

CARDIGAN TIDAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEME

Appendix 7.2 – ASIDOHL Population Report



Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales



CARDIGAN TIDAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEME (TFRMS): ASIDOHL



Prepared by: Heneb – South & Southwest
For: Natural Resources Wales



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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CARDIGAN TIDAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEME (TFRMS): ASIDOHL

By

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Heneb

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CARDIGAN TIDAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEME (TFRMS):

ASIDOHL

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**CARDIGAN TIDAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEME (TFRMS):
ASIDOHL**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/ CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology	2
2 ASIDOHL STAGE 1	3
2.1 The Proposed Development	3
2.2 The Site	3
2.3 Previous Assessments	4
2.4 Planning Policy Context	4
2.5 Limitations	5
3 ASIDOHL STAGE 2 – ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT, PHYSICAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT	9
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Impact Assessment	10
4 ASIDOHL STAGE 3 – ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT	13
4.1 Introduction	13
4.2 Impact Assessment	14
Historic Landscape Character Area 410 CARDIGAN	14
Historic Landscape Character Area 413 CROSSWAY – GLANPWLLAFON	18
Historic Landscape Character Area 409 PENTOOD MARSH	19
Historic Landscape Character Area 402 CROES Y LLAN	21
5 ASIDOHL STAGE 4 – EVALUATION OF RELATIVE IMPORTANCE	38
5.1 Introduction	38
5.2 Evaluation of the Relative Importance of the Part of Historic Landscape Character Areas Directly and/or Indirectly Affected by Development	38
5.3 Evaluation of the Relative Importance in the National Context, of the Historic Character Areas Directly and/or Indirectly Affected by the Proposed Development (Step C)	40
6 ASIDOHL STAGE 5 - ASSESSMENT OF OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	41
6.1 Summary	41
7 CONCLUSIONS	42
8 SOURCES	43
9 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS	44

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Location and extent of registered landscape	6
Figure 2:	Indicative layout plan for the Scheme	7
Figure 3:	Zone of Theoretical Visibility	8
Figure 4:	Location and direction of illustrated views	22
Figure 5:	Location and direction of illustrated views overlaid on ZTV	23

TABLES

Table 1:	Assessment of direct, physical impacts on Historic Character Area 410 Cardigan	12
Table 2:	Relative and landscape impacts (loss of known elements or characteristics) & scores	12
Table 3:	Overall magnitude of direct physical impacts on Historic Character Area 410 Cardigan	12
Table 4:	Assessment of indirect, physical impacts on Historic Character Area 410 Cardigan	15
Table 5:	Assessment of indirect (non-physical) visual impacts on Historic Character Area 410 Cardigan	17
Table 6:	Overall magnitude of indirect impacts on historic Character Area 410 Cardigan	18
Table 7:	Assessment of indirect (non-physical) visual impacts on Historic Character Area 413 Crossway – Glanpwllafon	19
Table 8:	Overall magnitude of indirect impacts on Historic Character Area 413 Crossway – Glanpwllafon	19
Table 9:	Assessment of indirect (non-physical) visual impacts on Historic Character Area 409 Pentood Marsh	20
Table 10:	Overall magnitude of indirect impacts on Historic Character Area 409 Pentood Marsh	20
Table 11:	Assessment of indirect (non-physical) visual impacts on Historic Character Area 402 Croes y Llan	21
Table 12:	Overall magnitude of indirect impacts on Historic Character Area 402 Croes y Llan	21
Table 13:	Evaluation of the relative importance of the part of Historic Landscape Character Areas affected	39
Table 14:	Average, overall value of all the Historic Character Areas (or part(s) thereof) affected	40
Table 15:	Summary of the overall significance of the impact of development on Lower Teifi Valley Landscape Of Special Historic Interest (HLW(D)14)	41

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos 1-24:	Viewpoints within HLCA 410 Cardigan	24-35
Photos 25-27:	Viewpoints within HLCA 413 Crossway – Glanpwllafon	36-37
Photo 28:	Viewpoints within HLCA 409 Pentood Marsh	37

