

ARCHAEOLEG **CAMBRIA** ARCHAEOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH AT
ABERYSTWYTH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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Project Record No. 40265



Report prepared for Chapman Warren, Cardiff
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Front cover: Llanbadarn Fawr across Area 12 UWA Playing Fields

SUMMARY

This assessment is part of a feasibility study into the suitability of five sites around Aberystwyth and Llanbadarn Fawr for future industrial development. The assessment was rapid and intended to review the extent, character and condition of the known archaeological resource and to identify new areas which may contain archaeological sites and features. It has shown that the region in which the study areas are located has been settled since the Neolithic period and that sites from all the major periods are represented in and around the study areas. The present layout of fields and boundaries within the study areas is largely a product of the 18th century.

A combined total of 22 sites have been recorded within the study areas. The most significant of the sites is a number of newly discovered crop and parchmark features which may be prehistoric. The study areas have been ordered according to their archaeological potential to allow an informed assessment of the implications of future development within any of the areas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT PROPOSALS AND COMMISSION

This project is part of an environmental impact assessment into the suitability of a number of sites around Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, for industrial development. Archaeology and the cultural heritage is now a material consideration in any development and Chapman Warren commissioned Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology Field Operations to carry out the study.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The project is part of an environmental impact assessment into the possible industrial development of various sites around Aberystwyth. It was designed to be a rapid assessment of the potential archaeological resource within those sites and of the likely archaeological implications should any of the sites be selected for development. A total of five separate areas were studied.

1.3 REPORT OUTLINE

This report describes the physical environment of the study areas (Section 2) before summarising the archaeological resource (Section 3) and the likely impact of development on that resource (Section 4). Outline recommendations based on the results of Sections 3 and 4 are given in Section 5. Detailed supporting data are presented in a series of appendices.

1.4 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

All sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record will be identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). New sites discovered during the course of this study have been assigned a PRN and located by their NGR. The study areas are identified using the Area Number given on the location maps supplied by Chapman Warren. References to primary cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets, full details will be found in the bibliography.

2. THE STUDY AREA

2.1 THE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT SITES

Five possible development sites were studied: Area 7 Lovesgrove Upper Slopes; Area 8 Lovesgrove Lower Slopes; Area 12 University of Wales (UWA) Playing Fields; Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate; Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypany. The two Lovesgrove sites (Areas 7 and 8) were studied as a single unit because they are adjacent to each other. Likewise, Areas 12 and 13 were also studied as a single unit.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.2.1 AREA 7 LOVESGROVE UPPER SLOPES AND AREA 8 LOVESGROVE LOWER SLOPES

Areas 7 and 8 lie on the steep north slope of the Rheidol Valley. They slope from a high point of c.60m above Ordnance Datum (OD) at the north end of Area 7 to a low point of c.15m OD along the southern edge of Area 8. Both areas are now largely pasture with some plantations and some surviving parkland in Area 7.

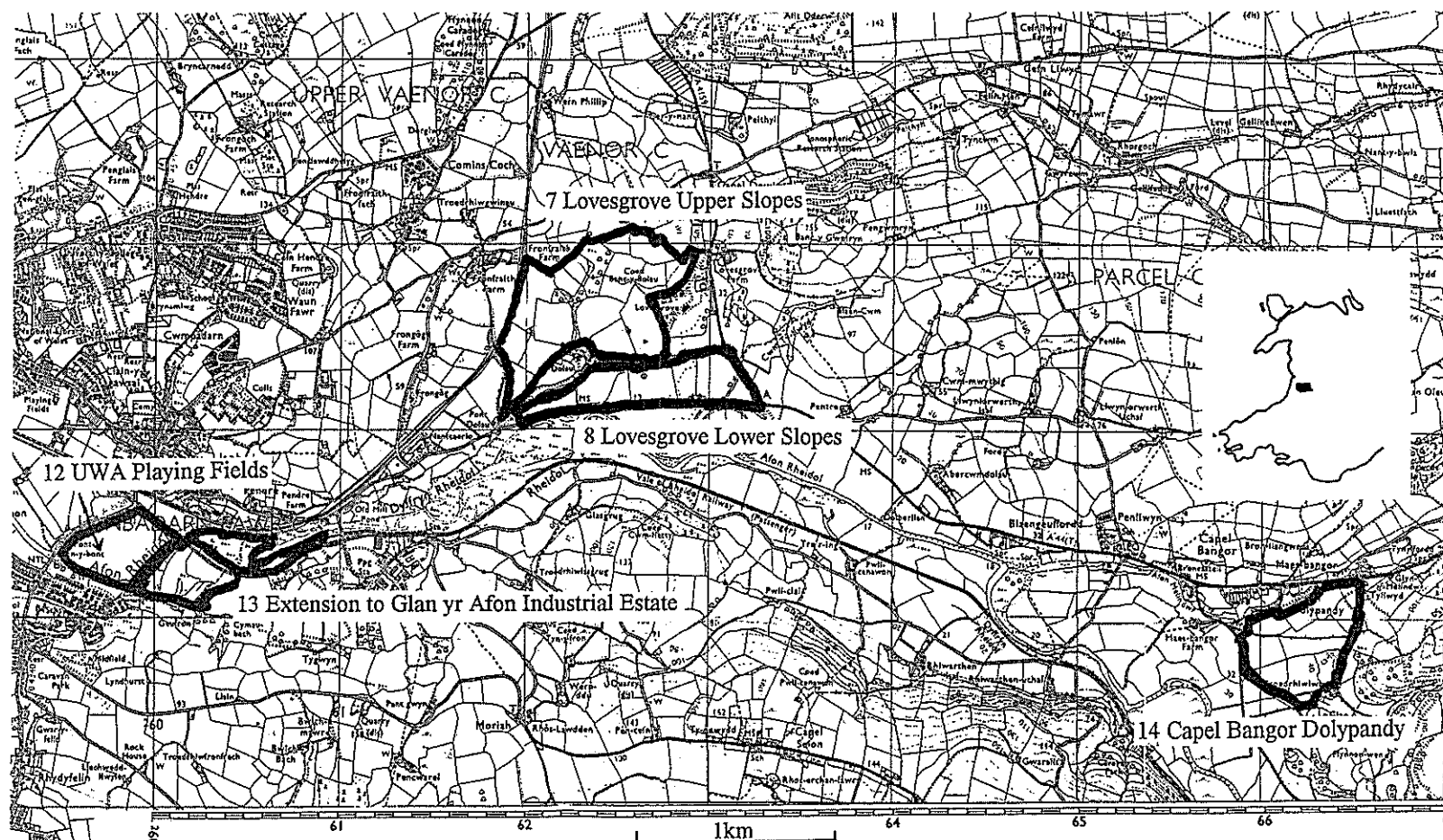
2.2.2 AREA 12 UWA PLAYING FIELDS AND AREA 13 EXTENSION TO GLAN YR AFON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Areas 12 and 13 lie along the bottom of the Rheidol Valley at c.15m OD. They occupy an area consisting of river gravels and marine or estuarine alluvium. Area 12 has been artificially levelled to produce the playing fields and Area 13 is reverting to scrub and rough pasture.

2.2.3 AREA 14 CAPEL BANGOR DOLYPANDY

Area 14 occupies a position on a west facing slope above the Afon Rheidol. It slopes fairly gently from its highest point of c.60m OD along its eastern boundary to c.35m OD along its western edge. The area is now all pasture land overlying a gravel terrace.

This area lies within an area designated as a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interests in Wales* (issued by CCW, Cadw, ICOMOS UK, 1998). This is non-statutory designation, but it does have a significant bearing the level of any archaeological response to development within such a registered area.



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Figure 1: Location plan showing study areas

3. SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

3.1 THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

All landscapes are dynamic and ever changing as from the earliest of times people have changed and modified the landscape to suit their many and varied needs. The present landscape, with its often bewildering juxtaposition of sites and features from all periods, is the 'primary record' of how people fulfilled those needs. It is possible through careful study to unravel and read that record and to chart how the development of each landscape element, be it a building, road or a boundary, has helped to shape the region. The study areas are all modern and fairly arbitrary divisions which, although defined by existing physical boundaries, for most part do not respect the historic landscape in which they are located. Therefore, to try to assess the potential archaeological implications of development in the study areas it has been necessary to investigate the wider landscape to investigate how the study areas have developed over time and how they fitted in the landscape around Aberystwyth.

3.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The following discussion is ordered chronologically with reference to archaeological sites and features within the individual study areas where appropriate.

3.2.1 PREHISTORIC

Although there is only one possible prehistoric site within the study areas' boundaries, a possible megalithic structure (PRN 8311 - fig 2) in Area 7 Lovesgrove Upper Slopes, there are a large number of sites recorded throughout this region.

The sites close to the study areas range from a Neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 5406 - fig 3), to many sites of Bronze Age date including a settlement site (PRN 8319 - fig 2), a standing stone (PRN 4844 - fig 3), and a burnt mound (PRN 12772), to an Iron Age hillfort (PRN 3993 - fig 3) and two defended enclosures (PRNs 14252 and 14253 - fig 2). A series of cropmark features (PRNs 40282; 40283; 40284; 40323 - fig 4) identified from aerial photographs within Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolybandy may also be prehistoric in origin. This clearly demonstrates that the region has been settled and farmed for the last 4,000 years, and that many prehistoric features survive above and below ground.

3.2.2 ROMAN

There are no known Roman sites within the study areas.

There is a fort (PRN 7719) at Pen Llwyn 1km northwest of Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypany, and a Roman road, the Sarn Helen (PRN 5222 - fig 4), runs north between the fort and Area 14.

3.2.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL

There are no known early medieval sites within the study areas. The placename Maes Bangor (PRN 6185 - fig 4) just north of Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypany suggests that there was an early medieval religious settlement nearby. The name Bangor usually refers to an enclosure around a monastery, or church, and it derives from the name given to part of a wattle fence (Thorburn 1988, 42). Two 9th - 11th century inscribed crosses (PRNs 3994 and 3995 - fig 3) in the churchyard at Llanbadarn Fawr show that there was also early medieval settlement close to Areas 12 UWA Playing Fields and 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate.

3.2.4 MEDIEVAL

Most of Area 12 UWA Playing Fields is made up of part of the former medieval common of Doldau Common (PRN 13642 - fig 3) associated with the important medieval settlement of Llanbadarn Fawr. A number of farms in the region have medieval origins, such as Glan-yr-Afon (PRN 10964 - fig 3), 0.5km east of Area 13 Extension of Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate, and Bron-llangwrda (PRN 10907 - fig 4), 0.25km north of Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypany. It is possible that some of the fords across the Afon Rheidol in the vicinity of Area 12 UWA Playing Fields and Area 13 Extension of Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate also have medieval origins.

