

Tyddyndu, Cribyn Ceredigion Historic Environment Appraisal



Report by: Trysor

For: John & Wendy Lewis

February 2014



Tyddyndu, Cribyn, Ceredigion Historic Environment Appraisal

By

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Trysor Project No. 2014/359

For: John & Wendy Lewis

February 2014

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Cover photograph: From the approximate location of the proposed turbine, looking south southeast towards Castell Moeddin hillfort on lower ground.

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DYDDIAD 22^{ain} Chwefror 2014

DATE 22nd February 2014

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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Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MifA, 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.

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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 proposed wind turbine at Tyddyndu, Cribyn, Ceredigion.

1.2 The appraisal has looked at all known historic assets within an area measuring 2km in radius, focused on SN4834552510, the location of the proposed turbine, consulting the regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record, as well as examining historic maps. A field visit was also undertaken to examine the location of the turbine and record previously unknown historic assets.

1.3 The appraisal shows that there is no surface evidence of buried archaeological features at the proposed development site.

1.4 Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments would experience a Low and Very Low, indirect visual impact due to intervisibility with the proposed turbine at distance. Of two Listed Buildings in the appraisal area only one would experience a Low, indirect visual impact.

1.5 The appraisal shows that no direct, physical impact or significant indirect, visual impact would be caused to the historic environment by the proposed turbine.

1.6 On the basis of this appraisal, no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary for the proposed 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 3 and 5 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Mr Richard Adams of Richard Adams Associates, Old Martin Hall, Ellesmere, Shropshire, SY12 9HZ, on behalf of his client, John & Wendy Lewis of Tyddyndu, Cribyn, Ceredigion, SA48 7QW, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Appraisal for a proposed turbine at Tyddyndu, Cribyn, Ceredigion, SA48 7QW, planning application number A130959.

3.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section have written a generic brief for such appraisals (DAT HM, Undated). These appraisals are intended to be a rapid appraisal of the readily available historic environment information including a site visit. The purpose of the appraisal is to inform DAT HM as to whether any further assessment or evaluation would be required as part of the planning process. Trysor prepared a specification based on the brief (Trysor, 2014) and Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section approved the specification.

4. The proposed development

4.1 It is proposed that a turbine, with a hub height of 24.8m, and 34.5m to the upright blade tip, will be located at approximately SN4834552510 in a single field parcel at Tyddyndu, Cribyn, Lampeter Ceredigion, SA48 7QW, see Figure 1.

The turbine will require a foundation hole, approximately 7 metres x 7 metres. Access will be via an existing gateway using a temporary trackway across the field to the turbine site.

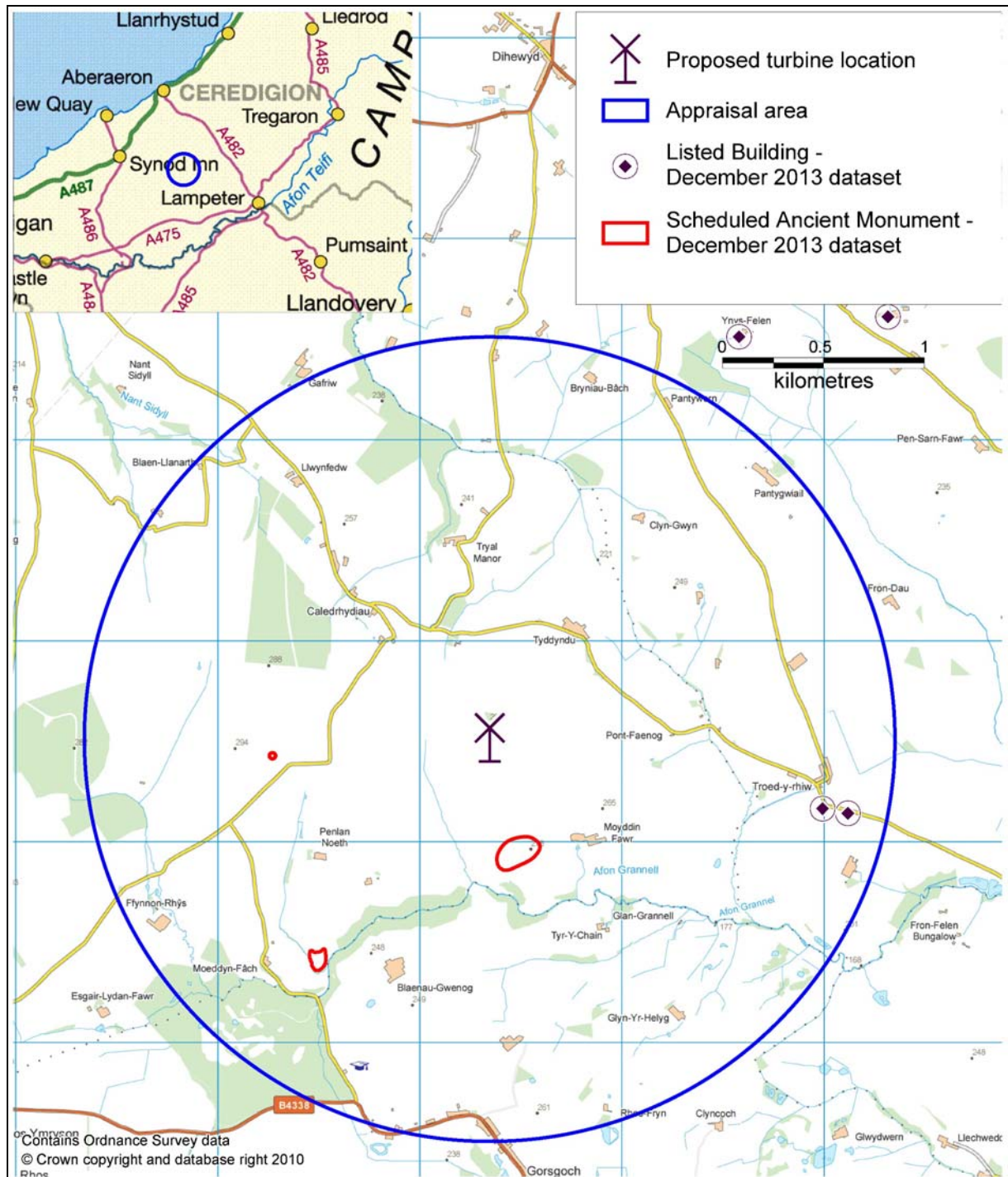


Figure 1: Location of the proposed turbine, showing the 2km radius appraisal area.