CARDIGAN TIDAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT SCHEME (TFRMS): ASIDOHL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heneb - Dyfed Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an ASIDOHL in association with a proposed Tidal Flood Alleviation Scheme in Cardigan, Ceredigion (SN 17943 45957). The Scheme lies within the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW(D)14). The ASIDOHL identified a very slight to moderate impact on four Historic Landscape Character Areas within the registered landscape.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Heneb - Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol Dyfed i gynnal ASIDOHL mewn cysylltiad â Chynllun Lliniaru Llifogydd Llanw arfaethedig yn Aberteifi, Ceredigion (SN 17943 45957). Mae'r Cynllun wedi'i leoli o fewn Tirwedd o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Arbennig Dyffryn Teifi Isaf (HLW(D)14). Nododd yr ASIDOHL effaith fach iawn i gymedrol ar bedair Ardal Cymeriad Tirwedd Hanesyddol o fewn y dirwedd gofrestredig.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Services (a contracting arm of Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology) were commissioned by Binnies, on behalf of their clients Natural Resources Wales, to carry out an Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development On the Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL) in association with the proposed Tidal Flood Risk Management Scheme (TFRMS) (the Scheme) in Cardigan, Ceredigion (SN 17943 45957).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development site lies within the **Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW(D)14)** (Fig.1). Due to the potential for the proposed development to have an impact upon this historic landscape, an ASIDOHL2 study was requested.

1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology

- 1.2.1 In assessing the impact of the proposed development, guidelines are laid out in 'Guide to Good Practice on Using The Register Of Landscapes Of Historic Interest In Wales In The Planning And Development Process' (Revised 2nd Edition) which includes revisions to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2). This guidance lays out a process for assessing the impacts, based on five stages.
- **Stage 1** consists of gathering the contextual information and provides the introduction to the report.
 - **Stage 2** is an assessment of the direct physical impacts of the proposed development, in absolute terms, relative terms and landscape terms. Within this, tables are provided to quantify these impacts and their magnitude.
 - **Stage 3** is an assessment of the indirect impacts of the development, in terms of both indirect, physical impacts and also indirect (non-physical) visual impacts. Again, tables are provided to quantify these impacts and their magnitude.
 - **Stage 4** is an evaluation of the relative importance of the Historic Character Area directly and/or indirectly affected by the proposed development. This is done in relation to the whole of the Historic Character Area concerned and the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register, followed by an evaluation of the relative importance of the Historic Character Area concerned in the national context.
 - **Stage 5** is an assessment of the overall significance of the impact. This combines Stages 2 and 4 to produce an assessment of the overall significance of the impact of the proposed development and the effect that altering the Historic Character Area has on the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register. This stage also includes an examination of mitigation or positive benefits and a concluding statement

2. ASIDOHL STAGE 1

2.1 The Proposed Development (Fig.2)

- 2.1.1 The Scheme is positioned along the northern bank of the River Teifi (Afon Teifi) as it flows through Cardigan, which flows east to west. The Scheme covers an approximate distance of 327m length, upstream of Cardigan Bridge.
- 2.1.2 The proposed Scheme would comprise a continuous flood defence structure designed to fit within the various constraints along the Afon Teifi frontage between Cardigan Bridge (Castle Street) and Gloster Row car park. The flood defences need to achieve a consistent level of 4.95mAOD to provide the scheme design standard of 1 in 200 years annual exceedance probability (AEP) with allowance for climate change, which would make the structures up to approximately 2m tall above general ground level (though lower in some sections). The Scheme will have a design life of 100 years.
- 2.1.3 The proposed flood defence would be composed of sheet piles, with a reinforced concrete wall for certain sections. This would be supported on the riverside by a lower toe berm (embankment). Within the central area there is a proposed boat ramp to enable canoe/kayak access to the water for the scouts and water sports activity centre. The existing slipway/river access points at SN179459 and Gloster Row car park would be removed. Towards Cardigan Bridge (Castle Street) there would be further improvements to the street scene.

