

**LAND AT NANT CAERHEYDN,
PONTERWYD, ABERYSTWYTH,
CEREDIGION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
2015
(NGR SN 7514 8318)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Mr & Mrs Ball



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CEREDIGION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2015**

Gan / By

Charles Enright

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**LAND AT NANT CAERHEYDN, PONTERWYD, ABERYSTWYTH:
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SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr and Mrs Ball to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Nant Caerheydn, Ponterwyd, Aberystwyth (NGR SN 7514 8318), in order to address a predetermination condition placed upon the planning decision for a proposed new dwelling (Planning Application Number A140527).

The evaluation would provide information on any archaeological deposits or features within the development area of the proposed dwelling. The information gained will help determine the scope of any further archaeological works that may or may not be required in advance of the granting of planning permission on the proposed development.

The proposed development area lies within an archaeologically rich landscape on the west facing slopes of the Cambrian Mountains, surrounded by many Prehistoric monuments. Archaeological evidence suggests the site has been inhabited since the Bronze Age with funerary and ritual monuments dating from this period abundant in the area. The site potential is greatest for prehistoric activity; specifically Bronze Age remains associated with the barrow cemetery located nearby. Recent work on sites in similar topographic locations, in the surrounding area, have revealed evidence for round barrows surviving on lower hill slopes, as opposed to merely being located on their summits. Later Iron Age activity, in the same area as these earlier barrow sites has also been found, including occupation activity. Such features have included ring ditches that could represent former round barrows or hut circles; enclosure ditches, hearths and pyres.

A single cross-shaped evaluation trench was excavated within and beyond the extent of the footprint of the proposed dwelling. North to south the trench was approximately 20m in length and 1m wide, east to west the trench was approximately 15m in length. In the eastern arm of the trench substantial in-situ archaeological remains were observed in the form of a stone built structure. The full extent of the structure was not ascertained within the constraints of this evaluation but its character would suggest that it is the remains of a Post Medieval sheepfold. Sheepfolds are very common in the area and dry stone sheepfolds survive as some of the oldest types of livestock enclosure in Britain.

The exposed remains represent a fairly well preserved structure and suggest the likely survival of further archaeological remains could exist in the wider area. The recorded archaeology lies at a shallow depth below the existing ground surface and could be impacted upon by ground works associated with any development. Although no surviving evidence for prehistoric activity was recorded during the evaluation, there is still potential for evidence of Bronze Age activity to exist in the development area. Further archaeological mitigation could be implemented by way of an archaeological watching brief during ground works that have the potential to expose, damage or even destroy archaeological remains.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr and Mrs Ball to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed dwelling on land at Nant Caerheydn, Pontterwyd, Aberystwyth.
- 1.1.2 This was in advance of a determination of the planning application (Plan App Ref: A140527), submitted to Ceredigion County Council, and in response to a recommendation for an archaeological evaluation by the council's archaeological advisors¹. The archaeological condition was placed on the development as the proposed works could potentially expose, damage or destroy significant archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3 The advice letter from the archaeological advisors recommended a minimum of two trenches 20m long and approximately 2m wide.
- 1.1.4 The trial trench evaluation would provide information on any archaeological deposits or features within the site of the proposed dwelling. It is hoped this information will determine the scope of any further archaeological works that may or may not be required in advance of the granting of planning permission for the proposed development in order to avoid or preserve archaeological remains.
- 1.1.5 The site is located to the north of Nant Caerheydn, north of Ponterwyd, Ceredigion (NGR SN 7514 8318; Figure 1). The planning application proposes an S-shaped area with the proposed house plot to the northwest and the driveway snaking down from the north to the southwest before turning east to meet the existing road (Figure 3). The size of the development plot is approximately c.0.3ha.
- 1.1.6 A written scheme of investigation, detailing the archaeological works that DAT Archaeological Services proposed was prepared and approved prior to the evaluation works commencing.

1.2 Scope of Project

- 1.2.1 The evaluation was designed to provide information on the character, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the area. The evaluation would record the identified remains and make a judgement in terms of whether a more detailed programme of archaeological works should be implemented in advance of the development.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological evaluation and its results, in its regional and wider national setting.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record² (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their

¹ *Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Services – Heritage Management.*

² Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AF.

