

**Historic Environment Desk-Based  
Assessment for a One Planet Development  
at Fferm Clarke, SN3588534529,  
on Land Approximately 2 Km  
South of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire**



Report by: Trysor

**For:** Jeff Clarke

March 2021



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2021/767  
DAT HER Event Record PRN 114894

For: Jeff Clarke

March 2021

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*Cover photograph: Looking across part of the proposed development area from  
the southern side of the field, looking north towards the Teifi Valley*

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**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER:** Trysor 2021/767  
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**DYDDIAD** 26<sup>ain</sup> Mis Mawrth 2021 **DATE** 26<sup>th</sup> March 2021

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

**JENNY HALL MCIfA** *Jenny Hall*

**PAUL SAMBROOK MCIfA** *Paul Sambrook*

***Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr  
adroddiad hwn.***

***We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this  
report.***

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DAT	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
HER	Historic Environment Record
ID Number	A unique number used within this report to identify historic assets. Cross-references to other numbers such as PRNs, NPRNs and Designations are given in a site gazetteer in the Appendices.
NPRN	National Primary Record Number in National Monument Record held by the RCAHMW
PRN	Primary Record Number in regional HER held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



## Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 114894
Name	FFERM CLARKE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN3588534529
Easting	235885
Northing	234529
Summary (English)	In February and March 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed One Planet Development at SN3588534529 on land approximately 2 kilometres to the south of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire. © Trysor 2021
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Yn ystod Chwefror a Mawrth 2021, fe gariwyd allan asesiad pen bwrdd gan Trysor ar gyfer datblygiad Un Blaned arfaethedig ar dir tua 2 cilomedr i'r De o Gwmpengraig, Sir Gaerfyrddin, cyfeirnod grid SN3588534529. © Trysor 2021
Description	In February and March 2021 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a proposed One Planet Development at SN3588534529 on land approximately 2 kilometres to the south of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire. © Trysor 2021
Sources	Trysor, 2021, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a One Planet Development at Fferm Clarke, SN3588534529, on Land Approximately 2 Km South of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire.</i>
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## Historic Asset Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 114895
Name	CRUG RHOS PENBOYR
Type	RING CAIRN
NGR	SN3583434591
Easting	235834
Northing	234591
Summary (English)	A low circular bank, less than 0.3 metres high and between 13 and 15 metres in diameter low down on a north facing slope. Inside this circle, just to the south of the centre, is a low stone cairn which measures about 4 metres in diameter. The feature is thought to be a Bronze Age Ring Cairn with a small cairn within the ring formed by the defining bank. © Trysor 2021
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Gorwedda'r garnedd gylchog hon mewn cae pori, ar lethr sy'n wynebu'r gogledd. Mesura'r garnedd rhwng 13 a 15 medr o led ac mae'n cael ei diffinio gan gylch o gerrig man, llai na 0.3 medr o uchder, a thua 1.2 medr o led. Tu fewn y cylch hwn, ychydig i'r De o'r canol, ceir carnedd grwn, isel, sy'n mesur tua 4 medr o led a 0.4 medr o uchder. Credir bod y garnedd hon yn dyddio i Oes yr Efydd. © Trysor 2021
Description	<p>A circular earthwork is visible on an aerial photograph dating to 1991 which has been catalogued in the Historic Environment Record under PRN2305. The image actually showed the field to the north of PRN2305 and centred on an unrecorded circular earthwork. The feature appeared to be quite denuded, but the aerial photograph was taken from an oblique angle in a very low, winter sunshine casting strong shadows, which help pick the feature out. A cropmark circle also appears here on a 1964 RAF photograph held in the Welsh Government's Aerial Photograph Unit (6426 RAF543_2889 F61 0408).</p> <p>The feature was visited by Trysor in February 2021 and was found to be defined by a low circular bank, less than 0.3 metres high, and to measure between 13 and 15 metres in diameter. Inside this circle, just to the south of the centre, is a low stone cairn which measures about 4 metres in diameter. The feature is thought to be a Bronze Age Ring Cairn with a small cairn within the ring formed by the defining bank.</p>

	© Trysor 2021
Sources	Trysor, 2021, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a One Planet Development at Fferm Clarke, SN3588534529, on Land Approximately 2 Km South of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire.</i>
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## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine potential impacts on the historic environment from a proposed One Planet Development at SN3588534529, on land being called Fferm Clarke or Clarkes Farm, 2 kilometres south of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire.
- 1.2 Site visits were undertaken on 6<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> February 2021 by Trysor to examine the development site and its surroundings.
- 1.3 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on SN3588534529.
- 1.4 The impact on the designated historic assets within 3 kilometres was also assessed.
- 1.5 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.6 There are two Scheduled Monuments within a 1-kilometre metre radius of the development. A further 9 Scheduled Monuments are found within a 3-kilometre radius. There were no impacts on any of the Scheduled Monuments.
- 1.7 There are no Listed Buildings within a 1-kilometre radius of the development. Two Listed Buildings are found within a 3-kilometre radius but had no intervisibility with the proposed development site.
- 1.8 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1-kilometre radius of the development.
- 1.9 The assessment identified potential impacts on the surviving section of the Second World War Carmarthenshire Stop Line (ID Number 6), which runs across the eastern portion of the proposed development site. The site plan has been amended to leave a strip of grazing land between proposed paddocks and the Stop Line, splaying at the southern end of the paddocks to help preserve views of the Stop Line from the roadside.
- 1.10 This assessment also identified a previously unknown Bronze Age Ring Cairn (ID Number 19) within the proposed development site. The discovery of the cairn led to another amendment to the development plan to avoid potential damage to the historic asset and ensure its long-term protection.
- 1.11 In view of the presence of a Bronze Age Ring Cairn within the proposed development site, and the proximity of several other Bronze Age funerary monuments in the surrounding landscape, it is considered that there is a moderate level of archaeological potential within the

development area. A watching brief on intrusive groundworks associated with the development may be considered an appropriate mitigation.

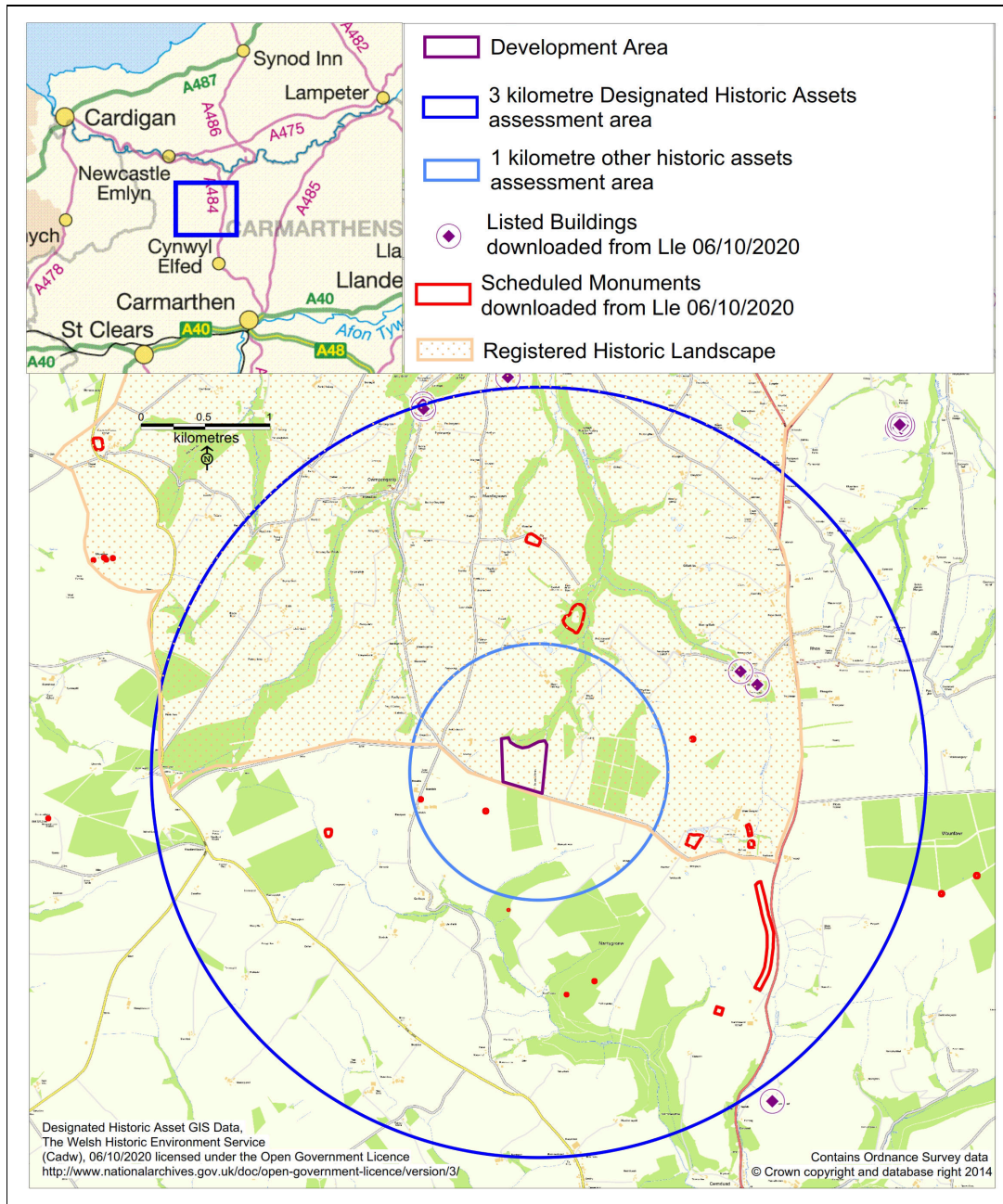
## **2. Copyright**

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## **3. Introduction**

- 3.1 Jeff Clarke of Sunnyhill, 2 Penymorfa Lane, Llangunnor, Carmarthen, SA31 2NR commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, for a proposed One Planet Development at SN3588534529 on land approximately 2 kilometres to the south of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire, planning application, PL/00685 (Carmarthenshire), see Figure 1.
- 3.2 A planning application has not yet been submitted but pre-application advice was sought.
- 3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020). The WSI approved by the planning archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

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*Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 1 kilometre radius assessment area and 3 kilometre designated asset assessment area*



#### **4. The development**

- 4.1 The planning application is for a One Planet development centred on SN3588534529. It is in a 12-hectare plot which will include 2 Caravans, 2 Deckings, a Chicken Shed, a Barn, a Produce Store, a Polytunnel, a Photovoltaic Array, a Compost Toilet and associated landscaping including a pond and paddocks. The original layout was amended during the course of this assessment to mitigate impacts, see Client Plans in Appendix Fm and this version of the assessment is based on the final version in Figure 13.

#### **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 1-kilometre radius circle centred on SN3588534529. This was the area agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation, see Appendix H and Figure 1.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment process has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area, and to assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given a project ID number for the purposes of this report; other reference numbers are cross referenced in Appendix A.
- 5.3 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1-kilometre radius assessment area.
- 5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and parish tithe maps.
- 5.5 Field visits were made by Trysor to the proposed location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 6<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2021. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1985, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2016 and 2020, were used to inform the assessment as well as those aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1946, 1955, 1964, 1974, 1985 and 2013. LiDAR data was not available the assessment area.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.

- 5.9 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 500 metre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup>. Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 6. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A.
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Levels of impact are recorded using the terms None, Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. An impact can be negative or positive. Where impacts have approximately equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used.
- 5.12 The intervisibility, either direct or indirect, of the proposed development with Scheduled Monuments within 3 kilometres of the proposed development was assessed using ground observations, Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and aerial photographs. There are 11 Scheduled Monuments within 3 kilometres of the proposed development, of which only 3 had any form of intervisibility, see Table 1. The setting of these three, and any impact on significance, was assessed following the best-practice guidance set out in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets* (Cadw, 2017), see Appendices C, D and E.

<b>SM Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Intervisibility</b>
CM047	Cerrig Llwydion Burial Chamber	237390	232585	None
CM022	Domen Llawddog (Or Tomen Maesllan) Mound & Bailey Castle	235947	236258	Intervisible
CM106	Nant Sais Round Barrow	234358	233973	None
CM386	Panthir Defended Enclosure	237194	233914	None
CM377	Defended Enclosure 500m NNE of Blaen-	236273	235644	Partial Intervisibility

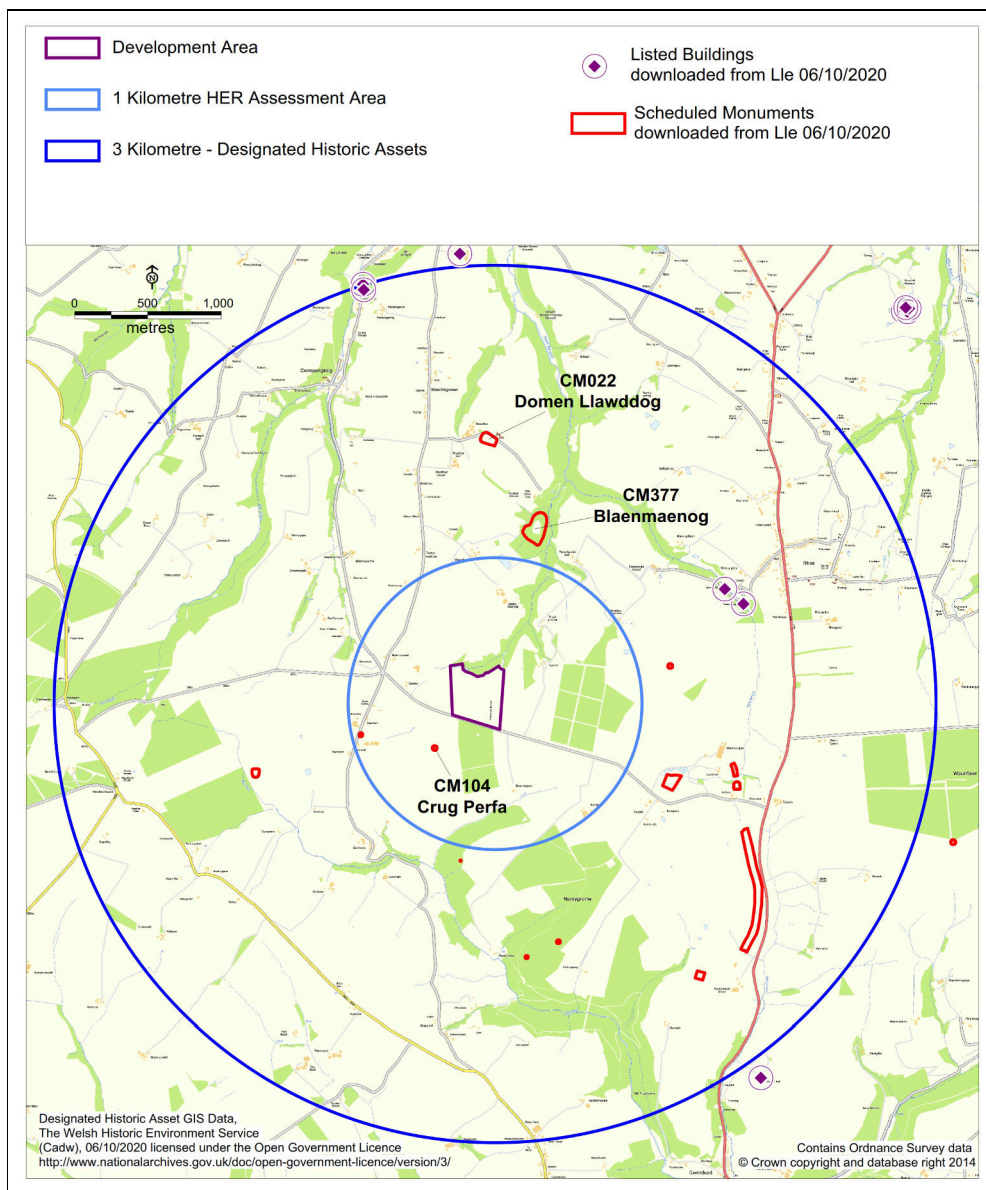
<sup>1</sup> Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, 2017, p. 34-35.

