

GLAN Y MOR HOLIDAY PARK, CLARACH BAY, CEREDIGION: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



View from top field across Glan Y Mor Holiday Park and Clarach Bay



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Allens Caravans



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Gan / By

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GLAN Y MOR HOLIDAY PARK, CLARACH BAY, CEREDIGION: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Allens Caravans to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for proposed redevelopment of three parts of the existing Glan Y Mor Holiday Park, Clarach Bay, Ceredigion.

Three areas of the site are due to be redeveloped with lodge style holiday accommodation replacing the existing caravan, motor home, camping and caravan sales area. Much of the site has been significantly developed previously with roads, concrete bases and service runs.

The site lies in an area with a moderate to high potential for significant prehistoric activity to be present. The northern and southeastern proposed redevelopment areas have been least disturbed in the past, especially that to the north. Both lie close to known cropmark sites of likely prehistoric date of similar character to the nationally significant sites at Plas Gogerddan 3km east of Clarach Bay, also lying in the Afon Clarach Valley.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD gan Allens Caravans i baratoi Asesiad Ddesg yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol ar gyfer ailddatblygiad arfaethedig o dair rhan o Barc Gwyliau Glan Y Mor, Bae Clarach, Ceredigion.

Disgwylir i dair rhan o'r safle gael eu hailddatblygu gyda llety gwyliau ar ffurf porthdy yn lle'r ardal carafanau, cartref modur, safle gwerthu gweryll a charafanu. Mae llawer o'r safle wedi'i ddatblygu'n sylweddol o'r blaen gyda ffyrdd, canolfannau concrit a rhediadau gwasanaeth.

Mae'r safle mewn ardal sydd â photensial cymedrol i uchel i weithgaredd cynhanesyddol sylweddol fod yn bresennol. Yr ardaloedd ailddatblygu arfaethedig gogleddol a de-ddwyreiniol sydd wedi cael eu drefn leiaf yn y gorffennol, yn enwedig yr ardal i'r gogledd. Mae'r ddau yn gorwedd yn agos at safleoedd ôl cwnd hysbys o ddyddiad cynhanesyddol tebygol o gymeriad tebyg i'r safleoedd o bwys cenedlaethol yn Plas Gogerddan 3km i'r dwyrain o Fae Clarach, hefyd yn gorwedd yn Nyffryn Afon Clarach.

GLAN Y MOR HOLIDAY PARK, CLARACH BAY, CEREDIGION: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Allens Caravans to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for proposed redevelopment of three parts of the existing Glan Y Mor Holiday Park, Clarach Bay, Ceredigion.

The Glan Y Mor Holiday Park lies on former farmland on the northern side of the Afon Clarach valley adjacent to the beach at Clarach Bay. The main area of the Holiday Park is partly terraced into the hillslope with numerous static caravans and a series of permanent service buildings for the resort. The buildings of Glan Y Mor farm lie within the area also. To the north, Area 1 on which it is proposed to build a series of lodges, is presently laid to grass with a few access roads and services. Area 2 lies in the southwestern part of the park and has been considerably developed previously with concrete bases for static caravans, roads and parking. Area 3 lies in the southeastern part of the park and contains access roads, a number of concrete bases for mobile homes and caravans, as well as services.

There are not many historic assets known within close proximity of the site, although this is most likely due to the lack of previous archaeological fieldwork and study carried out in the area. The Holiday Park lies within the Afon Clarach valley which 3km to the east contains many known archaeological remains, many of national significance, including Neolithic activity, Bronze Age round barrows, standing stones and enclosures, Iron Age enclosures and burials as well as an Early Medieval cemetery. These are located around Plas Gogerddan south of Bow Street. A number of cropmarks have been identified north, south and southeast of the Holiday Park which bear similarities to the sites around Plas Gogerddan and may indicate a continued significance of the valley all the way to the coast line. The potential for significant prehistoric remains to have been present in the area is considered to be medium / high. The majority of historic assets recorded within the study areas relate to post-medieval activity and development from the 1800s onwards. These are of less significance.

Glan Y Mor Holiday Park started in the 1970s and has continued to expand and develop over the years into the holiday resort that exists today. As noted above the proposed redevelopment Area 2 has been significantly disturbed by previous activity and the archaeological potential in this area is considered negligible. For Area 3 there are still areas which have not been previously disturbed by services and development, and lying in the lower part of the fertile valley adjacent to two cropmarks, the archaeological potential is considered moderate. For Area 1 on the upper part of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park, the area has been subject to little previous disturbance and lying close to a recorded cropmark enclosure and possible flint scatter, the archaeological potential of this area is considered moderate to high.

It is likely that further archaeological mitigation would be required in advance of the development proposals being commenced in Area 1, perhaps in the form of an initial geophysical survey followed by further appropriate stages of mitigation based on the results. No further mitigation is considered necessary for Area 2. In Area 3 it is likely that a watching brief during development, with contingency for further excavation in the event that significant remains are revealed, would be appropriate. The scope of any further archaeological works at the site would need to be discussed with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Allens Caravans to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (or Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment) for proposed redevelopment of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park at Clarach Bay, Ceredigion. The Holiday Park covers an area of c.8ha roughly centred on SN 58825 84185 (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The proposals are for the replacement of existing camping, caravan and motor home pitches to static caravan and lodge style accommodation. Three parts of the Holiday Park are proposed for change, Area 1 lying in the northern field; Area 2 in the southwestern corner and Area 3 in the southeastern corner of the Holiday Park.
- 1.1.2 This desk-based assessment provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the development area and highlights possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the historic environment.

1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology

- 1.2.1 The scope of the appraisal follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017). It should be noted that a Historic Environment Appraisal is a more rapid exercise than a full desk-based assessment as defined by CIfA, but the basic principles are the same. The standard is stated by CIfA as:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 1.2.3 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed development.

- 1.2.4 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding designated heritage assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites.
- 1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
 - On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
 - Aerial photographic search, National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth;
 - National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth;
 - Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
 - Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW);
 - Site visit and walkover survey;
 - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
 - Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
 - Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.6 Following agreement with the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management), a 2km radius search area around the development was considered sufficient with which to evaluate impacts on designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings). A 1km radius search area was used to assess recorded undesignated archaeological sites in order to provide sufficient overview of the nature of the area's heritage.
- 1.2.7 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as:
- All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (Welsh Government 2017).*
- A historic asset is:
- An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated (ibid).*
- 1.2.8 This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic

environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2017; available online).

