

Archaeology Wales

Land at Pen-y-Caerau, Rhos-y-Garth, Llanilar, Ceredigion

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
& Visual Impact Assessment



By
Philip Poucher

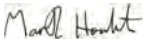
Report No. 1488

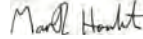
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Report No. 1488

September 2016

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Non – Technical Summary

In July 2016, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Robert Jones to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and visual impact assessment to determine the archaeological potential of land at Pen-y-Caerau, Rhos Garth, Llanilar, Ceredigion. The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a single wind turbine development.

No Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building, registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or listed Historic Park & Garden will be directly affected by the proposed development.

The proposed development is considered to have a Moderate impact on the setting of Gaer Fawr hillfort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CD050), lying 400m to the east. The main impact will be on views of this prominent hillfort from the west, including a noted viewpoint from the nearby A485, largely by obscuring direct views of the site, and reducing its visual prominence. The proposed development will also impact to a lesser extent in views from the north. The physical setting of the monument has however largely been identified extending to the east, north and south, the proposed development is not located in these areas. Views from the east and south are also less impacted, and the proposed development will not impinge on views from the hillfort of other Iron Age hillforts visible in the landscape.

*There is also considered to be a Minor impact on the setting of Scheduled Ancient Monument of Pen y Castell hillfort (CD024), as the proposed development will be prominently, if distantly, visible alongside Gaer Fawr hillfort to the south. Similarly, it may impact on views from other Scheduled hillforts, namely Coed Allt-Fedw **Camp (CD025) and Coed Ty’ŷ-y-Cwm Camps (CD125)**. These views, however, are restricted, with the proposed development only partially visible at best. Therefore, this is considered to be a Negligible impact on monuments settings.*

There are distant views of Gaer Fawr hillfort as a prominent feature on the skyline from limited locations with the Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 2), and the proposed development may be partially visible behind or alongside the hillfort. This is, however, considered to be a Negligible impact on this landscape as a whole.

*The proposed development will be visible on the skyline forming the backdrop to Neuadd, a grade II listed farmhouse (LB 82057). The main aspect of the house does not include this view however, and it does not affect views of this house and its immediate setting. Therefore this is considered to be a Minor impact. There is also considered to be a further Negligible impact due to distant and partial views from the Grade II listed buildings of Tanllain (LB 81766), **the Church of St Afan (LB 82649) and Ty’r Ysgol (LB 82669)**.*

The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape area of Cwmllechwedd (CRDGNHL066), and borders Llangwryfon (CRDGNHL065). There are considered to be a Minor direct and indirect (visual) impacts on Cwmllechwedd, largely through impacts on views of Gaer Fawr hillfort. There is considered to be a Negligible impact on Llangwryfon.

Research has highlighted the potential for Bronze Age, Iron Age, and possible Roman archaeological remains in the general area around the proposed development, which may be adversely affected through associated groundworks.

Mitigation to reduce the visual impact is not deemed possible within the current development proposals. It is suggested that an archaeological watching be maintained on any ground-breaking associated with the proposed development.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In July 2016 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Robert Jones to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and visual impact assessment of a proposed single wind turbine development on land at Pen-y-caerau, Rhos-y-Garth, Llanilar, Ceredigion (NGR SN 6435 7197, Figures 1 & 2, AW Project Number 2447).
- 1.2 This assessment has been prepared prior to the submission of a planning application. A Specification for the Assessment was produced by AW in July 2016 and approved by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, in this case Ceredigion County Council (CCC) (see Appendix III).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide CCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, Edition 8, January 2016, Chapter 6, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.4 A screening opinion has also previously been sought from Cadw with regards to a previous application for a single wind turbine in 2014. The proposed location of the wind turbine has since been altered, however Cadw also requested that a report assessing the impact of the proposed development on the setting of designated monuments should be produced.
- 1.5 The proposed development is for a single wind turbine, 37m high to the hub (47m to the tip) at SN 6435 7197, with associated infrastructure including approximately 100m of new access track to the northwest, linking to an existing modern farm track.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site lies in rural land to the south of Rhos-y-garth, in northern Ceredigion. The site lies at approximately 230mOD in an undulating landscape cut by small stream valleys and dotted with blocks of woodland. The Ystwyth valley lies 2.5km to the northeast, and the A485 lies just over 300m to the west. The village of Lledrod lies 1.6km to the south, and Llanilar lies 3.6km to the north.
- 2.2 The location of the proposed turbine lies within a field currently under pasture and surrounded by hedgerows, accessed via a modern farm track to the west. Further agricultural land extends in all directions. The land rises to the east to the summit of an east – west orientated ridgeline, surmounted by the Gaer Fawr hillfort. The land falls gradually to the west towards the A485. The land falls more sharply to the north where the land continues to undulate towards the valley of the Nant Foel, and also to the south into the head of the Afon Wyre valley.
- 2.3 The underlying geology comprises a ridge of sandstone and mudstone of the Mynydd Bach Formation, surrounded by mudstone of the Borth Mudstones Formation on lower-lying land to the north and south (BGS 2016).

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for this assessment follows that set out in the approved Specification (Appendix III) and conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 3.2 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.3 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.4 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.5 This assessment considers the following:
 - a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
 - Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at DAT within a 2km radius of the development site;
 - Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites within a 5km radius of the development site;
 - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence;
 - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW);
 - Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data;
 - Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available);
 - Place-name evidence;
 - Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).
 - b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
 - c) The history of the site.

d) The potential visual impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records

f) the potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.6 The scoring system for assessing the magnitude of impact of the proposed development is based on the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Ref.12.1: DMRB, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment, Section 3 Environmental Topics, Part 2, Cultural Heritage), which is published by the UK Government on behalf of the Highways Agency, Transport Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government (Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru) and the Department for Regional Development Northern Ireland. DMRB is the established good practice guidance for assessing the impact of the effects of the Proposed Development on the cultural heritage resource.

3.7 In defining and assessing the impact on the setting of designated archaeological sites the guidance and methodology offered in **Annex 6 of the recently closed 'Welsh Government Consultation on Secondary Legislation to Support The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Various Best-Practice Guidance Documents'** has been used. This guidance document is currently still in draft form (October 2016).

Table 1: Scale of values used in assessing the value/sensitivity of the various assets

Value / Sensitivity	Archaeological Remains	Historic Buildings	Historic Landscapes
Very High	World Heritage Sites Other Sites of international importance	World Heritage Sites Other Sites of international importance	World Heritage Sites & historic landscapes associated with them
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Undesignated assets of schedulable quality Assets of national importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities Conservation Areas containing structures of clear national importance	Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest Designated special historic landscapes Undesignated landscapes of high quality, preservation and importance, and of demonstrable national value
Medium	Undesignated assets of regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives	Grade II listed buildings Unlisted buildings that have exceptional qualities Conservation Areas that contain buildings that contribute	Landscapes of regional value Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)

		significantly to its historic character Historic Townscapes or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings	
Low	Assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations	Locally Listed buildings Historic buildings of modest quality Historic Townscapes or built areas of limited historic integrity	Robust undesignated historic landscapes Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations
Negligible	Assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest	Buildings of no architectural or historical note	Landscapes with little or no surviving archaeological interest
Unknown	Importance not ascertained	Buildings with some hidden potential for historic significance	Importance not ascertained

3.8 **Assessing the 'Magnitude of Effect'** is made without regard to the value of the resource, so the total destruction of a low value site is considered as the same magnitude of effect as the destruction of a high value asset. The effect can be **either 'direct' or 'indirect'**. A **direct effect** is where there is a physical impact on a heritage asset, typically during the construction phase. Indirect is when there is a visual effect on the asset or its setting. In the broadest terms, the setting of an asset comprises the objects and conditions around it, and within which it is perceived; and in this sense all assets have settings. Not all settings, however, contribute to the value of the assets they encompass. The setting will be a combination of views, other historic features and their relationships to the asset, ambience (topography, vegetation, sound, and other sensual experiences) and context (what is known or thought about the asset, but not immediately experienced through the senses).

Table 2: Scale of values used in assessing the magnitude of impacts

Magnitude of impact	Archaeological Remains	Historic Buildings	Historic Landscapes
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting	Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to the setting	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Extreme visual effects Gross change of noise or change to sound quality Fundamental changes to use or access

			resulting in total change to historic landscape character area
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset	Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified Considerable changes to a setting that affects the character of the asset	Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered Slight changes to setting	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different Change to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed	Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality Slight changes to use or access resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting	Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it	Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality, very slight changes to use or access resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character
No Change			

3.9 **The 'Significance of Effect'** is assessed by combining the value of the resource and the predicted magnitude of change/effect likely to arise, as per the matrix provided below, which is extracted from the DMRB (Ref.11.1, Vol.II, Sect.3, Pt.2, Chap.5 – Table 5.1).

Table 3: Significance of effect matrix.

VALUE/SENSITIVITY	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
		MAGNITUDE OF EFFECT				

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous archaeological studies

- 4.1.1 The site of the proposed development has not been subject to any previous known archaeological investigations.
- 4.1.2 There are several recorded archaeological investigations within the 2km search area. These include three Tir Gofal reports, an agri-environmental scheme that included the examination of archaeological assets within farm boundaries. The proposed development site lies within one of these farm boundaries, which was also accompanied by a walk-over survey by an archaeologist (Pyper 2002). This survey identified several new archaeological features in the vicinity that have since been included within the regional Historic Environment Record. No new site was identified within the bounds of the proposed development area.
- 4.1.3 Dyfed Archaeological Trust have also undertaken two regional surveys that cover this particular area. In the late 1990s they undertook a Cadw-funded survey of medieval and later deserted rural settlement in mid and west Wales (Sambrook & Ramsey 1999), but this does not include any sites that will be affected by the proposed development. In 2006 they also undertook a Cadw-funded survey of Prehistoric defended enclosures in Ceredigion (Murphy, Ramsey & Page 2006). This survey is of more relevance as it provided an updated examination and description of the nearby Gaer Fawr hillfort (PRN 1997).

4.2 The Historic Landscape (Figure 3, Appendix II)

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within any registered Historic Landscape (Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS 1998). The Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 2) lies 2.6km to the east.
- 4.2.2 The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas, nor do any lie within the 5km search area.
- 4.2.3 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens. Trawsgoed, a Grade II listed park and garden, lies 2.6km to the northeast.
- 4.2.4 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape Area of Cwmllechwedd (CRDGNHL066). This is evaluated **as an area of 'High' value**, a good example of a fringe agricultural landscape, contributing to the general historic landscape character of the wider region and containing several elements of national importance. It is described as a complex area of relatively high ground comprising pockets of moorland, medium to large enclosures and forestry plantations. There is a settlement pattern of widely dispersed farms, and a wind farm also lies in this area. It also contains archaeological sites primarily related to Iron Age hillforts, Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites and post-medieval industrial and settlement sites, cottages and other buildings.
- 4.2.5 The Landmap Historic Landscape Area of Llangwryfon (CRDGNHL065) also borders the site to the west. **This is evaluated as an area of 'Outstanding' value, a very good** example of a Ceredigion agricultural landscape and a major contributor to the overall historic landscape. It is described as a large agricultural area of medium-sized fields and dispersed farms, along with the small nucleated settlement of Llangwryfon. There is some deciduous woodland on steep valley slopes, and archaeological sites ranging from Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites, Iron Age hillforts, medieval religious and secular buildings and post-medieval dwellings.

4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4, Appendix II)

- 4.3.1 There are fifteen Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 5km search area around the proposed development, none of which lie within the area of proposed development.
- 4.3.2 The prominent hillfort of Gaer Fawr (CD050) lies 400m to the east of the proposed development. Two sets of relatively well-defined defensive banks and ditches surround the summit of the rounded hill, enclosing a roughly rectangular area 180m by 100m. There is an in-turned entrance through the ramparts on the east side, and a break in the inner ramparts to the west may represent another original entrance.
- 4.3.3 The remaining SAM sites include a further four Iron Age hillforts (CD024, CD051 & CD170) or promontory forts (CD125), as well as a further enclosure that may represent a similar site (CD025). Earlier monuments are represented by a Bronze Age round barrow (CD226) and two cairns (CD057 & CD131). The area also includes Trawsgoed Roman fort (CD119) to the east. The early-medieval period is represented by two inscribed stones (CD111 & CD113) that now lie within Llanilar churchyard, with a deserted rural settlement (CD193) and enclosure (CD151) to the southwest, dated to

the later medieval period. The final site is the more recent Abermagwr sawmill (CD133) lying to the northeast.

4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 4, Appendix 11)

- 4.4.1 There are 70 Listed Buildings within the 5km search area around the proposed development, none of which lie within the proposed development area itself.
- 4.4.2 These listed buildings include three Grade II* listed buildings (Church of Saint Ilar LB 9840, Church of Saint Michael LB 9850 and Trawsgoed House LB 17258); the remainder are all Grade II listed.
- 4.4.3 The closest Listed Building lies 900m to the northwest (Tyncefn LB 81985), with only two further listed buildings lying within 2km of the site (Tanllain LB 81766 & Neuadd 82057). The remaining listed buildings all lie beyond 2km from the proposed development site.

4.5 Identifying the extent of monument settings

- 4.5.1 Setting is defined as being "The setting of designated monuments and buildings concerns the manner in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated. It encompasses why the asset was built in its particular location, the use of the asset, when constructed and later, **and also modern use and belief**". As such it often extends beyond the physical boundaries of the monument or building itself. This may include physical elements in its surroundings, such as boundaries and other structures, relationships with other historic assets and natural features, or associated agricultural, industrial or other surroundings. Less tangible elements are also included, such as function, sensory perceptions, historical, artistic, literary and scenic associations (Welsh Government 2016).
- 4.5.2 The settings of all designated monuments and buildings were considered when assessing the impacts of the proposed development. Affected settings are discussed below in Section 8.3.

4.6 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5, Appendix 1)

- 4.6.1 There are 48 sites listed on the HER within 2km of the proposed development site, none of which lie within the proposed development area itself. The full catalogue provided by Dyfed Archaeological Trust is included in the rear of this report (Appendix 1).
- 4.6.2 There are also 19 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the same search area. None of these site lie within the proposed development area. Eleven of these NMR sites are duplicated on the HER records, the remaining site relating to post-medieval dwellings, school, post office and woollen mill.

- 4.6.3 No records of artefacts or coins within the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk) are listed as lying within a similar search area.
- 4.6.4 These sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

- 4.6.5 There is currently no recorded evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity either within the 2km search area, or indeed the wider landscape. Activity during these periods is likely to be largely based on hunter-gatherer societies who moved through the landscape, leaving little trace of their presence in this area
- 4.6.6 During the subsequent Neolithic period there generally appears to have been a gradual move away from hunter-gatherer societies with groups starting to become more settled and adopting agriculture to varying degrees. Again however there is no indication of Neolithic activity within the search area, although a collection of Neolithic pottery sherds (PRN 100685) have been recovered from Llanilar, 3.5km to the northwest.
- 4.6.7 The earliest recorded archaeology within the search area around the proposed development is dated to the Bronze Age. The ridgeline to the east of the proposed development area forms a prominent high point in the landscape, and several possible Bronze Age standing stones are recorded close to its summit. To the east of Gaer Fawr hillfort lies a large recumbent quartz stone (PRN 5178) that is thought to represent a Bronze Age monument. It is also claimed that it helps mark an equinox sunrise over Dolmen Milwyn, near Cwmystwyth some 15km to the east (Earis n.d.). It may also indicate a larger area of prehistoric ritual activity. To the west, within the hillfort itself, lies a second quartz monolith (PRN 9719) although this appears to be of more uncertain antiquity. To the northeast lies another large recumbent stone (PRN 45008) positioned on the hillslope facing northeast. To the south a Bronze Age axe has also been recovered close to Lledrod (PRN 8288).
- 4.6.8 Typically by the Iron Age, evidence of settlement activity generally starts to increase and this can clearly be seen in the construction of a large hillfort across the summit of the ridge some 400m to the east of the proposed development (PRN 1997, NPRN 303579). The hillfort is defended by a double bank and ditch on all but the naturally defended steeper southern slopes, which are enclosed by a single bank and ditch. The defences on the northern side form a wide terrace along the northern side of the hillfort. These defences cover an area approximately 260m east–west by 120m north–south. The inner rampart is strongly built of rubble and clay ramparts, with some stone revetting and capping also noted. The main entrance appears to be through the eastern defences, with a smaller entrance noted within the inner line of defences on the west side. The ground level within the fort gradually raises up to the northeast. To **the east a series of 'braided' trackways have been noted (PRN 11828, NPRN 401664)** climbing and traversing the ridge towards the hillfort, possibly also Iron Age in origin.