<sup>2</sup> Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

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	maenog			
CM103	Crug Tarw	237187	234704	None
CM105	Crug y Gorllwyn Round Barrow	235076	234233	None
CM110	Clawdd-Mawr	237740	233243	None
CM104	Crug Perfa Round Barrow	235579	234142	Partial Intervisibility
CM109	Nant-Gronw Round Barrows	236337	232775	None
CM317	Carreg Wen Standing Stone	235750	233371	None

*Table 1: Scheduled Monuments within 3 kilometres of the centre of the proposed development*



*Figure 2: Map showing the three Scheduled Monuments for which the setting, and the impact on that setting, and significance was assessed. The other Scheduled Monuments were not intervisible.*

## **6. The Development Site**

6.1 The development site is centred on SN3586134470 on a moderate north-facing slope at just over 250 metres above sea level, overlooking the upper Nant Bargod valley. This elevated situation offers excellent views north and northeast across the broad Teifi valley towards southern Ceredigion.

6.1.1 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the Ordovician Period dating to between 444 million and 449 million years ago. These include mudstones of Yr Allt Formation which were deposited in a deep-sea environment.

6.1.2 The soils here are categorised as *freely draining acid loamy soils over rock* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield University, 2019). Soils of this type are of low fertility and characteristic of steep acid upland pastures dry heath and moorland, which are often areas of rough pasture.

## **7. Archaeological Overview**

### **7.1 Prehistory & Roman (Up to AD410)**

- 7.1.1 There are no recorded archaeological sites or finds which predate the Bronze Age (c.2200BC to c.700BC) within a 1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site. The proposed development site lies on the side of a high ridge to the south of the broad Teifi valley, notable for a concentration of Bronze Age funerary monuments along much of its length. These include four known round barrows within 1 kilometre of the proposed development site (ID numbers 1, 2, 3 & 4). A fifth Bronze Age funerary monument, a hitherto unrecorded ring barrow (ID number 19, Plates 22 – 24 and Appendix G) was found within the development site during fieldwork for this assessment. A possible Bronze Age stone row (ID number 7) is thought likely to consist of naturally occurring glacial erratics. They consist of large white quartz boulders, a large number of which are scattered across the local landscape and are of evidently natural origin (see Plates 9 to 12).
- 7.1.2 The presence of several Bronze Age funerary monuments points to the presence of a Bronze Age community living and farming here between 2200BC and 700BC. There is presently no evidence to indicate where this community was focused, but it may have occupied land in the shelter of the valley of the Afon Bele to the south or on the better soils of the Teifi and its tributary valleys to the north. The fact that the highest of the round barrows on the ridge, Crug Perfa (ID number 3) is intervisible with the hills to the southwest of the Afon Bele may point to a link with that area.
- 7.1.3 Further examples of late prehistoric monuments are known within a 3 kilometre radius of the proposed development site. A scheduled Iron Age promontory fort lies at Blaenmaenog (CM377), just over 1 kilometre to the north-northeast of the development site. This defended enclosure would have been occupied during the Iron Age (c. 700 BC - AD 43). It was built on a natural promontory formed above two deeply incised minor stream valleys, with three large earthwork ramparts protecting the neck of the promontory to the southwest. This is a typical Iron Age defended enclosure, its design reflecting the fact that the period was dominated by a tribal society in which competition for land and resources led to tribal or clan-based conflict. Defended settlement sites may well have been occupied by clan leaders, but it is also possible that the local population would seek the protection of such defended sites during times of conflict. A second scheduled defended enclosure is located just over 1 kilometre to the east-southeast of the proposed development at Panthir (CM386). This points to the area being well-settled and farmed during the Iron Age, with the higher ground likely to have been used for upland grazing of stock.
- 7.1.4 The larger hillforts of the Iron Age were put out of use after the Roman conquest of Britain in AD43. There is evidence that smaller forts and defended enclosures continued in use as farmsteads or enclosures into the

Roman period (AD43-AD410). There is no evidence at present to suggest this occurred at Blaenmaenog. There is some evidence of Roman activity in the district. The parish history (Jones, 1899, 42) records the traditions that Penboyrr parish church stands on the site of a Roman camp and that a Roman road ran through the parish. There is no evidence to support either tradition. A hoard of Roman coins dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was found at an unknown location in Penboyrr parish during the reign of James I (1603-1625; Jones, 1899, 50) (DAT PRN 2285). This may have given rise to the tradition that a Roman camp existed at the church. The presence of the coin hoard shows the reach of the Roman administration and economy during the period but does not prove a physical Roman presence in the area. It is perhaps more likely that a wealthy local family buried their treasures but never returned to collect them.

## **7.2 Early Medieval & Medieval (AD410 to AD1536)**

- 7.2.1 There are two sites thought to have origins in the Early Medieval period (AD410-AD1086) in the district, indicating that the district was still settled throughout the early historic period. Penboyrr parish church (PRN 17348) stands 1.6 kilometres to the north of the development site. The present building is of relatively recent date and replaced a medieval church (PRN 5265) which stood here until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The church is dedicated to St. Llawddog, an Early Medieval saint, which may point to the site having origins in the pre-Norman period (in Wales the first significant Norman incursion dates to 1086). Llawddog is thought to have lived in the late 6<sup>th</sup> and early 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and to have served as the Abbot of the religious community on Bardsey Island at the end of his life. A small group of churches in northwest Carmarthenshire and north Pembrokeshire were dedicated to him by medieval times. Just over 1 kilometre to the east-southeast of the proposed development site is the scheduled linear earthwork known as Clawdd Mawr (CM110). This large bank and ditch can be followed for over 1.3 kilometres and is thought to be an Early Medieval boundary dyke. Larger and more famous dykes from the period include Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke, but smaller example, such as Clawdd Mawr, are known across Wales and are thought to mark more localised territorial boundaries.
- 7.2.2 During the Medieval period, Penboyrr fell within the Cantref of Emlyn, in the commote of Emlyn Uwch Cych. This area was held by the Normans between c.1100AD and 1130AD but came back under the control of the Princes of Deheubarth thereafter. The period is represented locally by Tomen Llawddog, the scheduled remains of a motte and bailey castle (CM022) just to the south of Penboyrr parish church and over 1.5 kilometres to the north of the proposed development site. The castle motte, a large mound of earth and stone, is the most obvious surviving feature. The motte would have had a timber tower raised upon it originally and would have been protected by a deep moat and a surrounding timber palisade fence. The bailey was a defended enclosure attached to the motte, within which buildings would have been located.

The bailey of Domen Llawddog survives only as a low earth bank seen to run to the west of the motte, enclosing an area of approximately 100 metres long east to west by 60 metres wide. This type of castle was typical of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries and is likely to have been established during the 12<sup>th</sup> century, either during the decades of Norman control or following the return of the area into Welsh hands. There is no recorded history relating to this site.

- 7.2.3 St. Llawddog's parish church, Penboyr (PRN 5265) may have Early Medieval origins but it is also possible that the Llawddog dedication was made during Medieval times. The cult of St. Llawddog is known to have been popular in the region in the Medieval period and it is therefore possible that the church was founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century, possibly due to the presence of the nearby motte and bailey castle, which was probably founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The medieval church was completely demolished c.1809 and replaced with the present building.

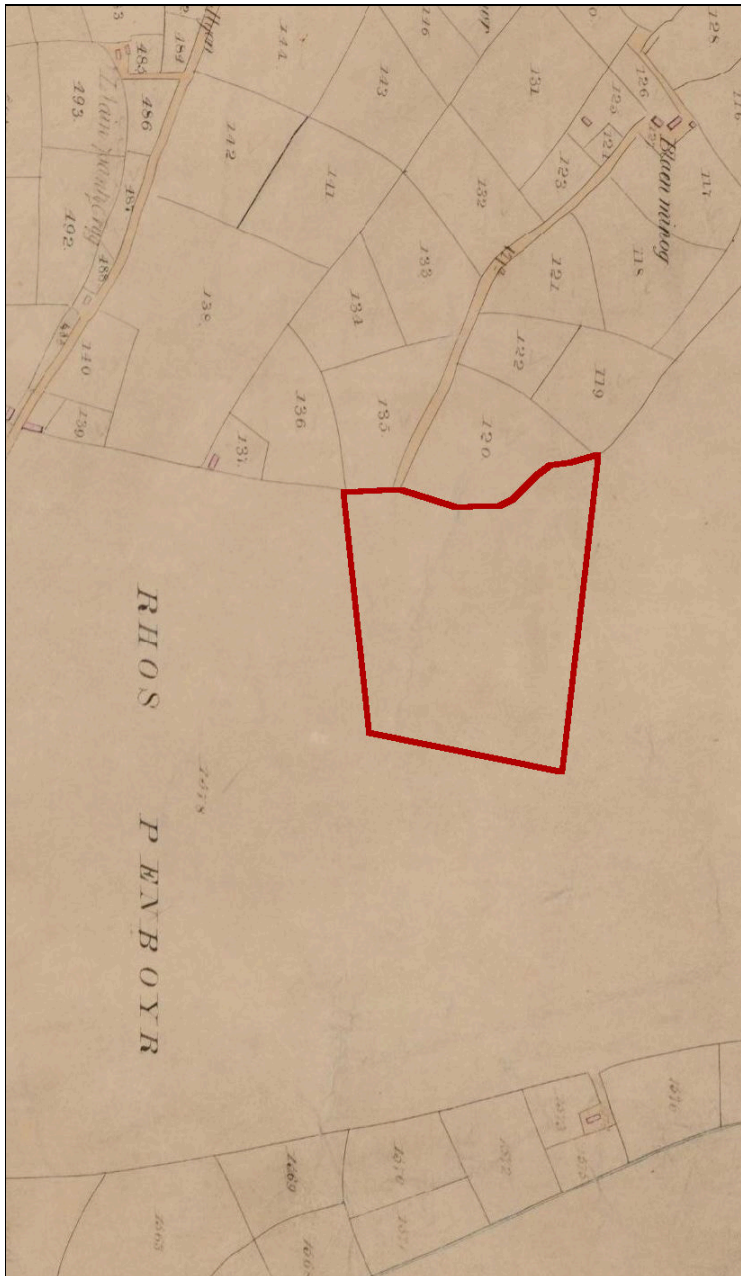
### **7.3 Post Medieval & Modern (1536 to present day)**

- 7.3.1 The recorded post-medieval archaeology of the area around the proposed development site consists mainly of features associated with the settlement of the area from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards and that associated with the development of communications routes during the same century. Several farmsteads and cottages and related outbuildings and features are also recorded in the project database. These generally date to the Post-Medieval period, with some relatively late in date, following the enclosure of Rhos Penboyr in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In many respects they represent the high point of rural settlement in the area. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century there was a general depopulation and reduction in settlements across the wider district.
- 7.3.2 One significant location is the site of the now lost Turnpike tollgate which formerly existed at Bwlchyclawdd (ID Number 8). The tollgate was amongst those attacked and destroyed by Rebecca rioters in 1843, when a campaign against the expensive tollgates which stood at many road junctions in the region saw the local populace take matters into their hands. There is no standing structure at the site today.
- 7.3.3 The Modern period is represented by some of the best preserved Second World War defensive installations in southwest Wales. A 400-metre section of the Carmarthenshire Stop Line (ID number 6) can still be seen crossing Rhos Penboyr, running through the proposed development area. It includes a well-preserved line of anti-tank cubes, with a single Pillbox (ID Number 9). This was constructed in 1940 to guard against an anticipated German invasion from the west coast. It consisted of anti-tank cubes and ditches, pillboxes, barbed wire and minefields and ran from the Carmarthen Bay coastline to the Cardigan Bay coastline.





- 8.2 The Penboyr parish tithe map of 1840 shows the area as 950 acres of unenclosed "commonable land", which is named as Rhos Penboyr on the accompanying tithe apportionment of 1838, see Figure 4. These formed a large proportion of the parish commons of Penboyr and occupied the highest part of the parish at its southern edge.



*Figure 4: The Penboyr parish tithe map of 1840 shows that Rhos Penboyr remained unenclosed. The approximate area of the proposed development site is outlined in red.*





## **9. Data Collation**

9.1 The HER enquiry for the 1 kilometre radius assessment area yielded 36 records for historic assets as a mixture of point data and polygons.

9.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1-kilometre radius assessment area contained 19 records for historic assets.

9.2.1 Eighteen records were removed from the dataset. These were

- Thirteen records for were for farmyard buildings at distance and were assessed under the Farmstead record
- One record for a Round Barrow but with no clear description to identify it
- One record was not where the record recorded it
- Three records lay outside the 1 kilometre assessment area

9.2.2 One new record was created for an earthwork within the lower part of the development area. This low, circular earthwork bank is thought to be a Bronze Age ring cairn (ID Number 19). After the discovery of the feature the layout of the development was amended, see Appendix F. It is the impact of the new layout which has been assessed, see Figure 13.

## 10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the glossary for Importance (Significance) categories for Wales i.e. International, National, Regional, Local, Minor, Not Recorded and Site Requiring Further Investigation (Unknown)<sup>3</sup>. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A and Figure 6 but Table 1 below summarises the assessed significance.

10.2 Within the 19 records in the 1 kilometre assessment area there were two Scheduled Monuments but no Listed Buildings or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. Three other historic assets were also assessed as being of National importance – two previously recorded round barrows (ID Numbers 1 and 4) and a probable ring cairn (ID Number 19) recorded during the site visit. Two other historic assets were assessed as being Regionally important.

These were the Second World War stopline (ID Number 6) and a pillbox that forms part of it (ID Number 9).

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance	Status
1	CRUG Y DDALFA	ROUND BARROW	Nationally Important	
2	CRUGYGORLLWYN	ROUND BARROW	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
3	CRUG PERFA	ROUND BARROW	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
4	CARN WERN	ROUND BARROW	Nationally Important	
19	CRUG RHOS PENBOYR	RING CAIRN	Nationally Important	
8	BWLCHYCLAWDD	TOLL GATE	Locally Important	
10	CARMARTHENSHERE STOP LINE, RHOS LLANGELER	MINE FIELD	Locally Important	
6	CARMARTHENSHERE STOP LINE, RHOS LLANGELER	STOP LINE	Regionally Important	
9	CARMARTHENSHERE STOP LINE, RHOS LLANGELER	PILLBOX	Regionally Important	
13	BLAENMAENOG	TRACKWAY	Locally Important	
15	BLAEN FFIN	COTTAGE	Locally Important	
16	BWLCH-CLAWDD	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
17	RHYD-YR-ONW	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
18	BLAEN-MAENOG	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
5	FFRYDIAU GWYNION	SAND PIT	Minor Importance	
11	BLAENMAENOG	POND	Minor Importance	
12	BRONMAENOG	TRACKWAY	Minor Importance	
14	BWLCHCLAWDD	COTTAGE	Minor Importance	
7	TY-MATIAU	STONE ROW (POSSIBLE)	None	

*Table 2: Assessed significance of historic assets*

<sup>3</sup> The glossary gives letter codes but in order to improve readability, the definition of each level of importance is given not the code, <https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/14/concepts/508305.html>