2.2 The Site

- 2.2.1 The proposed Scheme lies along the north bank of the Afon Teifi through Cardigan, Ceredigion. The Scheme runs from the Castle Street/Cardigan Bridge area (western end at SN177458) along the Strand to the Gloster Row car park (eastern end at SN180459).
- 2.2.2 This area comprises a built waterfront along the south side of the Strand. At the western end, for around 80 – 90m, the river wall is backed by an unused public space along the roadside between Cardigan Bridge and a bathroom showroom. Beyond this point modern commercial and residential units front the waterside behind the existing river wall. Midway along lies a boathouse and hut and area of open ground used by the Scouts, with residential property and gardens to the east. The eastern end of the area comprises the Gloster Row car park and adjacent open ground behind rock-filled gabion baskets. These properties are fronted by mixed vertical stone walling and embankments, with two slipways, one central adjacent to the Scout Boathouse, and one to the east adjacent to Gloster Row car park. A third slipway at the west end has been closed with a DCWW discharge chamber installed in 2021-22. At high tide the river flows against the walling, at low tide an area of estuarine mudflats fronts the area.
- 2.2.3 The Strand is a narrow street that runs parallel to the river, with a mix of commercial, residential and storage properties along the north side. The commercial centre of Cardigan lies to the northwest, beyond the site of Cardigan Castle. Residential and other properties lie to the north and northeast of the site. Commercial units line the south bank of the river, with residential properties behind. Cardigan Bridge lies within 20m downriver, with the modern Priory Bridge 140m upriver.
- 2.2.4 The majority of the underlying superficial geology comprises alluvial clay, silt and sand derived from the Afon Teifi. Underlying bedrock is of the

Ordovician period, comprising Ashgill Rocks (shales, mudstones, siltstones and sandstones).

2.3 Previous Assessments

- 2.3.1 Initial examinations of potential flood elevation at Cardigan was accompanied by a historic environment desk-based assessment in 2006 (Murphy 2006). As the scheme was refined this was subject to a more detailed desk-based assessment undertaken in 2015 (Meek 2015), which was subsequently updated in 2021 (Poucher 2021).
- 2.3.2 In addition to this an Historic Town Survey of Cardigan was undertaken in 2007 (Cook and Poucher 2007), which resulted in the creation of a number of urban historic character areas, intended as reference and guidance to understanding the historic development and importance of Cardigan.
- 2.3.3 Subsequent to the latest desk-based assessment (Poucher 2021) a rising main and discharge chamber was constructed along Carriers Lane and The Strand, involving construction works within the Scheme area. This was subject to archaeological monitoring and recording by Headland Archaeology (James 2022).
- 2.3.4 The Scheme area lies partially within the Cardigan Conservation Area. A Conservation Area Appraisal was produced by Griffiths Heritage Consultancy in 2024 (Griffiths 2024).

2.4 Planning Policy Context

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 (Welsh Government 2024)

- 2.4.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act consolidates multiple previous acts relating to the historic environment of Wales. The control of works affecting historic assets are included in Part 2 scheduled monuments, Part 3 listed buildings, Part 4 conservation areas, Part 6 registered parks and gardens, historic place names and historic environment records.

Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (Welsh Government, 2024)

- 2.4.2 Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 is a key national planning policy document relevant to any assessment of the Historic Environment and includes relevant supplementary Technical Advice Notes (TANs), Circulars and Policy Clarification Letters (PCLs). Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how planning systems must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic environment assets.

Ceredigion Local Development Plan (LDP) (adopted 2013)

- 2.4.3 The Local Development Plan (LDP) is local policy that affects the historic environment. A replacement plan is currently paused whilst further work is being carried out in association with phosphate levels in the River Teifi catchment area. Relevant policies in the existing LDP include:

Policy DM07: Conservation Areas states -

Development within Conservation Areas, as designated on the Proposal Map, and any future designated Conservation Areas must demonstrate that regard has been had to Conservation Area Appraisals, where available, and national guidance.

National policies are regarded as sufficient to guide development in Conservation Areas, but Conservation Area Appraisal Reports should be taken into account in determining planning applications in these areas.

Policy DM19: Historic and Cultural Landscape states -

Development affecting landscapes or buildings which are of historical or cultural importance and make an important contribution to the character and interest of the local area, will be permitted where the distinctive appearance, architectural integrity or their settings will not be significantly adversely affected. Where possible development should enhance these qualities and special character.

This policy makes specific mention of preserving scheduled monuments, registered historic landscapes and gardens, and utilising information held on the Historic Environment Record, National Monuments Record and Landmap.

2.5 Limitations

- 2.5.1 This ASIDOHL2 study was carried out by Philip Poucher, Project Manager at Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology, using the guidelines and methodology set out in the Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process Revised 2nd edition (Cadw and CCW 2007).
- 2.5.2 The development proposals are outlined in 2.1 with other documents supplied by the client. The construction methodology, physical form and appearance of the development is generally well-understood although some final details have yet to be decided upon.
- 2.5.3 Open access was available to the majority of relevant locations and viewpoints within the affected Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs), which were visited on the 29th October 2025, in conditions with good visibility. A Zone of Theoretically Visibility has been produced and utilised within this report (Fig.3).
- 2.5.4 The Historic Landscape is described in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales, published by Cadw, CCW and ICOMOS UK in 1998, and the relevant HLCAs have been subject to a detailed characterisation exercise, described in detail by Heneb at the following website: [Historic Landscapes in Wales - Heneb](#).
- 2.5.5 Confidence levels for this ASIDOHL are therefore high in most respects.

