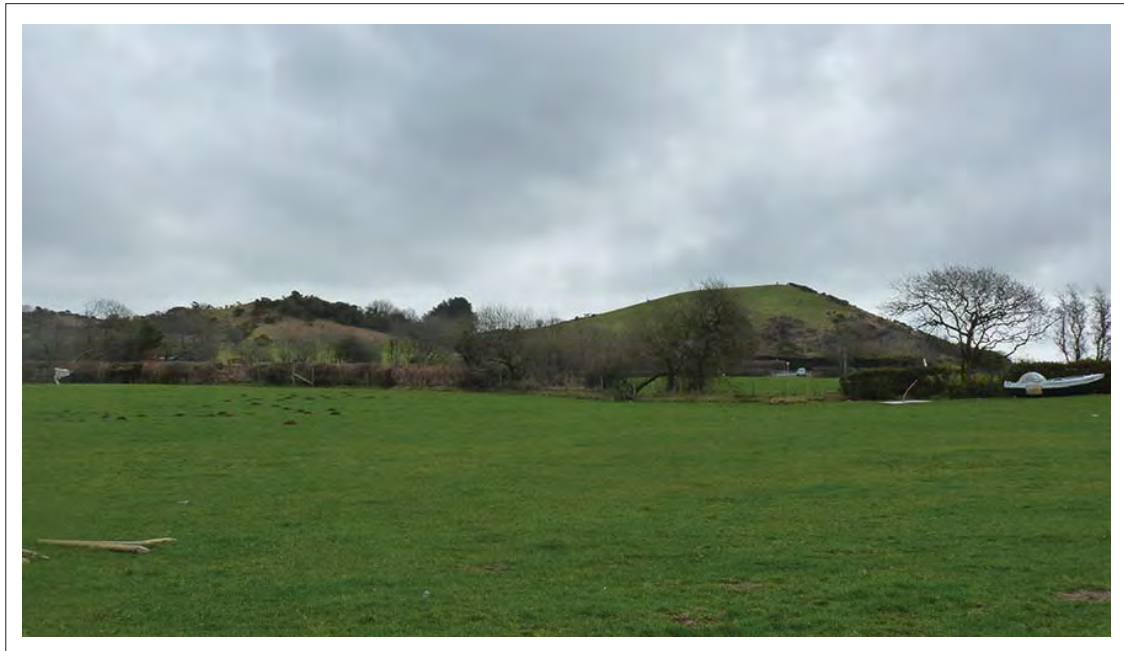


Archaeology Wales

Oernant Farm, Cardigan Ceredigion

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By
Philip Poucher

Report No. 1330



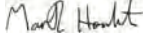
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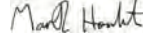
Archaeology Wales

Oernant Farm, Cardigan Ceredigion

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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March 2015



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Non – Technical Summary

In February 2015 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Engena Ltd, on behalf of their client, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed wind turbine development on a site near Oernant Farm, Cardigan (NGR SN 1983 4767). A planning application for the proposed development is currently in the process of being submitted.

No designated historic landscape areas, Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the bounds of the proposed development site. The Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 14) lies over 1.9km to the west and south of the proposed development. The development is considered to have a slight indirect (visual) impact on this Landscape. Three registered Historic Parks & Gardens lie within 5km of the proposed development. The development is considered to have a slight indirect (visual) impact on Castell Malgwyn (PGW (Dy) 32 (PEM)).

Twelve Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within a 5km radius of the proposed development site. The development is considered to have a slight indirect (visual) impact on Cardigan Castle (CD123) and St Dogmaels Abbey (PE073), and a moderate to slight indirect (visual) impact on Cardigan Bridge (CD003).

209 Listed Buildings lie within a 5km radius of the proposed development site. The development is considered to have a neutral/slight indirect (visual) impact on The War Memorial (10497), Parc-y-Pratt (10550), Plas Newydd (10555) and the Vicarage in Shinrig (13104), a slight indirect (visual) impact on Bridge Warehouse (10473), Bandstand (10498), Delfryn (10558) and the ruins of St Mary's Abbey (13102) and a moderate/slight indirect (visual) impact on Cardigan Bridge (10456) and St Mary's Parish Church (10476).

The regional Historic Environment Record lists 59 sites within a 2km search area, with an additional 14 sites recorded on the National Monuments Record. No recorded site will be directly affected by the proposed development. There is, however, a general potential for Bronze Age funerary and ritual activity, Iron Age settlement activity, and a medieval battle site within the area of the proposed development. If any such archaeological remains exist, there is a potential for groundworks associated with the proposed development to expose, damage or destroy these remains.

The development site lies in an area of undeveloped agricultural land that has been in partial cultivation since at least the late 18th century, prior to which it is likely to have formed part of Cardigan Common.

Due to the general potential for archaeological remains, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during any ground-breaking activity associated with the proposed development.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In February 2015 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Engena Ltd, on behalf of their client, to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a proposed wind turbine development on land near Oernant Farm, Cardigan, Ceredigion (NGR SN 1983 4767, Figures 1 & 2, AW Project Number 2320).
- 1.2 The proposed site is currently (March 2015) in the pre-planning stages of development. A Specification for the Desk-Based Assessment was produced by AW in March 2015 and approved by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management (DAT-HM), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, in this case Ceredigion County Council (CCC) (see Appendix V).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide CCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.4 The proposed development comprises plans for the erection of a single Enercon E44 (500kW) wind turbine with a rotor diameter of 44m, a hub height of 45m and a maximum height to blade tip of 67m. Associated infrastructure will include c.300m of access track, crane hardstanding, substation, the turbine base and additional cable trenching (Figure 2).

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The proposed site lies on undeveloped agricultural land to the northeast of Oernant Farm (NGR SN 1983 4767) and some 2km to the northeast of Cardigan in southern Ceredigion.
- 2.2 The access track will run from close to the junction of a local road and the main Cardigan to Aberystwyth road (A487), crossing one field and entering a second field where the wind turbine will be located. Both fields are improved grass pasture, which are bounded by earth and stone field banks topped with hedgerows and trees. The turbine is located on gently north-westward sloping ground at c.80m OD. A ridge of higher ground lies c.300m to the northeast which appears to be the site of an active quarry and the prominent hilltop of Banc-y-warren/Crug Mawr lies c.400m to the ESE with higher ground continuing around to the south of the turbine location. To the north to northwest land dips down into a small stream valley before rising again to higher ground c.800m away. To the west to southwest land is relatively level for c.400-500m before dropping away down towards the town of Cardigan.
- 2.3 The surrounding area is largely an agricultural one with dispersed farmsteads, although as stated Cardigan town lies 2km to the southwest and the village of Penparc lies c.1km to the northeast beyond the ridge of high ground. Quarrying is also evident to

the northeast, and large ponds have recently been constructed around Crugmore Farm to the southeast. Oernant farmstead lies just over 300m to the west of the proposed turbine location.

- 2.4 The underlying geology consists of mudstones and sandstones of the Nantmel Mudstones Formation, overlain by Diamicton Till and Glaciofluvial sands and gravels from the Devensian period (Irish Sea Ice) (BGS 2015).

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for this desk-based assessment follows that set out in the specification (Appendix V).
- 3.2 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.3 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.4 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.5 This assessment considers the following:
- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Llandeilo within 2km radius of assessment area, extended to 5km for Designated Sites.
 2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.
 4. Assessment of archive record held at the County Archive, the RCAHMW and in the National Library of Wales (NLW).
 5. Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
 6. Assessment of environmental and artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
 7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).

8. Place name evidence.
9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers)
10. Assessment of the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

c) the history of the site

d) the potential visual impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance

e) the potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.6 In assessing the significance of effects on designated archaeological sites the guidance laid out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges was utilised (DMRB 2007).

3.7 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Previous archaeological studies*

4.1.1 No previous archaeological studies encompassing the site of the proposed development are recorded on the HER. Within a wider 2km search area around the proposed development several archaeological investigations have been undertaken.

4.1.2 In 2003 Cambria Archaeology (now Dyfed Archaeological Trust) undertook a desk based assessment on the route of a sewage scheme between Penparc and Cardigan close to the A487 to the south of the proposed development (Page 2003). The report identified the long and varied history of the general landscape, as well as highlighting areas of Prehistoric sites to the east (outside the current proposed development area), the site of an important medieval battle (the exact location of which is unknown) and the area of the former Cardigan Common (which is crossed by the proposed access track). Overall the impact of the scheme was considered to be low, but a metal detector survey and watching brief was recommended for part of the scheme that may affect Prehistoric remains and the potential battle site.

4.1.3 In 2005 Cambria Archaeology also undertook two further desk based assessments on two proposed developments on the edge of Cardigan (Murphy 2005a & 2005b), 1km to the southwest of the current proposed development. These assessments identified no known archaeological sites on the sites or their immediate vicinity, which lay in an area of 19th century agricultural enclosures. Neither report examined the area of the current proposed development.

4.1.4 In 2006 & 2007 Cambria Archaeology undertook a 'Historic Town Survey' of Cardigan (Poucher & Cook 2007). Although concentrating on the town itself, the survey

examined the general history of the surrounding area encompassing the site of the current proposed development.

- 4.1.5 In 2014 Archaeology Wales undertook an archaeological appraisal ahead of a proposed development around 1km to the southeast of the current proposed development (Hadley 2014). This identified an Iron Age enclosure in the vicinity of the proposed scheme, and again highlighted the potential for the medieval battle site to be located in the area. Archaeology Wales undertook a geophysical survey of neighbouring land in 2014 (Jones 2014), following on from the archaeological appraisal (Hadley 2014), but nothing of archaeological interest was noted. A previous archaeological watching brief (Poucher 2009) had also been undertaken during the development of adjacent agricultural land in this area. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted during the works.
- 4.1.6 Further outlying archaeological investigations include an archaeological watching brief in Llangoedmor (Shobbrook 2010) and extensive archaeological investigations of Bronze Age barrows at Pant y Butler (Murphy, Murphy & Wilson 2009 & Murphy & Wilson 2010). These investigations have limited relevance to the current proposed development.

4.2 The Historic Landscape (Figure 3 & 4)

- 4.2.1 The proposed development does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Categorisation Areas (HLCA) recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw et al 1998). However, the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 14), lies to the west and south of the proposed development, at its closest 1.9km to the west. This landscape is focussed on the Teifi River as it cuts through a picturesque valley separating the Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire plateaus before entering Cardigan Bay at Cardigan. The area is of interest to Quaternary geologists and has provided important information regarding the natural development of the area, in particular deglaciation at the end of the last Ice Age and a later rapid build-up of sand in the 13th century. Groups of Bronze Age funerary monuments are recorded, and St Dogmaels and Cardigan appear to have formed the focus of secular and religious activity in the area from the early medieval period onwards. Cardigan became an important coastal trading and ship building centre from the later 17th century onwards, with 19th century wharves and warehouses still forming a visible element of the townscape. Gentry housing and industrial activity are also recorded within the area.
- 4.2.2 As part of the characterisation of this Historic Landscape it has been sub-divided into Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs). These areas can extend beyond the boundaries of the registered Historic Landscape, and although located 1.9km from the boundaries of the registered Historic Landscape the proposed development lies within HLCA 416 Ferwig. This is a largely agricultural landscape, characterised by dispersed farms and fields. The buildings are largely modern, although there is a mix of modern and 19th century buildings in Ferwig village. Most of the recorded archaeological sites are related to the post-medieval landscape with some significant earlier sites at Old Castle Farm to the west and Bronze Age monuments to the north.

- 4.2.3 HLCA 410 Cardigan and HLCA 409 Pentood Marsh also lie within the 2km study area around the site of the proposed turbine. HLCA 410 Cardigan is centred on the urban settlement of Cardigan, itself focussed on the medieval castle on the banks of, and bridge over, the Teifi. The medieval layout of the town is still discernible, and the core retains a large number of 18th and 19th century buildings, largely built in characteristic Teifi valley slate and locally-produced brick. More modern development lies around the fringes of the historic core. HLCA 409 Pentood Marsh is, as the name implies, largely marshland at the upper tidal limits of the Teifi. The area is now a nature reserve, with some 19th century railway line elements still visible.
- 4.2.4 Within a 5km search area around the proposed development there are three registered Historic Parks & Gardens. These include the Grade II* listed Castell Malgwyn (PGW (Dy) 32 (PEM)), and the Grade II listed Cardigan Castle (PGW (Dy) 72 (CER)) and Coedmore (PGW (Dy) 70 (CER)).
- 4.2.5 The closest registered Park & Garden is that of Cardigan Castle, 2.6km to the southwest. This is the remains of a Regency period garden laid out around Castle Green mansion in the grounds of Cardigan Castle. Along with the house and castle ruins the site retains some shrubs and trees, outbuildings associated with the mansion and surrounding walls. The main views from this site are to the southeast across the river.
- 4.2.6 Coedmore Park & Garden lies just under 4km to the south of the proposed turbine within the Teifi valley, and comprises a picturesque garden laid out around an early 19th century mansion house. The park and garden lies largely in woodland with the steep flanks of the Teifi valley forming the essential setting and the significant views also confined to the valley.
- 4.2.7 Castell Malgwyn lies just under 4.5km to the southeast of the proposed turbine, again within the Teifi valley to the south of the village of Llechryd. It is described as an intricate and highly picturesque landscape dating to the late 18th and early 19th century. The park and its essential setting are relatively extensive on the south banks of the Teifi, with the main views down to and across the river.
- 4.2.8 There are no Conservation Areas within the 2km study area, although both Cardigan and St Dogmaels Conservation Areas lie within the wider 5km search area.

4.3 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 3 & 4, Appendix 1)*

- 4.3.1 In order to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on designated archaeological sites a search area of 5km from the site of the proposed turbine has been used. There are twelve Scheduled Ancient Monuments within this 5km radius of the proposed site.
- 4.3.2 These sites include a Bronze Age round barrow (CD105), Iron Age promontory fort (CD274), an early medieval inscribed stone (PE144), the possible original (CD116) and subsequent medieval castle (CD123) and town wall (CD141) in Cardigan, the medieval castle in Cilgerran (PE002 & 384), St Dogmaels Abbey (PE073) and the bridges of Llechryd (CD002), Castle Malgwyn (PE383) and Cardigan (CD003).

- 4.3.3 The closest of these sites comprise the medieval Cardigan castle (CD123) along with surviving segments of the medieval town wall (CD141) and the Teifi Bridge (CD003), all of which lie around 2.5km to the southwest of the site of the proposed turbine. The remaining sites all lie between 3.6km (CD116) and 4.6km away from the turbine.

4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 5, Appendix II)

- 4.4.1 Within the same 5km search area there are 209 Listed Buildings. These include four Grade I listed buildings (Cilgerran Castle 14491, Cardigan Castle 10458, the ruins of **St Mary's Abbey at St Dogmaels 13102 and the church of the Holy Cross in Mwnt 15874**) and nineteen Grade II* listed buildings. The remainder are all Grade II listed.
- 4.4.2 Of these sites, 96 lie within Cardigan 2km and more to the southwest.
- 4.4.3 The closest of the listed buildings are several sites within and around Llangoedmor 1.6km to the south.

4.5 Known archaeological remains and historical development (Figure 6, Appendix III & IV)

- 4.5.1 There are 59 sites listed on the HER within a 2km radius of the site of the proposed wind turbine. No site within this list will be directly affected by the proposed development, the closest of which is PRN 5831, a possible Bronze Age barrow site suggested by place-name evidence c.400m to the east of the turbine location. The full catalogue provided by Dyfed Archaeological Trust is included in the rear of this report.

There are 36 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the 2km search area. Most of these are duplicated on the HER records, with fourteen new sites not recorded on the HER. None of these sites are directly affected by the proposed development. Information from the NMR is included as an appendix in the rear of this report.

