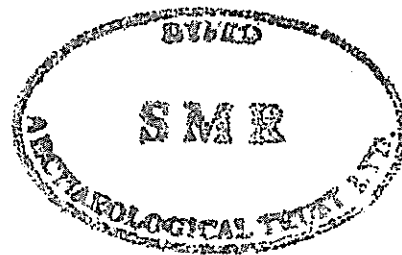


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PENTRELLWYN SEWERAGE SCHEME, CEREDIGION

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,
AUGUST 2001**



A R C H A E O L O G

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Report No. 2001/44

Report Prepared for:
THOMAS, MORGAN & ASSOCIATES

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2001/44
PROJECT RECORD NO. 43290

AUGUST 2001

PENTRELLWYN SEWERAGE SCHEME,
CEREDIGION

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AUGUST 2001

By

Neil Ludlow

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CEREDIGION**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AUGUST 2001

REPORT NUMBER 200144

AUGUST 2001

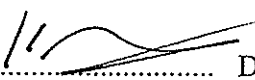
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PENTRELLWYN SEWERAGE SCHEME, CEREDIGION

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AUGUST 2001

Project Record No. 43290

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Copies of selected map sources

Copy of National Library of Wales, 'Emanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales', 1729

Copy of National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to the mile, Sheet 186, 1811

Copy of Ordnance Survey 1" to the mile, Old Series, Sheet 41, 1831

Copy of National Library of Wales, Parish of Llandysul, Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841

Copy of Ordnance Survey, 1:10560, Cardiganshire Sheet XL.SW, First Edition, 1891

Copy of Ordnance Survey, 1:10560, Pembrokeshire Sheet XL..SW, Second Edition, 1906

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Photographs

Photo 1: Castell Gwilym earthwork (PRN 7658), from the south-east

Photo 2: Castell Gwilym earthwork (PRN 7658), from the east

Photo 3: Castell Gwilym earthwork (PRN 7658); the ditch from the south

APPENDIX 3

Copy of project specification

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Development proposals

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations was invited, by Thomas, Morgan and Associates, on behalf of Dwr Cymru and Morrison Construction Ltd., to provide costings for an archaeological assessment of a proposed new sewerage system route at Pentrellwyn, Ceredigion, on 26 June 2001. Cambria Archaeology accordingly submitted a specification and quotation on 28 June 2001 and were awarded the contract on 16 July 2001.

1.2 Project objectives

- 1.2.1 to assess the character, extent, significance and vulnerability of the archaeological resource within the project area, namely a 15 metre wide corridor along the midline of the proposed route.
- 1.2.2 to identify new archaeological sites, features and deposits within the project area, and to assess their character, significance and vulnerability.
- 1.2.3 to identify sites, features and deposits that require further archaeological investigation to fully assess their character, extent, significance and vulnerability.
- 1.2.4 the preparation of a report fully representative of the information recovered during 1.2.1 - 1.2.3, which places the archaeological resource of the project area within its local, regional and national contexts.
- 1.2.5 The preparation of a project archive.

1.3 Project methodology

- 1.3.1 a search of the County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record for information of known sites within and around the project area.
- 1.3.2 a search of cartographic sources held in national and county records offices and other repositories for archaeological information.
- 1.3.3 a search of primary historic documents held in national and county records offices and other repositories.
- 1.3.4 a search of secondary, published sources.
- 1.3.5 the examination of relevant aerial photographic coverage.
- 1.3.6 a field visit to review the current state of archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during the searches and to identify new archaeological sites, features and deposits or areas that may contain them. In addition, where necessary, to undertake rapid recording of archaeological sites, features and deposits by photography, site notes and sketch plans, and to assess their vulnerability.

1.4 Categorisation of archaeological sites and features

All sites and features identified within this report have been allocated a category which defines the archaeological importance of that site. The categories are as follows:-

Category A - Sites of national importance

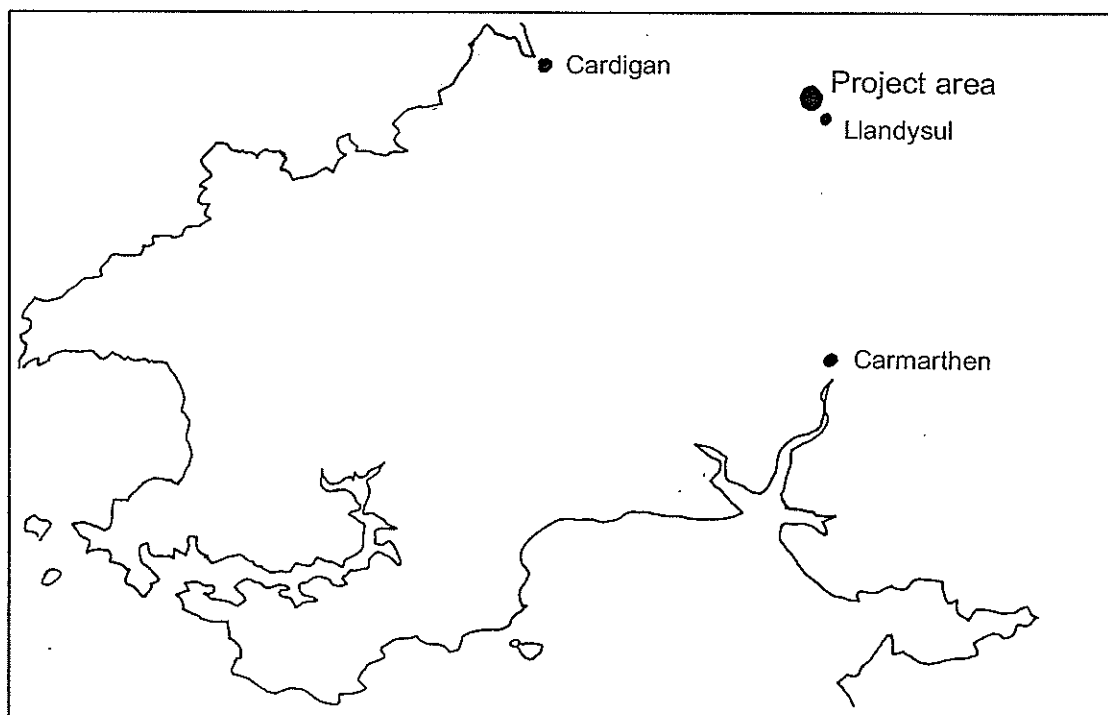
Category B - Sites of regional or county importance

