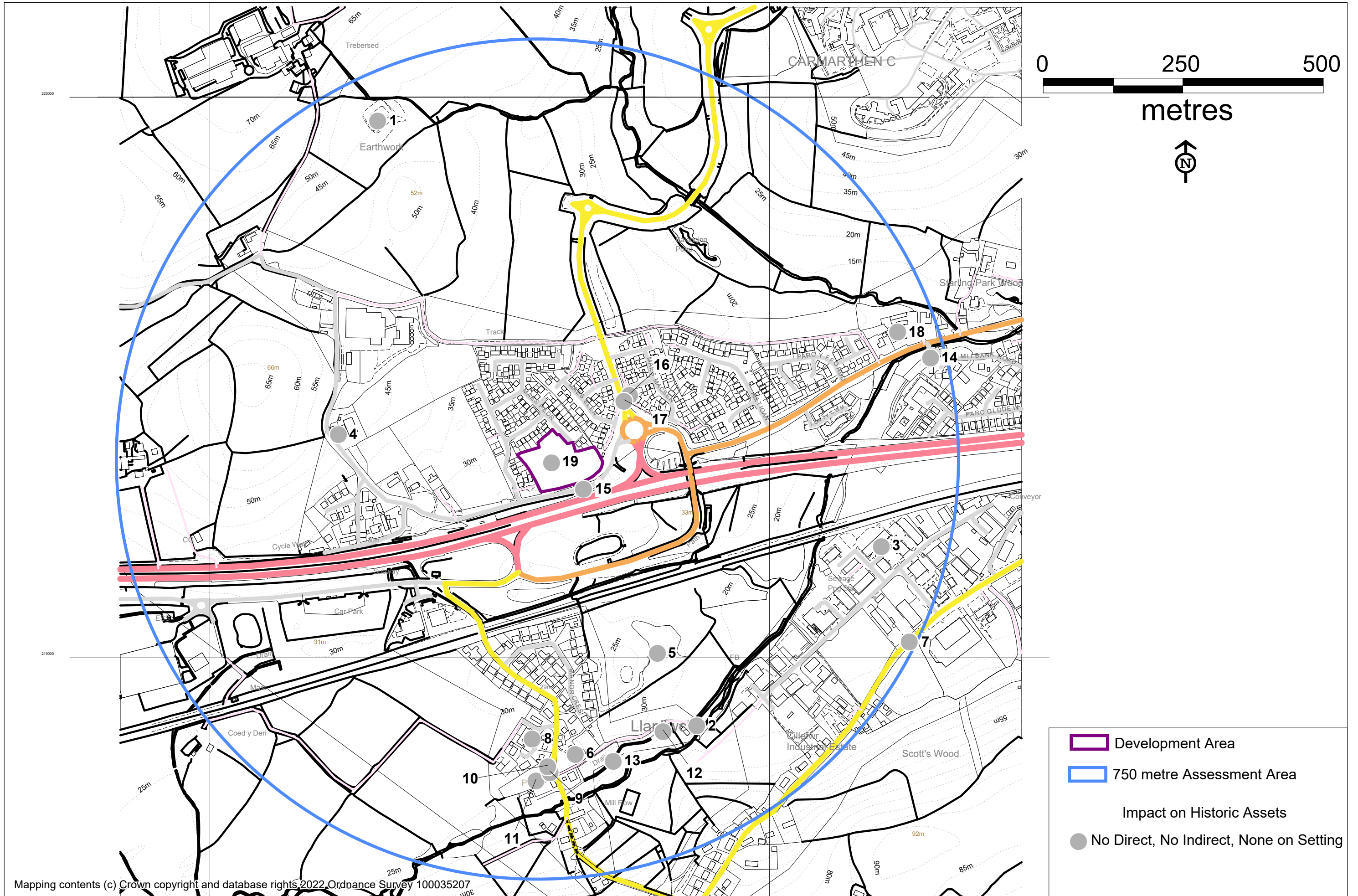
Table 2: Impact on historic assets within the 750 metre assessment area

11.2 As Table 2 shows, no recorded historic assets within the 750 metre assessment area would be exposed to any significant impact from the development.

11.3 There is one Scheduled Monument within a 750-metre radius of the development site, which is the Trebersed Medieval Homestead (Scheduled Monument CM249. There is no impact on this historic asset.

- 11.3.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments between 750 metre and 2 kilometre of the proposed development.
- 11.4 There are 7 Listed Buildings within a 750 metre radius of the proposed development site. It was found that none of these would experience any impacts from the proposed development.
- 11.4.1 There were 44 Listed Buildings between 750 metres and 2 kilometres of the proposed development. Potential impacts on the Listed Buildings were assessed using ground observations and Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). It was found that all 44 Listed Buildings were either outside the Zone of Theoretical Visibility or were located within built-up areas in Carmarthen and would have no intervisibility with the proposed development due to intervening buildings and trees.
- 11.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 750 metre assessment area.
- 11.6 There are no World Heritage sites within the 750 metre assessment area.
- 11.7 The development site does not lie within a registered Historic Landscape. The Tywi Valley Historic Landscape boundary is 1.2 kilometres to the east of the development. When Dyfed Archaeological Trust created Historic Landscape Character Areas, the Carmarthen character area included the development area, but this has not been adopted as part of the Historic Landscape by Cadw.
- 11.8 The development would be within the CARMARTHEN LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL40213), see Figure 9, described as;
- Most significant archaeological element(s): Carmarthen castle, Roman Carmarthen - street plan, churches*
- 11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding, the justification for this is *this landscape scores highly in all categories. It is a unique landscape type for Carmarthenshire. LANDMAP criteria, supported by field visits and local knowledge.* The development will not remove any defining features, and be within existing development on a brownfield site.
- 11.9 The development site is not in a Conservation Area. The Pontgarreg & St Davids Hospital conservation area overlaps with the northeast part of the 750 metre study area. However it is over 500 metres from the development area and the intervening buildings and trees block any intervisibility.

