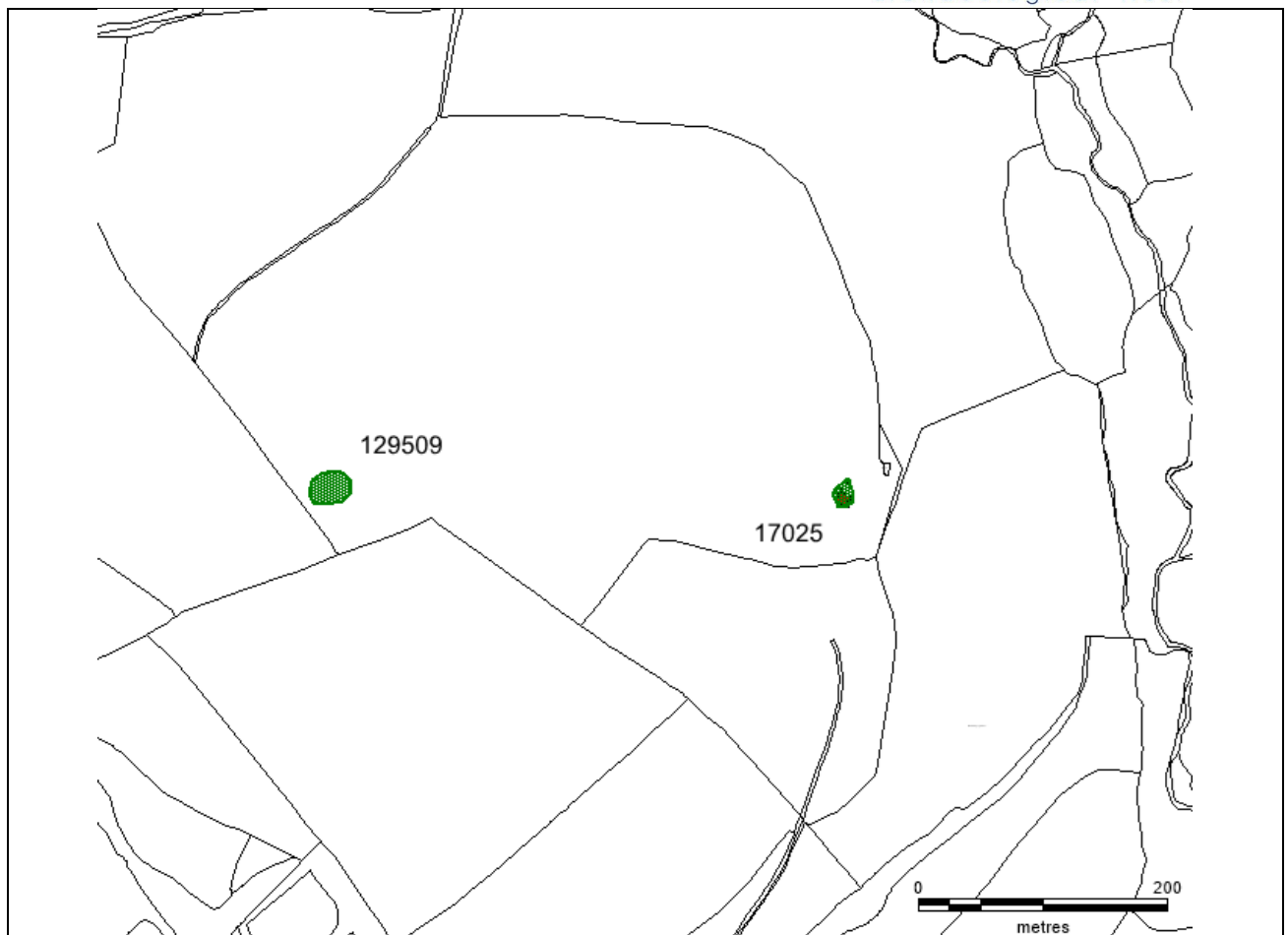


Woodland Creation: Consultation Advice Form
Revised following Site Visit on 05/01/2023

CRN	A0066085
EOI	7698753
Application Name	Cwmbanfawr Farm, Pistyll South, Maescastell
Parcel No.	Not supplied
NGR	Cwmbanfawr fawr SN 569 283 Pistyll South SN 591 295 Maescastell SN611 300
Option Number (if known)	803
Woodland category	Enhanced Mixed Woodland
Woodland Planner	Tilhill
Service Provider	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
Officer	AMP
HEF UID	306892, 307400, 315866, 307379, 307378, 315874
<p>Advice (If the proposal is considered to be inappropriate at this location please provide an explanation)</p> <p>Pistyll South: No HEFs recorded</p> <p>Cwmbanfawr: PRN 17025 Post Medieval Quarry SN57232878 A quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey 6" map.</p> <p>PRN 129509 Unknown Earthwork SN56822882 A subrectangular earthwork feature identified from LiDAR and aerial photographs, c.20 x 17m. A Pyper 2023</p>	



