

Rhyddgoed, Tavernspite Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal and Walk-over



Report by: Trysor

For: TGVHydro Ltd

June 2015



Rhyddgoed, Tavernspite, Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Appraisal and Walk-over

By

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Trysor Project No. 2015/448

For: TGVHydro Ltd

June 2015

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*Cover photograph: Looking north, downstream, down the Afon Cwm valley
from the intake location.*

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DYDDIAD 2^{ll} Mehefin 2015 DATE 2nd June 2015

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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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment appraisal has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a consented micro-hydro scheme at Rhyddgoed, Tavernspite, Carmarthenshire.
- 1.2 A walk-over visit was undertaken to examine the location of the intake and outtake to the stream, and the routes of the water pipe and electric cable trenches in order to identify and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 The appraisal has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on SN1690013880, the centre of the consented development. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
- 1.4 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1km radius would experience any impact from the development.
- 1.5 The walk-over survey provided no evidence of buried archaeological features at the development site.
- 1.6 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in association with the development.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 2 and 4 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Gemma Samuel of TGVHydro Ltd, c/o CRiC, Beaufort Street, Crickhowell, NP8 1BN has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a consented micro hydro scheme at Rhyddgoed, Tavernspite, Whitland, SA34 0NP, Pembrokeshire LPA planning application number 14/0474/PA, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 A generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for appraisals was used (DAT HM, Undated). The specification written by Trysor (Trysor, 2015) was approved as appropriate by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Archaeologist.

4. The development

- 4.1 This development consists of an intake on the Afon Cwm at SN1674413326, with a 280mm diameter pipe running to the turbine house at SN1684314180, a distance of about 900 metres, see Appendix C. This pipe will be laid on the ground surface and secured in place through wooded areas and placed in a trench through open agricultural fields. From the turbine house, water will be discharged by to the stream at SN1683414195 and electricity will be exported back to the farm buildings by a cable about 550 metres long.

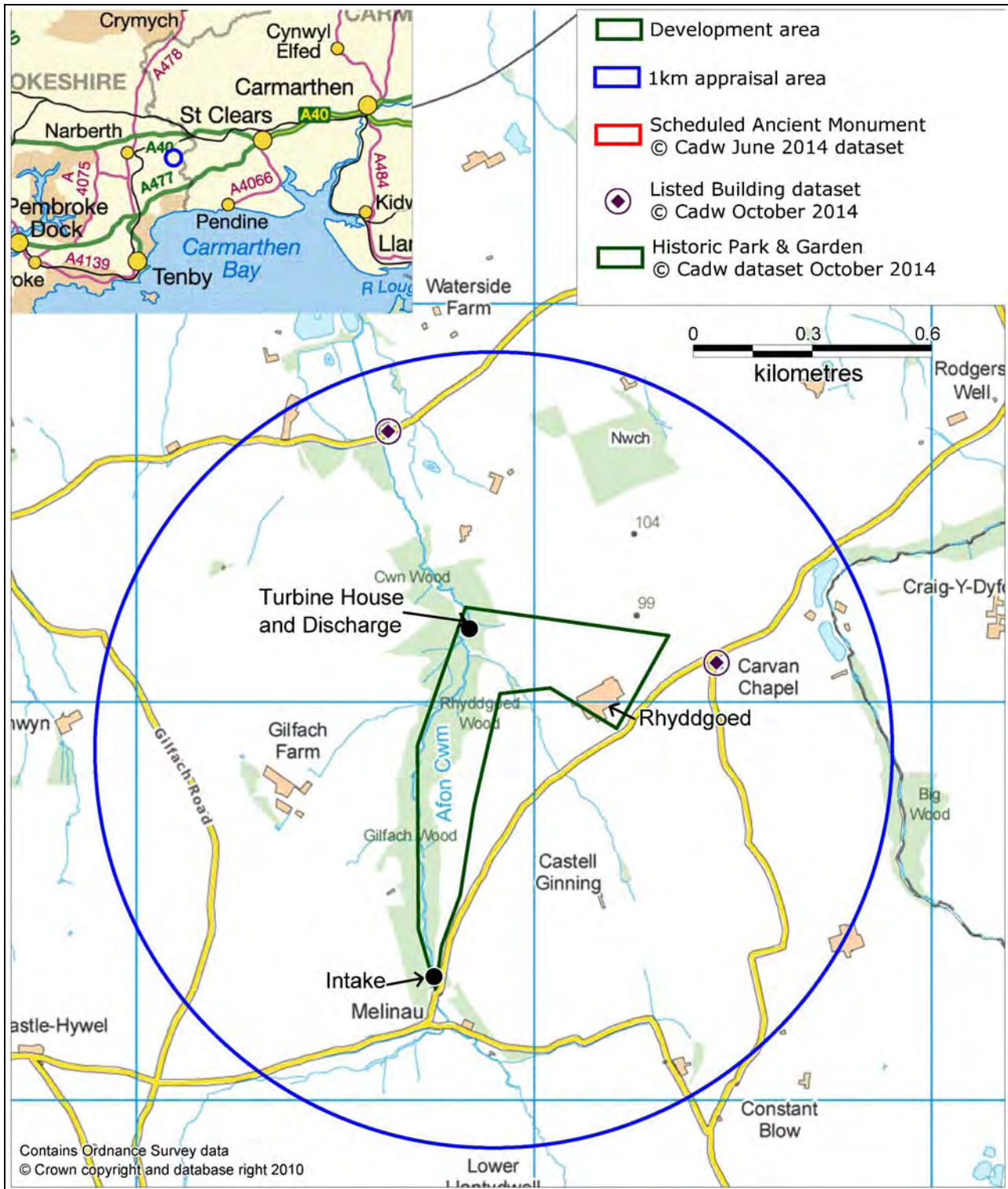


Figure 1: Location of the hydro-electric installation, showing the 1km radius of the appraisal area.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The appraisal has considered known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SN1690013880, the mid-point of the installation (see Figure 1). This helped develop an understanding of the archaeology of the surrounding area.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1 kilometre appraisal.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Llanddewi Velfrey parish tithe map of 1842 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1839.
- 5.4 The main focus of the work was a walkover survey to assess potential for buried archaeology, and assess direct and indirect physical impacts on the historic assets. A site visit was made to the development site, and the surrounding area, on April 15th, 2015, with Gemma Samuel of TGVHydro Ltd. The route of the entire installation from intake to turbine housing and outtake, and back to the farm along the cable line, was walked. 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.
- 5.5 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the appraisal as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection.
- 5.6 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.7 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an appraisal dataset.
- 5.8 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.9 Each of the records in the final appraisal 1 kilometre dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

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

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 2. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

- 5.10 As this exercise is an appraisal of the study area, not a full desk-based historic environment assessment, no site descriptions have been included in the appraisal dataset or this printed report, apart from newly recorded features (See Appendix B).