- 4.6.9 More intensive Iron Age activity throughout the landscape is noted in the presence of a further two hillforts or defended enclosures within the search area (PRNs 2001 & 52098), as well as more hillforts recorded in the wider landscape (see section 4.3.3). The contemporaneity of these hillforts is uncertain. In terms of layout Gaer Fawr shares some noticeable shared characteristics with other large hillforts in northern Ceredigion, such as Pen Dinas over 10km to the northeast in Aberystwyth, Tan-y-ffordd over 9km to the north in the Rheidol Valley, Castell Grogwynion 7km to the east in the Ystwyth valley and Pen Dinas over 16km to the north near Bont Goch. These hillforts all use a steep natural slope as part of their defences, with a wide-spaced terrace on the opposing side (Driver 2016; 71). It does not share obvious characteristics with the nearby hillforts. A study of hillforts in Brecknockshire suggests they were sited on hilltops within easy reach of at least medium-quality land and adequate sources of water (RCAHMW 1986), and access to mixed resources was important (Driver 2016). With this in mind it is unlikely that Gaer Fawr was contemporary with, or of an equivalent status to, Coed Allt Fedw camp to the northeast as both would have been competing for resources offered by the richer soils along the base of the Ystwyth valley.
- 4.6.10 Generally, there would appear to be a very low potential for prehistoric archaeological sites from the Neolithic or earlier, however the proximity of Gaer Fawr hillfort along with the presence of standing stones on the ridge suggests an increased potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within the proposed development area.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410) & post-Roman / Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)

- 4.6.11 There are no recorded sites of Roman date within the 2km search area, however, the site of a Roman fort is recorded at Trawsgoed, *circa* 2.6km to the northeast. This is an auxiliary fort first built in the late-70s AD alongside the Roman road between Llanio and Pen-llyn, at a point where it crosses the Afon Ystwyth. The site was abandoned towards the end of the 1st century, but later reoccupied before being finally abandoned between AD 125 – 130. There are indications of settlement all around the fort, where it is believed that up to 2000 people may have lived (information from NPRN 92311).
- 4.6.12 The early centuries after the end of Roman administration in Wales are not well documented, although this area appears to lie within the kingdom of Ceredigion that emerged in the 5th and 6th century. There is only one site of potential early medieval date recorded within the search area, **relating to a 'Llys' place-name found at a house to the southeast (PRN 12445). Although 'Llys' may indicate the presence of an early medieval or medieval court, this particular site is marked on traditional mapping as 'llest newydd', which more likely refers to a post-medieval shepherding cottage.**
- 4.6.13 Although there is no recorded archaeological activity of these periods within the search area, the presence of a major settlement at Trawsgoed during the early Roman period, along with the prominence of a pre-existing hillfort near the proposed development site, increases the potential for Roman activity on the ridgeline upon which the proposed development is located.

Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.6.14 There is little indicated activity in the immediate area during the medieval period. As **previously mentioned the nearby 'Llys' place-name** (PRN12445) is more likely to refer to a post-medieval 'llest'. **There is also a possible medieval settlement recorded at Rhos-y-garth to the northeast, known as 'Garthmayt' and recorded on a map of medieval wales** that was created by William Rees in 1932. No references are given to corroborate the location of a settlement here, which until the 19th century appears to have lay in the centre of an area of common land. The current small settlement comprises buildings that are late post-medieval or modern in origin.
- 4.6.15 There is more likely to have been a small settlement at Lledrod to the south. The village contains the site of a medieval parish church (PRN 12434). Although entirely rebuilt in the 19th century it is mentioned in documents from the 13th century onwards. The extent of any surrounding settlement during the medieval period is unknown. The general potential for medieval archaeology within the proposed development area appears low.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.6.16 The majority of the sites recorded within the search area on both the HER and NMR relate to the post-medieval settlement of the area, with many sites referring to dwellings or farmsteads, or associated features such as chapels, schools or blacksmiths workshops. This settlement pattern has remained largely unchanged, the closest to the site being the farmstead of Rhiw-gwraidd to the south (NPRN 35192), and the now abandoned farmstead of Bryn-rhudd (PRN 45013) to the northeast. Both Rhiw-gwraidd and Bryn-rhudd are mentioned in mid-17th century documents (NLW 1/137), and the proposed development area is likely to have formed part of the enclosed farmland managed from Rhiw-gwraidd. By the mid-19th century it would appear that Bryn-rhudd had been abandoned, although Rhiw-gwraidd remains.
- 4.6.17 Two small post-medieval quarries are recorded in close proximity to the proposed development site (PRNs 45010 & 45011). Both quarries are likely to result from small-scale local quarrying on easily-available rock as part of the general agricultural use of the landscape. Field boundary walls are predominantly hedgerows or fence-lines, the stone was therefore most likely used in nearby buildings and trackways.
- 4.6.18 Although the landscape was being farmed in the post-medieval period, there appears to generally be a low potential for post-medieval archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

5 Map Regression (Figures 6 & 7)

5.1 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Aberystwyth) of 1820

- 5.1.1 Although lacking details such as the enclosure pattern, this map does show the layout of roads and settlements throughout the area, as well as identifying some prominent features. The hillfort of Gaer Fawr is clearly marked, as is the route of the current A485 to the west, and the minor road that runs towards the base of the valley to the south

of the hillfort. Various dispersed farmsteads are shown in the surrounding countryside, including Rhiw-gwraidd to the south, and the (now abandoned) Bryn-rhudd to the north. Rhiw-gwraidd does however appear on the south side of the road that runs past it, a short distance to the southeast of its present location.

- 5.1.2 A variety of small, unlabelled, enclosures are marked in the landscape to the north, around Nant Freuo. These may represent smaller dwellings, or seasonal hafodau, but serve to indicate the variety of settlement sites identified on the map. No features are shown in the area of proposed development, between the hillfort and the main road.

5.2 *Rhostie Parish Tithe Map 1841 (Figure 6)*

- 5.2.1 This map provides the first detailed and accurate depiction of the site area, including the enclosure pattern and field descriptions. The area is dominated by the hillfort to the east, which is clearly depicted. The nearest dwelling is that of Rhiw-gwraidd farm, which lies some 270m to the south further down the hillslope, with further, now vanished, buildings lying to the southeast of the farmstead, presumably marking the location of the farmstead as indicated on the 1820 OS map. A farm track runs up the hillslope from Rhiw-gwraidd, and along the western side of the field enclosure containing the proposed development site, beyond which it then opens out into the fields, presumably therefore representing a simple farm access track. The small farmstead of Bryn-rhudd is also still marked some 380m to the northeast. The main road is marked to the west, passing through the enclosed farmland and then across an area of open common land, now enclosed and labelled as Rhos-y-garth.
- 5.2.2 The proposed development site is located in a sub-rectangular field (No.244), which is **named in the tithe apportionments as 'Cae Chwarel' (Quarry Field)**. This quarry is shown on subsequent maps in the eastern half of the field. No further features are marked within the field, and surrounding field names give no indication as to further features of archaeological interest. The land forms part of Rhiw-gwraidd farm, owned by the Earl of Lisburne but farmed by Owen Morgan.

5.3 *Rhiw-gwraidd map 1842*

- 5.3.1 This map illustrates the farm of Rhiw-gwraidd and surrounding fields, also providing field names. This map reproduces what is shown on the tithe map of the previous year, although it does confirm that the farmstead itself has indeed relocated to its current position at some point in the early to mid-19th century.

5.4 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1888 (Figure 7)*

- 5.4.1 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 show a subdivision of the field containing the proposed development site into three separate fields, with the proposed development now sitting in the westernmost of the three fields. The eastern boundary, closest to the hillfort, has also been pushed further eastward, presumably leading to plough damage and degradation of the outer defences of the hillfort in this area. The quarry indicated by the field name given in the tithe map is shown in the easternmost

of these three fields. A series of footpaths and farm tracks run to the west, south and east of the field containing the proposed development site.

- 5.4.2 In the surrounding landscape Rhiw-gwraidd and Bryn-rhudd remain the closest farms to the site, the hillfort lies in an area of relatively open rough ground, and the common land to the northwest has been enclosed and the small settlement of Rhos-y-garth established. The buildings to the southeast of Rhiw-gwraidd have been abandoned by this time.
- 5.4.3 No features of specific archaeological interest are shown within the proposed development area.

5.5 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1905

- 5.5.1 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows no discernible change within the proposed development area from the layout depicted on the 1888 OS map. The quarry to the east is no longer in use, and Bryn-rhudd to the northeast also appears to have been abandoned, although the buildings are still shown.
- 5.5.2 No features of specific archaeological interest are shown within the proposed development area.

5.6 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Map of 1953

- 5.6.1 No noticeable change from the previous map of 1905 is noted within or around the proposed development area.

5.7 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Map of 1963-4

- 5.7.1 No noticeable change from the previous map of 1953 is noted within or around the proposed development area.

5.8 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Plan of 1976

- 5.8.1 Again there is no discernible change from the previous map. A small outcrop of bedrock is shown within the central field, to the east of the proposed development site, which may be an indication of further former quarrying activity in the area, but no features of specific archaeological interest are shown within the proposed development area.

5.9 Modern mapping

- 5.9.1 It is clear from modern maps and plans of the site that further re-organisation of the internal field boundaries has taken place, and a new farm access track has been laid along the northern boundary. A complex of agricultural sheds has also been erected close to the A485 at the western end of this track, accessed from the main road.

- 6 Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Photos 1 – 4, Figure 8)
- 6.1 RAF 1948 (Photo 1)
- 6.1.1 These aerial photographs appear to show a variety of crops being cultivated in the area, indicating the area of proposed development is likely to have been ploughed in the past. To the east evidence of former quarrying activity is visible as either earthwork remains or changes in vegetation, and a various former water channels are also visible running downslope to the northeast. No features of specific archaeological interest are noted within the proposed development area or its immediate surroundings.
- 6.2 RAF 1963
- 6.2.1 This oblique aerial photograph lacks clarity and is also difficult to orientate, but no features of relevant archaeological interest are noted.
- 6.3 RAF 1969
- 6.3.1 This large scale aerial photograph lacks the detail to pick out any specific features of archaeological interest.
- 6.4 Ordnance Survey 1973 (Photo 2)
- 6.4.1 The presence of former quarries to the east are visible, as are natural drainage channel to the north, but no features of archaeological interest are noted within and around the proposed development area. The nearby hillfort is clearly visible, with defences extending into the field to the west, and the suggestion of possible sub-oval and linear features beyond the eastern entrance to the fort.
- 6.5 Ordnance Survey 1975
- 6.5.1 This large scale aerial photograph lacks the detail to pick out any specific features of archaeological interest.
- 6.6 Ordnance Survey 1978
- 6.6.1 No features are archaeological interest are noted within the proposed development area or its immediate vicinity.
- 6.7 CUCAP 1989 (Photo 3)
- 6.7.1 The first available colour aerial photograph shows a largely pastoral landscape. Hedgerows are noted along the southern and eastern boundaries of the field containing the proposed development, but the northern boundary appears to have been replaced by a fence-line. Poached feeding stations are visible close to the southern edge of the field, but nothing of archaeological interest is noted.
- 6.8 RAF 1992
- 6.8.1 No features are archaeological interest are noted within the proposed development area or its immediate vicinity.
- 6.9 Ordnance Survey 1994 (Photo 4)
- 6.9.1 No features are archaeological interest are noted within the proposed development area or its immediate vicinity. In the field to the east the eastern boundary has been

removed to create a large field up to the defences of the hillfort. Within the hillfort there is a suggestion of a linear bank orientated north-south, subdividing the internal area, presumably representing a later field boundary. Vegetation also gives the impression of a small enclosure midway along the external side of the southern defences.

6.10 RCAHMW

- 6.10.1 A series of oblique colour aerial photographs taken by the RCAHMW capture the nearby hillfort (NPRN 303579) and associated features in its vicinity. These associated features **include a series of 'braided' trackways, deeply worn and rutted** old trackways, which ascend the ridge and approach the hillfort from the east (NPRN 401664). It is possible these trackways may be Iron Age in origin, but they have not been identified to the west of the fort.

6.11 Satellite 2006

- 6.11.1 By this date the agricultural sheds on the roadside to the west had been established, as had the farm track that runs along the northern edge of the field containing the proposed development. Arable agriculture is noted in the surrounding fields to the west, north and east, but the proposed development site remains as grazed pasture. No features of archaeological interest are noted within the field. To the east the hillfort is still easily identifiable, to the east of which large curvilinear feature may mirror the natural topography and farm tracks across it, or may potentially suggest outer enclosure to the east of the hillfort.

6.12 Satellite 2009

- 6.12.1 2009 would appear to represent the most recently readily available satellite images of the area. No significant change from the previous satellite image is noted.

6.13 Lidar (Figure 8)

- 6.13.1 Lidar data at 1m DTM is available for the site area. This data picks out the defences of the nearby hillfort clearly, as well as the remains of quarrying activity and former field boundaries. Plough marks are also visible, more pronounced in the field to the west and north of the proposed development. What would appear to be recent excavations on the line of a drainage route to the north are also apparent. No features of specific archaeological interest are noted within the proposed development area or its immediate vicinity.

7 Site Visit (Photos 5 – 21)

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 10th June 2016, high cloud and dry weather resulted in good visibility. The proposed development site is located within a field of improved pasture, situated on an undulating east – west orientated ridge with land beginning to drop both to the north and south within the field, and a general gradually falling to the west. The field is surrounded by embanked hedgerows, enclosed by post and wire fencing, which have been re-laid or created in recent years. The field is approached via a substantial farm track from the west, which then passes along the outer northern edge of the field.

- 7.2 To the north the land falls away into a local valley, to the south it falls away more sharply into the Wyre valley. To the west the land falls gradually towards the A485 alongside which sit two large agricultural sheds, with the land then beginning to rise once more beyond the road onto a local summit near Garth Fawr farm. To the east the land rises gradually to the high point of the ridge which is enclosed by the prominent hillfort of Gaer Fawr. The site is surrounded on all sides by further agricultural land.
- 7.3 No visible earthworks or other features of archaeological significance were visible within the field containing the proposed development. To the east infilled and pasture-covered indentations mark the site of small-scale quarrying activity, but the area is dominated by the prominent banks and ditch defences of the nearby hillfort. The hillfort is fully described elsewhere (PRN 1997, NPRN 303579). The fort is covered in pasture and grazed, with sheep and rabbit erosion scars noted on many of the raised embankments. The western end of the defences have been taken out of cultivation in more recent years with a buffer zone maintained. There are extensive views in all directions from within the hillfort.
- 7.4 Site visits were also made to the surrounding designated archaeological sites, to examine potential visual effects of the proposed development. These are discussed in Section 8 below.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 8.1.1 No sites of archaeological interest have been recorded within the bounds of the proposed development area, however the presence of major prehistoric archaeological sites in relatively close proximity to the site indicates the site lies within an area of prehistoric archaeological potential.
- 8.1.2 Gaer Fawr Iron Age hillfort (PRN 1997, NPRN 303579, SAM CD050) lies 400m to the east. External prehistoric trackways (PRN 11828, NPRN 401664) and other potential external features have been identified to the east of the hillfort, along with evidence of possible Bronze Age activity, indicating associated archaeological remains may extend beyond the visible limits of the hillfort itself. The main entrance to the hillfort, which may have consisted of an impressive gateway with through passage, bastions and crossing bridge (Driver 2016; 88), also appears to have faced east. No related external features have been identified to the west, in the area of the proposed development, but the potential for such features remain. The hillfort itself is a site of National interest (High value), the value of any associated remains is unknown at present.