11.10 The site lies in a parcel called "Parc y Llyn" on the parish tithe map, the relevance of the Llyn element is not known but the site has been developed previously and there is no sign of a body of water.



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Figure 8: The 750 metre assessment area showing the impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number

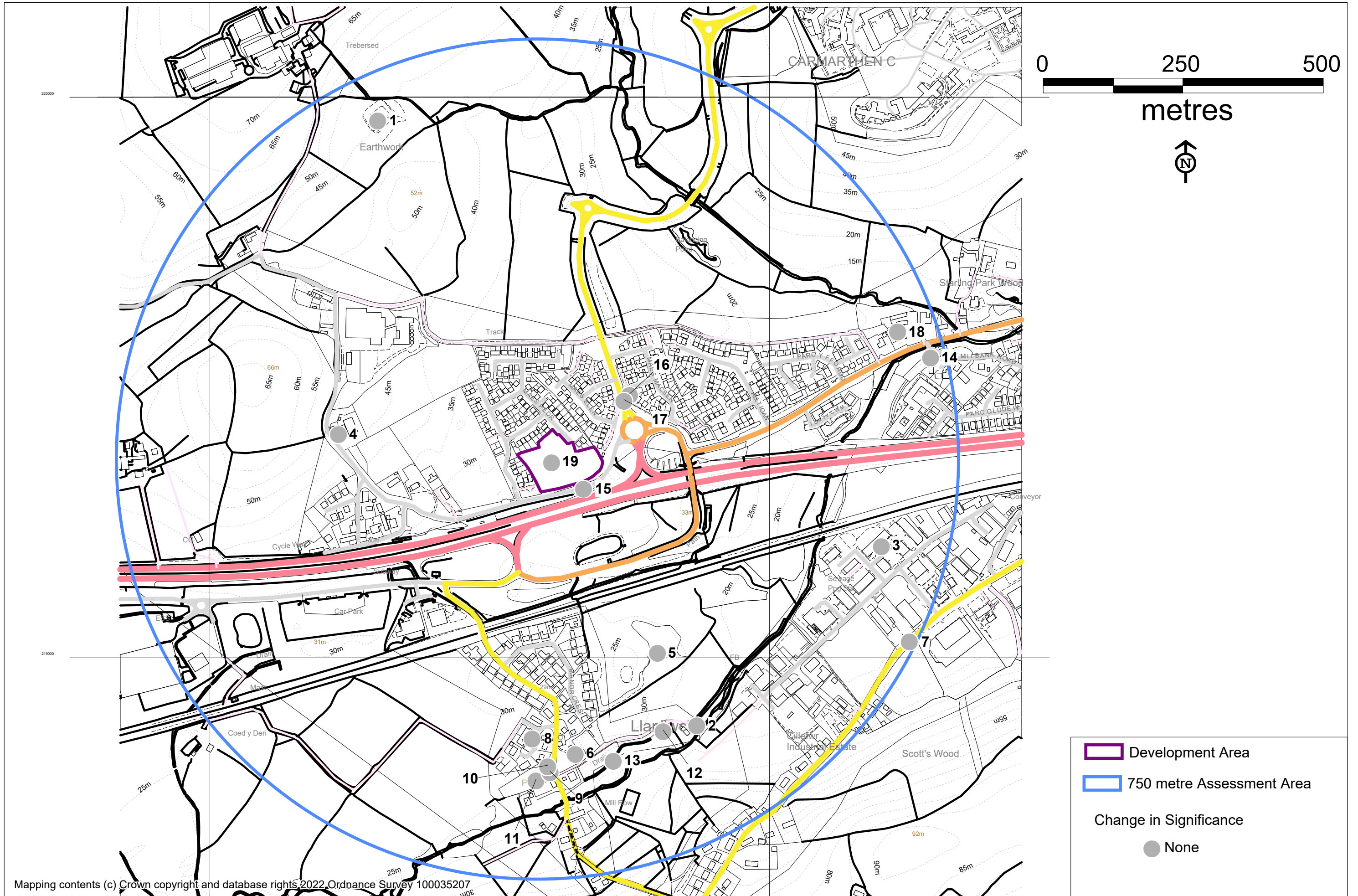


Figure 9: The 750 metre assessment area showing the change in significance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number