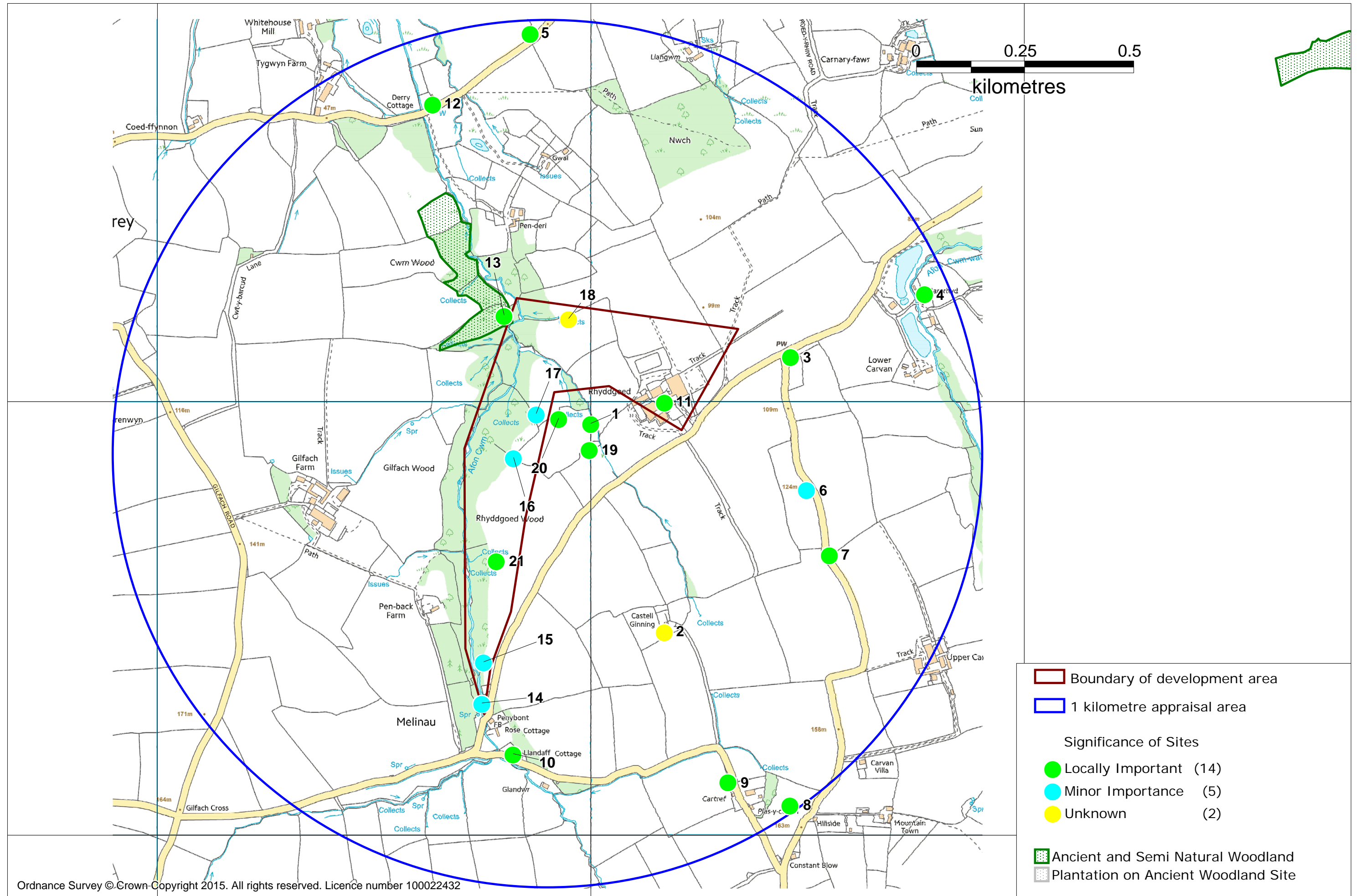


Figure 2: The 1km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Archaeological Overview

6.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).

6.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded in the HER within a 1km radius of the development.

6.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4000BC – 1500BC).

6.2.1 There is no evidence of Neolithic activity recorded in the HER within a 1km radius of the development. The nearest site of relevance is the possible Neolithic chambered tomb at Llanmill, Lampeter Velfrey (PE026), just over 2km to the west-northwest of the development.

6.2.2 A single Burnt Mound (ID number 1) of probable Bronze Age date was recorded on Rhyddgoed Farm by T.C. Cantrill in 1911, but no trace of this feature was noted during the field visit.

6.2.3 Although there are no other recorded Bronze Age sites within 1km of the development, there are numerous examples of Bronze Age Round Barrows in the wider landscape, including scheduled examples such as Crug Swllt, Tavernspite (PE364), which lies just over 1km to the south-southeast of the development.

6.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).

6.3.1 There are no records of later Bronze Age or Iron Age activity within a 1km radius of the development.

6.3.2 Iron Age defended enclosures and hillforts are relatively common in the Pembrokeshire landscape. There are examples relatively local to Tavernspite, including a group of enclosures near Princes Gate, Narberth, c.3km to the southwest of the development, which includes the scheduled Castell Meherin Camps (PE034) and Blaengwaith Noah hillfort (PE085).

6.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410).

6.4.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated specifically with the Roman period recorded in the HER within a 1km radius of the development.

6.4.2 The Roman road which runs west of Carmarthen has been identified and part-excavated near Whitland, over 3km to the northeast of Rhyddgoed. This section of the road is scheduled as CM279. At Yet Wen, c.1.5km to the southeast of Rhyddgoed, lies the cropmark of a small, square enclosure which is thought to be Roman military fortlet (DAT PRN3815).

6.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

6.5.1 There are no records of Early Medieval activity in the revised appraisal area within a 1km radius of the development.

6.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

6.6.1 There are no records of Medieval activity in the revised appraisal area within a 1km radius of the development.

6.6.2 Several medieval sites of note are found in the wider area, the nearest to the development being the earthwork castle site known as Castell Cynon (PE177) at Lampeter Velfrey.