8.2 Previous Impacts

- 8.2.1 The area comprises farmland that is likely to have been ploughed and improved since at least the 19th century. A substantial farm trackway from the main road to the field has already been installed.
- 8.2.2 Small-scale quarrying activity is noted in the vicinity, although there is no evidence for such activity within the proposed development area.
- 8.2.3 The site otherwise appears to have been largely undeveloped.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 8.3.1 The proposed development includes the construction of a new wind turbine, measuring 37m to the hub, 49m to the tip of the blades. Associated work will comprise: the establishment of circa 100m of new track; the stripping, levelling and foundation excavations for the wind turbine itself, as well a crane pad, transformer station and substation building; **and ancillary works such as contractor's compound** and cable-trench excavations. Any of these groundworks have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains should they be present.
- 8.3.2 The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes, as well as both direct and indirect impacts on the wider settings of some monuments.

Historic Landscapes

- 8.3.3 No registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.4 The Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 2) lies 2.6km to the east. There are some distant views from this landscape towards Gaer Fawr hillfort, which forms a prominent, if distant, feature on the horizon. Such views are noted from high ground near Cnwch Coch (to the southeast of Llanfihangel-y-creuddyn), some 4.4km to the northeast of the site, and interestingly from the church at the western end of Llanafan, just over 4km to the east of the site. In both views the hillfort and the ridge upon which it sits are partially visible, although high ground in the intervening landscape, as well as the high ground of the hillfort ridge itself, should serve to largely hide the proposed turbine from view, and at the very least reduce any visual impact to minimal levels. The turbine itself should not affect views of the landscape itself. The impact on the registered Historic Landscape is therefore considered to be Negligible.
- 8.3.5 The site lies within the Landmap historic landscape area of Cwmillechwedd (**CRDGNHL066**), **described as an area of 'High' value, a good example of a fringe** agricultural landscape, contributing to the general historic landscape character of the wider region and containing several elements of national importance. This is a large area, and one that already contains some wind turbines, including the Llangwryfon windfarm to the west. Gaer Fawr hillfort is one of the elements of national importance mentioned. The proposed development is unlikely to alter the character of the landscape, or add significantly to the impact of other wind turbines distributed throughout this area. There is however the potential for it to impact visually on the hillfort element, therefore the impact on this landscape are is considered to be Minor.
- 8.3.6 The site also lies in close proximity to Landmap Historic Landscape Area of Llangwryfon (CRDGNHL065), through which the access track is also likely to pass. **This is described as an area of 'Outstanding' value, a very good example of a** Ceredigion agricultural landscape and a major contributor to the overall historic landscape. The proposed development will not alter any of the characteristic elements of this landscape, although there may be a small impact in terms of the visual relationship between Iron Age hillforts within the area, and Gaer Fawr hillfort which lies just outside the area. Overall however the proposed development is considered to have a Negligible impact on this landscape area.
- 8.3.7 Trawsgoed, a Grade II listed park and garden, lies 2.6km to the northeast. The main mansion and its surrounding grounds lie on the floor of the Ystwyth valley, with no visual relationship to the site. The associated parkland does extend up the hillside to the east of the house, but views the proposed development are largely restricted by the presence of Coed Alltfedw on the opposite side of the valley. The proposed development is not considered to impact upon this listed park & garden.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 8.3.8 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development.

- 8.3.9 The closest SAM site is obviously the Iron Age hillfort of Gaer Fawr (CD050), which lies 400m to the east. Although the proposed development will have no impact on the physical remains of the hillfort or its Scheduled Area, there is the potential that it may impact on the setting of this monument.
- 8.3.10 The main entrance to this hillfort would appear to be on its eastern side, and potential associated features, in the form of trackways, have been identified traversing the ridge to the east, indicating a focus of activity outside the hillfort to the east, which is not indicated in other directions. The ridgeline itself however is clearly a defining feature of this monument, which utilises the steep slope to the south, and gentler slopes to the north in its design and function. These factors alone indicate the setting of the monument extends further to the east, south and north, but is less defined in extending to the west. The visual aspect both to and from the hillfort, during its period of use, is likely to have been an important factor, and may be considered part of its setting, given the prominent location of the site. This gives the site commanding all-round views, although it is difficult to identify views of any particular significance. Hillforts of Iron Age date do lie in the surrounding landscape. Whether these are contemporary is uncertain, Driver points to several hillforts sharing notable characteristics, therefore suggesting they were built with the same template in mind (see section 4.5.9), but Gaer Fawr does not share characteristics with the surrounding visible hillforts. Subsequent to the functional life of the hillfort, due to its location and impressive defensive banks, it remained a prominent feature of the countryside and a noticeable aspect of many external views. It does not feature however in any formal or planned viewpoints, or provide an important backdrop to any of the listed buildings or parklands in the area. It does not feature in any known artistic renderings, nor is it a prominent feature visible from surrounding nucleated settlements. However, it does still form a noticeable landmark from a variety of points in the landscape, one of the most notable of which has become the layby on the A485 to the west. The site has long been set in a managed agricultural landscape. Currently this is largely pastoral, although arable agriculture is documented in the area, and plough marks are visible in the interior of the hillfort.
- 8.3.11 The proposed development will clearly have a visual impact on this monument and some impact on its setting. Cadw have previously been asked for their screening opinion regarding a previous (and more visually intrusive) wind turbine development located closer to the hillfort, to which they responded in a letter dated 9/10/14. Cadw highlighted that the turbine would impact on views of the western defences, and views of the hillfort from the A485, and questioned whether or not it would intrude into interrelated views between Gaer Fawr and contemporary monuments such as Pen-y-Castell (CD024) and Caer Argoed (CD051). Although the position of the current proposed turbine has been moved further away it will still visually intrude into views of the hillfort, notably from the west. This impact is perhaps most significant from the layby on the A485, into which view the proposed turbine will intrude, obscuring some of the western defences (Photo 16). This also affects views from the local road to the west, as it climbs a local summit to the south of Garth Fawr (Photo 19). Although no longer obscuring views of the defences, the siting of the turbine will diminish the setting of the monument by reducing the dominance of the hillfort as seen from this direction. The hillfort features as a prominent site on the skyline in a variety of views from the north, including several public footpaths. The proposed turbine will also

become a prominent feature on this same skyline, which will inevitable reduce the isolated prominence of the hillfort itself and thereby impact upon its setting. However, there will be a clear distinction between the hillfort and the turbine, and hillfort elements will not be obscured (Photos 17 & 18).

- 8.3.12 The main setting of the hillfort is most extensive to the east, and is also more clearly defined in topographical terms to the south and north. The proposed development does not directly affect these areas. Views of the hillfort from the east will also be largely unaffected. The topography and areas of woodland and dense hedgerows limit the views of the site from notable viewpoints in this direction, with the turbine itself largely obscured from views at lower elevations by the height of the hillfort itself. Similarly views from the south will be largely unaffected due to the topography and tree cover from notable viewpoints in this direction. Views of the hillfort were noted from local road to the south of Tyn Coed (Photo 20), as well as sporadic and fleeting views from the A485 to the south, but these are not considered to be significant viewpoints. Views from the hillfort of possible contemporary sites in the landscape will not be obscured by the proposed turbine. Pen y Castell hillfort (CD024) lies to the north, and views of this site will not be affected from within Gaer Fawr, or within its setting. Caer Argoed (CD051) is a hillfort that overlooks the Wyre Valley to the west of the site. Although both situated on the northern side of the same valley, ground levels rise to a significant point at Garth Fawr farm, which visually separates the two sites (site not visible in either photo 10 or 12), therefore the proposed turbine will not affect the visual relationship between these two sites or their settings.
- 8.3.13 The impact of the proposed development, due largely to impacts on views of the site and its setting from the west, and to a lesser extent the north, is therefore considered to be Moderate.
- 8.3.14 Pen y Castell Hillfort (CD024) lies nearly 3km to the north. This also occupies a ridge of high ground with extensive views. As with Gaer Fawr the prominent location draws extensive views into the setting of this monument, which extend beyond the physical topography that has also been used in its siting. The location of the site would suggest access to the river valley to the north was an important factor, and it has become a prominent feature overlooking Llanilar. The proposed development will not affect views of the hillfort, or impact upon its immediate setting. Gaer Fawr hillfort is clearly visible as a prominent feature on the skyline from Pen y Castell and may therefore be considered an aspect of the visual setting for this hillfort. The proposed turbine will also be visible from this point, but it does not impede views between the two monuments. The entirety of Gaer Fawr will still be discernible (Photos 17 & 18) and the turbine will be clearly separate. The impact on this site and its setting is therefore considered to be Minor.
- 8.3.15 As mentioned above, the proposed development does not affect views between Caer Argoed hillfort (CD051) and Gaer Fawr (CD050), and will not be visible from Caer Argoed. There will be no impact on this site or its setting.
- 8.3.16 Of the remaining SAM sites there are three further potentially contemporary monuments within the 5km search area. To the northeast (1.4km from Gaer Fawr, 1.9km from the proposed turbine) lies Coed Allt-Fedw Camp (CD025), an Iron Age hillfort. This site occupies the eastern end of an east – west ridge. The extent of the

setting is difficult to establish as the site currently lies within dense plantation woodland, although its prominent location is likely to draw extensive views into its setting. These views however are also likely to be more prominent to the east, and along the Ystwyth valley which it overlooks. The two sites would originally have been clearly inter-visible, although whether these two sites would have been contemporary appears debatable, as they would both appear to dominate and potentially compete for the same area of fertile land within the river valley. There is also currently no visual relationship between the two due to the woodland. Even if the woodland were cleared the proposed development would not intrude into the views between the two monuments, neither would it intrude into views encompassing both monuments, although it may be visible as a feature on the skyline from Coed Allt-Fedw Camp. The proposed development is therefore considered to have a Negligible impact on this site and its setting.

- 8.3.17 A series of small hillforts occupy a cluster of closely spaced promontories to the east **(4km from Gaer Fawr, 4.6km from the proposed turbine), known as Coed Ty'n-y-Cwm Camps (CD125)**. These sites occupy the western extents of areas of high ground on the eastern side of the Ystwyth Valley. Aside from their immediate topographical settings, views over and along the Ystwyth valley would appear to be important factors in their setting. It is possible that there was originally a visual relationship between these sites and Gaer Fawr hillfort, but this has also been impacted upon by surrounding woodland plantations. At this distance however the proposed development will not form a significant element to the visible skyline, and will therefore have a negligible impact on these sites and their settings.
- 8.3.18 Around 5km to the northwest lies Pant Mawr hillfort (CD170), occupying a small promontory overlooking the Afon Ystwyth. There is however no visual relationship with this site and the proposed development will have no impact.
- 8.3.19 The remaining SAM sites will not be impacted upon by the proposed development, due either to intervening topography, or simply distance from the site.

Listed Buildings

- 8.3.20 No listed buildings will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.21 There are a large number of Listed Buildings included within the 5km search area around the proposed development area, however the impact of the development on these individual sites is very limited. The closest site is Tyncefn in Rhos-y-garth (LB 81985), which lies 900m to the northeast. The house is surrounded by buildings within a small settlement, set in an agricultural landscape of large pastoral fields. The proposed development site does not form an important element of the setting of this house, and surrounding buildings and tree cover serve to hide the proposed development from view. The proposed development is considered to have no impact.
- 8.3.22 The small 19th century farmhouse of Neuadd (LB 82057) lies 1.3km to the southwest. This site is set on the edge of the southern slope of the Wyre valley, alongside a wooded stream-line, and on the edge of the local road, surrounded by enclosed agricultural land. As a farmhouse, surrounding agricultural buildings, and the farmland within the valley, form part of the setting of the house. The northern edge of the Wyre

Valley forms a visual backdrop, with Gaer Fawr hillfort and the proposed development the highest point of the valley edge, and visible from the house (Photo 21). The main aspect from the house however is to the northwest, and at 1.3km the proposed development will not be a prominent feature of the rural setting to this farmhouse. The impact on this house and its setting is therefore considered to be Minor.

- 8.3.23 Tanllain (LB 81766) lies 1.6km to the west. This however has largely west-facing views, and is closely surrounded by mature trees to the east, which along with the curving and rising topography, serves to both limit the extent of the setting to the east and largely hide the proposed development from view. The proposed development is therefore considered to have a Negligible impact on this site.
- 8.3.24 A large number of listed buildings lie within the Ystwyth valley to the north of the proposed development, including concentrations within and around Llanilar, Abermagwr and Trawscoed. There is no visual relationship between these buildings along the valley floor and the proposed development. High ground on the northern side of the valley also hides the proposed development from listed buildings concentrated in Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn. There are better views to the northeast as the valley swings around to take a more southerly course. The summit of the hillfort is just about visible above distant tree-tops from Cnwch Coch, which contains another small cluster of Listed Buildings (LBs 82646, 82651 & 82657), although at this distance the proposed development is not considered to have an impact on these buildings.
- 8.3.25 Further south it has been noted that the hillfort is visible from the church at the southern end of Llanafan (LB 82646). This may be a potentially significant viewpoint towards the hillfort, which therefore brings the hillfort and the promontory on which it stands into the setting of the church. However, the high promontory on which the hillfort is located will also serve to largely hide the proposed development from view, it is therefore considered to have a Negligible impact on the church and its setting. **Similarly, the impact on the nearby school teacher's house (LB 82669) is also considered to be Negligible as the two sites share similar views.**
- 8.3.26 A number of listed buildings are also spread throughout the hills to the south and west of the proposed development. The siting of these buildings however means that topographical features prevent any visual relationship between these sites and the proposed development.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 8.3.27 No specific non-designated archaeological sites have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area. The area has however been identified as containing the potential for Bronze Age, Iron Age, and possibly also Roman archaeological remains that may therefore be impacted upon by the proposed development. The presence of nearby standing stones indicates some potential activity in this area during the Bronze Age. The nearby hillfort is a clear indication of potential Iron Age activity within the proposed development area, which may also have attracted activity during the subsequent Roman period. No specific sites of interest have however been identified that may be directly affected, although there is generally considered to be a Moderate direct impact on any potential archaeological remains.

Table 4: Potential impacts of the proposed development

Site name	Reference Number	Grid reference	Site status	Magnitude of potential impact
Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest	HLW (D) 2	-	Registered Historic Landscape	Negligible
Cwmllechwedd	CRDGNHL066	-	Landmap historic landscape area	Minor
Llangwryfon	CRDGNHL065	-	Landmap historic landscape area	Negligible
Gaer Fawr Hillfort	PRN 1997 NPRN 303579 CD 050	SN 6488 7188	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Moderate
Pen y Castell Hillfort	CD 024	SN 629 745	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Minor
Coed Allt-Fedw Camp	PRN 2001 NPRN 303575 CD 025	SN 661 729	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Negligible
Coed Ty'n-y-Cwm Camps	CD 125	SN 687 736	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Negligible
Neuadd	PRN 58085 LB 82057	SN 63796 70787	Grade II Listed Building	Minor
Tanllain	PRN 58057 LB 81766	SN 62656 72086	Grade II Listed Building	Negligible
Church of St Afan	LB 82649	SN 6847 7215	Grade II Listed Building	Negligible
Ty'r Ysgol	LB 82669	SN 6831 7214	Grade II Listed Building	Negligible
Prehistoric & Roman archaeological potential	-	SN 643 719	None	Moderate

9 Conclusions

9.1 *Landscape Impacts*

- 9.1.1 No Registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or Listed Historic Parks & Garden will be directly affected by the proposed development. There is considered to be a Negligible indirect (visual) impact on the Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 2). From some areas within this landscape there are relatively distant views of Gaer Fawr hillfort, which forms a prominent feature on the ridgeline. The proposed development may also be visible on this ridgeline, although it does not obscure views of the hillfort. The hillfort is visible only from a limited area and lies at some distance from these viewpoints.
- 9.1.2 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape area of Cwmllechwedd (CRDGNHL066), and borders Llangwryfon (CRDGNHL065). The development will have a minor direct and indirect (visual) impact on Cwmllechwedd; largely through the visual impact on Gaer Fawr hillfort which constitutes one of the characteristic archaeological elements of this area. The development will have a negligible direct and indirect (visual) impact on Llangwryfon, as development works will largely lie outside this area, and the main impact will be a small visual impact on the inter-visibility of Iron Age hillforts within this area and Gaer Fawr outside this area.

