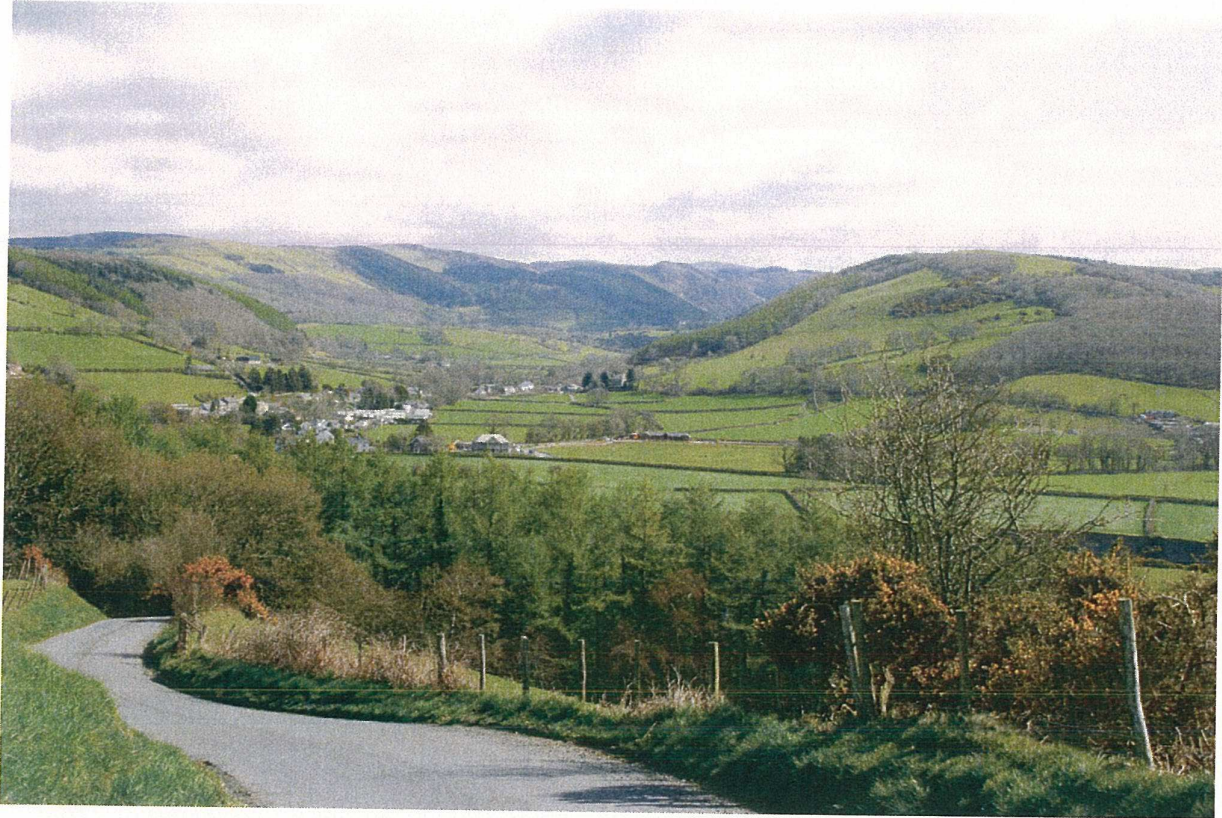


INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH AT CAPEL BANGOR ABERYSTWYTH, CEREDIGION ASIDOHL STUDY



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Report prepared
by
Dyfed Archaeological Trust
for
RPS Planning and Development



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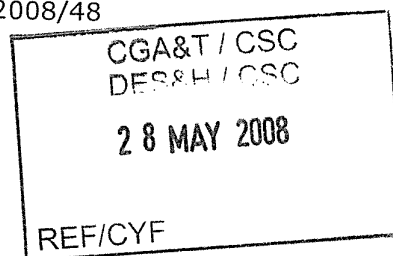
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Report number 2008/48



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1.0 STAGE 1 CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

1.1 Context of ASIDOHL Study

- 1.1.1 This Assessment has been undertaken at the request of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and Cadw and provides further supporting information to accompany a proposal by the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) for a business park development at a site located to the south of the Afon Melindwr, Capel Bangor, Aberystwyth (see Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 A full planning application (Ref: A031075) has been submitted for the earthworks and infrastructure of the site and an outline application (Ref: A031074) with all matters except for access reserved for future approval has been submitted for the development of the business park. In addition, at the request of the LPA a further full application has been submitted for the Waste Water Treatment Works associated with the proposal (Ref: A071154).
- 1.1.3 This ASIDOHL was requested by Cadw as the proposed development site lies within the registered historic landscape of Upland Ceredigion and they felt that the proposals were not '*drawn up with sufficient regard of the Historic Landscape*'¹.

1.2 Background to the Development Proposal

- 1.2.1 It was realised during the mid-1990's that there was a serious shortage of attractive, available and allocated land to meet the employment requirements of the County. Accordingly the former WDA investigated the potential of fifteen sites for employment uses. After considerable examination this list of sites was reduced to five, one of which was the site at Capel Bangor.
- 1.2.2 The need to address this shortfall in land for employment was confirmed and refined by an Economic Needs Assessment prepared by DTZ Pieda in September 2002. In essence that report concluded that:

¹ Extract taken from a letter sent by Cadw to Ceredigion County Council dated 22 February 2008.

- There is a projected demand for 15 – 22 hectares of land for business park / trading estate and manufacturing accommodation in the Aberystwyth area, and that the allocation of land in other areas of Ceredigion will not serve to displace or satisfy that demand.
- There was an identified demand for some 13 – 18 hectares of that land as Business Park space.

1.2.3 The report confirmed that there existed a severe shortage of suitable serviced sites and premises on offer to indigenous firms and inward investors seeking to expand or relocate in the Aberystwyth area. The report found that the vast majority of sites and premises were either not currently available in Aberystwyth and/or did not meet modern occupier requirements.

1.2.4 The report concluded that the site at Capel Bangor was capable of satisfying this demand. This option has therefore been pursued on the basis that the site has the physical capacity to accommodate the perceived demand over the foreseeable future and the lifetime of the Unitary Development Plan. It is located adjacent to the A44 trunk road and is free of any abnormal off-site and on-site servicing problems. Whilst it is clearly a green-field location it can be developed in a manner that is, on balance, environmentally sound and sustainable, and it is the nearest available and developable area of land to Aberystwyth.

1.3 Description of Development Proposal

1.3.1 The purpose of the planning applications is to make available, in advance, a site which can provide units for locally generated demand as well as units to receive potential inward investment projects in accordance with the advice of the Economic Needs Assessment. As such it is not possible or desirable, at this stage, to identify specific end-users or to finalise the site layout.

1.3.2 The main application is hence an outline application and the Masterplan is shown at 1.3a in the ES. The plan provides a clear indication of the nature and scale of the proposed development, including the access arrangements, and forms the basis for this ASIDOHL assessment.

1.3.3 The existing wastewater treatment facilities within the village are not considered appropriate or acceptable and a Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) is also proposed to ensure that sufficient capacity is provided for

both the development itself and existing and predicted flows from the settlement of Capel Bangor. It is to be located to the south west of the development with the foul sewage being treated to a high standard prior to the discharge of the effluent to the Afon Rheidol. The only visible feature within the WWTW compound will be the perimeter fence, the specification of which will be agreed with the LPA and Dwr Cymru as a condition of any planning permission granted.

1.4 The Historic Landscape Context

- 1.4.1 The village and the site are located towards the western edge of the Upland Ceredigion Historic Landscape Area (HLA – Ref: HLW (D) 2) as identified in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales (published by CCW, Cadw and ICOMOS UK in 1998). See Figure. A copy of the Register entry is included at Appendix 1. A landscape characterisation study carried out by Cambria Archaeology on behalf of Cadw has further divided the Upland Ceredigion HLA into 132 Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA). The application site is located wholly within the Capel Bangor HLCA (Ref: HLCA 112). A more detailed description and a plan showing the location and extent of the Capel Bangor HLCA are included at Appendix 2.
- 1.4.2 The Capel Bangor HLCA lies on the western fringe of the Upland Ceredigion HLA and it encompasses a terrace of the Afon Rheidol and the lower valley sides up to a height of c.170m OD. It is characterised by a settlement pattern of dispersed farms and small irregular fields. This pattern has been partially overlain by the 19th and 20th century development of Capel Bangor village.
- 1.4.3 Prior to the production of this study, Cadw, the historic environment service of the Welsh Assembly Government, was consulted to obtain information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Structures in the vicinity of the proposed development. The regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, and the online database of The National Monuments Record (NMR), maintained by the Royal Commission on The Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), were also searched to identify and locate other known sites of historic interest within the vicinity.
- 1.4.4 For the purposes of this study a 4km x 4km area, centred on the site, was assessed. The study area contained two Scheduled Ancient Monuments

(SAM), the Roman Fort of Pen-llwyn (Ref: CD134) located to the north west of Pen-llwyn, approximately 1.2km northwest of the site and the Pen-y Felin Wynt, or Coed Lluest Hillfort (Ref: CD167) located 2.4km to the southeast. The study area also contains twenty one Listed Buildings (LBs). The locations of the SAMs and the closest LBs are shown on the plan at Figure 1 and descriptions of the sites are included at Appendix 3.

- 1.4.5 A total of fifty nine other sites were recorded on the HER and thirty nine on the NMR database, although some sites are recorded on both.
- 1.4.6 The historical background of the proposed development site has been covered in two previous desk-based studies (Crane 2000 and Page 2001). The first included the five potential development sites, including the Capel Bangor site, whilst the second report dealt only with the Capel Bangor Site. These reports are included respectively at Appendices 4 and 5. These earlier historic studies identified four features, three cropmarks (PRNs 40282, 40283 and 40284) and a mound (PRN 40323) of potential archaeological interest within the site, and in April 2002 a geophysical survey on part of the proposed development area indicated further potential archaeological features (Taylor 2002).
- 1.4.7 In September 2002 an archaeological evaluation to test the validity and nature of these features was carried out by Cambria Archaeology as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed development. A copy of the evaluation report (Crane 2002) is included at Appendix 6.
- 1.4.8 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of eight trenches, of varying length, positioned to investigate specific features identified by the geophysical survey. The evaluation trenches did not find any traces of the cropmark features identified on the aerial photography nor any of the narrow geophysical anomalies, other than a probable correlation with a mole run. It was concluded that most of the artefacts recovered from the trenches, mainly shards of pottery, stoneware and china, with some metal items, came from formerly ploughed soils and had most likely originated as rubbish distributed with farm yard manure spread on the fields.
- 1.4.9 It was concluded, therefore, that there was *'no apparent significant archaeological material within the intended development area and that no archaeological conditions needed to be implemented other than the recording of the current field boundaries should their removal be necessary'*. It further

concluded that *'only 0.25% of the proposed development area was examined'* and *'archaeological features and deposits could have been missed'* by the trenches.

1.5 Summary of National, Regional and Local Planning Policies in Relation to Historic Landscapes in the Development Area

1.5.1 Planning Policy Wales, March 2002, sets out the Welsh Assembly Government's Planning Policy. Section 6.1.1 lists 4 objectives for protection of the historic environment, encompassing archaeology and ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, and historic parks gardens and landscapes, namely to:

- *'preserve and enhance the historic environment.....'*
- *'protect archaeological remains.....'*
- *'ensure the character of historic buildings is safeguarded....'*
- *'ensure that conservation areas are protected....'*

1.5.2 Paragraph 6.4 requires that Unitary Development Plans (UDPs) should set out policies for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment in the area they cover and the factors to be taken into account in assessing planning applications. Policies are also required for the protection and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest and their settings (para 6.4.2), and policies for the conservation of the built environment that are relevant to development control decisions (para 6.4.4).

1.5.3 Paragraph 6.4.10 requires local planning authorities to *'take into account the non-statutory 'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special interest in Wales'* in preparing their UDPs.

1.5.4 Paragraph 6.5.23 states that *'the effect of proposed development on a park or garden contained in the Registeror on the setting of such a park or garden, may be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application'* and that *'Information on the landscapes in the second part of the Register should also be taken into account in considering the implications of developments which are of such a scale that they would have a more than local impact on an area on the Register'*.

- 1.5.5 Paragraph 6.5.1 sets out the desirability of preserving ancient monuments as a material consideration in determining a planning application and, in cases involving nationally important remains and their settings, whether scheduled or not, it states that there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. In cases involving lesser archaeological remains the relative importance of the archaeological remains needs to be weighed against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.
- 1.5.6 Paragraph 6.5.3 requires that, in cases where the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified and where development should be allowed to proceed, the authority needs to be satisfied that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the archaeological investigation and subsequent recording of the remains and the publication of the results.
- 1.5.7 Paragraph 6.5.7 requires that *'where a development proposal affects a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'*.
- 1.5.8 Planning applications are currently considered in the context of the Dyfed Structure Plan and the Ceredigion Unitary Development Plan, Proposed Modifications Version, March 2006, (UDP) including minor amendments.
- 1.5.9 The Dyfed Structure Plan (including Alterations No. 1) was approved in November 1990. Therefore, whilst this is still the statutorily approved plan, it is substantially out of date with regard to changes to national planning guidance.
- 1.5.10 Historical Environment Policies of the Ceredigion (UDP) of relevance to this development proposal are discussed below.
- 1.5.11 Policy ENVL1.11 deals with Historic Landscapes and states that: *'Proposals which adversely affect the historic and cultural landscape will not be permitted.'*
- 1.5.12 Upland Ceredigion has been identified in the 'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Historic interest in Wales' following a study carried out on behalf of Cadw, CCW and ICOMOS, as 'A Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest'. PPW requires that information on such landscapes should

be taken into account by LPAs in considering the implications of developments which are *'of such a scale that they would have more than a local impact on the area on the Register.'*

- 1.5.13 The explanatory memorandum to policy ENVL1.11 lists 7 principal features, which have given rise to the area's inclusion on the Register. Three of these relate to particular sites, which are remote from and not relevant to Capel Bangor, but the following, which may have relevance, are:
- Prehistoric to recent mining remains and settlements;
 - Medieval settlements;
 - Drovers routes;
 - The enclosure of commons, wastes and moors by large estates, individual landowners and Parliamentary Acts;
- 1.5.18 Policy ENVB1.8 Deals with development affecting the setting of a Listed Building and states:
- 'In considering applications for new development the Council will have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of listed buildings in the vicinity. Development which has a harmful impact on the setting of a listed building will not be permitted.'*
- 1.5.19 The explanatory memorandum to this policy accepts that there will be instances where new development can be accommodated alongside or near to a listed building
- 'providing that strict control is exercised over the design, scale, height, massing and use of materials in the new proposal.'*
- 1.5.22 ENVB 1.12 seeks to protect historic parks and gardens and states:
- 1.5.23 *'Development which would adversely affect the character or appearance of parks or gardens included in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens will not be permitted'.*
- 1.5.25 Policy ENVB1.13 seeks to protect Archaeological Sites and states that *'Proposals which would adversely affect archaeological sites of national importance and their settings will not be permitted. Proposals, which would have a significant adverse effect upon archaeological sites of regional or local importance and their settings will only be permitted where: 1. the*

proposals will ensure the physical preservation of archaeological remains in an appropriate setting in situ and/or 2. where physical preservation of this archaeological remains is not possible and not required, and proposals include appropriate mitigation measures ensuring the excavation and recording of archaeological remains prior to development.'

1.6 Assessment of the cultural heritage resource

- 1.6.1 In assessing the effects of development proposals upon cultural heritage resources, it is necessary to consider the *importance* of the resource as well as the magnitude of the impact.
- 1.6.2 Annex 3 of Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology sets out the Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments. These criteria, based on date, rarity, documentation, group value, condition, fragility, vulnerability, diversity and potential are used for the assessment of the importance of all types of historic buildings, landscapes and archaeological sites considered to be potentially of National Importance.
- 1.6.3 The guide for the preparation of ASIDOHL studies has recommended that the criteria for assessing the importance of archaeological monuments adopted by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts should be used (Cadw *et al* 2007, 17). These are:
- 1.6.4 **Category A/National:** Monuments that are scheduled and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), those suitable for scheduling, or those considered to be of national importance but not covered by the Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling [including SAMs, Listed Buildings]. This category will also encompass national, but non-statutory designations such as inclusion on the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales;
- 1.6.5 **Category B/Regional:** Sites not covered by statutory designation (or as yet not identified as being of such importance to warrant statutory protection), but nevertheless considered to be features of significance; this includes features listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) or other sources, which are of a reasonably well-defined extent, nature and date, and thus represent significant examples in the regional context;

- 1.6.6 **Category C/Local:** Sites listed in the HER or other sources, which are of minor importance, but have a significance in a local context;
- 1.6.7 **Category D/Minor:** Sites or features of minor importance, or sites that have been so badly damaged in the past that no longer justify inclusion in a higher category;
- 1.6.8 **Category U/Unknown:** Sites whose survival has not been determined and which require further work to assign them to a higher category. This category typically includes potential buried features and deposits.
- 1.6.9 Clearly there is always the potential for the existence of nationally important archaeological sites that have not yet been identified or Scheduled. Conversely there may be Scheduled sites that have been lost completely or are so extensively damaged that they are no longer of schedulable quality. The same is the case for registered landscapes, parks and gardens and Listed Buildings. The designated, statutory status of a cultural heritage receptor is thus clearly an indicator of importance, but a degree of judgement has to be employed, most especially with sites, which currently have no statutory or non-statutory designation.

Assessment of Impacts

- 1.6.10 Impacts upon the cultural heritage resource are predominantly permanent adverse impacts resulting from the loss of elements of the resource base as a result of construction activities. There may occasionally be temporary adverse impacts when the setting of a site or monument is affected by construction activities, or permanent adverse impacts when such settings are affected by the new development itself. In some cases, well-designed development can result in permanent beneficial impacts where the setting of a historic building or landscape is enhanced.
- 1.6.11 Impacts upon cultural heritage resources can take one of two forms:
- **Direct** – a tangible physical impact, for example demolition of a building or removal of archaeological remains through groundworks. In cultural heritage terms, direct impacts are almost always permanent; and require appropriate mitigation
 - **Indirect** – these do not usually physically affect the resource, but may alter its setting or utility. Examples of indirect impacts include visually intrusive structures or the restoration of views. The effects of noise and light pollution are also

indirect impacts. In some cases indirect impacts may indeed physically affect the resource, such as contamination of buried remains as a result of accidental spillages of pollutants, or alterations required to historic buildings, e.g., double glazing to mitigate a rise in noise levels.

Assessment of Impact Significance (Effect)

1.6.12 The significance of impact reflects both the importance of the heritage resource and the degree to which the resource would be affected (i.e. magnitude of impact). Significance is determined as follows:

- Adverse
- Major Beneficial
- Moderate Beneficial
- Minor Beneficial
- Neutral
- Minor Adverse
- Moderate Major Adverse

1.6.13 The following table defines these terms.

Table 1.1 Assessment Table

Significance	Comment
Major beneficial	<p>The proposals would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potential, through removal of damaging or discordant existing impacts (direct or indirect) on regionally or nationally important heritage resources, for significant or extensive restoration or enhancement of characteristic features or their setting. • Remove existing visual intrusion, such that the integrity, understanding and sense of place of a highly valued area, a group of sites or features of national or regional importance is re-established.
Moderate beneficial	<p>The proposals would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance existing historic landscape/townscape character through beneficial landscaping and/or good design. • Restore or enhance the form, scale, pattern or sense of place of the cultural heritage resource through good design. • Remove or reduce existing impacts affecting nationally important cultural heritage resources or their setting/context.
Minor beneficial	<p>The proposals would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove or reduce existing impacts (direct and indirect) affecting locally or regionally important cultural heritage resources or their setting/context.

Neutral	<p>The proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have no appreciable impacts, either positive or negative, on any known or potential cultural heritage assets
Minor adverse	<p>The proposals would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result in loss of or damage to locally important cultural heritage resources. • Compromise or degrade the setting or context of locally or regionally important cultural heritage resources.
Moderate adverse	<p>The proposals would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result in damage to regionally important cultural heritage resources. • Severely compromise or degrade the setting or context of regionally important cultural heritage resources. • Compromise or degrade the setting or context of nationally significant cultural heritage resources.
Major adverse	<p>The proposals would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result in damage to nationally important cultural heritage resources. • Result in severe damage to, or loss of regionally important cultural heritage resources. • Severely compromise or degrade the setting or context of nationally important cultural heritage resources.

1.6.14 The interpretation of these terms are as follows:

Minor significance - slightly noteworthy or material in planning decision making`

Moderate significance - noteworthy, material

Major significance - extremely noteworthy or material in planning decision making

1.6.15 In addition, the term '**Negligible**' may be used where the significance of an impact is measurable, but less than 'Minor' (e.g. a slight impact to the setting of a locally significant cultural heritage resource). Such impacts are regarded as being not material to planning.

1.7 Consultations

1.7.1 Cadw were consulted for information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

1.7.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust were consulted to examine the HER and for information on the historic characterisation of the Capel Bangor Area of the Upland Ceredigion Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest

1.7.3 The National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient Historical Monuments of Wales was also consulted.