6.7 Post Medieval & Modern (AD1539 – present day).

6.7.1 With the exception of one Bronze Age Burnt Mound, all of the historic assets recorded within a 1km radius of the development date to the Post Medieval period. These are predominantly records for cottages and farms, a number of which have been recorded from historic mapping and no longer survive in the field. Three post-medieval cottages stood within the boundaries of the modern farmstead of Rhyddgoed during the 19th century, for which there is now no surface evidence (ID numbers 19, 20 & 21).

7. Historical overview

7.1 According to genealogical sources the earliest known reference to Rhyddgoed dates to 1720 when it was the home of the Hancock family, who resided here until the early 19th century³. The will of Mark Hancock, who died in 1798, is kept at the National Library of Wales (St. David's Wills SD1798-76). He bequeathed most of his property to his wife Margaret and son William, and left money to his four daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Jennet and Margaret.

7.2 Map evidence

7.2.1 The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings (Tenby sheet), surveyed in 1809, was the first detailed map series of the whole country. It did not map field boundaries but does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land. This map shows that the farmyard and access lane at Rhyddgoed were in the same position as found today, although the farmyard building complex was much smaller than at present. No detail of any associated field system is shown on this map. The map is slightly blurred, but one of the three cottage sites which are now included within the farmstead boundary is clearly visible (cottage ID number 20).

7.2.2 When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1819, based on the 1809 survey, the same picture is presented with regard to the arrangement of the farm buildings. This map seems to show the farmhouse in the same position as at present, though it may well have been smaller than the present homestead. This map shows two of the three post-medieval cottages which have been recorded as formerly standing on the farmstead (ID number 20 and ID number 19, the latter being known as Glan Gynydd on later Ordnance Survey mapping).

7.2.3 The first detailed map of the field system of the area is the 1842 tithe map for Lampeter Velfrey parish, see Figure 3. This shows that the field system at the development site was already in existence. The field system has changed considerably since 1842, with many of the small fields to the west of the farmyard having been amalgamated into larger field parcels. It was in this area that the cottages ID numbers 19 & 20 stood, and the land which surrounded them was predominantly not owned by Rhyddgoed at the time of the tithe survey. The later abandonment of these cottages seems to have allowed for the incorporation of their fields into Rhyddgoed and the removal of both the cottages and many of the field boundaries surrounding them (see Figure 3). This map also shows two farm buildings at the courtyard, presumably the farmhouse in its present position and an outbuilding at the western side of the farmyard which is set apart from, and aligned at right angles to, the farmhouse.

7.2.4 The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the map and was prepared in 1842, lists the names of fields within the parish (see Table 1 below,

³ <http://www.rootschat.com/forum/index.php?topic=652152.0>

spellings as used on the apportionment). It records that Rhyddgoed Farm was a 205 acre holding occupied by one Elizabeth Thomas and owned by Henry Yelverton of Whitland Abbey.

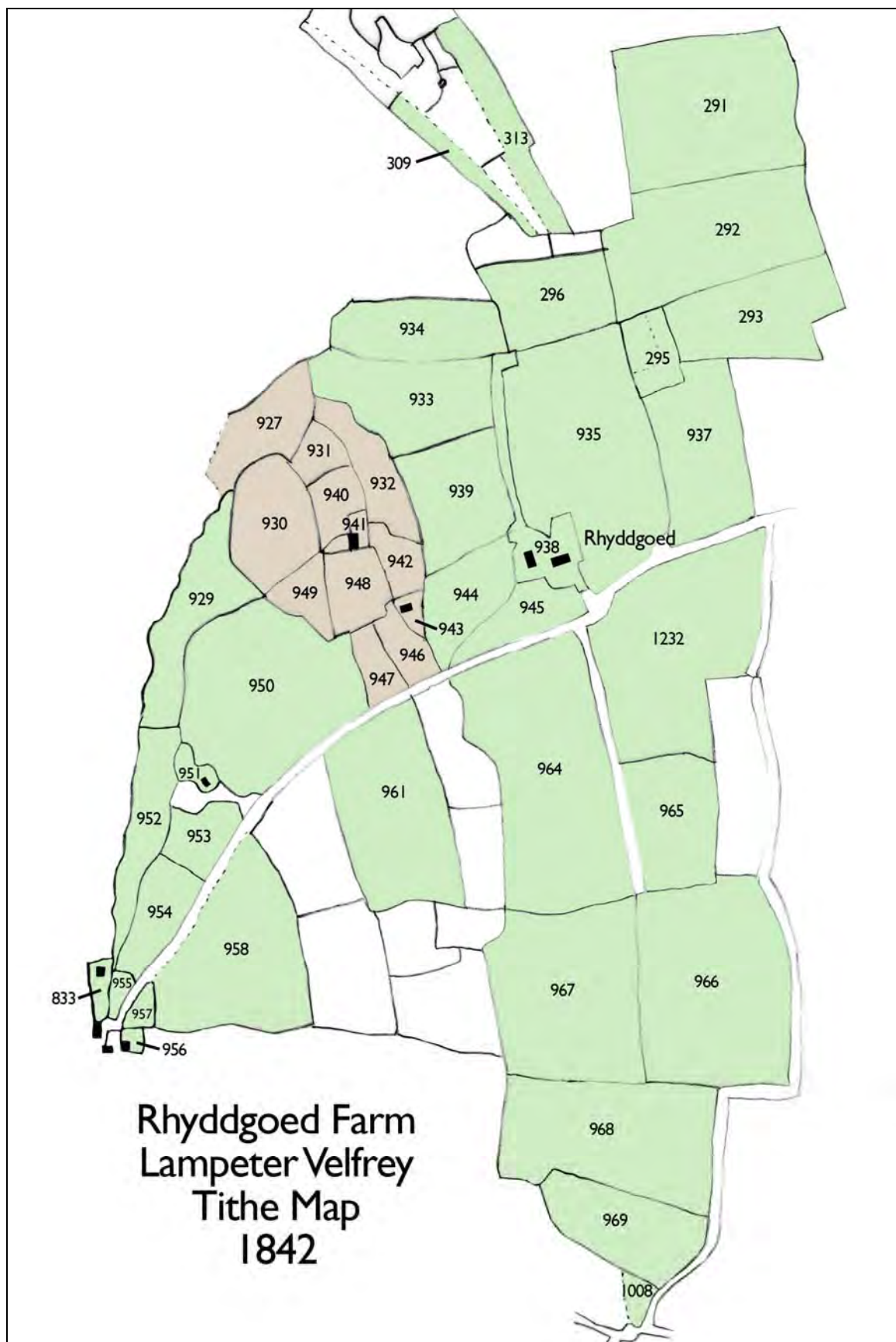


Figure 3: Rhyddgoed Farm (green shading) and Anne Howells land (brown shading) as shown on the Lampeter Velfrey parish tithe map of 1842.