Both the HER and NMR sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

4.5.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic & Neolithic

Direct evidence of activity within the study area relating to any of these broad periods is scarce. Some 700m to the east of the turbine location (c.300m from the start of the access track) a small collection of flint tools have been discovered and date to the Neolithic (PRN 7767) and possibly also the Mesolithic (PRN 9622) periods.

4.5.3 Bronze Age

Bronze Age activity is relatively well-recorded within the study area, comprising exclusively of funerary and ritual sites. The majority of these sites are remains, or indications of, round barrows (burial mounds). A significant collection of round barrows have been recorded and partially investigated (Murphy, Murphy & Wilson 2009) at Pant y Butler, c.1.8km to the southeast of the turbine location. Radiocarbon dating of

bone fragments from one of these barrows suggests burial activity between c.1800 – 2200 BC. Place-name evidence suggests possible activity closer to the proposed **development. The word 'crug', meaning** hillock/tumulus/mound, is sometimes found to be an indicator of a former stone-covered burial mound. To the east of the proposed **development lie 'Crug Efa' (PRN 5831), 'Crug Mawr' (PRN 5837) and 'Crug Du' (PRN 12147)**, although to date no definitive evidence of Bronze Age activity has been recovered from these sites.

4.5.4 Iron Age

By the Iron Age period evidence of settlement sites are recorded in relatively high numbers throughout the search area. These are largely as settlements within defended enclosures, and are generally believed to be Iron Age to possibly Romano-British in date. It is possible that further undefended enclosures exist in the area, with their more visible and recognisable defensive banks and ditches the defended settlements tend to be better recorded in the archaeological record. These sites are known to occupy high ground, but are located on both summits and hill slopes. The closest recorded such site is that of Glanllynan (PRN 8365) some 420m to the northwest of the turbine location. These sites are largely visible as crop-marks on aerial photographs, no such sites has been recorded in the development area.

4.5.5 Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

There are no specific records of Roman activity within the search area recorded within the HER. Even within the wider landscape such records are relatively scarce, although as stated above some of the defended enclosures recorded in this area are believed to extend into the Romano-British period. The closest such site lies on the north side of Penparc, over 850m to the east, which consists of a sub-rectangular enclosure clearly visible as a crop-mark from the air (PRN 52060).

The coastline around Cardigan Bay appears to have been known to the Romans, the mouth of the river Teifi is one of the few places on the Welsh coast to be named (as Tuerobis) from a 1st **century coastal survey in Ptolemy's Geography**, and finds of Roman coins have also been recorded on this foreshore.

4.5.6 Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)

Similarly, during the post-Roman, early medieval period, recorded archaeological sites are relatively scarce. It is likely there was some degree of sporadic settlement throughout the area. Llangoedmor church, which lies nearly 1.9km to the south, may have its origins in the early medieval period (PRN 50143).

Centres of activity during this period may have existed at St Dogmaels and Old Castle Farm to the west of Cardigan. St Dogmael (or Dogfael) had established a monastic community to the south of the river Teifi by the 6th century. By the later early medieval period this had been relocated to the current site of St Dogmaels nearly 4km to the southwest. According to the Brut y Tywysogion the first Norman castle in the area was **established at a site called 'Din Geriant', the name** suggesting a pre-existing defended site. This has often been associated with defensive earthworks visible on the banks of the Teifi at Old Castle Farm, 3.5km SW of the proposed development.

4.5.5 *Medieval (1086 – 1536)*

The first Norman incursions occurred in 1093 when Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, raided the area. In an attempt to secure his position he built the first castle in Cardigan, which as stated above has often been associated with the site at **Old Castle Farm. This site was short lived however as, after Roger's death the following year, the area fell back into the hands of the native Welsh.** The Normans returned in 1110 under Gilbert fitz Richard de Clare who lead another successful campaign into the area. He appears to have established a castle at its current location in Cardigan, and also first established the town itself around the castle. The area remained a contentious one however, and in 1136 a large Welsh army drawn from Deheubarth and Gwynedd met a hastily assembled Norman army at Crug Mawr (PRN 8066). The exact location of the battle has never been established, although it is believed to have taken place in the area around the proposed site. The Welsh force was victorious, and went on to plunder the new town of Cardigan but failed to take the castle. It was not until the Lord Rhys took the castle in 1165 that it returned to Welsh hands. Rhys rebuilt the castle in stone and granted extra privileges to the town. Under his control Cardigan cemented its position as the centre of power for this area of Wales, and also became the iconic home to the first **Eisteddfod in 1176. Following Rhys's death the town and castle continued to change hands many times throughout the 13th century until direct royal control was established in the mid-13th century.** Despite the turbulence the town prospered and grew, including the establishment of several mills both within and surrounding the town (including PRN 12383). During the medieval period the main Cardigan to Aberystwyth road (the A487) is likely to have been established. Part of the privileges of the medieval town residents would have been access to the town common land, which appears to have been laid out to the north of the road, and was likely to have originally covered the whole area within which the proposed turbine and access **track is located. The name 'Banc-y-warren' may refer to medieval rabbit farming (PRN 5218) established nearby.**

Religious activity during this period was also an important feature of the landscape. As well as a monastic community at St Dogmaels, a small Benedictine monastery was **established on the east side of Cardigan, around what is now St Mary's church.** Numerous small chapels and churches also dot the surrounding landscape, including Capel-bach (PRN 15528) 1km to the west, **and St Cynllo's church in Llangoedmor to the south (PRN 5305)**

4.5.6 *Post-medieval (1536 – 1899)*

By the 17th century Cardigan was beginning to emerge as an important local trade and fishing port but it is likely the surrounding countryside, including the proposed development area, remained as a relatively undeveloped agricultural landscape with the site itself still largely lying on Cardigan town common. By the 18th century an expanding rural population was beginning to put pressure on large open spaces and enclosure of common land in Cardiganshire was becoming a hotly and sometimes violently contested issue (Page 2003). By the end of the 18th century the establishment of Cae Morgan farm (the exact date of its establishment is not known) had resulted in the enclosure of part of the common encompassing the site of the wind turbine. This enclosure of the common continued apace throughout the 19th century until the common was entirely divided up by the end of the century. This was coupled with an

increase in farmsteads and cottages throughout the area, although a concentration of settlement into a village at Penparc did not really occur until the 20th century.

The agricultural nature of the landscape is emphasised by the large number of recorded mill sites (PRNs 15522, 15526, 15529 & 15587) along with agricultural buildings and houses (PRNs 15340, 48194, 57601 & 57624). The majority of the remaining recorded sites of this period relate to sites within the settlements of Cardigan or Llangoedmor to the south.

5 Map Regression

5.1 *Saxton's map 1580*

- 5.1 One of the earliest surviving maps to depict the area in recognisable detail is Saxton's map of Wales dating to 1580, itself an improvement on some earlier maps of Britain. There is very little detail however, and only the major settlements, rivers and mountains are depicted. The closest depicted settlements to the proposed development are those of Cardigan to the southwest, Llangoedmor to the south, Tremain to the northeast and Ferwig to the north. Nothing of interest is noted in the area of the proposed development.

5.2 *Speed's Map 1610 (Figure 7)*

- 5.2.1 In 1610/11 John Speed published an atlas which included an important series of county maps incorporating plans of many of the principle towns (Speed 1610). His map of Cardiganshire included a plan of Cardigan, and is probably the earliest map of the town to survive. The town however did not extend much beyond Pendre/Feidrfair and the detail of the surrounding countryside is scant with only the major settlements depicted, which presents a very similar picture to that of the previous Saxton map. Nothing of interest is noted in the area of the proposed development.

5.3 *Cae Morgan 1787*

- 5.3.1 A series of estate maps from the late 18th century depict the landscape around the site of the proposed development in some detail, and appear the earliest surviving maps of the area to depict this level of detail. The site of the turbine itself lies at the eastern end of the Cae Morgan farm holding, depicted on a map of 1787 (Lewis 1787). This shows that the current field containing the proposed wind turbine was originally divided into two fields, with an internal field boundary running roughly NW – SE a short distance to the east of the turbine location, and crossed by the access track. Otherwise the field boundaries were laid out much as it is today, surrounded by hedgerows with a stream along the northern boundary. The fields also appear to be in a mix of arable and pastoral agriculture. Common land bounds the site to the east and south, across which the proposed access track runs, otherwise little of archaeological interest is noted on the map.

5.4 *Ordnance Survey original surveyors' drawing 1810 (Figure 8)*

- 5.4.1 In the early 19th century the Ordnance Survey began to draw up maps covering the area, depicting the layout of the settlements, roads and other significant features. These were eventually published as a series of one inch to the mile maps in the later

19th century but were preceded by the original **surveyors'** map, which in this case was drawn up in 1810.

- 5.4.2 Field divisions are not shown in the area of the proposed development, instead only the general topographical detail is displayed. The route of the main road out of Cardigan is shown, with several smaller local roads connecting the dispersed settlements and villages dotted around the area. The extent of Cardigan Common to the northeast of Cardigan is depicted and although field divisions are not shown, the outline of the fields depicted on the 1787 estate map (within which the proposed turbine is to be located) can clearly be seen to the south and east of Cae Morgan (labelled as Cwmmorgan) farm. This also suggests the farm was carved out of former common land which presumably originally extended as far as the stream to the northwest. It is likely therefore that from the medieval period up until the establishment of Cae Morgan farm the site lay on common land.

5.5 Parish Tithe Map 1846 (Figure 9)

- 5.5.1 The parish tithe map of 1846 is one of the earliest maps to depict the general detail of enclosures, buildings and various topographical details throughout the parish as a whole. In terms of the proposed development area the layout of field enclosures and common land is unchanged to that depicted on the estate map of 1787. Although the fields are individually numbered and described in the accompanying tithe apportionments this provides little extra detail for the proposed development area. The location of the proposed turbine is located in an arable field, farmed by Cae Morgan and Glanllynan which is occupied by John George, but the land is owned by Pryse Pryse, Member of Parliament for Cardigan from 1832 to 1849. Land to the east, across **which the proposed access track runs, remained 'Cardigan Common Corporation Land'**.
- 5.5.2 The wider landscape is an agricultural one of irregular field enclosures and numerous dispersed farmsteads and agricultural cottages.

5.6 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1888/9 (Figure 10)

- 5.6.1 The 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey maps that began to appear in the 1870s and 1880s show a great deal of accurately recorded detail throughout the area. The location of the proposed turbine was still divided into two fields, with no visible change other than a small pond on the field boundary to the south. The common land to the southeast had now been divided up into straight-sided field enclosures, with common land now restricted to a relatively small area of land close to the outskirts of Cardigan to the southwest.
- 5.6.2 The farm buildings of Cae Morgan appear to have expanded, arranged around a central courtyard. Other small farmsteads and cottages have also appeared in the area, especially alongside the road, since the time of the tithe map. Tanning activity is shown beyond Crug Efa to the northeast, and some small-scale sand extraction is also indicated in the area.

5.7 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1905/6

- 5.7.1 No discernible change to the proposed development area.

5.8 *Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map 1953*

- 5.8.1 No discernible change.

5.9 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1976*

- 5.9.1 No discernible change to the proposed development area. Oernant farm has been added immediately to the north of Cae Morgan and settlement has expanded along the access road to these farms from the A487.
- 5.9.2 Penparc is clearly now a nucleated village, and extensive sand extraction is shown to the northeast.

6 Aerial Photographs

- 6.1 Aerial photographic evidence of the area held by both the HER and the NMR have been examined, including photographs from 1946 to the present day. A full list of these are provided in the bibliography.
- 6.2 The earliest aerial photographs are relatively high level vertical shots taken by the Royal Air Force, in 1946 and again in 1953. These photos show little extra detail for the proposed development area than is visible on map sources. The site of the proposed turbine is divided into two fields but otherwise the site appears as it is today, undeveloped agricultural land.
- 6.3 Ordnance Survey photos from the 1970s show the field containing the site of the proposed wind turbine was further subdivided into smaller units, although possibly without permanent boundaries. All fields, including that containing the proposed access track, have also variously been ploughed during this period.
- 6.4 More recent aerial photographs of the area, taken between 2003 and 2011, focus largely on surrounding archaeological sites visible as crop-marked enclosures, such as the Glanllynan enclosure (PRN 8365) and the Penparc enclosure (PRN 52060). Although these photos do not focus of the proposed development site, they do demonstrate the clarity of archaeological sites on neighbouring farmland and the regularity with which this area has been visually investigated from the air, suggesting that if any archaeological sites within the proposed development area were visible as cropmarks then they would have been identified during these flights.
- 6.5 Modern internet-sourced aerial photographs show no features of archaeological interest within the proposed development area.

7 Site Visit (Photos 1 – 20)

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 13th March 2015. Conditions were cloudy but dry, visibility was good. The site lies in undeveloped fields of improved pasture. The proposed access track would cross a field boundary between the two fields consisting of an earthen bank topped with a largely gorse hedge and post and wire fence. A partially silted ditch runs along its south-eastern side.

- 7.2 The remnants of the former field boundary in the proposed turbine field is visible only by two trees on this line towards the northern end of the field.
- 7.3 No features of archaeological interest were noted within the proposed development area.

8 Assessing visual impact (Figures 4 & 5)

- 8.1 The site lies within an undulating agricultural landscape with land rising to the east and southeast and also, after a small stream valley, rising to the north as well (see Photos 1 – 8). The land drops away to the south and southwest, with the main views from the site in this direction. Dispersed farmstead scatter the hillsides to the north, to the northeast lies an extensive area of sand extraction on overlooking ground. The village of Penparc lies to the east but is hidden from view by rising ground (Photo 4). Further dispersed farmsteads and the village of Llangedmor, with the more distant villages of Cilgerren and Llechryd lie to the south but are not visible beyond the crest of high ground upon which the turbine will sit (Photo 5). Similarly the town of Cardigan is largely hidden beyond the crest of the high ground to the southwest (Photo 6). St Dogmaels on the far shore of the Teifi is more visible beyond Cardigan (Photo 9).
- 8.2 The Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 14), lies to the west and south of the proposed development. As can be seen when overlaid on the ZTV map (Figure 4) the main visual impact will be along the western banks of the Teifi around St Dogmaels, with some small areas on the eastern banks of the Teifi having a more restricted occasional view of the proposed turbine. Views on the eastern banks are likely to be further restricted through vegetation cover, whilst distance will serve to reduce the visual impact on views on the west side of the Teifi. The focus of the Landscape is however the Teifi valley itself and views of the general agricultural landscape beyond are not considered to be an intrinsic part of the setting of this landscape. Therefore it is considered that the turbine will have a minimal impact on the Landscape and its associated Character Areas.
- 8.3 Three registered Historic Parks and Gardens have been identified within the 5km search area around the proposed development. The closest of these is the Grade II listed Cardigan Castle (PGW (Dy) 72 (CER). Views from this site are restricted by urban development to views along the river, away from the proposed turbine which at 2.6km distance will not affect the setting. Similarly there is no visual impact on Coedmore (PGW (Dy) 70 (CER) and although there is some theoretical visibility of the proposed turbine from Castell Malgwyn (PGW (Dy) 32 (PEM) distance and intervening vegetation cover serve to reduce the visual impact to negligible.
- 8.4 Twelve Scheduled Ancient Monuments have been identified within a 5km radius of the proposed site. The closest of these sites comprise the medieval Cardigan castle (CD123) along with surviving segments of the medieval town wall (CD141) and the Teifi Bridge (CD003), all of which lie around 2.5km to the southwest. Views from the castle and town wall are restricted by urban development (Photo 12), however, views from the Teifi Bridge (CD003) would encompass the proposed turbine (Photo 13). The turbine would form a backdrop to parts of the town as viewed from the bridge, but

would not affect views of the bridge itself or its river and town setting, therefore the impact is considered to be minor.