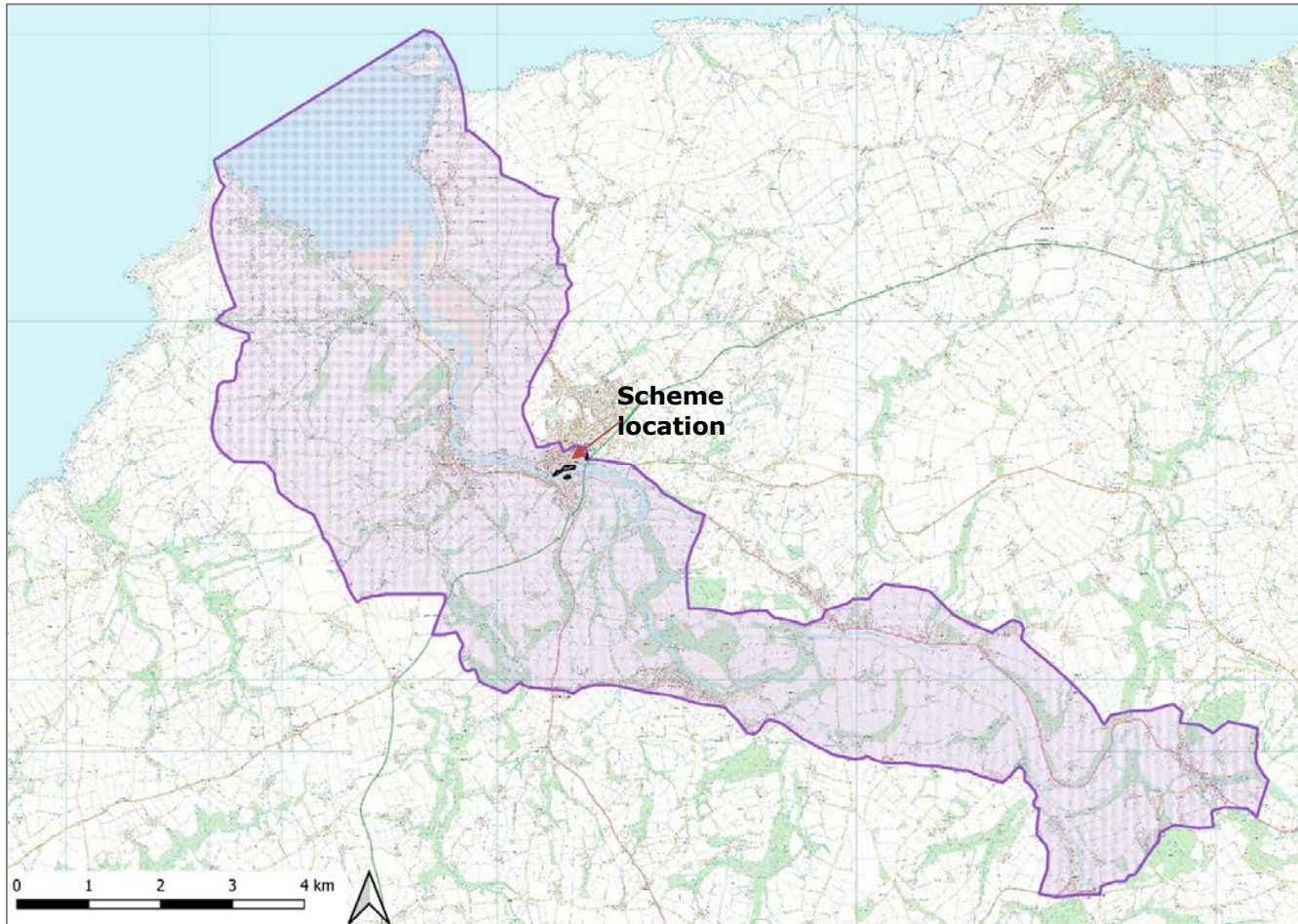


Figure 1: Map showing the extent of the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW(D)14), in purple.
(OS) Licence Number 100019311. This was issued by The Map Shop as an OS Licenced Partner.

