

# HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR AN ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTE WAUNFAWR TO IBERS, SOUTH OF BOW STREET, CEREDIGION



Report by: Trysor

**For:** YGC (Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy)

February 2024



**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
FOR AN ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTE  
WAUNFAWR TO IBERS,  
SOUTH OF BOW STREET, CEREDIGION**

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2024/916  
DAT HER Event Record PRN 126574

For: YGC (Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy)

February 2024

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*Cover photograph: 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.*

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**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER:** Trysor 2024/916  
**EVENT RECORD HER PRN – DAT** 126574

**DYDDIAD** 7<sup>fed</sup> Mis Chwefror 2024 **DATE** 7<sup>th</sup> February 2024

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 – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 126574
Name	Active Travel Route Waunfawr to IBERS, South of Bow Street, Ceredigion
Type	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
NGR	SN6229083430
Easting	262290
Northing	283430
Summary (English)	In 2024 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a potential active travel route along a 1-kilometre stretch of the A487 north of Comins Coch, Ceredigion to the A4159 to the west of Institute of Biological, Environmental & Rural Sciences (IBERS), Aberystwyth University, Gogerddan, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3EE via a minor road, focused on SN6229083430. © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Yn 2024 cynhaliodd Trysor asesiad desg ar gyfer llwybr teithio llesol posibl, wedi'i ganoli ar SN6229083430, ar hyd darn 1 cilometr o'r A487 i'r gogledd o Gomins Coch, Ceredigion i'r A4159 i'r gorllewin o Sefydliad y Gwyddorau Biolegol, Amgylcheddol a Gwledig. (IBERS), Prifysgol Aberystwyth, Gogerddan, SY23 3EE ar hyd isffordd. © Trysor 2024
Description	In 2024 Trysor undertook a desk-based assessment for a potential active travel route along a 1-kilometre stretch of the A487 north of Comins Coch, Ceredigion to the A4159 to the west of Institute of Biological, Environmental & Rural Sciences (IBERS), Aberystwyth University, Gogerddan, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3EE via a minor road, focused on SN6229083430. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route Waunfawr to IBERS, South of Bow Street, Ceredigion</i>
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## Historic Asset Records – DAT HER

PRN	DAT 126576
Name	GOGERDDAN
Type	ENCLOSURE
NGR	SN6264083780
Easting	262640
Northing	283780
Summary (English)	<p>Part of a sub-circular enclosure was noted on aerial photographs at this location in 2006. By that time the enclosure had already been damaged by the carriageway to Plas Gogerddan, an access track to a nearby shed and a dung store or slurry pit to the east. This left perhaps a quarter of the enclosure ditch visible as a cropmark. The complete enclosure may have covered an area of perhaps 50 square metres if intact. By 2009 the area of the cropmark had been completely sealed beneath a gravel hardstanding laid down to serve the nearby shed. In 2017, Archaeology Wales attempted to undertake a geophysical survey across this area but found that the gravel hardstanding was too magnetic to be penetrated..</p> <p>© Trysor 2024</p>
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	<p>Nodwyd rhan o loc hirgrwn yma ar ffotograffau a dynnwyd o'r awyr yn 2006. Erbyn hynny roedd y lloc eisoes wedi'i ddifrodi gan hen ffordd gerbyddau Plas Gogerddan, trac mynediad modern i sied gyfagos a storfa dom neu bwl slyri i'r dwyrain o'r safle. Gadawodd hyn efallai chwarter o ffos y lloc yn weladwy fel ôl cnwd yng nghornel y cae. Mae'n bosibl bod y lloc cyfan wedi mesur rhyw 50 metr sgwâr pan oedd yn gyflawn. Erbyn 2009 roedd y safle wedi'i chuddio'n llwyr o dan lawr graean a osodwyd i wasanaethu'r sied gyfagos. Yn 2017, ceisiodd Archaeoleg Cymru gynnal arolwg geoffisegol ar y safle ond canfuwyd bod y llawr graean yn rhy fagnetig ar gyfer yr arolwg. © Trysor 2024</p>
Description	<p>Part of a sub-circular enclosure was noted on aerial photographs at this location in 2006. By that time the enclosure had already been damaged by the carriageway to Plas Gogerddan, an access track to a nearby shed and a dung store or slurry pit to the east. This left perhaps a quarter of the enclosure ditch visible as a cropmark. The complete enclosure may have covered an area of perhaps 50 square metres if intact. By 2009 the area of the</p>

	cropmark had been completely sealed beneath a gravel hardstanding laid down to serve the nearby shed. In 2017, Archaeology Wales attempted to undertake a geophysical survey across this area but found that the gravel hardstanding was too magnetic to be penetrated. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route Waunfawr to IBERS, South of Bow Street, Ceredigion</i>
Copyright	© Trysor 2024

PRN	DAT 126577
Name	CAE GWASTAD
Type	FLINT SCATTER
NGR	SN6225084000
Easting	262250
Northing	284000
Summary (English)	A small assemblage of five flint artefacts collected within Cae Gwastad field at Plas Gogerddan. They are prehistoric, but one broken blade may be of Mesolithic type. © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Casgliad bychan o bum arteffact fflint wedi eu casglu o fewn cae o'r enw Cae Gwastad ym Mhlas Gogerddan. Maent yn gynhanesyddol, ond gall un llafn toredig fod o fath Mesolithig. © Trysor 2024
Description	A small assemblage of five flint artefacts collected within Cae Gwastad field at Plas Gogerddan. They are prehistoric, but one broken blade may be of Mesolithic type. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route Waunfawr to IBERS, South of Bow Street, Ceredigion</i>
Copyright	© Trysor 2024

PRN	DAT 126578
Name	BOW STREET
Type	RING DITCH
NGR	SN6223584111
Easting	262235
Northing	284111
Summary (English)	A prehistoric ring ditch identified from aerial photographs taken by Brentnall & Davies in 2018. It measures 33 metres in diameter. © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Ffos gylch cynhanesyddol a nodwyd o ffotograffau o'r awyr a dynnwyd gan Brentnall & Davies yn 2018. Mae'n mesur 33 metr mewn diamedr. © Trysor 2024
Description	A prehistoric ring ditch identified from aerial photographs taken by Brentnall & Davies in 2018. It measures 33 metres in diameter. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route Waunfawr to IBERS, South of Bow Street, Ceredigion</i>
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PRN	DAT 126579
Name	BOW STREET
Type	ENCLOSURE
NGR	SN6237084050
Easting	262370
Northing	285751
Summary (English)	A cropmark site of an incomplete rectangular enclosure, with rounded angles. It measured 40 metres north-northwest to south-southeast, but at least 25 metres. It has been identified from aerial photographs. © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Safle lloc hirsgwar anghyflawn, gydag onglau crwn, sydd bellach dim ond yn ymddangos fel ôl cnwd ar luniau o'r awyr. Roedd yn mesur 40 metr o'r gogledd-gogledd-orllewin i'r de-de-ddwyrain, ond o leiaf 25 metr. © Trysor 2024
Description	A cropmark site of an incomplete rectangular enclosure, with rounded angles. It measured 40 metres north-northwest to south-southeast, but at least 25 metres. It has been identified from aerial photographs. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route Waunfawr to IBERS, South of Bow Street, Ceredigion</i>
Copyright	© Trysor 2024



PRN	DAT 126580
Name	PLAS GOGERDDAN
Type	RACECOURSE
NGR	SN6233683492
Easting	262336
Northing	283492
Summary (English)	A racecourse was established here by 1821, although the course had probably been in use prior to that date. The racecourse is shown on the tithe map of 1845. A Gogerddan estate map of 1836 held by the National Library of Wales names the field where the races were held as "Cae Rasus." (NLW RM A112 Map Gogerddan Desmesne, 1836). The racecourse had fallen out of use by the late 19th century. When a prehistoric monument complex was excavated here in 1986, evidence of the activity surrounding the races was found, such as scatters of broken wine bottles and clay pipes, as well as post holes thought to be associated with the erection of temporary marquees. © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Sefydlwyd cwrs rasio ceffylau yma erbyn 1821, er mae'n debyg bod y cwrs wedi bod yn cael ei ddefnyddio cyn y dyddiad hwnnw. Dangosir y cwrs rasio ar fap degwm 1845. Mae map ystad Gogerddan dyddiedig 1836 a gedwir gan Lyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru yn enwi'r cae lle cynhaliwyd y rasys fel "Cae Rasus." (LIGC RM A112 Map Desmesne Gogerddan, 1836). Roedd y cwrs rasio wedi mynd allan o ddefnydd erbyn diwedd y 19eg ganrif. Pan gloddiwyd cyfadeilad henebion cynhanesyddol yma ym 1986, darganfuwyd tystiolaeth o weithgarwch y rasys, megis darnau o boteli gwin a phibellau clai gwasgaredig, yn ogystal â thyllau post y credir eu bod yn gysylltiedig â chodi stondinau dros dro. © Trysor 2024
Description	A racecourse was established here by 1821, although the course had probably been in use prior to that date. The racecourse is shown on the tithe map of 1845. A Gogerddan estate map of 1836 held by the National Library of Wales names the field where the races were held as "Cae Rasus." (NLW RM A112 Map Gogerddan Desmesne, 1836). The racecourse had fallen out of use by the late 19th century. When a prehistoric monument complex was excavated here in 1986, evidence of the activity surrounding the races was found, such as scatters

	of broken wine bottles and clay pipes, as well as post holes thought to be associated with the erection of temporary marquees. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route Waunfawr to IBERS, South 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 proposed active travel route along a 1.1-kilometre route from the A487 north of Comins Coch, Ceredigion to the A4159 to the west of Institute of Biological, Environmental & Rural Sciences (IBERS), Aberystwyth University, Gogerddan, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3EE via a minor road.
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken on 9th January 2024 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 SN6229083430.
- 1.4 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record (DAT HER Enquiry 1601), and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted via the Coflein, Cof Cymru and DataMapWales portals. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs available online and 1-metre LiDAR available through DataMapWales.
- 1.5 There is one Scheduled Monument within a 1-kilometre radius of the centre of the development, CD259. There would be no direct impact on this Scheduled Monument and although the development is within the setting of the Scheduled Monument, the nature of the development would have a negligible impact.
- 1.6 There are 3 Listed Buildings within a 1-kilometre radius of the development. No potential impact was identified for any of them as they were not directly impacted and either were not intervisible, or visible within the same view.
- 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 prehistoric ring ditch (ID Number 34) is recorded on the route of the proposed development. It is believed that this feature is part of the larger prehistoric monument complex (ID number 24) to the eastern side of the A4159 and has a Very High archaeological potential, including the potential for buried human remains. The land-take in this part of the active travel route would require the ground surface to be reduced down to road level removing an additional 5 metre strip. It is recommended that if the project is approved that the northern section of the proposed Active Travel Route should be excavated in advance of the commencement of construction.
  - 1.8.1 In view of the Very High archaeological potential of the northern part of the proposed route, it is suggested that an alternative route is

considered further to the east, leaving the A4159 to pass the IBERS complex and then return to the A4159 along the Penrhyncoch road. This still partially crosses land where there is a High level of archaeological potential, but no known monuments are recorded within the route, and less land-take would be required as there is a wide pavement already exists here and it is shorter in length.

- 1.9 The southwestern part of the proposed route, from the A4519 crossroads to its terminus at the A487, passes through a landscape where there is no known archaeology of significance. A watching brief is thought to be an appropriate response to the construction of this part of the route.

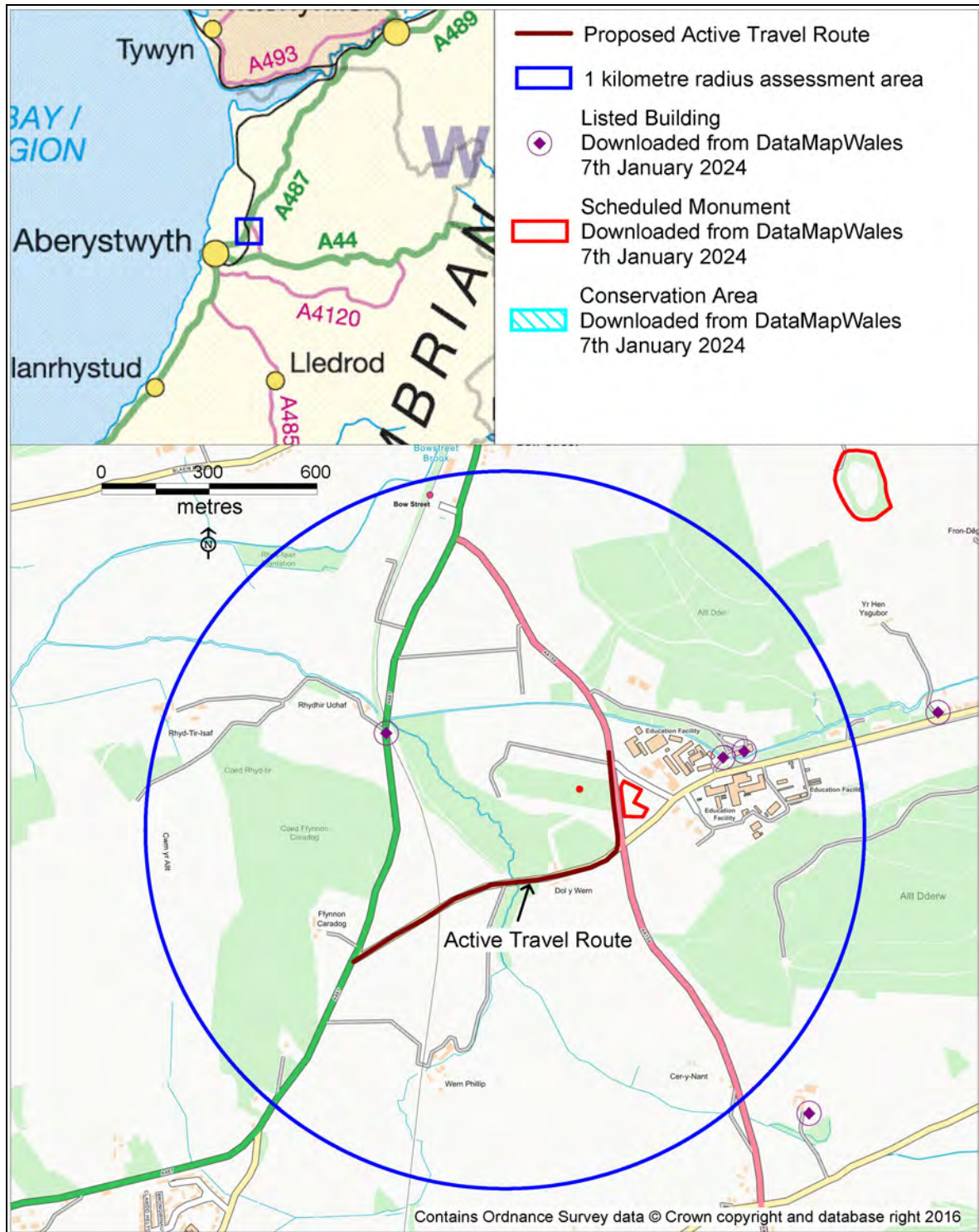
## **2. Copyright**

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## **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 1.1 kilometre route from the A487 north of Comins Coch, Ceredigion to the A4159 to the west of Institute of Biological, Environmental & Rural Sciences (IBERS), Aberystwyth University, Gogerddan, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3EE via a minor road, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 A planning application has not yet been submitted.
- 3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), see Appendix D, 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.