- 8.5 St Dogmaels Abbey (PE073), lying on high ground on the west banks of the Teifi, has extensive views to the northeast over the settlements of St Dogmaels and Cardigan towards the proposed turbine (Photos 14 & 15). Although Banc-y-warren forms a distinctive element of the general view from this site the visual impact of the proposed turbine itself is likely to be lessened through distance and vegetation cover, although it will probably still be discernible. This is considered only to have a negligible visual impact and will not affect views of the abbey itself.
- 8.6 The proposed development will have no impact on the remaining Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 8.7 A large number (209) of Listed Buildings have been identified within the 5km search area, which includes 96 within Cardigan. However, despite this large number of site the clear majority of these buildings are clustered either in densely packed urban spaces or within deep valleys that will have little or no visual relationship with the proposed development site. The closest sites lie within and around Llangoedmor 1.6km to the south of the site, however topography and vegetation cover serves to hide the proposed turbine from view.
- 8.7 The majority of the 96 sites within Cardigan lie in a densely packed urban setting which will not be impacted upon by the proposed development (Photos 18 & 19). There are a few exceptions however. At the northern end of the town the bandstand in Victoria Gardens (LB ref. 10498, PRN 57371) has views along the Aberystwyth Road towards Banc-y-warren as part of its backdrop (Photo 16). The proposed turbine will be partially visible within this backdrop, although the impact will be clearly reduced by building, vegetation and topographic cover. The War Memorial (LB ref. 10497) will also have similar views, although these will be greatly obscured (Photo 17). At the southern edge of the town the Teifi Bridge (LB ref. 10456) and the Bridge Warehouse (LB ref. 10473) will have views that encompass the site of the proposed turbine, although these are considered to be minor (see Teifi Bridge SAM above). The turbine will form part of the **backdrop to St Mary's church (LB ref. 10476)**, although it will not be clearly visible from the church itself (Photo 13). As part of this backdrop, particular from the viewpoint from the bridge, it may be argued that it intrude upon the setting of this Listed Building, although distance will reduce the impact to minor.
- 8.8 As with many of the designated sites the main visual impact would appear to be on site on the west banks of the Teifi within and around St Dogmaels. The majority of sites within St Dogmaels itself will be unaffected due to urban density and topographic and vegetation cover. The impact upon the ruins of St Dogmaels (LB ref. 13102) and the nearby Vicarage (LB ref. 13104) is considered to be the same as the abbey SAM site (see above). Both Plas Newydd (LB ref. 10555) and Parc-y-pratt (LB ref. 10550) to the southeast have good views of the site according to the **ZTV**. Distance and vegetation cover will lessen the visual impact, and the development itself is also not considered to impact upon the setting of these sites either, reducing the impact to negligible. Delfryn (LB ref. 10558), which lies on the A478 to the south of Cardigan, has extensive views along the Piliu valley and beyond that would incorporate the

proposed turbine location, distance however would serve to reduce any visual impact to minor (Photo 20).

- 8.9 No other designated sites are considered to be impacted upon by the proposed development.

9 Impact Assessment

9.1 *Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance*

- 9.1.1 Research has identified that the proposed development does lie in an area relatively rich in prehistoric archaeological sites, in particular Bronze Age funerary sites and Iron Age defended enclosures. This area is also notable as the site of an important 12th century battle between Welsh and Norman forces, although the exact location of this battle has never been pinpointed. No evidence of any such archaeological sites are currently visible within the development boundaries however there remains the potential for archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development that may be of regional importance should they exist.

9.2 *Previous impacts*

- 9.2.1 Research indicates the site has been used as agricultural land for some time, which has in the past been ploughed and improved. No previous development is noted.

9.2 *Potential impacts from proposed development*

- 9.3.1 The proposed development consists of single wind turbine with a maximum height to blade tip of 67m. Associated infrastructure will include c.300m of access track, crane hard-standing, substation and additional cable trenching. This covers the full extent of the area outlined in Figure 2. Associated groundworks such as topsoil stripping, foundation excavation and cable trenching all have the potential to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains.
- 9.3.2 No registered Historic Landscape will be directly affected by the proposed development. The site will be visible from the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 14), but the impact is considered to be negligible and therefore the significance of effect is considered to be slight.
- 9.3.3 The current landscape setting is one of agricultural land, with largely dispersed and some nucleated settlement along with nearby extractive industry. It is considered, therefore, that the proposed development will not have a significant detrimental impact on the archaeological and historical landscape setting.
- 9.3.4 No designated sites (Registered Parks & Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings) will be directly affected by the proposed development.

9.3.5 There is considered to be negligible indirect (visual) impact on Castell Malgwyn (PGW (Dy) 32 (PEM) Grade II* listed Park & Garden (discussed in section 8). The significance of effect on this site is therefore considered to be slight.

9.3.6 There is considered to be an indirect (visual) impact on three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (discussed in section 8), presented in the table below.

Table 1: Scheduled Ancient Monuments

SAM ref. No.	Name	Grid Reference	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
CD002	Llechryd Bridge	SN2179643633	High	No Change	Neutral
CD003	Cardigan Bridge	SN1777845819	High	Minor	Moderate/Slight
CD105	Crug-Bychan Round Barrow	SN1785551109	High	No Change	Neutral
CD116	Old Castle Mound	SN1644946393	High	No Change	Neutral
CD123	Cardigan Castle	SN1779545911	High	Negligible	Slight
CD141	Cardigan Town Walls	SN1782346073	High	No Change	Neutral
CD274	Craig y Gwbert Defended Enclosure	SN1586250220	High	No Change	Neutral
PE002	Cilgerran Castle	SN1949543114	High	No Change	Neutral
PE073	St Dogmaels Abbey	SN1641345859	High	Negligible	Slight
PE144	Inscribed Stone in Churchyard	SN1906843058	High	No Change	Neutral
PE383	Castle Malgwyn Bridge	SN2178543546	High	No Change	Neutral
PE384	Cilgerran Castle Additional Area	SN1946843078	High	No Change	Neutral

9.3.7 There is considered to be an indirect (visual) impact on ten Listed Buildings (discussed in section 8), presented in the table below.

Table 2: Affected Listed Buildings

Ref. No.	Name	Grid Reference	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
10456	Cardigan Bridge, Bridge St	SN1777845818	High	Minor	Moderate/Slight
10473	Bridge Warehouse, Castle St	SN1777345769	Medium	Minor	Slight
10476	Parish church of St Mary, Church St	SN1810246043	High	Minor	Moderate/Slight
10497	The War Memorial (including surrounding fence), North Rd	SN1811546466	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight
10498	Bandstand in Victoria Gardens, North Rd	SN1819646512	Medium	Minor	Slight
10550	Parc-y-Pratt, Fishguard Rd	SN1732444737	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight
10555	Plas Newydd, Longdown St, St Dogmaels	SN1683145378	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight
10558	Delfryn (including garden railings & piers), Tenby Rd, Troedryhiw	SN1785644649	Medium	Minor	Slight

13102	Ruins of Abbey of St Mary, Shinrig	SN1640445855	High	Negligible	Slight
13104	The Vicarage, Shinrig	SN1645645831	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight

9.4 Mitigation

- 9.4.1 It is suggested that an Archaeological Watching Brief on groundworks associated with the proposed development would represent appropriate mitigation for the potential archaeological resource.

10 Conclusions

- 10.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment assessed the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and examined designated sites and landscapes within an agreed search area of 5km around the proposed development site, and undesignated sites and landscapes within an agreed search area of 2km.
- 10.2 The archaeological desk-based assessment determined that the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 14) lies to the west and south of the proposed development, at its closest 1.9km to the west. This Landscape will not be directly affected by the proposed development. There will be some visual impact in terms of views of the proposed turbine from locations within the Landscape but this is considered to have only a slight impact on the setting of the landscape and its associated Character Areas.
- 10.3 Three registered Historic Parks & Gardens lie within 5km of the proposed development, including the Grade II* listed Castell Malgwyn (PGW (Dy) 32 (PEM)), the Grade II listed Cardigan Castle (PGW (Dy) 72 (CER)) and Coedmore (PGW (Dy) 70 (CER)). The proposed development will have a slight indirect (visual) impact on Castell Malgwyn, but will have no impact on the remaining two sites.
- 10.4 There are twelve Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 5km radius of the proposed site. No site will be directly affected. The proposed development is considered to have a slight indirect (visual) impact on two of these sites (Cardigan Castle CD123 and St Dogmaels Abbey PE073) and a moderate to slight indirect (visual) impact on Cardigan Bridge (CD003). The remaining sites will be unaffected.
- 10.5 Within the same 5km search area, there are 209 Listed Buildings. These include four Grade I listed buildings, and nineteen Grade II* listed buildings; the remainder are all Grade II listed. No site will be directly affected. The proposed development is considered to have a neutral/slight indirect (visual) impact on four sites (The War Memorial 10497, Parc-y-Pratt 10550, Plas Newydd 10555 and the Vicarage in Shinrig 13104), a slight indirect (visual) impact on another four sites (Bridge Warehouse 10473, Bandstand 10498, Delfryn 10558 and the **ruins of St Mary's Abbey** 13102) and a moderate/slight indirect (visual) impact on two sites (Cardigan Bridge 10456 and **St Mary's Parish Church 10476**).
- 10.6 Within the 2km wide search area around the proposed development, 59 sites are recorded within the regional HER, with an additional 14 recorded on the NMR. No sites are directly recorded within the area of the proposed development. However, the types of site recorded and their locations highlights the potential for Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites, Iron Age defended enclosure and a medieval battle site within the development area. Should types of site such as these exist, they would be of potentially regional importance.
- 10.7 No new sites of archaeological interest were identified within the bounds of the proposed development area during the course of the research or the site visit. Research suggests that the proposed development lies in an area of undeveloped agricultural land that has been in partial cultivation since at least the late 18th century, prior to which it is likely to have formed part of Cardigan Common.

- 10.8 Because there is a potential for archaeological remains of regional importance to exist within the development site, and that these could be exposed, damaged or destroyed by groundworks associated with the proposed development, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during any ground-breaking activity associated with the development.

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COMMUNITY SINGLE WIND TURBINE AT OERNANT

Site Layout Plan

Figure 2

KEY



North



Wind Turbine Location: outer grey circle - rotor swept area. Dark grey square - turbine foundation. Inner blue circle - turbine tower.



New track



Substation



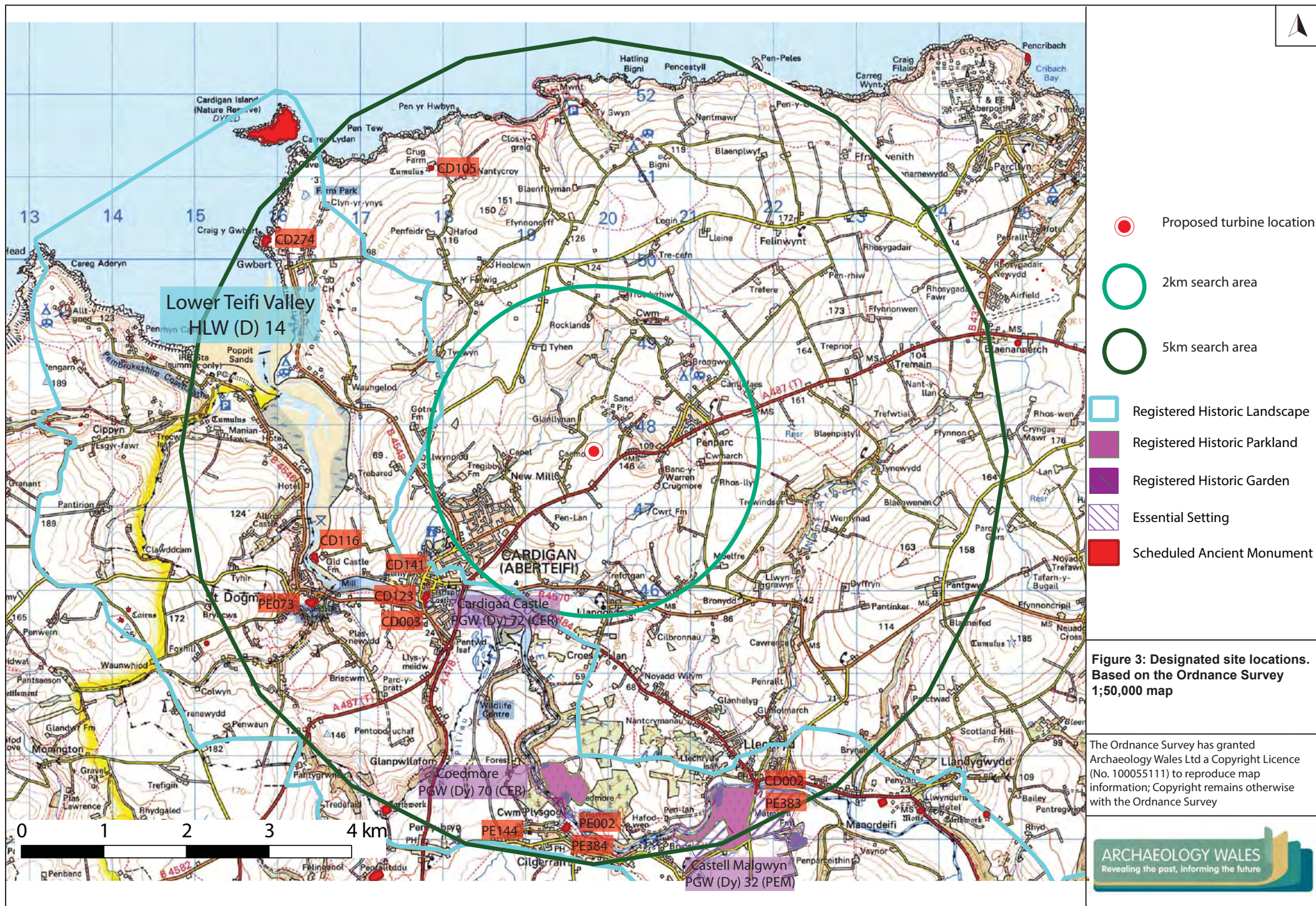
Site entrance with minor modifications (see Figure 10 for details)

