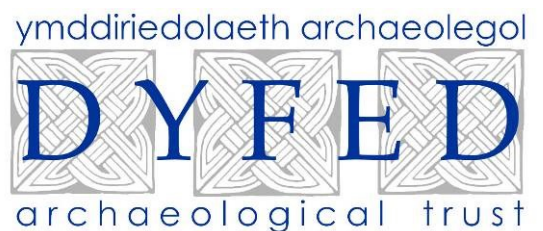


A40 LLANDDEWI VELFREY IMPROVEMENT: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Dawnus Construction



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Gan / By

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A40 LLANDDEWI VELFREY IMPROVEMENT: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by DAT Archaeological Services on behalf of Dawnus Construction to support their tender bid for the construction of the A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme at Llanddewi Velfrey in Pembrokeshire, West Wales. Dawnus commissioned a full assessment to take into account all aspects of the Historic Environment, the results of which will feed into their tender proposal, scheme design and projected timetabling of construction.

A study area of 3km around the proposed route was used to establish the presence of registered landscapes, parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and grade I and II listed buildings. Nineteen such sites were found to exist, but it was shown that none of them would be significantly impacted upon by the proposed development.*

Grade II listed buildings and other known heritage assets recorded in the HER and NMR databases within 1km of the proposed road route were examined, and an analysis was undertaken of historic cartographic material, aerial photographs and LiDAR data. This resulted in a return of over two hundred sites, the vast majority of which were Post-Medieval in date. It was found that nineteen of these known archaeological sites would be either directly in the line of the proposed road route, or near enough to it that remains associated with them would be likely to be discovered.

Four of these nineteen sites and parts of three others would be removed completely. For the remaining twelve sites, there is only a small chance of remains relating to them being discovered. Most of the nineteen sites are of Post-medieval date, one is potentially Early Medieval, one is potentially Iron Age and several are definitely or possibly of the Bronze Age.

The potential for the presence of archaeology from the different time periods was estimated based upon knowledge of the recorded archaeological sites in the area and patterns known to exist regionally. It was considered in general that the chances of encountering buried remains from any time period would be low, excepting that a higher probability was likely for Bronze Age remains due to their relatively high density locally. The proposed bypass would cut through at least three water courses, making the discovery of more Bronze Age burnt mounds particularly likely.

This assessment has not included a walkover of the road line, as it has not been finalised and landowner agreements could not be sought at this stage of the project, but this will need to be done prior to the finalisation of the road scheme. Archaeological mitigation for the road line will involve a phased approach, most likely encompassing pre-determination evaluation with a finalised desk-based assessment with walk over survey results, an initial geophysical survey and subsequent trial trench evaluation. Mitigation prior to or during construction would involve appropriate schemes of historic building recording, archaeological excavation and watching briefs. Reports and archives of the results of all stages of archaeological works would be required. The full scope of any subsequent archaeological works would be determined by the appointed archaeological curator for the road scheme.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Dawnus Construction, to prepare a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment for the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvement scheme at Llanddewi Velfrey in Pembrokeshire (SN 147 168; Figure 1). The proposed bypass is on the A40 main road and is around 5km in length running around the northern side of the village.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment will be used by Dawnus to support their tender fee bid for the works, as well as to assist scheme design and projected timetabling of construction. The report will enable Dawnus to better estimate potential costs and timescales for any necessary archaeological mitigation that may be required for the road scheme. The report will also highlight any issues in terms of impacts on the scheme on the wider historic environment.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The assessment comprised the examination and collation of data from available sources of information including:
- Information on known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record held and maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT), including a search of available cartographic and pictorial sources, published and unpublished works, aerial photographs and any relevant web-based information;
 - Relevant information held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales via the COFLEIN online computer database and also material held in their Aerial Photographic Library in Aberystwyth;
 - Information on Conservation Areas or Historic Landscape Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area from information held by DAT and CCW (now Natural Resources Wales) LANDMAP website;
 - Online catalogues of the Pembrokeshire Records Office to determine if any relevant documents or maps were held;
 - A search of Cadw's Listed Building records and Schedule of Ancient Monuments for designated buildings and sites of archaeological and historical importance lying on or in close proximity to the site; and
 - A site walkover would normally be required for such a study, but it was understood that this would not be possible at the time due to issues with enabling landownership during the early stages of the project. A general site visit was undertaken to identify the presence of any archaeological features within the publicly accessible parts of the proposed road corridor. A separate site visit was also made to one site that would be particularly impacted upon by the development.
- 1.2.2 The historic environment desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites and other historic assets within the proposed development 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 road improvement scheme.
- 1.2.3 A study area of up to 3km around the perimeter of the proposed road improvement scheme boundary was used to ascertain the known

registered archaeological and historical resource (Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Grade I and II* listed buildings) and a 1km search area for Grade II listed buildings and undesignated archaeological and historical sites.

- 1.2.5 This report provides a summary and discussion of the findings of the desk-based assessment.
- 1.2.6 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.

1.3 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 Ancient Monument (SAM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily to the original scale.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) 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	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
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 and Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The proposed road improvement route is around 5km long, circuiting the centre of the village of Llanddewi Velfrey in Pembrokeshire (Figures 1 and 2). Figures 3 and 4 show the current plans for its route and auxiliary roadways. Its western end is at the Penblewin roundabout and from there it closely parallels the current route of the A40 main road for about 2km before deviating from it to form a new stretch of road at a point approximately 200m east of the Ffynnon Baptist Chapel. From here it curves around the north of the village through fields until its termination just west of Bethel Chapel, where it re-joins the current A40.
- 2.2 Farmland surrounds the village and the route of the proposed bypass. The land is hilly and the village itself occupies the top of one of the hills. There are few trees in the area and the views of the surrounding countryside are good in all directions along more than half of the route. The lowest point is at about 75m OD and the highest is at 100m OD.
- 2.3 A possible alternative route option is being considered by Dawnus Construction which will be the same for the eastern half of the route, but then the alignment of the road will run further to the north of the existing A40, running through fields to the north of Ffynnon and Trefangor Farms, before joining up again with the Penblewin roundabout at its western end. This route is provisional and is not illustrated, but is discussed where relevant. All descriptions relating to the A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme specifically refer to the route shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4.
- 2.4 Figure 5 shows the geology in the vicinity of the proposed bypass road. Generally, the combination of geology and topography in this area imply that any archaeological deposits will be at fairly shallow depths, excepting the bottoms of slopes such as the bottom of the river valley to the northeast of the village centre.
- 2.5 Llanddewi Velfrey village generally lies on a plateau at around 90m to 100m OD, with the present A40 approaching the village up hill to the east and west. The ground level of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme starts at the eastern end near the top of the present up-hill approach to the village before heading to the north of its present alignment and then dropping down the north facing slope on the northern side of the village. The route then circuits through agricultural land, crossing a few shallow water course valleys before rejoining the approximate line of the existing road directly east of Ffynnon (near the bottom of the existing downhill part of the A40 where it exits the village to the west). It then proceeds on slightly undulating ground directly north of the present A40 to the Penblewin roundabout at its western end. Road improvements to adjoining roads are also proposed with some new access roads linking them (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

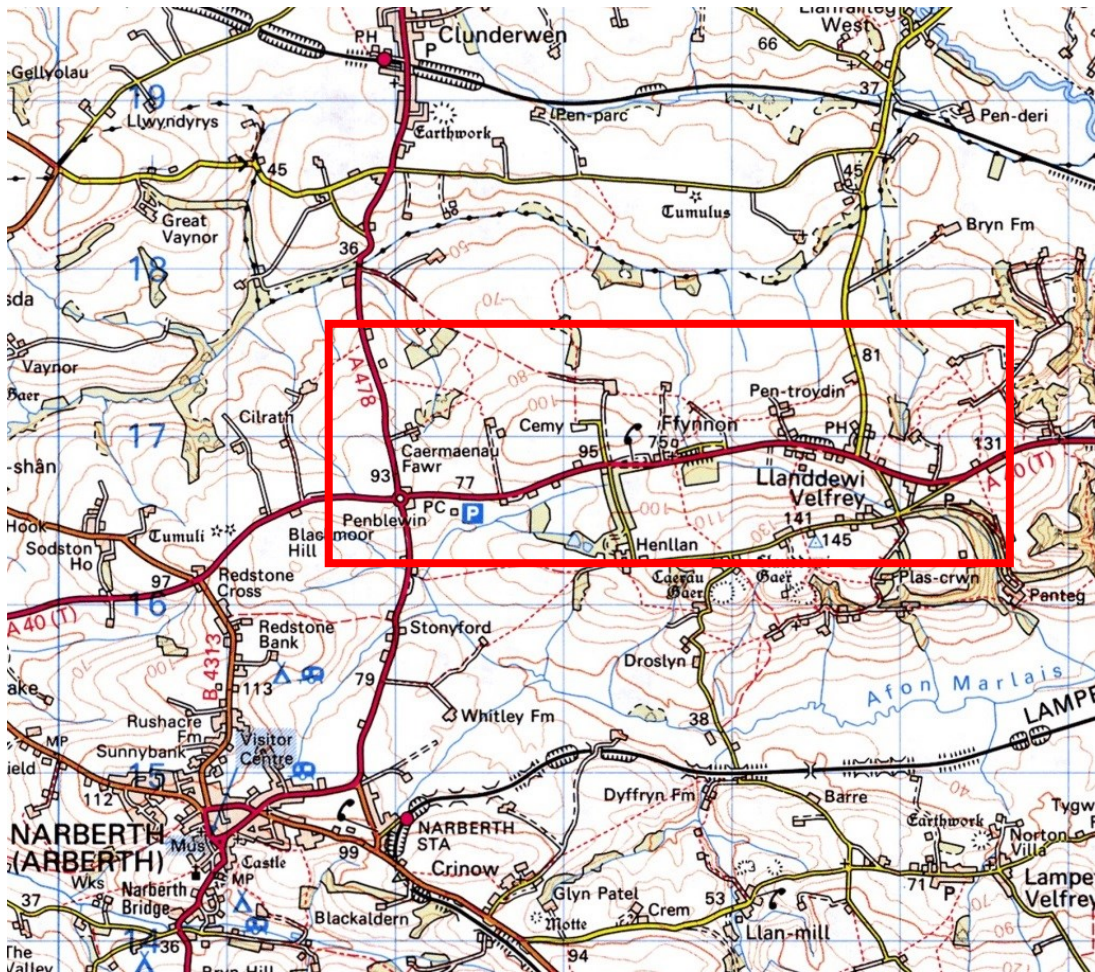


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey,
With the area of the Llanddewi Velfrey Bypass in the red rectangle

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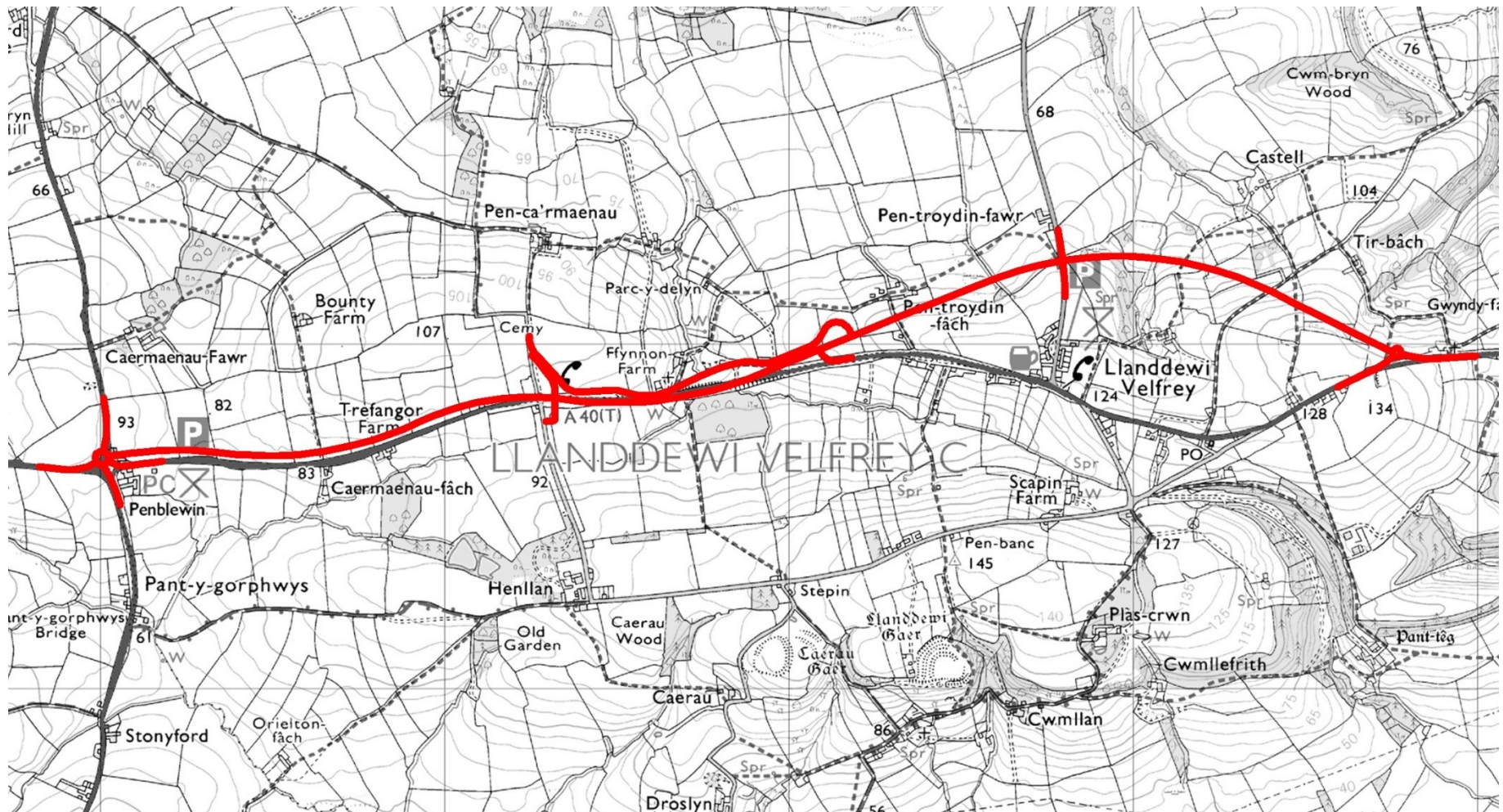


Figure 2: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey, with the proposed bypass road shown in red

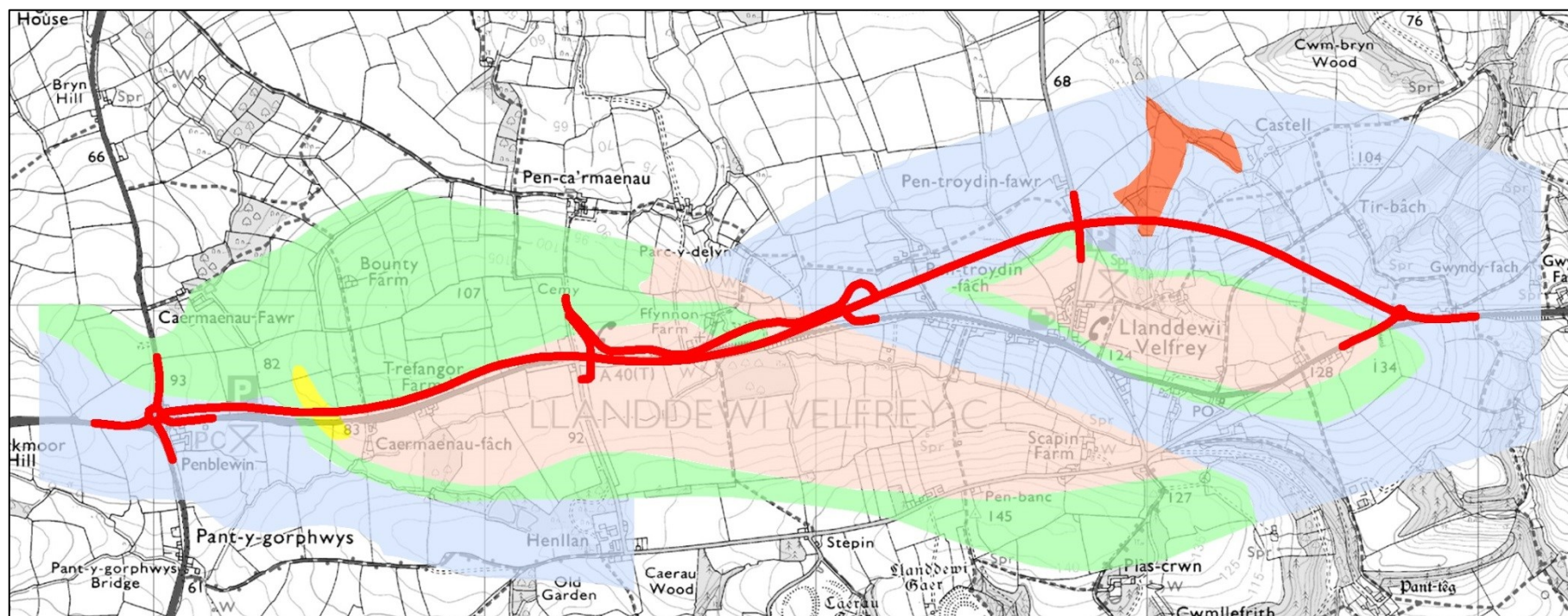
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Figure 3: The Western half of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Road Improvement route and auxiliary roads (in red) overlaid on OS map (digital information provided by Dawnus Construction)



Figure 4: The Eastern half of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Road Improvement route and auxiliary roads (in red) overlaid on OS map (digital information provided by Dawnus Construction)



LEGEND:

<p><i>Conglomerate Bedrock</i> Portfield Formation and Haverford Mudstone Formation (Undifferentiated), Ashgill – Llandovery Epoch</p>	<p><i>Mudstone Bedrock</i> Slade and Redhill Formation, Ashgill Epoch</p>	<p><i>Mudstone Bedrock</i> Portfield Formation, Ashgill Epoch</p>	<p><i>Sand and Gravel</i> <i>Superficial Deposit</i> Glaciofluvial Deposits, Quaternary Period</p>	<p><i>Diamiction</i> <i>Superficial Deposit</i> Till, Quaternary Period</p>
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Figure 5: Map showing the geology in the vicinity of the proposed bypass road

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3 HISTORIC, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeological and Historic Background

- 3.1.1 Llanddewi Velfrey lies in an area of fertile lowland hills and valleys, in mixed farmland, where fields are mainly medium-sized and regular. There are numerous stands of woodland, particularly in the valleys, while the steep slopes at the eastern end of the area are cloaked in deciduous woodland. The A40 trunk road runs through the modern village. Historically, before the A40 became such a major commercial routeway, the village centred on the church, 1km south-southwest of the war memorial that is now thought of as the village centre.
- 3.1.2 The church is largely Post-Medieval in fabric, but is highly likely to have been an ecclesiastical site consistently since Early Medieval times, and possibly a religious site since the pre-Christian Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Villages of medieval and Early Medieval origin (in many places probably replacing earlier settlements) are common throughout Pembrokeshire, which was largely under Norman control from about the 1070s onwards. The remains of medieval strip-field systems around villages are still common, as are the many early castle mounds – mottes – used in the conquest and defence of the region. This part of Pembrokeshire in particular owes much of its medieval character to its importance as the main routeway for pilgrims travelling to St. David's. In medieval times, three pilgrimages to St. David's were considered the equivalent to one pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and the route was a very busy one.
- 3.1.4 Roman remains are scarce in the region, but it has recently been found that a Roman Road runs east-west a few miles north of the village and connects the large forts known at Carmarthen and the auxiliary fort recently discovered at Wiston, east of Haverfordwest. Evidence for native settlement during the Iron Age, and possibly during Roman rule, is far more abundant, mainly in the form of the numerous hillforts and other types of defended enclosure scattered throughout the area. Human activity during the Bronze Age is also widely represented, through the burial mounds and standing stones they left behind, though there has been little evidence settlement discovered in this area.
- 3.1.5 Remains of the earlier prehistoric periods are less well represented in the vicinity of Llanddewi Velfrey, in stark contrast to other parts of Pembrokeshire where Neolithic burial chambers, in particular, abound. The reason for this is unknown and may be as a result of little archaeological fieldwork having taken place to identify such sites. Coastal areas of the county seem on present evidence to contain the majority of the temporary sites used by Mesolithic hunter-gatherer people, although more inland sites are being identified through fieldwork. Palaeolithic archaeology is found in coastal areas in the south only, probably as the last ice sheets did not extend this far, eroding all man-made remains away, so the lack of any identified remains of Palaeolithic date around Llanddewi Velfrey is not unexpected.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.2.1 No known previous archaeological work has been undertaken in the vicinity of the proposed development within a 1km radius.