Maescastell:

PRN 842 Maes-y-Castell Iron Age Defended Enclosure SN61002984

A small roughly rectangular enclosure, approximately 40m north-south and 35m east-west, situated on a low knoll at the south end of a ridge of land at 230m above sea level. In 1917 the RCAHM reported that the earthwork remains were very faint. By the 1970s the Ordnance Survey report that, though weak, it was still possible to trace the defences around the circumference of the knoll's summit. The knoll is naturally well defended by steep slopes in all directions except on the north where the likely approach to the site would be along the ridge. It is on this north side that scarping has produced a low curving bank on top of a scarp with a maximum height of 1.5m. This earthwork was visible in 2008, as was a faint trace of an outer ditch in this area. However, on the ground there was now no trace of a bank surrounding the summit of the knoll.

The Ordnance Survey suggested that there was a further outer bank on the north side, along the line of the current modern hedge where there is a marked difference in level of about 1m in the adjacent field. The 2008 site visit thought this a reasonable suggestion.

The area has been heavily ploughed over the years and the site now has a smooth spread profile. In 2008 there was no evidence for an entrance on the ground. The site is under pasture, with gorse growing on the steep natural slopes.

F Murphy and R Ramsey 6 March 2008



Looking towards earthwork of defended enclosure PRN 842.



Aerial photograph of PRN 842. RCAHMW Crown copyright © reference DI2007_3366

Revised comments 05-01-2023

As well as the enclosure itself being removed from the planting area we consider that there is potential for significant archaeological remains to be located beyond the visible

earthworks. Recent archaeological investigations have shown that there are frequently archaeological features which lie beyond the extent of visible earthworks on sites such as this, and are revealed through geophysical surveys (Searching for Chariots, A Year of Discovery project 2020). Without further survey or investigation it is impossible to rule out the potential of further archaeological features in the hinterland beyond the earthwork enclosure. Therefore we conclude that the area shown in green on the attached map is archaeologically sensitive and should be excluded from planting. Further archaeological investigation such as geophysical survey, may help to clarify the presence of archaeological features, please contact DAT HM for further discussion.

PRN 1898 Neolithic Chambered tomb SN61043034

CWM GWYDDIL

Described by the RCAHM in 1917 as 'an erect stone, the only survivor of a small burial chamber which is known to have been entire in 1863'. This single stone still remains extant in the landscape, although there is no trace of a cairn or any of the other stones, which would have made up this burial chamber. A hollow area has been trampled around the base of the stone, which was waterlogged at the time of our visit. There is no indication of the original orientation of the monument, but the surviving stone is orientated NNE-SSW/WNW-ESE, and there are fine views from the site to the N and S. N Cook PFRS 2003



The surviving stone of a former burial chamber is a significant feature in the landscape.



The stone remenant of a burial chamber which would have had good visibility in the landscape.

Revised comments 05-01-2023

A substantial monolith now marks the location of this burial chamber which stands to a height of approximately 1.25m and is roughly 0.5m square with a blunt top. This stone should be considered as the vestiges of a much larger monument which would have included an earth mound covering a stone chambered tomb. There may well be further archaeological features which only survive below ground and are no longer visible to the naked eye. Only further archaeological investigation would reveal the full extent and nature of the monument. For this reason we recommend that as wide a buffer as possible is given to this site from tree planting and in any case no less than a circle of 50metres in diameter to be excluded from tree planting. (The area shown in green on the attached map). The future management of this feature to avoid it becoming overgrown in the long term must also be considered. The visibility of this feature which stands in an elevated position with a viewshed to the north and south is also an important aspect of this monument.

PRN 22413 Lletty Einion; Lletty-Einon Post Medieval Cottage SN6124829617

Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This farmstead survives as a ruin, with some low masonry walls and banks denoting the location of former buildings and structures, and an avenue of grown out hedgerow trees indicates the former track leading to the farmstead.



An avenue of trees which indicate the farm track and entrance.

Revised comments 05-01-2023

The remains of the cottage and associated enclosures should be protected from damage.

PRN 116243 Cwm-Gwiddy! Post Medieval Farmstead SN6106729999

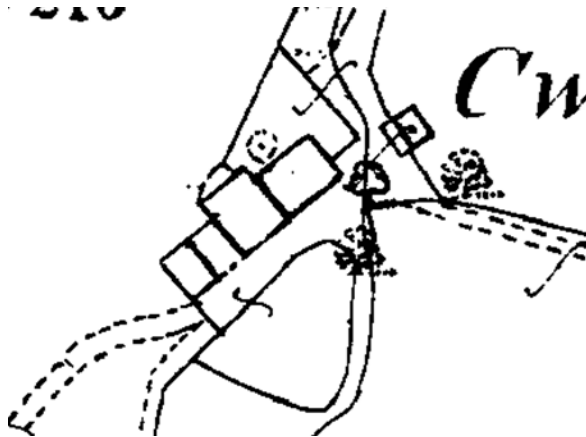
Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

This farmstead survives as a ruin with elements of its structure still apparent; a concrete sheep wash survives adjacent to the stream, a curved cutting into the hillside denotes the position of a horse gin which is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and a substantial section of a masonry wall which probably forms part of the front wall of the dwelling survives to a height of c2metres, with a series of slab stone steps denoting the front door.