PREPARED ON BEHALF OF

Cardigan Community Renewables

A CLIENT OF





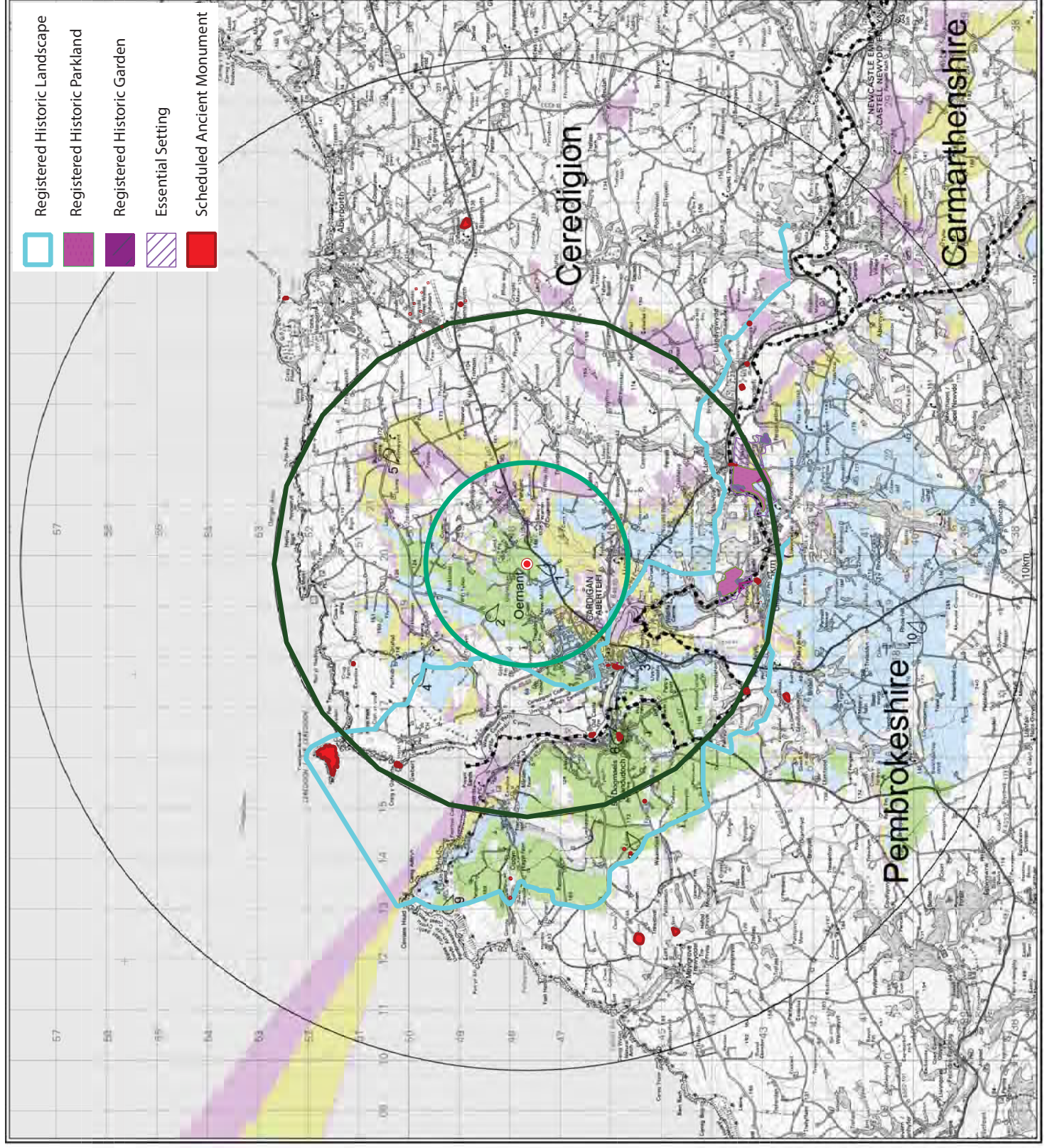
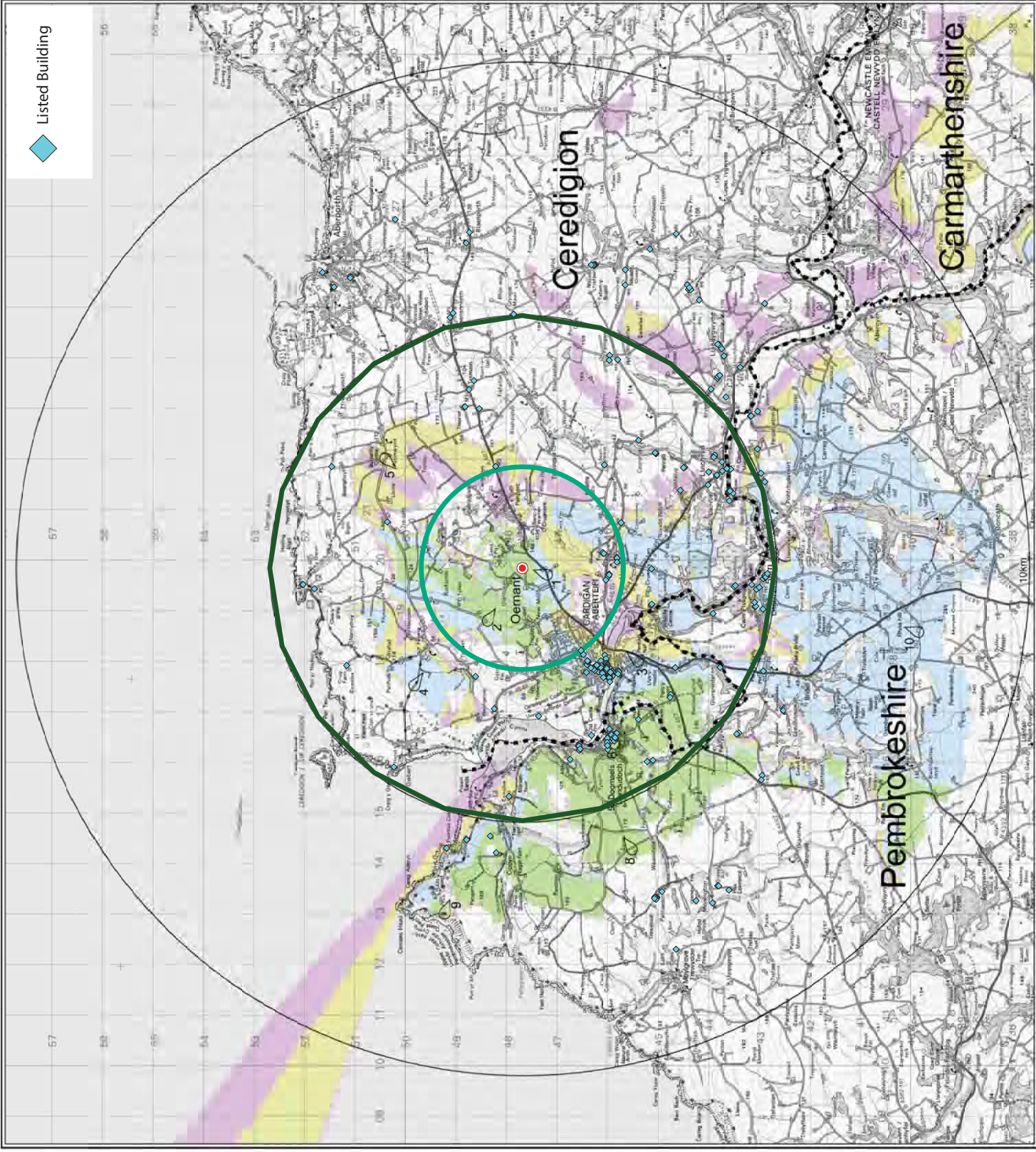


Figure 4: Designated sites overlaid on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility



◆ Listed Building

Project: Oernant Wind Turbine

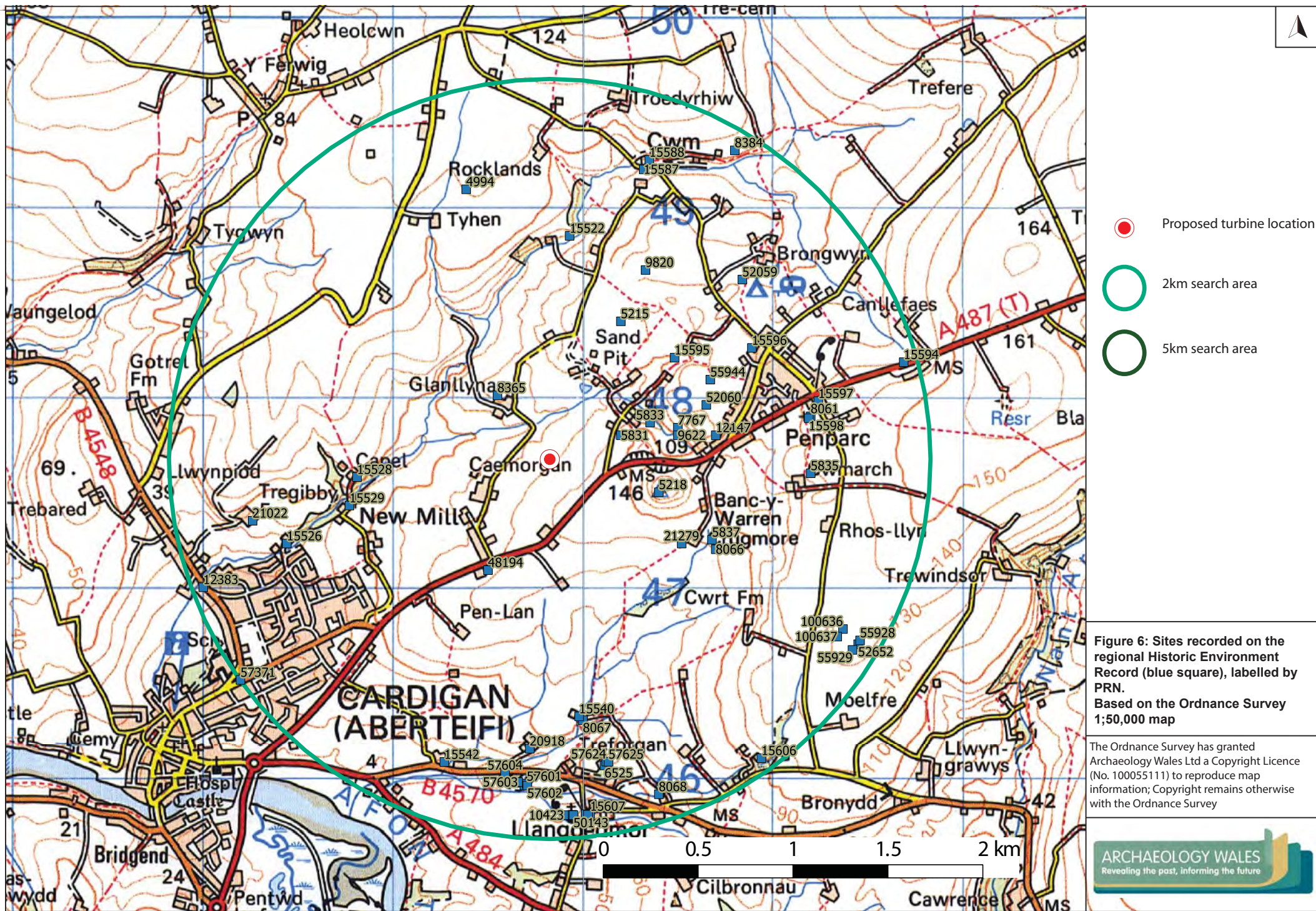


- Key:
- Local authority boundaries
 - Location of Oernant Single Turbine
 - Theoretical visibility of:
 - At least the turbine tip
 - At least the turbine hub
 - At least the rotor sweep
 - Almost the entire turbine (from 1m above ground level)
 - Viewpoint location

- Notes:
1. Tip height (67m to tip) ZTV, generated 21st February 2015.
 2. Predicted visibility is for observer eye level 2m above ground level.
 3. The analysis does not take into account the screening effects of vegetation, buildings or other surface features.
 4. Created using Ordnance Survey digital Terrain 5 DTM Data on a 5m grid.
 5. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 100053544.



Figure 5: Listed buildings overlaid on Zone of Theoretical Visibility



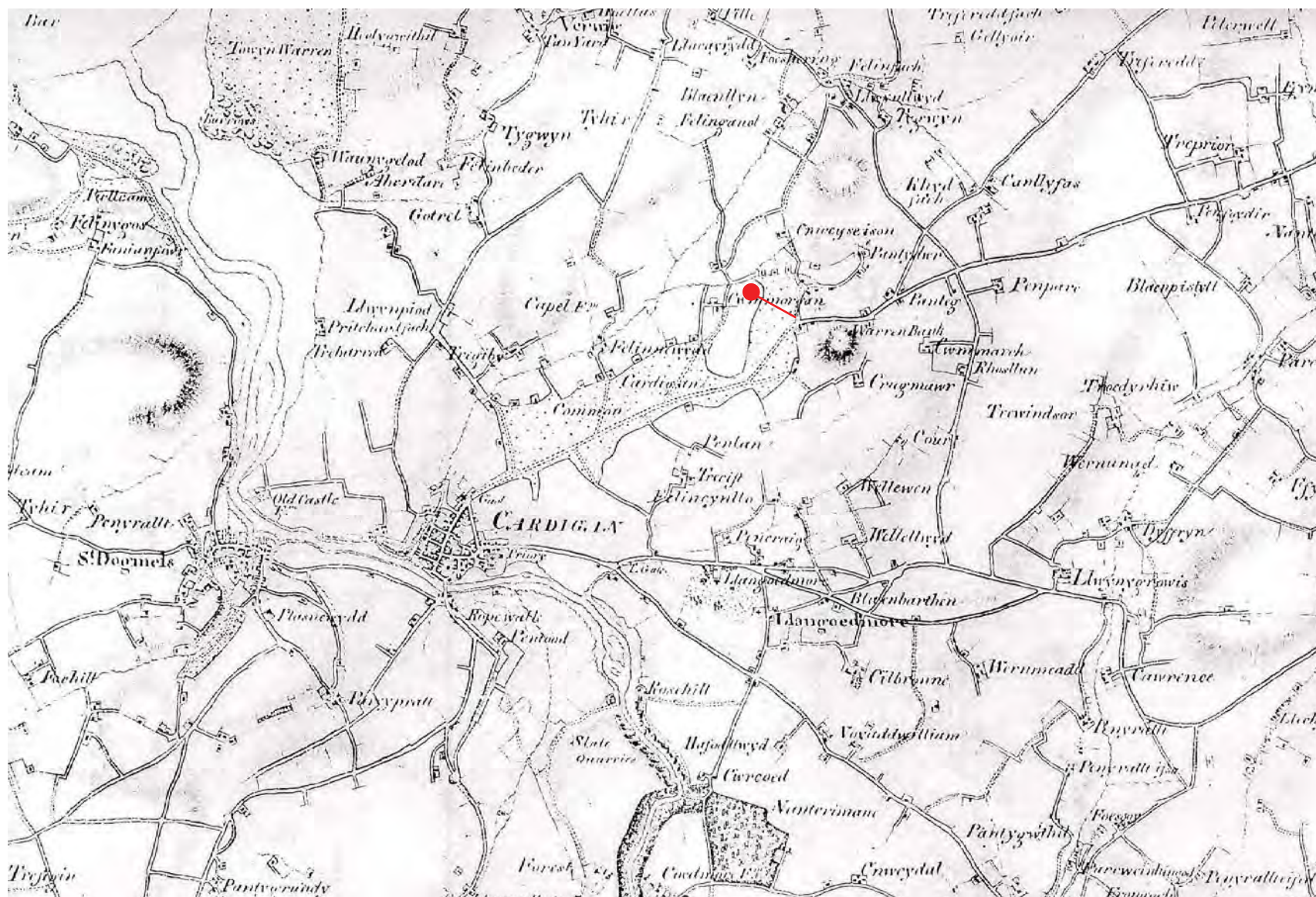


Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawings of 1810. Approximate site location in red.



Figure 9: Extract from the parish tithe map of 1846. Approximate site location in red.



Photo 1: View north from the proposed turbine location. Temporary stage structure visible.



Photo 2: View northeast from the proposed turbine location. Sand extraction visible behind tree to the right.



Photo 3: View east from the proposed turbine location.



Photo 4: View southeast from the proposed turbine location, along proposed access route.
Prominent Banc-y-warren/Crug Mawr visible on the right.



Photo 5: View south from the proposed turbine location.



Photo 6: View southwest from the proposed turbine location.



Photo 7: View west from the proposed turbine location.



Photo 8: View northwest from the proposed turbine location.



Photo 9: View west-southwest from the proposed turbine location, with Oernant Farm in the foreground and St Dogmaels in the distance.



Photo 10: View northwest of the remnants of the former field boundary in the turbine location field.



Photo 11: View northeast along the existing field boundary that will be crossed by the proposed access track.



Photo 12: View north from Cardigan Bridge (CD003-on the right) showing Cardigan Castle (CD123).



Photo 13: View northeast from Cardigan Bridge (SAM No.CD003, LB ref.no. 10456) also showing St Mary's church tower (LB ref.no.10476) and the approximate location of the proposed turbine on the hills behind (arrow).



Photo 14: View NE from St Dogmaels Abbey (SAM PE073, LB ref.no.13102)



Photo 15: As above, zoomed in to show approximate location of proposed turbine (arrow).



Photo 16: View northeast showing bandstand (LB ref no. 10498) towards proposed turbine location. The distinctive Banc-y-warren/Crug Mawr is visible in the centre of the horizon, the proposed turbine will be just to the left, obscured by the orange-brick building.



