

Llandyfaelog Substation

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



On behalf of **National Grid**

nationalgrid

Project Ref: 331201429 | Rev: 1 | Date: May 2024

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Document Control Sheet

Project Name: Llandyfaelog Substation

Project Ref: 331201429

Report Title: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Date: 3 May 2024

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Version	Date	Description	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved
1	14/06/2024	Draft for Client Review	JR-H	MT	XXXX

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Executive Summary

Stantec was commissioned by National Grid to prepare an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment in relation to the proposed construction of an Air Insulated Substation (AIS) at Llandyfaelog, Carmarthenshire, Wales. The scope and methodology of this assessment was agreed through a formal Written Scheme of Investigation, approved by Mike Ings, Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb (Dyfed Archaeology). This assessment has been prepared to establish the known and potential heritage resource within the proposed development site, the significance of any such resource, the anticipated impacts of the proposed development and to outline any agreed mitigation measures.

Ground investigation works which were subject to archaeological monitoring were undertaken within the site in March / April of 2024. Eighteen trial pits were excavated but no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

There are no designated historic assets present within the proposed development site and thus no designated historic assets will be physically impacted by the proposed development. This assessment has established that the proposed development site has the potential to contain Romano-British remains and medieval and post-medieval remains of agricultural and light industrial (quarrying) activity. Whilst Romano-British remains could contribute to the regional research framework for south-west Wales, at present there is little evidence to indicate that such remains would be of national significance such that they would preclude or constrain the development. It is anticipated the loss of any such remains, where present, could be mitigated through proportionate archaeological works, the scope and methodology of which would require formal approval from Heneb – the Welsh Archaeological Trust. However, in the absence of further evaluation, the potential for significant archaeological remains cannot be ruled out entirely.

With regards to indirect impacts on the significance of historic assets relating to changes to their setting, this assessment has established that the proposed development will impact the significance of four non-designated farmsteads / homesteads: Llwynygwcw: Cwmafael: Crigan Fach: and Bwlch-y-gwynt. The proposed development will not harm the key and immediate settings of any of the four assets, which comprises their yard spaces and ancillary buildings. However, it will dilute the quality of their wider setting, resulting in a material change from rural and verdant to industrial, albeit within the context of established overhead pylon infrastructure present in their immediate vicinity. There is some opportunity for mitigating the negative impacts of the proposed development upon their significance through green screening, though planting can impact upon archaeological remains both in relation to planting itself but also the root action of trees as they establish. In summary, the impact on the significance of all four non-designated historic assets will be negative, though given the preservation of their key and immediate settings as well as the prevailing agricultural character of their surrounds, the impact will be less than 'major' (Cadw, 2017).

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Stantec were commissioned by National Grid (the Client) to prepare an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) in relation to the proposed construction of an Air Insulated Substation (AIS) at Llandyfaelog, Carmarthenshire, Wales.
- 1.1.2 Following initial consultation with Mike Ings, Archaeological Planning Manager at Heneb: The Welsh Archaeological Trust (21 September 2023) it was established that an HEDBA would be required to inform a planning application for the AIS (hereafter the 'Proposed Development'). This recommendation is in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (2021), which states that the planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether these remains are a scheduled monument or not (section 6.1.23) and where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and / or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment (section 6.1.26).
- 1.1.3 The scope and methodology of this assessment was agreed through a formal Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), approved by Mike Ings (7 December 2023).

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site (hereafter the 'Site') comprises c.42ha of agricultural fields, east of the A484, Llandyfaelog, Carmarthenshire (Figure 1 and Plates 1 and 2). The Site environs are characterised by further agricultural fields, interspersed with farms and woods. The Site lies c.1.35km north of the settlement of Llandyfaelog and c.6km south of Carmarthen.
- 1.2.2 The Site slopes gently to the south / south-east from c.130m aOD in the north to c.120m aOD in the south. The nearest water courses lie c.890m north-west of the Site and c.1.3km east of the Site (Figure 1).
- 1.2.3 The underlying bedrock geology for the majority of the Site (Figure 1) is mapped by British Geological Survey (BGS) as Milford Haven Group, Argillaceous rocks and sandstone and conglomerate, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 427.4 and 407.6 million years ago during the Silurian and Devonian periods. Senni Formation sandstone sedimentary bedrock is mapped in the southern-most part of Site, which formed between 410.8 and 393.3 million years ago during the Devonian period. Superficial deposits of Till (Devensian – Diamicton) are mapped in the west of the Site, which formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. No BGS boreholes are recorded within the Site.
- 1.2.4 In March / April 2024, Ground Investigation (GI) works were undertaken within the Site. The works were conducted under archaeological supervision, with Cotswold Archaeology undertaking an Archaeological Watching Brief, the scope of which was agreed formally through a WSI with Heneb. During the works, a broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was seen across the Site within all of the excavated test pits, consisting of a red-brown clay with mudstone/siltstone which was encountered at c.0.4m below present ground level (bpgl), overlain by a silty clay subsoil of c.0.2m which was sealed by topsoil (Cotswold Archaeology, 2024). The full Watching Brief report is provided in Appendix D.



Plate 1: View of the northern part of the Site, view to the south



Plate 2: Southern half of the Site, view to the south

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) is to provide, as far as reasonably possible from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment resource within the Site and the surrounding study area in order to formulate:
- an assessment of the potential for historic assets to survive within the Site including assessment of previous impacts;
 - an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted historic assets considering their archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest;
 - an assessment of the impact of the scheme or other land use changes on the significance of historic assets including any changes which impact the contribution of their setting; and
 - proposals for any further archaeological investigation and mitigation required.

2 Regulatory and Policy Context

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation, planning policy and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near historic assets. The following legislation and national and local planning policies in relation to the historic environment are considered relevant to the Proposed Development.

- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997
- Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2006-2021
- Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (PPW, 2021)
- Technical Advice Note (Tan) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)

2.1.2 The Site is situated within Carmarthenshire. Until the adoption of the revised Local Development Plan (LDP) the Proposed Development will be subject to relevant policies contained within the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan 2006-2021, which was adopted on 10th December 2014. The LDP sets out the spatial vision for the future of Carmarthenshire (excluding land within the Brecon Beacons National Park) and a framework for the distribution and delivery of growth and development.

2.1.3 Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Llywodraeth Cymru, 2021) is Wales' national development framework, setting the direction for development in Wales to 2040. It has development plan status and provides a strategy for addressing key national priorities through the planning system. The document provides more general commentary with regards to heritage, noting that, in the south-west region, it is important that the 'distinctive heritage is preserved and enhanced by high-quality development'. More detailed nation heritage policy is contained with TAN 24.

2.1.4 Further detail of the above legislation, planning policy and guidance is provided in Appendix A.

3 Methodology

3.1 Standards and Guidance

3.1.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (PPW, 2021) and Technical Advice Note 24 and the following good practice and guidance documents:

- Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011)
- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw, 2017a)
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017b)
- Managing Historic Character in Wales (Cadw, 2017b)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 'Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (as revised 2020)

3.2 Data Sources

3.2.1 Following consultation with Heneb, a 1km study area has been utilised to collect data on non-designated historic assets, and a 3km study area for designated sites. The following sources were consulted to inform the presence of known historic assets within the study area:

- The National Historic Assets of Wales (NHAW) for designated historic assets
- The Heneb Historic Environment Record for archaeological sites, events, findspots, historic buildings and historic landscape character data (ordered January 2024)
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments (RCAHMW) of Wales' Coflein website, for non-designated sites
- Groundsure mapping for Ordnance Survey maps
- Aerial Photographs held by the Welsh Governments Aerial Photo Unit (APU)
- Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished reports relating to previous archaeological investigations and ground investigation works considered relevant.

3.2.2 Cadw data is provided in Figure 2 and referenced using the unique Record Number. Heneb and RCAHMW data is provided in Figures 3 and 4, with Heneb data referenced by the 'PRN' number and RCAHMW data referenced by 'NPRN' number.

3.3 Aerial photographs

3.3.1 Online resources, including the Britain from Above and National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) websites were checked for suitable imagery but no suitable imagery covering the Site was available.

3.3.2 A search was submitted to the Welsh Government's Aerial Photo Unit (APU), who provided all available images covering the Site. The images (totalling 15) range in date from 1944 to 2000.

3.4 LiDAR

- 3.4.1 Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data for Ordnance Survey Sheets sn4212, sn4112 and sn4112, surveyed at 2m intervals, was downloaded. The DTM data was processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) to create a range of visualisations. A multi hillshade visualisation is reproduced in Figure 8.

3.5 Assessment of Significance

- 3.5.1 TAN 24 recommends that Conservation Principles is utilised in determining the significance of historic assets which might be impacted by development. Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2017a) defines the heritage values of historic assets as follows:
- **Evidential value:** the extent to which the physical fabric tells how and when a historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. There may be buried or obscured elements associated with your historic asset which may also be an important potential source of evidence.
 - **Historic value:** a historic asset may illustrate a particular past way of life or be associated with a specific person or event; there may be physical evidence for these connections which it could be important to retain.
 - **Aesthetic Value:** the design, construction and craftsmanship of a historic asset. This can also include setting and views to and from the historic asset, which may have changed through time.
 - **Communal Value:** a historic asset may have particular significance to people for its commemorative, symbolic or spiritual value, or for the part it has played in local cultural or public life. This will be particularly important in the case of buildings in public use or sites where public access must be maintained or improved.

3.6 The Setting of Historic Assets

- 3.6.1 Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017b) outlines the principles recommended for assessing the impacts of development or land management proposals within the settings of World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and conservation areas, whilst being applicable to all individual assets irrespective of designation.
- 3.6.2 In defining 'setting' Conservation Principles states 'the setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset (Cadw 2017b, p2).
- 3.6.3 In assessing non-physical effects on the significance of historic assets, Cadw (2017b) recommend a four-stage approach:
- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.
 - Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experience.
 - Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

- Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

3.7 Assumptions and Limitations

- 3.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 3.7.2 The records held by Heneb are not a record of all surviving historic assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment, usually driven by development in a particular area. The information held within them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further historic assets that are, at present, unknown, notably buried assets.
- 3.7.3 The redline area for the proposed development has increased since heritage data was ordered, as shown on Figures 2 and 3. However, given that the main intrusive development footprint remains the same (see Appendix E), it is considered that the heritage data remains sufficient for the consideration of impacts of the proposed development.

4 Historical and Archaeological Baseline

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section identifies the known historic assets within the study area. These were identified from sources listed in section 3. In accordance with Step 1 of Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 (December 2017) this section also identifies historic assets that have the potential to receive effects to their setting and heritage significance from the Proposed Development within the Site.

4.2 Designated Historic Assets

- 4.2.1 There are no designated historic assets within the Site or its immediate vicinity.
- 4.2.2 There are eight designated historic assets within a 3km study area of the Site, including the following six listed buildings (including two bridges), all of which are listed at Grade II:
- Glanrhydwr (Georgian rubble stone house) located c.1km east of the Site (82399);
 - Pont Anwyn (rubble stone bridge) located c.1.8km east of the Site (82287)
 - Church of St Maelog located c.905m south of the Site (82398);
 - Pont Rhydyronnen (rubble stone bridge), located c.1.3km south of the Site (82400)
 - Upland (Georgian, three storey house) and Former Stables at Upland, located c.900m west of the Site (21456 and 21457)
- 4.2.3 There are two scheduled monuments within the 3km study area comprising:
- Castell y Domen, Gwempa, the remains of a motte and ditch of medieval date, located c.1.5km east of the Site (CM240); and
 - Pen Celli Standing Stone, the remains of a standing stone of probable Bronze Age date and assumed to be of funerary and / or ritual function, located c.1.8km east of the Site (CM122)
- 4.2.4 The nearest Registered Park and Garden comprises the Grade II Llechdwnni, located just over 3km south of the Site (PGW(Dy)21(CAM)) associated with the Grade II listed Old House at Llechdwnni (14553). The most proximate conservation areas to the Site comprise Llansteffan c.7km to the west and Carmarthen Town conservation area c.6km to the north.
- 4.2.5 Where relevant, these assets are discussed in more detail in the period sections below.

4.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.3.1 As discussed above, ground investigation (GI) works were undertaken within the Site in 2024 which were conducted under archaeological monitoring. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the works, and the full report is provided as Appendix D.
- 4.3.2 Heneb records two previous archaeological events within the Site, both non-intrusive and relating to the Pontyates to Bancyfelin Gas Pipeline, comprising of a desk-based assessment (Figure 1, 40762) and an archaeological assessment (42706) which included fieldwalking, both of which were undertaken by undertaken by Cambria Archaeology in 2000 (Crane, 2000). A linear feature can be seen on both satellite imagery of the Site dating to 2012 (GoogleEarth,

accessed 2023) and as an earthwork on LiDAR coverage of the Site (Figure 8), which corresponds to the pipeline. There is no record of the part of the pipeline passing through the Site having been undertaken under archaeological monitoring, though there is a record for an undated field boundary recorded associated with this event which was observed beneath the topsoil.

- 4.3.3 No further events are recorded within the 1km study area. Records for sites and findspots which pre-date the post-medieval period are limited within the study area, as discussed below. Whilst this absence may be a genuine reflection on human interaction with the Site and study area prior to the post-medieval period, it remains possible that the limited number of earlier sites and finds relates to the lack of intrusive archaeological investigation, which will be caveated in discussions on demonstrable archaeological potential, or lack of, within the Site.

4.4 Prehistoric Period (500,000 BC - AD 43)

- 4.4.1 One prehistoric record falls within the Site (Figure 3, 11288), and relates to a standing stone. This is one of six prehistoric sites recorded within the study area, all of which are attributed to the Bronze Age. There are two further records associated with standing stones c.350m north-east (11287) and c.720m north-west of the Site (11320), though all three records are based on place name evidence only. The standing stone recorded in Site is based on the name 'Cae Maen' (Stone Field), taken from the Llandyfaelog Tithe map of 1844, however, the corresponding field is actually located east of the Site, where standing stone site 11287 is recorded. As such, standing stone site 11288 is considered a duplicate record of 11287. A possible mound and linear earthwork can be seen in a broadly similar location to record for the standing stone. However, the linear appears to continue along the parallel field boundary and the feature is most likely represent a truncated historic field boundary which has been straightened, which is supported when comparing the Tithe map (Figure 7) and LiDAR (Figure 8). As noted above, Pen Celli Standing Stone, the remains of a standing stone of probable Bronze Age date and assumed to be of funerary and / or ritual function, is located c.1.7km east of the Site (Figures 2 and 3, CM122) and other scheduled examples are recorded in the much wider site environs.
- 4.4.2 A possible burnt mound is recorded c.620m north-west of the Site (Figure 3, 42757). The feature was recorded during the pipeline works and comprised of a slight mound containing charcoal rich soil and fire cracked stone. There appears to be some confusion between this burnt mound and a possible barrow recorded immediately to the north (Figure 3, 5357). The DHER record notes that the location of the possible barrow is uncertain and seems to correspond with the subsequently excavated burnt mound. As such, the evidence for Bronze Age activity in this part of the study area is not compelling.
- 4.4.3 In summary, the evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area is limited, and largely based on place name evidence. However, the DHER records no intrusive investigations within the study area, which may be reflected in the data. Broadly, the Site occupies a position which aligns with regional and national trends for preference during the prehistoric period, comprising of an elevated position with proximate water sources (see Figure 3). On this basis, whilst the potential for prehistoric remains is low, it cannot be ruled out.

4.5 Romano-British Period (43 AD – 410)

- 4.5.1 Heneb record evidence of a Roman road immediately north-east of the Site (7459). This record relates to the projected route of the Via Julia Maritima Roman road which ran from Carmarthen to Loughor via Kidwelly. The RCAHMW record for the road (423818 and 415842) notes that the road was identified during aerial reconnaissance during a drought in 2018, where cropmarks showing sections of the agger, and flanking quarry pits or ditches indicated a direct route between Carmarthen and Kidwelly. The record notes that a faint parchmark could be seen with a flanking ditch at Bwlch y Gwynt, whilst not visible evidence is detected in Llandyfaelog, though the road is detected again in Nantllan where clear parchmarks of an

agger and quarry pits were seen. It is worth noting that the RCAHMS records for the road project more centrally through the Site, though both remain projections based on known and inferred sections of the road elsewhere along its route. An earthwork of uncertain nature or function is recorded c.480m north-east of the Site (Figure 3, 13303) and is noted to be of interest by the DHER given its proximity to the Roman road, though no further information is available. No evidence of any earthwork is detectable on the LiDAR coverage of the Site, though subtle earthworks can be hard to distinguish using 2m resolution LiDAR. A possible linear feature can be seen traversing the Site on a broadly north-east / south-west alignment on an APU aerial photograph of 1955 as indicated in Plate 3, below. The southern section of the linear appears to cross a field boundary. Whilst the linear may prove to be natural or otherwise non-archaeological, particularly as it wasn't seen on any other reviewed images, the demonstrable potential for a Roman road of this alignment within the vicinity of the Site raises the interest in such a cropmark. Whilst trial pits were observed in the vicinity of the cropmark and no archaeological remains were observed, such observations were neither targeted nor sufficient so as to discount the potential for associated archaeological remains.

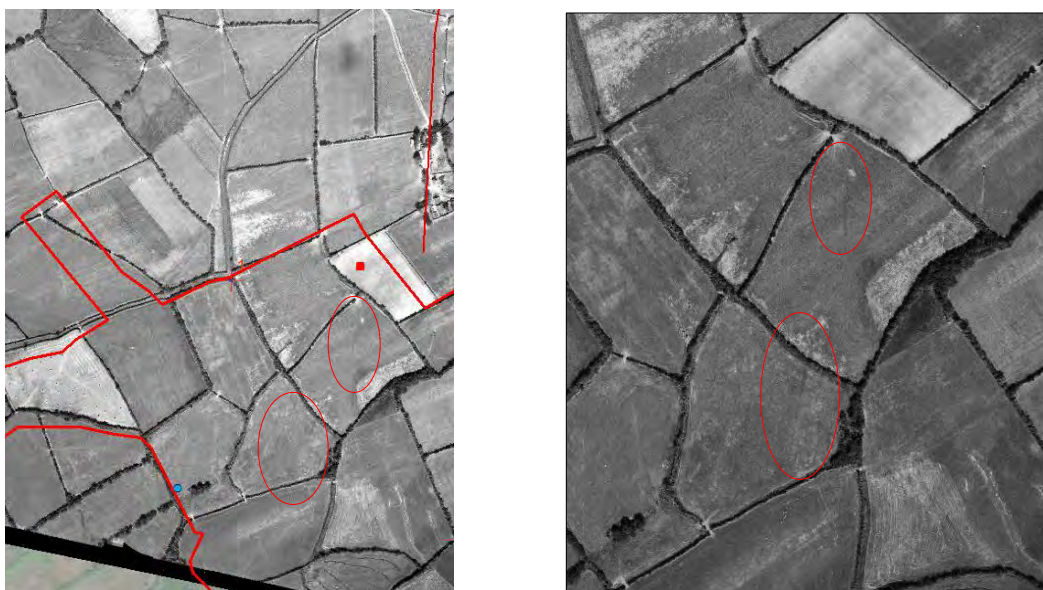


Plate 3: Extract from APU aerial photograph 1955 / 5537 / MAL190_55 / 27310, Images Courtesy of the Welsh Government

- 4.5.2 During the second century AD the Romans founded a town at Carmarthen, which was deserted by the early fifth century. The Site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the town at Carmarthen during this period. The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (Allen *et al*, 2026) doesn't record any Romano-British sites (e.g. villas, farmsteads or field systems) within the immediate vicinity of the Site, with the most proximate record comprising a road between Carmarthen and Pontarddulais to the south-east, which very broadly aligns with the route of the B4306, though in places the two converge.
- 4.5.3 The Site is considered to have some potential for Romano-British remains, particularly associated with the road between Carmarthen and Kidwelly. Such remains might consist of evidence of the former agger and metalling, as well as flanking ditches and quarry pits. Whilst there is no evidence of any known roadside activity, potential for remains associated with agricultural activity, such as boundary and drainage ditches, cannot be fully discounted.

4.6 Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1540)

- 4.6.1 There are no medieval sites or finds recorded within the Site.
- 4.6.2 LiDAR coverage of the Site indicates earthworks of ridge and furrow in the western-most part of the Site (Figure 8). However, given the very regular nature of the earthworks they are more characteristic of post-medieval ridge and furrow.
- 4.6.3 The DHER records two medieval sites within the study area. One record relates to the site of an extra parochial church of presumed medieval date recorded c.1km south-east of the Site (Figure 4, 1687), though the actual location of the church is unknown, and the evidence is documentary only. The second record, also based on place name evidence, is for church lands immediately west of the Site (Figure 4, 5358, RCAHMW record 417966). The aforementioned Grade II listed Church of St Maelog, located c.905m south of the Site (Figure 2 and Figure 4), has medieval origins, having first been mentioned in 1139. The settlement of Llandyfaelog, surrounding the church, may have origins in this period.
- 4.6.4 The town of Carmarthen (c.6km north of the Site) was, during this period, the largest and most important town and port in Wales. Having started as a small urban settlement which would later be called 'Old Carmarthen', by the early 12th century 'New Carmarthen' - an Anglo-Norman town - had been established. The town prospered: a priory and friary were founded, and town defences were established. As in the Romano-British period, the Site would have once again likely formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the town of Carmarthen, as well as settlement at Llandyfaelog, during this period. There are no detectable earthwork remains of such use, e.g. plough furrows, in the LiDAR coverage of the Site (Figure 8), but the potential for buried remains associated with such activity, such as infilled furrows and drainage / boundary ditches, cannot be discounted.

4.7 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1540 – 1901) and Modern (1901 – Present)

- 4.7.1 The archaeological record for the study area is dominated by post-medieval finds, features and sites, as shown on Figure 5. Landmap records the Site within the Llandyfaelog, Llangyndeyrn Historic Landscape (Area Unique ID CRMRTL39492), which is described as a large area of medium and large irregular field enclosure, with a largely dispersed settlement pattern of farmsteads and small nucleated settlement including that of Llandyfaelog and cottages at Cloigyn. Other defining characteristics of this landscape are noted to include communications, woodland and non-nucleated settlement.
- 4.7.2 Three records fall within the Site, with two records in the north of the Site relating to place name evidence ('llan') indicative of former church lands (23115 and 23116). Tithe mapping indicates that these glebe lands are not associated with the Grade II listed Church of St Maelog, discussed in more detail below. A disused quarry of possible post-medieval date is recorded in the south of the Site (40846), having been noted on 19th century ordnance survey mapping as 'old quarry'. Earthwork remains of these features are evident on LiDAR (Figure 8). The mapped geological deposits of till and Senni formation may have been extracted for aggregate. The route of the A484, immediately west of the Site was utilised as a toll road between the River Twyi at Carmarthen to Kidwelly during this period.
- 4.7.3 Heneb records demonstrate a primarily agricultural land use of the Site environs, with multiple farmsteads scattered across the study area (Figure 5) and further possible church glebe lands (Figure 5, 23115-231120). Other agricultural records include those for field boundaries (Figure 5, 40845 and 40844, 41987 and 41988) as well as two pounds and a cow shed (23138, 23158 and 21278). Local industry is largely represented by quarrying, with two further sites in addition to that noted above (23136, 23139), though a kiln (23156) and blacksmiths (16332) are also recorded and would have been characteristic industry of a rural settlement in this period. The remaining records are largely for cottages and dwellings as well as local infrastructure such as wells, sluices and milestones. There are only three RCAHMW records

and the only non-duplicated record is for Upland Arms Public House (RCAHMW), located c.600m west of the Site.

- 4.7.4 The earliest map to depict the Site in detail comprises the Llandyfaelog Tithe map of 1844 (Figure 7). This records much of the Site in the same ownership as Cwmafael farm (fields 700-703 and 715-717) located c.365m south-west of the Site (Figure 5, 22986). The two north-eastern-most fields within the Site (698 and 699) are recorded under the same ownership as Bwlch y Gwynt farm, c.180m north-east of the Site (Figure 5, 22985). The northern-most extent of the Site straddles fields recorded under the same ownership as Llwynygwcw located c.180m west of the Site (Figure 5, 22979). Fields 698 and 699 in the east of the Site were in the same ownership as Penymaes, located c.570m east of the Site (Figure 5, 22984). One of the southern fields within the Site (720) is recorded in the same ownership as Crugan Fach, c.350m south of the Site (Figure 5, 22987). The western-most fields within the Site (616, 617 and 618) are associated with Reymonds Lodge, which was located in the western-most part of the Site, fronting onto A484. In summary, the Site at this time was thus utilised by local farms and homesteads for agricultural purposes, and all those seen on historic mapping appear to have extant (above ground / built) remains. The field names recorded on the tithe map are largely self-explanatory ('Centre Field' and 'Park Under the Trees'). One field name in the northernmost part of the Site (629) and one in the south-east (674) reference peat (Peat Field and Peat Pond respectively). No such deposits were noted during the GI works, though field 629 in the north of the Site was not within the scope of the GI works. Glebe lands are noted within the Site, though these are under different ownership to the owners and occupiers of St Maelog Church and thus not understood to be associated. For various reasons, glebe lands can be associated with churches some distance from the land parcels themselves, such as the gifting of land.
- 4.7.5 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Appendix C) shows no change to the layout of the Site and very little change is recorded in subsequent OS mapping (see Appendix C) beyond the addition of the adjacent pylons between mapping of 1964 and 1972.
- 4.7.6 In summary, the available evidence indicates that for much of the post-medieval and modern periods the Site has been utilised for agricultural purposes. Any archaeological remains associated with such use would be anticipated to include infilled boundary / drainage ditches and plough furrows. Earthwork remains of quarrying are noted in the southern-most part of the Site.

4.8 Undated

- 4.8.1 The DHER records a linear trend of undated field boundaries through the study area, one of which falls within the Site, having been identified as part of the archaeological investigations for the aforementioned Pontyates to Bancyfelin Gas Pipeline (Figure 6). The field boundary within the Site (Figure 6, 40851) comprised of a slight trace of a ditch noted beneath the topsoil. The boundary matches a broadly east-west boundary seen on the tithe map of 1844 (Figure 7), and aerial photos provided by the APU (not reproduced) show that this boundary was removed sometime between 1978 and 1981.
- 4.8.2 Two possible linear features, potentially representing former field boundaries, were noted as cropmarks on an aerial photograph provided by the APU and dated to 1944, in the eastern part of the Site (Plate 4, below). Whether these cropmarks relate to archaeological remains is unclear, but they are of interest given that they are not shown on historic mapping, nor do they align with extant field boundaries which are most likely to have been established sometime in the medieval to post-medieval period.



Plate 4: Extract from APU aerial photograph 1944 / 4405 / M1281 LOC212 / 3052, Images Courtesy of the Welsh Government

- 4.8.3 Elsewhere in the study area, two of the undated sites are based on place name evidence, comprising of Beili Glas (Blue Bailey) c.580m west of the Site (Figure 6, 12264) and Cae Hen Wall (Old Wall Field) c.420m north-east of the Site (Figure 6, 11282). Given their place name evidence no further information regarding the archaeological origin, date or extent of any associated remains is known. A possible earthwork platform is recorded c.750m south-east of the Site (Figure 6, 40847), though it is noted that the feature could also be natural in origin.

4.9 Non-Physical Impacts – Potentially Susceptible Assets

- 4.9.1 As per the Cadw 'Setting of Historic Assets' guidance (Cadw, 2017b), this section also covers Stage 2 (define and analyse setting) and Stage 3 (evaluate the potential impacts) of the staged approach.
- 4.9.2 As per the approved WSI, Heneb highlighted that impacts to designated historic assets should consider a 3km buffer of the Site, as shown on Figure 2.
- 4.9.3 This assessment has utilised a combination of historic baseline data, GIS analysis and a site visit to identify historic assets within this 3km buffer which are likely to be susceptible to changes to their significance as a result of changes to the use and / or appearance of the Site. This analysis has taken into consideration any historic associations between potentially susceptible historic assets as well as topographic and environmental conditions such as intervening distance, topography, vegetation and built form which might impact both designed / intentional and fortuitous views that contribute towards an assets' significance. Non-visual contributions of the Site in its current and proposed state are also considered, to account for aspects of the experience of a historic asset such as noise / tranquillity, scents and smells and enclosure and seclusion / accessibility and permeability.

4.9.4 The following historic assets were identified as part of Step 1:

- Church of St Maelog Grade II listed building, located c.905m south of the Site (Figure 2, 82398);
- Pen Celli Standing Stone scheduled monument, the remains of a standing stone of probable Bronze Age date and assumed to be of funerary and / or ritual function, located c.1.7km east of the Site (Figure 2, CM122); and
- The following non-designated farms / homesteads (see Figure 5): Llwynygwcw (22979), Cwmafael (22986), Crigan Fach (22987) and Bwlch-y-gwynt (22985)

4.9.5 The Church of St Maelog has been progressed to a full setting assessment owing to the potential for changes to significant views of the church associated with the position of the Site to the north on elevated ground. Pen Celli Standing stone has also been progressed to a full setting assessment owing to the place name evidence for former standing stones within the environs of the Site. Given that the Site has not been subject to any archaeological investigation, the potential for remains contemporary with Pen Celli Standing Stone cannot be explicitly discounted. However, the setting assessment is based on present baseline conditions.

4.9.6 The Site visit and walkover survey established that there would be no material non-physical impacts upon the significance of any further historic assets as a result of changes to the use and / or the appearance of the Site as a result of the Proposed Development. The Site does not make a material contribution to the setting of any further historic assets such that the changes that would arise from the Proposed Development would have the capacity to result in a material positive or negative change to their significance.