1.8 Methodology

- 1.8.1 The methodology used for this assessment consisted of a review of existing information relating to the site, a site visit to assess the potential impact of the development on the surrounding areas and an assessment of the cumulative impacts based on the criteria laid out in the *'Guide to good practice on using the Register of landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process'*.

2. ASIDHOL ASSESSMENT

2.1 The Capel Bangor HLCA

- 2.1.1 The Capel Bangor HLCA has been characterised as having a settlement pattern of dispersed farms and small irregular fields, which have been identified as an essential historic landscape component (Murphy 1999, HLCA 112). This pattern has been partially overlain by the 19th and 20th century development of Capel Bangor.

The existing field pattern

- 2.1.2 The existing field pattern is largely post-medieval in origin and it had been established in its present form by the time the Llanbadarnfawr tithe map was produced in 1845.
- 2.1.3 The fields are bounded by low earth banks topped by mature and well-maintained hedges. The hedges are generally fairly low, giving an open aspect to the site, which is visible from several points within the Capel Bangor HLCA and from some surrounding HLCAs and Landmap Aspect Areas (LAA).
- 2.1.4 The field pattern is one of the main defining character elements of this HLCA and is therefore considered to be Category A/National Importance.

Other features of historic interest

- 2.1.4 Five features of historic interest have been recorded within the site. These are: The three cropmarks (PRNs 40282, 40283 and 40284), a mound (PRN 40323) of potential archaeological interest evaluated in 2002, and Pont Newydd/Pont Felinfach (PRN 19355; NPRN 23863). The 2002 evaluation concluded that the features identified from aerial photographs and the geophysical survey were not of archaeological interest and will not be considered further in this assessment.

Pont Newydd/Pont Felinfach (PRN 19355; NPRN 23863)

- 2.1.5 Pont Newydd carries the main A44 over the Afon Melindwr. The current bridge is a modern concrete construction with steel railings. This has apparently replaced an earlier bridge, which was described in 1988 as '*a simple, single span, stone bridge with a parapet*' (Ceredigion Archaeological Survey 1988, 43). It is not clear if any of the earlier structure survives below the modern bridge.

- 2.1.6 The bridge is not an essential historic landscape component of the HLCA, and it is considered to be a Category D or Minor site.
- 2.1.7 From the existing design plans it is not certain if the bridge will be directly affected by the proposals for the new road layout at the site entrance. In any event the potential loss of the bridge is not considered to be of archaeological significance and will not be considered further. A watching brief during construction to record any surviving evidence of the earlier bridge will be appropriate mitigation if the bridge is to be affected.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 2.1.8 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area; the Roman Fort of Pen-llwyn (PRN 7719; SAM CD134; NPRN 92323) located to the north west of Pen-llwyn, north west of the site, and Pen-y Felin Wynt, or Coed Lluest Hillfort (PRN 1992; SAM CD167; NPRN 303569) to the southeast.
- 2.1.9 The proposed development will be located approximately 1.2km from the fort at its nearest point and will be separated from it by the A44 and existing development within Capel Bangor. Due to the effects of distance and intervening development and infrastructure the proposed development will have no impact on the monument or its setting.
- 2.1.10 The site is 2.2km from the Coed Lluest Hillfort at its nearest point and is separated by the Rheidol Valley and is obscured by a woodland plantation that surrounds the fort. There are two southwest-facing promontories of high ground, which rise to 160m OD, between the site and the hillfort that also obscure the view. The distance and the intervening topography mean that the proposed development will have no impact on the monument or its setting.
- 2.1.11 There are, therefore, no impacts on the Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Listed Buildings

- 2.1.12 There are a number of Listed Buildings in close proximity (within 500m) to the site. Descriptions of the buildings are given at Appendix 3. The closest Listed Building is 7 Dol-y-Pandy (Ref: 82800), 130m to the northwest, which is Grade II. The rear of the cottage overlooks the site and is separated from it by one small field. The current site boundary at this point is a narrow

modern hedge, which offers little or no screening. The rear of the property is visible from the site.

- 2.1.13 A Grade II Listed shop (Ref: 82814), next to the Exchange House, lies 150m to the north of the site. The shop is situated on the south side of the A44 and is separated from the site by several buildings and a small caravan park. The upper floor of the building is visible from the site.
- 2.1.14 Neither Listed Building has had any known association with the development site, nor was their visual setting in the landscape a particular consideration in their original siting or construction. Therefore, their settings are not a significant issue within this development.
- 2.1.15 Approximately 480m to the northwest of the site are a group of four Listed Buildings: the Church of St David (Ref: 19170), Grade II*; the entrance gates to the Church of St. David (Ref: 82804), Grade II, the Church Hall (Ref: 82815), Grade II; and Ty'r Eglwys (Ref: 82817), Grade II. These are separated from the site by the bulk of the village and the distance, intervening buildings and topography obscure the site from these buildings.
- 2.1.16 Two buildings at Glan Rheidol Farm, c.450m to the south of the site are also Grade II Listed Buildings. These are the house (Ref: 9826) and one of the outbuildings (Ref: 82812). Because of the distance and intervening topography, the buildings of Glan Rheidol are not visible from the site.
- 2.1.17 There are, therefore, no impacts on the Listed Buildings.

Stage 2 Assessment of direct physical impacts

2.2 Direct physical impacts in absolute terms

The Capel Bangor HLCA

- 2.2.1 The site is c.15.75ha and is contained wholly within the Capel Bangor HLCA (c.320.75ha), of which it forms approximately 5%. It forms only 0.3% of the Upland Ceredigion HLA (c.46,800ha).

- 2.2.2 The size of the development will effectively double the built up area of the village and the proposed buildings are generally larger than the existing buildings in the village.
- 2.2.3 The current design plans include new planting to screen the development.
- 2.2.4 Using the ASIDOHL Stage 2: Grades of Direct Physical Impacts, the direct impacts of this development on the existing field pattern are Slight (5%-14% permanently lost or removed) for the Capel Bangor HLCA and Very Slight (0%-4% permanently lost or removed) for the Upland Ceredigion HLA.
- 2.2.5 This gives a magnitude and score of Slight – 2 for the Capel Bangor HLCA and Very Slight – 1 for the Upland Ceredigion HLA.

2.3 Direct physical impacts in relative terms

- 2.3.1 The development area lies within the Capel Bangor HLCA, which forms part of the Upland Ceredigion HLA and is therefore considered of National Importance, giving it a Category of Significance of A – 4. However, the Capel Bangor HLCA is atypical of the Upland Ceredigion HLA as it is low-lying and enclosed, giving it a Category of Significance of C – 2.
- 2.3.2 The field pattern within the Capel Bangor HLCA is one of the major defining character elements of the area and it therefore has a Category of Significance of A – 4. The loss of 5% of the field pattern gives a Magnitude of Impact of Slight - 2.
- 2.3.4 The field pattern within the Capel Bangor HLCA is atypical and the Development affects only 0.3% of the Upland Ceredigion HLA giving a Category of Significance of A – 4 and a Magnitude of Impact of Very Slight - 1.

2.4 Direct physical impacts in landscape terms

2.4.1 The field pattern within the development site has been identified as one of the major defining character elements of the Capel Bangor HLCA and it therefore has a High landscape value and a score of 5.

2.4.2 The field pattern is not typical of the Upland Ceredigion HLA and therefore has a Low landscape value and a score of 2.

2.5 Landscape value effect

2.5.1 The loss of 5% of the field pattern within the Capel Bangor HLCA and the resulting change in character of Capel Bangor itself will moderately reduce the landscape value – score 3.

2.5.2 The loss of 0.3% of the Upland Ceredigion HLA will very slightly reduce its landscape value – score 1.

2.6 Summary of direct physical impacts

Absolute Impact (Loss of Area)		Magnitude and Score		
15.75 ha, 5% area		Overall score: 14		
total area HLCA = 320.75 ha		Overall impact: Considerable		
Relative and landscape impacts (loss of known elements or characteristics) and scores				
Element/% loss	Category	Magnitude	Landscape value	Landscape value effect
Field system 5%	A - 4	Slight - 2	High - 5	Moderately Reduced - 3

Direct Physical Impacts on Capel Bangor HLCA.

Absolute Impact (Loss of Area)		Magnitude and Score	
15.75 ha, 0.3% area		Overall score: 6	
total area HLCA = 46,800 ha		Overall impact: Slight	

Relative and landscape impacts (loss of known elements or characteristics) and scores				
Element / % loss	Category	Magnitude	Landscape value	Landscape value effect
Field system 5%	C - 2	Very Slight - 1	Low - 2	Very Slightly Reduced - 1

Direct Physical Impacts on Upland Ceredigion HLA.

Stage 3 Assessment of indirect impacts

2.7 Stage 3A Assessment of indirect physical impacts

2.7.1 Indirect physical impacts on the Capel Bangor HLCA are confined to the loss of 5% of the agricultural landscape. However, this will not affect farming practice in the Capel Bangor HLCA in any significant way and the magnitude of Impact is Slight – 2.

2.7.2 Indirect physical impacts on the Upland Ceredigion HLA are confined to the loss of 0.3% of the agricultural landscape. However, this will not affect farming practice in any way and the magnitude of Impact is Very Slight – 1.

2.8 Stage 3B Assessment of indirect (non-physical) impacts

2.8.1 The proposed development will have an indirect (non-physical) visual impact on several surrounding HLCAs and Landmap Aspect Areas.

2.8.2 The Capel Bangor HLCA is bounded by parts of seven other HLCAs and three LAAs.

2.8.3 The HLCAs are: Ysgubor Newydd (Ref: HLCA 82); Allt Goch (Ref: HLCA 66); Nantyarion (Ref: HLCA 68); Allt y Gwrieddyn (Ref: HLCA 67); Cefn Bangor and Cefn Fuches (Ref: HLCA 69); Cwm Rheidol Valley Woodland (Ref: HLCA 55); and Lower Rheidol Valley (Ref: HLCA 56).

2.8.4 The LAAs are: the Rheidol Floodplain (Ref: LAA 38); Bow Street (Ref: LAA 39); and Capel Saion (Ref: LAA 42).

- 2.8.5 The contact points between the Capel Bangor HLCA and most of these areas is small and therefore the potential impacts on only some of the surroundings areas will be considered. These are four HLCAs - Ysgubor Newydd (Ref: HLCA 82), Allt Goch (Ref: HLCA 66), Cwm Rheidol Valley Woodland (Ref: HLCA 55) and Allt y Gwrieddyn (Ref: HLCA 67) – and one LAA, Capel Saion (Ref: LAA 42).
- 2.8.6 These are the only areas from which the development site is visible to any great extent. It is possible that it may be partially visible from some points within the Bow Street LAA (Ref: LAA 39), but because of distance and topography this is not considered to be significant.
- 2.8.7 The HLCAs and LAA that will be considered are all on the surrounding higher ground and have a view across Capel Bangor and the development site, therefore, the proposals have a visual impact on these areas.

The visual impact

- 2.8.8 The scale of the development, the size of the buildings and the introduction of new planting will double the size and alter the character of Capel Bangor village and its immediate surroundings.
- 2.8.9 It will be visible from several points within the Capel Bangor HLCA, most notably from the A44 when entering Capel Bangor from the east, where currently there is an open aspect giving a view southwest across the Rheidol Valley.
- 2.8.10 There will also be points within the village where the development will obscure and/or dominate the views to the south.
- 2.8.11 There are some areas within the Capel Bangor HLCA where the development is not visible and will have no visual impact, therefore the Magnitude of visual Impact within the Capel Bangor HLCA is considered Moderate – 3.
- 2.8.12 The site is also visible from certain points within the surrounding HLCA areas, but from no point does it obscure the larger views of, or across, the Capel Bangor HLCA. Nor does it obliterate or obscure the underlying character of the Capel Bangor HLCA.
- 2.8.13 From certain points within the Capel Saion LAA the development will be especially prominent. There is a point at NGR c.SN65067937 on the unclassified road that crosses the Rheidol Valley and connects the A4120 to

the A44 where the site will dominate the view. However, even from this point it will not obscure the views into, or across, the HLCA, or its characteristic elements.

2.8.14 The Magnitude of visual Impact on surrounding HLCA's is Slight – 2.

2.8.15 The overall Magnitude of visual Impact on the Upland Ceredigion HLA is Very Slight – 1.

Stage 4 evaluation of relative importance

2.9 Evaluation of the relative importance of proposed development site within the Capel Bangor HLCA

2.9.1 This section will assess the relative importance of the development site within the Capel Bangor HLCA and then assess the importance of the Capel Bangor HLCA within the Upland Ceredigion HLA.

2.9.2 The Capel Bangor HLCA lies on the western fringe of the Upland Ceredigion HLA and is atypical of the HLA as a whole.

2.9.3 The relative importance of this part of the HLCA has been assessed against the whole of the HLCA according to 11 criteria set out in the Guide to ASIDOHL studies. The 11 criteria are:

2.9.4 **Rarity:** The field pattern is one of the main character elements that has defined the Capel Bangor HLCA. Therefore, the fields and boundaries that make up the proposed development area are not rare within the HLCA.

Score: Low - 2

2.9.5 **Representativeness:** The field pattern within the proposed development site is typical and representative of the HLCA. However, it is not the only area where this pattern of small, irregular enclosed fields survives.

Score: High - 4

- 2.9.6 **Documentation:** The field pattern was visible on the Llanbadarnfawr parish tithe map produced in 1845 and has remained unchanged on later mapping of the area. It is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th and early 20th century.
- Score: Moderate - 3
- 2.9.7 **Group Value:** The landscape within the proposed development site has no significant associations, apart from being part of Tyllwyd Farm.
- Score: Low - 2
- 2.9.8 **Survival:** The survival of the field pattern is good within the proposed development site as it is throughout the Capel Bangor HLCA as a whole.
- Score: High - 4
- 2.9.9 **Condition:** The condition of landscape elements, in this case the field boundaries that make up the field pattern, is good in the proposed development area, but it is no better than elsewhere in other parts of the Capel Bangor HLCA.
- Score: Medium - 3
- 2.9.10 **Coherence:** The coherence of the landscape within the proposed development site is good, as it is throughout the Capel Bangor HLCA.
- Score: Very high - 5
- 2.9.11 **Integrity:** The landscape within the proposed development site has high physical and visual integrity. It has retained its layout since at least the mid 19th century and its original form and function are still easily identifiable.
- Score: High - 4

- 2.9.12 **Potential:** There is very low potential for future landscape study and analysis within the proposed development site, although the wider HLCA landscape may offer better opportunities for study.

Score: Very low - 1

- 2.9.13 **Amenity:** The landscape within the proposed development site has no educational or recreational amenity value.

Score: Very low - 1

- 2.9.14 **Associations:** The proposed development site has no known historic associations.

Score: None - 1

- 2.9.15 This gives a combined score of 30 and a relative importance of the development site within the Capel Bangor HLCA of Moderate.

2.10 Evaluation of the relative importance of the Capel Bangor HLCA within the Upland Ceredigion HLA

- 2.10.1 The Capel Bangor HLCA is not typical of the Upland Ceredigion HLA. It lies on the western fringe and is confined to the Rheidol Valley and the lower slopes of the uplands to the west and north. The Capel Bangor HLCA effectively forms a transition point between the Upland Ceredigion HLA and Aberystwyth and the coastal zone to the west.

- 2.10.2 The following evaluation is based on the same 11 criteria as used in 2.9 above.

- 2.10.3 **Rarity** – Low - 2

Representativeness – Low - 2

Documentation – Moderate - 3

Group Value – Low - 2

Survival – High - 4

Condition – Low - 2

Coherence – Low - 2

Integrity – Medium - 3

Potential – Very Low - 1

Amenity – Very Low - 1

Associations – None - 1

- 2.10.4 This gives a combined score of 23 and a relative importance of the Capel Bangor HLCA within the Upland Ceredigion HLA of Moderate.

Stage 5 Summary of the overall significance of impact of the proposed development on the Upland Ceredigion HLA

2.11.1 The value of the Capel Bangor HLCA (based on Stage 4 evaluation)

- 2.11.1.1 The Capel Bangor HLCA has a moderate value within the Upland Ceredigion HLA – score 4.

2.11.2 The impact of development (based on Stages 2 and 3)

- 2.11.2.1 The impact of development on the Upland Ceredigion HLA is Low – score 2

2.11.3 Reduction of value of the Upland Ceredigion HLA

- 2.11.3.1 The landscape value of the Upland Ceredigion HLA will be very slightly reduced – score 1.

- 2.11.4 This gives a combined score of 7 and an overall Significance of Impact for the proposed development as Slight.

3. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Overall impact of the proposed development

- 3.1.1 The ASIDOHL study has shown that the proposed development has a range of potential impacts on the Capel Bangor HLCA and on the wider Upland Ceredigion HLA.
- 3.1.2 The impact ratings for the Capel Bangor HLCA will always be higher than those for the Upland Ceredigion HLA as they reflect the vastly different sizes of the two areas and the subsequent differing scales of the potential impacts.
- 3.1.3 The direct physical impact on the Capel Bangor HLCA will be Considerable because of the scale and nature of the proposed development and the dramatic changes it will bring to this part of the HLCA. The direct physical impact on the Upland Ceredigion HLA as a whole will be Slight.
- 3.1.4 In contrast to the direct physical impact the indirect physical impacts are Slight for the Capel Bangor HLCA and Very Slight for the Upland Ceredigion HLA.
- 3.1.5 The scale and nature of the development has a range of visual impacts ranging from Moderate from within the Capel Bangor HLCA, to Slight for some surrounding HLCAs and Very Slight for the Upland Ceredigion HLA as a whole. The Moderate rating for the Capel Bangor HLCA reflects the dominating aspect that the development will have from various parts of the village and surrounding area.

- 3.1.6 The relative importance of the development site within the Capel Bangor HLCA is considered to be Moderate, because of the scale and fairly prominent location of the site.
- 3.1.7 The relative importance of the Capel Bangor HLCA within the Upland Ceredigion HLA is considered to be Moderate, because of its peripheral location to the main core of the HLA and the fact that it is not typical of the HLA.
- 3.1.8 The overall significance of impact of the proposed development on the Upland Ceredigion HLA of Slight reflects the location of the Capel Bangor HLCA and the small scale of the development in relation to the size and character of the HLA as a whole.

3.2 Mitigation

- 3.2.1 In landscape terms there is little that can be done to mitigate the impacts of the development on the Capel Bangor HLCA and Upland Ceredigion HLA.
- 3.2.2 As many of the existing field boundaries as possible will be maintained within the development. Significant new landscaping utilising indigenous species, will be proposed and agreed through the approval of the Reserved Matters application.
- 3.2.3 Mitigation of specific direct impacts such as that on the field boundaries and the Pont Newydd bridge could easily be achieved through a watching brief during construction. The watching brief would also enable any unexpected buried archaeological remains exposed during construction works to be preserved by record. ?

APPENDIX 1

THE UPLAND CEREDIGION HLA DESCRIPTION

Photocopy extract from
The register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales
(CCW, Cadw, ICOMOS 1998, pages 12-16)

UCHELDIR CEREDIGION UPLAND CEREDIGION



Cwm Ystwyth.
Cwm Ystwyth.

Hawlfraint y Goron: CBHC/Crown Copyright: RCAHMW.

Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Mae'r rhan helaeth hon o Geredigion yn gyfres o lwyfandiroedd tir uchel rhwng tua 200 a 400m uwchben SO, gyda Mynyddoedd Cambria, asgwrn cefn canolog Cymru, yn ei ffinio i'r dwyrain, a gyda Pumlumon Fawr yn fwyaf amlwg, yn 752m uwchben SO yn y gogledd. Mae'r llwyfandiroedd wedi'u dyrannu'n ddwfn gan gymoedd Afonydd Rheidol ac Ystwyth a'u hisafonydd, sydd â'u gwaelodion islaw 50m uwchben SO ar ymylon y llwyfandiroedd ar ochr orllewinol yr ardal. Mae Cors Caron, cors uchel ym masn hen lyn ar ben uchaf Afon Teifi, ar yr ochr dde orllewinol. Mae'r ardal gyfan yn llawn tystiolaeth amrywiol, a dramatig yn aml, o ddefnydd tir ac ecsbloetio adnoddau naturiol, o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol hyd at y presennol, ac y mae hefyd yn cynnwys llawer safle bwysig gyda chysylltiadau artistig sydd o bwys hanesyddol.

Yn y cymoedd y mae'r ddau brif lwybr dros y mynyddoedd o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin; yr un fwyaf gogleddol yw'r un o Gwm Rheidol heibio Pontarfynach i estynfeydd uchaf dyffryn yr Afon Gwy islaw Eisteddfa Gurig, ac y mae'r llwybr arall o Bontarfynach yn dilyn Cwm Ystwyth fwy neu

Landscape description

This extensive area of Ceredigion comprises a series of upland plateaux between about 200 and 400m above OD, bounded to the east by the Cambrian Mountains, the central spine of Wales, and dominated by Pumlumon Fawr at 752m above OD in the north. The plateaux are deeply dissected by the valleys of the Rivers Rheidol, Ystwyth and their tributaries, the lower reaches of which are below 50m above OD at the plateaux margins along the west side of the area. Cors Caron, a raised mire occupying the basin of a former lake on the upper reaches of the River Teifi, is included on the south west side. The whole area is rich in diverse and often visually dramatic evidence of land use and the exploitation of natural resources, from the prehistoric period to the present, and it also includes several sites with important historic artistic associations.