1.3 Abbreviations

- 1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Monument (SM). Altitude is expressed to a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline gives date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within this report.

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 ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ 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: Location Map for Clarach Bay (yellow box) with a red outline showing the proposed development area

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Figure 2: Detailed location plan showing the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park boundary marked with a red outline

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Figure 3: Present layout of Glan Y Mor Holiday Park, with approximate development proposal areas highlighted in red



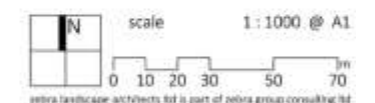
ALLENS CARAVANS

ZLA_751
Glan-y-mor Leisure Park
Aberystwyth

L-010
Development Plan

date April 2018
status information
rev D

- key
- Existing vegetation
 - Existing units
 - Proposed units
 - Proposed vegetation
 - Proposed wildflower
 - Proposed mounding/cloddi
 - Proposed decking
 - Welsh Coast Path
 - Existing layout removed
 - Existing buildings



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development plan

Figure 4: Glan Y Mor Holiday Park Proposals, with specific areas highlighted in red

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 Glan Y Mor Holiday Park lies 1.2km west of the village of Clarach and some 2.3km north of Aberystwyth in Ceredigion. The Holiday Park lies on the northern side of the Afon Clarach valley, mostly on cliffs overlooking Clarach Bay. The total site area measures around 8ha centred on SN 58825 84185.
- 2.2 To the west of the site lies Clarach Bay beach and cliffs; to the north and east lies farmland and residential properties; to the south lies Clarach Bay lies the road west from Clarach, the Afon Clarach and beyond that the Clarach Bay Holiday Village.
- 2.3 The proposed development at the site is located in three areas (Figure 3):
Area 1: The Northern field, presently used for camping and caravans;
Area 2: An area in the southwestern corner presently used for Static Caravan sales; and
Area 3: An area in the southeast for caravans and mobile homes.
- 2.4 The lowest part of the site adjacent to the road lies at below 10m aOD, rising up to around 26m aOD at along its northern edge.
- 2.5 The main part of the Holiday Park is formed by static caravan plots terraced into the hillslope with a number of access roads. The main reception, office buildings, restaurant and clubs are in permanent buildings in the western part of the site. These are located around the original Glan Y Mor farmhouse which is still present.
- 2.6 Area 1 is presently laid to grass with camping/caravan pitches marked out, with two access roads leading up to the area. There are numerous service connections for water, electricity and drainage across the field with a toilet block and other facilities in permanent buildings close to the northern edge. The very eastern area of this field is fenced off and is presently overgrown, but electrical service connections were visible in the area.
- 2.7 Area 2 comprises a series of static caravans located on a concrete base adjacent to the car parking areas and access roads for the site.
- 2.8 Area 3 comprises neatly cut grassed areas with access roads, but with various concrete bases for parking dotted around. Drainage, electricity and water services are visible across much of the area.
- 2.9 The solid geology of the study area is represented by Aberystwyth Grits Group - Sandstone and Mudstone (Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 433 to 444 million years ago in the Silurian Period) (information held on the British Geological Survey website – accessed 08/07/19).
- 2.6 Superficial deposits range from Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in the valley floor; Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period on the lower part of the hillslope; and Glaciofluvial Ice Contact Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period on the upper part of the slope (information held by the British Geological Survey website – accessed 08/07/19).

3 HISTORICAL, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Historic Landscape Areas

Registered Historic Landscapes

- 3.1.1 The proposed development does not lie within the boundary of any Registered Historic Landscape. There are none within the wider 2km search area for designated historic assets, the closest being 3.5km to the east (Hen Gaer - Upland Ceredigion No. 86).

Conservation Area

- 3.1.2 No Conservation Areas lie within the site.
- 3.1.3 Part of the Aberystwyth Conservation Area stretches into the 2km search area, 1.5km south at its closest point. This includes the area running up to Constitution Hill, although none of it is actually visible from the proposed development area, lying behind a higher point on the hill on the southern side of Clarach Bay. Part of the Aberystwyth Conservation Area is visible over 2km distant, including the area of the pier and around castle.

3.2 Historic Parks and Gardens

- 3.2.1 There is a single Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the proposed development site. This is Plas Penglais, woodland gardens dating to the 19th century around the late 18th country house of Plas Penglais, now owned by Aberystwyth University. There is no intervisibility with the proposed development area as it lies on the southern side of the high hill top to the south of Clarach bay.
- 3.2.2 There is no Registered Historic Park or Garden further afield whose setting would be affected by the development.

3.3 Scheduled Monuments (Figure 5)

- 3.3.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the 2km search area for designated sites.
- 3.3.2 Part of Aberystwyth Castle (CD008) is just visible from the western side of the development area in the distance.
- 3.3.3 There are no other Scheduled Monuments further afield whose setting would be affected by the development.

3.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 5)

- 3.4.1 There is one Listed Buildings within 1km of the development area, that of Saron Baptist Chapel (reference 22761) some 550m west of the development area on the western side of the A40. The building is dated to 1869. There is no intervisibility between the listed building and the development site.

LB Reference	Building Name	Description	Grade	Grid Reference	Inter-visible?
10207	Cliff Railway House, Cliff Terrace	At the bottom of the terrace, facing down Queen's Road; the railway rises up Constitution Hill which forms the northern termination of the Promenade.	II	SN 58390 82532	NO
10208	Cliff Railway, Including Upper & Lower Stations, Cliff Terrace	At the bottom of the terrace, facing down Queen's Road; the railway rises up Constitution Hill which forms the northern termination of the Promenade.	II	SN 58435 82642	NO
10290	Nos.44 & 45 Marine Terrace, Including Richmond Hotel		II	SN 58368 82068	NO
10291	No.46 Marine Terrace		II*	SN 58365 82084	NO
10292	No.47 Marine Terrace		II	SN 58364 82096	NO
10293	No.48 Marine Terrace		II	SN 58363 82105	NO
10294	Nos.49-52 (Consec) Marine Terrace (Marine Hotel)		II	SN 58363 82122	NO
10295	No.57 Marine Terrace		II	SN 58355 82171	NO
10296	No.58 Marine Terrace		II	SN 58355 82177	NO
10297	No.59 Marine Terrace		II	SN 58355 82181	NO
10298	No.60 Marine Terrace		II	SN 58355 82187	NO
10299	No.61 Marine Terrace		II	SN 58356 82193	NO
10300	No.62 Marine Terrace		II	SN 58356 82198	NO
10391	Edleston House, Queen's Road		II	SN 58449 82058	NO
10403	Victoria House, Victoria Terrace	At the S end of Victoria Terrace.	II	SN 58354 82305	NO

