

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR AN ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTE
ALONG THE A487,
NORTH OF BOW STREET, CEREDIGION**



Report by: Trysor

For: YGC (Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy)

January 2023



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By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2022/866
DAT HER Event Record PRN 126558

For: YGC (Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy)

January 2023

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Cover photograph: Looking northeast along the line of the proposed active travel route in the northeastern field. An earthwork mound identified during the project is in the centre of the photograph, Project ID number 30

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2022/866
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DYDDIAD 6^{ed} Mis Ionawr 2023 **DATE** 6th January 2023

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.

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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 RCAHMS
PRN	Primary Record Number in regional HER held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Date of Revision	Reason	Corrections Made	Requested By

Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 126558
Name	Active Travel Route along the A487, North of Bow Street, Ceredigion
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN6302586184
Easting	263025
Northing	286184
Summary (English)	In late 2022 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a potential active travel route along a 600 metre stretch of the A487 between Rhydypennau Inn to the south and the Junction for Dole to the north, near Bow Street, Ceredigion, centred on SN6302586184. © Trysor 2022
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Ar ddiwedd 2022 cynhaliodd Trysor asesiad desg ar gyfer llwybr teithio llesol posibl ar hyd darn 600 metr o'r A487 rhwng tafarn Rhydypennau i'r de a'r Gyffordd am Dole i'r gogledd, ger Bow Street, Ceredigion, wedi'i ganoli ar SN6302586184. © Trysor 2022
Description	In late 2022 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a potential active travel route along a 600 metre stretch of the A487 between Rhydypennau Inn to the south and the Junction for Dole to the north, near Bow Street, Ceredigion, centred on SN6302586184. © Trysor 2022
Sources	Trysor, 2022, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route along the A487, North Of Bow Street, Ceredigion</i>
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Historic Asset Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 126559
Name	DOLE, ROUND BARROW (POSSIBLE)
Type	MOUND
NGR	SN6313586251
Easting	263135
Northing	286251
Summary (English)	A low mound about 10 metres in diameter adjacent to the hedgerow at the northern edge of a pasture field. The A487 road lies to the north of the hedgerow. The mound may be a natural feature, or alternatively could be a denuded round barrow. There are Bronze Age round barrow cemeteries and burnt mounds in the vicinity. The hedgerow has clipped its northern side. © Trysor 2023
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Twmpath isel tua 10 metr mewn diamedr ger clawdd sy'n diffinio ochr ogleddol cae pori. Mae'r clawdd wedi torri trwy ochr ogleddol y twmpath ac mae ffordd yr A487 yn pasio i'r gogledd o'r clawdd. Gall y twmpath fod yn nodwedd naturiol, neu fel arall gallai fod yn garnedd gron sy'n wedi cael ei aredig i lawr dros y canrifoedd. Mae mynwentydd carneddau a thomenni llosg o'r Oes Efydd wedi'u cofnodi yn yr ardal. © Trysor 2023
Description	A low mound about 10 metres in diameter adjacent to the hedgerow at the northern edge of a pasture field. The A487 road lies to the north of the hedgerow. The hedgerow has clipped the northern side of the mound. The mound may be a natural feature, or alternatively could be a denuded round barrow. There are Bronze Age round barrow cemeteries and burnt mounds in the vicinity. © Trysor 2023
Sources	Trysor, 2022, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route along the A487, North of Bow Street, Ceredigion</i>
Copyright	© Trysor 2023

PRN	DAT 126560
Name	DOLE, BURNT MOUND (POSSIBLE)
Type	MOUND
NGR	SN6307286137
Easting	263072
Northing	286137
Summary (English)	A low, oval mound in a pasture field. Bronze Age burnt mounds have been identified in the fields to the northeast and this may represent a similar feature. At least one other low mound was noted within 50 metres to the southeast and the RCAHMW has recorded a possible mound about within 50 metres to the south (NPRN 406310). Each of these mounds could be naturally occurring. © Trysor 2023
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Twmpath isel, hirgrwn mewn cae pori. Mae twmpathau llosg o'r Oes Efydd wedi'u nodi yn y caeau i'r gogledd-ddwyrain a gallai hyn gynrychioli nodwedd debyg. Nodwyd o leiaf un twmpath isel arall o fewn 50 metr i'r de-ddwyrain ac mae CBHC wedi cofnodi twmpath posibl tua 50 metr i'r de (NPRN 406310). Gallai pob un o'r twmpathau hyn fod yn nodweddion naturiol. © Trysor 2023
Description	A low, oval mound in a pasture field. Bronze Age burnt mounds have been identified in the fields to the northeast and this may represent a similar feature. At least one other low mound was noted within 50 metres to the southeast and the RCAHMW has recorded a possible mound about within 50 metres to the south (NPRN 406310). Each of these mounds could be naturally occurring. © Trysor 2023
Sources	Trysor, 2022, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route along the A487, North of Bow Street, Ceredigion</i>
Copyright	© Trysor 2023

PRN	DAT 126561
Name	CAE'R ODYN, PIT
Type	PIT
NGR	SN62838577
Easting	262830
Northing	285770
Summary (English)	An early Neolithic pit excavated in advance of development in 2014. The pit was found to include a fragment of a polished axe, cremated human remains and 87 sherds of pottery, which may have been derived from a single vessel. The pit dated to the early part of the 4th millennium BC. © Trysor 2023
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Cloddiwyd pwll Neolithig cynnar yn 2014, cyn datblygu'r safle ar gyfer ystâd tai newydd. Canfuwyd bod y pwll yn cynnwys darn o fwyell carreg, gweddillion dynol wedi'u hamlosgi ac 87 darn o grochenwaith, a allai fod wedi deillio o un llestr. Cafodd y pwll ddyddiad radiocarbon i ran gynnar y 4ydd mileniwm CC. © Trysor 2023
Description	An early Neolithic pit excavated in advance of development in 2014. The pit was found to include a fragment of a polished axe, cremated human remains and 87 sherds of pottery, which may have been derived from a single vessel. The pit dated to the early part of the 4th millennium BC. © Trysor 2023
Sources	Trysor, 2022, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route along the A487, North of Bow Street, Ceredigion</i>
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PRN	DAT 126562
Name	CAE'R ODYN, CEMETERY
Type	CEMETERY
NGR	SN6282585751
Easting	262825
Northing	285751
Summary (English)	The site of a probable cemetery of uncertain date, partly excavated by Archaeology Wales in 2014. A series of at least 7 shallow, rectilinear hollows were excavated. No human remains were found but the form of the hollows suggests that they were grave cuts. They were all on a northeast to southwest alignment, which suggests that these were not Christian burials. A single sherd of probably Roman pottery found during the excavation may suggest that the graves are Romano-British in date, but this speculative and they remain undated. © Trysor 2023
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Safle mynwent debygol o ddyddiad ansicr, a gloddiwyd yn rhannol gan Archaeoleg Cymru yn 2014. Cloddiwyd cyfres o ryw 7 pant hirsgwar, bas. Ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw weddillion dynol ond mae ffurf y pantiau'n awgrymu eu bod yn doriadau bedd. Roeddent i gyd ar aliniad gogledd-ddwyrain i dde-orllewin, sy'n awgrymu nad claddedigaethau Cristnogol oedd y rhain. Mae'n bosibl bod darn unigol o grochenwaith Rhufeinig a ddarganfuwyd yn ystod y cloddiad yn awgrymu bod y beddau yn dyddio o'r cyfnod Rhufeinig-Brydeinig, ond mae hyn yn ddamcaniaethol ac mae dyddiad y safle yn ansicr o hyd. © Trysor 2023
Description	The site of a probable cemetery of uncertain date, partly excavated by Archaeology Wales in 2014. A series of at least 7 shallow, rectilinear hollows were excavated. No human remains were found but the form of the hollows suggests that they were grave cuts. They were all on a northeast to southwest alignment, which suggests that these were not Christian burials. A single sherd of probably Roman pottery found during the excavation may suggest that the graves are Romano-British in date, but this speculative and they remain undated. © Trysor 2023
Sources	Trysor, 2022, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route along the A487, North of Bow Street, Ceredigion</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 potential active travel route along the southeastern side of a 550 metre stretch of the A487 between Rhydypennau Inn to the south and the road junction for Dole to the north, near Bow Street, Ceredigion, centred on SN6302586184.
- 1.2 A site visit into the fields that would be affected was undertaken on 25th November 2022 by Trysor to examine the proposed route 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 SN6302586184.
- 1.4 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted (DAT HER Enquiry 1497, and Coflein, Cof Cymru and Lle portals). Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.5 There are two Scheduled Monuments within a 1-kilometre metre radius of the development. There would be no impacts on any of the Scheduled Monuments.
- 1.6 There are 4 Listed Buildings within a 1-kilometre radius of the development. No potential impact was identified for any of them.
- 1.7 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, World Heritage Sites, or Conservation Areas within the 1-kilometre radius of the development.
- 1.8 A potential Bronze Age Round Barrow (ID Number 30) was recorded by this assessment on the route of the proposed development and it is recommended that further evaluation of this feature should be undertaken in advance of the commencement of work.
- 1.9 The surrounding area is archaeologically-rich, with several Bronze Age burnt mounds recorded near the Active Travel Route (ID Numbers 3, 4, 8 & 9), and a further potential burnt mound recorded by this assessment closer to the proposed Active Travel Route (ID number 31). Known archaeological sites along the valley floor around Rhydypennau and Llandre include the possible Early Medieval Cae'r Odyn Cemetery (ID number 33) and two Bronze Age round barrow cemeteries (e.g. ID Numbers 5 & 7). It is therefore considered that there is a moderate to high level of archaeological potential within the development area. A watching brief on groundworks associated with the development may be considered an appropriate mitigation in response.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce for non-commercial purposes but it must be noted that Figures 2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 YGC (Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy) on behalf of their client, North and Mid Wales Trunk Road Agency (NMWTRA), commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including potential impact on the setting of designated historic assets, from a potential active travel route along a 550 metre stretch of the A487 between Rhydypennau Inn to the south and the Junction for Dole to the north, near Bow Street, Ceredigion, centred on SN6302586184, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 A planning application has not yet been.
- 3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), see Appendix B, 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.

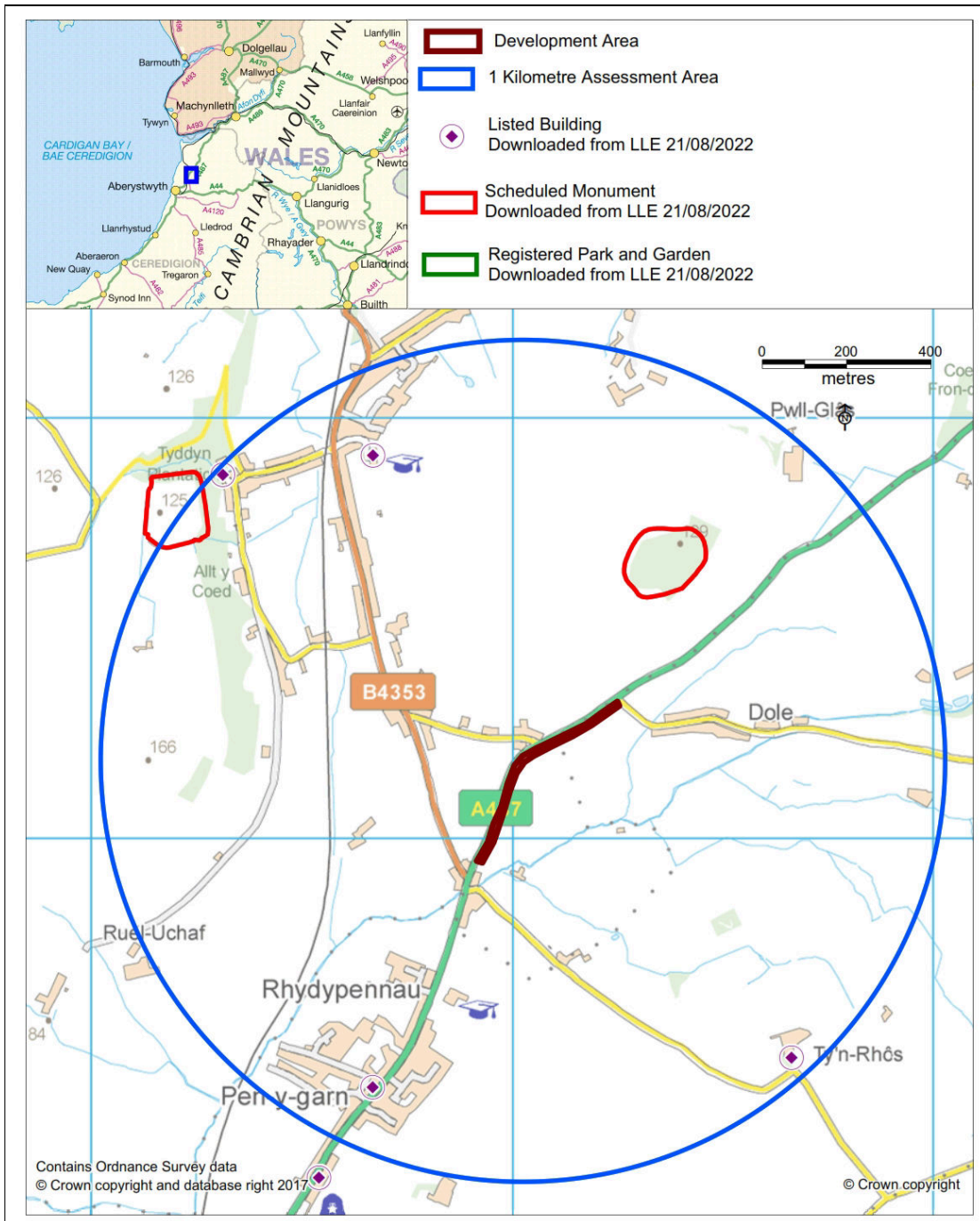


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development, showing the agreed 1 kilometre radius assessment area and the designated historic assets