5. Methodology

5.1 A study area of 2km radius circle centred on SN4834552510, the proposed turbine site, was chosen for the initial appraisal of sites. This area was revised to exclude parts which were not intervisible with the proposed turbine, see Figure 2.

5.2 The HER enquiry for the 2km radius area yielded 20 records. Eight records were within the excluded area and removed from the appraisal dataset. A further record was also removed as it was a duplicate for another site.

5.3 Within the remaining 11 records, two were Scheduled Ancient Monuments and two were Listed Buildings.

5.4 A site visit was made to Tyddyndu and the surrounding area on February 15th, 2014 to rapidly appraise if there were any visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the turbine proposal and also the wider landscape context of the proposed development. The field was under pasture at the time.

5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the appraisal.

5.6 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Llannarth parish tithe map of 1840 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1837.

5.7 All information gathered during the desktop appraisal and fieldwork was entered into a bespoke database in Access 2003 format to create an appraisal dataset. 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.

5.8 At the end of a rapid appraisal of the data, the information from the site visit and historic map search, the appraisal dataset contained 13 records.

5.8.1 Two new records were created in the project database by Trysor. These were for the farmstead and field system at Tyddyndu (ID numbers 12 & 13).

5.9 Each of the records in the final appraisal 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 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 3. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix C.

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).

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.

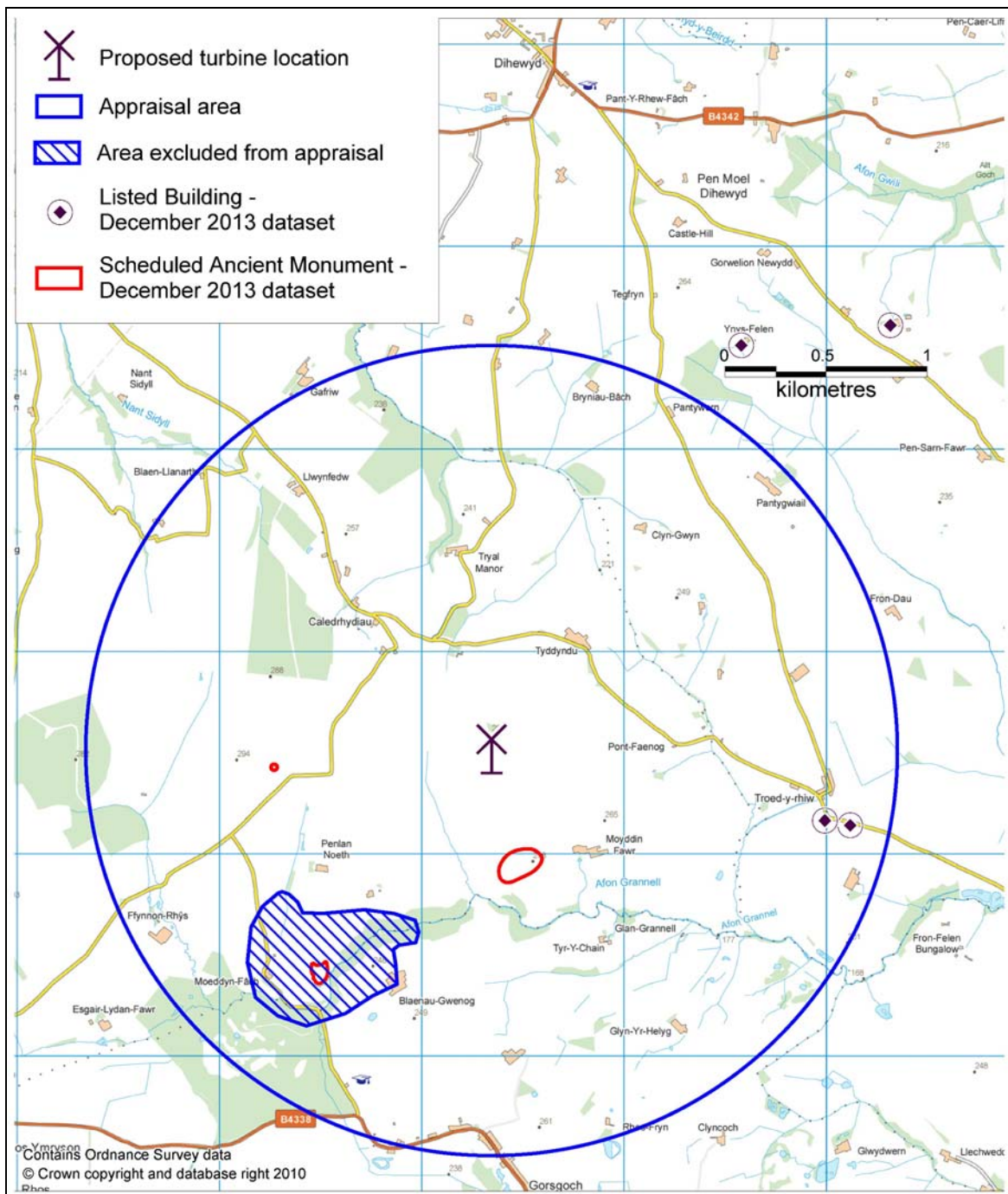


Figure 2: Appraisal area showing excluded area.