3.2.5 POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

Even though it contains many important earlier features, the present landscape is largely a product of the later post-medieval and early modern periods. It has been shaped, for the most part, by the changing requirements of agriculture, industry and transport. The dominating factor in the present landscape has been the enclosure of fields with banks and hedges. It has been suggested that hedges were common in this region during the medieval period (Chater 1994, 65), but there is no evidence to suggest that any of the boundaries within the study areas are much earlier than the 18th century. Estate maps show that the present layout of fields was in place during the later 18th century and it has changed relatively little since that time. The boundaries in the study areas are a combination of hedges, earth banks with hedges and modern fences.

Historically the industry which took place in and around the study areas was associated with agriculture such as milling and lime burning. A corn mill (PRN 5421) and a fulling mill (PRN 19351) are recorded at Capel Bangor, just outside the north boundary of Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypany and a mill race (PRN 40269) runs along the northern edge of Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate. The name Dolypany means the meadow of

the fulling mill (pandy = fulling mill). The field names Cae'r olyn and Cae'r olyn Ucha (PRNs 40285 and 40286) suggest the locations of limekilns within Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypany.

The Cambrian Railway (PRN 35899) runs along the northern edge of Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate and the western edge of Area 7 Lovesgrove Upper Slopes. The Vale of Rheidol Light Railway (PRN 40267) forms the northern boundary of Area 12 UWA Playing Fields and runs through Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate.

There are several small plantations and stands of trees within Area 7 Lovesgrove Upper Slopes that may have been planted as part of an informal park (PRN 40280) associated with the mansion (PRN 16746). Lovesgrove was developed from a farm into a small estate by the Evans family during the mid 19th century. Lovesgrove House was built in 1883 and it is possible that some parkland features were planted at the same time.

3.2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE RHEIDOL VALLEY

This assessment has shown from the distribution of known sites around the study areas that the Rheidol Valley region has been permanently settled for at least 4,000 years, and probably much longer. All the study areas lie within the Rheidol Valley, either on the slopes, Area 7 Lovesgrove Upper Slopes; Area 8 Lovesgrove Lower Slopes; and Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypany, or on the valley bottom Area 12 UWA Playing Fields; and Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate. The complex of cropmark features identified from aerial photographs (PRNs 40282; 40283; 40284; 40323 - fig 4) in Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypany clearly demonstrates the potential for the discovery of other sites and features within the study areas.

The fluvial deposits that cover parts of Area 12 UWA Playing Fields, Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate and Area 8 Lovesgrove Lower Slopes also have great archaeological potential. The anaerobic and waterlogged conditions found in river valley deposits preserve materials such as wood, leather, textiles and plant remains not usually recovered from dry sites. This allows the recovery of many forms of archaeological evidence not generally available giving a more comprehensive picture of past activity than is otherwise possible. The deposits may also contain palaeoenvironmental evidence of past climate and vegetation changes in the form of pollen, plant remains and insect remains.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 SITES WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS

This assessment has been far from exhaustive, but it has shown that the Aberystwyth region has a long and complex history of settlement, landuse and change and that the study areas reflect that history. There are a total of 22 sites within the study areas, of which 21 are new sites. Only the site within Area 12 UWA Playing Fields was recorded prior to this assessment.

The number of sites per study area is:

Area 7 Lovesgrove Upper Slopes - 3 sites
Area 8 Lovesgrove Lower Slopes - 2 sites
Area 12 UWA Playing Fields - 1 site
Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate - 10 sites
Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolybandy - 6 sites

This numerical breakdown does not necessarily reflect the archaeological potential of the study areas. Having considered some of the factors that have shaped the wider landscape it is now possible to assess the potential of the individual study areas themselves.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND VALUE OF THE STUDY AREAS

This section will concentrate on the archaeological resource within the study area boundaries and finally place the study areas in order of the potential archaeological implications for development (see section 4.3 below)

4.2.1 AREA 7 LOVESGROVE UPPER SLOPES

The three recorded sites within Area 7 reflect its changing history from a farm to a mansion. Two of the sites, PRN 40278 a small square sheepfold and PRN 40279 a small quarry, are of little archaeological value. The main significance of this study area is its later possible use as parkland (PRN 40280). It is unlikely that the park ever contained formal features, it was more likely that areas of trees were planted to create an informal landscape within a working farm. Some of the plantations and stands of trees present on the site today are probably part of the park layout.

4.2.2 AREA 8 LOVESGROVE LOWER SLOPES

This area is an extension of Area 7 and is therefore possibly part of the former parkland at Lovesgrove. It was also the site of a fair or Eisteddfod (PRN 40281) in 1992. The boundaries within both Area 7 and Area 8 were established by the later 18th century. Should development of these sites proceed it may be possible to incorporate the park features and boundaries into the final development designs to retain some of the area's character.

4.2.3 AREA 12 UWA PLAYING FIELDS

This area is within the boundaries of the former medieval common, Doldau Common (PRN 13642) associated with the medieval settlement of Llanbadarn Fawr. The creation of the playing fields has levelled the area removing any above ground features that may have existed on the site, but its location on the valley bottom means that it does have the potential for further archaeological discovery.

4.2.4 AREA 13 EXTENSION TO GLAN YR AFON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Ten sites were recorded within the boundaries of this area. They are all connected with its later post-medieval history and consist of several 18th and 19th century boundaries (PRNs 40274; 40275; 40276; 40277), some fording places across the Afon Rheidol (PRNs 40270; 40271; 40272), the Vale of Rheidol Light Railway (PRN 40267), the site of a demolished cottage (PRN 40268) and an old mill race (PRN 40269). Of these sites the mill race and the former cottage site are located at the north edge of the area and are unlikely to be significantly affected by development, the light railway is still operating and will be excluded from development, the fording places of the river will also be unaffected, unless there are to be significant river works. The boundaries probably will be affected by development, but they are relatively modern and not of great archaeological merit, although it may be possible to incorporate them into the final development design.

4.2.5 AREA 14 CAPEL BANGOR DOLYPANDY

Aerial photographs revealed a number of crop and parchmark features (PRNs 40282; 40283; 40284) in the northeast sector of this area. At present the nature of the features is unclear, but work in other areas of Britain has shown that gravel terraces such as that within Area 14 have been extensively settled from prehistory onwards (Fulford and Nichols 1992). A mound (PRN 40323) located near to the crop and parchmark features may also be associated with them, however, it may also be a natural feature. Two field names (PRNs 40285; 40286) indicate the presence of a kiln somewhere in the southeast section of the area. There is no above ground evidence for a kiln, but there may be some surviving remains below ground.

This study area is the most archaeologically sensitive and it lies within an area designated as a Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest (*Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interests in Wales* - issued by CCW, Cadw, ICOMOS UK, 1998).

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY OF THE STUDY AREAS

All of the study areas have archaeological implications for any future development, however, it is clear that some of the areas have significantly more archaeological potential than others. The following table lists the study

areas in order of their archaeological potential and the possible implications of future development. The list is set out in descending order of archaeological sensitivity, the most sensitive first.

Area No. & Name	Archaeological resource
Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypanyd	Complex of crop and parchmark features Field name evidence for a kiln site 18 th century field pattern and boundaries
Area 7 Lovesgrove Upper Slopes Area 8 Lovesgrove Lower Slopes	Possible surviving 19 th century parkland features 18 th century field pattern and boundaries
Area 12 UWA Playing Fields	Former medieval common land
Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate	Mill race, demolished cottage site along north edge Vale of Rheidol Light Railway still operates Post-medieval fording places across the Afon Rheidol and 18 th century field boundaries

5. SITES IN AND CLOSE TO THE STUDY AREAS

5.1 Table of sites

5.1.1 AREA 7 LOVESGROVE UPPER SLOPES

PRN	NGR	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	STATUS
40278	SN 62238169		Sheepfold	Post Med.	
40279	SN 62208144		Quarry	Post Med.	
40280	SN 625815	Lovesgrove	Park?	Post Med.	
8311	SN 628817	Lovesgrove	Megalithic Structure?	Pre-historic?	
16746	SN 62888164	Lovesgrove	Mansion	Post Med.	
19231	SN 61838106	Fonfraith Lodge	Lodge	Post Med.	
19232	SN 61828099	Pont Dole	Bridge	Post Med.	
19245	SN 62998195	Lovesgrove?	Lodge	Post Med.	
19246	SN 62368136	South Lodge	Lodge	Post Med.	
35899	SN 61908150	Cambrian Railway Dovey Junction to Aberystwyth	Railway	Post Med.	
<i>5413</i>	<i>SN 613809</i>	<i>Felin Person</i>	<i>Mill</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
<i>7842</i>	<i>SN 61178242</i>	<i>No 2 Loveden cottages</i>	<i>Dwelling</i>	<i>Post Med</i>	
<i>8319</i>	<i>SN 612825</i>	<i>Ash Grange</i>	<i>Occupation Site</i>	<i>Bronze Age</i>	
<i>10001</i>	<i>SN 61438215</i>	<i>Brynbandl</i>	<i>Dwelling</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
<i>12772</i>	<i>SN 61918242</i>	<i>Troedrhiwgwinau</i>	<i>Burnt Mound?</i>	<i>Pre-historic?</i>	
<i>13953</i>	<i>SN 61958234</i>	<i>Troedrwiw Gwinau</i>	<i>Hearth</i>	<i>Prehistoric</i>	
<i>19233</i>	<i>SN 61358082</i>		<i>Lodge</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
<i>19234</i>	<i>SN 61258077</i>	<i>Gwar-y-Felin</i>	<i>Mill</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
<i>19235</i>	<i>SN 61388072</i>	<i>Felinperson</i>	<i>Mill</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
<i>20915</i>	<i>SN 61678185</i>	<i>Fronfraith</i>	<i>Mansion</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	

Bold = sites within study area

Normal = sites adjacent the study area

Italic = sites nearby and a selection of major early sites relevant to the study area