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment  
for an Active Travel Route Waunfawr to IBERS,  
South of Bow Street, Ceredigion*



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



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

- 4.1 The proposed active travel route would consist of a multi-use path starting at approximately SN6186783063 on the A487 and then run east along the southern side of the minor road crossing the railway via a new bridge and continuing to the crossroads with the A4159. Here it will cross the minor road and continue along the western side of the A4159 to approximately SN6258083645 where a crossing will take the active travel route across to an existing surfaced footpath, see Figure 1. Some land-take will be required which will result in encroachment into agricultural land as a strip alongside the existing roads. The overall width of the land-take will vary a little but is in the region of 5 metres, creating a 0.5 metre to 1 metre wide strip separating the road from the active travel route with a 3 metre wide path and a battered slope, whether ground is removed or built up.

#### **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment has considered known historic assets within a 1-kilometre radius circle centred on SN6229083430. This was the area agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation; see Appendix D 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 1601).
- 5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, as well as late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and parish tithe maps. For this project the 1675 Ogilby road map and the John Cary 1794 map were relevant, showing the road network but did not provide any additional information.
- 5.5 A field visit was made by Trysor to the potential location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2024. 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 from DataMapWales.

- 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 1 kilometre radius dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential<sup>1</sup>, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value<sup>2</sup>. Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 6. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A. 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.

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

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

## 6. The Development Site

6.1 The development site is a linear strip, which runs for over 1.1 kilometres from SN6258083645 to SN6186783063.

6.1.1 The northern section starts SN6258083645 at runs parallel to the western side of the A4159 road to the west of the IBERS complex at Plas Gogerddan in north Ceredigion. This section crosses a low ridge, through which a cutting has been made to accommodate the road. This cutting will be widened to create the proposed new Active Travel Route.

6.1.2 The line of the route then follows the south side of a minor road which runs to the south-southwest towards the A487 on the outskirts of Waunfawr, Aberystwyth, ending at SN6186783063. This strip runs along the edge of pasture fields, through Pant Crwn Wood and then, after crossing the Afon Peithyll, runs upslope to its terminus at the A487 at Ffynnon Caradog, crossing the Cambrian Railway line halfway up the slope.

6.2 The geology of the development area comprises of sedimentary rocks of the Aberystwyth Grits Group - Sandstone and mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 443.8 and 433.4 million years ago during the Silurian period.

6.2.1 The Active Travel Route starts at its northern end on the flat plain of the Nant Clarach, where Quaternary alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel are found, dating to the past 11.8 thousand years.

6.2.2 The route then would cross a low ridge composed of Devensian sands and gravels, again belonging to the Quaternary period and deposited between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago.

6.2.3 Quaternary alluvial deposits would again be crossed either side of the Afon Peithyll, before reaching the slope rising westwards towards the A487. This superficial deposits on this slope consist of Devensian-Diamicton glacial tills, laid down between 116 and 11.8 million years ago during the Quaternary period.

6.3 The soils along the route vary.

6.3.1 The northern section of the route, crossing the fields of the IBERS complex at Plas Gogerddan is categorised as *Soilscape 6: Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils* on the LandIS soil map (Cranfield University, 2019). Soils of this type are of low fertility and characteristic of neutral and acid pastures but used for arable and pasture.

6.3.2 The soils either side of the Afon Peithyll are classified as *Soilscape 20: Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater*. These are soils with moderate fertility, naturally wet but used for arable

and pasture. In this area much of these soils are now under the Pant Crwn woodland.

- 6.3.3 The slope rising westwards from the Afon Peithyll are characterised by *Soilscape 17: Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils*. These are of low fertility and usually associated with pasture and some arable.

## **7. Archaeological & Historical Overview**

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

- 7.1.1 The earliest recorded archaeological find within the assessment area are scatters of early prehistoric flints found during fieldwalking in a number of ploughed fields in the vicinity of Gogerddan. These include five flints from Cae Gwastad (ID number 37), one of which was a broken flint blade of possible Mesolithic type (7000BC–4000BC).
- 7.1.2 Two standing stones (ID numbers 4 & 23) are recorded on 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps on low ridge of Devensian sands and gravels to the west of Plas Gogerddan and the IBERS complex and south of the Nant Clarach. These stones were thought to be likely Bronze Age monuments. A round barrow (ID number 5) of typical Bronze Age type is also present 50 metres south of standing stone ID number 4. This concentration of prehistoric monuments drew attention to the area when a proposal to lay a new gas pipeline along the eastern side of the A4159 near Gogerddan was made in the mid-1980s. Consequently, in 1986, an archaeological excavation was undertaken in the area around the eastern standing stone (ID number 4) and north of the round barrow (ID number 5). The results of these excavations, undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, produced some valuable and unexpected results. They demonstrated that there had been human activity in the area to the west of Plas Gogerddan from the Neolithic period (4000BC–2200BC) until Early Medieval times (Murphy, 1986). Clearly the local landscape was a favoured place for settlement, farming and funerary activity for many thousands of years.
- 7.1.3 The evidence of Neolithic activity found during the 1986 excavations was slight, but important. A pit containing charcoal and charred wheat grains was found and radiocarbon dated to approximately 2700BC (Murphy, K., et al, 1992, 24). The plant remains in the pit included cereals such as emmer wheat and possibly spelt wheat, as well as crab apple and hazel trees, suggestive of the local landscape being relatively open farmland in this early period.
- 7.1.4 The human presence established during the Neolithic continued into the Bronze Age period, when the low ridge to the south of the Nant Clarach appears to have become the focus of funerary activity for a community settled in the area. The two standing stones, ID numbers 4 & 23, are thought to possibly have origins in this period, as well as the nearby round barrow ID number 5, although this has not been proven archaeologically. However, the excavations in 1986 did examine the buried remains of three ring ditches, which would have originally been dug in association with now ploughed down round barrows. Two of these produced radiocarbon dates showing they may date from the late Bronze Age or the Iron Age (Murphy, K., et al, 1992, 28), which makes them unusually rare in the Welsh context as round barrows are, typically, an Early Bronze age monument type. A pit close to standing

stone ID number 4 produced oak charcoal which was radiocarbon dated to the late Bronze Age (between 1410-940BC) (Murphy, K., *et al*, 1992, 27). These dates confirm that a Bronze Age community was present in the area, although there is currently no evidence to indicate where this community lived.

**7.1.5 Significantly, activity at Plas Gogerddan continued into the Iron Age.**

Three crouched inhumation burials were identified within or close to the excavated ring ditches. One of these included fragments of two bronze brooches of a type dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to 1<sup>st</sup> century AD., indicating a likely late Iron Age date. A cremation burial within the ditch of the central of the three ring ditches was also radiocarbon dated to the period 390BC to AD5, again indicating late Iron Age activity (Murphy, K., *et al*, 1992, 15). Iron Age burials are relatively rare in Wales and this remains one of the most significant funerary sites (ID number 27) of the period in the country.

**7.1.6 It is thought likely that a number of defended enclosures in the surrounding landscape (e.g. ID numbers 6, 22, 36 & 39) are settlement sites which are likely to have been occupied during the Iron Age. These enclosures now survive as cropmark sites and have not been subject to archaeological excavation. In view of the attested Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the locality, it is not impossible that some may have earlier origins. They could also be of later date, as there is some potential for Romano-British activity and attested Early Medieval activity within the assessment area.**

**7.1.7 There is no firm evidence of Roman activity within the assessment area, but a Roman presence in the wider district has been established, with forts known to the south at Trawscoed and to the north at Erglodd. Within the assessment area itself, an archaeological excavation at the new Bow Street railway station found a single sherd of possible Roman pottery, and there is no doubt that Roman influence was felt in the area during the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.**

**7.2 Early Medieval (AD410 to AD1094)  
& Medieval (AD1095 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. One of the most notable examples of an early medieval cemetery was discovered by the 1986 excavations at Plas Gogerddan also demonstrated that the low sand and gravel ridge to the west of Plas Gogerddan was once again used as a burial site during Early Medieval times. Part of an Early Medieval cemetery group (ID number 7) was also excavated, including 22 graves aligned east to west, suggesting that they were Christian burials. Three of the graves appeared to be surrounded by rectangular timber structures. A**



radiocarbon date obtained from one of these graves dates the cemetery to the period of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (Murphy, K., *et al*, 1992, 15-22), placing them in the late Roman to early medieval period.

7.2.2 During the Medieval period (1094-1536AD), area of the proposed development fell within Cwmwd Perfedd, which was the central commote in the *cantref* or hundred of Penweddig. The focus of military and administrative power in the commote in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century was at Aberystwyth. Little is known of the character of the wider area during medieval times, but the area would undoubtedly have been well-settled and well organised. The archaeological excavation at the new Bow Street railway station found evidence of activity dating from the period between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, including pits and linear features, indicative of the presence of an established community in the area.

7.2.3 William Rees' map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century (Rees, 1936) shows that there are medieval sources for a number of local homesteads, such as Peithyll, to the south of Gogerddan. The Rees map also shows that the Nant Clarach formed the boundary between Cwmwd Perfedd and Cwmwd Geneu'r Glyn to the north, with a postulated medieval road following the approximate course of the modern A4159 through the district.

7.2.4 Rees' map of the area is based on 14<sup>th</sup> century sources and does not record Plas Gogerddan itself, suggesting that it was not founded until later. The genealogy of the Pryse family suggests that the homestead and estate of Gogerddan probably have their origins in late medieval times, during the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Cadw listing description for Plas Gogerddan - Listed Building 9876).

### **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 The earliest Ordnance Survey map to be produced of this area was the 1823 Original Surveyors Drawing (see Figure 2). This map clearly shows the road network of the area, with the turnpike road to the east (now the A487) and a network of parish roads further to the west around Gogerddan. The house, park and gardens of Plas Gogerddan are shown also. Of particular interest on this map is the depiction of two standing stones close to Gogerddan, which are the stones recorded as ID numbers 4 & 23.

7.3.3 The Llanbadarn Fawr parish tithe map of 1845 (see Figure 3) 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. Since that time, chiefly due to the creation of IBERS as the Welsh Plant Breeding Station during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the fieldscape has undergone considerable change, but the settlements and road patterns are still largely identifiable. This is the only map which captures the Cae Rasus racecourse (ID number 40), to the west of Plas Gogerddan. This racecourse developed during the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and was formally established in 1821. When the Dyfed Archaeological Trust excavation at Plas Gogerddan in 1986 they discovered ample evidence of the activities associated with racing here, including clay pipes, broken wine bottles and post holes thought to represent the sites of stalls set up on race days. The excavations around standing stone ID number 4 even found that the stone had been reset into a new slot during a period contemporary with, or after, the use of the racecourse, as wine bottle glass and clay pipes were found beneath the base of the stone. For this reason, it cannot be said the standing stone is definitely of Bronze Age origin.

7.3.4 The Ordnance Survey's First Edition 1:2500 scale map of 1887 (see Figure 4) is one of the most accurate and detailed maps available. This shows the area of the proposed development had changed considerably since the 1845 tithe map. The field pattern around the area of the development had changed since 1845, partly due to the construction of the Cambrian Railway line through the district in 1864. There appears to have been an amalgamation of some fields, possibly due to management decisions made by the Gogerddan estate, and the woodland at Pwll Crwn had expanded southwards and northwestwards.

7.3.5 The most significant change to the landscape in close proximity to the proposed development was the construction of a short length of new road to the west of Plas Gogerddan in 1934, straightening the roadline now followed by the A4159, see Figure 5.

7.3.6 In 1949 Plas Gogerddan (ID number 3) and its farm (ID number 29) and parkland (ID number 14) were sold to the University of Wales by the Pryse family and the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, now known as the Institute of Biological, Environmental and Rural Science. This complex has grown in modern times but Plas Gogerddan and its estate buildings and parkland remain identifiable at its core.



Figure 2: The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing of 1823 (Aberystwyth Sheet). The approximate route of the proposed Active Travel Route is marked in red. Source: British Library. Two erect stones are shown and named.

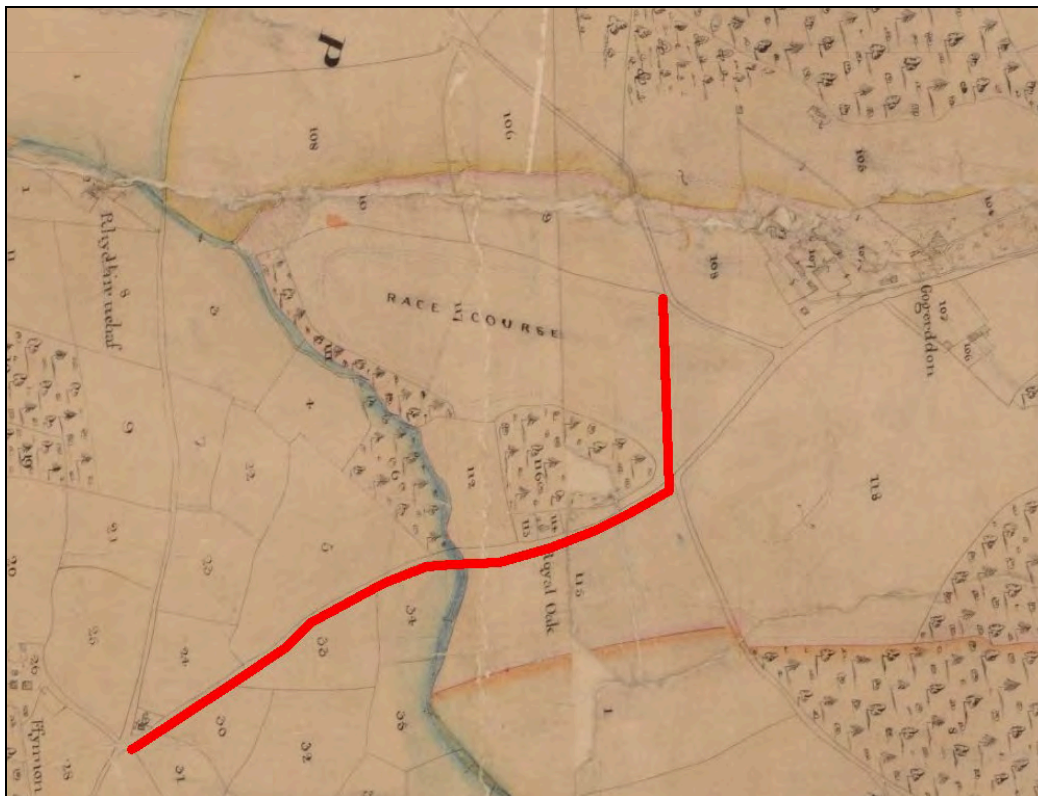


Figure 3: The Llanbadarn parish tithe map of 1845 with the route of the proposed Active Travel Route added in red. Note the Cae Rasus Racecouse in Field 117. Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru – The National Library of Wales