10404	The Glengower Hotel, Victoria Terrace	Near the S end of Victoria Terrace, Victoria House adjoining to right.	II	SN 58355 82324	NO
10405	Plynlymon Hall, Including Caerleon, Victoria Terrace	Near the southern end of the terrace between the Glengower Hotel and the Sea Bank Hotel. Set back behind cast-iron railings. Formerly 4 properties, combined to form Plynlymon Hall of Residence.	II	SN 58355 82354	NO
10406	Sea Bank Hotel	Terraced group forming the N half of Victoria Terrace, at the N end of the promenade below Constitution Hill, between Plynlymon and Alexandra Hall.	II	SN 58357 82386	NO
10407	Clarendon Hotel	Terraced group forming the N half of Victoria Terrace, at the N end of the Promenade below Constitution Hill, between Plynlymon and Alexandra Hall.	II	SN 58358 82397	NO
10408	Queensbridge Hotel	Terraced group forming the N half of Victoria Terrace, at the N end of the Promenade below Constitution Hill, between Plynlymon and Alexandra Hall.	II	SN 58358 82406	NO
10409	Blaenwern	Terraced group forming the N half of Victoria Terrace, at the N end of the Promenade below Constitution Hill, between Plynlymon and Alexandra Hall.	II	SN 58358 82416	NO
10410	Abergeldie	Terraced group forming the N half of Victoria Terrace, at the N end of the Promenade below Constitution Hill, between Plynlymon and Alexandra Hall.	II	SN 58357 82425	NO
10411	Balmoral	Terraced group forming the N half of Victoria Terrace, at the N end of the Promenade below Constitution Hill, between Plynlymon and Alexandra Hall.	II	SN 58355 82436	NO
10416	Plas Penglais	Situated in an elevated woodland site on the opposite side of the road from the University campus; reached by drive past lodge and through landscaped grounds.	II	SN 59424 82188	NO
10686	Llangorwen Cottage	Situated immediately S of Pont Llangorwen, on S side of Clarach river near Llangorwen church.	II	SN 60285 83755	NO
19063	No 2 The Cross	Eastern house of a row of three cottages on NW side of crossroads in Clarach, on intersection.	II	SN 60191 83967	NO

19064	No 3 The Cross	Second of a row of three one-and-a-half-storey cottages, with pavement frontage, on NW side of Clarach crossroads.	II	SN 60182 83964	NO
19065	Crow's Nest, No 4 The Cross	Third cottage W of crossroads in row of three on the NW side of the cross-roads at Clarach.	II	SN 60175 83963	Limited
19066	Church Hall	Situated on the N side of the Llangorwen-Bow Street road, some 300m E of Clarach cross-roads.	II	SN 60429 84120	Limited
19068	Church of All Saints	Situated in Clarach valley, on E side of B 4572 just S of Clarach crossroads and just N of Pont Llangorwen.	II*	SN 60338 83832	Limited
19069	Pont Llangorwen	Road bridge carrying B4572 over the Afon Clarach, in picturesque location immediately S of Llangorwen Church.	II	SN 60284 83774	Limited
19070	Ffynnon Ddu	Situated to W of B 4572 some 300m W of Pont Llangorwen.	II	SN 59936 83709	Limited
19071	Hen-gwm	Situated on the E side of the B 4572 approached by drive some 200m S of Pont Llangorwen.	II	SN 60448 83574	Limited
19073	Lime-kiln at Wallog	Situated on sea shore some 100m SW of Wallog, approached by long drive running W off B4572 1.5 km N of Clarach.	II	SN 58982 85690	NO
19074	Rhoscellan Fawr	Situated down drive to W of B4572 some 1.6 km N of Clarach.	II	SN 59771 85523	NO
9838	Plas Cwmcynfelin	Situated down drive on E side of B4572, on steep hillside to S of Dyffryn Clarach, overlooking Llangorwen church.	II	SN 60378 83470	Negligible if any
9925	County Hall, Albert Place		II	SN 58359 82248	NO
9926	Police Station, Albert Place		II	SN 58359 82269	NO
87637	Seafront Shelter, The Promenade	At the north end of the promenade overlooking the bay opposite No.'s 57 & 58 Marine Terrace.	II	SN 58320 82168	NO

Table 2: Listed Buildings within 2km of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park



Figure 5: Listed Buildings within 1km of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park

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3.5 Non-designated Archaeological Sites (Figure 6)

- 3.5.1 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) records twelve historic assets within 1km of the site boundary, two of which are also recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR). A further three sites are recorded only on the NMR.
- 3.5.2 One of the historic assets recorded forms the western boundary of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park.
- 3.5.3 There are five historic assets of prehistoric date recorded within 1km of the site area. The earliest of these date to the Mesolithic period and include submerged forest deposits within Clarach Bay (NPRN 524725). Such deposits are associated with former low lying areas of land which became inundated by rising sea levels throughout the Mesolithic period. At Borth and Ynyslas to the north, such deposits have been dated between 5500BC and as late as 2000BC. A Mesolithic flint scraper has been recovered from close to the site area, although its exact location is uncertain – but recorded as somewhere near Allt Glas (PRN 8219).
- 3.5.4 A possible prehistoric flint working site directly north of the development area, although the circumstances and provenance of the site are unclear (PRN 30908). This possible flint working site does lie very close to a possible cropmark enclosure recorded on more recent aerial photographs (PRN 63997), although this is recorded as being undated due to the uncertainty of the cropmark.
- 3.5.5 A confirmed cropmark lies directly southeast of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park on the southern side of the road (PRN 63985, NPRN 404549). This appears as a sub-circular enclosure some 33m in diameter, identified as a cropmark in 2006. Although it has the appearance of an Iron Age defended enclosure, its location on a lower lying gravel terrace along the line of the Afon Clarach valley makes it very similar to enclosures recorded at the Plas Gogerddan some 3km to the east, which appear to represent funerary and ritual activity as opposed to settlement. Some of these enclosures are scheduled monuments. Adjacent to this enclosure to the west, south of the development area is a further cropmark suggesting a pit alignment, suggested to represent stone or postholes again associated with ritual activity (NPRN 404550). The close proximity of the prehistoric sites at Plas Gogerddan to the Clarach Bay cropmarks does suggest the valley did have special significance during the prehistoric period.
- 3.5.6 There are no sites of Roman or Early medieval date recorded within the 1km search area, although remains are slightly further afield. Their absence from the record may be as a result of lack of previous recording or archaeological investigation rather than signifying a lack of activity of this period.
- 3.5.7 A single medieval site is recorded on the HER, Capel Kiluellan (PRN 11489) located on the northern side of the hill top north of the Holiday Park. It is presumed that medieval settlement was present within the village of Clarach, although no historic assets are recorded. The location of Clarach Bay and direct access to the coast would also have no doubt been exploited in the medieval period, but it is likely that post-medieval development has hidden this or earlier remains may of course been affected by coastal erosion also.
- 3.5.8 Post-medieval historic assets recorded on the HER and NMR include two old quarries (PRN 16132) lying on the southern side of the valley around 600m southeast of the development area. A sluice or drain is also recorded in close proximity to the site of the medieval chapel to the north