The valleys provide two major cross-mountain, east-west routes, the northernmost from the Rheidol valley via Devil's Bridge to the upper reaches of the Wye valley below Eisteddfa Gurig, and the other route from Devil's Bridge follows the Ystwyth valley virtually to its source and thence to the

lai i'w darddiad ac oddi yno at flaenddyfroedd Afon Elan. O'r llwybrau hyn y gellid gweld y golygfeydd o fynyddoedd, rhostiroedd uchel agored a'r afonydd a'r rhaeadrau a ddaeth bron yn ystrydeb yn nisgrifiadau a golygfeydd teithwyr ac arlunwyr o'r 18fed ganrif, yn enwedig os byddent yn bwrw ymlaen i ymweld â thirwedd cynlluniedig ac ysbrydoledig Thomas Johnes yn Hafod yng Ngwm Ystwyth.

Daeth yr ardal yn fwy hygyrch gyda dyfodiad y rheilffyrdd yn niwedd y 19edd ganrif, ond cafwyd llawer rhwystr yng nghynlluniau cychwynnol Rheilffordd Manceinion a Milffwrdd i osod lein ar draws yr ardal. Erbyn i lein fach Cwm Rheidol o Aberystwyth i Bontarfynach gael ei chwblhau ym 1902, daethai'r gweithfeydd plwm y bwriadwyd y lein i'w gwasanaethu i ben. O'r dechreuad, felly, rheilffordd i ymwelwyr oedd o dref glan-môr Aberystwyth, i fyny Cwm Rheidol ar raddiant syfrdanol o 1 mewn 50, i gyrchfan ddeniadol Pontarfynach.

Mae dau newid mawr yn nefnydd y tir yn gwahanu tirwedd canfyddedig ac artistig yr ymwelwyr yn niwedd y 18fed a'r 19edd ganrifoedd a'r tirwedd yn niwedd yr 20fed ganrif. Yn y 1920au, dechreuwyd coedwigo eangderau o'r ucheldir a llethrau'r dyffrynnoedd, ac erbyn hyn, mae'r plannu wedi cyrraedd ei uchafbwynt. Fel mewn llawer rhan arall o Gymru, creodd hyn ei dirwedd nodedig ei hun; gellid dadlau iddo ddod yn gymaint rhan o barhâd hanesyddol ecsbloetio adnoddau naturiol yn yr ardal ag unrhyw weithgaredd arall.

Yr ail brif ddiwydiant yn yr ardal hon yw mwyngloddio am arian a phlwm; y cyfnod prysuraf ar gyfer hyn oedd diwedd y 19edd a dechrau'r 20fed ganrifoedd. Y prif safleoedd sydd â gweddillion ar ôl yw Esgair-mwyn, Cwmystwyth, Frongoch, Ystumtuen, Llywernog, Ponterwyd, Goginan, y Darren Fawr, Cwmsymlog a Bryndyfi. Mae'r mwyafrif o'r adeiladau ar yr wyneb a'r dystiolaeth am drin y mwyn yn dyddio o'r 19edd ganrif, ond fe geir olion cynharach o'r 17ail a'r 18fed ganrifoedd, cyfnod y Mwynau Brenhinol a'r Anturiaethwyr Mwyngloddio. Ym 1637, rhoes Siarl I ganiatâd i Thomas Bushell sefydlu cangen o'r Bathdy Brenhinol yng Nghastell Aberystwyth, a arferai ddefnyddio arian o fwyn plwm pump o weithfeydd Ceredigion. Mwy arwyddocaol fyth, efallai, yw'r dystiolaeth ddiweddar ac argyhoeddiadol, trwy gloddio ac arolwg, am fwyngloddio cynhanesyddol am gopr yn Oes yr Efydd o safleoedd megis Bryn Copa ger Cwmystwyth.

Er mai yn niwedd y 19edd ganrif yr oeddent ar eu hanterth, yr oedd diwydiannau cloddio a thrin plwm Ceredigion yn dibynnu bron yn gyfangwbl ar bŵer dŵr. Mae modd olrhain milltiroedd lawer o ffosydd yn yr ucheldir hyd heddiw, ac anodd bellach yw dweud y gwahaniaeth rhwng y cronfeydd dŵr uwchlaw'r gweithfeydd a phyllau naturiol. Mae pŵer dŵr yn dal yn bwysig i'r ardal, a chodwyd argaeau ar Afon Rheidol a'i hisafonydd islaw Pumlumon, yn Nant-y-moch, safle'r cynllun trydan-dŵr mwyaf yng Nghymru a Lloegr, a gwblhawyd ym 1962.

Erys tai'r mwyngloddwyr mewn mannau anghysbell ac mewn aneddiadau megis Ffair Rhos a Phontrhydfendigaid. Tyfodd y pentrefi hyn yn y cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol yn bennaf oherwydd y diwydiant mwyngloddio a'r chwareli, ac yr oeddent yn ddyledus hefyd i'r fasnach gludo da byw am bellteroedd, a drefnid gan y Porthmyn. Arferai'r Porthmyn heidio i Gwmystwyth a Ffair Rhos, cyn dilyn llwybrau'r mynydd tua'r dwyrain. Y fasnach mewn da byw oedd amlycaf yn ffeiriau Ffair Rhos a Phontrhydfendigaid.

headwaters of the River Elan. These routes provided the spectacle of mountain scenery, open upland moors and rivers and waterfalls that became almost the stock-in-trade descriptions and views of the 18th century travellers and artists, particularly if they continued on to visit Thomas Johnes's inspired, designed landscape of Hafod in the Ystwyth valley.

The area became more accessible to the traveller with the coming of the railways in the late 19th century, but there were many false starts in the Manchester and Milford Railway's plans for lines across it. By the time the narrow gauge Vale of Rheidol line from Aberystwyth to Devil's Bridge was completed in 1902, the lead mines it was intended to serve had ceased production. From the first, as now, it was a tourist line from the seaside resort of Aberystwyth, up the Rheidol valley by a spectacular 1 in 50 gradient, to the beauty spot of Devil's Bridge.

Two major changes in land use separate the perceived, artistic and tourist landscape of the late 18th and 19th centuries from that of the late 20th century. The most recent, the afforestation of large areas of upland and valley sides, began in the 1920s and is now at its maximum planned extent. As in many other parts of Wales, it has created its own distinctive landscape which has arguably become as much part of the historical continuum of the exploitation of resources in the area as any other activity.

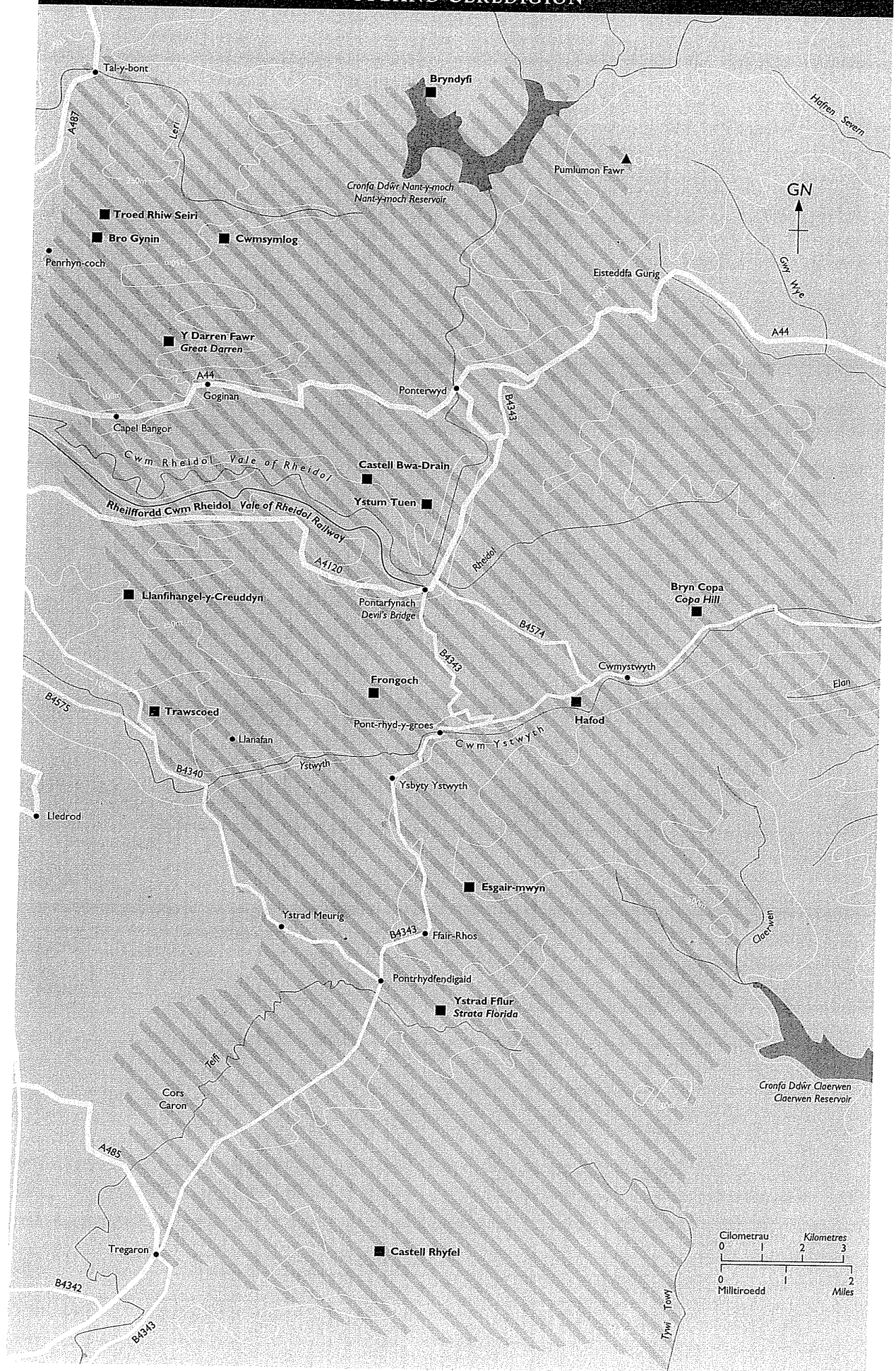
The second major industry represented in this area is the silver and lead mine industry whose period of most intense operation spans the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The principal sites with extant remains are Esgair-mwyn, Cwmystwyth, Frongoch, Ystum Tuen, Llywernog, Pontewryd, Goginan, Great Darren, Cwmsymlog and Bryndyfi. Most surface buildings and processing evidence is 19th century in date, but there are earlier traces from the 17th and 18th centuries era of the Mines Royal and Mines Adventurers. In 1637, Charles I gave Thomas Bushell permission to set up a branch of the Royal Mint in Aberystwyth Castle, which used silver from the lead ores of five Ceredigion mines. Of even greater significance perhaps is the recent and convincing demonstration through excavation and survey of prehistoric, Bronze Age copper mining from such sites as Copa Hill near Cwmystwyth.

Despite their late 19th century period of operation, the Ceredigion lead mining and processing industry relied almost wholly on water power. Many miles of upland leats can still be traced and the storage reservoirs above the mines are now difficult to distinguish from natural pools. Water power is still important in the area and the River Rheidol and its tributaries are dammed below Pumlumon, at Nant-y-moch, the site of the largest hydro-electric scheme in England and Wales, completed in 1962.

Miners' housing survives both in isolated areas and in settlements like Ffair Rhos and Pontrhydfendigaid. The post-medieval growth of these villages was mainly due to the mining and quarrying industry and to the long distance livestock trade organised by the Drovers. Drovers converged on Cwmystwyth and Ffair Rhos, before taking the open mountain routes to the east. Fairs at Ffair Rhos and Pontrhydfendigaid were dominated by the livestock trade.

Livestock (cattle and sheep) production and the ability to supplement agricultural income by mining work enriched this area of Mid-Wales in the 18th and 19th centuries. Decline in these industries caused massive depopulation and many emigrated to America and Canada. The vegetational and land

UCHELDIR CEREDIGION UPLAND CEREDIGION



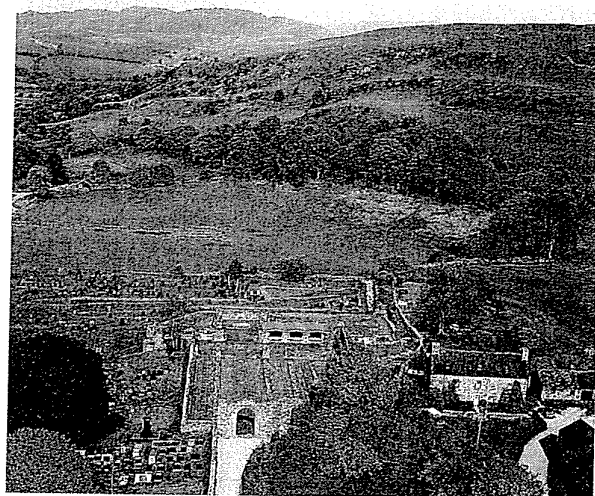
Abaty Ystrad Fflur.
Strata Florida Abbey.

Cyfoethogwyd y rhan hon o ganolbarth Cymru yn yn 18fed a'r 19edd ganrifoedd trwy gynhyrchu da byw (gwartheg a defaid) a'r gallu i ategu incwm amaethu â gwaith mwyngloddio. Pan ddirywiodd y diwydiannau hyn, achoswyd diboblogi enfawr, a mudodd llawer i'r Amerig ac i Ganada. Mae'r newidiadau mewn llystyfiant a defnydd tir yn yr 20fed ganrif, a fwriadwyd i wneud iawn am y dirywiad mewn ffermio mynydd a chwymp y diwydiannau mwyngloddio gwledig, yn arbennig o nodedig yn yr ardal hon; nid coedwigaeth yw'r unig arwydd. Mae'r ardal yn bwysig oherwydd y gwaith arbrofol mewn gwella glaswelltir sy'n gysylltiedig â Syr George Stapledon (a'i olynwyr) a fu'n Athro Botaneg Amaethyddol yng Ngholeg y Brifysgol Aberystwyth (1919–1942), a fagodd bwysigrwydd byd-eang. Mae'n briodol fod Plas Gogerddan, un o blasdai'r uchelwyr gynt, a ffarm y plas gynt yn Nhrawscoed ymhlith Gorsafoedd Maes y Coleg. Mewn cyfnod cynharach, uchelwyr y 18fed a'r 19edd ganrifoedd oedd yn gyfrifol am welliannau amaethyddol, ac mae yn yr ardal hon floc cyfan o amgaeadau'r Deddfau Cau Tir, ger Ffair Rhos, y gellir ei chysylltu â'r syrffwr John Mathews.

Cyfoethogwyd prif deuluoedd bonedd Ceredigion trwy iddynt gymryd stadau'r hen fynachlogydd, yn fwyaf nodedig, Tŷ Sistersaidd Ystrad Fflur. Fe'i hail-sefydlwyd ar ei safle presennol ym 1184, a daeth yr Abaty dan nawdd yr Arglwydd Rhys, tywysog Deheubarth, a'i ddisgynyddion, a chladdwyd llawer ohonynt yma. Bu gan yr Abaty nifer o abadau Cymreig, a gellir mesur ei ddylanwad diwylliannol pwysig yng Nghymru'r Canol Oesoedd o'r ffaith mai yno y cyfansoddwyd rhan o'r cronicl Cymreig, *Brut y Tywysogion*.

Mae safle'r Abaty, yn ogystal â holl dir maenol eang ucheldir Cwmystwyth, y tu mewn i ffiniau'r ardal. Lleihawyd y coetir gan waith smeltio plwm yng Ngwmystwyth, ond prif gynhaliath economi'r faenol oedd pori defaid ar yr ucheldir. Mae gweddill olion y tirwedd a chynlluniau stad da o'r 18fed ganrif, yn fwyaf nodedig o Stad Gogerddan, wedi peri bod modd cael syniad llawn o fel yr arferent fod. Rhoes gwaith ar golofn o baill o Gors Caron amlinellad cadarn o hanes llystyfiant rhan o'r ardal, yn enwedig yr effaith gafodd dull amaethu'r Sistersiaid. Yn ddiamau, trefnwyd y gyfundrefn da byw ganoloesol o ran gwartheg a defaid trwy bori tymhorol ar yr ucheldir neu drawstrefa. Mae astudiaethau o aneddiadau a enwyd yn hafod neu lluest wedi dangos sut y gallai daliadau tymhorol ddatblygu'n fân-ddaliadau parhaol o'r Canol Oesoedd diweddar ymlaen. Ceir llawer o enghreifftiau, gyda dogfennaeth helaeth, yn yr ardal dirwedd hon.

Mae cofadeiliau o Oes yr Efydd yn hysbys ar yr ucheldir yn ogystal â'r llwyfandir i'r gorllewin o Fynyddoedd Cambria. Yn ychwanegol at ymchwiliadau hynafiaethol a darganfyddiadau crochenwaith a gwaith metel, cloddiwyd grwpiau o garneddi yn Nant-y-moch, a beddrod yn Nhroed Rhiw Seiri. Erys ehangderau o rostir gwyllt a phellennig, bron



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use changes of the 20th century, intended to compensate for the decline in hill farming and collapse of rural extractive industries, are particularly marked in this area not just by afforestation. The area is important for the experimental work in grassland improvement associated with Sir George Stapledon (and his successors) while Professor of Agricultural Botany at University College Aberystwyth (1919–1942), which was of world importance. It is appropriate that Plas Gogerddan, a former gentry mansion, and the former home farm at Trawscoed (or Crosswood) mansion are among the College's Field Stations. In an earlier period, the 18th and 19th centuries gentry were agricultural improvers and this area contains an intact bloc of Parliamentary Enclosures, near Ffair Rhos, which can be linked to the surveyor John Mathews.

The fortunes of the leading Ceredigion gentry families were enhanced by appropriation of the estates of former monastic houses, most notably of the Cistercian House of Strata Florida. Re-established at its present site in 1184, the Abbey came under the patronage of the Lord Rhys, prince of Deheubarth, and his descendants, many of whom were buried there. It had a number of Welsh abbots, and its important cultural influence in medieval Wales can be gauged from the fact that the Welsh Chronicle *Brut y Tywysogion* was partly compiled there.

The area encloses the Abbey site and the whole of the large upland grange of Cwmystwyth. Lead smelting at Cwmystwyth reduced the areas of woodland, but the mainstay of the grange's economy was its upland sheep walks. Surviving landscape traces and good 18th century estate plans, notably of the Gogerddan Estate, make reconstruction of their full extent feasible. Work on pollen cores from Cors Caron has provided a firm outline of the vegetational history of part of the area, particularly on the impact made by Cistercian farming. The medieval livestock régime of both cattle and sheep was undoubtedly organised through seasonal grazing of the uplands or transhumance. Settlement studies of hafod and lluest named settlements have demonstrated how seasonally occupied holdings could evolve into permanent small holdings from the later Middle Ages onwards. There are many well-documented examples within this landscape area.

Bronze Age monuments are known from the high uplands as well as the plateaux west of the Cambrian Mountains. In addition to antiquarian explorations and finds of pottery and metalwork, groups of cairns have been excavated at

na chyffyrddwyd mohono, er enghraifft, i'r de a'r dwyrain o'r Gwmystwyth, lle na chafwyd arolygon systematig ac mae iddynt gryn adnoddau cudd archeolegol. Arweiniodd newid yn nefnydd yr ucheldiroedd yn ystod hanner cyntaf y mileniwm cyntaf cyn Crist, a achoswyd yn bennaf gan ddirywiad yn yr hinsawdd, at newidiadau ym mhatrymau aneddiadau. Ceir llawer gwahanol math o safle amddiffynnol o Oes yr Haearn i'r gorllewin ac i'r de o'r ardal, ond mae tystiolaeth o aneddiadau o Oes yr Haearn mewn safleoedd megis bryngaer Castell Rhyfel, Caron Is-Clawdd, ac amddifynfa gryf Castell Bwa-Drain ymhell uwchben Cwm Rheidiol.

Mae terfynau gorllewinol yr ardal yn rhannol yn amgáu coridor llwybr Rhufeinig Sarn Helen, y brif ffordd rhwng de a gogledd Cymru, gyda chaer ategol yn Nhrawsgoed, mewn safle strategol i ddiogelu'r ffordd ar draws dyffrynnoedd dwfn y Rheidiol a'r Ystwyth. Hefyd o fewn y terfynau gorllewinol, mae aneddiadau Cymreig canoloesol, cymydau megis Ystrad Meurig neu Lanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, a gipiwyd gan y Normaniaid yn yr 11fed a'r 12fed ganrifoedd ac a wnaed yn ganolfannau eu harglwyddiaethau newydd. Mae'r ardal yn enwog hefyd am ei chysylltiadau â'r bardd a'r cywyddwr o'r 14edd ganrif, Dafydd ap Gwilym, a aned ym Mro Gynin ger Penrhyn-coch ac a gladdwyd yn Ystrad Fflur. Dichon iddo fod wedi aros ar deithiau clera yn y llysoedd hyn yn ystod ei yrfa.