9.2 *Designated Monument Impacts*

- 9.2.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monument or Listed Building will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.2.2 The most significant impact is likely to be the visual impact on the site and setting of the nearby Scheduled Ancient Monument of Gaer Fawr hillfort (CD050). The setting of the hillfort encompasses much of the topography of the high ridge upon which it sits, although this is most extensive to the east, with distinctive elements also lying to the north and south. The continuation of ridgeline to the west is considered to be a less distinctive element to the setting of the hillfort. Extensive views to and from the hillfort are also included within the setting. The proposed development will impose on the monument on views from the west and reduce the prominent setting of the site, and to a lesser extent also in some views from the north. Therefore, there is considered to be a Moderate impact on this SAM site and its setting.
- 9.2.2 There is also considered to be a Minor impact on the setting of Pen y Castell Hillfort SAM (CD024), as Gaer Fawr hillfort forms an important feature in views from this hillfort, and the proposed turbine will be a new element visible within the same view. It does not, however, impede views of Gaer Fawr from this location.
- 9.2.3 There is considered to be a Negligible impact on the settings of Coed Allt-Fedw Camp **SAM (CD025)** and Coed Ty'y-y-Cwm Camps SAM (CD125). These are features considered to be potentially contemporary with Gaer Fawr hillfort, and have visual relationships with that hillfort. However, these views are restricted by plantation woodland and distance, with the proposed development also largely obscured from view.

- 9.2.4 There is considered to be a Minor impact on the setting of Neuadd, a grade II listed farmhouse (LB 82057). The ridgeline containing Gaer Fawr hillfort is a prominent part of views to the northeast from this site that form part of the backdrop to this building, and the proposed development will be visible on this ridgeline. The main aspect of the house is, however, to the southwest, and the proposed development will not impact on views of the house or its immediate setting.
- 9.2.5 There is also considered to be a Negligible impact on the setting of Tanllain, a grade **II listed cottage (LB 81766), the grade II listed Church of St Afan (LB 82649) and Ty'r Ysgol**, a grade II listed former school house (LB 82669) due to distant, and very partial views of the proposed development.

9.3 *Non-designated site impacts*

- 9.3.1 No specific sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the proposed development area, but the research highlights a general potential for Bronze Age, Iron and possible Roman archaeological remains on the ridgeline surrounding Gaer Fawr hillfort, which may potentially be adversely directly impacted upon by the proposed development.

9.4 *Mitigation*

- 9.4.1 The main impact of this proposed development is likely to be a visual one, for which there is little mitigation that can be suggested within the current design proposals.
- 9.4.2 There is an identified potential for Bronze Age, Iron Age and possible Roman archaeological remains to be present in the area that may be disturbed through groundworks associated with the development. Therefore, an archaeological watching brief is recommended on any ground-breaking activity in this area.

10 Sources

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Archives

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- Pugh, G 1842 *Rhiwgraid in the Parish of Rhostie (NLW)*
- Rees, W. 1932 *South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century*

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- Google Earth 2006-2009 Satellite imagery
- Ordnance Survey 1973 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *OS 73 231, frames 285-8*
- Ordnance Survey 1975 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *OS 75 217, frame 001*
- Ordnance Survey 1978 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *OS 78 008, frames 93-4*
- Ordnance Survey 1994 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *OS 94 341, frames 52-4*
- Royal Air Force 1948 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *CPE UK 2509, frames 5108-9*
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- Royal Air Force 1969 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *58 RAF 9675, frames 34-5*
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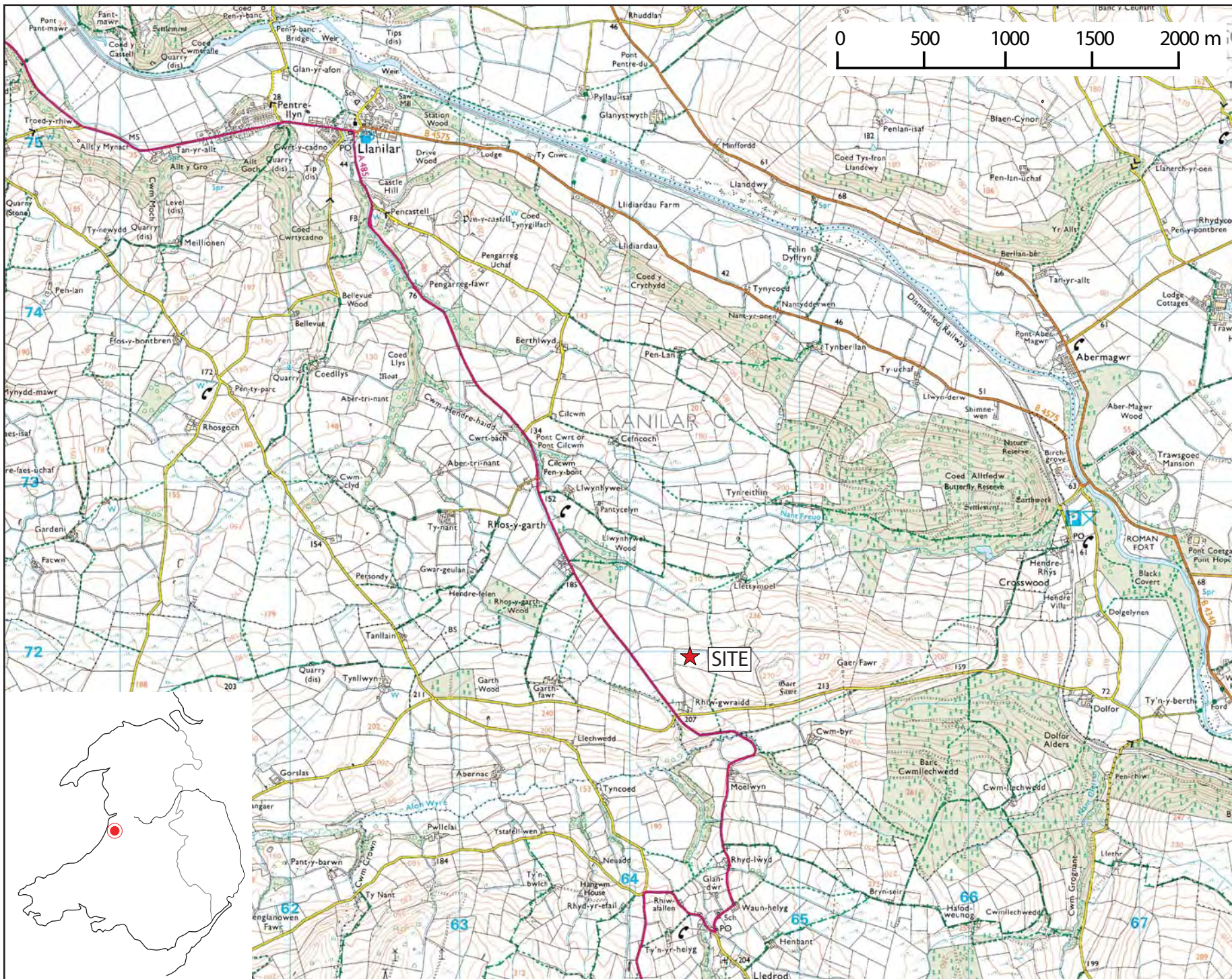


Figure 1: Location map,
1:30,000 @ A4

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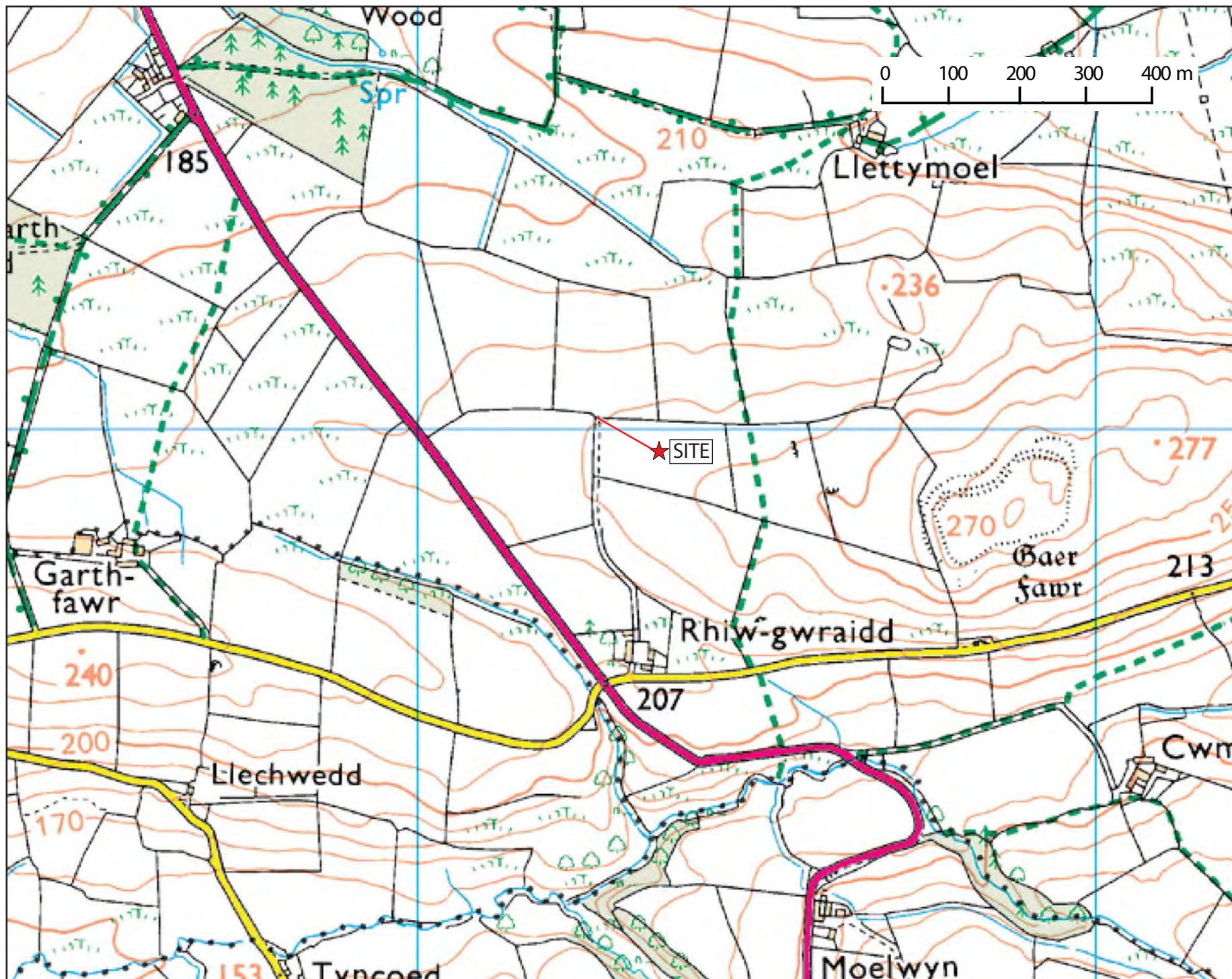
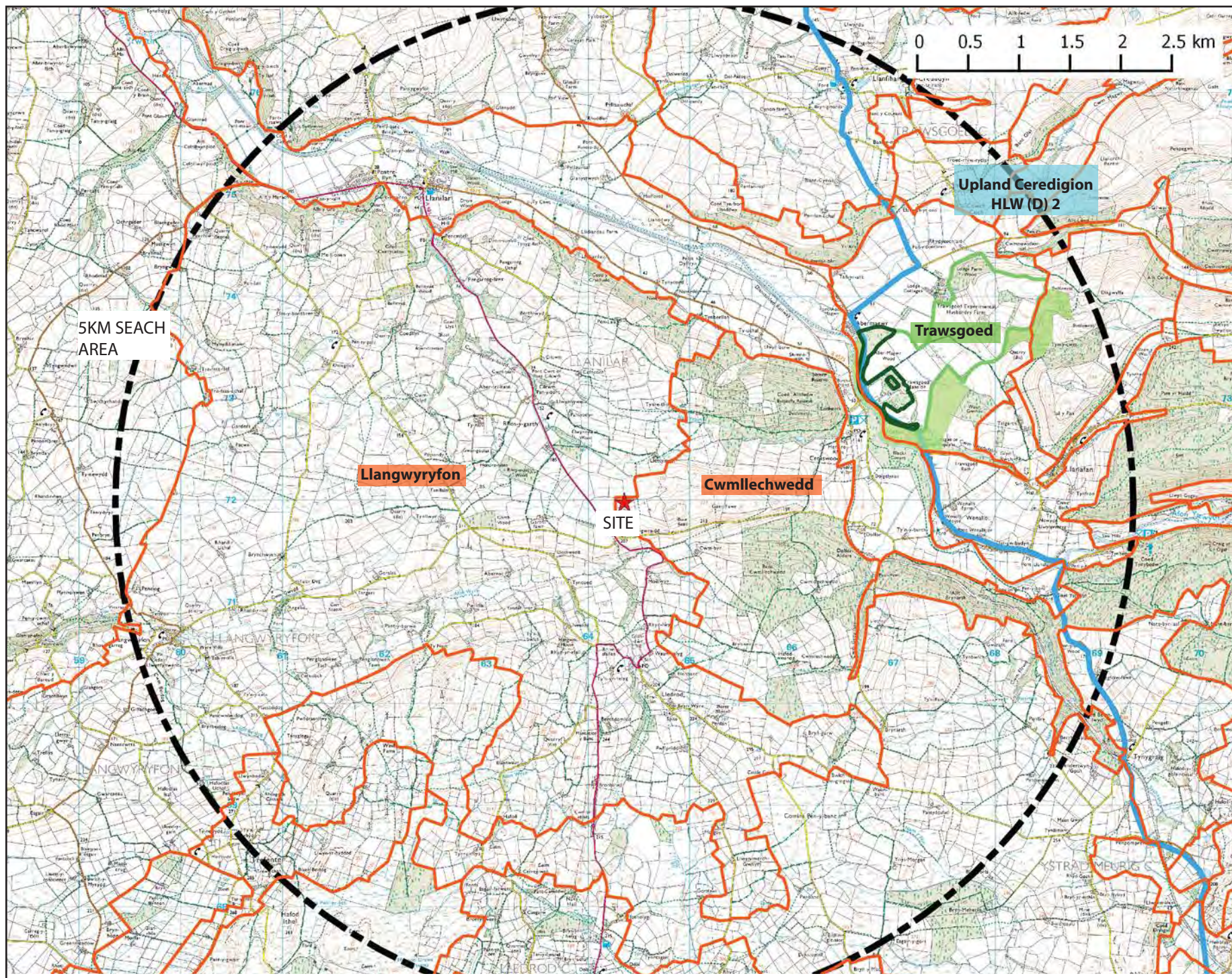


Figure 2: Location map, showing location of proposed turbine (red star) and new access (red line). 1:7500 @ A4