National Grid Reference (NGR). Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services – DAT-FS; Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management – DAT-HM; Scheduled Ancient Monument – SAM; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI; RCAHMW – Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

1.5 Illustrations

1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

1.6.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post Medieval Period ³ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

³ The Post Medieval and industrial periods are combined as the Post Medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

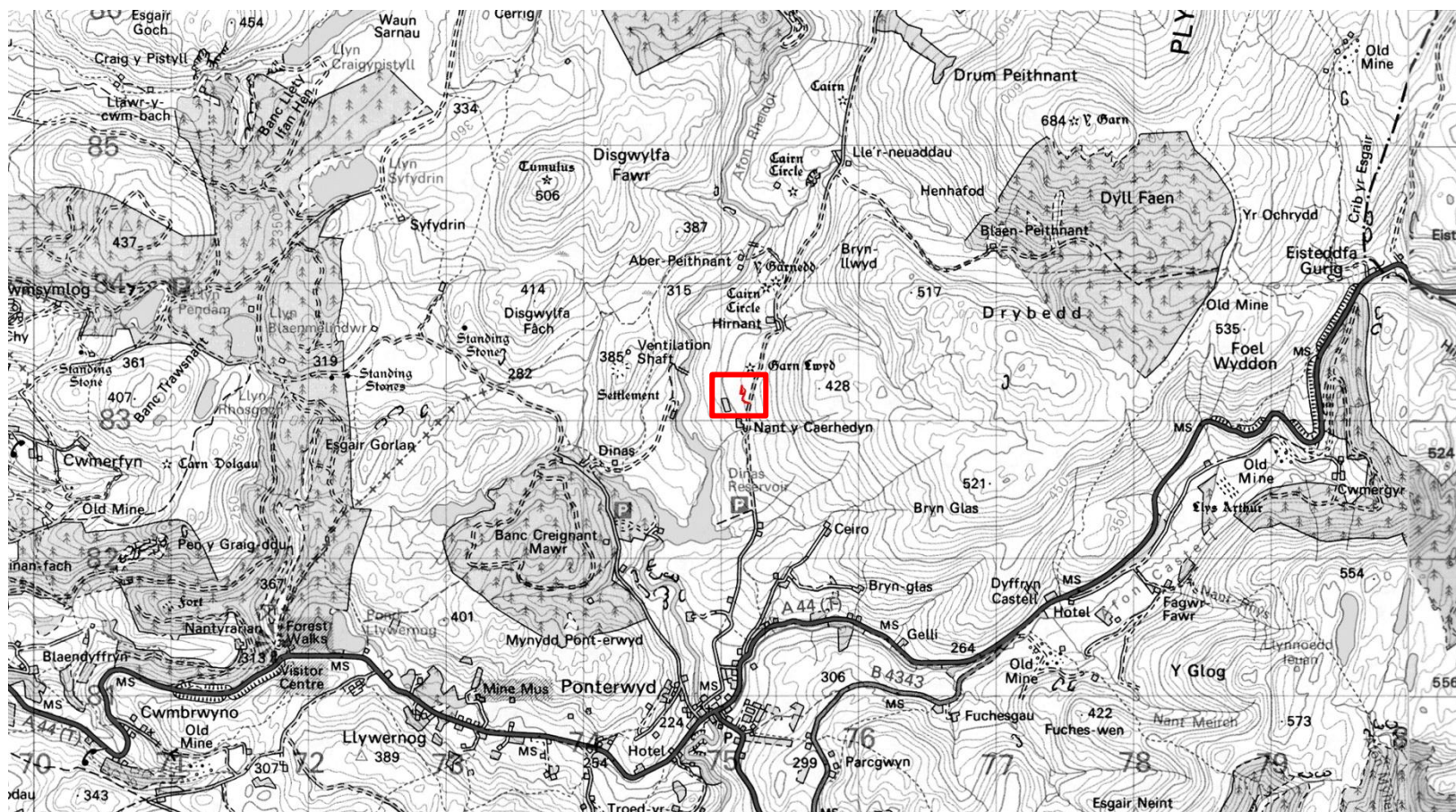


Figure 1: Site location of proposed development. Site area bounded in red.