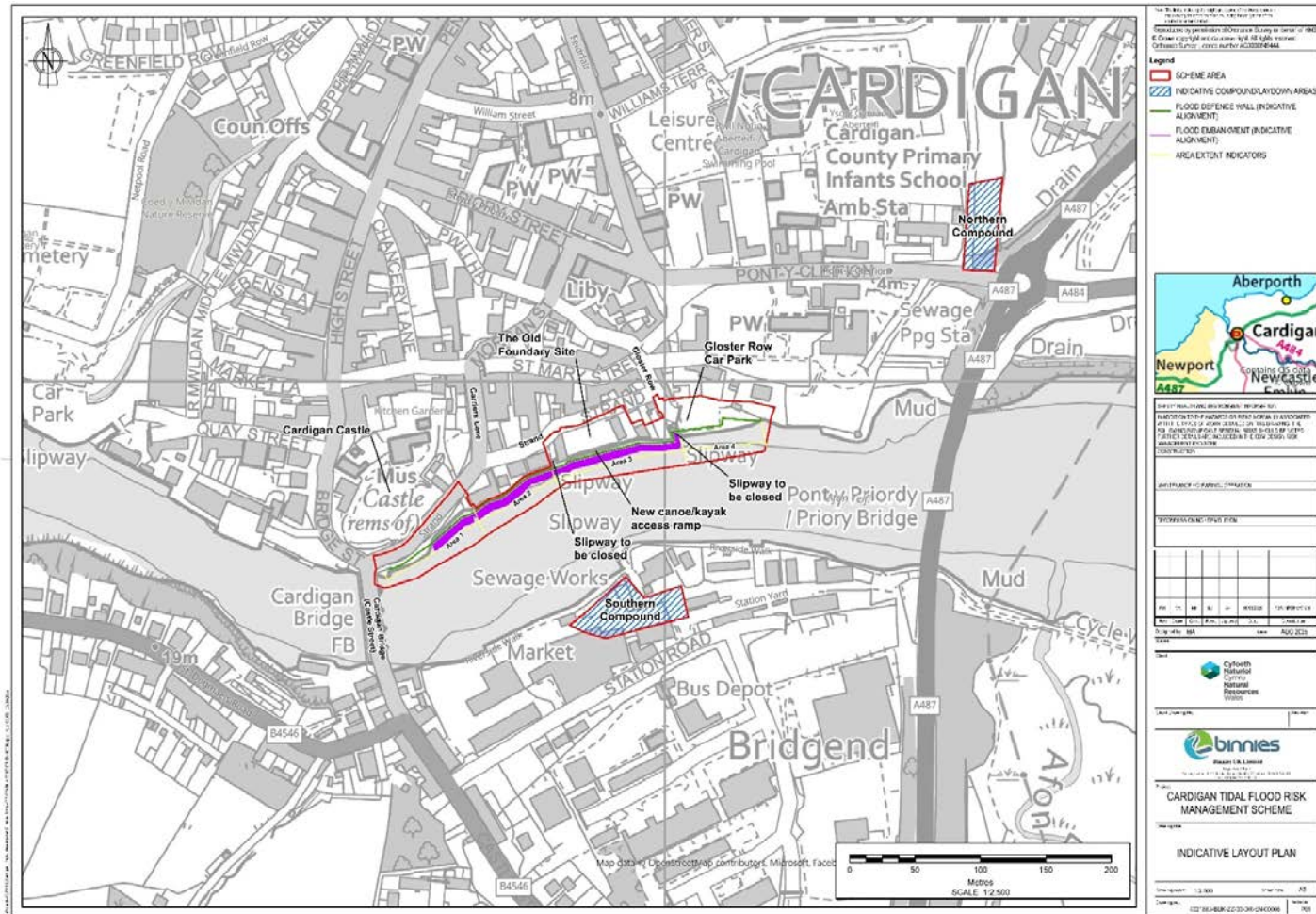


Figure 2: Indicative layout plan for the Scheme. Plan provided by the client, not reproduced to scale.