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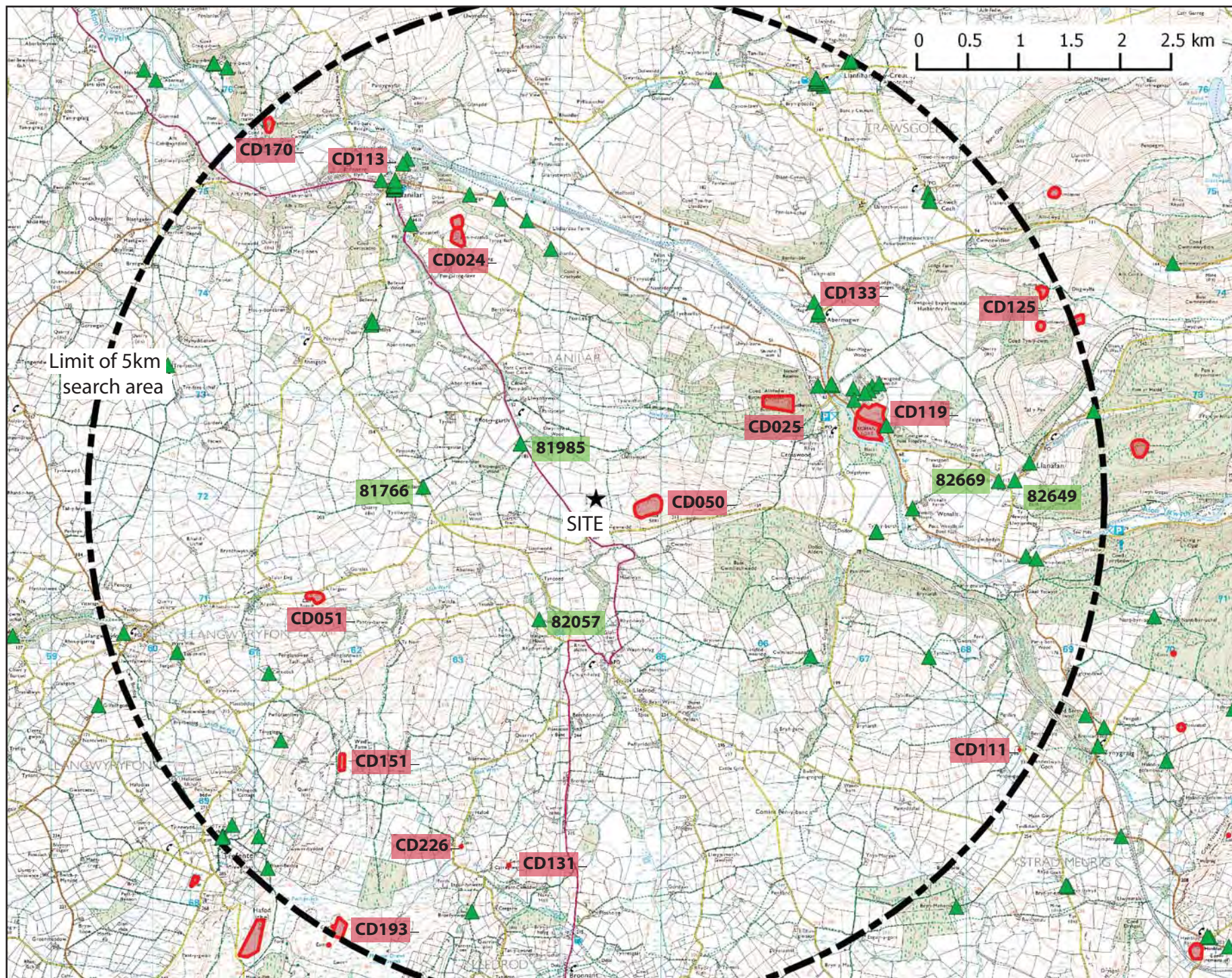


- Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
- Landmap Historic Landscape Areas
- Registered Historic Garden, Park & essential setting

Figure 3: Designated archaeological areas and Historic Landscapes within a 5km search area around the proposed development site.

1:50,000 @ A4

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-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Listed Building

Figure 4: Designated archaeological sites within a 5km search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text.

1:50,000 @ A4

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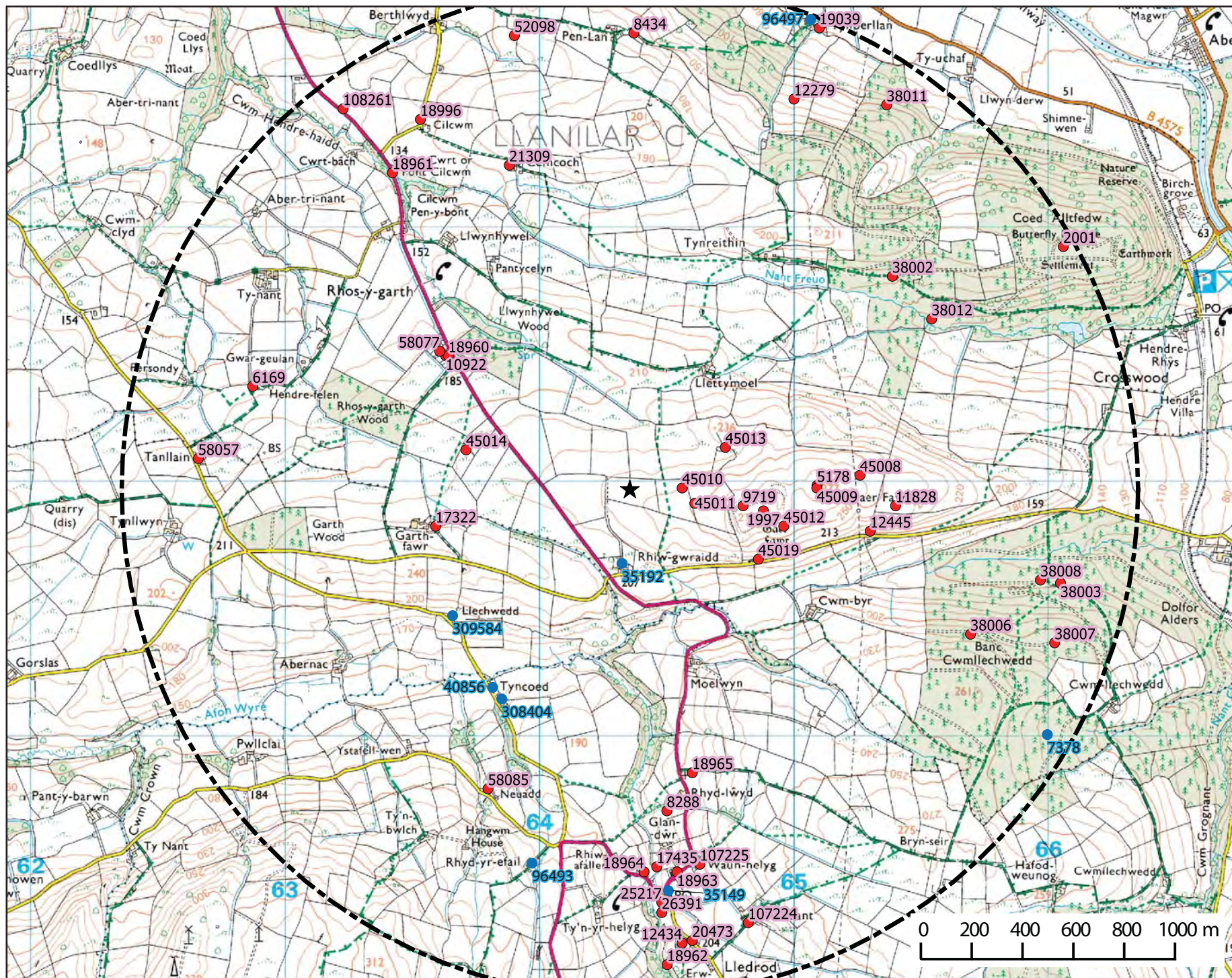


Figure 5: Non-designated archaeological sites recorded on the regional HER with additional sites recorded on the NMR within a 2km search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text. 1:20,000 @ A4

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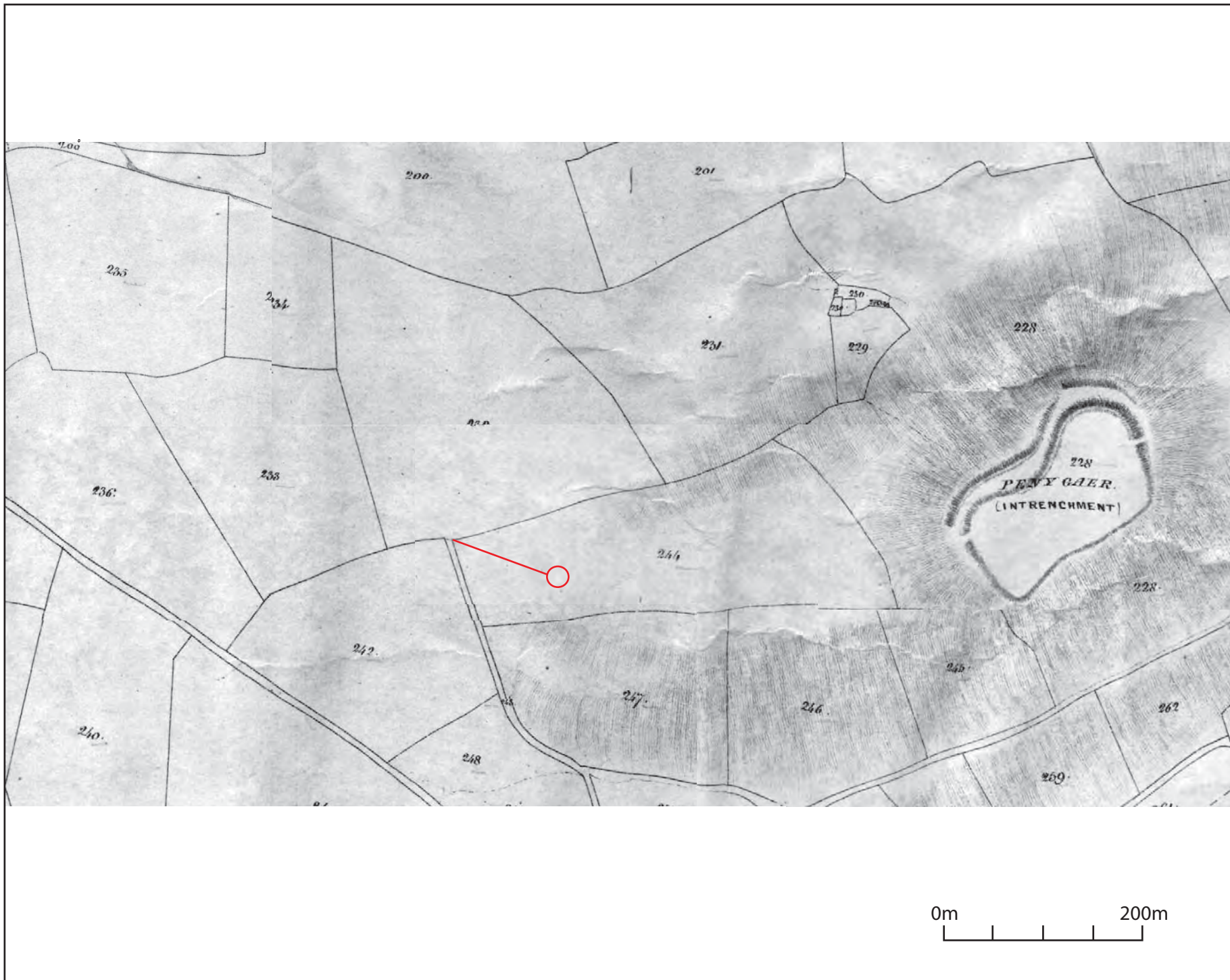


Figure 6: Extract from the Rhostie parish tithe map of 1841. Approximate location of proposed turbine and access track highlighted in red.

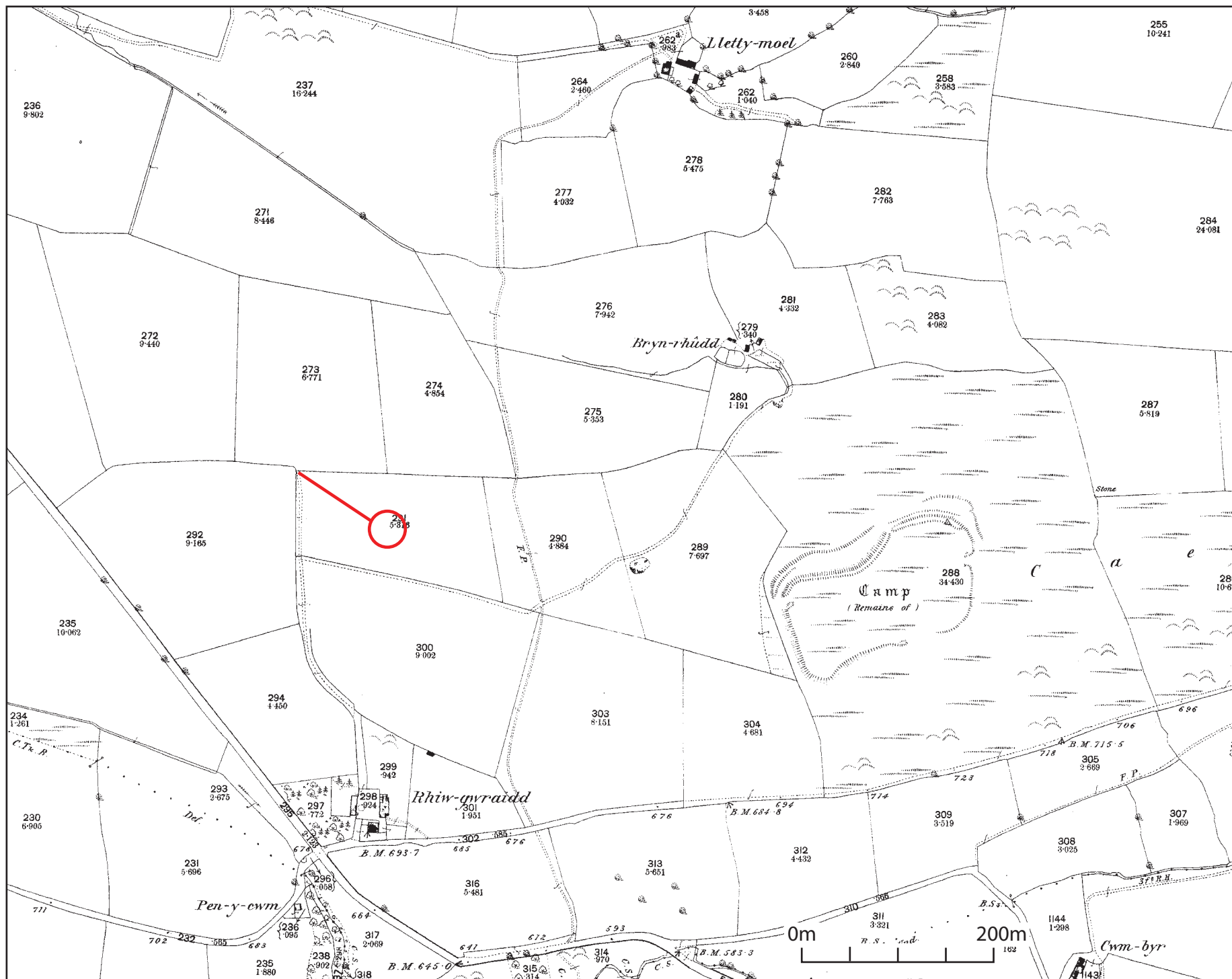


Figure 7: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of Ceredigion, dated 1888. Approximate location of proposed turbine and access track highlighted in red.