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2. THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.2.1 The proposed development site is located on the west facing slopes of the Cambrian Mountains. It is located within an enclosed field used for pasture farming at NGR SN 7514 8318 (Figure 1).
- 2.2.2 To the east of the proposed dwelling the land rises steeply to 452m and to the west it rises to 356m. A number of probable prehistoric cairns can be seen atop of the adjacent mountains.

2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 2.2.1 The following information has been extracted from the Historic environment Record (HER) held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and the RCAHMW Coflein database.
- 2.2.2 The proposed dwelling lies within an archaeologically rich landscape surrounded by many prehistoric monuments. Figure 2 illustrates the location of the proposed dwelling and the distribution of known archaeological sites within a 500m radius (The information held on each site is summarised in Appendix 1).
- 2.2.3 There are a number of metal mines scattered in the surrounding area, and although many of them are known primarily as Post Medieval industries, it is thought probable that many had much earlier origins. This area rich in natural resources would have been likely to attract prehistoric people and possibly even encourage the establishment of settlements. The archaeological evidence suggests that this area has been inhabited since the Bronze Age with abundant funerary and ritual monuments dating from this period in close vicinity to the proposed development. A number of Bronze Age round barrows and cairns lie extremely close to the proposed development including the Scheduled Ancient Monument Garn Lwyd Round Cairn and its associated standing stone (SAM Ref No.CD256) that lies roughly 200m to the northeast.
- 2.2.4 There appears to be an absence of evidence of Iron Age activity in this specific area but an Iron Age hillfort, Dinas Fort (SAM No. CD055) is situated approximately 800m to the west of the proposed dwelling. This evidence is indicative of the long duration of human activity within the wider surrounding area. During the Post Medieval period industries established themselves in the area with a number of mines and quarries taking advantage of the mineral rich landscape.
- 2.2.5 Farming or agriculture in some form is likely to have taken place throughout all periods across this wider upland area; the scattering of surviving stone sheepfolds indicating the use of these uplands for the grazing of sheep
- 2.2.6 Overall the archaeological potential is greatest for prehistoric activity specifically Bronze Age remains to survive within the development area. Recent work on sites in similar topographic locations in Ceredigion, have recorded evidence for round barrows to be present on lower hill slopes as opposed to merely being located on their summits. Later Iron Age activity, potentially focussing on these earlier barrow sites has also been found, including occupation activity. Such features have included ring ditches that could represent former round barrows or hut circles; enclosure ditches, hearths and pyres.