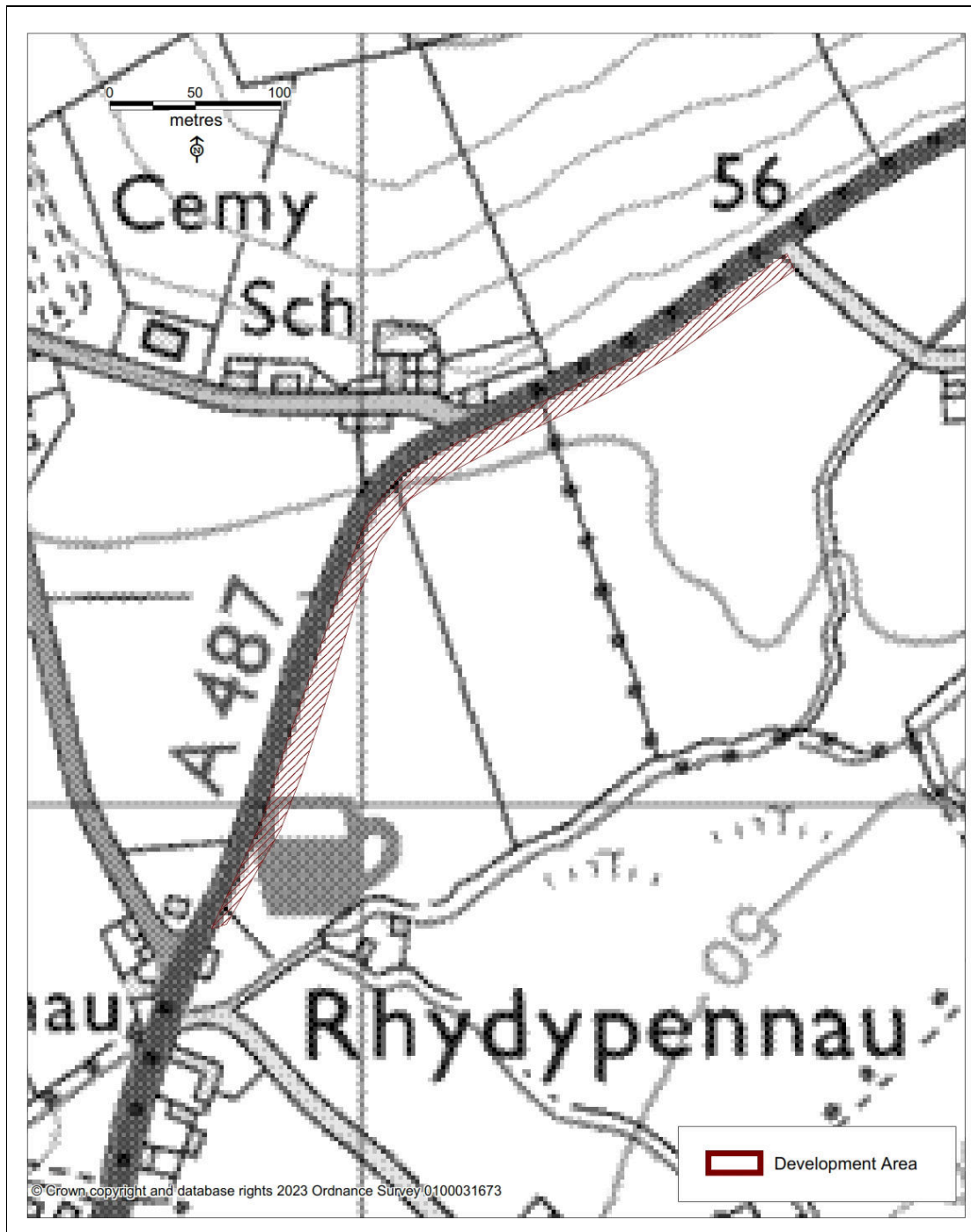


Figure 2: Detail of the approximate area of the multiuse path.

4. The development

- 4.1 The potential development would consist of a multi-use path along the southeastern side of the A487 between Rhydypennau Inn to the south and the junction for Dole to the north. This would stretch for approximately 550 metres in length centred on SN6302586184, see figures 1 & 2. Some land take will be required which will result in encroachment into agricultural land. The existing hedgerow will be relocated to the southeast of the new path.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 1-kilometre radius circle centred on SN6302586184. 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 (DAT HER Enquiry 1497).
- 5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and parish tithe maps. For this project the 1675 Ogilby road map and the John Cary 1794 map where relevant, showing the road network.
- 5.5 A field visit was made by Trysor to the potential location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 25th November, 2022. 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 2006, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021, were used to inform the assessment as well as those aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1948 and 1969 available online. Photographs from the photographic unit itself were not requested. One metre resolution LiDAR data was available the development 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 Potential¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². 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 8. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A. The setting and any impact on significance was assessed following the best-practice guidance set out in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets* (Cadw, 2017).
- 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.

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

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

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The development site is a linear strip, which runs for over 500 metres in length, parallel to the southeast side of the A487 road to the northeast of Rhydypennau village in north Ceredigion. This strip is centred on SN6302586184 and crosses several pasture fields within a low-lying, broad and relatively flat valley floor of a tributary stream of the Bow Street Brook. The land rises from circa 44 metres above sea level to the southwest to 57 metres to the northeast.
- 6.2 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the Borth Mudstones Formation of the Silurian Period, dating to between 433 million and 443 million years ago.
- 6.3 The soils here are categorised as *Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield University, 2019). Soils of this type are of low fertility and characteristic of seasonally wet pastures such as the damp valley floor environment of the proposed development site.

7. Archaeological & Historical Overview

7.1 Prehistory & Roman (Up to AD410)

- 7.1.1 The earliest recorded archaeological find within the assessment area was a shallow pit uncovered during archaeological excavations at Cae'r Odyn, Rhydypennau (ID number 32) (Jones, I, 2015, 6-7). This small pit, less than 0.5 metres in diameter, dates to the early part of the Neolithic period (4000BC to 2200BC), which is the period when the first farming communities would have settled the land. It was plough damaged but found to contain charcoal and dozens of small fragments of pottery, thought to belong to a single vessel. Some cremated bone was also found, derived from a human foot, as well as two flint fragments and part of a polished stone axe. This site was radiocarbon dated to the early part of the fourth-millennium BC (Cal BC 3945 to 3758), which makes it one of the earliest Neolithic features dated in northern Ceredigion. The excavator suggested that the pit may represent a boundary marker associated with the early Neolithic population laying claim to the land here, which might explain the inclusion of broken pottery, tools and cremated bone within the pit fill (Jones, I, 2015, 14).
- 7.1.2 The human presence established during the Neolithic continued into the Bronze Age period, when this sheltered and accessible landscape evidently became the focus of activity. Archaeological investigations around Rhydypennau and Dole have provided ample evidence to show that a Bronze Age community was present between 2200BC and 700BC, although there is presently no evidence to indicate where this community was lived. To the west of the proposed development two separate Bronze Age barrow cemeteries have been identified. The round barrows, which once covered cremation burials, have long been ploughed down within this farmed landscape, but cropmarks of the tell-tale ring-ditches that mark their locations can still be seen from the air. The cropmarks of a group of 4 to 5 ring ditches have been noted in the field to the southeast of Aberceiro (ID number 7). A second group of five large ring ditches have been recorded in the field to the northeast of Aberceiro (ID number 5). This group is known as the Llandre or Pant y Peran Barrow Cemetery and it was partially excavated in 2008. A large rectilinear enclosure (ID number 6) has also been noted as a cropmark in the same field. It may be associated with the barrow cemetery though is more likely to be a later prehistoric enclosure.
- 7.1.3 Further evidence of probable Bronze Age activity has been discovered to the northeast of the proposed development. During work on a gas pipeline in 1986 at least two burnt mounds were recorded north of Dole (ID numbers 8 & 9) (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 1986, 32). Further investigations in the area in 1995 recorded another two burnt mounds closer to Dole (ID numbers 3 & 4) (Murphy, 2003, 4). These mounds are piles of burnt stone which are thought to be cooking sites. They are usually found close to streams or springs and generally date to the

Bronze Age. These features are further evidence that a settled Bronze Age population was present in the area. Two potential Bronze Age features were also recorded during this assessment in the fields south of Tanybryn Cottage (ID number 18), namely a possible round barrow (ID number 30), see Plates 22 and 23 and one, possibly two, mounds which may represent burnt mounds (ID number 31), see Plates 15, 16 and 19.

- 7.1.4 There is also evidence of Iron Age activity within the assessment area. The Caer Pwll Glas hillfort (ID number 2) is now hidden by a coniferous plantation, but this site is a good example of the smaller hillforts of the Iron Age (700BC-AD43). The period was dominated by a tribal society in which competition for land and resources led to tribal or clan-based conflict. Hillforts and other 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 places during times of conflict. The houses inside the forts were protected by high earth and stone ramparts, topped with wooden palisade fences, with external ditches to strengthen the defences. Hillforts are found on higher ground and use natural slopes to further improve their defensive value, and also to afford a good view of the surrounding landscape and to be a highly visible landmark, perhaps a statement of the power of the local ruler or tribe. Caer Pwll Glas itself was built on a local hill summit from where there are clear views of the valley below. Iron Age defended enclosures could be located on lower ground and represent defended hamlets or farmsteads. A possible example of a small, rectangular enclosure has been noted as a cropmark at Pant y Peran (ID number 6), although it is not certain that this site is of Iron Age date. The existence of Caer Pwll Glas alone indicates that the area continued to be settled and farmed during the Iron Age.
- 7.1.5 The hillforts of the Iron Age were rapidly put out of use after the Roman conquest of Britain in AD43, although some 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 Caer Pwll Glas, but the Pant y Peran enclosure could date to post-Iron Age times. It is known that there was Roman activity in the wider area, with a Roman fortlet (PRN 6203) and road known from Erglodd, 4.5km to the north-northeast of the proposed development. There is no firm evidence of Roman activity in the immediate area of the proposed development, although a single sherd of pottery thought to be from a jar or flagon of Roman date was found during excavations at Cae'r Odyn, Rhydypennau (Jones, I, 2015, 8).

7.2 Early Medieval & Medieval (AD410 to AD1536)

7.2.1 Early medieval sites are relatively rare in rural Ceredigion, other than early ecclesiastical sites and a small number of early medieval cemeteries proven by excavation. Excavations at Cae'r Odyn, Rhydypennau in 2015 uncovered a series of five shallow, rectangular pits which were interpreted as probable grave cuts. These graves are parallel and aligned southwest to northeast, which suggests that they were not Christian burials (Jones, I, 2015, 7-8 & 14-15). No dating evidence was found within the graves, but it was thought that they may well represent the site of an early medieval cemetery comparable to the excavated cemetery at Gogerddan, which was shown by radiocarbon dating to belong to the 3rd to 7th centuries AD, placing them in the late Roman to early medieval period.

7.2.2 During the Medieval period (1094-1536AD), Rhydypennau fell within the commote of Genau'r Glyn. The focus of military and administrative power in the commote in the early 12th century is thought to have been at Castell Gwallter, Llandre (ID number 1). The earthwork remains of this motte and bailey castle survive today on the hilltop above the parish church of Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn at Llandre (PRN 12443). The church itself is of medieval origin and also has the site of a medieval holy well within its churchyard (PRN 5184). Little is known of the character of the wider area during medieval times, although documentary evidence shows that a settlement existed at *Redepenne* (Rhydypennau), but no detail is known about this settlement in terms of its location and form (PRN 10912).

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 development of settlement, agriculture and communications in the area.

7.3.2 Analysis of historic maps shows that the landscape of the proposed development has remained quite stable during the recent centuries.

7.3.3 The earliest map available is John Ogilby's road map of 1675 (see Figure 3). This map shows little detail but does show a road crossing the Afon Leri at *Ruddypene* (a tributary stream of the Leri is found at Rhydypennau). The map is not sufficiently detailed or accurate to establish if the roadline north of Rhydypennau follows the line of the later turnpike road (ID number 24) to Talybont, or if it ran past Llanfihangel parish church, Llandre before turning northeast to reach Furnace and the road to Talybont. The map appears to show the road passing quite close to Llanfihangel church, however, so the latter route is possible.