Table 1: Field names given for Rhyddgoed Farm on the parish tithe apportionment of 1842 (spellings as shown on the apportionment)

282	Wern Ddu (<i>detached land, not shown in Figure 4</i>)
291	Allt y Gnwch
292	Y Gnwch
293	Park y ffordd
295	Piece
296	Park'r eithin ucha
309	Pieces
313	Pieces
883	Cottages etc
929	Hill
933	-
934	Park'r eithin issa
935	Ddôl Fawr
937	Park y ffordd
938	Homestead
939	Ddôl canol
944	Park'r Evel
945	Park y Delin
950	Park Mawr
951	Cottage etc
952	Hill
953	Field etc
954	Furzy Hill
955	Piece
956	Cottage etc
957	Piece
958	Field
959	Landwr
961	Lan canol
964	Croft Fawr
965	Croft Fach
966	-
967	Park Ffynnon
968	Wain Gron
969	Wain Gron Fach
1008	Piece on common
1232	Parc Gwynne

Occupied by Anne Howells

930	Hill
931	Piece
940	Piece
941	Cottage etc
947	Piece
948	Two fields
949	Field

Occupied by Anne Howells (later known as Glan Gynydd on Ordnance Survey maps)

932 Field

942 Field

943 Cottage etc

946 Field

7.2.5 The hydro-electric installation would have little impact on the field system shown on the tithe map. Field boundary removals since the 1840s mean that most of the small parcels shown on the tithe map have now been amalgamated into larger fields.

7.2.6 The First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows that the field system in the area of the development had already been changed since the time of the 1842 tithe map. The cottages ID 20 & 21 had already been demolished and their small fields incorporated into larger parcels. The cottage known as Glan Gynydd (ID number 19) was still occupied but its field had also been amalgamated.

7.2.7 The 1889 map also shows the farmyard building complex in detail. This shows the farmhouse with an outbuilding attached to its western gable wall, an arrangement which survives today. The outbuilding at the western side of the farmyard, shown on the 1842 tithe map, also still stood in 1889, but by this time had been extended with a new range built on an east-west alignment at its northern end, creating an L-shaped building in plan. This building range seems likely to survive today, but now incorporated within larger 20th century agricultural sheds.

7.2.8 The 1907 Second Edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows a similar layout of the field system and farmyard. The main changes at this time appear to be the abandonment and removal of Glan Gynydd cottage (ID number 19) and the addition of a small outbuilding at the eastern side of the farmyard at Rhyddgoed, which still stands today.

7.2.9 Historic mapping seems to indicate that the house at Rhyddgoed Farm had remained in the same position, at the southern side of the farmyard throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. By the early 21st century the farmyard building complex has been expanded considerably with the addition of large agricultural sheds around the historic farmyard core during the second half of the 20th century.

7.3 Census evidence

7.3.1 Rhyddgoed Farm is shown on the 1841 Census returns for Lampeter Velfrey parish as being occupied by Anne Lloyd Thomas, Farmer, aged 20. She lived here with her sister Jane, aged 17. Two Female Servants and a male Agricultural Labourer also lived at the farm.

- 7.3.2 The 1851 parish census shows that the farm was occupied by John, aged about 30, and Eliza Anna Thomas, aged about 25, and their children, William Alfred (6), ?Selina Jane (3) and Alice Mary (1). Three Female Servants also lived at the farm as well as two male Farm Servants. This census records that John was from Yerboston parish, Pembrokeshire and Mary from Narberth parish. The census also describes Rhyddgoed as a 230 acre farm.
- 7.3.3 The 1861 census returns for Lampeter Velfrey parish show that one Richard John, aged 39, and his wife Margaret, aged 40, occupied Rhyddgoed, which is described as a 200 acre farm. They had five children, William (15), Edward (13), Esther (7), Ann (3) and Martha (1). Apart from the two youngest children, who had been born in Lampeter Velfrey parish, the family all came from Llangan parish, Carmarthenshire. A School Master, Thomas Bowen (42), lodged with the family and a male farmworker and three female servants also lived at the property.
- 7.3.4 The 1871 census shows that Rhyddgoed Farm was occupied by John Rowland, aged 47, and his siblings, Dorothy (44), William (41) and Thomas (32). All were unmarried. Also living on the farm was a single female servant.
- 7.3.5 In 1881, the four Rowland siblings still farmed Rhyddgoed. A male Farm Servant, a Dairy Maid and a female General Servant also lived on the farm.
- 7.3.6 In 1891, the three Rowland brothers were farming Rhyddgoed, with a Dairy Maid and female servant also living at the property. This census recorded the language of each person. All five of the residents of Rhyddgoed were monoglot Welsh speakers.
- 7.3.7 The 1901 the three Rowland brothers remained at Rhyddgoed, with a Dairy Maid and House Maid also residing here.
- 7.3.8 The 1911 census for Lampeter Velfrey parish, the last available census returns, show that one John Howell (50) and his wife Anne Susannah (41) farmed Rhyddgoed. They employed one male and one female General Servants.
- 7.3.9 The 1923 edition of Kelly's Directory for South Wales lists William Richard Morgans as farming at Rhyddgoed.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1 The HER enquiry for the under 1km radius area yielded 15 records.

8.2 The development site and its environs were visited on 15th April 2015. This visit was undertaken on a sunny day, with good visibility. The land was under a combination of woodland, scrub and pasture at the time.

8.3 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid appraisal of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius appraisal area contained 21 records.

8.3.1 Two records were deleted from the project database as they were for common land.

8.3.2 Eight new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for a number of features noted in the field, including a wall at the riverside (ID number 14), a quarry (ID number 15), two field boundary banks (ID numbers 16 and 17) and a mound of uncertain origin (ID number 18). Three cottages which formerly stood on the farm were also recorded from historic mapping sources (ID numbers 19, 20 & 212).

8.4 Within the 21 records there were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings.

8.5 The Direct and Indirect impact on each site 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, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 4.