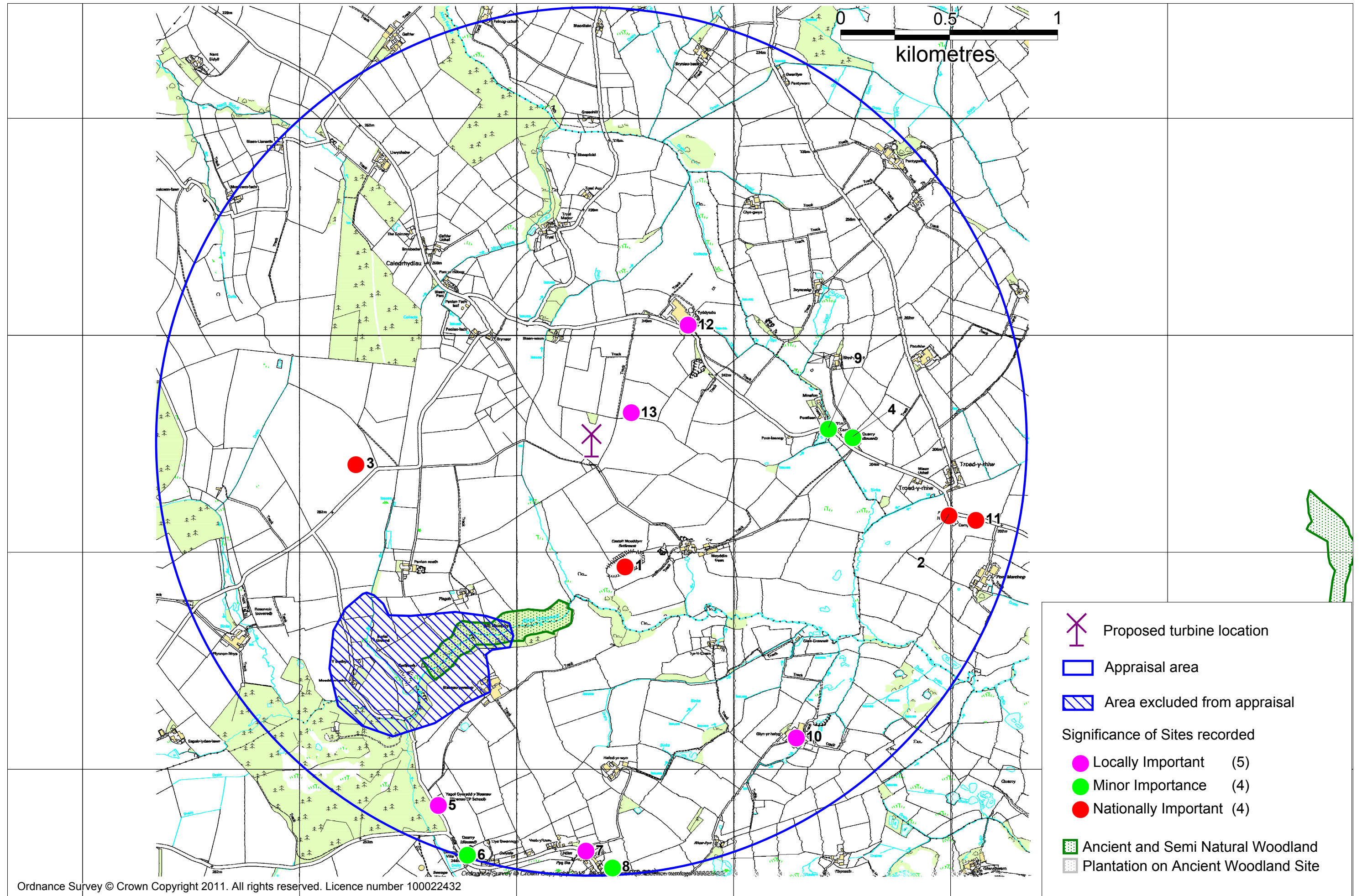


Figure 3: The 2km appraisal area showing significance of sites, labelled with Project ID number

6. Tyddyndu: Historical overview

6.1 *Tyddunddu* is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings map of 1811. The farmstead also appears on the Ordnance Survey's First Series map of 1834, the name by now spelled *Tyddyndu*.

6.2 The early Ordnance Survey maps do not show any detail of the farmstead's field layout. The Llanarth parish tithe map of 1840 provides the first detailed map of the area, see Figure 4. It records that David Lewis was the owner and occupier of Tyddyndu, measured at just over 223 acres. It maps the farmstead in detail, and the accompanying tithe schedule lists the field names. The field names, as recorded in the tithe schedule, were;

A160	House & Garden etc	A161	Cae yr ydlan
A162	Cae Rhos	A163	Cae Tyhwnt
A164	Rhos Twarch	A165	Cae Rhyngon... (<i>indecipherable</i>)
A165a	Cottage & Garden	A166	Cae Newydd
A167	Cae Sycamore	A168	Cae Fron
A169	Bank Ucha	A170	Cae y Moyddyn
A171	Cae Bach	A172	Cae Gwastad
A173	Cae oddiar ffordd	A174	Cae Post
A175	Cae Symbol	A176	Cae delin
A177	Cae pant Fanog	A178	Close
A179	Cae Gwair	A180	Wayn Arw
A181	Wayn Ganol	A182	Cae Mawr
A183	Cae Roft	A184	Wayn Ucha
A185	Cae gwair pella	A186	Cae gwair issa
A187	Cae Garw	A188	Cae yr odyd
A189	Cae Quarry		

6.3 The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map provides the first clear depiction of the layout of the farmyard and its buildings. This shows the farmhouse in its present position, with outbuildings arranged around a farmyard to the north of the house. This historic core to the farmstead is still identifiable today. The 1905 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows the same layout of buildings.