3.3 The Historic Landscape

- 3.3.1 No registered Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas lie within 3km of the proposed road. The nearest one is Canaston and Minwear Woods, which at its closest lies 3.2km southwest of the Penblewin roundabout.

LANDMAP

- 3.3.3 The proposed development lies within landscape areas recorded on the National Resources Wales (NRW) LANDMAP database. LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated in a nationally consistent data set.
- 3.3.4 The new bypass would lie within a cultural landscape called Lowlands (Ref: PMBRKCL196). It is classified as an agricultural landscape of rich farmland, English speaking communities, and residential and commercial expansion. It is assigned high value due to its settlement patterns being historically rich, and the presence of the Landsker castles as well as more modern defensive structures around Milford Haven.
- 3.3.5 The A40 itself is part of another cultural landscape known as Principal Roads (Ref: PMBRKCL977), and is of high value because it is part of the Trans-European Road Network (TERN) that strategically links Ireland, the UK, and Europe. The LANDMAP database records that the A40/M4 corridor and links between the M4 and the Pembrokeshire ports are designated in the Welsh Office's 'Priority for Trunk Road Improvement.'
- 3.3.6 A large Visual and Sensory Landscape, Templeton (Ref: PMRBKVS047), encompasses the proposed bypass. It is classified as mosaic rolling lowland, of moderate value. It comprises undulating farmland landscape, a series of connected hedgebank-bounded lanes, the A40, Oakwood Leisure Park and Bluestone Holiday Village. Away from the trunk road and the tourist attractions, there are many quiet rural villages & smaller settlements.
- 3.3.7 Encompassing the whole of the proposed new road is the historic landscape known as Llanddewi Velfrey (Ref: PMBRKHL46206). This landscape has been assigned a value of high based on the diversity of its archaeological remains and built heritage. Its integrity as a landscape is considered to be high because of the coherence of its dominant, regular, post-medieval pattern of medium-sized fields. The area is seen as being of moderate rarity, which is enhanced by the presence of large, prominently sited hillforts at Llanddewi Gaer and Caerau Gaer. LANDMAP also records that: *'the archaeological record is diverse, encompassing evidence of multi-period activity. Prehistoric monuments include two barrows to the NE of Redstone Cross, a standing stone of unknown date at Parc Beacon, a ring cairn to the W of Pengawse and a number of probable Iron Age hillforts. The medieval period is represented by a number of churches, such as St David's in Llanddewi Velfrey and Crinow, and possible castle sites at Glyn Pattel and Llangwathan, while the earthworks of a possible deserted medieval settlement are located to the W of Henllan.'*

3.4 Known Archaeological Sites

- 3.4.1 The following information is taken from Cadw Schedule of Ancient Monuments, Listed Building information, regional Historic Environment Record data and RCAHMW National Monuments Record. Archaeological and historical significance is ascribed to the sites according to the following criteria (Table 2):

Site Category (SC)	Definition of Site Category
A	Features of national importance - Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
B	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
C	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
D	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
U	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration

Table 2: Site Category Definitions

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 3.4.2 There are sixteen Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 3km of the proposed road route (Table 3; Figure 6). None of them are nearer than 700m away from the development plans and only two of them may potentially be intervisible with the proposed road improvements scheme.
- 3.4.3 The two monuments that could potentially be intervisible with the proposed road improvements are Carau Gaer (PE 176) and Llanddewi Gaer (PE 086), both of which are Iron Age hill forts. Llanddewi Gaer is a particularly good example of an inland promontory fort. The forts lie 0.7km and 0.8km south of the centre of Llanddewi Village and the road route, and 0.3km from each other. The impact on their setting from the road improvements is considered to be slight, due to there already being a built up area and main road concurrent with the site of the new development. These were visited as part of this assessment to confirm whether any intervisibility existed.

Grade I and II* Listed Buildings

- 3.4.4 There is one grade I listed building and two grade II* listed buildings within the 3km study area (Table 4; Figure 7). The grade one listed building is the ruin of Narberth Medieval Castle, which lies 2.4km away and is not intervisible with the proposed road line. One of the grade II* listed buildings, the Post-Medieval Panteg Farmhouse is only 0.8km away, but its view to the proposed road is prohibited by a hill and woodland.
- 3.4.5 The other grade II* listed building, Vaynor Post-Medieval Mansion (LB 6072) is possibly intervisible with a section of less than 50m of the western end of the proposed road scheme. It is likely that a site visit would prove that intervening vegetation renders the view impossible, and even if it were possible the impact on the mansion would be very slight due to the distance away of about 2.8km. In winter the intervisibility may be slightly increased.

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

- 3.4.6 Blackaldern registered Park and Garden is situated 2.4km south of the Penblewin roundabout, but as it is on the other side of a hill and there is no intervisibility between the registered park and the proposed road line, its setting will not be affected by the proposed development. There are no other registered parks or gardens within the study area.

SAM No.	PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	Distance from site	SC
PE176	4905 / 304246	Caerau Gaer – hill fort	A univallate enclosure, which has been classed as a hillslope enclosure, but which is situated on slight slopes virtually on the hilltop. The entrance appears to be on the W side, where an annex has been identified. It is likely to be Iron Age in date.	Prehistoric (probably Iron Age)	SN139161	0.7km	A
PE086	3719 / 304248	Llanddewi Gaer – inland promontory fort	Llanddewi Gaer is an unusually strong inland promontory. The fort lies at 130m above sea level. To the south and east the land falls steeply by 40m into small valleys. There is a less steep slope to the north, whilst the approach from the west is fairly level. On the west side there are three massive lines of bank and ditch.	Prehistoric (probably Iron Age)	SN145161	0.8km	A
PE154	47437; 3717-8;/ 304244; 400222	Redstone Cross Round Barrows	Two Bronze Age Round Barrows	Bronze Age	SN110164	0.8km	A
PE472	28114	Roman Road 300m East of Bryn Farm	A c.200m length of well-preserved Roman Road, visible as a prominent grass-covered agger, c.10m wide and up to 0.5m high, running through a boggy field.	Roman	SN155182	1.1km	A
PE390	8868 / 276046	Pengawse Ring Cairn	Prehistoric Ring Barrow of likely Bronze Age date	Bronze Age	SN172172	1.2km	A
PE434	9918 / 276054	Llangwathan Castle Mound	Earthworks thought to represent a medieval castle mound: an oval/sub-rectangular flat-topped mound, about 26m north-east to south-west by 24m, occupied by an enclosed ornamental tree-clump.	Medieval	SN134153	1.5km	A
PE389	3060 / 103034	Pengawse Medieval House Site	A complex of undulations, mounds, linear features and depressions.	Medieval	SN176168	1.6km	A
PE327	7649 / 107565	Llan-Marlais Round Barrow	Round barrow at Llan-marlais farm	Bronze Age	SN178163	1.9km	A
PE177	3787 / 304253	Castell – castle earthworks	Earthworks thought to represent the remains of a medieval castle: a rather sub-circular banked and ditched enclosure, about 26m in diameter, crowning the butt-end of an east-facing ridge, showing a north-facing entrance.	Medieval	SN154146	2.2km	A
CM065	3729 / 304245	Earthworks SE of Clyn-Derwen	The enclosure could be a Neolithic henge, but is of rectangular rather than oval form, and therefore could be a defensive or domestic enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date.	Prehistoric	SN123189	2.2km	A
PE040	3748; 60357 / 94121	Narberth Castle	The visible remains of the single ward Narberth Castle thought to date from the mid-thirteenth century and later.	Medieval	SN109143	2.3km	A
PE115	3584 / 304432	Vaynor Gaer – hill fort	The earthworks of an oval enclosure, defined by generally concentric banked and ditched circuits, about 95m and 126m north-east to south-west by 65m and 100m respectively. Set on the butt of a south facing ridge, or spur, having a north-east facing entrance.	Prehistoric (probably Iron Age)	SN094171	2.4km	A
CM264	11786 / 275704	Llangan Church Cropmark Enclosure	Cropmarks of a ditched enclosure complex, focussing on an oval enclosure, 40m north-south by 32m, crowning a rise immediately to the south-east of Llangan churchyard; the central enclosure appears to be set within an oval outer circuit,	Prehistoric	SN177186	2.4km	A

			or circuits, which themselves rest within the western part of a D-shaped circuit.				
PE148	3734 / 304241	St Canna's Chair	Rough stone block bearing the inscription "CANV", which may be the name of a saint or have suggested one; thought to be an early Christian monument involved in the cult of St Canna.	Early Medieval	SN177187	2.5km	A
PE412	3764 / 304261	Clyn Pattel Motte & Bailey	Earthworks thought to represent a medieval castle mount: a steep-sided sub-circular mound, some 32-34m across & 4.5m high, having a rather irregular summit area, some 17-20m across.	Medieval	SN128142	2.5km	A
PE026	3424; 3771-3 / 304265	Llan Burial Chamber	Discrete clusters of recumbent and erect stones that are interpreted as the remains of three burial chambers.	Prehistoric (probably Neolithic)	SN147140	2.9km	A

Table 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 3km of the proposed bypass, in order of increasing distance from site (Figure 6)

LB No. Grade	PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	Distance from site	SC
6547 Grade II*	7764 / 30007	Panteg Farmhouse	Double-pile early Georgian small manor house with SE entrance front on terrace overlooking farmyard. Two storeys plus attic and basement, five windows, scribed cement render on stone rubble with steep parallel slate roofs, with gable copings and massive end-stacks. Restored sash windows to shallow reveals, one-storey hipped lean-to in left angle with two-storey three-window modernised vernacular range (possible C17) behind; massive end-stack with high weather-courses. Small lean-to added to right gable end.	Post -Medieval	SN 9860402 9971015	0.8km	A
6072 Grade II*	6657 / 106598	Vaynor	Two-storey mansion , plus an attic, built of rubble masonry, with a slate pitched roof, 19th century brick end-chimneys and one similar mid-chimney. It has a 6 window front at first storey level, slightly irregularly spaced with two at the left, three centrally, one at the right. The ground floor has three windows plus two more blocked apertures. The windows at first storey are a little larger than those in the ground storey.	Post -Medieval	SN 09805 17513	2.2km	A
6473 Grade I	3748; 60357 / 94121	Narberth Castle, Castle Street	The visible remains of the single ward Narberth Castle , thought to date from the mid-thirteenth century and later.	Medieval	SN 10978 14392	2.4km	A

Table 4: Grade I and II* listed buildings within 3km of the boundary of the proposed bypass, in order of increasing distance from site (Figure 7)

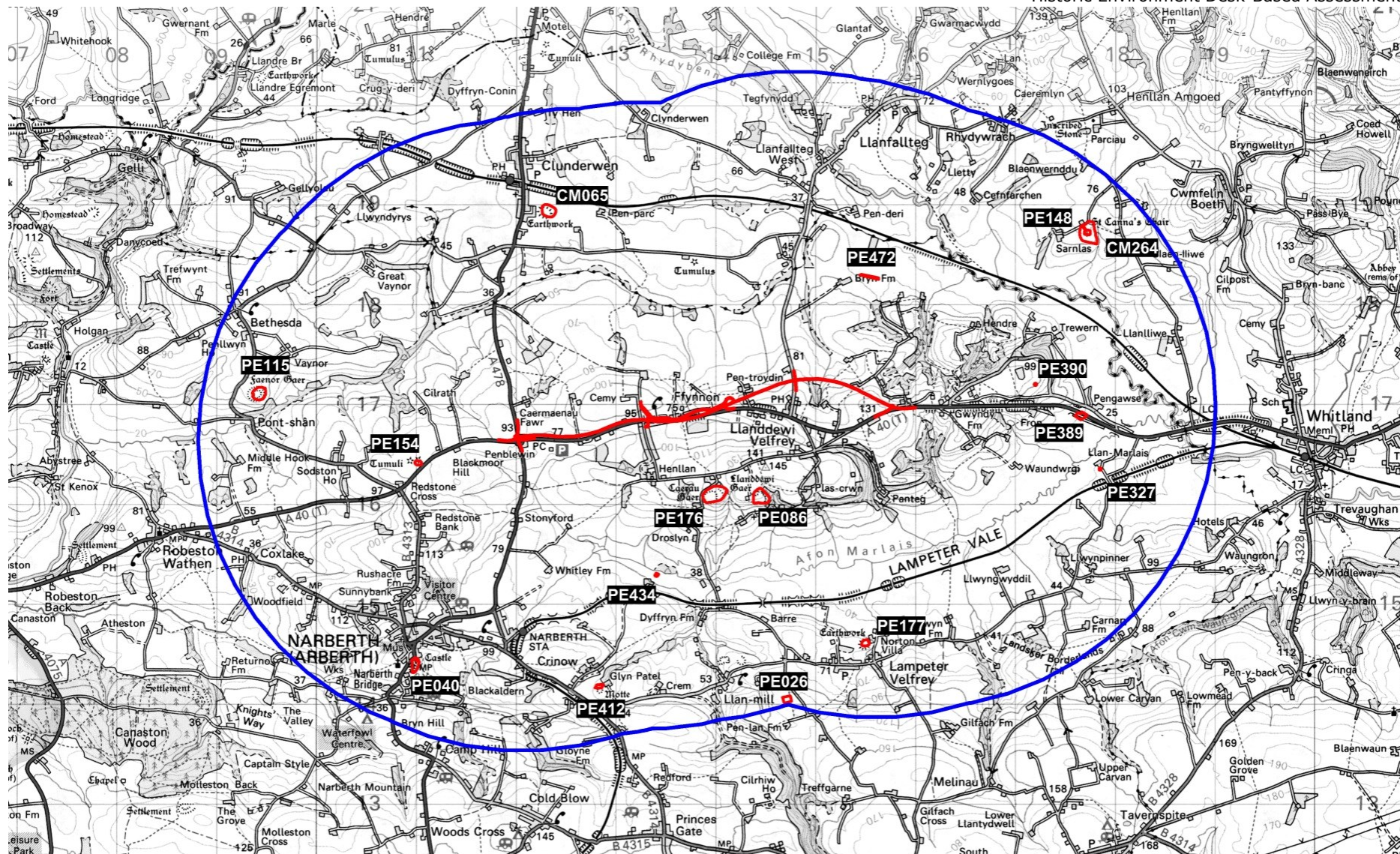


Figure 6: Map showing Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 3km search area (blue line) around the proposed bypass (shown in red)

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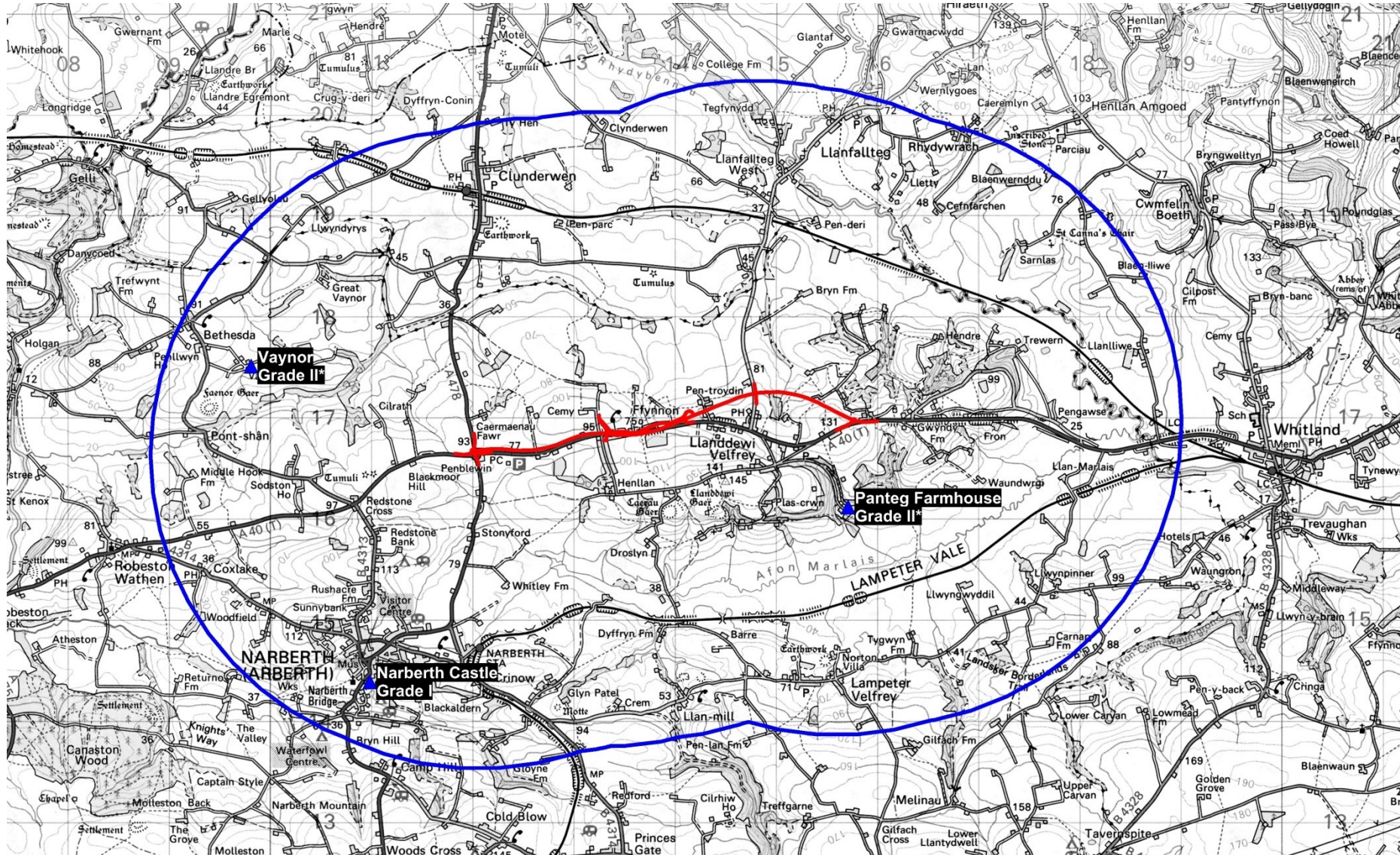


Figure 7: Map showing Grade I and II* listed buildings (blue triangles) within the 3km search area (blue line) around the proposed bypass (shown in red)

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Grade II Listed Buildings

- 3.4.6 There are ten grade II listed buildings within 1km of the proposed bypass (Table 5; Figures 8 and 9). Four of them are intervisible with the new road and one of these, Ffynnon Baptist Chapel (LB no. 6056) is immediately adjacent to it.
- 3.4.7 Ffynnon Baptist Chapel lies immediately north of the proposed road (Figure 9) and has a graveyard to its south (not listed) through which the new road will cut. The impact on the setting of the chapel itself is considered to be slight, bearing in mind that the busy A40 road already runs within 20m of the chapel. The proposed road improvements will improve access to the chapel, although the plans suggest a small part of the graveyard would be impacted upon. The exact nature of this impact is not known, but if it will involve intrusive ground works, it implies a very high likelihood for the disturbance of human remains.
- 3.4.8 The three grade II listed buildings that could be intervisible with the proposed development are the war memorial (LB no. 18983) in the centre of Llanddewi Velfrey Village and the Farmhouse (LB no. 6541) and Stable (LB no. 6542) at Gwindy, 0.3km east of the eastern end of the new road. The proposed road realignment to the north of the village would take a considerable amount of road traffic away from the road adjacent to the War Memorial and thus constitute an overall improvement to its setting.
- 3.4.9 Bethel Chapel and the surrounding houses partially obscure the line of site to the road from the listed buildings at Gwindy. The road improvement will make very little difference to the setting of these two listed buildings as they already lie within around 15m of the existing A40.