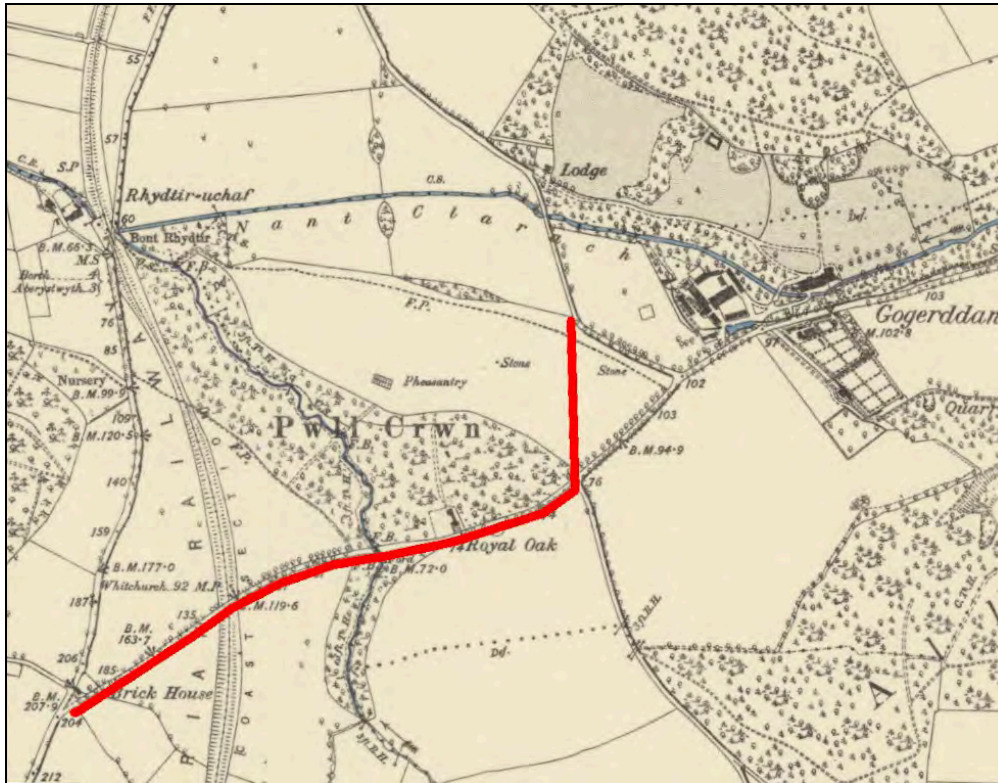


Figure 4; The 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows the route of the proposed Active Travel Route shaded in red. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

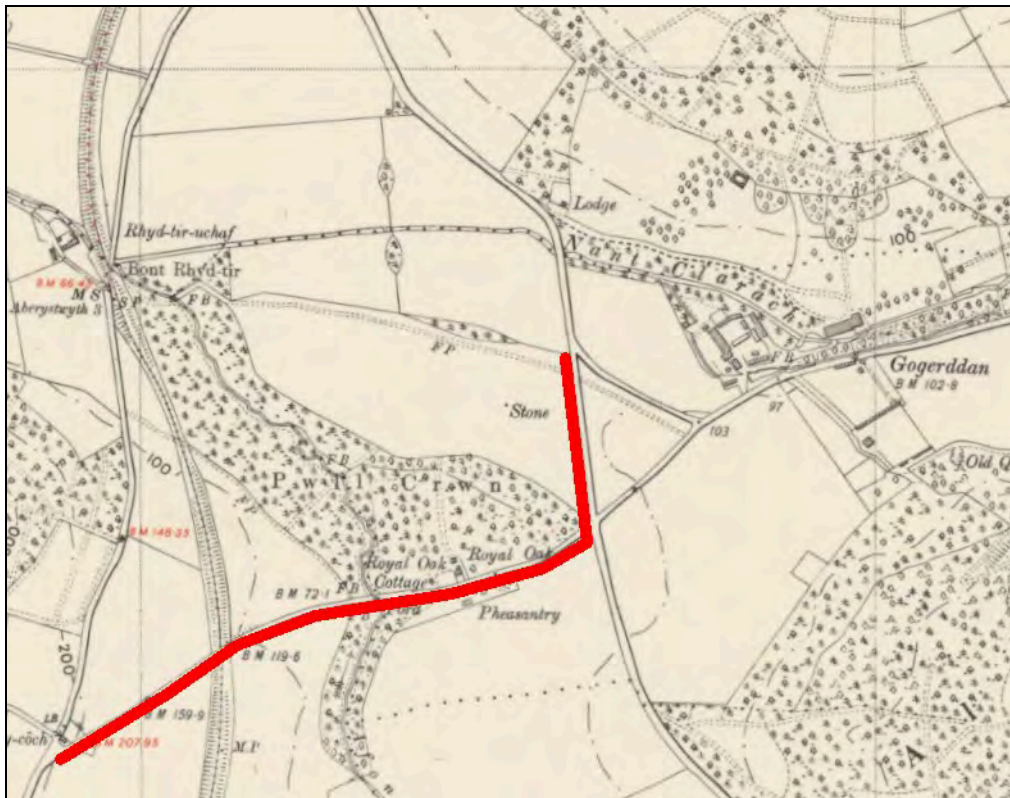


Figure 5; The 1953 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows the route of the proposed Active Travel Route shaded in red. Its northern section, to the west of Gogerddan, follows a new stretch of roadway constructed in 1934. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

## **8. Data Collation**

8.1 The HER enquiry for the 1-kilometre radius assessment area yielded 50 records for historic assets as a mixture of point data and polygons (DAT HER Enquiry number 1601).

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 43 records for historic assets.

8.2.1 Fifteen records were removed from the dataset. These were

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

8.2.2 Eight new records were created for

A prehistoric enclosure (ID number 36) at SN6264083780 based on record for NMR NPRN 404548

A prehistoric flint scatter (ID number 37) at SN6225084000, based on record for NMR NPRN 306606

A Bronze Age ring ditch (ID number 38) at SN6223584111 based on record for NMR NPRN 424027

A cropmark enclosure of unknown date (ID number 39) at 424027 based on record for NMR NPRN 401562

An unrecorded 19<sup>th</sup> century racecourse (ID number 40) at SN6233683492

A section of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century road (ID number 41) at SN6259383545

A post-medieval field boundary bank (ID number 42) at SN6219983254

A post-medieval field boundary bank (ID number 43) at SN6198183126

## 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)<sup>3</sup>. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix A and Figure 6 but Table 1 below summarises the assessed significance.

9.2 Within the final dataset for the 1-kilometre assessment area there was one Scheduled Monument and two Listed Buildings but no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. Two other historic assets, ID Numbers 34 and 36 were also assessed as being of National importance. These are both cropmarks of ring ditches in close proximity to the scheduled monument. Three historic assets were assessed as being Regionally important, ID numbers 14, 15 and 25.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Significance of Historic Asset	Status of Historic Asset
1	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
2	GOGERRDDAN BRIDGE	BRIDGE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
3	GOGERRDDAN	MANSION	Nationally Important	Listed Building
5	GOGERRDDAN	ROUND BARROW	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
7	GOGERRDDAN	CEMETERY	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
24	PLAS GOGERRDDAN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
27	GOGERRDDAN	CEMETERY	Nationally Important	Scheduled Monument
34	GOGERRDDAN	RING DITCH	Nationally Important	
35	GOGERRDDAN	RING DITCH	Nationally Important	
14	GOGERRDDAN	PARK	Regionally Important	
15	GOGERRDDAN	RING DITCH	Regionally Important	
25	BOW STREET	ROUND BARROW	Regionally Important	
6	GOGERRDDAN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; ENCLOSURE?	Locally Important	
9	WERN PHILIP	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
11	BONT RHYD-HIR	BRIDGE	Locally Important	
12	CAE LODGE, GOGERRDDAN	LODGE	Locally Important	
16	GOGERRDDAN	BUILDING	Locally Important	
17	GOGERRDDAN	GREENHOUSE	Locally Important	
22	BOW STREET	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Locally Important	
23	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	Locally Important	
29	GOGERRDDAN	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	

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



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<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Significance of Historic Asset</b>	<b>Status of Historic Asset</b>
30	FFYNNON-CARADOG	FARMSTEAD	Locally Important	
31	BOW STREET RAILWAY STATION	LINEAR FEATURE	Locally Important	
36	GOGERDDAN	ENCLOSURE	Locally Important	
37	CAE GWASTAD	FLINT SCATTER	Locally Important	
38	BOW STREET	RING DITCH	Locally Important	
40	PLAS GOGERDDAN	RACECOURSE	Locally Important	
41	GOGERDDAN	ROAD	Locally Importance	
10	COED FFYNNON	QUARRY	Minor Importance	
13	ALLT DDERW	QUARRY	Minor Importance	
18	ALLT DDEL	BUILDING	Minor Importance	
19	ALLT DDEL FOOTBRIDGE I	FOOTBRIDGE	Minor Importance	
20	ALLT DDERW	QUARRY	Minor Importance	
21	ALLT DDERW	QUARRY	Minor Importance	
26	RHYD-HIR WOOD	QUARRY	Minor Importance	
28	ALLT DDERW	CISTERN	Minor Importance	
32	BOW STREET RAILWAY STATION	PIT	Minor Importance	
33	BOW STREET RAILWAY STATION	POST HOLE	Minor Importance	
39	BOW STREET	ENCLOSURE	Minor Importance	
42	CAEAU'R ROYAL OAK	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Minor Importance	
43	BLAEN GWASTAD	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Minor Importance	
4	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	Unknown	Scheduled Monument
8	GOGERDDAN	TERRACE	Unknown	

*Table 1: Assessed significance of historic assets*



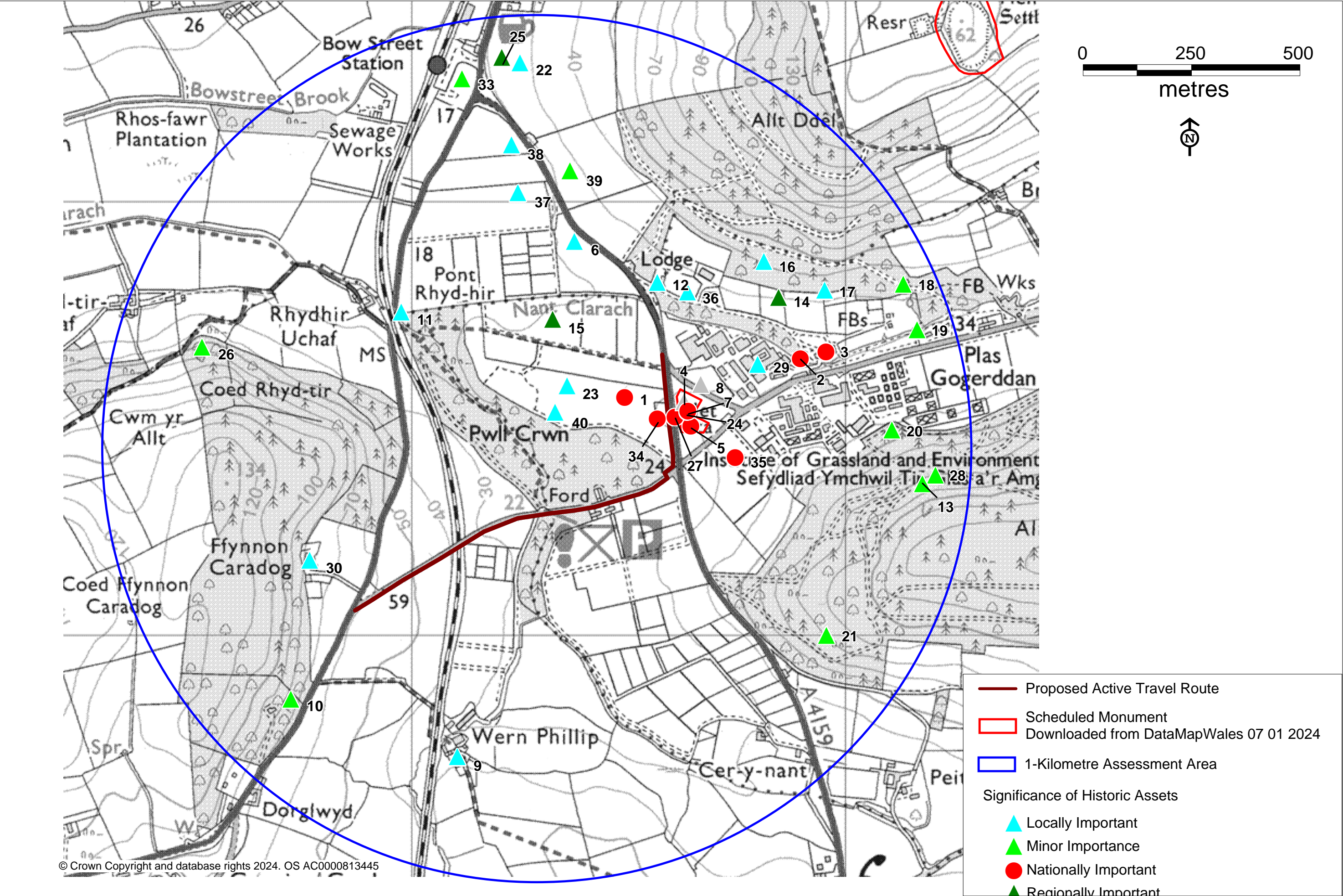


Figure 6: The 1-kilometre assessment area showing the importance of historic assets, labelled with project ID number



## 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 7.

Project ID	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact in Setting	Level of Impact on Significance
34	GOGERRDAN	RING DITCH	Very High	High	High	Yes
42	CAEAU'R ROYAL OAK	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Very High	None	None	None
43	BLAEN GWASTAD	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Very High	None	None	None
24	PLAS GOGERRDAN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	None
40	PLAS GOGERRDAN	RACECOURSE	Very Low	None	None	None
41	GOGERRDAN	ROAD	None	Moderate	Low	None
1	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
5	GOGERRDAN	ROUND BARROW	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
27	GOGERRDAN	CEMETERY	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
35	GOGERRDAN	RING DITCH	None	Very Low	Very Low	None
15	GOGERRDAN	RING DITCH	None	Very Low	None	None
2	GOGERRDAN BRIDGE	BRIDGE	None	None	None	None
3	GOGERRDAN	MANSION	None	None	None	None
4	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	None	None	None	None
6	GOGERRDAN	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; ENCLOSURE?	None	None	None	None
7	GOGERRDAN	CEMETERY	None	None	None	None
8	GOGERRDAN	TERRACE	None	None	None	None
9	WERN PHILIP	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
10	COED FFYNNON	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
11	BONT RHYDHIR	BRIDGE	None	None	None	None
12	CAE LODGE, GOGERRDAN	LODGE	None	None	None	None
13	ALLT DDERW	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
14	GOGERRDAN	PARK	None	None	None	None
16	GOGERRDAN	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
17	GOGERRDAN	GREENHOUSE	None	None	None	None
18	ALLT DDEL	BUILDING	None	None	None	None
19	ALLT DDEL FOOTBRIDGE	FOOTBRIDGE	None	None	None	None

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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
	I					
20	ALLT DDERW	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
21	ALLT DDERW	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
22	BOW STREET	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
23	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	None	None	None	None
25	BOW STREET	ROUND BARROW	None	None	None	None
26	RHYD-HIR WOOD	QUARRY	None	None	None	None
28	ALLT DDERW	CISTERN	None	None	None	None
29	GOGERRDAN	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
30	FFYNNON-CARADOG	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None	None
31	BOW STREET RAILWAY STATION	LINEAR FEATURE	None	None	None	None
32	BOW STREET RAILWAY STATION	PIT	None	None	None	None
33	BOW STREET RAILWAY STATION	POST HOLE	None	None	None	None
36	GOGERRDAN	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None
37	CAE GWASTAD	FLINT SCATTER	None	None	None	None
38	BOW STREET	RING DITCH	None	None	None	None
39	BOW STREET	ENCLOSURE	None	None	None	None

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

10.2 As Table 2 shows, thirty-two historic assets would be unaffected and eight might experience some level of impact.

10.2.1 A prehistoric ring ditch, ID number 34, has been identified from aerial photographs and is known to be situated directly on the line of the proposed Active Travel Route. It is likely that this ring ditch forms part of the funerary complex excavated to the east of the A4159, where cremation and inhumation burials or Bronze Age and Iron Age date were found in association with another three ring ditches. Significant parts of it would be destroyed by the development as the ground needs to be reduced to road level in this section and therefore the ring ditch would experience a Very High direct impact.