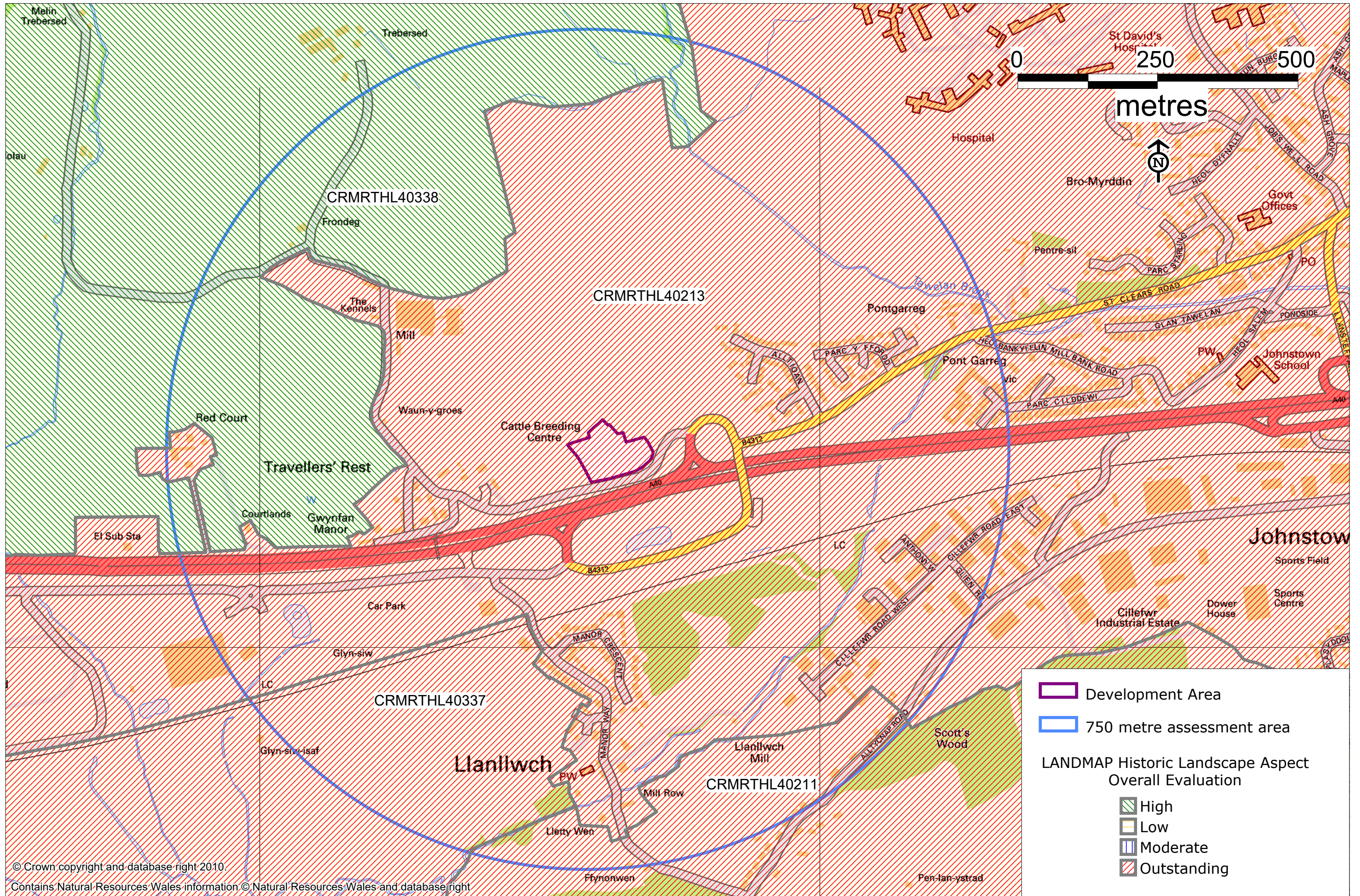


Figure 10: The 750 metre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 This assessment has shown that there would be no direct or indirect impact on any designated or undesignated historic asset within a 750-metre radius of the proposed development site. The proximity of modern residential housing estates and mature trees along main roads screens or blocks views in all directions.
- 12.1.1 The proposed development would not impact on any designated historic asset within a 2 kilometre radius, most of which are found within urban areas of Carmarthen town and blocked from view by buildings or trees.
- 12.2 The assessment has also shown that discovery of previously unknown Bronze Age and Neolithic archaeological features and artefacts at The Limes, near Ffordd Pendre in 2012 was a significant find. This is counterbalanced by the fact that archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2015 in the area immediately to the northwest of the proposed development found no evidence of significant archaeological deposits. Nevertheless the finds at The Limes indicate that the landscape within which the proposed development is located has further archaeological potential.
- 12.3 In view of the archaeological potential of the area, archaeological mitigation should be considered for the site in advance of development.
- 12.3.1 The surface of the development site has been disturbed considerably by the development, operation and demolition of the Cattle Breeding Centre. Much of the site has demolition rubble scattered or piled across it. This makes the site unsuitable for geophysical survey. Archaeological evaluation may be considered an appropriate response to establish the nature of sub-surface deposits and whether archaeological deposits may be present.

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, 1811, 2" to 1-mile Original Surveyors drawing, Sheet 180

Ordnance Survey, 1906, 1:2500, 1st edition Carmarthenshire XXXIX.5
Parish tithe map, 1839, St Peters Carmarthen

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

Bond, JB, 2016, *Post Excavation Assessment The Limes, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire*, Rubicon Heritage Project Code TLCE14

Poucher, P, 2012, *The Limes, Carmarthen: Archaeological Evaluation*, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report No. 2012/49, HER Event Record 103454

Shobbrook, A, 2015, *Llysonen Road, Johnstown, Carmarthenshire, Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Archaeology Wales Report 1332

Trysor, 2022, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment Relating to a Proposed Residential Development at Maes Y Teirw, Llysonnen Road, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen*

14.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 24/08/2022, DAT enquiry number 1468

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022

Welsh Government, Conservation Areas dataset, downloaded August 2022

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

NRW, LANDMAP Historic Landscape dataset, downloaded September 2022

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 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum.
- 15.2.2 The St Peters parish tithe map of 1840 and the tithe apportionment of 1838 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

PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic AssetType	Record created?	Trysor comments
296	St Clear's Road	Milestone	No record created	Duplicate record
297	Millbrook House	Milestone	No record created	Outside study area, 80 metres to ESE of dot near Peterwell
441	Traveller's Rest	Public House	No record created	NGR is wrong but not clear which building was the pub
451	Johnstown	Public House	No record created	Not within study area
2147	Trebersed	Moated Homestead	Record created	
5241	Llanllwch Parish Church;st Mary	Church	No record created	Duplicated by 61846
9954	Llanllwch Mill	Corn Mill	Record created	
10603	Cillefwr	Ridge and Furrow	Record created	
10604	Glasfryn	Boundary Stone;Standing Stone	No record created	Place-name only
10618	Felin Fach	Water Mill	No record created	Location not known
11088	Glyn Siw	Ridge and Furrow	No record created	Location not known
12759	Llanllwch	Fulling Mill	No record created	Location not known
20343	Pontgarreg Cottage	Dwelling	No record created	Included as part of farmstead 113574