(PRN 30760). A post medieval well is recorded at the farmstead of Ffynnon Ddu (PRN 16131), which is itself recorded as a historic asset (PRN 58004, NPRN 419788). It dates from the mid to late 19th century and is also designated as a Grade II Listed building (reference 19070).

- 3.5.9 Two sites of modern date are recorded, both Observation Posts on Constitution Hill to the south of the development area. PRN 109274 is No. 24 Observation Post erected in the 1940s to track the trajectory of missiles tested on the Aberporth Range. PRN 109282 represents No 29 Observation Post added in 1957.
- 3.5.10 A multiperiod site is recorded on the NMR, that of the Clarach Bay footbridge directly southwest of Glan Y Mor Holiday Park crossing the river (NPRN 419344). It is described as multiperiod as no doubt there have been many older versions of the bridge crossing over the years.
- 3.5.11 Two further undated sites are recorded. One is the western boundary wall of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park adjacent to the footpath heading north along the cliffs (PRN 100620). This is still clearly evident as a rather large hedgebank faced with stone revetting. The other site is a garden depicted on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map of the area at Nant Cellan Fawr some 600m east of the site area (NPRN 265087). The map depicts a greenhouse, orchard and terrace. It is most likely of late 19th or early 20th century date.

PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
524725	Submerged Forest, Clarach	An exposure of peat and tree roots has been reported at this location.	Mesolithic	SN5869183751
8219	Allt Glas Findspot	A flint 'thumb scraper, recovered from a woodland path somewhere near Aberystwyth. The exact findspot is unknown. NAP 2004.	Mesolithic; Neolithic	SN5983
63985 / 404549	Glan-Y-Mor Enclosure	Identified from RCAHMW records, a sub-circular, ditched enclosure approximately 33m in diameter. Cropmark of sub-circular, ditched enclosure, approximately 33m diameter, with narrow ditch, sited on eastern end of prominent gravel ridge in low-lying, riverine/coastal position 420 m from high water mark at Clarach Bay. Given it's topographic position and the local archaeological context of sites like the Gogerddan Enclosure (NPRN 86831) it is possible that this is a prehistoric ritual site rather than a defended settlement. A pit alignment was also discovered 60m to the south-east (NPRN 404550). Discovered during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 4th July 2006.	Prehistoric	SN59118404
30908	Glanymor Flint Working Site	A possible flint working site. This material may be the same as that previously recorded as PRN 30900. There are no details of the circumstances of discovery. NAP 2004. Is this the same as 30900? 30900 is based on a letter from T Driver reporting a pers comm from S Briggs about fieldwork carried out by Richard Evans whereas this record is based on a report by RC Evans. JH May 1998	Prehistoric	SN586843
404550	Glan-Y-Mor Pit Alignment	North-east/south-west alignment of approximately six oval pits, stretching for c. 18m, lying 60m south-west of Glan-y-Mor enclosure (NPRN 404549). It is possible that the pits represent a prehistoric ritual stone or post setting, sited on a prominent gravel ridge in the valley bottom. Alternatively they could have another, more recent, origin. Discovered during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 4th July 2006.	Prehistoric	SN59048398
11489	Capel Kiluellan	Chapel	Medieval	SN5985
16132	Quarry	Two old quarries	Post Medieval	SN598835
30760	Drain	Sluice marked on 19th century OS maps but not the 1964 6" edition, although it is still in situ. Sluice on the 1888+1905 maps, but not marked on the 1964 map-although the D-shaped feature that it is, is still there.	Post Medieval	SN59068502
16131	Ffynnon-Ddu	Well	Post Medieval	SN5991283711

58004 / 419788	Fynnon Ddu	Grade II listed farmhouse. Ffynnon Ddu is a mid to later 19th century Cwmcynfelin estate farmhouse, dated 1864 on roof beam. The unusual lattice glazing also appears on Hen-gwm, nearby. 1847 Tithe Map shows house on site owned by M D Williams of Cwmcynfelin, occupied by Thomas Oliver.	Post Medieval	SN5993683709
109274	No 24 Constitution Hill Observation Post	The site of number 24 Observation Post is shown on an undated map (late 1940s) with a proposed new site to the south. A number of observation posts were constructed along the coast to track the trajectory of missiles tested on the Aberporth range (PRN 107896). A Pyper, 2016 based on documents in Ceredigion Archives.	Modern	SN58628314
109282	No 29 Constitution Hill Observation Post	A new observation post was built on Constitution Hill in 1957, in addition to the observation post No 24. A number of observation posts were constructed along the coast to track the trajectory of missiles being launched from the Projectile Development Establishment at Aberporth. A Pyper 2016 based on documents in Ceredigion Archives.	Modern	SN58628300
419344	Clarach Footbridge	Footbridge	Multiperiod	SN5870284013
63997	Defended Enclosure	What looks like a possible enclosure identified from recent aerial photographs. It seems unlikely to be prehistoric, its location near modern development would suggest that it would have been recorded much earlier, yet similar prehistoric sites are located nearby.	Not Known	SN58648429
100620	Clarach Bay Boundary Bank	A substantial revetted boundary bank identified immediately to the rear of the entertainment complex of the caravan park at Clarach Bay. The bank survives a height of over 1m. The date for the bank is unknown. P Poucher 2011 (from Report 2011/18, PRN 100612)	Unknown	SN5863784142
265087	Nant-Cellan-Fawr, Garden, Clarach	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Cardiganshire VI, sheet 2 (1905). Its main elements on that map include greenhouse, orchard and terrace.	Unknown	SN5994184362