10.2.3 As the affected ring ditch, ID number 34, forms part of a larger complex of prehistoric burial features, funerary complex ID number 24, this too would experience a Moderate direct impact. Indirect impacts and impacts on the setting of the funerary complex would however be Very Low, as the development essentially only requires the widening of the existing cutting made for the A4159 and the addition of a new track parallel to the western side of the existing roadway. These changes would not represent a significant alteration to the landscape.

- 10.2.4 Two field boundary banks to the southern side of the road between the Afon Peithyll and the A487 would be removed by the proposed Active Travel Route, causing a Very High direct impact. Both of these earthwork banks appear to be of post-medieval date and to be of Low significance.
- 10.2.5 The section of modern roadway (ID number 41) at Plas Gogerddan was built in 1934. A cutting was made to accommodate this road when it was built, as it crosses the low ridge to the south of the Nant Clarach. To construct the Active Travel Route, the existing road cutting will be widened along its western side. This causes a Moderate indirect impact on the road but would not cause a significant change to its setting and no change to its significance.
- 10.2.6 There is a potential Very Low direct impact to the post-medieval Racecourse ID number 40, as the proposed Active Travel Route will cross the line of the racecourse in two places, once at the northern end of the road ID number 41 and once at its southern end. It is not known if the racecourse was in any way surfaced or marked out, but it is possible that evidence of its character would come to light once the grass and topsoil are removed.
- 10.3 There is one Scheduled Monument within 1-kilometre of the proposed development area. This is CD259 – “Round Barrow & Standing Stone 700m W of Plas Gogerddan” which is a complex of prehistoric and early medieval burial and ritual features.
- 10.4 There are three Listed Buildings within a 1-kilometre radius of the development. One was removed from the assessed dataset as there was no potential intervisibility with the development site. The remaining two, ID numbers 2 and 3, would not be impacted by the development. Views to, from and including ID number 2, Gogerddan Mansion – Listed Building 9876, and ID Number 3, Gogerddan Bridge -Listed Building 9858, will be blocked by the buildings/structures of IBERS and mature trees.
- 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 within The BOW STREET Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRDGNHL039). It is classed as being of High value as it scores highly in most categories but its potential and rarity scores are lower. It is described as ;

*...This large area is essentially agricultural, consisting of medium-sized irregular fields (bounded by hedges set on banks) and dispersed farms. There is some deciduous woodland on steep slopes and several small coniferous plantations. Also included are the small nucleated/linear settlements of Bow Street, Comins Coch, Rhydypennau and Llandre, as well as some caravan park/leisure sites at Clarach. There are currently 187 HERs, 4 SAMs and 33 LBs in the area. These primarily relate to prehistoric cropmark and hillfort sites and post medieval domestic, industrial and civic buildings.*

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 earthwork banks ID number 42 & 43, which are of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date. They are 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 117 (Cae Penrhyn), 115 (Cae Banal), 34 (Royal Oak issa), 22 (Royal Oak ucha), 30 (Blaen Gwastad) and 31 (Cae Pwdwr)*. *Cae Penrhyn* was also known as *Cae Rasus* locally as it included much of the Gogerddan racecourse (ID number 40).



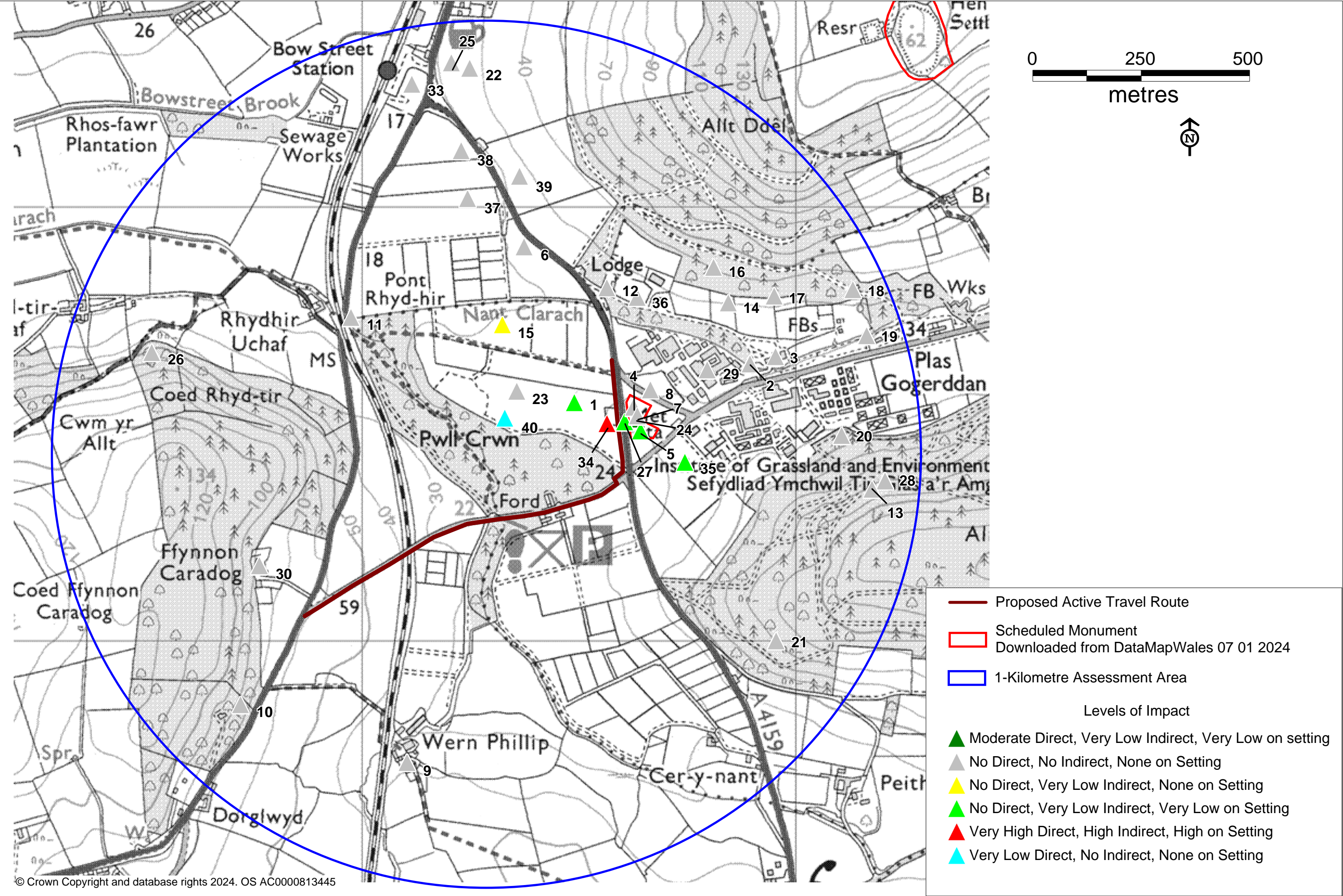


Figure 7: The 1-kilometre assessment area showing impact on historic assets, labelled with project ID number



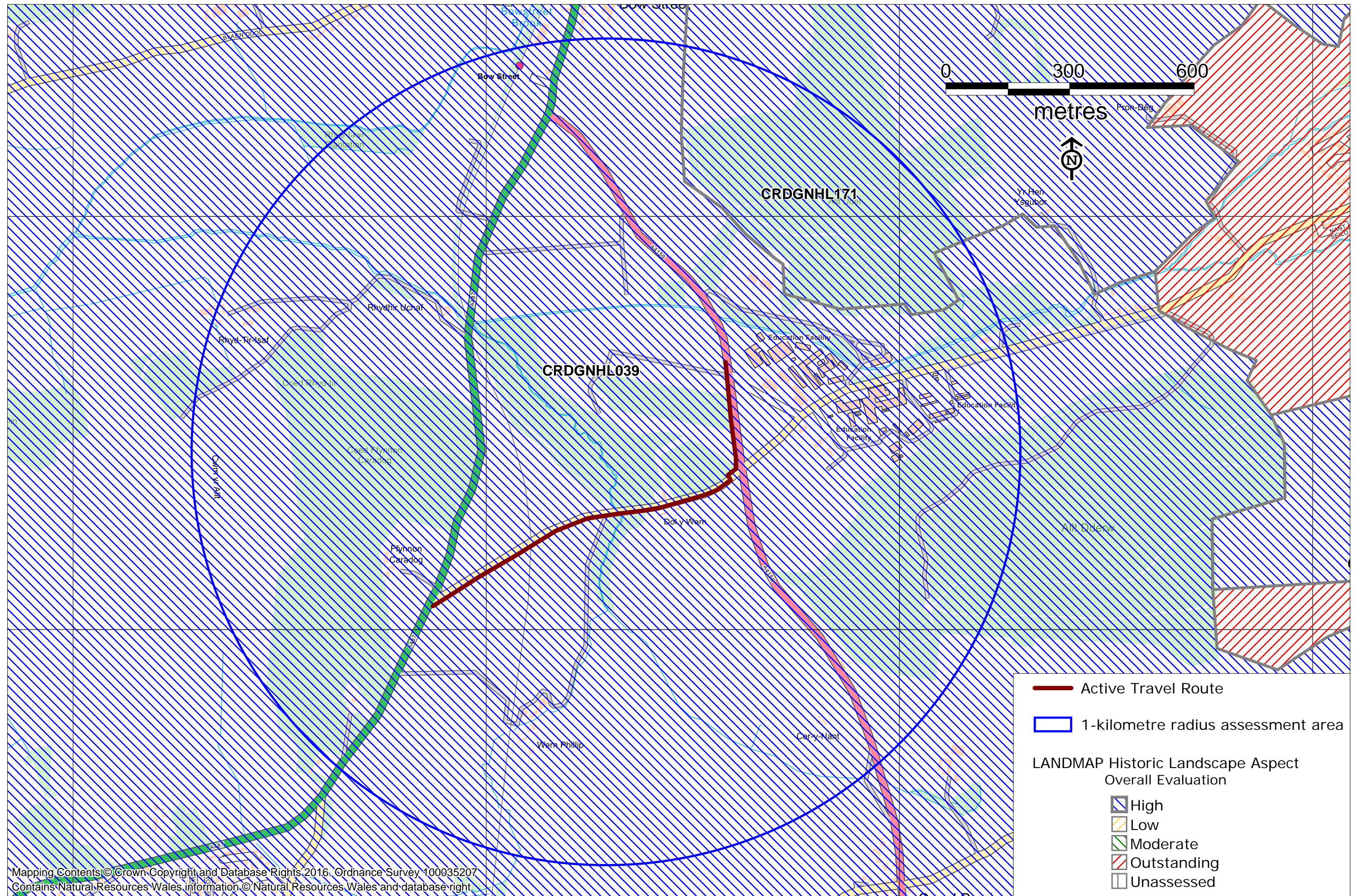


Figure 8: The 1-kilometre assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Numbers



## **11. Conclusion**

- 11.1 This assessment identified that the northern section of the proposed Active Travel Route will pass through an area of high archaeological potential which appears to be focused along the top of the low ridge which runs east-southeast to west-northwest to the south of the Nant Clarach. The A4159 road here cuts through this low ridge and currently separates the line of the proposed development at this point from an area of high archaeological interest, which has attested activity from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Early Medieval and Post-medieval periods. These include a scheduled funerary complex (ID number 24) of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Early Medieval date which includes scattered cremation burials and inhumations, and a Round Barrow (ID number 5). There are also three ring ditches within this group (ID number 27), which represent the sites of now ploughed-down round barrows (collectively scheduled as CD259).
- 11.1.1 Aerial photographs also show that there is a ring ditch (ID number 34) on the line of the proposed active travel route which would be disturbed by the development. This suggests that this section of the present A4159 road (ID number 41) has cut through the area of archaeological interest and that further archaeological features of significance will be present to the west of the road. A probable Bronze Age Standing Stone (ID number 23) stands further to the west, and it is possible that the area of funerary activity extends in that direction. There is therefore a Very High potential that further funerary features might exist in this area, along the ridge-top, potentially including human burials within or surrounding the identified ring-ditch.
- 11.1.2 Within this area (see Figure 9), it would be necessary for the whole 230-metre long section of the Active Travel Route to be archaeologically excavated in advance of construction to reveal and record buried archaeological features.
- 11.1.3 An alternative approach would be to change the line of the Active Travel Route and avoid this area of Very High archaeological potential. An alternative route would be to follow the existing Active Travel Route which runs southeast from the A4159 to join the Penrhyncoch road south of the IBERS complex. A new route could then follow the Penrhyncoch road back to the crossroads on the A4159.
- 11.1.4 The advantages of this route are that there is an existing pathway along the Penrhyncoch road which would only require widening and is shorter than the proposed route, therefore there would be less ground disturbance. There are also no known archaeological features known along this alternative route although, due to its proximity to the scheduled group (CD259) to the northwest of the Penrhyncoch road and the presence of a large ring-ditch or enclosure in the field to the

southeast (ID number 35), it is still an area of High archaeological interest and full excavation should precede any groundworks.



Figure 9; The areas of archaeological potential and a suggested alternative route.

11.2 The section of the proposed Active Travel Route which runs for approximately 820 metres from the A4159 crossroads to its terminus at the A487 to the southwest passes through a landscape where there is currently no evidence of archaeological features and which is thought to be of Low archaeological potential.