Category C - Sites of district or local importance

Category D - Minor or damaged sites

Category E - Sites needing further investigation

Fig. 1: The project area - location map



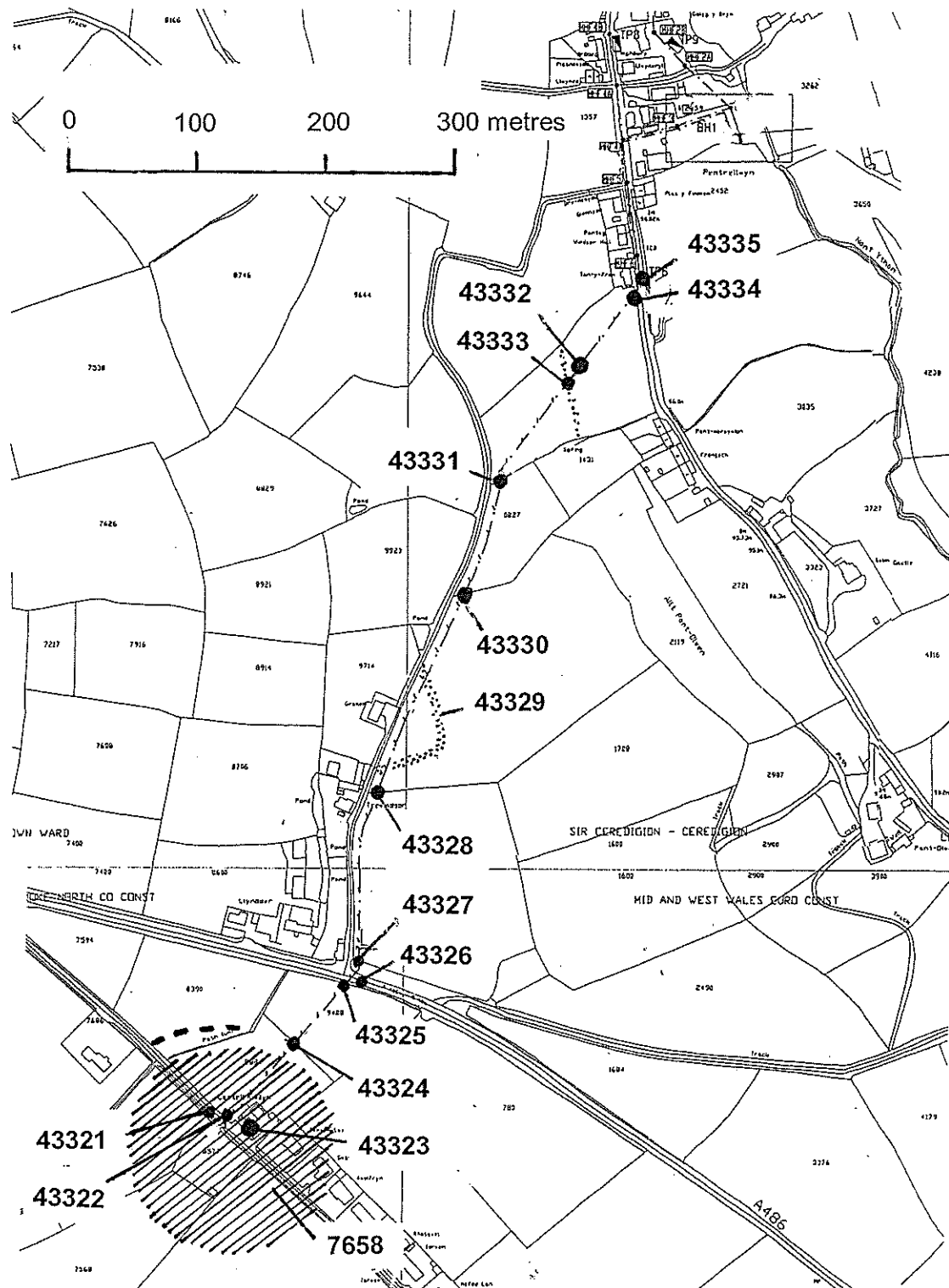


Fig. 2: The project area - the archaeological resource

2.0 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT

2.1 Summary of the archaeological resource

This section contains brief descriptions of archaeological/historic sites, features, buildings and deposits within the project area, namely a 15m wide corridor along the midline of the proposed route, and relevant sites and features immediately beyond. They are listed by their type and individual Primary Record Number (or PRN) as allocated in the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire.

Refer to Fig. 2 for PRNs given for the purpose of this project. Categories are as defined in Section 1.4.

See Section 3.3 for a gazetteer and detailed descriptions of sites.

2.1.1 Sites within the proposed route corridor

PRN 7658 – NGR SN 408 418 – CASTELL GWILYM DEFENDED ENCLOSURE
earthwork; iron age; Category A

PRN 43321 – NGR SN 4083 4178 - CASTELL GWILYM ROADWAY
roadway; post-medieval; Category D

PRN 43326 – NGR SN 4095 4193 – CROESFFORDD ROADWAY
roadway; post-medieval; Category D

PRN 43329 – NGR SN 410 421 – TREWINDSOR CROPMARK
cropmark ?enclosure; period unknown; Category E

PRN 43332 – SN 4111 4237 – LLAIN COTTAGE SITE
site of building; post-medieval; Category D

PRN 43335 – NGR SN 4116 4243 – PENTRELLWYN ROADWAY
roadway; post-medieval; Category D

2.1.2 Relevant sites immediately beyond the proposed route corridor

PRN 43323 – NGR SN 4086 4178 - CASTELL GWILYM COTTAGE
building; post-medieval; Category C

2.1.3 Field boundaries

The proposed route pipeline crosses a total of 8 field boundaries, PRNs 43322, 43324, 43325, 43327, 43328, 43330, 43331 and 43334, and the site of a former boundary PRN 43333. They are mainly represented by hedgebanks, unaccompanied by drainage ditches. All are Category D sites; the former boundary 43333 is a Category E site.

The historic maps (OS Original Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to the mile, Sheet 186, 1811; Llandyssil Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841) do not show the boundaries clearly and the field system cannot be closely dated. The adjoining systems to the south and west are clearly late, comprising large, regular fields with straight boundaries that are characteristic of late 18th-early 19th century enclosure of open pasture. It is likely that in their present form, at least, the boundaries within the

project area are all later post-medieval. However further research, and physical analysis, need to be undertaken.

See Section 3.3 for descriptions of field boundaries past and present.

2.2 Conclusions and recommendations

2.2.1 Conclusions

The route corridor contains only 3 significant archaeological sites. However, one of these – Castell Gwilym (PRN 7658), at the far south end of the route – is a Category A site of national importance, being a defended enclosure of probable Iron Age date. A possible cropmark enclosure at Trewindsor (PRN 43329), visible on aerial photographs, is of unknown nature and date. The third site is a former cottage, 'Llain', marked on the tithe map of 1841. The route also crosses three roadways, PRNs 43321, 43326 and 43335, which were present by 1811 at least.

The route also cuts through a total of 8 field boundaries, mainly represented by post-medieval hedgebanks, but does not appear to affect any significant standard trees. Information regarding Tree Preservation Orders, etc., lies beyond the scope of this study.

The area is not included within the Cadw/ICOMOS register of Landscapes of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales.

2.2.2 Recommendations (Table 1)

These recommendations have been prepared following consultation with the Development Control Officer of Cambria Archaeology who provides archaeological advice to the local Planning Authority. It is recommended that: –

- The south end of the route line is altered to avoid the Castell Gwilym enclosure (PRN 7658). Castell Gwilym is not a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but belongs to a site type which are normally regarded as of national importance (Category A). It is recommended that the sewerage system be re-routed to run westwards along the A486 from Pen-walk (NGR SN 4095 4191) turning southwards either at NGR SN 4076 4194 to cross field OS No. 7594, or preferably at Croesffordd, NGR SN 4066 4198, to double back along the unclassified Llandysul road, to the connection point with the existing sewer. An alternative is to route the system eastwards along the A486 to NGR SN 4118 4186, turning southwest to cut through the gap between 'Caerdelyn' and 'Bryntirion' at NGR SN 4106 4160, before running northeastwards, along the unclassified Llandysul road, to the connection point with the existing sewer. If neither of these options are possible, then a contingency for archaeological evaluation, and probably excavation, is recommended.
- It is suggested that the turf-strip in the area of the Trewindsor cropmark (PRN 43329) and the Llain cottage site (PRN 43332) is monitored by a watching archaeologist before further action is decided upon, with a contingency for further archaeological recording if necessary.
- Field boundaries are an integral part of the total historic landscape and have, in the present study, been subject only to superficial investigation. Their precise nature, and date, are unknown. It is therefore recommended that the sections of all boundaries cut by the scheme are recorded; this can, for the sake of convenience, also undertaken during the initial turf-strip.
- No archaeological response is necessary in the area of roadways 43321, 43326 and 43335.

Table 1: The archaeological resource: summary of recommended responses

site	nature of threat	archaeological response
Castell Gwilym earthwork enclosure PRN 7658 (NGR SN 408 418)	cut by route midline	divert route c.250 metres to east or west: if not possible, then contingency for significant archaeological work
Trewindsor cropmark site PRN 43329 (NGR SN 410 421)	cut by route midline	watching brief during turf-strip to assess nature of site; contingency for further evaluation/recording
Llain cottage site PRN 43332 (NGR SN 4111 4237)	cut by route midline	watching brief during turf-strip to assess nature of site; contingency for further evaluation/recording
field boundaries	cut by route midline	watching brief during turf-strip to record all cut sections of field boundaries

2.3 Acknowledgements

This report was researched and written by Neil Ludlow of Cambria Archaeology. Acknowledgements to: colleagues at Cambria Archaeology and staff of the National Library of Wales for their assistance.