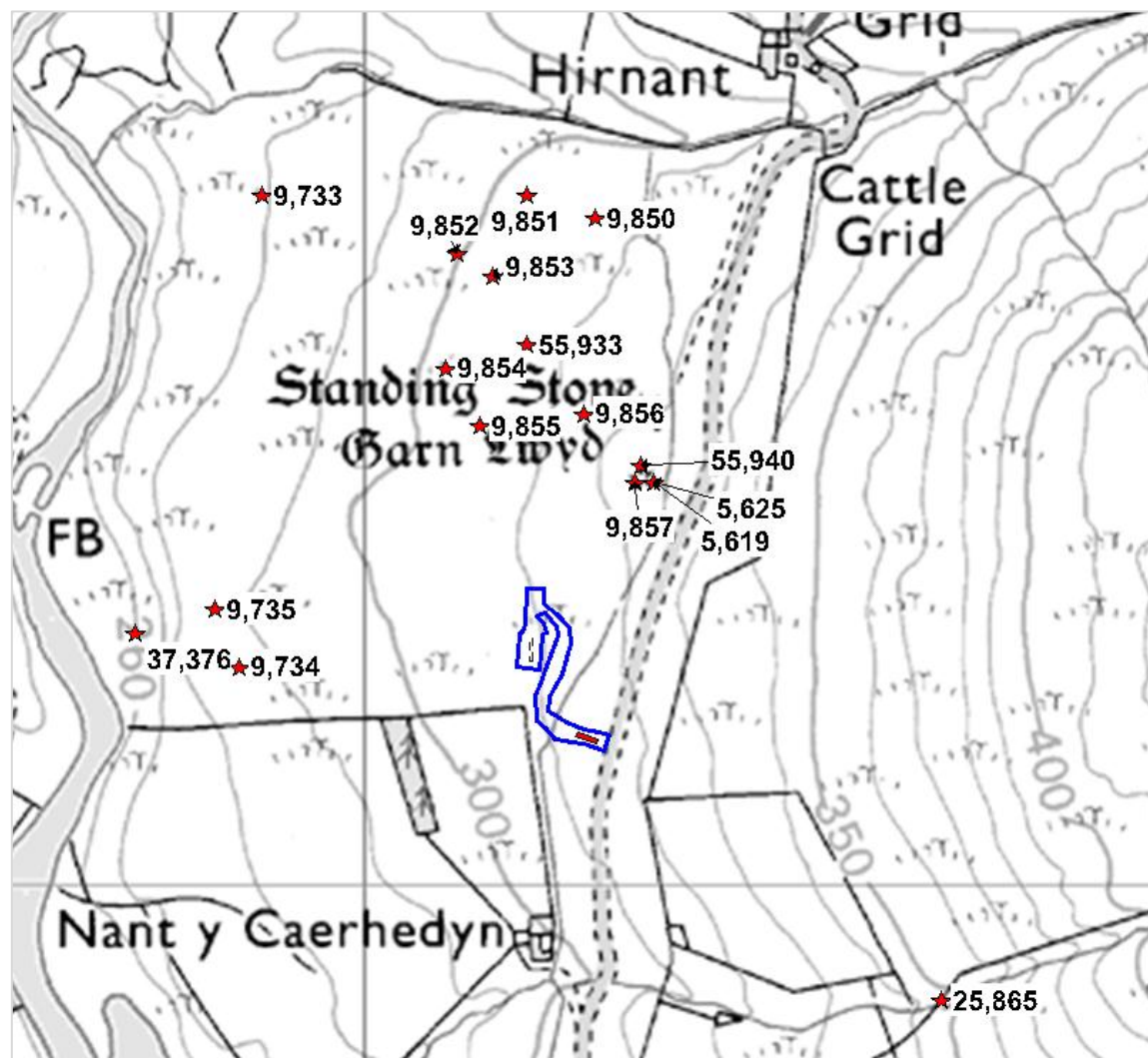


Figure 2: Location plan of proposed dwelling (blue) and distribution of known HER sites within a 500m radius.

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3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Initially the proposed plan had been to excavate two trenches within the planning permission boundary (Figure 3). Trench 1 was to be located within the footprint of the proposed dwelling aligned north to south. Trench 2 was planned to run roughly east to west within the entrance driveway adjacent to the road in the southeastern part of the development area. However, upon arrival on site it was noted that Trench 2 was located over an existing track way that was likely to have caused significant damage to any underlying archaeology. Therefore a single cross-shaped evaluation trench was excavated within and extending beyond the footprint of the proposed dwelling (Figure 3).
- 3.1.2 The trench was excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket. All non-archaeologically significant overburden was removed and the trench was excavated to a depth down onto natural or archaeological levels.
- 3.1.3 Following machine excavation potential areas of archaeology were hand cleaned using trowels to expose the character, distribution and extent of the archaeological remains.
- 3.1.4 All deposits were recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing and photographs. All individual deposits were numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with DAT Archaeological Services Recording Manual⁴. The trench plan was recorded by means of measured drawings and sketches. A photographic record was maintained using digital cameras.
- 3.1.5 The trench was located in relation to surrounding features and buildings using a GPS device and the results imported into GIS.
- 3.1.6 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 6th and 7th of May 2015.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.