4.9.7 Two of the listed buildings within the 3km study area of the Site comprise Georgian houses including Glanrhydwl located c.1.3km east of the Site (26769) and Upland (with its associated listed Former Stables located) c.1.4km west of the Site (21456 and 21457). Glanrhydwl lies at the base of a steep east-facing hill slope, such that the intervening hilltop precludes any visibility with the Site, or the Site forming part of the backdrop of any key views towards the listed building. There are no perceivable historic associations between the Site and Glanrhydwl. In summary, in both instances, the Site does not form part of the key and immediate setting of either listed building, nor is it a key component in any designed views to or from the assets. The intervening distance of at least 1.3km between the Site and either listed building reduces the capacity of the Sites influence such that changes to its use and appearance will not result in a material change to wider views sufficient to alter their significance as a result of changes to their settings.

4.9.8 As discussed above, two of the listed buildings within the 3km study area comprise bridges (Pont Anwyn located c.2km east of the Site, Figure 2, 82287 and Pont Rhydyronnen, located c.1.8km south of the Site, Figure 2, 82400). The setting of both assets is defined by their watercourses and connecting routeways; the Site does not have capacity to influence the significance of either Listed Building with regards to their setting.

4.9.9 The Grade II Llechdwnni Registered Park and Garden is located just over 3km south of the Site (Figure 2, PGW(Dy)21(CAM)) and associated with the Grade II listed Old House at Llechdwnni (Figure 2, 14553). The intervening distance, topography and green screening prohibits any clear views of the Site which might be considered to contribute to the significance of either assets. As such, changes to the use and appearance of the Site with result in no material changes to the way both assets are currently experienced.

4.9.10 Castell y Domen, Gwempa, the remains of a motte and ditch of medieval date, is located c.1.7km south-east of the Site (Figure 2, CM240). The key and immediate setting of this historic asset is its riverside (Gwendraeth Fach) setting. There are no appreciable historic associations between the Site and Castell y Domen, Gwempa and the intervening distance,

topography and green screening between the two prohibits any clear intervisibility. In the event that glimpsed views of the Proposed Development are afforded from the monument, this would be seen in the context of the existing overhead power lines and associated infrastructure. Such glimpsed views would not therefore result in a material change to the current experience of Castell y Domen, Gwempa.

- 4.9.11 Four non-designated farmsteads have been identified as potentially sensitive to the Proposed Development. There are further non-designated farmsteads within the wider environs of the Site, including Llwyn-celyn and Llwynygwcw (Figure 5, 114258 and 22979), located c.520m and c.370 west of the Site respectively. Whilst glimpsed views of the Site are likely to be afforded in views of and from both assets, their key and immediate settings (from which they derive significance) are considered to comprise of their associated yards with ancillary buildings, gardens and also their association with the A484. Glimpsed views of the Site will be seen in the context of existing overhead cable infrastructure in view to and from Llwynygwcw looking east from the A484 and in views from Llwyn-celyn (key views are towards the asset and its key setting, west from the A484). Given the intervening distance, green screening and topography, it is anticipated that such glimpsed views would not be sufficient as to make a material change to the prevailing agricultural character of their wider setting such that it would impact upon their significance. As such, no further non-designated farmsteads or dwellings were found to be susceptible to harm to their significance as a result of the Proposed Development.

5 Statement of Significance

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In line with Cadw's Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017b), this section includes Stage 2, 'Define and Analyse the Setting', of historic assets. The guidance states that the setting of a historic asset is made up of:

- *'Its current surroundings'*
- *'Our present understanding and appreciation of the historic asset';* and
- *'what (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings'.*

5.1.2 In line with this guidance, the setting of each asset is defined under the above headings, with reference to any positive, negative or potentially neutral contributions to the historic values of the asset.

5.2 Designated Historic Assets

Church of St Maelog

5.2.1 The Grade II listed Church of St Maelog is a simple Gothic style church with 12th century origins, with 15th and 16th century origins, restored in 1825 and again in 1867-70 before some additional conversion in the 20th century (west porch converted to a heating chamber and North-East chapel converted to a vestry).

5.2.2 The Church of St Maelog derives significance primarily from the evidential and historic value embodied within its fabric as an example of a church of medieval origins with later alterations. The church is also of aesthetic value derived from its simple Gothic style. As a church, this Listed Building also derives significance from its community value as a long-standing symbol of the Christian faith which remains in active use for its congregation.

Current Surroundings

5.2.3 The key and immediate setting of the Church of St Maelog comprises its churchyard, which contains burials and associated graveside furniture. The churchyard shares a strong associated relationship with its churchyard, as a space which served as an extension to the church for duties such as funerals and thus makes a positive contribution to both its historic and community value. It is within this key and immediate setting that the Church of St Maelog is best appreciated, as this is where the best views of the building are afforded, and its architectural and artistic values best appreciated. The Church is screened in longer views by built form to the south and mature trees to the east, west and north. The churchyard also contributes positively to the historic and community value of the church, providing an associated place of contemplation and reflection and an extension to the church as a place to undertake religious observances and conduct services.

5.2.4 Particularly as an active church, the adjacent settlement of Llandyfaelog is also considered to form part of the wider its wider setting from which it draws significance, housing a potential congregation for the church to serve. As such, the settlement of Llandyfaelog is considered to make a positive contribution to its historic and community values.

Our Present Understanding and Appreciation of the Historic Asset

- 5.2.5 The Church of St Maelog still serves as an active church, set within a churchyard and thus functions as originally intended. A combination of recognisable religious architecture and publicly accessible churchyard setting facilitates a clear understanding of the longstanding symbolic and religious function of the church to its religious community as a place of public worship. This present understanding and appreciation of the church makes a positive contribution to its historic and community values.

What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings

- 5.2.6 The Llandyfaelog tithe map of 1844 records the Church of St Maelog within an enclosure matching that of its present church yard, with a building immediately north recorded as 'Vicarage Cottages and Gardens'. The vicarage is recorded as 'Old Vicarage' on mid-20th century OS mapping and is now located in a patch of dense mature trees. It is unclear as to whether any built remains of the former vicarage survive; remains of the former vicarage would make a positive contribution towards the historic value of the Church of St Maelog owing to the inherent associative relationship between the two.
- 5.2.7 In terms of view, the Church of St Maelog is best appreciated in local views in its key and immediate churchyard setting. Whilst largely screened from the main roadways, multiple footpaths converge upon the church affording good opportunities to appreciate its significance once within its immediate vicinity. Whilst readily accessible, the church has a low profile, lacking any tower which might afford longer range visibility. As such, longer views from footpaths and roadways do not contribute to the significance of the Church of St Maelog.
- 5.2.8 The rural setting of the Church of St Maelog, with plenty of green screening, provides for a quiet and tranquil experience, which makes a positive contribution to its experience as a place of religious significance, distinct from the secular or, for example, the immediate settlement of Llandyfaelog.

Current Contribution of Site and Constraints Summary

- 5.2.9 The Site lies c.905m north of the Church of St Maelog at its nearest extent and shares no discernible historic associations. Whilst glebe lands are recorded within the Site, they are under separate ownership and occupation to the Church of St Maelog.
- 5.2.10 Whilst the Site lies to the rear of key views of the church from its southern churchyard entrance, the intervening distance and the nature of the topography along with the screening effect of dense mature planting immediately north of the church prohibit any clear intervisibility with the Site; pylons present in the Site and its immediate vicinity are not visible (Plate 5, below).
- 5.2.11 Given the distance between the Site and the church, it is not anticipated that temporary changes associated with construction (e.g. noise) would be sufficient to result in any material changes to the present experience of the church within its key and immediate churchyard setting.
- 5.2.12 On this basis, the Site doesn't currently form part of the setting of this asset which makes a material contribution to its significance.



Plate 5: View of the Grade II Listed Church of St Maelog, view North-East towards the Site

Pen Celli Standing Stone (CM122)

- 5.2.13 Pen Celli Standing Stone comprises the remains of a standing stone of probable Bronze Age date, measuring 3.4m high. Pen Celli Standing Stone derives significance primarily from the evidential and historic value embodied within its fabric as an example of a prehistoric ritual monument and potentially a relict element of a wider funerary and / or ritual landscape. Pen Celli Standing Stone is also of potential evidential value with regards to any associated buried deposits which might contribute towards our understanding of the methods and activities associated with the erection of such monuments, and the information this can provide on the societies who built them.

Current Surroundings

- 5.2.14 The physical setting of Pen Celli Standing Stone includes its topographical position within the landscape, which appears to be an intentional siting on higher ground, overlooking the adjacent valleys and wider surrounds. Whilst it is unclear whether the landscape would have been wooded during this period, such a position could have facilitated its function as a prominent place at which to gather for potential ritual but also for secular purposes. It remains possible that prehistoric standing stones were situated on higher ground to gain visibility both towards and from the monuments from the wider landscape, thus potentially indicating some form of marker or wayfinder function as an alternative to, or as well as their interpreted ritual function. Locally, the adjacent waterways might have been used as transport networks and this Pen Celli Standing Stone may well have been utilised as a wayfinder or marker for those navigating the landscape using the Nanrhydw and the Gwendraeth Fach. As such, both watercourses are considered for form part of the setting of Pen Celli Standing Stone which makes a positive contribution to its historic value as a potential gathering place, wayfinder or territory marker.

- 5.2.15 The landscape character of Pen Celli Standing Stone is best defined by irregular enclosure which is likely to be of medieval or later date and thus not contemporary with the monument, making a neutral contribution to its significance. Similarly, the agricultural use of the landscape at the scale and uniformity now presently experienced does not better our understanding of the historic context of the monument, but nor does it actively detract from it in the manner that, for example, built elements which obscure the general sense of the local topography might, and thus makes a neutral contribution to its historic value.

Our Present Understanding and Appreciation of the Historic Asset

- 5.2.16 The function of such stones is not understood for certain, and they may have served more than one function, including ritual monuments, boundary markers, waymarks and signposts, i.e., mixing both ritual and secular purpose. As such, it is arguable that our understanding of the exact function/s of the monument is limited, though our ability to appreciate the asset is supported by; surviving elements of its setting (see below); our ability to appreciate the topographic position of the monument and the likely intentional advantage of this in terms of visibility (as above); and the wealth of information and research which has been undertaken and continues in order to better appreciate and contextualise such assets.

What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings

- 5.2.17 Pen Celli Standing Stone appears to be one of a group located on an area of high ground to the north of the Gwendraeth Fach valley, east of the Site. Two scheduled standing stones are recorded centrally within the hillside, at the highest elevation (c.3.8km north-east of the Site, CM123). The physical setting of Pen Celli Standing Stone includes these broadly contemporary standing stones to the north-east, which are of group value and contribute to the significance of one another by bettering our understanding of their position within a wider and potentially ritually significant landscape. As such, these additional two standing stones are considered to form a part of the setting of Pen Celli Standing Stone which makes a positive contribution towards its historic value as part of a wider and possible ritual landscape.
- 5.2.18 As noted above, it is not clear whether the landscape would have been wooded when Pen Celli Standing Stone and the further two proximate standing stones were erected. Whilst they occupy elevated positions in an arable landscape, the rolling nature of the local topography combined with hedgerows and mature tree clumps prevents wide ranging views of Pen Celli Standing Stone. The monument itself was not accessible, but given the issues of visibility to the monument, it would be fair to assume long ranging views from it are not wide reaching. Given that our understanding of such stones includes their potential function as wayfinders and markers, the lack of visibility of the monument and, presumably, from the monument across to its surroundings, is considered to make a negative contribution to its historic value.
- 5.2.19 As noted above, the field boundaries which make up the surrounding agricultural landscape are likely to be a mixture of medieval and later origins and thus make a neutral contribution to the way in which we experience Pen Celli Standing Stone, neither better facilitating our appreciation of nor detracting from its significance. Contemporary landscape character would otherwise have enhanced our ability to appreciate its wider context. However, the arable and sparsely occupied nature of its surroundings provides a quiet environment which affords a sense of quiet isolation which is often attributed to ritual sites which stand in apparent isolation from any associated settlement. This could have been in stark contrast to events which might have seen gatherings held at the monument. This isolation in quiet surroundings is considered to make a positive contribution to the historic value of Pen Celli Standing Stone, contributing to our understanding of the monument as a site of potential ritual importance.

Current Contribution of Site

- 5.2.20 The Site is not known to share any historic associations with Pen Celli Standing Stone. Whilst Heneb records documentary (place name) evidence for prehistoric standing stones in the immediate vicinity of the Site, no associated standing remains are known.

- 5.2.21 The Site forms part of the wider agricultural landscape characterised by much later (medieval / post-medieval) field organisation which makes a neutral contribution to its significance as described above.
- 5.2.22 With regards to views, the monument was not visible from the Site given the intervening distance, topography and green screening. Whilst distant views of the Site might be afforded they would not make a material contribution to the significance of Pen Celli Standing Stone.
- 5.2.23 On this basis, the Site is not considered to form part of the setting of Pen Celli Standing Stone which makes a material contribution towards its significance.

5.3 Non-Designated Historic Assets

Archaeological Remains (Known and Potential)

- 5.3.1 The Site is considered to have some potential for Romano-British remains, principally associated with Via Julia Maritima Roman road. A linear cropmark crosses the Site on a similar alignment to the projected route of the road, though the potential for this cropmark to represent the remains of the Via Julia Maritima remains untested. Where present, such remains will have been partially truncated by excavation associated with the Pontyates to Bancyfelin Gas Pipeline, which is visible as an earthwork in the eastern half of the Site. Remains of the former Roman road would contribute towards the regional research framework for South-West Wales by bettering our understanding of the wider road network (Plinkett Dillon, 2003). Such remains would thus be of sufficient heritage value to be considered an historic asset meriting consideration in the planning process but is unlikely to be of sufficient historic value as to merit designation such that it would require preservation *in-situ*.
- 5.3.2 The Site has some potential for buried remains associated with medieval and post-medieval agricultural practice. As noted above, archaeological remains associated with agricultural practices would be anticipated to include infilled boundary and drainage ditches as well as furrows. Buried remains of a former field boundary of possible post-medieval / modern date are recorded within the Site. Whilst such remains will be of some historic value in their contribution to our understanding of changing agricultural patterns and practices in the locality, enhancing the information provide by historic mapping, such remains are common and characteristic of the period and would not be of sufficient heritage value as to warrant designation and would neither preclude nor constrain the development of the Site.
- 5.3.3 Earthwork remains of former quarrying activity are extant in the southern-most part of the Site. Small-scale quarry remains, isolated from any associated features such as the remains of former structures or access would not be of sufficient interest as to warrant material consideration in the planning process.

Bwlch-y-gwynt, Crigan Fach, Cwmafael and Llwynygwcw

- 5.3.4 All four historic assets are homesteads / farmsteads recorded by Heneb. All four historic assets are noted on the tithe map of 1844, though in the absence of any earlier mapping their exact date of construction remains uncertain and thus Heneb records all as 'post-medieval'.
- 5.3.5 The homesteads / farmsteads derive evidential and historic value from their fabric as examples of post-medieval rural dwellings with associated ancillary structures and buildings, demonstrating the both the changing methods in farmstead / homestead construction as well as agricultural practices through their ancillary buildings and layouts. All four also have the potential to be of evidential value associated with any buried remains of earlier buildings and structures which might better establish their origins. It was not possible to gain access to the homesteads / farmsteads, but it is reasonable to assume they derive some significance from their aesthetic value in any architectural detailing but also in the fortuitous aesthetics of historic vernacular farmhouse design with the patina of age.

- 5.3.6 Given their proximity to one another, their perceived broadly contemporary date and the consistent character of their shared agricultural setting, they are considered below as a group.

Current Surroundings

- 5.3.7 All four homesteads / farmsteads are situated amongst associated yards and ancillary buildings which form their key and immediate setting. It is from within this setting that they are best experienced, with clear views of the buildings and associated noise, smells and movement associated with an active farming complex, as this setting facilitates our ability to appreciate the dwellings as farmsteads with an active role in the surrounding landscape and thus makes a positive contribution to their historic value. The layout of this key aspect of their setting also contributes to their historic value, demonstrating the manner in which they were planned to function or, conversely, the ad-hoc way buildings were added and removed in line with changing practices and the introduction of new machinery and changing technologies.
- 5.3.8 The wider setting of these assets includes the surrounding agricultural fields with which they share a functional relationship, and which enhance their agricultural character thus making a positive contribution to their historic value.

Our Present Understanding and Appreciation of the Historic Asset

- 5.3.9 The buildings read as agricultural complexes owing to the strong agricultural character of their key and immediate yard settings with ancillary buildings, enhanced by their wider rural surrounds, as defined above. As such, we derive a good understanding of the function of all four farmsteads / homesteads and thus their setting makes a positive contribution to their significance.

What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings

- 5.3.10 Regarding their individual key and immediate farmyard settings, all four farm / homesteads have seen quite significant changes from the historic setting as understood from the mid-19th century tithe. All four assets comprised of the main house and one or a small number of ancillary buildings, situated in a small yard area. All four historic assets now have modern agricultural buildings which have diluted their historic character, which is thus a negative impact on their significance, but they then tell the story of the evolution of these farms to their present-day form, which makes a positive contribution to their significance.
- 5.3.11 As discussed in Section 4 of this report, the historic field boundaries surrounding all four farmsteads / homesteads has changed very little since the first available mapping comprising the Tithe map of 1844 and thus the present layout of the local agricultural landscape is considered contemporary, making a positive contribution towards their significance by enhancing our ability to understand the historic context of all for historic assets.

Current Contribution of Site

- 5.3.12 The Site forms part of the wider agricultural setting of Llwynygwcw (22979), Cwmafael (22986), Crigan Fach (22987) and Bwlch-y-gwynt (22985) which contributes to their significance. As described in detail above, these assets share an historic and functional relationship with the Site and enhances the way in which these assets are experienced as rural farms and thus makes a positive contribution towards their historic value as post-medieval farmsteads and homesteads.

Historic Landscape

- 5.3.13 The hedgerows within and bounding the Site are as mapped on the Tithe map of 1844. As such, they are considered likely to comprise 'important' hedgerows under the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997, given that they are more than 30 years old and form part of a field

system established prior to 1845. As historic assets, they are not nationally significant. They derive some historic interest in their role within the practice of enclosure but are otherwise a very common feature of the historic environment. Whilst preservation should be sought where possible, the loss of all or part of those 'important' hedgerows within the Site could be mitigated, where deemed necessary, through archaeological recording.

6 Statement of Effect

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section presents the known and potential effects of the proposed development on the potentially susceptible historic resource within and beyond the Site boundary. This section also includes Stage 3 (evaluate the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of sensitive historic assets) of the setting assessment.

6.2 Proposed Development

- 6.2.1 The proposed development is the construction of an Air Insulated Substation (AIS). The current general arrangement of the Site is provided in Appendix E. The intrusive works can be defined as:
- 6.2.2 Foundations of a depth and footprint to be confirmed are required for the construction of:
- Transformers
 - Control Building
 - Substation
 - Diesel generator
 - Cable sealing end
 - Cables
- 6.2.3 Other intrusive works will include excavation for drainage and any stripping associated with landscaping (as well as tree planting), access roads and compounds.
- 6.2.4 Depending upon the extent of the above works, they have potential to truncate and / or destroy any archaeological remains within their footprint, particularly given the shallow stratigraphy on site as demonstrated during the ground investigation works (see Appendix D).
- 6.2.5 There are no current proposals for nighttime lighting once the AIS is operational.

6.3 Scale and Significance of Impact

Designated Historic Assets

- 6.3.1 There are no designated historic assets within the Site; no designated historic assets will therefore be physically impacted by the proposed development.
- 6.3.2 A full setting assessment has been undertaken which has established that the Site does not make a material contribution to the significance of any designated historic assets and, as such, the proposed development will not change the way in which they are experienced.
- 6.3.3 There are no historic associations with, nor any designed or fortuitous views of the Site from the Grade II listed Church of St Maelog and it is not anticipated that there will be any clear views of the proposed development once complete. The Site does not make a material contribution towards any non-visual aspects of the setting of the Church of St Maelog which contribute towards its significance.

- 6.3.4 There are no evident historic associations between the Site and Pen Celli Standing Stone scheduled monument, nor any clear designed or fortuitous views between the two. In the event that glimpsed views of the proposed development are afforded, the intervening distance, green screening and the presence of existing overhead cables will result in a change which has no material impact upon the significance of the scheduled monument.

Non-Designated Built Historic Assets

- 6.3.5 The proposed development will impact upon the significance of four non-designated historic assets (see Figure 5): Llwynygcw (22979): Cwmafael (22986): Crigan Fach (22987) and Bwlch-y-gwynt (22985). All four comprise post-medieval farmsteads of historic, evidential and potentially aesthetic value. In all four instances, the physical fabric of the asset and their key and immediate setting will remain unchanged. The proposed development will result in a material change to their wider agricultural settings. This change, which will be permanent, is a result of the insertion of modern built form of alien, industrial character into an otherwise rural and verdant landscape. The impact is the dilution of the quality of the wider setting which presently makes a positive contribution to the significance of all four historic assets. Whilst the impact will be negative, given that all four non-designated assets will preserve their key and immediate setting, and the prevailing character of their wider settings will remain agricultural, the impact is not considered to be 'major' (Cadw, 2017).

Known and Potential Archaeological Remains

- 6.3.6 The Site is considered to have some potential for Romano-British remains, principally associated with Via Julia Maritima Roman road as well as medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains. The location, survival and extent of any such remains within the Site remains uncertain. However, any such archaeological remains within the footprint of intrusive works associated with the evolving scheme, including the excavation of foundations as well as any landscaping or surface stripping and planting schemes, has the potential to truncate and / or remove (destroy) archaeological remains, where present.

7 Constraints, Opportunities and Recommendations

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 This section broadly considers potential opportunities and risks relating to heritage and the proposed development. This section also includes and Stage 4 of the setting assessment which considers potential mitigation for non-physical impacts.

7.2 Consultation

- 7.2.1 Consultation should be undertaken with Heneb in order to establish whether any further archaeological evaluation is required in order to determine the planning application for the proposed development. Such works might include geophysical survey in the first instance.

7.3 Evaluation

- 7.3.1 Given the potential for Romano-British remains within the Site in particular, there is an opportunity to reduce the risk of encountering archaeological remains during construction through undertaking geophysical survey across the Site. Depending upon the nature of the results, geophysical survey may also allow for a more targeted and thus a more cost-effective intrusive evaluation strategy should further archaeological evaluation be required.

7.4 Mitigation

- 7.4.1 The proposed development will have indirect impacts upon the significance of four non-designated farmsteads as a result of changes to their setting. There may be some opportunity to explore options for softening the impact of the proposed development through landscaping including tree planting. However, whilst tree planting could mitigate some of the indirect harm to the non-designated farmsteads, there remains some risk to any below ground archaeological remains which may be impacted by excavation associated with planting as well as root action as the trees establish.
- 7.4.2 There is an opportunity to avoid archaeology, where possible, through design by better establishing the archaeological potential of the Site through geophysical survey and, where necessary and appropriate, proportionate trial trenching. With a better understanding of the archaeological resource, any more flexible elements of the scheme such as compounds etc, could be relocated to avoid archaeological impacts.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1.1 This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, to identify the known and potential for historic assets within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the proposed development.
- 8.1.2 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (2021) which states that *'the planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether these remains are a scheduled monument or not (section 6.1.23) and where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and / or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment'* (section 6.1.26).

8.2 Physical Impacts

- 8.2.1 There are no designated historic assets within the Site. No designated historic assets will thus be impacted by the proposed development.
- 8.2.2 Depending upon the final methods of construction, the proposed development has the potential to result in the truncation and / or complete loss of Romano-British and medieval to post-medieval archaeological remains within the Site. Such remains, if present, will be of varying significance, with Romano-British remains having the potential to contribute to regional research frameworks for south-west Wales. However, such remains are not anticipated to be of such significance as to constrain or preclude the proposed development. The Welsh Government's TAN 24, para. 4.2 (2017) states *'in cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development'*.

8.3 Non-Physical Impacts

- 8.3.1 The proposed development will not result in any material impacts, positive or negative, upon the significance of any designated historic assets. There will be a negative impact upon the significance of four non-designated farmsteads / homesteads as a result of the permanent insertion of prominent and alien built form within their wider agricultural setting. The key and immediate setting of all four assets will be preserved, as will the prevailing agricultural character of their wider surrounds, thus the impact is considered material, but not 'major' (Cadw, 2017). The Welsh Government's Tan 24, para. 1.29 states *'the local planning authority will need to make its own assessment of the impact within the setting of a historic asset, having considered the responses received from consultees as part of this process. The local planning authority will need to make its own assessment of the impact within the setting of a historic asset, having considered the responses received from consultees as part of this process'*.

9 References

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Appendix A Heritage Planning Policy

A.1 Legislation

- A.1.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 made a number of important amendments to the 1979 and 1990 Acts to address the needs of the Welsh historic environment and introduced several stand-alone provisions for Wales, such as the duty upon Welsh Ministers to compile and maintain a statutory list of historic place names in Wales and to compile and maintain an up to date historic environment record for each local authority area in Wales.
- A.1.2 Listed buildings are buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'). Under Section 7 of the Act *'no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extensions in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised'*. Authorisation is granted via Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act *'in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which effects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'*.
- A.1.3 Scheduled monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Unlike the Act of 1990, the 1978 Act does not include provision for the setting of scheduled monuments.
- A.1.4 Hedgerows are offered some protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. This legislation is applicable to hedgerows of more than 20m in length or which join other hedgerows provided they adjoin agricultural land, forestry, paddocks, common land, village greens, a site of special scientific interest or a local nature reserve.
- A.1.5 To remove any such hedgerow, the owner must serve notice to the local planning authority, who decide whether it is 'important' and whether it needs to be retained. A hedgerow is defined as 'important' in heritage terms where it has existed for 30 years or more and meets on of the following criteria from the Regulations:
- It makes a boundary between parishes which existed pre 1850;
 - It marks an archaeological feature of a scheduled ancient monument or noted on the historic environment record;
 - It marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor or a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts.

A.2 Local Heritage Policy

- A.2.1 Relevant local heritage policy is contained within the Local Development Plan 2006 – 2021. Those policies relevant to heritage and the proposed development are reproduced below.

Policy EQ1 Protection of Buildings, Landscapes and Features of Historic Importance

- A.2.2 Proposals for development affecting landscapes, townscape buildings and sites or features of historic or archaeological interest which by virtue of their historic importance, character or significance within a group of features make an important contribution to the local character

and the interests of the area will only be permitted where it preserves or enhances the built and historic environment.

SP13 Protection and Enhancement of the Built and Historic Environment

- A.2.3 Development proposals should preserve or enhance the built and historic environment of the County, its cultural, townscape and landscape assets (outlined below), and, where appropriate, their setting. Proposals relating to the following will be considered in accordance with national guidance and legislation.
- a. Sites and features of recognised Historical and Cultural Importance;
 - b. Listed buildings and their setting;
 - c. Conservation Areas and their setting;
 - d. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites of recognised archaeological importance.
- A.2.4 Proposals will be expected to promote high quality design that reinforces local character and respects and enhances the local setting and the cultural and historic qualities of the plan area.
- A.2.5 More detailed heritage policy is contained within TAN 24. Those relevant to the site and the proposed development are reproduced below.
- A.2.6 Carmarthenshire County Councils Supplementary Planning Guidance document Archaeology and Development was adopted in 2018, which provides further clarification the stages of determining a planning application and the amount of information necessary for each stage. For example, highlighting that the level of information required to determine a planning application may include a desk-based assessment as well as field evaluation, and that this is determined on a case-by-case basis.

A.3 National Planning Policy

- A.3.1 National Planning Policy is provided in Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (2024). This provides the national planning policy framework for the historic environment, supplemented by guidance contained in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment.
- A.3.2 Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (PPW, 2024) states *'where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. Where a proposal will impact less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities are required to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their setting against the need for the development'* (pp. 132-133).
- A.3.3 With regards to proposed development sites with archaeological potential, paragraph 6.1.26 states *'where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and / or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains'*.
- A.3.4 In relation to archaeological mitigation, paragraph 6.1.27 states *'If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should*

consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue’.

- A.3.5 The Welsh Governments Technical Advice Note (Tan) 24: The Historic Environment (2017) provides much more detailed guidance on the protection of the historic environment in planning. It describes archaeological remains as ‘*a finite and non-renewable resource*’. Those paragraphs relevant to the Proposed Development are reproduced below.

4.2 The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. When considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains (see Annex A). In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.

4.3 Where development might reveal, disturb or destroy archaeological remains, including palaeo environmental evidence, it is important that the opportunities to record archaeological evidence are taken and that archaeological remains are not needlessly destroyed. The ability to record such evidence should not be a factor in deciding whether controlled removal should be permitted.

4.7 Where archaeological remains are known to exist, or considered likely to exist, and a study has not already been undertaken by the applicant, the local planning authority should ask an applicant to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation. These should be done by a qualified and competent expert to the appropriate standard. The reports of these investigations will form part of the planning application. Applicants should show they have modified their development proposals to minimise any negative impact on the identified archaeological remains, and how they intend to mitigate any remaining negative impacts.

4.9 When considering planning applications that affect known or potential archaeological remains, the local planning authority should consult with their archaeological advisor about the impact, including the potential scale and harm, of the development on archaeological remains, and/or the adequacy of the mitigation of what has been proposed. These two factors are material considerations in determining the planning application. Where a planning application directly affects a scheduled monument and its setting then the local planning authority is required to consult the Welsh Ministers through Cadw’.

4.10 The case for the preservation of archaeological remains that are not considered to meet the criteria for national importance (see Annex A.2), must be assessed on the individual merits of each case. The local planning authority must take into account relevant policies and material considerations, and will need to weigh the significance of the remains against the benefits of and need for the proposed development. In cases where there are issues of more than local importance, applications may be called in for determination by the Welsh Ministers.