7.3.4 A road map produced by John Cary in 1794 (see Figure 4) gives a clear picture of the road system in the area a century after Ogilby. It is known that the turnpike road between Aberystwyth and the county boundary nearer Machynlleth was built in the later 18th century and is shown on a

Gogerddan estate map of 1787 (Murphy, 2003, 4). Cary's map shows that the main road, which was the turnpike road (ID number 24), followed the line of the present A487 through Rhydypennau and onwards to Talybont. Cary also shows the farm or dwelling of Rhydypennau but does not show a building at the site of the present Rhydypennau Inn (ID number 19), which may mean that the inn is of late 18th or early 19th century origins.

7.3.5 The earliest Ordnance Survey map to be produced of this area was the 1823 Original Surveyors Drawing (see Figure 5). This map clearly shows the line of the turnpike road, which corresponds to the modern A487 as well as a building on the site of the present Rhydypennau Inn.

7.3.6 The Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn parish tithe map of 1847 (see Figure 6) is an accurate map which gives a detailed view of the road system and field pattern of the district at that time, and also depicts farms, houses and other buildings. It shows that the area of the proposed development was enclosed farmland, although the field boundaries along the route of the proposed development do not conform to those shown on later maps.

7.3.7 The Ordnance Survey's First Edition 1:2500 scale map of 1885 (see Figure 7) is one of the most accurate and detailed maps available. This shows the area of the proposed development had changed considerably since the 1847 tithe map. The field pattern within the area of the development had changed, with the old field boundaries seemingly replaced with new ones and a notable increase in the number of dwellings and buildings to the north of the turnpike road.

7.3.8 Although the 1885 map shows a landscape which is relatively familiar to the modern eye, the field system it shows on the land which would be affected by the proposed development is slightly different to that which is seen today, as some field boundaries have since been removed to create the large field parcels which are now found at the site.

A detailed map of the Llanelwedd area in Wales, showing the River Sever and the River Lugg. The map includes labels for various locations: Berth, Talybont, Masenauyd, Capel Kynvelyn, Bowstreet, Rheydypenny, Gogerthan, Dorghyd, and Llanbadarn. A yellow line highlights a route along the River Sever, with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 marking specific points. The map is oriented with North at the top.

[illegible]

12

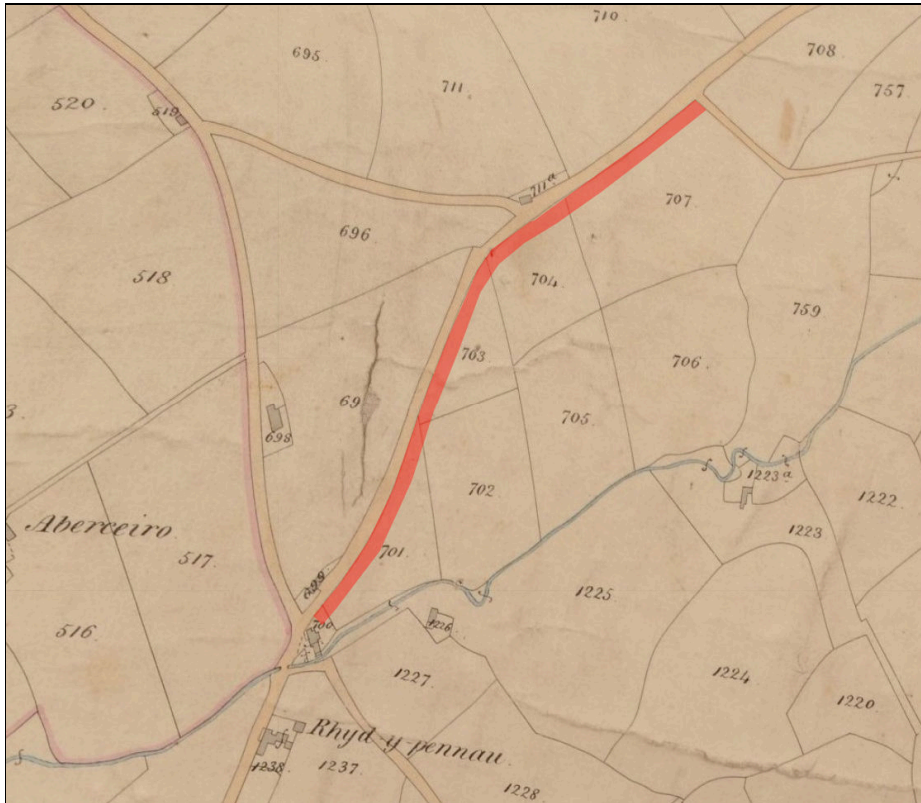


Figure 6: The Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn parish tithe map of 1847 shows the route of the proposed Active Travel Route, which is shaded in red. Fields 701 (cae'r evel), 702 (cae canol), 703 (cae tri chornel bach), 704 (cae garw bach) and 707 (cae garw mawr) were all owned by Pryse Pryse and tenanted by John Owen.

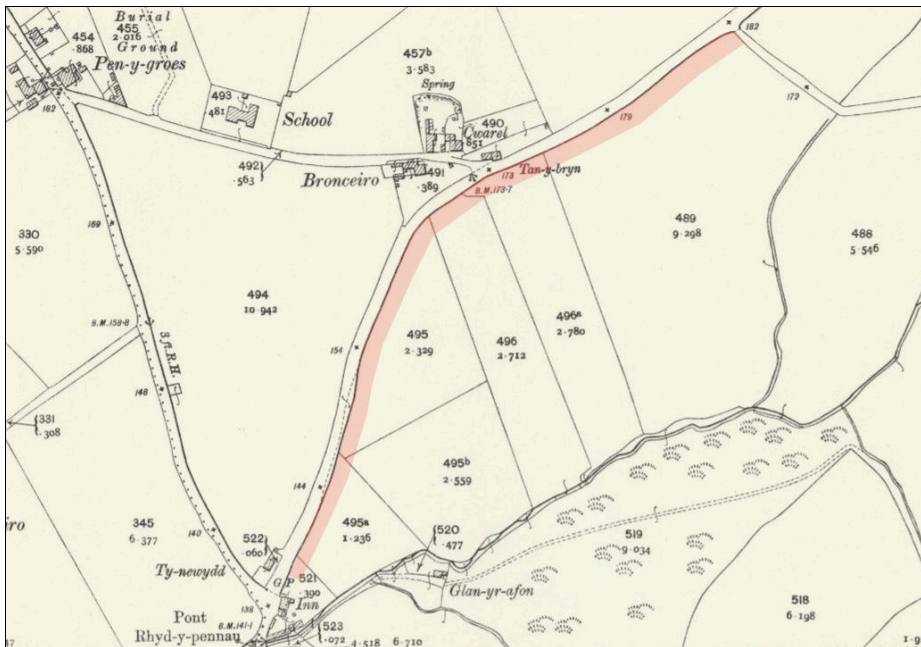


Figure 7; The 1885 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows the route of the proposed Active Travel Route shaded in red.

8. Data Collation

8.1 The HER enquiry for the 1 kilometre radius assessment area yielded 45 records for historic assets as a mixture of point data and polygons.

8.2 After the walkover survey visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset to assess impact on historic assets within the 1-kilometre radius assessment area contained 33 records for historic assets.

8.2.1 Seventeen records were removed from the dataset. These were

- Thirteen records which were not intervisible with the development site and there was no potential impact
- One record for a findspot where the artefact had been removed and there was no potential impact
- One record for a place-name where there was no identified historic asset
- One record where the location of the historic asset was not known and again impact on it could not be assessed

8.2.2 Four new records were created for

A Neolithic pit (ID number 32) at SN62838577 from DAT HER Event PRN 112142

A cemetery of probable pre medieval date (ID number 33) at SN6282585751, from DAT HER Event PRN 112142

A possible round barrow (ID number 30) at SN6313586251 from field observation by Trysor

A possible burnt mound (ID number 31) at SN6307286137 from field observation by Trysor

8.2.3 An additional record was added for Castell Gwallter (ID number 1, Scheduled Monument CD005) because part of the Scheduled Area lay within the 1 kilometre assessment area but the record was not selected during the HER search.

9. Assessment of Significance

9.1 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)³. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A and Figure 8 but Table 1 below summarises the assessed significance.

9.2 Within the 33 records in the 1 kilometre assessment area there were two Scheduled Monuments and two Listed Buildings but no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. Three other historic assets, ID Numbers 5, 6 and 7, were also assessed as being of National importance. All three were previously recorded initially from aerial photographs. Seven historic assets were assessed as being Regionally important, five were previously recorded, ID numbers 3, 4, 8, 9 and 24, and two were recorded during excavation on land north of Cae'r Odyn in June 2014, ID Numbers 32 & 33, (Jones, I, 2015).

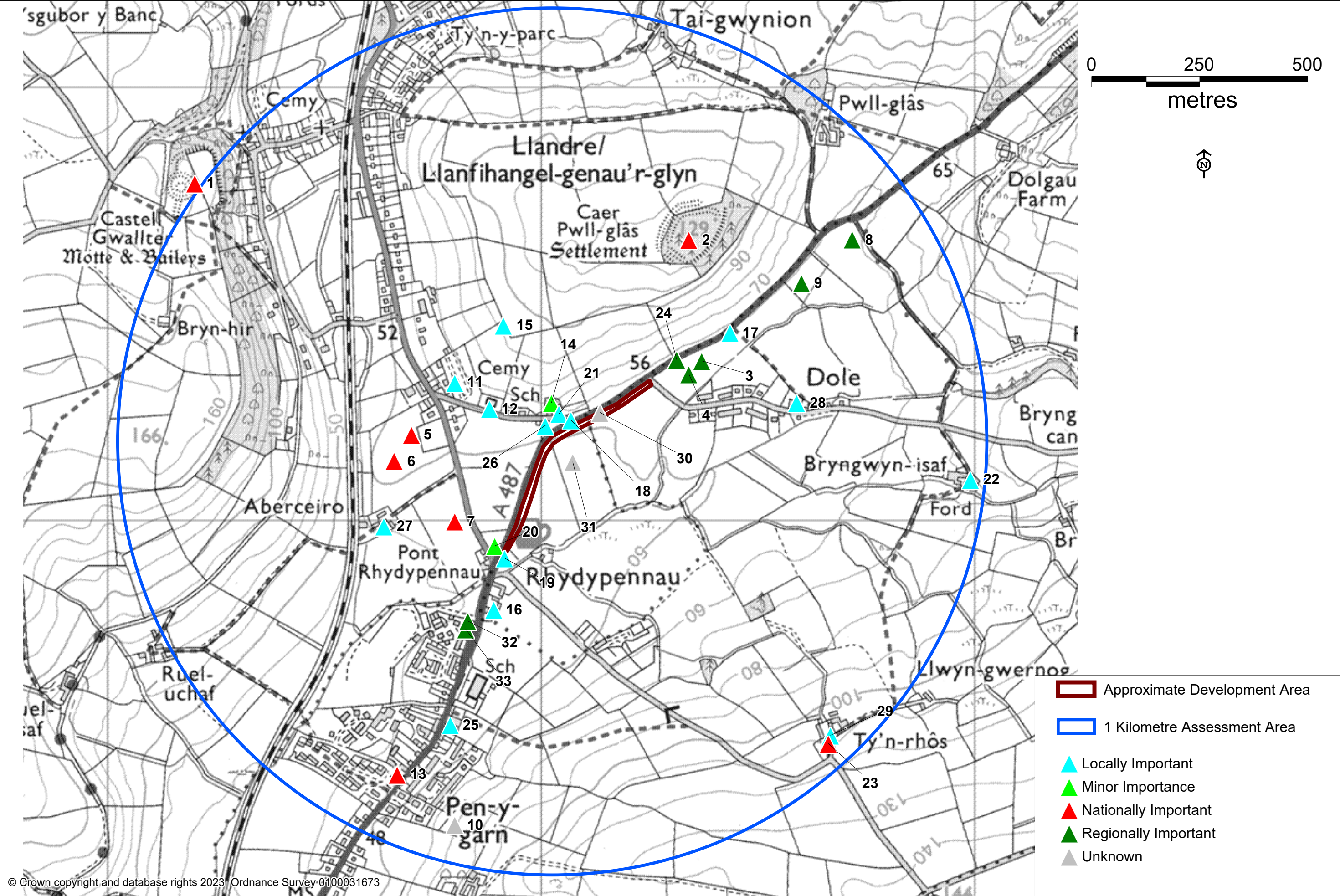
	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance of Historic Asset	Status of Historic Asset
1	CASTELL GWALLTER	CASTLE	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
2	CAER PWLL-GLAS	HILLFORT	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
5	PANT Y PERAN	BARROW CEMETERY	Nationally Important	
6	PANT Y PERAN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; ENCLOSURE?	Nationally Important	
7	TY-NEWYDD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Nationally Important	
13	CAPEL Y GARN	CHAPEL	Nationally Important	Listed Building
23	TY'N RHOS	FARMHOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
3	DOLAU	BURNT MOUND	Regionally Important	
4	DOLAU	BURNT MOUND	Regionally Important	
8	PWLL GLAS	BURNT MOUND	Regionally Important	
9	PWLL GLAS	BURNT MOUND	Regionally Important	
24	ABERYSTWYTH TO PONT LLYFNANT TOLL ROAD	TOLL ROAD	Regionally Important	
32	CAE'R ODYN, PIT	PIT	Regionally Important	
33	CAE'R ODYN, CEMETERY	CEMETERY	Regionally Important	
11	MYNWENT CAPEL Y GARN	CEMETERY	Locally Important	
12	LLANDRE SCHOOL	SCHOOL	Locally Important	
15	PWLL-GLAS	METAL MINE	Locally Important	
16	RHYDYPENNAU	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	

³ 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>

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	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance of Historic Asset	Status of Historic Asset
	FARM			
17	DOLE	MILESTONE	Locally Important	
18	TAN-Y-BRYN	COTTAGE	Locally Important	
19	RHYDYPENNAU INN;THREE HORSESHOES	PUBLIC HOUSE	Locally Important	
21	CHWAREL	COTTAGE	Locally Important	
22	BRYNGWYN ISAF	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
25	RHYDYPENNAU	MEMORIAL HALL	Locally Important	
26	BRONCEIRO	HOUSE	Locally Important	
27	ABER-CEIRO	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
28	PALMON	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
29	TY'N-RHOS	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
14	CHWAREL	QUARRY	Minor Importance	
20	TY NEWYDD;NANTCOL	DWELLING	Minor Importance	
10	GAERGYWYDD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE;UNKNOWN	Unknown	
30	DOLE, ROUND BARROW (POSSIBLE)	MOUND	Unknown	
31	DOLE, BURNT MOUND (POSSIBLE)	MOUND	Unknown	

Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets



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

10. Assessment of Impact

10.1 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 2 below and illustrated in Figure 9.