⁴ ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services use the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available for inspection if required.***

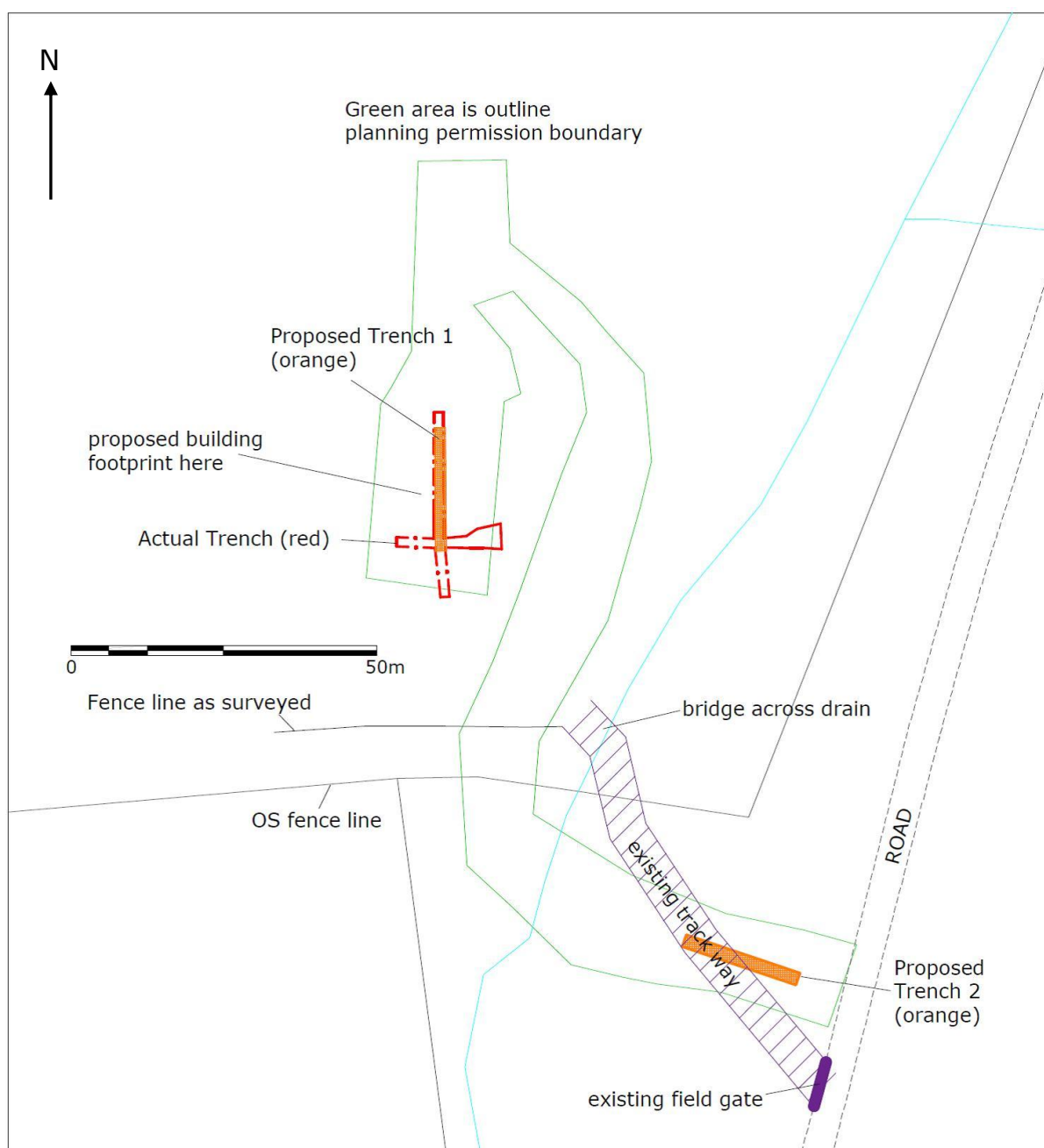


Figure 3: Location plan of proposed trenches and actual excavated trench.