2.4 Archive deposition

The archive, indexed according to the National Monuments Record (NMR) material categories, will be deposited with the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, curated by Cambria Archaeology, Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. It contains the following:-

- A.1. Copy of the final report
- A.4. Disk copy of report

B.4. Field notebooks

- D.1. Catalogue of site photographs
- D.2. Colour slides
- D.3. Mono prints and negs

G.1. Source documentation

- I.4. Final report - manuscript
- I.4. Final report - typescript
- I.4. Final report - disk
- I.4. Proofs
- I.4. Paste-ups

- L.1. Project research design/specification
- L.4. General admin.

M.1. Non-archaeological correspondence

There is no material for classes C, E, F, H, J, K and N.

2.5 List of sources consulted

Databases

Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, curated by *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*, Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

Manuscript maps

National Library of Wales, *'Emanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales'*, 1729.

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National Library of Wales, Parish of Llandyssil, Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841.

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3.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

3.1 Site location and topography

The project area lies on the northern side of the Teifi Valley between Llandysul and Horeb, within NGR SN 44 SW. It lies within the Cardiganshire upland *massif* immediately north of the Teifi, which mainly comprises Ordovician shales of the Ashgill Series (British Geological Survey, 1994) and is deeply incised by a number of streams and small tributaries.

The sewerage scheme route corridor is approximately 1 kilometre long. It runs between NGR SN 4083 4178 and SN 4125 4258, along the southwestern flank of one of these streams, the Nant Ythan. This flows southwards to join the Afon Cerdin just east of Pentrellwyn (at NGR SN 415 422) before both join the Teifi east of Llandysul. The southern end of the scheme occupies a plateau at a height of 175 metres OD, but the route drops sharply as it enters the valley of the Nant Ythan, the northern end lying at 100 metres OD.

Soils are typical brown earths, of the 541j (Denbigh 1) group (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1980). They are well-developed at either end of the route, but thin on the steep flank of the Ythan valley, where substantial areas of the the shale bedrock are exposed. The entire project area is subject to a low-intensity pastoral regime. All fields are at present under pasture which is generally of only poor-fair quality, currently classed as Grade 4 land throughout (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1990).

The project area lies entirely within the parish of Llandysul, the boundary of which had been fixed by the close of the medieval period.

The area is not included within the Cadw/ICOMOS register of Landscapes of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest in Wales.

3.2 Landscape history and development

The project area and its surrounding region have been subject to human settlement from prehistory onwards. Settlement, however, later declined and was not to rise again until the post-medieval period. Thus, whilst prehistoric sites are fairly widespread in the region, the relatively low population levels during the historic period are reflected by the paucity of its medieval and early post-medieval archaeology - an area of research that is only beginning to be fully studied, let alone fully understood.

Land-use has always been dominated by pastoral agriculture. Very little recorded archaeology is represented within the project area and the present study has been able to add few new sites. The agricultural landscape of the area - its fields, hedges and boundaries - are a relatively recent creation.

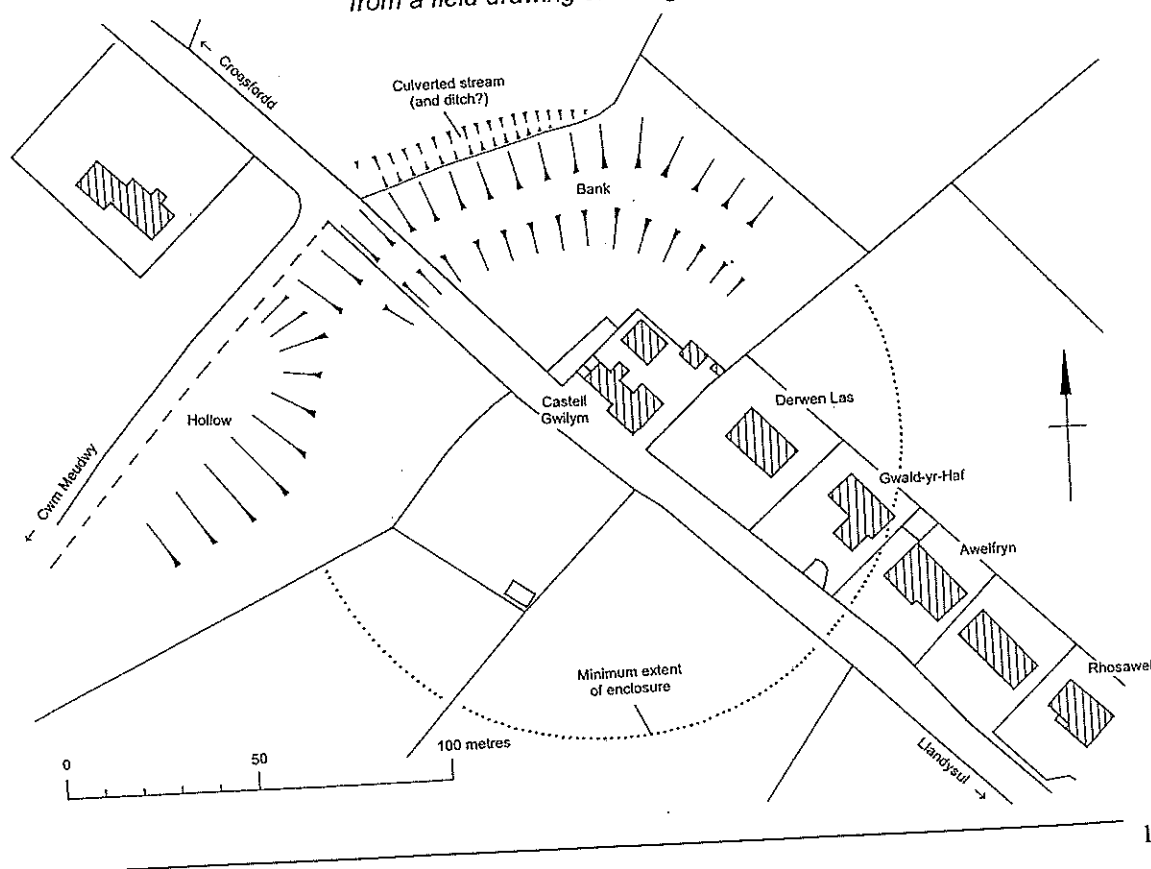
3.2.1 *The prehistoric and Roman periods (8500 BC - c.400 AD)*

Like many primarily upland Welsh landscapes, the project area and its environs have preserved much evidence of prehistoric activity, chiefly in the form of standing earthworks from the bronze age (2500 - 700 BC), and iron age (700 BC - 1st century AD). Preservation has been assisted by the low-intensity agricultural regimes traditionally practised within the region. Nevertheless, the distribution of such sites is not dense in the environs of the project area, although more may be revealed by future fieldwork. Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity within Ceredigion as a whole is mainly limited to knowledge obtained through examination of palaeoenvironmental evidence from peat deposits (Murphy 1999, 10).

A number of bronze age burial mounds, usually in the form of stone cairns, and contemporary ritual cairns, have been recorded within a kilometre radius of the project area. The occurrence of large numbers of bronze age sites, in what is now considered to be a quite remote area, indicates a settled population (Murphy 1999, 10); however none occur within the project area or its immediate environs.