Table 2: Impact on sites within the appraisal area

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
16	RHYDDGOED FARM	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Very Low	None	None
17	RHYDDGOED FARM	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Very Low	None	None
1	RHYDDGOED FARM	BURNT MOUND	None	None	None
2	CASTELL	UNKNOWN	None	None	None
3	CARVAN CHAPEL	CHAPEL	None	None	None
4	GLANRHYD	DWELLING	None	None	None
5	BUMFAL	COTTAGE	None	None	None
6		SAND PIT	None	None	None
7	CROFT	COTTAGE	None	None	None
8	HILL COTTAGE	COTTAGE	None	None	None
9	GREEN BANK	COTTAGE	None	None	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
10	LLANTYDWELL COTTAGE	COTTAGE	None	None	None
11	RHYDDGOED FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	None	None
12	DERRY COTTAGE	COTTAGE	None	None	None
13	CWM	COTTAGE	None	None	None
14	GILFACH WOOD	WALL	None	None	None
15	GILFACH WOOD	QUARRY	None	None	None
18	RHYDDGOED FARM	MOUND	None	None	None
19	GLAN GYNYDD	COTTAGE	None	None	None
20	UNKNOWN	COTTAGE	None	None	None
21	UNKNOWN	COTTAGE	None	None	None

8.6 As Table 2 shows it was determined that no recorded historic assets within the 1km appraisal area would be exposed to any significant impact from the development. Full details of the appraisal of direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 2 can be found in Appendix B.

8.6.1 Nineteen historic assets would be unaffected.

8.6.2 Two historic assets, both denuded sections of field boundary banks (ID Numbers 16 & 17), would experience a Very Low direct, physical impact due to the course of the water pipeline passing through them.

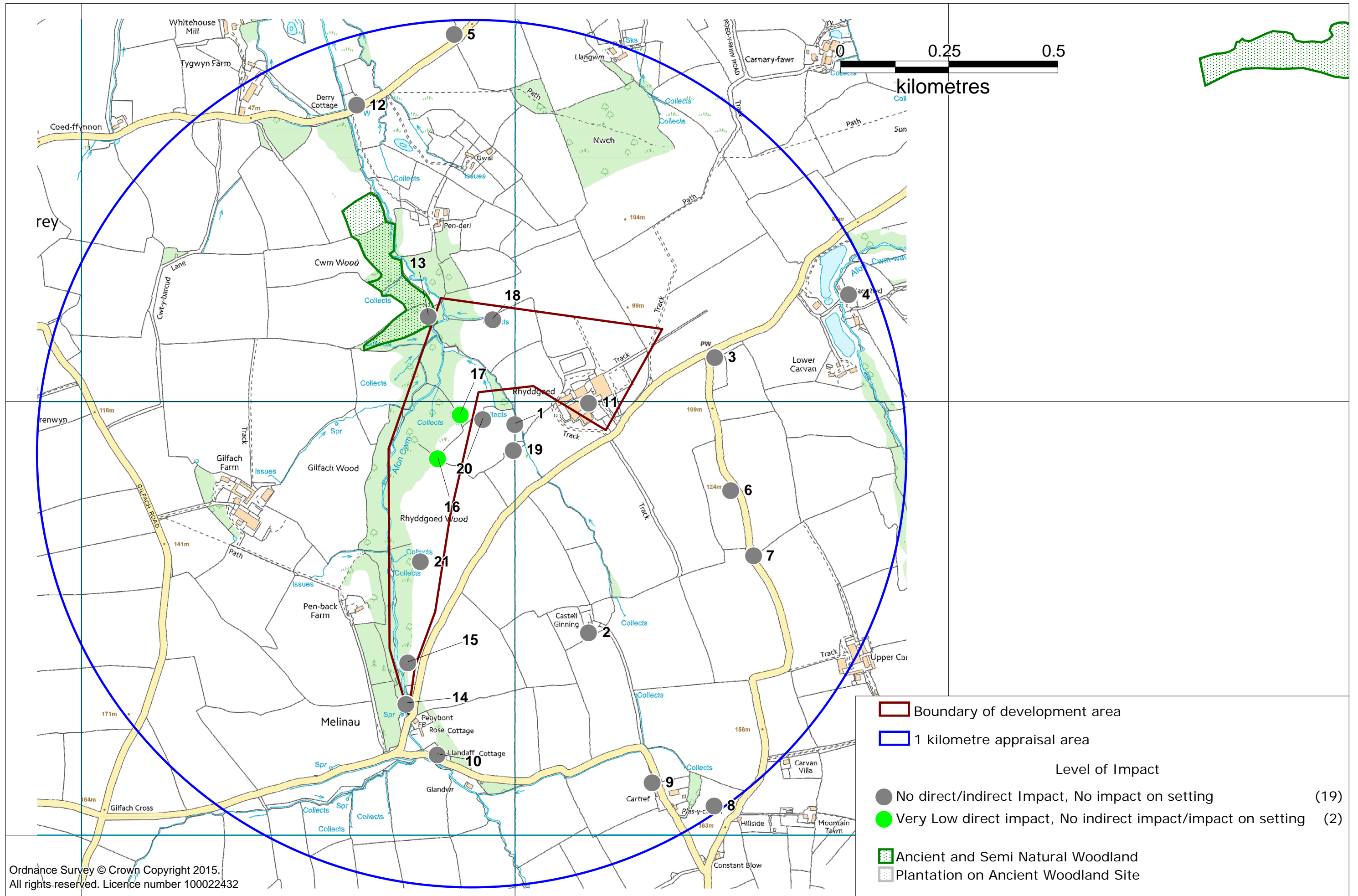


Figure 4: The 1km appraisal area showing the level of impact on sites, labelled with Project ID number

9. Historic Landscape Aspects

9.1 Following the impact assessment aspects of the historic environment around the development site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix A);

9.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

9.2.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 1km appraisal area.

9.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

9.3.1 There are no Listed Buildings within the 1km appraisal area.

9.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings

There are no impacts on previously recorded, non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 1km of the development site.

9.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

9.5.1 Eight newly recorded historic assets were noted for this appraisal at or near the development site. Two of these would experience a Very Low, direct, physical impact from the development. These are both field boundary banks which will be crossed by the line of the water pipeline which will feed the water turbine. Both banks are post-medieval in date and the affected sections are already denuded. The developer will ensure that the pipeline will pass through existing gaps in both banks to avoid any further disturbance of the features. Details of these sites are included in Table 3, Appendix B and Figures 2 & 4.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
16	RHYDDGOED FARM	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Very Low
17	RHYDDGOED FARM	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Very Low

Table 3: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

9.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1km appraisal area.