Table 3: Historic assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record within 1km of the site area (Figure 6)

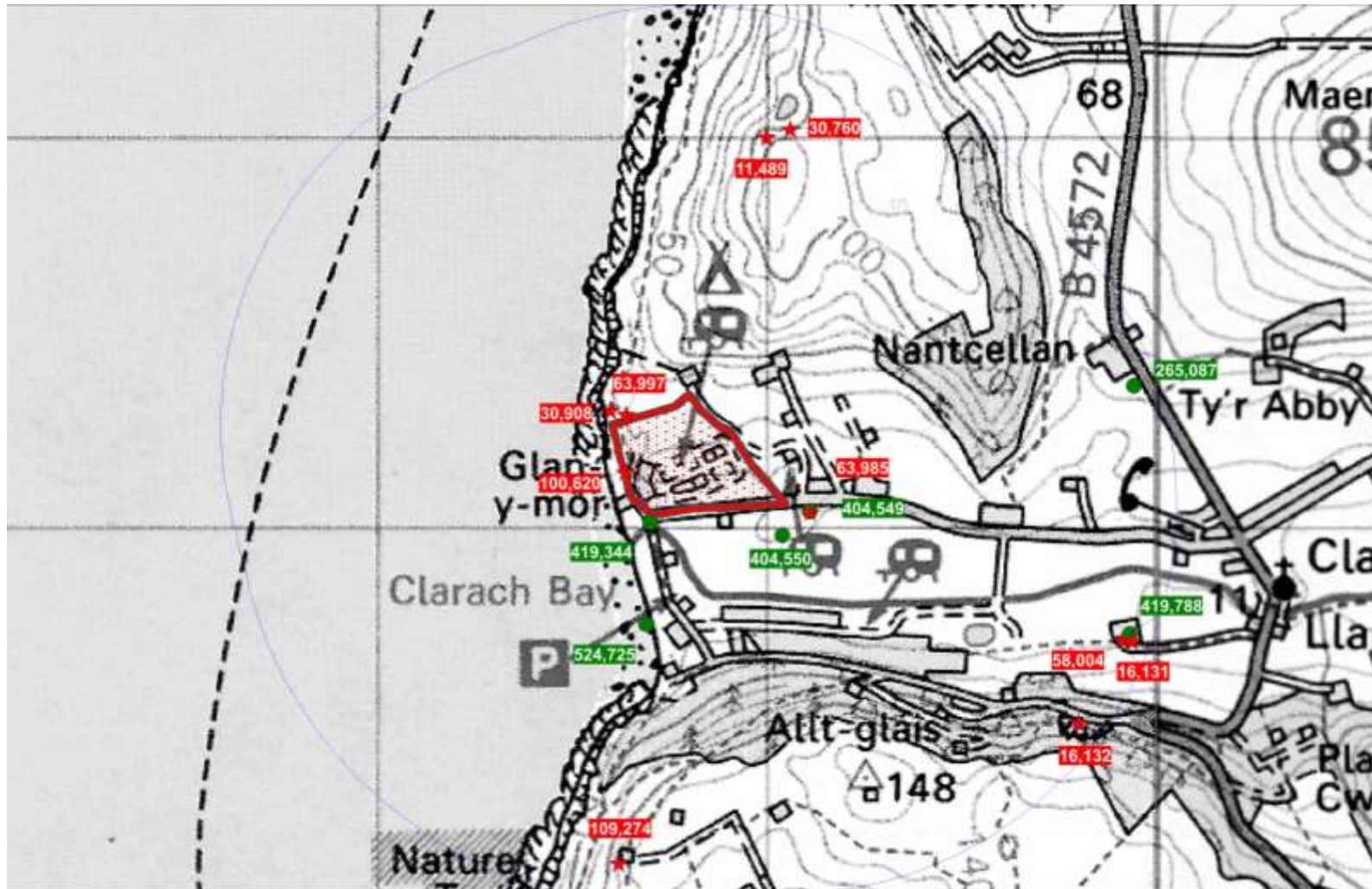


Figure 6: Map showing heritage assets recorded on the HER (red) and NMR (green) within 1km of the proposed development site

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3.6 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.6.1 No intrusive archaeological works have been undertaken within the vicinity of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park. Desk-based assessments and walkover surveys have been carried out associated with specific projects, one associated with water main improvements between Clarach Bay and Bow Street, the other as part of the Arfordir – Coastal Heritage project which specifically looked at sites being affected by coastal erosion. This project identified the western boundary wall of the holiday park as a historic asset.
- 3.6.2 The area has been subject to occasional aerial survey associated with looking for archaeological remains and is how the cropmark enclosure and possible pit alignment were identified. As noted above, the enclosure displays characteristics and is located in a similar position to the various cropmarks recorded at Plas Gogerddan around 2km to the east. A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken at sites in and around Plas Gogerddan which have identified nationally significant archaeology, including Neolithic activity, Bronze Age burial mounds, Iron Age burials and early medieval activity.

3.7 Other Archaeological Finds

- 3.7.1 No finds are recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme or the National Museum of Wales in the study area.

3.8 Aerial Photography and LiDAR

- 3.8.1 Modern aerial photography was looked at as part of this appraisal which. No photographs indicated any archaeological remains within the area, but they did show the changing layout of the Holiday Park over the last 16 years, including the fencing off of the northeastern part of the top camping field between 2012 and 2013. The southwestern part of the area where the for sale caravans are located appears landscaped and concreted on the earliest 2006 photograph available. Similarly the road lines in the southeastern mobile homes and caravan area and drainage/service hook ups were present in 2006. The upper camping field contained the two access roads that are still present.
- 3.8.2 A brief review of information held on the National Monuments Record also provided further modern aerial photographs taken for specifically archaeological reasons. The first one that clearly shows the entire Glan Y Mor Holiday Park site is reference AP_2012_4250 taken on Nov 2012 showing the Clarach Footbridge (NPRN 419344). The bridge crosses the Afon Clarach and links Glan Y Mor with the Clarach Bay Holiday Village. The photograph is an oblique view facing west along the Afon Clarach valley, but no archaeological remains, excluding the bridge, are visible.
- 3.8.3 Further aerial photographs include elements of the bottom southeast of the development area opposite the Glan Y Mor cropmark (NPRN 404459). The cropmark is visible as a possible sub-rectangular/square enclosure immediately southeast of the Glan Y Mor site on the southern side of the road. The photographs, AP_2006_2521; AP_2006_1957; AP_2006_1956; AP_2006_1955 and AP_2006_1954 (all taken on 4th July 2006 excluding 2521 which was taken on 17th July 2006) show part of the southeastern corner of the – associated with NPRN 404549 – Glan Y Mor Enclosure;
- 3.8.2 Online LiDAR mapping was examined via the Lle website which is relatively recent showing the main layout of the holiday park. The data includes

0.50m high resolution data. The Lidar data predates 2013 as the northeastern part of the top camping field area is not fenced off, as is still present. It would appear that this area was formerly used for camping. A curving linear feature is also visible projecting from the central part of the northeastern boundary of this area curving almost 90 degrees to the edge of the escarpment between the camping field area and the lower main static caravan area. It appears to be relatively modern.