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
30	DOLE, ROUND BARROW (POSSIBLE)	MOUND	Very High	None	Very High	Unknown
18	TAN-Y-BRYN	COTTAGE	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
2	CAER PWLL-GLAS	HILLFORT	None	Very Low	None	None
31	DOLE, BURNT MOUND (POSSIBLE)	MOUND	None	Moderate	None	None
1	CASTELL GWALLTER	CASTLE	None	None	None	None
3	DOLAU	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None	None
4	DOLAU	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None	None
5	PANT Y PERAN	BARROW CEMETERY	None	None	None	None
6	PANT Y PERAN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;ENCLOSURE?	None	None	None	None
7	TY-NEWYDD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	None	None	None	None
8	PWLL GLAS	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None	None
9	PWLL GLAS	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None	None
10	GAERGYWYDD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE;UNKNOWN	None	None	None	None
11	MYNWENT CAPEL Y GARN	CEMETERY	None	None	None	None
12	LLANDRE SCHOOL	SCHOOL	None	None	None	None
13	CAPEL Y GARN	CHAPEL	None	None	None	None
14	CHWAREL	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
15	PWLL-GLAS	METAL MINE	None	None	None	None
16	RHYDYPENNAU FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
19	RHYDYPENNAU INN;THREE HORSESHOES	PUBLIC HOUSE	None	None	None	None
20	TY NEWYDD;NANTCOL	DWELLING	None	None	None	None
21	CHWAREL	COTTAGE	None	None	None	None
22	BRYNGWYN ISAF	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
23	TY'N RHOS	FARMHOUSE	None	None	None	None
24	ABERYSTWYTH TO PONT LLYFNANT TOLL ROAD	TOLL ROAD	None	None	None	None
25	RHYDYPENNAU	MEMORIAL HALL	None	None	None	None
26	BRONCEIRO	HOUSE	None	None	None	None
27	ABER-CEIRO	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None

28	PALMON	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
29	TY'N-RHOS	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
32	CAE'R ODYN, PIT	PIT	None	None	None	None
33	CAE'R ODYN, CEMETERY	CEMETERY	None	None	None	None
17	DOLE	MILESTONE	None	None		None

Table 2: Impact on historic assets within the 1-kilometre assessment area

10.2 As Table 3 shows, twenty-nine historic assets would be unaffected and four would might experience some level of impact.

10.2.1 A low mound, ID number 30, was recorded during the site visit, see Plates 22 & 23. It is adjacent to the current road and will be damaged or completely removed by the multi-use path. The origin of the mound is not clear, but soil from mole holes did not show any burnt material which suggests that it is not a burnt mound although there are several close by. It could be connected with construction of or improvement to the toll road, ID number 24, now over built by the modern A487. However given the quantity of Bronze Age burial sites within the assessment area it had t be considered that it may be a Bronze Age round barrow or burial mound.

10.2.2 Two very low mounds about 50 metres apart, were noted during the site visit (ID number 31) in one of the fields directly to the south of the road, see Plates 15, 16 and 19. One or both of these may be the sites of Bronze Age burnt mounds, low mounds of heat cracked stones and charcoal. These may experience an unintended indirect impact if construction activities intruded into this field. If construction activities are kept within the development corridor there would be no impact on this potential archaeological feature.

10.2.3 The setting of Tan-y Bryn cottage on the opposite side of the A487 will alter slightly, see Plates 17 and 18. The travelling space will widen as the multi-user path is added alongside the road and if successful the path may reduce traffic.

10.2.4 The new multi-user path will be in the setting of Caer-Pwllglas hillfort, (ID number 2, Scheduled Monument CD005) but the scale, nature and location of the scale will not significantly alter the setting.

10.3 Overall there are 2 Scheduled Monuments within 1 kilometre of the proposed development area. One of these, Castell Gwallter, (ID Number 1, Scheduled Monument CD099) has no potential intervisibility with the development site and the other is mentioned in 11.2.4.

10.4 There are four Listed Buildings within a 1 kilometre radius of the development. Two were removed from the assessed dataset as there was no potential intervisibility with the development site. The remaining two, ID numbers 13 and 23, would not be impacted by the

development. Views to and from ID number 13, Capel y Garn chapel, will be blocked by other buildings/structures and at nearly a kilometre away trees would block view from the development site to ID number 23, Ty'n Rhos Farmstead.

- 10.5 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1 kilometre assessment area.
- 10.6 There are no World Heritage sites within the 1 kilometre assessment area.
- 10.7 The development site does not lay within a registered Historic Landscape.
- 10.8 The development is on the boundary between two LANDMAP character areas. The BOW STREET Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRDGNHL097) lies to the northwest. The BRYNGWYN Historic Landscape Character Area lies to the southeast, within which most of the development actually falls. The latter area is most relevant to the development therefore. It is classed as being of Outstanding value as a good example of an agricultural landscape with nationally important components. It is described as an area;

...of undulating west- and northwest-facing slopes of a minor valley lying between 50m and 150m.. (with) a settlement pattern of dispersed farms and houses, with a small nucleation of modern houses at Dolau, set in a landscape of irregular, small enclosures, with small stands of deciduous woodland and coniferous plantations. Improved pasture dominates, with very little rough pasture or poor quality land present. Boundaries are mostly of earth banks topped with hedges, with occasional dry-stone walls on the higher slopes. Hedges are generally in good condition, with occasional distinctive trees, but in some areas, particularly at higher levels they are becoming overgrown and neglected. Local stone left bare, rendered or painted is the traditional building material, with commercial slate for roofs. Farmhouses mainly date to the mid to later 19th century, are relatively small, of two storeys and in the typical Georgian vernacular style gable end chimneys, central front door, and two windows either side of the door and one above. Many have vernacular traits, such as an irregular plan, asymmetrical window layout, low rooms and unequal sized chimneys. However, Maesnewydd is larger and displays strong polite Georgian characteristics, and Pant Glas is a substantial double pile house of probable 18th century date but with vernacular traits. On average farms have two or three ranges of small 19th century stone outbuildings, although more substantial buildings set around a yard demonstrate the greater wealth and status of some farms. Working farms generally have medium sized modern concrete and steel agricultural buildings, but some very large examples are also present. In addition to farms there are dispersed houses, which are generally of the same style and date as the farmhouses, although usually smaller, but with some late 19th century villas, and a scatter

of late 20th and early 21st century houses and bungalows. The recorded archaeology includes the remains of minor metal mines on the eastern border of the area and two corn mills. A time-depth element to the landscape is provided by a small Iron Age hillfort, four Bronze Age burnt mounds or hearths - possible settlement sites - and finds of Bronze Age date. This area is not easy to define. To the west and north the landscape areas have yet to be described, and to the east and south this area merges with less ancient but nevertheless similar, land.

10.9 There are no Conservation Areas within the 1-kilometre study area.

10.10 The field boundaries which would be affected by the proposed Active Travel Route are predominantly earth banks of 19th and 20th century date. The field boundaries at right angles to the road will be truncated at the northwestern end by about 10 metres in total.

- The field boundary to the southwest between the Rhydypennau Inn and the southwest field has a gate at its northwest end and then a post and wire fence with only patches of hedge so there will be no loss of an historic feature.
- The southwest field is subdivided by a post and wire fence (Plate 6), again removing this will not result in a loss of an historic feature.
- The boundary between the southwest field and the central field is a more substantial divide with a ditch or stream with a post and wire fence on its western side and a low bank with mature shrub trees growing on it (Plates 11, 12 and 20). However at its northwest end where a section would be removed, the shrubs are younger and although dense brambles obscured the boundary it appears to have been disturbed.
- The boundary between the central field and the northeastern field at its northwestern end is only a post and wire fence (Plate 11) and there would be no loss of historic features.
- The northeastern boundary between the northeast field and the side road to Dole is a post and wire fence at its northwestern end (Plate 026).

10.10.1 The boundary which runs parallel to the southern side of the A487 may have origins pre-dating the 19th century and date to the late 18th century when the turnpike road was created along the same route. However, this boundary has undergone considerable disturbance in modern times due to road widening and upgrading schemes and some sections have been removed. This boundary is not considered to be of archaeological or historical significance.

10.11 There are no field names of archaeological significance along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route. The fields affected were called the following on the parish tithe map: *Fields 701 (cae'r evel), 702 (cae canol), 703 (cae tri chornel bach), 704 (cae garw bach) and 707 (cae garw mawr)*

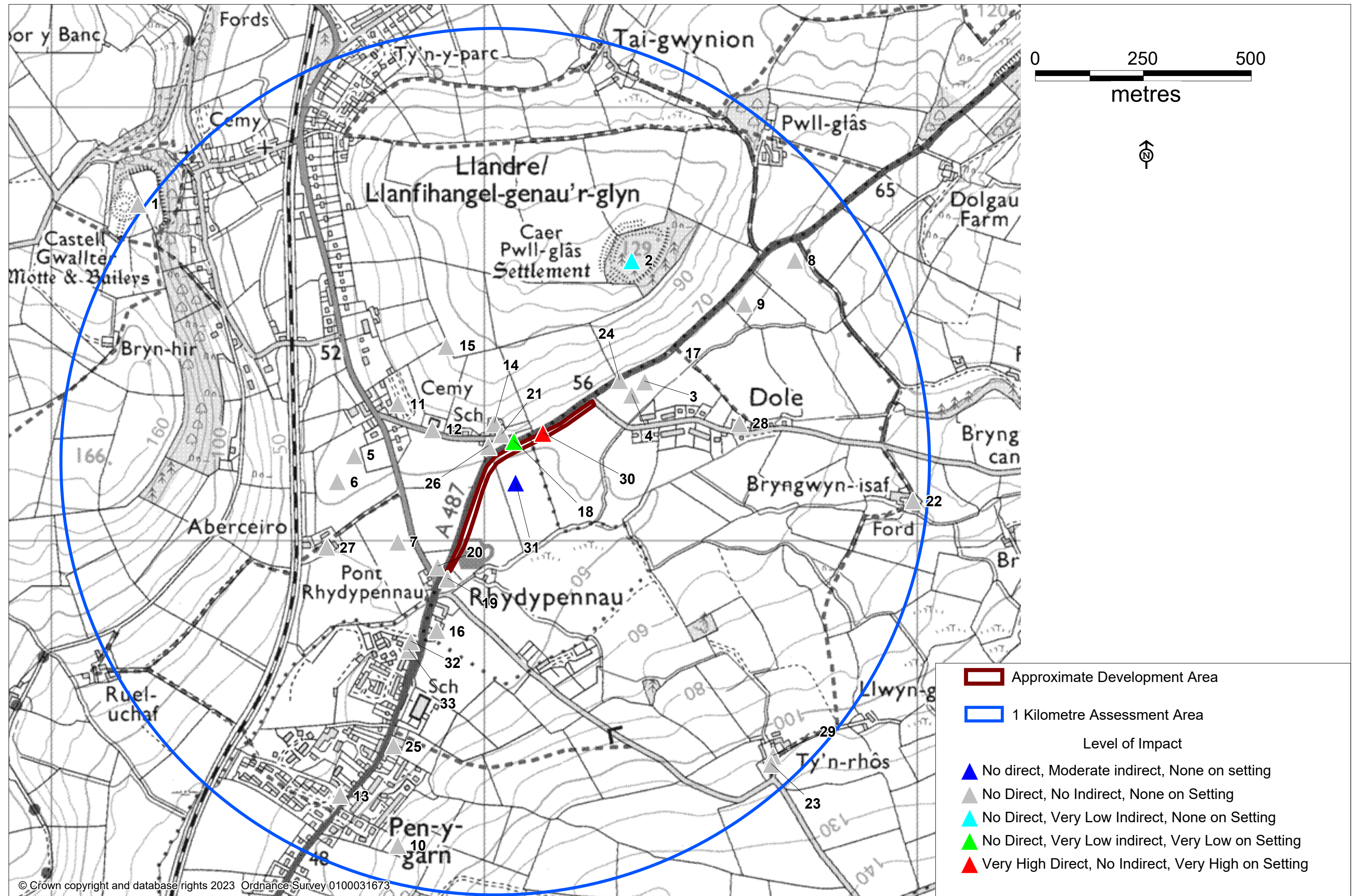


Figure 9: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the potential impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number