5.1.2 AREA 8 LOVESGROVE LOWER SLOPES

PRN	NGR	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	STATUS
40280	SN 6258150	Lovesgrove	Park?	Post Med.	
40281	SN 63008130	Lovesgrove ?	Fair?	Modern	
19231	SN 61838106	Fonfraith Lodge	Lodge	Post Med.	
8311	SN 628817	Lovesgrove	Megalithic Structure?	Pre-historic?	
16746	SN 62888164	Lovesgrove	Mansion	Post Med.	
19245	SN 62998195	Lovesgrove?	Lodge	Post Med.	
19232	SN 61828099	Pont Dole	Bridge	Post Med.	
<i>7072</i>	<i>SN 63758215</i>	<i>Pentre-Rhyd-yr-Oden</i>	<i>Farmhouse</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
<i>10909</i>	<i>SN 62258056</i>	<i>Glasgrug</i>	<i>Settlement</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	
<i>14252</i>	<i>SN 625803</i>	<i>Glasgrug</i>	<i>Defended Enclosure</i>	<i>Iron Age</i>	
<i>14253</i>	<i>SN626804</i>	<i>Chapel Seion</i>	<i>Defended Enclosure</i>	<i>Iron Age</i>	

Bold = sites within study area

Normal = sites adjacent the study area

Italic = sites nearby and a selection of major early sites relevant to the study area

5.1.3 AREA 12 UWA PLAYING FIELDS

PRN	NGR	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	STATUS
13642	SN 595904	Doldau Common	Common land	Medieval	
7840	SN 9438033	Pen Y Bont Bridge	Bridge	Post Med.	
11204	SN 594802	Pen Y Bont	Bridge	Medieval? Post Med.	
40267	SN 60258028	Vale of Rheidol Railway	Railway light	Post Med.	
3993	<i>SN 58418036</i>	<i>Pen Dinas</i>	<i>Hillfort</i>	<i>Iron Age</i>	<i>SAM</i>
3994	<i>SN 58SE</i>	<i>Llanbadarn Fawr Church</i>	<i>Inscribed Stone</i>	<i>Dark Age</i>	
3995	<i>SN 58SE</i>	<i>Llanbadarn Fawr Church</i>	<i>Inscribed Stone</i>	<i>Dark Age</i>	
4824	<i>SN 59207997</i>	<i>St Anne's Church</i>	<i>Church</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
4844	<i>SN 592801</i>	<i>Cae Maen</i>	<i>Standing Stone</i>	<i>Bronze Age</i>	
4847	<i>SN 59918101</i>	<i>St Padar's Church</i>	<i>Church</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	<i>LB2</i>
5406	<i>SN 601809</i>	<i>Garreg Fawr Llanbadarn</i>	<i>Chambered Tomb</i>	<i>Neolithic?</i>	
11205	<i>SN 600808</i>	<i>Pont Llanbadarn</i>	<i>Bridge</i>	<i>Medieval? Post Med?</i>	
12423	<i>SN 58SE</i>	<i>Maenor Paderum</i>	<i>Courthouse Manor house</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	
16137	<i>SN 59918078</i>	<i>Capel Saron</i>	<i>Chapel</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
16138	<i>SN 59838064</i>	<i>Llanbadarn Station</i>	<i>Railway station</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
19221	<i>SN 60088104</i>	<i>Zoar</i>	<i>Chapel</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
19222	<i>SN 60028087</i>	<i>Pont Llanbadarn</i>	<i>Bridge</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
25266	<i>SN 58948031</i>	<i>Penparcau</i>	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Post Med</i>	

Bold = sites within study area

Normal = sites adjacent to study area

Italic = sites nearby and a selection of major early sites relevant to the study area

5.1.4 AREA 13 EXTENSION TO GLAN YR AFON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

PRN	NGR	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	STATUS
40267	SN 60258028	Vale of Rheidol Railway	Railway light	Post Med.	
40268	SN 60508044	Glan Dwr	Dwelling	Post Med.	
40269	SN 60638045	Old Mill Race	Mill race	Post Med.	
40270	SN 60388039		Ford	Post Med.	
40271	SN 60508033		Fords	Post Med?	
40272	SN 60858037		Ford	Post Med.	
40274	SN 60508014		Boundary	Post Med.	
40275	SN 60198013		Boundary	Post Med.	
40276	SN 60238012		Boundary	Post Med.	
40277	SN 60288011		Boundary	Post Med.	
19224	SN 6082849	Pendre	Woollen factory	Post Med.	
35899	SN 60008075	Cambrian Railway Dovey Junction to Aberystwyth	Railway	Post Med.	
40273	SN 60968049		Fords	Post Med.	
9800	SN 61458038	<i>Glan-Yr-Afon</i>	<i>Dwelling</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
10964	SN 61458038	<i>Maenavon. Glan-Yr-Afon</i>	<i>Settlement</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	
19223	SN 60418072	<i>Llwynffynnon. Place name</i>	<i>Well?</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	

Bold = sites within study area

Normal = sites adjacent to study area

Italic = sites nearby and a selection of major early sites relevant to the study area