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
Maes y Teirw, Llysonnen Road
Travellers Rest, Carmarthen*

20345	Johnstown	Town	No record created	Not within study area
23540	Waun-y-groes	Cottage	Record created	
23541	Old Gravel Pit	Gravel Pit	Record created	
23542		Deleted	No record created	Deleted
23543	Boksburg Hall	Mansion	Record created	
23544	Glein	Cottage	Record created	
23545		Lodge	No record created	Wrong location
24956	Cellifor	Farmstead	No record created	Outside study area
24977	Clyn-siw;clynsyw	Country House;Farmstead	Record created	Destroyed
25083	Llanllwch;manor Farm	Dwelling;FARMSTEAD	Record created	
61667	Former National School	School	Record created	
61675	Lychgate to Church of St Mary	Lychgate	Record created	
61846	Church of St Mary	Church	Record created	
61909	Arch and Gate in Front Garden Wall to Pontgarreg Cottage	Arch & Gate	No record created	Included as part of farmstead 113574
61910	Barn to Sw of Pontgarreg Cottage	Barn	No record created	Included as part of farmstead 113574
102940	Llanllwch Mill Pond	Mill Pond	Record created	
102941	Llanllwch Mill Race	Mill Race	Record created	
104470	Pont-gareg Woollen Factory	Woollen Mill	Record created	
108304		Milestone	Record created	
109203	The Limes	Round Barrow Cemetery	Record created	
109204	The Limes	Findspot	Record created	
113226	Ty-newydd	FARMSTEAD	No record created	Farm can't be identified, it may just be a cluster of dwellings
113574	Pont-gareg	FARMSTEAD	Record created	

Table 3: Comments on records from the regional HER

15.4 The RCAHMMW's National Monuments Record was less useful in this case with fewer records than the HER and no extra historic assets

- 15.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1985, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2020 and 2021 (x2), were used to inform the assessment. The 1985 image was not of use.
- 15.6 Aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit were not consulted. LiDAR data was not consulted either. In both cases the previous development on the site, and subsequent demolition meant these two sources were not useful in this case

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
September, 2022

Appendix A: Gazetteer of Historic Assets

ID Number: 1

HER PRN: 2147 **NMR NPRN:** 15232

TREBERSED

MOATED HOMESTEAD

NGR: SN38301996 **Feature Centred**
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CM249 **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: The site of a medieval moated homestead, which is located in a pasture field and survives as a well-preserved rectangular earthwork.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 570 metres to the north-northwest

Group Value: Associated with the St. John's Priory in Carmarthen

Evidential Value: Earthwork site and documentary evidence

Historical Value: Described in historical and archaeological sources and linked to the medieval priory.

Aesthetic Value: Well-preserved and clearly identifiable earthwork

Communal Value: Visible from public road

Setting: The earthwork is situated in a pasture field at present, on elevated ground, with good views to the southeast where Carmarthen, Llangunnor and Johnstown are visible. The views in that direction, towards the Tywi valley, were presumably also visible during medieval times and may have determined the location of the homestead.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be intervisible with this monument as higher ground intervenes and there is already a housing development to the north-northwest of Maes y Teirw which would further block views.

ID Number: 2

HER PRN: 9954 **NMR NPRN:** 423912

LLANLLWCH MILL

CORN MILL

NGR: SN38871888 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The former Llanllwch Corn Mill has been converted for residential use in modern times.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 490 metres to the south-southeast

Group Value: Associated with the mill race and mill pond

Evidential Value: Standing building, now a dwelling

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: This converted building still retains some of the character of the three storey mill building externally

Communal Value: None

Setting: The mill building stood to the east of Llanllwch village, between a minor stream to the south and the mill race to the north. The mill race which fed the mill pond from the southwest and processed northeast to Pontgarreg Mill.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees around the mill and alongside the A40 road would block any view of the proposed development site.

ID Number: 3

HER PRN: 10603 **NMR NPRN:**

CILLEFWR

RIDGE AND FURROW

NGR: SN392192 Area centred

Period: Medieval;Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	An area of ridge and furrow cultivation was identified in the late 20th century. The area has since been built over by a modern industrial estate.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	530 metres to the east-southeast.		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Aerial photographs		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Former cultivation ridges in a pasture field, within an area which has now been built-over.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Features destroyed.		

ID Number: 4

HER PRN: 23540 **NMR NPRN:**

WAUN-Y-GROES

COTTAGE

NGR: SN38231940

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Survival: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small cottage is shown at this location on the 1907 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. The original cottage has been lost and a larger, 20th century house now stands on the site.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	310 metres to the west		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A small roadside cottage.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The cottage no longer survives but has been replaced by a more modern house.		

ID Number: 5

HER PRN: 23541 **NMR NPRN:**

OLD GRAVEL PIT

GRAVEL PIT

NGR: SN38801901 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a large gravel pit near Llanllwch village, which was disused by the late 19th century. Much of the area of the quarry has been left undisturbed and is now woodland, with modern housing built across the western end of the site.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 270 metres to the south-southeast.

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthworks

Historical Value: Shown on historic mapping

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former gravel pit was worked during the 19th century in a low-lying area to the north of Llanllwch village, alongside the main Great Western Railway line. The availability of gravels determined its location.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees, including those along the intervening railway and A40 road would block any view of the proposed development.

ID Number: 6

HER PRN: 23543 **NMR NPRN:**

BOKSBURG HALL

MANSION

NGR: SN3865318829 Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documents;Building **Condition:** **Survival:**

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 82145 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: Boksburg Hall is a 19th century villa in Llanllwch village.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 480 metres to the south

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Associated with the teaplanter John Davies

Aesthetic Value: Listed for its architectural interest as a 19th century villa

Communal Value: None

Setting: The house is set within a large, private garden close to the parish church at the heart of old Llanllwch village.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees, topography and modern housing to the north block any view towards the proposed development site.