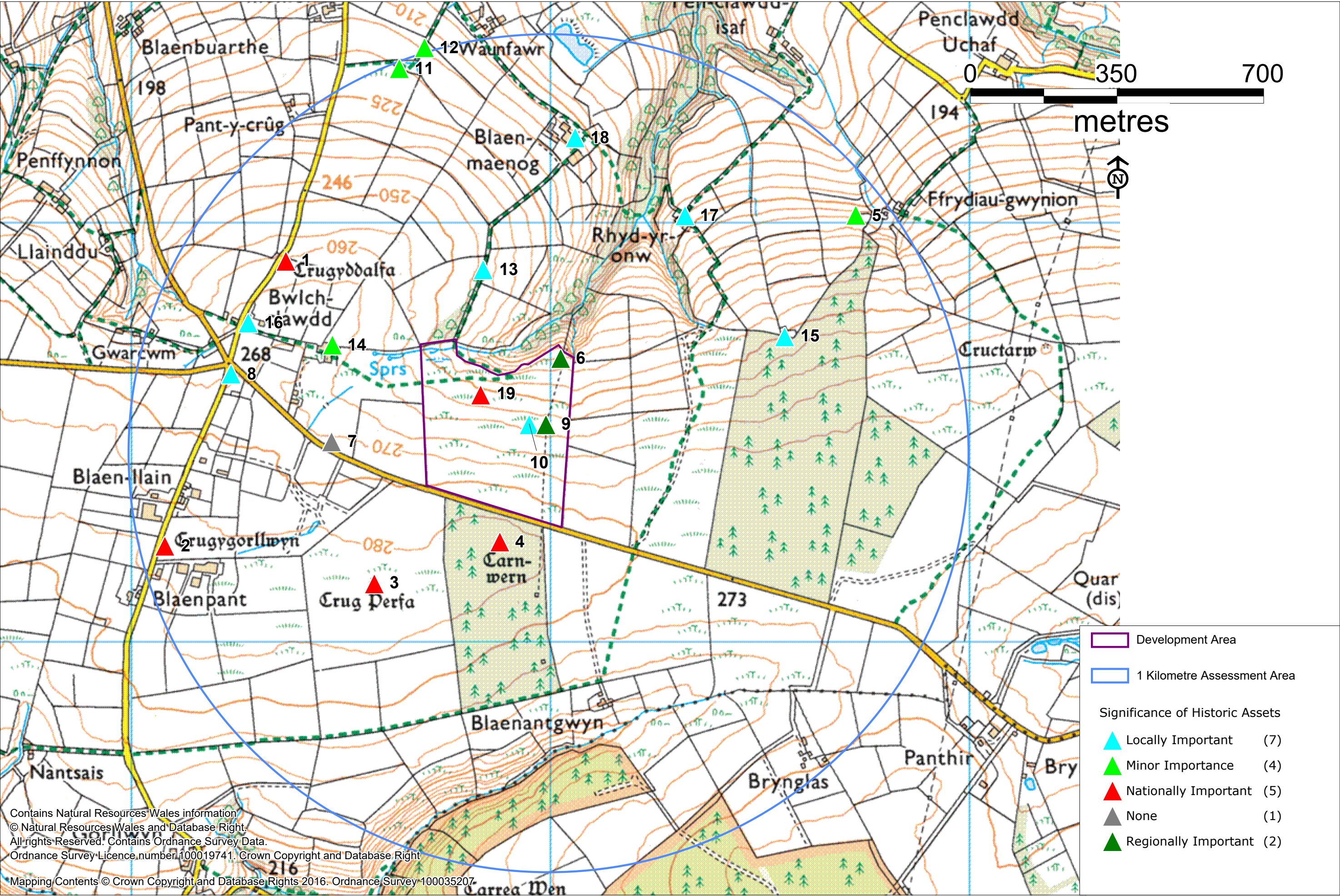


Figure 6: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the significance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number



## 11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. An impact could be Negative or Positive and where impacts have equivalent positive and negative values, the term Neutral is used. A full table is found in Appendix A but a summary is tabulated in Table 3 below and illustrated in Figure 7.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact in Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
19	CRUG RHOS PENBOYR	RING CAIRN	None	Moderate Positive	Moderate Negative	None
6	CARMARTHENSHIRE STOP LINE, RHOS LLANGELER	STOP LINE	None	Low Negative, Low Positive	Low	None
9	CARMARTHENSHIRE STOP LINE, RHOS LLANGELER	PILLBOX	None	Low Negative, Low Positive	Very Low Negative	None
1	CRUG Y DDALFA	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
2	CRUGYGORLLWYN	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
3	CRUG PERFA	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
4	CARN WERN	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
5	FFRYDIAU GWYNION	SAND PIT	None	None	None	None
7	TY-MATIAU	STONE ROW (POSSIBLE)	None	None	None	None
8	BWLCHYCLAWDD	TOLL GATE	None	None	None	None
10	CARMARTHENSHIRE STOP LINE, RHOS LLANGELER	MINE FIELD	None	None	None	None
13	BLAENMAENOG	TRACKWAY	None	None	None	None
14	BWLCHCLAWDD	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
15	BLAEN FFIN	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
16	BWLCH-CLAWDD	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
17	RHYD-YR-ONW	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
18	BLAEN-MAENOG	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
11	BLAENMAENOG	POND	None	None	None	None
12	BRONMAENOG	TRACKWAY	None	None	None	None

*Table 3: Impact on historic assets within the 1-kilometre assessment area*

11.2 As Table 3 shows, no recorded historic assets within the 1-kilometre assessment area would be exposed to any significant impact from the development.

11.2.1 Sixteen historic assets would be unaffected.



11.3 There are 2 Scheduled Monuments within 1 kilometre of the proposed development area. A further 9 Scheduled Monuments are located within a 3 kilometre radius of the proposed development area.

11.3.1 Only three of the 11 scheduled monuments have any degree of intervisibility. An assessment of impacts on their settings and significance are found in Appendices C, D & E of this report. The assessment has shown that these three monuments would not experience a significant impact on their settings or on their significance. The three scheduled monuments in question are;

- **CM022 – Domen Llawddog Mound & Bailey Castle** is found 1.6 kilometre to the north of the proposed development site. The ZTV shows that there would be a theoretical intervisibility between the proposed development site and the scheduled area. However, the site visit found that intervisibility would be reduced by scrub on the motte and intervening hedgerow trees. The view to the south does not appear to have been of importance to the setting of the scheduled monument. The castle sits at the southern end of a natural promontory which runs northwards from the main east-west ridge of high ground south of Penboyr. It is likely that it was sited to take advantage of the promontory, which has deep, wooded valleys to its north, east and west sides, making the position quite defensible. It appears that views from the elevated motte only extended over the immediate surrounding area and surrounding hills. No view was possible into the deep valleys which define the promontory on which the castle stands or of the floor of the Teifi valley to the north. This lack of strategically important views may indicate that the castle was positioned to serve as a manorial focus, rather than to defend a key point.
- **CM377 – Blaen-maenog Defended Enclosure** is found 1 kilometre to the north of the proposed development site. It is an Iron Age promontory fort, built on a carefully selected site overlooking the upper reaches of a tributary valley of the Nant Bargod. The site was chosen as it is protected by steep valley slopes on its west, north and east sides, making it a highly defensible site. The position offers reasonable views across adjacent ground to the northeast and southeast, but otherwise views are limited to the immediate terrain or long-distance views to hills on the opposite side of the Teifi valley to the north. There would be a theoretical intervisibility between the proposed development site and the southern part of the scheduled area. However, the scheduled area is enclosed by well-established, mature deciduous woodland which would block all views towards the development.
- **CM104 – Crug Perfa Round Barrow** is 300 metres to the south of the proposed development site. Despite its ridge-top position, the round barrow is not highly visible in the landscape. It is best seen from the immediate area within a 300 metres radius. It would not be visible

from lower ground to the north or south generally but would be visible from a ridge of high ground over 1 kilometre to the southwest, which may be significant in terms of its historic setting. From the north, it would only be visible from high ground 7 kilometres away, beyond the Teifi valley. The barrow is partially visible on the ridge line from the road at the southern edge of the proposed development site but would not be visible from within the site due to the nature of the topography. The development would, therefore, have no impact on the setting of Crug Perfa or its significance.

11.3.2 The remaining 8 scheduled monuments are listed in Table 1 of this report.

11.4 There are no Listed Buildings within a 1 kilometre radius of the development.

11.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1 kilometre assessment area.

11.6 There are no World Heritage sites within the 1 kilometre assessment area.

11.7 The development site lies within the Drefach Felindre registered Historic Landscape. An assessment was undertaken on the Rhos Penboyr Historic Landscape Character Area, which is recorded in the Historic Environment Record as PRN 42454. This Character Area was defined to include *"A large area within modern Carmarthenshire, comprising an extensive ridge of high ground separating the Teifi valley to the north from the Tywi valley to the south... The greater portion of common, including most of this character area, was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1866. Regular, relatively large fields were laid out, and soon after farms and cottages built. Later intervention has been limited, although a second defensive line, the Rhos-Llangeler Stop Line, was built across the ridge west of Clawdd Mawr during World War 2. Since the war, coniferous forestry plantations have been established over some of the fields, which with three massive wind-turbines - constructed in the early 21st century on Mynydd Moelfre - are now the most prominent landscape features of the area."*

The assessment determined that the proposed development would only occupy a very small area, in relative terms, of the Character Area. The Character Area extends over 3640 hectares whilst the proposed development site is only 12 hectares in area. The development would not cause the removal of any characteristic elements of the Historic Landscape Character Area and would be a low impact development.

11.8 The development would be within the WAUNFAWR LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRMRTL42454), see Figure 10, described as;

*"Waunfawr ridge consists of unenclosed land on the highest point and regular fields with dispersed farms elsewhere. Most of the fields and farms in this area probable originated in the 19th century, some as a*

*result of Parliamentary enclosure. In modern times a number of single, on-farm wind turbines have appeared in the aspect area. Forestry here  
Most significant archaeological element(s): Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites, Deserted rural settlement"*

- 11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, the justification for this is "This unusual upland/upland fringe landscape, the field system of which was created by Act of Parliament, would score higher but for the presence of large tracts of forestry plantation." The development will not remove any defining features.
- 11.9 There are no Conservation Areas within the 1 kilometre study area.
- 11.10 During the assessment, a circular feature was noted within the proposed development area on aerial photographs (DAT, 1991). A subsequent field visit found that the feature was a denuded but otherwise intact Bronze Age Ring Cairn (ID number 19). The original plan for the proposed development would have seen a pond created at this location, but the plan was amended to ensure no disturbance of the feature would occur. The pond has been relocated and a circular exclusion area of some 77 metres in diameter has been created around the Ring Cairn to be maintained under a grazing regime only.
- 11.11 The field boundaries surrounding the development area are predominantly earth banks of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 11.12 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site. The site lies in a parcel called "Field" on the parish tithe map.



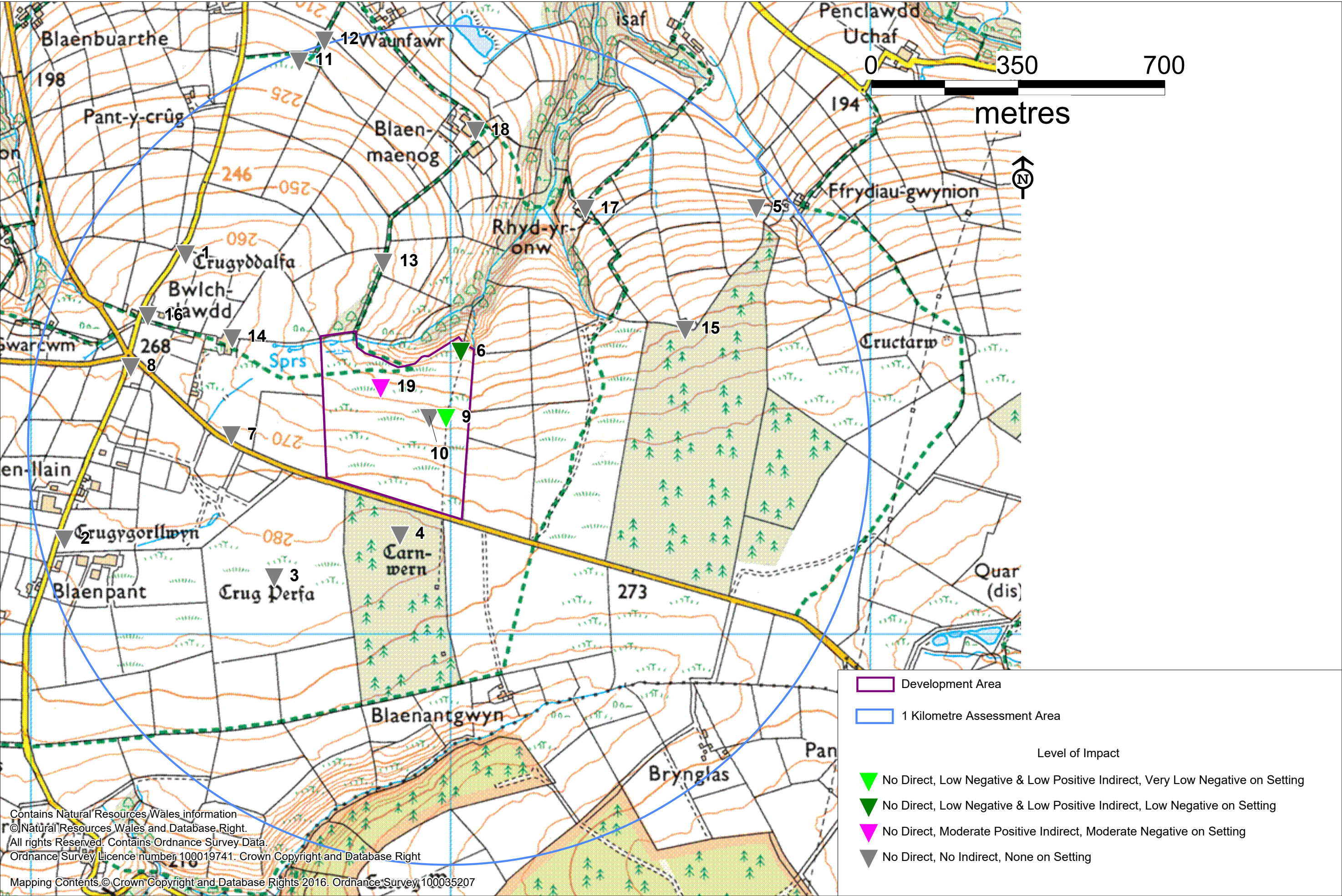


Figure 7: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number



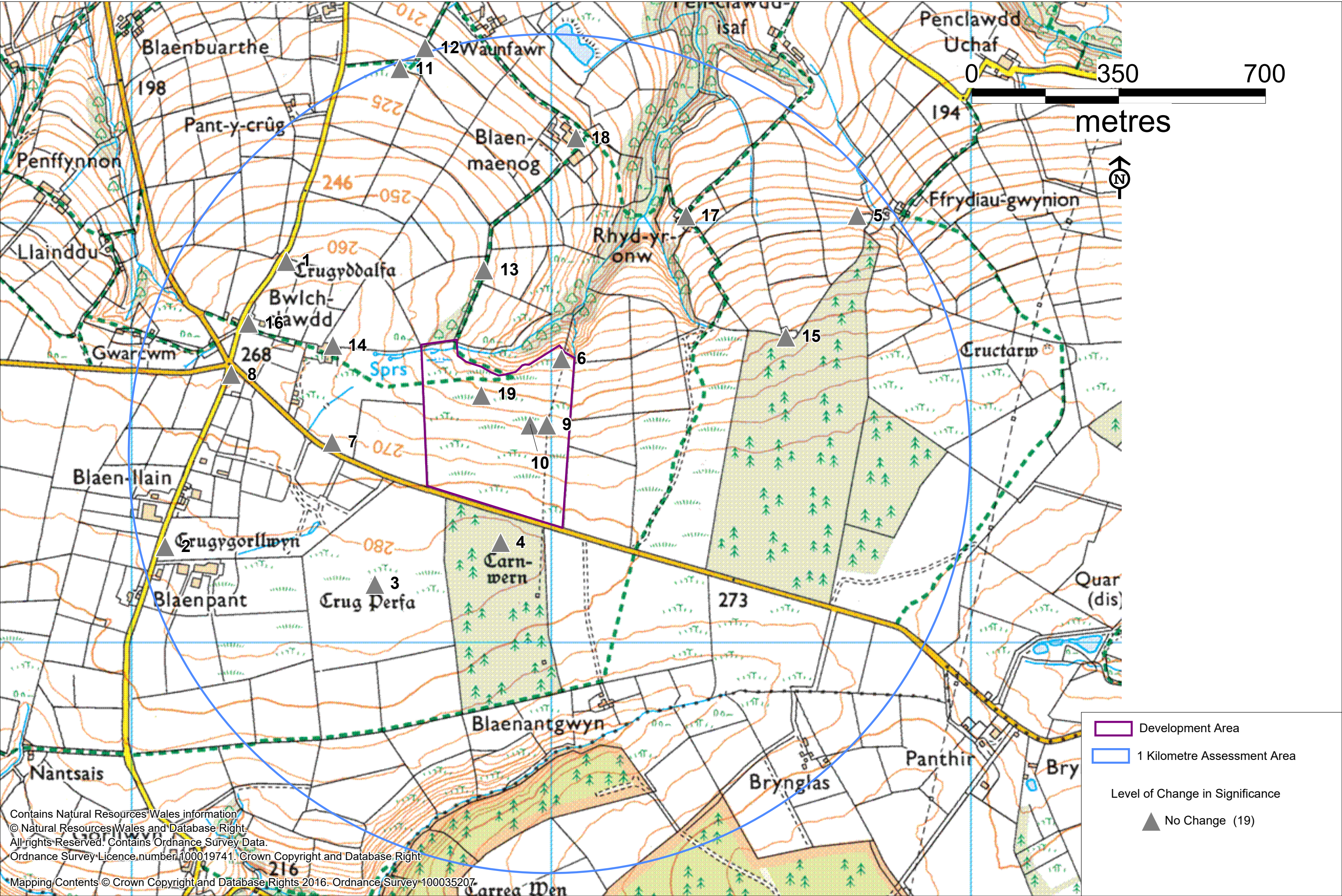


Figure 8: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the change in significance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number