LB No.	PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	Distance from site	SC
6056	4911 / 11067	Ffynnon Baptist Chapel	Built in 1720, modified in 1787. The present chapel, dated 1832, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a square plan and hipped roof.	Post-Medieval	SN 13648 16898	0.0km	B
18983	47233	War Memorial	War memorial in centre of Llanddewi Velfrey village.	Modern	SN 14765 16897	0.3km	B
6541	9446 / 22025	Gwindy Farmhouse with Walls and Railings to Garden	17th century house with added 1775 cross wing.	Post-Medieval	SN 16287 17020	0.3km	B
6542	60390 / 22579	Old Stable Block at Gwindy	Late 18th to early 19th century. 1 storey and loft. Slate roofs.	Post-Medieval	SN 16252 17009	0.3km	B
6528	22337 / 21778	Cilrath Fach, A40 (N. side), Cilrath	Listed in conjunction with its associated outbuildings. An excellent example of early or mid-19th century West Wales rural vernacular farmhouse .	Post-Medieval	SN 11090 16922	0.8km	B
6529	25338; 45450 / 22538	Cowhouse at Cilrath Fach, A40 (N. side), Cilrath	Lean-to calf pen, attached to end of barn. Lime-washed rubble. Slate roof. Plank door offset to left, unglazed rectangular window to right; timber lintels, missing to window.	Post-Medieval	SN 11057 16939	0.8km	B
6530	25339 / 22539	Lofted Cowhouse at Cilrath Fach, A40 (N. side), Cilrath	An early to mid-19th century lofted outbuilding with lime-washed walls of rubble masonry and a pitched corrugated iron roof.	Post-Medieval	SN 11076 16952	0.8km	B
6531	60383 / 22537	Stable at Cilrath Fach, A40 (N. side), Cilrath	Early to mid-19th century stable with lime-washed rubble masonry and pitched roof.	Post-Medieval	SN 11091 16959	0.8km	B
6532	25340; 45449 / 402298	Barn at Cilrath Fach, A40 (N. side), Cilrath	Early to mid-19th century barn, stepped down from the adjoining stable.	Post-Medieval	SN 11095 16949	0.8km	B
6506	25321; 60374 / 21635; 22522	Blaen Ffynnonau, Redstone Road	Early 19th century, 2 storey, 3 window farmhouse with a pitched slate roof and walls of rubble masonry. Stable adjoins house (continuous roofline).	Post-Medieval	SN 11145 15923	1.0km	B

Table 5: Grade II listed buildings within 1km of the boundary of the proposed bypass, in order of increasing distance from site (Figures 8 and 9)

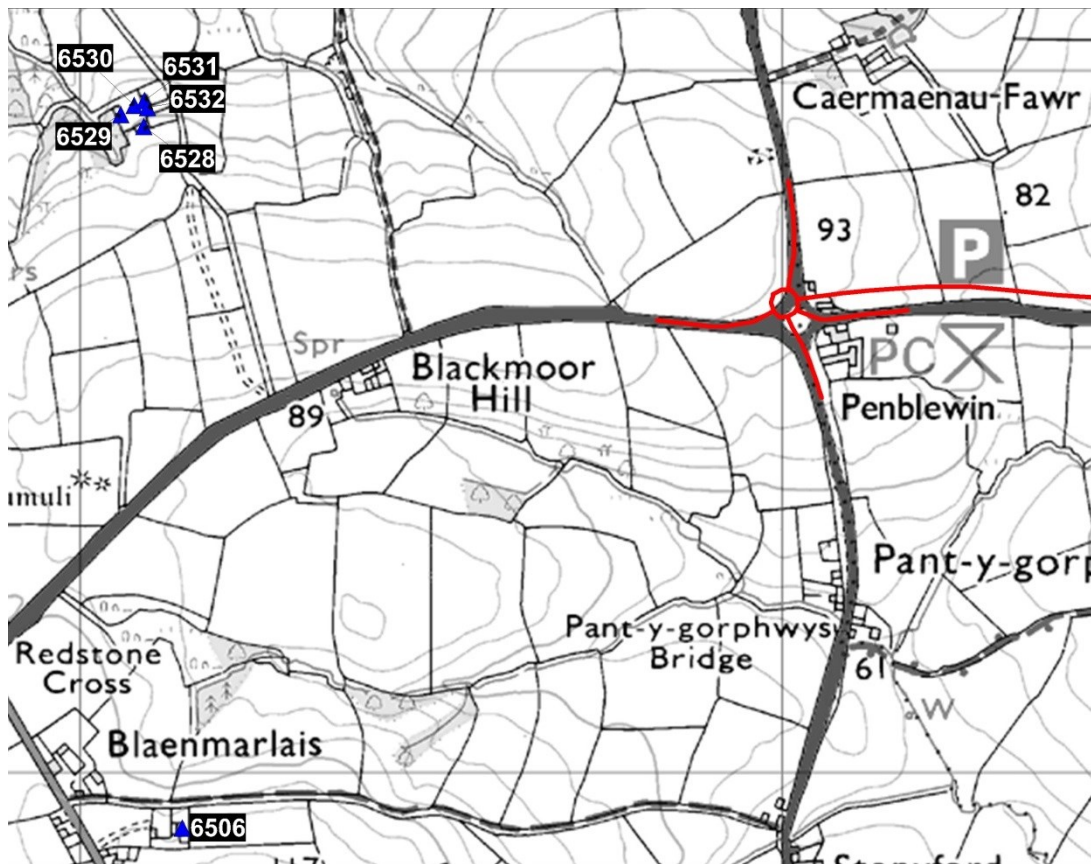


Figure 8: Map showing Grade II listed buildings (blue triangles) within 1km of the western half of the proposed development (shown in red)

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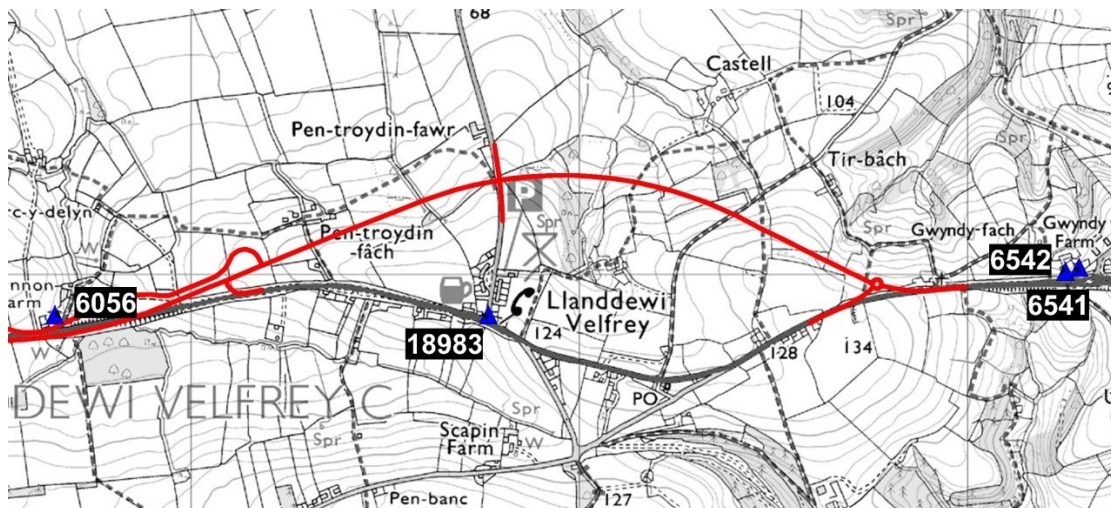


Figure 9: Map showing Grade II listed buildings (blue triangles) within 1km of the eastern half of the proposed development (shown in red)

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Historic Environment Record and National Monument Record

- 3.4.10 The historic assets recorded in the HER and NMR within 1km of the proposed bypass are summarised in Table 6. HER entries are mapped on Figures 10, 11 and 12; NMR entries are mapped on Figure 13. There are over two hundred records, and the majority of them are post medieval in date and domestic or agricultural in class. The majority of the sites do not lie on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed road line. Some of the records represent the SAMs and LBs already discussed. Many Prehistoric, Roman, Early-Medieval and Medieval sites are also recorded in the area, giving a moderate chance of the discovery of more sites from these periods at any point along the proposed road route.
- 3.4.11 No remains are recorded from the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods. From the Neolithic period only two stone axes, found in two different and uncertain locations, provide evidence for possible human activity in the area. The HER and NMR record frequent round barrows, burnt mounds and standing stones of the Bronze Age period. The Iron Age is less frequently but more prominently represented by several hillforts and other defended enclosures. The only evidence for Roman activity recorded is that of the portion of Roman road running east-west past the village a few miles to its north. Early Medieval remains are restricted to a few religious sites.
- 3.4.12 Archaeological sites of the medieval period are more abundant, with farms, country houses and field systems and a possible deserted settlement having their origins in that time. There are several mottes remaining representing evidence for the Norman invasion and the subsequent defence of the area. The vast majority of sites recorded in the HER and NMR are however of Post-Medieval date, and almost all of them relate to domestic and agricultural remains.
- 3.4.13 Starting at the western end of the proposed development, it can be seen in Figure 10 that in the vicinity of the Penblewin roundabout, the proposed route of the road improvements run close to, but do not interfere with PRN 19532 a Post-Medieval quarry. Penblewin Post-Medieval Farmstead (PRN 48583) consists of buildings to the north and south of the current A40, and those to the north will be demolished by the planned roadworks. These buildings are now ruinous, and they were not mapped before 1889, so they are most likely to be of later 19th century date and the possibility of encountering earlier remains is small. To the east of Penblewin (Figure 11), the road will run closely north of but not interfere with two further farms: Caermaenau-fach (PRN 48582) and Trefangor (PRN 48581).
- 3.4.14 Further east again, the road would run through PRN 48580, which is recorded as a post-medieval dwelling and shown on the earliest known map of the area in the early 1840s. Shortly to the east, the proposed road improvement route would also run through PRNs 48578 and 48579, which are both the sites of former buildings recorded on the tithe map of the early 1840s. PRN 48579 is recorded on the map as 'house and garden,' and the notation for PRN 48578 is illegible, but presumably if recorded on the Tithe map, would be another dwelling. The proposed road would also cut through part of the grounds of Henllan Lodge (PRN 19536 / NPRN 302516), which also has a history at least as far back as the early 1840s. The lodge was associated with the former Henllan Mansion and thus of archaeological and historical significance, but the building is not listed. There is a high chance of the discovery of buried remains at all of these sites.

- 3.4.15 The road route at this point also runs close to but does not impact directly upon the Trefangor burial ground (PRN 34750). A description of the establishment and use of the Trefangor Burial ground has been described as follows "*The establishment of the cause is attributed to William Jones who was dismissed as the vicar of Cilmaenllywd in 1660, became a Baptist and began a new ministry in the region, performing some 30 adult baptisms in 1667. Early meetings may have been held at Rushacre, near Narberth, the seat of Griffith Howells, one of the first local converts from the Independents. The first chapel at Rhydwlwym was built in 1701: in the same year that some members emigrated to found Baptist Churches in America. Rhydwlwym chapel did not have an attached burial ground. In 1667 before the chapel was built, Griffith Howells donated land at Trefangor, Llanddewi Velfrey, and this became the principal resting place for many of the Baptists in the region. Memorials to Howells, his son John, and several early Rhydwlwym ministers may still be seen in this cemetery.....*" (Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1992). The burial ground is still in use today, with some funeral services taking place at the nearby Ffynnon Chapel, before burial at Trefangor. It is very unlikely that the extents of the burial ground have changed since the land was first donated to the Baptist church as a cemetery.
- 3.4.16 Close to the Trefangor burial ground are two other post-medieval sites a dwelling (PRN 47027) and a quarry (PRN 47028).
- 3.4.17 To the east of this, the road approaches Ffynnon Chapel (PRN 4911; NPRN 11067), already discussed as a listed building and the potential that the provisional route of the road line could impact upon a small amount of the burial ground, although exact details of what the impact could be are not known. At this point the road will also run close to and disturb part of the area of Ffynnon Cottages (PRN 23390), which is again likely to expose buried remains. Buildings are shown at this site on the 1840s Tithe Map, but their original date of construction is not known.
- 3.4.18 South of the road at this point, there are records of Bronze Age activity in the form of three burnt mounds (PRNs 3700, 3723 and 3724) and placename evidence for a standing stone 'Parc Maen Llwyd' (PRN 8009). The burnt mounds are on the side of streams (as they usually are) that run from the south of the road, under the current A40 and down towards Ffynnon Farm. Some of the planned roadworks impact slightly on one of these streams and it is considered possible that further Bronze Age remains will be discovered.
- 3.4.19 West of Ffynnon, an auxiliary road runs close to but does not interfere with PRN 19537, a Post-Medieval quarry. Further east, the new proposed road line starts its northern deviation around the village and passes close to but does not impact upon Post-Medieval dwellings. The route next passes near the two farms of Pentroydin, the proposed route close to this point directly impacts upon the recorded location of another Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 3726). A second burnt mound (PRN 34441) is recorded south of the proposed road route near here, 70m from the first, and a third (PRN 3737; Figure 12) can be seen north of the road route near Castell. It is quite probable that more could be discovered during any groundworks near to the streams along the road route in this area north of the village.
- 3.4.20 To the north of the proposed route, towards the new roundabout at its eastern end, there is the recorded site of a former Post-Medieval cottage (PRN 23363) that was first mapped in. It is unlikely that the remains of

the structure will be directly impacted upon by the road line proposals. Nearer to the proposed roundabout, two Post-Medieval quarries (PRNs 48838 and 47047) are recorded, neither of which will be impacted upon by the proposed road line.

- 3.4.21 Close to the eastern end of the route a further building is recorded from historic mapping (PRN 48566), which is believed to still be in use today. It would appear from the proposals plan that the road would not impact upon it.
- 3.4.22 West of the proposed eastern roundabout, a well might be encountered in the vicinity of PRN 48837, recorded as a site due to placename evidence on the map of the early 1840s.
- 3.4.23 At the eastern end of the proposed road, Bethel cottage (PRN 23367) and Bethel Chapel (PRN 15153; NPRN 11066) lie immediately adjacent to the proposed road route on its alignment with the current A40. Both sites are Post-Medieval in date and the planned works appear to avoid both of these buildings and there grounds.

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	SC
11946	Castell Dwyran	Highly doubtful line of early routeway.	Not Applicable	SN1418	U
3409	Bryn-Hafod	Findspot – Pottery Sherd	Unknown	SN157180	U
3410	Carcoryn Wood	Place-name of unknown significance	Unknown	SN161165	U
55606		A large stone deliberately placed upright near the field boundary.	Unknown	SN1504517914	U
8011	Croft Castle	Field name is recorded in the tithe apportionment of 1840/1. Significance of name unclear.	Unknown	SN152176	U
10552	St Teilo Dedication?	Record now merged with PRN 49246.	Unknown	SN144182	U
10583	Ca'rmaenau	Place-name of unknown significance	Unknown	SN1216	U
10584	Beili-Bach	Place-name of unknown significance	Unknown	SN135173	U
413210	Pant-Teg	A cropmark, identified on aerial photographs in 1984, of 'unknown significance'	Unknown	SN155159	D
402819	Parc Beacon	Standing Stone	Unknown	SN146164	C
3700	Ffynnon	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SN13641676	C
3722	Pen-Cremine	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SN13411724	C
3723	Ffynnon	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SN13991685	C
3724	Ffynnon	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SN14221682	C
3726	Pentroydin Fawr	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SN14591717	C
3737	Blaen-Pen-Troydin	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SN15121744	C
3725	Caerau Gaer	A ground diabase axe found in 1816 and now in Tenby Museum	Neolithic	SN139161	A
3727	Caerau Gaer	A polished felsite axe found somewhere on the Henllan demesne around 1812	Neolithic	SN1316	A
3717	Redstone Cross	Round Barrow, Scheduled Ancient Monument	Bronze Age	SN11001642	A
3718 / 400222	Redstone Cross	Round Barrow, Scheduled Ancient Monument	Bronze Age	SN11031641	A
3720	Pen Banc	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	SN14481638	B
4910	Parc y Garreg	Standing stone removed from a field west of Castell Dwyran Farm, and incorporated into the barn at Glan-Rhyd, when it was built in 1778	Bronze Age	SN14141806	C
8009	Parc Maen Llwydd	Standing stone	Bronze Age	SN137167	C
11360	Commercial Cross	Round Barrow: Very convincing circular (conical) mound standing (by eye) c.80cm high.	Bronze Age	SN14911782	C
34441	Pen Troydin Fach	Burnt Mound	Bronze Age	SN14661716	C
47437 / 304244	Redstone Cross Barrow Pair	The group PRN for the two round barrows (PRNs 3717 and 3718) at Redstone Cross on land belonging to Redstone Farm, Scheduled Ancient Monument	Bronze Age	SN1102016424	A
47438	Redstone Farm	Standing stone located c.150m to the north-east of a round barrow pair on Redcross Farm	Bronze Age	SN1102216554	C
48836	Parc Maen	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Mashing House? and Parc Maen"	Bronze Age	SN16121703	U
48840	Parc Maen Llwydd	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Parc Maen Llwydd". PR July 2003	Bronze Age	SN13881650	U
4703	Unnamed standing stone	Stone marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 map, published in 1907	Bronze Age, Post-Medieval	SN1462016443	C
47037	Unnamed standing stone	Stone marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 map, published in 1907	Bronze Age, Post-Medieval	SN1456716216	C
47038	Unnamed standing stone	Stone marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 map, published in 1907	Bronze Age, Post-Medieval	SN14721628	C
47039	Unnamed standing stone	Stone marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 map, published in 1907	Bronze Age, Post-Medieval	SN1490916273	C