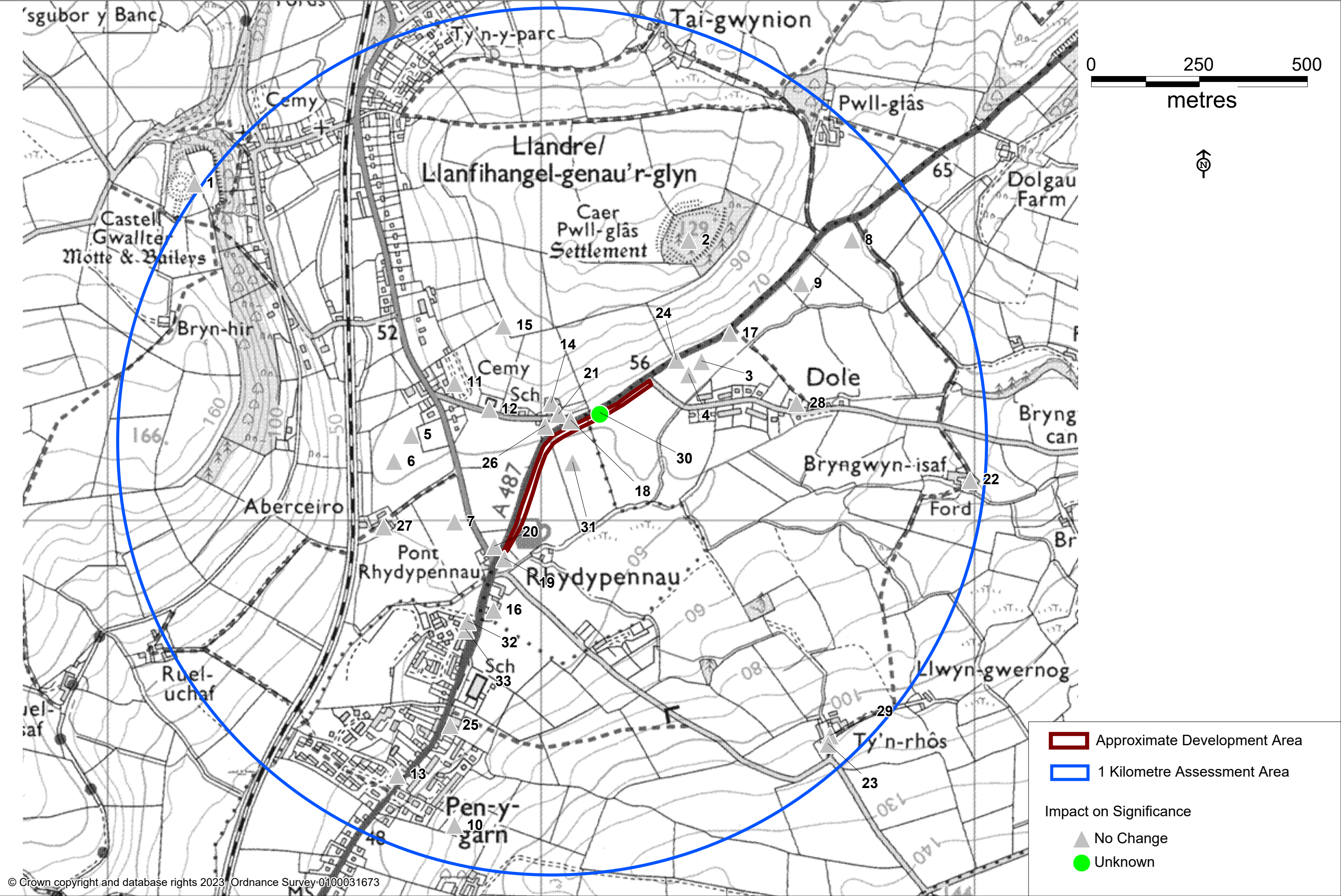


Figure 10: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the change in significance of the historic assets, labelled with project ID number

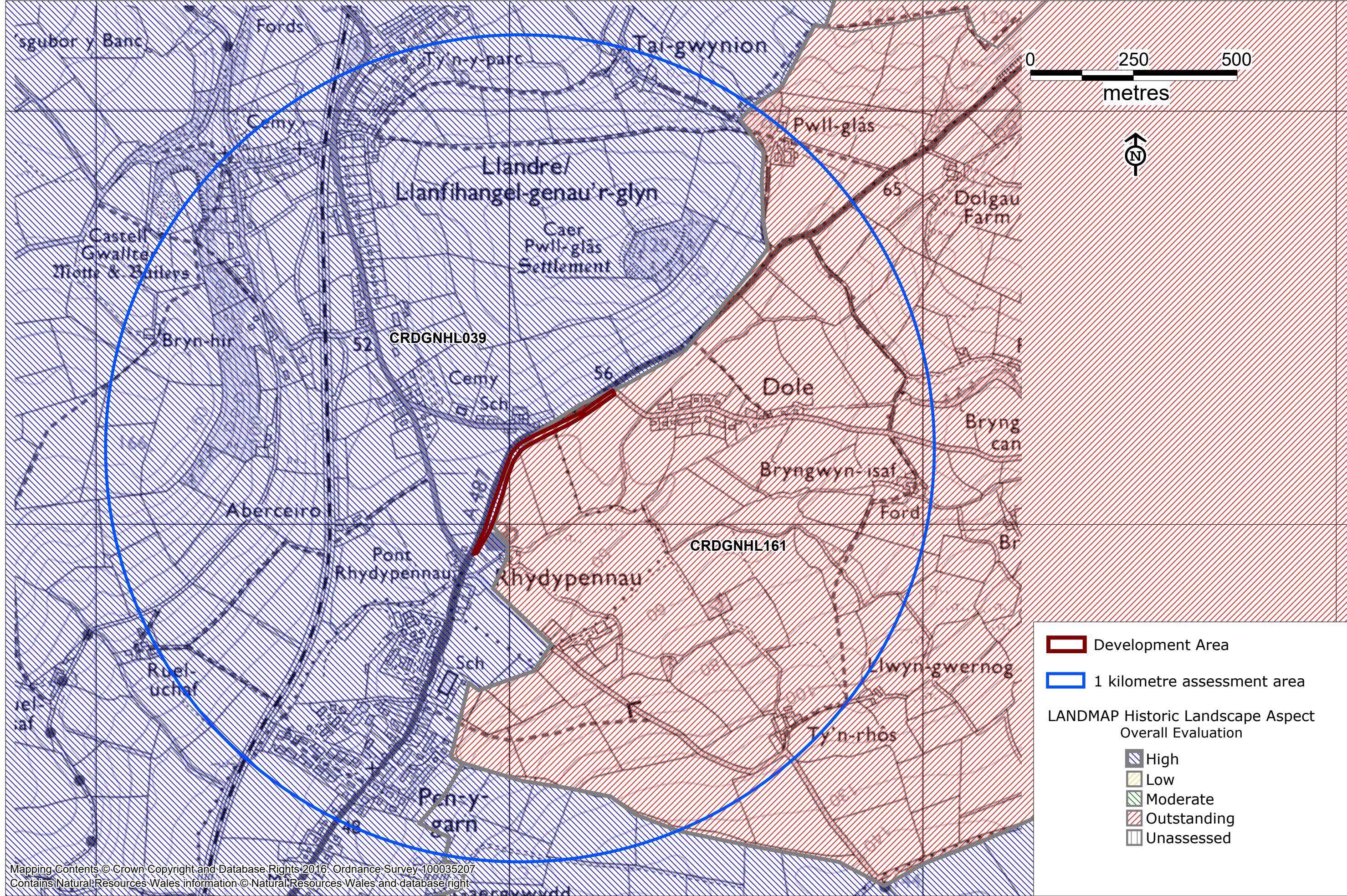


Figure 11: The 1 kilometre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers

11. Conclusion

- 11.1 This assessment identified an earthwork mound, a potential Bronze Age Round Barrow (ID Number 30) on the route of the proposed Active Travel Route. Approximately 60 metres to the south of the route a very low mound (ID number 31) was also noted, which may represent the site of a Bronze Age burnt mound.
- 11.2 The assessment had identified that there are 2 Scheduled Monuments within a 1-kilometre radius of the proposed development. Of these, one would be intervisible with the development (ID number 2, CD099 Caer Pwll Glas Hillfort). The development would not impact on the Significance of this historic asset having only a Very Low impact on its Setting. The hillfort already overlooks the busy A487 road. The additional Active Travel Route linear strip along the road would not significantly change the landscape.
- 11.3 A potential Bronze Age Round Barrow (ID Number 30) was recorded by this assessment on the route of the proposed development, it is suggested that further evaluation of this feature should be undertaken before the development commences.
- 11.4 A possible Bronze Age burnt mound (ID number 31) lies within the central field, approximately 60 metres to the south of the proposed development. If no construction traffic/storage enters this part of the field there will be no impact on this feature.
- 11.5 The proximity of several Bronze Age burnt mounds in the surrounding landscape (ID Numbers 3, 4, 8 & 9), including a further potential burnt mound (ID number 31) within 60 metres of the proposed Active Travel Route, as well as known archaeological sites along the valley floor around Rhydypennau and Llandre (e.g. Cae'r Odyn Cemetery ID number 33 and two round barrow cemeteries ID numbers 5 & 7) it is considered that there is a moderate to high level of archaeological potential within the development area. A watching brief on groundworks associated with the development may be considered an appropriate mitigation.

12. Reporting

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

13. References

13.1 Map sources

Cary, J., 1794, *Cary's England, Wales, and Scotland* - Sheets 29-30.
Ogilby, J., 1675, *The Road from St. David's to Pembroke. St. David's, Fishguard, Cardigan, Talybont* - Plate 66.
Ordnance Survey, 1823, 2" to 1-mile Original Surveyors drawing,
Ordnance Survey, 1885, 1:2500, 1st edition Cardiganshire III.15
Parish tithe map, 1847, Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn
Parish tithe apportionment, 1847, Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn

13.2 Web-based materials

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, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) version 2*

13.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2010, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*
Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 1986, *Ceulanymaesmawr*, Archaeology in Wales, Volume 26

13.4 Unpublished sources

Jones, I, 2015, *Land north of Cae'r Odyn, Pen y Garn, Rhydypennau, Ceredigion. Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Evaluation Final Report*
Murphy, K, 2003, *Trunk Road Improvements at Various Locations in Ceredigion*
Poucher, P, 2008, *Llety Ceiro, Landre, Ceredigion: Archaeological Evaluation 2008*, DAT HER Event PRN 65071
Trysor, 2021, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route along A487, North of Bow Street, Ceredigion*

13.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 25/11/2022, DAT enquiry number 1497
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded August 2022

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.
- 14.2.1 One of the earliest map source was the 1823 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum.
- 14.2.2 The Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn parish tithe map of 1847 and the tithe apportionment were a good resource, with field level mapping.
- 14.3 The main source of existing data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER, supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, DAT enquiry number 1497. Comments on the records are provided in Table 3 below. There was an issue with the record creation for one of the Event record which gave underplayed the importance of the archaeology recorded overlooking a Neolithic pit and a cemetery site, possibly of pre-medieval date.