4.11 Measures can be taken to minimise the impact of a development proposal on identified archaeological remains and allow their preservation in situ. For example, those aspects of a proposal that might cause damage, such as drains and other services, may be relocated. Similarly, foundations may be redesigned so as not to penetrate archaeological layers, or augered piling may prove more acceptable than large-scale deep excavation. In considering these solutions, a local planning authority must consider both direct and indirect impacts, such as changes to the hydrology and soil chemistry of a site, and be confident that the development can be removed at a future date without additional impacts upon the buried

remains. In some cases, it may be possible to enable the partial preservation of archaeological remains. However, leaving 'islands' of preserved archaeology is not desirable. Careful design can also minimise the effect upon setting, through detailed siting of the development, considering external appearances, the use of screening or by mitigating the visual impact of the proposals by removal of existing unsightly elements. Recording and Furthering Understanding of Archaeological Evidence

4.12 Having considered all policies and other material considerations and the need for the development, the local planning authority may decide that the significance of the archaeological remains is not sufficient to justify their physical preservation. In these cases, the local planning authority must satisfy itself that the necessary and proportionate arrangements for the excavation and recording of these archaeological remains are secured, and the results of this archaeological work are properly analysed and published and that arrangements are made for the deposition of the resulting archive to the appropriate standards. This can be achieved by the local planning authority issuing a brief setting out the scope of the archaeological work that is required, which should be prepared in consultation with their archaeological advisor.

Appendix B Gazetteer of Heritage Records

CADW / HER / RCAHWW Ref	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
21456	Upland	Grade II		240300	213617
21457	Former stables at Upland	Grade II		240331	213621
82287	Pont Antwn	Grade II		244052	213055
82398	Church of St Maelog	Grade II		241491	211877
82399	Glanrhydwr	Grade II		243338	213358
82400	Pont Rhydyronnen	Grade II		242023	211288
CM240	Castell y Domen, Gwempa	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	243689	212580
CM122	Pen Celli Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	243940	213803
PGW(Dy)21(CAM)	Llechdwinni	Grade II Registered Park and Garden			
6392	Bancycapel Chapel, Bankycapel; Calvinistic Methodist, Bancycapel	Documents	Post Medieval	242981.5	215039.1
308725	Bancycapel Standing Stone	Documents	Bronze Age	243501.5	215079.1
17174	Capel Dyddgen Farm	Not recorded	Post Medieval	244451.6	212679.2
12664	Capel Llangynheiddon, Chapel Site, Bancycapel	Documents	Medieval	242921.5	215079
303933	Castell-y-Domen, Llangendeirne	Documents	Medieval	243681.6	212579.1
24804	Cloigyn Mill	Documents	Post Medieval	243451.6	213979.1
422347	Clomendy Enclosure Cropmarks		Unknown	238951.6	214169.1
23966	Croesceillog Bridge	Not recorded	Post Medieval	240761.6	216349
401685	Cropmarks, Nnw of Llangyndeyrn	Documents	Unknown	245001.5	213999.1
424076	Danybanc Farm, Bancycapel	Documents	Post Medieval	243087.5	214909
6389	Ebeneser (Ebenezer) Baptist Church, Coed-y-Brain	Documents	Post Medieval	241031.6	210499.1
24817	Felin Ganol	Documents	Post Medieval	245021.5	212949.2
422808	Ferryside Troughs, South Wales Main	Documents	Modern	238333.6	213142

	Line, Great Western Railway, Ferryside				
422286	Fferm-y-Coed Field Enclosure		Unknown	239161.6	213229.1
303934	Garreg Fawr, Peneelli	Documents	Unknown	243941.5	213789.1
310472	Gelli, Farm Garden, Llandyfaelog	Documents	Post Medieval	242211.6	210547.1
86156	Gellideg, Garden, Llandyfaelog	Documents	Post Medieval	242211.6	210547.1
17352	Gellideg;Gelli-Deg	Ruin	Post Medieval	242211.6	210519.2
407082	Gelli-Gaeros, Earthwork Enclosure (Site of)	Documents	Unknown	242222.5	216357
415836	Glan Gwandraeth, Defended Enclosure	Earthwork	Iron Age	244441.5	213159.1
17378	Glanrhydw	Documents	Post Medieval	243341.6	213359.1
300141	Glanrhydw Isaf Home Farm, Former House	Documents	Post Medieval	243401.6	213099.1
301866	Glanrhydw, Garden, Pontantwn	Documents	Post Medieval	243257.6	213343.1
17413	Gwempa	Not recorded	Post Medieval	243861.6	211829.2
301817	Gwempa, Pontantwn	Documents	Post Medieval	243864.6	211891.2
515911	Hawker Hurricane II Z2689	Documents	Modern	241001.6	210999
423741	Idole, Carmarthen	Documents	19th Century	242280.6	215741.1
17455	Iscoed Uchaf	Not recorded	Post Medieval	238441.6	212189
412181	Liquefied Natural Gas Pipeline, Section Northeast of Hendy	Other Structure	Modern	238591.6	214689
6391	Llandyfaelog Chapel, Calvinistic Methodist, Llandyfaelog	Documents	Post Medieval	241581.6	211799.1
423716	Llandyfaelog Village		Multiperiod	241503.6	211757.1
304149	Maen Llwyd, Llandyfaelog	Documents	Unknown	238651.6	212349
423930	Melin Plas-Gwyn	Documents	Post Medieval	240657.6	215459
515823	Miles Martinet I HP366	Documents	Modern	244701.5	212599.1
402251	Nantgyoitre Uchaf	Earthwork	Post Medieval	239321.6	212019.1
121916	Oaklands	Building	Post Medieval	242481.5	216549

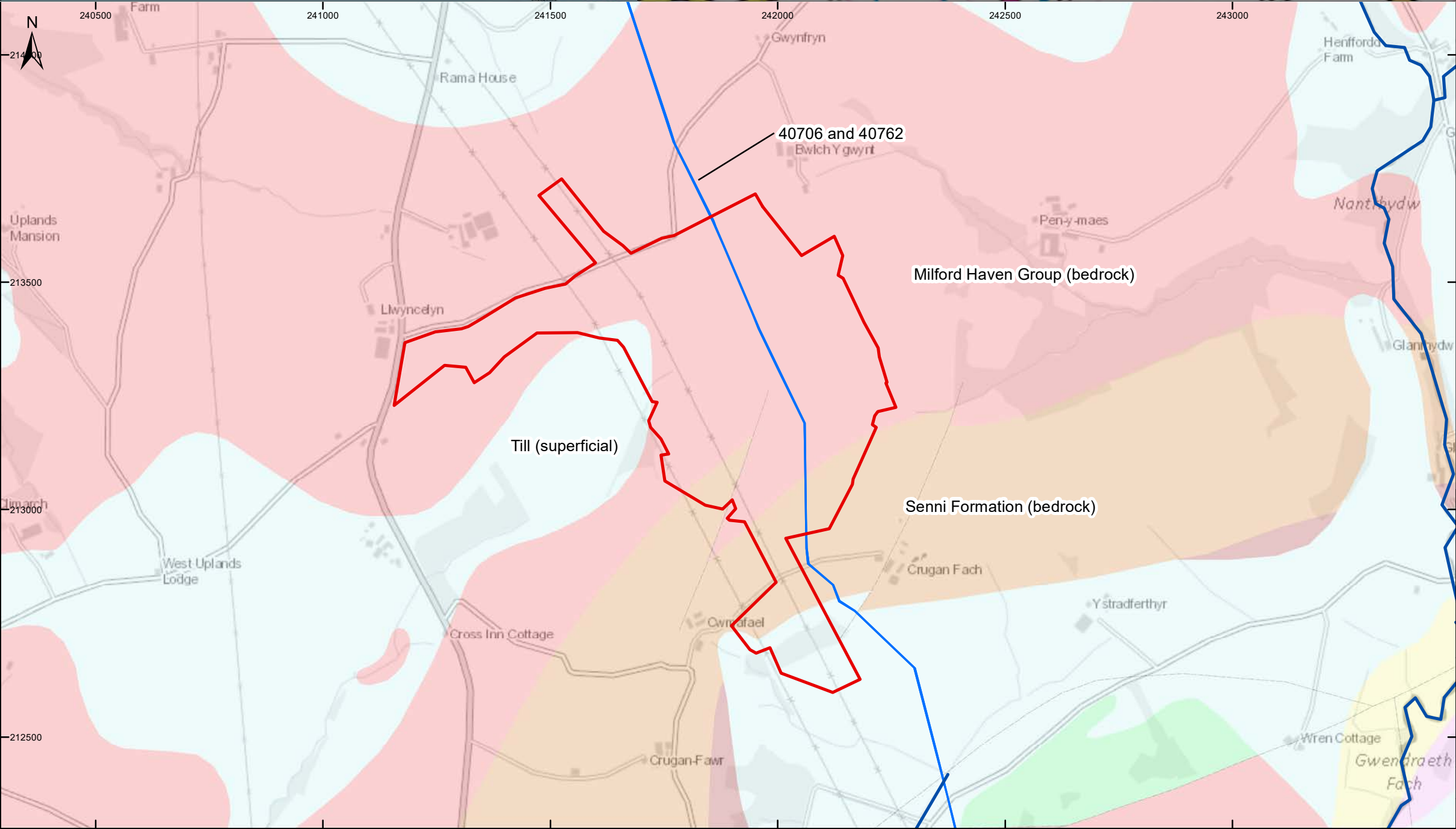
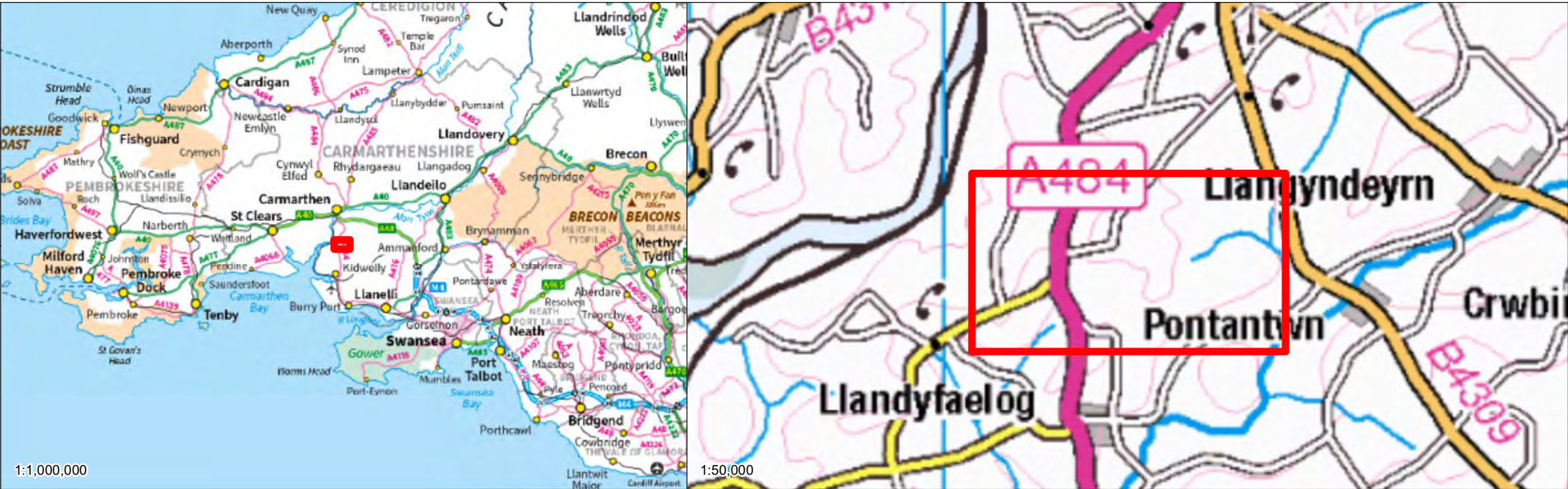
266191	Oaklands, Garden, Cwmffrwd	Documents	Post Medieval	242442.5	216595
417966	Parc Yr Eglwys, Field Names, Upland Arms	Documents	Medieval	241055.6	213240
6387	Pen-y-Graig Independent Chapel, Llandyfaelog;Penygraig	Documents	Post Medieval	241291.6	216629
270384	Pillbox (Type Fw3-26), Llandyfaelog	Building	Post Medieval	242601.5	216579
423940	Pont Antwm Mill	Documents	Post Medieval	244199.6	212986.1
24001	Pont Glanrhydwr	Not recorded	Post Medieval	243481.6	212839.1
23973	Pont Morlais, Llandyfaelog	Building	Post Medieval	241701.6	210199.1
43116	Pont Rhydyronnen	Documents	Post Medieval	242021.6	211289.1
473	Pontantwn	Complex	Post Medieval	244001.6	212999.1
424684	Pont-Faen Woollen Factory	Documents	19th Century	240811.6	210839.1
17721	Pontmorlais Cottage	Not recorded	Post Medieval	241721.6	210119.1
6388	Rama Independent Chapel, Ramah, Llwynhelyg, Llandyfaelog	Building	Post Medieval	241271.6	213979.1
423818	Rr60 Carmarthen to Kidwelly, Roman Road Section at Bwlch y Gwnt		Roman	241961.6	213619.1
415842	Rr60 Carmarthen to Kidwelly, Roman Road Section From Idole to Fforest Uchaf	Earthwork	Roman	242121.6	214479
423819	Rr60 Carmarthen to Kidwelly, Roman Road Section South of Nantllan, Llandyfaelog		Roman	241691.6	211289.1
6390	Seion Baptist Chapel, Idole	Documents	Post Medieval	242131.6	215679.1
309822	St Maelog's Church, Llandyfaelog	Documents	Medieval	241486.6	211875.1
17834	Tai-Newydd	Not recorded	Post Medieval	243051.6	211309.1
304150	The Quoit Stone;Garreg Llwyd, Llangain	Documents	Unknown	238691.6	214849

17854	Towy Castle	Not recorded	Post Medieval	240561.6	214119
266135	Towy Castle, Garden, Llandyfaelog	Documents	Post Medieval	240520.6	214055.1
17892	Upland	Documents	Post Medieval	240301.6	213609
407258	Upland Arms Public House		Post Medieval	241111.6	213179
309823	Upland, Stable Block	Documents	Post Medieval	240331.6	213619.1
266136	Uplands, Garden, Llandyfaelog	Documents	Post Medieval	240307.6	213571.1
424676	Woollen Factory, Pont Antwm	Documents	19th Century	244096.6	213095.1
17927	Ystrad Fawr	Not recorded	Post Medieval	242601.6	212029.1
40762	Pontyates to Bancyfelin Gas Pipeline	Desk Based Assessment		239035	215246
42706	Pontyates to Bancyfelin Gas Pipeline	Project Record		239035	215246
7459	Via Julia Maritima; Roman Road	Cropmark	Roman	242223	214859
109091	Toll Road	Toll Road	Post-Medieval	241170	213520
108118	Kidwelly to Camarthen Milestone	Milestone	Post-Medieval	241124	213189
109091	Toll road from the River Tywi to Kidwelly	Toll Road	Post-Medieval	241170	213510
22981	Cottage shown on 1842 parish tithe map	Cottage	Post-Medieval	242572	214293
22983	Cottage shown on 1842 parish tithe map	Cottage	Post-Medieval	242378	213573
22988	Cottage shown on 1842 parish tithe map	Cottage	Post-Medieval	242716	213276
22998	Cottage shown on 1842 parish tithe map	Cottage	Post-Medieval	242475	212399
22999	Cottage shown on 1842 parish tithe map	Cottage	Post-Medieval	242391	212403
23017	Cottage shown on 1842 parish tithe map	Cottage	Post-Medieval	241690	212180
12264	Beili Glas	Unknown	Unknown	241120	213620
126694	Bryn-coch; well	Well	Post-Medieval	241498	214467
126748	Bryn-coch; well	Well	Post-Medieval	241595	214507
40861	Bryncoch; earth bank	Field Boundary	Unknown	241420	214450
40862	Bryncoch; boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241370	214500
41987	Bryncoch; earth bank	Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	241613	214308
41988	Bryncoch; ditch	Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	241508	214403

13303	Bwlch Y Gwynt; road	Earthwork;Road	Romano-British	242200	214100
40851	Bwlch Y Gwynt; former field boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241910	213520
40852	Bwlch-y-gwynt; boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241850	213640
40853	Bwlch-y-gwynt; boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241800	213780
40855	Bwlch-y-gwynt; boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241770	213810
23138	Cae Dan Y; Pound	Pound	Post-Medieval	242200	213800
5357	Cae Garn; Barrow	Natural Feature;Round Barrow	Prehistoric	241520	214340
11282	Cae Hen; Wall	Unknown	Unknown	242000	214000
11287	Cae Maen; Standing stone	Standing Stone	Prehistoric	242400	213800
11288	Cae Maen; Standing stone	Standing Stone	Prehistoric	241700	213300
23158	Cae; Pound	Pound	Post-Medieval	241200	214200
23127	Cae Pwll; Placename	Unknown	Post-Medieval	242100	214300
23136	Cae Quarry; Placename	Quarry	Post-Medieval	243000	213100
22975	Capel Rama; Chapel	Chapel	Post-Medieval	241200	214000
1687	Cloigyn extra-parochial chapel	Chapel	Medieval	243000	213000
129183	Coed-Llein garden and orchard	Garden	Post-Medieval	242010	212170
40836	Coedlline; boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	242360	212360
40837	Coedlline; boundary and stream	Field Boundary	Unknown	242360	212400
40838	Coedlline; earth bank	Field Boundary	Unknown	242350	212430
40839	Coedlline; earth bank	Field Boundary	Unknown	242340	212500
23019	Cross Inn Cottage;crossin cottage	Cottage	Post-Medieval	241300	212700
40840	Crugan Fach; earth bank	Field Boundary	Unknown	242300	212650
40841	Crugan Fach; field boundary	Earthwork	Unknown	242220	212730
40842	Crugan Fach; earth bank	Field Boundary	Unknown	242170	212770
40843	Crugan Fach; field boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	242140	212810
40844	Crugan Fach; boundary	Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	242070	212880
40845	Crugan Fach; farm boundary/bank	Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	242070	212880
40846	Crugan Fach; Earthwork	Quarry	Post-Medieval	242030	212870
40847	Crugan Fach; platform	Platform	Unknown	242700	212920
40848	Crugan Fach; earth bank	Field Boundary	Unknown	242070	212980

40849	Crugan Fach; earth bank	Field Boundary	Unknown	242050	213180
42798	Crugan Fach; field boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	242134	212797
23018	Crugan;crugan Fawr; Building	Homestead	Post-Medieval	241850	212440
22977	Dyllgoed;gwynfryn cottage	Cottage	Post-Medieval	241900	214100
126691	Gelli-gidnes sluice	Sluice	Post-Medieval	240800	213723
23120	Llan; Placename	Church Land	Post-Medieval	242200	213000
23115	Llan Issa;llan Ganol;llan Ucha; Placename	Church Land	Post-Medieval	241400	213400
23118	Llan Issa;llan Ucha; Placename	Church Land	Post-Medieval	242400	213800
126692	Llwyn-y-gwcio well	Well	Post-Medieval	241226	213619
21278	Llwyncelyn	Cow Shed	Post-Medieval	241100	213400
23087	Llwyncelyn; Building	Homestead	Post-Medieval	241100	213400
23611	Man-y-gath cottage	Cottage	Post-Medieval	241270	214390
5358	Parc Yr Eglwys church land	Church Land	Medieval	241010	213210
11320	Park Main; Standing Stone	Standing Stone	Prehistoric	241100	214300
23139	Park Quarry; Placename	Quarry	Post-Medieval	241700	212800
23117	Park Y Lan; Placename	Church Land	Post-Medieval	242800	214000
23119	Park Y Llan; Placename	Church Land	Post-Medieval	241600	212800
23156	Park Yr Odyn; Placename	Kiln	Post-Medieval	240900	213300
129182	Parr's Castle; ORCHARD	Orchard	Post-Medieval	241560	214120
22972	Parr's Castle; cottage	Cottage	Post-Medieval	241562	214270
40854	Parr's Castle boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241780	213800
40856	Parr's Castle boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241730	213950
40857	Parr's Castle; earth bank	Field Boundary	Unknown	241650	214170
40858	Parr's Castle boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241610	214250
40859	Parr's Castle boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241560	214280
40860	Parr's Castle boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	241470	214380
42757	Parr's Castle; Earthwork	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	241538	214296
22976	Parry's Castle; Building	Homestead	Post-Medieval	241500	214200
16325	Rama Independent Chapel	Chapel	Post-Medieval	241260	213990

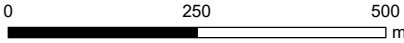
22978	Reymonds Lodge Inn;upland Arms; Building	Public House	Post- Medieval	241100	213200
16332	Star Forge; Building	Blacksmiths Workshop	Post- Medieval	241130	212970
23085	Tredegar cottage	Cottage	Post- Medieval	241250	214160
126693	Tredgar well	Well	Post- Medieval	241242	214135
23116	Waun Gadog;llan Llwyngwcw;llan Gadog; Placename	Church Land	Post- Medieval	241500	213700
22974	Ysgubor Fach; Building	Cottage	Post- Medieval	241330	214069
40835	Ystrad-fawr post boundary	Field Boundary	Unknown	242370	212350



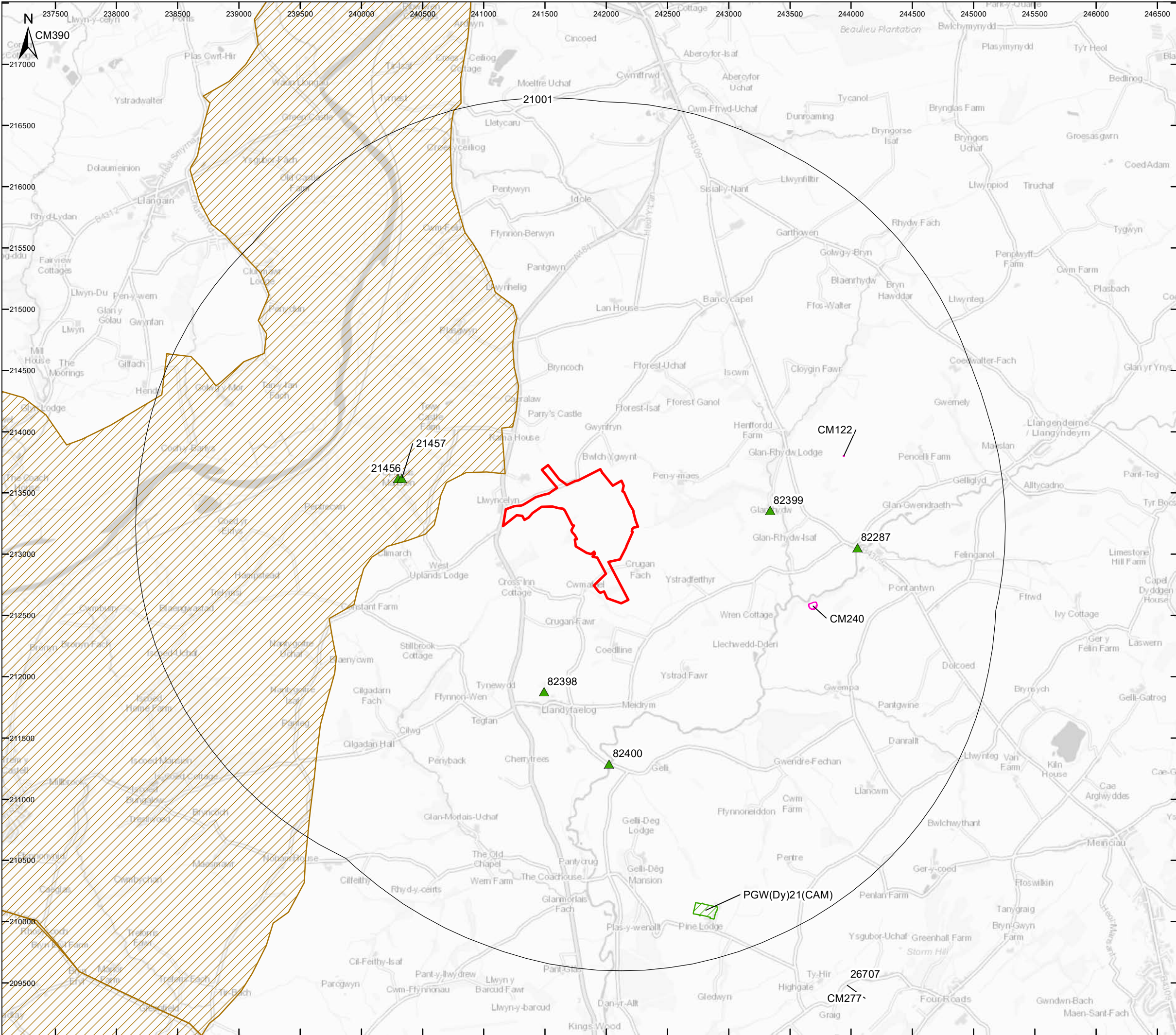
- Redline
- Watercourse
- DHER Event

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Llandyfaelog Substation
Site Location, Geology and Previous
Archaeological Works



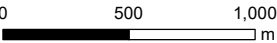
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Drawn: JR	Checked: IB
Figure: 1	Rev A



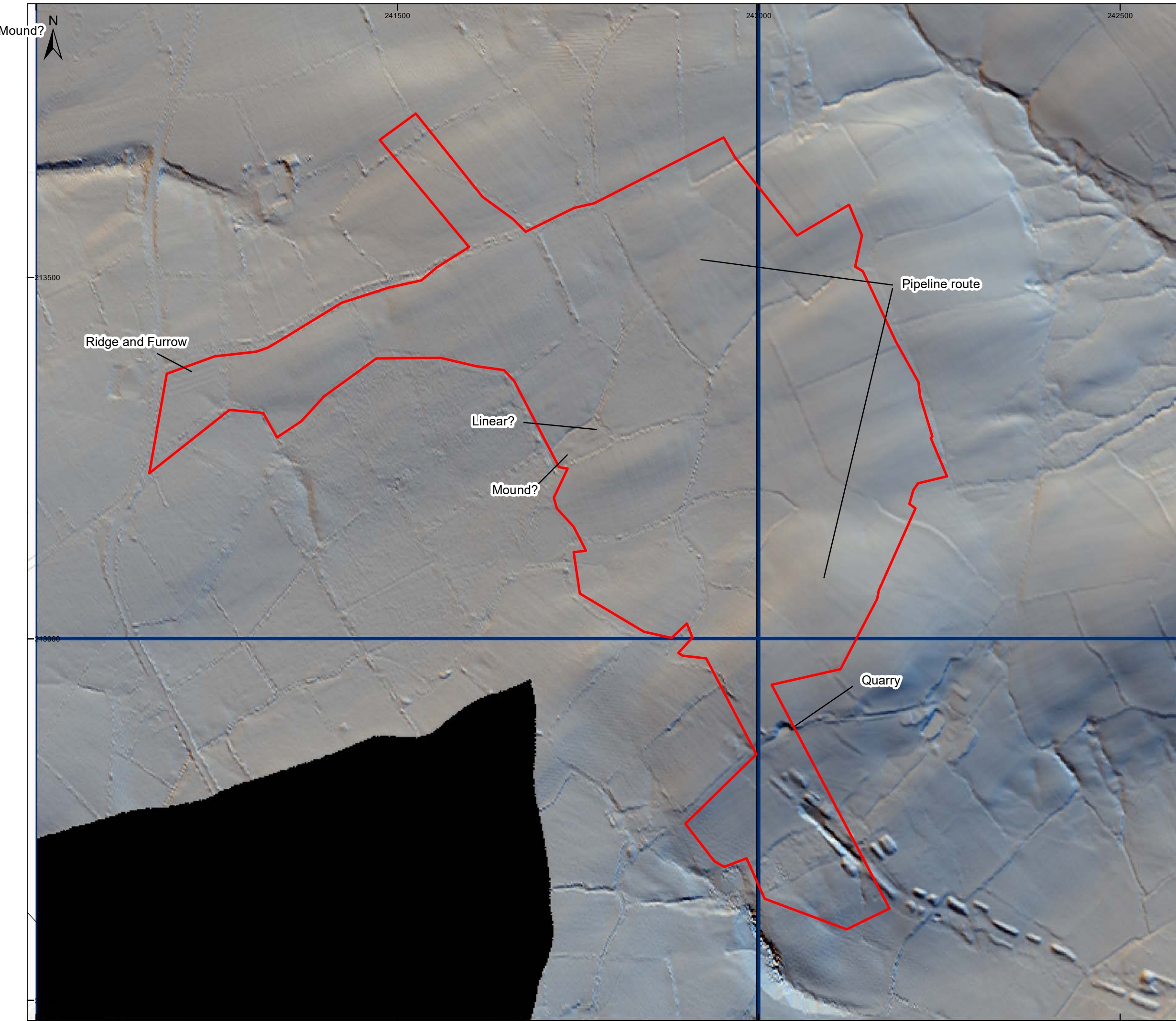
- Site
- 3km Study Area
- Listed Building**
 - Grade II
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Registered Park and Garden
- Welsh Arch Trust Historic Landscapes

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Llandefaelog Substation
Cadw Data



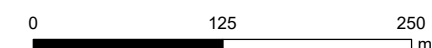
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Drawn: JR	Checked: IB
Figure: 2	Rev A