Nant-y-moch and a barrow at Troed Rhiw Seiri. There are large areas of wild, remote, almost untouched moorland, for example, south and east of Cwmystwyth, which have not been systematically surveyed and have great archaeological potential. Changing use of the uplands during the first half of the first millennium BC, mainly brought about by climatic deterioration led to changes in settlement patterns. A proliferation of different kinds of Iron Age defended sites occurs west and south of the area, but Iron Age settlement is attested by such sites as Castell Rhyfel hillfort, Caron-Is-Clawdd, and the strongly defended Castell Bwa-Drain high above Cwm Rheidiol.

The western limits of the area partly enclose the Roman route corridor of Sarn Helen, the principal north-south route through Wales, with an auxiliary fort at Trawscoed, strategically sited to safeguard the route across the deep valleys of the Rheidiol and the Ystwyth. Also included within the western limits are medieval Welsh settlements, communities like Ystrad Meurig or Lanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, which were seized by the Normans in the 11th and 12th centuries and made the centres of their new lordships. The area is esteemed for its associations with the 14th century Welsh poet and lyricist, Dafydd ap Gwilym, who was born at Bro Gwynin near Penrhyn-coch and buried at Strata Florida, and who may well have stayed and recited at these courts during his

CRYNODEB

Rbif cyf	HLW (D) 2
Rbif map mynegai	4
Map AO	Landranger 135, 146, 147
Sir flaenorol	Dyfed (Powys)
Awdurdod unedol	Ceredigion (Powys)
Prif ddynodiadau helaeth	Mae hanner dwyreiniol yr ardal yn Ardal Amgylchedd Arbennig Mynyddoedd Cambria. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: Gwarchodfa Natur Genedlaethol Cors Caron a rhannau o Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Llynnoedd Ieuan a Phumlumon; Safle Gwarchodaeth Abaty Ystrad Fflur; gwaith plum Bryn Copa, Cwm Ystwyth, sy'n Heneb Cofrestredig; Ardal Gadwraeth Tregaron.
Meini prawf Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd	1, 2, 3, 5 Ardal helaeth o lwyfandir dyranedig tir uchel ar ochr orllewinol Mynyddoedd Cambria yng Ngheredigion, sydd â thystiolaeth gyfoethog ac amrywiol o ddefnydd tir o'r cyfnod cymhanesyddol tan y gorffennol diweddar. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: olion ac aneddiadau mwngloddio o'r cyfnod cymhanesyddol hyd y ddiweddar; ffordd Rufeinig Sarn Helen; aneddiadau canoloesol; Abaty a thiroedd Ystrad Fflur; llwybrau'r porthmyn; amgaaedau'r Deddfau Cau Tir; cysylltiadau llenyddol a chelfyddydol hanesyddol a lleoliad Hafod Thomas Jones; newidiadau modern mewn defnydd tir, wedi'u nodweddau gan blanhigfeydd coedwigaeth a chynllun trydan-dŵr Nant-y-moch.

SUMMARY

Ref number	HLW (D) 2
Index map no.	4
OS map	Landranger 135, 146, 147
Former county	Dyfed (Powys)
Unitary authority	Ceredigion (Powys)
Principal area designations	The eastern half of the area is within the Caml Mountains Environmentally Sensitive Area. The area includes: Cors Caron National Nature Reserve; Elenydd, Llynnoedd Ieuan and Phumlumon Sites of Scientific Interest; Strata Florida Abbey; Guardia Copa Hill, Cwmystwyth, lead mine. Scheduled Monument; Tregaron Conservation Area.
Criteria	1, 2, 3, 5
Contents and significance	An extensive area of dissected upland plateau on the west side of the Cambrian Mountains containing rich and diverse evidence of land use from the prehistoric period to the recent past. The prehistoric to recent mining remains and the Roman road; medieval settlements; Sarn Helen Roman road; drovers' routes; Parliamentarian historic literary and artistic associations and for Thomas Jones's Hafod; modern changes typified by forestry plantations and the National electric scheme.

Ffynonellau detoledig / Selected sources

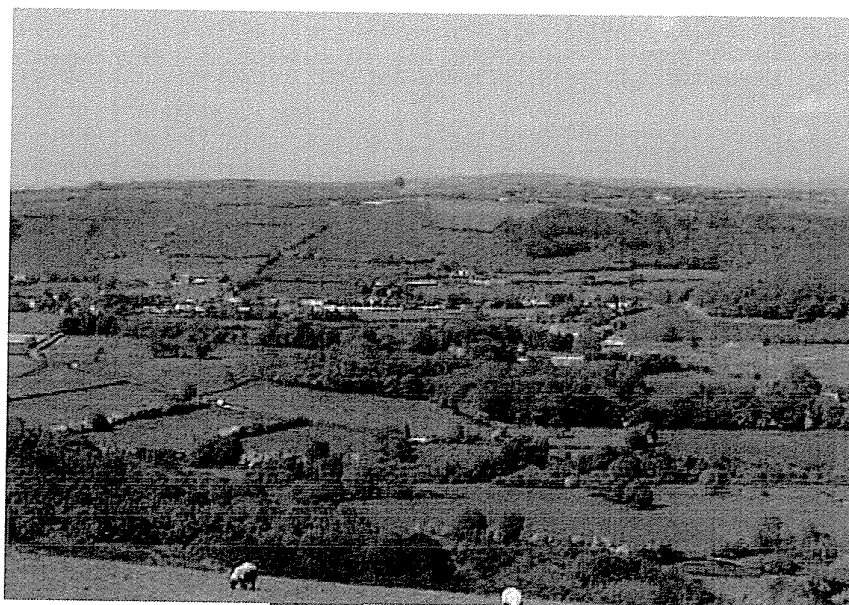
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- Dyfed Archaeological Trust, *Survey of Upland Ceredigion Mines. Report on the Uplands Initiative to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales* (Unpublished).
- Forestry Commission, *Cambrian Forests, Guide* (HMSO 1975).
- T. Jones Pierce, 'Medieval Cardiganshire - A Study in Social Origins', *Ceredigion*, 3 (1959), 1-19.
- D. Williams, *Atlas of Gisterian Lands in Wales* (University of Wales Press: Cardiff 1990).

APPENDIX 2

THE CAPEL BANGOR HLCA DESCRIPTION

**Extract from Historic Landscape Characterisation Project
Carried out by Dyfed archaeological trust (Cambria Archaeology)
On behalf of Cadw**

Taken from Dyfed Archaeological Trust website



⛪ Cadw CAPEL BANGOR

GRID REFERENCE: SN 660800
AREA IN HECTARES: 330.8

Historic Background

The history of this area has not been researched. The place-name 'Bangor' is presumed to refer to a pre Anglo-Norman ecclesiastical establishment. There is no other evidence to support this. The maes element of Maes Bangor may indicate the former presence of an open- or sub-divided field system, although there is no documentary evidence for this. However, the present pattern of small irregular fields and dispersed farmsteads may have evolved from such a system in the later Medieval Period or early modern period. It is clear that by the time of the first large-scale mapping of the area, the tithe map of 1845 (Llanbadarnfawr parish), the current settlement pattern of dispersed farms and small fields had been established. Superimposed onto this agricultural landscape is one of rural industry and crafts. Capel Bangor village in 1845 consisted of five or six dwellings at 'Pandy', presumably indicating a fulling mill, and a smithy, with a 'Factory' located upstream. A chapel was constructed here in 1790 (Percival 1998, 517), and later a church and another chapel. The village continued to develop throughout the second half of the 19th century and the 20th century. A by-pass has been constructed to avoid the core of the old village.



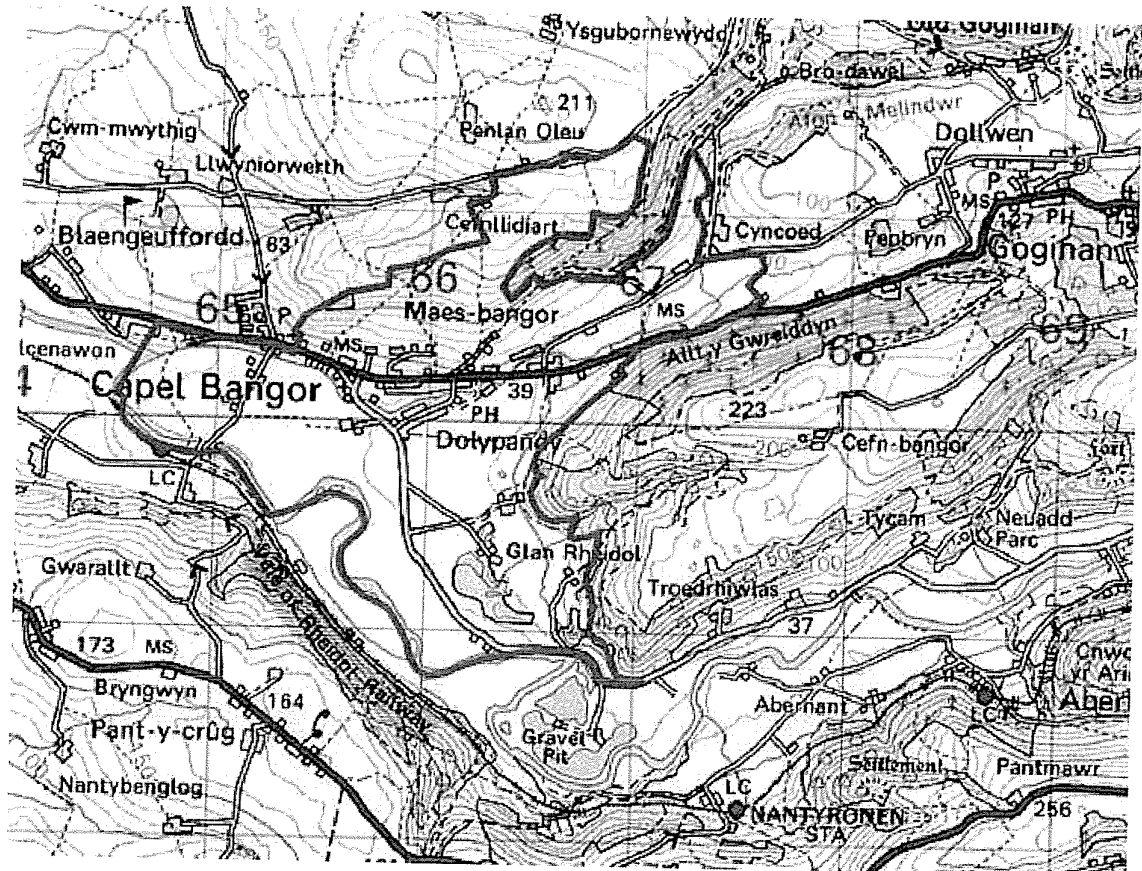
Description and essential historic landscape components

This area encompasses a terrace of the Afon Rheidol at about 30m-50m OD and the lower valley sides up to about 170m. Agricultural land is almost entirely composed of improved pasture, with hardly any rougher ground and no arable. The underlying settlement pattern is of dispersed farms. Included in the area are the early 19th century red-tiled roofed listed mansion of Glan Rheidol and its historic garden. However, stone, rendered or left bare, is the main building material, with slate for roofs. Farmhouses are mainly 19th century in date, stone built and in the typical Georgian vernacular style of the region. Farms have two or three ranges of 19th century stone outbuildings and substantial modern concrete and steel agricultural buildings. Superimposed over this agricultural pattern is the 19th and 20th century village of Capel Bangor. At its core along the old road through the village are worker houses, including terraces of single-storey cottages as well as the more regionally typical two-storey late 19th century detached and semi detached worker houses of bare stone with brick detailing. A 19th century Georgian style church, a chapel with attached house and schoolroom (all listed) also lie in the village. Several substantial late 19th century stone and brick built gothic villas lie close to the village core. These seem to be influenced by the buildings of Aberystwyth, which lies a little distance to the east, and do not have an obvious agricultural function: they are probably lead mine managers' or owners' houses. The old village core has now been by-passed. Petrol stations and other services, shops, modern houses, small housing estates and a school have developed along or close to this new road.

Field patterning comprises small irregular enclosures. The boundaries of these fields are of earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained on the river terrace with only a small percentage neglected. On higher ground they are less well managed and a larger proportion are becoming derelict. Wire fences supplement most hedges. Deciduous woodland and individual trees of parkland close to Glan Rheidol lend a wooded appearance to this part of the area. Remains of small metal mines lie close to the northern boundary.

The recorded archaeology of this area consists mainly of post-Medieval domestic and industrial buildings and the remains described above. Bronze Age finds are the only indication of pre Dark Age occupation in this area.

This is a particularly difficult area to define as many of the neighbouring areas contain similar historic landscape characteristics. To the east the historic landscape character areas are different, though an exact boundary cannot be drawn. Higher ground of larger enclosures and less settled land to the north provides better boundary definition, but again no exact boundary can be drawn. The historic landscape area to the west has yet to be described.



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APPENDIX 3

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT AND LISTED BUILDING INFORMATION

CADW Scheduled Ancient Monument Record
SAM Information Section 1 (General Information)

SAM No: CD134(CER)	AI No: 1	File No: 3375	Schedule Ref: 7/3375/CD134(CER)//R
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SAM Name: Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn

	Traditional NGR	Qualifier	NGR-X	NGR-Y	Scheduled:
	SN650806	0	265054	280670	Yes
	1:50, 000	1:10, 000	1:2, 500		
Primary	135	SN68SE	SN6580		
Additional		SN68SE			

Unitary Authority(UA):
Ceredigion

Community:
Melindwr

Area(Ha): 7.39	Primary Class: Roman Remains
	Additional Class:

Summary:

**CADW Scheduled Ancient Monument Record
SAM Information Section 1 (General Information)**

SAM No: CD134(CER)

SAM Name: Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn

Archaeological History:

Events	Name	Date
Part excavation	Davies J L	1976
Part excavation	Davies J L	1977
Part excavation	Davies J L	1983

Sources:

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	Britannia	Goodburn R (ed)	1978

Title: Roman Britain in 1977 - Pen Llwyn

Other: Vol 9, 408

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	Archaeology in Wales	Davies J L	1976

Title: Pen Llwyn

Other: Vol 16, p 31

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	Archaeology in Wales	Davies J L	1977

Title: Pen Llwyn

Other: Vol 17, p 31

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	AM107C	Burnham H B	2000

Title:

Other:

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Photograph	AM107B	Burnham H B	2000

Title:

Other: HBB 00/12/19A-20A

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Aerial photograph		RCAHMW	1999

Title: 995048-52; 995091-55

Other:

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Aerial photograph	Aerial Monitoring Programme	RCAHMW	2000

Title:

Other: 005070-62

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	AM7	Rees S E	1978

Title:

Other:

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	AM7r	Turner R C	1989

Title:

Other:

**CADW Scheduled Ancient Monument Record
SAM Information Section 1 (General Information)**

SAM No: CD134(CER)	SAM Name: Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn
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Type Descriptive text	Collection AM12	Author Rees S E	Year 1983
Title:	Other:		

Type Photograph	Collection AM12	Author Rees S E	Year 1983
Title:	Other:		

Type Descriptive text	Collection AM107	Author Burnham H B	Year 1988
Title:	Other:		

Type Descriptive text	Collection AM107	Author Burnham H B	Year 1993
Title:	Other:		

Type Map	Collection 1:10,000 / 1:2,500	Author	Year
Title: Current Scheduled Area	Other:		

Type Aerial photograph	Collection	Author	Year 1987
Title: 87-MB-788	Other:		

Type Aerial photograph	Collection	Author	Year 1992
Title: AP92-015-34 / 925318-29	Other:		

Type Descriptive text	Collection Journal of Roman Studies	Author St Joseph J K	Year 1977
Title: Air Reconnaissance in Roman Britain, 1973-76	Other: Vol 67, 152-154		

Type Plan: measured	Collection Journal of Roman Studies	Author St Joseph J K	Year 1977
Title: Air Reconnaissance in Roman Britain 1973-76	Other: Vol 67, 152 (fig 16)		

Type Plan: sketch	Collection AM107	Author Burnham H B	Year 1988
Title: Based on 25" OS	Other:		

Type Descriptive text	Collection Archaeology in Wales	Author Davies J L	Year 1983
Title: Pen Llwyn Roman Fort (SN 650 806)	Other: Vol 23, p 32		

**CADW Scheduled Ancient Monument Record
SAM Information Section 1 (General Information)**

SAM No: CD134(CER)

SAM Name: Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	OS Record Card		
Title: SN68SE10		Other:	

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Aerial photograph		RCAHMW	1995
Title: 955141-65		Other:	

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Final or interim excavation report	Cadw records AM107	Cambria Archaeology (GAT geophysics)	2008
Title: Geophysical Survey at Pen Ilwyn Roman Fort		Other: Roman Fort Environs Proje	

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Aerial photograph	Aerial Monitoring Programme	RCAHMW	2003
Title:		Other: 2003/5107-43	

CADW Scheduled Ancient Monument Record
Archaeological Item Information

Section 1: General

AI No: CD134A	AI Name: Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn
Altitude(m): 61	Trust PRN: DT7719 Endex PRN: 92323

Qualifier: 0 **NGR-X:** **NGR-Y:**

Sitetype (FMW): Fort

Period **General:** Roman
 Specific: Flavian

Date:

Sitetype (Broad):

Sitetype (Narrow):

Broad Class: Defence

Components:

Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Form: Cropmark

Condition: Fair

Proportion SCH: Almost complete

Survival within SCH. Area: Very little

Summary:

CADW Scheduled Ancient Monument Record
SAM Visit Description Text

SAM No: CD134(CER)

SAM Name: Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn

Visit Date: 29/09/1983

Visited By: Rees S E

Description Text:

OS card text:

[from J L Davies, 1977, Arch in Wales 17, 31 and AP interpretation] The site of a Roman fort has been discovered at Pen Llwyn, Capel Bangor, during aerial reconnaissance by Prof J K St Joseph. It is situated on a 200ft ridge overlooking the point at which the Roman road (RR 69c) crossed the Rheidol. The fort faces south towards the river crossing with its long axis lying north-east-south-west. Its southern defences and the south-east corner appear to be incorporated in a hedgebank, but the remainder of the defensive circuit appears as crop marks only. A triple ditch system and an entrance are visible on the west and a double ditch and entrance on the north. The area enclosed is about 5.9 acres. An outer ditch is visible some 40.0m downslope on the east, with a roughly parallel ditch and an entrance gap some 25.0m beyond the main fort ditches on the West. These two ditches appear to define an annexe extending to the south-west.

Sectioning of the outer ditch on the west [1976] showed it to be V-shaped, 3.35m wide and 1.24m deep. Its basal 0.3m of fill appeared to be deliberate and contained a small fragment of Romano-British coarseware. Small-scale excavations [1977] were carried out on the defences of this 7 acre fort just north of the west corner. The outer ditch was not excavated but a space of 3.0m separated this from the median ditch. The latter was V-shaped, 2.6m wide and 1.35m deep. The inner ditch was also V-shaped, 2.9m wide and 1.7m deep, and separated from the median ditch by a space of 3.3m. The ditches contained no datable material but are thought to have been contemporary.

The rampart behind the inner ditch was at least 4.1m wide and survived to a height of 30cms, and was composed largely of turf. Behind the rampart there was a large post-pit, a shallow gully containing food-refuse and a small hearth. There was no intervallum road and no associated occupation surface.

Pottery finds indicate a Flavian-Hadrianic occupation of short duration.

St Joseph 1977 text:

The site (SN 6505 8065) occupies an uneven west-facing slope. The lowest point is at the centre of the NW side, the highest at the E angle. The line of the NE defences runs just above a small scarp. A suggestion of a 'causeway' leading up the scarp points to the existence of a gate near the centre of this side. Crop marks in corn define the position of ditches that formed the defences on the NW, NE and for part of the SE sides. The general position of the S angle is marked by a curve in a hedgerow below which there may well be surviving remains of the rampart. Three ditches are present on the NW, two on the NE and at least one on the SE. The ditches on the NW are interrupted at a point about two-fifths of the way along that side from the W angle, as at a gate. A gate may similarly be traced near the mid-point of the NE side. The axial dimensions, within the ditches, are about 600ft from NE to SW, by 515ft, an area of some 7 acres.

Two other lines of ditch, outside the defences to NW and SE, seem to be part of the perimeter of a larger enclosure. A gap in the ditch, as for a gate, matches the NW gate of the fort, but is set 150ft further out. This ditch may have served to delimit an annexe on the slope SW of the fort, as well as providing an extra defensive circuit round part of the fort itself. A section dug across this ditch in September 1976, showed it to be about 10ft wide and 4ft deep, cut in steeply dipping shales. There was no silt: the bottom of the filling consisted of dirty earth, like occupation-debris, and greyish soil in lumps such as might have been thrown into the ditch in spadefuls. This debris contained charcoal, and slivers of bone. It now lies to a maximum depth of 12 inches. The remainder of the filling comprised compacted, orange-coloured earth full of angular chips of shale, covered by 12 inches of

CADW Scheduled Ancient Monument Record
SAM Visit Description Text

SAM No: CD134(CER)

SAM Name: Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn

plough-soil.