Photo 17: View northeast from the War Memorial (LB ref.no.10497) showing restricted view towards proposed wind turbine.



Photo 18: General view along Cardigan town high street showing several Listed Buildings and dense urban character.



Photo 19: As above.



Photo 20: View NNE from close to Delfryn (LB ref.no.10558) showing distant view of proposed turbine (arrow).

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APPENDIX I: Gazetteer of Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 5km search area

SAM ref. No.	Name	Grid Reference	Site Type	General Period
CD002	Llechryd Bridge	SN2179643633	Bridge	Post-Medieval/Modern
CD003	Cardigan Bridge	SN1777845819	Bridge	Post-Medieval/Modern
CD105	Crug-Bychan Round Barrow	SN1785551109	Round barrow	Prehistoric
CD116	Old Castle Mound	SN1644946393	Ringwork	Medieval
CD123	Cardigan Castle	SN1779545911	Castle	Medieval
CD141	Cardigan Town Walls	SN1782346073	Town Wall	Medieval
CD274	Craig y Gwbert Defended Enclosure	SN1586250220	Promontory Fort - coastal	Prehistoric
PE002	Cilgerran Castle	SN1949543114	Castle	Medieval
PE073	St Dogmaels Abbey	SN1641345859	Abbey	Medieval
PE144	Inscribed Stone in Churchyard	SN1906843058	Inscribed stone	Early Medieval
PE383	Castle Malgwyn Bridge	SN2178543546	Bridge	Post-Medieval/Modern
PE384	Cilgerran Castle Additional Area	SN1946843078	Castle	Medieval

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APPENDIX II: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings within a 5km search area

Ref. NO.	Name	Eastings	Northings	Grade	Authority	Community
9890	CHURCH OF ST CYNLLO, LLANGOEDMOR	219944	245802	II*	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
9891	PLAS, LLANGOEDMORE, B4570 (S SIDE), LLANGOEDMORE	219692	245957	II*	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
9892	TREFORGAN, B 4570 (N SIDE), TREFORGAN	220114	246062	II*	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
9893	PANTGWYN, INCLUDING ATTACHED NW RANGE, LADY ROAD (W SIDE) PANTGWYN, LLANGOEDMORE	223941	245955	II*	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
9895	LLECHRYD BRIDGE (PARTLY IN MANORDEIFI COMMUNITY,PRESELI PEMBROKESHIRE), LLECHRYD	221797	243627	II*	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
10455	OUTBUILDING RANGES AT BATH HOUSE FARM, BATH HOUSE ROAD	217762	246406	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10456	CARDIGAN BRIDGE,BRIDGE STREET	217778	245818	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10457	TY CASTELL,BRIDGE STREET	217757	245920	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10458	CARDIGAN CASTLE	217792	245907	I	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10459	CASTLE GREEN HOUSE,BRIDGE STREET	217798	245947	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10460	GATEPIERS & GATES TO CASTLE GREEN HOUSE, BRIDGE STREET	217763	245924	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10461	OUTBUILDINGS AT CASTLE GREEN HOUSE STABLE YARD, BRIDGE STREET	217823	245927	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10462	RETAINING WALL IN CASTLE GREEN GROUNDS TO E. OF HOUSE, BRIDGE STREET	217833	245954	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10463	THE GROSVENOR HOTEL,BRIDGE STREET	217718	245898	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10464	CASTLE CHAMBERS (PREVIOUSLY LISTED WITH THE GOSVENOR HOTEL) BRIDGE STREET	217720	245909	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10465	NO.6 BRIDGE STREET (KNOWN AS GLENROY HOUSE)	217721	245921	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10466	NO.7 BRIDGE STREET (KNOWN AS DUDLEY HOUSE)	217721	245927	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10467	MANCHESTER HOUSE,BRIDGE STREET	217723	245941	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan

10468	NO.1 CAMBRIAN QUAY,INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	217671	245910	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10469	PANTYWYLAN,CAMBRIAN QUAY	217693	245890	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10470	FORMER HOPE CHAPEL,CARRIER'S LANE	217865	245986	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10471	BOUNDARY WALL TO CASTLE GREEN HOUSE, CARRIER'S LANE	217853	245953	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10472	NO.1 CASTLE STREET (THE CASTLE INN P.H.)	217796	245775	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10473	BRIDGE WAREHOUSE,CASTLE STREET	217773	245769	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10474	BRIDGEND WAREHOUSE,CASTLE STREET	217731	245781	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10475	IMPERIAL HOUSE,CHURCH STREET	217997	246023	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10476	PARISH CHURCH OF ST.MARY,CHURCH STREET	218102	246043	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10477	GATES & GATPIERS TO ST.MARY'S CHURCHYARD, CHURCH STREET	218032	246018	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10478	CAPEL MAIR,CHAPEL HOUSE & VESTRY,FEIDRFAIR	217991	246122	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10479	THE GUILDHALL & MARKETS,GUILDHALL SQUARE	217771	246164	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10480	ABERDARE,GWBERT ROAD	217042	248231	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10481	NO.24 HIGH STREET (THE SPINNING WHEEL)	217770	246093	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10482	NO.28 HIGH STREET	217764	246069	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10483	NO.29 HIGH STREET	217760	246064	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10484	THE BLACK LION HOTEL,HIGH STREET	217761	246046	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10485	NO.35 HIGH STREET	217756	245995	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10486	NO.36 HIGH STREET	217757	245990	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10487	NO.37 HIGH STREET	217757	245982	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10488	THE OLD SHIRE HALL,HIGH STREET	217731	245978	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10489	TY MAWR,HIGH STREET	217734	245988	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10490	NO.4 HIGH STREET (NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK)	217731	246012	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10491	NO.9 HIGH STREET	217733	246050	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10492	NO.10 HIGH STREET	217737	246055	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10493	NO.11 HIGH STREET (MIDLAND BANK)	217739	246065	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan

10494	NO.14 HIGH STREET (LLOYD'S BANK)	217745	246090	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10495	STANLEY HOUSE, INCLUDING GARDEN WALL, GATEPIERS AND GATE, NORTH ROAD	217906	246388	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10496	HIGHBURY HOTEL,NORTH ROAD	217913	246393	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10497	THE WAR MEMORIAL, INCLUDING SURROUNDING FENCE, NORTH ROAD	218115	246466	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10498	BANDSTAND IN VICTORIA GARDENS,NORTH ROAD	218196	246512	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10499	NO.1 PRIORY TERRACE,NORTH ROAD	217969	246372	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10500	NO.3 PRIORY TERRACE,NORTH ROAD	217974	246375	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10501	NO.5 PRIORY TERRACE,NORTH ROAD	217980	246379	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10502	NO.7 PRIORY TERRACE,NORTH ROAD	217986	246382	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10503	NO.9 PRIORY TERRACE,NORTH ROAD	217990	246385	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10504	NO.44 PENDRE	217853	246268	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10505	NO.45 PENDRE	217850	246265	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10506	NO.46 PENDRE	217846	246261	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10507	NO.47 PENDRE	217844	246259	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10508	TABERNACLE CHAPEL & CARETAKER'S HOUSE, INCLUDING FORECOURT WALLS, GATES & RAILINGS, PENDRE	217800	246240	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10509	NO.11 PENDRE (TREFLYN)	217824	246268	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10510	MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHAPEL,PRIORY STREET	217871	246158	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10511	FORECOURT RAILINGS & GATEPIERS AT MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHAPEL,PRIORY STREET	217860	246142	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10512	BROYAN HOUSE,PRIORY STREET	217894	246114	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10513	GRAYSTONE,PRIORY STREET	217858	246125	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10514	NO.16 QUAY STREET	217650	245969	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10515	NO.17 QUAY STREET	217660	245971	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10516	NO.20 QUAY STREET	217689	245966	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10517	NO.20A QUAY STREET	217694	245966	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10518	NO.21 QUAY STREET	217699	245964	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10519	NO.22 QUAY STREET	217705	245963	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan

10520	NO.23 QUAY STREET	217710	245962	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10521	NO.24 QUAY STREET	217718	245961	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10522	NO.25 QUAY STREET	217724	245960	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10523	NO.26 QUAY STREET	217730	245959	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10524	NO.1 QUAY STREET	217709	245948	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10525	NO.1 ROOK TERRACE, INCLUDING FORECOURT WALLS, RAILINGS & GATES, QUAY STREET	217676	245952	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10526	NO.2 ROOK TERRACE, INCLUDING FORECOURT WALLS, RAILINGS & GATES, QUAY STREET	217671	245952	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10527	NO.3 ROOK TERRACE, INCLUDING FORECOURT WALLS, RAILINGS & GATES, QUAY STREET	217664	245952	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10528	NO.4 ROOK TERRACE, INCLUDING FORECOURT WALLS, RAILINGS & GATES, QUAY STREET	217659	245954	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10529	NO.7 ST.MARY'S STREET	217815	246021	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10530	NO.8 ST.MARY'S STREET	217826	246019	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10531	NO.9 ST.MARY'S STREET	217836	246017	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10532	NO.19 ST.MARY'S STREET	217923	246016	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10533	NO.20 ST.MARY'S STREET (CEMAES)	217930	246014	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10534	NO.21 ST.MARY'S STREET	217937	246012	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10535	NO.22 ST.MARY'S STREET	217942	246011	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10536	NO.32 ST.MARY'S STREET	217922	245997	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10537	THE ANGEL HOTEL, ST.MARY'S STREET	217900	246001	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10538	NO.39 ST.MARY'S STREET (CARDIGAN & TIVYSIDE ADVERTISER)	217876	246005	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10539	NO.40 ST.MARY'S STREET (AVONDALE)	217864	246005	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10540	PEDESTRIAN GATE BETWEEN NO.43 & THE OLD STABLES, ST.MARY'S STREET	217834	246001	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10541	THE OLD STABLES, ST.MARY'S STREET	217831	246005	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10542	NO.44 ST.MARY'S STREET (THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE)	217806	246001	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10543	NO.45 ST.MARY'S STREET (THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE)	217800	245998	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan

10544	NO.12 WILLIAM STREET,INCLUDING IRON RAILINGS TO FRONT AREA	217902	246212	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10545	BETHANIA BAPTIST CHAPEL,WILLIAM STREET	217904	246187	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10546	RAILINGS,GATES & GATEPIERS AT BETHANIA BAPTIST CHAPEL,WILLIAM STREET	217905	246201	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10547	BRYN-Y-MOR,BRYN-Y-MOR	216896	247352	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10548	GLANPWLLAFAN,TENBY ROAD	217861	243761	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10549	LIME KILN TO SW.OF OLD CASTLE FARM, OLD CASTLE ROAD	216515	246307	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10550	PARC-Y-PRATT,FISHGUARD ROAD,PARC-Y-PRATT	217324	244737	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10551	OUTBUILDING TO W.OF PARC-Y-PRATT, FISHGUARD ROAD, PARC-Y-PRATT	217265	244750	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10552	WAREHOUSE AT MESSRS.JEWSON'S PREMISES, ST. DOGMAELS	216640	245951	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10553	OLD SCHOOL COTTAGE,DAVID STREET,ST.DOGMAELS	216566	245816	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10554	THE OLD SCHOOL,DAVID STREET,ST.DOGMAELS	216557	245807	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10555	PLAS NEWYDD,LONGDOWN STREET,ST.DOGMAELS	216831	245378	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10556	ALBRO CASTLE	216040	246729	II*	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10557	MANIAN FAWR,POPPIT ROAD,ST.DOGMAELS	215306	247938	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10558	DELFRYN,INCLUDING GARDEN RAILINGS & PIERS, TENBY ROAD,TROEDYRHIW	217856	244649	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
10695	GATEPIERS AND GATES TO E OF STABLE COTTAGE, GLANARBERTH A484 (N SIDE), LLECHRYD	222040	243875	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
10696	TOWER E OF STABLE COTTAGE. GLANARBERTH, A484 (N SIDE) LLECHRYD	222066	243868	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor

10697	STABLE COTTAGE AT GLANARBERTH INCLUDING ATTACHED RANGE TO NW (FORMERLY LISTED AS COACH HOUSE AND STA	222021	243888	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
10747	NO.43 ST.MARY'S STREET	217838	246005	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
11972	CHURCH OF ST. LLAWDDOG,CHURCH STREET (S SIDE)	219065	243074	II*	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
13085	Church House	216469	245929	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13086	CHURCH OF SAINT THOMAS, CHURCH STREET (W SIDE)	216406	245910	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13087	LYCHGATE AND STEPS TO CHURCHYARD AT ST. THOMAS CHURCH	216469	245909	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13088	FORMER BIER HOUSE BESIDE STEPS TO LYCHGATE	216473	245905	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13089	WALL ALONG S SIDE OF CHURCHYARD	216450	245883	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13090	NO.3 FINCH STREET (S SIDE)	216496	245967	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13091	PRINCESS VILLA, GLANTEIFION (E SIDE)	216349	246549	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13092	MOUNT PLEASANT, HIGH STREET (N SIDE)	216459	245992	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13093	BRYNIVOR, HIGH STREET (N SIDE)	216235	245983	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13094	TYRHEDYN, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	216377	245996	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13095	CANNON HOUSE, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	216314	245990	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13096	Y FELIN	216527	245912	II*	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13097	SINCERITY, PENTRE LLANGWM (N SIDE)	216301	246565	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)

13098	MAESYRAFON AND ATTACHED COTTAGE TO S, PENTRE LLANGWM	216218	246546	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13099	LLYS TEIFY, PENTRE LLANGWM (S SIDE)	216320	246559	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13100	HEATHFIELD, PENTRE LLANGWM (S SIDE)	216303	246553	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13101	CLYDFAN, PENTRE LLANGWM (S SIDE)	216247	246531	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13102	RUINS OF ABBEY OF ST MARY, SHINRIG	216404	245855	I	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13103	THE VICARAGE STABLES, SHINRIG	216493	245852	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13104	THE VICARAGE, SHINRIG	216456	245831	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13105	WALL ATTACHED TO REAR OF VICARAGE STABLES AND RUNNING TO N OF VICARAGE	216472	245840	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
13110	PENCWM, CWM DEGWEL	215996	245204	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmaels (part)
14491	CILGERRAN CASTLE, CASTLE SQUARE (NE SIDE)	219498	243135	I	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14492	TY MELYN INCLUDING GARDEN WALL AND GATE, CASTLE SQUARE (W SIDE)	219406	243041	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14493	THE RECTORY, CEMAES STREET (S SIDE)	219015	242912	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14494	GOWER AND LOGAN MEMORIAL IN CHURCHYARD, CHURCH STREET (S SIDE)	219071	243056	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14495	CHURCHYARD GATES AND PIERS, CHURCH STREET (S SIDE)	219149	243079	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14496	ANGORFA, HIGH STREET (N SIDE)	219617	242909	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14497	PENUEL BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIGH STREET (N SIDE)	219676	242876	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14498	VESTRY AND FORECOURT RAILINGS	219686	242867	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14499	THE CARDIFF ARMS INN, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	219446	242986	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14500	BRONWYDD HOUSE, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	219640	242863	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran