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	SC
47040	Unnamed standing stone	Stone marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 map, published in 1907	Bronze Age, Post-Medieval	SN1512116398	C
47041	Unnamed standing stone	Stone marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10560 map, published in 1907	Bronze Age, Post-Medieval	SN1527516434	C
3719 / 304248	Llanddewi Gaer	Llanddewi Gaer is an unusually strong inland promontory. The fort lies at 130m above sea level. To the south and east the land falls steeply by 40m into small valleys.	Iron Age	SN14461607	A
4905 / 304246	Caerau Gaer	A univallate enclosure, which has been classed as a hillslope enclosure, but which is situated on slight slopes virtually on the hilltop	Iron Age	SN13981610	A
4917	Castell Gwyndy	Univallate, inland promontory fort. Naturally protected on three sides by natural steep slopes.	Iron Age	SN15751724	C
11776	Pant-Teg; Glebeland	Small, sub-rectangular, univallate, crop-marked defended enclosure.	Iron Age	SN15451597	C
11779	Parc-y-Beacon	Univallate, sub-circular, defended enclosure occupying a gentle south-facing slope	Iron Age	SN14541633	C
46805	Henllan	Circular, Univallate cropmark enclosure identified from aerial photographs of the 1950s	Iron Age	SN13521652	C
46806	Henllan	Complex of cropmarks observed on Meridian aerial photographs	Roman?	SN13661660	C
49246	Castell Dwyran Church; St Teilo's?	Small, sub-rectangular churchyard containing post-medieval church PRN 49245, on site of medieval chapel-of-ease PRN 3730.	Early Medieval	SN14421822	C
3731	Voteporix Stone	Important Group I-II ECM (Latin- and ogam inscribed stone with cross), of 6th century date.	Early Medieval	SN14401819	C
4913	Henllan; St Teilo's	Site of former chapel-of-ease to Llanddewi Velfrey, recorded in the C18th, gone by early C19th	Early Medieval	SN134163	C
50165	Henllan	Earthworks photographed from the air in a field 150m west of Henllan Home Farm, Llanddewi Velfrey in 2003	Early Medieval, Medieval	SN13001631	D
3730	Castell Dwyran Church; St Teilo's?	Documentary sources for a medieval chapel-of-ease to Cilymaenllwyd parish, later a parish church. Entirely rebuilt in 1876 on the foundations of the medieval church.	Medieval	SN14421822	C
3732	Parc yr Eglwys	Stone foundations, possibly of a small cottage, although a small castle may have existed here	Medieval	SN1418	D
4916	Parc yr Eglwys	Identified as Glebe land but with a field ref of Parc Yr Eglwys this may signify a church site	Medieval	SN12151599	D
4920	Parc yr Eglwys	Identified as Glebe land but with a field ref of Parc Yr Eglwys this may signify a church site	Medieval	SN15551599	D
11361	Blaen Pant	Rectangular mound c.40mx20, orientated parallel to A40, c.80cm high, of unknown significance	Medieval	SN15161675	U
24944	Castell Dwyran	Formerly an ancient mansion called the Castle, the property of two sisters	Medieval	SN14401814	C
309064	Henllan	Earthworks noted west of Henllan, visible from the air, potentially representing remains of chapel noted by place name record of Henllan/St.Teilo's.	Medieval	SN12831632	D
7313	Llanddewi Velfrey	Field System	Medieval , Post-Medieval	SN1416	C
8010	Parc Beacon	Beacon, placename evidence.	Medieval , Post-Medieval	SN1454716348	U
4911 / 11067	Ffynnon Baptist Chapel	Built in 1720, modified in 1787. The present chapel, dated 1832, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a square plan and hipped roof. Grade II listed.	Post-Medieval	SN1364816898	B
7764 / 30007	Pant-Teg	Double-pile early Georgian small manor house with SE entrance front on terrace overlooking farmyard. Grade II* listed.	Post-Medieval	SN1570916121	A
9446 / 22025	Gwyndy	17th century house with added 1775 cross wing	Post-Medieval	SN1628717020	C

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	SC
15153 / 11066	Bethel Chapel	Built in 1824, rebuilt in 1849, a gallery added in 1877 and renovated in 1912	Post-Medieval	SN15951698	C
15156; 45257 / 30072	Plas Crwn	Very modest house belittled by fine yard buildings but grandified by George family in C19th with castellated corner towers, ruined	Post-Medieval	SN1494016175	D
19418	Unnamed quarry	Quarry	Post-Medieval	SN1500016900	D
19532	Unnamed quarry	Quarry	Post-Medieval	SN1197116887	D
19536 / 302516	Henllan	Domestic Lodge	Post-Medieval	SN13281684	D
19537	Unnamed quarry	Quarry	Post-Medieval	SN13801695	D
19541	Unnamed school	Lewis mentioned a schoolhouse, built in 1828, possibly means the school at Llandewi-Velfrey	Post-Medieval	SN14951675	U
19542	Unnamed quarry	Quarry	Post-Medieval	SN132160	D
19568	Pant-y-Gorphwys	Bridge	Post-Medieval	SN12091618	D
20972	Henllan	Site of Henllan Mansion. 18th century house of the Lewis family demolished 1957	Post-Medieval	SN133162	C
23356	Castell Mawr	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN15981772	D
23357	Parc-y-Lan	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN15921772	D
23358	Maes-y-Coed	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN1617017625	D
23359	Hendre-Fach	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN1665517611	D
23360	Llain	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN16121753	D
23361	Clyn-Moch	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN1671917464	D
23362	Pen-yr-Allt	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN16841738	D
23363	Lletty	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN15401730	D
23364	Pen-Cwmmau	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN16631725	D
23365	Gwyndy	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN16581705	D
23366	Gwyndy Fach	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN16191706	D
23367	Bethel Cottage	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN15921699	D
23368	Wheelabout	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN15431682	D
23369	Ivy Cottage	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN15301673	D
23370	Cross Hands	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN15221671	D
23371	Pen-Lan	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN15391633	D
23378	Gorsichio	A cottage first marked on the tithe map of 1841, appears to have been abandoned.	Post-Medieval	SN14911821	D
23379	Ty'r-Eglwys	Cottage shown on 1907 OS 6" map. Present condition unknown	Post-Medieval	SN14401817	D
23380	Cuckoo	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN1404717902	D
23381	Rhos	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN1368617818	D
23382	Rhyd-Tomlyd	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN13011774	D
23383	Green Bush	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN13781716	D
23384	Maes-y-Ffynnon	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN14321703	D
23385	White Apron	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map. RPS August 2001	Post-Medieval	SN1424516981	D

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	SC
23386	Parc-y-Lan Inn	Inn, known from documentary evidence	Post-Medieval	SN14741690	D
23387	Blacksmith	Blacksmith's workshop, known from documentary evidence	Post-Medieval	SN14801690	D
23388	Post Office	Post Office, known from documentary evidence	Post-Medieval	SN14811689	D
23389	Blacksmith	Blacksmith's workshop, known from documentary evidence	Post-Medieval	SN14451697	D
23390	Pen-Rhiw Cottages	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map	Post-Medieval	SN13621689	D
23391	Scapin Cottages	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map	Post-Medieval	SN14781650	D
23392	Stepin	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map	Post-Medieval	SN13981631	D
23394	Maes-y-Caeau	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map	Post-Medieval	SN14301641	D
23468	Cilrath-Fach	Cottage shown on 1908 OS map	Post-Medieval	SN1128416529	D
24218	Penblowin	A turnpike side bar erected in the 1840s across the Whitland turnpike at Penblewin.	Post-Medieval	SN1216	C
24222	Commercial	A turnpike toll bar set up at Commercial on the Whitland turnpike in the 1840s.	Post-Medieval	SN1416	C
25321 / 21635	Blaen Ffynnonau And Stable	Early 19th century, 2 storey, 3 window farmhouse with a pitched slate roof and walls of rubble masonry. Stable adjoins house (continuous roofline). Grade 2 Listed Building.	Post-Medieval	SN11141592	B
25337 / 21778	Cilrath Fach	Grade 2 listed house, an excellent example of early or mid-19th century West Wales rural vernacular farmhouse	Post-Medieval	SN1109016922	B
25338; 45450 / 22538	Cilrath Fach	Grade 2 Listed Building, early-mid C19 cowhouse. Limewashed rubble masonry. Later moderately pitched slate roof. 3 doorways, offset to right. Timber lintels.	Post-Medieval	SN1105716939	B
25339 / 22539	Cilrath Fach	Grade 2 Listed Building, early-mid C19 lofted cowhouse. Limewashed rubble masonry. Steeply pitched corrugated iron.	Post-Medieval	SN1107616952	B
25340; 45449 / 402298	Cilrath Fach	This grade 2 Listed stable building forms the upper half of a larger building range on the eastern side of the farmyard at Cilrath Fach.	Post-Medieval	SN11081694	B
25615	Henllan	Park, known from documentary evidence	Post-Medieval	SN1200016000	D
27942	Bryn Hill	Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	SN11831763	D
28028	Llanddewi Velfrey	Ruin	Post-Medieval	SN1416	D
33803	Commercial Inn	Public House, restored	Post-Medieval	SN14811689	C
34750	Trefangor	Burial Ground	Post-Medieval	SN13101707	D
45434	Cilrath Fach	Pigsty	Post-Medieval	SN11051692	D
45435	Cilrath Fach	Mid-20th century milking parlour	Post-Medieval	SN11051695	D
45436	Cilrath Fach	Historic trackway defined by earth banks	Post-Medieval	SN11271653	D
45439	Cilrath Fach	Short trackway which linked Cilrath Fach farmyard to a minor quarry working 200m west	Post-Medieval	SN10941692	D
45440	Cilrath Fach	Minor late 19th century quarry working	Post-Medieval	SN10971693	D
45441	Cilrath Fach	Small holding of some 30 acres located to the north of the A40 road	Post-Medieval	SN11071693	D
45443	Cilrath Fach	Small farm outbuilding which only appears on the 1907 OS map and has now been lost.	Post-Medieval	SN11111698	D
45444	Cilrath Fach	Pond shown on late 19th and early 20th century OS maps	Post-Medieval	SN11051687	D
45445	Cilrath Fach	Small pond which still retains water.	Post-Medieval	SN11011692	D
45446	Cilrath Fach	Early 20th century dairy or milking parlour	Post-Medieval	SN11051694	D
45447	Cilrath Fach	Small, 19th century lean-to cartshed	Post-Medieval	SN11041695	D

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	SC
45448	Cilrath Fach	Small leat	Post-Medieval	SN11041693	D
46955	Cilrath Cottage	Small settlement, called Cilrath-fach, consisting of a rectangular building within an enclosure	Post-Medieval	SN11281655	D
46956	Rhos-Fawr	Small settlement, consisting of a single rectangular building within an enclosure.	Post-Medieval	SN12431730	D
46957	Unnamed gravel pit	Small gravel pit shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891	Post-Medieval	SN12851644	D
46958	Unnamed quarry	Small quarry shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891	Post-Medieval	SN12891641	D
46959	Henllan	A boat house situated on the edge of two large ponds at Henllan	Post-Medieval	SN13081643	D
46960	Henllan	Old garden marked on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps at Henllan	Post-Medieval	SN13121612	D
47027	Building	A rectangular building within a larger rectangular enclosure	Post-Medieval	SN13251692	D
47028	Unnamed quarry	Quarry marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891.	Post-Medieval	SN1334117029	D
47029	Caerau	Quarry marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891	Post-Medieval	SN13621587	D
47030	Caerau Wood	Small quarry on the edge of Caerau Wood.	Post-Medieval	SN13651610	D
47031	Caerau Wood	marked as Old Gravel Pit on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891	Post-Medieval	SN13851588	D
47032	Ffynnon Farm	Quarry at Ffynnon Farm.	Post-Medieval	SN13671698	D
47033	Unnamed gravel pit	Old Gravel Pit on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps of 1891 and 1907	Post-Medieval	SN1446117000	D
47034	Unnamed gravel pit	Old Gravel Pit on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps of 1891 and 1907	Post-Medieval	SN1490016824	D
47035	Unnamed gravel pit	Old Gravel Pit on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps of 1891 and 1907	Post-Medieval	SN14971678	D
47046	Unnamed gravel pit	Old Gravel Pit on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 maps of 1891 and 1907	Post-Medieval	SN1536817738	D
47047	Unnamed quarry	Quarry shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of	Post-Medieval	SN15711689	D
47049	Unnamed gravel pit	Old Gravel Pit on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition 1:10560 map of 1891	Post-Medieval	SN1621617747	D
47050	Unnamed quarry	Quarry shown as 'Old Quarry' on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891	Post-Medieval	SN16291649	D
47051	Carbryn	A small settlement consisting of a rectangular building within an enclosure	Post-Medieval	SN16141667	D
48214	Cilrath-Fawr	Cottage shown c.250 metres to the southeast of Cilrath-fawr farmstead, on the 1819 OS Map	Post-Medieval	SN11491681	D
48215	Cilrath-Fawr	A well is identified at this location on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map	Post-Medieval	SN11491681	D
48216	Cilrath-Fach Cottages	This is the westernmost of two cottages shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map	Post-Medieval	SN11491681	D
48217	Cilrath-Fach Cottages	This is the easternmost of two cottages shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map	Post-Medieval	SN11491681	D
48218	Cilrath-Fawr	A quarry in a small enclosure to the north of Cilrath-Fawr cottage on the 1891 OS map	Post-Medieval	SN11491681	D
48219	Cilrath-Fawr	Two storey building defining the eastern extent of the farmyard at Cilrath-fawr	Post-Medieval	SN11481729	D
48220	Cilrath-Fawr	Single storey cow shed defining the southern extent of the farmyard at Cilrath-Fawr	Post-Medieval	SN11481727	D
48221	Cilrath-Fawr	Small lean-to, measuring c. four by four metres, abutting southwest gable end of a cow shed	Post-Medieval	SN11471727	D
48222	Cilrath-Fawr	Two-storey building, part of an L-shaped building range	Post-Medieval	SN11461729	D
48223	Cilrath-Fawr	Large building forming the eastern part of the L-shaped range	Post-Medieval	SN11471730	D
48224	Cilrath-Fawr	This possible forge abuts combination farm building	Post-Medieval	SN11461729	D
48228	Cilrath-Fawr	Rectangular farm building, first shown on the 1891 OS map to the east of the farmyard	Post-Medieval	SN11491727	D
48229	Cilrath-Fawr	Small building first shown to the east of the farmyard at Cilrath-Fawr on the 1907 OS map	Post-Medieval	SN11501729	D
48230	Cilrath-Fawr	Large rectangular building was first shown to the north of the farmyard	Post-Medieval	SN11481731	D
48231	Cilrath-Fawr	Cottage, first shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map is still inhabited today	Post-Medieval	SN11391697	D

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	SC
48562	Unnamed cottage	A cottage is shown at this location on the tithe map and described as "cottage and garden"	Post-Medieval	SN16761708	D
48563	Unnamed cottage	A cottage is shown at this location on the tithe map and described as "cottage and garden"	Post-Medieval	SN16701710	D
48564	Hill Piece	This cottage is named on the second edition map of 1907 as "Hill Piece"	Post-Medieval	SN16631707	D
48565	Unnamed building	A possible building, with no name, is marked at this location on the tithe map	Post-Medieval	SN16311692	D
48566	Unnamed building	Building shown, without name, on the 1891) and 1907 1:10560 OS maps	Post-Medieval	SN15621688	D
48567	Unnamed building	Small square building shown on the tithe map and described as "cottage and garden"	Post-Medieval	SN15201671	D
48568	Blaen-Pant	Blaen-pant is shown on the 1891 and 1907 OS 1:10560 maps	Post-Medieval	SN15231680	D
48569	Unnamed buildings	Two buildings are shown, without names, at this location on the tithe map	Post-Medieval	SN15091673	D
48570	Unnamed cottage	Area described as "cottage and garden" on the tithe map	Post-Medieval	SN14981665	D
48572	Unnamed buildings	Several buildings are shown at this location on the tithe map	Post-Medieval	SN1458016884	D
48574	Troedyrhiw	Long rectangular building shown on the tithe map and described as a poorhous	Post-Medieval	SN14341695	D
48575	Unnamed building	A single building is shown at this location on the tithe map and described as a homestea	Post-Medieval	SN1424716948	D
48576	Unnamed building	A possible building is shown at this location on the tithe map, but it is not clearly marked	Post-Medieval	SN1422616988	D
48577	Unnamed building	One building is shown at this location on the tithe map and described as a Homestead	Post-Medieval	SN13681696	D
48578	Unnamed building	A building is marked at this location on the tithe map but the number given is illegible	Post-Medieval	SN13301681	D
48579	Unnamed building	A building is shown at this location on the tithe map and described as "House and Garden"	Post-Medieval	SN13201685	D
48580	Unnamed building	One building is shown at this location on the tithe map, but the number isn't clear	Post-Medieval	SN13111683	D
48581	Trefangor Farm	Three buildings shown on the tithe map and described as a "Homestead" in "Brunty Land".	Post-Medieval	SN12841668	D
48582	Ca'rmaenau-Fach	Five buildings are shown at this location on the tithe map and are described as a "Homestead".	Post-Medieval	SN12661663	D
48583	Pen-Blewyn	Three buildings are shown at this location on the tithe map and are described as a "Homestead"	Post-Medieval	SN12081662	D
48584	Unnamed building	One building is shown at this location on the tithe map and described as a "House".	Post-Medieval	SN11411657	D
48585	Unnamed cottage	A cottage is shown at this location on the tithe map.	Post-Medieval	SN11361655	D
48834	Parc Quarry	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Parc Quarry"	Post-Medieval	SN16731688	D
48835	Parc yr Hooper	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Parc Yr Hooper"	Post-Medieval	SN16571697	D
48837	Parc Ffynnon	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Parc Ffynnon"	Post-Medieval	SN1586016970	D
48838	Park Quarry Ucha	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Park Quarry Ucha"	Post-Medieval	SN1550716996	D
48839	Park Quarry	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Park Quarry"	Post-Medieval	SN15461667	D
48841	Millgetch(?)	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Millgetch"?	Post-Medieval	SN11371672	D
48842	Vilgag (?)	A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Vilgag" (?)	Post-Medieval	SN11111647	D
48843	Worglodd (?)	Field shown on tithe map with description "Worglodd" (?) - gweirglodd or hay-meadow?	Post-Medieval	SN10941631	D
49245	Castell Dwyran Church; St Teilo's?	Post-medieval building on site of medieval chapel-of-ease to Cilymaenllwyd parish (PRN 3730), which was later a parish church. Entirely rebuilt in 1876 on foundations of the medieval church	Post-Medieval	SN14421822	C
55605	Unnamed cottage	Cottage marked on the tithe map of 1841, lying within an enclosure on the banks of the stream	Post-Medieval	SN1493817888	D
60374 / 22522	Stable Attached to Blaen Ffynnonau, Redstone Rd	Grade II listed stable	Post-Medieval	SN1112915911	B
60383 / 22537	Stable at Cilrath Fach	Grade II listed stable	Post-Medieval	SN1109116959	B