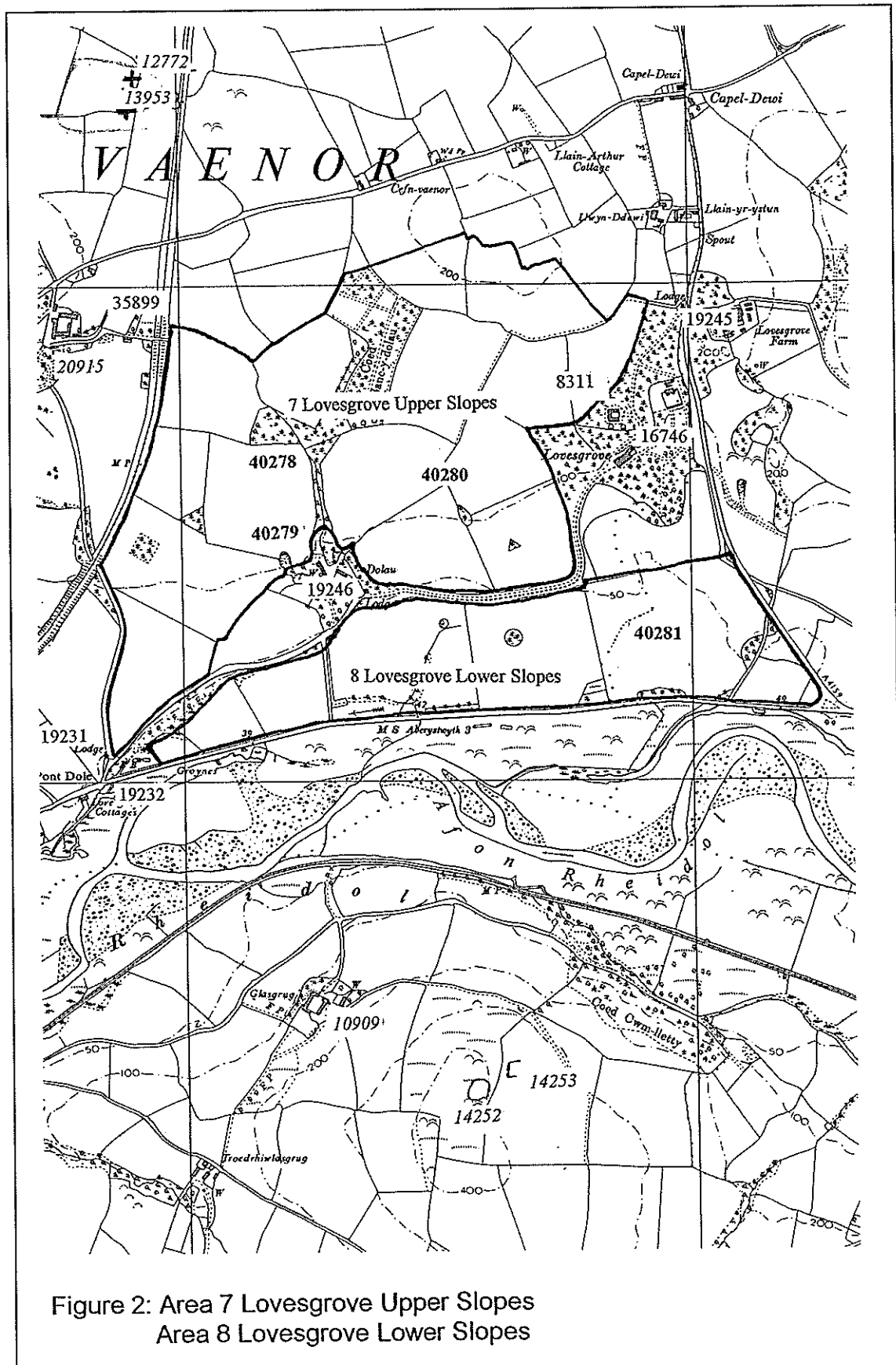
5.1.5 AREA 14 CAPEL BANGOR DOLYPANDY

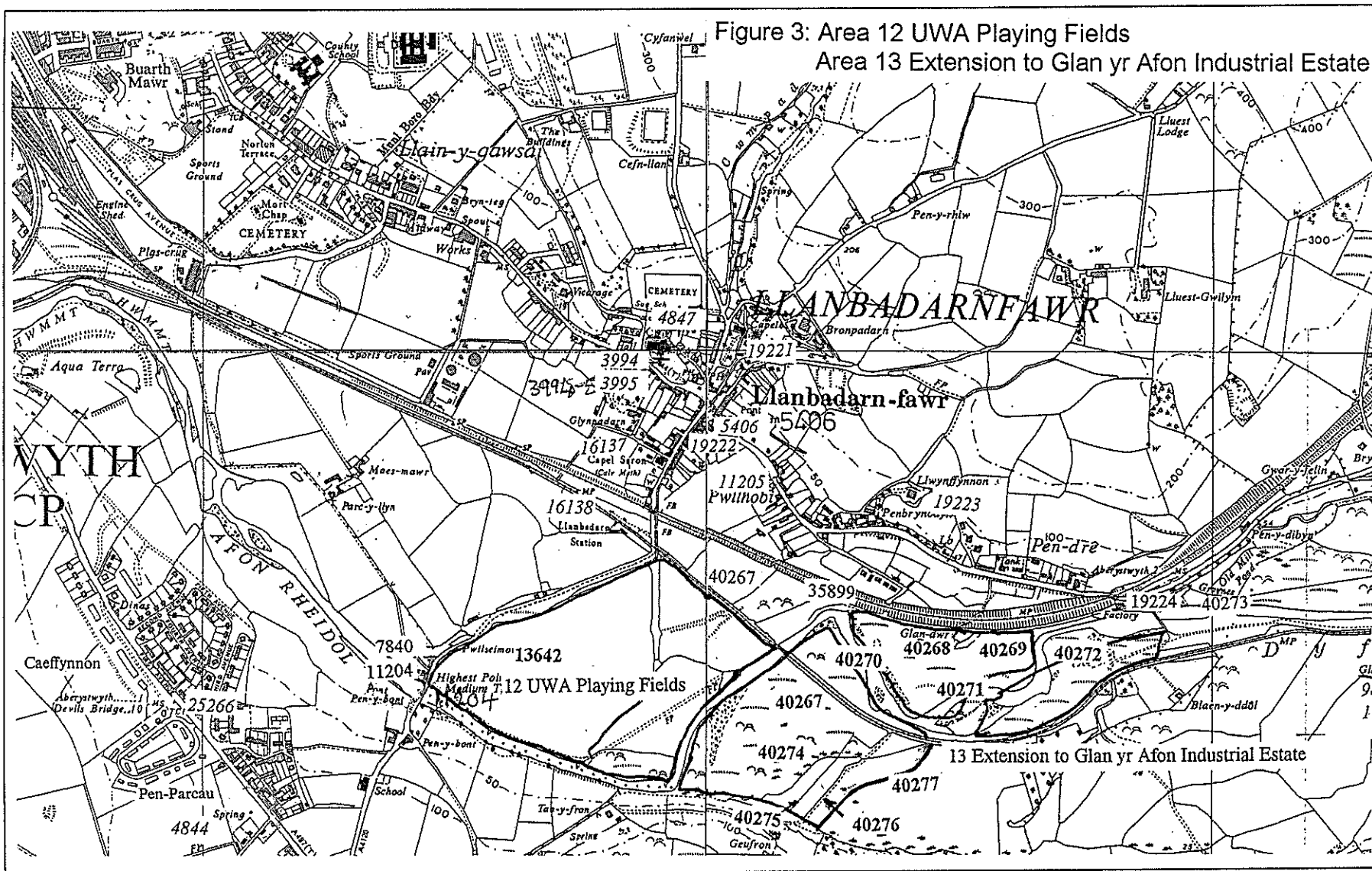
PRN	NGR	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	STATUS
40282	SN 66408000		Ring-ditch?	Pre-historic?	
40283	SN 66508007		Rectangular earthwork?	Iron Age? Roman?	
40284	SN 66447990		Cropmark	Pre-historic? Medieval?	
40285	SN 66237967	Cae'r odynd and penymaes	Kiln? placename	Post Med.	
40286	SN 66387970	Cae'r odynd Ucha	Kiln? placename	Post Med.	
40323	SN 66357990		Mound	Pre-historic? Natural?	
5421	SN 661802	Capel Bangor Mill Site	Corn Mill	Post Med.	
7061	SN 66287935	Glan Rheidol	Dwelling	Post Med.	LB2
19351	SN 65938004	Pandy Capel Bangor	Corn Mill Fulling Mill	Post Med.	
19355	SN 66378021	Pont Newydd, Pont -Felin Fach	Bridge	Post Med.	
19356	SN 66118011		Aqueduct	Post Med.	
22400	SN 66277935	Glan Rheidol	Mansion	Post Med.	
1994	SN 67347937	<i>Blaen-Cwm-Ceulan</i>	<i>Tree-Ring?</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
2021	SN 65808077	Capel Bangor Camp, Castell yr A	Hillfort	Iron Age	
5222	SN 68SE	Sarn Helen	Road	Roman	
5416	SN 65318035	Penllwyn	Cist	Bronze Age	
5422	SN 65618013	St David's	Church	Post Med.	LB2
6185	SN 662802	Maes Bangor	Bangor?	Dark Age/Med.	
7719	SN 650806	Pen Llwyn Fort	Fort	Roman	
9142	SN 668807	Coed Bron Llangwrda	Lead Mine	Post Med.	
10907	SN66258040	Llangurda, Bron-Llangwrda	Settlement	Medieval	
17408	SN 65318028	Capel Pen Llwyn	Chapel	Post Med.	
19140	SN 655792		Mill Race	Post Med.	
19141	SN 66707929	Ffynnon-wen	Well	Post Med.	
19350	SN 65638028	Ty'n Lidiart	Smithy	Post Med.	
19354	SN 66598028	Capel Bangor	Factory	Post Med.	
25854	SN 660 806	Bron-Lan-Gwa-Da. Gwrda: Cwrrdda	Lead Mine	Post Med.	

Bold = sites within study area

Normal = sites adjacent to study area

Italic = sites nearby and a selection of major early sites relevant to the study area







APPENDIX ONE: PRIMARY CARTOGRAPHIC AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Date	Title	Reference
1579	Saxton's Map of Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire	
1745-6	A map of Plas Grug Farm	NLW - Nanteos Deposit Map 329
1770	An Exact Survey of Penybank and Troedrhiwlwba - Part of the estate of Thomas Lloyd of Abernant	NLW - Abernant Deposit Collection No 88 97
1791	Farms and Tenants of Lands of Llanbadarn Fawr and County of Cardigan belonging to Mrs. Margaret Pryse	NLW - Powys Castle 164
1810-14	Ordnance Survey original survey, sheets 57 and 58 (reprinted by David and Charles)	
1819	Plan of the lands of Plas Grug in the Parish of Llanbadarn Fawr, County of Cardigan. The property of WE Powell.	NLW Vol 45 p37
1819	Plans of the lands of Lovesgrove in the parish of Llanbadarn Fawr, the property of William Edward Powell Esq.	NLW Vol 45 p36
1831	Lovesgrove - ink filled pad and schedule	NLW Vol 14 p63
1932	South Wales and the Border in the Fourteenth Century (William Rees' map)	
1969	Soil Survey of England and Wales: sheet 163	
1977	Ordnance Survey 1:250000 Series Agriculture Land Classification, Wales	
1983	Soil Survey of England and Wales: sheet 163	
1984	British Geological Survey 1:50000 Series: Sheet 163, Aberystwyth. Solid Geology	
1989	British Geological Survey 1:50000 Series: Sheet 163, Aberystwyth. Drift Geology	
No date	Dole, Dolue	NLW - Nanteos Deposit Map 274
No date	Lovesgrove	NLW - Nanteos Deposit Map 294

APPENDIX TWO: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Sortie	Frames	Date	Comments
Welsh Office 1 PRU 2470	268-69	06/07/1992	Shows Lovesgrove area. Circus/eisteddfod/show in field in corner of area (tithe 479, 482-84). Parching in field (tithe 271), Probably not archaeological. Mound in field (tithe 212), probably a natural knoll, earlier use as an ornamental feature with trees planted on it.
Welsh Office 1 PRU 2470	267-68	06/07/1992	Capel Bangor. Possible rectangular earthwork is shown, but very doubtful. Kink in hedgebank possibly over a ring-ditch
Welsh Office 1 PRU 2470	304-05	06/07/1992	Llanbadarn area. Area of UWA playing field, very smooth - nothing of interest. Area east of sports field very overgrown with evidence of recent river re-working - i.e. old meanders. To east of this area has old gravel workings on it, now lakes.
RAF 543/887	0031-32	1960	Llanbadarn. Prior to construction of sports field. Here slight earthworks seem to be the remains of silted up ox-bow lakes - levelling had clearly taken place to build the sports field.
RAF 543/887	0029-30	1960	Lovesgrove, nothing of interest over and above that on tithe 1992 photos.
RAF 543/887	0028-29	1960	Capel Bangor. Possible elliptical parch mark shown, but very doubtful and not seen on other photos.
RAF 541/555	3128-29	1950	UWA Playing fields area. Nothing of interest.
RAF 541/555	3131-33	1950	Lovesgrove. Nothing of extra interest.
CPE/UK/2509	5055-56	1948	Very high level. Nothing of interest.
106G/UK/1457	3210-22	1946	All three areas covered. Very dark. Nothing of interest.

APPENDIX THREE: CATALOGUE OF PROJECT ARCHIVE

The project archive has been indexed and catalogued according to National Monument Record (NMR) categories and contains the following:

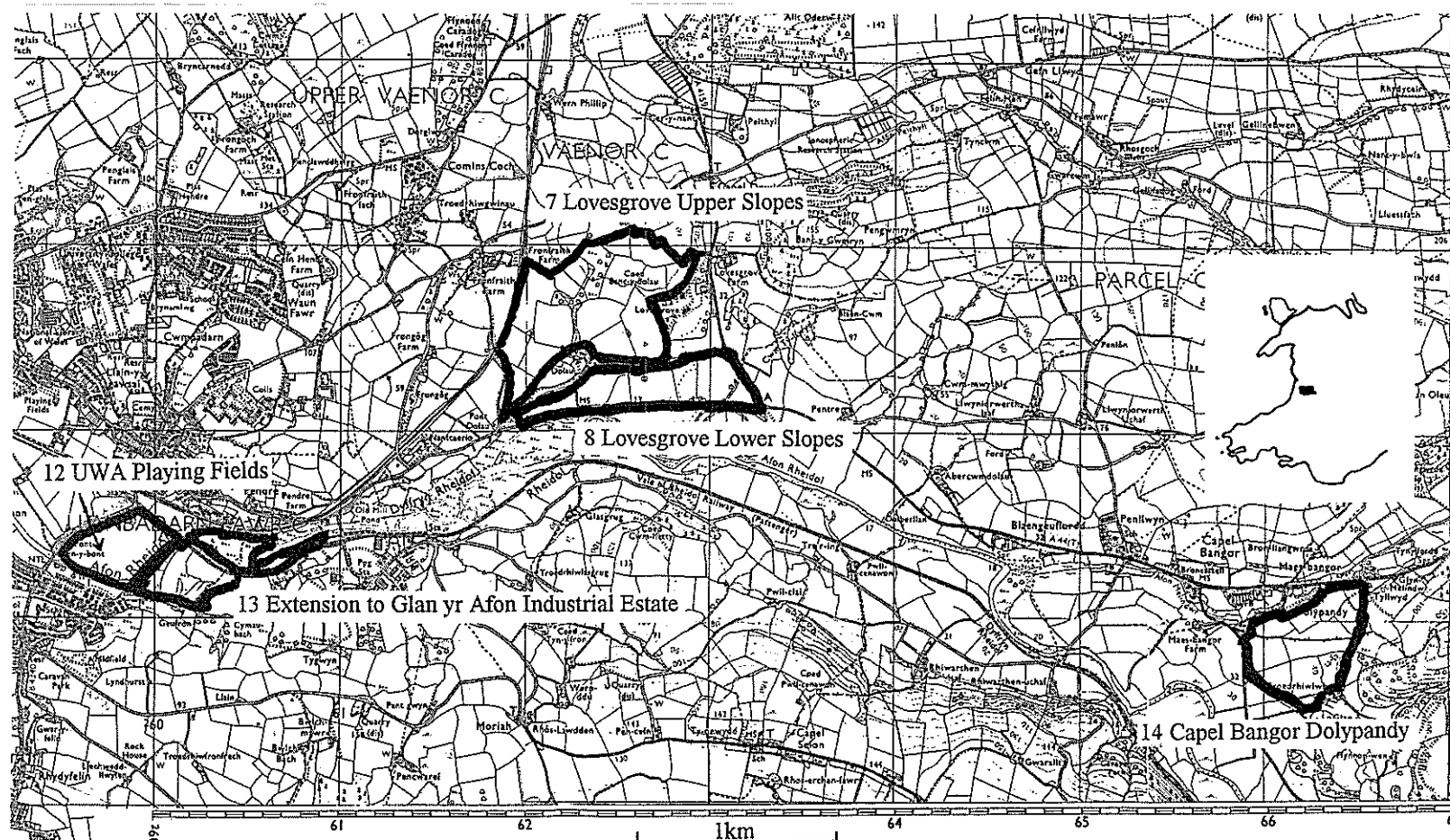
- A.** Copy of the report.
- B.** Notes from site visits.
- D.** Site photographs - catalogue, colour slides, B/W contact sheets.
- G.** Documentary data, including primary and published sources.
- I.** Draft copies of report.
- J.** Publication drawings.
- M.** Miscellaneous correspondence