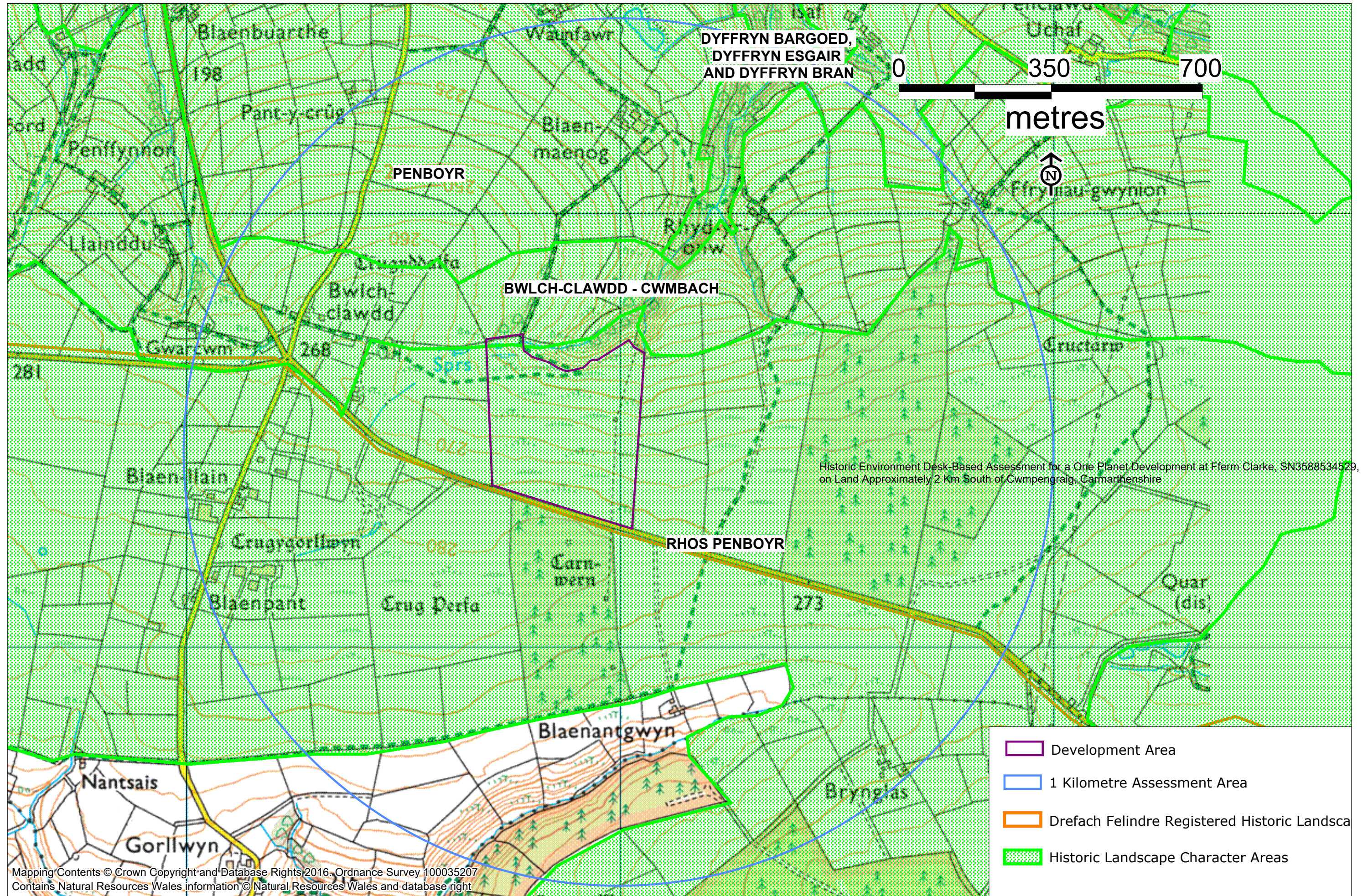


Figure 9: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the Drefach Felindre Registered Historic Landscape and Historic Landscape Character Areas



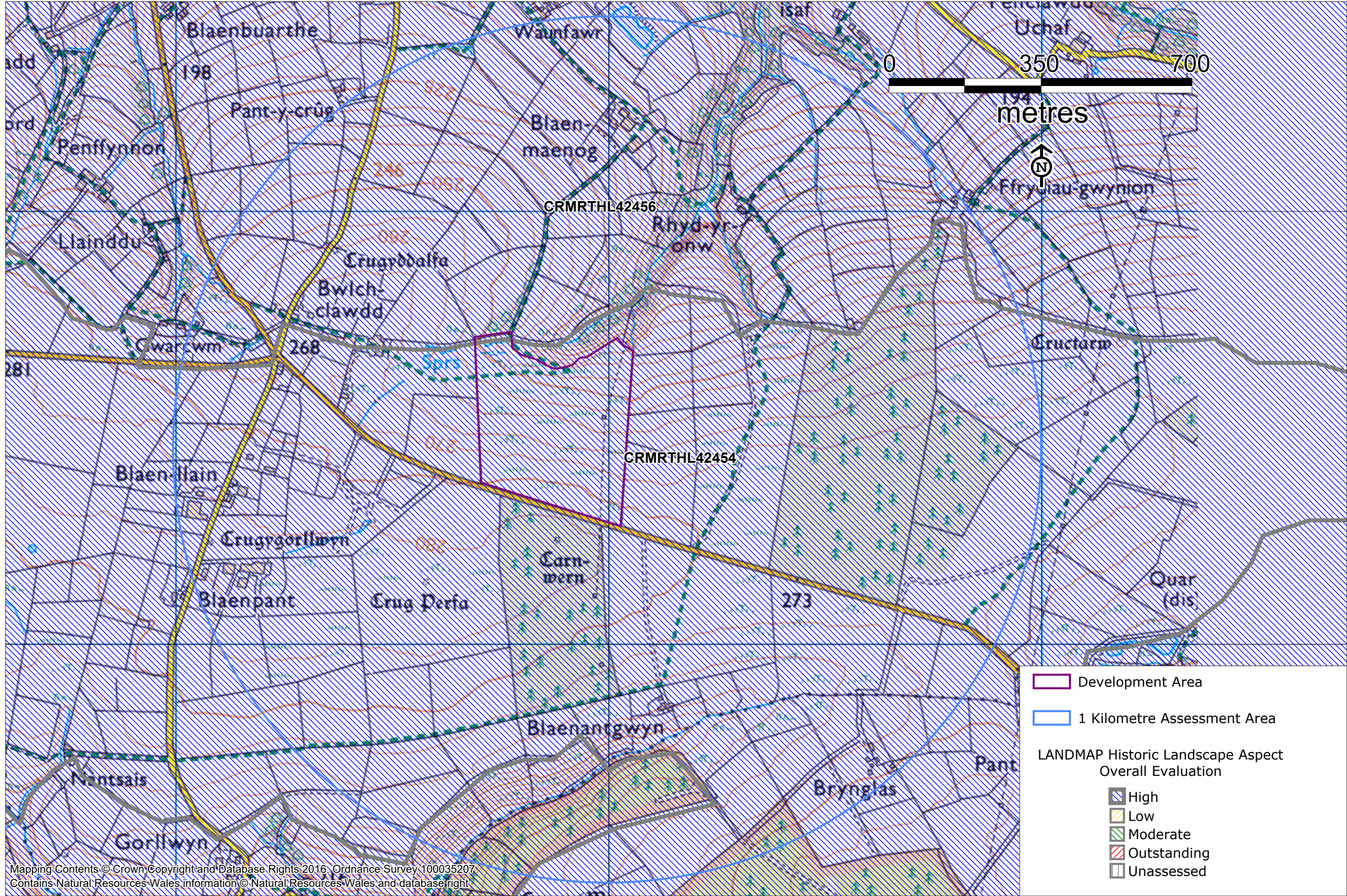


Figure 10: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers



## **12. Conclusion**

- 12.1 This assessment identified a previously unknown Bronze Age Ring Cairn (ID Number 19) within the proposed development site. The location of the cairn required a significant amendment to the development plan to avoid potential damage to the historic asset and ensure its long-term protection. The amended plan has re-sited a proposed pond, planned for the location of the cairn, and the creation of a 77-metre diameter circular exclusion zone focused on the cairn, within which only light grazing will occur.
- 12.2 The assessment also identified a need to amend the proposed site plan to reduce impacts on the surviving section of the Second World War Carmarthenshire Stop Line (ID Number 6), which runs across the eastern portion of the proposed development site. Two fenced paddocks associated with the development were planned to be located abutting the western side of the anti-tank cubes which make up this surviving section of the Stop Line. The plan has been amended to leave a 5-metre wide strip of grazing land between the paddocks and the Stop Line, splaying to 10 metres wide at the southern end of the paddocks where the Stop Line meets the road at the south side of the development area. This will help preserve views of the Stop Line from the roadside to the west of the anti-tank cubes. The views of the Stop Line from the east will not be significantly affected by the paddocks.
- 12.3 The assessment had identified that there are 11 Scheduled Monuments within a 3 kilometre radius of the proposed development. Of these, three would be theoretically intervisible with the development: CM022 Tomen Llawddog Mound & Bailey Castle; CM377 Blaen-maenog Defended Enclosure; CM104 Crug Perfa Round Barrow.
- 12.3.1 Local topography ensures that there would be no intervisibility between the Crug Perfa (CM104) Round Barrow and the proposed development.
- 12.3.2 The defended enclosure at Blaen-maenog (CM377) is wholly surrounded by well-established, mature, deciduous woodland and would not be intervisible with the proposed development.
- 12.3.3 There is a slight degree of intervisibility between the motte at Tomen Llawddog (CM022) and the proposed development site. However, the motte lies 1.6 kilometre to the north of the development site and there is some screening of the view caused by intervening hedgerow trees as well as the thick scrub on the motte itself. Therefore, the impact on the setting of the scheduled monument is Neutral, and there would be no impact on the significance of the monument.
- 12.4 The proposed development would be located within the Rhos Penboyr Historic Landscape Character Area, which is part of the Drefach-Felindre

Registered Historic Landscape. This Character Area has been defined to include an extensive block of former upland common land which was enclosed in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. The proposed development would not remove or damage any of the characteristic features associated with the post-enclosure landscape of the Character Area and has been assessed as having no impact on its significance.

12.5 In view of the presence of a Bronze Age Ring Cairn (ID Number 19) within the proposed development site, and the proximity of several other Bronze Age funerary monuments in the surrounding landscape, it is considered that there is a moderate level of archaeological potential within the development area.

12.5.1 A watching brief on intrusive groundworks associated with the development may be considered an appropriate mitigation.

### **13. Reporting**

13.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

### **14. References**

#### **14.1 Map sources**

Ordnance Survey, 1811, 2" to 1-mile Original Surveyors drawing, Newcastle in Emlyn, Carmarthenshire Sheet  
Ordnance Survey, 1891, 1:10560, 1<sup>st</sup> edition  
Parish tithe map, 1840, Penboyr  
Parish tithe apportionment, 1840, Penboyr

#### **14.2 Web-based materials**

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

#### **14.3 Published sources**

Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*  
Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*  
Jones, D, 1899, *Hanes Plwyfi Llangeler a Phenboyr*

#### **14.4 Unpublished sources**

Trysor, 2021, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a One Planet development at Fferm Clarke on land approximately 2km south of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire.*

#### **14.5 Data Sources**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 09/02/2021, DAT enquiry number 1312  
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded October 2020  
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2015  
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded October 2020  
Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

#### **14.6 Aerial Photographs**

DAT, 1991, AP91-19.20.jpg  
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1946, 4630 RAF106G UK1471 1251 & 3251  
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1955, 5524 MAL166\_55 23651  
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1955, 5524 MAL166\_55 23653  
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1955, August 5545 MAL218\_55 30934  
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1955, August 5545 MAL218\_55 30964  
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1964, 6426 RAF543\_2889 F61 0408  
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1974, 7457 OS74\_249 962  
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1985, 8508 MAFF262 206  
Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1993, 9313 RAF39\_6152 0062

## **15. Reliability & Limitations of Sources**

- 15.1 In line with the requirements of the CIfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (CIfA, 2020, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 15.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.
- 15.2.1 The earliest map source was the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum.
- 15.2.2 The Penboyr parish tithe map of 1840 and the tithe apportionment of 1838 were a good resource, with field level mapping.
- 15.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER, supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Comments on the records are provided in Table 4 below

<b>DAT HER PRN</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Record created?</b>	<b>Trysor Comments</b>
2301	CRUG Y DDALFA	Round Barrow	Record created	
2302	CRUGYGORLLWYN	Round Barrow	Record created	
2303	CRUG PERFA	Round Barrow	Record created	
2305	CARN WERN	Round Barrow	Record created	
2328	BLAEN PANT	Standing Stone	No record created	Seems to be in wrong place, maybe 750 metres to the east in forestry – there seems to be something at that point on 1946 AP
15879		Sand Pit	Record created	Minor
33901		Stop Line	Record created	
42512	TY-MATIAU	Stone Row	Record created	
46543	BWLCHYCLAWDD	Toll Gate	Record created	
49210	BLAEN MINOG; BLAEN MAENOG	Farmstead	No record created	Part of 113305
49211		Pillbox	Record created	
49212		Mine Field	Record created	

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at Fferm Clarke, SN3588534529, on Land Approximately  
2 Km South of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire*

49213		Round Barrow	No record created	Not certain of what to assess
49214		Pond	Record created	Minor
49215		Trackway	Record created	Minor
49216		Trackway	Record created	
49217		Cottage	Record created	
49218	BLAEN-MAENOG	Agricultural Building	No record created	Part of 113305
49219	BLAEN-MAENOG	Agricultural Building	No record created	Part of 113305
49220	BLAEN-MAENOG	Agricultural Building	No record created	
49221	BLAEN-MAENOG	Combination Farm Building	No record created	Part of 113305
49222	BLAEN-MAENOG	Combination Farm Building	No record created	Part of 113305
49223	BLAEN-MAENOG	Cow Shed	No record created	Part of 113305
49224	BLAEN-MAENOG	Farmstead	No record created	Part of 113305
49225	BLAEN-MAENOG;BLAENM INOG	Farmstead	No record created	Part of 113305
55919	RHYD YR ONW	FARMSTEAD	No record created	Part of 113304
56144	RHYD YR ONW	LEAT	No record created	Part of 113304
56145	RHYD YR ONW	WHEEL PIT	No record created	Part of 113304
113298	BLAEN-PANT	FARMSTEAD	No record created	Outside study area
113305	BLAEN-MAENOG	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
104371		Cottage	Record created	
113299	BWLCH-CLAWDD	FARMSTEAD	Record created	Polygon is too large as it includes the cottage on the other side of the road which on tithe map was a separate cottage on a different holding
113309	PANT-Y-CRUG	FARMSTEAD	No record created	
113304	RHYD-YR-ONW	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
113307	WAUN-FAWR	FARMSTEAD	No record created	
116419	RHYD YR ONW	POND	No record created	Part of 113304

*Table 4: Comments on records from the regional HER*



- 15.4 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record was useful and provided some additional information but with fewer records than the HER.
- 15.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 1985, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2016 and 2020, were used to inform the assessment. The 1985 and 2016 images were not of use.
- 15.6 Aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1946, 1955, 1964, 1974, 1985 and 2013. LiDAR data was not available the assessment area.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor,  
March, 2021

## **Appendix A: Gazetteer of Historic Assets**

**ID Number: 1**

**HER PRN:** 2301 **NMR NPRN:** 303745

CRUG Y DDALFA

ROUND BARROW

**NGR:** SN3536934910 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A denuded round barrow which is circa 13 metres in diameter and up to 0.3 metres high. Buried features may survive despite historic ploughing of the site.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not Rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	390 metres to the west-northwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of several round barrows in the district		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Denuded earthwork; Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Described in archaeological sources		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This denuded barrow is now located within a pasture field. When first constructed it was sited on the upper slopes of the hills to the south of the Teifi valley, probably sited to be visible on the skyline from lower ground.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Nationally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This barrow is not intervisible with the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 2**

**HER PRN:** 2302 **NMR NPRN:** 303746

CRUGYGORLLWYN

ROUND BARROW

**NGR:** SN35083423 **Feature Centred**

**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact

**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CM105

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor Description:** A well-preserved round barrow which is circa 20 metres in diameter and up to 2 metres high. The archaeology of the burial is likely to survive beneath the barrow mound.