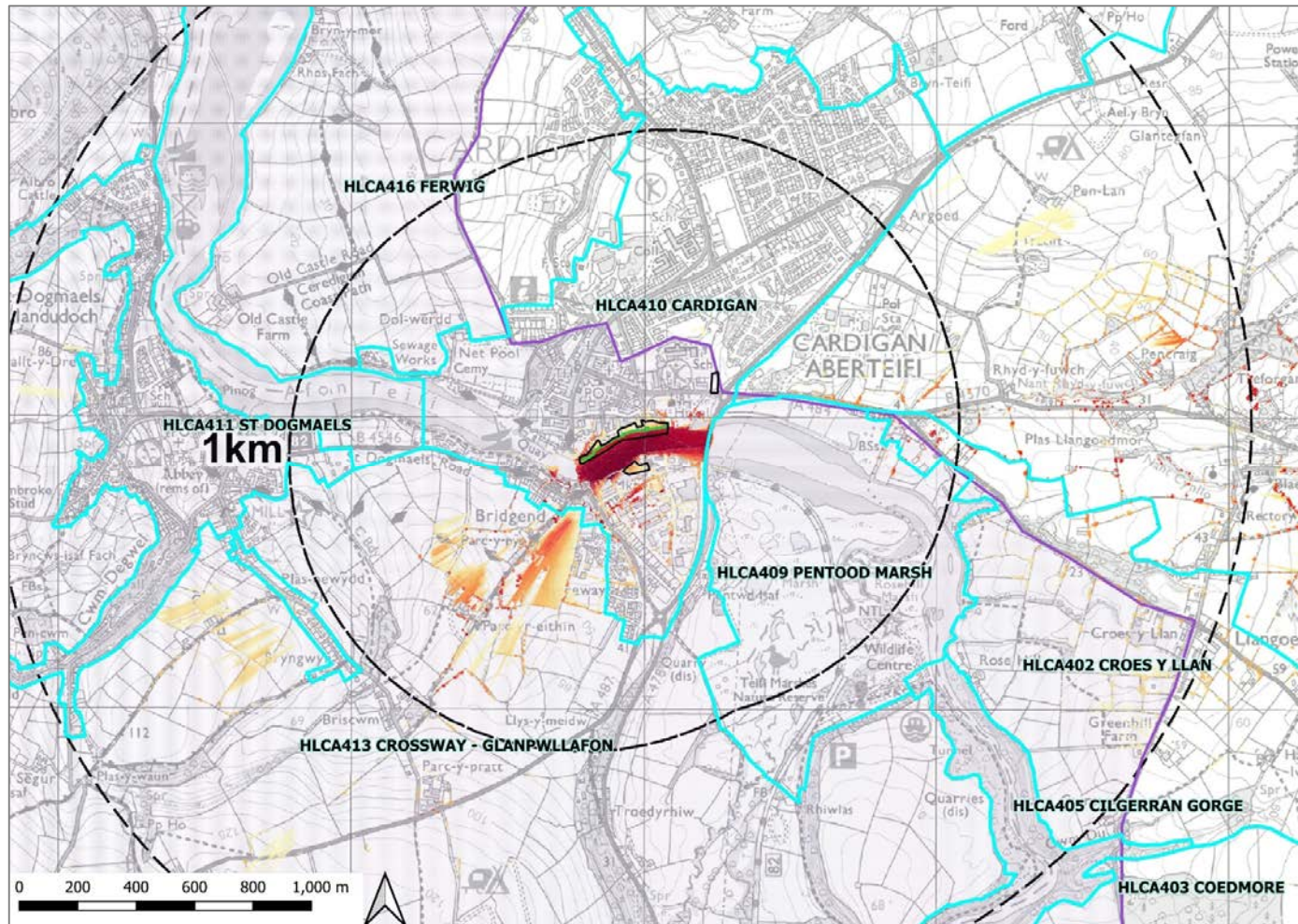


Figure 3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility, overlaid with the outlines of the Historic Landscape Character Areas (in blue).

3 ASIDOHL STAGE 2 – ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT, PHYSICAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 In order to better characterise the historic environment of the Historic Landscape it has been sub-divided into a number of Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs), as illustrated on Fig.3. These historic landscapes are described in detail by Heneb at the following website: [Historic Landscapes in Wales - Heneb](#), relevant HLCA descriptions are provided to the rear of this report (Section 9).
- 3.1.2 This section comprises a description and quantification of the direct physical impacts of development on the HLCAs affected by the proposed development.
- 3.1.3 The description and quantification is considered in three ways:
- a) In absolute terms, i.e. the proportion of the surface area of the HLCA affected.
 - b) In relative terms, i.e. the proportion of each of the key historic landscape characteristics (as identified in the Historic Landscape Characterisation report) that will be permanently lost or removed by the proposed development.
 - c) In landscape terms, the contribution that the affected elements of the key historic landscape characteristics make to the value of the HLCA as a whole.
- 3.1.4 In each case, the physical impacts are assigned a score, and the overall scores for the impacts on the individual HLCA are used to produce a quantified expression of the overall magnitude of direct impact on a 24 point scale. For each HLCA these are presented as a table; each table is supplemented with qualifying statements and background information.