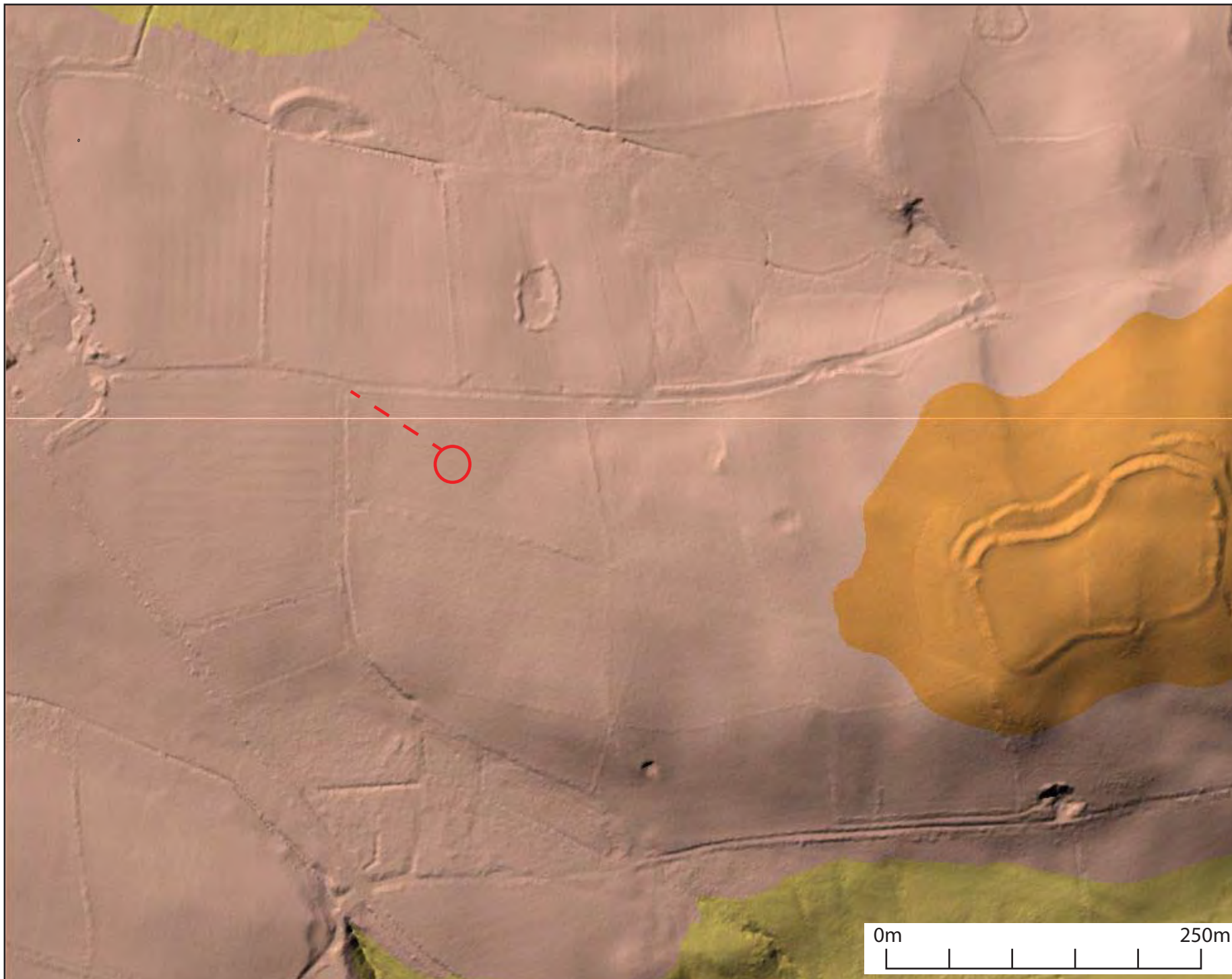


Figure 8: Lidar 1m DTM. Location of proposed turbine and access track highlighted in red.

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Photo 1: Aerial photograph of the proposed development site (turbine location indicated in red) taken by the RAF in 1948 (CPE UK 2509).



Photo 2: Aerial photograph of the proposed development site (turbine location indicated in red) taken by the Ordnance Survey in 1973 (OS 73 231).



Photo 3: Colour aerial photograph of the proposed development site (turbine location indicated in red) taken by CUCAP in 1989 (RC8 Kn BZ).



Photo 4: Aerial photograph of the proposed development site (turbine location indicated in red) taken by the Ordnance Survey in 1994 (OS 94 341).



Photo 5: View north from the site of the proposed turbine.



Photo 6: View northeast from the site of the proposed turbine.



Photo 7: View east from the site of the proposed turbine. Gaer Fawr hillfort (PRN 1997, NPRN 303579, SAM CD050) visible on the ridge top.



Photo 8: View southeast from the site of the proposed turbine.



Photo 9: View south from the site of the proposed turbine.



Photo 10: View west from the site of the proposed turbine.



Photo 11: View northwest from the site of the proposed turbine.



Photo 12: View west from the western defensive banks of Gaer Fawr hillfort towards the proposed development area. Turbine location indicated.



Photo 13: View west towards the proposed development area from the northern defensive banks of Gaer Fawr hillfort. Turbine location indicated.



Photo 14: View west from the interior of the Gaer Fawr hillfort towards the proposed development area. Turbine location indicated.



Photo 15: View east from the interior of the hillfort, showing the rising ground within the hillfort towards the east.



Photo 16: View east from the layby on the A485, looking towards Gaer Fawr hillfort on the summit of the ridge, with the proposed turbine location indicated.



Photo 17: View southeast from Pen y Castell hillfort (CD024) towards Gaer Fawr hillfort – visible on the ridge prominence on the horizon to the left. Proposed turbine location indicated.



Photo 18: As above, zoomed in on Gaer Fawr and the proposed development area.



Photo 19: View east from a local road crossing a summit of high ground adjacent to Garth-fawr farm. Gaer Fawr hillfort is visible on the ridge-top in the centre, proposed turbine location is indicated.



Photo 20: View northeast from a local road near Tyn Coed, looking towards Gaer Fawr hillfort on the ridge top. Location of proposed turbine indicated.



Photo 21: View northeast from adjacent to Neuadd, a Grade II listed building (LB 82057). The hillfort is visible just above the treeline in the centre, proposed turbine indicated. No suitable image from site visit, therefore this image is taken from Google Earth (2016).

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: HER Gazetteer



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Phil Poucher from the Regional Historic Environment Record:
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Pdf file produced - 11.08.16 - from DAT HER, **DAT enquiry number 801.**

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www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

[Search criteria:](#)

Please could I have a gazetteer and all the usual information for all HER data within a 2km radius of SN 6435 7197.

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Reference Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g. 'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not recorded, not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)

Mh = Unpublished, historic

Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)

Desc Text = Descriptive text.

GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

PRN 107224 **NAME** HENBANT

TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64827026 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Various **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Farmstead recorded in 2014 by Cambrian Mountains Initiative

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 107225 **NAME** WAUN HELYG

TYPE Smallholding **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64637049 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Near Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Smallholding recorded in 2014 by Cambrian Mountains Initiative

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 108261 **NAME**

TYPE Milestone **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN63227346 **COMMUNITY** LLANILAR

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A milestone on the turnpike road south east from Llanfarian. Appears on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1888 labelled "Aberystwyth 7". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1905 labelled the same.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 108621 **NAME** MIDDLETON HALL

TYPE Viewing platform **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN5289418737 **COMMUNITY** Llanarthney

CONDITION **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE**

SUMMARY

Probably constructed as part of the Middleton Hall romantic landscape in the late 18th century. An earthwork platform lies on a valley side below a steep slope. It would have been accessible from a walk (PRN 108620) which runs immediately below it. A view of the cascade would have been visible from here (PRN 30990). K Murphy, April 2015

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Article Carmarthen Journal reporter 2014 Volunteers investigate the mysterious 'work of fairies'

PRN 10922 **NAME** GARTH MAYT; RHOS-Y-GARTH

TYPE Settlement **PERIOD** Medieval

NGR SN63637249 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A medieval settlement site shown on William Rees' Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th century, published in 1932.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall, J & Sambrook, P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

Pm Map Rees, W 1932 S. Wales & Border in the 14th C NW sheet

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 11828 **NAME** GAER FAWR II

TYPE Trackway **PERIOD** NOT APPLICABLE

NGR SN654719 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

On the ground this site, originally considered an Iron Age enclosure, was shown to be a series of braided tracks. K Murphy 2004.

DESCRIPTION

A univallate, oval enclosure seen on aerial photographs, 500m east of Gaer Fawr fort. ^Originally detected on aerial photographs, this site was considered to be a small Iron Age enclosure. ^Supposedly an oval earthwork enclosure recognised from aerial photography on the eastern slopes below Gaer Fawr. Examination of both oblique and vertical photography shows the site to be spurious, in fact a coincidence of ditches and upcast formed by a complex set of braided trackways which climb the hillslope towards the main hillfort and not an antiquity. T Driver 2004.

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Driver T 2004 Appendix 1 of thesis by T Driver
Mm Desc Text Hall, J & Sambrook, P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR

Library

Mm AP Oblique James,T 23,7,84 Ap84 139,26

Mm Ap Oblique James,TA 1984 AP-SN6253 (AP-84-38.20)

Pm List James,TA 1984 Archaeology in Wales,24 p.24

Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 12279 **NAME** CAE CASTELL

TYPE Unknown **PERIOD** Unknown

NGR SN650735 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

"Castell" place-name of unknown significance. RPS October 2001.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map Tithe Map & Apport,Llanilar Ph

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

Pm List Hogg,AHA 1962 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies Vol.19,p.336,k

Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 12434 **NAME** LLANFIHANGEL LLEDROD PARISH CHURCH; ST MICHAEL'S

TYPE Church **PERIOD** Medieval

NGR SN64567018 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Site of medieval parish church, entirely re)built in the early 19th century as post-medieval PRN 20473, on the same site, and in the same location but retaining nothing from the earlier fabric. It was heavily restored in 1883. It was listed, as 'Lledred', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It was in the patronage of the Bishops of St Davids (Lewis 1833). chamber was added in 1929. It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. The large, 'D'-shaped churchyard may formerly have been circular, while the Latin 'Michael' dedication can occur in pre-Conquest contexts (but here is not at a 'classic' hilltop location). However, there is no current evidence for an early medieval date. NDL 2004 The medieval parish church of Llanfihangel Lledrod. The site is now occupied by a 19th century building, the medieval church having been replaced in the early 19th century by a new building which was itself heavily modified in 1883. RPS 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1984 CR 20473

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR Library

Ph Mention Lewis, S 1833 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Llanvihangel Lledrod

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2000 Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project, Ceredigion Churches, Llanfihangel Lledrod

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Ceredigion, Part 1

Ph List Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition,p.251,271

Ph List Record Commission 1802 1291 Taxatio

Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. NW Sheet

Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in the 14th c. SW Sheet

Ph Map Saxton 1578 Saxton's Map of

Radnorshire,Brecknockshire,Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 12445 **NAME** LLYS NEWYDD; LLUEST NEWYDD

TYPE Lllys **PERIOD** Early Medieval ?, Medieval

NGR SN653718 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A "Ilys" placename suggested as possibly the location of a medieval court (Ilys) and shown on William Rees' map of South Wales & Border in the 14th century, published in 1932. However, it is known now as Lluest Newydd, and its position on marginal hill land makes it a more likely candidate as a post-Medieval "Iluest" or shepherding cottage than a Dark Age "Ilys" site.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. NW Sheet

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17322 **NAME** GARTH FAWR

TYPE Outbuilding **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN63597182 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Record of 5 horse skulls found beneath an outbuilding at Garth Fawr. RPS Oct. 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Mention 1982 DRF W.Mail 14.10.82,GP

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17435 **NAME**

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64467048 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

An iron road bridge inscribed with the name of the engineers JS Ellis & Co, dated to 1896.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm List Chater,AO 1978 Ceredigion Vol.8,No.3,p.342

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 18960 **NAME** CAPEL EBENEZER

TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN63647249 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

A Calvinistic Methodist schoolroom. Present use and condition unknown.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

Pm Map OS 1963 SN67SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 18961 **NAME** PONT CWRT;PONT CILCWM

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN63427321 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

A road bridge shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1963 SN67SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 18962 **NAME** LLEDROD
TYPE Mill Race **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN6450170095 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A mill leat associated with an old corn mill, shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Note Cer DC 1990 Application for COU from corn mill to residential,The Mill,Lledrod Referred to R.Caple,DRF
Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1963 SN67SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 18963 **NAME** YSGOL LLEDROD
TYPE School **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN64547046 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod
CONDITION Restored **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Lledrod village school. A Victorian building which has been modified over time. Still in use when seen in 2003.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1963 SN67SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 18964 **NAME**

TYPE Blacksmiths Workshop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64417046 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

A smithy shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map. Present use and condition unknown.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1963 SN67SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 18965 **NAME** CAPEL RHYDLWYD

TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64607085 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

A Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The cause was founded as early as 1745 and the first chapel built in 1755. The building was in good repair when

seen in 2003.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1963 SN67SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 18996 **NAME** CILCWM

TYPE Sunday School **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN63537342 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

A former Calvinistic Methodist schoolroom. Now used as a dwelling.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1963 SN67SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 19039 **NAME**

TYPE Aqueduct **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN65107378 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

An aqueduct shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. Context and present condition not known.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community
Audit SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1964 SN67SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 1997 **NAME** GAER FAWR

TYPE Hillfort **PERIOD** Iron Age

NGR SN64887188 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Near Intact **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*

CD050 EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

Gaer Fawr is a bivallate fort, situated on the summit of a rounded hill at 280m above sea level. The land falls away steeply on all side, but particularly so to the south, down to the floor of a minor valley 190m below. The fort is roughly rectangular in shape, 180m by 100m internally, following the course of the contours around the hilltop. Two ramparts on the north side defend the site. These curve round to the east and west where the outer bank fades and the defence becomes univallate. On the south side where the steep slope provides the defence the rampart is at its slightest. There is an inturned entrance through the ramparts on the east side. Because of the incomplete circuit of the outer rampart, Hogg suggests it is unfinished. The site is under improved pasture. K Murphy 17 December 2006 - compiled from several sources.

DESCRIPTION

The hillfort consists of well defined ramparts to the north, slightly weaker defences to the west and east, and has a steep natural slope to the south. The defences enclose a roughly rectangular area approximately 180 metres by 90 metres, orientated in a north-east - south-west axis on the highest point of the hill top. To the north and west is a double bank and ditch. To the east the ramparts consist of a single bank and ditch which at the mid point turn inwards suggesting an original entrance. A further break in the ramparts in the west may also be an original entrance. The interior, which gently rises to the highest point on the north-east ramparts, has been ploughed in the past and any trace of structures within the defences is no longer visible on the ground surface. In places the hillfort ramparts suffer from pockets of erosion caused by sheep and

rabbits, this appears to be an ongoing problem. Whilst some of the scrapes caused by sheep are obviously actively being eroded in other areas there is evidence that these scars are healing. AP Aug 2002 A hillfort enclosed by a bank which is up 10m wide and 4m high The probable accompanying ditch is silted up. On the north and west sides there is a small outer bank and ditch. There are two inturned entrances, one on the east and one on the west although there is no corresponding gap in the outer defences on the west. JH based on CCH 1994:

SOURCES Pm Mention 1933 T.Card.AS Vol.IX,p.12

Pm Desc Text 1994 Cardiganshire County History Vol 1 p.236 238 241 261-2 310

Mm Desc Text CADW 1988 AM107 Cd 50

Mm Desc text CADW 1993 AM107 SAM file

Mm Desc Text CADW 1994 Revision of scheduled name SAM file, Cd 50

Mm Desc Text CADW 2000 AM107 SAM file,CD050(CER)

Mm Desc Text CADW 2002 Comments relating to Tir Gofal Management Agreement SAM file,Cd050

Pm List Hogg,AHA 1962 Bulletin of the Board Celtic Studies Vol.19,p.363,No.53

Pm List Hughes,IT 1926 T.Card.AS Vol.4,p.26,52,Fig.28

Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1992 AP92-50.48 Close up from NNW, poss ploughed down outer bank on w. side

Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1992 AP92-50.47 High level view from NNW

Pm List Nash-Williams,VE 1933 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.88,p.326,No.J23

Mm List Ordnance Survey 1974 SN67 SW3

Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1457 4355-6

Mm AP Vertical RAF 1950 541-464.3092

Mm List RCAHM 1977 DRF List of slides held by RCAHM

Pm Desc Text Rees,S 1992 Dyfed: A guide to Ancient & Historic Wales p.214

Mm AP Oblique St.Joseph,JK

OTHER SOURCES

Report K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and M. Page 2006 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN67 54269

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 2001 **NAME** COED ALLT FEDW CAMP

TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Iron Age

NGR SN66067292 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Near Destroyed, Damaged **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument* **CD025 EVIDENCE** , Earthwork

SUMMARY

This is a defended enclosure lying on a knoll towards the east end of a rounded ridge at 180m above sea level. Land falls away steeply from the site to the north, east and south. To the west land is fairly level. It consists of a curving length of bank, 6m wide and 2-3m high defining the northern side of the site. There is no obvious defence on the southern side. However, the whole site has been ploughed and planted with coniferous trees - these obscure detail. The enclosure would have been approximately sub-circular, 70m across internally. 150m to the east and at a lower level a 140m length of bank and ditch cut across the ridge (PRN 2002). As Hogg states, it is difficult to see how this related the enclosure. K Murphy 17 January 2006 - from various sources

DESCRIPTION

A small univallate hillfort. Some damage has been caused by afforestation.