- 3.8.3 The temporary camping area to the north (the main area of proposed redevelopment) is clear of tents or mobile homes making the area clear to observe earthworks. There are a number of roughly northeast to southwest aligned linear features running across the field. Although it is possible that some of these represent former medieval strip fields or former post-medieval field boundaries, the majority are probably associated with modern service connections (water, electricity and drainage) to the various camping pitches. Medieval strip field remnants are visible on Lidar data in the wider area around the Holiday Park, mostly located on the lower and more fertile slopes of the Clarach Valley.
- 3.8.3 The southeastern part of the Holiday Park, for tourers and caravans, appears relatively level on the Lidar image, excluding hard standing pitches, trackways and some possible drainage runs. The southwestern area contains a number of static caravans and there is no clear detail to suggest anything else.

3.9 Historic Mapping

- 3.9.1 The original Ordnance Survey (OS) drawing of 1811 of the Clarach Bay area is the earliest available map to show any great detail of the area and its surroundings (Figure 7). Glan Y Mor farm is shown, as are adjacent properties and the road leading west from Clarch village to the Bay. The map suggests the road continues to the north along the western edge of the Holiday Park area. The Afon Clarach does not appear to have been canalised at this time and meanders on its way to the Bay.



Figure 7: Extract of the 1811 original survey drawing (Aberystwyth) of Clarach Bay, with the proposed development site circled in blue

- 3.9.2 The Llanbadarn Fawr Tithe Map of 1845 (Figure 8) shows field divisions around Glan Y Mor farm and an indication of the buildings within it. The area was subdivided into 5 fields at this time and the farm. The three southern fields were named 'Cae Dan Ty', 'Cae Dan Ty Hen' and Cae Llainfawr from west to east. The two northern fields were both named 'Cae Bank Y Ty'. All were under arable, except 'Cae Dan Ty' which was under pasture. The farm and fields were all occupied by John Evans and owned by Pryse Pryse Esq. A further small areas just encroach into the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park area, a field to then northwest called 'Wain' under pasture and under the same owner / occupier as the rest. The course of the Afon Clarach to the south looks more regular and it is possible it had been canalised by this time.



Figure 8: Extract of the 1845 Llanbadarn Fawr Tithe Map, with the approximate position of the proposed development site outlined in red

- 3.9.3 Detailed maps of the site were surveyed by the OS in 1888 (Figure 9) which shows little change to that of the Tithe Map, although the two northern fields have been combined to a single field, as have those to the southeast. A small area on the southern central part of the site contains a very small triangular field. This may have been shown on the Tithe Map but the detail was unclear in this part. The Afon Clarach has a very straight course before turning to the north and then into the bay, indicating it had definitely been canalised by that time.



Figure 9: Extract of the 1888 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile map, with the proposed development site outlined in red.

3.9.4 The 1907 1: 2500 scale map of the site area (Figure 10) is almost identical to that of the 1889 map.

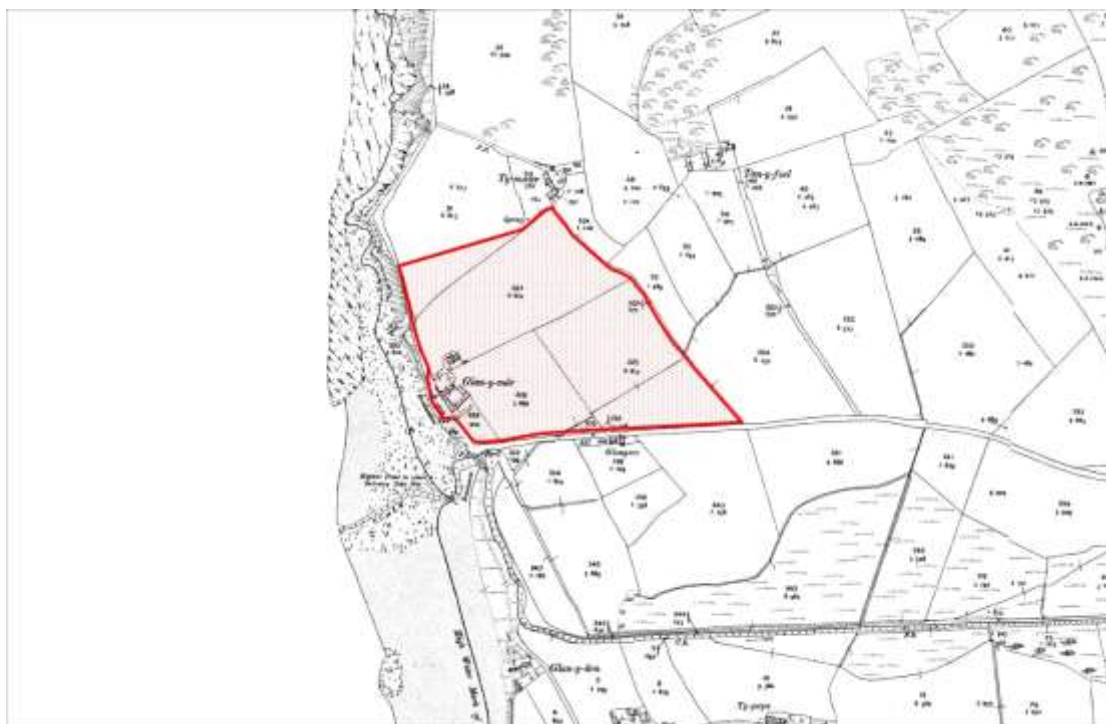


Figure 10: Extract of the 1905 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map, with the proposed development site outlined in red.