In point of size (7 acres), Penllwyn is the largest of the forts in west Wales: indeed, in the whole of Wales, only Llwyn-y-Brain, Llanfor, Brecon, Caersws and Forden Gaer are larger, apart from the fortresses at Caerleon, Usk and Clyro. As to garrison, it may be observed that the surrounding country of low hills is suitable terrain for operation of cavalry, provided the land was not too wooded. The area would be appropriate for a garrison comprising a quingenary ala, to mention but one possibility.

Only five and a quarter miles separate the forts Penllwyn and Trawscoed, in the Ystwyth valley, the next fort to the south. With two such fixed points as guides, field-work may be able to identify the course of the road between them. The chief obstacles in this sector are the steep, 500ft high scarp S of the Rheidol, and the lesser slopes of minor streams further S. The general direction of the lanes that lead from Trawscoed Park north-north-westwards to Llanfihangel-y-creuddyn, and thence to the main road, A4120, on the ridge overlooking the Rheidol, affords as good a line as any.

Sian Rees' AM12 text:

Condition as when scheduled. Under grass. Earthworks just visible.

Visit Date: 10/06/1988

Visited By: Burnham H B

Description Text:

Davies' 1983 text:

Excavations in the retentura of this large auxiliary fort, approximately half-way between the NE gate (porta decumana) and the N corner, showed that ploughing had completely destroyed all archaeological deposits, if such had existed. A solitary post-hole and fragments of burnt daub at the base of the ploughsoil suggest the former existence of timber-framed buildings in the vicinity. No Romano-British artefacts were recovered.

The examination of the innermost of the two ditches at the site of the porta decumana demonstrated the existence of an unexcavated causeway 9.25m wide opposite the gate, traversed by a shallow drain which emptied into the northern outer ditch-terminal. The latter was 2.5m wide, 1.45m deep; rock-cut, with a square-cut cleaning-out channel. The ditch at this point had been deliberately filled with a fine, turfy clay and stones, and capped with burnt debris following relatively slight silting. A small group of coarse-ware vessels had been deposited concurrently with these backfilling deposits which presumably relate to the demolition of the defences upon the abandonment of the fort. These, however, do not provide a precise date for this event within the period circa AD 75-120. The broad chronology of the fort remains uncertain, but the apparent lack of any modification to the defences noted in the excavations of 1977 (Britannia IX, 1978, 408) suggests an attenuated occupation.

FMW visit text:

The site is still periodically ploughed and was under a crop of grass at the time of the visit. It was very difficult to make out much in the way of earthworks, but there is a pronounced break of slope outside the defences on the NE, visible to some extent on the other sides as well. The site occupies a good vantage point with views in most directions. It proved difficult to take any useful photograph.

Visit Date: 07/07/1993

Visited By: Burnham H B

Description Text:

The site is much as previously described. The main field has recently been cut for silage. The extension is also currently pasture. The hedgerow which follows the south corner of the

CADW Scheduled Ancient Monument Record
SAM Visit Description Text

SAM No: CD134(CER)

SAM Name: Roman Fort 300m NW of Pen-Llwyn

fort is quite substantial, particularly when seen from outside.

Visit Date: 19/07/2000

Visited By: Burnham H B

Description Text: The main western field had just been cut for silage when I visited, while that on the east had not yet been cut, apart from a wide strip at the north end allowing access to the western field. Gates interconnect with the Abercwmddolau land to the south, which is short pasture grazing sheep. There is not much to see in this land either, apart from the possible southern corner beneath the boundary bank. There is an interesting break of slope along the south-western side of the fort, some way inside the western silage field, where the ground drops steeply away from the more level central area, though it is hard to believe that the rampart lay this far inside the ditches. The north-east side of the fort appears to be represented by another distinct break of slope in the eastern silage field.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82817
		Date Listed	26/05/2004
Community	Melindwr		
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	26562 28017
Postcode	SY23 3LR	Grade	II
Name	Ty'r Eglwys		

Location

Situated opposite parish church south of the A44 in Capel Bangor.

History

School-teacher's house attached to the former National School now church hall, 1852, by Roderick Williams of Aberystwyth.

Exterior

House is attached to the rear W of former school (listed separately). Rubble stone, two-storey, three-window structure with stone voussoirs to flat heads of three 1st floor windows and two ground floor windows and centre door. First floor windows are two-light with cast-iron diamond latticing, one side of window opens only. Ground floor windows similar 3-light with three square top lights. Slate sills. Front door C20, overlight filled-in. Red brick narrow chimney with 3 chimney-pots. Slate roof to steep pitch matching school roof, with some crested ridge tiles remaining, as on school house. Pine end to W has bracketed eaves, no windows. Rear has C20 conservatory attached.

Listed

Included with church hall as remarkable example of a mid C19 school and teacher's house, little altered.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82815
Community	Melindwr	Date Listed	26/05/2004
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	26564 28017
		Grade	II
Name	The Church Hall		

Location

Situated opposite the parish church attached to Ty'r Eglwys on triangle of ground S of A 44

History

Former National School now church hall, 1852, by Roderick Williams of Aberystwyth, very similar to the National School at Tre Taliesin, and a rare survivor of this type of building. The estimate for the school and house was £540. The newspaper report gave Mr Jones, churchwarden as architect and secretary but the plans are signed by Williams. The original interior was a single room with benches or forms tiered on back wall facing the window wall and fireplace.

Exterior

Former school with school house (now Ty'r Eglwys, listed separately). Squared rubble stone with steep slate roofs with crested ridge tiles. Single-storey large schoolroom faces SE and two-storey house is attached to rear. School has raised centre chimney breast shouldered in to brick shaft with cornice and pair of truncated stacks. Two flat-headed 3-light mullion and transom windows each side, timber with cast-iron lattice glazing, stone voussoirs and slate sills. Third window has an inserted door. Gabled porch projects at each end, with segmental-pointed opening and stone voussoirs. C20 doors to left porch, the right doorway infilled with C20 window. W gable end has large 4-light window with top lights and narrow single light in apex, E end is similar but with wavy bargeboards and lean-to C20 addition, and rear has C20 lean-to addition.

Interior

Plastered interior with neo-medieval roof of 6 trusses on corbels, the trusses with arched braces to collar, two queen posts overlapping collar and flanking big arched braces creating pointed arch under upper collar. Second truss from E is partially infilled for stage. Plain fireplace in centre of S wall. SW porch is in use, SE porch altered to toilet.

Listed

Included as remarkable example of a mid C19 school and teacher's house, little altered.

Reference

The Welshman 29/10/1852;
National Library of Wales, Gregynog Box 18 (Education plans).

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82804
Community	Melindwr	Date Listed	26/05/2004
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	265610 280130
		Grade	II

Name **Entrance gates to Church of St David**

Location

Situated at E entry to churchyard

History

Gatepiers and gates to churchyard, probably mid to later C19, cast-iron. The railings of the gates are similar to those at Broncastell, Capel Bangor, probably made in Aberystwyth. The gates were restored in 2003.

Exterior

Two cast-iron square gatepiers with panelled sides and moulded caps carrying pair of iron gates. Gates have double bottom rail and lock rail with cast-iron finials to dog bars, above lock rail, and similar finials above top rail.

Listed

Included as C19 cast-iron gates of group value with the church at Capel Bangor.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	19170
Community	Melindwr	Date Listed	02/01/1998
Locality	Capel Bangor	Date Amended	26/05/2004
		Grid Ref	265610 280130
		Grade	II*
Name	Church of Saint David		

Location

Situated just S of A44 about 50m down road to Cwm Rheidol on W side of road.

History

Anglican parish church of 1837-9 built as chapel of ease for Melindwr township in the large parish of Llanbadarn Fawr. Plans were made in 1833 probably by George Clinton of Aberystwyth, as this building is fairly similar to his church at Eglwys Fach. The builder was said to be Richard Jones, probably Richard James of Aberystwyth. Some later C19 fittings: font and pews, and then, c1909, the original small-paned, windows were replaced with ashlar tracery, probably by G.T. Bassett of Aberystwyth. In 1932-3 remodelled internally with addition of W porch to designs by W. D. Caroe, one of his best works in the region. The church was probably originally roughcast or rendered as the stone is poor, and was limewashed in 2003 for protection.

Exterior

Church, whitewashed rubble stone with slate roofs, shouldered coped gables and cross finials. Nave, short chancel and W bellcote. W porch added 1932. Classical style, three-window nave with bays divided by pilasters with plinths and simple moulded capitals under eaves. Three long narrow arched windows to each side, with stone voussoirs to arches. W end has two similar blank arched recesses with slate sills, centre 1932 porch and centre of W wall projects to carry bellcote. This has two string courses under bellcote which has arched bell-opening with impost band each side, between outer pilasters that carry frieze and pediment. Porch has shallow pitched roof with open pedimental front gable in moulded ashlar, the ashlar continued along side wall. Raised angle piers and raised stone voussoirs following sloping lines of pediment over flat-headed doorway with stone voussoirs and triple keystone. Recessed oak double plank doors with cover strips and iron nailheads. Side walls have sunk panel with stone voussoirs under eaves and small arched window with stone voussoirs, keystone and ashlar sill. Side windows have early C20 ashlar 2-light windows inserted into original openings, arched heads to lights, rusticated jambs, no sills. Nave has 1932 oak door to vestry on E return of S wall, under concrete moulded hood on console brackets. Very short chancel has lower roof, similar angle pilasters and big arched E window with stone voussoirs and line of original sill visible from original window, replaced with early C20 ashlar 4-light with Y-tracery, paired arched lights and two roundels.

Interior

Plastered whitewashed walls, panelled 3-sided, 6-bay nave roof with plaster panels. W end has cambered headed doorway with double leather-covered doors. Porch has slate flagged floor. Original nave extends beyond present screen, and shallow chancel has round arch, hollow-moulded, flanked by pilasters with inner round arch. One step to chancel which has curved plastered panel ceiling of 2x8 panels, with moulded timbers. Parquet floors, slate flags under screen.

Fittings: later C19 Bath stone octagonal font on four column shafts with leaf-capitals and shields. Font cover of 1933. C19 pine pews with panelled backs.

Fine oak screen of nine bays, a wider one to left with pulpit, widest for centre opening. Screen is in a C16-17 classical style with square piers to openings over panelled base with moulded plinth. Flat entablature, with triglyphs over pilasters and centre of each wider bay and moulded cornice. The piers have scrolls each side of capitals under the entablature, and stand on raised pedestals, with arched panels. The pulpit front projecting in left bay is 3-sided and panelled. The last two bays on right have openings partially filled by panelled end of vestry, in SE corner of original nave. Vestry N front has five panelled bays and 2-panel door to left, and cornice with incised decoration to frieze. Stalls have scrolls to tops of bench ends, open panelled back with little panelled piers and scrolls. Frontal also with pilasteres and panels and scrolled ends. Reading desk attached, with front panel between half-fluted pilasters, and scrolled support. Behind N stalls is access to oak steps to pulpit. Kneelers in chancel arch with scrolls under top rail, ends splayed out and pilasters on inner ends. Panelled dado to chancel and curtained

eredos with double-ogee moulding to piers with curved top to capital and centre top rail above curtain with delicate pierced cresting. Side curtains on wrought iron swing brackets. Two Gothic oak sanctuary chairs. In vestry is earlier C19 seating plan painted on board. Oak N end exterior door. Stained glass: E window of c. 1925 to Major J.J. Bonsall of Fronfraith, of Lamb of God, SS Mary & John, and Light of the World. One N 2-light to E. Williams, died 1958, by Powell of Whitefriars, The Lord is my Shepherd. Memorial: Marble neo-Grec plaque with dove to George Bonsall of Glan Rheidol, died 1824.

Listed

Included as a rare example of a classical church design, the only one in the county, with exceptionally good interior refitted in 1932.

Reference

Lambeth Palace, ICBS records;
J. Freeman, W.D. Caroe, 1980, p 205;
Pamphlet for 150th anniversary, 1987;
Dyfed C.C., Aberystwyth and N Ceredigion, 1992, p 87.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82814
Community	Melindwr	Date Listed	26/05/2004
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	26606 28018
		Grade	II
Name	Shop in Capel Bangor adjoining Exchange House		
Street No, Name	A44		
Street Side	S		

Location

Situated in village, the second building after the garage on S side.

History

Late C19 lofted purpose-built shop building.

Exterior

Shop, painted stucco with slate roof. Broad gable front with bargeboards, unusual shaped quoins, timber shopfront and first floor large central pointed loft window in rusticated surround with keystone. Glazing with cross mullion, two big opening casements and fixed top lights, small panes with marginal bars. Shop front has frame encompassing two plate-glass panes on either side of recessed door with single pane angled in. Double doors are half-glazed with large overlight. The outer piers are decoratively panelled with Gothic gabled caps on paired shaped brackets. Fascia and cornice between. Rubble stone side walls.

Listed

Included as an unaltered late Victorian commercial building with unusual detail - a rare survivor of its type.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	24029
Community	Melindwr	Date Listed	29/09/2000
Locality	Penllwyn	Date Amended	26/05/2004
		Grid Ref	265300 280300
		Grade	II

Name	Lewis Edwards Memorial outside Penllwyn Calvinistic Methodist Chapel
Street No, Name	A44
Street Side	N

Location

Situated in the forecourt of the chapel on the N side of the A44 just E of the road junction in the centre of the village.

History

Commemorative bust to Dr Lewis Edwards 1809-87, by Sir William Goscombe John, unveiled 27 October 1911 on centenary of Methodist ordinations at Bala. Dr Lewis Edwards was leading Methodist, founder and first principal of Bala College, theologian, writer and minister. He was born at Pwllcenawen opposite the chapel. The bust is a casting of the head and shoulders of the statue at Bala, and cost £150. The bust was unveiled by his daughter, Mrs Dickens Lewis, another daughter Mrs W R Evans, and his son the Rev D Charles Edwards were present, and Principal John Rhys of Bala College presided.

Exterior

Bronze bust on granite pedestal, the bust half-length, cloaked, holding book. Pedestal has square plinth and then shaft tapers on 3 sides, the back vertical. Sides are turned out under moulded capital with centre front moulding broken forward. Pedestal is inscribed: Cyfodwyd y cerflun hwn i anrhydeddu coffadwriaeth y Parch Lewis Edwards M.A. D.D. Sylfaenydd a llywydd cyntaf athrofa'r Bala 1837-1887 a dysgawdwr cenedl y cymry fel llenor duwinydd a gweinidog yr Efengyl canwyd yn Mhwllcenawon Penllwyn Hydref 27 1809 bu farw yn y Bala Gorff 19 1887'. Kerb around with 7 cast-iron standards carrying iron chains and horizontal bar.

Interior

Listed

Included as a sculpture by the leading Welsh sculptor of the early C20, and for group value with the chapel.

Reference

Trans. of Cards. Antiq. Society, 2, p 63.
Dyfed C. C., Aberystwyth and North Cerdigion in old photographs, 1992, p 88.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	24018
		Date Listed	29/09/2000
Community	Melindwr	Date Amended	26/05/2004
Locality	Penllwyn	Grid Ref	265300 280300
		Grade	II
Name	Penllwyn Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, chapel house and schoolroom including railings and gates		
Street No, Name	A44		

Location

Situated on the N side of the A44 just E of the road junction in the centre of the village.

History

Calvinistic Methodist chapel of 1850, replacing chapel of 1821, itself replacing thatched chapel first built in 1790. Howel Harris the Methodist evangelist visited Llwyniorwerth in the area in 1763. Dr Lewis Edwards 1809-87, native of the village, founder of Bala College 1837, is commemorated by a bronze bust outside, unveiled 1911. A British School opened in the chapel schoolroom in 1855, one of the early monitors there was Sir John Rhys. A bronze age burial urn was found in the chapel graveyard.

Exterior

Chapel, unpainted render with stucco dressings, slate roof and paired brackets to eaves. Long-wall front of 5 bays, four arched windows and centre door. Angle quoins. Windows are small-paned with radiating bars to heads and have moulded arched hoods with keystones linked by a string course at impost level. In the centre a similar moulded arch and keystone above the string course frames date plaque 'Penllwyn a adeiladwyd yn y flwyddyn MDCCCL' also with dates 1790, 1821 and name J James. Door below is broad with similar moulded arched head, radiating-bar fanlight and panelled double doors. Rubble stone right end wall with 2 arched windows, stone voussoirs. Boarded loft door with stone voussoirs. Brackets under overhanging gable verge. Similar 4- window rear. Chapel house set back to left, lower 2-storey, 2-window range with bracketed eaves and brick left end stack. Nine-pane sashes above, 12-pane to ground floor left and board door with overlight to right. Behind is schoolroom set higher on bank. Long range with later C19 brick-framed side windows on W, 3-light with top-lights, but 2 square 16-pane sashes with cambered brick heads to E perhaps of mid C19 date. Attached to front of chapel are iron railings on rubble stone low wall rebuilt in C20. Knob-topped rails, and double gates with bands of half-circles at mid and bottom rails.

Interior

Broad interior without galleries, but still seating some 500 people. Entry is to centre of one side, with pulpit on end wall to left. Painted grained numbered box pews in 4 blocks raked up to right in 10 steps, the side blocks of pews are narrow, and block on wall opposite entry continues on flat, whereas a cross-aisle from centre entry divides off 2 centre blocks on flat from raked pews. Two blocks of inward facing pews on end wall each side of pulpit. Pews are panelled with moulded surrounds to prominent end and front panels, and rear pews have ramped top rails. Centre door has later lobby inside, part-glazed with double half-glazed doors. Heavy carved wood pulpit with turned balusters to steps up each side, heavy ramped stair rails and turned newels with ball finials. Platform sides have low balustrades over panels and broad pulpit front projects with canted panelled sides. Front has 2 horizontal panels between panelled piers with heavy console brackets carrying bookrest. Simple plaster arch behind with paired console brackets to capitals and moulded arch. Set fawr similar to pulpit, the bench facing the pulpit with baluster back and turned newels, but the sides simply benches affixed to the fronts of original box pews, with later C19 newel posts attached to ends. Plain plaster ceiling with moulded cornice, small acanthus rose and plain roundels.

Listed

Included as a complete and well proportioned chapel of 1850, with unusual broad interior, complete with raked box pews.

Reference

Transactions of Cards. Antiq. Society, 2, p 63; 5, pp 34 and 37.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82803
		Date Listed	26/05/2004
Community	Melindwr		
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	26540 28029
		Grade	II
Name	Entrance gates to Broncastell		
Street No, Name	A44		
Street Side	N		

Location

Situated on N side of A44 some 100m E of Penllwyn chapel

History

Entrance gates and piers to Broncastell, villa of the 1860s. Similar ironwork on churchyard gates and elsewhere suggest that it was made in Aberystwyth.

Exterior

Entrance gatepiers of tooled grey stone with cross-gabled caps of tooled sandstone flanked by curved low walls of similar grey stone with sandstone coping carrying iron railings with cast-iron decorative finials. Matching outer piers.

Listed

Included as a distinctive Victorian entrance gateway and for group value with Broncastell.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82801
		Date Listed	26/05/2004
Community	Melindwr		
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	26551 28029
Postcode	SY23 3LR	Grade	II
Name	Broncastell		
Street No, Name	A44		
Street Side	N		

Location

Situated in own grounds opposite lane to parish church.

History

House or villa in late Georgian style, but probably built as late as the 1860s. It was advertised to let in 1865 as a genteel residence, with request to apply to Richard James on the premises, who may be the Richard James, builder, of Aberystwyth. In 1926 occupied by Mrs James.

Exterior

House, painted stucco with slate hipped roof, deep bracketed eaves and rendered end chimneys. Basement and two storeys, three-window range with tripartite outer windows and 12-pane sash over centre door. Upper tripartite sashes are of 4-8-4 panes, lower ones are shallow canted bays of 4-12-4 panes. Centre 4-panel door, two glazed, with overlight in large painted timber classical doorcase with Roman Doric columns, frieze and cornice. Four deep slate-slab steps up to door. Nine-pane cellar windows below tripartite windows. E end wall has blank window each floor to left and to right a similar tripartite sash over a canted bay. W end is similar.

Listed

Included as a substantial villa with original late Georgian style detail including fine columned doorcase.

Reference

The Welshman, 7/4/1865;
Kellys Directory of S Wales, 1926 p 669.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82811
		Date Listed	26/05/2004
Community	Melindwr		
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	26660 28130
Postcode	SY23 3LL	Grade	II
Name	Old farmhouse at Penlanolau		

Location

Situated at end of lane on hillside parallel to A44, about 2 km ENE from Penllwyn crossroads.

History

End-entry small farmhouse possibly earlier C19, not found on 1841 tithe map, but map very eroded. Said to be the fourth house built on spot over seven generations. Roof and roof timbers removed and replaced with metal sheeting after new house was built adjoining.

Exterior

Stone farmhouse with unusually high mix of white quartz rocks especially visible on house corners and in both end chimneys. Late C20 metal sheet roof replacing slates, close eaves, stone end stacks. Two-storey, two-window front has no door and four 6-pane horned sash windows, ground floor windows set slightly wider apart than upper two windows. Brick flat arches above windows, sills probably slate, covered in cement. Outshut rear. W end of outshut has the only door into house. Very small 4-pane sash in outshut rear wall right, near doorway. E end of outshut has small 4 pane sash.