6.4 During the second half of the 20th century, the farm building complex began to expand. The 1975 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows a group of larger, modern sheds had appeared to the northwest of the farmyard. This expansion continued into the early 21st century, by when a substantial group of modern agricultural buildings associated with the dairy complex had appeared to the northwest, covering an area of approximately 100m by 60m.

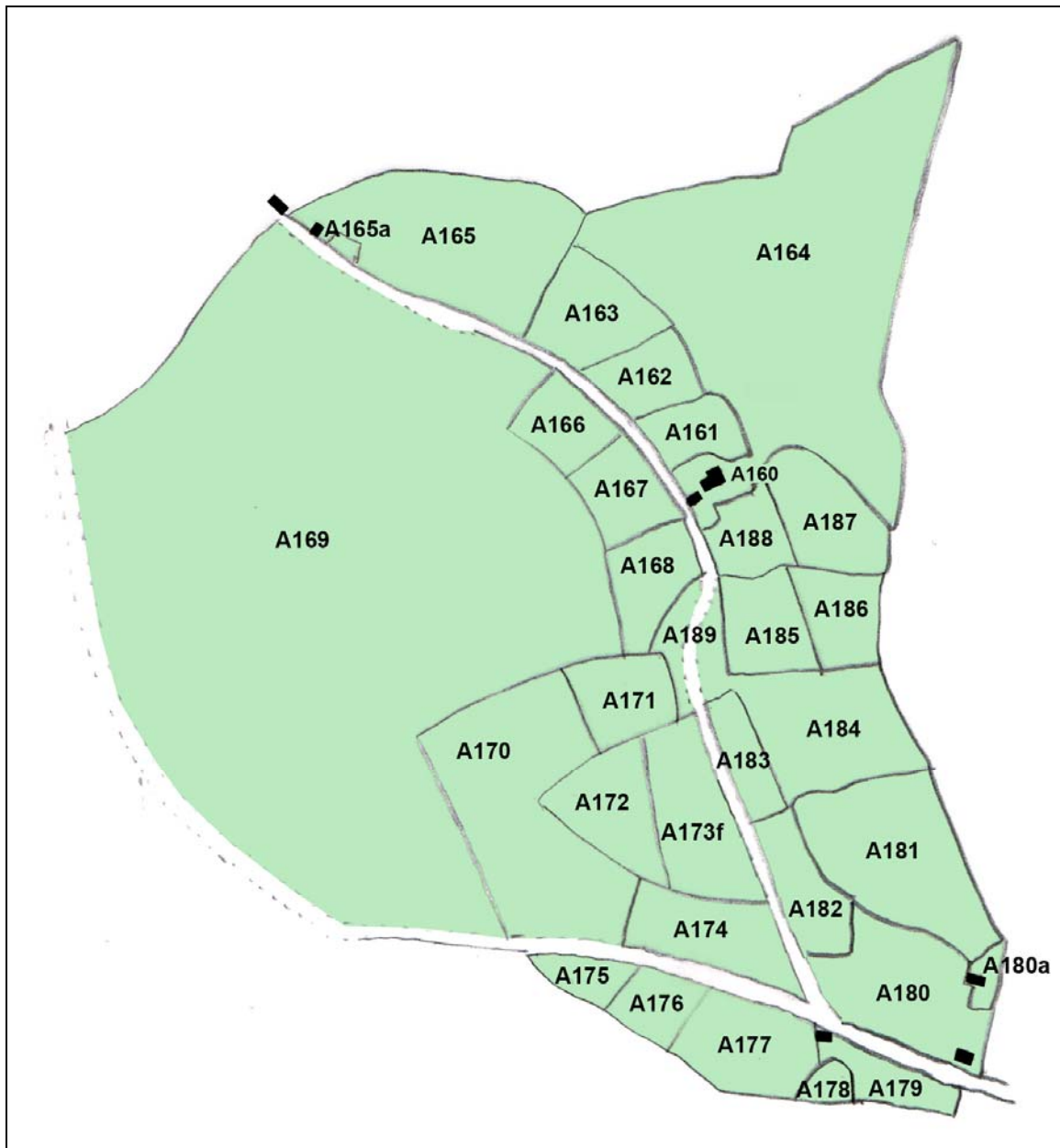


Figure 4: Rhydygwydd as shown on the Llanarth tithe map of 1840.

7. Tyddyndu: Proposed turbine site

7.1 The proposed turbine at Tyddyndu is to be located at SN4834552510 in a pasture field, approximately 700 metres to the south southwest of the farmyard complex. A temporary track will be used to access the site.

7.2 When the proposed development site and its environs were visited in February 2014, an assessment was made of the intervisibility of key monuments in the local landscape with the turbine site. This assessment was undertaken on an overcast day, with reasonable visibility.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1 Within the revised area a total of 13 sites were recorded in the appraisal database.

8.2 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 A but a summary is tabulated in Table 1 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

8.3 As Table 1 and Appendix A show, no recorded historic assets within the area of the appraisal were determined to be exposed to any significant impact from the proposed turbine development. (Details of the appraisal for direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 1 can be found in Appendix A).

8.4 An examination of the proposed development site identified no evidence of surface material of archaeological interest. The land was under pasture with very little exposure of the underlying soil surface.

8.5 Access would be through an existing gateway and a temporary track would be used within the field. There would be no impact on any known historic assets.

8.6 No historic field boundaries will be affected by the cable trench, which will follow modern farm tracks and pass through existing gateways.