There is no material for classes **C, E, F, H, K, L** and **N**.

The project archive is currently held by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology Field Operations, Llandeilo, Dyfed as project number 40265.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

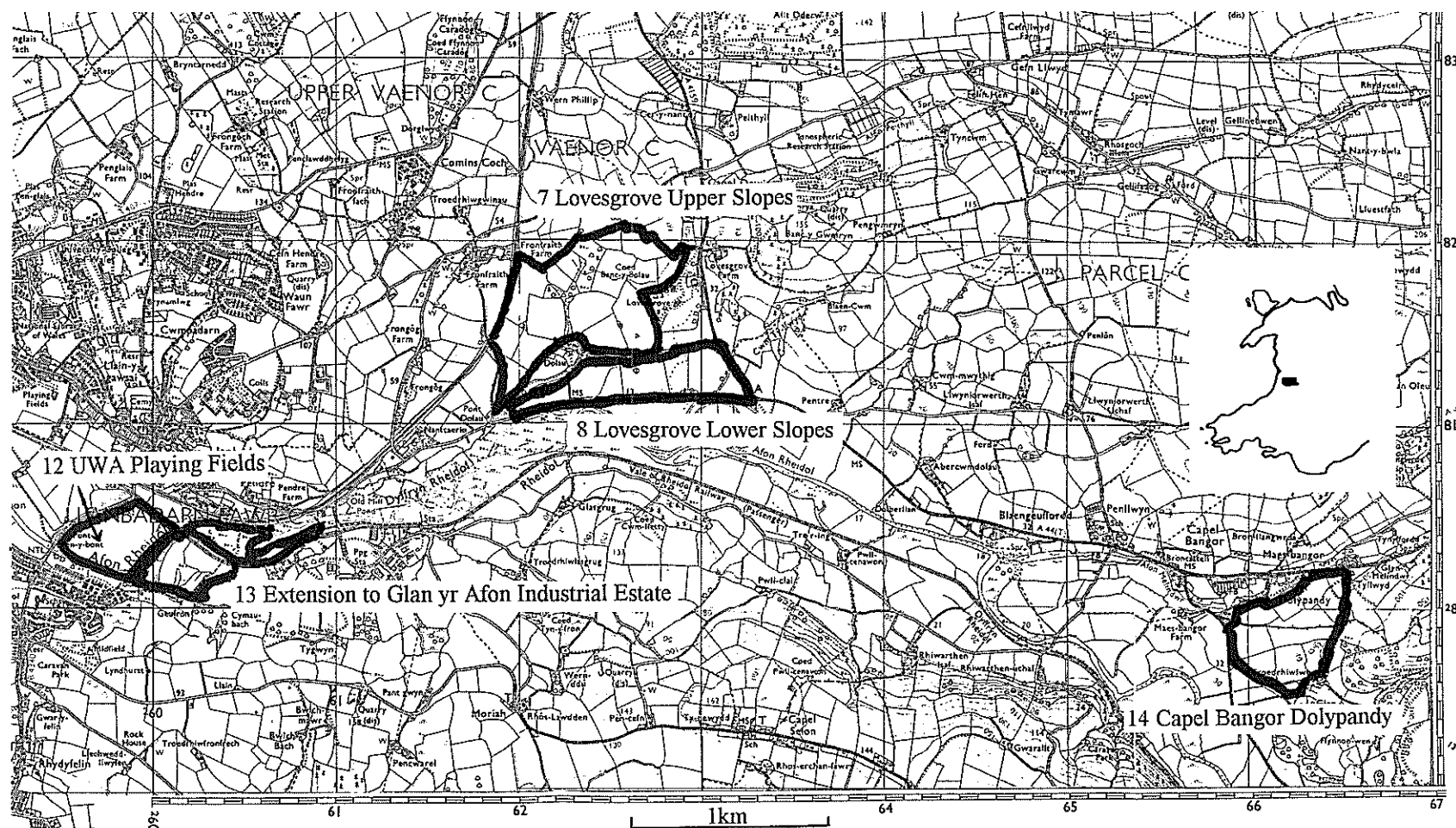
- Chater A O 1994 The Higher Plants and Vegetation of Cardiganshire. In
Davies and Kirkby (Eds.) 1994.
- Davies J & 1994 *Cardiganshire County History: Volume 1, From the*
Kirkby D P *Earliest Times to the Coming of the Normans.*
Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society. Cardiff.
- Fulford M & 1992 *Developing Landscapes of Lowland Britain. The*
Nichols E *Archaeology of the British Gravels: a Review.*
Occasional Papers Vol 14. The Society of Antiquaries.
London.
- Thorburn J 1988 *Archaeology in the Capel Bangor-Trefeurig Area.*
Ceredigion Archaeological Survey report. Lampeter.



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Figure 1: Location plan showing study areas

Location of Appraisal Areas Location of Appraisal Areas



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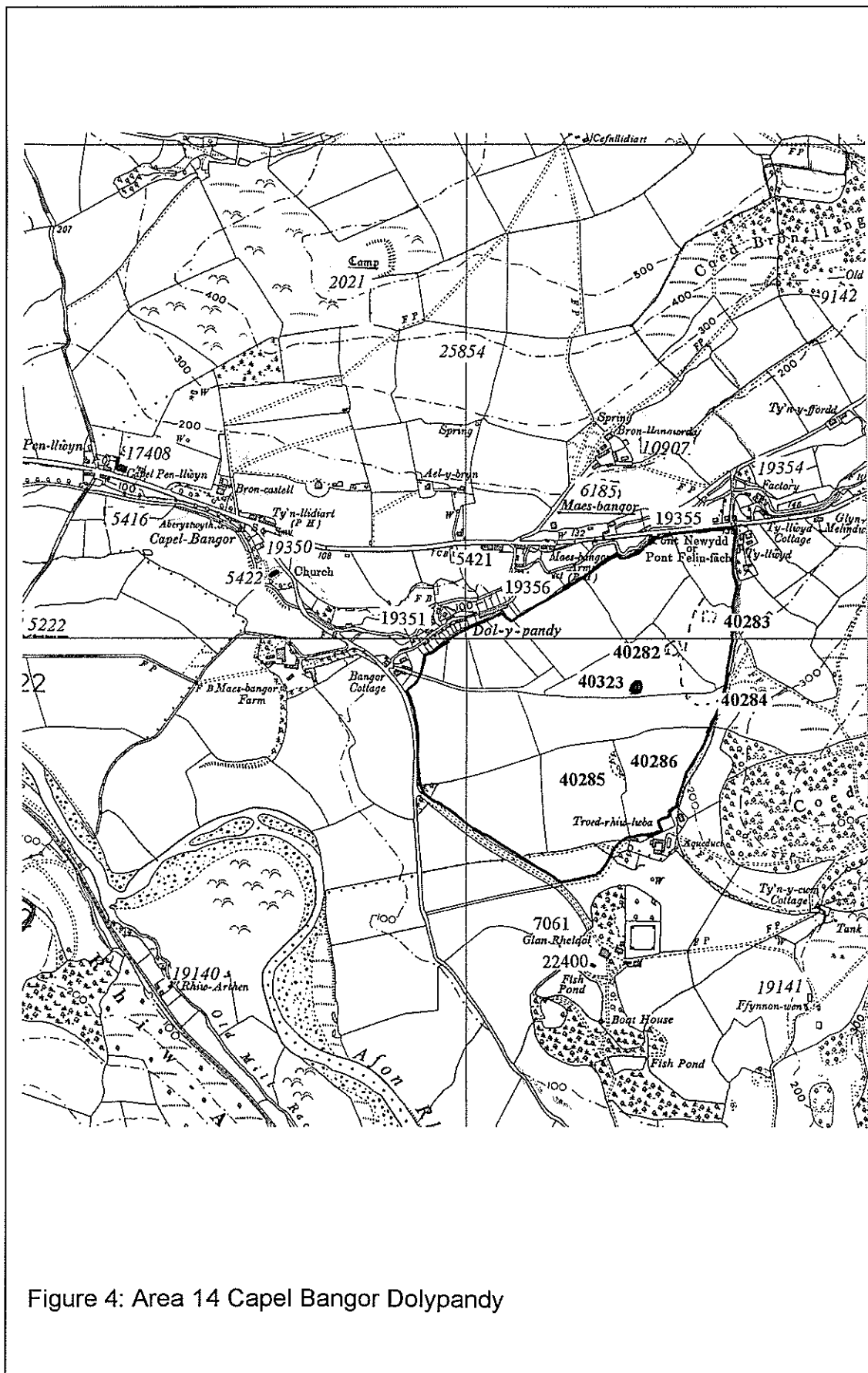
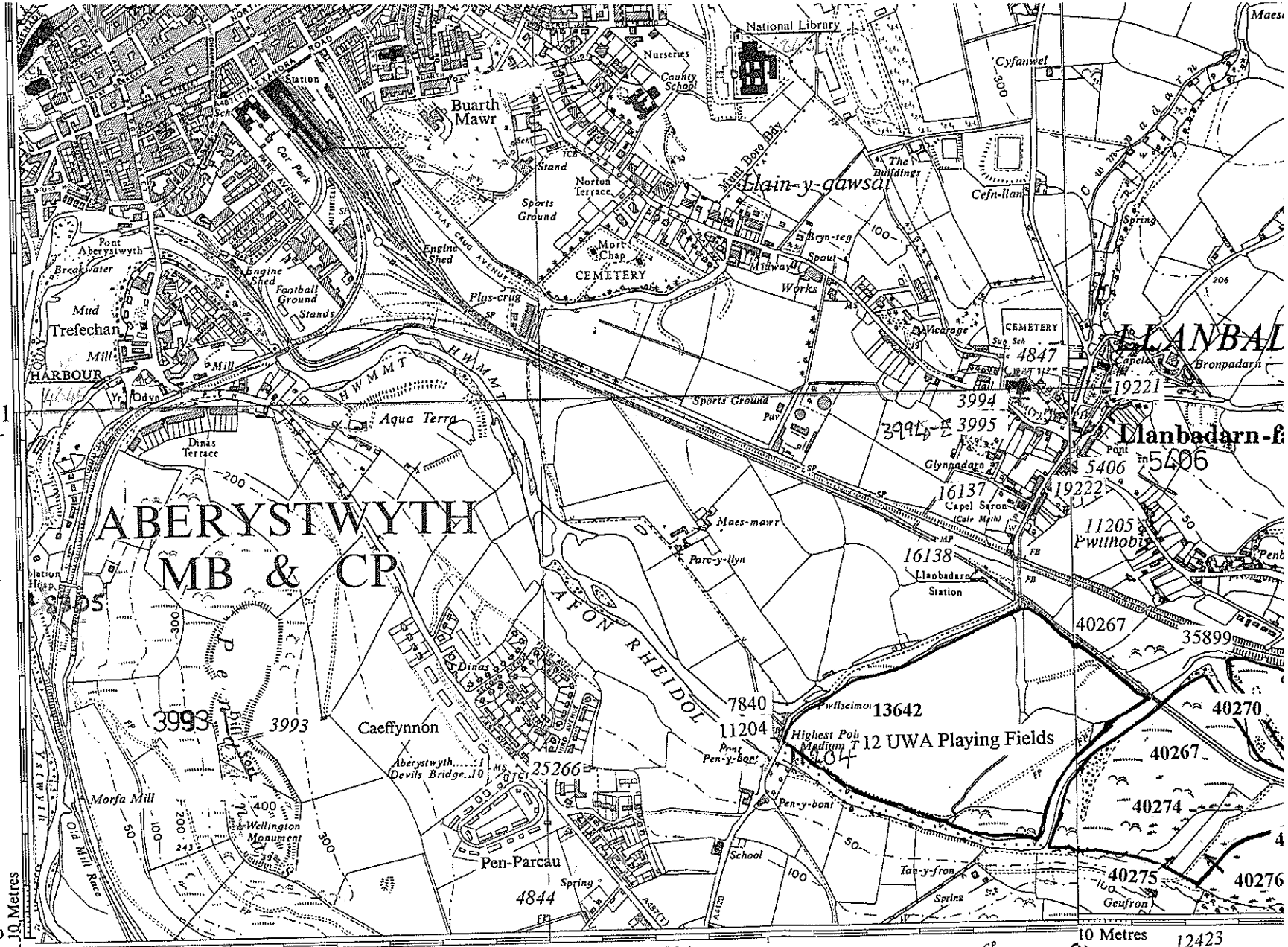