9.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Registered Historic Landscape.

9.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area. Pembrokeshire does not have defined Special Landscape Areas.

9.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The development would be located in the large Lampeter Velfrey LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL 40349), which is described as;

"a large aspect area (20.69 square km) of lowland hills and valleys... The area is characterised by medium sized, irregular fields with some deciduous woodland, particularly in the many stream and river valleys. Settlement is mainly dispersed but there is a small nucleation at Lampeter Velfrey... Recorded archaeology... comprises prehistoric burnt mounds, post medieval cottages and quarries."

The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High. It is thought to have Considerable potential for further archaeological discovery. It is also described as being Representative of Pembrokeshire landscapes and sharing *"characteristics with other areas of well-preserved fieldscapes within the Pembrokeshire HL."*

9.10 Conservation Area

There are no Conservation Areas within the 1km study area.

9.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

9.12 Buried archaeological potential

During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology on land which would be affected by the development. There is no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology along the route of the water pipeline, between the water intake and the turbine house, or along the route of the electricity cable between the turbine house and the farmyard area.

9.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the development site.

9.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

The first detailed map of the field system on Rhyddgoed Farm is the tithe map for Lampeter Velfrey parish, dating to 1842. This shows that the farm was 205 acres in extent and its field system was well-developed, with mostly small to medium sized fields, both regular and irregular in form.

The field system has changed considerably since 1842, with many of the smaller fields having been amalgamated into larger field parcels and some originally large field parcels having since been subdivided. The field boundaries today are mainly composed of low earthwork banks with mature, well-maintained hedgerows.

9.15 Ancient woodland

There is a single area of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 1km appraisal area. This is Cwm Wood, which lies to the opposite side of the valley to the development. Cwm Wood would not experience any physical impact from the development.

9.16 Place-names

The tithe apportionment, which accompanies the Lampeter Velfrey parish tithe map, was prepared in 1842 and lists the names of fields on Rhyddgoed Farm. None of the recorded names are of archaeological interest.

9.17 Cumulative impact

No comparable installations exist along the same stream valley.

9.18 National Park

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park lies 3.8km to the south of the development. There would be no impact on the National Park landscape from this development.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any historic assets, apart from two denuded sections of post-medieval field boundary banks on Rhyddgoed Farm (ID numbers 16 & 17). The water pipeline between the water intake and the turbine house would pass across these boundary banks, but through existing gaps in denuded sections of the banks, ensuring minimal impact on each feature.
- 10.2 The cable trench between the turbine house and the farmyard area, where the electricity cable will connect to the National Grid, will be buried in a cultivated field and pass through an existing gateway at SN1706114145, thus avoiding any impact on field boundary banks.
- 10.3 The small-scale, low impact nature of this development means that there would be no indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets, in relation to the development.
- 10.4 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens would be affected by the development.
- 10.5 There is no evidence to suggest that any buried archaeological features would be affected by the development. Therefore no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary.

11. Reporting

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

12. References

12.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1809, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Tenby Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1819, 1" to 1 Mile

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 2nd edition

Lampeter Velfrey parish tithe map 1842 and apportionment, 1842

12.2 Web-based materials

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk

12.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

12.4 Unpublished sources

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an historic environment appraisal*

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Rhyddgoed Farm, Tavernspite, Whitland*.

12.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 14/04/2015

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created October 2014

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created October 2014

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created June 2014

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

May 2015

Appendix A: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL AT RHYDDGOED, TAVERNSPITE, WHITLAND

1. Introduction

1.1 Gemma Samuel of TGVHydro Ltd, c/o CRiC, Beaufort Street, Crickhowell, NP8 1BN has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a consented micro hydro scheme at Rhyddgoed, Tavernspite, Whitland, SA34 0NP, Pembrokeshire LPA planning application number 14/0474/PA

1.2 A generic brief supplied by Dyfed Archaeological Trust for appraisals was used (DAT HM, Undated).

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a micro hydro development will be implemented at Rhyddgoed, Tavernspite, Whitland, Carmarthenshire SA34 0NP.

2.2 This development consists of an intake on the Afon Cwm at SN1674413326, with a 280mm diameter pipe running to the turbine house at SN1684314180, a distance of about 900 metres. This pipe will be laid on the ground surface and secured in place through wooded areas and placed in a trench through open agricultural fields. From the turbine house, water will be discharged by to the stream at SN1683414195 and electricity will be exported back to the farm buildings by a cable about 550 metres long.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 Planning consent has already been granted and one of the conditions is:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. This shall be in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Following completion of the scheme of archaeological work a report detailing the results together with any necessary mitigation measures identified and a timescale for their implementation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details. Reason: To ensure the recording of any items of archaeological interest to accord with Policy GN.38 of the Local Development Plan (adopted 28 February 2013).

4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used in order to identify any potential damage to the historic environment from the consented planning application.