14501	DINSDALE, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	219645	242860	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14502	OAKLEIGH, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	219651	242858	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14503	THE PENDRE INN, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	219717	242824	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14507	CASTLE MALGWYN HOTEL, CASTLE MALGWYN	221308	243504	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14508	THE STABLES, CASTLE MALGWYN	221336	243598	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14509	COURTYARD WITH GATEPIERS, CASTLE MALGWYN	221345	243581	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14510	1ST BRIDGE NE OF HOTEL, CASTLE MALGWYN	221377	243563	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14511	2ND BRIDGE NE OF HOTEL, CASTLE MALGWYN	221352	243565	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14512	FOREST, FOREST	218927	243900	II	Pembrokeshire	Cilgerran
14770	CHURCHYARD GATES AND GATEPIERS, LLANGOEDMOR	220014	245805	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14771	THE OLD SCHOOL, LLANGOEDMOR	220038	245807	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14772	SCHOOL HOUSE, LLANGOEDMOR	220027	245802	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14773	OUTBUILDING TO REAR OF PLAS LLANGOEDMOR, B4570 (S SIDE), LLANGOEDMOR	219704	245965	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14774	PRIVY AT PLAS LLANGOEDMOR, B4570 (S SIDE), LLANGOEDMOR	219707	245956	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14775	WALLED GARDEN AT PLAS LLANGOEDMOR, B4570 (S SIDE), LLANGOEDMOR	219658	245974	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14776	GATEPIERS AND FLANKING RAILINGS TO DRIVEWAY AT PLAS LLANGOEDMOR, B4570 (S SIDE)	219590	246023	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14777	MILESTONE TO W OF ENTRANCE TO CILBRONNAU, B4570 (S SIDE), CILBRONNAU	220725	245719	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14778	COEDMORE	219457	243484	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14779	U-PLAN SERVICE COURT RANGES	219480	243458	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14780	DERWENLAS, COEDMOR LANE (W SIDE), CROES-Y-LLAN	219812	245118	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14781	DERWYDD, A484 (W SIDE), LLECHRYD	221748	243716	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14782	YR HEN GAPEL, A484 (W SIDE) LLECHRYD	221653	243825	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor

14783	FORECOURT GATES, GATEPIERS AND RAILINGS, A484 (W SIDE) LLECHRYD	221668	243824	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14784	CAPEL LLWYNADDA, A484 (W SIDE), LLECHRYD	221472	244001	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14785	ENTRANCE GATES, PIERS AND RAILINGS AT GLANARBERTH, A484 (N SIDE), LLECHRYD	221928	243723	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14786	GLANHELYG, A484 (NE SIDE), LLECHRYD	221366	244549	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14787	GLANOLMARCH, A484 (E SIDE), LLECHRYD	221825	244460	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14788	DETACHED, LOWER N RANGE AT GLANOLMARCH, A484 (E SIDE) LLECHRYD	221815	244485	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14789	STABLE BLOCK TO NW OF PENCRAIG, A484 (E SIDE), LLECHRYD	221729	243989	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14790	LIMEKILN TO S OF SEWAGE WORKS AND N OF FFYNONOER, LLECHRYD-ISAF	221157	243579	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14791	GATEPIERS AND RAILINGS AT DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE TO PANTGWYN, LADY ROAD (W SIDE)	224040	245948	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14792	MILESTONE BY ROADSIDE TO W OF PENLLWYNDU INN, B4570 (S SIDE), PANTGWYN	223953	245788	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14793	MILESTONE IN WALL AT ENTRANCE TO CAWRENCE, B4570 (S SIDE), PONT-RHYD-ARDERTH	222357	245373	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14794	LLWYNGRAWYS, B4570 (N SIDE), PONT-RHYD-ARBERTH	221870	246053	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14795	PENRALLT UCHAF, B4570 (S SIDE) PONT-RHYD-ARBERTH	222091	245032	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14796	ATTACHED BARN RANGE TO PENRALLT UCHAF, B4570 (S SIDE) PONT-RHYD-ARBERTH	222103	245031	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14797	OUTBUILDING TO NE OF PENRALLT UCHAF B4570 (S SIDE), PONT-RHYD-ARBERTH	222109	245046	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14798	ROSEHILL, ROSE HILL	219094	245125	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14799	OUTBUILDING S OF ROSEHILL, ROSE HILL	219113	245113	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor

14800	OUTBUILDING RANGE ATTACHED TO NW OF TREFORGAN, B 4570 (N SIDE), TREFORGAN	220123	246082	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
14801	WALLED GARDEN AT TREFORGAN, B4570 (N SIDE), TREFORGAN	220135	246081	II	Ceredigion	Llangoedmor
15119	CASTLE MALGWYN LODGE	221776	243581	II	Pembrokeshire	Manordeifi
15120	GATEPIERS AND GATES TO CASTLE MALGWYN HOTEL, CASTLE MALGWYN	221781	243573	II	Pembrokeshire	Manordeifi
15121	CASTLE MALGWYN BRIDGE, CASTELL MALGWYN	221786	243550	II	Pembrokeshire	Manordeifi
15861	CRUG FARMHOUSE, CRUG FARM	217899	251152	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15862	BLAENCEFN CHAPEL, FERWIG	220741	250347	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15863	FELIN BEDR MILL	217681	248601	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15864	LIME KILN AT GWBERT, GWBERT	215889	250217	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15865	LLWYN-YSGAW WATERWHEEL, LLWYN-YSGAW	221835	251448	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15866	LIME KILN AT MWNT, MWNT	219416	251791	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15867	THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, MWNT	219500	252025	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15868	MILESTONE ON A487 AT PENPARC, PENPARC	221840	248203	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15869	DOLCOED, TREMAIN	222983	248528	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15870	MILESTONE ON A 487 AT TREMAIN, TREMAIN	223360	248729	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15871	Church of St Michael	223538	248633	II*	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15872	COW SHED AT TREPRIOR FARM, TREMAIN	223010	248824	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15873	CORN BARN AT TREPRIOR FARM, TREMAIN	223020	248808	II	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
15874	CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, MWNT	219502	252015	I	Ceredigion	Y Ferwig
21391	Old Sail Loft (Drawbridge Warehouse)	217662	246070	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
23312		217851	246318	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
85294	Blaenwaun Baptismal Pool	216022	245091	II	Pembrokeshire	St Dogmael's
87473	1 & 2 Green Street, including attached stable and boundary wall	217760	245932	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan
87485	Quay Walls	217575	245943	II	Ceredigion	Cardigan

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX III: Gazetteer of HER sites



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

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**Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions of
access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website**

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/> > www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Search criteria:

Please could I have a gazetteer and ESRI shape file data for all known archaeological sites recorded within the HER within a 2km radius of SN 19826 47673

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Record Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g. 'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not recorded, not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)
Mh = Unpublished, historic
Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)
Desc Text = Descriptive text.
GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

PRN 100636 **NAME** PANT Y BUTLER
TYPE Round Barrow **PERIOD** Bronze Age
NGR SN21384678 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

A round barrow located towards the corner of a field. It is grass covered. Approximate height is 1.5m and diameter 30m. It is in good condition in semi permanent pasture. It form part of a group with two excavated barrows to the SE - 55928-9 - and a smaller barrow to the S - 100637. It was discovered during 2010. K Murphy March 2011.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES **OTHER SOURCES**

PRN 100637 **NAME** PANT Y BUTLER
TYPE Round Barrow **PERIOD** Bronze Age
NGR SN21344674 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

A small, grass-covered round barrow. It is approximatly 0.5m high and c.12m diameter. It is located towards the centre of a field of a semi-permanent pasture. Discovered in 2010. K Murphy April 2011.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 10423 **NAME** ST CYNLLO DEDICATION
TYPE Deleted **PERIOD** Unknown
NGR SN199458 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Record deleted during Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project
PRN 44753. Record now merged with PRN 50143. NDL 2004

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm List Baring-Gould & Fisher 1908 Lives of the British Saints
Vol.2,p.263
Pm Mention Bowen,EG 1950 Ceredigion Vol.I,No.1,p.9-10

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 12147 **NAME** CRUG-DU-UCHAF;CRUG-DU-ISAF
TYPE Round Barrow ? **PERIOD** Bronze Age
NGR SN207478 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig
CONDITION Not applicable **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN24 NW
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 12383 **NAME** MWLDAN
TYPE Water Mill **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SN1847 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

There are 3 mediaeval mills included with this PRN. Extents of the town in 1275 + 1280 mention 3 mills; ministers accounts of 1298 + 1299 record only 2 mills; by 1301-5 there were again 3 mills; by 15thC there were only 2 mills; on speeds map of 1610 only 1 is shown. Ceredigion 1959

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1983 CR 15526,15529,Med.town 12959
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. NW Sheet
Pm Mention Sanders,IJ 1959 Ceredigion Vol.III,No.4,p.330-1
Pm Desc Text Soulsby & Jones 1976 Hist.Towns,Ceredigion No.5.3.6,p.30

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15522 **NAME** FELIN GANOL
TYPE Mill **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN19934885 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig
CONDITION Not Known, Damaged **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** , Building

SUMMARY

Felin Ganol - Middle Mill - is recorded as a corn mill on the 1889 1st edition and 1906 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps, associated with several other buildings, possibly representing a farmstead complex. Water power was provided by a leat that led from a pond created on the stream flowing east and south of the mill. Modern mapping still depicts the complex of building, although in a partially ruinous state (M.Ings, 2012)

DESCRIPTION

The site was seen as part of the Cadw funded Mills Survey of 2012-13. It is now within thick woodland and was very overgrown at the time of the visit. The two-storey mill, of semi-dressed stone blocks and squared

quoins, is built into a natural slope and it is probable that an overshot wheel (now gone) would have been affixed to the east gable, which stands to almost full height. The leat is carried along a terrace cut into the hillslope northeast of the mill and channelled, via a stone trough, to the top of the wheel-pit. The building is now roofless and fallen sheets of corrugated-iron lie in the interior, obscuring any possible features. A pair of granite mill stones have been incorporated into the patio of the nearby house, named after the mill. It was evident that a further, now very ruinous, building once adjoined the mill to the south, although this was largely obscured by impenetrable vegetation. Access to this building through the south side wall of the mill had been blocked up, possibly after the adjoining building became disused. The masonry of this dividing wall has been damaged by a falling tree and it has collapsed at its western end.. Upslope of the mill to the north is the ruin of a substantial, three-celled longhouse, aligned east-west. This building is again roofless. The domestic area appears to be to the east, upslope, with square windows in the first two rooms. The third cell is a possible cow-shed, with ventilation loops to north and south facades. A pigsty adjoins the west gable (M.Ings, 2012)

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN14NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15526 **NAME** FELIN-BAN

TYPE Fulling Mill ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN18444723 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1983 CR PRN 12383

Pm Map OS 1963 SN14NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15528 **NAME** CAPEL-BACH

TYPE Chapel ? **PERIOD** Medieval ?, Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN18814758 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

Farm, named `Capel' or `Capel Bach'. Possibly the site of an undated, unrecorded chapel. No sources for a chapel here are known, and it is not marked on William Rees' 1932 map. There is no current evidence for an early medieval date. NDL 2004

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Ludlow, ND 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Ceredigion, Part 1

Mm File Many 1987 Erection of a dwelling to replace derelict dwelling DRF

Mm File Many 1987 Planning Application DRF

Mm File Many 1988 Erection of a Dwelling DRF

Mm File Many 1988 Conversion of outbuildings into dwelling DRF

Pm Map Ordnance Survey 1963 SN14NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15529 **NAME** NEW MILL

TYPE Corn Mill **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN18774743 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

Now converted into a full Gospel Church. Possibly connected with Cardigan Brickworks Estate?

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1983 CR PRN 12383
Ph Map OS 1887 1st ed Cardiganshire sheet XXXVII NW
Pm Map OS 1963 SN14NE
Mm List RCAHM 1983 12d,CD
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1984 DRF with map

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15540 **NAME** FELIN GYNLLO
TYPE Building **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN19984632 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Record of unspecified building, apparently at Felin Gynllo mill complex.
RPS October 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN14NE
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15542 **NAME** PONT RHYD FUWCH
TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN19274608 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN14NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15587 **NAME** FELIN FACH
TYPE Mill **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN20324920 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN24NW
Mm List RCAHM 1984 12d,CD
Mm Mention RCAHM 1984 DRF Sketch map

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15588 **NAME**
TYPE Quarry **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN20354925 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN24NW
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15594 **NAME** PEN-FFYNNON
TYPE Well **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN2169048185 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN24NW
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15595 **NAME** FFYNNON PANT-Y-DWR-ISAF
TYPE Well ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN2048348209 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm File Many 1988 Revision of existing planning conditions,Cilmaenllwyd Sand Quarry,Penparc DRF
Pm Map OS 1963 SN24NW
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15596 **NAME**
TYPE Gravel Pit **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN20894826 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN24NW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15597 **NAME**

TYPE Blacksmiths Workshop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN21244798 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN24NW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15598 **NAME** CAPEL PEN-Y-PARC

TYPE Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN21194789 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN24NW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15606 **NAME** ALMA GRANGE

TYPE Grange **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN20944610 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN24NW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 15607 **NAME**

TYPE School **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN2003845807 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 14771*

II **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1963 SN24NW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 20918 **NAME** PENCRAIG

TYPE Mansion **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN19724615 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph List Nicholas,T 1872 County Families of Wales Vol.1,p.199
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 21022 **NAME** TREGIBBY;TREGIBY
TYPE Mansion **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN18264735 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph List Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907
Ed,p.206

OTHER SOURCES

Documents Many 2004 Fferm Tregibby Farm: Extension to form bed & breakfast

PRN 21279 **NAME** CRUGMAWR
TYPE Mansion **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN20524723 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph List Meyrick, SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition, page 231

OTHER SOURCES

Documents Many 2000 Crugmore Farm, Penparc Recreational Park

PRN 48194 **NAME** AEL Y BRYN

TYPE Building **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN19504709 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Derelict traditional farm building. Owners of Ael y Bryn intend to restore building as part of Tir Gofal scheme, PRN 47844

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm GP CCW 2003 Ten photos of derelict building DRF and CD collection

Mm Desc Text DAT 2003 TG.dbf FPW 26, PRN 47844

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 4994 **NAME** TY-HEN

TYPE Standing Stone **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN1938549095 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig

CONDITION Near Intact, Destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** , Structure

SUMMARY

The former site of a standing stone, which was removed from the field c.50 years ago by the current farm-owner's father (pers. comm.). Stone possibly re-used as a gatepost at SN1931849041. NC 2005.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List RCAHM 1976 2c,CD

OTHER SOURCES

Cook, N 2006 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project Ceredigion
2004-2006

PRN 50143 **NAME** LLANGOEDMOR PARISH CHURCH; ST CYNLLO'S
TYPE Churchyard **PERIOD** Early Medieval
NGR SN19954580 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

Early medieval B site, ie. medium probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangoedmor parish church PRN 5305, which was largely rebuilt in 1830-32. It was listed, as 'Llanlloidmar' and 'Llangoydmaur', in the 'Taxatio' of 1291. It derives its name from, and may have been a de novo foundation within, the Anglo-Norman demesne of Coed Mawr. However, the 'Taxatio' describes the church as 'portionary', a form of patronage that normally has pre-Conquest origins. Perhaps such portionaries persisted beyond the Anglo-Norman conquest in Ceredigion, which remained in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries. The subrectangular churchyard is post-medieval in its present form. NDL 2004

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm List 1962 St Davids Diocesan Yearbook p.30
Pm List 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook
Pm List Baring-Gould & Fisher 1908 Lives of the British Saints Vol.2,p.263
Pm Mention Bowen,EG 1950 Ceredigion Vol.I,No.1,p.9-10
Pm List Chater,AO 1977 Archaeologia Cambrensis
Vol.126,p.128,Gravestones
Pm Desc Text Evans,JW 1992 The Survival of the Clas as an Institution in Medieval Wales: Some Observations on Llanbadarn Fawr N Edwards and A Lane,The Early Church in Wales and the West,p. 33-40
Pm Desc Text HBCW 1997 HBCW 40th Annual Report 1995-96 p.32
Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Llangoedmore

Mm File Ludlow,N 2001 Archive for CADW funded churches project
Categories A B D G 'DRF
Mm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2000 Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project,
Ceredigion Churches, Llangoedmor
Mm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites
Project, Ceredigion,Part 1
Mm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2004 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites
Project, Ceredigion, Part 2
Ph List Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition,p.179
Ph List Owen,E 1893 & 1894 `A Contribution to the History of the
Praemonstratensian Abbey of Talley',Arch. Camb. 10 and 11, Fifth Series
Mm List RCAHM 1976 8c,CD
Ph List Record Commission 1802 1291 Taxatio
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet

OTHER SOURCES

Report Shobbrook,A 2010 Meadow View, Llangoedmor, Ceredigion
Report Shobbrook,A 2010 98690 Meadow View, Llangoedmor WB.pdf

PRN 52059 **NAME** BRONGWYN-MAWR

TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Roman , Iron Age;Roman

NGR SN20844862 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan

CONDITION Near destroyed **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

Brongwyn-mawr enclosure is located across a low hillock composed of glacial sands and gravels. It is a cropmark site. There are no earthworks or other surface evidence for the site. On aerial photographs it shows as a strongly rectilinear enclosure defined by cropmark ditches in a barley crop. The enclosure measures approximately 60m square. An entrance lies on the southeast side. Here a second ditch is visible parallel and approximately 10m from the main enclosure ditch. Several cropmark splodges within the enclosure may mark the site of pits or large post-holes. In 2005 the site was under barley. The emerging cropmark and some of the pits could be seen during July of that year on the ground. Further cropmarks to the southwest may be part of this site. K Murphy 1 July 2005

DESCRIPTION

A square cropmark enclosure approximately 40m across. During the

summer of 2004 when under a barley crop, the cropmark was visible from the ground, but there was no trace of any surviving earthworks. The enclosure lies on low rounded hills of glacial sands and gravels which produce a very loose sandy soil. K Murphy 2004.