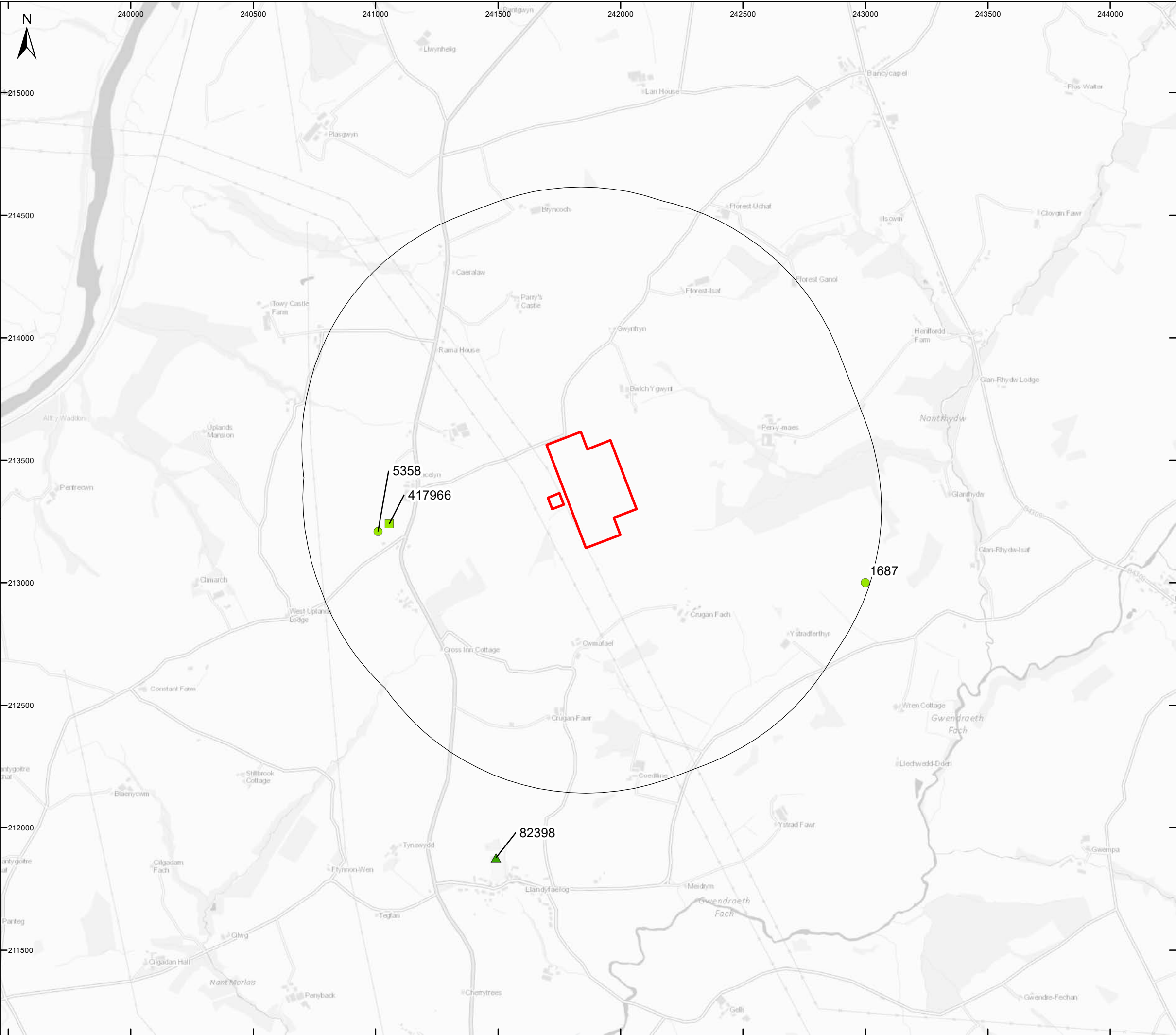
 Site

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Llandefaelog LiDAR Data



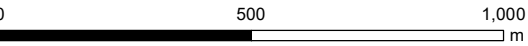
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Figure: 8	Rev A



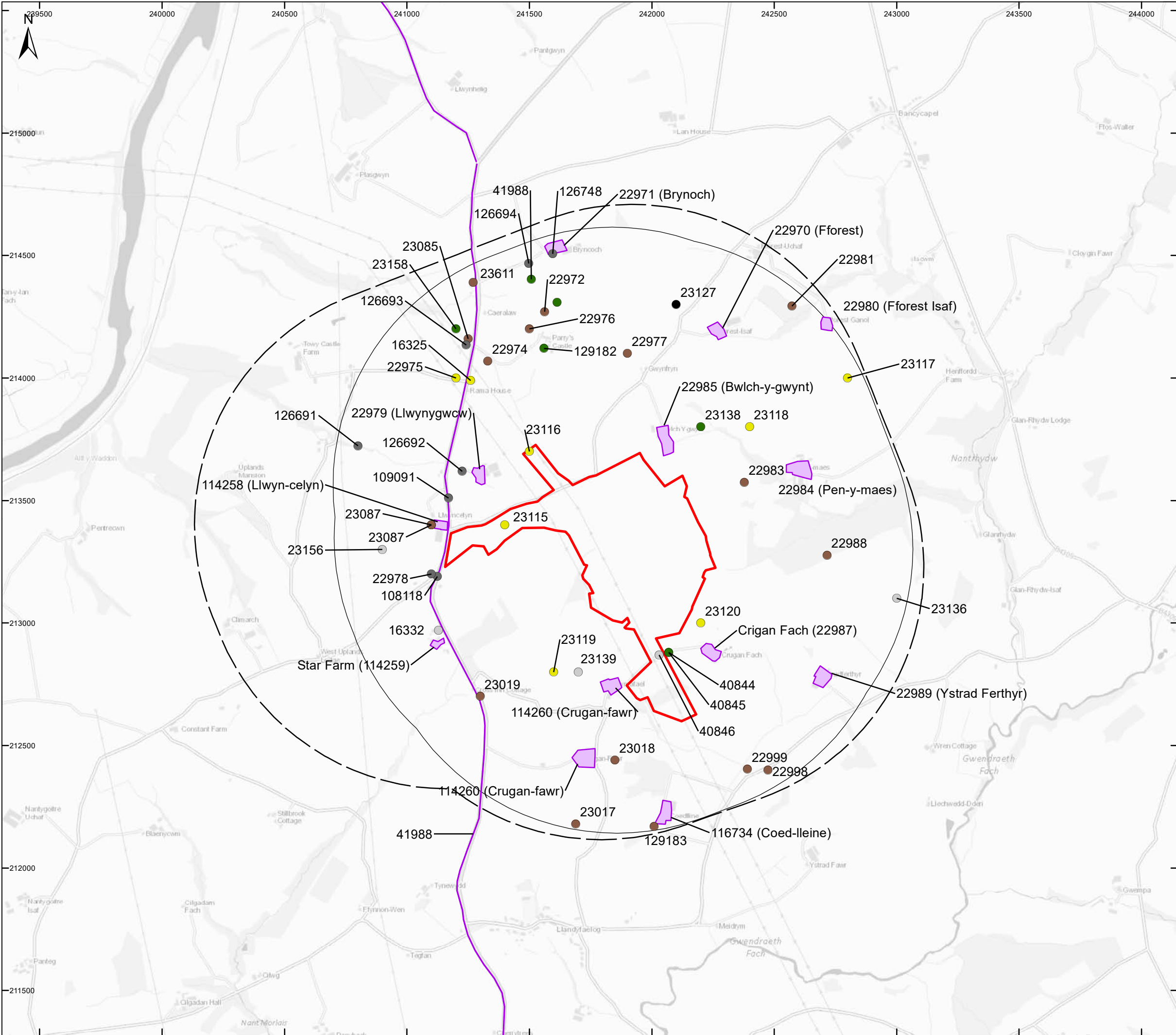
- Site
- 1km Study Area
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- RCAHMW Medieval Data
- Heneb Medieval Data

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Llandyfaelog Medieval Data



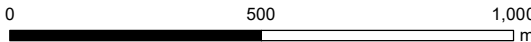
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Drawn: JR	Checked: IB
Figure: 3	Rev A



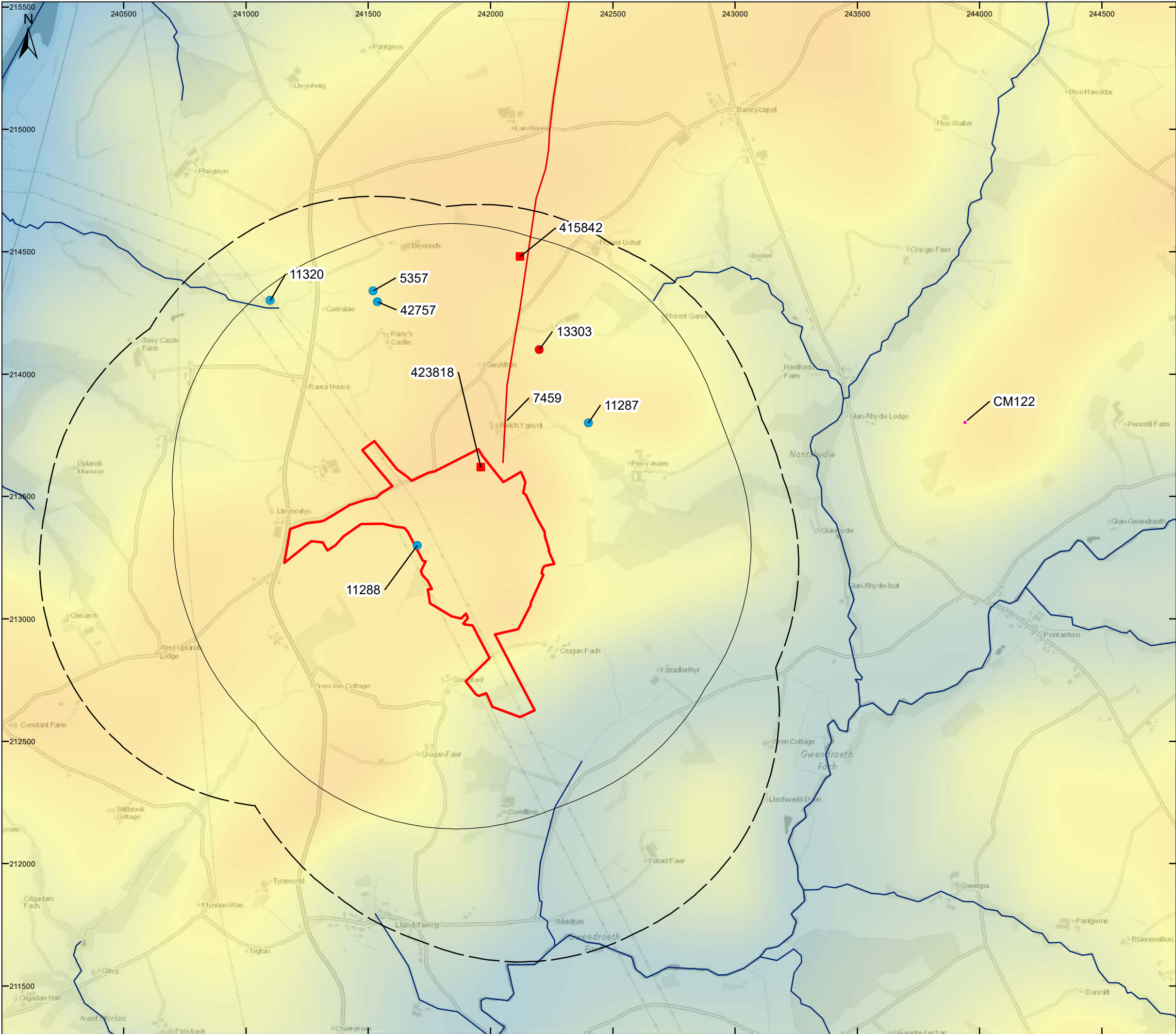
- Site
- 1km Study Area
- Revised 1km Study Area
- Heneb Post-Medieval Data**
 - Agriculture (Field, Building, Pound, Orchard)
 - Industry (Quarry, Workshop, Kiln)
 - Infrastructure (Road inc Milestones, Sluice, Well)
 - Religious (Church, Chapel, Land)
 - Residential (Cottage, Homestead, Garden)
 - Unknown
- Toll Road
- Heneb Farmsteads**
 - Post-Medieval

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Llandefaelog Post-Medieval Data



1:15,000 @ A3	Date: 22/05/2024
Drawn: JR	Checked: IB
Figure: 5	Rev A



Site

1km Data Search

Revised 1km Study Area

Heneb Prehistoric and Romano-British Records

Prehistoric

Romano-British

Scheduled Monument

RCAHMW Romano-British Data

Heneb Roman Roads

Watercourse

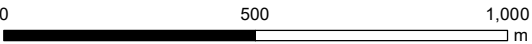
Topography

High : 259.477

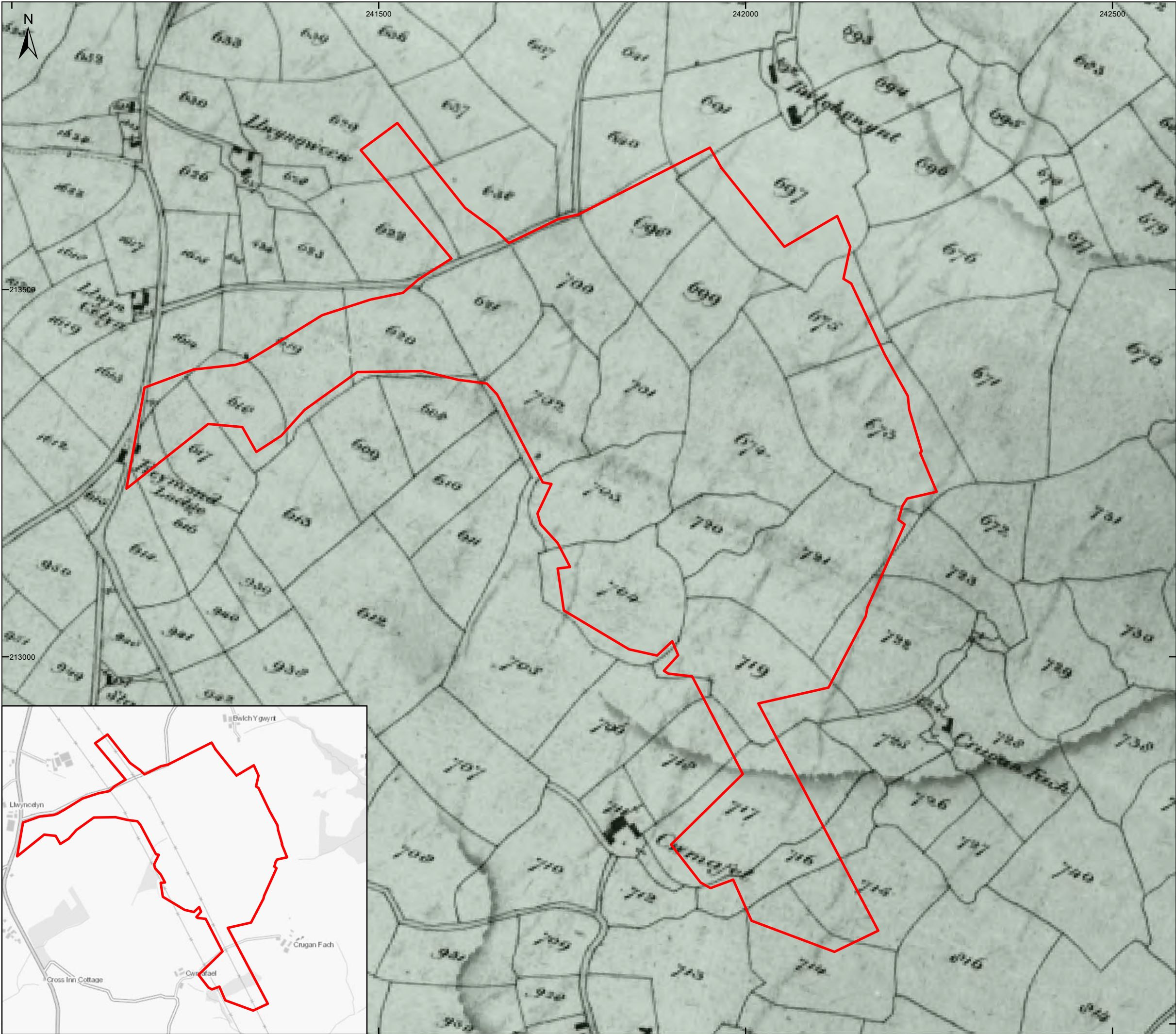
Low : -3.46044

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Llandefaelog Substation
Prehistoric and Romano-British Data



1:15,000 @ A3	Date: 03/05/2024
Drawn: JR	Checked: IB
Figure: 3	Rev A



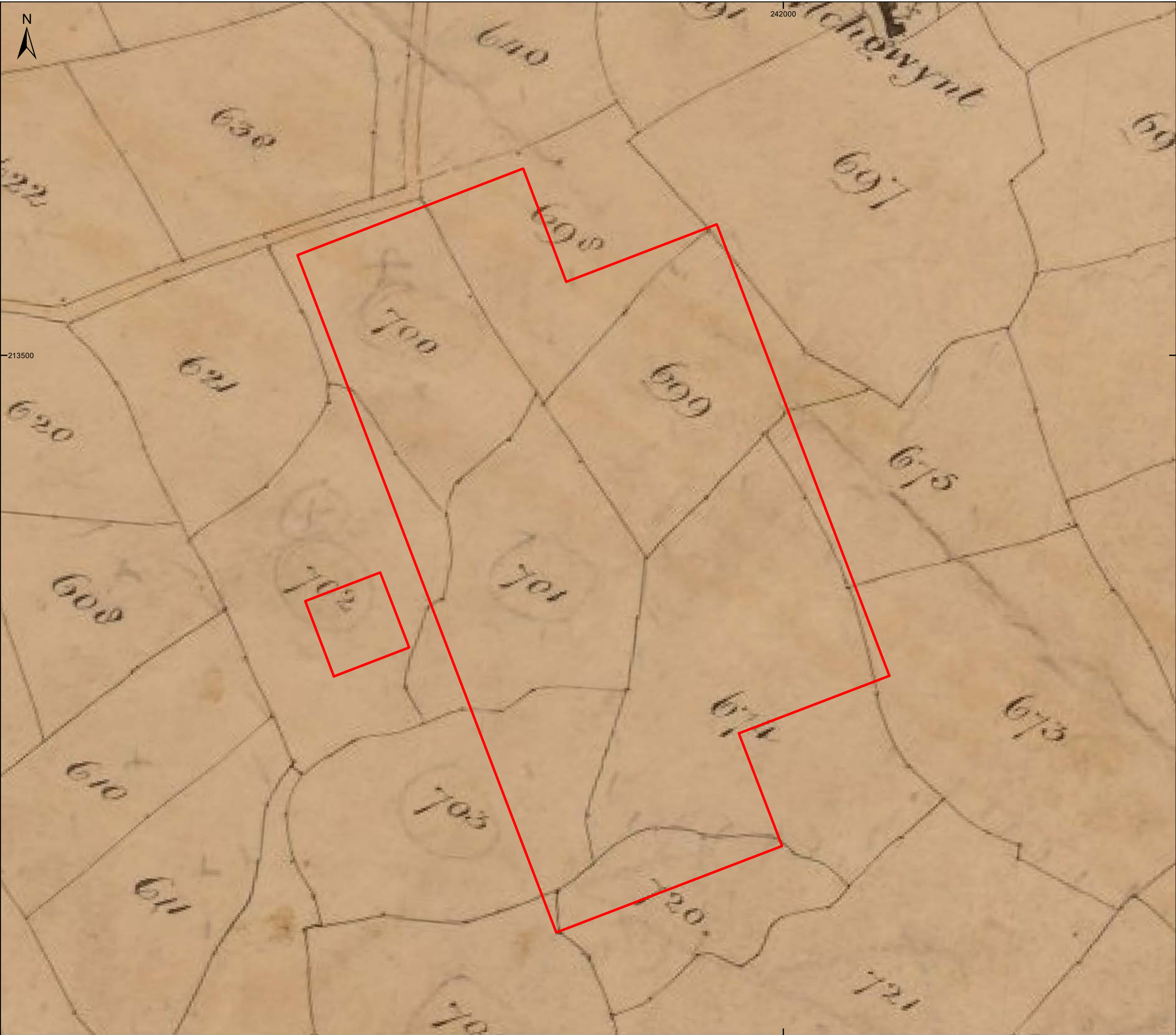
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Llandyfaelog
Llandyfaelog Tithe (1844) Extract

Not to scale

1:5,000 @ A3	Date: 15/05/2024
Drawn: JR	Checked: IB
Figure: 7	Rev A



Site

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Llandyfaelog
Llandyfaelog Tithe (1844) Extract

Not to scale

1:2,284 @ A3	Date: 16/01/2024
Drawn: JR	Checked: IB
Figure: 3	Rev A

Appendix C Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping

Site Details:

241869.23061043903,213386.5
183764529

Client Ref: 331201429_
Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6
Grid Ref: 241898, 213323

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1887

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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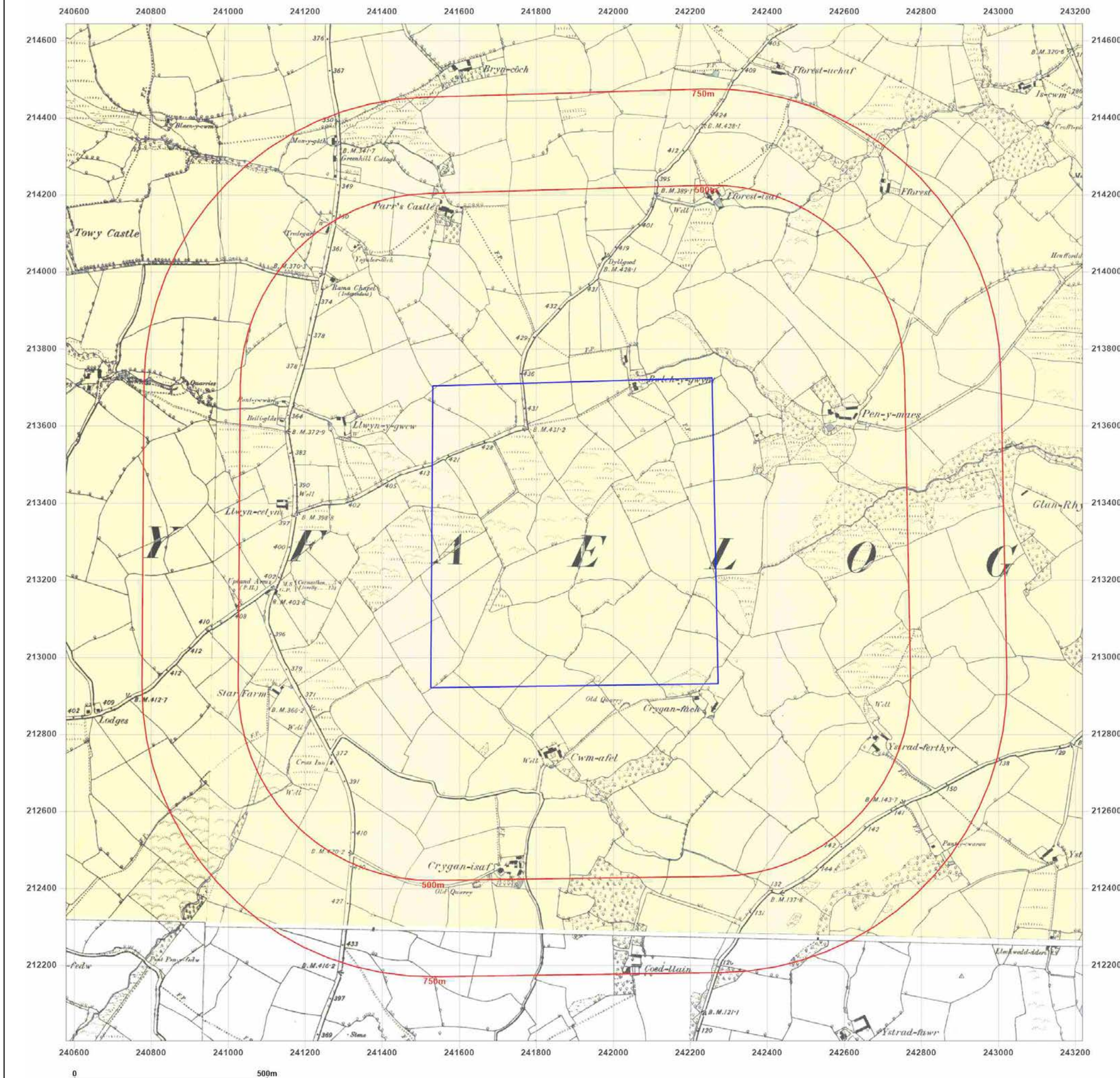


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Site Details:

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183764529

Client Ref: 331201429_
Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6
Grid Ref: 241898, 213323

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1907

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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Revised 1907
Edition 1907
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Revised 1907
Edition 1907
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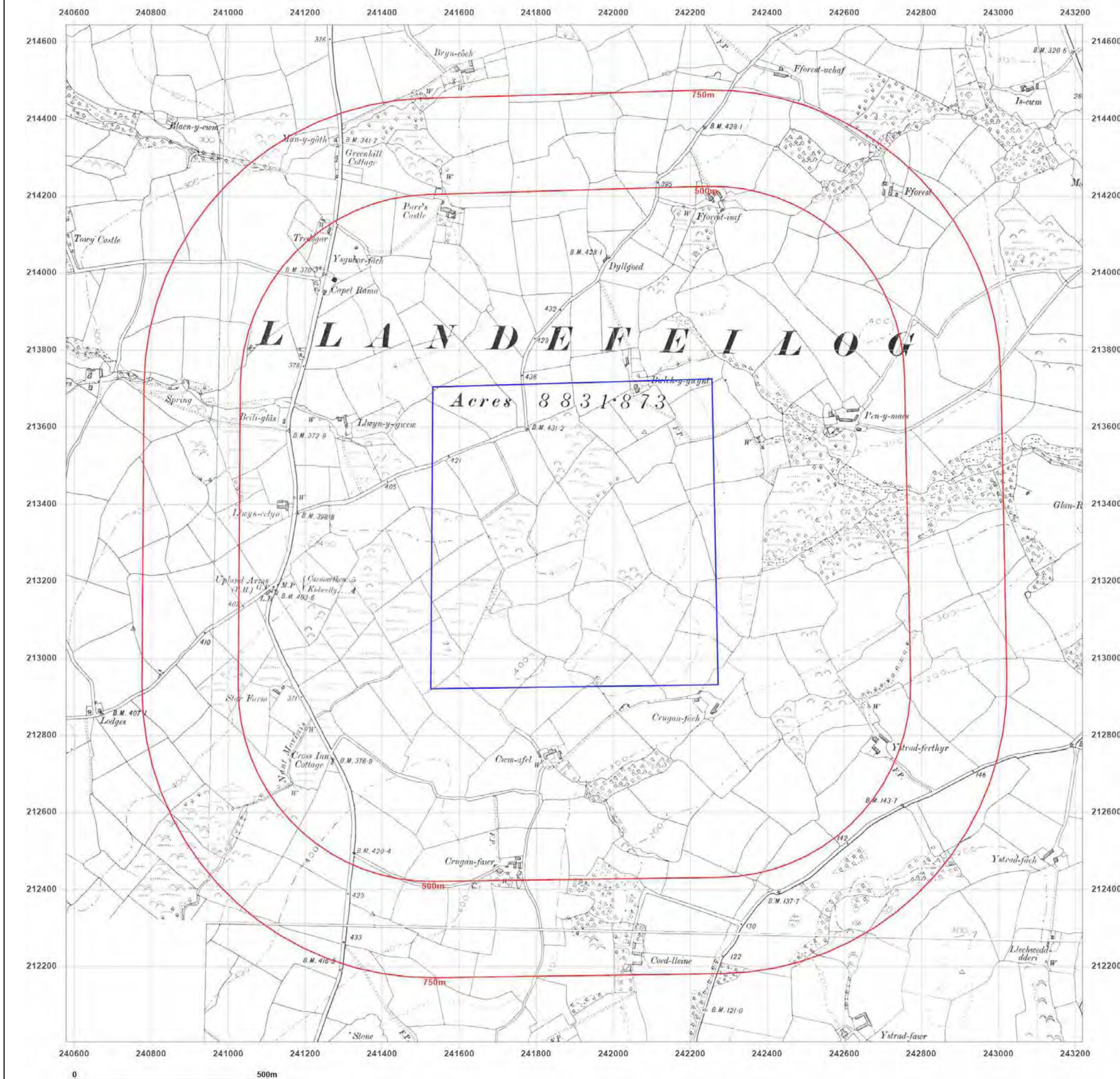


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Client Ref: 331201429_
Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6
Grid Ref: 241898, 213323