3.2 Impact Assessment

- 3.2.1 The proposed development area is contained entirely within HLCA 410 Cardigan, therefore only this area is assessed for direct, physical, impacts.

Historic Landscape Character Area 410 - CARDIGAN

- 3.2.2 This landscape area is summarised as:

Focused upon the remains of a medieval castle and bridge over the Afon Teifi, Cardigan is a complex urban landscape. Towards the end of the 19th century brick replaces stone as the main building material. There is extensive modern development on the fringes of the historic town core.

- 3.2.3 The historical background of this area encompasses the establishment of a castle and settlement at Cardigan in the late 11th century, located on the riverside at a likely crossing point. The town featured prominently in the early struggles between the native Welsh leaders and Anglo-Norman invaders during the 11th and 12th centuries, before becoming an important centre of power for Rhys ap Gruffudd in the mid 12th century, who significantly rebuilt the castle in stone and established the first recognised Eisteddfodd in the castle. Other notable medieval elements of the town include Cardigan Bridge below the castle, and the site of a Benedictine Priory at St Mary's church to the east. The town itself was walled and the medieval street pattern survives. Maritime trade, established during the medieval period and undergoing a revival from the 17th century onwards, is an important part of the history of Cardigan. Shipbuilding and warehouses were concentrated to the west of Cardigan Bridge. 18th and 19th century municipal and religious buildings are noted, along with a Georgian mansion built within the castle grounds, a brickworks at the northern end of the town and a railway station established in 1869. Suburbs developed to the north and south of the town in the late 19th and early 20th century.
- 3.2.4 Cardigan is described as a complex urban historic landscape. Some of the main landscape components are described as the castle and bridge, St Mary's church and the preserved medieval street layout. The later suburban development is distinct from this medieval street pattern. Teifi valley slate is the main traditional building component, used from the medieval through to the 20th century. On finer buildings it is often cut and coursed but still used as random rubble on many other buildings. Banded Teifi valley slate with warm brown stone is also noted on some distinctive 19th century buildings. Georgian architecture is noticeable, typically in small terraced properties, their size dictated by the medieval burgage plots they occupy. Larger single terraces are noted in suburban areas. Brickwork became common after the Cardigan brickworks were established in the late 19th century, particularly prominent along North Road. The urban character of Cardigan is noticeably distinct from the surrounding rural character areas.
- 3.2.5 Within the Scheme area there is potential for medieval activity around the northern bridgehead, below the castle walls, although no specific features are recorded in this area. 18th century images show the tide reaching the base of the castle walls with no development in this area. During the early 19th century Castle Terrace developed at the foot of the castle and western end of the Scheme area with a range of shops and workshops recorded. By the mid 19th century some tidal defences and land reclamation may have begun along The Strand. By the late 19th century The Strand itself had developed as a street, with some development along the riverfront and trade directories listing workshops, maritime and industrial units. The extant

riverside walling has clearly been rebuilt, repaired, extended, and adapted throughout its use. Test pit excavations show that in areas of modern redevelopment, from Cardigan Bridge to the J&M Garage, large scale clearance has taken place and concrete foundations added, as a result below-ground remains may be heavily disturbed in these areas. Further east historic development appears less intense.

3.2.6 A – In Absolute Terms

The HLCA is 159.7 hectares. The Scheme area (excluding the temporary compounds) covers under 1.6 hectares in total which is roughly 1% of the total HLCA. The Scheme area outlined above covers a wider area in which works were considered, therefore the actual development area that will results in physical and visible change is much reduced from this. This is considered to be a Very Slight impact.