HER PRN	Record created?	Trysor comments
250	No record created	Not intervisible
5184	No record created	
6176	No record created	place-name
9995	No record created	Findspot
10912	No record created	Location unknown
12443	No record created	Not intervisible. NGR needs amending
19467	No record created	Not intervisible
19468	No record created	Not intervisible
48238	No record created	Event
48240	No record created	
50047	No record created	Event record
58319	No record created	
65071	No record created	Event
104953	No record created	
104954	No record created	
112142	No record created	Event - but the description doesn't do justice to what was found during the Strip Map and Record - it needs revising to identify the Neolithic pit and possibly late Roman-British/early

HER PRN	Record created?	Trysor comments
		med cemetery. Records for both of these have been created in the project database
123540	No record created	Not intervisible
123541	No record created	Not intervisible
123545	No record created	Not Intervisible
123546	No record created	Not within view
123548	No record created	Not intervisible
2008	Record created	
2010	Record created	
2011	Record created	
3058	Record created	
3059	Record created	
9680	Record created	
13049	Record created	
13050	Record created	
13051	Record created	
19469	Record created	
19470	Record created	
19472	Record created	
19475	Record created	
25837	Record created	Site is 20 metres to the north of the NGR
48239	Record created	
48241	Record created	
48242	Record created	
48243	Record created	
48244	Record created	The original house was demolished
48245	Record created	
52758	Record created	
58006	Record created	
117032	Record created	
123544	Record created	This was not a farmstead, it is a house where J T Rees lived, and he wrote a hymn tune called Bron Ceiro, amongst others
123549	Record created	
123551	Record created	Not sure where the name Palmon comes from, it is currently 2 properties called Llys Iwan and Hendre Gwyn, sold together recently. It may not have been a farmstead but house(s) with outbuildings
123553	Record created	

Table 3: Comments on records from the regional HER

- 14.4 The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record was useful and provided some additional information but with fewer records than the HER.
- 14.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021, were used to inform the assessment. , were used to inform the assessment as well as those aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1948 and 1969 available online.
- 14.6 Aerial photographs direct from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating were not requested.
- 14.7 LiDAR data of 1 metre resolution was available from Lle, the Welsh Government website, and was useful to help with identification of some of the earthwork features
- 14.8 LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect data from NRW was found to have an error with data for one aspect area, BRYNGWYN, CRDGNHL161 linked to the wrong polygon, BRYN GWYN PLANTATION, CRDGN097. NRW have been informed.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
December, 2022

Appendix A: Gazetteer of Historic Assets

ID Number: 1

HER PRN: 2007 **NMR NPRN:** 92234

CASTELL GWALLTER

CASTLE

NGR: SN6220086780 **Feature Centred**
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CD005 **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: The site of a medieval motte and bailey castle. It was established by 1110 AD by the Anglo-Normans as a focus of power in Genau'r Glyn commote. The castle appears to have faded out of use by the second half of the 12th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 900 metres to the northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Earthwork

Historical Value: Described in archaeological sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The castle sits on the top of the steep valley slope to the west of Llandre. From this elevated position it would have enjoyed good views eastwards across the lower ground of the valley and also southeastwards towards Rhydpennau and northwards towards the direction of the Leri valley. There would not have been good views to the west, in which direction the land rises. When occupied the site would have been kept free of vegetation, but in modern times mature trees have grown to surround the castle and also within its inner area, blocking many views to and from the monument.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not impact on this monument. Mature trees surrounding the castle block views towards the development.

ID Number: 2

HER PRN: 2008 **NMR NPRN:** 303587

CAER PWLL-GLAS

HILLFORT

NGR: SN63348665

Period: Iron Age

Broadclass: Defence;Domestic

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Monument

SAM number: CD099

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

The site of a bivallate Iron Age hillfort, situated on a local summit above the meeting point of two tributary valleys of the Bow Street Brook. The earthworks are now obscured under a coniferous plantation, but LiDAR shows that the fort is protected by the steep slopes to the east side, with a double ditch and bank arrangement to the west, where it faces more level terrain. The entrance is to the southwest side. Internally it measures circa 120 metres by 85 metres.

Rarity:

Not rare

**Distance from
development:**

260 metres to the north-northeast.

Group Value:

One of a group of hillforts in north Ceredigion

Evidential Value:

Earthwork

Historical Value:

Described in archaeological sources and Cadw's Scheduling Description

Aesthetic Value:

Visible prehistoric earthworks survive

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

Set on a local summit at 120 metres OD with good views over the lower valley floors to the south and west.

Significance:

Nationally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:**

No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:**

Yes
Very Low
Change of view

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

None

**Comment on
Impact:**

The development would be visible from the east side of the monument but as the path would be built alongside the existing, busy A road the change of view would be minimal and of no consequence to the monument. A long term reduction in road traffic would be a positive impact on the monument.

ID Number: 3

HER PRN: 2010 **NMR NPRN:** 406309

DOLAU

BURNT MOUND

NGR: SN63378637 **Feature Centred**
Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a probable Bronze Age burnt mound investigated by augering in 1995. Burnt stone was found to be present within this denuded oval mound.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	130 metres east-northeast		
Group Value:	One of several Bronze Age burnt mounds in the vicinity		
Evidential Value:	Buried archaeology		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This largely buried feature is found within a pasture field in a low-lying location, on land which would once have been relatively damp.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would not impact on this feature.		

ID Number: 4

HER PRN: 2011 **NMR NPRN:** 406309

DOLAU

BURNT MOUND

NGR: SN63348634 **Feature Centred**
Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a probable Bronze Age burnt mound investigated by augering in 1995. Burnt stone was found to be present within this crescentic mound, which is still an upstanding feature in the field.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	90 metres to the east-northeast		
Group Value:	One of several Bronze Age burnt mounds in the vicinity		
Evidential Value:	Buried archaeology		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This largely buried feature is found within a pasture field in a low-lying location, on land which would once have been relatively damp.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would not impact on this feature.		

ID Number: 5

HER PRN: 3058 **NMR NPRN:** 405449

PANT Y PERAN

BARROW CEMETERY

NGR: SN627862 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a ring barrow cemetery of likely Bronze Age date which was identified as a cropmark in 1975 and then confirmed by later aerial photography and geophysical survey in 2008. Five ring ditches were identified, representing the ploughed out sites of ring barrows. Partial excavation of two of the southern barrows in the group did not find any datable evidence but confirmed that the features had the characteristics of typical ring ditches.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	280 metres to the northwest		
Group Value:	A second group of ring ditches is known to exist in the field immediately to the south.		
Evidential Value:	Buried features, identified as cropmarks and later by geophysical survey		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This barrow group is located on level ground on the broad and open valley floor of the headwaters of the Bow Street Brook. A second group of ring ditches (PRN 9680) are known in the next field to the south and a group of probable Bronze Age burnt mounds also known within a few hundred metres to the east, suggesting a concentration of activity here in prehistory.		
Significance:	Nationally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would have no impact on this barrow complex.		

ID Number: 6

HER PRN: 3059 **NMR NPRN:** 405451

PANT Y PERAN

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?;ENCLOSURE?

NGR: SN62668614 **Feature Centred**
Period: Iron Age?;Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a rectilinear enclosure of possible prehistoric date which was identified as a cropmark in 1975 and then confirmed by geophysical survey in 2008.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	300 metres to the northwest		
Group Value:	Unknown		
Evidential Value:	Buried feature, identified as a cropmark and by geophysical survey		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This buried feature is found in a pasture field in a flat, low-lying valley floor setting.		
Significance:	Nationally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would have no impact on this feature.		

ID Number: 7

HER PRN: 9680 **NMR NPRN:** 405452

TY-NEWYDD

ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

NGR: SN628860 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Damaged
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery, represented by 4 or 5 ring ditches which show the sites of now ploughed down round barrows. They are only visible on aerial photographs, which also seem to show that central burial cists may be present in some of the barrows.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	100 metres to the west		
Group Value:	A second round barrow cemetery is known from the field to the north		
Evidential Value:	Aerial photographs		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This barrow group is located on level ground on the broad and open valley floor of the headwaters of the Bow Street Brook. A second group of ring ditches (PRN 3058) are known in the next field to the north and a group of probable Bronze Age burnt mounds also known within a few hundred metres to the east, suggesting a concentration of activity here in prehistory.		
Significance:	Nationally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	These buried features are separated from the development by two roads and hedgerows.		

ID Number: 8

HER PRN: 13049 **NMR NPRN:**

PWLL GLAS

BURNT MOUND

NGR: SN6371786651 **Feature Centred**

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a Bronze Age burnt mound discovered during work on a gas pipeline in 1986. The site lies within a pasture. Its current condition is not known.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	570 metres to the northeast		
Group Value:	One of a pair of burnt mounds in the same field with others suspected in the vicinity		
Evidential Value:	Buried archaeology		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This burnt mound was found during pipeline work, buried in a pasture field. The trench was refilled and the land is still used as pasture.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This feature would not be affected by the proposed development.		

ID Number: 9

HER PRN: 13050 **NMR NPRN:**

PWLL GLAS

BURNT MOUND

NGR: SN63608655 **Feature Centred**

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a Bronze Age burnt mound discovered during work on a gas pipeline in 1986. The site lies within a pasture. Its current condition is not known.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	420 metres to the northeast		
Group Value:	One of a pair of burnt mounds in the same field with others suspected in the vicinity		
Evidential Value:	Buried archaeology		
Historical Value:	Described in archaeological sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This burnt mound was found during pipeline work, buried in a pasture field. The trench was refilled and the land is still used as pasture.		
Significance:	Regionally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This feature would not be affected by the proposed development.		

ID Number: 10

HER PRN: 13051 **NMR NPRN:**

GAERGYWYDD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE;UNKNOWN

NGR: SN628853 **Feature Centred**
Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned
Form: Sub Surface Deposit **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Near Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	During work on a gas-pipe line in 1986, a series of shallow pits and ditches were exposed in this area, some of which contained charcoal. Their date and purpose was not established.		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Distance from development:	660 metres to the south		
Group Value:	Unknown		
Evidential Value:	Buried archaeology		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Features buried under a pasture field, exposed during pipe laying.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	There would be no impacts on these buried features.		

ID Number: 11

HER PRN: 19469 **NMR NPRN:**

MYNWENT CAPEL Y GARN

CEMETERY

NGR: SN62808632 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Structure **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: This large cemetery is associated with Capel y Garn, Bow Street.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 255 metres to the northwest

Group Value: Associated with Capel y Garn

Evidential Value: In use as a cemetery, well-maintained

Historical Value: Associated with Capel y Garn

Aesthetic Value: Includes grave monuments of interest

Communal Value: Burial place for Capel y Garn, publicly accessible.

Setting: Set on a west and southwest facing slope, overlooking the broad valley at the head of the Bow Street Brook.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There may be partial visibility of the development from this location but as the proposed paths would run alongside the existing A487 road, the impact would be negligible.

ID Number: 12

HER PRN: 19470 **NMR NPRN:** 411096

LLANDRE SCHOOL

SCHOOL

NGR: SN62888626 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Education

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

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This former school was founded in the 19th century but closed in the 1990s. It was reused but now appears to be disused.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 140 metres to the northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, disused

Historical Value: Part of the education movement of the 19th century

Aesthetic Value: A traditional rural school building

Communal Value: Former school

Setting: The school stands on a south-facing slope, with clear views towards Rhydpennau and Bow Street, down the broad valley of the Bow Street Brook and its tributaries.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would be partially visible from this location but as the proposed paths would run alongside the existing A487 road the impact would be negligible.

ID Number: 13

HER PRN: 19472 **NMR NPRN:** 11589

CAPEL Y GARN

CHAPEL

NGR: SN6266785416 **Feature Centred**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 19062 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A 19th century chapel, which is now Grade II Listed.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 590 metres to the south-southwest

Group Value: Associated with a burial ground

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described in Cadw's listing description

Aesthetic Value: Listed for its architectural value

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: At the roadside in Bow Street village.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: No intervisibility

ID Number: 14

HER PRN: 19475 **NMR NPRN:**

CHWAREL

QUARRY

NGR: SN6302386274 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A minor quarry which had been worked before the late 19th century, by when a number of buildings, including cottages had been built at its southern side. In modern times the quarry has been enlarged to accommodate a number of large, modern houses.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 70 metres to the northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small quarry cut into a south-facing slope and now largely built over with modern houses.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The former quarry now has dwellings built within it and south of it. The development would have no impact.

ID Number: 15

HER PRN: 25837 **NMR NPRN:**

PWLL-GLAS

METAL MINE

NGR: SN6291286452

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Survival: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	The site of a shaft which is marked as an "Old Shaft" on the 1906 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. It is not shown on earlier maps. It may be associated with lead mining and be a minor, late-19th century working which did not develop. There is no evidence of it in the modern landscape.		
Rarity:	Common locally		
Distance from development:	290 metres to the northwest		
Group Value:	None known		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	Possibly associated with lead mining in the district		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Situated in a pasture field, on a west facing slope above Rhydypennau. If this was a lead working its location was geologically determined.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would have no impact on this site.		

ID Number: 16

HER PRN: 48239 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYDYPENNAU FARM

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN6289085796 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A former farmstead, of late 18th century origin. The farm buildings have been converted into a craft and coffee shop in modern times.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 80 metres to the south-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings, repurposed

Historical Value: Associated with the Gogerddan estate.

Aesthetic Value: Converted farm building group

Communal Value: Open to the public as a commercial premise

Setting: A former farmstead, with its buildings set alongside the A487 road, which was a turnpike road in earlier times. The farm buildings were converted for alternative use by the early 21st century.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Intervening hedgerows screen any views of the proposed development.

ID Number: 17

HER PRN: 48241 **NMR NPRN:**

DOLE

MILESTONE

NGR: SN6343586435 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Structure **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The site of a turnpike road milestone shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The stone has been removed during road improvement schemes and its location not known.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from development:	220 metres to the northeast		
Group Value:	One of a series of milestones along the turnpike road		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	Associated with the 18th and 19th century turnpike road between Aberystwyth and Machynlleth		
Aesthetic Value:	An example of a turnpike milestone with distances marked upon its faces.		
Communal Value:	Set on a publicly accessible road		
Setting:	This stone was stood at the roadside but has now been removed and lost.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The stone no longer survives but its site would not be affected by the development.		