**Rarity:** Not Rare

**Distance from development:** 670 metres to the west-southwest

**Group Value:** One of several round barrows in the district

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This largely intact barrow is now located within a pasture field. When first constructed it was sited just below the ridge of the hills to the south of the Teifi valley, in a position which meant that it was probably intended to be viewed against the skyline from lower ground to the southwest.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This monument would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

**ID Number: 3**

**HER PRN:** 2303 **NMR NPRN:** 303744

CRUG PERFA

ROUND BARROW

**NGR:** SN35583414 **Feature Centred**

**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact

**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CM104

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor Description:** A well-preserved round barrow which is circa 20 metres in diameter and up to 1.7 metres high. The archaeology of the burial is likely to survive beneath the barrow mound.

**Rarity:** Not Rare

**Distance from development:** 250 metres to the southwest

**Group Value:** One of several round barrows in the district

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This largely intact barrow is now located within a pasture field. When first constructed it was sited on the ridge of the hills to the south of the Teifi valley. It is best seen at close proximity and is in a position which meant that it was probably intended to be viewed by those passing along the ridgetop. It is also intervisible with high ground 1km to the southwest, which may be a key view. Otherwise it is not highly visible in the landscape. Its modern setting is within a field which was created when the land was enclosed after an Inclosure Act of 1866. It has a road to the north and coniferous plantations to the east and northwest representative of the modern development of the landscape.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The nature of the topography would mean that this monument would not be intervisible with the proposed development. The earthwork banks of the intervening road would block the view.



**ID Number:** 4

**HER PRN:** 2305 **NMR NPRN:**

CARN WERN

ROUND BARROW

**NGR:** SN35883424 **Feature Centred**

**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This Bronze Age Round Barrow has been obscured within a coniferous plantation since the early 1970s. The barrow is visible on pre-1970s aerial photographs as a circular feature. It appears to have been disturbed in the past. An aerial photograph dating to 1974 seems to show a trench or gully had been cut across the mound, creating a bank like feature to its southeastern side. This bank was described by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust when the monument was visited in 2000, when it was recorded as being about 15 metres in diameter and up to 1 metre high.		

**Rarity:** Not Rare

**Distance from development:** 85 metres to the south

**Group Value:** One of several round barrows in the district

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This largely intact barrow is now located within a pasture field. When first constructed it was sited on the ridge of the hills to the south of the Teifi valley, in a position which meant that it was probably intended to be viewed by those passing along the ridgetop.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This monument lies in thick within a coniferous plantation and would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

**ID Number: 5**

**HER PRN:** 15879 **NMR NPRN:**

FFRYDIAU GWYNION

SAND PIT

**NGR:** SN36733502 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

**Trysor** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A small sand pit shown on the 1906 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is shown as a quarry on the 1889 edition of the map. It is now infilled.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 730 metres to the east-northeast

**Group Value:** Associated with Ffrydiau Gwynion farm

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Not assessed

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This is a minor feature. No further assessment has been undertaken.

**ID Number:** 6

**HER PRN:** 33901 **NMR NPRN:**

CARMARTHENSHIRE STOP LINE, RHOS LLANGELER

STOP LINE

**NGR:** SN3602534678 **Linear**  
**Period:** Modern **Broadclass:** Defence  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

**Trysor**  
**Description:** **SAM number:** In 1940 the Carmarthenshire Stop Line was constructed to try to guard against a German invasion from the west coast. It consisted of anti-tank cubes and ditches, pillboxes, barbed wire and minefields and ran the Carmarthen Bay coastline to the Cardigan Bay coastline. This section crosses Rhos Llangeler and one of the best present lines of anti-tank cubes and a single Pillbox remains in place to the north of the road which runs east to west along the northern side of the ridge. **LB number:** **grade:**

**Rarity:** Rare

**Distance from development:** Partially within the development area

**Group Value:** Part of a national defence strategy

**Evidential Value:** Some surviving structures; Documentary sources

**Historical Value:** Described in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** The Stop Line is an example of a designed defence line

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This section of the Stop Line ran for 400 metres north to south across the ridge of Rhos Llangeler, from the Nant Bargod to the north to a tributary of the Afon Bele to the south. Much of the section has been removed but some pillboxes and anti-tank cubes remain in place to the north.

**Significance:** Regionally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Low Negative, Low Positive  
Proximity of paddock fences to the pillbox and anti-tank cubes. Change of view to west from open ground to enclosed, partially wooded and partially developed land

**Level of Impact on Setting:** Low Negative

**Comment on Impact:** The change of view to and from the Stop Line in the original scheme is of Moderate Negative level, but balanced by the positive impact of the

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2 Km South of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire*

site being taken under the management of a One Planet Scheme under which no physical impacts will affect the Pillbox or Stop Line. The owner is also interested in future interpretation of the surviving features. Under the revised scheme sufficient room will be allowed to the west of the Stop Line to ensure the development does not impinge on close views of the Stop Line.

**ID Number: 7**

**HER PRN:** 42512 **NMR NPRN:** 104371

TY-MATIAU

STONE ROW (POSSIBLE)

**NGR:** SN3547834479 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Bronze Age (Possible) **Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Form:** Natural Feature **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This putative stone row has been described as consisting of at least three large white quartz blocks in a line, divided by a road. These stones are visible from the roadside and also on aerial photographs. They are clearly do not form a straight alignment and are thought to represent naturally scattered glacial erratics rather than an archaeological feature. It should be noted that the surrounding landscape is littered with white quartz blocks, some quite large, and there is no current evidence that their presence and distribution is anything other than natural in origin.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 240 metres to the west

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Stones visible in the landscape

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** It is though that these stones are natural features and not of archaeological significance.

**Significance:** None

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** It is not believed that this represents an archaeological feature.



**ID Number: 8**

**HER PRN:** 46543 **NMR NPRN:**

BWLCHYCLAWDD

TOLL GATE

**NGR:** SN3523834641 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Communications  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The site of a mid-19th century tollgate which was attacked and destroyed by Rebeccaites in 1843. There is no standing structure at the site today.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	460 metres to the west		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of a network of turnpike trust tollgates in the region in the 1830s and 1840s		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping; Documentary sources		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Associated with the Rebecca protests 1839-1844		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	The tollgate was established at the junction of several roads with met with the turnpike road.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This building no longer exists and the site is not intervisible with the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 9**

**HER PRN:** 49211 **NMR NPRN:**

CARMARTHENSHIRE STOP LINE, RHOS LLANGELER

PILLBOX

**NGR:** SN35993452 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Modern **Broadclass:** Defence  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This Type 24 pillbox formed part of the Carmarthenshire Stop Line on Rhos Llangelier. It was built c.1940. Today it survives relatively intact, though weathering is beginning to erode the outer structure.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	Within the development area		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the Carmarthenshire Stop Line		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing structure		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Described in the Defence of Britain archive		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	A Type 24 Shell-proof pillbox		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This pillbox was built into the Carmarthenshire Stop Line in 1940 and flanked by long lines of anti-tank cubes, fronted by a minefield. The cubes remain in place and the complex is now in a pasture field.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Regionally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Low Negative Proximity of paddock fences. Change of view to west from open ground to enclosed, partially wooded and partially developed land		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	Very Low Negative		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The change of view to and from the Pillbox is of Moderate Negative level, but balanced by the positive impact of the site being taken under the management of a One Planet Scheme under which no physical impacts will affect the Pillbox or Stop Line. The owner is also interested in future interpretation of the surviving features. Sufficient room will be allowed to the west of the Stop Line to ensure the development does not impinge on close views of the Stop Line.		

**ID Number: 10**

**HER PRN:** 49212 **NMR NPRN:**

CARMARTHENSHIRE STOP LINE, RHOS LLANGELER

MINE FIELD

**NGR:** SN35953452 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Modern **Broadclass:** Defence  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A minefield was present in this field during the Second World War, forming part of the Carmarthenshire Stop Line as it crossed over Rhos Llangeler. The mines were placed in fenced areas to the west of the anti-tank cubes and pillboxes of the Stop Line. The mines are said to have been removed late in the war or shortly afterwards.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	Within the development area		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Associated with the Carmarthenshire Stop Line		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Documentary Sources		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Recorded in the Defence of Britain project archive		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	The minefield was laid in a pasture field to the west of the Stop Line, but removed at the end of hostilities. The land was returned to pasture after the war and has continued to		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The minefield had no structural elements and the mines were removed after the war, leaving no surface traces. There is no impact.		

**ID Number: 11**

**HER PRN:** 49214 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAENMAENOG

POND

**NGR:** SN35643537 **Feature Centred**

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Not Recorded

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A minor pond shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps. Probably no longer in use.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 640 metres to the north-northwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Not assessed

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact on Setting:**

**Comment on Impact:** This is a minor feature. No further assessment has been undertaken.

**ID Number: 12**

**HER PRN:** 49215 **NMR NPRN:**

BRONMAENOG

TRACKWAY

**NGR:** SN35703542 **Linear**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:**

**Trysor** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Description:** A minor farm trackway.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 700 metres to the north

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Not assessed

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact on Setting:**

**Comment on Impact:** This is a minor feature. No further assessment has been undertaken.

**ID Number: 13**

**HER PRN:** 49216 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAENMAENOG

TRACKWAY

**NGR:** SN35843489 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A trackway which is shown on the parish tithe map of 1840 and still survives running south of Blaenmaenog farm to the former common boundary today.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	Adjacent to the development		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Associated with Blaenmaenog Farm		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Track remains in use		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	Public footpath		
<b>Setting:</b>	This track formerly ran from Blaenmaenog to the common boundary, and continued in use after the commons were enclosed in the 19th century.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The development would have no impact on the trackway, which crosses neighbouring land.		

**ID Number: 14**

**HER PRN:** 49217 **NMR NPRN:**

BWLCHCLAWDD

COTTAGE

**NGR:** SN35483471 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A cottage and garden shown here on the 1840 parish tithe map was abandoned by the end of the 19th century and its remaining ruins were cleared away before the end of the 20th century returning the land to pasture.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	230 metres to the west		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic Mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A cottage built on the edge of the former parish commons by the early 19th century. There are now no remains visible in the field.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This cottage no longer survives.		



**ID Number: 15**

**HER PRN:** 104371 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAEN FFIN

COTTAGE

**NGR:** SN36563473 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The small cottage of Blaen Ffin is shown on the parish tithe map and was still occupied at the time of the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 Second Edition map of 1906. It fell out of use by the mid-20th century and only ruins survive.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	500 metres to the east		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This cottage was built in early 19th century when the former common was enclosed. It fell into ruin in the 20th century and the site is now surrounded by mature deciduous trees, with a large coniferous plantation to the south and east.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	A forestry plantation blocks views towards the development site		

**ID Number: 16**

**HER PRN:** 113299 **NMR NPRN:**

BWLCH-CLAWDD

FARMSTEAD

**NGR:** SN3527934763 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Damaged **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	This farmstead was first recorded as Ty Newydd on the tithe map of 1840 and also on the 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. By the time of the 1906 edition of the Ordnance Survey map it was small farmstead known as Bwlch-clawdd. It is located to the eastern side of a minor road and does not appear to have developed into a modern farmstead but to now serve as a dwelling only.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	400 metres to the west-northwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing buildings		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This small farmstead was founded at the edge of the historic parish commons, probably in the early 19th century. It grew in the later 19th century but has not become a large, modern farmstead but appears to be a residential holding only.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This property is not intervisible with the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 17**

**HER PRN:** 113304 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYD-YR-ONW

FARMSTEAD

**NGR:** SN3632235019 Feature Centred

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This former small farmstead now appears to be used for residential purposes only.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 400 metres to the northeast

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping; Standing buildings

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This former farmstead is situated in the farmed landscape to the eastern side of the Nant Bargod stream valley, on a north facing slope.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Not intervisible with the development site. Intervening scrubland on rising slopes block views even in winter.

**ID Number: 18**

**HER PRN:** 113305 **NMR NPRN:**

BLAEN-MAENOG

FARMSTEAD

**NGR:** SN3606035205 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>	1840	tithe map stood to the east of the present farm complex and have	
<b>Description:</b>		all now been lost. The present farmhouse is associated with ranges of	
		modern buildings to its eastern side.	

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 480 metres to the north

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping; Standing buildings

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The farmstead is situated in the farmed landscape to the western side of the Nant Bargod stream valley, on a north-northeast facing slope. It is sheltered by the hillslope and mature hedgerows with hedgerow trees.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Not intervisible with the development site. Intervening deciduous trees block views even in winter.

**ID Number: 19**

**HER PRN:** 114895 **NMR NPRN:**

CRUG RHOS PENBOYR

RING CAIRN

**NGR:** SN3583434591 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Bronze Age (Possible) **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	A circular earthwork is visible on an aerial photograph dating to 1991 which has been wrongly catalogued in the Historic Environment Record under PRN2305. The image actually shows the field to the north of PRN2305 and is centred on a circular earthwork at this point. The feature appears quite denuded, but the aerial photograph was taken from an oblique angle in a very low, winter sunshine casting strong shadows, which help pick the feature out. A cropmark circle also appears here on a 1964 RAF photograph held in the Welsh Government's Aerial Photograph Unit (6426 RAF543_2889 F61 0408).		

The feature was visited by Trysor in February 2021 and was found to be defined by a low circular bank, less than 0.3 metres high, and to measure between 13 and 15 metres in diameter. Inside this circle, just to the south of the centre, is a low stone cairn which measures about 4 metres in diameter. The feature is thought to be a Bronze Age Ring Cairn with a small cairn within the ring formed by the defining bank.

**Rarity:** Not Rare

**Distance from development:** Within the development area

**Group Value:** Potentially one of a group of Bronze Age funerary monuments in the district

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork; Documentary evidence

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This feature lies on a north-facing valley slope below the ridge to the south of the Teifi valley. The land here is now quite damp pasture but appears to have been subject to some improvement in modern times. Other Bronze Age burial mounds are close by but not intervisible.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

In the original layout of the development the feature would have been destroyed. The layout has now been revised to take account of the feature and ensure appropriate management in the future.

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at Fferm Clarke, SN3588534529, on Land Approximately  
2 Km South of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire*

<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Moderate Positive The immediate surroundings of the ring cairn will change from an open pasture field to more paddocks and enclosures with different activities/crops in each
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	Moderate Negative
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	In the original layout of the development the feature would have been destroyed. The layout has now been revised to take account of the feature and ensure appropriate management in the future. The immediate setting of the feature will change from pasture to more enclosed with a variety of farming practices. This will not block any key views though, and the identification of the feature as part of this scheme allows for more appropriate management in the future. Overall the impact is considered to be Neutral.