Interior

The ground floor was divided into two rooms. The ceiling beam at the W end of the enclosed the fireplace which was partly infilled in red brick. Access to second room not possible at time of survey. Quarter-turn staircase with winders up to the first floor situated in the rear outshut, and two wooden room partitions upstairs.

Listed

Included notwithstanding the loss of the roof covering as a good example of small end-entry farmhouse with only access through the end of the rear outshut, a relatively unusual form. A good vernacular building of traditional character.

Reference

Information from owner;
National Library of Wales, Llanbadarn Fawr tithe map.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82807
		Date Listed	26/05/2004
Community	Melindwr		
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	26720 28050
		Grade	II
Name	Milestone between Capel Bangor and Goginan		
Street No, Name	A44		
Street Side	N		

Location

Situated some 600m E of Capel Bangor

History

C19 milestone on Aberystwyth to Llanurig turnpike road. Turnpike trust formed 1770, new road laid out 1812 through Goginan and Ponterwyd replacing old road, now A 4120. One of a series of matching milestones along the A44.

Exterior

Milestone, whitewashed stone with 'Aberystwyth 6 Miles' inscribed in capitals, the place name following arch of milestone.

Listed

Included for transport historical interest.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82802
		Date Listed	26/05/2004
Community	Melindwr		
Locality	Cwm Rheidol	Grid Ref	26790 27921
Postcode	SY23 3NA	Grade	II
Name	Cottage just E of Minrheidol		

Location

Situated about 10m E of Minrheidol, on N side of road, about 1.1km W of junction with lane from Aberffrwd.

History

Very small mid C19 two-storey one-room-plan cottage, possibly intended as one of a pair. It may be associated with the lead-mines in the valley.

Exterior

Small stone faced house, partially whitewashed, slate close-eaved roof, and brick right end chimney on large projecting rubble stone chimneybreast. Door with bi-colour painted brick head to left, similar head to 12-pane sash window to right, with first floor 4-pane sash above, head under eaves. Area above door has been possibly rebuilt, and is not whitewashed. Windowless right end wall of rubble stone, painted to mid height of first floor, with projecting chimney breast sloped in at top to brick chimney shaft.

Listed

Included as a rare example of a one-room plan small two storey cottage, retaining good traditional character.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82806
		Date Listed	26/05/2004
Community	Melindwr		
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	26560 28021
		Grade	II
Name	Milestone at Capel Bangor		
Street No, Name	A44		
Street Side	S		

Location

Situated just E of junction with lane to Capel Bangor church

History

C19 milestone on Aberystwyth to Llanurig turnpike road. Turnpike trust formed 1770, new road laid out 1812 through Goginan and Ponterwyd replacing old road, now A 4120. One of a series of matching milestones along the A44.

Exterior

Milestone, whitewashed stone with 'Aberystwyth 5 Miles' inscribed in capitals, the place name following arch of milestone.

Listed

Included for transport historical interest

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82809
		Date Listed	26/05/2004
Community	Melindwr		
Locality	Pantcrug	Grid Ref	2648 2788
		Grade	II
Name	Milestone NW of Pantycrug		
Street No, Name	A4120		
Street Side	S		

Location

Situated some 500m NW of Pantycrug, just W of Bryngwyn.

History

Milestone, late C18 or early C19 on old Aberystwyth to Llangurig turnpike road, turnpike trust formed 1770. The new road on the N side of the valley (A 44) was made in 1812. Finer lettering than on milestones of A44.

Exterior

Milestone, whitewashed stone, round-headed with 'Aberystwyth 5 miles' inscribed, the place name in capitals following line of arch.

Listed

Included for transport historical interest.

Authority	Ceredigion	Record No	82800
		Date Listed	26/05/2004
Community	Melindwr		
Locality	Capel Bangor	Grid Ref	26596 28003
Postcode	SY23 3LY	Grade	II
Name			
Street No, Name	7 Dolypandy		
Street Side	S		

Location

Situated in of long row of cottages, paired with No 8, in narrow road running SW from A44 to Cwm Rheidol road.

History

Mid C19 cottage, part of row of cottages along Dolypandy said to be built for lead miners, and to be the earliest part of Capel Bangor.

Exterior

One storey miner's cottage, rendered rubble stone, W end wall exposed stone with concrete block repairs to SW corner. E end attached to No 8. Slate close-eaved roof with right end chimney partly in stone much repaired in red brick. Two horned 4-pane sash windows either side of front door, both with slate sills, boarded door, slate doorstep.

Interior

Two-room plan, low beams in main room with slate flags inside doorway and W end fireplace with stove. Unheated room to east for sleeping, very small. No apparent loft.

Listed

Included as a well-preserved example of the small cottages of Capel Bangor and Goginan built for lead-miners, and the only one in Capel Bangor to retain a high level of original character.

APPENDIX 4

INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH AT ABERYSTWYTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

FEBRUARY 2000

ARCHAEOLEG **CAMBRIA** ARCHAEOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH AT
ABERYSTWYTH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

FEBRUARY 2000

Project Record No. 40265



Report prepared for Chapman Warren, Cardiff
by Pete Crane BA MIFA

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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

This report was prepared by Pete Crane BA MIFA, Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology, Field Operations. The author is grateful to staff at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth for their assistance during the documentary research; to Ken Murphy (ACA) for examining the aerial photograph coverage of the site held by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

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 Dolybandy. 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.

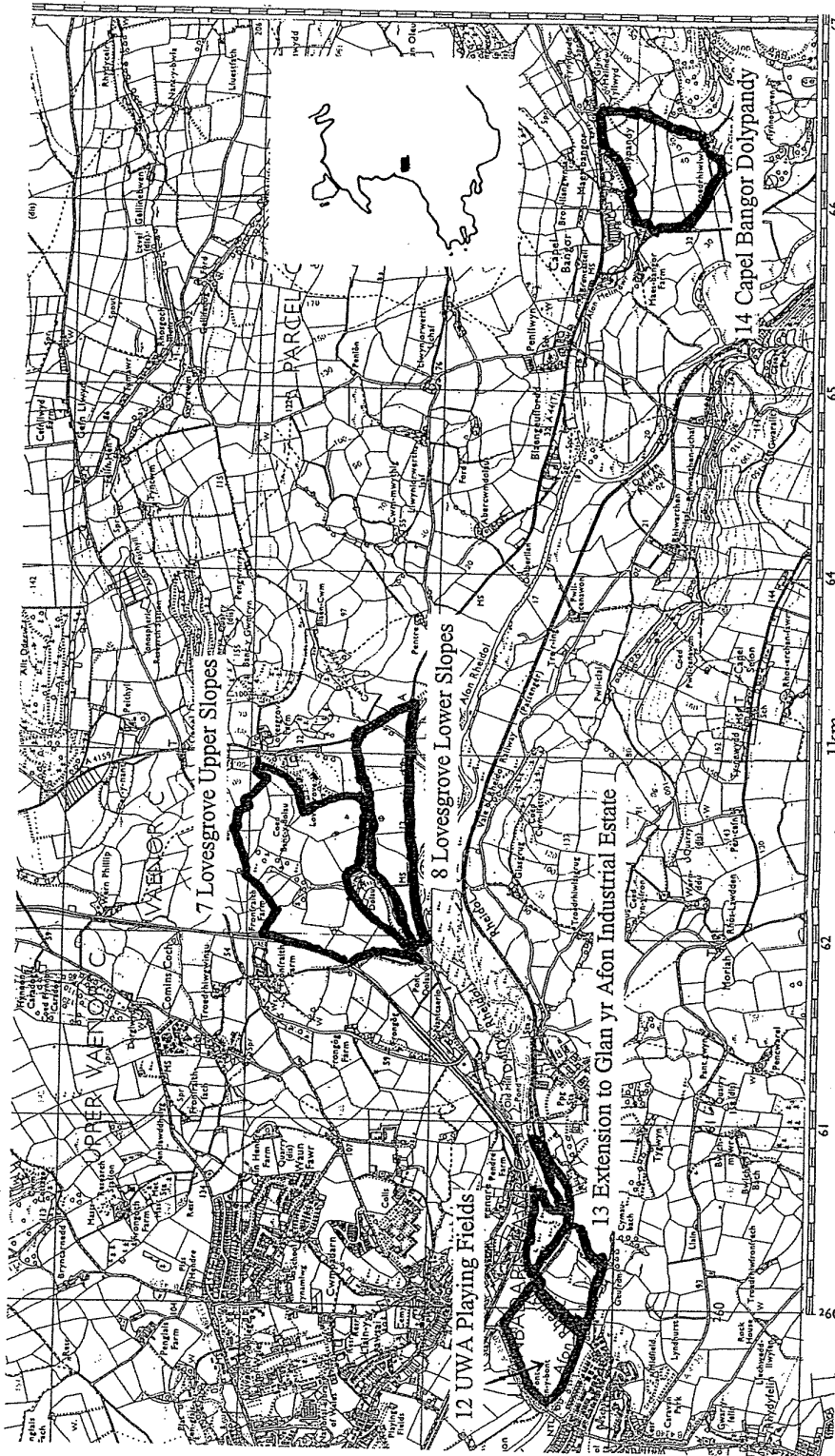
2.2.2 AREA 12 UWA PLAYING FIELDS AND AREA 13 EXTENSION TO GLAN YR AFON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

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 Dolypandy 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 Dolypandy, 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 Dolypandy 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 Dolypandy. 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 Dolypandy and a mill race (PRN 40269) runs along the northern edge of Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate. The name Dolypandy 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, land use 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 Dolypandy	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.	
5413	SN 613809	<i>Felin Person</i>	<i>Mill</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
7842	SN 61178242	<i>No 2 Loveden cottages</i>	<i>Dwelling</i>	<i>Post Med</i>	
8319	SN 612825	<i>Ash Grange</i>	<i>Occupation Site</i>	<i>Bronze Age</i>	
10001	SN 61438215	<i>Brynbandl</i>	<i>Dwelling</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
12772	SN 61918242	<i>Troedrhiwgwinau</i>	<i>Burnt Mound?</i>	<i>Pre-historic?</i>	
13953	SN 61958234	<i>Troedrwiw Gwinau</i>	<i>Hearth</i>	<i>Prehistoric</i>	
19233	SN 61358082		<i>Lodge</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
19234	SN 61258077	<i>Gwar-y-Felin</i>	<i>Mill</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
19235	SN 61388072	<i>Felinperson</i>	<i>Mill</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
20915	SN 61678185	<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.	
7072	SN 63758215	<i>Pentre-Rhyd-yr-Oden</i>	<i>Farmhouse</i>	<i>Post Med.</i>	
10909	SN 62258056	<i>Glasgrug</i>	<i>Settlement</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	
14252	SN 625803	<i>Glasgrug</i>	<i>Defended Enclosure</i>	<i>Iron Age</i>	
14253	SN626804	<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 olyn and penymaes	Kiln? placename	Post Med.	
40286	SN 66387970	Cae'r olyn 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	Blaen-Cwm-Ceulan	Tree-Ring?	Post Med.	
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

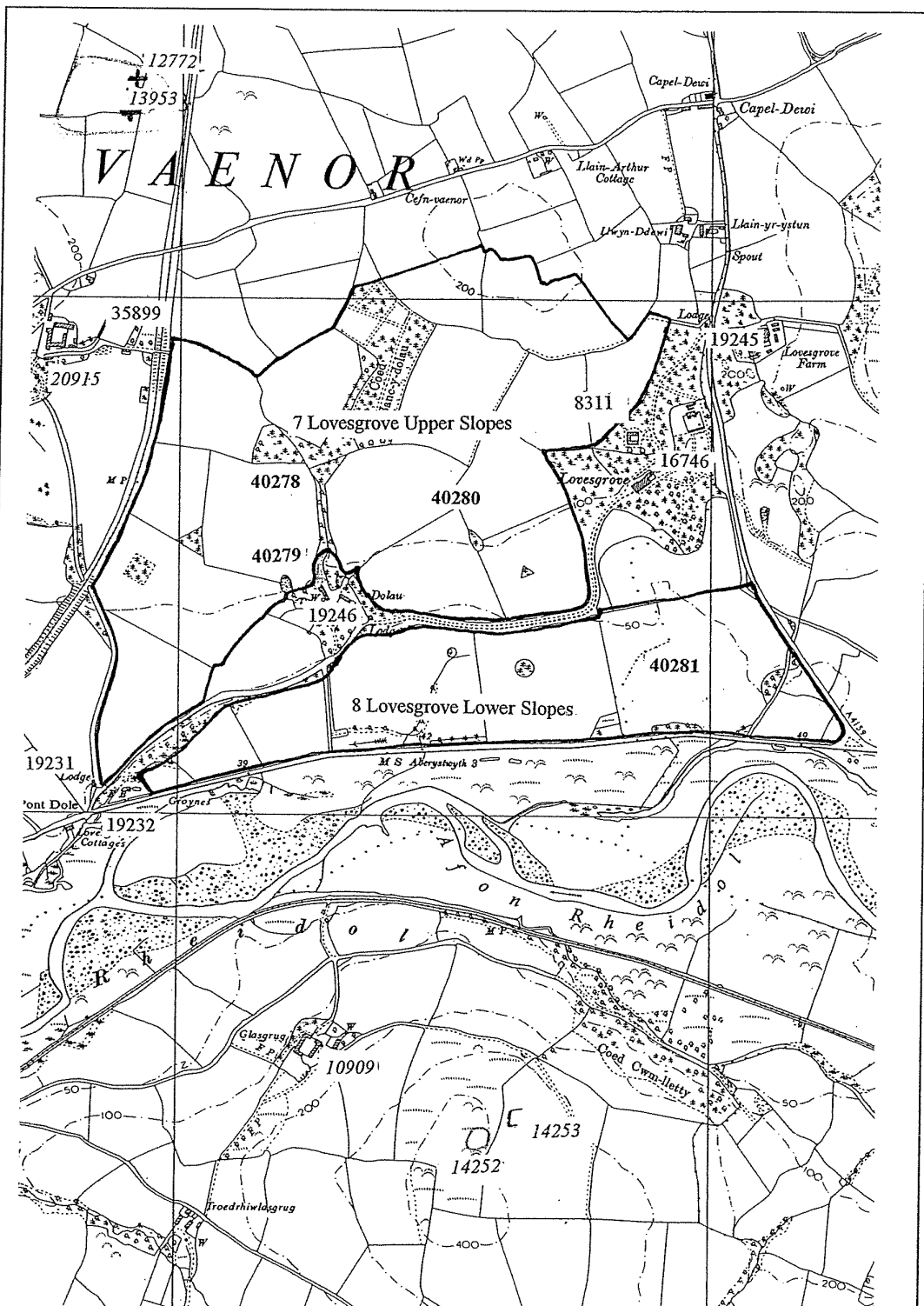


Figure 2: Area 7 Lovesgrove Upper Slopes
Area 8 Lovesgrove Lower Slopes

Figure 3: Area 12 UWA Playing Fields
Area 13 Extension to Glan yr Afon Industrial Estate



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.

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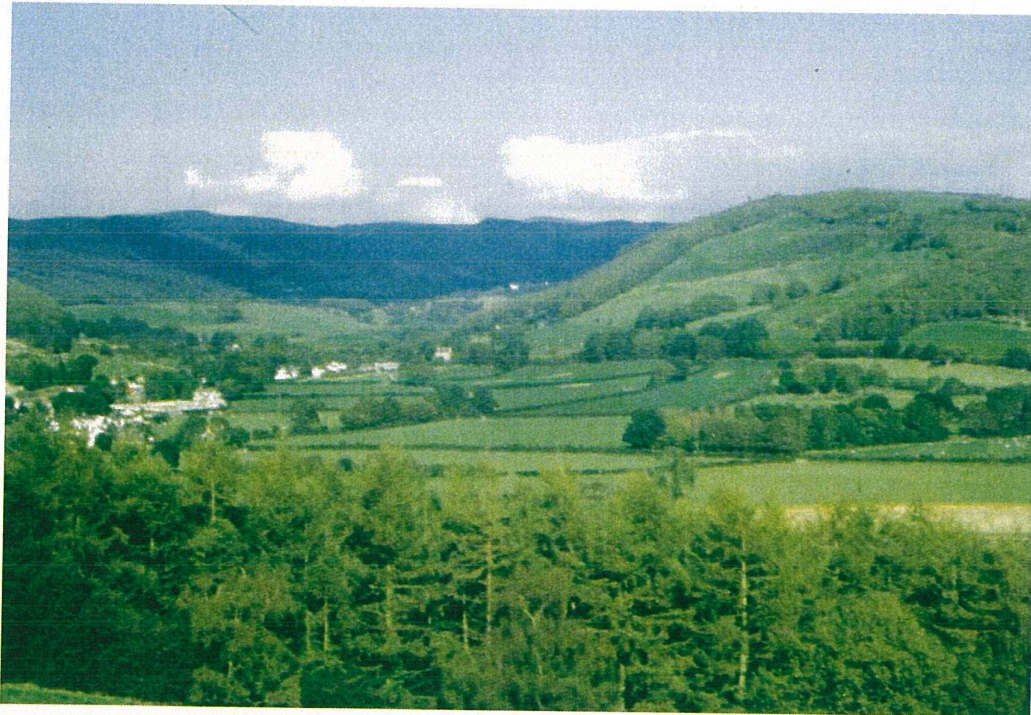
APPENDIX 5

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH AT CAPEL BANGOR ABERYSTWYTH, CEREDIGION

JANUARY 2001

LAND SEARCH AT CAPEL BANGOR ABERYSTWYTH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report No. 2002/96

Report Prepared for:
RPS CHAPMAN WARREN

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2002/96
PROJECT RECORD NO. 44856

NOVEMBER 2002

INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH AT
CAPEL BANGOR
ABERYSTWYTH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

By

Pete Crane BA Hons MIFA

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH AT CAPEL BANGOR, ABERYSTWYTH,
CEREDIGION**

Report No. 2001/2

Report Prepared for:
RPS CHAPMAN WARREN

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH
AT CAPEL BANGOR, ABERYSTWYTH, CEREDIGION

JANUARY 2001

By

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SUMMARY

An on-going assessment into the potential of various sites around Aberystwyth for possible future industrial development has identified a site at Capel Bangor (centred on SN66257990). This site was first identified during 1999/2000 and an initial archaeological assessment carried out in early 2000 highlighted a number of archaeological features within the proposed development area (Crane 2000). Therefore, this project was commissioned by RPS Chapman Warren, Cardiff, to provide a more detailed assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the likely implications of development. The project was undertaken during December 2000 and January 2001.

The proposed development site covers an area of small, irregular fields, most of which had been established since at least the 18th century. The archaeological sites identified during the initial assessment consisted of several possible prehistoric cropmarked and parchmarked features and field names which indicate the former presence of one, or more kilns in the southern sector of the site. Unfortunately, the nature of the cropmarked and parchmarked features precluded any further investigation of their nature and extent. Furthermore, the location(s) of the possible kilns was not established. A programme of geophysical investigation and field evaluation has been recommended to try to determine the character and extent of the cropmarked and parchmarked features, and to locate the possible kiln sites.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT PROPOSALS AND COMMISSION

This project is part of an environmental impact assessment into the suitability of a site at Capel Bangor, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion Bangor (centred on SN66257990). Archaeology and the cultural heritage are now a material consideration in any development and RPS Chapman Warren commissioned Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology Field Operations to carry out this study. This site was first identified during 1999/2000 and an initial archaeological assessment carried out in early 2000 highlighted a number of archaeological features within the proposed development area (Crane 2000).

Five possible development sites were studied for the initial archaeological assessment (Crane 2000). The assessment concluded that the Capel Bangor site was the least favoured option from an archaeological viewpoint, but other factors have made this site the most likely option overall. Therefore, this project was commissioned by RPS Chapman Warren, Cardiff, to provide a more detailed assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the likely implications of development. The project was undertaken during December 2000 and January 2001.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The project was designed as a detailed assessment of the potential archaeological resource within the proposed development site and of the likely archaeological implications should the site be taken forward for development.

1.3 REPORT OUTLINE

This report describes the physical environment of the study area (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 and full details will be found in the references.

2. THE STUDY AREA

2.1 THE CAPEL BANGOR SITE

The Capel Bangor site covers c.38 acres (15.5ha) of pasture land on a west facing slope above the Afon Rheidol. The site slopes fairly gently from its highest point of c.60m OD along its eastern boundary to c.35m OD along its western edge. Underlying the site are Lower Palaeozoic strata overlain by gleyed brown earths of the Clwyd Series and Conway Series.

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

3. SUMMARY OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPEL BANGOR SITE

3.1 THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

The landscape is a dynamic and ever changing place as people adapt it to their changing 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 area is a modern and fairly arbitrary division which, although defined by existing physical boundaries, for most part does not respect the historic landscape in which it is located.

3.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

3.2.1 PREHISTORIC

A series of cropmarked features (PRNs 40282; 40283; 40284; 40323 - fig 4) identified from aerial photographs within the proposed development may be prehistoric in origin.