ID Number: 7

HER PRN: 23544 **NMR NPRN:**

GLEIN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN39251903 Feature Centred

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small cottage is shown here on historic Ordnance Survey maps. It no longer survives and the area has been redeveloped as an industrial estate. The name survives in the name of Glien Road, within the estate.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	640 metres to the southeast		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A small roadside cottage which had been demolished to make way for an industrial estate by the early 21st century.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This cottage has been demolished		

ID Number: 8

HER PRN: 25083 NMR NPRN:

LLANLLWCH;MANOR FARM

DWELLING;FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN3857618857 Feature Centred

Period: Medieval;Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence;Domestic

Form: Building;COMPLEX **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The former farmhouse at Manor Farm has been modernised and still remains in use, although it is now situated within a modern housing estate. Its farm building range to the south has also been converted and modernised as several dwellings.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	450 metres to the south		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing buildings, now converted and modernised		
Historical Value:	Described by Francis Jones in "Historic Homes of Carmarthenshire" and in the Cadw listing description.		
Aesthetic Value:	The former farmhouse and outbuildings are still identifiable despite modernisation and conversion		
Communal Value:	Visible from the public road		
Setting:	Manor Farm was originally a substantial holding at the northwest edge of Llanllwch village. In modern times the farm has been wholly converted for residential use and become almost surrounded by modern residential developments.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Modern houses to the north and mature trees along the A40 would block any view towards the proposed development site.		

ID Number: 9

HER PRN: 61667 **NMR NPRN:** 12608

FORMER NATIONAL SCHOOL

SCHOOL

NGR: SN3860818796 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Education
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 82155 **grade:** II
Trysor Description: This former National School was built alongside the parish church in Llanllwch circa 1850. It is no longer used as a school but has been maintained as a church hall.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 510 metres to the south

Group Value: Associated with the parish church and churchyard

Evidential Value: Standing building, re-used

Historical Value: Described in the Cadw listing description

Aesthetic Value: An attractive former school building of the mid-19th century

Communal Value: Associated with a place of worship and used as a hall

Setting: The former National School stands on the churchyard boundary, on the main road through Llanllwch village. It is now used as a church hall.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees, topography and modern housing block any view towards the proposed development site.

ID Number: 10

HER PRN: 61675 **NMR NPRN:**

LYCHGATE TO CHURCH OF ST MARY

LYCHGATE

NGR: SN3860418807 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 82165 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A 20th century lychgate at the entrance into Llanllwch parish churchyard. The lychgate is thought to be modern and post-date 1945.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 500 metres to the south

Group Value: Associated with the parish church and churchyard

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Described in the Cadw listing description

Aesthetic Value: A modern timber lychgate built in the traditional style

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Setting: The lychgate has been built at the entrance into the parish churchyard in the heart of the village.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees, topography and modern housing block any view towards the proposed development site.

ID Number: 11

HER PRN: 61846 **NMR NPRN:**

CHURCH OF ST MARY

CHURCH

NGR: SN3858318782 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 9495 **grade:**
II*

Trysor Description: St Mary's is a medieval church was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. The tower is thought to be 15th century. It still serves as a parish church.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 520 metres to the south

Group Value: Associated with the parish churchyard, lych gate and former national school.

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: A medieval parish church with some 19th century modifications

Communal Value: A place of worship

Setting: The church stands at the heart of old Llanllwch village, which is situated at the foot of a steep slope to the south, representing the south side of a broad valley containing a number of minor tributary streams feeding into the Tywi to the east. In modern times new housing has been added to the south and north of the church as the village has grown.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees, topography and modern housing block any view towards the proposed development site.

ID Number: 12

HER PRN: 102940 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANLLWCH MILL POND

MILL POND

NGR: SN38811887

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This mill-pond fed the nearby Llanllwch corn mill (PRN 9954) and is shown on the 1890 1st edition and 1906 2nd edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey maps. It is now drained and overgrown but still recognisable.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	470 metres to the south-southeast		
Group Value:	Associated with Llanllwch corn mill		
Evidential Value:	Earthwork		
Historical Value:	Shown on historic mapping		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The mill pond was fed by a mill race from the southwest and positioned just to the west of the corn mill.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Mature trees to the north of the millpond and alongside the A40 road would block any view of the proposed development site.		

ID Number: 13

HER PRN: 102941 **NMR NPRN:**

LLANLLWCH MILL RACE

MILL RACE

NGR: SN3872118817

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Fair

Survival: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Corn Mill is shown on the 1890 1st edition and 1906 2nd edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey maps. It no longer carries water and is overgrown but still recognisable for much of its course as a linear earthwork.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	500 metres to the south		
Group Value:	Associated with Llanllwch corn mill		
Evidential Value:	Earthwork		
Historical Value:	Shown on historic mapping		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This former mill races crosses the fieldscape to the south of Llanllwch village and runs southwest to northeast to the mill.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Mature trees to the north of the mill race and alongside the A40 road would block any view of the proposed development site.		

ID Number: 14

HER PRN: 104470 **NMR NPRN:** 424668

PONT-GAREG WOOLLEN FACTORY

WOOLLEN MILL

NGR: SN3928819537

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A 19th century woollen factory which stands just to the south of the B4312 Carmarthen to St. Clears road. It fell out of use during the 20th century and was used for agricultural purposes for some time. The mill cottage stands alongside and is still occupied.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	600 metres to the east-northeast		
Group Value:	Associated with the adjacent mill cottage		
Evidential Value:	Standing building but disused		
Historical Value:	Recorded on historic maps		
Aesthetic Value:	Externally it still has much of its character as a 19th century woollen factory building		
Communal Value:	Visible from the public road		
Setting:	This former woollen factory stands to the south of the main Carmarthen to St. Clears road, at its junction with Millbank Lane, which runs southeast to Johnstown. When in use it was fed by a mill race which ran from Llanllwch Mill, to the southwest, and the mill race continued past Pontgarreg to the White Mill Woollen Factory further to the west, before returning to the Tywi south of Carmarthen.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Trees, road development and modern houses to the west would block any view towards the proposed development.		