The earliest surviving evidence for human activity that has been recorded within the project area and its environs is the earthwork site that occupies the southern end of the route corridor, Castell Gwilym (PRN 7658). This site has never been investigated and therefore its true nature is not proven. However, it probably represents an iron age defended settlement, an inland hillfort typical of those encountered elsewhere in this part of southwest Wales. However, there seems to be some debate as to its precise location and form. It was described by Hogg in 1994 as 'a slight bank, with no visible ditch, apparently forming the corner of a rectilinear enclosure' (Davies and Hogg 1994, 248). The site was then overgrown. It was visited by Cambrian Archaeological Projects in February 2000, but no conclusions were drawn (Jones 2000, 6-7). When visited by the author in August 2001 a curving, rather than straight, earthwork bank was observed, in the pasture field immediately west and northwest of Castell Gwilym cottage, and crossed by the Llandyssul-Croesfordd road (PRN 43321). Castell Gwilym cottage (PRN 43223) appears to lie in the middle of the enclosure. A hollow to the northwest, immediately beyond the field boundary, is at least partly natural but appears to have been artificially enhanced (as a ditch?); it now contains a culverted stream. The form and extent of this enclosure are unknown; circular enclosures are not common in the region and it is more likely to have been irregular, but the minimum internal diameter will have approached 200 metres. The resulting area of 0.3 - 0.4 hectares is however slightly smaller than the average for southern Ceredigion which is 0.6 hectares (Davies and Hogg 1994, 237). Remarkably, the site is not clear from aerial photographs. Interestingly, moreover, the OS 1" of 1831 (Sheet 41) depicts a circular enclosure immediately to the south of the Llandyssul-Croesfordd road, with the label 'Castell Gwilym'.

*Fig. 3: Sketch plan of Castell Gwilym earthwork (PRN 7658),
from a field drawing of 3 August 2001*



No obvious patterns of coincidence between hillforts and later territorial units can be discerned in Ceredigion (Murphy 1999, 10), nor can any present pattern of fields and boundaries within the environs of the project area be assigned origins within this period.

A rectilinear cropmark of unknown form or date has been observed on aerial photographs within the field northeast of Trewindsor in the centre of the project area (PRN 43329). However, whilst it is possible that the cropmark may have a prehistoric, or medieval origin, it is probable that it is associated with post-medieval settlement (see 3.2.3)

3.2.2 The medieval period (c.400 - 1500 AD)

The medieval period in Ceredigion is characterised by a serious population decline reaching a low during the later medieval period.

early medieval (c.400 - 1110 AD)

Pre-Norman administration of southern Ceredigion was represented by the 'cantref' of Is Aeron (Richards 1969, 285), which was further divided into four commotes. The Afon Bedw area lay within the commote of Is-Cerdyn. The development of formal administrative units in the region, however, was probably a late occurrence within the early medieval period.

The project area also lies entirely within the parish of Llandysul. Formal parish administration was similarly an Anglo-Norman introduction into Ceredigion where it was not firmly fixed until the post-medieval period, demonstrated by the fact that the parish straddles the boundary between Is-Cerdyn and Uwch Cerdyn commotes (divided by the Afon Cerdin). However, the parish church of St Tysul, Llandysul, was an earlier medieval, pre-Norman foundation (Ludlow, 1998). The remaining ecclesiastical parishes of Is-Cerdyn – Bangor Teifi, Henllan, Llandyfriog, Llanfair Orllwyn and Llangynllo – are also relatively recent creations (ie. late medieval - post medieval), but centred on pre-Norman ecclesiastical foundations.

Whilst much speculation can be undertaken on the nature and extent of pre-Norman administration, there is scant record for this period in terms of physical archaeology within the region of the project area, and none in the immediate environs. This absence is a characteristic of upland Ceredigion as a whole.

later medieval (1110 - 1500 AD)

The administrative framework in the project area persisted from the early medieval period within which, as has been noted, it was probably a late development. From 1110 onwards Ceredigion was an Anglo-Norman lordship, the Lordship of Cardigan, under the de Clare earls, with periods of reversion to Welsh rule. However, the changes of master appear to have had little effect on the earlier systems of tenure that persisted, albeit in a modified form, into the early post-medieval period - despite the fact that the area was re-organised as the County of Cardiganshire by the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284.

By the end of the medieval period, at least, Llandysul parish contained six chapelries or hamlets – Faerdref, Capel Dewi, Glandysilfed, Borthin, Llanfair and Llanfrene (Meyrick 1810, 140-141; Richards 1969, 172), in addition to the mother church (within whose jurisdiction the project area lies). Each was served by a formal chapel-of-ease. This framework survived into the 19th century as it did within so many Cardiganshire parishes, and probably represents the persistence of the boundaries of earlier medieval townships or '*trefydd*', and of Welsh systems of tenure and administration.

Again, however, evidence of the later medieval period is difficult to detect within the landscape of the environs of the project area. Field boundaries etc. are predominantly the product of the later post-medieval period. It appears that the region suffered a serious population decline and became marginalised through the later prehistoric period, reaching a low during the later medieval period, and upland settlement as a whole did not intensify until the well into the post-medieval period (Murphy 1999, 12).

There is nevertheless a strong local tradition that the enclosure at Castell Gwilym (PRN 7658) was the seat of a medieval noble named 'Meudwy', from whom the adjacent holding of Cwm Meudwy is said to have been named. However, in form the earthwork does not appear to resemble a medieval defence, and has no documented history. It is not recorded by Cathcart King in his lists of medieval castle sites (King 1988), nor marked as a medieval castle site on Rees' map of 14th century south Wales (Rees 1932). There appears to be no historical justification for this attribution.

3.2.3 The post-medieval period (1500 - 2000 AD)

The post-medieval period in Ceredigion is characterised by a rapid increase in population from at least the mid 18th century, reaching a high point in 1871. Since then there has been a steady decline (Murphy 1999, 12).

The population increase has left its mark on the landscape in many forms, chiefly the enclosure of moorland and common land, often including its cultivation, and the establishment of new settlements on the fringes of marginal land (*ibid.*). The result of both of these trends can be seen within the project area.

The process of enclosure of the Cardiganshire landscape probably had its origins within the prehistoric period, but the vast majority of present field systems was established within the 18th and 19th centuries, a phenomenon common to many predominantly upland areas. The driving mechanism took a number of forms - parliamentary enclosure, enclosure by estates, enclosure by private individuals and enclosure by squatters on the fringes of common land (Murphy 1999, 15-16).

The possible cropmark site at Trewindsor in the centre of the project area (PRN 43329), noted in Section 3.2.1, may be a result of the population expansion, possibly being a yard or garden enclosure belonging to a phase of post-medieval settlement. 'Deserted rural settlement' (DRS) sites survive within the present landscape, often as ruined dry-stone dwellings, enclosures and sheep-folds; however, more ephemeral site types occur such as the rapidly constructed turf-walled houses often built as '*tai unnos*', ie. being constructed in a day to claim settlement rights on common land. The area was probably not formally enclosed with fields until the 18th - early 19th century and the cropmark may represent enclosure by squatters on the fringes of open pasture. Whilst there is a tendency to discuss DRS sites in a medieval context, most of the Ceredigion examples are demonstratively post-medieval in date (Sambrook, 1999). If the cropmark does indicate a DRS, it had been abandoned by 1811 at the latest (not being shown on the OS Original Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to the mile, Sheet 186, 1811).

A definite DRS site lies just to the north, where a cottage and garden are marked, and labelled 'Llain', on the Llandyssil Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1841. It had gone by 1891 and is not marked on the OS 1:10560 map of that year, and has left no above-ground physical evidence.

It is not possible to accurately date the present system of fields and boundaries. The adjoining systems to the south and west are clearly late, comprising large, regular fields with straight boundaries that are characteristic of late 18th - early 19th century enclosure of open pasture, and the boundaries within the project area may belong to the same campaign. This is likely to have been undertaken under the initiative of private landowners, as no parliamentary enclosure awards

are recorded for the parish of Llandysul (Chapman 1992, 45-57). Unenclosed land was considered to be the property of the crown but as crown agents were few and far between, land claims were made by Ceredigion's landed families by the 'simple expedient of pushing back boundary fences onto moor or common' (Murphy 1999, 15). The OS Original Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to the mile, Sheet 186, of 1811 does not clearly show boundaries, and indeed it appears that much of the area was unenclosed, but the Llandyssil Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1841 does depict ownership blocks and it is clear that at least some enclosure had taken place by 1841. The mature laburnum tree present within boundary PRN 43332 is probably an indicator of estate hedgerow planting. The three roadways that run through the project area, PRNs 43321, 43326 and 43335, had all been established by 1811.