## **Appendix B: Photographs**



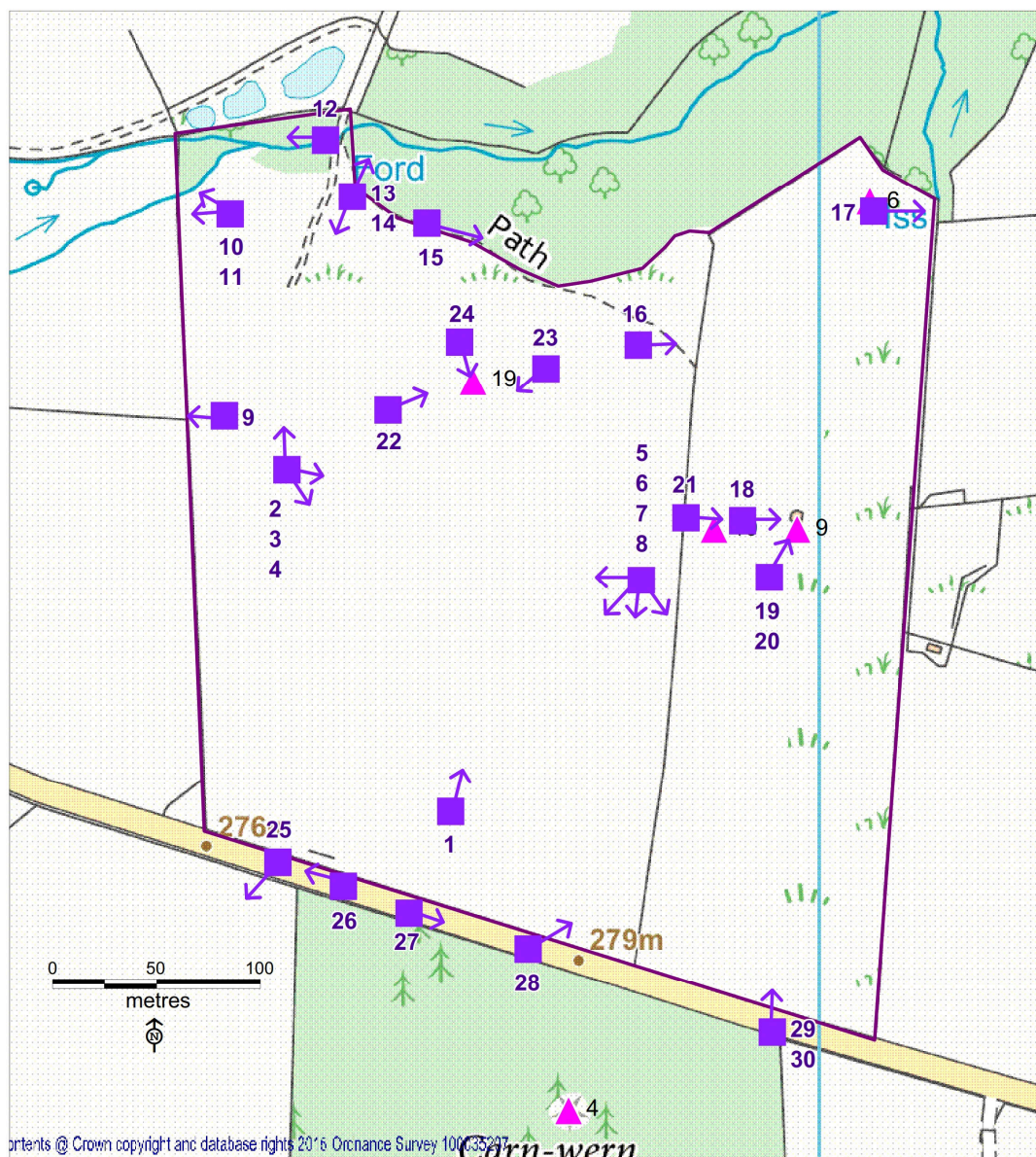


Figure 11: Location and direction of photographs





*Plate 1: A view the development field looking north-northeast towards the Teifi Valley in the distance.*



*Plate 2: A view looking northwards from the northwestern part of the development area where rising ground can be seen to foreshorten views.*



*Plate 3: A general view across the development area, looking south-southeast, the concrete blocks of the stopline (ID Number 6) can be seen on the horizon to the left.*



*Plate 4: A general view across the development area, looking east-southeast, the concrete blocks of the stopline (ID Number 6) can be seen on the horizon to the centre.*





*Plate 5: A view across the development area looking west-northwest.*



*Plate 6: A view across the development area, looking southwest. The Crug Perfa round barrow (ID Number 3) is beyond the horizon and is not visible from the development area*





*Plate 7: A view across the development area, looking south-southwest.*



*Plate 8: A view across the area to be grazing towards the concrete blocks of the stopline (ID Number 6), looking south-southeast.*





*Plate 9: A view from the western edge of the development area into the neighbouring fields, showing some of the quartz boulders which are common in the area, looking west.*



*Plate 10: Another view from the western edge of the development area looking into the neighbouring field showing a clearance cairn consisting of quartz boulders that are common locally, looking west.*





*Plate 11: Looking across a neighbouring field showing the quantity of quartz locally, looking northwest.*



*Plate 12: The stream at the north of the development area with quartz visible, looking west.*





*Plate 13: A stony bank along the southern side of the stream, looking north-northeast. This appeared to consist of large stone blocks, possibly quartz and be the result of field clearance.*



*Plate 14: Trackway, looking south-southwest, the underlying gravel contains a high percentage of quartz..*





*Plate 15: Trackway, looking east-southeast.*



*Plate 16: Earthwork, confirmed by a neighbour as being a former storage area, looking east.*





*Plate 17: The northern end of the stopline with a pill box, on a separate holding in the trees to the left, looking east.*



*Plate 18: The pillbox (ID Number 9) in the stop line (ID Number 6), looking east.*





*Plate 19: A view along the stop line, looking south-southwest towards the paddocks.*



*Plate 20: The pillbox (ID Number 9) in the stop line (ID Number 6), looking north-northeast.*





*Plate 21: A view towards the stop ine (Id Number 6) looking east.*



*Plate 22: A view across the ring cairn (ID Number 19), looking east. The people are standing in the centre of the earthwork and the outline of the circle can just been seen.*





*Plate 23: A view across the ring cairn (ID Number 19), looking southwest. The people are standing in the centre of the earthwork and the outline of the circle can just be seen.*



*Plate 24: The stone mound in the centre of the ring cairn, looking south-southeast.*





*Plate 25: A view towards from the current gateway to the field looking southwest towards Crug Perfa (ID Number 3) which is just visible on the skyline in the centre.*



*Plate 26: At the current gateway looking west-northwest at the bank along the southern edge of the development area.*





*Plate 27: Looking west-northwest along the bank along the south of the development area.*



*Plate 28: A view from the road to the south towards the stop line (ID Number 6), looking east-northeast.*





*Plate 29: A view from the road to the south towards the stop line, (ID Number 6), looking north.*



*Plate 30: A view from Penboyr churchyard at SN3601936271, looking south. The development would be just below the coniferous forestry on the skyline in the centre of the photograph*



*Plate 31: A view from the road to the south towards the stop line, (ID Number 6),  
looking north.*

## **APPENDIX C**

### **SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES STAGE 2**

#### **DOMEN LLAWDDOG MOUND & BAILEY CASTLE**

**(Scheduled Monument Number CM022)**

<b>DOMEN LLAWDDOG MOUND &amp; BAILEY CASTLE (CM022)</b>	
<b>Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?</b>	
<b>• Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:</b>	
<b>What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/historic assets and natural features?</b>	<p>This motte and bailey is likely to be of 12<sup>th</sup> century date but has no recorded history. It is not known if it was constructed by the Welsh princes or the Norman invaders during a period when there was an intense struggle for control over the region.</p> <p>The castle stands very close to St, Llawddog's church, which is the parish church of Penboyr. The proximity of the castle to the church suggests that they may have had a relationship in medieval times though it is not known whether the church was established near the castle or the castle established near the church. The church is known to have existed in AD1291 and has a 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century font.</p>
<b>What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?</b>	<p>The castle may have been deliberately sited near St. Llawddog's church, assuming that the church had been established before the castle. There is no indication at present to show that the church predates the 12<sup>th</sup> century, other than the fact that it is dedicated to St. Llawddog, who was an early medieval figure.</p> <p>The more likely reason for the selection of the site was that it places the castle on a natural promontory, with deep, wooded valleys to the north, east and west which make the position quite defensible.</p>
<b>What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	<p>The castle sits at the southern end of a natural promontory which runs northwards from the main east-west ridge of high ground south of Penboyr. The promontory is defined by deep, wooded valleys to the north, east and west.</p>
<b>Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or</b>	<p>It appears that views from the elevated motte only extended over the immediate surrounding area and surrounding hills. No view was</p>

<b>to be a part of a significant view? Although there may be a 360 degree view, some areas of the view may be more significant than others.</b>	possible into the deep valleys which define the promontory on which the castle stands or of the floor of the Teifi valley to the north. This lack of strategically important views may indicate that the castle was positioned to serve as a manorial focus, rather than to defend a key point.
<b>Has its function or use changed?</b>	The castle is likely to have fallen out of use by the 13 <sup>th</sup> century and has lain unused in the landscape ever since. At some point in the relatively recent past it has been damaged by the digging of a quarry into the motte from its northern side.
<b>What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	The surrounding landscape has been transformed into an enclosed, farmed, post-medieval landscape with scattered farms and cottages dotted across the area. It is likely that the castle was originally constructed on unenclosed land on the mountain above the southern side of the Teifi valley.
<b>Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?</b>	The changes have happened to the historical setting of the monument, which has become isolated within the farmed landscape.
<b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?</b>	A minor road serving the church appears to have been built around the northern side of the castle bailey, with the bailey rampart incorporated into the field boundary. The western and southern ramparts survive as low earthworks within the field, with the motte to the eastern end of the complex.
<b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	Apart from the fact that the road to the north seems to have followed the line of the rampart, no. The post-medieval fieldscape and settlement pattern has not been influenced by the presence of the castle.
<b>Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed?</b>	The enclosure of the landscape and the creation of hedged field parcels across the surrounding area means that views of and from the castle have been affected. The post-medieval parish church blocks views to the north, though it is not known if an earlier church stood in the same position.

<b>● Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:</b>	
<p><b>Were these relationships designed or accidental?</b></p> <p><b>How did these relationships change over time?</b></p>	<p>The site of this motte &amp; bailey castle would undoubtedly have been selected carefully.</p> <p>Once the castle ceased to have a military or administrative valley it seems to have been abandoned and largely forgotten.</p>
<b>How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?</b>	<p>The damaged motte and denuded earthworks of the bailey are visible within the field. There will be buried archaeological features within the castle site also. There have been no archaeological excavations here in the past.</p>
<b>● Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?</b>	<p>No.</p>



<b>Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:</b>	
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure</b>	When in use, it is likely that the motte & bailey castle were best appreciated from close quarters, on the promontory on which the site is located, from the high ground to the south and also from surrounding hills. It is assumed that the castle stood in a more open environment, cleared of any trees and screening vegetation, and without the hedgerows which now screen views of the site.
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history – for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site</b>	None known
<b>• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.</b>	The motte & bailey stands in a flat field which is surrounded by high hedgerows. It is not easily seen from any position and can only be appreciated from the air or from within the field parcel (which is private land). There are no popular viewing points.

<b>Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.</b>			
<b>POSSIBLE IMPACT</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>	<b>IMPACT ON SETTING</b>	<b>IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET</b>
<b>The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting</b>	<p>The proposed development site is 1.6km to the south of the motte &amp; bailey. The development is a low-impact, One Planet scheme, with no large structures or vertical intrusions proposed. The development would not break the skyline, which is currently dominated by a conifer plantation.</p> <p>There is a partial intervisibility between the two locations but the motte &amp; bailey is not recognisable from the development site and no important views would experience any impact, in either direction.</p>	None	None
<b>The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset</b>	As above.	None	None



<b>Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains</b>	No. As above.	None	None
<b>The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this</b>	The scheduled monument stands in a highly rural location, with a scattered settlement pattern and few buildings in the immediate area, the parish church to the north being the most dominant. The development would be 1.6km to the south and of a low-impact nature which would not change the character of the built environment surrounding the castle site.	None	None
<b>The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible</b>	The development would be expected to be permanent, but its low impact nature means that it would be reversible.	None	None
<b>The extent of tree</b>	The minor valleys of		

<b>cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity</b>	<p>this district are sheltered and wooded and there are also a significant number of hedgerow trees in the area between the scheduled monument and the proposed development. These trees are mostly deciduous. There is a coniferous plantation to the south of the development site, on higher ground and large conifers and yews around the parish church.</p> <p>New plantings at the development site will include mixed woodland and some willow. These plantings will conform to the character of the surrounding area and would be maintained as a permanent feature.</p>		
<b>The impact of artificial lighting — for example, on night-time views</b>	Artificial lighting will be minimal and for domestic use only. There is a street light outside the church, next to the castle motte.		
<b>The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the</b>	The proposed One Planet development is designed to conform to the character of the landscape and have	Neutral	None

<b>erosion of its key characteristics</b>	a minimal impact. The site is 1.6km from the scheduled monument and will have no impact.		
<b>The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses</b>	The site is 1.6km from the scheduled monument and will have no impact.	None	None
<b>The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell</b>	The site is 1.6km from the scheduled monument and will have no impact.	None	None
<b>Cumulative effect of the proposed change or development — sometimes relatively small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.</b>	The site is 1.6km from the scheduled monument and will have no impact.	None	None

## **APPENDIX D**

### **SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES STAGE 2**

#### **Defended Enclosure 500m NNE of Blaen-maenog**

**(Scheduled Monument Number CM377)**

<b>Defended Enclosure 500m NNE of Blaen-maenog (Scheduled Monument Number CM377)</b>  <b>Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?</b>	
<b>• Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:</b>	
<b>What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/historic assets and natural features?</b>	<p>This Iron Age promontory fort was built on a carefully selected site overlooking the upper reaches of a tributary valley of the Nant Bargod. The fort measures 130 metres northeast to southwest by 80 wide overall. The south-west side is protected by three substantial earthwork ramparts, cutting off the neck of the promontory. The entrance into the enclosure is found at the southern corner of the enclosure.</p> <p>The site was chosen as it is protected by steep valley slopes on its west, north and east sides, making it a highly defensible site. The position offers reasonable views across adjacent ground to the northeast and southeast, but otherwise views are limited to the immediate terrain or long distance views to hills on the opposite side of the Teifi valley to the north.</p>
<b>What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?</b>	<p>A natural promontory at the head of a deeply incised minor stream valley was chosen for its defensive properties.</p>
<b>What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	<p>The fort was strongly defended on a natural promontory with views of the immediately adjacent land and some medium-distance views to the northeast and southeast. The nature of the contemporary landscape is not known.</p>
<b>Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or to be a part of a significant view? Although there may be a 360 degree view, some areas of the view may be</b>	<p>It seems that views to the east were favoured, but the fort was undoubtedly positioned here for the defensive properties of the location, rather than any long distance or significant views.</p>



<b>more significant than others.</b>	
<b>Has its function or use changed?</b>	This fort would have fallen out of use by the end of the Iron Age and thereafter survived as an earthwork relic in the landscape. Its interior is now a pasture field with its ramparts hidden in woodland.
<b>What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	<p>The deeply incised stream valleys to the west and east of the fort are now thickly wooded. These may well have been kept bare when the fort was occupied as a defensible site.</p> <p>The wider landscape has been transformed into an enclosed, farmed, post-medieval landscape with scattered farms and cottages dotted across the area.</p> <p>It is likely that the fort was originally constructed on unenclosed land on the mountain above the southern side of the Teifi valley.</p>
<b>Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?</b>	The changes have happened to the historical setting of the monument, which has become isolated within the farmed landscape.
<b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?</b>	No.
<b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	The ramparts of the fort have been respected and the present pasture field here has retained the shape of the fort.
<b>Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed?</b>	The fort is now completely surrounded by trees and has no outward views. In the Iron Age the defences would have undoubtedly been kept treeless to allow for a good view of the surrounding terrain.

<b>● Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:</b>	
<b>Were these relationships designed or accidental?</b>  <b>How did these relationships change over time?</b>	<p>The fort was designed deliberately to occupy and defend a natural promontory.</p> <p>Over time, its defensive properties became unnecessary and it was abandoned.</p>
<b>How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?</b>	<p>There are upstanding earthworks at this site, but there will also be buried archaeological features.</p>
<b>● Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?</b>	<p>None known.</p>

<b>Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:</b>	
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure</b>	The important views were short range, sufficient to ensure the fort's defences could be maintained. There are no meaningful long views and medium range views are incidental and largely to the northeast and southeast.
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history – for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site</b>	None known.
<b>• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.</b>	None. The fort is now completely surrounded by woodland and can only be appreciated from within the enclosure or from the air.