ID Number: 18

HER PRN: 48242 **NMR NPRN:**

TAN-Y-BRYN

COTTAGE

NGR: SN6306886233 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small, stone built cottage at the side of the main Aberystwyth to Machynlleth road. It was built during the second quarter of the 19th century and continues to be occupied today.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	Immediately adjacent		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing building, in use		
Historical Value:	Shown on historic mapping		
Aesthetic Value:	Modernised, but retaining the external character of the 19th century stone cottage typical of the area		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This cottage stands to the north side of the main road, facing south across it.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Very Low Change of view to the south by the widening of the roadway and removal or alteration of hedge and fence line.		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Very Low		
Comment on Impact:	As a busy road passes between the cottage and the development, any changes will be minimal, but the change to the hedge on the other side of the road will change the view. That said, the hedge is modern as the original field boundary has been removed in recent decades. The long term reduction in road traffic would be a positive impact on this cottage.		

ID Number: 19

HER PRN: 48243 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYDYPENNAU INN;THREE HORSESHOES

PUBLIC HOUSE

NGR: SN6291585915 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: A mid-19th century pub, originally known as the Three Horseshoes. It remains open today and is now known as the Rhydypennau Inn.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Immediately adjacent

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Traditional country pub, modernised but showing some late Georgian influence.

Communal Value: Public House

Setting: This pub is set alongside the main Aberystwyth to Machynlleth road (now the A487). It has stood here for almost 2 centuries and remains open.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Although the development will occur within the car park of the pub, the development won't affect the buildings. An existing pavement out side the pub will be extended northwards along the roadside and the modern frontage of the car park will be affected.

ID Number: 20

HER PRN: 48244 **NMR NPRN:**

TY NEWYDD;NANTCOL

DWELLING

NGR: SN6289285943 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: The site of a 19th century cottage named Ty Newydd, which has been replaced by a modern bungalow named Nantcol.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 25 metres to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small cottage positioned in a fork in the road. It dated to the 19th century but was replaced by a modern house by the 21st century.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The original cottage no longer survives.

ID Number: 21

HER PRN: 48245 **NMR NPRN:**

CHWAREL

COTTAGE

NGR: SN6304086248 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Chwarel is small, mid-19th century cottage which continues to be used and retains much of its original character, although has been extended to its western side and rear.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	40 metres to the northwest		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing building		
Historical Value:	Shown on historic mapping		
Aesthetic Value:	A traditional 19th century cottage, extended but retaining much of its original character		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Set alongside a minor road on a south-facing bank, overlooking the main A487 (Aberystwyth to Machynlleth) road.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Despite its proximity, the development would not be visible from this cottage as trees and hedges in front of the house would screen views.		

ID Number: 22

HER PRN: 52758 **NMR NPRN:**

BRYNGWYN ISAF

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN6399086096 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A post-medieval farmstead complex which has been present since at least the early 19th century. It continues to farmed as a working farmstead and has seen the addition of some larger agricultural sheds in modern times.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	770 metres to the east-southeast		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Working farmstead		
Historical Value:	Shown on historic mapping		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A post-medieval/modernised farmstead set within its field system. The buildings are set in a hollow on a west facing slope overlooking a tributary valley of the Bow Street Brook.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would not impact on this holding.		

ID Number: 23

HER PRN: 58006 **NMR NPRN:**

TY'N RHOS

FARMHOUSE

NGR: SN6366285487 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 19072 **grade:** II
Trysor Description: A mid-19th century farmhouse built by the Gogerddan estate and still in use.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 860 metres to the southeast

Group Value: Part of a farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described in Cadw's listing description

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a mid-19th century estate farmhouse

Communal Value: None

Setting: Set within a farmstead building group on elevated ground with views northwards towards Dole.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would have no impact on this building.

ID Number: 24

HER PRN: 108993 **NMR NPRN:**

ABERYSTWYTH TO PONT LLYFNANT TOLL ROAD

TOLL ROAD

NGR: SN6331286373 **Linear**

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Structure **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This turnpike or toll road was built during the late 18th century and was certainly in place by 1787 when it was shown on a Gogerddan estate map surveyed that year. It is thought that the turnpike road would have been created by improving existing roads on the whole. The former turnpike road was in turn upgraded during the 20th century and is now used as the route of the A487.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: Immediately adjacent to the development

Group Value: Part of the turnpike road system constructed during the 18th and 19th centuries

Evidential Value: Reused to create the modern A487

Historical Value: Associated with the history of the turnpike trust system

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Public road

Setting: The turnpike road was laid down to follow existing roads connecting Aberystwyth and Machynlleth.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The turnpike road no longer exists and its course was adapted for the creation of the A487

ID Number: 25

HER PRN: 117032 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYDYPENNAU

MEMORIAL HALL

NGR: SN62798553 **Feature Centred**

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Civil

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A 20th century village hall.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 430 metres to the south-southwest

Group Value: Associated with Rhydypennau village

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Connections with First World War as Memorial Hall with War Memorial

Aesthetic Value: Typical 20th century memorial hall

Communal Value: Public hall

Setting: Set at the roadside within Rhydypennau village

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would have no impact on this site.

ID Number: 26

HER PRN: 123544 **NMR NPRN:**

BRONCEIRO

HOUSE

NGR: SN6300986221 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Complex **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor
Description: Bronceiro is a Victorian house immediately above the main Aberystwyth to Machynlleth road (now the A487). In the later 19th century it was home to J.T. Rees, minister of Capel y Garn, who was a well-known composer and musician. His son Dr. T. Ifor Rees was born here, and became a diplomat, author and translator.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 30 metres to the northwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Associated with J.T. Rees and his son Dr. T.I. Rees

Aesthetic Value: Well-preserved Victorian dwelling

Communal Value: None

Setting: Set immediately above the main Aberystwyth to Machynlleth road (now the A487), with a wooded garden to its southern side screening views towards the road.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees in the garden to the south of the house block views of the A487 and the development site below.

ID Number: 27

HER PRN: 123549 **NMR NPRN:**

ABER-CEIRO

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN6263685989 **Feature Centred**

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

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

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A former farmstead which has been converted into a guest house in modern times.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 250 metres to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings, repurposed.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farmstead was situated in the flat valley floor south of Llandre village, set within its field system. In the 19th century the railway was constructed immediately to the west of the buildings. By the 21st century the farmhouse and buildings had been converted into a guesthouse complex.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development would have no impact on this former farmstead.

ID Number: 28

HER PRN: 123551 **NMR NPRN:**

PALMON

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN6358986274 **Feature Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A pair of a semi-detached dwellings now known as Llys Iwan and Hendre Gwyn (2022). No house is shown here on the parish tithe map but by the late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show that a house or houses with outbuildings to the rear had appeared. The present form of the buildings suggest they may not have originated as a farmstead.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	340 metres to the east		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Standing building, in use		
Historical Value:	Shown on historic mapping		
Aesthetic Value:	Has the appearance of a late 19th & early 20th century villa		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Built at the side of a minor road in the second half of the 19th century, facing south across the road with outbuildings to the rear. Still in use.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development will not affect this property		

ID Number: 29

HER PRN: 123553 **NMR NPRN:**

TY'N-RHOS

FARMSTEAD

NGR: SN6366785506 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Very Good **Survival:** Intact
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A working farmstead. It was owned by the Gogerddan estate in the 19th century and the farmhouse was built by the estate in the middle of that century. It continues as a working holding today and the farmhouse is a listed building.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	830 metres to the southeast		
Group Value:	None		
Evidential Value:	Working farmstead		
Historical Value:	Shown on historic mapping		
Aesthetic Value:	Farmhouse listed as a good example of an estate farmhouse		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This farmstead building group is set on elevated ground with views northwards towards Dole.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The development would not affect this holding		

ID Number: 30

HER PRN: 126561 **NMR NPRN:**

DOLE, ROUND BARROW (POSSIBLE)

MOUND

NGR: SN6313586251 **Feature Centred**

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A low mound about 10 metres in diameter adjacent to the hedgerow at the northern edge of a pasture field. The A487 road lies to the north of the hedgerow. The mound may be a natural feature, or alternatively could be a denuded round barrow. There are Bronze Age round barrow cemeteries and burnt mounds in the vicinity. The hedgerow has clipped its northern side.		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Distance from development:	Within the development		
Group Value:	Unknown		
Evidential Value:	Earthwork		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Within a pasture field, cut across by a hedgerow at its northern side. On the foot of a slope which rises northwards, giving a view over the lower valley floor to the south from this point.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	Yes Very High The development would see the removal of this mound.		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	Very High		
Comment on Impact:	The development would see the removal of this mound.		

ID Number: 31

HER PRN: 126562 **NMR NPRN:**

DOLE, BURNT MOUND (POSSIBLE)

MOUND

NGR: SN6307286137 **Feature Centred**
Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A low, oval mound in a pasture field. Bronze Age burnt mounds have been identified in the fields to the northeast and this may represent a similar feature. At least one other low mound was noted within 50 metres to the southeast and the RCAHMW has recorded a possible mound about within 50 metres to the south (NPRN 406310). Each of these mounds could be naturally occurring.		
Rarity:	Unknown		
Distance from development:	Immediately adjacent		
Group Value:	Possibly associated with nearby burnt mounds		
Evidential Value:	Earthwork		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	Within a damp pasture field.		
Significance:	Unknown		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	Yes Moderate		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Although this feature lies outside the area of the development, it is close to the area of activity and could be affected by contracting machinery being driven across it.		

ID Number: 32

HER PRN: 126559 **NMR NPRN:**

CAE'R ODYN, PIT

PIT

NGR: SN62838577 **Feature Centred**

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	An early Neolithic pit excavated in advance of development in 2014 by Archaeology Wales (Jones, 2015). The pit was found to include a fragment of a polished axe, cremated human remains and 87 sherds of pottery, which may have been derived from a single vessel. The pit dated to the early part of the 4th millennium BC.		

Rarity: Rare in district

Distance from development: 200 metres to the south-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Excavated feature

Historical Value: Described in the excavation report "Land North of Cae'r Odyn, Pen y Garn, Rhydypennau, Ceredigion" (Archaeology Wales, 2015).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A buried feature within a pasture field. The site has been excavated and now built over.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This feature have been excavated and built over.

ID Number: 33

HER PRN: 126560 **NMR NPRN:**

CAE'R ODYN, CEMETERY

CEMETERY

NGR: SN6282585751 **Group or Complex Centred**
Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Excavated Feature **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	The site of a probable cemetery of uncertain date, partly excavated by Archaeology Wales in 2014 (Jones, 2015). A series of at least 7 shallow, rectilinear hollows were excavated. No human remains were found but the form of the hollows suggests that they were grave cuts. They were all on a northeast to southwest alignment, which suggests that these were not Christian burials. A single sherd of probably Roman pottery found during the excavation may suggest that the graves are Romano-British in date, but this speculative and they remain undated.		

Rarity: Rare

Distance from development: 220 metres to the south-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Excavated features

Historical Value: Described in the excavation report "Land North of Cae'r Odyn, Pen y Garn, Rhydypennau, Ceredigion" (Archaeology Wales, 2015).

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Buried features within a pasture field. The site has been excavated and now built over.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: These features have been excavated and built over.