3.9.5 The caravan Park is first shown on the 1972 – 1974 1:2500 OS map.

3.10 Site Walkover Survey

- 3.10.1 A site visit was undertaken on 3rd July 2019. The visit comprised a walkover of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park, with specific attention to the three areas of proposed redevelopment, and the surrounding area. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form.
- 3.10.2 Clarach Bay lies to the west of the Holiday Park, the southwestern part of the holiday park lying only a few metres above sea level with direct access to the beach. The land then rises quite steeply to the north such that there is an eroding cliff edge west of Area 1, separated from the Holiday Park by the raised bank mentioned above and the coastal path (Photo 1). It is evident that this cliff edge is subject to ongoing erosion.



Photo 1: View south along footpath to west of Glan Y Mor Holiday Park showing the drop down to Clarach Bay beach and some of the permanent buildings

- 3.10.3 Farmland lies to the north of the holiday park, presently used for pasture (Photos 2 & 3). To the east lies further agricultural fields and farms (Photos 2 & 3). To the southwest is a caravan park (Photo 3). Along the southern edge of the development area runs the road from Clarach to the bay providing access to Glan Y Mor Holiday Park. Beyond the road is a farm and further fields as well as the route of the Afon Clarach.



Photo 2: View south across farmland north of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park across valley towards Clarach Bay Holiday Village



Photo 3: View west across farmland north of Glan Y Mor Holiday Park showing farmland and farm

3.10.4 The main part of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park is already covered with static caravans, mostly located on concrete bases terraced into the hill

slop and accessed by a network of roads. A number of permanent buildings also exist, including the visitors reception, restaurants, toilet blocks, bars, Glan Y Mor farm and other ancillary buildings (Photo 1, 4 and 5). .



Photo 4: Merged photo showing panoramic view across Gan Y Mor Holiday Park from Area 1, with main facility buildings to left (west)



Photo 5: Upper parts of original Glan Y Mor farm buildings visible over western boundary bank (PRN 100620)

- 3.10.5 Area 1 lies on the higher ground to the north and is presently laid to mown grass with tents and caravan pitches marked out with white line paint (Photos 4, 6 & 7). The majority of the pitches are serviced with electricity. Water stand pipes and drains are also present across the area. A set of mobile buildings on its northern edge represent the laundry, washing and toilet facilities for this part of the campsite (Photo 8). The northeastern part of Area 1 is presently overgrown and fenced off from the neatly kept camping area (Photo 9). A number of electricity points could be seen within this long grass, indicating it has been subject to service installation in the past. It is assumed water and drains may also be present here. The topography of Area 1 is relatively level in its upper part with a slight fall off to the east and west. There is a sharper drop to the south which runs down to a further step in ground level for the main Holiday Park area (Photo 4).
- 3.10.6 Area 2 lies in the southeastern part of the Holiday Park and presently contains static caravans for sale. The area has a number of concrete bases already constructed within its area and is well accessed by roads and parking areas. The area is relatively level close to the beach access.



Photo 6: View southwest across Area 1 on the upper part of Glan Y Mor Holiday Park, with roof line of Glan Y Mor farm visible in centre of photo



Photo 7: View north on western side of Glan Y Mor Holiday Park, showing resurfaced coastal path heading up slope



Photo 8: Northern edge of Glan Y Mor Holiday Park Area 1, showing toilet block, wash facilities and bin storage areas



Photo 9: View east across the fenced off and overgrown northeastern part of Area 1, with electricity service connector pole visible



Photo 10: View east across Area 3, showing access roads and caravan pitches

3.10.7 Area 3 lies in the southeastern part of the Holiday Park. There is a road running around the area with a number of concrete bases for caravan pitches around its perimeter (Photos 10 & 11). There are services and

drain connections scattered around the area also with a washing and toilet block on the western side of Area 2 (Photo . The area is relatively flat, which could suggest it has been levelled previously although it is more likely merely to be a more level area of the site.



Photo 11: View east across concrete bases for mobile caravans in Area 3



Photo 12: Washing and toilet facilities for the mobile caravan park in Area 3



Photo 13: Bins and services locations within Area 3

3.10.8 The boundary wall to the west of the site area (PRN 100620) is still visible and seems to survive in a relatively good state of preservation although more eroded than as recorded a few years ago (Photos 5 & 14).



Photo 14: Boundary wall PRN 100620 on western side of Area 1

- 3.10.9 There were no indications of the crop marks to the north or south (PRN 63997; PRN 63985/NPRN 404549; NPRN 404550). There were no visible signs of any flint scatters on the footpath to the north of the Holiday Park. Clarach footbridge is still present to the south.
- 3.10.10 The original buildings of Glan Y Mor farm are still present on the western side of the Holiday Park (Photos 5 & 6).
- 3.10.11 As noted in the section above regarding listed buildings and the conservation area, part of Aberystwyth is visible from the site area, although the southern side of Constitution Hill is not (Photo 15).



Photo 15: View south from above northern edge of Glan Y Mor Holiday Park showing part of Aberystwyth pier and castle ruins in distance (highlighted)

4 PREVIOUS IMPACTS TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA AND FURTHER PREDICTED IMPACTS ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Previous Impacts to Development Area

- 4.1.1 Early maps indicate that the area of Glan Y Mor Holiday Park was used as agricultural land from the early 19th century, and probably well before that. Although the upper areas may have been best for pasture, the lower lying parts on the Afon Clarach valley would have been good fertile ground and used for arable farming. The existing Glan Y Mor farm is very likely to have had much earlier precursors. Ploughing of the area will have caused some truncation of underlying archaeological deposits if present.
- 4.1.2 Glan Y Mor Holiday Park is first shown on maps in the early 1970s. At this time it is likely to have been associated with tents and caravans with few permanent facilities. Obviously in recent years facilities have vastly improved with a number of permanent buildings serving visitors. These will have disturbed or destroyed any archaeological remains that may have been present beneath their footprints.
- 4.1.3 Road lines through the park will have caused below ground disturbance to some degree, as will the construction of concrete pads for static caravans and mobile homes. The network of services across the park covering all parts will also have caused some disturbance to the ground surface, although this would be relatively limited in its extent. Terracing into the hill slope to create level static caravan pitches across much of the main part of the site area will have likely completely removed any archaeological remains which may have been present within their footprint.
- 4.1.4 In terms of the three areas proposed for redevelopment, Areas 2 and 3 have already been significantly disturbed by the formation of concrete pads, roadways and service connections. Some levelling may also have occurred, but this is not certain.
- 4.1.5 Area 1 is probably the least disturbed part of the site area, although will have been affected by service installation and the two small roads that run through. The camping fields are very neat and have probably been rolled or surface treated in some way to create neat and level camping pitches, but this is unlikely to have caused any significant disturbance to any underlying remains.