Historic maps also indicate the extent of settlement. Some of the farms and cottages in and around the route corridor are depicted on the 1811 map including Llyndwr and Trewindsor. However, Castell Gwilym cottage (PRN 43323) does not appear to be shown. It was nevertheless present by 1831 (OS 1" Old Series, Sheet 41) and the form of the building suggests late 18th-early 19th century origins. The settlement at Pentrellwyn at the north end of the route did not develop until the later 19th century and even then was very small, only expanding after 1906 (OS 1:10560 First and Second Editions, 1891 and 1906). Settlement along the Llandysul-Croesffordd road (PRN 43321) is later still, mainly being confined to the late 20th century (little build-up being recorded on the OS 1:10560 of 1964).

Though the economy of the area was, and remains, primarily pastoral, the swift-flowing Afon Cerdin, to the east of the area, and the Nant Ythan, were exploited with the establishment of at least three textile mills. One of these, Felin Gorig, lies just north of the project area. All were small-scale enterprises.

3.3 Gazetteer of sites

This section contains detailed descriptions of archaeological sites and features within the proposed route corridor, namely a 15 metre wide corridor about the proposed route midline, and descriptions of sites and features immediately beyond the corridor that may be relevant to the study.

Refer to Fig. 2 for PRNs (Primary Record Numbers) and field numbers allocated for the purpose of the project (see Section 3.3.3 below).

Refer to Appendix 1 for copies of selected map sources.

PRN 7658
NGR SN408418
NAME CASTELL GWILYM
TYPE DEFENDED ENCLOSURE
PERIOD Iron Age?; Roman?
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Earthwork feature described by Hogg in 1994 as 'a slight bank, with no visible ditch, apparently forming the corner of a rectilinear enclosure'. The site was then overgrown. It was visited in June 2001 when a curving earthwork bank - with a ditch - suggesting a more circular enclosure, were observed 50m W and NW of Castell Gwilym cottage, being crossed by the Llandyssul-Croesfordd road. Castell Gwilym cottage (PRN 43223) appears to lie in the middle of the enclosure. Interestingly, however, the OS 1" of 1831 placed the enclosure immediately to the south of the Llandyssul-Croesfordd road.

PRN 43321
NGR SN40834178
NAME CASTELL GWILYM
TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Roadway between Llandysul and Croesfordd, marked on OS map of 1811.

PRN 43322
NGR SN40834179
NAME CASTELL GWILYM
TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Hedgebank with modern gate, along N side of roadway (PRN 43221) between Llandysul and Croesfordd, which is marked on OS map of 1811.

PRN 43323
NGR SN40864178
NAME CASTELL GWILYM
TYPE COTTAGE
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Building/R
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Castell Gwilym is a ?19th century cottage, still inhabited, not marked on OS map of 1811 but present by 1831 when marked on OS 1". Appears to lie within Castell Gwilym defended enclosure (PRN 7658).

PRN 43324
NGR SN40924183
NAME CASTELL GWILYM
TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Hedgebank. Not marked on Llandyssil tithe map of 1831 but this is probably not significant as few field boundaries are. Marked on OS map of 1891.

PRN 43325
NGR SN40954192
NAME CASTELL GWILYM
TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Roadside boundary along the S side of the A486, now a scarped edge, carrying a modern fence, where the road has been recently widened. Occupies much the same line as an earlier boundary, the line of the A486 (PRN 43226) being marked on OS map of 1811.

PRN 43326
NGR SN40954193
NAME CROESFFORDD
TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

The A486 Llandysul-New Quay road, which is marked on OS map of 1811. Shown as the line of a medieval route by Rees (1932).

PRN 43327
NGR SN40954193
NAME PEN-WALK
TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Stony hedgebank along the N side of the A486. Occupies much the same line as an earlier boundary, the line of the A486 (PRN 43226) being marked on OS map of 1811.

PRN 43328
NGR SN40964207
NAME TREWINDSOR
TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Hedgebank. Not marked on Llandyssil tithe map of 1831 but this is probably not significant as few field boundaries are. Marked on OS map of 1891.

PRN 43329
NGR SN410421
NAME TREWINDSOR
TYPE ENCLOSURE?
PERIOD Unknown
FORM/CONDITION Cropmark
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Positive cropmark observed on aerial photographs in the W half of field OS No. ???. The slender cropmark appears to form the S and E sides of a rectilinear enclosure, each side approx. 50m long. The E side continues the line of the boundary forming the W side of the pond at SN41024218. The nature of the suggested enclosure is however unknown - it is not marked on historic maps and there is no physical evidence. The general area is, however, depicted as occupied by a number of cottages and gardens on the OS 1" of 1831 and the Llandyssil Tithe Map of 1841, and the cropmark may have a similar origin.

PRN 43330
NGR SN41074222
NAME FRON-GOCH
TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Hedgebank with many semi-mature standard trees. Not marked on Llandyssil tithe map of 1831 but this is probably not significant as few field boundaries are. Marked on OS map of 1891.

PRN 43331
NGR SN41094229
NAME LLAIN
TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Hedgebank with mature standard trees including Laburnum. Marked on Llandyssil tithe map of 1841 which mainly depicts ownership blocks.

PRN 43332
NGR SN41114237
NAME LLAIN
TYPE COTTAGE?
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Documents
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Cottage and garden marked, and labelled 'Llain', on Llandyssil tithe map of 1841 at the centre of field OS no. 1337. They had gone by 1891 (OS map). The field is very steep, with very thin topsoil exposing shale bedrock in many places, and there is now no physical evidence for the cottage and garden.

PRN 43333
NGR SN41104235
NAME LLAIN
TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/U
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Field boundary, now gone and without physical evidence. Appears to have been established over the site of Llain cottage (PRN 43332) after it had been demolished, and marked on OS maps of 1891 and 1964. Removed after 1964.

PRN 43334
NGR SN41154243
NAME PENTRELLWYN
TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE_STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Hedgebank, along W side of roadway (PRN 43335) between Llandysul and Pentrellwyn/Gorig, which is marked on OS map of 1811.

PRN 43335
NGR SN41164243
NAME PENTRELLWYN
TYPE ROAD
PERIOD Post Med
FORM/CONDITION Earthwork/A
SITE STATUS
DESCRIPTION

Roadway between Llandysul and Pentrellwyn/Gorig, which is marked on OS map of 1811.

3.4 A review of the sources

This section is a brief description of the sources used, and an assessment of their usefulness and/or limitations.

3.4.1 Documents

Contemporary source documentation in Ceredigion is scarce prior to the post-medieval period. However, later primary sources such as Samuel Meyrick's *History and Antiquities of Cardiganshire* and Samuel Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, and traveller's accounts, provide much information on landscape development and the significance of landscape features.

However, the county is fortunate that a comprehensive history is currently under publication. This report has drawn heavily on Volume 1 (prehistoric, Roman and early medieval) and Volume 3 (post-medieval) of this publication, in particular the section in Volume 1 that considers Iron Age sites (Davies and Hogg 1994).

3.4.2 Historic maps

Historic maps can establish the antiquity and significance of landscape features and standing buildings, and can also show potential ground disturbance.

There are few antique maps of the project area, The 16th century Saxton map and Bowen's 1729 map are of little usefulness to a detailed consideration of the project area. In addition, a search for estate maps in the National Library of Wales proved negative. Llandysul parish, moreover, was not subject to any parliamentary enclosure award so there is no accompanying map.

The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawing of 1809-10, the Ordnance Survey 1" (Old Series) of 1831 and the tithe map and schedule of 1841 provide some landscape detail. However, boundaries are not clearly – nor fully – shown, while the tithe schedule does not provide either field-names or land-use. Ordnance Survey 1:10560 First and Second Edition map cover, of 1891 and 1906 respectively, is complete, and shows the area in great detail.