Table 1: Impact on sites within the appraisal area around the Tyddynđu proposed turbine site

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
1	CASTELL MOEDDIN	HILLFORT	Low
2	TROED Y RHIW	CHAPEL	Low
3	PENLAN-NOETH	ROUND BARROW	Very Low
5	BLAENAU SCHOOL	SCHOOL	Very Low
10	GLYN YR HELYG	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
12	TYDDYNDU	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
13	TYDDYNDU	FIELD SYSTEM	Very Low
4	PONTFAEN	QUARRY	None
6	BLAENAU	QUARRY	None
7	BRYN-HAFOD	CHAPEL	None
8	GORSGOCH	QUARRY	None
9	PONT FAEN;PONT FAENOG	BRIDGE	None
11	MILESTONE ON S SIDE OF ROAD NEAR CAPEL TROEDYRHIW	MILESTONE	None

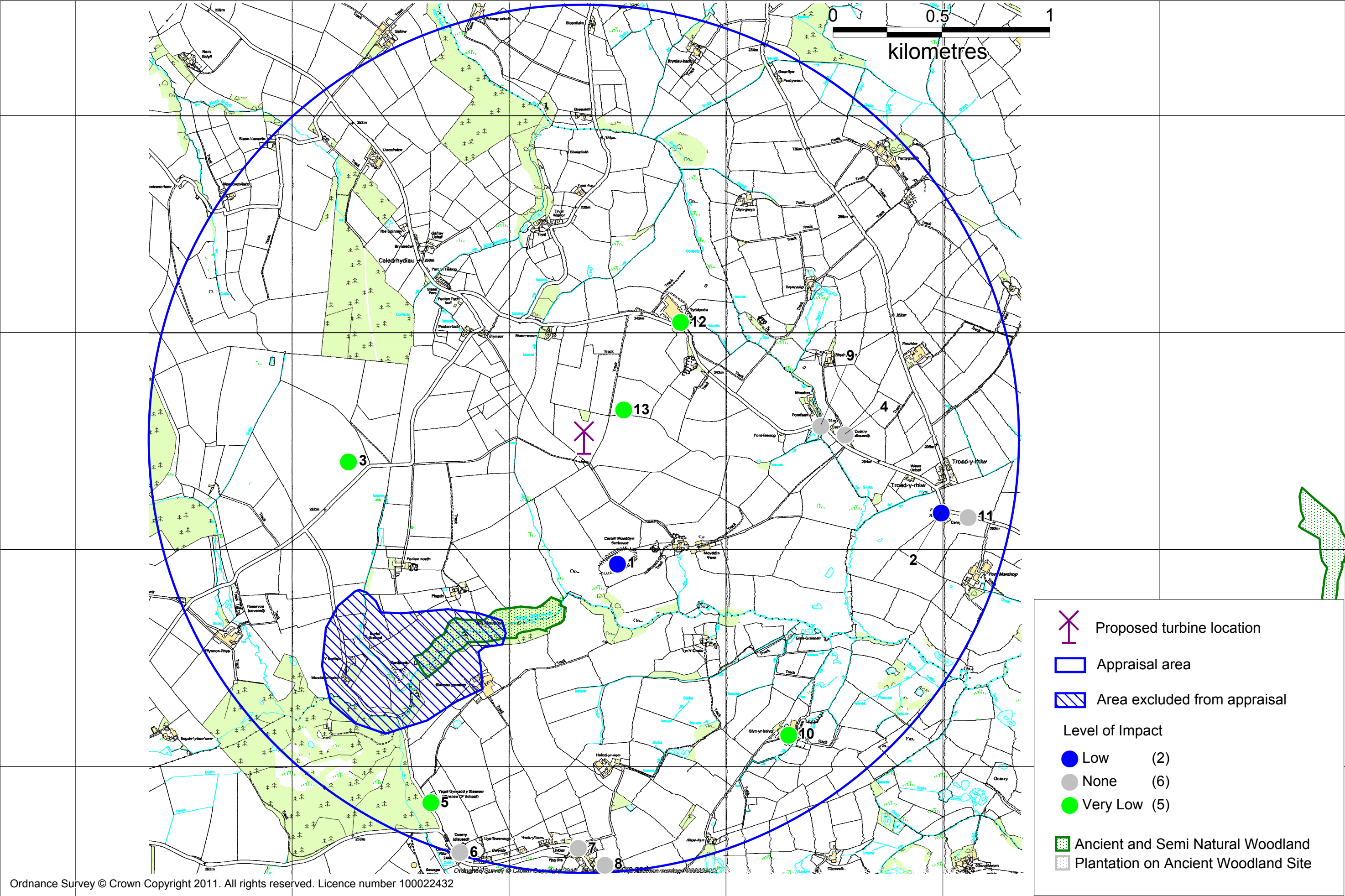


Figure 5: The 2km appraisal area showing level of impact on sites recorded, labelled with Project ID number

9. Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to the Tyddyndu Proposed Turbine

9.1 The following aspects of the historic environment around the Tyddyndu proposed turbine site have also been considered by this appraisal, as required by the brief supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (DAT, HM, Undated);

a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the revised appraisal area, see Table 2. The Iron Age hillfort of Castell Moeddin (ID number 1) is located over 550 metres to the south-southeast of the proposed turbine. The turbine would be visible from the site, though some hedgerow trees would partly screen the view. It is a univallate enclosure with an entrance in the northeastern corner. It seems that the defences were strongest along the northern side. A steep slope helped to protect the southern side, where the rampart appears to be much less impressive. In terms of its setting it is most visible from the north and the proposed turbine would not interfere with views from this direction.