4. RESULTS OF EVALUATION

- 4.1 A single cross-shaped trench was excavated within and beyond the footprint of the proposed dwelling (Figure 3). North to south the trench was approximately 20m in length and 1m wide, east to west the trench was approximately 15m in length. A detailed scaled plan was drawn of the eastern arm of the trench where archaeological deposits were encountered and this can be seen in Figure 4.
- 4.2 The cross-shaped trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 40cm to expose the natural strata or the top of any archaeological deposit if exposed at shallower depth. The topsoil/turf layer covered the extent of the trench to an average depth of 0.15cm and consisted of rich organic peat material, which was not surprising considering the moorland location of the site. Beneath the topsoil a grey clay layer was observed overlying the natural bedrock. This however, was not consistent across the trench and is probably the result of a natural process, such as hydrological activity beneath the ground surface resulting in the clay leaching between the topsoil and natural bedrock and accumulating in natural depressions. The natural bedrock consisted of yellow sandstone (Photo 1).



Photo 1: The excavated trench after topsoil stripping viewing northwest. The natural yellow sandstone is visible as well as a probable natural occurring layer of clay overlying the sandstone. 2x 2m scale.

- 4.3 No obvious signs of archaeological deposits or features were observed in the north, south and west arms of the trench. However, whilst machine excavating the eastern arm of the trench three large stones were exposed appearing in a linear formation, and slightly set back behind these a large accumulation of smaller stones became visible. The eastern end of the trench was slightly widened to expose a larger area of stone (Photo 2).



Photo 2: Cleaning by hand the eastern end of the trench to expose stone structure. Looking northwest. 2 x 2m scale.

- 4.4 At this early stage the pattern observed shared similarities with that of Bronze Age cairns, which are known to exist in abundance in this area. So it was deemed necessary to cease machine work and clean the area by hand.
- 4.5 Upon cleaning the arrangement of stones appeared to resolve into two adjacent linear wall-like structures, set at approximately 30° to each other. The stone structures appeared to be composed of local stone and occasional quartz.
- 4.6 The north-south aligned wall was dry stone bonded and roughly faced on its western edge. The wall is approximately 0.80m wide and connects with the east to west aligned wall at its northern end. Typically the average size of stones making up the wall was approximately 5cm x 23cm x 20cm, but occasional boulders were used, the largest being approximately 20cm x 35cm x 8cm. Although some tumble had occurred the western edge was very well defined (Photo 3), most of the tumble appears to have occurred on the eastern side (internally).



Photo 3: The north to south aligned wall showing the well-defined western edge. Looking east. 1m scale

- 4.7 The construction of the east-west aligned wall was very similar to that of the north-south wall; constructed from local stone and dry bonded. The northern edge was difficult to define and perhaps extends beyond the trench.
- 4.8 The internal floor surface appeared to be covered with the grey clay that had been observed intermittently throughout the excavated trench, although here it did have a more mottled appearance with the frequent inclusion of small stones. This may have been intentionally re-deposited inside the structure to line the floor or has naturally accumulated against the stone walls.
- 4.9 No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the course of this evaluation.
- 4.10 Photo 4 shows the archaeological feature after the area had been cleaned and recorded. The ranging poles demarcate the internal faces of the stone walls. The photograph illustrates the level of tumbling that has mostly occurred internally and the mottled clay that lines the internal floor. This also appears to be visible on the external side of the west facing wall but with a less mottled effect, underlying this can be seen the natural sandstone bedrock.



Photo 4: Possible sheepfold after hand cleaning of stone. Looking north. 2 x 2m scale.