Copies of relevant map sources are reproduced within this report, and form part of the project archive.

3.4.3 Aerial photographs

Aerial photographs are an important source of archaeological information, particularly in rural areas. Buried features can show as crop- or parchmarks, and earthworks are strongly revealed when the sun is low on the horizon. When dated, they also indicate subsequent development. The Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire has an extensive collection of both vertical and oblique aerial photographs. They revealed evidence for a cropmark site, as well as recent landscape change; however, Castell Gwilym earthwork does not show up well from the air. The project deadline did not permit examination of aerial photographs held at the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments (Wales), Crown Buildings, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion.

3.4.4 Field walkover

The project area, ie. a 15 metre wide corridor, was fieldwalked on 3 August 2001. The condition of archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during the documentary research was noted and new sites, features and deposits were identified. All were recorded via photography and site notes, whilst their vulnerability was assessed. In addition, all field boundaries crossed by the proposed route were recorded via photography and site notes.

3.4.5 Previous archaeological work

No structured archaeological work has been carried out within the project area itself (and therefore no disturbance to potential deposits through archaeological excavation).

However, the southern end of the route has been subject to an archaeological desk-top assessment as part of a proposed bypass route, by Cambrian Archaeological Projects (Jones 2000). The assessment only took in Castell Gwilym defended enclosure from the current project.

However, two unpublished studies of overall settlement within Ceredigion, both undertaken by Cambria Archaeology (Murphy 1999; Sambrook 1997-1999), outline many factors that have influenced the settlement and archaeology of the project area and greatly assisted the correct understanding of the landscape.

3.4.6 Geotechnical work

No geotechnical work has been carried out along the route as far as Cambria Archaeology are aware.

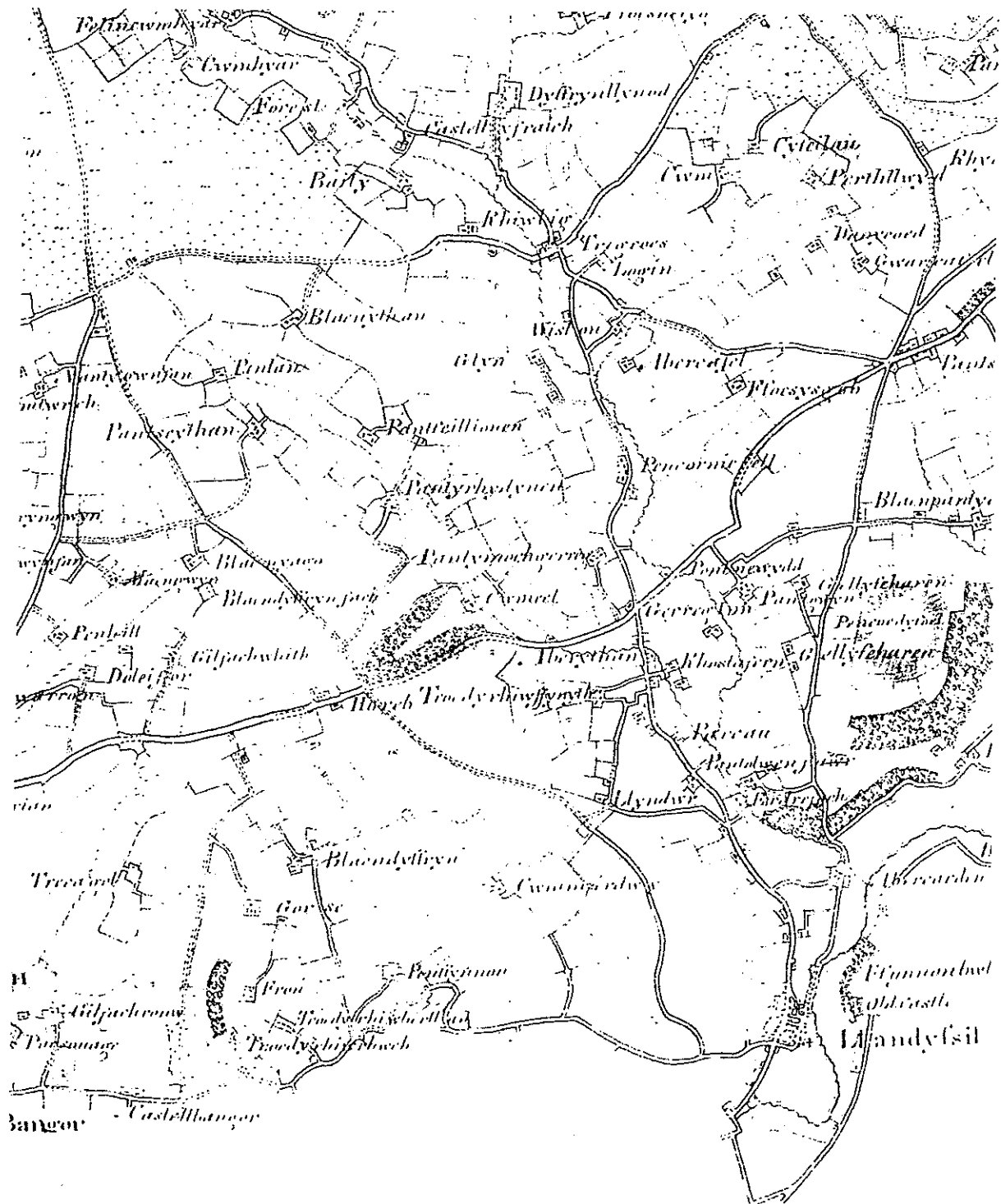
APPENDIX 1

Copies of selected map sources

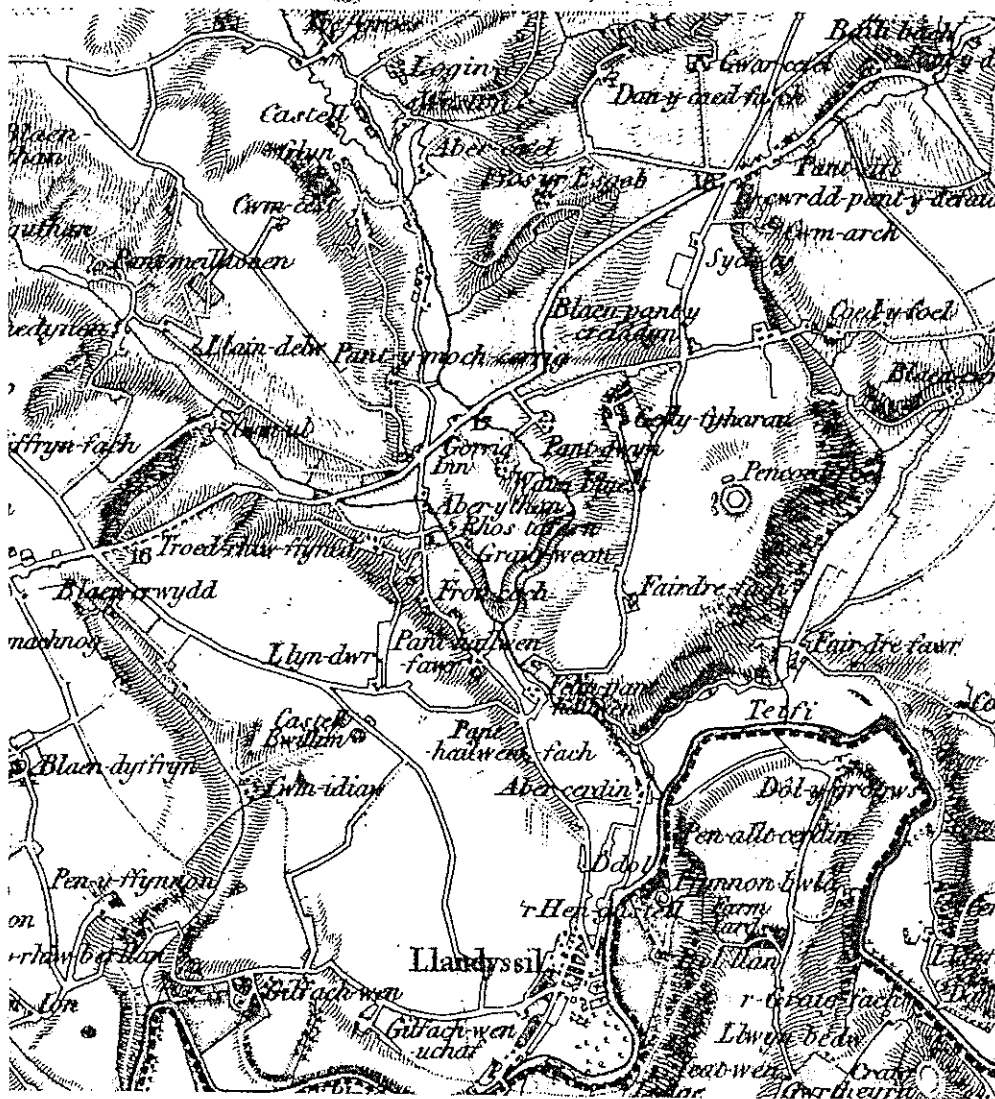
Copy of National Library of Wales, 'Emanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales', 1729.