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	SC
60390 / 22579	Old Stable Block At Gwindy	Late 18th to early 19th century. 1 storey and loft. Slate roofs. Grade II listed building.	Post-Medieval	SN1625217009	B
103849	Spring Gardens	Cottage named 'Spring Gardens' on the historic Ordnance Survey maps. Presumed ruinous.	Post-Medieval	SN15691602	D
103850	Let-Wen	Cottage named 'Let-wen' on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Not on subsequent maps.	Post-Medieval	SN15271664	D
103851	Unnamed cottage	Cottage and garden recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps. Not on subsequent maps.	Post-Medieval	SN15231662	D
103854	Unnamed building	Building, possibly a cottage, recorded on 1st edition OS map, not on subsequent maps	Post-Medieval	SN16411730	D
103855	Cwmmau	Building, named 'Cwmmau', on the historic Ordnance Survey maps, not on subsequent maps	Post-Medieval	SN16391732	D
21700	Cae'r Maenau Fawr	Long rectangular house, farm buildings attached at uphill end. Outside granary dated 1721.	Post-Medieval	SN12131701	D
22048	Henllan	Domestic house	Post-Medieval	SN13231629	D
22523	Blaen Ffynnonau	Outbuildings	Post-Medieval	SN111159	D
86569	Plas Crwn	Garden depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Carmarthenshire	Post-Medieval	SN1495716131	D
265865	Henllan, Garden	Garden depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Carmarthenshire	Post-Medieval	SN1330616339	D
402252	Henllan	Enclosure, approx. 50m square, no visible gateways, fairly well preserved, discovered from air	Post-Medieval	SN13651632	D
47233	War memorial	War memorial in centre of Llanddewi Velfrey village	Modern	SN1476516897	C

Table 6: Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the HER and the NMR within 1km of the proposed development, in order PRN order by time period

HER references are mapped on Figure 10 (western end of scheme), Figure 11 (central part of scheme) and Figure 12 (eastern end of scheme) and NMR records are shown on Figure 13 (full scheme area)

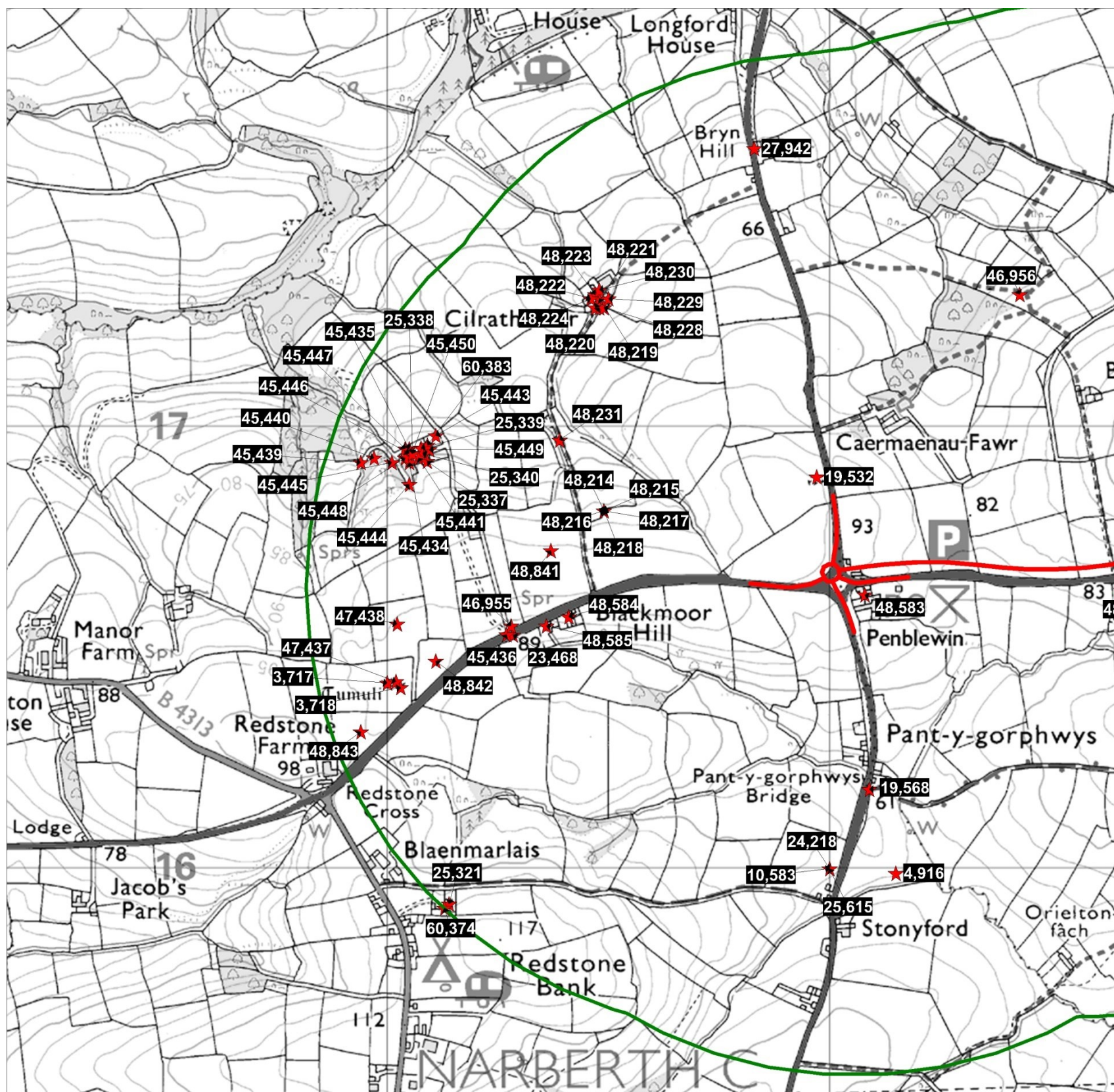


Figure 10: Map showing HER sites (red stars) within 1km (green line) of the western end of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements (shown in red)

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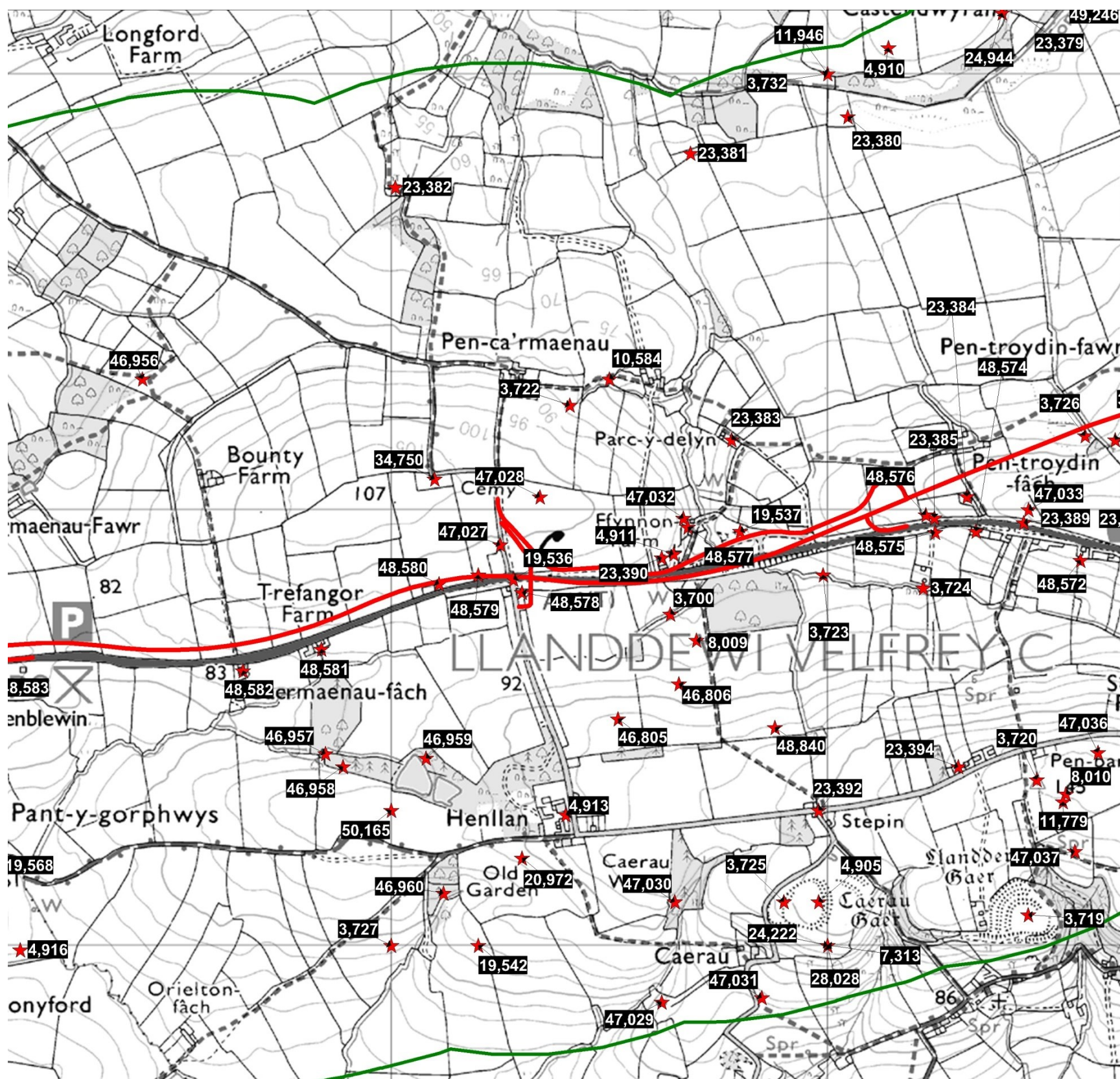


Figure 11: Map showing HER sites (red stars) within 1km (green line) of the central part of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements (shown in red)

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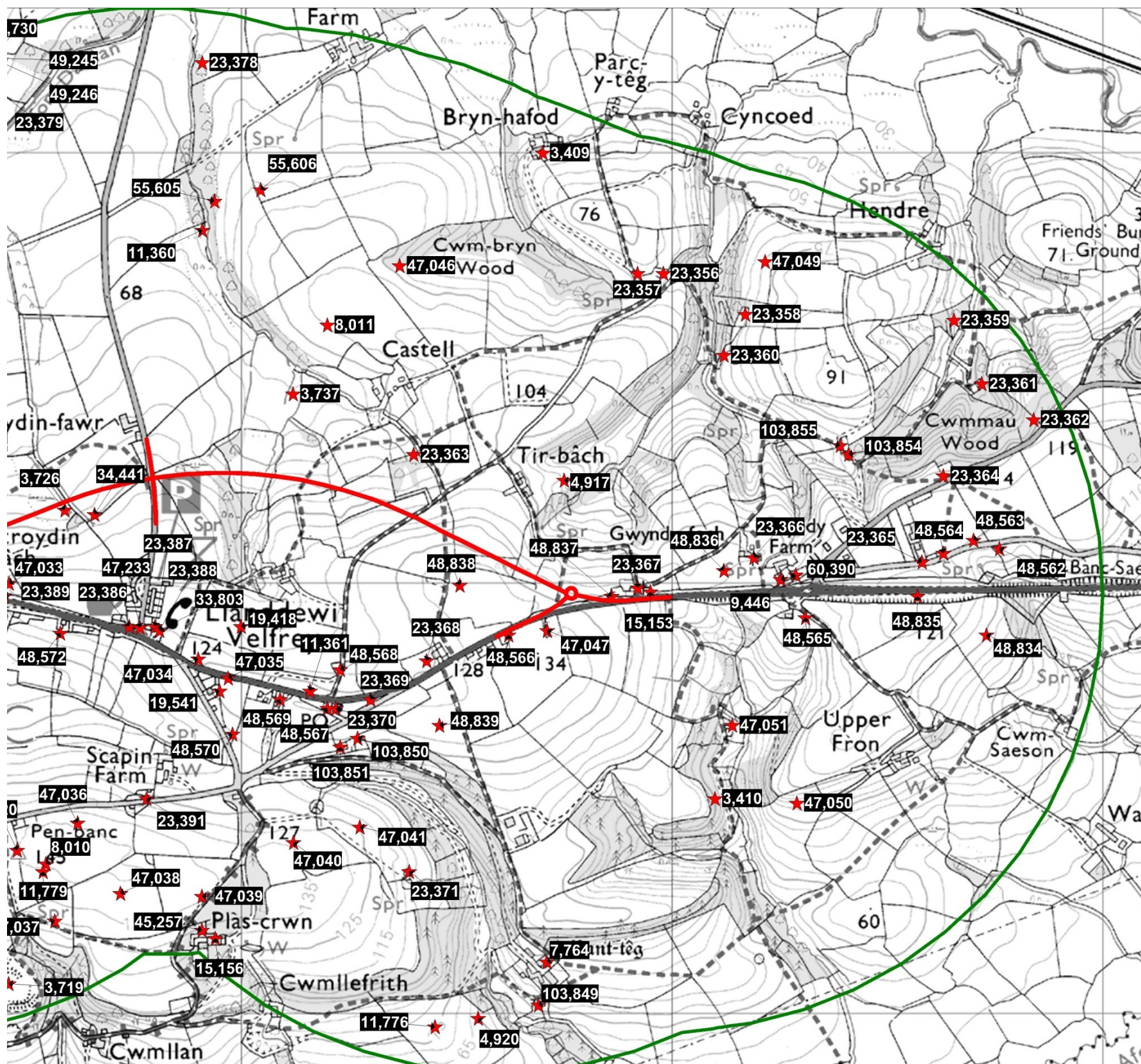


Figure 12: Map showing HER sites (red stars) within 1km (green line) of the eastern end of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements (shown in red).

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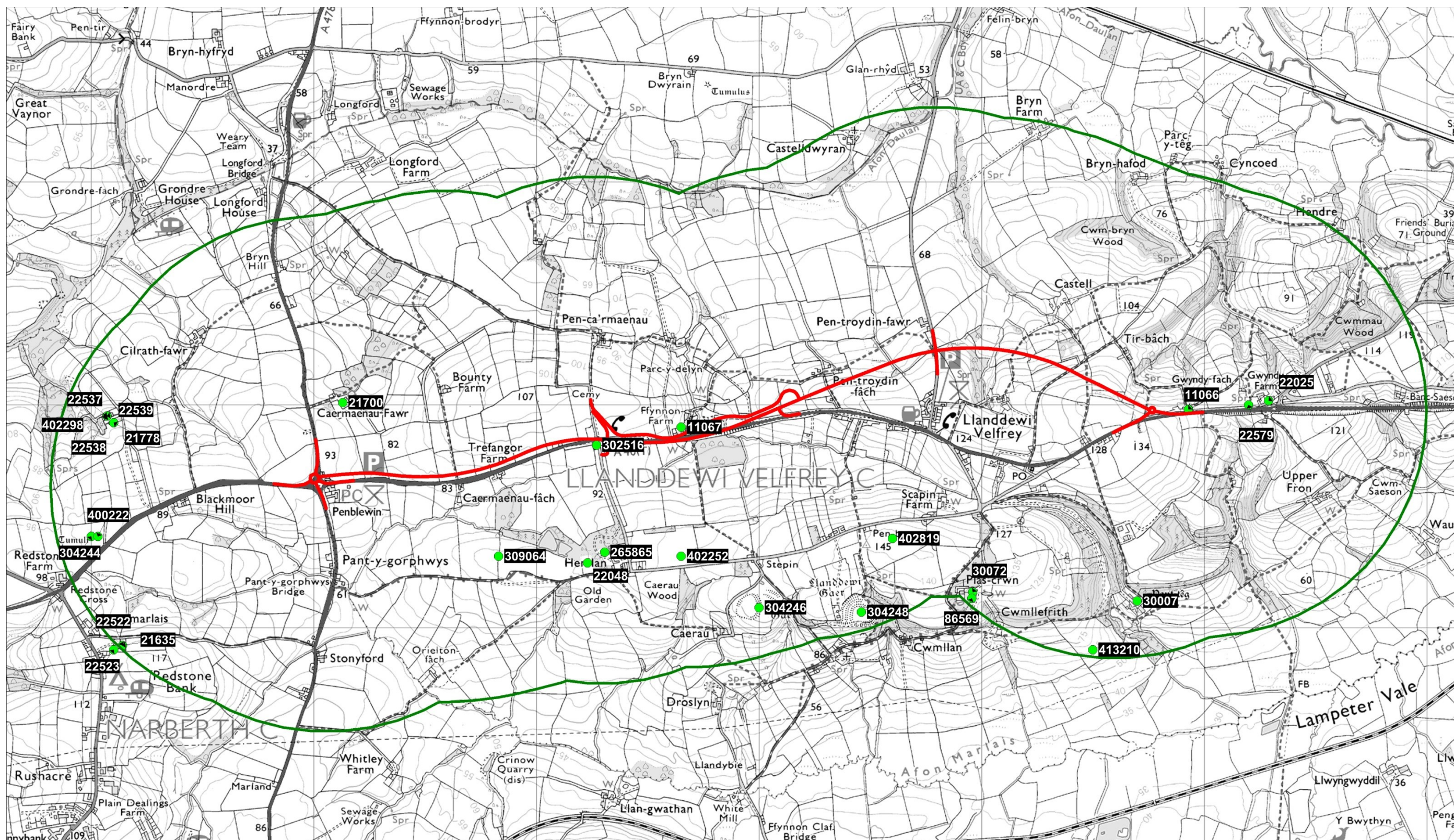


Figure 13: Map showing NMR sites (green circles) within 1km (green line) of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements (shown in red).

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3.5 Other archaeological finds

- 3.5.1 Two Roman coins are recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme at the same spot in a field 0.6km southeast of Ffynnon Chapel: A Denarius of Vespasian (69-79) and an Empire Denarius.