11.2.1 Two field boundaries (ID numbers 42 & 43) alongside the present roadway to the southwest of the Afon Peithyll will be removed to accommodate the proposed Active Travel Route. These are not thought to be of archaeological or historic significance.

11.2.2 It is thought that a watching brief would be a suitable response to the groundworks required to construct the route along this section.

## **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, Aberystwyth Sheet 324  
Ordnance Survey, 1887, 1:10560, 1<sup>st</sup> edition Cardiganshire VI.NE  
Ordnance Survey, 1953, 1:10560, 1<sup>st</sup> edition Cardiganshire VI.NE  
Murphy, K *et al* (1992) Plas Gogerddan, Dyfed: A Multi-Period Burial and Ritual Site, *Archaeological Journal*, 149:1, 1-38  
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*  
ClfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.  
ClfA, 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, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

### **13.4 Unpublished sources**

Trysor, 2024, *Written Scheme of Investigation For An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an Active Travel Route from Waunfawr to IBERS, North of Comins Coch, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion*

### **13.5 Data Sources**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 12/01/2024, DAT enquiry number 1601  
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, downloaded January 2024  
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, downloaded January 2024  
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, downloaded January 2024  
Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014

## 14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

14.1 In line with the requirements of the ClfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (ClfA, 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.

14.2.1 One of the earliest map sources 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 1601. Comments on the records are provided in Table 3 below.

CPAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record Created?	Trysor Comments
10065	Rhyd-tir-uchaf; rhyd-hir-uchaf	Farmhouse	No record created	Not intervisible
111226	Gogerddan	CEMETERY	Record created	
11252	Ffynnon Caradog	Holy Well	No record created	Place-name
11347	Gogerddan Woods	Findspot	No record created	Findspot
117043		CISTERN	Record created	
11822	Gogerddan	Round Barrow	Record created	
11826	Gogerddan	Cropmark	No record created	Unclear what or where this is
11827	Gogerddan	Cropmark; Defended Enclosure?; enclosure	Record created	
123561	Gogerddan	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
123562	Rhyd-tir-uchaf	FARMSTEAD	No record created	Not intervisible
123563	Ffynnon- caradog	FARMSTEAD	Record created	
12440	Gogerddan	Ford	No record created	Place-name
12441	Bont Rhyd-tir	Ford	No record created	Place-name
126339		LINEAR FEATURE	Record created	
126340		PIT	Record created	

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment  
for an Active Travel Route Waunfawr to IBERS,  
South of Bow Street, Ceredigion*

<b>CPAT HER PRN</b>	<b>Historic Asset Name</b>	<b>Historic Asset Type</b>	<b>Record Created?</b>	<b>Trysor Comments</b>
126341		POST HOLE	Record created	
126395	Gogerddan	FUNERARY SITE	Record created	
126396	Gogerddan	FUNERARY SITE	Record created	
12861	Gogerddan	Country House	No record created	Location unknown
13005	Gogerddan	Cemetery	Record created	
13063	Gogerddan	Terrace; Trackwa y	Record created	
17884	Wern Philip	Farmstead	Record created	
19227		Quarry	Record created	
19242	Bont Rhyd-tir	Bridge	Record created	
19243		Lodge	Record created	
19249		Quarry	Record created	
24386	Pwll Crwn Woods	Managed Woodland	No record created	Not an archaeologic al feature
36859	Gogerddan	Park	Record created	
37110	Gogerddan	Cropmark	Record created	
37111	Gogerddan	Finds	No record created	Findspot
37112	Gogerddan	Finds	No record created	Findspot
38137	Gogerddan Parkland Structure I	Structure	Record created	
38138	Gogerddan Parkland Structure Ii	Structure	Record created	
38139	Allt Ddel Structure	Structure	Record created	
38140	Allt Ddel Footbridge I	Footbridge	Record created	
38143	Allt Dderw Quarry Ii	Quarry	Record created	
38144	Allt Dderw Quarry Iii	Quarry	Record created	
5166	Tirymynach	Findspot	No record created	Findspot
52080	Bow Street	Defended Enclosure	Record created	NGR a little too far east
5405	Carreg Llwyd	Standing Stone	Record created	
5409	Gogerddan Hill	Pillow Mound	No record created	Uncertain of location, not visible on LiDAR at location given
5411	Gogerddan Bridge	Bridge	Record created	
55926	Carreg Llwyd	Standing Stone	Record created	
55942	Plas Gogerddan	Prehistoric	Record created	



CPAT HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record Created?	Trysor Comments
		Monument Complex		
55943	Bow Street	Round Barrow	Record created	
58035	Milestone Near Pont Rhyd-hir	Milestone	No record created	Not intervisible
7075	Gogerddan	Mansion	Record created	
8237	Carreg Llwyd	Standing Stone	Record created	
9994	Gogerddan	Findspot	No record created	Findspot
99986		Quarry	Record created	

*Table 3: Comments on records received 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. However there were more cropmark sites recorded in the NMR than the HER and low level oblique shots were available showing crop marks during drought conditions.
- 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 as well as those aerial photographs from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photographic Unit dating to 1948 and 1969 available online. These were of reasonable quality although only a few of these were during taken conditions suitable to show crop marks
- 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 DataMapWales, the Welsh Government website, and was useful to help with identification of some of the earthwork features although many prehistoric features were cropmarks only.
- 14.8 LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect data from NRW was an adequate source.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor,  
January, 2024

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

**ID Number:** 1

**HER PRN:** DAT 5405 **NMR NPRN:**

CARREG LLWYD

STANDING STONE

**NGR:** SN6249483544 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Intact  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CD259 **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor Description:** A Bronze Age standing stone, which was the middle stone in a line of three stones along the top of a low ridge to the south of the Nant Clarach stream. It is the only one of the three which appears to survive in situ. It stands up to 1.5 metres high.

**Rarity:** Not rare

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

**Group Value:** One of three standing stones which stood apparently in association with a cremation cemetery which has been partially excavated to the east of this stone

**Evidential Value:** Still in situ

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This stone stands on top of a low gravel ridge, overlooking lower, flat land towards the Nant Clarach stream to the north.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
The new trackway would pass close to the east of the standing stone, between it and the other surviving standing stone in the line of three. It would be cut down feature along the edge of an existing busy roadway and therefore, would not represent a significant change in the setting of the standing stones.

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

**Comment on Impact:** The new trackway would pass close to the east of the standing stone, between it and the other surviving standing stone in the line of three. It would be cut down feature along the edge of an existing busy roadway and therefore would not represent a significant change in the setting of the standing stones.



**ID Number:** 2

**HER PRN:** DAT 5411 **NMR NPRN:** 23873

GGERDDAN BRIDGE

BRIDGE

<b>NGR:</b>	SN6289983636	Feature Centred
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval	<b>Broadclass:</b> Transport
<b>Form:</b>	Building	<b>Condition:</b> Good <b>Survival:</b> Intact
<b>Site Status:</b>	Listed Building	
	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b> 9858 <b>grade:</b> II
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A stone-built bridge, thought to date to 1743, within the park of the Gogerddan estate. It crosses the Nant Clarach stream and connected Gogerddan mansion with a group of outbuildings and the estate mill to the west of the stream.	
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common	
<b>Distance from development:</b>	320 metres to the east	
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the Gogerddan estate	
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing structure	
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Described in Cadw' s listing description	
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	An example of 18th century estate architecture	
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None	
<b>Setting:</b>	A small bridge across the Nant Clarach stream built to connect Gogerddan mansion with a group of outbuildings and the estate mill to the west of the stream. It remains in use today.	
<b>Significance:</b>	Nationally Important	
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None	
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None	
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None	
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Large buildings block views from this bridge towards the proposed development.	

**ID Number:** 3

**HER PRN:** DAT 7075 **NMR NPRN:** 5487

Gogerddan

Mansion

**NGR:** SN6295883653 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:** Listed Building

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 9876 **grade:** II  
**Trysor Description:** The post-medieval mansion at Gogerddan. It was sold to the University of Wales in 1949 is now used as part of the IBERS complex.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 375 metres to the east

**Group Value:** An important element in the historic Gogerddan estate

**Evidential Value:** Standing building

**Historical Value:** Well-documented in historic sources

**Aesthetic Value:** Surviving post-medieval mansion

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The mansion stands on the land which were formerly the park and gardens of the estate, but in modern times has become surrounded by developments associated with IBERS. Some of the park still remains open to the north side of the house.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Associated buildings to the west would block views towards the proposed development.

**ID Number:** 4

**HER PRN:** DAT 8237 **NMR NPRN:**

CARREG LLWYD

STANDING STONE

**NGR:** SN6263183532 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Restored  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CD259 **LB number:** **grade:**

**Trysor Description:** A standing stone which was reset following excavations in 1986, which established that the stone itself had been erected in its present position during post-medieval times. The stone may have originally been erected during the Bronze Age, but had clearly been reset in its present position. The area around the stone has been found to have evidence of Neolithic, Iron Age and Early Medieval activity. This includes ring ditches and associated inhumation burials and cremation burials of Iron Age date as well as an Early Medieval cemetery. An intact round barrow 50 metres south of the stone may be Bronze Age but has not been excavated.  
Several pits were excavated close to the stone. One of these pits, two metres north-northeast of the stone, was postulated as possibly being their original slot where the stone was erected during the Bronze Age, but this cannot be proven.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 40 metres to the east

**Group Value:** Possibly associated with a prehistoric funerary site within the same field

**Evidential Value:** Excavated evidence, the stone still stands

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological source

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The stone was erected in its present position during post medieval times. It was reset in 1986 after the archaeological excavation of the surrounding area. It still stands within a pasture field.

**Significance:** Unknown

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The development will see the widening of the cutting through which the present A4159 road passes, which represents a negligible impact on the setting of this stone and views to and from it.

**ID Number:** 5

**HER PRN:** DAT 11822 **NMR NPRN:** 402198

GOGERDDAN

ROUND BARROW

**NGR:** SN6264783477 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CD259 **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor Description:** A relatively well-preserved round barrow within a pasture field, which measures 16 metres in diameter and 0.5 metres high. The earthwork barrow mound appears to have a ring ditch surrounding it, which is 30 metres in diameter and appears on aerial photographs as a cropmark. A geophysical survey of the barrow undertaken for the Ceredigion Historical Society in 2016 suggested that the monument may be a complex, multi-phase monument with two concentric ditches and post holes which may relate to an earlier hengiform monument or to the construction of the barrow.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 50 metres to the east

**Group Value:** Part of the Plas Gogerddan prehistoric monument complex

**Evidential Value:** Earthwork

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This barrow is located in a small, triangular pasture field to the west of Plas Gogerddan and east of the A4159 road.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
The cutting of the A4159 to the west will be widened slightly.

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

**Comment on Impact:** The widening of the road cutting to the west will represent a very minor change to the setting of the monument and a minimal change to views to and from the monument.

**ID Number: 6**

**HER PRN:** DAT 11827 **NMR NPRN:** 86831

GOGERDDAN

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?; ENCLOSURE?

**NGR:** SN62388389 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Defence  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A cropmark enclosure situated at 24 metres above sea level, on a flat river terrace overlooking the Afon Peithyll to the southwest. The enclosure is oval in plan and measure about 50 metres southeast to northwest, by 40 metres wide. Although it is a cropmark site, it is faintly visible on Lidar imagery.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	315 metres to the northwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	There are several cropmark enclosures of similar form in the locality		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Cropmark, slightly visible on Lidar		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A cropmark enclosure situated at 24 metres above sea level, on a flat river terrace overlooking the Afon Peithyll to the southwest.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	A stand of trees to the southeast blocks views towards the proposed development		

**ID Number:** 7

**HER PRN:** DAT 13005 **NMR NPRN:**

GOGERRDDAN

CEMETERY

**NGR:** SN62648351 Group or Complex Centred

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

**Form:** Sub Surface Deposit **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CD259

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor Description:** Part of an Early Medieval cemetery which was excavated in 1986. 22 graves were identified, all on an approximate east to west alignment suggesting they were Christian burials. Three of the graves lay within rectangular structures. Only a single radiocarbon date was obtained, showing that the cemetery was in use during the 4th to 6th centuries AD.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from development:**

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Excavated evidence

**Historical Value:** Documented in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The cemetery was found within a pasture field parcel west of Gogerddan. It is located on top of a low, flat ridge which runs east-southeast to west-northwest to the south of the Nant Clarach stream.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:**

**ID Number:** 8

**HER PRN:** DAT 13063 **NMR NPRN:**

GOGERRDDAN

TERRACE

**NGR:** SN6267083570 **Linear**  
**Period:** Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A possible earlier road line parallel to a minor road west of the IBERS complex no longer exists as the area has been landscaped since it was recorded in 1986 to accommodate new developments. No archaeological evidence of such a feature has been noted since it was recorded, despite geophysical survey and evaluation being undertaken in 2016.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	65 metres to the east		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Documentary evidence		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A possible earlier road or trackway was reported to run for 100m parallel to the modern road. The land has been landscaped in recent years and no evidence of such a feature is seen now.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>			

**ID Number:** 9

**HER PRN:** DAT 17884 **NMR NPRN:**

WERN PHILIP

FARMSTEAD

**NGR:** SN62118270 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Wern Philip is a small, post-medieval farmstead which includes a farmhouse and outbuildings. These were unoccupied and up for sale in the early 2020s.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	500 metres to the south		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Former farmstead complex		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	The farmhouse is a T-shaped building with a projecting end chimney suggesting 18th century origin		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	The farmhouse and buildings are set within the field system of the holding, immediately to the east side of the Cambrian Line railway.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The buildings are set in on an east-facing slope, which rises to the west and declines to the east. It is a relatively sheltered spot and would not have views of the proposed development to the north.		



**ID Number: 10**

**HER PRN:** DAT 19227 **NMR NPRN:**

COED FFYNNON

QUARRY

**NGR:** SN6172582838 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A small quarry showing as a working quarry on the 1886 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map, but as an "Old Quarry" on the 1906 edition of the map.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	260 metres to the southwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A small quarry within Coed Ffynnon wood which is shown as being disused by 1906. It is now hidden in the woodland.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Hidden in woodland and not intervisible with the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 11**

**HER PRN:** DAT 19242 **NMR NPRN:**

BONT RHYD-HIR

BRIDGE

**NGR:** SN61988373 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The site of a road bridge across the Afon Clarach which is shown on 19th and early 20th century maps. It may have been replaced in modern times with a more modern structure.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	515 metres to the south-southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Associated with the turnpike road		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	Carries a public road over a river		
<b>Setting:</b>	A minor bridge on the former turnpike road between Comins Coch and Bow Street, which carried the road across the Afon Clarach.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Mature woodland blocks views towards the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 12**

**HER PRN:** DAT 19243 **NMR NPRN:** 5490

CAE LODGE, GOGERDDAN

LODGE

**NGR:** SN6256983809 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Near Intact  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The site of a lodge at the entrance to a carriage drive which served Plas Gogerddan. The lodge does not appear on the 1845 parish tithe map, but had been built by the time of the 1887 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	160 metres		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the Gogerddan estate		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing building, in use		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	A typical Victorian estate lodge house serving an estate entrance		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This lodge was built to the north side of the northwest carriageway into the Plas Gogerddan demesne during the mid-19th century.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Mature woodland screens the lodge from views of the proposed development site.		