3.2.2 ROMAN

A Roman fort (PRN 7719) is located at Pen Llwyn 1km northwest of Capel Bangor and a Roman road, the Sarn Helen (PRN 5222 - fig 4), runs north between the fort and the proposed development.

3.2.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL

There are no known early medieval sites within the proposed development. However, the placename Bangor is taken to refer to an enclosure around a monastery or church, and it derives from the name given to part of a wattle fence (Thorburn 1988, 42). Therefore, the various placenames and field names that include the Bangor element, such as Maes Bangor (PRN 6185 - fig 4) just north of the study area, suggests that there was an early medieval religious settlement nearby.

3.2.4 MEDIEVAL

Bron-llangwrda Farm (PRN 10907 - fig 4), 0.25km north of the proposed development possibly has medieval origins.

3.2.5 POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

Even though it contains many important earlier features, the present landscape of this part of the Rheidol Valley is largely a product of the post-medieval and early modern periods. Agricultural enclosure has been the dominant force in shaping the landscape, particularly since the later post-medieval period. It has been suggested that hedges were common in Ceredigion during the medieval period (Chater 1994, 65), but there is

no evidence to suggest that any of the boundaries within the site are earlier than the 18th century. However, the possibility cannot be ruled out. Estate maps show that the present layout of fields was in place by the later 18th century and comparison with the present landscape shows that it has changed relatively little since that time. The boundaries within the study areas comprise, for the most part, earth banks topped with hedges; there are also some plain hedges and modern fences.

Like most parts of the country, industry has had a significant influence on the development of the Capel Bangor area. Historically industry was small-scale and agriculturally based such as milling and lime burning. There is good evidence for both in the area, with a corn mill (PRN 5421) and a fulling mill (PRN 19351) recorded at Capel Bangor, just outside the north boundary of the proposed development. The placename Dolypandy translates as the meadow of the fulling mill (pandy = fulling mill). Within the proposed development, the field names Cae'r odynd and Cae'r odynd Ucha (PRNs 40285 and 40286) indicate the potential locations of one or more kilns in the southernmost fields. It is not known what sort of kilns the names refer to; they could have been corn-drying kilns or pottery kilns, although it is more likely that they were limekilns.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 SITES WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS

Six sites are recorded within the study area (Table 1).

PRN	NGR	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	STATUS
40282	SN 66408000		cropmark	Pre-historic?	
40283	SN 66508007		cropmark? parchmark?	Iron Age? Roman?	
40284	SN 66447990		Cropmark	Pre-historic? Medieval?	
40285	SN 66237967	Cae'r odyd and penymaes	Kiln? placename	Post Med.	
40286	SN 66387970	Cae'r odyd Ucha	Kiln? placename	Post Med.	
40323	SN 66357990		Mound	Pre-historic? Natural?	

Table 1: Sites within the study area.

4.2 DISCUSSION OF IDENTIFIED SITES

Aerial photographs revealed a number of cropmarked and parchmarked features (PRNs 40282; 40283; 40284) in the northeast sector of this area. At present the nature of the features is unclear. However, work in other areas of Britain has shown that gravel terraces such as that within the site have been extensively settled from prehistory onwards (Fulford and Nichols 1992). A mound (PRN 40323) located near to the cropmarked and parchmarked features may also be associated with them, although it could be a natural feature. The cropmarked and parchmarked features are thought to be prehistoric in origin. However, there is a possibility that the large curvilinear cropmark PRN 40282 may be part of the 'bangor' referred to in the name Capel Bangor. The two field names, Cae'r odyd and Cae'r odyd Ucha (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.

4.3 IMPLICATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

The site is 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). All registered landscapes are being included in an on-going pan-Wales project, the Historic Landscape Characterisation project, grant-aided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. As the name suggests, the project aims to define the special character of each of the registered landscapes by identifying the historic processes and events that have helped shape them.

Capel Bangor and its surroundings (including the proposed development site) was included in the Upland Ceredigion Historic Landscape Characterisation area surveyed in 1999-2000, as Historic Character Area 112 (Murphy 2000). Appendix One contains the relevant extract from that survey. The Capel Bangor Character Area covers 330.8ha of the lower Rheidol Valley and the 15.5ha proposed for development makes up 4.7% of that total area. This is considered to be a low impact development on the Historic Character Area as a whole, but the individual archaeological sites within the development boundaries are vulnerable and the likely impact on those sites is considered severe. However, it should be possible to incorporate the archaeological sites and features into open spaces within the final design plans.

Guidelines for assessing development within the registered landscapes are soon to be published. The guidelines clearly set out the criteria and methods for assessment and it is recommended that if the Capel Bangor site is taken forward for development the detailed design plans should be assessed against the guidelines.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 FURTHER WORK

The assessments carried out on this site have clearly demonstrated the potential of the site for significant archaeological discoveries. However, at present that potential is unknown and difficult to define, so it is recommended that a programme of field evaluation be instigated to further investigate the site.

5.2 FIELD EVALUATION

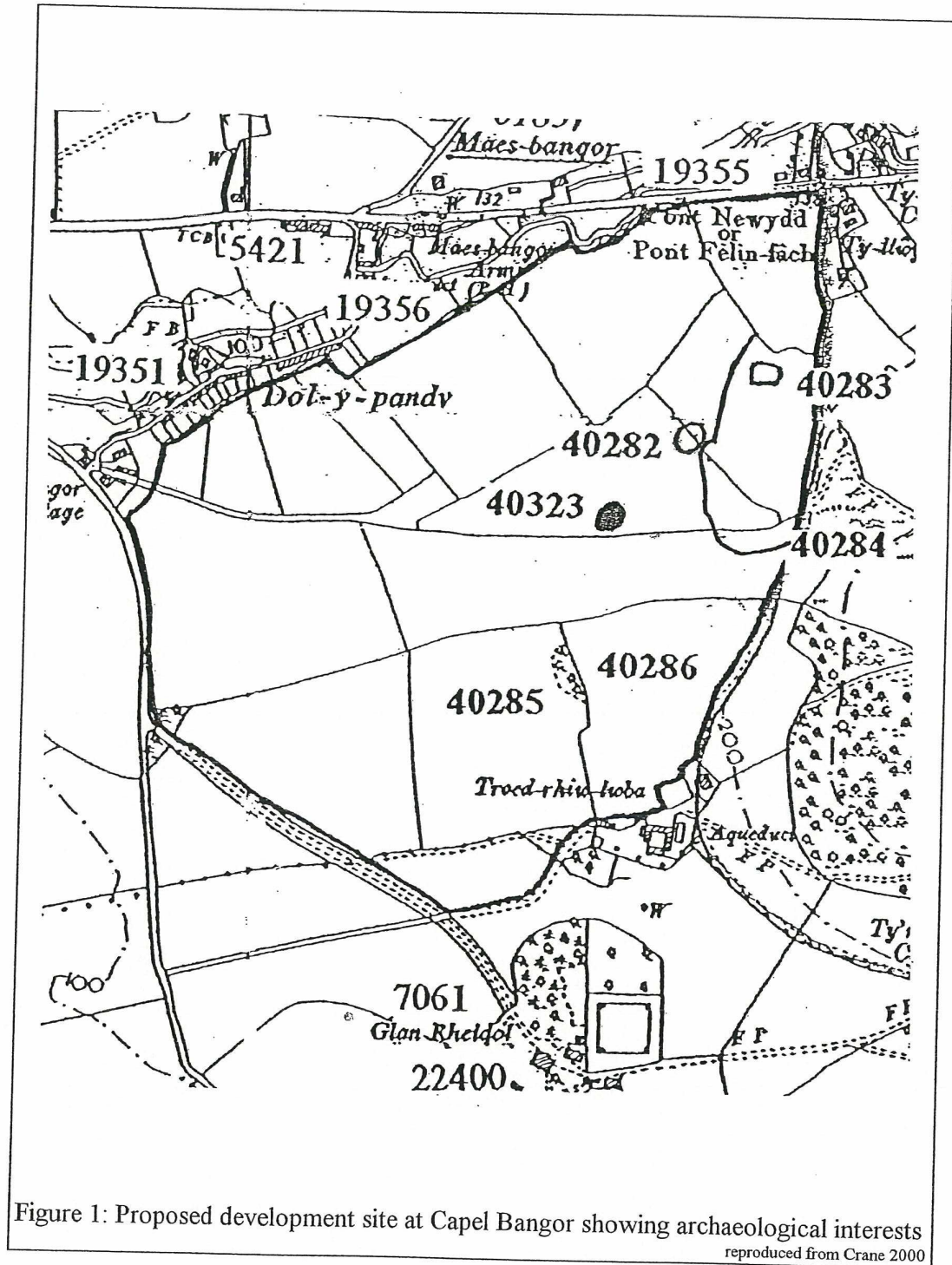
The recommended programme should be targetted at the known areas of potential, the possible kiln sites and the cropmarked and parchmarked sites. The programme should initially comprise of non-intrusive and intrusive techniques.

5.2.1 NON-INTRUSIVE INVESTIGATION

Geophysical investigation should be undertaken on the identified cropmarked and parchmarked features to try to define their extent and if possible their form. Also, the kiln sites may be located using geophysical techniques.

5.2.2 INTRUSIVE TECHNIQUES

Depending on the geophysical investigation, a field evaluation, including trial evcavation may be required to 'ground-truth' the results and to further investigate the nature and extent of the identified sites.



APPENDIX ONE: EXTRACT FROM UPLAND CEREDIGION HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION PROJECT

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 112 CAPEL BANGOR

GRID REFERENCE: SN 660800

AREA IN HECTARES: 330.8

Historic Background

The history of this area has not been researched. The place-name 'Bangor' is presumed to refer to a pre Anglo-Norman ecclesiastical establishment. There is no other evidence to support this. The maes element of Maes Bangor may indicate the former presence of an open- or sub-divided field system, though there is no other documentary evidence for this. However, the present pattern of small irregular fields and dispersed farmsteads may have evolved from such a system in the later Medieval Period or early modern period. It is clear that by the time of the first large-scale mapping of the area, the tithe map of 1845 (Llanbadarnfawr parish), the current settlement pattern of dispersed farms and small fields had been established. Superimposed onto this agricultural landscape is that of rural industry and crafts. Capel Bangor village in 1845 consisted of five or six dwellings at 'Pandy', presumably indicating a fulling mill, and a smithy, with a 'Factory' located upstream. A chapel was constructed here in 1790 (Percival 1998, 517), and later a church and another chapel. The village continued to develop throughout the second half of the 19th century and the 20th century. A by-pass has been constructed to avoid the core of the old village.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area encompasses a terrace of the Afon Rheidol at about 30m-50m OD and the lower valley sides up to about 170m. Agricultural land is almost entirely composed of improved pasture, with hardly any rougher ground and no arable. The underlying settlement pattern is of dispersed farms. These are generally stone-built with slate roofs, and have steel-frame and other modern farm buildings associated with them. Included in the area is the early 19th-century listed mansion of Glan Rheidol and its historic garden (Welsh Historic Gardens Database). Superimposed over this pattern is the 19th- and 20th-century village of Capel Bangor. This consists of a core of 19th century stone-built terraced cottages, interspersed with which are more substantial 19th century houses and 20th century development of brick and concrete. A church, chapel and school are present. The core has now been by-passed. Petrol stations and other services have developed alongside the new road and a small caravan park lies close to the village centre. Field patterning comprises small irregular enclosures. Boundaries of these fields are of earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained on the river terrace with only a small percentage neglected. On higher ground they are less well managed and a larger proportion are becoming derelict. Wire fences supplement most hedges. Deciduous woodland and individual trees of park-land close to Glan Rheidol lend a wooded appearance to this part of the area. Remains of small metal mines lie close to the northern boundary.

Recorded archaeology of this area consists mainly of post-Medieval domestic and industrial buildings and the remains described above. Bronze Age finds are the only indication of pre Dark Age occupation in this area.

This is a particularly difficult area to define as many of the neighbouring areas contain similar historic landscape characteristics. To the east areas 56 and 68 are different, though an exact boundary cannot be drawn. Higher ground (areas 68, 69, 82) of larger enclosures and less settled land provides better boundary definition, but again no exact boundary can be drawn. The historic landscape area to the west has yet to be described.

(Extract from Murphy 2000)

APPENDIX TWO: SOURCES

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Reference
1579	Saxton's Map of Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire	
1770	An Exact Survey of Penybanc and Troedrihiwlwba - 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)	
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	

PUBLISHED SOURCES

Cadw CCW & ICOMOS	1998	<i>Register of Landscapes Of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Part 2.1.</i> Cadw. Cardiff.
Chater A O	1994	The Higher Plants and Vegetation of Cardiganshire. In Davies and Kirkby (Eds.) 1994.
Crane P	2000	<i>Industrial Land Search at Aberystwyth: archaeological desk-based assessment.</i> Unpublished Cambria Archaeology report for Chapman Warren. Project Record No. 40265. Cambria Archaeology, Llandeilo.
Davies J & Kirkby D P	1994	<i>Cardiganshire County History: Volume 1, From the Earliest Times to the Coming of the Normans.</i> Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society. Cardiff.
Fulford M & Nichols E	1992	<i>Developing Landscapes of Lowland Britain. The Archaeology of the British Gravels: a Review.</i> Occasional Papers Vol 14. The Society of Antiquaries. London.
Murphy K	2000	<i>Upland Ceredigion Historic Landscape Characterisation.</i> Cambria Archaeology Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

Thorburn J 1988 *Archaeology in the Capel Bangor-Trefeurig Area.*
Ceredigion Archaeological Survey report. Lampeter.

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 Cambria Archaeology Field Operations, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire as Project Record Number 42559. Report Number 2001/2.


INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH AT CAPEL BANGOR, ABERYSTWYTH, CEREDIGION

REPORT NUMBER

2001/2

This report has been prepared by Nigel Page

Position Project Manager

Signature  Date 23/01/2001

This report has been checked and approved by Gwilym Hughes on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Director

Signature  Date 23/01/01

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report

APPENDIX 6

LAND SEARCH AT CAPEL BANGOR ABERYSTWYTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

NOVEMBER 2002

SUMMARY

In advance of a proposed development of an industrial estate, eight trial trenches were dug across a number of potential archaeological features. These had been identified by topographic and aerial evidence during an earlier desk-based assessment and also from a targeted area of geophysical survey undertaken as an initial part of this evaluation. No archaeological features were found in the test trenches and it would appear that the potential archaeological features are due to geological anomalies and later animal and root actions.

INTRODUCTION

The project was undertaken in advance of a proposed planning application for construction of an industrial estate. Chapman and Warren, Cardiff commissioned this work on 8th August 2002. Two weeks' fieldwork commenced on 16th September and the weather remained good throughout.

The site covers c.15.5 hectares and is at Ordnance Survey grid reference SN 663800 (figure 1). It is located 8km to the east of Aberystwyth, immediately on the south side of the A44 trunk road and the Afon Melindwr, a small tributary of the Afon Rheidol that passes further to the south. The site is at the eastern end of the broader part of the Rheidol Valley, with a view down it to the west. The ground rises very steeply immediately beyond the eastern edge of the site. The ground to the south is similar to that within the site, which is flat to the west c. 35m OD, but rising just before its eastern edge to a highest point of c. 60m OD.

Apart from the small number of buildings in the adjacent village, the landscape is rural with dispersed farmsteads, containing irregular fields that probably evolved in the later Medieval or modern period and were established before the tithe maps of the 1830-40s. The land use is pasture with some improved pasture. The underlying geology is Lower Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone overlain by gleyed brown earths of the Clwyd and Conway Series.

The site lies within an area designated as a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (issued by CCW, Cadw, ICOMOS UK, 1998). This is a non-statutory designation, but it does have a significant bearing on the level of any archaeological response to proposed developments such as this one within its area.

Abbreviations used in this report

Sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) will be identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). All archaeological features and contexts will be referred to using the three-figure numbering system employed by Cambria Field Operations.

SITE HISTORY

It is not intended here to reiterate the surrounding history as this has been covered in two previous desk-based studies (Crane 2000 and Page 2001). The first desk-based assessment looked at five sites including the Capel Bangor site, whilst the second report was for this site only. Both reports indicated four potential archaeological sites within this proposed development: three cropmark sites identified on aerial photographs (PRNs 40282; 40283; 40284) and a mound (PRN 400323)(figure 2). Neither the nature of the cropmark features nor the mound was known. However, it was considered that the mound could be natural. Two fields immediately to the south of the proposed

development area had place-names associated with possible kilns, probably of post medieval date but unknown type.

In April 2002 a geophysical survey on part of the proposed development area indicated a large number of potential archaeological features (Taylor 2002). However, the geophysical survey did not pick up any of the cropmarks identified from aerial photographs (figure 3).

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this evaluation was to test the validation and nature of the features identified from aerial photographs and the geophysical survey. The results of this project were to inform any archaeological constraints on the future development of this site.

METHODOLOGIES AND RESULTS

There was no archaeological brief from the area's Heritage Management Development Control Officers, as this project was pre-planning application. However, there was considerable discussion between Chapman Warren, Cambria Archaeology Field Operations and the Heritage Management Development Control Officers (Cambria Archaeology). The first stage was to undertake a geophysical survey (Taylor 2002) covering the area of the features recorded in desk-based assessment (a topographic survey was also due to take place in stage 1, but due to a number of circumstances this was delayed until later). Subsequently Cambria Archaeology submitted specifications that would cover any formal brief to cover the potential archaeology indicated from the desk-based assessment and from the geophysical survey.

Eight trenches of slightly varying length were excavated (figure 3), 2m wide and totalling 164m long, representing 0.25% of the total area (125736 sq m) and 1.03% of the trenches dug within the geophysical survey area (27900 sq m). The targeting of these trenches and the results are discussed below on a trench by trench basis. All trenches were machine excavated using a toothless bucket down or into the subsoil, and sometimes through the subsoil to check there were no deeper obscured features. The trench bottom and sections were then hand cleaned and any features were further investigated. Trenches had sections or part sections drawn as necessary and all tops and bottoms of trenches along with features were included in the EDM topographic survey. Charcoal samples were taken, where possible, for later analyses if necessary.

Trench 1

This trench was 2m wide by 20m long and was targeted to encounter two narrow "L" shaped features indicated by the geophysical survey.

No archaeological features were revealed except for one small area with a few charcoal flecks, but this is possibly a tree root hole. There were a number of geological subsoil changes but nothing that correlated with the features indicated in the geophysical survey.

The lowest layer encountered (104), approximately 0.5-0.6m below the surface, was a mixed geological subsoil, probably fluvial in origin, comprised of grey brown silty clays with varying amounts of grit/gravel; probably fluvial in origin. Above this, c. 0.3m below the surface was a layer (103) of grey brown silty clay with 10% grit/gravel; this layer may be a later geological fluvial deposit, possibly ancient hill wash. Above this, c. 0.17 below the surface was a grey brown slightly humic clayish loam with 15% gravel or small stones; this layer (102) is probably earlier plough soil. Above this there was a surface layer (101) of turf and topsoil, the soil was grey brown humic clayish loam with 10% gravel/grit; this layer is probably due to improved pasture.

Finds recovered during machining and cleaning consisted of: 1 iron fragment (nail?), 1 small fragment of gravel tempered pottery, 1 black glazed sherd, two fragments of china and one shard of glass. All appeared to be post medieval and would be consistent with rubbish being spread with farmyard manure.

Trench 2

This trench was 30m long and targeted to encounter: the possible rectilinear cropmark PRN 40283; the semi linear cropmark PRN 40284 and the possible rectangular cropmark PRN 40283, both located by aerial photography; a small sub linear geophysical anomaly and a circular geophysical anomaly.

No archaeological features were revealed. Two probable tree holes (204) and (206) were investigated (photos 1 and 2); these did not appear to be artificial features especially the eastern hole (206). The layers in the section were similar to those in trench 1, except that the "hill wash" layer (203) was deeper and only excavated through at the western end of the trench. The lower plough soil (202) and topsoil (201) layers were also thicker (c. 0.25m deep each).

Finds recovered during cleaning consisted of 1 iron "L" shaped object with a rivet and a patterned blue and white china sherd. Both objects are likely to be post medieval.

Trench 3

This trench was 24m long and targeted to encounter an area of a possible kiln site and some linear features all recorded by the geophysical survey, along with a break of slope of a possible former boundary. The trench was slightly miss located and did not cut the area of linear features.

No archaeological features were found and the layers revealed were similar to trench 1. Part of one brick, probably late post medieval rather than modern in date was found and 1 very worn light brown glazed pottery, again probably late post medieval.

Trench 4

This trench was 20m long and targeted to encounter the semi linear cropmark PRN 40284 located by aerial photography, several linear features and some possible pits. The whole north section of the trench was drawn (archive drawing 1012). The layers revealed were similar to trench 1.

There were a number of features in the trench but only one shallow gully, probably correlating to one of the geophysical features was definitely artificial (photo 3). This gully (415) was clearly visible only in the northern section where it cut the "hill wash" and the fill of the gully was 60% gravel. This gully appeared to diminish across the trench, or its fill became similar to the adjacent layer. It is possible that this gully is associated with the banks and other gully indicated in the geophysical survey, but these other features did not show up. However, it is possible that these features are the ruts and humps of a trackway (rather than a former boundary) which, except for this gully, does not extend into the subsoil and exists mainly in the lower plough soil where they were not visible. It may be significant that this "trackway" extends from a small quarry rather than the corner entrance in the north-east corner of the field.