SOURCES Pm List 1926 T.Card.AS Vol.4,p.25,27

Pm Mention 1933 T.Card.AS Vol.IX,p.12

Mm Desc Text CADW 1985 AM107 CD 25

Mm Desc Text CADW 1993 AM107 SAM file Cd 25

Mm Desc Text CADW 2000 Revision of scheduling SAM file, CD025

Mm Desc Text Cadw 2000 AM107 SAM file,CD025(CER)

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

Pm List Hogg,AHA 1962 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies Vol.19,p.360,No.25

Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Mm AP Oblique Musson,CR 1992 AP92-50.46 High level view from NW bank 2002 marked by different trees, outlines of 2002 vis in forestry

Pm List Nash-Williams,VE 1933 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.88,p.326,No.J24

Mm List OS 1974 SN67 SE3

Mm List RCAHM 1970 Cardiganshire Handlist p.10

Mm AP Oblique St.Joseph,JK

OTHER SOURCES

Report K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and M. Page 2006 A SURVEY OF
DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF
ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN67 54269

Letter CADW 2015 Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

PRN 20473 **NAME** ST.MICHAEL'S

TYPE Church **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64607019 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

The present parish church in Lledrod village. Built in its present form in 1883.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List Chater,A O 1976 Archaeologia Cambrensis

Vol.125,p.146,p.152,144,159,160 Gravestones

Pm Mention Chater,AO 1977 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.126,p.124

Mm List DAT 1984 CR 12434

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR
Library

Mm File Ludlow,N 2001 Archive for CADW funded churches project
Categories A B D G 'DRF

Pm Map OS 1963 SN67SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 21309 **NAME** CEFNCOCH

TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN63887324 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of
Cardiganshire." RPS October 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library p.284

Ph List Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition,

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 25217 **NAME** PENSYNGRUG

TYPE Threshing Floor **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64487034 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A threshing floor or winnowing site reported in 1990. Present condition unknown.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR Library

Mm Desc Text Morgan,DE 1990 Enquiry from Mrs. Morgan expressing concern re: destruction of mound known locally as carn winnowing site DRF

Mm Desc Text Morgan,DE 1990 Results of site visit Map,DRF

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 26391 **NAME** FELIN LLEDROD

TYPE Corn Mill **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64487030 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Site of a small corn mill, with associated mill-race (PRN 18962) and pond,

recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps. Built of stone rubble and slate roofed. Recorded in 1991 (Parkinson) to have had an overshot wheel driving two pairs of stones. Last operated around 1930 and now derelict. Recent aerial photography (Ordnance Survey, 2009, Next Perspectives) suggests that the site may have been developed (M.Ings, 2013, from various sources)

DESCRIPTION

Old corn mill in Lledrod village. An application for conversion to a residence was made in 1993. Its present condition is not known.

SOURCES Mm List Cer District Council 1993 Application to convert mill to dwelling DRF

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 38002 **NAME** TY'N-YR-EITHIN ENCLOSURE

TYPE Enclosure **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN6538772803 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

There was no evidence of an enclosure at this location. It has more than likely been destroyed during Forest Enterprise road building. Destroyed CAP 1999

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron SMR Library
Mm Database CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron MapInfo 5.0

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 38003 **NAME** BANC CWM-LLECHWEDD ENCLOSURE
TYPE Enclosure **PERIOD** Unknown
NGR SN6604971596 **COMMUNITY** LLANILAR
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

Enclosure as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.
There was no evidence of this enclosure on the ground. Unknown,
possibly destroyed CAP 1999

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage
Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron SMR Library
Mm Database CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project,
contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron MapInfo 5.0

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 38006 **NAME** CWM-BRYN QUARRY
TYPE Quarry **PERIOD** Modern
NGR SN6569571395 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

Large disused stone quarry, previously used for Forest Enterprise road
construction. Overgrown and disused CAP 1999

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage
Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron SMR Library
Mm Database CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project,
contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron MapInfo 5.0
Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR
Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 38007 **NAME** DOLFOR WATER TANK

TYPE Water Tank **PERIOD** Modern

NGR SN6602671361 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

Rectangular metal water tank measuring 2m x 2m and 1.6m high located to the South of the Forest Enterprise road. Disused and rusty. Located in a thick layer of ground vegetation CAP 1999

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron SMR Library
Mm Database CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron MapInfo 5.0
Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 38008 **NAME** BANC CWM-LLECHWEDD STRUCTURE ?

TYPE Structure ? **PERIOD** Unknown

NGR SN6597071608 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

Possible structure as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition 1886 map, Card 15NE.Unknown, possibly destroyed. CAP 1999

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron SMR Library

Mm Database CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project,
contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron MapInfo 5.0
Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR
Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 38011 **NAME** TYNBERLLAN QUARRY

TYPE Quarry **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN6536573477 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

Small disused stone quarry located on a steep sided slope. Possibly previously used by the occupiers of Tynberllan Farm which is located outside the Forest Enterprise boundary. Disused and overgrown with a thin layer of stable ground vegetation. CAP 1999

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron SMR Library
Mm Database CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron MapInfo 5.0
Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 38012 **NAME** LLUEST-WEN

TYPE House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN6554272635 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

Very little remains of this site, an occasional stone locates where the house once stood. The house was not shown on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map and therefore has been abandoned for at least

100 years. Destroyed. CAP 1999

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron SMR Library
Mm Database CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron MapInfo 5.0
Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 45008 **NAME**

TYPE STANDING STONE **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN65267202 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Near intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

To the north east of the standing stone (PRN 5178) and the hillfort (PRN 1997) is a further recumbent large monolith. It is positioned on the hillslope facing north - east and appears partially buried. The dimensions are approximately 1 metre north - south and 0.75 metre east - west. It is unknown whether this stone may be the result of prehistoric activity of whether it may be a natural feature.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 45009 **NAME** GAER FAWR

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN65097197 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Approximately 10 metres to the south of the standing stone (PRN 5178) is a clearance cairn. The cairn is composed of an assortment of stones and also includes an iron rod. These elements of various sizes are randomly collected into a heap. The cairn extends 5 metres in a north-south direction, 3 metres across and approximately 1 metre high.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 45010 **NAME** GAER FAWR

TYPE QUARRY **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64567197 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Near intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

A quarry is situated on the gentle-north west facing slopes below the hillfort Gaer Far (PRN 1997). The quarry is not identified on the 1st or 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906. It survives as a north-south cut, and at its longest extent is 30 metres and about 4 metres deep.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 45011 **NAME** GAER FAWR

TYPE QUARRY **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64617191 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

The remains of a quarry is situated on the gentle west facing slope below Gaer Fawr (PRN 1997). The quarry appears to have been substantially in filled and grassed over. It is roughly circular, approximately 25-30 metres in diameter and only a metre deep at its greatest. This quarry is identified as a rough area of ground on both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps 1891 and 1906, which suggests it was probably out of use by the later part of the 20th century.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 45012 **NAME** GAER FAWR

TYPE QUARRY **PERIOD** Unknown

NGR SN64967182 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Near intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

A long quarry cut is situated at the south east corner of the hillfort (PRN 1997) on the south facing slope. The quarry cut is 20-25 metres long in a north south orientation, 6 metres wide and 2 metres deep. The natural strike of the rock is visible. The interior of the quarry has an assorted collection of small stones.AP August 2002.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 45013 **NAME** BRYN RHUDD

TYPE COTTAGE **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64737213 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

In the valley at the north side of Gaer Fawr are the remains of a cottage with an associated enclosure and trackway. The site of this cottage was recorded on the tithe map and apportionment 1841. At this time the site must already have been deserted, since it is recorded as site of Bryn Rhudd. The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1906 also record the site by name but do not indicate that it is in use. ^^Today the north side of the site, where the cottage once stood, has been subject to recent quarrying and there are no further visible remains of any buildings. However, to the south in the valley are the low earthwork banks of the associated garden/enclosure, surviving to a height of approximately 0.5 metres. ^^A trackway is still visible which leads to the site, and is flanked by earth banks topped with overgrown hedgerow trees to either side. A large quantity of hardcore has been deposited over the track to a height of approximately 0.5 metre.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 45014 **NAME** LLUESTMAEN

TYPE COTTAGE **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN63717212 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Near destroyed **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

A cottage and associated enclosure are recorded on the tithe map and apportionment of 1841. The small holding was part of the Earl of Lisburne's estate and was tenanted by David Edwards. A rectangular building was sited on an east - west axis, positioned close to the boundary (which still exists). The small holding and the associated enclosures must have been abandoned during the 19th century since there is nothing of it recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891. At the time of the farm visit the grass cover was long and consequently it was difficult to make a thorough assessment. No visible traces of the building or related enclosures could be seen. However, there

is still potential for buried archaeology to survive.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 45019 **NAME**

TYPE QUARRY **PERIOD** Modern

NGR SN64867169 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

A large quarry is situated on the north side of the road. Since the quarry is not marked on either the 1st or 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1891,1906), it would appear to be a 20th century extraction.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 5178 **NAME** GAER FAWR

TYPE Standing Stone ? **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN6509171980 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Near Intact, Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** , Structure

SUMMARY

A large quartz stone lies on the summit of a saddle-like ridge which lies to the east of the hillfort Gaer Fawr. The quartz monolith is recumbent, lying 1.7 metres in a north - south direction, 1.4 metres east -west and 0.6 metres in depth. The stone appears to be lying on an earth pedestal, worn around the base by sheep using it for shelter. The origins of this stone are unknown, although it is likely that it relates to prehistoric

activity of a ritual/religious nature or a landscape marker. The stone, although it appears isolated, may well have been a focal point over a very long period of time and may have been put to many different uses. It is therefore quite likely that there may be buried archaeological information relating to this activity surviving in the area around the stone. This area appears to have been under cultivation at various times in the past, indicated by the presence of a clearance cairn (PRN 45009) situated just to the south of the stone. Also some small stones which have been deposited around the base of the stone. A. Pyper 2002

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1984 CR 9719

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

Pm Mention Hughes,IT 1933 T.Card.AS Vol.IX,p.12

Pm Map OS 1964 6" SN67 SE

Mm List RCAHM 1976 2c,CD

OTHER SOURCES

Cook, N 2006 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project Ceredigion 2004-2006

Report Pyper,A 2002 44121 TG Rhiwgraidd

PRN 52098 **NAME** BERTH-LLWYD

TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Iron Age

NGR SN63907375 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Near Destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

Aerial photographs show a thin, broken and somewhat disjointed crop-mark ditch defining an irregular area approximately 100m southwest - northeast and 70m northwest to south east. The site lies on a spur of land at 160m above sea level, overlooking a valley to the south, with land sloping down from the site to the west and northwest. On the ground the line of the crop-mark ditch is manifest as a very low, intermittent earthwork bank. This is an unusual site. The thin ditch and irregular enclosure are not typical of Iron Age enclosures of Ceredigion - possibly of earlier prehistoric date? In 2005, the site was under improved pasture. K

Murphy and R Ramsey 1 December 2005

DESCRIPTION

Cropmark of irregular oval enclosure, with thin, irregular ditch broken into sections. South side of enclosure is straight, with rounded eastern end, but with a north side jutting out at an angle. The outer ditch is partly bivallate on the west side. The enclosure is open to the southwest, facing a small stream valley. The appearance of the cropmark suggests the site is palisaded, and therefore potentially pre-Iron Age. The siting of the enclosure is interesting, sited on a spur on the northern side of a shallow valley, overlooking falling ground to the west. T Driver 2004. Cropmark of an irregular enclosure 70m x 90m. K.Murphy 2004

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Driver T 2004 Appendix 1 of thesis by T Driver
Mm Desc Text Murphy, K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports
Mm Record Form RCAHMW NPRN 86837

OTHER SOURCES

Report K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and M. Page 2006 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN67 54269

PRN 58057 **NAME** TANLLAIN AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING AND FORGE
TYPE House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN6265672086 **COMMUNITY** Llangwryfon
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 81766*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 58077 **NAME** TYNCEFN
TYPE House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN6360672508 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 81985*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 58085 **NAME** NEUADD
TYPE Farmhouse **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN6379670787 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 82057*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed farmhouse

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 6169 **NAME** HENDRE-FELEN
TYPE Hendre ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?
NGR SN62877237 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Placename
Evidence

SUMMARY

A "hendre" placename which may indicate that this was originally the site of a medieval homestead.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

Pm Map OS 1964 6" SN67 SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 8288 **NAME** SARN HELEN

TYPE Finds **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN645707 **COMMUNITY** Lledrod

CONDITION Not Applicable **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Finds

SUMMARY

Findspot of a bronze axe, reported in 1930.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Desc Text 1960 Carmarthenshire Antiquary Vol.3,Pt.II,p.58 no.1

Pm List Brit.Ass. Card Index

Mm List Griffiths,WE Bronze Age Finds,Cariganshire L-CD-1

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Lledrod Community Audit SMR Library

Pm Desc Text Sansbury,AR 1930 T.Cardiganshire AS Vol.VII,p.82

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 8434 **NAME** PEN-LAN

TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN64377376 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Recorded by RCAHM in 1978. Two storey central stair passage house (possibly late 18th century, built of stone, limewashed, with graded slate roof. RPS September 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1978 DRF Plan

Mm List RCAHM 1978 10c,CD

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 9719 **NAME** GAER FAWR

TYPE Standing Stone **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN648719 **COMMUNITY** Llanilar

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

A quartz monolith, 1.25m high. Possibly not an antiquity. RPS 2003.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm List Bird,AJ 1972 Ceredigion Vol.VII,No.1,p.43,No.11

Mm List DAT 1983 CR Possible duplication-5178

Mm Desc Text Hall,J & Sambrook,P 2003 Llanilar Community Audit SMR Library

Mm List OS 1979 SN67 SW5

OTHER SOURCES

Cook, N 2006 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project Ceredigion 2004-2006

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX II: Designated Archaeological Sites

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within 5km

SAM No.	Name	Grid Ref.	Site Type	Period
CD024	Pen-y-Castell Group	SN629745	Hillfort	Prehistoric
CD025	Coed Allt-Fedw Camp	SN661729	Enclosure	Prehistoric
CD050	Gaer Fawr	SN648718	Hillfort	Prehistoric
CD051	Caer Argoed	SN615710	Hillfort	Prehistoric
CD057	Two Cairns on Mynydd Bach	SN617675	Round cairn	Prehistoric
CD111	Llanwnnws Inscribed Stone in Church	SN685695	Cross-marked stone	Early Medieval
CD113	Castle Hill Sculptured Stone (Moved into Llanilar Church)	SN623750	Decorated stone	Early Medieval
CD119	Trawsgoed Roman Fort	SN670727	Fort	Roman
CD125	Coed Ty'n-y-Cwm Camps	SN687736	Promontory Fort - inland	Prehistoric
CD131	Pantcamddwr Ring Cairn	SN634683	Ring cairn	Prehistoric
CD133	Abermagwr Sawmill	SN665737	Sawmill	Post-Medieval/Modern
CD151	Enclosure on Banc Pwll drainllwyn	SN618693	Enclosure	Medieval
CD170	Pant Mawr Hillfort	SN611756	Hillfort	Prehistoric
CD193	Hafod Ithel Deserted Rural Settlement	SN618677	Rectangular hut	Medieval
CD226	Ty'n-yr-Eithin Round Cairn	SN630685	Round barrow	Prehistoric