**ID Number: 13**

**HER PRN:** DAT 19249 **NMR NPRN:**

ALLT DDERW

QUARRY

**NGR:** SN63188335 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A 19th century quarry which was shown as being an "Old Quarry" on the 1887 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map. It is not shown on the tithe map of 1845.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	580 metres to the east		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A 19th century quarry which is now hidden in a forestry plantation above Allt Dderw wood.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	A minor feature hidden in a forestry plantation, not intervisible with the development.		

**ID Number: 14**

**HER PRN:** DAT 36859 **NMR NPRN:** 265098

GOGERDDAN

PARK

**NGR:** SN62858377 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces  
**Form:** Designed Landscape **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The park and garden associated with Plas Gogerddan was developed from the mid-18th century onwards and was focused to the north of the house, in an area known as the "Lawn" at the time of the tithe survey of 1845. The mansion and its parkland have become part of the Institute for Biological, Environmental and Rural Studies in modern times. The area of the "Lawn" to the north of the mansion continues to mostly be managed as open parkland, but little trace of the formal gardens or structures within the parkland now survive.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	220 metres to the east-northeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the Gogerddan estate		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Described in historical sources		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	A designed landscape		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This parkland occupies the lower slopes of the valley side to the north of the Nant Clarach. The valley floor to the south includes Gogerddan mansion and the buildings of IBERS, whilst the steeper slopes to the north are cloaked with mature woodland.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Regionally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Modern buildings block views of the parkland from the development site.		

**ID Number: 15**

**HER PRN:** DAT 37110 **NMR NPRN:** 305836

GOGERRDDAN

RING DITCH

**NGR:** SN62338371 Feature Centred

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

**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The site of a late Neolithic or Bronze Age ring ditch, representing the site of a ploughed out round barrow. It is now seen only as a crop mark on aerial photographs. It has two concentric circles, the inner circle being 12 metres in diameter, the outer being 30 metres in diameter.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	260 metres to the west-northwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of a group of ring ditches in the immediate area		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Cropmark		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Mentioned in archaeological sources		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This cropmark site is visible in farmed land on a flat plain to the south of the Nant Clarach stream.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Regionally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes Very Low The new trackway would run alongside the present road and have a negligible effect on the monument in terms of visual impact.		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The change would consist of a cycleway alongside a busy road and would not constitute a significant change in view from this cropmark site.		

**ID Number: 16**

**HER PRN:** DAT 38137 **NMR NPRN:**

GOGERDDAN

BUILDING

**NGR:** SN6281683852 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Very Poor **Survival:** Near Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	The site of a building range associated with the Gogerddan estate, which was in an area to the northwest of the mansion, described as "Lawn" on the 1845 tithe survey. It may have been animal housing, possibly a stable. By the late 19th century, the OS depicted it as a square building range with a central courtyard. In modern times it has disappeared and the area has become wooded. Apart from fragmentary, scattered stones, no trace of the buildings were found by either Cambrian Archaeological Projects or Forest Enterprise during fieldwork in 1999.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	310 metres to the northeast.		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the Gogerddan estate		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic map evidence		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This building stood in an open area on the slope above Gogerddan mansion, 230 metres to the northwest. The area is now wooded.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This building range has been demolished and the area is now under mature woodland.		



**ID Number: 17**

**HER PRN:** DAT

38138 **NMR NPRN:**

GOGERDDAN

GREENHOUSE

**NGR:** SN6295583792 Feature Centred

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The site of a greenhouse and attached building within the gardens of Plas Gogerddan, first shown on the 1887 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. It is not shown on the parish tithe map of 1845. It was set alongside a walkway from the mansion to the south.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	400 metres to the east-northeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the Gogerddan estate		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	Appears to be part of the gardens of Gogerddan		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This structure was on the hill directly above and north of Plas Gogerddan and linked to it by a footpath. It was a greenhouse but may have served as a summerhouse.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This building no longer survives. Its site is hidden in woodland.		

**ID Number: 18**

**HER PRN:** DAT 38139 **NMR NPRN:**

ALLT DDEL

BUILDING

**NGR:** SN6313683809 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage  
**Form:** Building **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	This stone building houses 5 slate lined water tanks and probably served the nearby mansion of Gogerddan. It is first shown on the 1887 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	580 metres to the east-northeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the Gogerddan estate		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing building		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Mentioned in archaeological sources		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This building stands in woodland on the slope above the north side of the Nant Clarach, 200 metres northeast of Plas Gogerddan.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This site is hidden in woodland and would not be intervisible with the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 19**

**HER PRN:** DAT 38140 **NMR NPRN:**

ALLT DDEL FOOTBRIDGE I

FOOTBRIDGE

**NGR:** SN6316883704 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The site of a footbridge over the Nant Clarach shown on the 1906 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. A footbridge appears to still be in existence on modern maps.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	595 metres to the east		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the Gogerddan estate		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	A bridge giving pedestrian access into the parkland at Gogerddan		
<b>Setting:</b>	A minor footbridge over the Nant Clarach to the east of Plas Gogerddan.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This site is hidden in woodland and would have no intervisibility with the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 20**

**HER PRN:** DAT 38143 **NMR NPRN:**

ALLT DDERW

QUARRY

**NGR:** SN6311083472 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor**  
**Description:** A small, late 19th century quarry which was shown as being an "Old Quarry" on the 1905 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 520 metres to the east

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Minor quarry now hidden in woodland

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Hidden in woodland, not intervisible

**ID Number: 21**

**HER PRN:** DAT 38144 **NMR NPRN:**

ALLT DDERW

QUARRY

**NGR:** SN6295982998 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial  
**Form:** Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A series of linear quarry workings within the mid-19th century mixed plantation, named as the Peithyll Plantation by the 1845 tithe survey. The area has remained afforested since the mid-19th century, so the quarry may predate the tithe map.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Common		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	520 metres to the southeast		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Historic mapping		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A minor quarry within a wooded area		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	This minor quarry is hidden in woodland and not intervisible with the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 22**

**HER PRN:** DAT 52080 **NMR NPRN:** 300451

BOW STREET

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE

**NGR:** SN6225484305 Feature Centred

**Period:** Iron Age **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	The cropmark site of a D-shaped enclosure, thought to be of Iron Age date. It is visible on aerial photographs.		

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 765 metres to the north-northwest

**Group Value:** A possible Bronze Age ring ditch (PRN55943) is also seen as a cropmark, within the area of the enclosure.

**Evidential Value:** Cropmark

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This cropmark site is now within an arable field, to the east of the Bow Street Brook, which it overlooks. It is in a slightly elevated position at 23 metres above sea level, on the lower part of a slope which rises to the east.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Although theoretically intervisible with the development, mature woodland blocks all views between the two locations.

**ID Number: 23**

**HER PRN:** DAT

55926 **NMR NPRN:**

CARREG LLWYD

STANDING STONE

**NGR:** SN6236383558

Feature Centred

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

**Form:** Structure

**Condition:** Not Known

**Survival:** Moved

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:**

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor Description:** The former site of a Bronze Age standing stone, which was moved in 1961 and is now lost. The stone may have marked the location of a cremation burial cemetery.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 220 metres to the east

**Group Value:** This was one of a line of three stones along a low ridge line.

**Evidential Value:** Documentary

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The westernmost in a line of three standing stones along a low ridge to the south side of the Nant Clarach stream. It was removed in 1961.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This stone no longer exists having been removed in 1961.

**ID Number: 24**

**HER PRN:** DAT

55942 **NMR NPRN:**

PLAS GOGERDDAN

PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

**NGR:** SN6263783507 Group or Complex Centred

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

**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CD259

**LB number:**

**grade:**

**Trysor Description:** A number of features excavated to the west of Plas Gogerddan in 1986 dated to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. They include a pit containing Neolithic grains, at least one Bronze Age cremation pit and three ring ditches, inhumation burial pits and cremations of Iron Age date. Two standing stones in the same area may be of Bronze Age origin, but one of these was excavated in 1986 and found to have been set in its present position in the post-medieval. It is not know if it was originally erected in the vicinity during the Bronze Age.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from development:** Within

**Group Value:** Numerous ring ditches and enclosures are seen in this area, mostly as cropmarks identified from aerial photographs.

**Evidential Value:** Excavated evidence, earthworks and cropmarks

**Historical Value:** Documented in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This group of prehistoric features are situated on a low ridge which runs east-southeast to west-northwest to the south of the Nant Clarach stream, with the cropmarks of further monuments visible on the flat plain either side of the stream.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** Yes  
Moderate  
One of the ring ditches in the group would be affected by the proposed development

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
The proposed cycleway would run through the area of the complex, though parallel to an existing, busy A road.

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

**Comment on Impact:** The proposed cycleway would run through the area of the complex, though parallel to an existing, busy A road.



**ID Number: 25**

**HER PRN:** DAT 55943 **NMR NPRN:** 300451

BOW STREET

ROUND BARROW

**NGR:** SN6221284317 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Damaged  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The cropmark site of a probable Bronze Age ring ditch, consisting of two concentric rings. The outer ring is 22 metres in diameter, the internal ring is 15 metres in diameter.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	765 metres to the northwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of a wider of Bronze Age funerary sites in the vicinity		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Cropmark		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	None		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This cropmark site is now within an arable field, to the east of the Bow Street Brook, which it overlooks. It is in a slightly elevated position at 23 metres above sea level, on the lower part of a slope which rises to the east.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Regionally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Although theoretically intervisible with the development, mature woodland blocks all views between the two locations.		

**ID Number: 26**

**HER PRN:** DAT

99986 **NMR NPRN:**

RHYD-HIR WOOD

QUARRY

**NGR:** SN61528365 Feature Centred

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

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

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A small quarry shown as an "Old Quarry" on the 1886 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. Several similar workings can be seen on Lidar imagery to the east of this point.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 680 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** There are further quarries to the east

**Evidential Value:** Historic mapping

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** A minor quarry within a woodland.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** This quarry in woodland and not intervisible with the proposed development.

**ID Number: 27**

**HER PRN:** DAT 111226 **NMR NPRN:**

GOGERDDAN

CEMETERY

**NGR:** SN62618350 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Iron Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Excavated  
**Site Status:** Scheduled Monument

**SAM number:** CD259 **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor Description:** Excavations in 1986 revealed that there were three ring ditches here, associated with crouched inhumation burials and cremations of Iron Age date, confirmed by radiocarbon dating. The ring ditches appear to have been cut in the very late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, but the crouched burial pits are later, one of these contained a bronze brooch of 1st century BC to first century AD type. A cremation burial within the ditch of the central of the three ring ditches also dated to the first century BC.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from development:** 10 metres to the east

**Group Value:** Shares the same landscape as an Early Medieval cemetery and evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity.

**Evidential Value:** Excavated evidence

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This site is located on a low ridge which runs east-southeast to west-northwest to the south of the Nant Clarach stream. In modern times the road to the west has been constructed and has cut through the western edges of the ring ditches. The land was under pasture when seen in 2024.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
The development would see the adjacent road cutting widened, but the busy A4159 separates the development from the cemetery site.

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

**Comment on Impact:** The widening of the road cutting to the west would have a minimal impact on the buried and excavated cemetery site.

**ID Number: 28**

**HER PRN:** DAT 117043 **NMR NPRN:**

ALLT DDERW

CISTERN

**NGR:** SN6321 8337 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage  
**Form:** Structure **Condition:** Not Known **Survival:** Not Known  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**  
**Trysor**  
**Description:** A small, brick-built water tank, sunk into the ground.

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 610 metres to the east

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary evidence

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** Within a woodland

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** A minor feature hidden in woodland.

**ID Number: 29**

**HER PRN:** DAT 123561 **NMR NPRN:**

GOGERDDAN

FARMSTEAD

**NGR:** SN6280183617 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The site of the home farm serving the adjacent Gogerddan mansion. The farm was sold, with the house, to the University of Wales in 1949 and became part of the IBERS complex. Some stone-built farm buildings remain but are now incorporated into a much larger group of buildings in the IBERS complex.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	220 metres to the east		
<b>Group Value:</b>	Part of the Gogerddan estate		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Standing buildings survive but have been re-used		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Important associations with Gogerddan mansion and estate		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	Some stone-built, slate-roofed farm buildings of the 19th century survive.		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	A group of farm buildings which stood west of the mansion at Gogerddan. They have been repurposed to form part of the large IBERS complex in modern times.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	Modern buildings to the west of the farm buildings block all views towards the proposed development.		

**ID Number: 30**

**HER PRN:** DAT 123563 **NMR NPRN:**

FFYNNON-CARADOG

FARMSTEAD

**NGR:** SN6176983155 **Group or Complex Centred**  
**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Converted or Re-Used

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	Ffynnon-Caradog Farm was a holding on the Gogerddan Estate which is shown on the tithe map of 1845 and on early 20th century maps. The Upper Vaenor parish census of 1881 shows it was then a holding of 53 acres farmed by one James Henderson. In 1901, the property was no longer a farmstead but was home to on William Lloyd, an estate agent and auctioneer. Clearly there had been a change in the way the property was being used by the estate. In 1930 it became the residence of Marjorie Howells, who later became Lady Pryse of Gogerddan. She was a Master of the Hounds for the Gogerddan Hunt and later in life, when she returned to live at Ffynnon-Caradog, kept the hounds there.		

**Rarity:** Common

**Distance from development:** 130 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** Associated with the Gogerddan Estate

**Evidential Value:** Historic documents

**Historical Value:** Associated with Lady Marjorie Pryse

**Aesthetic Value:** A small country house stands at the site of the former farm

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This farmstead occupied an east-facing slope overlooking the Comins Coch to Bow Street road and a tributary of the Afon Clarach.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The farmstead has ceased activity as a farm before 1930.

**ID Number: 31**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126339 **NMR NPRN:**

BOW STREET RAILWAY STATION

LINEAR FEATURE

**NGR:** SN62128427 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Medieval; Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)  
**Form:** Excavated Feature **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A series of linear features of medieval date were recorded during the construction of the new railway station at Bow Street in 2020. They include an enclosure ditch which was radiocarbon dated to the 10th to 12th centuries AD.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	770 metres to the northwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	A group of linear features		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Excavated evidence		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Mentioned in the excavation report		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	On the valley floor close to the Bow Street Brook. Now built over and destroyed by excavation.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Locally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	These features have been destroyed by excavation and construction.		

**ID Number: 32**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126340 **NMR NPRN:**

BOW STREET RAILWAY STATION

PIT

**NGR:** SN62128427 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Form:** Excavated Feature **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Two pits of medieval date were recorded during the construction of the new railway station at Bow Street in 2020. One of these was cut into an enclosure ditch which had been radiocarbon dated to the 10th to 12th centuries AD, indicating that the pits are of medieval or later date.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	770 metres to the northwest		
<b>Group Value:</b>	None		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Excavated evidence		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Mentioned in the excavation report		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	On the valley floor close to the Bow Street Brook. Now built over and destroyed by excavation.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Minor Importance		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	No None		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	None		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	These features have been destroyed by excavation and construction.		