Figure 4: Area 14 Capel Bangor Dolypandy



diaeval
in Fair
NG 20 840



ABERYSTWYTH
MB & CP

280 000
10 Metres

LAT
52° 24'

11653 -
ABERYSTWYTH
BRIDGE
SN5881

8201-2 BRONZE AGE & NEOLITHIC
FINDS FROM PENDINAS.
8218: B.A. FINDS FROM PENDINAS.
9776: ROMAN COIN FROM PENDINAS

9982 - Axe Flake
9983 - Flint Flakes

11655 -
MED. COIN FROM
PENDINAS

4000 Yards

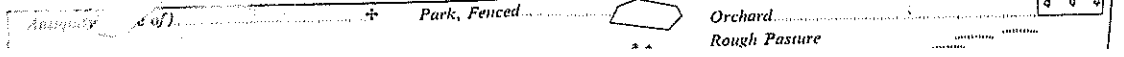
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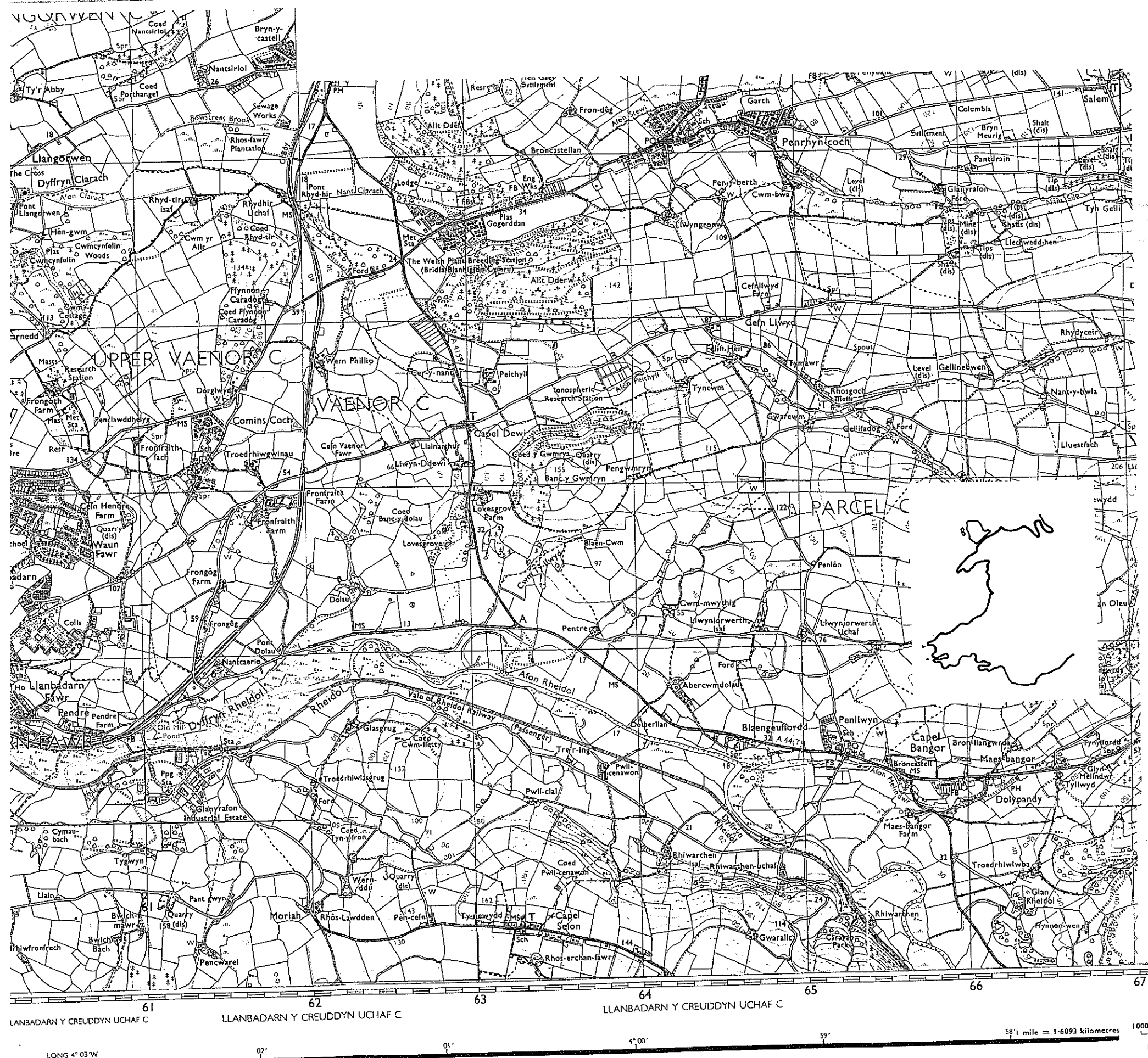
REVISION DIAGRAM

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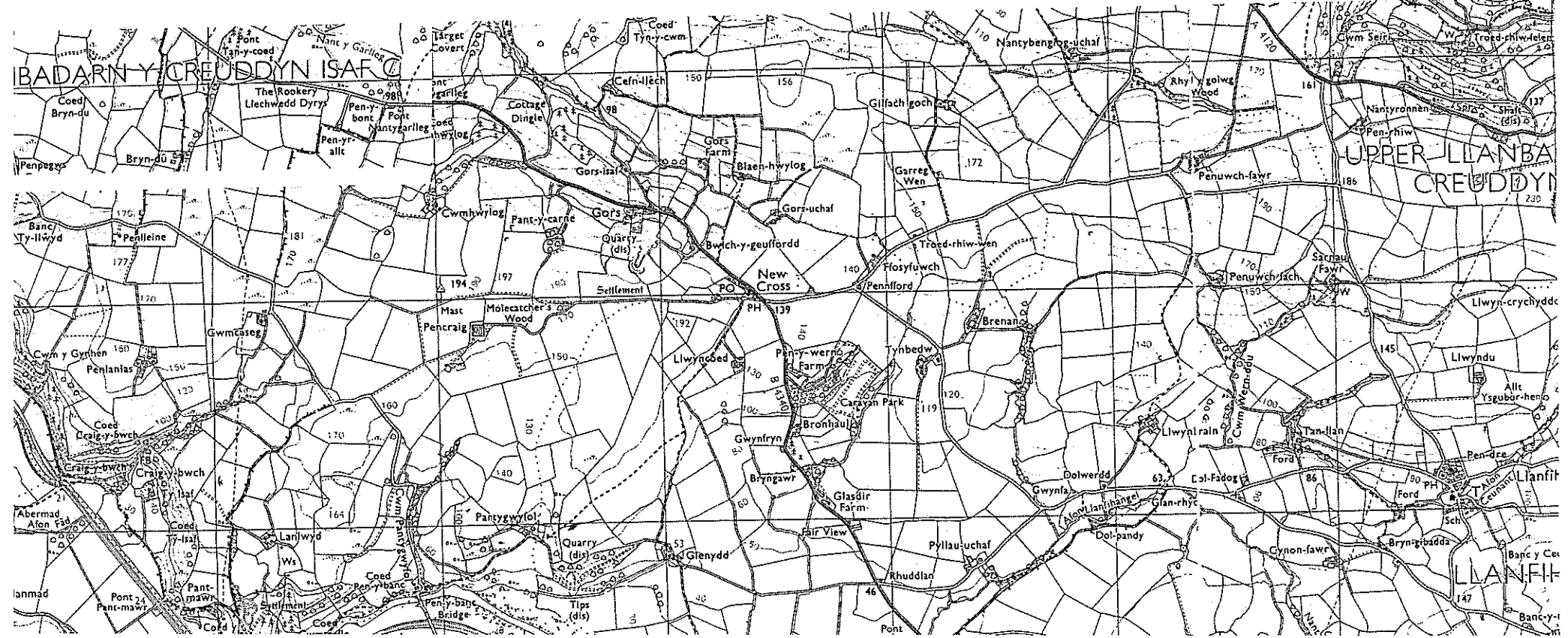
NATIONAL GRID
REFERENCE CORRELATION TO 100 METRES
Pence-y-llyn