3.6 Cartographic evidence

- 3.6.1 Figure 14 shows the Llanddewi Velfrey Parish Tithe Map of the early 1840s. One field southwest of Penblewin roundabout that falls within the Narberth Parish Tithe Map has been annotated onto Figure 14. Apportionments to the tithe maps give field names and descriptions of use for the numbered plots, which sometimes gives an indication of past uses or even former archaeological remains. The majority of the fields numbered have names relating to their agricultural use, such as Parc Gwenith (Wheat Park) and Cae Iwan (Iwan's field). These fields are under pasture or arable in the main, with a small number listed as being used as meadow. The words 'burgage' and 'llain' (strip of land) occur occasionally, indicating the remnants of medieval strip-field systems. Many fields probably belonging to common land before the enclosure acts of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have name elements such as 'moor,' 'furze,' and 'rhos' (heath).
- 3.6.2 There are a number of domestic and agricultural buildings shown on the tithe map that are not shown on present day mapping, and these are indicated in Figure 14 by green circles (most of which are recorded on the HER). It is difficult to see exactly where these are in relation to the proposed road route because of the inaccuracy of Tithe mapping. Where they are close enough for there to be the possibility of their disturbance from road construction, they are mapped later in the report with reference to modern mapping (Figure 18). Several farms that are still in existence are recorded with different names in the apportionment to the ones they are now known by.
- 3.6.3 Only a few of the field names point to potential archaeological remains. One is a quarry (letter A on Figure 14), and is recorded on the HER (PRN 48838) due to its presence as a field name on the tithe map. No visit has been made to check its existence, but a description of Pit (disused) on modern mapping seems to confirm its location, c.280m west of the planned roundabout at the eastern end of the bypass. Another interesting name recorded on the Tithe apportionment is 'The Croft' (letter B on Figure 14), which suggests that the land had a small dwelling on it previously and was used for food production. Letter C on Figure 14 shows the location of a field called 'Parc y Cawr' (park of the giant/hero) and there is a small likelihood that this refers to previous habitation or a standing stone. The previous presence of a standing stone is also possibly hinted at by the name 'Parc y Carrick' (letter D on Figure 14) as 'carrick' is a common misspelling of the word 'carreg,' meaning stone.
- 3.6.4 Placenames themselves may also throw light on previous landuse and sometimes reveal the presence of archaeological sites. There are four such placenames recorded on the tithe map, at locations along the proposed route. The first is Trefangor, 'Tref' meaning town and 'bangor' meaning an enclosing wattle fence, hence an earlier settlement enclosed by a fence may be implied in the general location, potentially of Early Medieval date. South of Trefangor there is Henllan 'Old Church,' and indeed the remains of a chapel and the probable earthworks of an even older one lie in the grounds. These are also likely to be of Early Medieval

origin. Thirdly, northeast of Trefangor is Baileybach – ‘small bailey.’ A bailey is the outer ward of a castle or fort, and hence remains from medieval times are a possibility in this vicinity. Finally, another name indicative of potential medieval remains is ‘Castle,’ the name of a farm towards the eastern end of the proposed bypass route.



Figure 14: Extract of the Llanddewi Velfrey Parish Tithe Map, from the early 1840s, starting with the west section at the top and east at bottom, showing the approximate position of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements in red. Circled in green are dwellings that are not on present day mapping, and blue letters refer to places mentioned in the text

3.6.5 The next known map is the far more accurate 1889 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, reproduced in Figure 15. There are many differences between this map and the tihe of the 1840s, described below, starting at the west end of the proposed bypass.

- There are more buildings at Penblewin, north of the road;
- Further east, Trefangor burial ground first appears on mapping, not being recorded on the Tithe Map despite its 17th century establishment;
- South of this, Henllan Lodge is now named, and a dwelling just north of it (unnamed on the tithe) and another just east of it (Trefangor ucha on the tithe) have disappeared;
- More quarries are marked near to Ffynnon Chapel;
- The new part of the village is developing along main road and is labelled 'commercial,' and there are two smithies, a post office and an inn;
- North of this, a dwelling (unnamed on the tithe) 200m east of Pen-Troydin-fawr has gone;
- East of this, the buildings of a farm are now named Tirbach;
- Pantynoyadd farm, just south of Tirbach, has gone, but its well is still marked;
- At the eastern end of the route, Bethel Cottage, Bethel Chapel and 'burial ground' are now labelled; and
- A quarry and a well are marked nearby to the west of Bethel Chapel

3.6.6 There are hardly any significant changes to the content of the maps for this area in subsequent OS maps until the present day. Four changes affect the potential for archaeology. Firstly, less buildings are marked north of the road at Penblwin by 1953. Secondly, all those farms previously named 'Cremine' are by 1907 called 'Cae'r Maenau,' which means field of the standing stones. It is highly likely that 'Cremine' was an english interpretation of the original welsh name, now re-claimed. The three farms by this name are separated by nearly a kilometre, so it is impossible to know where exactly the field of stones referred to lay, but as the farms lie each side of the proposed road route there is a definite potential for the discovery of such a site. Thirdly, by the time the 1907 map was created, a dwelling called 'Maes y Ffynnon' had been built (at A in Figure 15). Its name means 'field of the well,' presumably after the well marked at the adjacent White Apron Farm. Finally, by 1907 the well marked near Bethel Chapel has disappeared.

3.6.7 On the latest OS mapping, only one building is shown to remain north of the road at Penblewin (now known as 'Pen-blewyn'), and it is known to be derelict. Further east, a car parking area has been built between Penblewin and Cae'rmaunau fach. Further east again, the cottages just west of Ffynnon Chapel appear to have reduced in size. West of here, White Apron Farm and Troed-y-Rhiw just east of it (that was previously marked as a poorhouse) have been removed. Another farm removed is Llety, near the eastern end of the proposed route. In various places along the A40 road, widening seems to have taken place that may already have had an impact on buried archaeological remains.

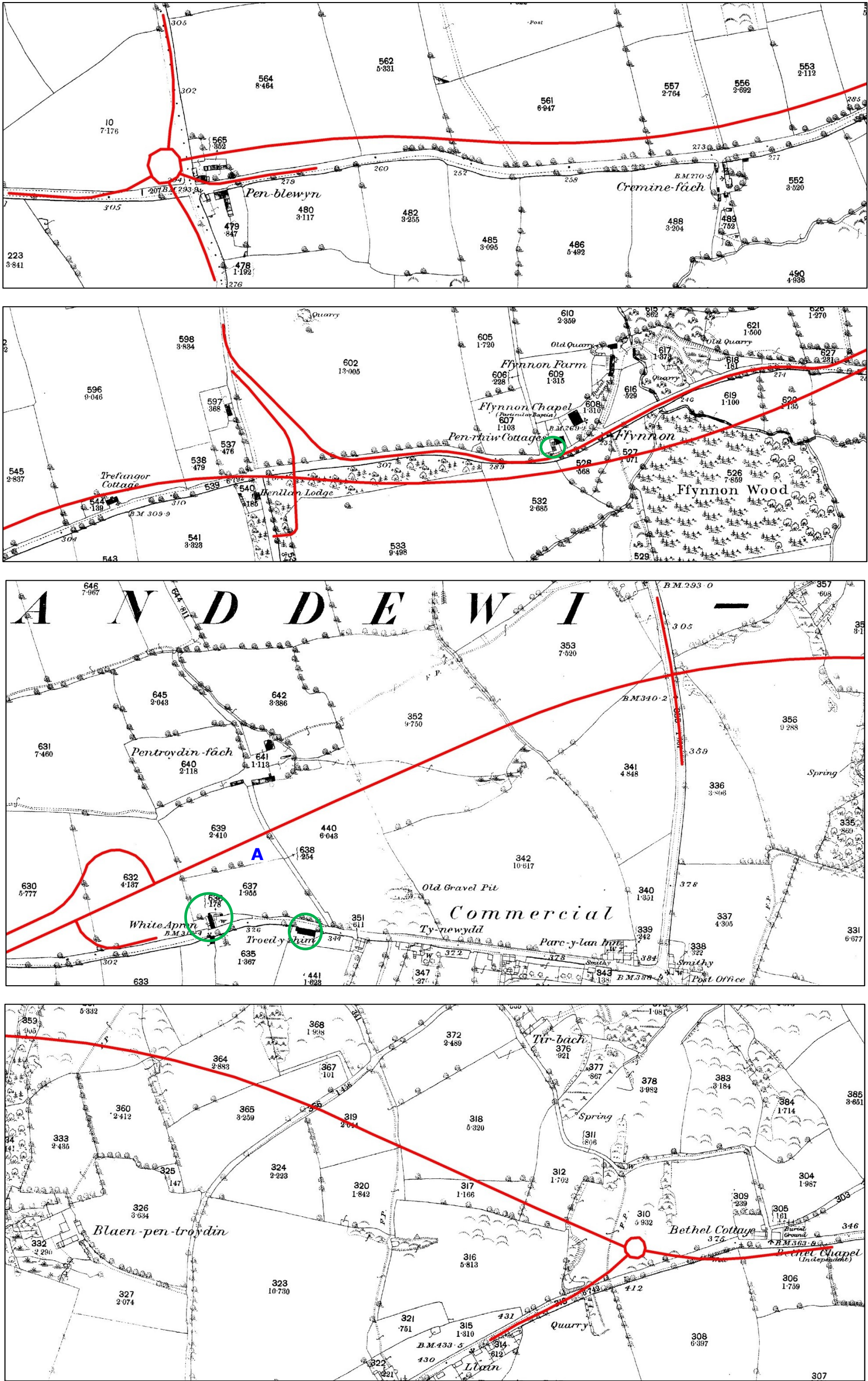


Figure 15: Extract of the 1889 1st edition 1:2500 OS map, showing the proposed Llanddewi Velfrey A40 Improvements route in red, west to east in four parts

- 3.6.8 The available LiDAR imagery (accurate to the nearest 2m) shows only one as yet unknown earthwork, which is a circular arc of bank just south of Penblewin. Its position is shown on Figure 16. In form it is most reminiscent of an Iron Age defended enclosure, and it would thus have originally been part of a complete circular or sub-circular bank, the rest of which may have been ploughed out or levelled by later development, or may be too subtle a feature for LiDAR of this accuracy. There is a small possibility that remains associated with it may be encountered during the present proposed development.

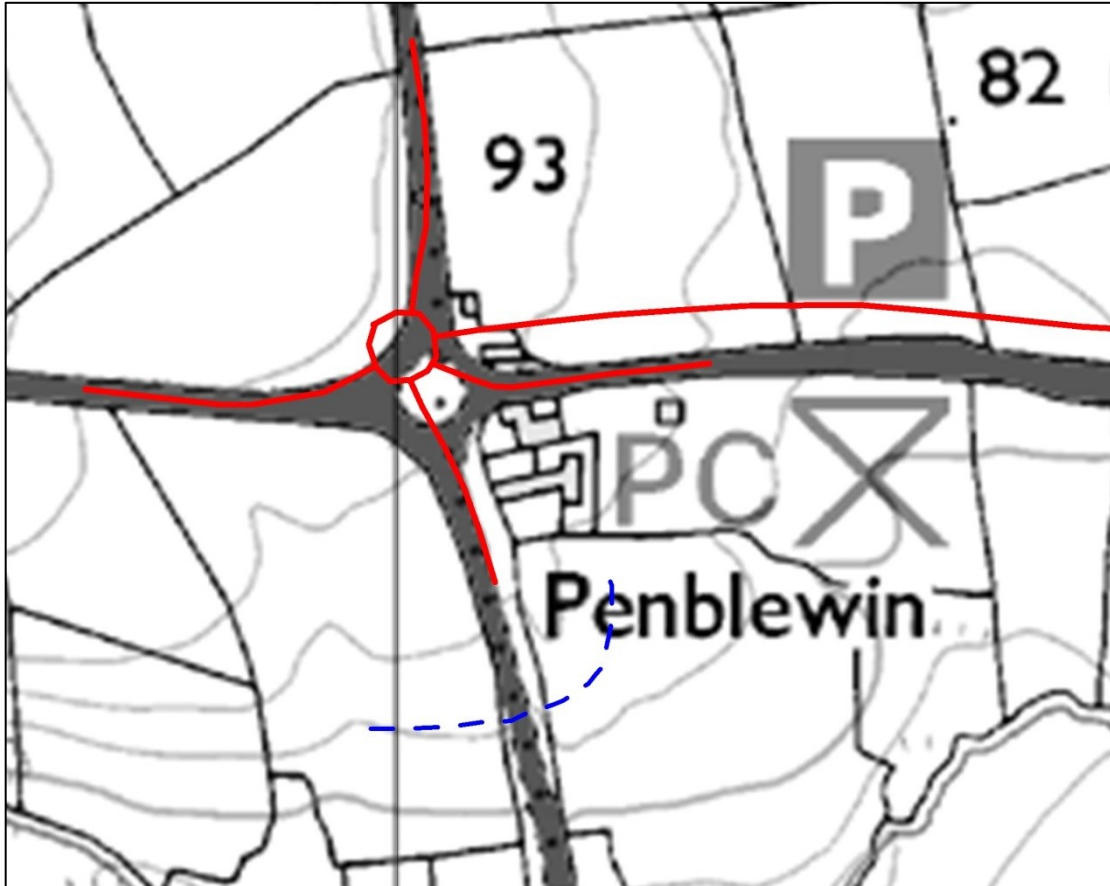


Figure 16: Map showing the earthwork at Penblewin that is visible on LiDAR imagery. The feature is shown by a blue dashed line, and the proposed road route is in red.

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3.7 Aerial photographic evidence

- 3.7.1 Both online and physical aerial photographic collections held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales were observed for any potential hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains to be present.
- 3.7.2 Review of online digital aerial mapping, including Next Perspectives images, gives no further indication of any archaeological remains within the study area other than those already recorded and discussed above.
- 3.7.3 The DAT collections of Meridian Airmap aerial photographs of 1955 and 1940s RAF vertical photos revealed no new evidence for archaeological activity other than that already recorded.

3.7.4 A search of the aerial photographic collection of the RCAHMW was undertaken at their search room in Aberystwyth on 11/07/2016. The aerial photographs viewed are listed in Table 7. A single photograph, reference 106G/UK/1472-4058 (15/04/1946) appeared to confirm the presence of the curving feature visible to the south of the Penblewin roundabout, as seen on LiDAR imagery (Figure 16). This corroboration increases the likelihood that the enclosure is of archaeological origin and thus there is a potential for associated surviving remains to be present within the area of the Penblewin roundabout and the proposed improvement works.

Aerial Photograph Sortie Reference	Shot Reference/ Catalogue Number	Date	Vertical or Oblique	General or specific shot of known site
106G/UK/1625	2203	07/07/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1625	2204	07/07/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1625	2205	07/07/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1625	2206	07/07/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1423	3061	15/04/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1423	3062	15/04/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1423	4058	15/04/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1472	3375	04/05/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1472	3376	04/05/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1472	3377	04/05/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1472	3378	04/05/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
106G/UK/1472	3379	04/05/1946	Vertical	General vertical view
945038/45	808794	28/01/1994	Oblique	NPRN 304244 – Redcross barrows
945038/45	830525	02/02/1997	Oblique	NPRN 304244 – Redcross barrows
975011/70	815189	10/01/2003	Oblique	NPRN 304244 – Redcross barrows
2003/5019/46	830526	10/01/2003	Oblique	NPRN 309064 – Henllan earthworks
2003/5019/48	830525	10/01/2003	Oblique	NPRN 309064 – Henllan earthworks
2003/CS/0226	830527	10/01/2003	Oblique	NPRN 309064 – Henllan earthworks
2003/5029/49	830524	10/01/2003	Oblique	NPRN 309064 – Henllan earthworks
2003/5029/47	830523	10/01/2003	Oblique	NPRN 309064 – Henllan earthworks
2003/CS/0224	831807	10/01/2003	Oblique	NPRN 402252 – Henllan Enclosure
2003/CS/0225	831808	10/01/2003	Oblique	NPRN 402252 – Henllan Enclosure
2003/5019/45	831809	10/01/2003	Oblique	NPRN 402252 – Henllan Enclosure

Table 7: List of aerial photographs observed at the RCAHMW search room

3.8 Site Visit to Ffynnon Baptist Chapel

- 3.8.1 A site visit was made to Ffynnon Baptist Chapel (LB no. 6506; PRN 4911; NPRN 11067) on 15/June/2016 to assess the potential impact of groundworks upon the chapel grounds.
- 3.8.2 Photo 1 shows the side view of the chapel (looking northwest) from an area of the graveyard that the proposed scheme appears to cut through, and photo 2 shows the view from the same spot but looking northeast along the minor road that would form the route for an auxiliary road during the proposed works. Photo 2 also shows the presence of graves in the area, although there are probably none in the thin triangular area of ground closest to the road.
- 3.8.3 This area also contains the only entrance to the chapel, as shown in Photos 2, 3 and 4. Photos 3 and 4 show the view along the minor road leading to the chapel and a few other dwellings, which terminates here and becomes a footpath in the southerly direction towards the A40, about 20m away.



Photo 1: The side view of Ffynnon Baptist Chapel looking northwest



Photo 2: Ffynnon Baptist Chapel's graveyard and entrance path, looking northeast along a minor road



Photo 3: The entrance to Ffynnon Baptist Chapel, looking north along a minor road



Photo 4: The entrance to Ffynnon Baptist Chapel, looking south along a minor road and footpath

3.9 Site Visit to the Proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey route

- 3.9.1 The proposed a40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements route was visited on the 27th of June 2016. This could not comprise a walk over of the entire proposed route as noted above.
- 3.9.2 Starting at the western end of the route, the following sites were visited as it was felt that a visual check of their extent and/ or setting was required for this report, in addition to information already obtained by desk-based means. The sites referred to in this section are mapped in Figure 17.
- 3.9.3 Vaynor Grade II* listed building was visited in order to check the effect of the proposed works on its setting. It was confirmed that there would be no effect due to the distance and the intervening topography and vegetation. The same was confirmed to be true for the nearby Scheduled Ancient Monument, the Iron Age hillfort at Faenor Gaer.
- 3.9.4 In the field immediately to the south of Penblewin Farm, a slight earthwork corresponding to that seen in LiDAR imagery was observed. The field on the other side of the A478 where the earthwork is thought to continue to could not be accessed.
- 3.9.5 Ruined farm buildings were confirmed to be present at Penblewin Farm, north of the roundabout (Photos 5 and 6).



Photo 5: The most substantial of the two ruined farm buildings observed north of the road at Penblewin farm, screened by vegetation



Photo 6: Facing northwest, the most substantial of the two ruined farm buildings observed north of the road at Penblewin farm, taken from inside the building

- 3.9.6 Further to the east the proposed road line will run directly through Trefangor Cottage (PRN 48580; Photo 7) which presently lies on the northern side of the road. It is a two storey building and corresponds with a building shown on the Tithe map. The structure is slate hung externally with large modern slates, so that it is not possible to see its original construction materials excluding a stone base. It is possible the present building is the same as that shown on the Tithe map, but has subsequently been altered and extended – the ground floor windows are a different size to those on the first floor (although all appear to have been replaced with modern UPVC units).



Photo 7: Trefangor Cottage (PRN 48580) on the northern side of the existing A40 viewing northwest

3.9.7 A visit to Trefangor burial ground confirmed its extent and recorded that the present entrance gate posts date from 1870 (Photos 8 and 9).



Photo 8: Facing west, the entrance gate to Trefangor burial ground, showing a date of 1870 carved into the gate post



Photo 9: Looking southeast over the interior of Trefangor burial ground



Photo 10: Henllan Lodge (PRN 19536) on the south side of the present A 40, viewing southwest

- 3.9.8 Further east again lies the site of Henllan Lodge on the southern side of the existing A40 road (PRN 19536; Photo 10). The building should not be directly impacted upon by the works although the proposals indicate road improvements directly adjacent to it. The alternative route suggested by Dawnus Construction would move the road improvements scheme further to the north of the Lodge.
- 3.9.8 The two hillforts south of the village, Caerau Gaer and Llanddewi Gaer, proved to have no view of the village or the A40 because of tree cover. There were also no views back to them from the A40 itself due to the intervening buildings along the road that make up Llanddewi Velfrey.
- 3.9.8 Visits were made to the war memorial (Photos 11 and 12) and Bethel Cottage and Chapel (Photo 13), which emphasised their current closeness to the A40 road. It can also be seen that no view of the proposed bypass is possible from the war memorial (Photo 11). It was also observed that the view to the bypass from Gwindy listed Farmhouse and Stable was obscured by trees.