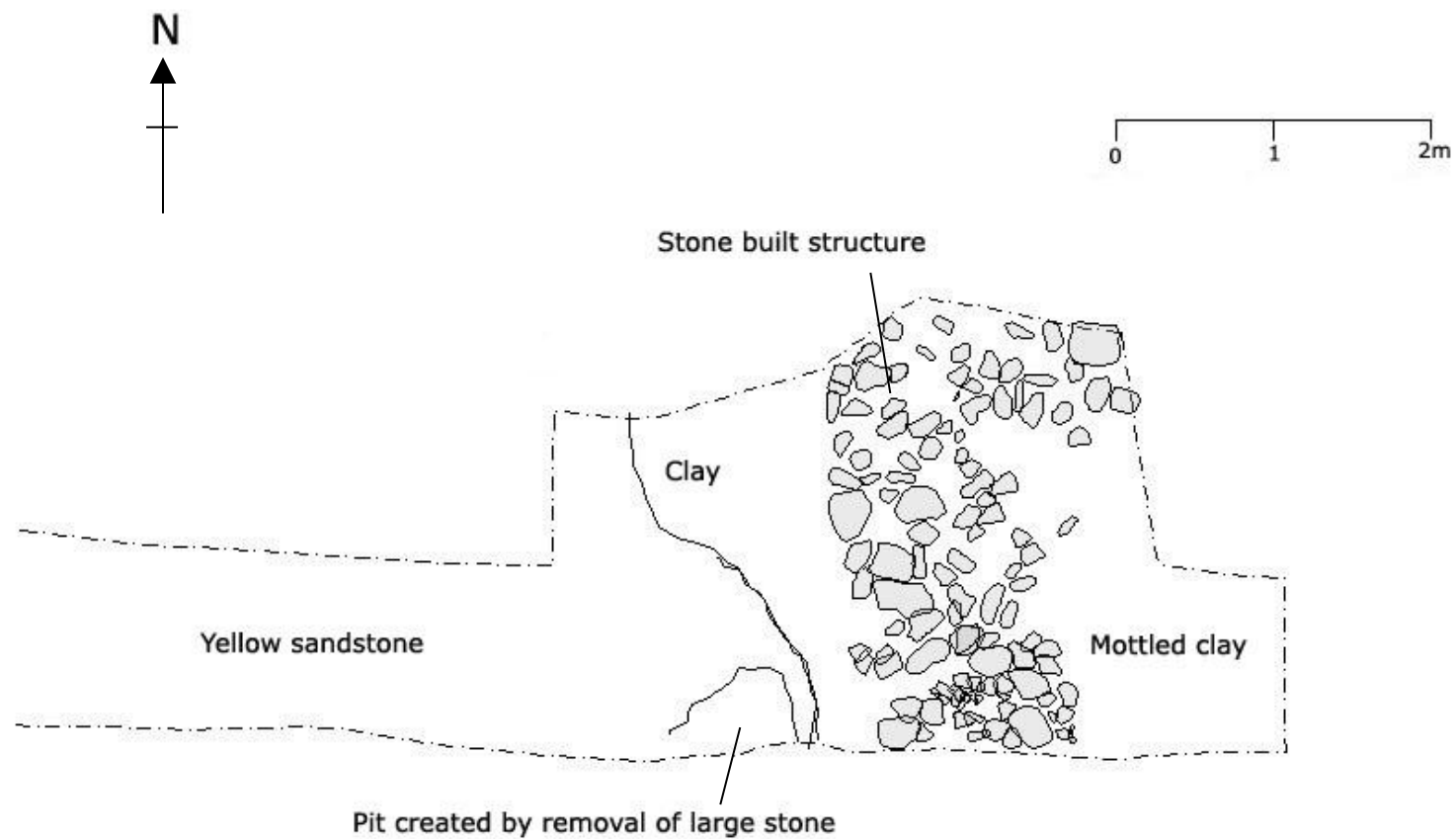


Figure 4: Plan of eastern arm of trench showing where the archaeological probable sheepfold was encountered.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 This evaluation has indicated the presence of in-situ archaeological remains within the site area in the form of a stone built structure.
- 5.2 Unfortunately, determining the full extent of the archaeological deposits was beyond the scope of this evaluation. However, the characteristics of the observed archaeology would suggest that the most likely interpretation of the dry stone walls is that it forms a Post Medieval structure; perhaps a former sheepfold.
- 5.3 Sheepfolds are very common in the area, many of which still stand above ground and it is not considered an unlikely event to encounter the remains of one during this evaluation.
- 5.4 The exposed archaeological remains represent a fairly well preserved stone built structure and suggest the likely survival of further archaeological remains could exist in the wider area. The structure lies at shallow depth below the existing ground surface and could be impacted upon by ground works associated with the proposed development.
- 5.5 Although no evidence was recorded of prehistoric archaeological remains, there is still high potential for Bronze Age activity to exist in the development area considering the sites location, and its proximity to known prehistoric monuments. Further archaeological mitigation could be implemented by way of an archaeological watching brief during ground works that have the potential to expose, damage or even destroy archaeological remains.