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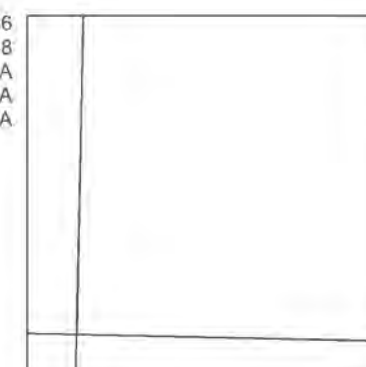
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Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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Edition N/A
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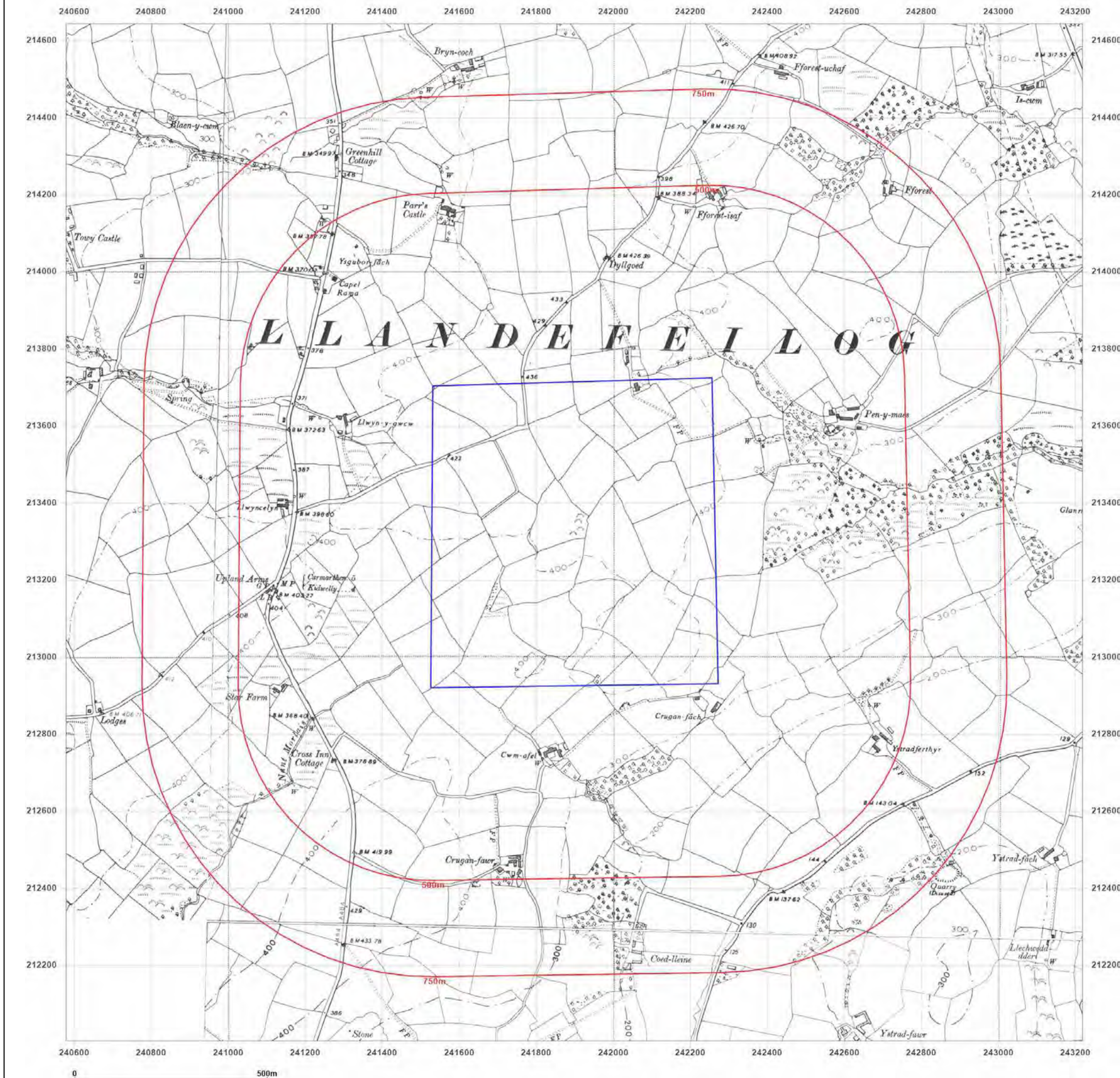


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Client Ref: 331201429_
Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6
Grid Ref: 241898, 213323

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1972

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



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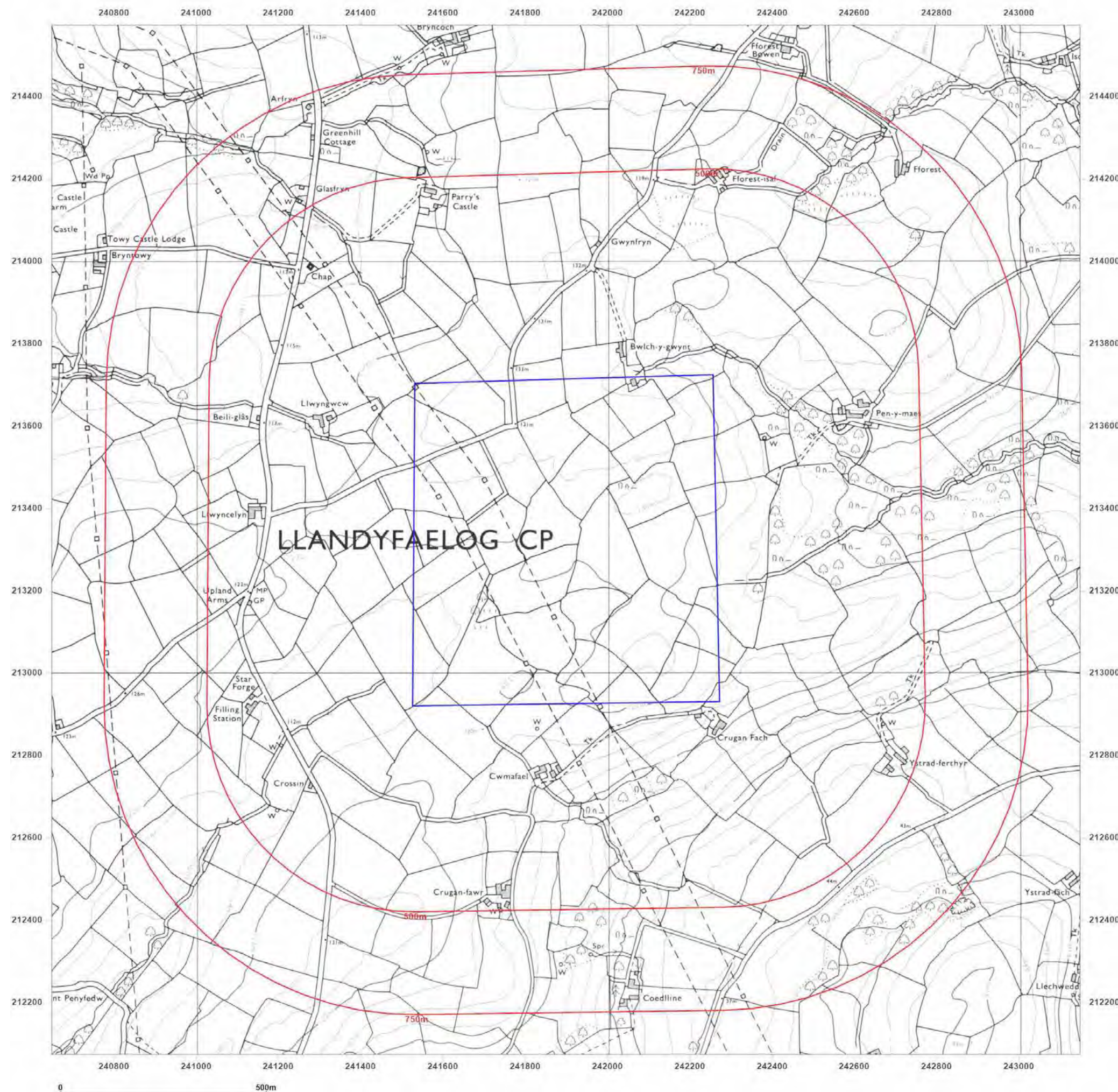


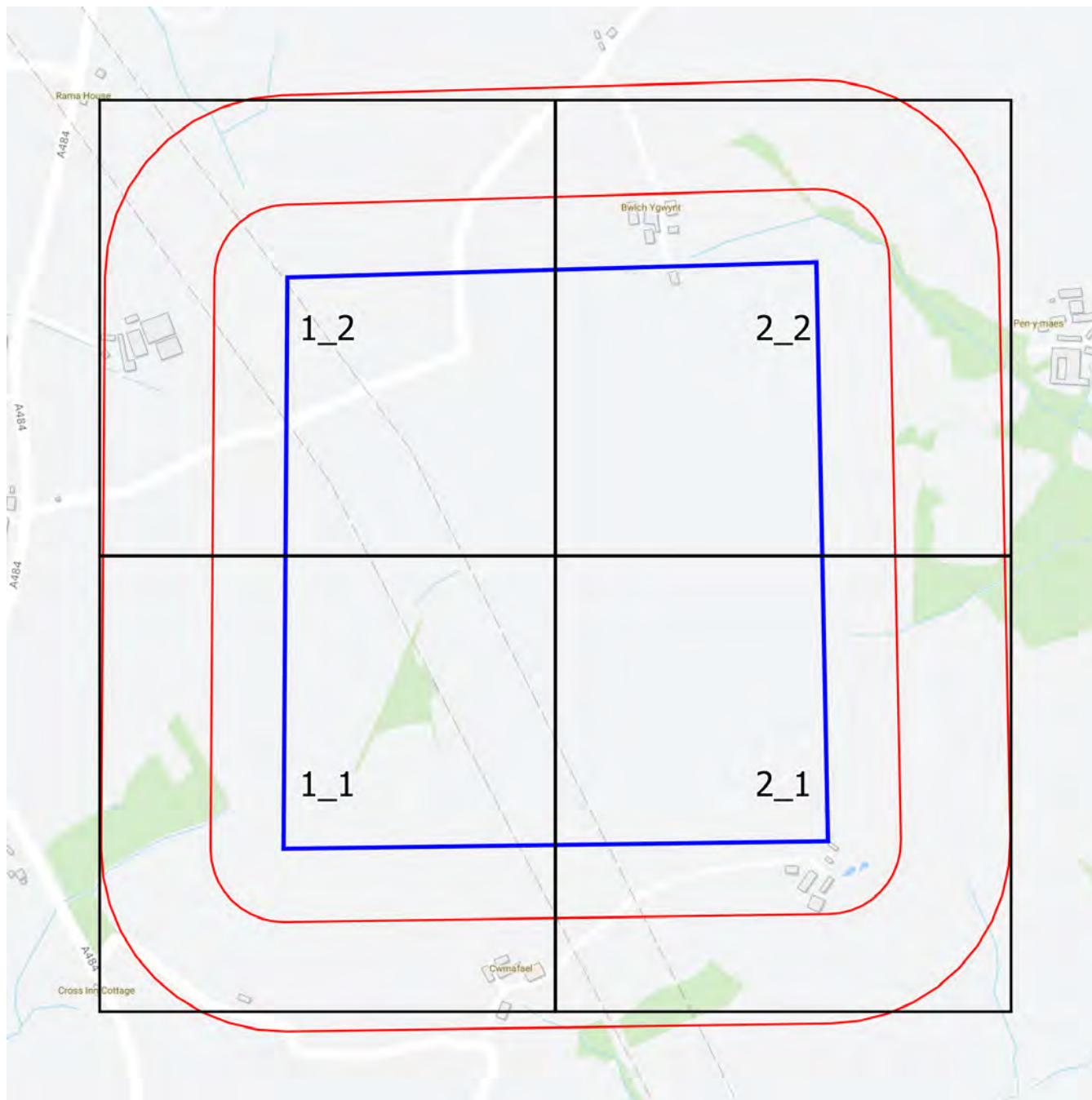
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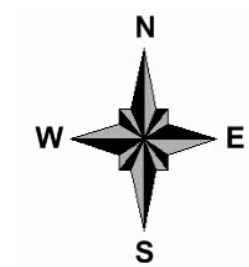
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1:2,500 Scale Grid Index



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Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 241585, 213010

Map Name: National Grid

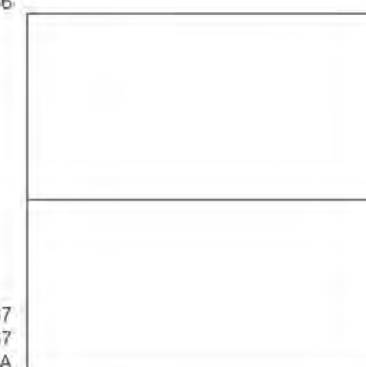
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Printed at: 1:2,500



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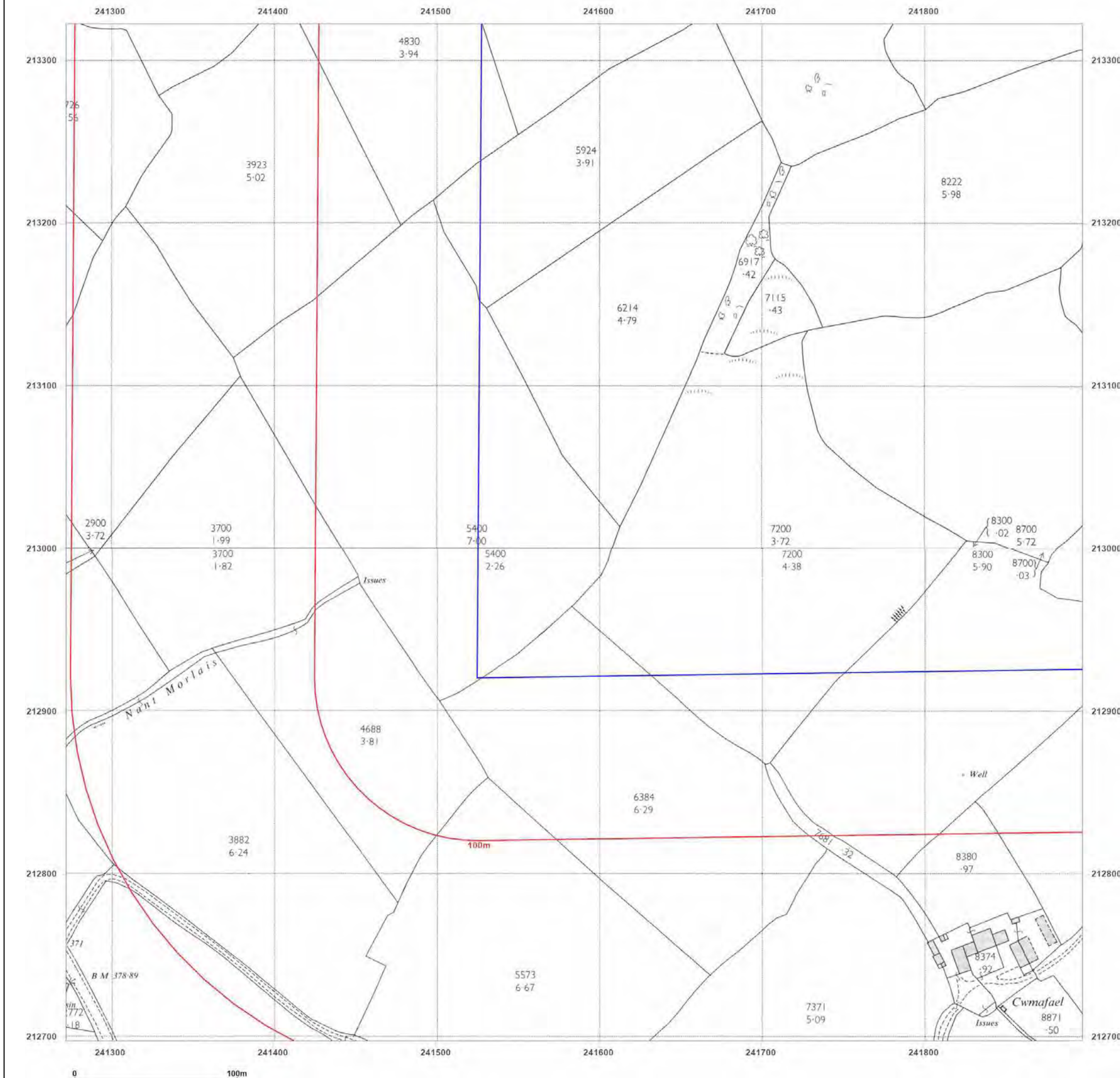


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Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 241585, 213010

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1968-1969

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
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Levelled N/A

Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
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Levelled N/A

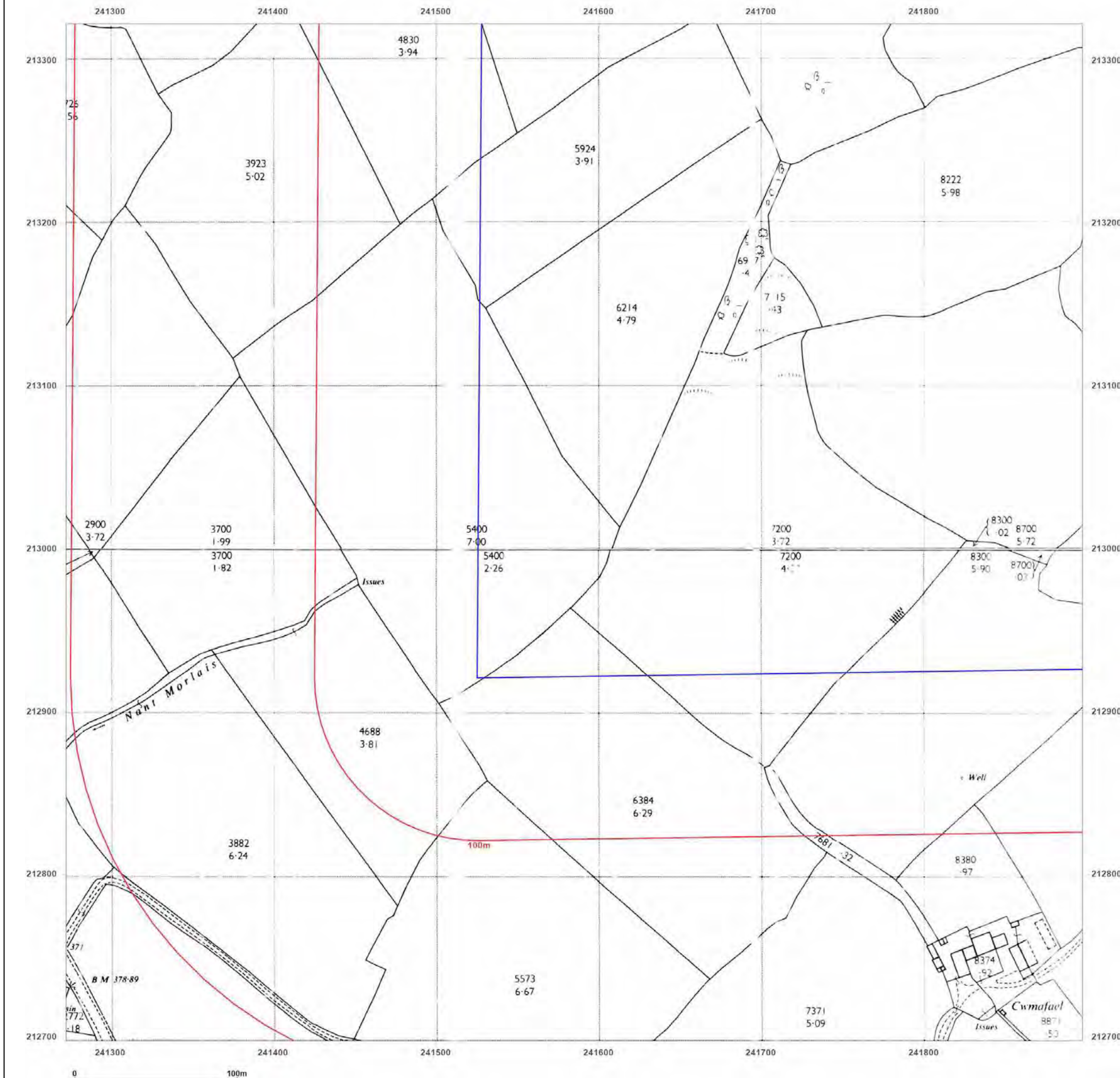


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Map Name: National Grid

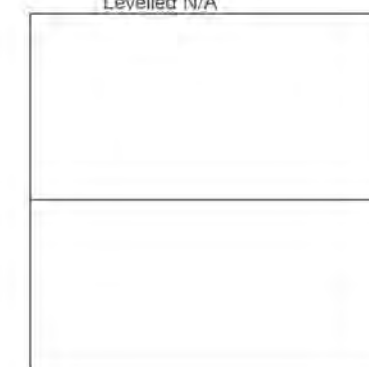
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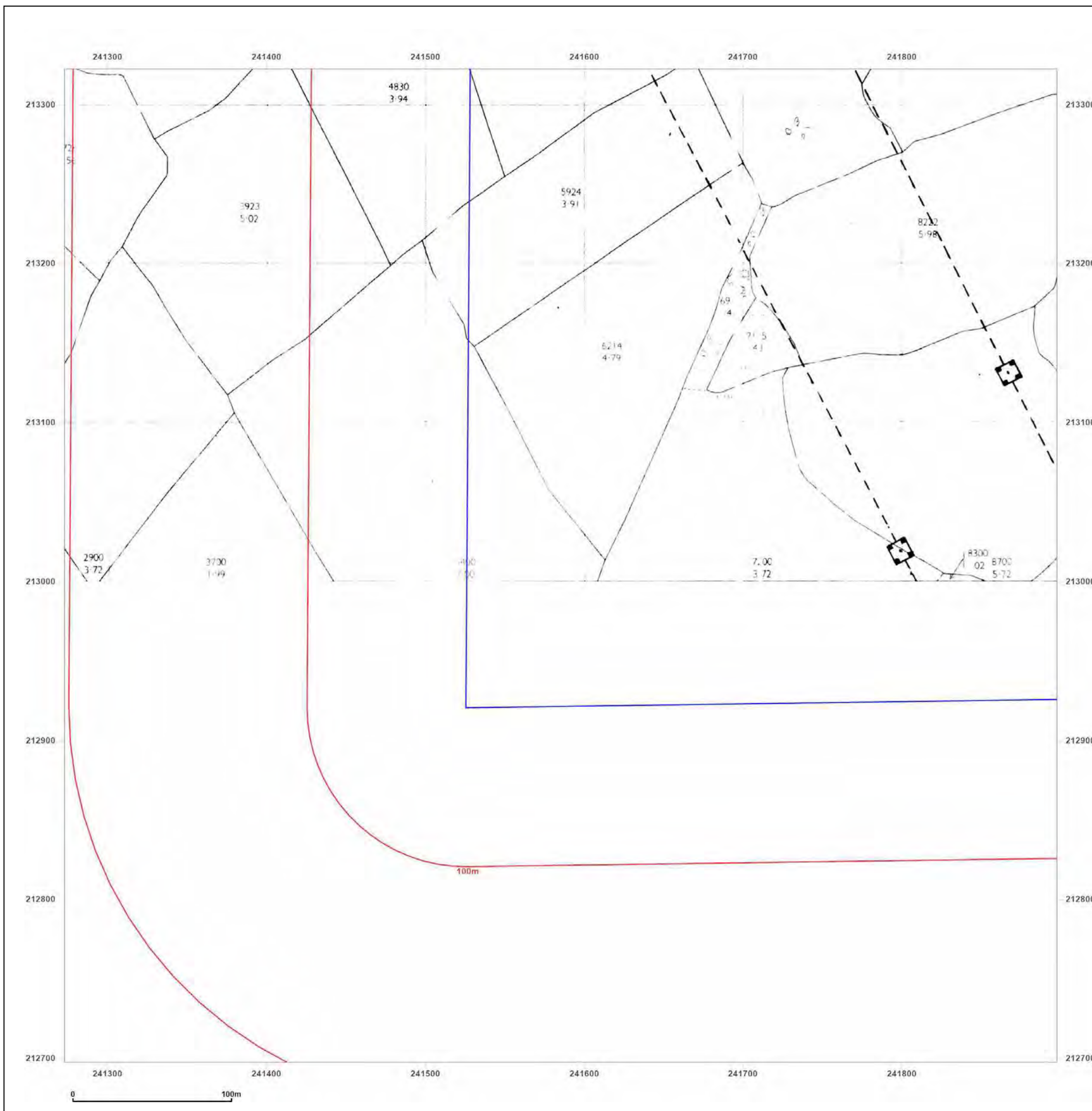


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Client Ref: 331201429_
Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 241585, 213010

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1990-1995

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
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Revised 1990
Edition N/A
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Levelled N/A

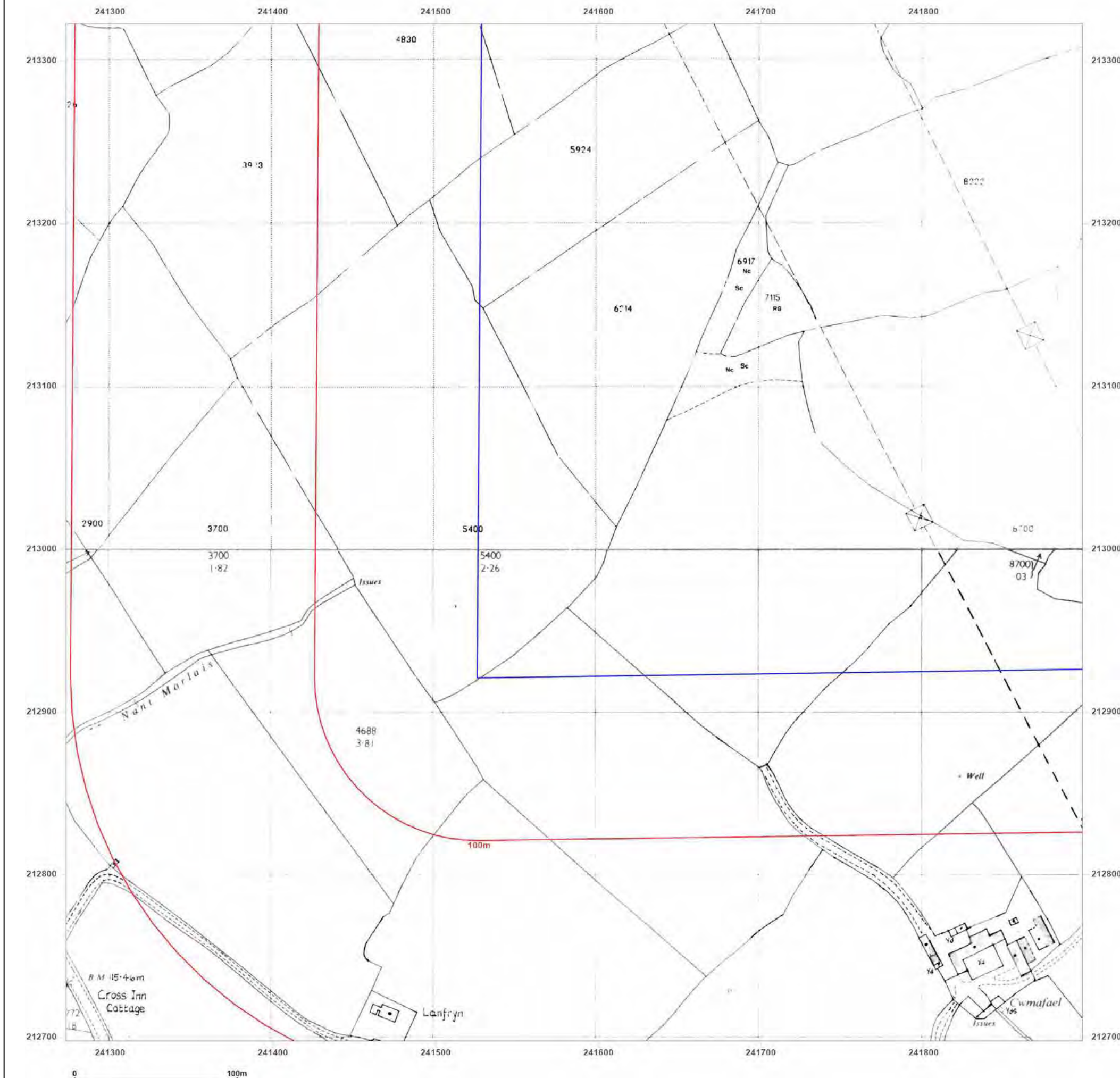


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Client Ref: 331201429_
Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 241585, 213635