The second Scheduled Ancient Monument is a Bronze Age Round Barrow at Penlan-noeth (ID number 3). The top of the proposed turbine may well be visible from this location. There would be a Very Low, visual impact as a result, but the turbine would not affect the setting of the barrow.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
1	CASTELL MOEDDIN	HILLFORT	Low
3	PENLAN-NOETH	ROUND BARROW	Very Low

Table 2: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments

b) Previously Recorded Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

One Non-scheduled historic asset in the appraisal area is thought likely to experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact based on the proposed turbine being visible at distance from each site. This is Glyn yr Helyg Farmstead (ID number 10). The turbine would cause no impact on its setting. Potential impacts on Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments are included in Appendix A and Table 3. The significance of Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments is addressed in Appendix C.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
10	GLYN YR HELYG	FARMSTEAD	Very Low

Table 3: Impacts on Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments

c) Newly identified sites of historic importance

Two newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this appraisal at or near the turbine site. These are the farmstead of Tyddyndu (ID number 12) and its field system (ID number 13). Neither would experience a significant impact from the development. The details of these sites are included in Appendices A, B & C.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
12	TYDDYNDU	FARMSTEAD	Very Low
13	TYDDYNDU	FIELD SYSTEM	Very Low

Table 4: Impacts on Newly Identified sites

d) Listed Buildings in their settings

There are two Listed Buildings within the revised appraisal area. Only one of these would experience a Low indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine. This is Troedyrhiw chapel (ID number 2). The turbine would have no impact on the setting of the chapel.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
2	TROED Y RHIW	CHAPEL	Low
11	MILESTONE ON S SIDE OF ROAD NEAR CAPEL TROEDYRHIW	MILESTONE	None

Table 5: Impacts on Listed Buildings

e) Non-statutory buildings of local importance

Two recorded non-statutory buildings are found in the revised appraisal area, one of which would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact. The turbine would be visible at distance from the former Blaenau primary school (ID number 5) but with no effect on the setting of the building, which has been converted into a dwelling.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Impact
5	BLAENAU SCHOOL	SCHOOL	Very Low
7	BRYN-HAFOD	CHAPEL	None

Table 6: Impacts on Non-statutory buildings of local importance

f) Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the revised study area.

g) Registered Historic Landscapes

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

h) Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The turbine would not be located within one of Ceredigion's Special Landscape Areas. It lies just to the north of SLA7, the Teifi Valley.

i) LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

The proposed turbine would stand in the extensive Llanfihangel Ystrad LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (CRDGNHL086). This is a large, agricultural area of small to medium-sized fields, mostly irregular in shape, with some pockets of regular fields, such as those at the proposed turbine site. The area is characterised mostly by dispersed farms, with some nucleated settlement. It has an overall evaluation of High. The proposed turbine would not have a significant impact on the essential character of the area, as the development would not cause damage to existing field boundaries or associated landscape elements.

j) Conservation Area

There are no Conservation Areas within the revised study area.

k) Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

l) Buried archaeological potential

During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of buried archaeology at the proposed development site. There is also no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed location for the turbine.

m) Palaeoenvironmental potential

No palaeoenvironmental potential can be identified at the Tyddyndu turbine site. It is situated in a pasture field which is well-drained.

n) Hedgerows and field patterns

The proposed development would be located in a pasture field which was enclosed in the mid-19th century. The proposed development will not change the character of the field system or have any effect on any field boundary banks.

o) Ancient woodland

There is one Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the revised appraisal area. This is an 8.22ha wood in the Afon Grannell valley, over 750 metres to the south-southwest of the turbine site. It would not be affected by the development and it is unlikely that the turbine would be intervisible with this woodland parcel.

p) Place-names

There are no significant place-names closely associated with the proposed turbine site.

q) Cumulative impact

No other wind turbines were noted from the Tyddyndu site during the field visit.

r) National Park

Tyddyndu is not situated close to any National Park.

10. Conclusion

10.1 There would not be a significant impact on the historic environment or on individual historic assets in relation to the proposed development of the proposed wind turbine at Tyddyndu.

10.2 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the appraisal area. These are the Castell Moeddyn Iron Age hillfort (ID number 1) and the Penlan-noeth Bronze Age round barrow (ID number 3). They would experience Low and Very Low indirect, visual impacts respectively from the proposed turbine development, due to intervisibility. The turbine would not affect the settings of the two monuments.

10.3 Of the two Listed Buildings in the appraisal area, only one would experience a Low, indirect, visual impact from the proposed turbine. This would be the Troedyrhiw Chapel (ID number 2), over 1.6km from the proposed turbine site.

10.4 Four other historic assets would experience a Very Low indirect, visual impact, based on the visibility of the turbine at distance. These are a former school at Blaenau (ID number 5), the farmsteads of Glyn yr Helyg (ID number 10) and Tyddyndu (ID number 12) and the field system at Tyddyndu (ID number 13).

10.5 On the basis of this appraisal no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary.

11. Reporting

11.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

12. References

12.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1811, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Lampeter Sheet
Ordnance Survey, 1834, 1" to 1 Mile
Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500, 1st edition
Ordnance Survey, 1905, 1:2500 2nd edition
Ordnance Survey, 1975, 1:2500 scale
Llannarth parish tithe map and schedule, 1840 and 1837

12.2 Web-based materials

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

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

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

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record

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

Trysor, 2014, *Specification for an Historic Environment Appraisal at Tyddyndu, Cribyn, Ceredigion*.

Ceredigion County Council, 2010, *Designation of Special Landscape Areas*

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Trysor,
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Appendix A: Tyddyndu Impacts

ID number: 1 CASTELL MOEDDIN HILLFORT
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility
Overall Impact: Low The proposed turbine would be visible 560m to the north-northwest. Some hedgerow trees will partially screen the view.

=====

ID number: 2 TROED Y RHIW CHAPEL
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility
Overall Impact: Low The proposed turbine would be visible from the rear of the chapel, at a distance of 1.7km to the west-northwest. It would not affect the setting of the chapel.