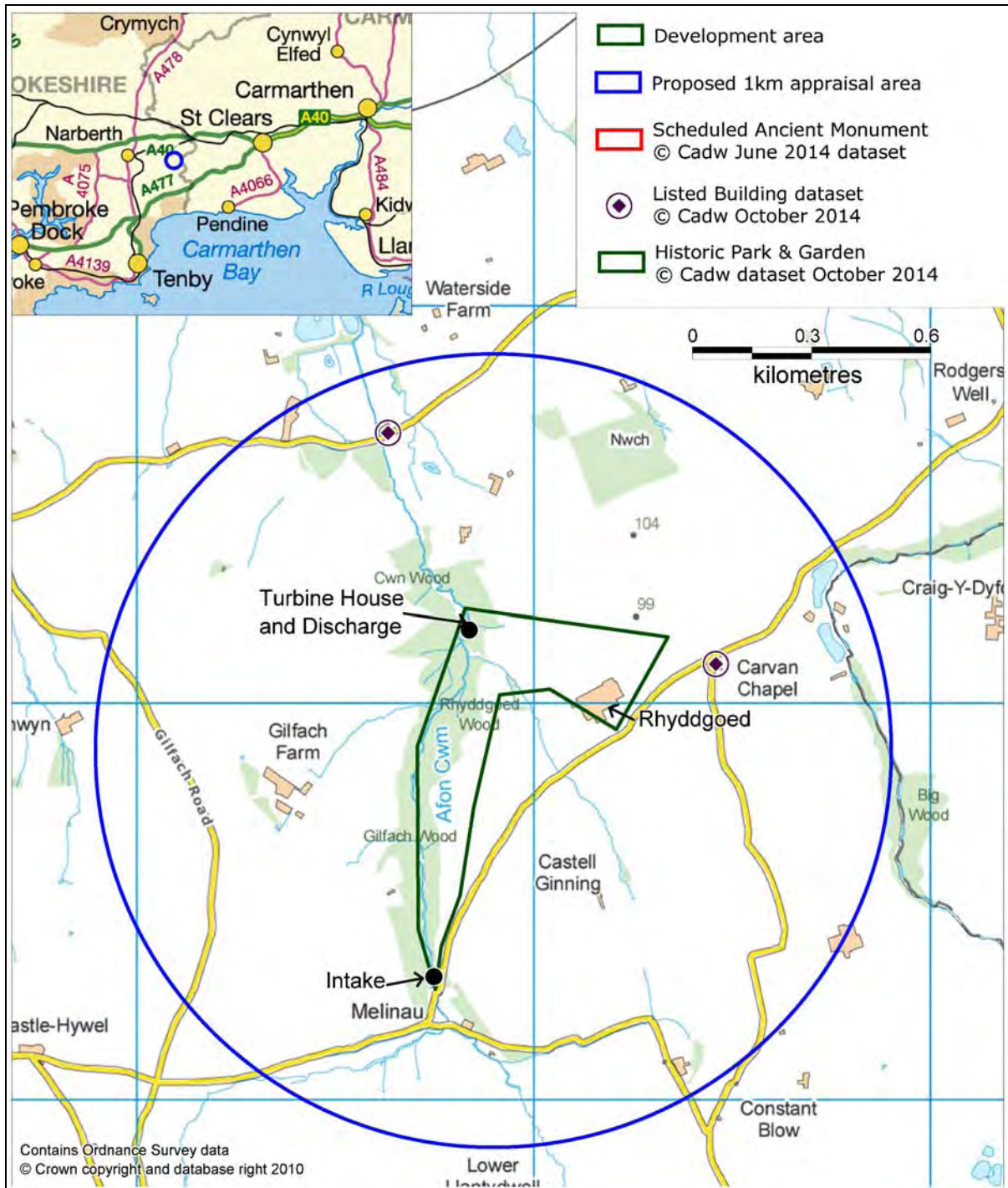


Figure 1: The proposed location of the hydro scheme and the proposed 1km area of the appraisal.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The appraisal will initially consider known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SN1690013880, the mid-point of the proposed installation (see Figure 1). This will help develop an understanding of the archaeology of the surrounding area. The main focus of the work will be a walkover survey to assess potential for buried archaeology and assess direct and indirect physical impacts.

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

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings
- d. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- f. Registered Historic Landscapes
- g. Non-registered historic landscapes
- h. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information
- i. Conservation Areas
- j. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- k. Buried archaeological potential
- l. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- m. Hedgerows and field patterns
- n. Ancient woodland
- o. Place-name evidence
- p. National Parks

5.3 An appraisal will be made of the development's possible impacts on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers within the revised study area.

5.4 This appraisal will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

5.5 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the appraisal, as well as accessible on-line aerial photographs.

5.6 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

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

6. Reporting

6.1 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 limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the appraisal giving significance and impact for all historic assets, with descriptions of newly recorded features.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an appraisal of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.

6.2 Although this is an appraisal rather than a full desk-based assessment, the report will be guided by the requirements of Annex 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, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

7. Sources

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

DAT HM, Undated, *Generic Brief for the preparation of an Historic Environment Appraisal V.2* Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, as well as the National Monument Record as well as in pdf format.

10. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

11. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the appraisal. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. 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

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

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MifA) 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 an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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 an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/448

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
April 2015

**Appendix B:
Site Gazetteer
within 1 kilometre**

ID number: 1 RHYDDGOED FARM
BURNT MOUND

HER PRN: 3801

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN17001395 Not accurate

Period: Bronze Age

Broadclass: Domestic; Monument <by Form>

Form: Documents

Condition: Unknown

Site Status:

Trysor
Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This burnt mound was described thus by T.C. Cantrill in 1911;
"West side of stream 150 yards W.S.W of Rhyddgoed Farm, half a mile
N. of Mellinau, a mile S.E. of Lampeter-Velfrey. Traces only."

It was not seen when the site was visited in 2015 by Trysor.

Rarity: Not Common

Reference: Cantrill, T.C., 1911, 'Prehistoric Cooking Places in South Wales' in
Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol.11, p.277, No.168.

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Described by TC Cantrill in 1911, not seen since

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 2 CASTELL
UNKNOWN

HER PRN: 8017

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN17171347 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Place-name

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Unknown

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 3 CARVAN CHAPEL
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 19126

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1746114105 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Restored

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 18997 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 4 GLANRHYD
DWELLING

HER PRN: 21551

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN17771425 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on tithe map

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 5 BUMFAL
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23485

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN16861485 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on 1908 map

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 6

SAND PIT

HER PRN: 23487

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1749813798 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on a map

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 7 CROFT
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23488

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1755113648 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on 1908 Ordnance Survey map

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 8 HILL COTTAGE
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23494

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN17461307 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on 1908 Ordnance Survey map

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 9 GREEN BANK
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23495

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1731713124 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on 1908 Ordnance Survey map

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 10 LLANTYDWELL COTTAGE
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 23496

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1682113188 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Modernise

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on 1908 Ordnance Survey map

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 11 RHYDDGOED FARM
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 34744

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN17171400 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Extant farmstead

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 12 DERRY COTTAGE
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 59627

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1663514687 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 18999 **grade:** II

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Extant building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 13 CWM
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 103452

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN16801420 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Ruin

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

**Trysor
Description:**

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 14 GILFACH WOOD
WALL

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SN1674913305 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor
Description: Fragments of a drystone wall/revetting lie on either side of the stream at this point. They possibly create an area around a pool in the stream with a natural cascade upstream to its south. On the western bank is a lowered area of ground between two sections of walling, possibly providing access to the pool.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value:

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

<i>Any Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 15 GILFACH WOOD
QUARRY

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SN1675313400 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor
Description: A small quarry on the steep, eastern side of the stream valley. The quarry measures approximately 20 metres north to south by 10 metres and up to 5 metres deep.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Extant quarry, now overgrown in woodland on steep eastern side of stream valley

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 16 RHYDDGOED FARM
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SN1682213871 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The line of this earthwork field boundary bank is shown on the Lampeter Velfrey tithe map. When visited in 2015 the boundary was an earthwork bank, 2 metres wide and 1 metre high and faced with stone blocks. It runs west northwest to east southeast. A thorn/gorse hedge ran along it with a post and wire fence on the west side. At its western end it has been removed and this is where the water pipe would pass through it.		