The masonry wall is actively crumbling and consolidation of this using suitable historic materials (stone and lime mortar) would help stabilize it, which considering it is adjacent to a public right of way would be advisable.



The concrete rectangular sheep wash lies beside the stream, probably a C20th feature and unrecorded on the historic maps.

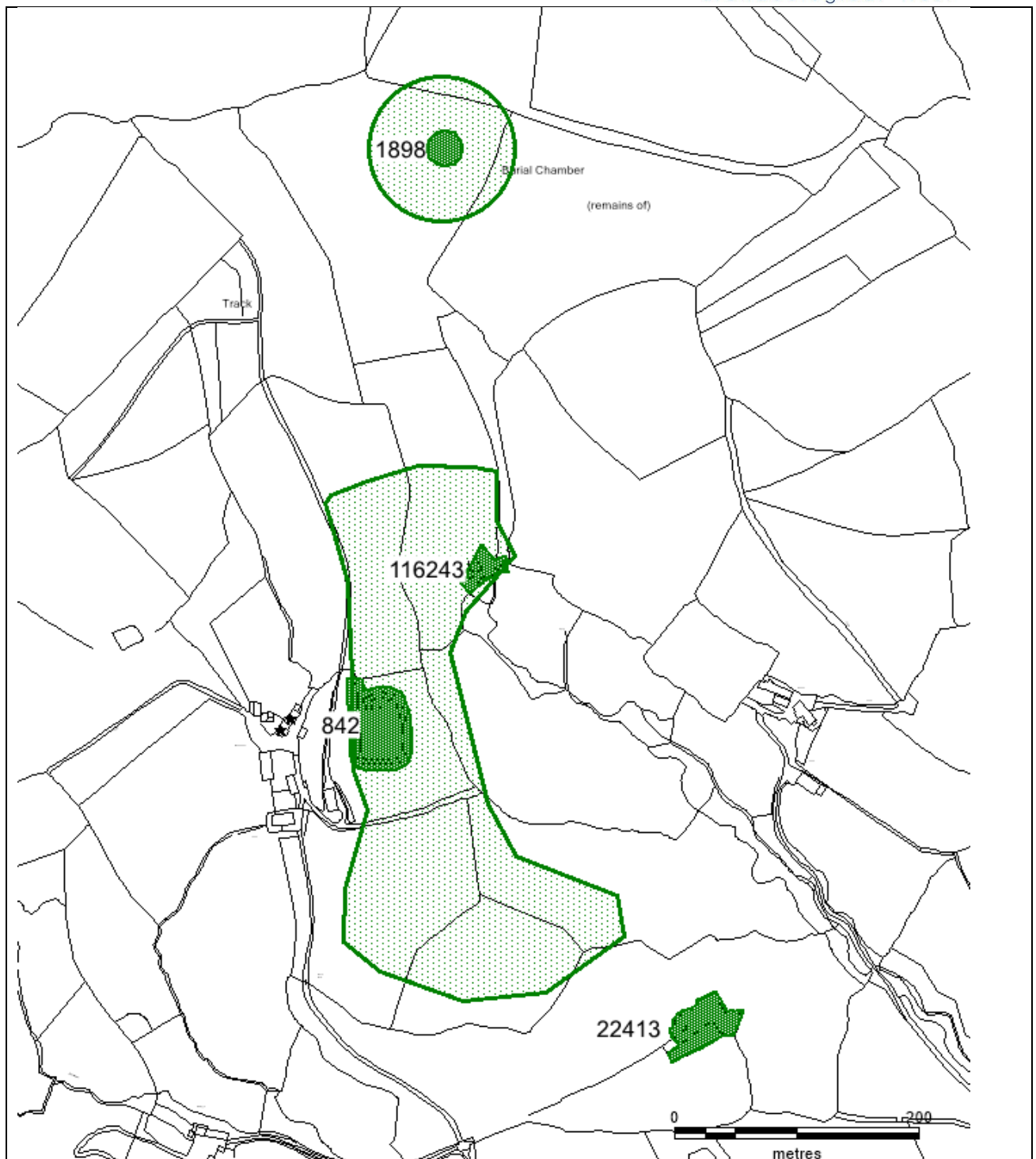


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The 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a horse gin (shown as a dotted circle), which is still visible in the cutting into the hillside



The remains of the farmstead dwelling and door threshold and steps – the wall is becoming unstable and would benefit from consolidation using traditional materials.



Further Assessment Required?	Recommend final design is sent to DAT HM for consultation.		
Map attached?	Yes		
Date received	21/06/2022	Date replied	20/12/2022 Revised following site visit 16/03/2023