ID Number: 15

HER PRN: 108304 **NMR NPRN:**

TRAVELLER'S REST

MILESTONE

NGR: SN3866819303 **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 is shown here on the 1907 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. There is now no trace of the stone which has presumably been moved during the 20th century.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	Adjacent to development site		
Group Value:	One of a series of milestones along the Carmarthen to Pembroke Dock turnpike road. It marked 2 miles to Carmarthen and 31 miles to Hobbs Point.		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	Associated with the turnpike road network		
Aesthetic Value:	Unknown		
Communal Value:	Once stood on a publicly accessible road.		
Setting:	A roadside milestone, now lost.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This milestone has long been lost.		

ID Number: 16

HER PRN: 109203 **NMR NPRN:**

THE LIMES

ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

NGR: SN38751947 Feature Centred

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Excavated

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A round barrow cemetery was recorded at this location in 2012 when a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were undertaken in advance of development. Three barrows were identified, surviving as ring-ditches. Underlying the Bronze Age barrows was evidence of Neolithic activity in the form of a significant quantity of Grooved Ware pottery. The site was fully excavated in advance of development and is now built over by a residential housing estate.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	120 metres to the northeast		
Group Value:	A group of three round barrows		
Evidential Value:	Buried archaeology, fully excavated		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This barrow cemetery survived as buried features within a pasture field. The location, on an elevated but relatively level area to the southwest of the Tawelan Brook, would have originally have afforded good views towards the lower Tywi valley to the southeast.		
Significance:	Nationally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The barrows no longer survive and their site has been built-over.		

ID Number: 17

HER PRN: 109204 **NMR NPRN:**

THE LIMES

FINDSPOT

NGR: SN38741946 **Feature Centred**
Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Object
Form: Stratified Find **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Moved
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A round barrow cemetery was recorded at this location in 2012 when a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were undertaken in advance of development. Three barrows were identified, surviving as ring-ditches. Underlying the Bronze Age barrows was evidence of Neolithic activity in the form of a significant quantity of Grooved Ware pottery. The site was fully excavated in advance of development and is now built over by a residential housing estate.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 120 metres to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Buried archaeology, fully excavated

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: A particularly good example of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery

Communal Value: None

Setting: This barrow cemetery survived as buried features within a pasture field. The location, on an elevated but relatively level area to the southwest of the Tawelan Brook, would have originally have afforded good views towards the lower Tywi valley to the southeast.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The findspot no longer survives and the site has been built-over.

ID Number: 18

HER PRN: 113574 **NMR NPRN:**

PONT-GAREG

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN3922919583 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and subsistence

Form: Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 9582 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: The former farmstead of Pontgarreg includes the farmhouse and outbuildings, which have all been converted for residential use in modern times. The complex includes three listed structures; the farmhouse (PRN20343/LB No 9582), the barn (PRN61910/LB No 9584) and the arched garden gate (PRN61909/LB No 9583).

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 570 metres to the east-northeast

Group Value: A farmstead group

Evidential Value: Standing structures, in use

Historical Value: Described in the Cadw listing description

Aesthetic Value: A now modernised traditional farmstead complex

Communal Value: None

Setting: This former farmstead building group is situated to the southern side of the Tawelan brook, in a sheltered location between the brook and the B4312 Carmarthen to St. Clears road. There are pasture fields to the north, but modern housing to the east, west and south.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: None

ID Number: 19

HER PRN: 126556 **NMR NPRN:** 0

CARMARTHEN CATTLE BREEDING CENTRE

CATTLE BREEDING CENTRE

NGR: SN3861119350 Feature Centred
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** 0 **grade:**
Trysor
Description:

Rarity: Not Common

**Distance from
development:**
Group Value:

Evidential Value: Buildings seen on aerial photographs and maps, documentary sources including newspaper articles

Historical Value: Part of Milk Martleting Boards implementation on insemination centres

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Farmers, and others will remember using the centre

Setting: It was built on the outskirts of Carmarthen but has now been surrounded by development

Significance: Regionally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** The Cattle Breeding Centre has already been demolished