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1888

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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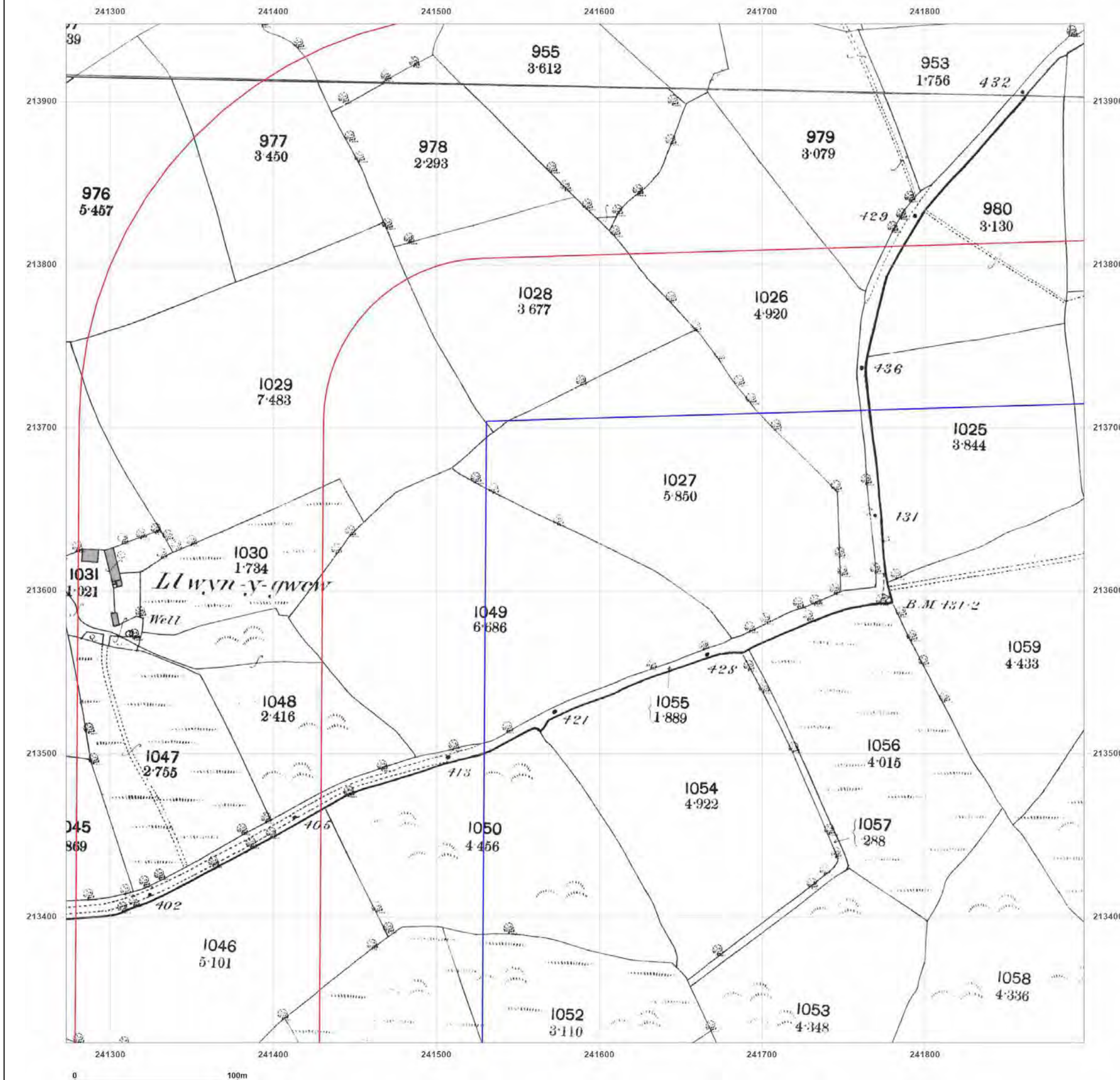


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183764529

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Grid Ref: 241585, 213635

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1906

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Revised 1906
Edition N/A
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Levelled N/A

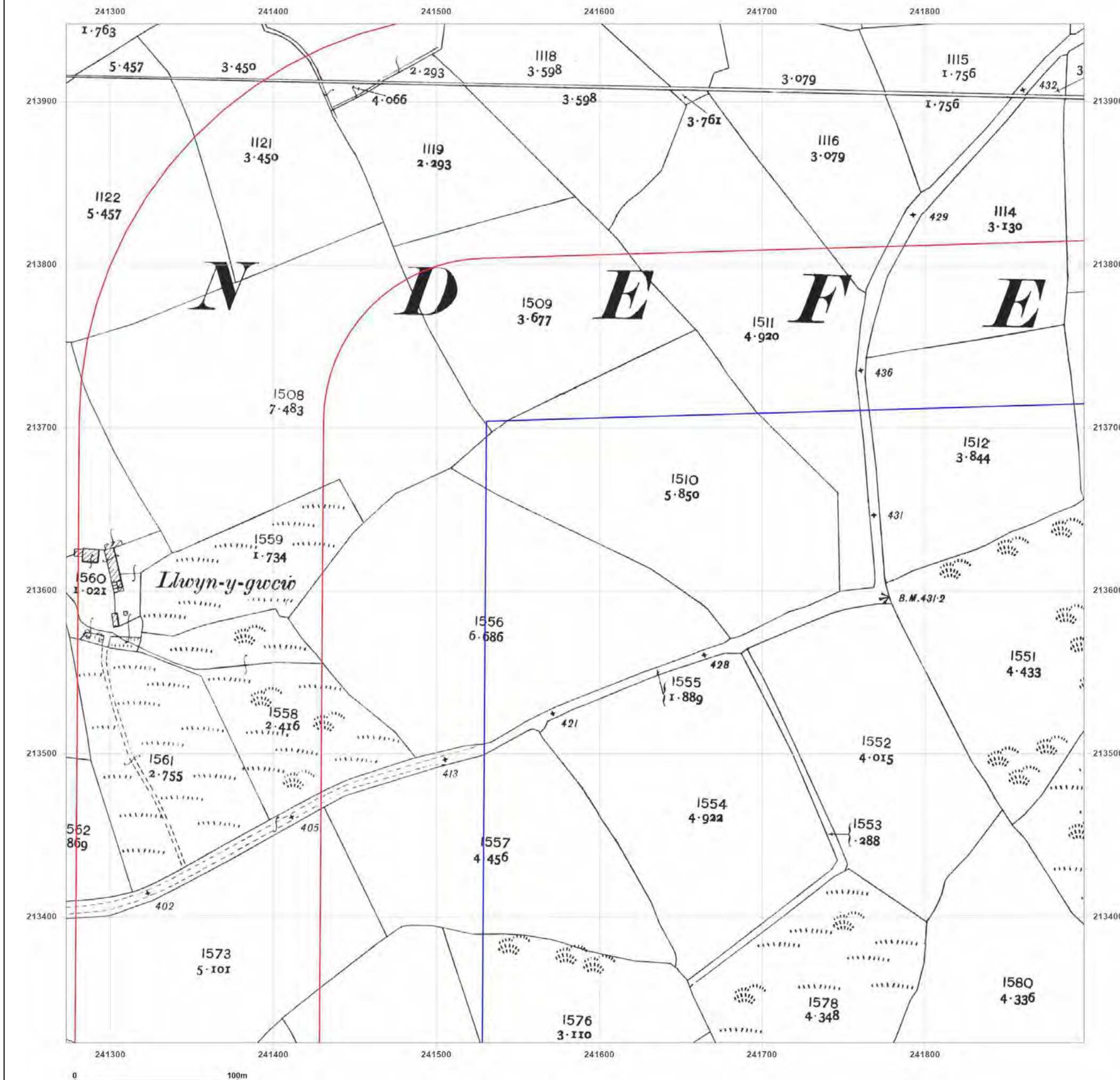


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183764529

Client Ref: 331201429_
Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 241585, 213635

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1967

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
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Levelled 1956

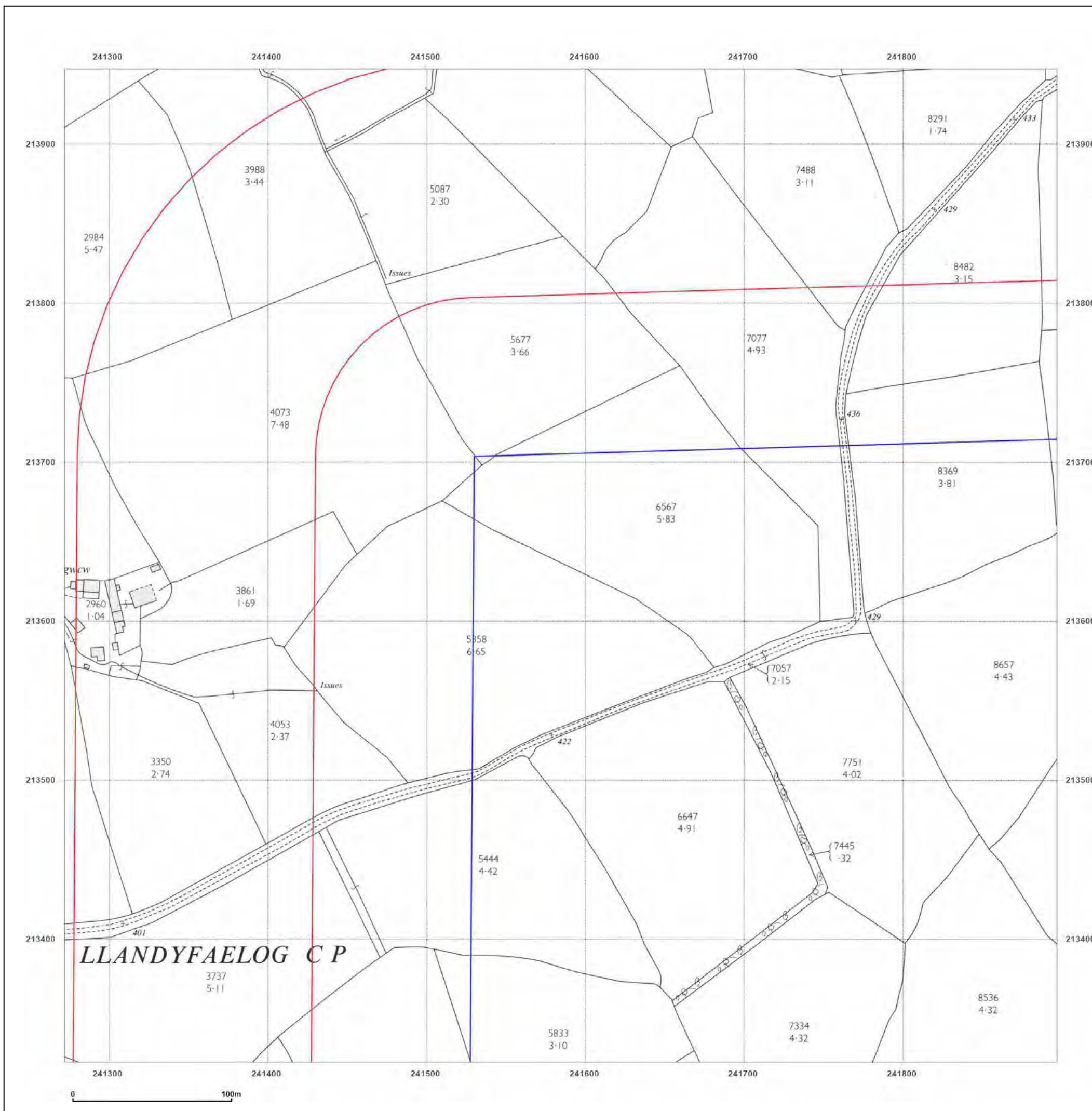


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Site Details:

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Grid Ref: 241585, 213635

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1968

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
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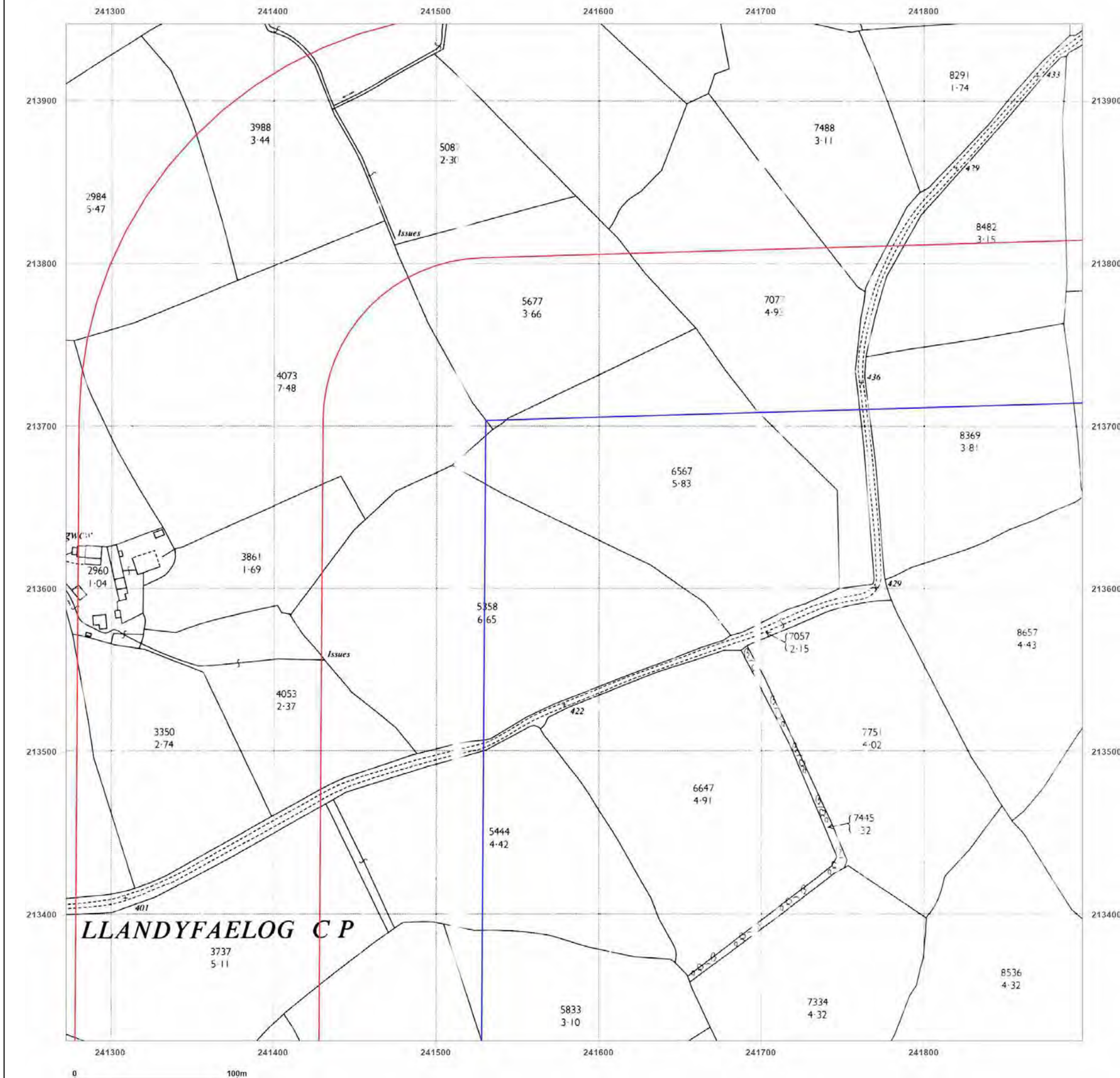


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Site Details:

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183764529

Client Ref: 331201429_
Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 241585, 213635

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1990

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
Copyright 1990
Levelled N/A

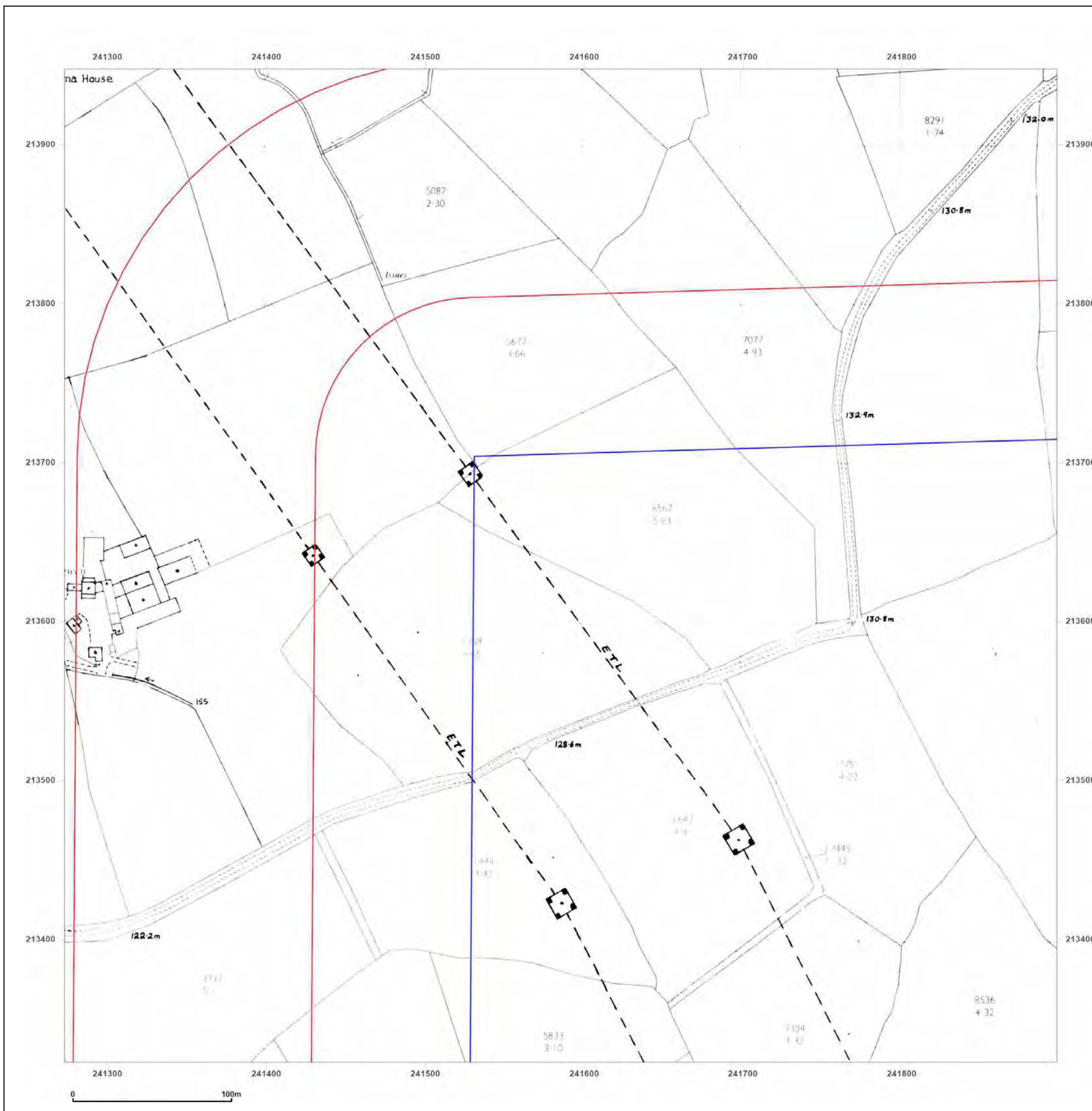


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Site Details:

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183764529

Client Ref: 331201429_
Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 241585, 213635

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1995

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
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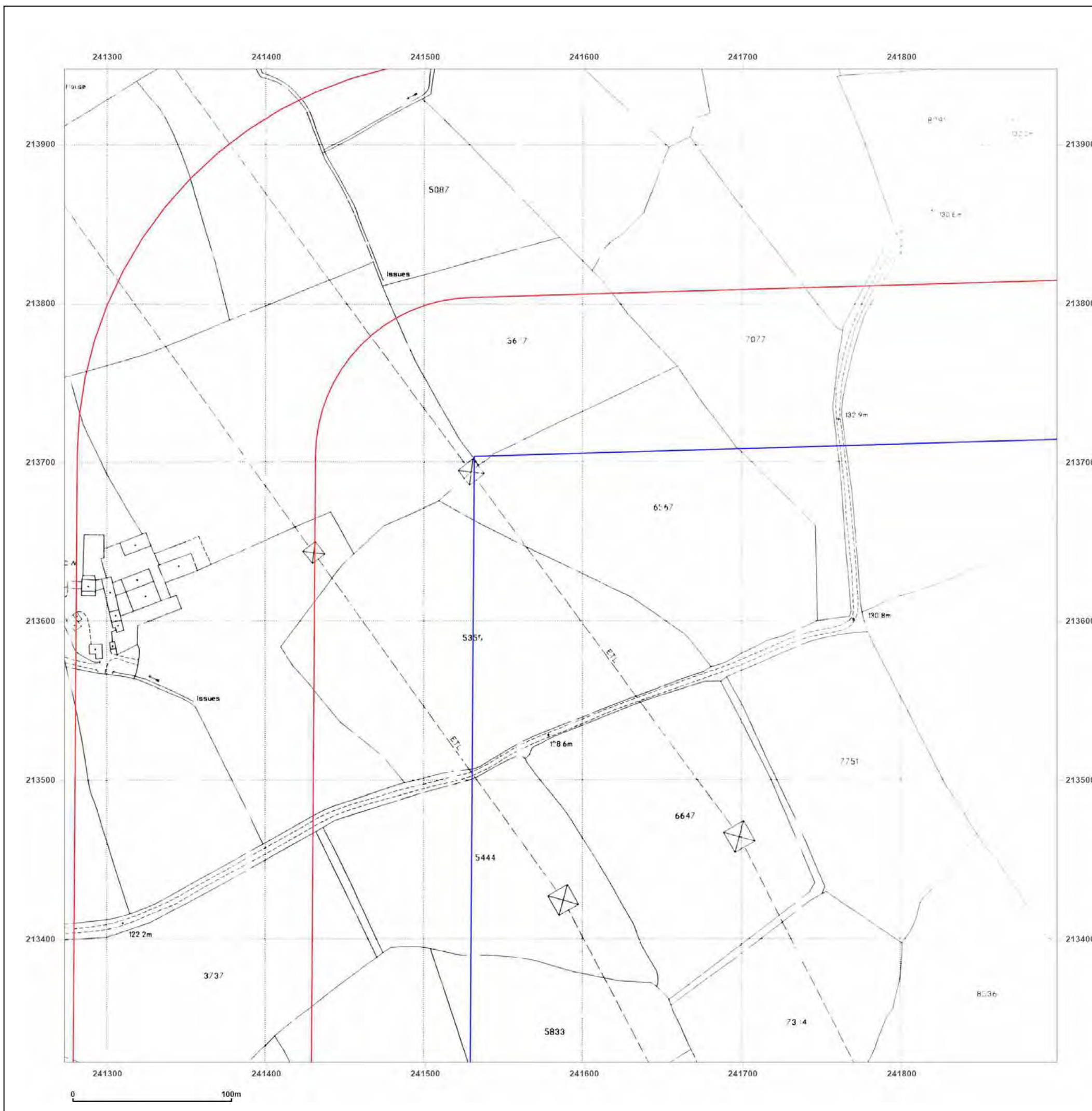


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Report Ref: GS-IL1-D3B-63H-8C6_LS_2_1
Grid Ref: 242210, 213010

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1888

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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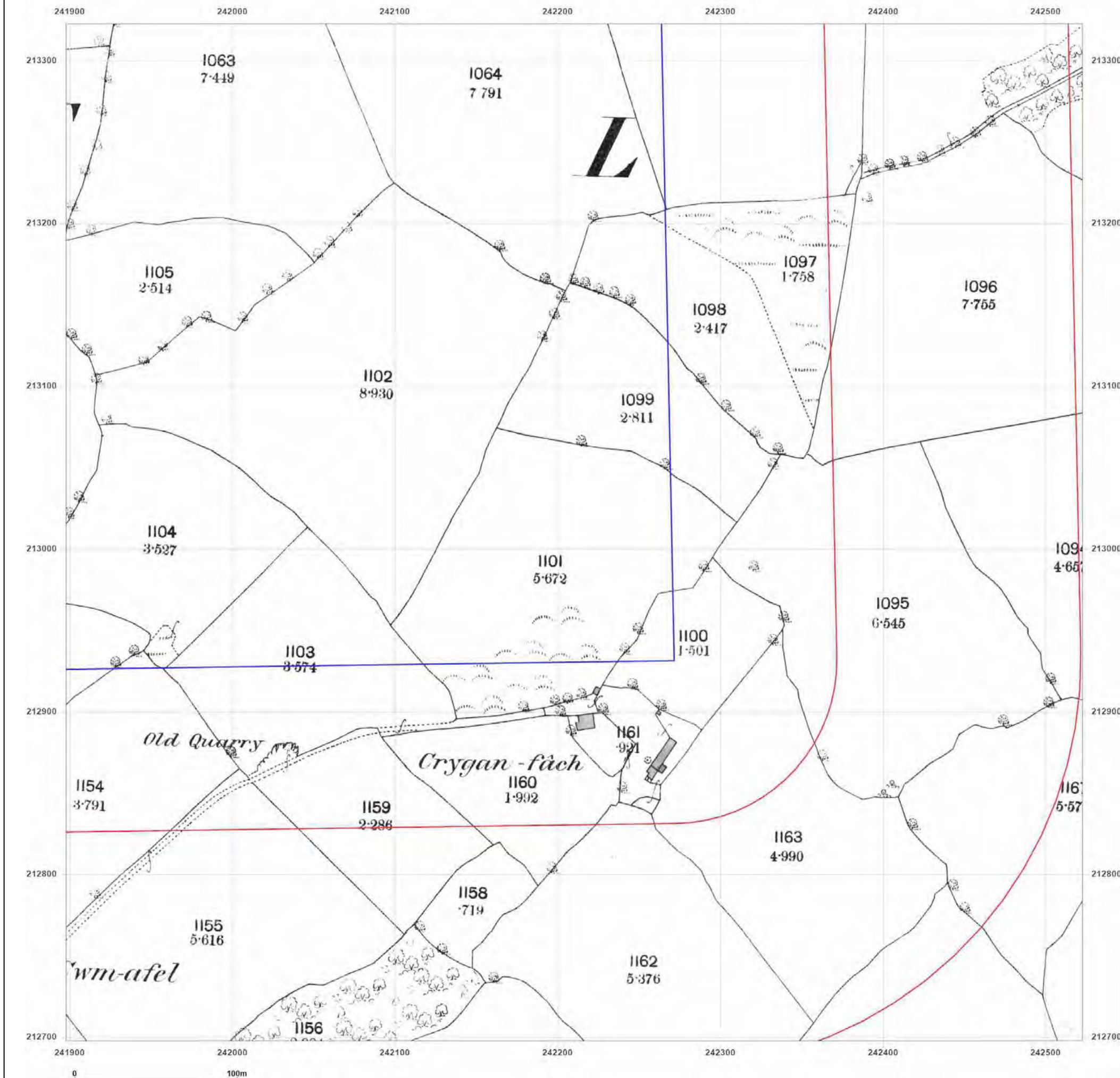


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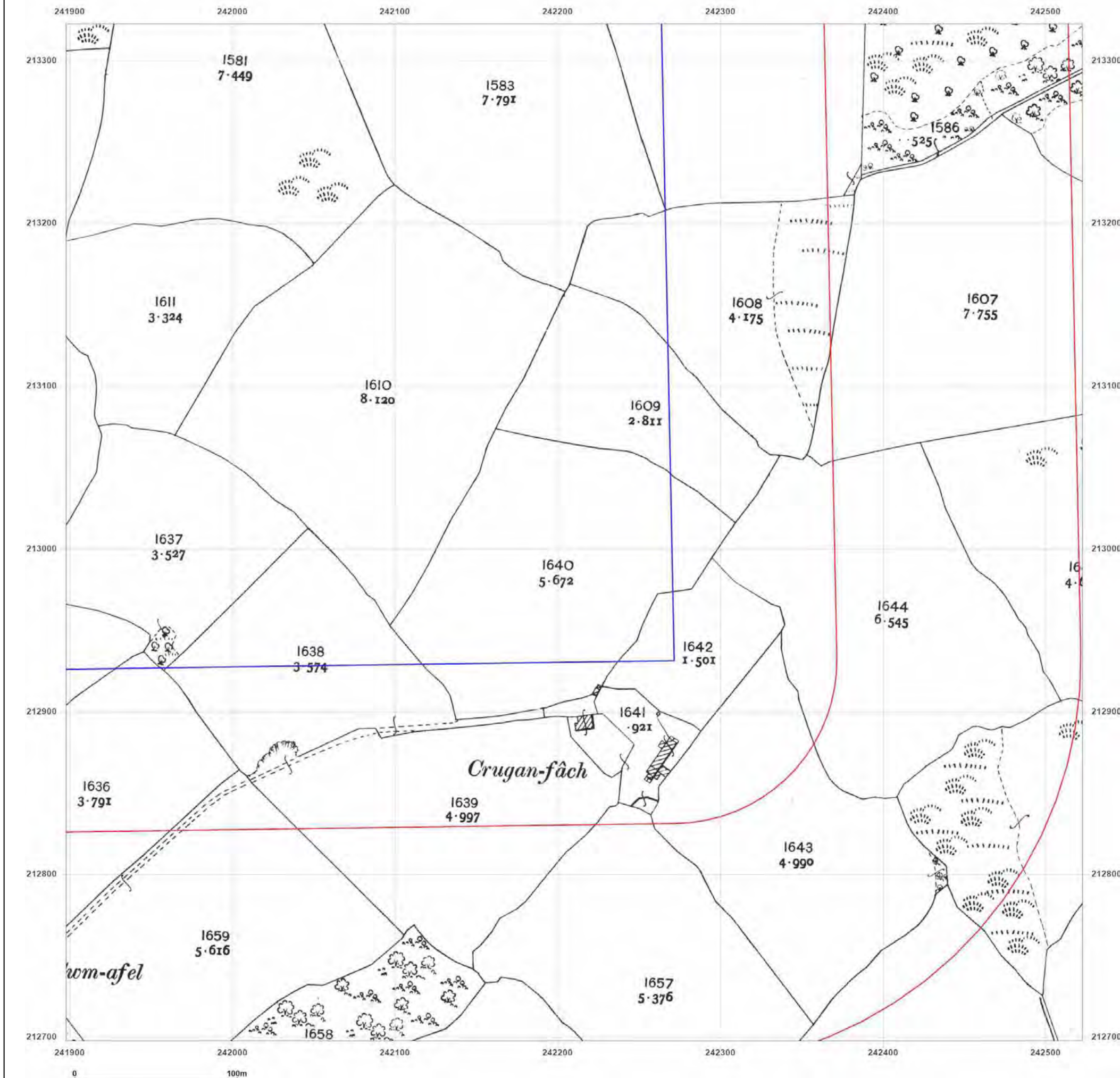