The other possible artificial features in the trench were two small irregular holes, only cut to a maximum of 40mm and 70mm into the top of the "hill wash" layer. The fills of both of these holes contained some charcoal flecks and the surface of some of the surrounding "hill wash" layer was heat affected. These features could be the results of a tree being burnt.

There were two tree holes, one near the middle of the northern section and the other towards the eastern end of the southern section (photo 4). Mole runs had disturbed the fill of this latter tree hole down to 0.6m below the surface.

Finds recovered during cleaning came from the plough soils, and consisted of one sherd of green brown glazed gravel tempered ware and one sherd of black or very dark brown glazed hard fired pottery. Both are post medieval in date.

Trench 5

This trench was 10m long and targeted to encounter a line of possible pits indicated in the geophysical survey. There was one small feature (photo 5) near the centre of the northern section, the fill of which contained some 10% charcoal flecks and a few flecks of lime. However, the size and shape of this feature indicated that it was probably a rabbit hole, and it may have filled soon after the field was limed in the later post medieval or modern periods. There were some fluvial features in the western end of the trench. The northern end of the trench cut into shaley mudstone, and the layers above were similar to those found in trench 1.

There was one rim sherd of brown glazed stoneware found during machining, probably the top of a bottle and post medieval in date.

Trench 6

This trench was 20m long and targeted to encounter a possible kiln area and a number of narrow linear features indicated in the geophysical survey. No features were seen. The eastern end of the trench cut into the top of the underlying shaley mudstone bedrock. The base of the rest of the trench was a slightly mixed orange clay with 60% grit/gravel. Above this there was a similar layer or part of the same layer. Again there was a layer of probable lower plough soil, not as deep as in the previous trenches and it did not appear to extend to the eastern end of the trench. The upper topsoil and turf was subsequently deeper and this field has probably been improved more recently.

One piece of iron tube was found in the lower plough soil.

Trench 7

This was an "L" shaped trench with equal arms 10m long extending from the top of a prominent mound (figure 3 and photo 6). This mound was considered probably to be natural but could have been artificially enhanced. This mound lay outside the area of the geophysical survey.

The mound was found to be a natural outcrop with the top bedrock only 75mm in below the surface on the top of the mound (photo 7). The outcrop was a sedimentary mudstone from the Borth Mudstone Formation, exhibiting a near vertical dip and a N-S strike. There were no glacial or fluvio-glacial drift deposits overlying the bedrock. The topsoil and turf became deeper, up to 220mm, at the base of the mound.

There were a few finds from the turf and topsoil: 1 fragment of iron slag or concretion, 1 iron object of a large iron bent hoop with one smaller iron link (possibly a plough horse fitting), 1 glass stem, 2 fragments of china, 1 large black glazed sherd of Buckley-type ware, and. All the objects would appear to be later post medieval or modern.

Trench 8

This trench was 20m long and targeted to encounter a cropmark circular feature PRN 40323, seen on aerial photographs, and three narrow sub-linear geophysical anomalies. No artificial features were seen. One deep mole run, more than 0.5m below the surface (photo 8), possibly coincided with one of the geophysical anomalies.

Finds from trench cleaning consisted of 1 black glazed rim sherd of Buckley-type ware, and 1 fragment of blue patterned china. Both are of late post medieval date.

Topographic Survey

A survey of all the fields in the project area was subject to a topographic survey using a total station EDM theodolite, marking all boundaries and breaks of slope (figure 4). This survey was tied into the Ordnance Datum. The only features of significance were a possible quarry and possibly a former field boundary in the same fields as trenches 2 to 5.

DISCUSSION

On the evidence from aerial photographs that identified three cropmark features (PRNs 40282; 40283; 40284) this site appeared to have some archaeological potential. The subsequent geophysical survey failed to confirm these cropmarks, but did record a large number of anomalies, in particular: a potential circular feature (location cut by evaluation trench 2), a large boundary of ditches and banks (cut by trench 4), and a number of possible pits and kilns. Both the cropmarks and the geophysical anomalies needed to be tested by this evaluation.

The evaluation trenches did not find any traces of the cropmark features identified on aerial photographs. This suggests that these three features were only present as surface anomalies at the time of the photographs, and were not archaeological features extending into the subsoil.

This evaluation was unsuccessful in finding any of the narrow geophysical anomalies, other than the probable correlation with a mole run in Trench 8. It would seem likely that these minor features are either agricultural features within the plough soil or mole runs, which were numerous throughout the field and where found in the trenches were quite deep (photos 5 and 8) (0.5m or more below the surface). The potential pits indicated in the geophysical survey could be tree or animal holes but there was no secure association with those features seen in the evaluation trenches. There was no evidence for any of the potential kiln areas: these could be areas of burning within the plough soil or geological anomalies. The positive and negative anomalies evaluated by Trench 4 only found a small number of actual features, confirming that these anomalies are likely to be mainly within the plough soils and it is suggested that they are relics of a trackway rather than a substantial boundary.

The "hill wash layer" was found above the bedrock and upper geological mixed clays and gravel and, to a greater or lesser extent, below the plough soils in all the evaluation trenches. It is probable that this layer was deposited soon after the last ice age rather than more recently. There were a very few small fragments of charcoal within this "hill wash layer" but these are considered to be due to worm action that went much deeper than the plough soil. The lower plough soils were probably cultivated from the later post medieval period, when the field boundaries were firmly established, and up to the Second World War. Most of the artefacts recovered probably came from the plough soils and went out onto the fields as rubbish with farmyard manure. The two sherds of black glazed rim of Buckley Ware type from Trenches 7 and 8 could come from the same vessel and appear to confirm this spread rubbish interpretation. After this period a pastoral farming with occasional grass improvements appeared to have become the norm.

CONCLUSION

This project has shown that there is no apparent significant archaeological material within the intended development area and no archaeological conditions need to be implemented other than the recording of the current field boundaries should their removal be proposed. However, only 0.25% of the proposed development area was trenched and archaeological deposits could therefore have been missed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr B Jones of Ty Llwyd Farm, Capel Bangor. Richard Ramsey and Hubert Wilson, both of Cambria Archaeology, for fieldwork and post excavation assistance.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Finds and charcoal samples were discarded after consultation with the Archaeological Development Control Officer.

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Cartographic Sources

- 1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales: Sheet 163
- 1984 British Geological Survey 1:50000 Series: Sheet 163, Aberystwyth. Solid
- 1989 British Geological Survey 1:50000 Series: Sheet 163, Aberystwyth. Drift

APPENDIX 1:

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

- A. Copy of final report.
- B. Site records, including context record sheets and site notebook.
- C. Drawing catalogue and site drawings.
- D. Site photographs - catalogue, colour slide and B/W contact sheets.
- E. Finds catalogue, individual finds record and finds report.
- G. List of references, including primary and secondary sources.
- I. Archive report and draft copies of final report.
- J. Publication drawings.
- M. Miscellaneous correspondence.

There is no material in categories F, H, K, L and N.

The archive is currently held by Cambria Archaeology Field Operations, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, as project number 44856.



Photo 1: Feature 204, view N, Scale 0.5m

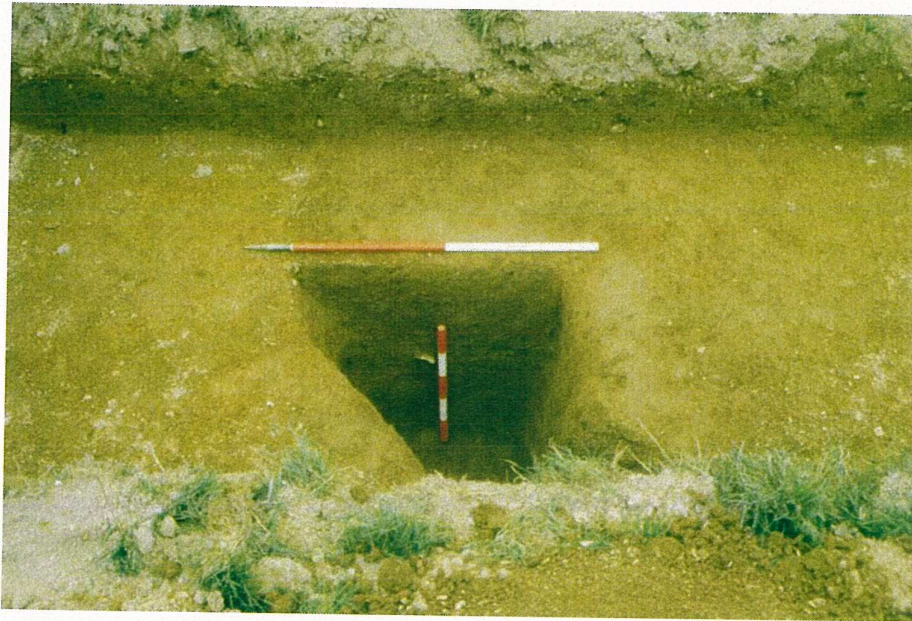


Photo 2: Feature 206, view S, scale 0.5m



Photo 3: Feature 415, view N, scale 0.5m



Photo 4: Feature 413, view S, scale 0.5m



Photo 5: Feature 505, view N, scale 0.5m

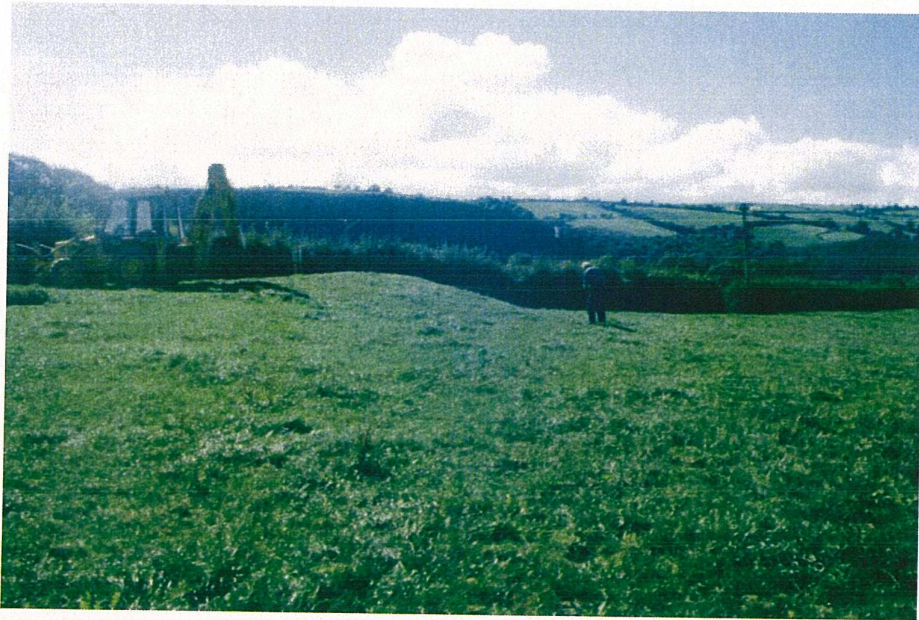


Photo 6: Trench 7 mound, view S



Photo 7: Trench 7 as excavated, view E, scales 1m

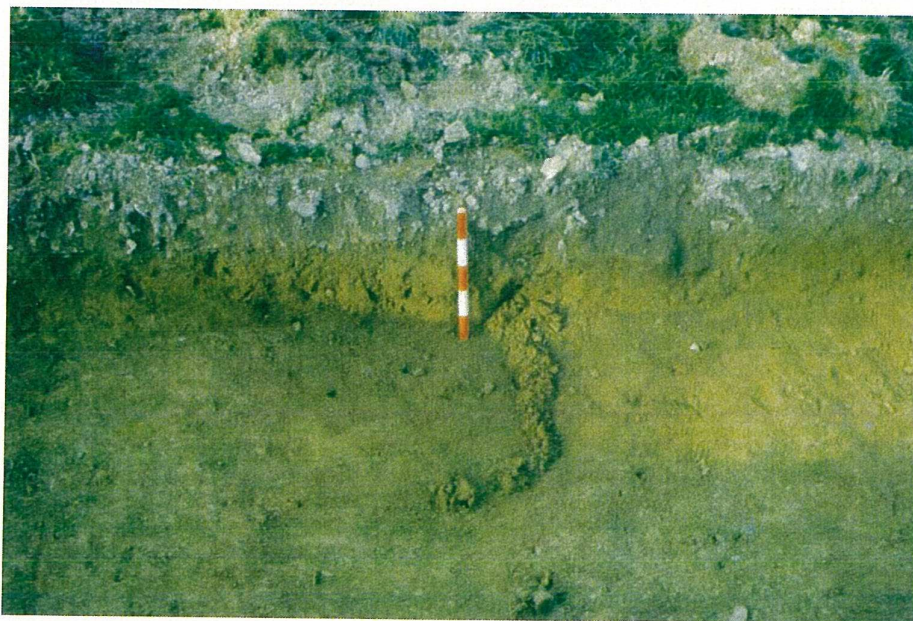


Photo 8: Trench 8 mole run, view S, scale 0.5m

Figure 1: Location

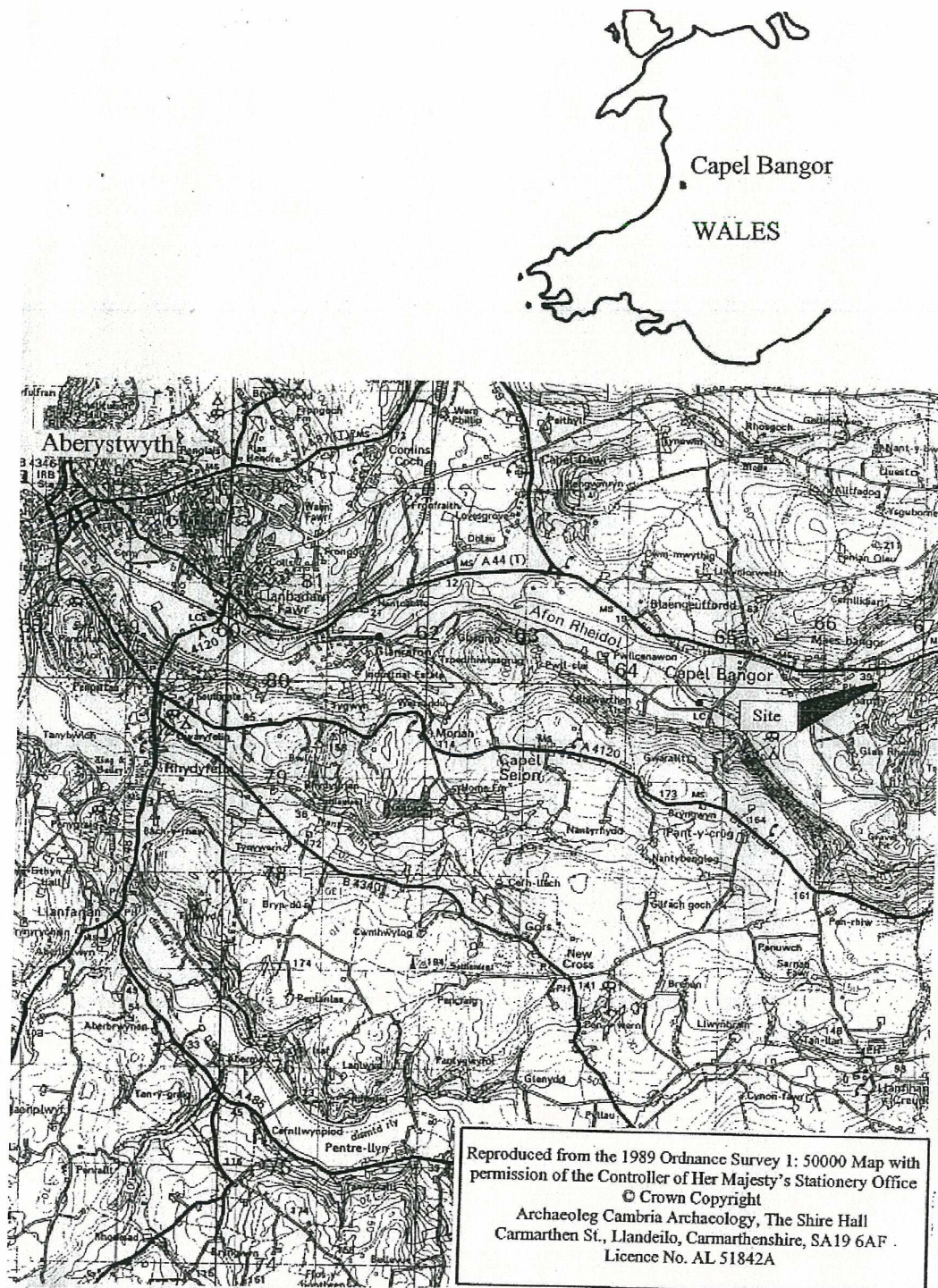
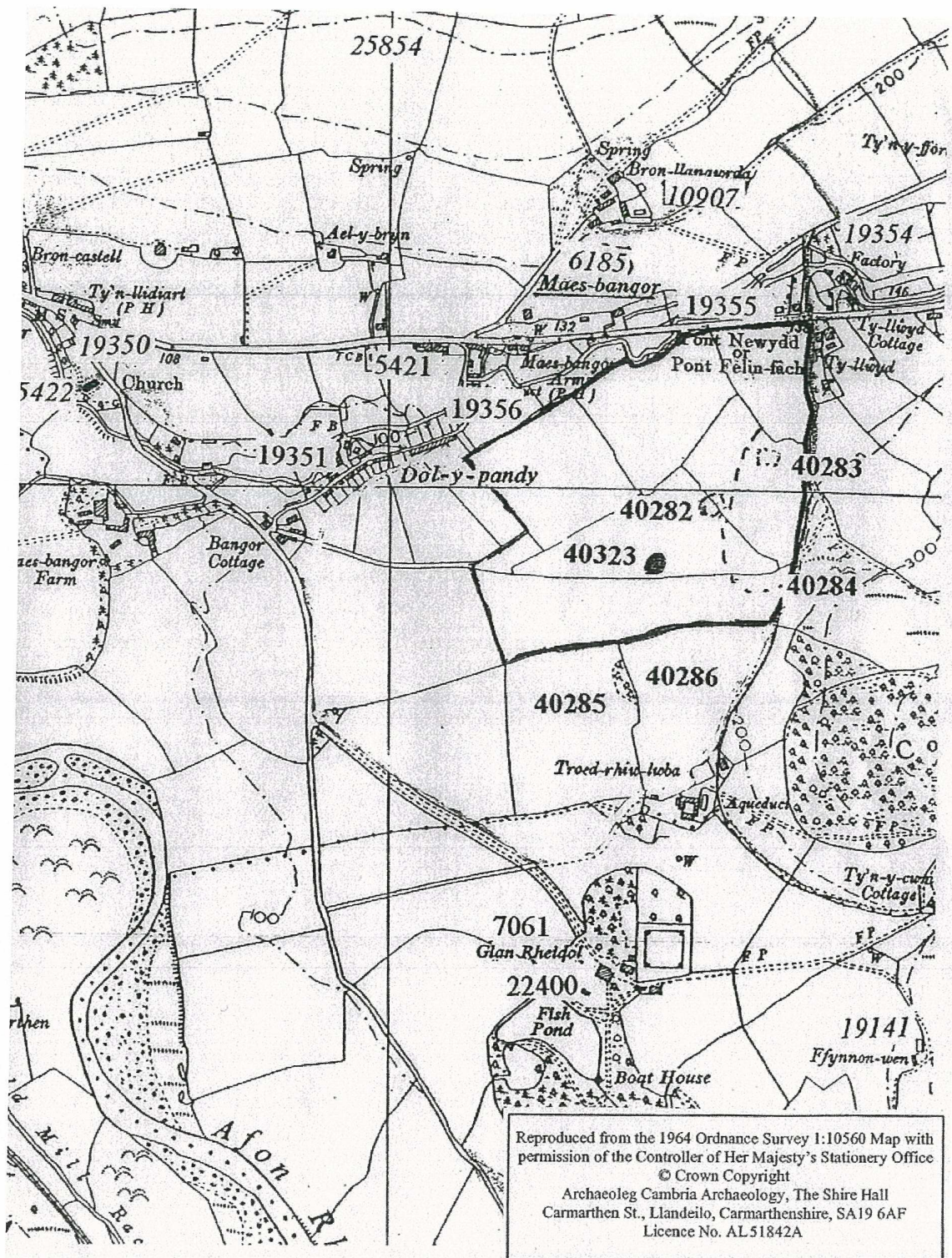


Figure 2: Proposed development area and known archaeological sites



**INDUSTRIAL LAND SEARCH AT
CAPEL BANGOR
ABERYSTWYTH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

REPORT NUMBER 2002/96

NOVEMBER 2002

This report has been prepared by Pete Crane

Position Senior Archaeologist

Signature Date

This report has been checked and approved by Ken Murphy on behalf of Cambria
Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Principal Archaeological Officer

Signature Date.....

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report