Appendix B: Photographs

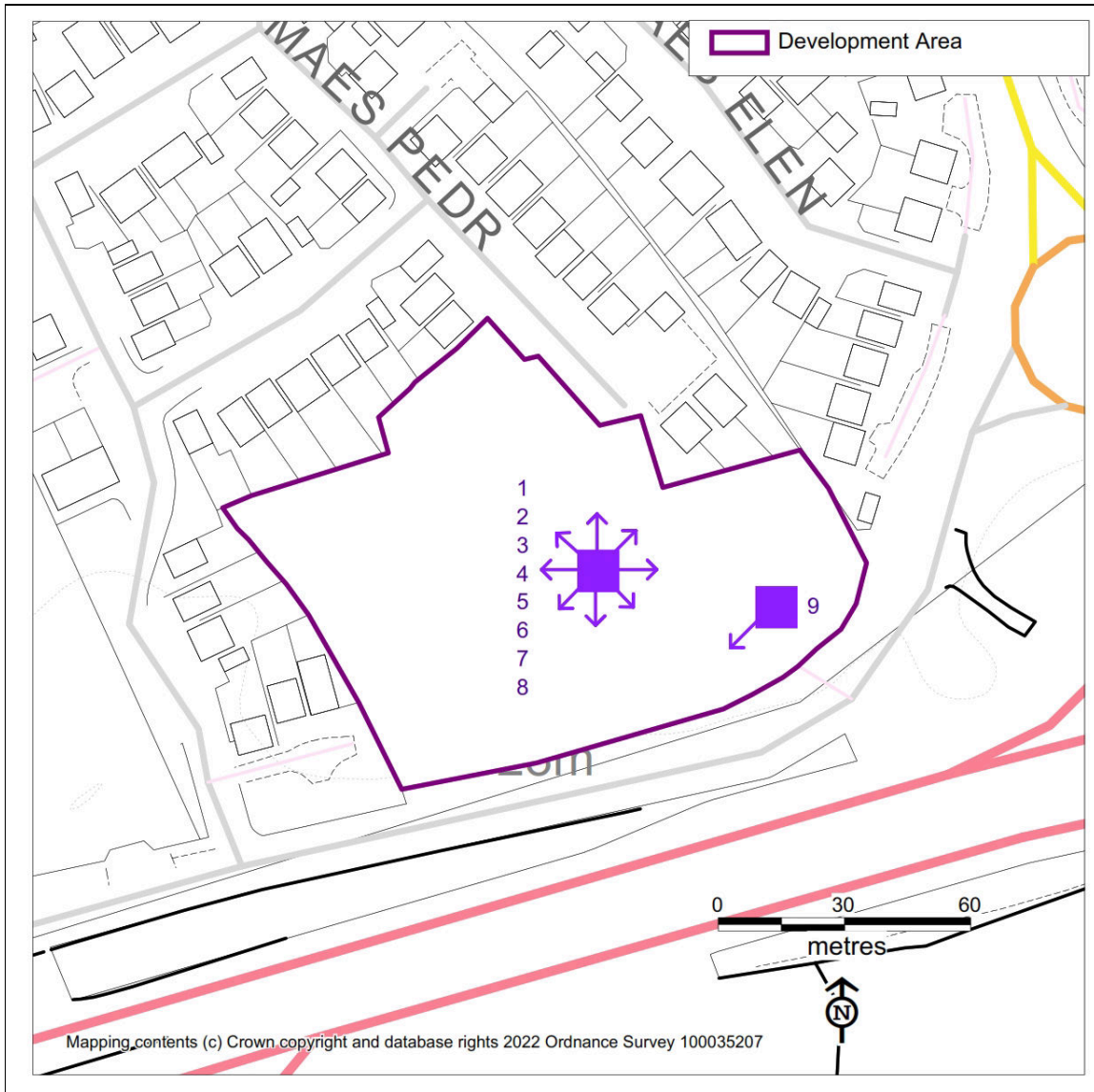


Figure 11: Location and direction of photographs



Plate 1: MYT2022_001 A view across the development site taken from the top of a mound of rubble, looking north towards the existing development on Maes Pedr. The Wynnstay group feedmill is visible on the left hand side of the photo. The Carmarthen Cattle Breeding Centre buildings have been demolished and the remains ground up.



Plate 2: MYT2022_002 A view across the development site taken from the top of a mound of rubble, looking northeast towards the existing development on Maes Pedr. The Carmarthen Cattle Breeding Centre buildings have been demolished and the remains ground up.



Plate 3: MYT2022_003 A view across the development site taken from the top of a mound of rubble, looking east towards Carmarthen. Existing development and trees block any longer views in that direction.



Plate 4: MYT2022_004 A view across the development site taken from the top of a mound of rubble, looking southeast towards Ystrad Wood, Johnston and Alltynap. Mature trees and topography block any longer views in that direction.



Plate 5: MYT2022_005 A view across the development site taken from the top of a mound of rubble, looking south towards Llanwch, Allt Waun Corngam. Mature trees block most longer views in that direction.



Plate 6: MYT2022_006 A view across the development site taken from the top of a mound of rubble, looking southwest, towards Carmarthen Showground and Glyn Siw. Mature trees block most longer views in that direction.



Plate 7: MYT2022_007 A view across the development site taken from the top of a mound of rubble, looking west, towards part of Maes Pedr and Waun y Groes hill. The existing development of Maes Pedr, mature trees and topography block any longer views in that direction



Plate 8: MYT2022_008 A view across the development site taken from the top of a mound of rubble, looking northwest, towards the Wynnstay feed mill. The topography and existing development will block views to the scheduled Trebersed moated homestead, CM249 and trees block any longer views in that direction.



Plate 9: MYT2022_009 A view of an excavated hole at the side of the entrance way. Looking west-southwest. This area had not had ground-up rubble spread over it. A topsoil sits above what appears to be natural.

Appendix C: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
RELATING TO A PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
AT MAES Y TEIRW, LLYSONNEN ROAD,
TRAVELLERS REST, CARMARTHEN**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
RELATING TO A PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
AT MAES Y TEIRW, LLYSONNEN ROAD,
TRAVELLERS REST, CARMARTHEN**

1. Introduction

1.1 Stuart W Owen of 10 Heath Court, Heath Close, Norton, Mumbles, Swansea, SA3 5QF, on behalf of his clients, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including a potential impact on setting of designated historic assets for a forthcoming planning application for residential housing on land at the former bull insemination unit on Llysonnen Road, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen.

2. The development

2.1 The potential development would be for 21 dwellings on land formerly occupied by the artificial insemination unit at SN3861119350, Llysonnen Road, Travellers Rest, Carmarthenshire. The former buildings have already been levelled and removed.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A pre-planning application was submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management commented on the submitted documentation in their role as advisors to the local planning authority on archaeological matters.

3.2 They recommended that an archaeological desk-based assessment of the potential impacts of the development on the historic environment be undertaken and supplied with any forthcoming planning application. Further mitigation may be required.

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

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.