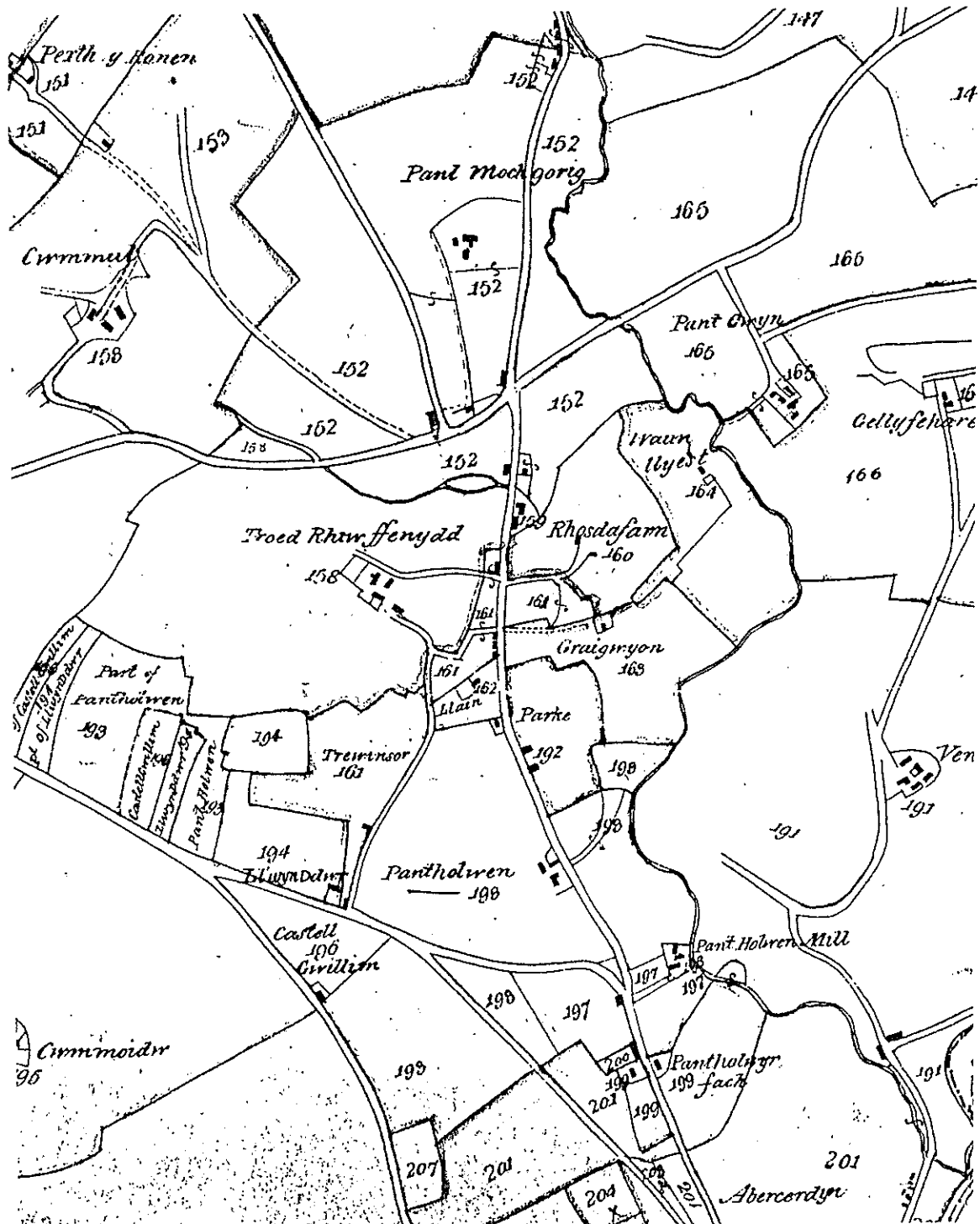
Copy of National Library of Wales, Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings,
2" to the mile, Sheet 186, 1811



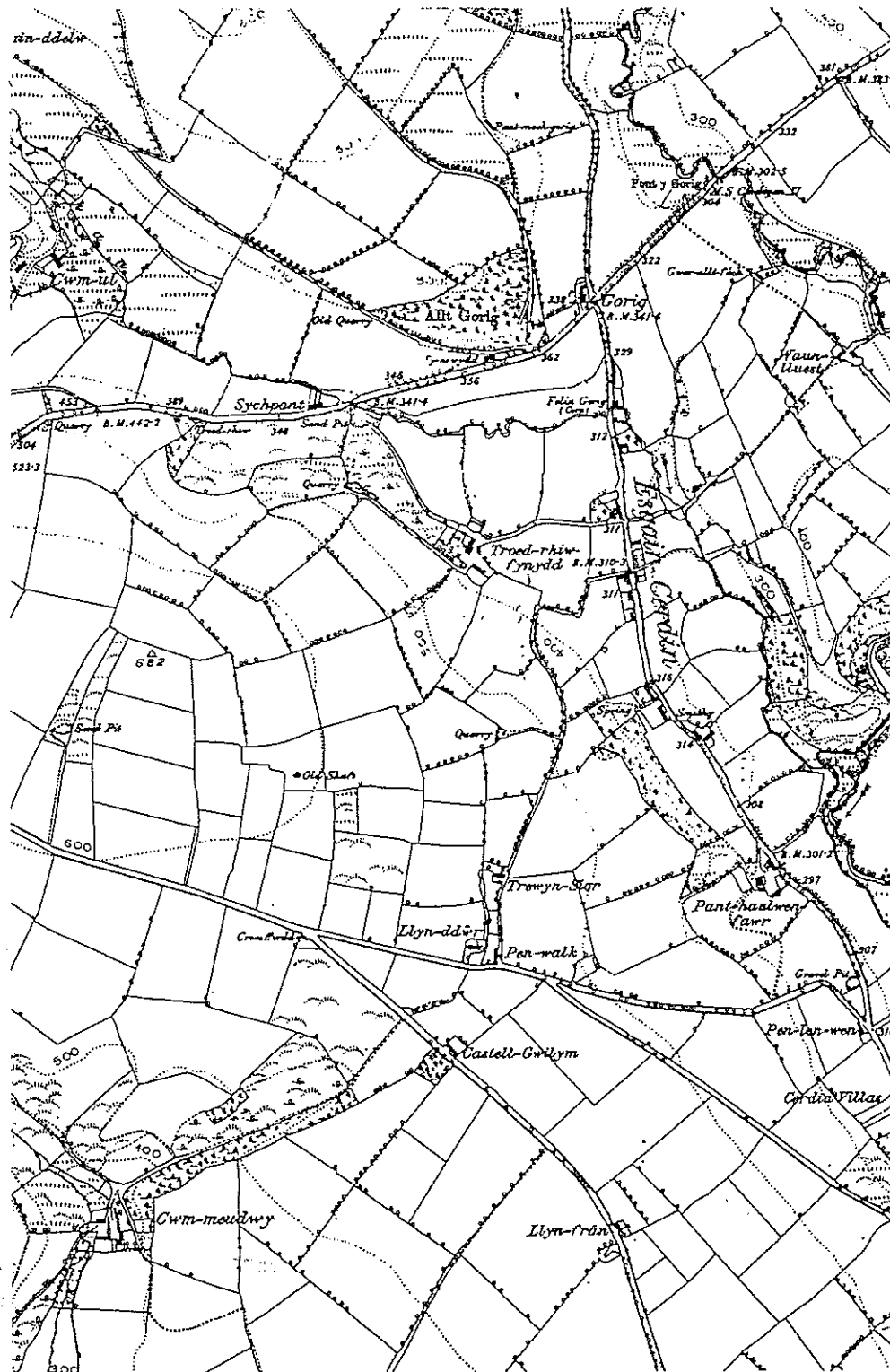
Copy of Ordnance Survey 1" to the mile, Old Series, Sheet 41, 1831