4.2 Potential Impacts from the Proposed Development

- 4.2.1 The redevelopment proposals will involve a number of new holiday lodges to be built across Areas 1, 2 and 3. These will require some foundations or concrete bases as well as service connections. Further ancillary and service buildings are also proposed.
- 4.2.2 The proposals for Area 1 include two rows of lodges being built on the hillslope above the main Holiday Park. The proposals will require the excavation of shallow concrete raft foundations for the lodges. This could expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains. The area to the northwest will also have two rows of lodges and the associated disturbance associated with the excavation of concrete raft foundations. The northern part of the area will be turned into a wildflower meadow which can be done causing no below ground disturbance. Overall the proposals will reduce the area utilised by caravans/lodges from that which presently exists and around half the area will be turned into a wildflower

meadow. The number of holiday caravans will be reduced from around 100 to 39.

4.2.3 The following construction activities are all likely to be undertaken to some extent, all of which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains if present at the site. These activities include:

- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas or storage areas;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Foundation or concrete base excavation;
- Construction of roads, parking areas and infrastructure; and
- Service installation.

4.3 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features

4.3.1 The definition of setting, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset, and why it is important are outlined in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Welsh Government 2017a; available online) as follows:

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.

4.3.2 As noted in the sections above there is considered to be very limited potential for the proposed development to impact upon the setting of surrounding historic assets. The area is already used as a Holiday Park for static caravans, mobile caravans and tents, with other caravan parks surrounding it. The present proposals will alter the existing built environment very little. It is considered that the proposals will have very low to negligible impacts on the settings of surrounding historic assets, listed buildings or other designated or non-designated features.

5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The historic environment desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological and historical significance and potential. The Glan Y Mor Holiday Park lies at the western end of the Afon Clarach valley, and 3km to the east at Plas Gogferddan there are a number of nationally significant archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Early Medieval periods. Cropmark sites are known to be present directly south and southeast of the holiday Park and a further possible cropmark enclosure lies to the north. It is highly likely that further significant archaeological remains were present along the valley.
- 5.2 Based on the known archaeological information from within the study areas surrounding the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park there are only a few recorded archaeological sites, including the cropmark features noted above. Flint scatters dating back to the Neolithic period have possibly been found close to the northern edge of the site. The archaeological potential for significant remains of the prehistoric period (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age) is considered moderate to high. The potential for significant remains of later periods is considered low.
- 5.3 The site walkover survey did not identify any unrecorded upstanding archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed development.
- 5.4 The walkover did however confirm that parts of the area have been previously disturbed through groundworks and levelling undertaken for the holiday park. This is mostly present across the main area of the site where terracing into the hillslope and large permanent buildings have been constructed. Roads, concrete bases and services are present in Areas 2 and 3. There is much less previous disturbance evident in Area 1 on the upper part of the site.
- 5.5 The site area has not been subject to any previous archaeological survey and very limited work has been carried out at this end of the Clarach valley in general.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The proposed redevelopment of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park is concentrated in 3 areas of the site: Area 1 to the north, Area 2 to the southwest and Area 3 to the southeast. The main area of the Holiday Park will be retained as exists.
- 6.2 Based on this assessment it is clear that although few archaeological remains are known within the near vicinity of the site, the potential for significant prehistoric remains to have been present must be considered to be medium / high. The site lies at the western end of the Afon Clarach valley, leading down from a number of nationally significant archaeological sites around Plas Gogerddan. These include the remains of Neolithic activity, Bronze Age burial mounds, Iron Age burials and enclosures as well as Early medieval burial sites. Three cropmarks are present to the north, south and southeast of the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park which are similar in character to those at Plas Gogerddan and may indicate a continuation of activity along the valley.
- 6.3 Possible flint scatters indicating prehistoric activity are also known from around the site area.
- 6.4 The majority of historic assets recorded within the study areas relate to post-medieval activity and development from the 1800s onwards. These include Glan Y Mor farm itself which lies within the Holiday Park, but it is not included in the development proposals.
- 6.5 The continued development, improvement and additions to the Glan Y Mor Holiday Park since the 1970s will have caused significant previous disturbance to the area which will have exposed, damaged or destroyed any archaeological remains that may have been present. Based on what could be seen of the main site area (for which there are no redevelopment proposals) terracing into the hillslope, road construction, facility building construction and service installation will have likely removed any archaeology that may have been present.
- 6.6 The above is also probably true of Area 2 which lies close to the main buildings of the Holiday Park and also the main access roads and parking for the site. The overall archaeological potential of this area is considered negligible.
- 6.7 For Area 3 to the southeast, previous disturbance is more limited with access roads, a few concrete bases and services within the redevelopment area. Its location on the lower part of the valley, close to two known cropmark sites is such that it would have been considered to have high archaeological potential, although this is tempered by the previous disturbance. Overall this area is considered to have moderate archaeological potential and the redevelopment proposals could expose, damage or destroy any surviving archaeological remains.
- 6.8 Area 1 in the northern part of the site has had the least previous disturbance. The land is almost all laid to grass with only a few services and two access roads. Although it lies a little upslope from the Afon Clarach valley part of the area lies on a relatively level plateau. This area is considered to have moderate to high archaeological potential for remains dating to the prehistoric period.
- 6.9 It is considered likely that further archaeological mitigation would be required in advance of the development proposals being commenced. For Area 2 no further work is likely. For Area 3, a watching brief during development, with contingency for further excavation in the event that

significant remains are revealed, would be appropriate. As Area 1 is level and laid to grass it is suggested that in the first instance a geophysical survey is carried out across the area to determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological features which may be of archaeological origin. The survey would also be able to map the existing service trenches. The results of the survey would be used to determine if further stages of archaeological mitigation would be required.

- 6.10 The scope of any further archaeological works at the site would need to be discussed with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

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PAC MAEN HIR, LETTERSTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL UPDATE

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2019/28
RHIF YR DIGWYDDIAD / PROJECT NO. 118022

Gorffennaf 2019
July 2019

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

James Meek

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 30/07/2019

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

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Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad /

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

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report