**ID Number: 33**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126341 **NMR NPRN:**

BOW STREET RAILWAY STATION

POST HOLE

**NGR:** SN62128427 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned  
**Form:** Excavated Feature **Condition:** Destroyed **Survival:** Destroyed  
**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Two post holes of unknown date were recorded during the construction of the new railway station at Bow Street in 2020.		

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 770 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Excavated evidence

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in the excavation report

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** On the valley floor close to the Bow Street Brook. Now built over and destroyed by excavation.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** These features have been destroyed by excavation and construction.

**ID Number: 34**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126395 **NMR NPRN:** 424025

GOGERDDAN

RING DITCH

**NGR:** SN62578349 Feature Centred

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

**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	The site of a prehistoric ring ditch, now seen only as a cropmark in aerial photographs. It represents the ploughed down site of a prehistoric round barrow. The A4159 road clips its eastern side. Three ring ditches on the opposite side of the road have been excavated and dated to the Iron Age.		
<b>Rarity:</b>	Not rare		
<b>Distance from development:</b>	Within		
<b>Group Value:</b>	One of a group of barrows and ring ditches in the area west of Gogerddan		
<b>Evidential Value:</b>	Cropmark		
<b>Historical Value:</b>	Noted in archaeological sources		
<b>Aesthetic Value:</b>	None		
<b>Communal Value:</b>	None		
<b>Setting:</b>	This site is located on a low ridge to the south of the Nant Clarach stream. In modern times the road to the east has been constructed and has cut through the eastern edge of the ring ditch. It was in a pasture field when seen in 2024.		
<b>Significance:</b>	Nationally Important		
<b>Any Direct Impact?:</b>	Yes Very High The proposed development would be dug across this feature.		
<b>Any Indirect Impact?:</b>	Yes High The proposed development would disturb the surroundings of this buried feature.		
<b>Level of Impact on Setting:</b>	High		
<b>Comment on Impact:</b>	The proposed cycleway would be cut across the centre and eastern side of this buried feature.		

**ID Number: 35**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126396 **NMR NPRN:** 424026

GOGERDDAN

RING DITCH

**NGR:** SN62758340 Feature Centred

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

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

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	A large ring ditch seen on aerial photograph taken in 2018. It measures about 45 metres in diameter.		

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 125 metres to the east

**Group Value:** It is thought to be associated with the prehistoric funerary complex 100 metres to the north.

**Evidential Value:** Cropmark

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This cropmark is seen in arable field on gently-sloping, northwest-facing slope to the south of the Nant Clarach.

**Significance:** Nationally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
The development would see the adjacent road cutting widened, but the busy A4159 separates the development from this site.

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

**Comment on Impact:** The widening of the road cutting to the northwest would have a minimal impact on the setting of this site.

**ID Number: 36**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126576 **NMR NPRN:** 404548

GOGERDDAN

ENCLOSURE

**NGR:** SN6264083780 **Feature Centred**

**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Domestic; Defence

**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Poor **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

	<b>SAM number:</b>	<b>LB number:</b>	0	<b>grade:</b>
<b>Trysor Description:</b>	Part of a sub-circular enclosure was noted on aerial photographs at this location in 2006. By that time the enclosure had already been damaged by the carriageway to Plas Gogerddan, an access track to a nearby shed and a dung store or slurry pit to the east. This left perhaps a quarter of the enclosure ditch visible as a cropmark. The complete enclosure may have covered an area of perhaps 50 square metres if intact. By 2009 the area of the cropmark had been completely sealed beneath a gravel hardstanding laid down to serve the nearby shed. In 2017, Archaeology Wales attempted to undertake a geophysical survey across this area but found that the gravel hardstanding was too magnetic to be penetrated.			

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 145 metres to the north-northeast

**Group Value:** One of several cropmark enclosures in the locality

**Evidential Value:** Cropmark

**Historical Value:** Described in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This enclosure was at the bottom of a south facing slope just to the north side of the Nant Clarach stream. The site has been damaged by modern development and is now built over.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** The site is damaged and built over, but also blocked from views of the proposed development by mature woodland.

**ID Number: 37**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126577 **NMR NPRN:** 306606

CAE GWASTAD

FLINT SCATTER

**NGR:** SN6225084000 **Feature Centred**  
**Period:** Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Object  
**Form:** Find **Condition:** Good **Survival:** Moved  
**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

**Trysor Description:** A small assemblage of five flint artefacts collected within Cae Gwastad field at Plas Gogerddan. They are prehistoric, but one broken blade may be of Mesolithic type.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 500 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** Other prehistoric flint artefacts have been found in the same landscape

**Evidential Value:** Finds

**Historical Value:** Documented in archaeological sources

**Aesthetic Value:** Examples of prehistoric technology

**Communal Value:** Now in the county museum

**Setting:** These flints were found in an arable field and removed. The low lying, flat land here is to the east 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 flints have been removed from their findspots

**ID Number: 38**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126578 **NMR NPRN:** 424027

BOW STREET

RING DITCH

**NGR:** SN6223584111 **Feature Centred**

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

**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**  
**Trysor**  
**Description:** A prehistoric ring ditch identified from aerial photographs taken by Brentnall & Davies in 2018. It measures 33 metres in diameter.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 580 metres to the northwest

**Group Value:** One of a group of Bronze Age funerary monuments in the local landscape

**Evidential Value:** Cropmarks

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** On low lying, flat ground to the east 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:** Views between this site and the proposed development are blocked by trees.

**ID Number: 39**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126579 **NMR NPRN:** 401562

BOW STREET

ENCLOSURE

**NGR:** SN6237084050 **Feature Centred**

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

**Form:** Cropmark **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

**Trysor Description:** A cropmark site of an incomplete rectangular enclosure, with rounded angles. It measured 40 metres north-northwest to south-southeast, but at least 25 metres. It has been identified from aerial photographs.

**Rarity:** Not rare

**Distance from development:** 450 metres to the north-northwest

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Cropmark

**Historical Value:** None

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** This enclosure is situated at 27 metres above sea level on a slope overlooking the Afon Peithyll to the southwest. The land is now arable and used by the Institute of Biological, Environmental and Rural Science.

**Significance:** Minor Importance

**Any Direct Impact?:** No  
None

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** Mature woodland blocks views between this site and the proposed development.

**ID Number: 40**

**HER PRN:** DAT 126580 **NMR NPRN:** 0

PLAS GOGERDDAN RACECOURSE

**NGR:** SN6233683492 **Group or Complex Centred**

**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Recreational

**Form:** Complex **Condition:** Fair **Survival:** Damaged

**Site Status:**

**SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

**Trysor Description:** A racecourse was established here by 1821, although the course had probably been in use prior to that date. The racecourse is shown on the tithe map of 1845. A Gogerddan estate map of 1836 held by the National Library of Wales names the field where the races were held as "Cae Rasus." (NLW RM A112 Map Gogerddan Desmesne, 1836). The racecourse had fallen out of use by the late 19th century. When a prehistoric monument complex was excavated here in 1986, evidence of the activity surrounding the races was found, such as scatters of broken wine bottles and clay pipes, as well as post holes thought to be associated with the erection of temporary marquees.

**Rarity:** Not common

**Distance from development:** Within

**Group Value:** None

**Evidential Value:** Documentary evidence

**Historical Value:** Mentioned in historical sources

**Aesthetic Value:** None

**Communal Value:** None

**Setting:** The racecourse formed a circuit along the low ridge to the south of the Nant Clarach and west of Plas Gogerddan, now mostly within a field known as Cae Penrhyn.

**Significance:** Locally Important

**Any Direct Impact?:** Yes  
Very Low  
The development will cut across the line of the course in two places

**Any Indirect Impact?:** No  
None

**Level of Impact on Setting:** None

**Comment on Impact:** There are no surface remains of the racecourse but evidence of the track may survive and artefacts associated with the spectators who attended the races may also be found.



## **Appendix B: Photographs**

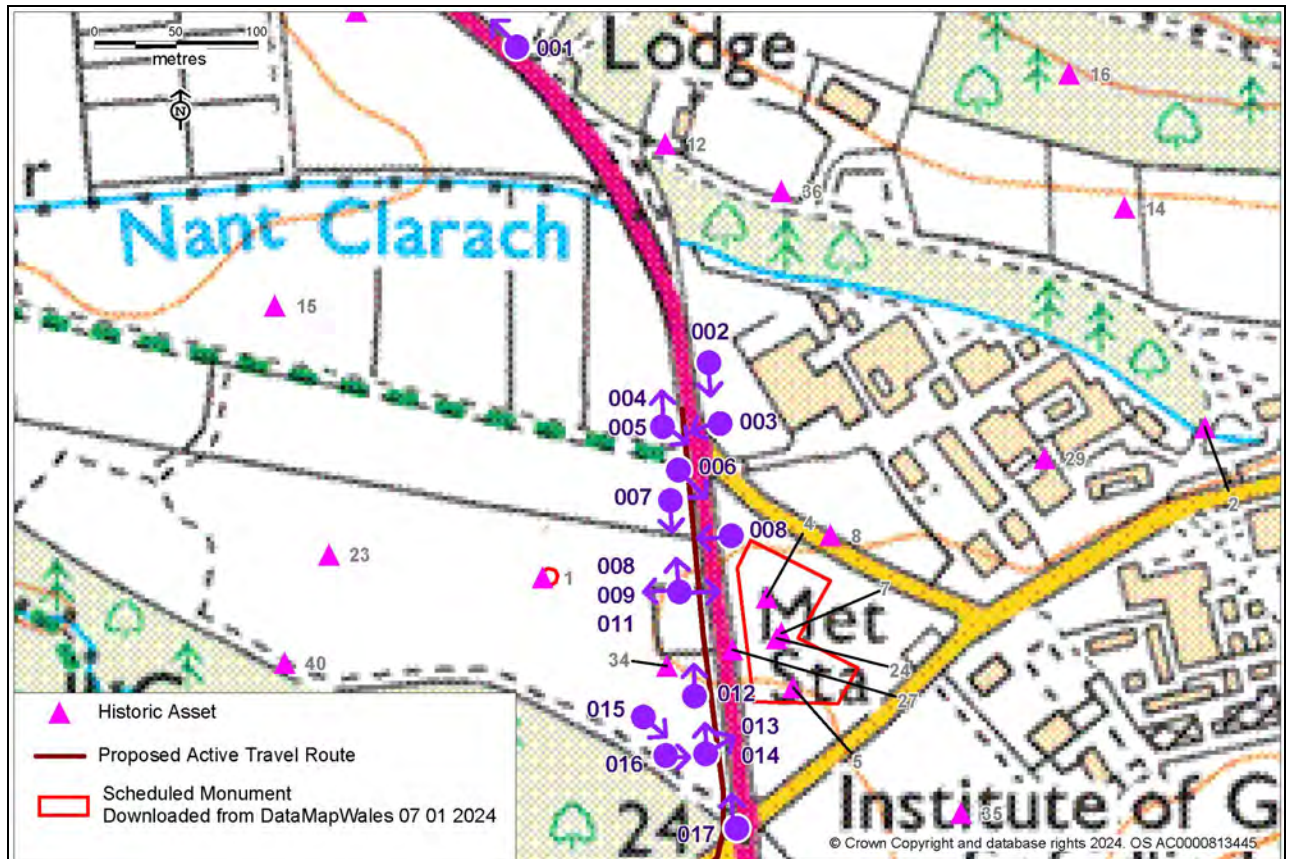


Figure 10: Location and direction of photographs 001 to 017

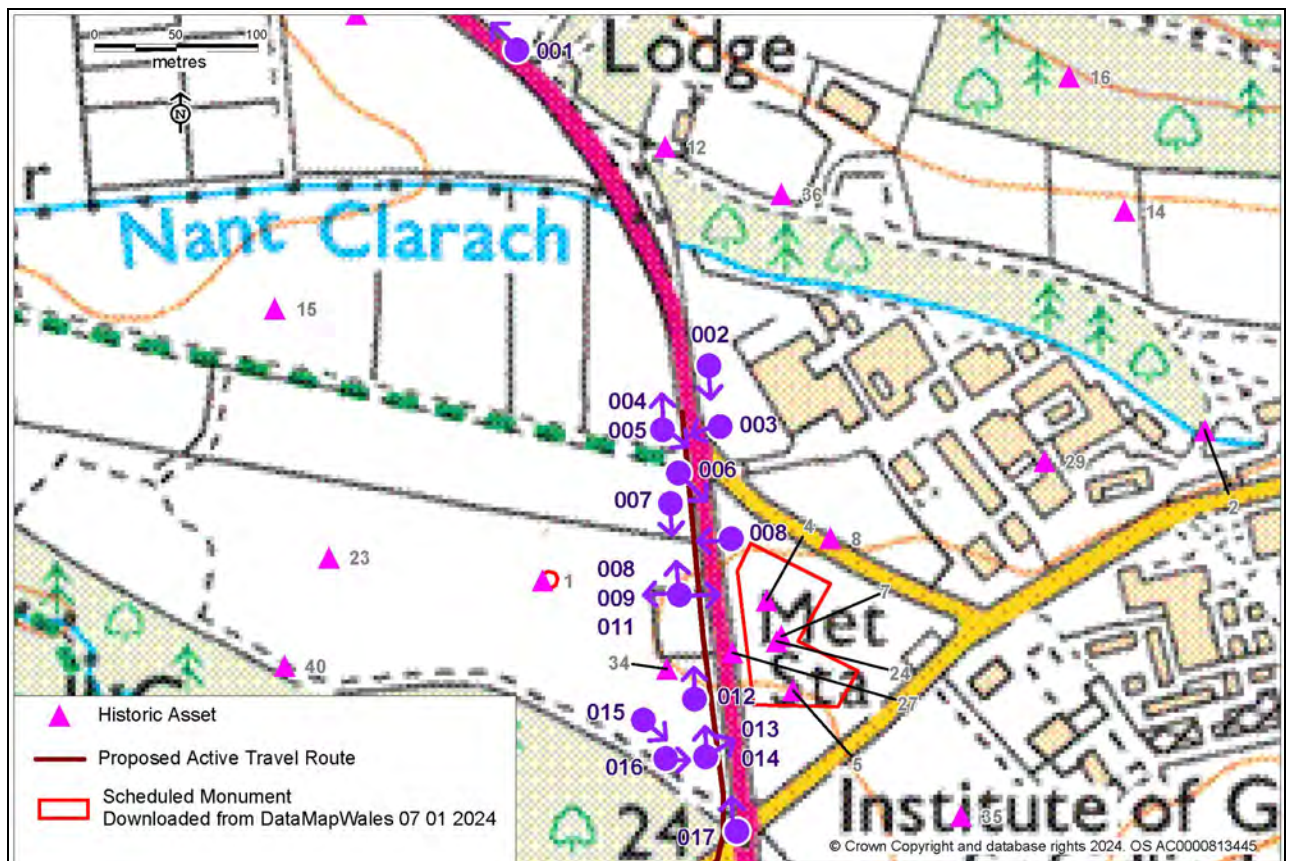


Figure 11: Location and direction of photographs 017 to 038





*Plate 1 - IBR2024\_001: A view of the existing Active Travel Route along the east side of the A4159, approaching IBERS from Bow Street. Looking northwest.*