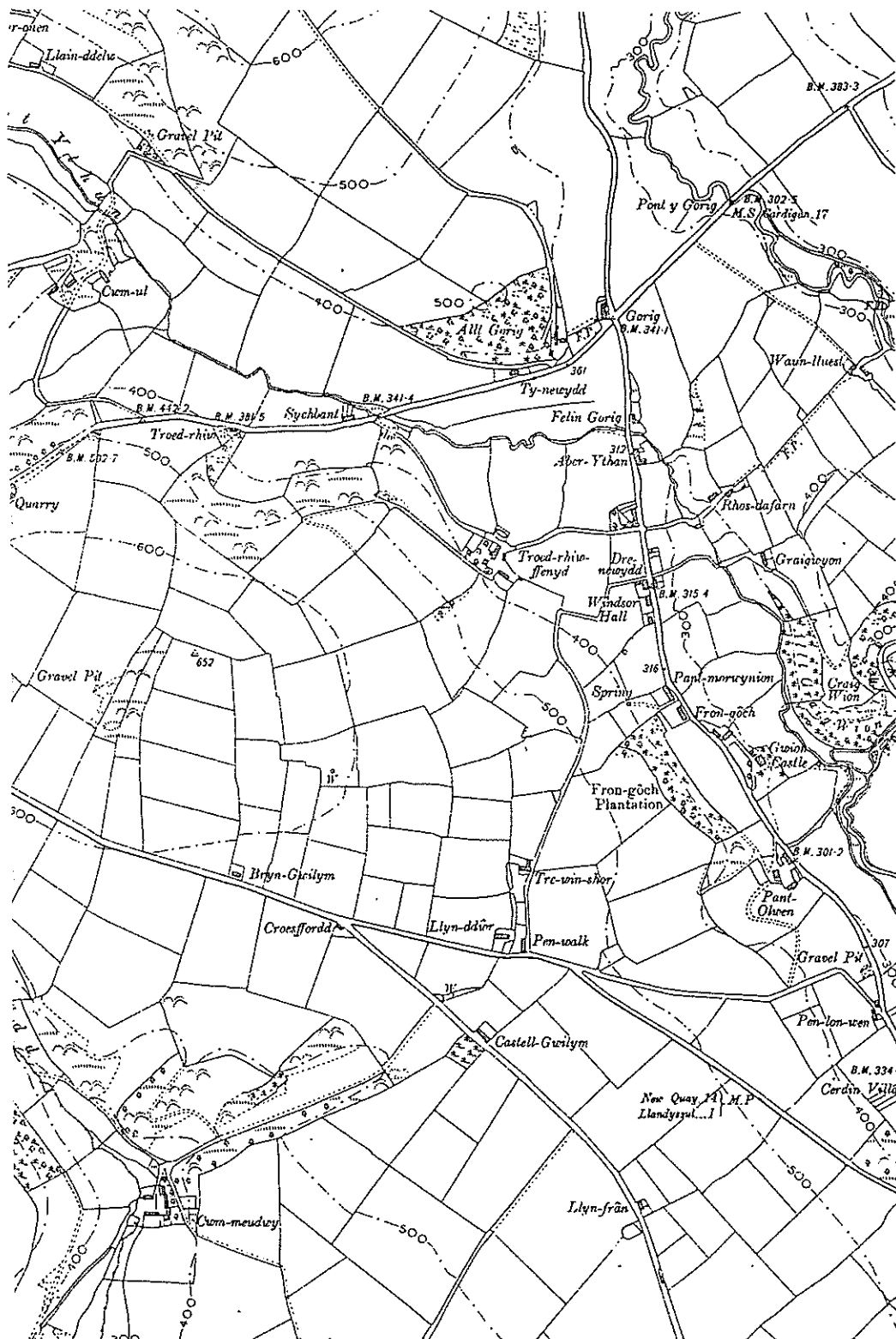
Copy of National Library of Wales, Parish of Llandysul,
Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1841



Copy of Ordnance Survey, 1:10560, Cardiganshire Sheet XL.SW,
First Edition, 1891



Copy of Ordnance Survey, 1:10560, Pembrokeshire Sheet XL..SW,
Second Edition, 1906



APPENDIX 2

Photographs

Photo 1: Castell Gwilym earthwork (PRN 7658), from the south-east



Photo 2: Castell Gwilym earthwork (PRN 7658), from the east



Photo 3: Castell Gwilym earthwork (PRN 7658); the ?ditch from the south



SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS AT BROADMOOR FIRST TIME SEWERAGE AND PENTRELLWYN FIRST TIME SEWERAGE

Introduction

This project specification has been prepared by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations in response to a request by Thomas, Morgan & Associates. It has been prepared in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994).

Cambria Archaeology Field Operations has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. The conclusions will be based on a considered assessment of the collected data. Cambria Archaeology Field Operations has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.

1. Project objectives

- 1.1 The examination of existing written, photographic and cartographic information to assess the character, extent, significance and vulnerability of the archaeological resource within the proposed development area.
- 1.2 To identify new archaeological sites, features and deposits within the proposed development area, and to assess their character, extent, significance and vulnerability.
- 1.3 The identification of sites, features or deposits that require further archaeological investigation to fully assess their character, extent, significance and vulnerability.
- 1.4 The preparation of a report fully representative of the information recovered during 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, which places the archaeological resource of the survey area in its local, regional and national contexts.

Documentary, cartographic and photographic research of the proposed development area

- 2.1 Search of County Sites and Monuments Record and National Monuments Record for modern written and other records.
- 2.2 Search of cartographic and documentary sources held in national and county records offices and other repositories.
- 2.3 Search of local history collections for printed records.

- 2.4 Examination of vertical and oblique aerial photographic coverage.

Field visits

- 3.1 To review the current state of archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during the documentary research.
- 3.2 To identify new archaeological sites, features and deposits, or areas that may contain them.
- 3.3 To carry out rapid recording of archaeological sites, features and deposits by photography, site notes and sketch plans.
- 3.4 To assess the vulnerability of archaeological sites, features and deposits.

4. Assessment and reporting

- 4.1 Collation of information gathered during the documentary research and fieldwork into a project archive catalogued in accordance with the National Monuments Record's recommended procedures.
- 4.2 Assessment of the information gathered during the documentary research and fieldwork.
- 4.5 Preparation of a report fully representative of the information gathered during the documentary research and the fieldwork which details the potential impacts of the proposed schemes on the archaeological resource. Any legal constraints such as, Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be identified in the report. The report will be prepared in a form that will allow considered judgements to be made on the potential for further archaeological work on the site.
- 4.6 A copy of the report will be deposited with the County Sites and Monument Record and the National Monuments Record. These reports will become public documents six months after completion, unless otherwise requested.

5. Timing

- 5.1 Research and fieldwork will be carried out in late July - early August 2001, with reports produced in mid August 2001.