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: Part of field system

Evidential Value: Existing bank

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
Very Low

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The water pipe will pass over the damaged northern end of this boundary bank. The pipe will be above ground at this point.

ID number: 17 RHYDDGOED FARM
BANK (EARTHWORK)

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SN1687413973 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The line of this field boundary bank is shown on the Lampeter Velfrey parish tithe map. It is now a denuded earth and stone boundary bank with an outgrown hedge on top of it. It is so denuded in places that there are gaps within its line and the water pipe will pass through one of these.		

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: Part of field system

Evidential Value: Partially extant bank

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
Very Low

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The water pipe will pass through one of the gaps in this denuded boundary bank.

ID number: 18 RHYDDGOED FARM
MOUND

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SN1694914192 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This earth mound measures about 17 metres east northeast to west southwest by 9 metres and less than 1 metre high. It lies on a west facing slope. Its origins and purpose are unclear, although the landowner had suggested that it was created as part of the stream cleaning, the small stream starting close to its northern edge.		

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Extant earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 19 GLAN GYNYDD
COTTAGE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SN1699713890 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	<i>SAM number:</i>	<i>LB number:</i>	<i>grade:</i>
<i>Trysor</i>			
<i>Description:</i>	This cottage is shown on the Lampeter Velfrey tithe map of 1842 and still shown and named on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It has since been removed.		

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on the parish tithe map, now removed

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 20 UNKNOWN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SN1692613962 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This cottage is shown on the Lampeter Velfrey tithe map of 1842. It has since been removed.		

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on the parish tithe map, now removed

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 21 UNKNOWN
COTTAGE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SN1678213634 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: This cottage is shown on the Lampeter Velfrey tithe map of 1842. It has since been removed.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Shown on the parish tithe map, now removed

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

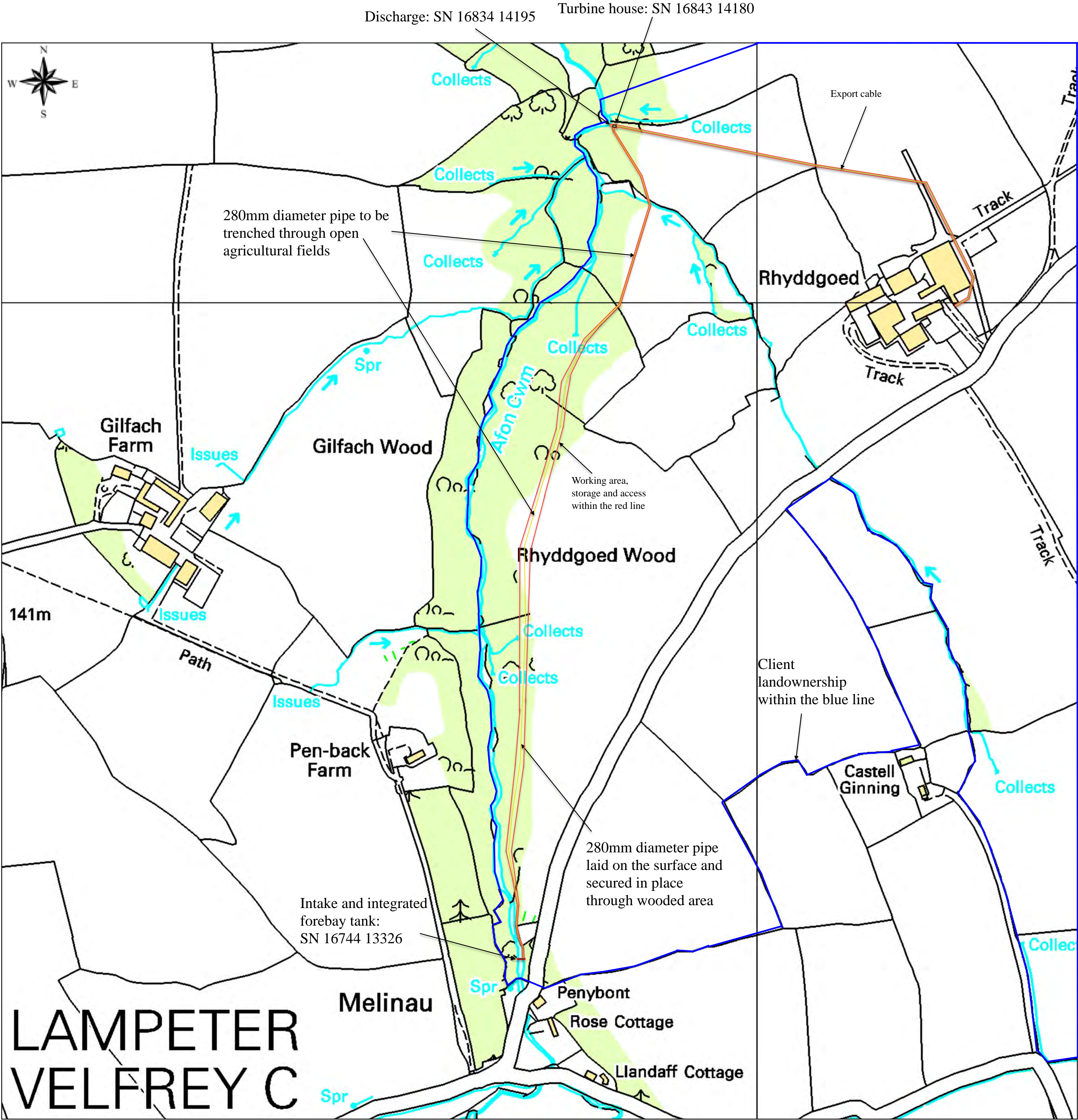
Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on
Impact:

Appendix C Client Plan of Development

Proposed Hydro Scheme on Afon Cwm (Rhyddgoed) TGV13/073



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Scale: 1:2500, paper size: A1

TGV13/073