Appendix B: Photographs

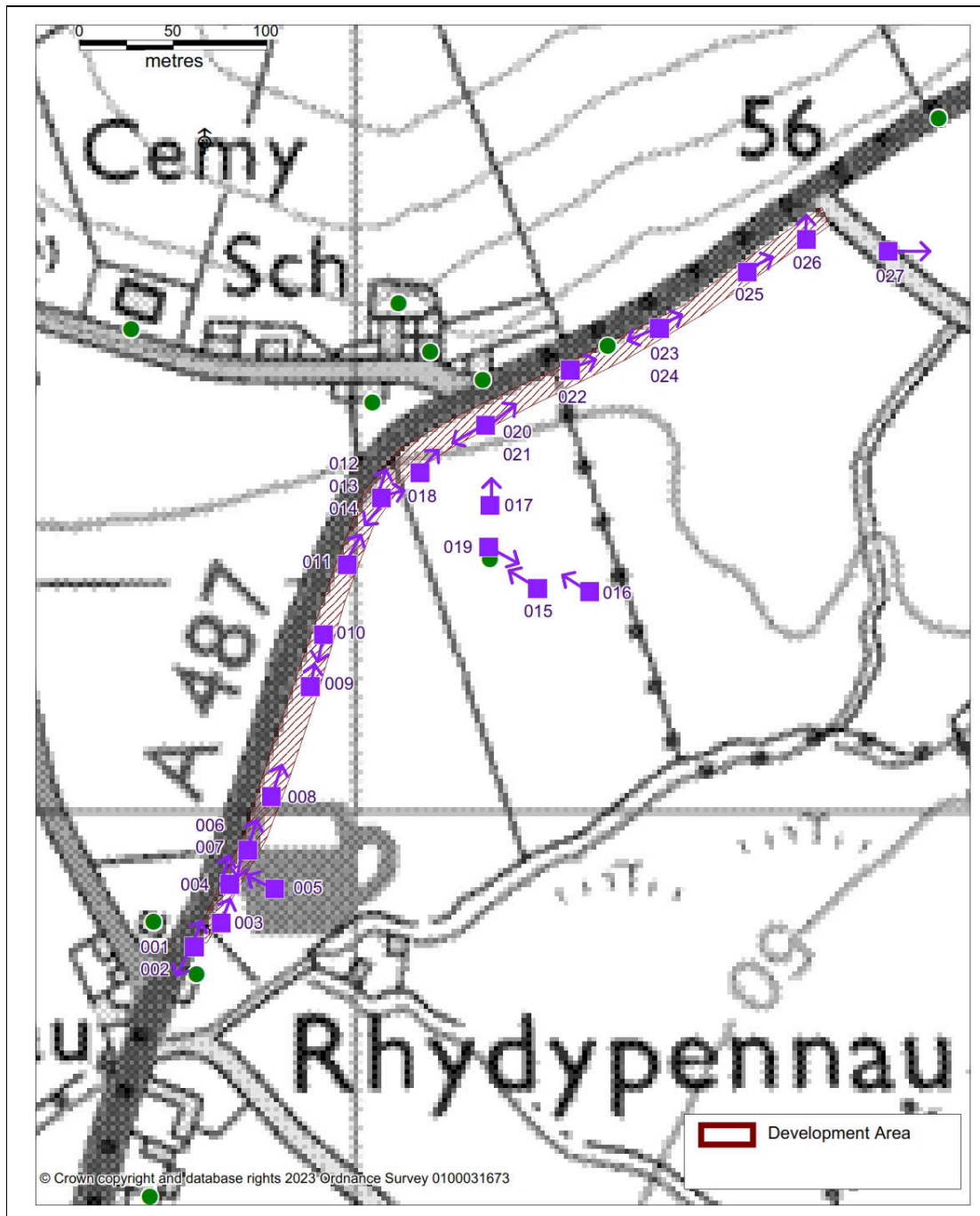


Figure 11: Location and direction of photographs 001 to 027



Plate 1 - DOL2022_001: A view of the area at the southern end of the proposed Active Travel Route, outside the car park of the Rhydypennau Inn, with the A487 to the right. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 2 - DOL2022_002: A view of the area at the southern end of the proposed Active Travel Route, outside the car park of the Rhydypennau Inn, with the A487 to the left. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 3 - DOL2022_003: A view from inside the gate of the field adjacent to the north side of the Rhydypennau Inn car park, showing an area excavated for work on a water mains pipe. The boundary hedge with the A487 is to the left. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 4 - DOL2022_004: A view of the excavations on the water main, which is on the line of the proposed Active Travel Route. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 5 - DOL2022_005: A view of the excavations for the water mains showing the underlying soils. A thin topsoil lies over a boulder clay subsoil. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 6 - DOL2022_006: A view along the proposed Active Travel Route, with a modern sheep pen in the foreground. The afforested hill to the right of centre is the site of the Caer Pwll Glas hillfort (ID number 2). Looking north-northeast.



Plate 7 - DOL2022_007: A view of the excavations for the water mains showing the underlying soils. A thin topsoil lies over a boulder clay subsoil. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 8 - DOL2022_008: A view along the proposed Active Travel Route. The afforested hill above the right of centre is the site of the Caer Pwll Glas hillfort (ID number 2). Looking north-northeast.



Plate 9 - DOL2022_009: A view along the proposed Active Travel Route. The afforested hill above the right of centre is the site of the Caer Pwll Glas hillfort (ID number 2). Looking north-northeast.



Plate 10 - DOL2022_010: A view along the proposed Active Travel Route, looking back towards the Rhydypennau Inn (ID number 19). Looking south-southwest.



Plate 11 - DOL2022_011: A view along the proposed Active Travel Route, approaching Bronceiro house, ID number 26, (left) and Tanybryn cottage, ID number 18, (right). Note the boundary bank to the left. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 12 - DOL2022_012: A view of the boundary between the proposed Active Travel Route and the A487. The original boundary bank and hedgerow have been removed in modern times, leaving a step down from the road level into the field. Looking north.



Plate 13 - DOL2022_013: A view of a concrete post marking the line of the water main, on the proposed Active Travel Route. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 14 - DOL2022_014: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route from the north corner of the field adjacent to the Rhydypennau Inn. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 15 - DOL2022_015: A view of the possible burnt mound (ID number 31) seen at the centre of the image, in the field south of Tanybryn cottage (ID number 18). Looking northwest.



Plate 16 - DOL2022_016: A view of a second slight mound to the southeast of the possible burnt mound (ID number 3) seen at the centre of the image, in the field south of Tanybryn cottage (ID number 18). Looking northwest.



Plate 17 - DOL2022_017: A view of a water main manhole close to the line of the proposed Active Travel Route, with Tanybryn Cottage (ID number 18) left of centre in the background. Looking north.



Plate 18 - DOL2022_018: A view along the line of the Active Travel Route in the field south of Tanybryn Cottage (ID number 18). Looking northeast.



Plate 19 - DOL2022_019: A view southeast from the mound (ID number 31) showing the slight second mound left of centre. Looking southeast.



Plate 20 - DOL2022_020: A view along the line of the Active Travel Route in the field south of Tanybryn Cottage (ID number 18). Looking southwest.



Plate 21 - DOL2022_021: A view of a modern sheep pen in the field south of Tanybryn Cottage (ID number 18), which lies on the line of the proposed Active Travel Route. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 22 - DOL2022_022: A view of the mound (ID number 30) which may be a denuded Bronze Age round barrow in the northernmost field which lies on the line of the proposed Active Travel Route. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 23 - DOL2022_023: A view of the mound (ID number 30) which may be a denuded Bronze Age round barrow in the northernmost field which lies on the line of the proposed Active Travel Route. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 24 - DOL2022_024: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it approaches its northeastern end at Dole. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 25 - DOL2022_025: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it approaches its northeastern end at Dole. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 26 - DOL2022_026: A view of the present field gate and bus stop at the northeastern end of the proposed Active Travel Route where it would meet the road leading to Dole from the A487. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 27 - DOL2022_027: A view of the field to the east of the northeast end of the Active Travel Route where Bronze Age burnt mounds have previously been identified during pipeline excavation work. One mound (arrowed) is visible in the field. Looking east.

Appendix C: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR AN ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTE ALONG A487,
NORTH OF BOW STREET, CEREDIGION**

Contents

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR AN ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTE ALONG A487,
NORTH OF BOW STREET, CEREDIGION**

1. Introduction

1.1 YGC (Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy) on behalf of their client, North and Mid Wales Trunk Road Agency (NMWTRA), has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment, including a potential impact on setting of designated historic assets, from a potential active travel route along a 600 metre stretch of the A487 between Rhydypennau Inn to the south and the Junction for Dole to the north, near Bow Street, Ceredigion, centred on SN6302586184.

2. The development

2.1 The potential development would consist of a multi-use path along the southeastern side of the A487 between Rhydypennau Inn to the south and the junction for Dole to the north. This would stretch for approximately 600 metres in length centred on SN6302586184, see Figure 1. Some land take will be required which will result in encroachment into agricultural land. The existing hedgerow will be relocated to the southeast of the new path.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 The scheme is still in the development stages.

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.

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.

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
for an Active Travel Route along the A487,
North of Bow Street, Ceredigion*

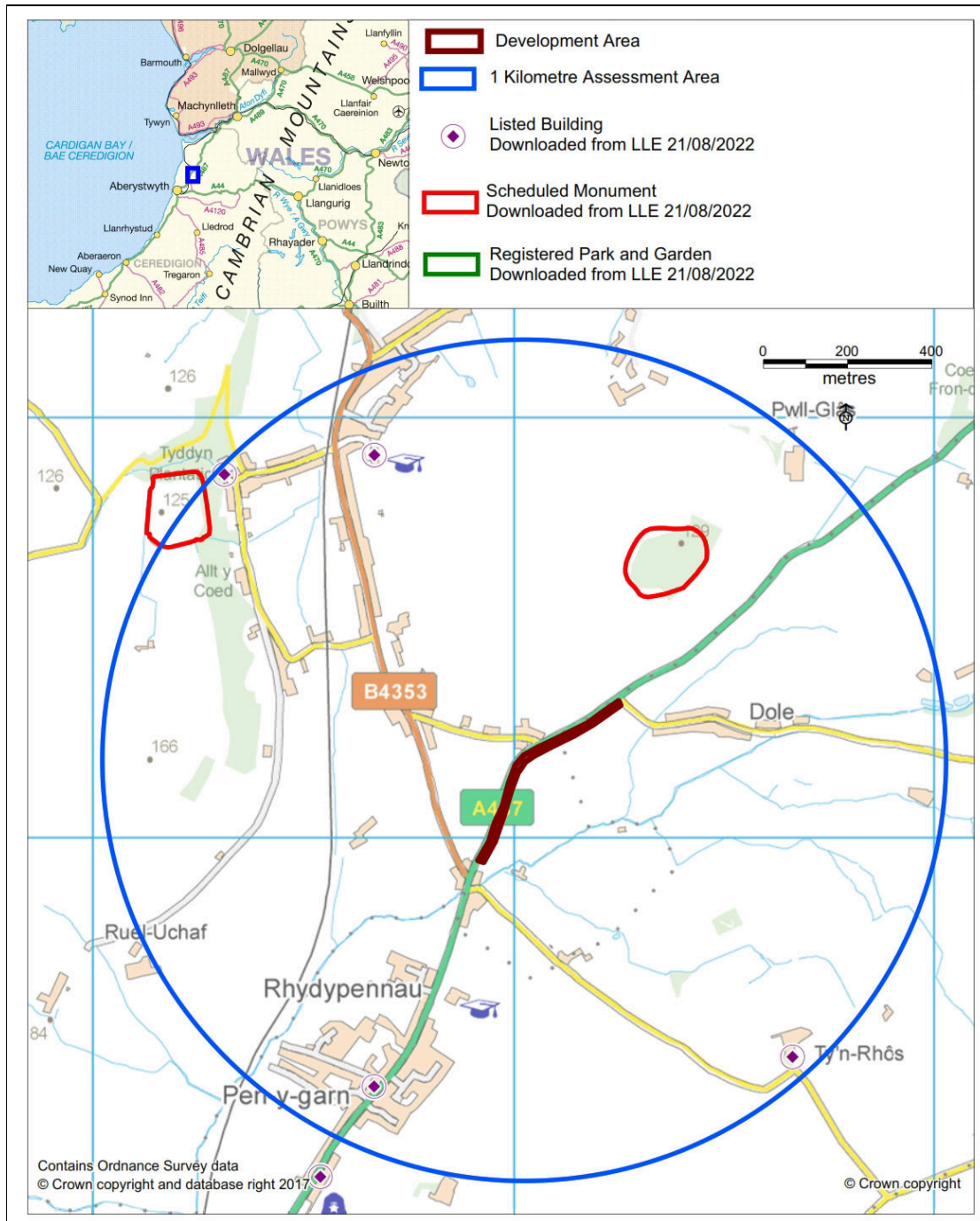


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development and the proposed 1 kilometres assessment area.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The active travel route would run alongside an existing road taking in land that is currently pasture fields. The road runs along lower lying ground with higher ground to the north.

5.2 The RCAHMW's NMR records a burnt mound in one of the fields close to the road, NPRN 406310, and the find of a Bronze Age flat axe was reported nearby, NPRN 405446.

6. Scope of Work & Methodology

6.1 The assessment will consider the recorded historic assets within a 1 kilometre area centred on SN6302586184. This will include prehistoric burnt mounds recorded along the A487 to the northeast.

6.1.1 As a linear development it would include less than 0.5 hectares of land so following the Cadw guidance on the setting of Historic Assets will be followed which recommends a 1-kilometre radius area for assessing the impact on the setting of historic assets of national importance (Cadw, 2017, p.11). This will include Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes and World Heritage Sites. An initial assessment will remove those historic assets which have no intervisibility with the potential development site.

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* (CIfA, 2020). The site visit will be 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. 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 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.

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, 2022).

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 Artefacts are unlikely from a desk-based assessment but 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

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, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2022/866. The site code will be DOL2022, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 126558.

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, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) version 2*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
November 2022

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

DOLGAU ACTIVE TRAVEL DBA

21/11/2022 v.1

Archive Selection Strategy

Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Organisation	Trysor	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s) <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
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	
Resources		
Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required.	
Context		
Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aims and objectives of the project; 		

- 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
- 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*

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

WAT, 2022, *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).
- 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, 2022, *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.

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
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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.

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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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

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
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APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DOLGAU ACTIVE TRAVEL DBA

21/11/2022 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.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts <p>See main part of WSI</p>
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? <p>See main part of WSI and Appendix 1</p>
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <p>Photo catalogue in report, appropriate metadata</p>
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? <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>
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? <p>Through online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives</p>
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? Have you contacted the data repository? Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? <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>
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required? <p>Through archiving in NMR and in the regional HER – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p>
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for data management?

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – DAT 126558
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
21 st November 2022
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>
RCAHMLW, 2015, <i>RCAHMLW 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

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