Photo 11: The Llanddewi Velfrey war memorial, looking south at the A40 road



Photo 12: The Llanddewi Velfrey war memorial, looking northwest towards the proposed bypass route, showing that buildings prevent any view to it.



Photo 13: Facing east, showing the proximity of Bethel Cottage and Bethel Chapel to the existing A40 road (which will not be altered)

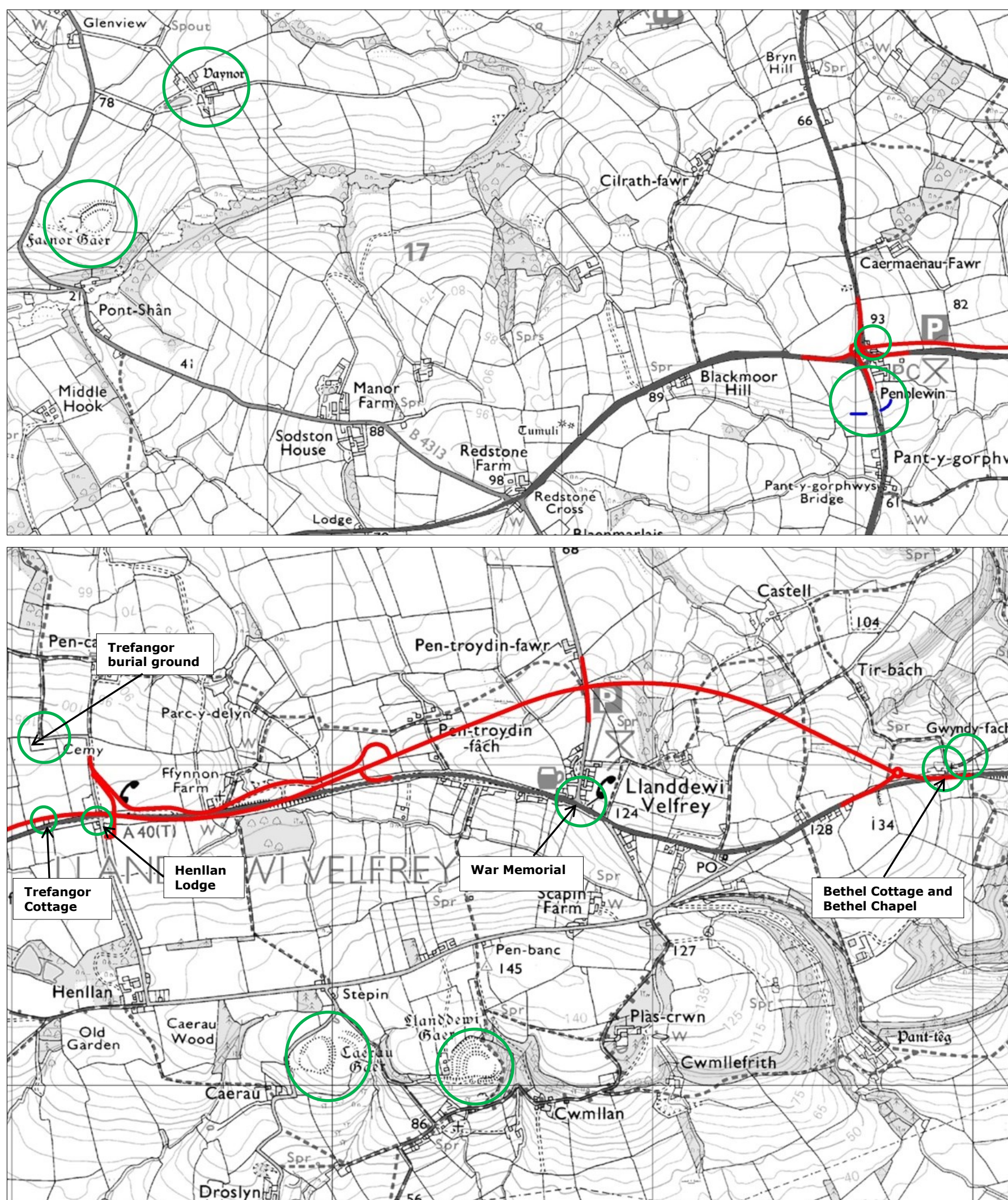


Figure 17: Map showing the sites visited (green circles) along the route of the proposed road improvement scheme, starting at the western end (top), with the central part and eastern end below. The earthwork at Penblewin is shown by a blue dashed line and the proposed road route is in red. Where the map does not name the site, its name has been added.

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4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Previous Impacts to the A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements Scheme Route

- 4.1.1 The majority of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme lies adjacent to or on existing road lines. Where the road diverts to the north of the village, it will pass through undeveloped agricultural land.
- 4.1.2 Where the proposals lie next to or on the line of existing roadways, there is likely to have been a considerable amount of previous disturbance, associated with the construction of those roads and associated improvements, drainage, service installation and resurfacing works. This disturbance would be greatest directly within the existing road lines, but the potential for services in adjacent verges cannot be discounted. The existing A40 road line on the western side of the scheme has been previously improved, and it is likely that these works would have extended beyond the present footprint of the road; this may be specifically relevant to the proposed line of the new road on the northern side of the existing. Without intrusive works (such as geotechnical or even archaeological investigations) the extent of any such disturbance is not known.
- 4.1.3 Where the line of the road will run through agricultural land to the north of the village, the extent of previous disturbance will be far less. Some damage to potential subsurface archaeological remains may have occurred through agricultural practices, such as ploughing, drainage or the introduction/removal of field boundaries. It is usual for archaeological remains in such areas to lie at the interface between the plough soil and the underlying undisturbed natural ground, typically around 0.50m depth below the existing ground surface.
- 4.1.4 The possible route option of the road improvements scheme running further to the north of the existing A40 was discussed with Dawnus Construction. This line would be further away from the existing A40, running through agricultural land and therefore through an area where there will have been less previous impacts to any potential archaeological remains.
- 4.1.5 The proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme crosses three water courses on its route to the north of the village at SN 14600 17194, SN 15061 17250 and SN 15213 17222. The eastern and western of these water courses are uillustrated as being relatively small and close to their spring source, the central one (SN 15061 17250) is illustrated as being slightly larger. All three appear to lie in small shallow vallies running down to the north towards the Afon Taf, the central stream course being in a larger valley. It is likely that to either side of these water courses there will be a deeper build up of alluvial soils, increasing the potential depth of any archaeological remains which could be present in those areas. Such areas are typical locations for Bronze Age burnt mounds to be present.
- 4.1.6 The existing road in the area of Ffynnon Chapel crosses the location of two converging stream courses which are presently diverted beneath the existing road. The proposed road line will lie on top of the footprint of the existing A 40 and the former line of the road which passes directly south of the chapel. This area is likely to have been previously disturbed through previous road construction and improvements, although the potential for areas of undisturbed ground cannot be discounted (and therefore potential evidence for further burnt mounds). The possible route

option running to the north of Fynnon Chapel discussed with Dawnus Construction, runs directly through a third larger water course north of the chapel and Ffynnon Uchaf. This water course lies in a more defined shallow valley dropping to the north towards the Afon Taf. As discussed in the previous paragraph, this area is likely to have a deeper depth of alluvial soils and also a high potential to contain the remains of Bronze Age burnt mounds. Other burnt mounds have been recorded to the south of the existing A40 in this area.

- 4.1.7 There are several quarries near to the proposed development whose excavation may have already removed archaeological remains, although the quarries themselves survive and are of potential archaeological interest.
- 4.1.8 No record has been found of any previous archaeological intervention within the proposed development site.
- 4.1.9 It should also be noted that at this stage the route of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme has not been subject to a walkover survey to determine the presence of any upstanding archaeological remains (excluding those areas discussed in the last section). Therefore it is possible that upstanding remains may be present in the form of earthworks or structures which have not been identified at this stage.

4.2 The Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 4.2.1 As noted above and where the road line passes through agricultural land, if archaeological deposits are present they will lie at the interface between the plough disturbed soils and underlying natural geological strata, typically at a depth less than 0.5m. The depth of archaeology in areas where previous development or road improvements have occurred is not known, but is unlikely to be at substantial depths (unless obvious embankments or made ground is present). This would mean that any groundworks where topsoil is to be removed could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains.
- 4.2.2 Full details of the construction design for the road have not been developed as yet, but general methodologies for construction can be determined from the information on the proposed scheme route as shown in Figures 3 and 4:
 - Demolition of existing buildings (eg. former farm buildings at Penblewin and Trefangor Cottage);
 - Topsoil stripping for contractor's compound and materials storage areas;
 - Topsoil stripping for the road line and haulage roads;
 - Drainage and service trenches for the road scheme;
 - Foundations associated with structural elements of the road scheme;
 - Excavation of attenuation ponds; and
 - Other ancillary infrastructure (fencing, lights, stores, landscaping and planting).
- 4.2.3 It is assumed that substantial earth moving exercises are required in order to landscape the route, and that in many other instances the works will require excavation to deeper levels than the base of the topsoil.

- 4.2.4 The road line will involve a mix of cuttings into and embankments on to the existing ground surface. Topsoil stripping will be required prior to embankments being constructed and thus this could expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains.

5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

5.1 Generally, the combination of geology and topography in this area imply that any archaeological deposits will be at fairly shallow depths, excepting the bottoms of slopes or in the slight water course valleys to the north of the village / Fynnon Chapel area).

5.2 It is possible to provide an indication of the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the route of the proposals, based on known archaeological remains in the study area and regional knowledge of different site types and period. This is discussed below by in order of archaeological period, providing an assessment of the potential and the likely significance of remains of that date.

Palaeolithic

5.3 There is negligible potential for remains from the Palaeolithic period, as there is much evidence to suggest that during the last Ice Age the ice scoured the land in this part of Pembrokeshire and thus is likely to have completely removed any earlier archaeological deposits.

Mesolithic

5.4 The Mesolithic period is not represented in the known archaeology of the study area, and regionally it tends to be found at sites nearer the coast. It should be noted that more sites have more recently been discovered inland, including a late Mesolithic flint scatter on the line of the previous A40 road improvement scheme near to the Canaston Bridge roundabout (Schlee 2010). Mesolithic activity is usually only apparent as flint scatters and thus if the area is predominantly pastureland or has not been subject to previous archaeological investigations, the presence or absence of such sites is difficult to determine. The overall potential for finding Mesolithic archaeology within the proposed scheme would be considered low, but if present would be of regional or national significance due to their rarity.

Neolithic

5.5 From the Neolithic period, only two stone axes are known to have been found in the study area, providing evidence for activity in the area but no context for this. Regionally, sites dating to this time seem to be concentrated coastally but there is also a fairly even spread of them inland. During the excavations at Canaston Bridge on the previous A40 scheme the flint scatter did also recover early Neolithic material and also the potential for pits or postholes indicative of settlement. The potential for finds from this period must again be considered low, however if they were present they would be rare and thus of at least regional importance.

Bronze Age

5.6 The known archaeological sites of the Bronze Age within the study area around the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme include round barrows, burnt mounds and standing stones, reflecting the pattern seen throughout much of the county. The potential for further finds of Bronze Age date within the line of the proposed road is considered moderate to high for the presence of burnt mounds because of the number of springs and streams that the road line will cross. Burnt mounds have been revealed on a number of recent linear development schemes in the region including a large example from the previous A40 improvement scheme at Robeston Wathen (Schlee 2010); on the Bulford Road Improvement Scheme southwest of Haverfordwest where two burnt mounds were excavated in close proximity (Meek 2015); and with numerous examples excavated along the Milford Haven to Brecon gas

pipeline (Hart et al 2015). Such remains are of regional importance, and the features are still little understood and their investigation would be considered important.

- 5.7 The potential for Bronze Age round barrows or other cemetery sites may be considered a bit lower than that for burnt mounds. Recent excavations on road lines and other large developments in this region have revealed hitherto unknown Bronze Age round barrows and cremation cemeteries such as on the Llanddowror Bypass (unpublished excavations by Cotswold Archaeology), at the Ffairfach school site near Llandeilo (Meek 2013; Rubicon Archaeology, unpublished) and at The Limes, Carmarthen (Poucher 2012). All of these examples revealed the sites of barrows or cremation cemeteries for which no visible upstanding remains were present, although below ground preservation was good. Round barrow or cemetery sites are considered to be of at least regional significance; many barrow sites are designated as scheduled ancient monuments, with examples in the study area.
- 5.8 Bronze Age settlement sites are in comparison to the above site types, very rare. It is possible occupation sites were located in areas that were remained occupied into the Iron Age period, and thus earlier remains go unrecognised. It is possible that the curvilinear feature seen south of Penblewin Farm could be the remains of an enclosed Bronze Age settlement site, as it is not on the higher ground normally associated with defended Iron Age settlements. Such remains would be considered of at least regional significance.

Iron Age

- 5.9 The Iron Age is less frequently represented than the Bronze Age in the known archaeological record for the area around the proposed bypass. However, known activity is represented by large settlement sites, including a number of hillforts and other defended enclosures in the vicinity. Unlike the Bronze Age period, known settlement activity is relatively common in the region and it is burials or cremation sites which are the rarity, possibly indicating their funerary practices leave little remains in the archaeological record. The majority of settlement sites identified are within defended enclosures (such as hillforts), usually on hill tops or in prominent locations in the landscape. Undefended Iron Age settlements are very rare, with only a few examples ever recorded, for example recent excavations at Llandysul, Ceredigion (Meek 2016). Iron Age defended settlement remains would be considered to be of local to regional archaeological significance, undefended settlements of at least regional significance. Funerary sites would be of national significance, although as noted above the potential for them is low.

Roman

- 5.10 Activity in the area during the Roman period is attested to only by a portion of Roman road running east-west past the village a few miles to its north, and two Roman coins found in a field 0.6km southeast of Ffynnon Chapel. It is also the case regionally that sites of this age are rarely discovered, although recent work further to the west in Pembrokeshire has confirmed the presence of a Roman fort at Wiston and an extensive Romano-British settlement area adjacent to it, which was occupied for much of the Roman period (Meek 2015) identified following geophysical survey. The fort and settlement indicate that the Roman influence within Pembrokeshire was greater than previously thought, and could be seen to indicate a wider administrative influence which would be expected to be supported by food production or estate centres (similar to Villa sites). The

proximity of the A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme to the line of the Roman road leading west from Carmarthen to Wiston could indicate a raised potential for Romano-British settlements or food production centres within the vicinity. Based on the evidence gathered within the search area, the potential for Roman remains must be considered low, but if present would be of at least regional significance.

Early Medieval

- 5.11 Few sites of early medieval date are known in the study area, possibly being superseded and thus hidden by later settlement or farms. The possible settlement site at Henllan may indicate a settlement centre, with the other recorded remains being of ecclesiastical origin associated with the early Christian church. The potential for early medieval remains to be present within the line of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme is considered low, as the land was probably more likely to have been used as agricultural land with settlement centres at Henllan or within the area of the early village centre of Llanddewi Velfrey. Remains of this date if present, would be considered of regional importance.

Medieval

- 5.12 Known archaeological sites of the medieval period are more abundant, with farms, country houses and field systems, mottes and a possible deserted settlement having their origins at that time. The study area is known to have been important in medieval times, especially for travellers, but on the other hand the general road and field layouts are not likely to have changed much since the setting out of strip-field and common land systems at that time. The potential for the discovery of significant medieval archaeology within the proposed road line is considered low as it the majority of the route crosses the former open field/strip field systems that would have surrounded the main settlement centres. Remains associated with agricultural activity would be considered to be of lower archaeological significance. There is a low potential for surviving evidence for possible medieval origins of buildings or farms within the proposed road line which might be demolished (Penblewin Farm or Trefangor Cottage), and if present the remains would be of local or regional archaeological significance.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.10 The vast majority of heritage assets known in the study area date from the Post-Medieval period, and a few are modern. Almost all of them relate to domestic and agricultural remains. The tithe map of the early 1840s demonstrates that a few dwellings have ceased to exist since that time and that the field pattern has barely changed at all. It is therefore considered unlikely that any further hitherto unknown post-medieval remains would be discovered. Where known remains will be affected, such as the Penblewin Farm buildings or Trefangor Cottage, they would be considered to be of local importance.

Known Archaeological Remains

- 5.11 There are a number of known archaeological sites upon which the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements scheme will have an impact. These sites and the potential impacts upon them are presented in in Table 8, and mapped in Figure 18. All archaeological sites encountered within the road line would require mitigation, including those where only the potential has been identified above. For known sites an indication of the possible required mitigation is included in Table 8.