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Murphy, K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports
Mm Record Form RCAHMW NPRN 308514

OTHER SOURCES

Report K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and M. Page 2006 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN24 54269

PRN 52060 **NAME** PENPARC

TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Iron Age; Roman

NGR SN20654796 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan

CONDITION Near destroyed **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

Located in a saddle between low hillocks to the northeast and southwest, Parparc enclosure commands wide-ranging views to the northwest. It is situated on sands and gravels, which produce a loose, free-draining soil. The site is regularly cultivated for barley. K Murphy 2005

DESCRIPTION

Discovered during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 14th July 2003. T Driver 2004 A very strong crop-mark of a trapezoid, ditched enclosure, internally measuring 47m northeast to southwest and 40m northwest to southeast, 0.18 ha in area. The ditches are between 2.2m and 2.5m wide. A 6m wide entrance is located midway along the southeast side. No external or internal features are visible. The results of a geophysical survey were very faint with a very low range of readings. The ditched enclosure is visible on the plot, but its magnetic range is limited. Traces of an internal bank can be seen on the southwest side. Apart from a possible circular ditched anomaly towards centre of the enclosure there are no internal features. Given the loose soils, it is likely that this site has suffered agricultural degradation and that, apart from the main ditch, nothing may survive below ground. K Murphy 2004

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports
Mm Record Form RCAHMMW NPRN 308515

OTHER SOURCES

Report K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and M. Page 2006 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN24 54269

PRN 5215 **NAME** CRUGLLWYN-LLWYD; CRUGLLWYN-CAMP

TYPE Promontory Fort **PERIOD** Iron Age

NGR SN20204840 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan

CONDITION Destroyed **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

Quarrying for sand and gravel has destroyed this site. It formerly consisted of a single bank and ditch up to 4m high and 130m long thrown up across the easily approachable side of an inland promontory, enclosing an area of c. 0.65ha. No record of the site was made before its destruction. John Williams of Troedyrhiw can remember seeing stone lined 'bee-hived' shaped pits exposed in the quarry face within what would have been the fort. K Murphy 14 October 2005

DESCRIPTION

Promontory fort

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 1977 DRF

Pm List Hogg, AHA 1962 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies
Vol.19,Pt.IV,p.358,No.5

Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Pm List Nash-Williams,VE 1933 Archaeologia Cambrensis
Vol.88,p.327,No.J43

Pm Map OS 1962 S.Britain in the Iron Age

Mm List OS 1964 SN24 NW15

Mm List RCAHM 1976 3d,CD

OTHER SOURCES

Report K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and M. Page 2006 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN24 54269

PRN 5218 **NAME** BANC Y WARREN

TYPE Rabbit Warren ? **PERIOD** Medieval , Post-Medieval

NGR SN20404750 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *Site of Special Scientific Interest* **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

The place-name 'Banc y Warren' may indicate the former presence of a rabbit warren in the area. An Iron Age defended enclosure lies on the hill and it is possible that the earthen banks could have been adapted to contain a warren. Not visited during the 2012/3 fieldwork. F Murphy 2013

DESCRIPTION

Banc y warren is an abrupt, dome shaped hill of glacial origin + was probably an ideal habitat for rabbits. GH Williams

SOURCES Pm Desc Text Cambrian News 1991 Sand-Mound Puzzle 19:04:91,DRF

Mm Note Morgan,E 1991 Telephone Enquiry DRF

Mm List RCAHM 1976 12c,CD

OTHER SOURCES

Report Murphy, F & Wilson, H 2013 Medieval and early post-medieval rabbit warrens. A threat related assessment 2013.

PRN 52652 **NAME** PANT Y BUTLER

TYPE Round Barrow Pair **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN2145046700 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Near destroyed, Damaged **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** , Earthwork

SUMMARY

Group PRN for two round barrow cairns at Pant-y-Butler, PRNs 55928 and 55929, discovered during fieldwork for the Defended Enclosures project. NC 2006.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Cook, N 2006 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project Ceredigion
2004-2006

Crane,P & Wilson,H (DAT) 94536 Pant Y Butler.pdf

PRN 5305 **NAME** LLANGOEDMOR PARISH CHURCH; ST CYNLLO'S

TYPE Church **PERIOD** Medieval , Post-Medieval

NGR SN1994445802 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Restored **STATUS** *listed building 9890*

II* EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Medieval parish church, `rebuilt' in 1830-32. The extent of the rebuild cannot be fully defined, but the present form of the church, including the eastern spire, was established. The existing core fabric, at least, was probably retained, but this may have been from a 17th - 18th century rebuild. See early medieval predecessor PRN 50143 for site description, discussion and management recommendations. NDL 2004 A grant of 1,850 was made for repairs to the east window. HBCW 1997

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm List 1962 St Davids Diocesan Yearbook p.30

Pm List 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook

Pm List Chater,AO 1977 Archaeologia Cambrensis

Vol.126,p.128,Gravestones

Pm Desc Text HBCW 1997 HBCW 40th Annual Report 1995-96 p.32

Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Llangoedmore

Mm File Ludlow,N 2001 Archive for CADW funded churches project

Categories A B D G 'DRF

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2000 Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project,
Ceredigion Churches, Llangoedmor

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites
Project, Ceredigion, Part 1

Ph List Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition,p.179

Mm List RCAHM 1976 8c,CD

Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet

OTHER SOURCES

Report Shobbrook,A 2010 Meadow View, Llangoedmor, Ceredigion
Report Shobbrook,A 2010 98690 Meadow View, Llangoedmor WB.pdf

PRN 55928 **NAME** PANT Y BUTLER
TYPE Round Barrow **PERIOD** Bronze Age
NGR SN21464672 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Damaged, Excavated **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE , Earthwork

SUMMARY

A sub circular mound c. 0.75m high and c.45m east-west by 36m north-south on the surface. A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2008 and then evaluation excavation in 2009, followed by full excavation in 2010. The mound was built of turf and earth mound with some stone, including the remains of a kerb. A large secondary grave pit, back-filled with loose stone, had been excavated through the centre of the mound and through the underlying old ground surface removing the primary burial. A fragmented inhumation of an adolescent/young adult dated to 2190±1950 cal. BC and accompanied by a jet necklace occupied the bottom of the large pit. Pollen indicates that the burial was laid on a bed of meadowsweet. Burnt bones in the back-fill of the pit are presumed to be the redeposited remains of the primary cremation burial dated to 2030±1780 cal. BC. K Murphy October 2013.

DESCRIPTION

The larger and northernmost of two round barrows discovered at Pant y Butler, Llangoedmor following geophysical survey in 2008 (event PRN 94536) and excavation in 2009 (event 98413) by Dyfed Archaeological Trust. A sub circular mound c. 0.75m high and c.45m east-west by 36m north-south on the surface. One of a pair of barrows here, its twin PRN 55929 located c.50m to the northeast. Both barrows are located at the southern end of a gentle ridge at 130m above sea level. N. Cook 2006

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Murphy,K Murphy,F & 2009 Excavation of Two Bronze Age Round Barrows at Pant y Butler, Llangoedmor, Ceredigion, 2009
Report Murphy,K Murphy,F & Wilson,H 2009 98413 Pant y Butler

Excavation 2009

Cook,N 2008 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites in Ceredigion

PRN 55929 **NAME** PANT Y BUTLER

TYPE Round Barrow (cairn) **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN21424667 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Damaged, Excavated **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** , Earthwork

SUMMARY

A small round barrow - a cairn rather than an earth mound. A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2008 followed by excavation in 2009. The barrow was less than 0.2m high and 10-15m diameter. A central grave contained a cremation. The remains of a cremation burial, an adult dated to 2135-1910 cal. BC, were scattered in the upper fill of the grave. the grave itself contained the cremated remains of two individuals, one between 3 and 11 years old and the other over 15 years old, dated to 2275-2025 cal. BC. K Murphy October 2013.

DESCRIPTION

Smaller of two round barrows excavated by Dyfed Archaeological Trust following geophysical survey in 2008 (event PRN 94536). Almost unnoticeable, being less than 0.2m high, with an approximately 20m diameter Both barrows have suffered considerable damage due to annual ploughing/fertilising One of a pair of barrows here, its twin PRN 55928 located c.50m to the southwest. Both barrows are located at the southern end of a gentle ridge at 130m above sea level. N. Cook 2006

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Report Murphy,K Murphy,F & 2009 Excavation of Two Bronze Age Round Barrows at Pant y Butler, Llangoedmor, Ceredigion, 2009

Report Murphy,K Murphy,F & Wilson,H 2009 98413 Pant y Butler Excavation 2009

Cook,N 2008 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites in Ceredigion

PRN 55944 **NAME** PENPARC

TYPE Round Barrow **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN2067148093 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan

CONDITION Not known, Near destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** , Cropmark

SUMMARY

Two concentric rings showing up as a cropmark c.100m to the north of defended enclosure PRN 52060. The double ring ditch cropmark, likely to represent the remains of a plough-levelled round barrow, is located on the crest of a small hillock, in an area of sand and gravels. NC 2006.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Cook, N 2006 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project Ceredigion 2004-2006

PRN 57371 **NAME** BANDSTAND IN VICTORIA GARDENS,NORTH ROAD
TYPE Bandstand **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN1819646512 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 10498*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed bandstand

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 57599 **NAME** CHURCHYARD GATES AND GATEPIERS,
LLANGOEDMOR
TYPE Gates & Gatepiers **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN2001445805 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 14770*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed gates,gatepiers

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 57600 **NAME** SCHOOL HOUSE, LLANGOEDMOR
TYPE House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN2002745802 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 14772*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 57601 **NAME** OUTBUILDING TO REAR OF PLAS LLANGOEDMOR,
B4570 (S SIDE), LLANGOEDMOR
TYPE Outbuilding **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN1970445965 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 14773*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed outbuilding

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 57602 **NAME** PRIVY AT PLAS LLANGOEDMOR, B4570 (S SIDE), LLANGOEDMOR
TYPE Privy **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN1970745956 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 14774*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed privy

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 57603 **NAME** WALLED GARDEN AT PLAS LLANGOEDMOR, B4570 (S SIDE), LLANGOEDMOR
TYPE Walls **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN1965845974 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 14775*
II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed walls

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 57604 **NAME** GATEPIERS AND FLANKING RAILINGS TO DRIVEWAY AT PLAS LLANGOEDMOR, B4570 (S SIDE)

TYPE Gate Piers & Railings **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN1959046023 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 14776*

II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed query/gate piers/railings

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 57624 **NAME** OUTBUILDING RANGE ATTACHED TO NW OF TREFORGAN, B 4570 (N SIDE), TREFORGAN

TYPE Outbuildings **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN2012346082 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 14800*

II EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed outbuildings

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 57625 **NAME** WALLED GARDEN AT TREFORGAN, B4570 (N SIDE), TREFORGAN

TYPE Walls **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN2013546081 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *listed building 14801*
EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed walls

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 5831 **NAME** CRUG EFA
TYPE Round Barrow ? **PERIOD** Bronze Age
NGR SN202478 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan
CONDITION Not applicable **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Mention Fenton,J 1860 Arch.Camb 3rd Series,Vol.6,p.58
Mm Record Map OS 1964 6" SN24 NW1
Mm List OS 1974 SN24 NW1

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 5833 **NAME** FFYNNON CEDNY
TYPE Holy Well ? **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SN2035447867 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Site of a spring with no recorded associated tradition and uncertain location (M.Ings, 2011)

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List OS 1964 SN24 NW7

OTHER SOURCES

Report Ings, M 2012 Medieval and early post-medieval holy wells: A threat-related assessment 2011-12

PRN 5835 **NAME** CWMARCH

TYPE Unknown , Cropmark **PERIOD** Unknown

NGR SN212476 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

Cropmark of unknown significance. RPS September 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List OS 1964 SN24 NW11

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 5837 **NAME** CRUG-MAWR

TYPE Round Barrow ? **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN20684725 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Not applicable **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Placename Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Llangoedmore
Ph Mention Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition,p.176
Mm List OS 1964 SN24 NW16

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 6525 **NAME** TREFORGAN

TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN2011446062 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *listed building 9892*

II* EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Country dwelling named by Meyrick in 1810 and Samuel Lewis in 1833.
RPS September 2001

DESCRIPTION

C19th stone, 2 storey, slated, 2 storey bays, recessed porch, iron balconies to upper windows.

SOURCES Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Llangoedmore
Ph List Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition,p.321
Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,CD

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 6603 **NAME** PLAS;LLANGOEDMAWR PLACE

TYPE Country House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN1969245957 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *listed building 9891*

II* EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Country gentry residence. RPS September 2001

DESCRIPTION

C18th [1760 according to Meyrick], plastered stone, slated, porch, 2-coated bays.