Listed Buildings within 5km

LB No.	Name	Eastings	Northings	Grade
9831	Pont Llanafan	268684	271385	II
9840	Church of Saint Ilar	262379	275101	II*
9841	Castle Hill	262530	274671	II
9850	Church of Saint Michael	266508	276051	II*
9851	Lisburne House	266541	276057	II
9852	Cartref	266524	276089	II
9853	Ceunant House	266527	276083	II
9854	Llwynfynwent	266531	276077	II
9855	Creuddyn Villa	266521	276098	II
9856	Llwyn	266519	276105	II
17258	Trawsgoed House	267070	273076	II*
17259	Ornamental fountain and basin at Trawsgoed House	267039	273034	II
17260	Terrace wall and steps at foot of lawn to SW of Trawsgoed House	266998	273008	II
17261	The Old Dairy	266884	273054	II
17262	Lodge Fach	266681	273084	II
17263	Gatepiers and low walls to main entrance to Trawsgoed House	266670	273100	II
24016	Capel Carmel	262363	275008	II
24017	Capel Cynnon including vestry to right	265539	276078	II
24023	Capel Bethel including vestry to left	260686	268657	II
24024	Capel Tabor including attached vestry to right and gates and railings	259710	270653	II
24028	Gates and railings to Capel Carmel	262374	275014	II
81757	Blaenbeidiog			
81758	Cefn Coch	261137	270257	II
81760	Cottage some 250m ESE of Pentre Mynydd	261037	268656	II
81763	Penglanowen Fawr	261254	269597	II
81764	Pentre Mynydd	260776	268769	II
81766	Tanllain and attached outbuilding and forge	262656	272086	II
81768	Tanyrallt	260234	270467	II
81769	Ty Capel	260678	268643	II
81965	Barn and attached outbuildings at Coedllys	262143	273680	II
81966	Castle Hill Lodge	263109	274959	II
81967	Bryn Ilar	262385	275039	II
81968	Coedllys	262149	273729	II
81970	Former Cowhouse	262162	273705	II
81971	Gates, piers and railings to Plas Llidiardau	263676	274708	II
81972	Glanadair with railings and attached shop	262360	275057	II
81973	Glanhaul	262241	275102	II
81974	Islwyn and front railings	262364	275041	II
81975	Llwyn with front railings	262363	275047	II
81978	Outbuilding to N of Vicarage	262497	275309	II
81979	Plas Llidiardau	263912	274426	II
81980	The Falcon Inn	262387	275050	II
81981	The Vicarage	262454	275264	II
81982	Trefaes Isaf and front garden walls and railings	260139	273284	II

81984	Ty Cnwc	263413	274919	II
81985	Tyncefn	263606	272508	II
82051	Bronfynwent	263129	267913	II
82053	Cwmllechwedd Uchaf	266469	270430	II
82057	Neuadd	263796	270787	II
82644	Abermagwr Sawmill	266536	273777	II
82645	Abermagwr, former shop, and walls with railings	266500	273904	II
82646	Argoed	267620	274980	II
82648	Birchgrove	266537	273081	II
82649	Church of Saint Afan	268473	272149	II
82651	Delfryn	267631	274913	II
82652	Garden seat at foot of avenue to SW of back lawn at Trawsgoed House	266893	272939	II
82653	Gatepiers and gates to forecourt at Trawsgoed House	267140	273102	II
82655	Holly Lodge	268584	271407	II
82656	Llanafan Womens Institute Hall	268619	272326	II
82657	Llwyncelyn	267641	274895	II
82658	No 1 Tynyberth	267109	271649	II
82659	No 2 Tynyberth	267103	271639	II
82661	Outbuilding at Plas y Creuddyn	266837	276263	II
82664	Plas y Wenallt	267465	271878	II
82665	Preswylfa	266589	276031	II
82666	Rhydygarreg	269250	272830	II
82667	The Smithy House/ Yr Hen Efail	266543	273812	II
82668	The White Gates	267209	272688	II
82669	Ty'r Ysgol	268314	272142	II
82961	Ty'n-y-bwlch	267629	270422	II

Historic Parks & Gardens within 5km

Ref. No.	Name	Grid ref.	Grade	Site Type	Main Phases
PGW (Dy) 53(CER)	Trawsgoed	SN 671 731	II	Formal & informal gardens; Japanese garden; pleasure grounds; kitchen garden.	About 1650; 1741-66; 1766-1800; 1831-50; about 1885-99; 1920's.

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APPENDIX III: Specification

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Specification

For an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment:

Land at Pen-y-Caerau, Rhos Garth, Llanilar

Prepared for:
Robert Jones

Project No: 2447

July 2016

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological desk based assessment and site visit associated with the proposed construction of a single wind turbine on land at Pen-y-caerau, Rhos Garth, Llanilar, Ceredigion. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Robert Jones prior to the proposed submission of a planning application.

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of a single wind turbine on land at Pen-y-caerau, Rhos Garth, Llanilar, Ceredigion (henceforth – the site). Information relating to the development has been supplied by Robert Jones. The work is to be submitted in support of a planning application. The local planning authority is Ceredigion County Council (Henceforth – CCC). The proposed development location is centred at NGR SN 6435 7197.

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager at Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Robert Jones. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological desk based assessment of the site.

The purpose of the proposed work is to provide CCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales 8 (Ed.8 January 2016), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site Description

The site lies in rural land to the south of Rhos-y-garth, in northern Ceredigion. The site lies at approximately 230mOD in an undulating landscape cut by small stream valleys and dotted with blocks of woodland. The Ystwyth valley lies 2.5km to the northeast, and the A485 lies just over 300m to the west. The village of Lledrod lies 1.6km to the south, and Llanilar lies 3.6km to the north.

The location of the proposed turbine lies within a field currently under pasture and surrounded by hedgerows, accessed via a modern farm track to the west. Further agricultural land extends in all directions. The land rises to the east to the summit of an east – west orientated ridgeline, surmounted by a the Gaer Fawr hillfort. The land falls gradually to the west towards the A485. The land falls more sharply to the north where the land continues to undulate towards the valley of the Nant Foel, and also to the south into the head of the Afon Wyre valley.

The underlying geology comprises a ridge of sandstone and mudstone of the Mynydd Bach Formation, surrounded by mudstone of the Borth Mudstones Formation on lower-lying land to the north and south.

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study followed by a site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4 The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

5 Method statement for a detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo, within a 2km search area from the edge of the development boundary.
2. Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites, including registered parks & gardens, landscapes, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings within a 5km search area from the edge of the development boundary.
3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
4. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.

5. All sources indexed in the County Archive and the National Library of Wales (Aberystwyth), and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW.
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery
10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers)

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

c) the history of the site

d) the potential visual impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) the potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

6 The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional **'visible' archaeology**.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area will also be visited with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

7 The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a location plan
2. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
3. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period
4. suitable mitigation for protection of the heritage assets and landscape setting during the development if requested

Copies of the report will be sent to: Robert Jones, DAT, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional DAT curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the County Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in

'management of research projects in the historic environment' (English Heritage, 2006).

The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8 Resources and timetable

Standards

The desk based assessment will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be by Philip Poucher.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

Insurance

AW holds Public Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £5,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16), Employers Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £10,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16) and Professional Indemnity Insurance through Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd, with a £1,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16).

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of **Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.**

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

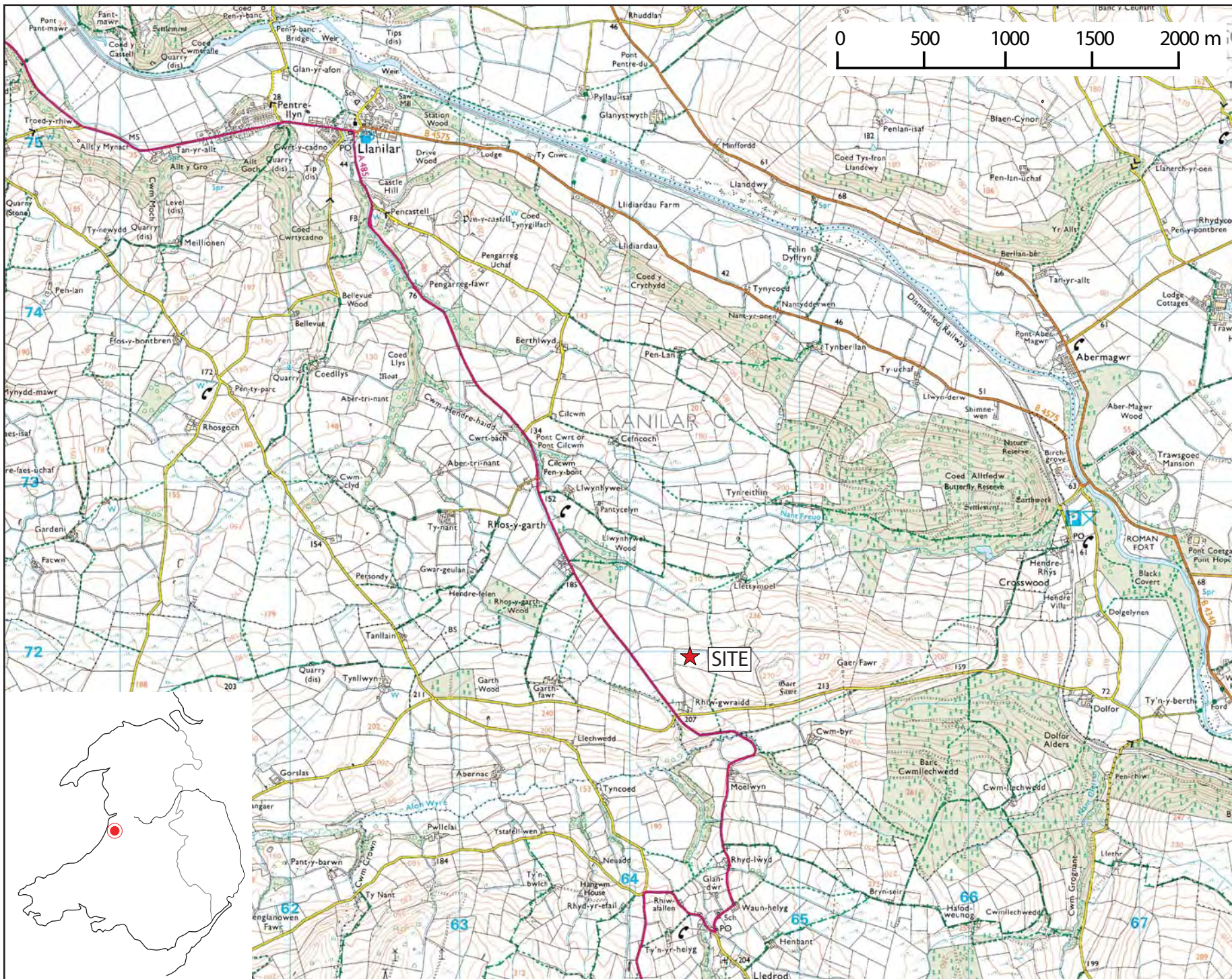


Figure 1: Location map,
1:30,000 @ A4

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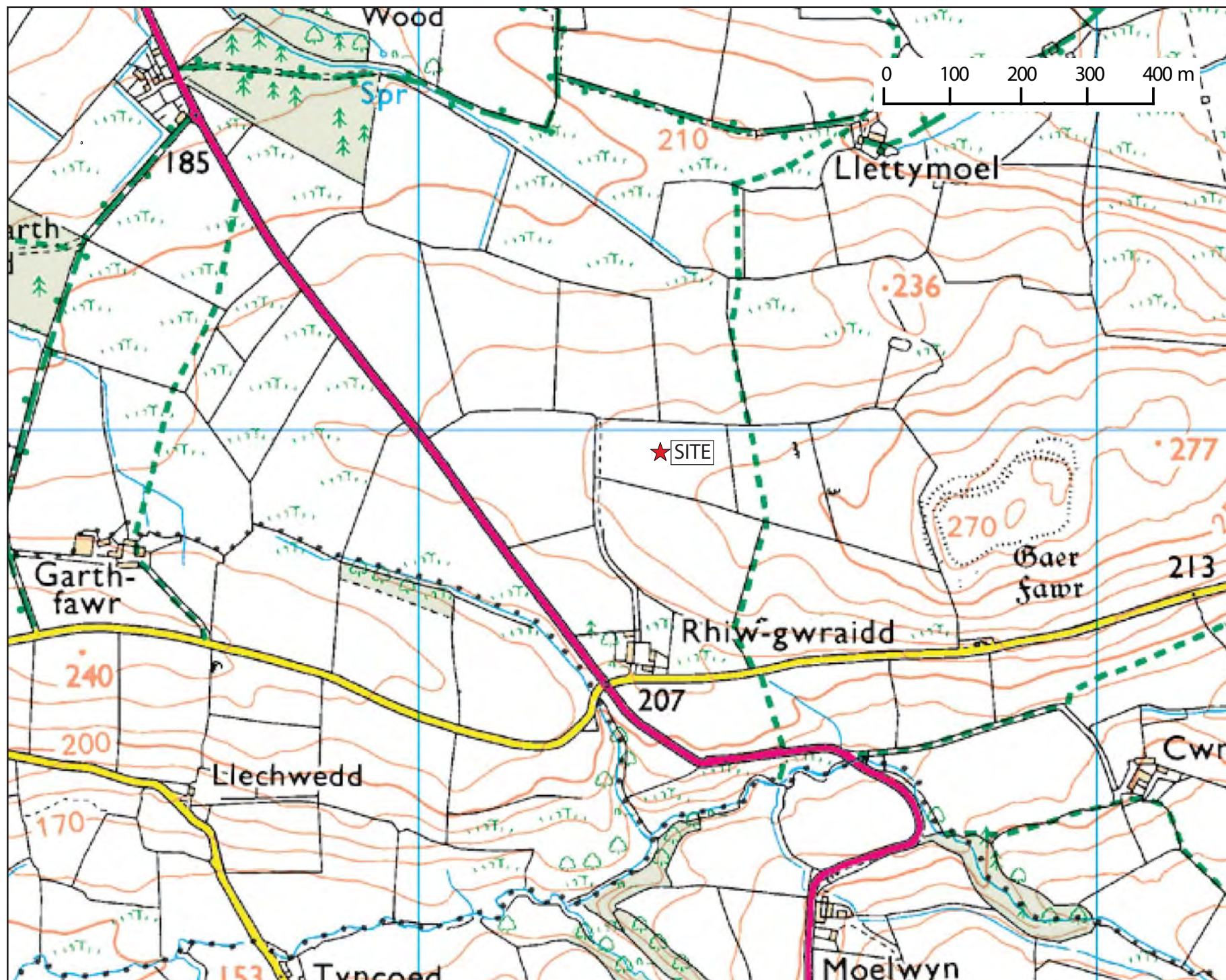


Figure 2: Location map,
1:7500 @ A4

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APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land at Pen-y-Caerau, Rhos Garth, Llanilar

Site Name:	Rhos Garth, Llanilar
Site Code:	RGL/16/DBA
PRN:	1997
NPRN:	303579
SAM:	CD050
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 64357197
Site Type:	Agricultural land
Project Type:	Desk-based assessment
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	July - August 2016
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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