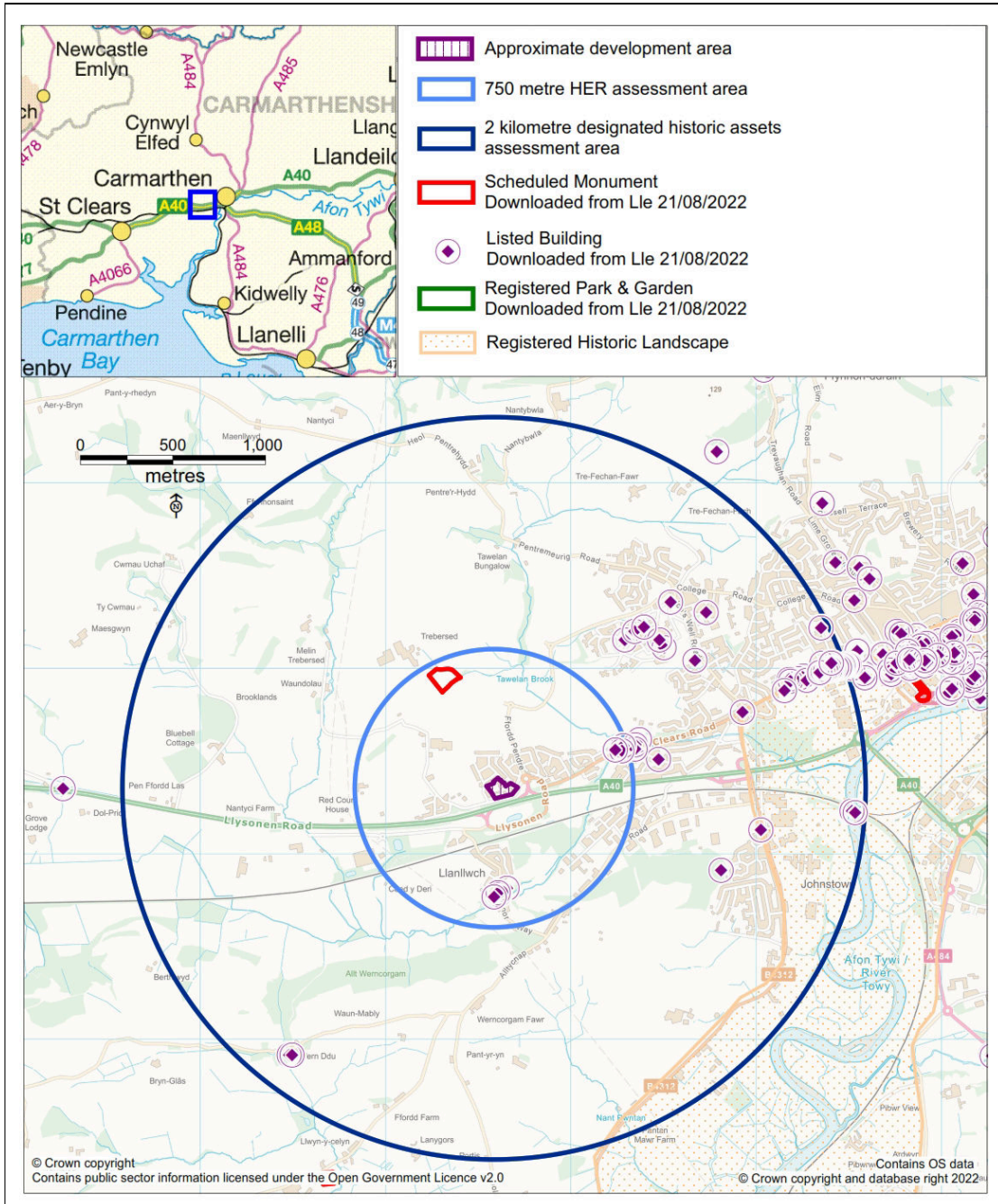


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 750 metre, and 2kilometre radius assessment areas centred on SN3861119350.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The response from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management to the pre-application outlined the archaeological interest at or around the site

“The proposed development site is not located within a Registered Historic Landscape, as defined by Cadw (1998) and there are no historic assets recorded within its boundary. The closest scheduled monument, the medieval Trebersed Moated homestead, is approximately 570m to the north. Significant Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was recently recorded in advance of The Limes development, in the adjacent field to the northeast. Although Maes Y Teirw is a ‘brownfield’ site, we consider that there may still be potential for buried archaeological deposits to be preserved in areas of previously undisturbed ground, where they could be damaged or destroyed by intrusive ground works.”

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management, 2022

6. Scope of Work & Methodology

6.1 The assessment will consider the historic assets within a 750 metre area centred on SJ2228007132.

6.1.1 The size of the development is approximately 1 hectare, the Cadw guidance on the setting of Historic Assets will be followed which recommends a 2 kilometre radius assessment area for sites within 0.5 to 1 hectare in size assessing the impact on the setting of historic assets of national importance (Cadw, 2017, p.11). This will include Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes and World Heritage Sites. An initial assessment will remove those historic assets which have no intervisibility with the potential development site.

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

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

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

- 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 be 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. 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 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:

9. Public Benefit and Outreach

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

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

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

10. Archive

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

10.2 Artefacts are unlikely from a desk-based assessment but any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the client.

11. Resources to be used

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

12. Qualification of personnel

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

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

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

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2022/849. The site code will be MYT2022, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 126555.

15. Sources

Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles

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

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

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

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,

August 2022

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

MAES Y TEIRW, TRAVELLERS REST DBA

23/08/2022 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 although it is likely that themes from the Neolithic and early Bronze Age and/or Later Bronze Age and Iron Age will become relevant
- 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	
----------------------	---------	--------------------	--

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

MAES Y TEIRW, TRAVELERS REST DBA

23/08/2022 v.1.0

Data Management Plan

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

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts <p>See main part of WSI</p>
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? <p>See main part of WSI and Appendix 1</p>
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <p>Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata</p>
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? <p>A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.</p>
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? <p>Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives</p>
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? Have you contacted the data repository? Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? <p>Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the Her in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None</p>
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required? <p>Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p>
Section 8: Responsibilities
<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 126555
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
23rd August 2022
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.
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Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

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