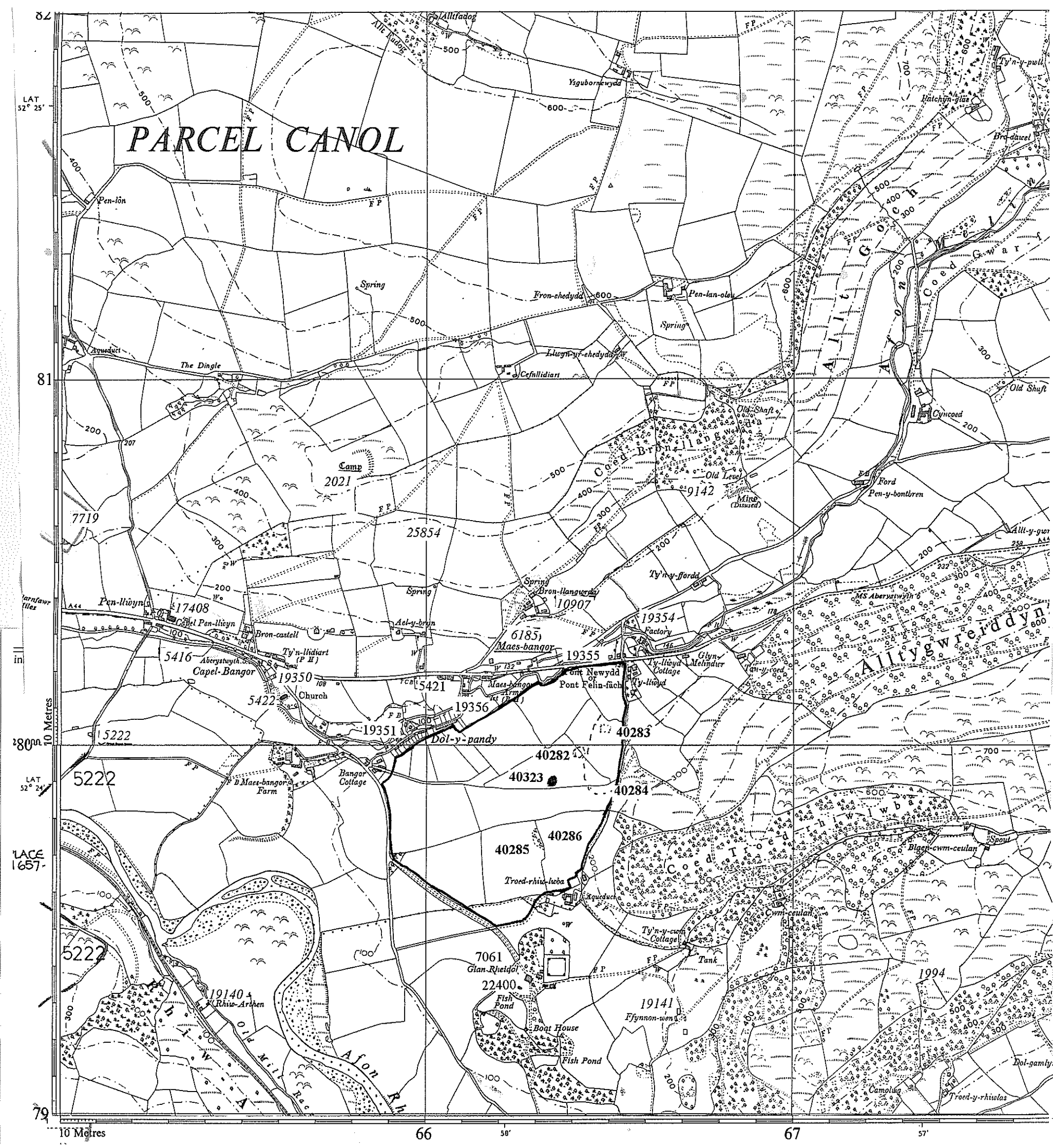


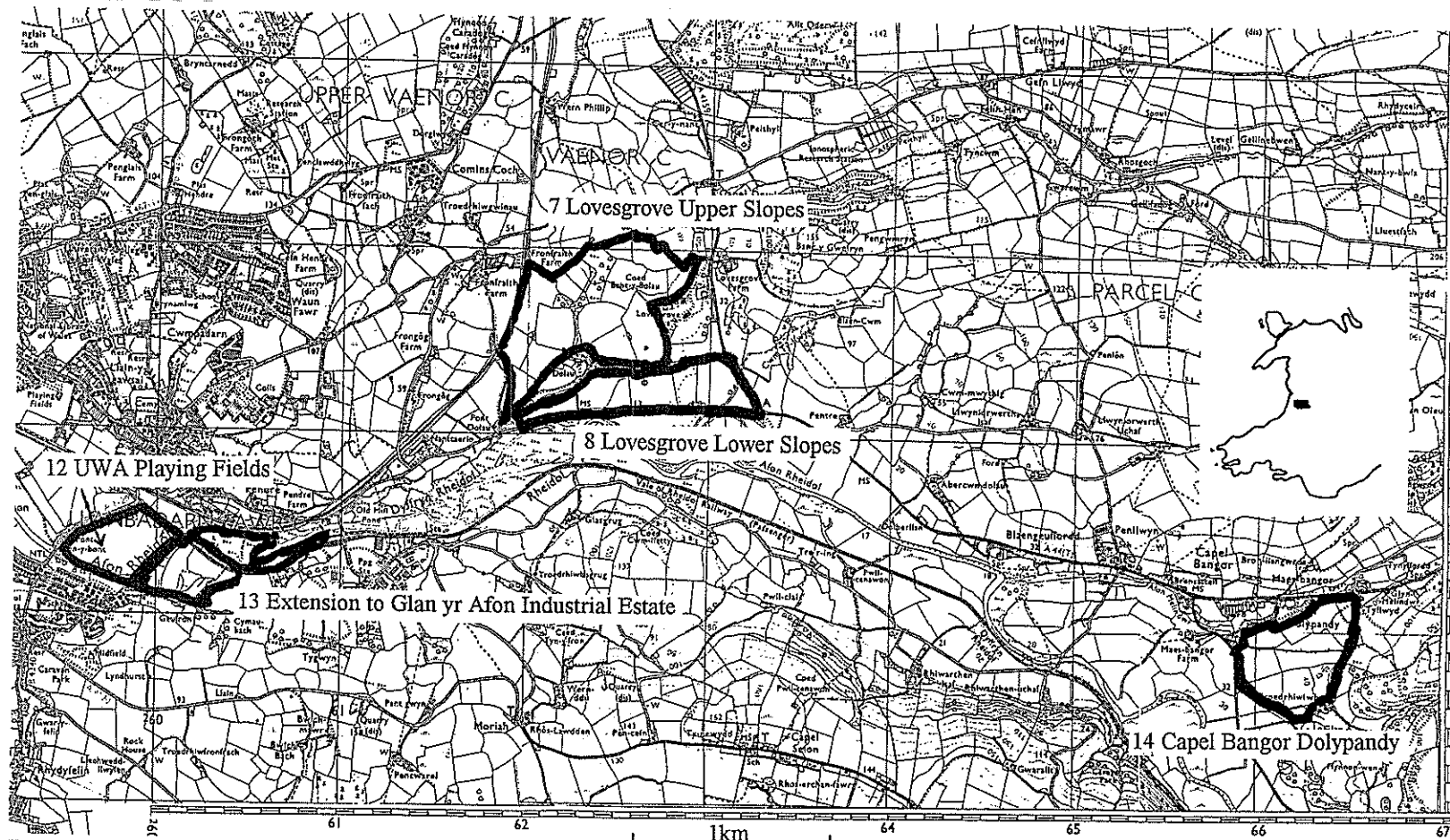
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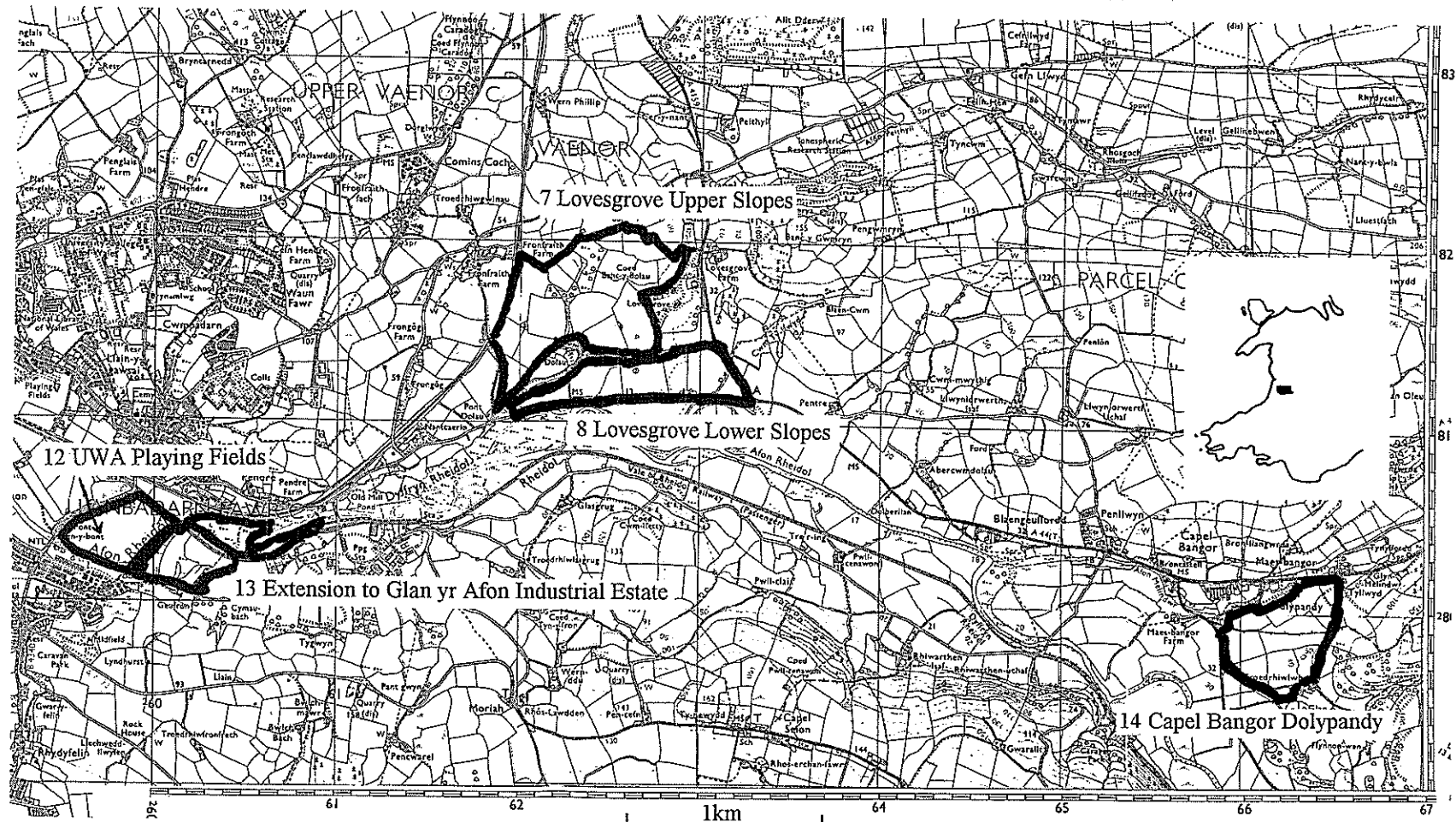