Site ID Letter on Figure 18	Name	PRN/ NPRN	Period	Description	Impact of proposed development	Possible Mitigation requirement	NGR
A	Penblewin earthwork	-	Iron Age? Bronze Age?	LiDAR imagery and a site visit have revealed a previously unknown earthwork, which is a circular arc of bank/ditch/both	In form it is most reminiscent of an Iron Age defended enclosure, and it would originally been part of a complete circular or sub-circular bank, the rest of which may have been ploughed out or levelled by later development. Some of the proposed works would take place in the interior of this enclosure, so remains associated with it may be encountered.	Phased archaeological investigation of the areas of the site which could be impacted upon by the scheme – possibly initial geophysical survey if the area is suitable, followed by intrusive evaluation and an appropriate level of excavation if the site is confirmed to be of archaeological origin.	SN 12120 16520
B	Pen-Blewyn	48583	Post-Medieval	Penblewin Farmstead consists of buildings to the north and south of the current A40	Those buildings to the north of the current A40 will be demolished by the planned roadworks, which means there is a chance of revealing archaeological remains. These buildings are now ruinous, and they were not mapped before 1889, so their existence has been relatively short-lived and the possibility of encountering earlier remains is considered to be small. At least two ruined farm buildings were confirmed to be present during a recent site visit.	It is probable that some level of building recording will be required on these structures prior to demolition. As the buildings seem to be later 19 th century in date, it is probable that a photographic survey would be appropriate.	SN 1208 1662
C	Ca'rmaenau-Fach	48582	Most likely Bronze Age	'Cae'r Maenau' means field of the standing stones	There are three farms by this name separated by nearly a kilometre in each direction, so it is impossible to know where exactly the field of stones referred to lay, but as the farms lie each side of the proposed road route there is a definite potential for the discovery of such a site.	Phased archaeological investigation of the area – initial geophysical survey, followed by intrusive evaluation and an appropriate level of excavation if archaeological remains are identified.	SN 1208 1662
D	Trefangor Farm	48581	Post-Medieval, but possibly earlier	'Tref' means town and 'bangor' means an enclosing wattle fence, hence an earlier settlement enclosed by a fence may have been situated near here.	There is a slight chance that the remains of Early Medieval or medieval settlement may be discovered in the fields near Trefangor Farm during the proposed works.	Phased archaeological investigation of the area – initial geophysical survey, followed by intrusive evaluation and appropriate level of excavation if archaeological remains are identified.	SN 1284 1668
E	Trefangor Cottage	48580	Post-Medieval	Dwelling, shown on the earliest known map of the area in the early 1840s	This house will be demolished by the planned roadworks, which means that it is likely that archaeological remains will be discovered.	It is probable that some level of building recording will be required on the cottage prior to demolition. As the building is probably of at least early 19 th century date, a photographic survey supplemented with scaled drawings would be appropriate.	SN 1311 1683
F	Unnamed	48579	Post-Medieval	Dwelling, recorded on the 1840s tithe map as 'house and garden,' no longer there	The bypass is planned to run straight through this location, so there is a chance of revealing archaeological remains.	A watching brief during groundworks associated with the road scheme may suffice for this structure, with an appropriate level of recording if remains are confirmed.	SN 1320 1685
G	(Seems to be named 'Trefangorucha' on the tithe map)	48578	Post-Medieval	Buildings, recorded on the 1840s tithe map, no longer there	The proposed works run within 5m of where this farm was located, so there is a chance that archaeological remains will be discovered.	A watching brief during groundworks associated with the road scheme may suffice for this structure, with an appropriate level of recording if remains are confirmed.	SN 1330 1681
H	Henllan Lodge	19536 / 302516	Post-Medieval	Dwelling, with a history at least as far back as the early 1840s.	An auxiliary road would cut through part of the grounds, so there is a chance of revealing archaeological remains.	A watching brief during groundworks associated with the road scheme may suffice for this area of former landscaped grounds around Henllan Lodge, with an appropriate level of recording if remains are confirmed.	SN 1328 1684
I	(Parc y Cawr)	-	Could be as early as Bronze Age	Field name translates as 'park of the giant/hero,' and there is a small likelihood that this refers to previous habitation or a standing stone.	Auxiliary roads would pass through the west and south edges of this field, leading to a small chance that archaeological remains will be discovered.	Phased archaeological investigation of the area – initial geophysical survey, followed by intrusive evaluation and appropriate level of excavation if archaeological remains are identified.	SN 13386 16964
J	Trefangor	34750	Post-Medieval	Burial ground	A visit to Trefangor burial ground confirmed its small extent and is known to have 17 th century origins, with a gated entrance dated to 1870. The cemetery area is defined and it is most unlikely that any associated human remains would be found anywhere outside its boundaries.	The Trefangor burial ground is still used for burials. The proposed road line will not impact upon it. The alternative option proposed by Dawnus Construction will separate the cemetery from Ffynnon Church, where it is known that funeral services are sometimes held before burial at Trefangor.	SN 1310 1707
K	Pen-Rhiw Cottages	23390	Post-Medieval	Dwelling. Mapping from the early 1840s and 1889 shows a building to the south of the cottages that is no longer there	If groundworks take place in the grounds of this site, there is a chance of revealing archaeological remains.	A watching brief during groundworks associated with the road scheme may suffice for this area of former landscaped grounds around Henllan Lodge, with an appropriate level of recording if remains are confirmed.	SN 1362 1689
L	Ffynnon Baptist Chapel (listed building no. 6056)	4911 / 11067	Post-Medieval	Built in 1720, modified in 1787. The present chapel, dated 1832, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a square plan and hipped roof.	The chapel lies immediately north of the proposed road and has a graveyard to its south (not listed) through which the proposed road would cut. The impact on the setting of the chapel itself is considered to be slight, bearing in mind that the busy A40 road already routes about 15m away from it.	The extent of the proposed groundworks within the area of the chapel grounds is not clear from the information available. Ideally no intrusive works would be undertaken within the chapel cemetery to avoid disturbance of human remains. If it is not possible to avoid this, then a Ministry of Justice Licence would be	SN 13648 16898

					The destruction of part of the graveyard implies the almost definite discovery of human remains and there is also a small possibility of finding buried structural remains from earlier phases of building. A site visit has shown that complete burials are unlikely in the area that is currently planned to be demolished.	required before any works in the area where human remains would need to be exhumed. Due to the age of the burials (burials exist which are less than 150 years old) appropriate notices would need to be posted and placed in the press for a set period of time prior to any works commencing. This would give time for any relatives of the deceased to raise objections or organise their own exhumation and reburial. Archaeological excavation and exhumation is likely to be required.	
M	Ffynnon	3700; 3723	Bronze Age	Burnt mounds	The burnt mounds are on the side of streams (as they often are) that run from the south of the road, under the current A40 and down towards Ffynnon Farm. Some of the planned roadworks impact slightly on one of these streams and it is considered possible that further Bronze Age remains will be discovered.	As discussed above there is considered a high likelihood for other burnt mounds to be present within the road line. Phased archaeological investigation of the area would be required – initial geophysical survey, followed by intrusive evaluation and appropriate level of excavation if archaeological remains are identified.	SN 1364 1676; SN 1399 1685
N	Pentroydin Fawr	3726	Bronze Age	Burnt mound	The proposed works would destroy this site, and there is the potential for remains related to it to be discovered in the vicinity.	Phased archaeological investigation of the area would be required – initial geophysical survey, followed by intrusive evaluation and appropriate level of excavation assuming the burnt mound still survives.	SN 1459 1717
O	Pen Troydin Fach Farm; Blaen-Pen-Troydin	34441; 3737	Bronze Age	Burnt mounds	The burnt mounds are on the side of streams (as they often are). It is quite probable that more could be discovered during any digging near to the streams along the road route in this area north of the village.	As discussed above there is considered a high likelihood for other burnt mounds to be present within the road line. Phased archaeological investigation of the area would be required – initial geophysical survey, followed by intrusive evaluation and appropriate level of excavation if archaeological remains are identified.	SN 1466 1716; SN 1512 1744
P	(The Croft)	-	Post-Medieval	Field name implies that the land had a small dwelling on it previously and was used for food production	Only the most northern part of this field would be impacted upon by the proposed works, but there would still be a chance of revealing archaeological remains.	Phased archaeological investigation of the area – initial geophysical survey, followed by intrusive evaluation and appropriate level of excavation if archaeological remains are identified.	SN 14834 17134
Q	(Upper Howly?)	-	Post-Medieval	Cottage and Garden, shown on the tithe map of the early 1840s but never again thereafter.	Only the most southern part of this field would be impacted upon by the proposed works, but there would still be a chance of revealing archaeological remains.	Phased archaeological investigation of the area – initial geophysical survey, followed by intrusive evaluation and appropriate level of excavation if archaeological remains are identified.	SN 14979 17327
R	Parc Ffynnon	48837	Post-Medieval	Well, shown on 1889 and 1907 maps, and implied by field name on early 1840s map translating as 'field of the well/spring'	Marked on the south side of the A40 on the OS maps. May have already been destroyed by road improvements. The ground works do not appear to be likely to interfere with the location known for the well, but there is a very slight chance of unearthing the remains of a dwelling associated with it in the vicinity.	A watching brief during groundworks associated with the road scheme may suffice for this structure, with an appropriate level of recording if remains are confirmed.	SN 15858 16963
S	(Parc y Carrick)	-	Potentially Bronze Age	The previous presence of a standing stone is possibly hinted at by the translation of a field name on the early 1840s map. 'Carrick' is a common misspelling of the word 'carreg,' meaning stone.	Only the most northern part of this field would be destroyed by the proposed works, but there would still be a chance of revealing archaeological remains.	Phased archaeological investigation of the area – initial geophysical survey, followed by intrusive evaluation and appropriate level of excavation if archaeological remains are identified.	SN 16081 16916

Table 8: Known archaeological sites upon which the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements Scheme will have an impact (this does not consider the possible alternative route option being considered by Dawnus Construction)

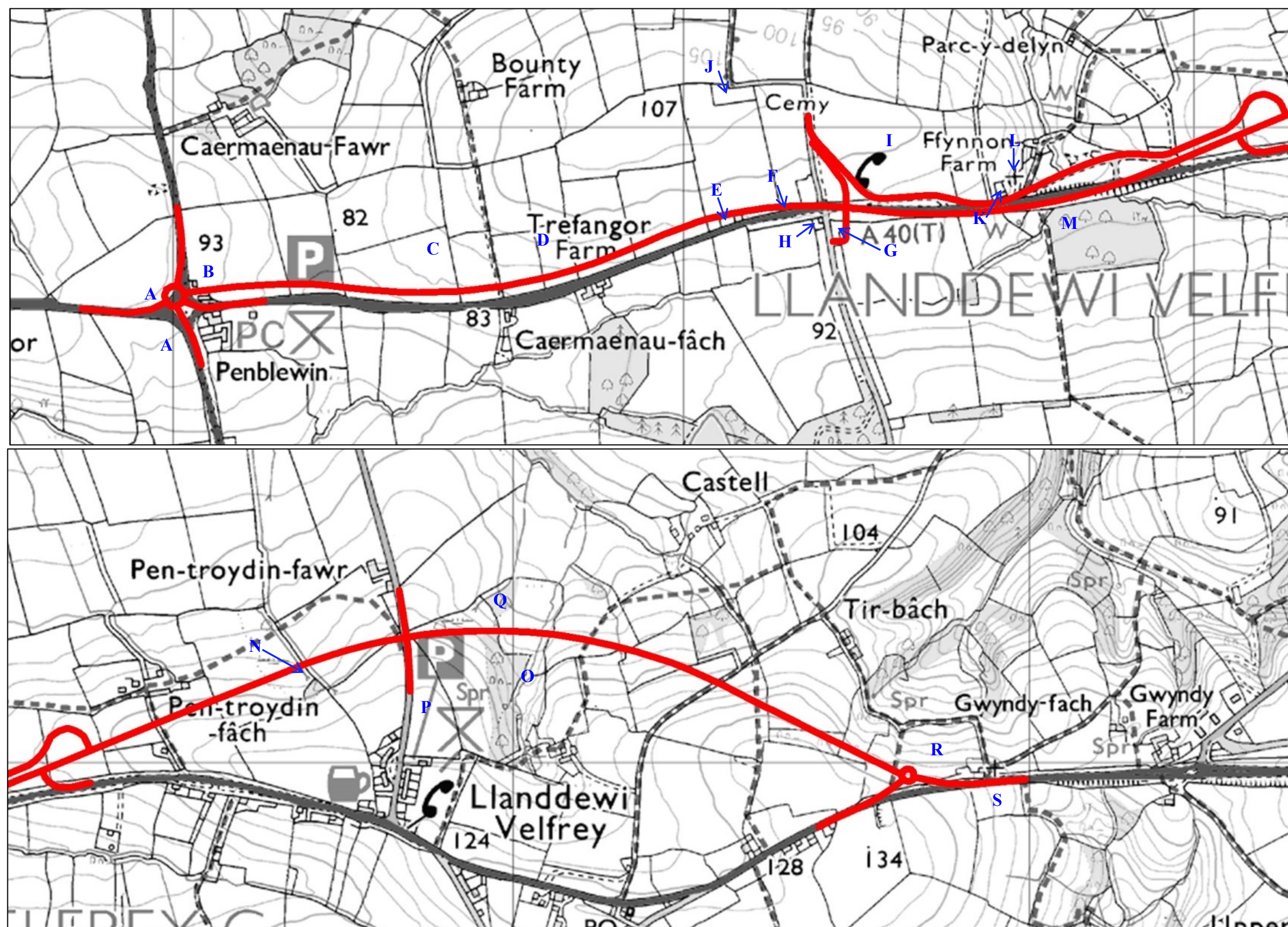


Figure 18: Known archaeological sites upon which the proposed development will impact, starting at the western end at the top, with letters referring to the sites listed in Table 8, and the proposed bypass shown in red

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6 DISCUSSION

6.1 General Conclusions

- 6.1.1 Encompassing the whole of the proposed new road is a historic landscape known in the LANDMAP database as 'Llanddewi Velfrey.' Based on the diversity of its archaeological remains and built heritage, this landscape has been assigned a value of high. The area is seen as being of moderate rarity. The A40 trunk road runs through the middle of this landscape and is itself considered to be of high value because it is part of the cultural landscape that contains the Trans-European Road Network (TERN) that strategically links Ireland, the UK, and Europe.
- 6.1.2 There are sixteen Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 3km of the proposed A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements Scheme, but none are nearer than 700m away and none of them are intervisible with the proposed improvement route. Of the thirteen listed buildings considered during the investigation, only two would be directly impacted upon by the proposed development. One is the war memorial next to the A40 in the village centre, the setting of which would be improved due to reduced traffic by the proposed road re-route. The other is Ffynnon Chapel, which lies immediately adjacent to the present route of the A40 road. The proposed scheme implies some works within the chapel's graveyard although the extent of these works is not known. The entrance to the chapel is also situated in this area of the graveyard and therefore for the duration of the works there would be a definite impact on access to and the setting of the listed chapel.
- 6.1.3 Over two hundred sites are currently recorded on the regional Historic Environment record and National Monuments Record within 1km of the proposed road route, and about a dozen more have been discovered during this investigation through the study of cartographic evidence and LiDAR/aerial photographic sources. The vast majority of these sites are Post-Medieval in date, and the remainder vary in age from Neolithic to Early Medieval with a concentration in the Bronze Age.
- 6.1.4 A total of nineteen known archaeological sites (including the chapel described above) are known to be either directly in the line of the proposed road route, or near enough to it that remains associated with them are likely to be discovered. These are shown in Table 8 and Figure 18, and the impact of the proposed works on them is also described. Four sites are expected to be totally removed and parts of three others are also likely to be significantly impacted upon. For the remaining twelve sites, there is only a small chance of remains relating to them being discovered. Most of the nineteen sites are of Post-medieval date, one is potentially Early Medieval, one is potentially Iron Age and several are definitely or possibly of the Bronze Age, including a number of burnt mounds.
- 6.1.5 Archaeological potential for different time periods was estimated based upon knowledge of the recorded archaeological sites in the area and patterns known to exist regionally. The potential for Palaeolithic archaeology is negligible; for the Mesolithic it is low and for the Neolithic it is also low. The potential for remains of Bronze Age date to be present is considered to be relatively high, with a number of burnt mounds lying either within or directly adjacent to the proposed road route. The potential for archaeological remains of the Iron Age, Roman, Early Medieval and Medieval periods, is considered low. Recorded sites of post-medieval date are known to exist within the proposed route of the A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements Scheme, although such remains are not

of high archaeological significance. Modern remains of low significance have also been identified in the general area.

- 6.1.6 The local pattern of known sites in the study area is highly reflective of the situation regionally, excepting that a higher concentration of Bronze Age burnt mounds seem to be present here. The proposed road improvements would cut through at least three water courses, making the discovery of more burnt mounds particularly likely. An assessment of the significance of the discovery of buried remains from each time period has also been prepared.

6.2 Archaeological Mitigation

- 6.2.1 A phased programme of archaeological investigation will be required for the A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements Scheme. The following phases of work are considered most likely:

Pre-determination of Planning Permission

- a) **Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment** – compilation of known archaeological records, maps etc to place the site in its archaeological and historical context and to highlight known sites that could be affected by the scheme and determine the potential for hitherto unknown sites to be present. This would include both designated sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens) and non-designated ones (other sites recorded on the HER / NMR or identified from cartographic research or aerial photographic study). A brief assessment of visual / setting impacts on archaeological and historical remains – and indication if further work on setting impacts would be required (possibly by an archaeologist – or in consultation with a Landscape and Visual specialist for inclusion in a later assessment). The assessment would also identify any buildings or structures of interest that might be affected by the scheme. This document fulfils most of this requirement, although once the final scheme design is completed, additional information, especially in terms of setting impacts and direct impacts on known archaeological sites would need to be appended.
- b) **Site Walkover** – A full walkover of the final proposed route of the A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements Scheme would be required to confirm the presence of known sites and discuss their state of preservation etc; identify new sites hitherto unrecorded; and identify areas of previous disturbance or activity which would have impacted upon the survival of archaeological remains. The results of the walkover survey would be included within the final Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.
- c) **Geophysical Survey** – A gradiometer/magnetometer survey would be the quickest method of better determining the presence or absence of hitherto unknown archaeological remains along the route of the road scheme. It would only be suitable in open fields – and cannot be done over tarmac / driveways or areas where there has been significant disturbance in the past (such as farmyards/quarries). The survey results are affected by metal objects – so metal fences, metal sheds, car parks etc can impact on the clarity of the results. Ideally areas of a minimum size of 20m square would be surveyed, but the wider the area the better the results, and the easier it is to interpret them. The survey results can be used to target further archaeological investigations. It is also usual to test areas of negative results with intrusive evaluation trenches, as these may be a result of the geology being unsuitable for survey or the buried

archaeological remains are of a character not discernible from this method of survey. A report and archive would need to be prepared on the results.

- d) Intrusive Evaluation** – Where potential buried archaeological remains have been identified then a scheme of intrusive evaluation using trial trenches normally follows. The aim of the evaluation is to better understand the below ground archaeology – to ascertain its presence/absence, depth, character, date, state of preservation, extent and significance. Intrusive evaluation would normally be undertaken in advance of the granting of planning permission. A report and archive would need to be prepared on the results.

Mitigation (In advance of or during the development)–

- e) Archaeological Excavation** – Where significant buried archaeology has been identified and confirmed, a scheme of excavation may then be required to record the buried remains to an appropriate level through detailed excavation and recording. The scale of such work would be very much dependent upon the type and extent of the archaeological remains identified. In the event that human remains are encountered and need removing, this would also be done at this stage.
- f) Building recording** – If significant buildings or structures are identified which would be demolished by the scheme then there is likely to be a requirement for building recording. This can range from a simple photographic survey through to a very detailed survey of the entire structure. For the A40 Llanddewi Velfrey Improvements Scheme, the remains of the farm buildings at Penblewin Farm and Trefangor Cottage have so far been identified above as very probably requiring a scheme of building recording.
- g) Archaeological Watching Brief** – Where remains of low significance have been identified, or where the potential for unrecorded remains still remains, then an archaeological watching brief would be implemented. This may be appropriate in areas where geophysical survey was not suitable, but an archaeological potential for remains of relatively low significance has been identified (such as areas of former building locations located close to the existing A40 route). If very significant remains are revealed, then it could go to an excavation scenario as above.
- h) Preparation of a Report and Archive** – Following all stages of mitigation a full report on the results would be required. This would include research into the identified remains; analysis and dating of any finds; processing and assessment of environmental samples; radiocarbon dating of suitable material where necessary; preparation of drawings; possible requirement for a publication of the results in a specific journal or for a popular publication. The archive would comprise all finds, site records, photographs, drawings etc and would need to be compiled to an appropriate standard for deposition at a suitable repository. As part of this process it is also normal to provide talks/presentations on the results to local groups / schools or regional history societies.

- 6.2.2 The requirement for any further archaeological mitigation needed at the site will need to be discussed with the appointed archaeological curator for the road scheme.

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Database

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

Cartographic

Llanddewi Velfrey Parish Tithe Map 1841? and Apportionment 1841?
Narberth Parish Tithe Map 1841? and Apportionment 1841?

Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500 Pembrokeshire	1889
Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560 Pembrokeshire	1891
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A40 LLANDDEWI VELFREY IMPROVEMENTS:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2016/41
RHIF Y DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 109378

Gorffennaf 2016
July 2016

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

Alice Day

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

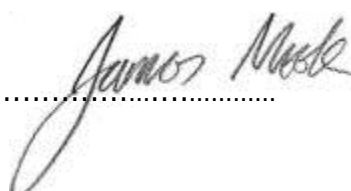
Llofnod / Signature  Date: 12/07/2016

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

JAMES MEEK

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

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

Llofnod / Signature  Date: 12/07/2016

*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*