=====

ID number: 3 PENLAN-NOETH ROUND BARROW
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility
Overall Impact: Very Low The top of the proposed turbine would be visible just over 1km to the east of this barrow. The turbine would not affect the setting of the barrow however.

=====

ID number: 4 PONTFAEN QUARRY
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None It is not thought likely that the proposed turbine would be visible from this location as the quarry is overgrown and trees screen the view to the west.

=====

ID number: 5 BLAENAU SCHOOL SCHOOL
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility
Overall Impact: Very Low The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from this location, but at a distance of 1.8km to the north-northeast.

=====

ID number: 6 BLAENAU QUARRY
Is there a Direct Impact: No
Is there an Indirect Impact: No
Overall Impact: None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

ID number: 7 BRYN-HAFOD CHAPEL

Is there a Direct Impact: No

Is there an Indirect Impact: No

Overall Impact: None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

ID number: 8 GORSGOCH QUARRY

Is there a Direct Impact: No

Is there an Indirect Impact: No

Overall Impact: None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location.

=====

ID number: 9 PONT FAEN;PONT FAENOG BRIDGE

Is there a Direct Impact: No

Is there an Indirect Impact: No

Overall Impact: None It is not thought likely that the proposed turbine would be visible from this location as mature trees screen the view to the west.

=====

ID number: 10 GLYN YR HELYG FARMSTEAD

Is there a Direct Impact: No

Is there an Indirect Impact: Yes Intervisibility

Overall Impact: Very Low The proposed turbine would be visible from this farmstead but at a distance of 1.7km and without affecting the setting of the farm buildings.

=====

ID number: 11 MILESTONE ON S SIDE OF ROAD NEAR CAPEL TROEDYRHIW MILESTONE

Is there a Direct Impact: No

Is there an Indirect Impact: No

Overall Impact: None The proposed turbine would not be visible from this location as mature trees screen the view towards Tyddyndu.

=====

ID number: 12 TYDDYNDU FARMSTEAD

Is there a Direct Impact: Yes The turbine will be located on the farm-holding.

Is there an Indirect Impact: No

Overall Impact: Very Low The turbine would be on the farm-holding but not visible from the farmhouse.

=====

ID number: 13 TYDDYNDU FIELD SYSTEM

Is there a Direct Impact: Yes The turbine will be located in one of the fields and the cable trench will run back towards the farmstead through existing gateways, so the

	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact:</i>	Yes	direct impact will be very low. Intervisibility
<i>Overall Impact:</i>		Very Low	The turbine would be located within one of the fields but would not disturb any of the field boundaries defining the field system.

=====

Appendix B: Written Descriptions Of Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites

ID number: 12 TYDDYNDU **FARMSTEAD**
HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN4879253053 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Description: Tyddunddu is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings map of 1811. The farmstead also appears on the Ordnance Survey's First Series map of 1834, the name by now spelled Tyddyndu.

The early Ordnance Survey maps do not show any detail of the farmstead's field layout. The Llanarth parish tithe map of 1840 provides the first detailed map of the area. It records that David Lewis was the owner and occupier of Tyddyndu, measured at just over 223 acres. It maps the farmstead in detail, and the accompanying tithe schedule lists the field names. The field names, as recorded in the tithe schedule, were;

A160 House & Garden etc
A161 Cae yr ydlan
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A163 Cae Tyhwnt
A164 Rhos Twarch
A165 Cae Rhyngon... (indecipherable)
A165a Cottage & Garden
A166 Cae Newydd
A167 Cae Sycamore
A168 Cae Fron
A169 Bank Ucha
A170 Cae y Moyddyn
A171 Cae Bach
A172 Cae Gwastad
A173 Cae oddiar ffordd
A174 Cae Post
A175 Cae Symbol
A176 Cae delin
A177 Cae pant Fanog
A178 Close
A179 Cae Gwair
A180 Wayn Arw
A181 Wayn Ganol
A182 Cae Mawr
A183 Cae Rof
A184 Wayn Ucha
A185 Cae gwair pella
A186 Cae gwair issa
A187 Cae Garw
A188 Cae yr odyd
A189 Cae Quarry

The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map provides the first clear depiction of the layout of the farmyard and its buildings. This shows the farmhouse in its present position, with outbuildings arranged around a farmyard to the north of the house. This historic core to the farmstead is still identifiable today. The 1905 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows the same layout of buildings.

During the second half of the 20th century, the farm building complex began to expand.

The 1975 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows a group of larger, modern sheds had appeared to the northwest of the farmyard. This expansion continued into the early 21st century, by when a substantial group of modern agricultural buildings associated with the dairy complex had appeared to the northwest, covering an area of approximately 100m by 60m.

The Llanarth parish census of 1841 shows that David Lewis was aged around 45 and lived at Tyddyndu with his wife, Mary (c.40) and their son, John (c.25) and daughter Elenor (c.20). They employed two Female Servants and a Male Servant. The latter lived in the hayloft.

The 1851 census shows that John Lewis, aged 37, had inherited Tyddyndu and farmed 200 acres. His wife, Catherine (22) was from Llanrhystud and they had a 2 year old daughter,

Mary. They employed five workers, two male farmworkers and three female servants.

By 1861, John and Catherine Lewis were farming 160 acres and lived with three children, Eliza (8), David (3) and Margaret Catherine (10 months). They employed two male farmhands, a dairy maid and a female servant.

In 1871, the family consisted of John and Catherine Lewis and seven children; Mary (22), David (13), Margaret (10), Richard (8), John (5), Catherine (3) and Morgan (2). They also employed a female servant who came from Merthyr Tydfil and a farm labourer who was a Londoner.