## **APPENDIX E**

### **SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES STAGE 2**

#### **Crug Perfa Round Barrow**

**(Scheduled Monument Number CM104)**

<b>Crug Perfa Round Barrow</b> <b>(Scheduled Monument Number CM104)</b> <b>Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?</b>	
<b>• Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:</b>	
<b>What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/historic assets and natural features?</b>	<p>The Crug Perfa Round Barrow is situated at 282 metres above sea level, on the top of a high ridge which runs east to west to the south of the Teifi valley. Despite its ridge-top position, the round barrow is not highly visible in the landscape. It is best seen from the immediate area within a 300 metres radius.</p> <p>It may have been intervisible with a second round barrow (PRN 2305) which now lies in an afforested parcel just over 300 metres away to the east-northeast. There are a number of barrows along the ridge top and upper slopes, but they are not all intervisible and it is not known if they were contemporary or had any functional relationship.</p> <p>Outside the immediate landscape, the barrow would also be visible from a ridge of high ground over 1km to the southwest, which is aligned on a northwest to southeast axis.</p> <p>The barrow would not be visible from lower ground to the north or south. From the north, it would only be visible from high ground 7km away, beyond the Teifi valley.</p>
<b>What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?</b>	<p>The round barrow appears to have been deliberately sited on the ridge top, but the reasons for that are not clear.</p>
<b>What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	<p>The ridge-top location may signify an desire to mark the boundary of a territory, although the fact that the barrow is not highly visible as a landmark feature may mean that it only had relatively localised significance. The views from the high ground to the south may indicate a relationship with a community in</p>



	the valley in that direction. As there are several other barrows in close vicinity on the part of the ridge, it may represent part of a ritual landscape associated with a community located to the north or south of the ridge, or both.
<b>Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or to be a part of a significant view? Although there may be a 360 degree view, some areas of the view may be more significant than others.</b>	This is not clear. The view towards high ground 1km to the southwest may be important, but otherwise this barrow is not highly visible and has only relatively localised or distant views.
<b>Has its function or use changed?</b>	The barrow is intact and is still a grave, although any meaning attached to the burial has long been forgotten.
<b>What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</b>	<p>Until the 19<sup>th</sup> century the land here was open moorland and it is assumed that it would also have been open pasture in prehistoric times. Since the land was enclosed following an Inclosure Act of 1866 it has been improved and managed as grazing land.</p> <p>The wider landscape has been transformed into an enclosed, farmed, post-medieval landscape with scattered farms and cottages dotted across the area.</p>
<b>Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?</b>	The changes have happened to the historical setting of the monument, which has become isolated within the farmed landscape.
<b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?</b>	No.

<b>Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape /streetscape?</b>	No. The post-medieval fieldscape and settlement pattern has not been influenced by the presence of the barrow. A road has been built to the north and coniferous plantations have been established to the east and northwest.
<b>Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed?</b>	The enclosure of the landscape and the creation of hedged field parcels across the surrounding area means that views of and from the barrow will have been affected, accentuated by the planting of forestry stands to the east and northwest. The original setting of the monument in terms of tree-cover and ground vegetation is not known however.

<b>● Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:</b>	
<p><b>Were these relationships designed or accidental?</b></p> <p><b>How did these relationships change over time?</b></p>	<p>The selection of the ridge-top site for this barrow seems to have been deliberate and considered.</p> <p>The resonance that the site once had has long been forgotten and it is now known purely as an ancient monument.</p>
<b>How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?</b>	The barrow is an upstand mound, visible in the local landscape. The mound is intact and buried archaeology will be present on site.
<b>● Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?</b>	None known.

<b>Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:</b>	
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure</b>	It is not clear whether any views to or from the barrow were designed to be of significance. It is visible from a small surrounding area, c.300 metres in diameter, and also intervisible with high ground 1km to the south west. These seem to be the most significant views.
<b>• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history – for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site</b>	None known.
<b>• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.</b>	The most significant views of this monument would appear to be from within the field in which it stands, which is not publicly accessible. It is just visible from the roadside to the north and north-northeast, which is the only publicly accessible point from which the barrow can be seen.

<b>Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.</b>			
<b>POSSIBLE IMPACT</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>	<b>IMPACT ON SETTING</b>	<b>IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET</b>
<b>The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting</b>	The proposed development site is not wholly intervisible with this monument. Only the very southern edge of the development site may be in view, where some tree planting may lead to deciduous trees growing at the edge of the area intervisible with the barrow. This is over 300 metres away downslope and would not present an impact on the setting of the barrow, however.	None	None
<b>The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset</b>	The main part of the development would be outside the area which is intervisible with the monument and trees planted along the southern edge of the development would screen the area of the development further.	None	None
<b>Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our</b>	No. The development is on lower ground and almost entirely out of view from the barrow. There	None	None

<b>ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains</b>	would be no disruption of key views or views towards related monuments.		
<b>The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this</b>	The scheduled monument stands in a highly rural location, with a scattered settlement pattern and few buildings in the immediate area. The development would be 250 metres to the north and of a low-impact nature which would not change the character of the visible built environment surrounding the castle site.	None	None
<b>The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible</b>	The development would be expected to be permanent, but its low impact nature means that it would be reversible.	None	None
<b>The extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity</b>	The ridge-top location of barrow is an essentially treeless environment, though there are modern coniferous	None	None



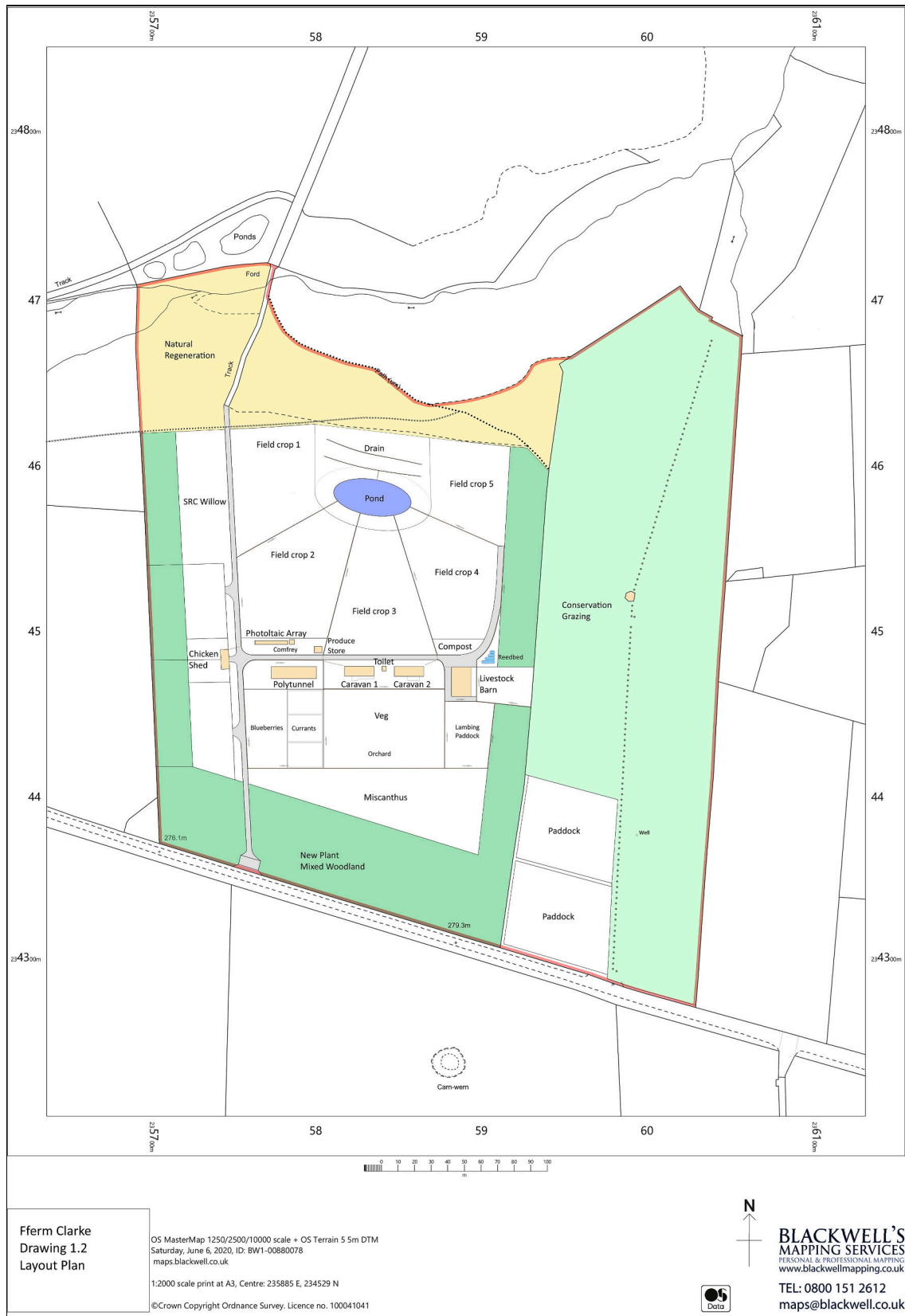
	plantations within 300 metres to the east and northwest and there are deciduous woodlands in the river valleys which run to the south and north.		
<b>The impact of artificial lighting – for example, on night-time views</b>	Artificial lighting will be minimal and for domestic use only. It would not be visible from the barrow.	None	None
<b>The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics</b>	The proposed One Planet development is designed to conform to the character of the landscape and have a minimal impact. The edge of the development site is 250m from the scheduled monument and will have no impact.	None	None
<b>The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses</b>	The barrow is in a relatively isolated location, although there is traffic regularly using the road less than 250 metres to the north and modern coniferous plantations to the east and northwest. The proposed development would not change that setting.	None	None
<b>The impact of non-visual elements of the</b>	The site is on lower ground and almost entirely out of view		

<b>proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell</b>	over 250 metres from the scheduled monument and will have no impact.		
<b>Cumulative effect of the proposed change or development — sometimes relatively small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.</b>	The site is on lower ground and almost entirely out of view over 250 metres from the scheduled monument and will have no impact.		

## **Appendix F: Client's Drawings**

(This appendix includes the original site plan and the revised site plan of March 2021. The revised plan shows the changes made to the layout of the proposed development to mitigate against impacts on the newly discovered Ring Cairn (ID number 19) and to create more space to the western side of the Carmarthenshire Stop Line section (ID number 6).

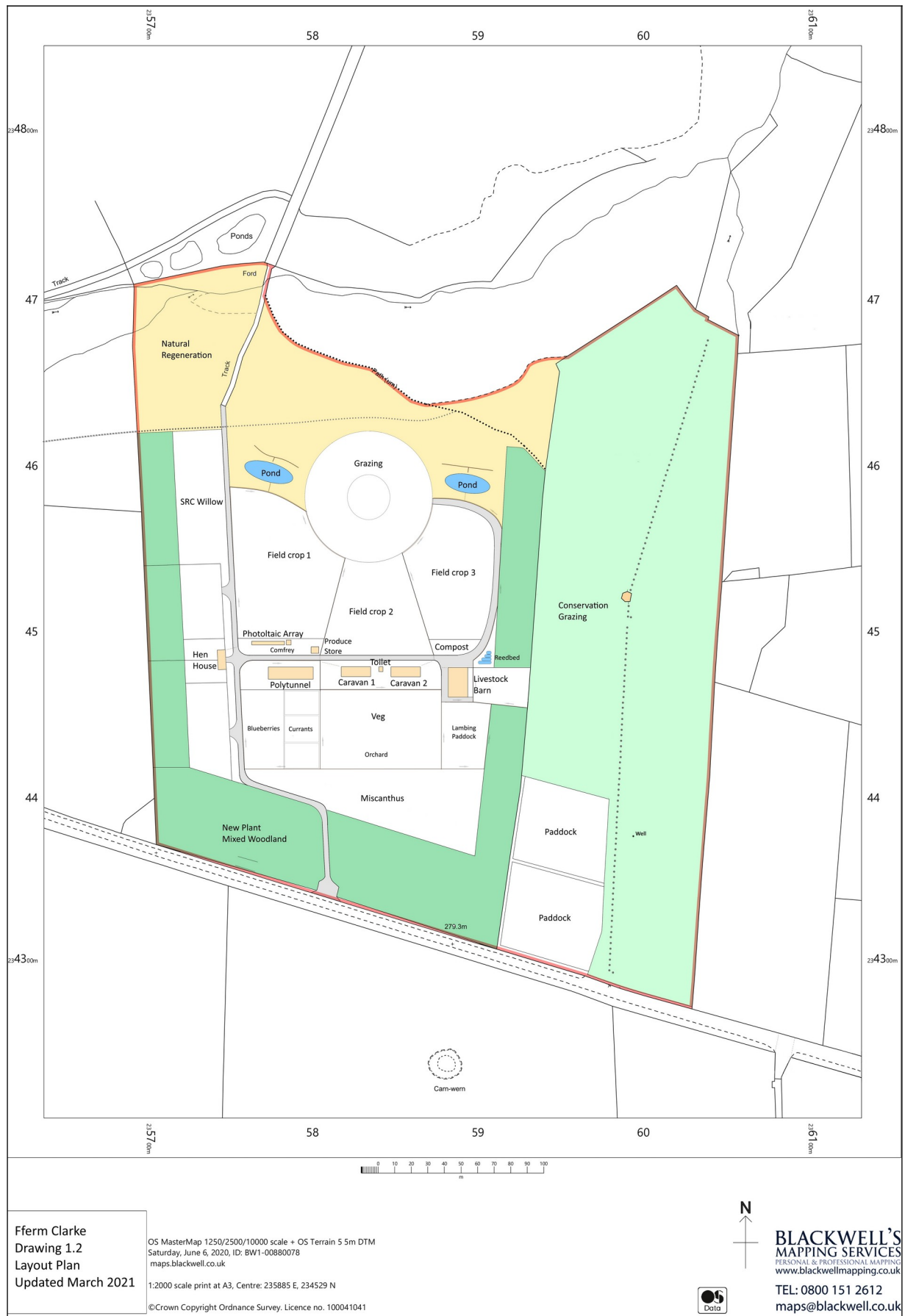
*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a One Planet Development  
at Fferm Clarke, SN3588534529, on Land Approximately  
2 Km South of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire*



**Figure 12: Original site plan.**



*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a One Planet Development  
at Fferm Clarke, SN3588534529, on Land Approximately  
2 Km South of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire*



*Figure 13: Amended site plan.*

**Appendix G:  
Sketch drawing of  
Rhos Penboyr Ring Cairn  
(ID number 19)**

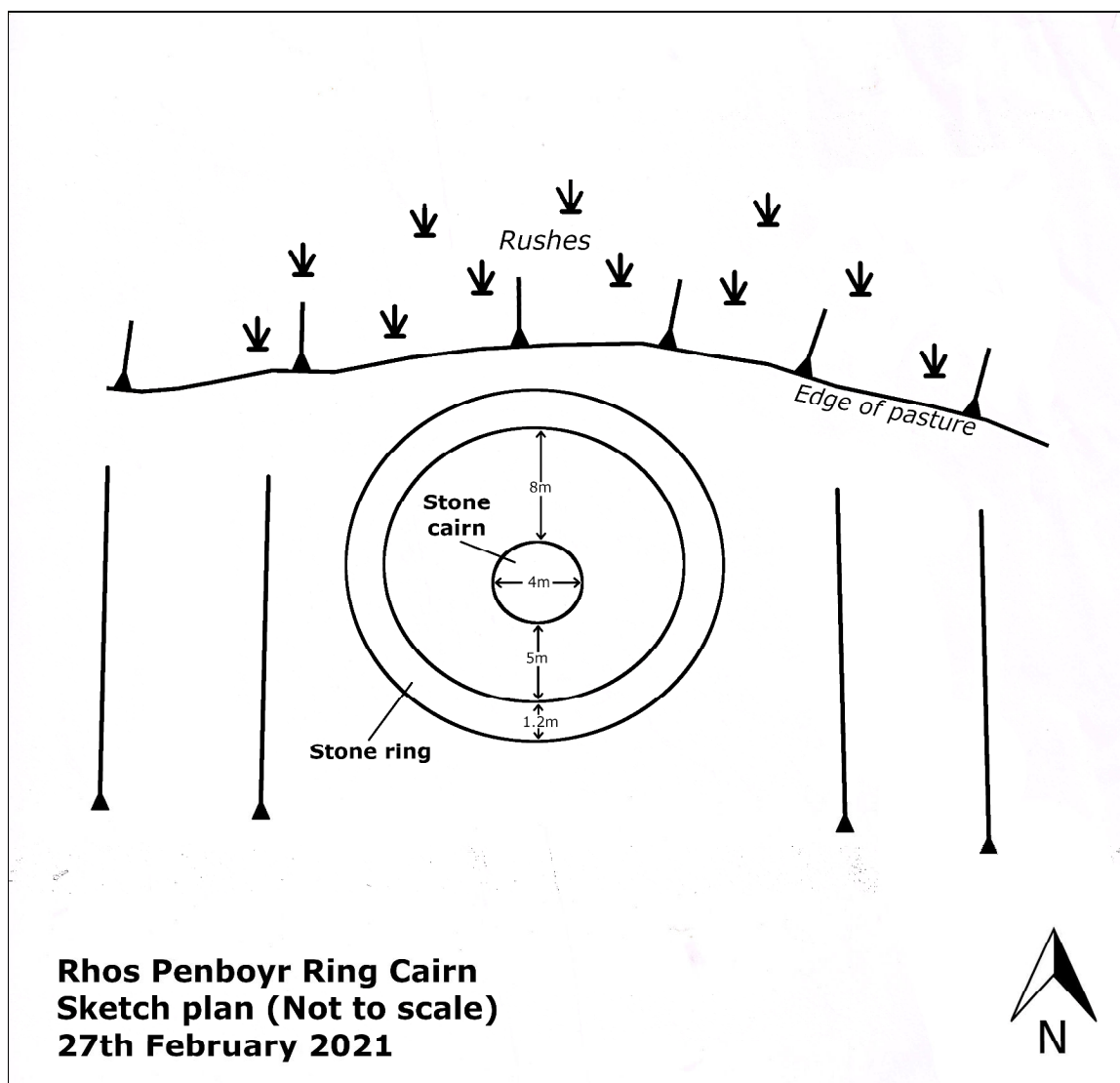


Figure 14: The newly discovered Rhos Penboyr Ring Cairn. Based on a sketch plan.