SOURCES Pm List Davies,JH 1912-13 WWHR Vol.III,p.78
Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Llangoedmore
Pm Desc Text Lloyd,T 1983 Ceredigion Vol.9,No.4,p.357-9
Ph Mention Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition,p.179
Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,CD
Mm Mention RCAHM 1979 DRF GP
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 7767 **NAME** LLAIN IFOR PENPARK
TYPE Findspot **PERIOD** Neolithic
NGR SN20504784 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig
CONDITION Not applicable **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Finds

SUMMARY

A small collection of flints, including 'three tools', one of which may have been a knife recovered as surface finds. NAP 2004.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm List Maynard,DJ 1975 Archaeology in Wales
No.15,p.20,No.22
Mm Desc Text Page,N 2004 Prehistoric Undefended Settlements Project,
Southwest Wales: A Review of the Lithic Evidence from the Regional SMR
Report no.2004-53, ACA Reports
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 8061 **NAME** TWMPATH TYLWITH TEG
TYPE Round Barrow ? **PERIOD** Bronze Age
NGR SN212479 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

No trace of a round barrow was found at the location suggested by the grid reference and documentary sources. NC 2005.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Mention Fenton,J 1860 Cardiganshire Antiquities Arch Camb,3rd Series,Vol.6,p.58,copy in DRF
Mm List OS 1974 SN24 NW2

OTHER SOURCES

Cook, N 2006 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project Ceredigion 2004-2006

PRN 8066 **NAME** CRUG MAWR;BANC Y WARREN

TYPE Battle Site **PERIOD** Medieval

NGR SN207472 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

In 1135 or 1136, the Welsh advanced on Cardigan which was under Norman/English control. In the battle that followed at Crug Mawr, just outside Cardigan, the Welsh were victorious and over 3000 English/Norman are reported as having been slain. It is unclear whether the castle was taken. There are no reports of finds associated with the site. JH July 1998 based on Meyrick 1810 and OS 1974.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Mention Kramer,Z 1972 Ceredigion Vol.VII,No.1,p.56
Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Llangoedmore
Ph Desc Text Lewis,S 1842 Topog.Dict.of Wales 2nd Edition,p.2
Ph Desc Text Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition,p.176

Mm List OS 1974 SN24 NW16

Pm Mention Osborne Jones,R 1950 Ceredigion Vol.I,No.1,p.38-42

Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. NW Sheet

OTHER SOURCES

Report 2009 Welsh Battlefields Pilot Study Historical Research
Project: Carregwastad Point

PRN 8067 **NAME** FFYNNON GYNLLO
TYPE Holy Well **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SN200463 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor
CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*
recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A well reputed to have 'extraordinary healing qualities', especially in rheumatic cases. It could not be found during a field visit in 1975 (M.Ings, 2011, from various sources)

DESCRIPTION

Meyrick (1810) locates St. Cynllo at Trevorgan Farm, recording that "On the side of a cataract, near a farm called Trevorgan, is what is called St. Cynllo's cave, where tradition says he prayed; pointing out in the rocks the marks of his horse's hoofs and his own knees. The holes said to be made so miraculously, were, no doubt, caused by the water, which has since changed its course". A well is recorded on the 1890 1st edition and 1906 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps and on modern mapping, at NGR SN20184617 (M.Ings, 2012)

SOURCES Pm Desc Text Jones,F 1954 Holy Wells of Wales p.159
Ph Mention Meyrick,SR 1810 History of Cardiganshire 1907 Edition,p.179
Mm List OS 1974 SN24 NW17

OTHER SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1890 1st edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 03.09
Map Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 03.09
Report Ings, M 2012 Medieval and early post-medieval holy wells: A threat-related assessment 2011-12

PRN 8068 **NAME** GILFACH
TYPE Standing Stone ?, Rubbing Stone ? **PERIOD** Bronze Age; Post-Medieval
NGR SN20404591 **COMMUNITY** Llangoedmor

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Described by the OS in 1975 as a monolith surmounting a small knoll, although thought more likely to be a cattle rubbing stone rather than a prehistoric monument. Unfortunately we were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. NC 2005.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List OS 1975 SN24 NW19

OTHER SOURCES

Cook, N 2006 Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites Project Ceredigion 2004-2006

PRN 8365 **NAME** GLANLLYNNAN

TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Iron Age; Roman

NGR SN19554801 **COMMUNITY** Cardigan

CONDITION Damaged, Near destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** , Cropmark

SUMMARY

Glanllynan defended enclosure is a cropmark site with no earthwork or other surface evidence. It is located at approximately 70m above sea level on a small hillock or knoll, with the cropmark ditch encircling the summit area. To the north of the site the land is undulating, but to the southwest and southeast the land falls gently but steadily away giving wide ranging views. In 2005 the land was partly under improved pasture and partly under arable. The cropmark ditch encloses a sub-circular area approximately 30m across. There is a southeast facing entrance and a hint of a slight outer ditch concentric to the main ditch on the northwest side. K Murphy 30 September 2005

DESCRIPTION

More recent aerial photographs have shown this site to be small subcircular cropmark enclosure. The cropmark is of the ditch, there is no trace of a bank. An entrance faces east. On the west side there is a trace of a concentric outer ditch. K Murphy 2004. Cropmark of unknown significance. RPS September 2001.

SOURCES Mm Map Murphy K 1996 Plot of aerial photos for RCAHMW now in GIS layers

Mm Desc Text Murphy, K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Mm AP Oblique RCAHMW 1990 black and white photo 905043-14 to 18, colour slide 90-CS-591

Mm AP Oblique RCAHMW 1995 black and white photo 955156-69

Mm AP Oblique St. Joseph, JK

OTHER SOURCES

Report K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and M. Page 2006 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARES SN14 AND SN15 54269

PRN 8384 **NAME** LLAN Y CWM

TYPE Defended Enclosure ? **PERIOD** Iron Age ?, Roman ?

NGR SN208493 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Letter CU 1985 DRF Describes site as "similar in size & character to..." PRN 12135"

Mm Desc Text Murphy, K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Mm AP Oblique St. Joseph, JK

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 9622 **NAME** LLAIN DEG

TYPE Findspot **PERIOD** Mesolithic ?

NGR SN205478 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig

CONDITION Not known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Finds

SUMMARY

A possible flint microlith retained in private ownership. NAP 2004.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Letter Maynard,DJ DRF PRN 9620

Mm Desc Text Page,N 2004 Prehistoric Undefended Settlements Project,
Southwest Wales: A Review of the Lithic Evidence from the Regional SMR
Report no.2004-53, ACA Reports

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 9820 **NAME** LLWYN LLWYD

TYPE Defended Enclosure ?, Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Roman ?,
Iron Age; Roman

NGR SN20334867 **COMMUNITY** Y Ferwig

CONDITION Not Known, Destroyed **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Cropmark, Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A possible cropmark enclosure photographed from the air in 1977. The
site has now been destroyed by a sand and gravel quarry. K Murphy 15
October 2005

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm List DAT 1977 Arch in Wales, Vol 17,p.46

Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended
Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Mm AP Vertical OS 1974 74-245 496-7

Mm List OS 1980 SN24 NW21

Mm AP Oblique St.Joseph,JK 1977 CDP 77 Copy in DRF

Pm Mention St.Joseph,JK 1977 Archaeology in Wales No.17,p.46,No.90

OTHER SOURCES

Report K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and M. Page 2006 A SURVEY OF
DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN CEREDIGION, 2006: GAZETTEER OF
ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN24 54269

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

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Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX IV: **List of** **NMR sites**

NPRN	PRN	NAME	TYPE	Period	NGR
730		TY GWYN	House	Post-medieval	SN20764900
3042		RHIWSON-UCHAF, LLANWENOG	Longhouse	Post-medieval	SN2048946828
7320	15598	PENYPARC WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH (PENPARCADDOLDY), PENPARC	Chapel	Post-medieval	SN21204789
11590		NEW MILL EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NEW MILL	Chapel	Post-medieval	SN18774743
14933	15528	CAPEL BACH (BAPTIST? CHAPEL), NEW MILL	Chapel	Post-medieval	SN18774747
23933	15542	RHYDYFUWCH-UCHAF BRIDGE	Bridge	Post-medieval	SN19264605
24407	5218	BANC-Y-WARREN	Place name	Unknown	SN20404750
24723	15587	FELIN FACH CORN MILL, PENPARC	Corn Mill	Post-medieval	SN20324921
24776	15529	NEW MILL, CARDIGAN	Corn Mill	Post-medieval	SN18774743
33290		LLWYN LLWYD CORN DRYING KILN	Corn Drying Kiln	Post-medieval	SN19894872
35120	6603	PLAS LLANGOEDMOR	Dwelling	Post-medieval	SN19694596
35309	6525	TREFORGAN	House	Post-medieval	SN20104606
40845	15526	FELIN BAN, CARDIGAN	Fulling Mill	Post-medieval	SN18474724
265037	57603	LLANGOEDMORE PLACE, GARDEN, LLANGOEDMOR	Country House Garden	Post-medieval	SN1969345992
265039		BRONGWYN-MAWR, GARDEN, PENPARC	Garden	Unknown	SN2097848709
265040	57625	TREFORGAN;TRE-FORGAN-FAWR, GARDEN, LLANGOEDMOR	Garden	Unknown	SN2012946044
302098		TREFORGAN;TRE-FORGAN-FAWR, GARDEN, LLANGOEDMOR	Country House Garden	Post-medieval	SN2012946044
306635	15540	FELIN GYNLLO, LLANGOEDMOR	Corn Mill	Post-medieval	SN19994633
308514	52059	BRONGWYN-MAWR	Defended Enclosure	Roman	SN20844862
308515	52060	PENPARC	Defended Enclosure	Roman	SN20654796
308896	8365	GLANLLYNAN, CROPMARK N OF	Cropmark	Iron Age	SN195481
310132	5305	ST CYNLLO'S CHURCH,	Church	Post-medieval	SN19954580
400916		TYHEN ENCLOSURE	Defended Enclosure	Iron Age	SN18894917
401953	5215	CRUG LLWYN-LLWYD	Enclosure	Unknown	SN20214839
402323	8066	CRUG MAWR, SITE OF BATTLE, NEAR CARDIGAN	Battle Site	Medieval	SN206474
403287	8384	LLAN Y CWM	Defended Enclosure	Roman	SN208493
403288	9820	LLWYN LLWYD	Defended Enclosure	Roman	SN20334867
403532		TREGIBBY FARM	Enclosure	Prehistoric	SN18144744
405527		BANC Y WARREN	Defended Enclosure	Iron Age	SN2041147507
408647	15607	HEN YSGOL; THE OLD SCHOOL, LLANDGOEDMOR	School	Post-medieval	SN2003845805
409145		PANT Y BUTLER DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Cropmark, Defended Enclosure	Prehistoric	SN21534661

410910		OUT LADY OF THE TAPER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	Church	20 th century	SN18334653
413757	55928	PANT Y BUTLER ROUND BARROW	Round barrow	Bronze Age	SN21464672
413971		PENPARC SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRY	Quarry	Post-medieval	SN2015448435
418919		PANT Y BUTLER DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	Defended Enclosure	Iron Age	SN21604692

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX V: Written Scheme of Investigation

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Specification

For an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment:

Oernant Farm, Cardigan, Ceredigion

Prepared for:
Engena Ltd

Project No: 2320

2nd March 2015

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological desk based assessment and site visit associated with the proposed erection of a single wind turbines and associated infrastructure on land near Oernant Farm, Cardigan, Ceredigion. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Engena Ltd. prior to the proposed submission of a planning application.

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of a single 500kW wind turbine on land near Oernant Farm, Cardigan, Ceredigion (Henceforth – the site). Information relating to the development has been supplied by Engena Ltd, acting on behalf of their clients. The work is to be undertaken prior to the proposed submission of a planning application. The local planning authority is Ceredigion County Council (Henceforth – CCC). The proposed turbine location is at NGR SN 1983 4767 (Figures to the rear).

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager at Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Engena Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological desk based assessment of the site.

The purpose of the proposed work is to provide CCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Development Details & Site description

The proposed development includes the erection of a single Enercon E44 (500kW) wind turbine with a rotor diameter of 44m, a hub height of 45m and a maximum height to blade tip of 67m. Associated infrastructure will include c.300m of access track, crane hardstanding, substation, the turbine base and additional cable trenching (Figures to the rear).

The proposed site lies on undeveloped agricultural land to the northeast of Oernant Farm (NGR SN 1983 4767) and some 2km to the northeast of Cardigan in southern Ceredigion. The largely pastoral fields are bounded in mature hedgerows. Access to the site is from a local road close to the junction with the A487 between Cardigan and Penparc to the east.

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4 The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report

The assessment will consider the following:

- a) the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area.
- b) the significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally
- c) the history of the site
- d) the potential visual impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance
- e) the potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

5 Method statement for a detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Llandeilo within a 2km radius of SN 19826 47673, extended to 5km for

- Designated sites.
2. Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives (including unpublished and unprocessed material) affecting the site and its setting.
 3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth as well as internet sourced satellite imagery.
 4. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
 5. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
 6. Assessment of environmental and artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
 7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 8. Place name evidence
 9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
 10. Assessment of the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance

6 The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

7 The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby

assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the specification
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Engena Ltd, DAT, for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in '**management of research projects in the historic environment**' (English Heritage, 2006).

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field evaluation will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be by Philip Poucher.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of **Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the** date of this Agreement.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

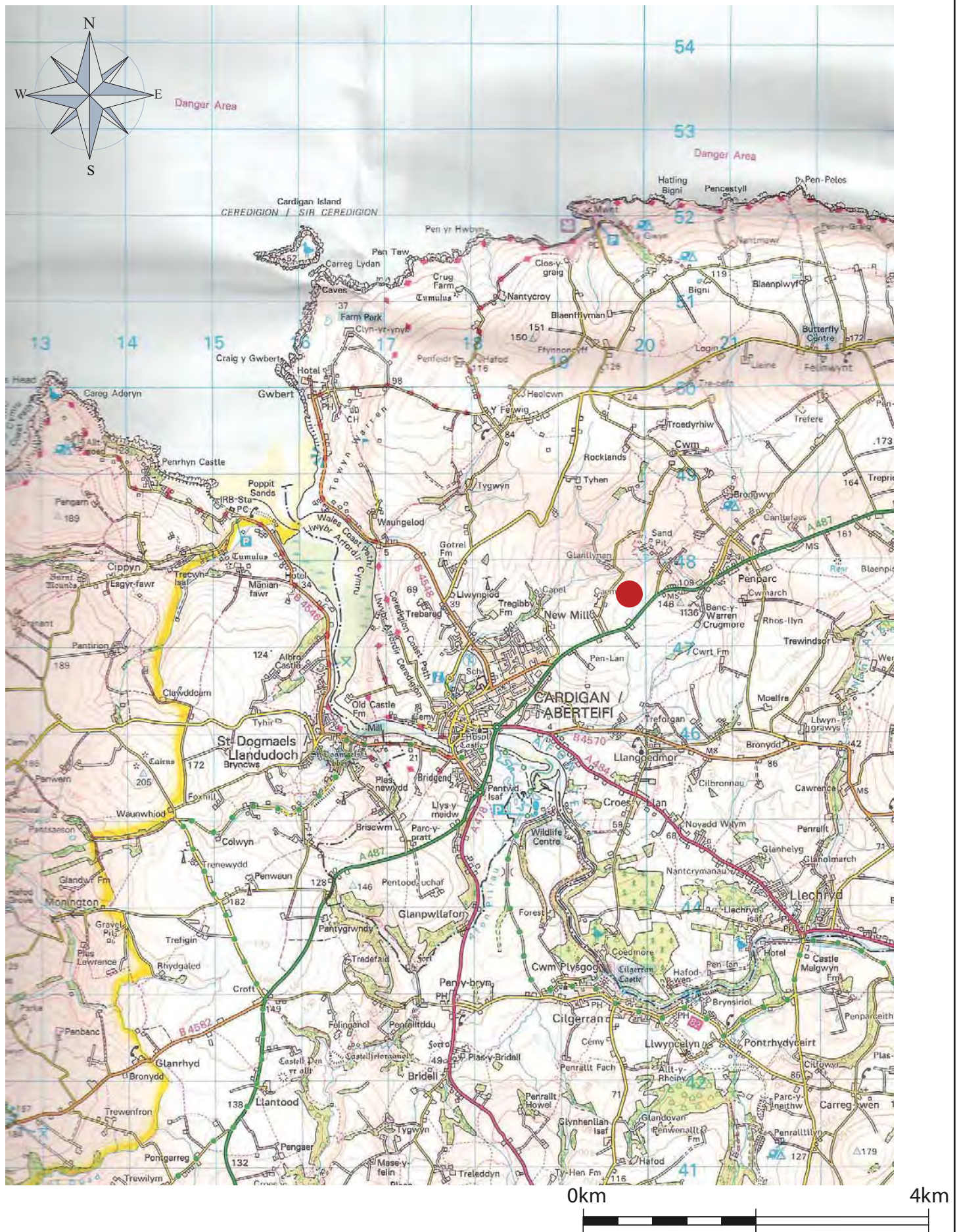


Figure 1: Location of proposed turbine (red dot)

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APPENDIX VI: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Oernant Farm, Cardigan, Ceredigion

Site Name:	Oernant Farm
Site Code:	OFC/15/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 1983 4767
Site Type:	Agricultural Land
Project Type:	Desk-Based Assessment
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	March 2015
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales



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