*Plate 2 - IBR2024\_002: A view of the existing Active Travel Route along the east side of the A4159, approaching IBERS from Bow Street. The new section of the route will begin with a crossing across the A4159 in the centre of this view. Looking south.*





*Plate 3 - IBR2024\_003: A view across the A4159 at the point the crossing will be created to connect to the new section of the Active Travel Route from IBERS to Waunfawr. Looking west-southwest.*



*Plate 4 - IBR2024\_004: A view across the A4159 at the point the crossing will be created to connect to the new section of the Active Travel Route from IBERS to Waunfawr. Looking southeast.*





*Plate 5 - IBR2024\_005: A view of the A4159 at the point the crossing will be created to connect to the new section of the Active Travel Route from IBERS to Waunfawr. Looking north.*



*Plate 6 - IBR2024\_006: A view along the west side of the A4159 at the northern end of the proposed new section of Active Travel Route. Looking southeast.*





*Plate 7 - IBR2024\_007: A view along the west side of the A4159 at the northern end of the proposed new section of Active Travel Route showing the road cutting through the low ridge to the south of the Nant Clarach stream. Looking south.*



*Plate 8 - IBR2024\_008: A view across the A4159 at the northern end of the proposed new section of Active Travel Route showing the road cutting through the low ridge to the south of the Nant Clarach stream. Looking west.*





*Plate 9 - IBR2024\_009: A view along the west side of the A4159 at the northern end of the proposed new section of Active Travel Route above the road cutting through the low ridge to the south of the Nant Clarach stream. Looking north.*



*Plate 10 - IBR2024\_010: A view from the line of the proposed Active Travel Route, looking along the low ridge to the south of the Nant Clarach stream along which there are prehistoric and Early Medieval burial sites. A standing stone (ID number 1) is just visible (arrowed) in the centre of the image. Looking west.*





*Plate 11 - IBR2024\_011: A view from the line of the proposed Active Travel Route, looking across the A4159 towards the re-erected 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century standing stone ID number 4, which stands within the area of the prehistoric monument complex, ID Number 24, and Early Medieval cemetery, ID number 7. Looking east.*



*Plate 12 - IBR2024\_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 - IBR2024\_013: A view of the line of the proposed Active Travel Route on top of the low ridge, at the location where it is known that there is a prehistoric ring ditch (ID number 34) below the surface, which is visible on aerial photographs. Looking north-northeast.*



*Plate 14 - IBR2024\_014: A view across the A4159 from the line of the proposed Active Travel Route showing the undisturbed round barrow (ID number 5) left of centre. A prehistoric cemetery (ID numbers 24 & 27) was excavated in the area to the left of the barrow, up to the roadside. Looking east-northeast.*





*Plate 15 - IBR2024\_015: A view of the line of the proposed Active Travel Route to the north side of the crossroads where it turns for Waunfawr, showing that the A4159 has been built up at this point above the level of the field to its west side. Looking southeast.*



*Plate 16 - IBR2024\_016: A view of the line of the proposed Active Travel Route to the north side of the crossroads where it turns for Waunfawr, showing that the A4159 has been built up at this point above the level of the field to its west side. Looking east.*





*Plate 17 - IBR2024\_017: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route at the north side of the crossroads where it turns for Waunfawr, showing that the A4159 has been built up at this point above the level of the field to its west side. Looking north.*



*Plate 18 - IBR2024\_018: A view of the crossroads where the proposed Active Travel Route turns southwest for Waunfawr. Looking northwest.*





*Plate 19 - IBR2024\_019: A view of the crossroads where the proposed Active Travel Route turns southwest for Waunfawr. The hedge at the centre of the image would be removed. Looking west.*



*Plate 20 - IBR2024\_020: A view of the crossroads where the proposed Active Travel Route turns southwest for Waunfawr. A section of the hedge to the left of centre would be breached to create a link to IBERS also. Looking north-northwest.*





*Plate 21 - IBR2024\_021: A view of the point where the proposed Active Travel Route from IBERS would cross the A4159, requiring a section of the hedge to be removed. Looking west.*



*Plate 22 - IBR2024\_022: A view of the hedge where the proposed Active Travel Route along the west side of the A4159 would cross the minor road to Waunfawr, requiring this section of the hedge to be removed. Looking north-northwest.*





*Plate 23 - IBR2024\_023: A view towards the crossroads on the A4159 where the line of the proposed Active Travel Route turns towards Waunfawr. The route would follow the hedge to the right. Looking northeast.*



*Plate 24 - IBR2024\_024: A view towards the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it runs west-southwest away from the A4159 towards Waunfawr. The field level here is higher than the road and a new cutting would be required. Looking east-southeast.*





*Plate 25 - IBR2024\_025: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it runs towards Royal Oak Cottage. The field level here is higher than the road and a new cutting would be required. Looking west-southwest.*



*Plate 26 - IBR2024\_026: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it passes the houses opposite Royal Oak Cottage. Looking east-northeast.*





*Plate 27 - IBR2024\_027: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it passes the houses opposite Royal Oak Cottage. Looking east-northeast.*



*Plate 28 - IBR2024\_028: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it passes through Pwll Crwn woodland. Looking east-northeast.*





*Plate 29 - IBR2024\_029: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it crosses the Afon Peithyll in Pwll Crwn woodland, where a new bridge would be installed for the route. Looking east-northeast.*



*Plate 30 - IBR2024\_030: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route after it crosses the Afon Peithyll in Pwll Crwn woodland. Looking east-northeast.*





*Plate 31 - IBR2024\_031: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it approaches the slope leading up to Waunfawr at its western end. It would run inside the present field boundary to the left of the road. Looking west-southwest.*



*Plate 32 - IBR2024\_032: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it approaches the slope leading up to Waunfawr at its western end. It would run inside the present field boundary to the left of the road. Looking west-southwest.*





*Plate 33 - IBR2024\_033: A view along the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it runs up the slope to Waunfawr. It would run inside the present field boundary to the right of the road. Looking northeast.*



*Plate 34 - IBR2024\_034: A view of the line of the proposed Active Travel Route where it would cross the Cambrian Railway via a new bridge. Looking northeast.*





*Plate 35 - IBR2024\_035: A view of the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it runs up the slope to its western end. It would run inside the present field boundary to the right, behind the mature tree in the hedgerow, which will be retained. Looking east.*



*Plate 36 - IBR2024\_036: A view of the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it runs up the slope to its western end. It would run inside the present field boundary to the right of the road. Looking northeast.*





*Plate 37 - IBR2024\_037: A view of the line of the proposed Active Travel Route as it runs up the slope to its western end. It would run along the line of the present field boundary to the left centre. Looking northeast.*



*Plate 38 - IBR2024\_038: A view towards the end point of the proposed Active Travel Route where it meets the A487 below Ffynnon Caradog Wood, which is seen on the horizon. Looking southwest.*

## **Appendix C:**

### **Index to the Archive**

The archive will consist of the following categories and be deposited with the National Monuments Record in Aberystwyth. Material has been selected in accord with the *Selection Strategy* and the *Data Management Plan* included in the Written Scheme of investigation in Appendix D.

## **A. DOCUMENTARY:**

### **A.1 Written Material**

None

### **A.2 Drawings**

None

### **A.3 Photographs**

38 tiffs – selected as the best to document the assessment from 112 digital photographs taken on site  
Photo catalogue within the pdf report

### **A.4 Digital Material**

Final report as pdf

## **B. MATERIAL ARCHIVE**

None

## **C. DESELECTED**

**C.1** Original quote – email

**C.2** Other Correspondence between client, agent and Trysor – email

**C.3** Risk Assessment - docx

**C.4** 112 photographs were taken on the day – 74 deselected as not needed, poorer quality, duplicates – jpgs/tifs

**C.5** ZTV and datasets used in analysis

**C.6** Invoice – docx and pdf

## **Appendix D:**

### **Written Scheme of Investigation**



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
FOR AN ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTE FROM WAUNFAWR TO IBERS, NORTH OF  
COMINS COCH, ABERYSTWYTH, CEREDIGION**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
FOR AN ACTIVE TRAVEL ROUTE FROM WAUNFAWR TO IBERS, NORTH OF  
COMINS COCH, ABERYSTWYTH, 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 1.1 kilometre route from the A487 north of Comins Coch, Ceredigion to the A4159 to the west of Institute of Biological, Environmental & Rural Sciences (IBERS), Aberystwyth University, Gogerddan, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3EE via a minor road.

**2. The development**

2.1 The potential development would consist of a multi-use path starting at approximately SN6186783063 on the A487 and then run east along the southern side of the minor road crossing the railway via a new bridge and continuing to the crossroads with the A4159. Here it will cross the minor road and continue along the western side of the A4159 to approximately SN6258083645 where a crossing will take the active travel route across to an existing surfaced footpath, see Figure 1. Some land take will be required which will result in encroachment into agricultural land.

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

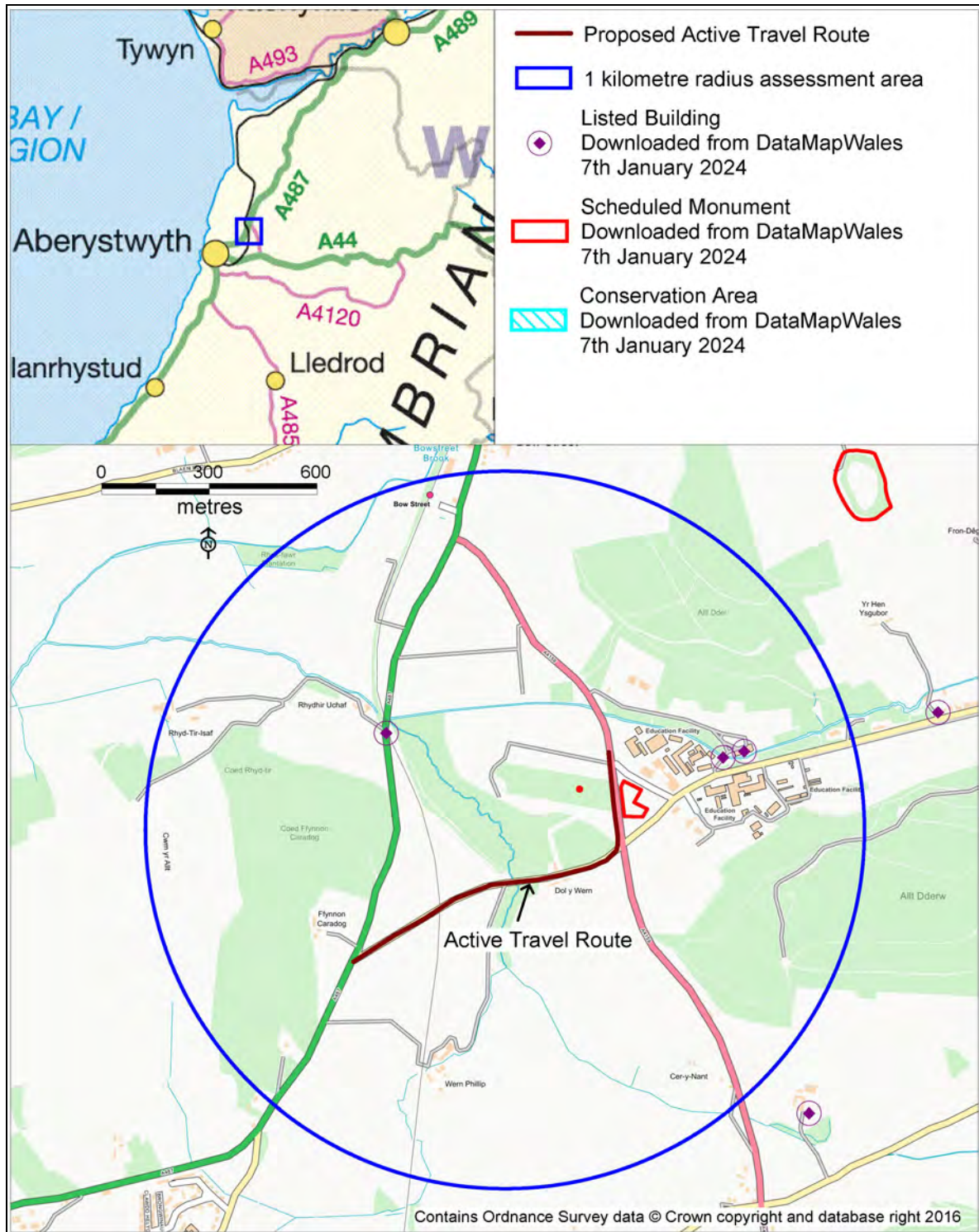
3.1 The scheme is still in the development stages.

**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 Waunfawr to IBERS,  
South of Bow Street, Ceredigion*



*Figure 1: The approximate location of the active travel route and the proposed 1-kilometre assessment area.*

## **5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.**

5.1 The active travel route would run alongside existing roads taking in land that is currently fields.

5.2 Scheduled Monument CD259, Round Barrow & Standing Stone 700m W of Plas Gogerddan lie to either side of the A4159. These Bronze Age sites were the focus of excavation in 1986 when archaeological features from prehistory through to the modern were recorded.

## **6. Scope of Work & Methodology**

6.1 The assessment will consider the recorded historic assets within a 1-kilometre area centred on SN6229083430.

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 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 24M 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 to assess 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](http://www.archaeologists.net)

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

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

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

13.1 Trysor has Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

### **14. Project identification**

14.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2024/916. The site code will be IBR2024, and it will be recorded in the regional HER under PRN 126574.

### **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,

January 2024



## APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

### WAUNFAWR TO IBERS ACTIVE TRAVEL DBA

**08/01/2024 v.1**

#### Archive Selection Strategy

#### Project Information

##### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
<b>Organisation</b>	Trysor

##### Stakeholders

		Date Contacted
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>  <i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a DBA	Not contacted
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	See WSI	
<b>Other</b>	-	

##### 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:

- 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 2 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*

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 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.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>

### 3 – Materials

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

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

#### Selection

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

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

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

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

#### Uncollected Material

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

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

Not applicable

#### De-Selected Material

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

Kept within Trysor backups

#### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

### 3 – Materials

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

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

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

#### Selection

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

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

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

Field notes– bound and presented as paper archive

#### Uncollected Material

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

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

#### De-Selected Material

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.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>

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

38, New Road,  
Gwaun Cae Gurwen  
Ammanford  
Carmarthenshire  
SA18 1UN  
enquiries@trysor.net



## APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

### **WAUNFAWR ACTIVE TRAVEL DBA**

**08/01/2024 v.1.0**

#### **Data Management Plan**

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

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

#### Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – DAT 126574
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
8 <sup>th</sup> January 2024
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i> , Version 1
WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

#### Section 2: Data Collection

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

#### Section 3: Documentation and metadata

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

#### Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to, in particular the agreement regarding HER data. HER descriptions will not be included in the report – Trysor will write a description for each historic asset from a project perspective.

#### 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