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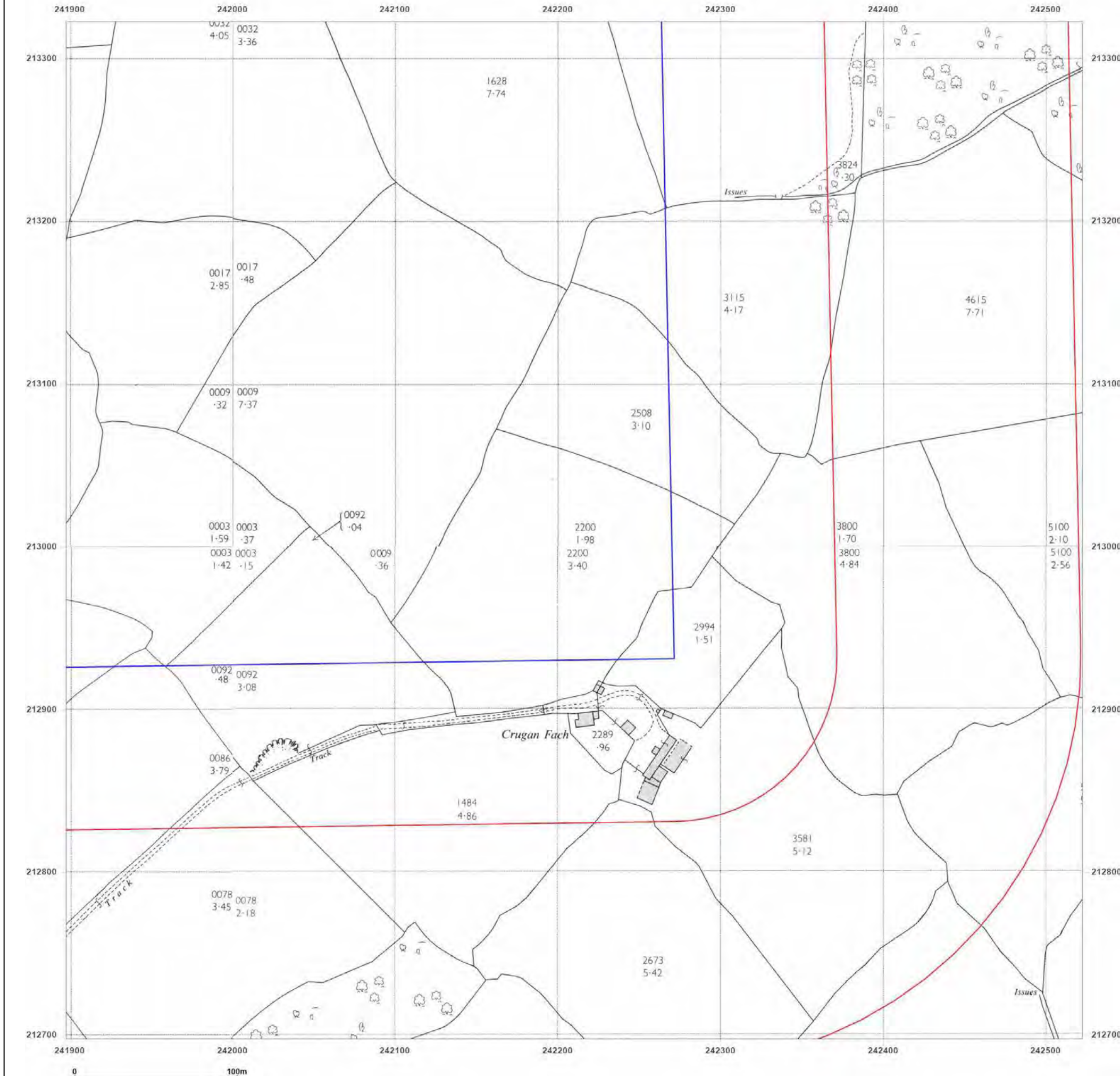


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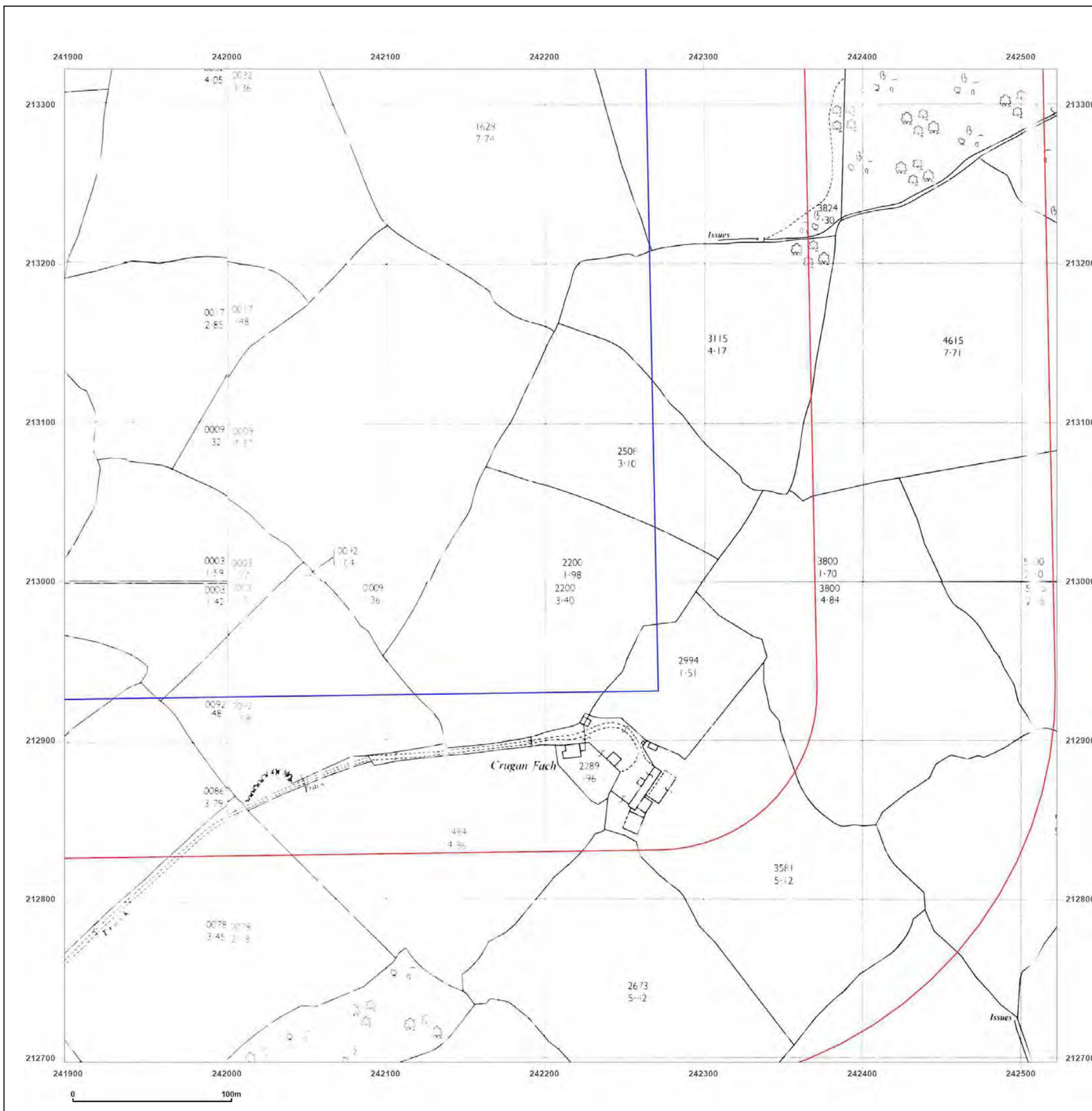


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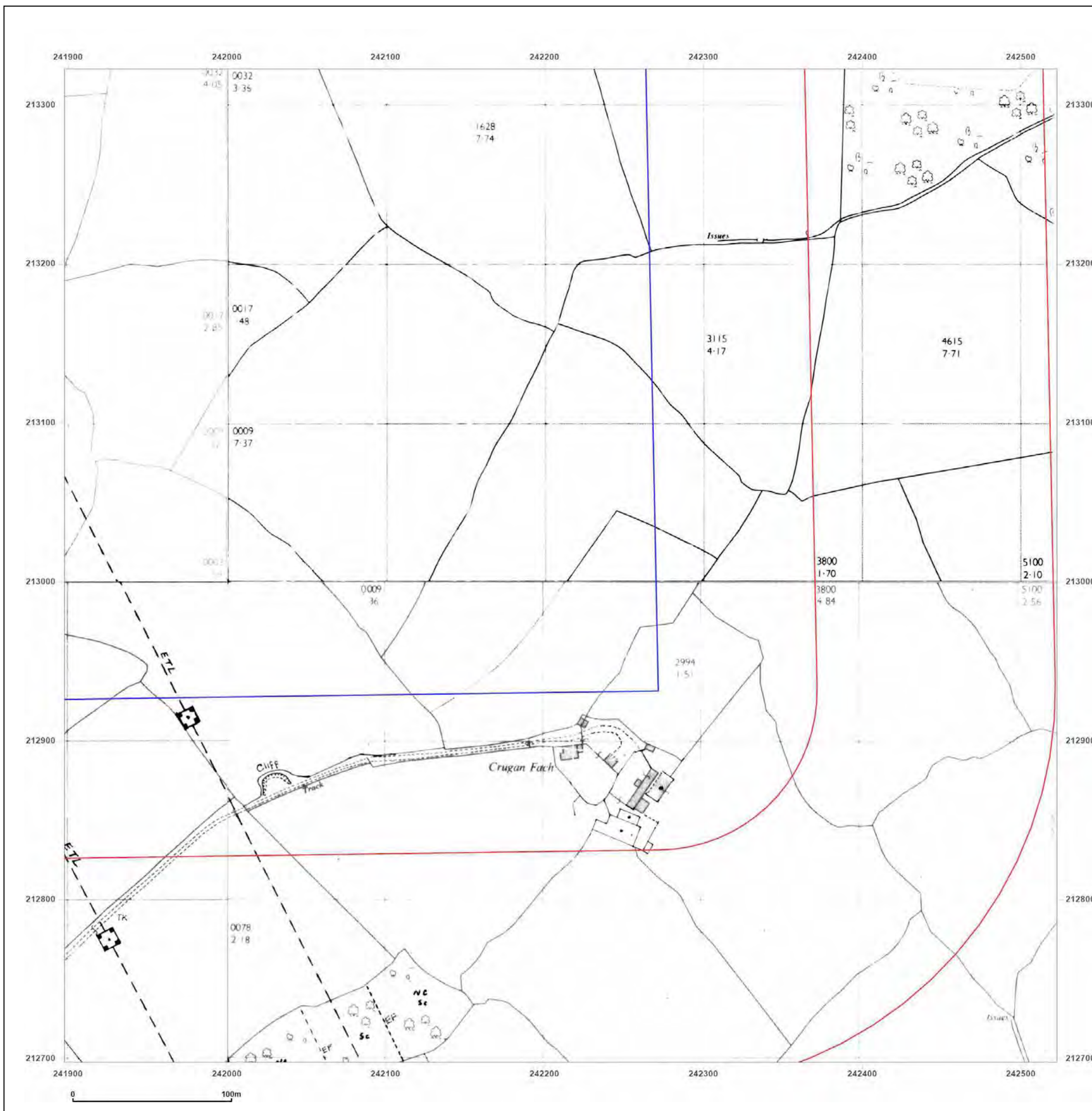


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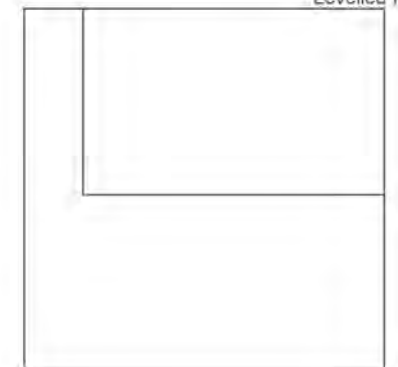
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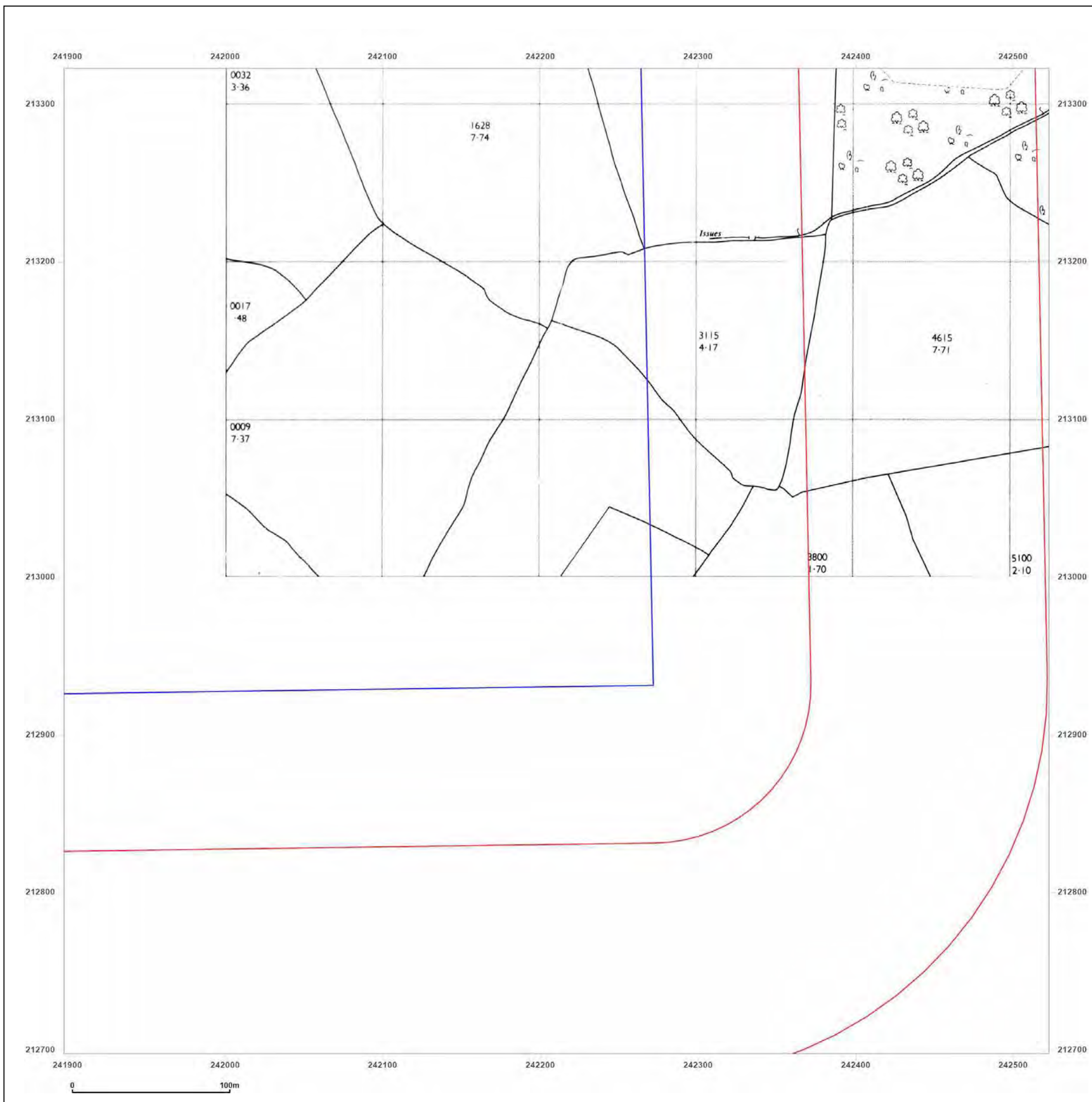


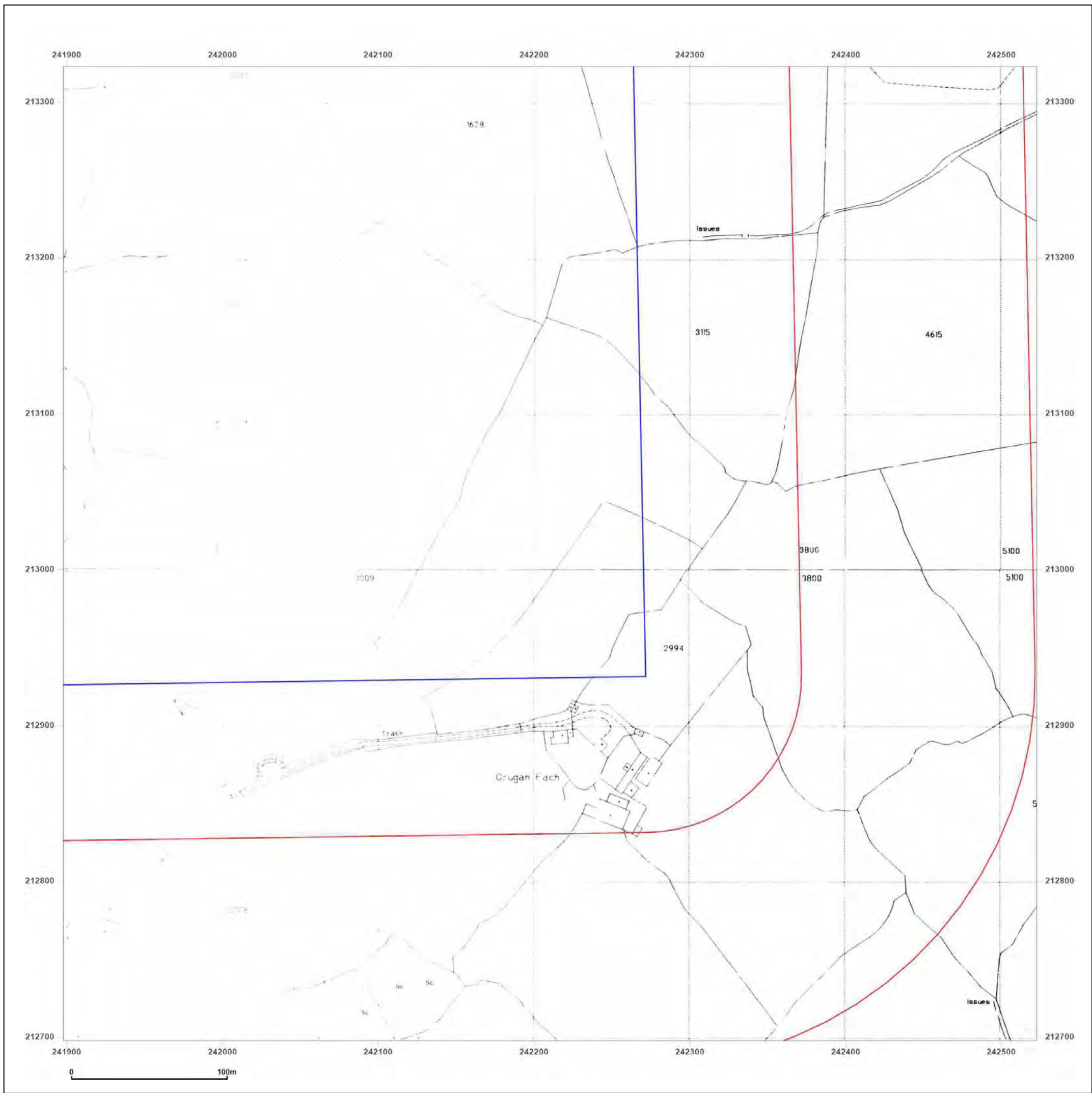
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Grid Ref: 242210, 213635

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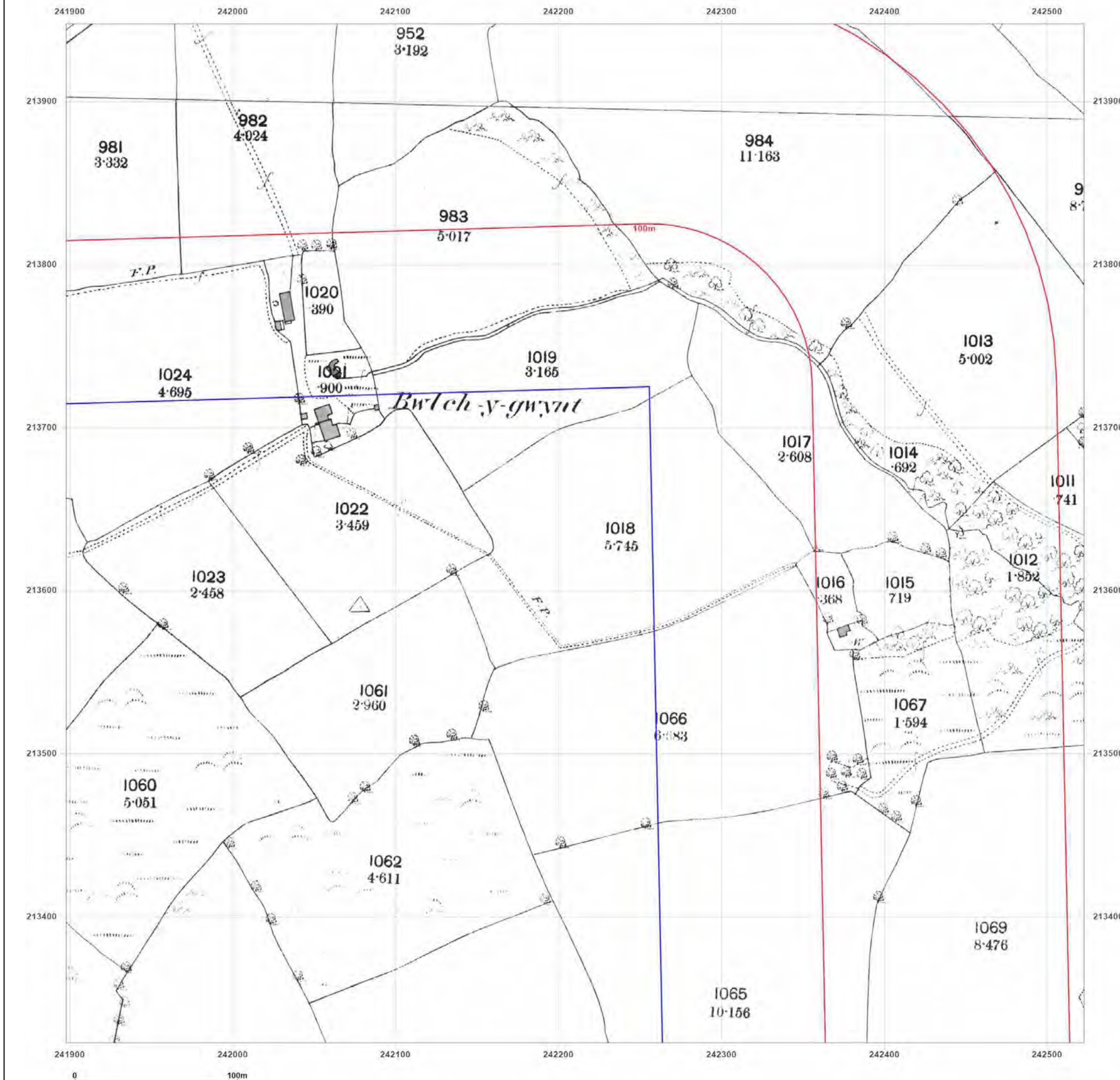


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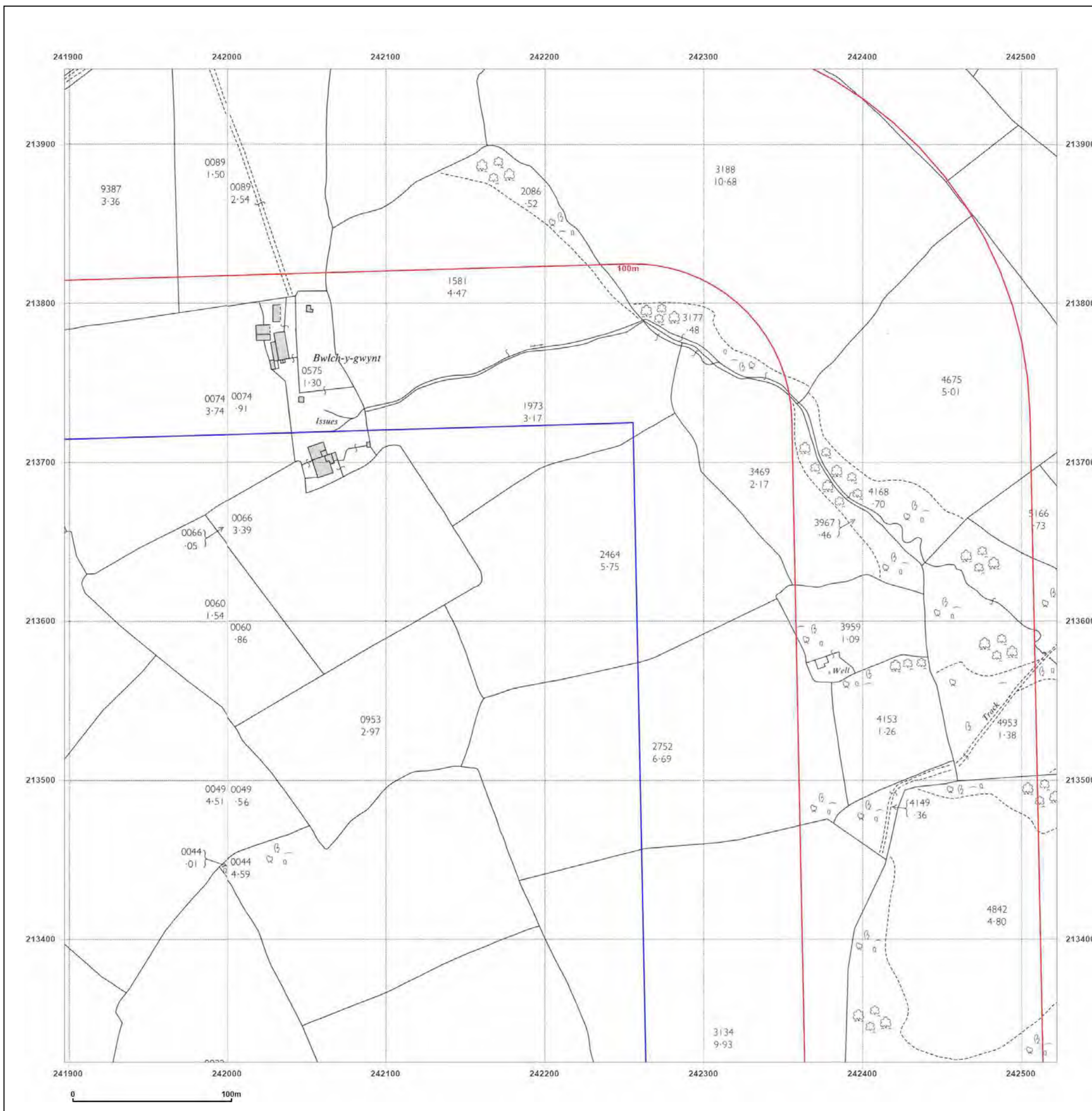


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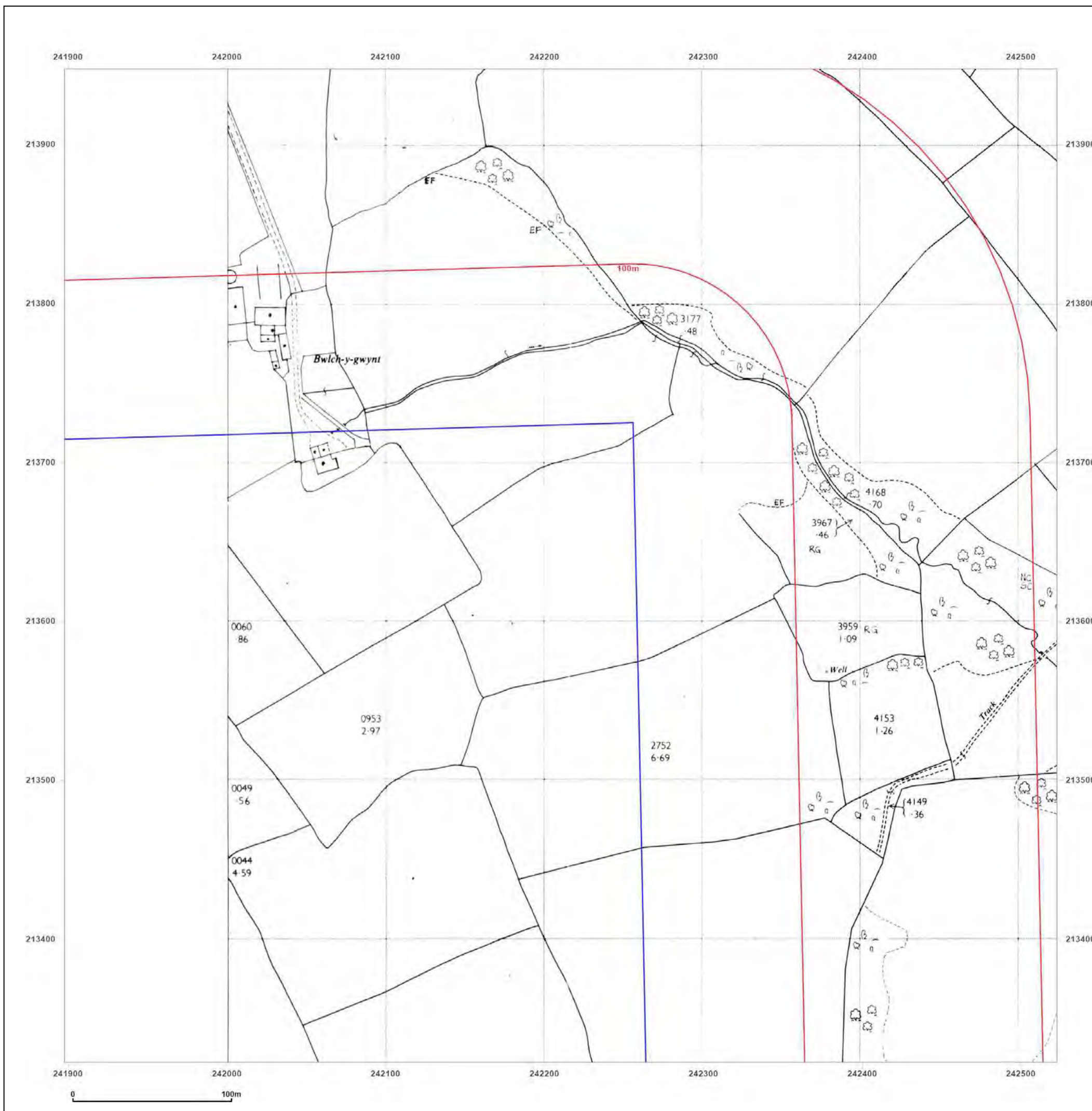