6. SOURCES

6.1 Publications

Brown, D.H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

6.2 Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

6.3 Map

Ordnance Survey 2003 1:25 000 scale map of Pembrokeshire.

**APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY OF DYFED HER RECORDS WITHIN 500m OF THE PROPOSED DWELLING.
THEIR DISTRIBUTION IS ILLUSTRATED IN FIGURE 2**

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Summary	NGR
5619	GARN LWYD	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	A Bronze Age round barrow. RPS 2003.	SN75258335
5625	GARN LWYD	Standing Stone	Bronze Age	A small standing stone, 0.5m high, located c.20m to the SE of Garn Lwyd round barrow (PRN 5619). NC 2006.	SN75258335
9733	DINAS (NORTH)	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	A round barrow described in 1977 but not located by the RCAHMW in the same year. Described as a mound, 23' in diameter x 3' high. RPS 2003.	SN74918360
9734	DINAS (SOUTH)	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	One of two possible cairns (see also PRN9735), neither of which have been properly described or located, despite investigation by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN74898319
9735	DINAS (MIDDLE)	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	One of two possible cairns (see also PRN9734), neither of which have been properly described or located, despite investigation by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN74878324
9850	GARN LWYD (NORTH) "A"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	A barrow described in 1952 as being elongated in plan, 60' x 25' and 5' high. It was not located by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN75208358
9851	GARN LWYD (NORTH) "B"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	One of a group of 8 round barrows recorded in 1952. Described as a 30' diameter mound, 5' high. Not found by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN75148360
9852	GARN LWYD (NORTH) "C"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Described as a 21' x 18' x 3' high in 1952 and confirmed as a "long mound" 10m x 5m by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN75088355
9853	GARN LWYD (NORTH) "D"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Recorded as an oval barrow in 1952, 30' x 18' x 3' high. Not found by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN75118353
9854	GARN LWYD (NORTH) "E"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Described as being of 18' diameter x 1' high in 1952. Not found by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN75078345

9855	GARN LWYD (NORTH) "F"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Described as diameter 18' x 1' high in 1952. Not found by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN75108340
9856	GARN LWYD (NORTH) "G"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Described in 1952 as being a round mound which may have been caused by peat cutting. Not found by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN75198341
9857	GARN LWYD (NORTH) "H"	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Described in 1952 as being a round mound which may have been caused by peat cutting. Not found by the RCAHMW in 1977. RPS 2003.	SN7523483350
25865	NANT-Y-CAE-RHEDYN;NANT CAERHEDYN;NANT GAREDYN	Lead Mine	Post Medieval	Minor metal mine working.	SN755829
37376		Farmstead	Post Medieval	Sub-rectangular banked enclosure with cultivation ridges inside and a possible building in the southwest corner. May be a small upland farmstead or lluest type settlement. Not marked on 1964 6" OS map. RPS October 2001	SN74808322
55933	GARN LWYD	Round Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	Group prn for the collection of possible round barrows in the area surrounding Garn Lwyd barrow (PRN 5619). The area was surveyed by Evans in 1952 and he recorded a number of other possible sites here (PRNs 9850-7 and 9733-5), but many of these could no	SN7514083470
55940	GARN LWYD	Prehistoric Monument Complex	Bronze Age	Group PRN for round barrow 5619 and associated standing stone 5625. NC 2006.	SN7523983365

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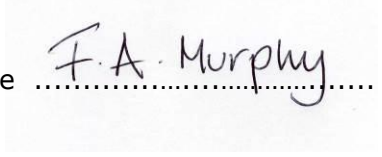
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Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

Fran Murphy

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 03/06/2015

Yn unol â'n nôd i rod-di gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd
gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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may have on the content or presentation of this report