By 1881, Catherine Lewis had been widowed. She farmed 196 acres and employed two men. Of her children, David, Margaret, Richard, Catherine and Morgan lived at home, and two further children had been born since 1871, Eliza Jane (9) and Decimus Lloyd Lewis (8).

The 1891 census shows that Catherine still farmed Tyddyndu. Six of her children still lived at home, with only her Catherine having apparently left since 1881. David, the eldest son, was now 33.

In 1901, Catherine, now aged 72, farmed with her three sons and youngest daughter. At this time the farm also employed a male farm worker and a Dairy Maid.

The most recently available census shows that the youngest son of the family, Decimus Lloyd Lewis, farmed Tyddyndu. He lived with his wife Mary Anne and two young daughters, Gwyneth (4) and Margaret (1).

Kelly's Directory for 1923 records David Lewis as the farmer at Tyddyndu. Presumably he was the oldest son of John and Catherine Lewis, who would have been aged 65 in 1923.

<i>Rarity:</i>	Common
<i>Reference:</i>	Trysor
<i>Documentation:</i>	
<i>Group Value:</i>	Associated with the field system
<i>Evidential Value:</i>	Working farmstead
<i>Historical Value:</i>	None
<i>Aesthetic Value:</i>	None
<i>Communal Value:</i>	None
<i>Significance:</i>	Locally Important

ID number:	13	TYDDYNDU	FIELD SYSTEM	
HER PRN:	NMR NPRN:			
NGR:	SN4853052650	Grid reference taken at centre of site		
		Broadclass:	Agriculture and Subsistence	
Period:	Post Medieval			
Form:	Complex	Condition:	Intact	
Site Status:		SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Description:	<p>The field system at Tyddyndu is undoubtedly of post-medieval origin. The fields are mostly defined by earthwork banks, many of which are topped with thorn hedges. It is first shown in detail on the Llanarth parish tithe map of 1840. This map shows a field system that is largely recognisable in the modern landscape, although some field boundaries were removed in the 20th century to create larger field parcels.</p> <p>The largest field parcel on the farm in 1840 was Banc Ucha, numbered as A169 on the tithe map, which was at that time a large area of unenclosed hill pasture. By the 1870s, when the survey was undertaken that produced the 1880 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, Banc Ucha had been enclosed and divided into a series of regular, rectilinear field parcels.</p>			
Rarity:	Common			
Reference:	Trysor			
Documentation:				
Group Value:	Part of the farmstead at Tyddyndu			
Evidential Value:	Extant field system			
Historical Value:	None			
Aesthetic Value:	None			
Communal Value:	None			
Significance:	Locally Important			

Appendix C:

Site Appraisals Within Study Area

ID number: 1 CASTELL MOEDDIN HILLFORT
HER PRN: 1859 **NMR NPRN:** 303838
NGR: SN48505194 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Domestic;Defence
Period: Iron Age
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** CD082 **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Not rare
Reference:
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Earthwork site. Some ramparts are well preserved
Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 2 TROED Y RHIW CHAPEL
HER PRN: 5663 **NMR NPRN:** 7225
NGR: SN4999352176 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 9810
grade: II
Rarity: Common
Reference: HER; NMR
Documentation:
Group Value: Associated with a Ty Capel and Vestry
Evidential Value: Standing building, in use
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: Place of Worship
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 3 PENLAN-NOETH ROUND BARROW
HER PRN: 9081 **NMR NPRN:** 405616
NGR: SN47265241 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary
Period: Bronze Age
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** CD221 **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: HER;NMR
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork mound
Historical Value: Mentioned in archaeological sources
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 4 PONTFAEN QUARRY

HER PRN: 18305 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN4955052534 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Broadclass: Industrial

Period: Post Medieval

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Disused

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Disused minor quarry working

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 5 BLAENAU SCHOOL SCHOOL

HER PRN: 18308 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN47645084 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Broadclass: Education

Period: Post Medieval

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Common

Reference: HER

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Former school now used as a dwelling

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former school

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 6 BLAENAU QUARRY
HER PRN: 18310 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN4777450610 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Industrial
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Disused
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Disused quarry which now has a small bungalow built inside it
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 7 BRYN-HAFOD CHAPEL
HER PRN: 18311 **NMR NPRN:** 7366
NGR: SN48325063 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Standing building, still in use
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: Place of Worship
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 8 GORSGOCH QUARRY
HER PRN: 18312 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN4844350552 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Industrial
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Disused
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Rarity: Common
Reference: HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Disused minor quarry working
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 9 PONT FAEN;PONT FAENOG BRIDGE
HER PRN: 18345 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN4943852575 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Transport;Monument <By Form>
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Minor bridge on rural road
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 10 GLYN YR HELYG FARMSTEAD
HER PRN: 21378 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN49295115 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Domestic
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Working farmstead
Historical Value: Old dwelling described by the RCAHMMW in 1983
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 11 MILESTONE ON S SIDE OF MILESTONE
ROAD NEAR CAPEL
TROEDYRHIW
HER PRN: 57703 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN5011852153 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Transport
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 17440
grade: II
Rarity: Common
Reference: HER
Documentation:
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Milestone in situ in roadside hedgebank
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: Milestone on public road
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 12 TYDDYNDU FARMSTEAD
HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN4879253053 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence
Period: Post Medieval
Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Rarity: Common
Reference: Trysor
Documentation:
Group Value: Associated with the field system
Evidential Value: Working farmstead
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 13 TYDDYNDU FIELD SYSTEM
HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN4853052650 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:	
Rarity:	Common				
Reference:	Trysor				
Documentation:					
Group Value:	Part of the farmstead at Tyddyndu				
Evidential Value:	Extant field system				
Historical Value:	None				
Aesthetic Value:	None				
Communal Value:	None				
Significance:	Locally Important				