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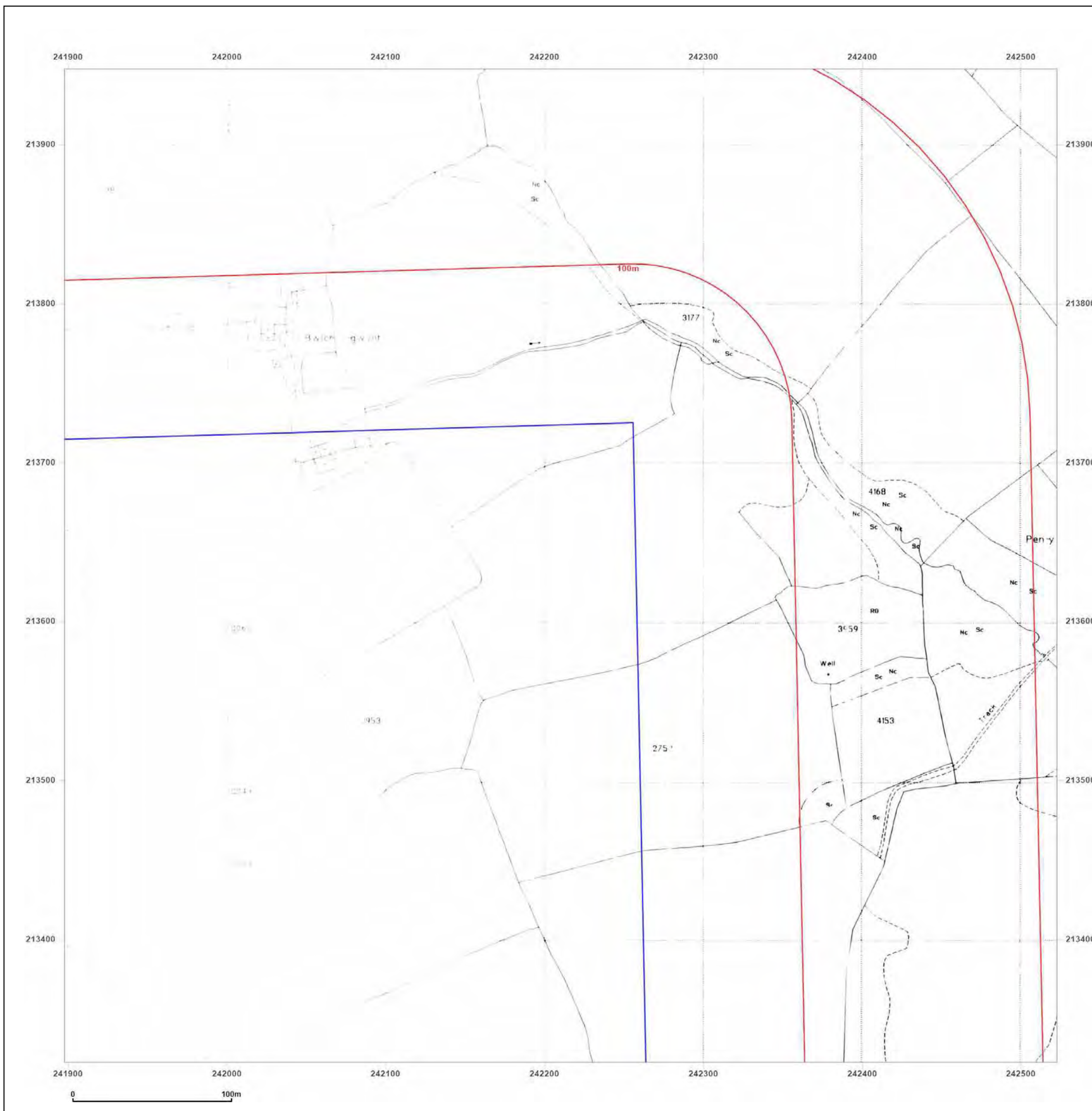


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Appendix D Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Air Insulated Substation Llandyfaelog Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



for:
Stantec

on behalf of:
National Grid

CA Project: CR1636
CA Report: CR1636_1

May 2024



Air Insulated Substation Llandyfaelog Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

CA Project: CR1636
CA Report: CR1636_1

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	10 May 2024	Noel Boothroyd	Alex Thomson	Draft	Consultant Comment	Steven Sheldon
B	15 May 2024	Noel Boothroyd	Alex Thomson	External Issue	-	Steven Sheldon

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- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 The site, showing location of monitored groundworks (1:2,000)
- Fig. 3 Photographs

SUMMARY

Project name:	Air Insulated Substation
Location:	Llandyfaelog, Carmarthenshire
NGR:	241874 213379
Type:	Watching brief
Date:	18 March to 5 April 2024
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with National Museum of Wales (Cardiff) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

In March and April 2024, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with geotechnical works at a proposed Air Insulated Substation, Llandyfaelog, Camarthenshire.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the groundworks and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was observed or recovered.

Ym mis Mawrth a mis Ebrill 2024, cynhaliodd Cotswold Archaeology raglen o fonitro a chofnodi archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear yn gysylltiedig â gwaith geodechnegol ar is-orsaf arfaethedig wedi'i hinswleiddio ag aer, Llandyfaelog, Sir Gaerfyrddin.

Ni welwyd unrhyw nodweddion na darnau o ddiddordeb archeolegol yn ystod gwaith paratoi'r pridd, ac ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw arteffactau.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March and April 2024, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at a proposed Air insulated Substation, Llandyfaelog, Carmarthenshire (centred at NGR: 241874 213379; Fig. 1). This programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken for Stantec, who were acting on behalf of National Grid.
- 1.2. Ground Investigation (GI) works were undertaken to inform a forthcoming planning application for the construction of a new Air Insulated Substation, which will be submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC).
- 1.3. The scope of the archaeological monitoring and recording was defined by Stantec following consultation with Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT; now Heneb: The Welsh Archaeological Trust), which established the need for archaeological monitoring and recording. The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (CA 2024) and approved by Heneb.
- 1.4. The archaeological monitoring and recording was also undertaken in line with:
 - *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording* (ClfA 2023);
 - *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* (ClfA 2023);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015); and
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).
 - *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2022)
- 1.5. It is to be noted that Historic England guidance was used throughout the WSI in the absence of any Welsh equivalents.

The site

- 1.6. The proposed development site is approximately 9.5ha in extent and currently comprises portions of eleven fields. It is located approximately 1.6km to the north of Llandyfaelog in a landscape characterised by arable farming. The site lies at approximately 120m AOD in the north-west, sloping south-eastwards to reach c. 110m AOD.

-
- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as argillaceous and sandstone bedrock of the Milford Haven Group, which formed in the Silurian and Devonian periods, with no overlying superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2024). The natural geological substrate identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording consisted of red-brown clay with mudstone/siltstone.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. A Level 1 Survey of the site has been prepared by Stantec (2023). The following is a summary of this survey and of publicly available information regarding the site and its immediate vicinity, including information taken from the Dyfed Historic Environment Record (DHER).
- 2.2. There are two previous archaeological records from within the site, both relating to the Pontyates to Bancyfelin Gas Pipeline. These comprise a Desk-Based Assessment and an Archaeological Assessment (Crane 2000), which included fieldwalking but no intrusive works (Stantec 2023).
- 2.3. There is no direct evidence for prehistoric settlement in the vicinity of the site; however, the wider landscape of the valley sides above the River Towy are known to have been settled during this period. Five prehistoric records are noted within the site's vicinity by the DHER, including a possible standing stone of prehistoric date (DHER ref: 11288), a Bronze Age burnt mound recorded c. 735m to the north-west of the site (ref: 42757), a possible Bronze Age barrow recorded immediately to the north of the burnt mound (ref: 5357), and a further record a possible standing stone, 950m north-west of the site (Stantec 2023).
- 2.4. Two Roman records are recorded within the vicinity of the site, and Carmarthen (*Moridunum*) was a regional centre during the Roman period, with roads linking forts at Loughor and Neath. The route of the *Via Julia Maritima* road, linking Carmarthen and Loughor via Kidwelly is projected to pass through the site (Stantec 2023). Although the exact course of the road is uncertain, it is thought to run directly from Carmarthen to Kidwelly, directly through Llandyfaelog. The route of the road is fossilised in the minor road 'Heol y Lan' in Idole, 1.5km to the north-east of the site. Earthworks shown on LiDAR surveys at Fforest Uchaf, 1.2km to the north-east of the site have been interpreted as a 500m long stretch of the agger. Aerial photography undertaken during the drought of 2018 identified a parchmark with an associated roadside ditch at Bwlch y Gwynt, approximately 150m north-east of the site (Driver

et. al 2020; Driver 2021). There is therefore some possibility for Roman roadside settlement activity within the site.

- 2.5. The site is likely to have been in agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. St Maelog's Church in Llandyfaelog has 12th-century origins; the church was in the gift of the Lords of the Manor of Kidwelly and the site likely formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement surrounding the church.
- 2.6. The site is covered by the Plan of the Parish of Llandyfaelog in the County of Carmarthen tithe map of 1844, and a linear cropmark (ref: 40851) within the site is thought to relate to a field boundary depicted on the tithe map; however, the dating of this boundary is unknown (Stantec 2023). Some of the field names within the accompanying apportionment include 'Park' references, which could indicate that the land formerly belonged to part of a parkland landscape or estate.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording were:
- to monitor the GI works, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce a report setting out the archaeological monitoring and recording results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 5).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the watching brief was to investigate and record any remains associated with the possible Roman road that may pass through the site that may have been exposed by the proposed geotechnical works.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the geotechnical works. These works comprised the machine excavation of eighteen geotechnical test pits (Fig. 2). The test pits measured up to 3m in length by 0.6m in width, and were excavated to depths of between 0.6m and 2.7m below present ground level (bpgl).

-
- 4.2. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential, but no deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.4. CA will make arrangements with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.5. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain and/or for submission to the Heneb Historic Environment Record (HER).

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the archaeological monitoring and recording results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.
- 5.2. A broadly analogous stratigraphic sequence was recorded throughout the site. The natural geological substrate, comprising red-brown clay with mudstone/siltstone, was encountered at an average depth of 0.4m bpgl within all of the excavated test pits. This was overlain by a silty clay subsoil, averaging 0.2m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by topsoil.
- 5.3. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was observed or recovered.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see *Archaeological Background*, above), the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording identified no archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks.
- 6.2. The absence of archaeological deposits may indicate that archaeological remains associated with a possible Roman road either do not extend as far as or were not exposed by the geotechnical groundworks. However, as the test pits excavated

during the current works were limited in size and distribution, it cannot be stated with certainty that archaeological deposits do not exist within the site.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Noel Boothroyd and Will Lewis. This report was written by Noel Boothroyd. The report illustrations were prepared by Charlie Patman. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson.

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<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> Accessed 19
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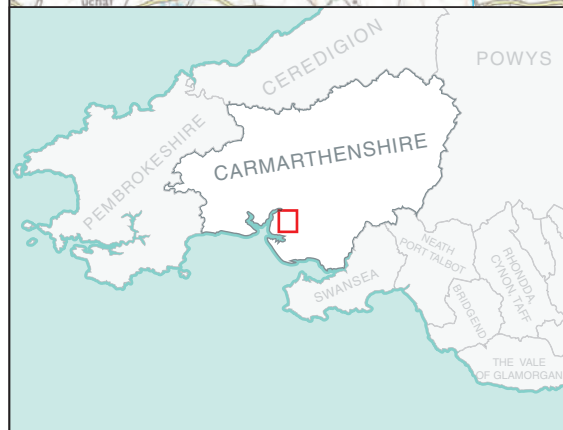
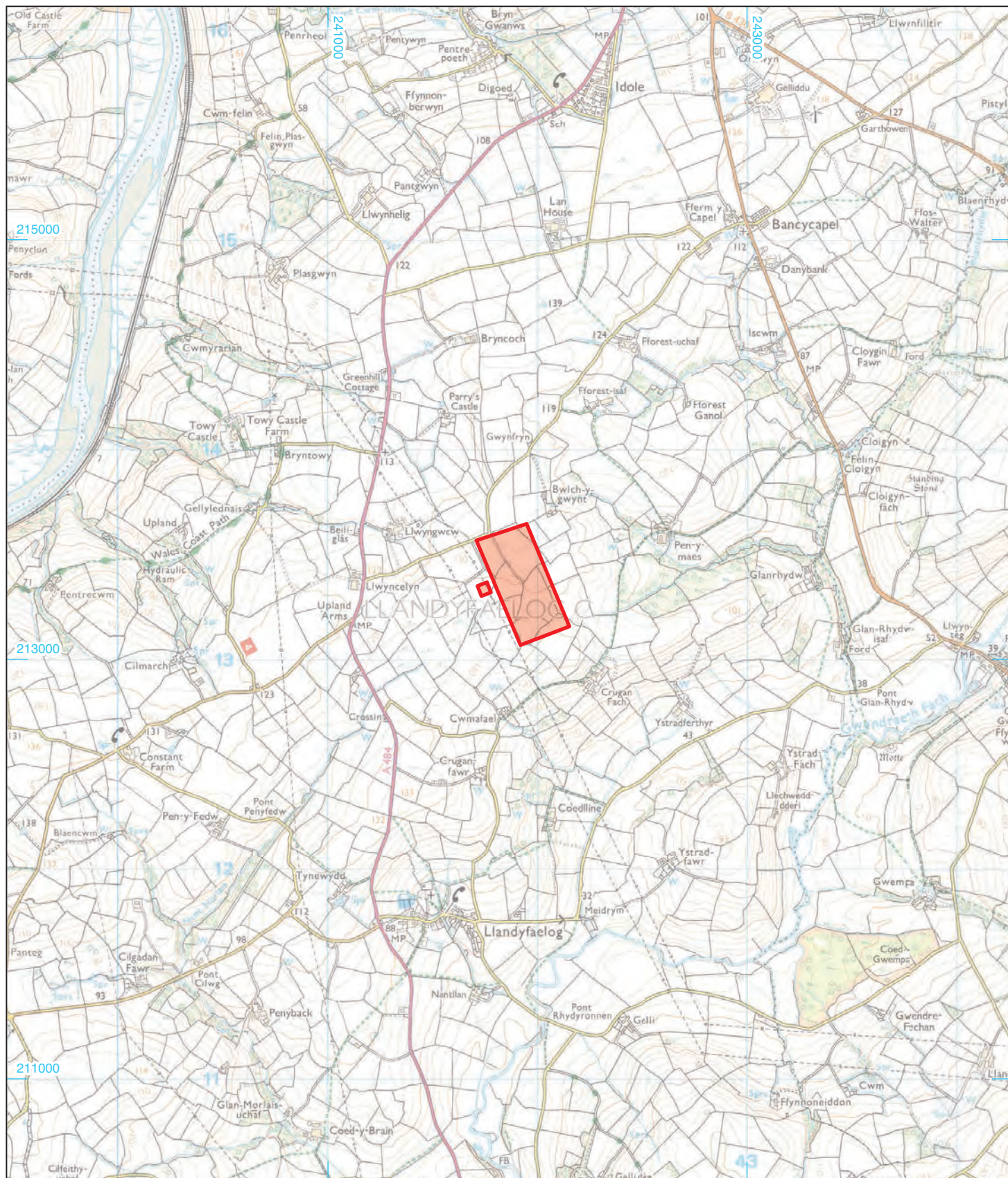
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Test pit	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	2.2	0.6	0.15
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay	2.2	0.6	0.2
1	102	Layer		Natural	Red-brown clay and stone	2.2	0.6	0.3
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	2	0.6	0.15
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay	2	0.6	0.2
2	202	Layer		Natural	Red-brown clay and stone	2	0.6	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	3	0.6	0.2
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-grey clay	3	0.6	0.2
3	302	Layer		Natural	Red-brown clay and stone	3	0.6	0.8
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	2	0.6	0.25
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-grey clay	2	0.6	0.35
4	402	Layer		Natural	Red-brown clay and stone	2	0.6	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	2	0.6	0.15
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay	2	0.6	0.2
5	502	Layer		Natural	Red-brown clay and stone	2	0.6	>1.65
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	3.2	0.6	0.15
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	3.2	0.6	0.2
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown clay and stone	3.2	0.6	1
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	2	0.6	0.2
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-grey clay	2	0.6	0.4
7	702	Layer		Natural	Red-brown clay and stone	2	0.6	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	2	0.6	0.15
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay	2	0.6	0.2
8	802	Layer		Natural	Red-brown clay and stone	2	0.6	>1.15
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	1.3	1.1	0.2
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown silty clay	1.3	1.1	0.1
9	902	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown clay and stone	1.3	1.1	>0.3
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	3.2	0.6	0.15
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown and light grey clay	3.2	0.6	0.15
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Red-brown clay and stone stonier with depth	3.2	0.6	0.8
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	3.2	0.6	0.2
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown silty clay	3.2	0.6	0.3
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown clay and stone	3.2	0.6	0.6
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	2.5	0.6	0.15
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	2.5	0.6	0.2
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown clay and stone	2.5	0.6	0.55
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	2.8	0.7	0.15
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Red-brown clay and grey mudstone/siltstone	2.8	0.7	0.45
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	3	0.6	0.2
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay	3	0.6	0.4
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown clay and grey mudstone/siltstone	3	0.6	1.1
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	1.4	0.6	0.25

Test pit	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	1.4	0.6	0.25
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown clay and stone	1.4	0.6	>1
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	1.3	0.6	0.2
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay	1.3	0.6	0.3
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown clay and stone	1.3	0.6	>0.1
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	1.2	1	0.2
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown silty clay	1.2	1	0.1
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown clay and stone	1.2	1	>0.1
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dk red-brown clayey silt	1.5	1	0.2
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	1.5	1	0.1
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Mid red-brown clay and stone	1.5	1	>0.2

APPENDIX B: OASIS/HENEB HER REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Air Insulated Substation, Llandyfaelog, Carmarthenshire	
Short description (English)	In March and April 2024, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with geotechnical works at a proposed Air Insulated Substation, Llandyfaelog, Camarthenshire. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the groundworks and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was observed or recovered.	
Short description (Welsh)	<i>Ym mis Mawrth a mis Ebrill 2024, cynhaliodd Cotswold Archaeology raglen o fonitro a chofnodi archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear yn gysylltiedig â gwaith geodechnegol ar is-orsaf arfaethedig wedi'i hinswleiddio ag aer, Llandyfaelog, Sir Gaerfyrddin.</i> <i>Ni welwyd unrhyw nodweddion na darnau o ddiddordeb archeolegol yn ystod gwaith paratoi'r pridd, ac ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw arteffactau.</i>	
Project dates	18 March to 5 April 2024	
Project type	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording	
Previous work	Level 1 Survey (Stantec 2023)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Llandyfaelog, Carmarthenshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	9.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	241874 213379	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Noel Boothroyd	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	N/A	N/A
Paper	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)	Trench sheets, photographic register
Digital	RCAHMW/ADS	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2024 <i>Air Insulated Substation, Llandyfaelog, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i> , CA typescript report CR1636_1		



 Site boundary

0 1:25,000 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Llandyfaelog Substation, Carmarthenshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY CRP
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY AT
PROJECT NO. CR1636
DATE 03/05/2024
SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

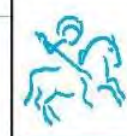
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-  Site boundary
-  Test pit

0 1:2000 100m

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Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE
Llandyfaelog Substation, Carmarthenshire

FIGURE TITLE
The site, showing location of monitored groundworks

DRAWN BY	CRP	PROJECT NO.	CR1636	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/05/2024	2
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE	A3 1:2000	



The site, looking south



Test pit 11, looking north (scale 1m)

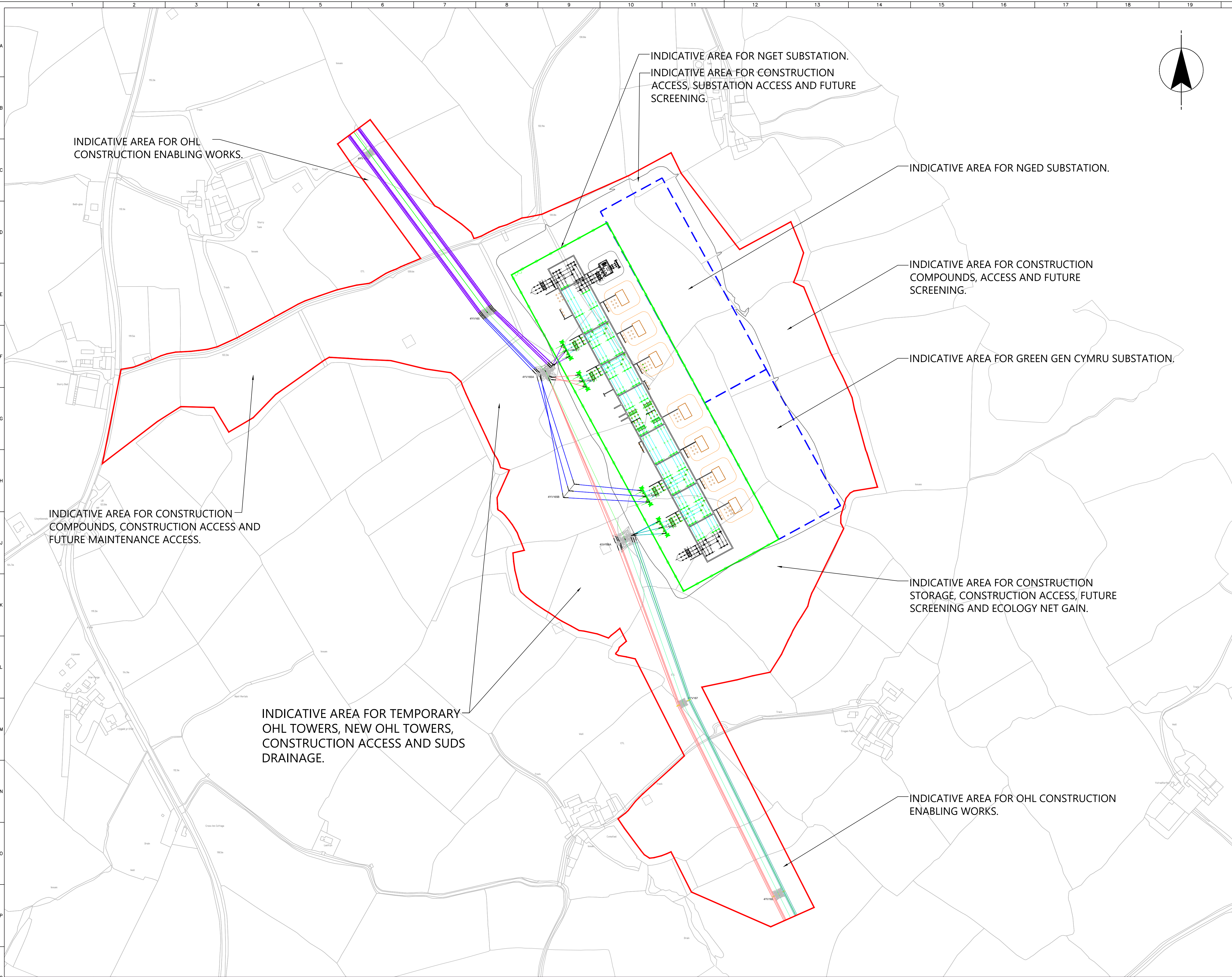


Test pit 13, looking north (scale 1m)



Test pit 17, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Appendix E Current Development Plan



NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. THIS IS A 4.3 DRAWING AND IS FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES ONLY.

SHESQ

TECHNICAL NOTES

LEGEND

HVOH

EXISTING OVERHEAD HV LINE

SITE BOUNDARY OPTION 1

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

SCALE 1 : 2500

m100

0

100m

THIS DRAWING NEEDS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR

Stantec

nationalgrid

Master Scheme No:
101256

Sub-Scheme No:
N/A

Site:
LLANDYFAELOG 400/132 KV SUBSTATION

Scheme Name:
NEW LLANDYFAELOG SUBSTATION

Document Title:
PROPOSED SUBSTATION NEAR
LLANDYFAELOG, CARMARTHENSHIRE
INDICATIVE LAYOUT PLAN

Created by:
DgH

Date:

Checked by:
P.W.

Date:

Approved by:

Date:

Development Eng
S.W.

Document Type:
(DG)

Scale:
1:2500

Format:
A1.

Sheet(s):

Rev:
B

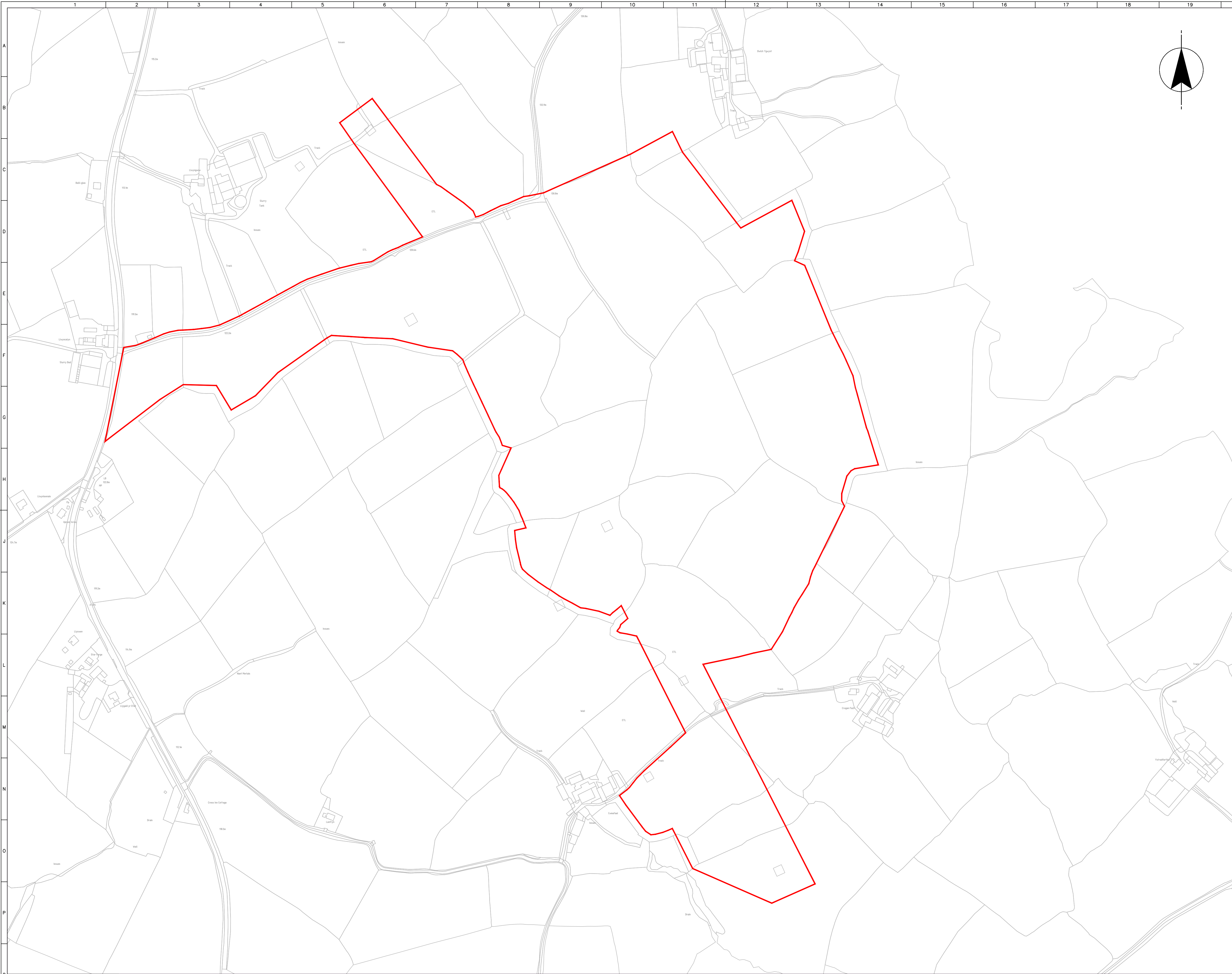
National Grid Document Number:
PDD-101256-PL-002

FEED Document Number:
331201448-STN-13-XX-PL-TC-002

ISSUE	-	NG Investment No.	
DRAWN		Reason for Issue	
CHECKED			
APPROVED			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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NOTES

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SHESQ

TECHNICAL NOTES

LEGEND

HVOH

EXISTING OVERHEAD HV LINE

SITE BOUNDARY OPTION 2

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

SCALE 1 : 2500

m1000100m

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Site:
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Scheme Name:
NEW LLANDYFAELOG SUBSTATION

Document Title:
PROPOSED SUBSTATION NEAR
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SITE LAYOUT PLAN

Created by:
DgH

Date:

Checked by:
P.W.

Date:

Approved by:

Date:

Development Eng:
S.W.

Document Type:
(DG)

Scale:
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Format:
A1.

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Rev:
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National Grid Document Number:
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