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Figure 1: Location plan showing study areas

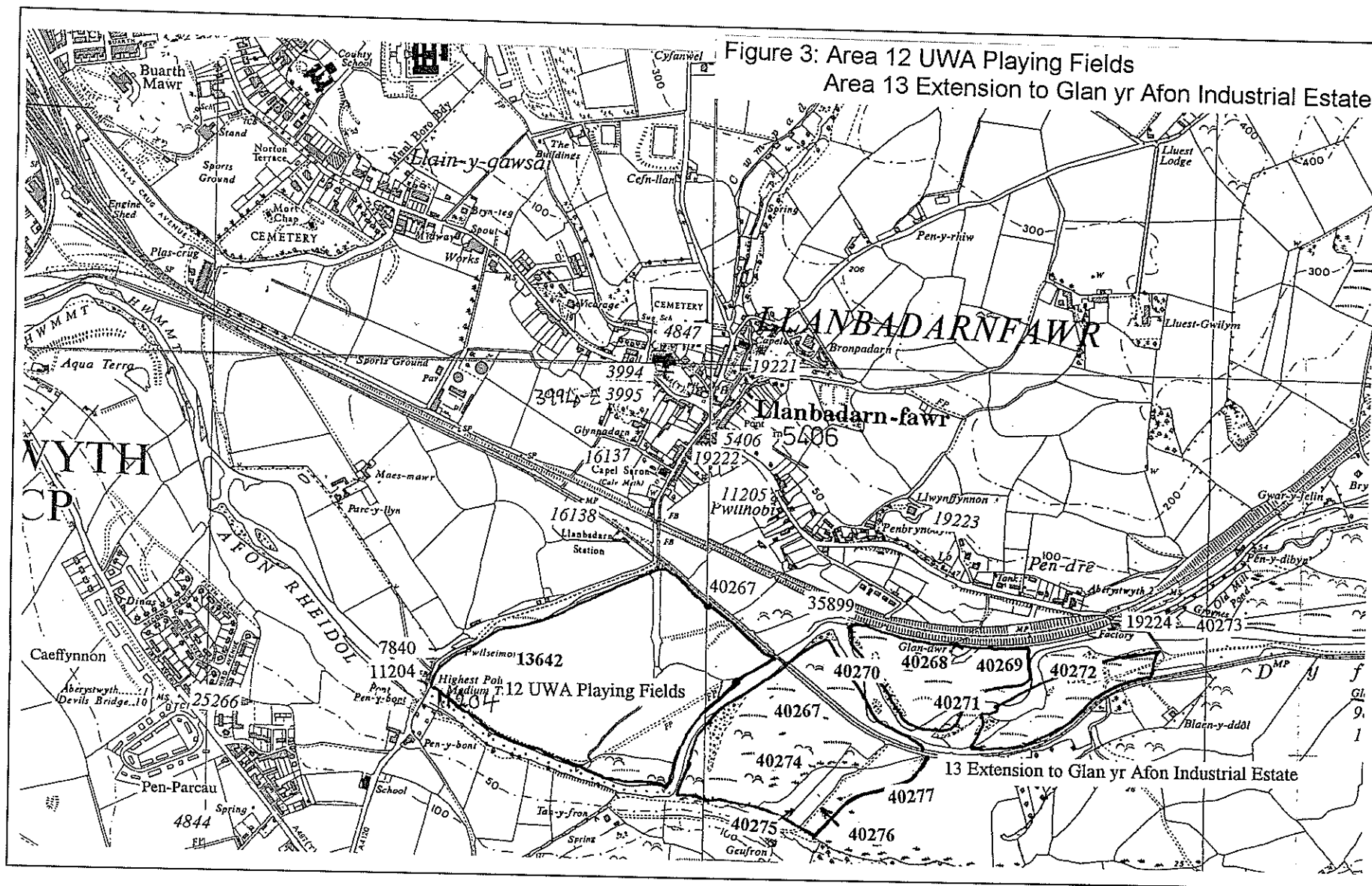
Location of Appraisal Areas



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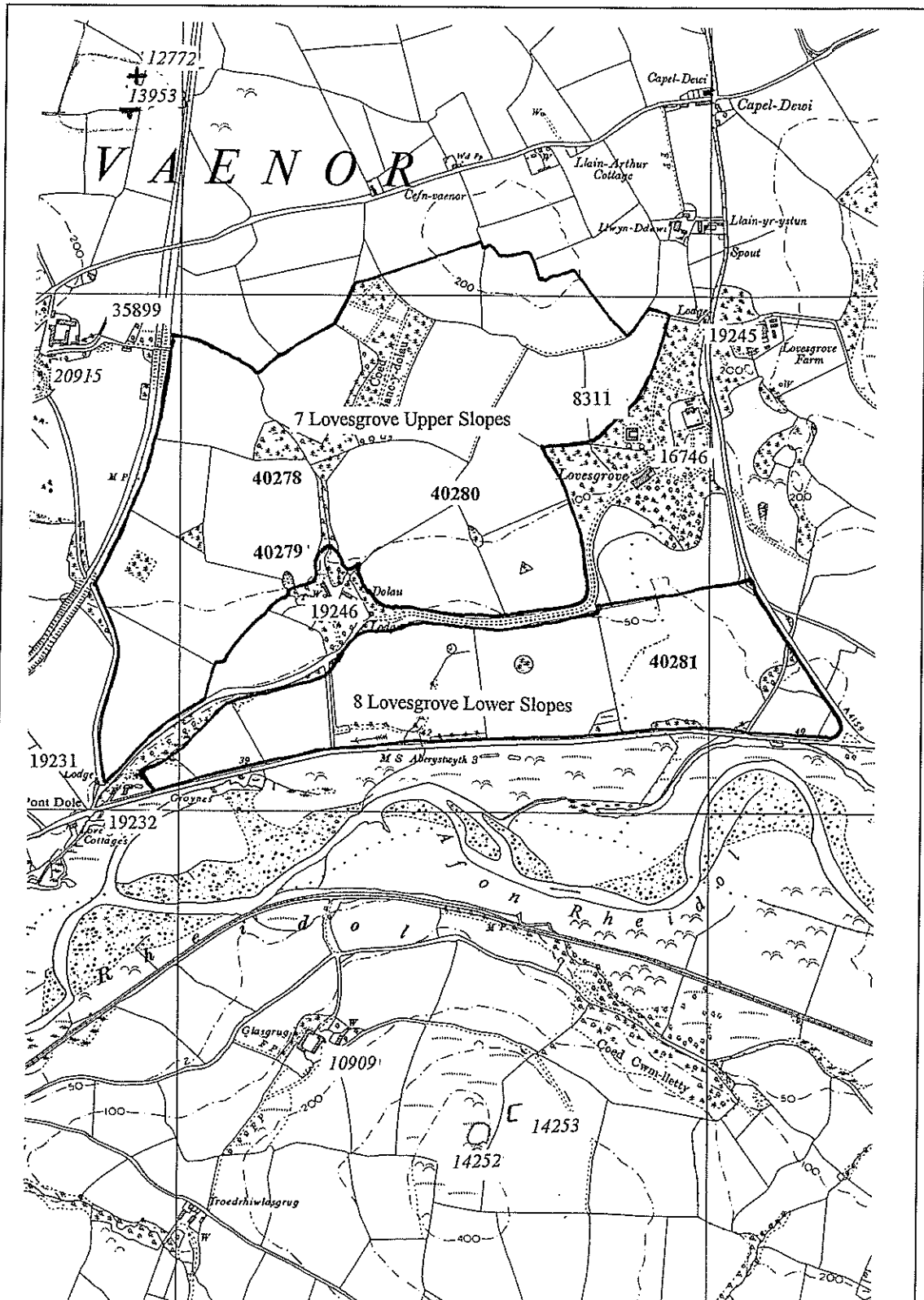


Figure 2: Area 7 Lovesgrove Upper Slopes
Area 8 Lovesgrove Lower Slopes

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