## **Appendix H: Written Scheme of Investigation**



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
FOR A ONE PLANET DEVELOPMENT AT FFERM CLARKE,  
ON LAND APPROXIMATELY 2 KM  
SOUTH OF CWMPENGRAIG, CARMARTHENSHIRE**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
FOR A ONE PLANET DEVELOPMENT AT FFERM CLARKE,  
ON LAND APPROXIMATELY 2 KM  
SOUTH OF CWMPENGRAIG, CARMARTHENSHIRE**

**1. Introduction**

1.1 Jeff Clarke of Sunnyhill, 2 Penymorfa Lane, Llangunnor, Carmarthen, SA31 2NR has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including an impact on setting of designated historic assets, for a proposed One Planet Development at SN3588534529 on land approximately 2 kilometres to the south of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire, planning application, PL/00685 (Carmarthenshire).

**2. The development**

2.1 The planning application is for a One Planet development centred on SN3588534529. It is in a 12-hectare plot which will include 2 Caravans, 2 Deckings, a Chicken Shed, a Barn, a Produce Store, a Polytunnel, a Photovoltaic Array, a Compost Toilet and associated landscaping including a pond and paddocks.

**3. Planning context of the proposed development**

3.1 A planning application was submitted in October 2020 (Planning Application PL/00685).

3.1.1 In a letter dated 16th December 2020, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section recommended that a Desk Based Assessment be undertaken to assess the potential impacts, both direct and visual, on the historic environment.

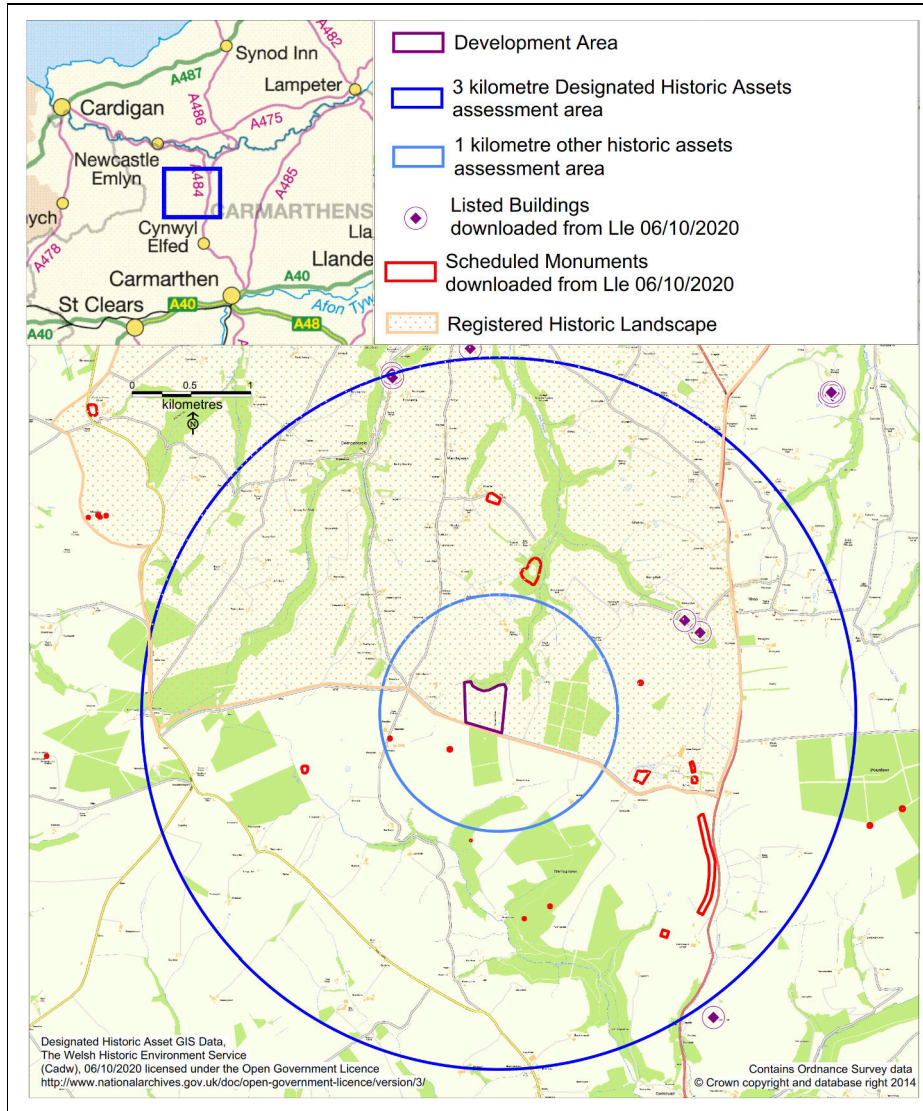
3.1.2 In a letter dated 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 Cadw stated that the impact of the proposed development on the setting of designated historic assets should be assessed using the guidance set out in Managing Impact of Setting, TAN 24 guidance published in 2017. In particular the following Scheduled Monuments within 3 kilometres of the development were highlighted.

- CM047 Cerrig Llwydion Burial Chamber
- CM104 Crug Perfa Round Barrow
- CM105 Crug y Gorllwyn Round Barrow
- CM106 Nant Sais Round Barrow
- CM110 Clawdd-Mawr
- CM377 Defended Enclosure 500m NNE of Blaen-maenog
- CM386 Panthir Defended Enclosure

#### **4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation**

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect, on the historic environment and historic assets. This includes the impact on setting of designated historic assets and impact on the Registered Historic Landscape.

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2020) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.



*Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 1 kilometre radius HER assessment area and the 3 kilometre designated historic assets assessment area, both centred on SN3588534529.*

## 5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The development site is on a north facing slope, 2 kilometres south of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire. It lies within the Rhos Penboyr Character Area of the Drefach Felindre Registered Historic Landscape.

5.2 This character area is described in the characterisation study undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust as

*“Rhos Penboyr is an east-west aligned ridge, lying between 210m and 330m above sea level, forming the watershed between the Afon Teifi to the north and the Afon Tywi to the south. It is an agricultural landscape overlain in places by coniferous forestry plantation. The large regular fields and straight lanes are typical of a landscape created by Act of Parliament, in this instance in 1866. It is exposed and windswept, and consequently hedges on the earth boundary banks are either straggling lines of low bushes or non-existent. Post and wire fences are the chief stock-proof barriers. Apart from large coniferous forestry plantations, which are a major characteristic of this landscape, it is treeless. Agricultural land-use is improved pasture with occasional fields of unimproved grazing and pockets of heather/bracken moor. Farms are small and widely dispersed. Although most of the farms were established in the later 19th century, there are few buildings, either houses or farm outbuildings - that pre-date the second half of the 20th century. There are no listed buildings. Three massive turbines constructed in the early 21st century are prominent landscape features. Clawdd-Mawr defensive bank crosses the eastern end of the ridge. The World War 2 Rhos-Llangeler Stop Line is represented by anti tank cubes and pill boxes, and crosses the ridge further west. Other archaeological sites comprise over 15 Bronze Age round barrows, most of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and the most prominent of which, on hilltops, are important historic landscape components and demonstrate pre-19th century use of the area.*

This is a relatively well-defined historic landscape character area that essentially corresponds to the land enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1866. There has been some blurring of the boundaries since then, owing, in particular, to the establishment of coniferous plantations, but nevertheless the historic boundaries still hold good.”

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/> (Under Projects/Major Projects/Historic Landscape Characterisation/Drefach Felindre/Rhos Penboyr)



## **6. Scope of Work**

6.1 The assessment will consider the known historic assets within a 1 kilometre area centred on SN3588534529.

6.1.1 The Cadw guidance on the setting of Historic Assets recommends a 3 kilometre radius assessment area for assessing the impact on the setting of historic assets of national importance where the development area is above 1 hectare in area (Cadw, 2017, p.11)

6.2 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a. Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- d. Registered Historic Landscape
- e. World Heritage Sites
- f. Conservation Areas
- g. Previously recorded non-designated historic assets, and their settings
- h. Buildings identified as of Local Importance where such buildings have been identified
- i. Newly identified historic assets and their settings
- j. Historic Landscapes and their characterisation
- k. Hedgerows and field patterns
- l. Ancient woodland
- m. Place-name evidence
- n. Cumulative impacts
- o. Any agri-environmental interests or requirements, e.g. Environmental Stewardship or Countryside Stewardship scheme
- p. Potential for buried archaeological
- q. Potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence

6.3 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Dyfed Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- LiDAR data if available
- Registered Historic Landscape and Character Area data if applicable
- LANDMAP
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

6.4 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (ClfA, 2020)*. The site visit will record any significant unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination of the impact of development on them and the Registered Historic

Landscape. It will be used to assess the setting of historic assets and whether any impact on that setting impacts on the significance of the historic asset in line with Cadw guidance.

6.5 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

6.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages from the client will be used if available. If a ZTV is not available Trysor will create one.

6.7 Once the dataset of existing and new data has been created, the significance of all identified historic assets will be assessed considering their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw, 2010) and their setting (Cadw, 2017).

6.8 An assessment will be made of the development's potential impact on all historic assets, including direct physical, indirect physical, and indirect visual impacts. This will include impact on the significance of all nationally important historic assets whether designated or not.

6.9 The potential for buried archaeology will also be assessed, drawing on data within the 1 kilometre assessment area, and the wider landscape.

## **7. Reporting**

7.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset including setting
- f. an assessment of the impact of the development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative, positive or neutral, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.
- i. potential for buried archaeological features within the development plot

7.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

## **8. Health & Safety**

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account current Covid 19 regulations and guidance. In particular the following will be adhered to:

- Checking those undertaking the field visits have no symptoms that day, or in the previous 7 days

- Regular handwashing/Use of hand sanitiser meeting EN14476, in particular when arriving at site and leaving but at other intervals as well
- Control respiratory responses – e.g. coughing/sneezing. Turn away from others, use and tissue and discard safely, wash hands afterwards
- Avoid touching face whilst on site and before hands washed on leaving
- Social distancing of 2 metres or more when outside. When inside masks to be worn to mitigate increased risk if 3<sup>rd</sup> parties are required to be present.

## **9. Public Benefit and Outreach**

9.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

9.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR making it publicly accessible. The report will also be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible. This will be in line with recent guidance from The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT, 2018).

9.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

## **10. Archive**

10.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A selection strategy and a data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

10.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the client.

## **11. Resources to be used**

11.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment. During the field visit will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

## **12. Qualification of personnel**

12.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

12.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

12.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

### **13. Insurance & Professional indemnity**

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

### **14. Project identification**

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2021/767. The site code will be FFC2021, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 114894.

### **15. Sources**

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles*

Cadw, 2017, *Guidance on the Setting of Historic Assets*

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

CIfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor,  
February 2021

## APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

<b>Fferm Clarke DBA</b>  <b>06/02/2021 v.1</b>  <b>Archive Selection Strategy</b>		
<b>Project Information</b>		
<b>Project Management</b>		
<b>Project Manager</b>	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
<b>Organisation</b>	Trysor	
<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>Date Contacted</b>
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>  <i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a DBA	Not contacted
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	See WSI	
<b>Other</b>	-	
<b>Resources</b>		
<b>Resources required</b> Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required.	
<b>Context</b>		
Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aims and objectives of the project;</li> </ul>		



- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

**Note:** This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment in order to inform decisions by the planning authority and Cadw.
- The methodology to be used and its context is given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>  
No specific themes are connected with this project at present although those relating to the Neolithic, Bronze age and 20<sup>th</sup> century may be relevant.
- As this is a DBA there should be no artefacts. If necessary a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

## Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix B of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include  
c) Vector GIS files as .shp files  
d) Drawings as .pdf files  
e) Scanned site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMMW, 2015, *RCAHMMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

### De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a One Planet Development  
at Fferm Clarke, SN3588534529, on Land Approximately  
2 Km South of Cwmpengraig, Carmarthenshire*

2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.

2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

c) Vector GIS files as .shp files

d) Drawings as .pdf files

e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

### De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

### 3 – Materials

**Note:** This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (eg. ‘3.1’) for each.

<b>Material type</b>	Digital	<b>Section 3.1</b>	
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#### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

#### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

#### Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

#### De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor backups

#### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.



Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

### 3 – Materials

**Note:** This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (eg. ‘3.1’) for each.

<b>Material type</b>	Paper	<b>Section 3.2</b>	
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#### Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

#### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes– bound and presented as paper archive

#### Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

#### De-Selected Material

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Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

### **Amendments**

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook  
Trysor  
[www.trysor.net](http://www.trysor.net)

38, New Road,  
Gwaun Cae Gurwen  
Ammanford  
Carmarthenshire  
SA18 1UN  
[enquiries@trysor.net](mailto:enquiries@trysor.net)

## APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

### **Fferm Clarke DBA**

**05/02/2021 v.1.0**

### **Data Management Plan**

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

<b>Section 1: Project Administration</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts</li> </ul> <p>See main part of WSI</p>
<b>Section 2: Data Collection</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What data will you collect or create?</li> <li>How will the data be collected or created?</li> </ul> <p>See main part of WSI and Appendix 1</p>
<b>Section 3: Documentation and Metadata</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?</li> </ul> <p>Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata</p>
<b>Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?</li> </ul> <p>A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.</p>
<b>Section 5: Storage and Backup</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?</li> </ul> <p>Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives</p>
<b>Section 6: Selection and Preservation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?</li> <li>What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?</li> <li>Have you contacted the data repository?</li> <li>Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?</li> </ul> <p>Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the Her in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None</p>
<b>Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will you share the data and make it accessible?</li> <li>Are any restrictions on data sharing required?</li> </ul> <p>Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p>
<b>Section 8: Responsibilities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who will be responsible for data management?</li> </ul>

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

#### Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – DAT 114894
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
5 <sup>th</sup> February 2021
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i> , Version 1
WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

#### Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
Site notes Photographs and catalogue Access database GIS data for use during project – MapInfo Report – Word doc and pdf
How will the data be collected or created?
Site notes on paper written on site Photographs taken and listed on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo, database elements in Microsoft Access. Report drawn together as a pdf from separate elements.

#### Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
The report will accompany any data. Relevant metadata will be created in line with guidance.

#### Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
---

Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to, in particular the agreement regarding HER data. HER descriptions will not be included in the report – Trysor will write a description for each historic asset from a project perspective.
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Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
--

Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive
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Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
--

Report, Catalogued Photographs, Access database
---

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
--

Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW – Report and Access database to the HER for them to update records
---

Have you contacted the data repository?
---

No – not necessary
--------------------

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
--

No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging
---

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
---

Deposit in RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
--

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
--

No, other than our copyright should be respected.
---

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
--

Trysor partners
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