3.2.7 B – Relative Terms

The main characteristics of the HLCA are outlined above, there are no individual sites and monuments of national importance or regional importance within the Scheme footprint, although potentially some sites of local importance and the site does partly lie within the Cardigan Conservation Area. The Scheme no longer requires the removal of any historic buildings. It does replace the existing river wall and changes the appearance of the current 19th/20th century waterfront in this area, however the river wall will be replaced with a new wall on a similar alignment and therefore the riverside frontage in this area will be retained. The current Gloster Row slipway will also be removed as part of the development, which follows on from the loss of a third slipway in 2021 at the western end of the scheme. There is also a potential impact upon the buried archaeological resource, although no specific features have been identified, but it is possible buried archaeological remains could be adversely affected by groundworks associated with the Scheme. The impacts to individual elements mentioned above range from Slight to Moderate but these elements are considered category D and C sites and as part of the total HLCA the percentage of change to character elements is very small.

3.2.8 C – In landscape terms

This riverfront area does not feature in the main characteristics of the town of Cardigan as identified in either the HLCA description, or the recent Cardigan Conservation Area Appraisal (Griffiths 2024). As a whole however it is important in demonstrating the urban expansion of Cardigan during the later post-medieval period and the need to push development into marginal spaces, reclaiming former marshland areas. It also offered improved access for the townsfolk to the river, and likely activities that were not focused on the main maritime and mercantile activities to the west of Cardigan Bridge, but rather more local in function, such as river fishing, local transport and leisure. As such, this area is important in characterising the growth of a post-medieval riverside town. With that in mind however, the layout, function and understanding of the area will change little, although one slipway will be lost.

Table 1:

A - ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT, PHYSICAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 410 CARDIGAN	
ABSOLUTE IMPACT (LOSS OF AREA)	MAGNITUDE & SCORE
1%	Very Slight - 1

Table 2:

B - RELATIVE AND LANDSCAPE IMPACTS (LOSS OF KNOWN ELEMENTS OR CHARACTERISTICS) & SCORES				
Element / % Loss	Magnitude	Category	Landscape Value	Landscape Value Effect
River wall	Moderate - 3	C - 2	Low - 2	Very Slightly Reduced - 1
Gloster Row Slipway	Moderate - 3	D - 1	Low - 2	Slightly Reduced - 2
Buried archaeology	Slight - 2	C - 2	Low - 2	Slightly Reduced - 2
Riverfront buildings	Very Slight - 1	C - 2	Low - 2	Very Slightly Reduced - 1
Total score $(3+2+2+1) + (3+1+2+2) + (2+2+2+2) + (1+2+2+1) / 4 = 7.5$				

Table 3:

OVERALL MAGNITUDE OF DIRECT PHYSICAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 410 CARDIGAN	
Score	Grading
1 + 7.5 = 8.5	Slight

4 ASIDOHL STAGE 3 – ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section comprises a description and quantification of the indirect impacts of development on all the Historic Character Area(s) affected.
- 4.1.2 A clearly defined area will be directly or physically affected by the development, but a much greater area could be indirectly affected due to fragmentation or changes to the setting of features in the landscape. Changes to views of, or views from, a landscape feature are also important potential impacts. This stage is divided into two categories: the first (A) assesses the indirect physical impacts, the second (B) the indirect (nonphysical) visual impacts.

A – indirect, physical impacts

The principal types of indirect physical impact listed in the Guide to Good Practice are:

- (i) An increased risk of exposure, erosion, disturbance, decay, dereliction or any other detrimental physical change to elements, during or consequent to development.
- (ii) Related to (i), the likelihood of increased management needs to maintain elements as, for example, through altered habitats, water levels, increased erosion, new access provision etc., during or consequent to development.
- (iii) The severance, fragmentation, dislocation or alteration of the functional connections between related elements, for example, a field system becomes 'severed' from its parent farmstead by an intervening development.
- (iv) The frustration or cessation of historic land use practices, for example, it becomes more difficult or impossible to manage an area in a traditional manner as a result of development.
- (v) The frustration of access leading to decreased opportunities for education, understanding or enjoying the amenity of elements, during or consequent to development.

B– indirect (non-physical) visual impacts

The principal types of indirect (non-physical) visual impact listed in the Guide to Good Practice are:

- (i) Visual impacts on elements from which a development can be seen (considered up to its maximum height). The impact might be on 'views to' or 'views from' these elements, and it should be assessed with reference to key historic viewpoints and essential settings. These should be considered in relation to a site's original character and function, as well as to the vantage points and visual experience of a visitor today.
- (ii) Impact on the visual connections between related elements, by occlusion, obstruction, etc.
- (iii) Conversely, the creation of inappropriate visual connections between elements not intended to be inter-visible originally.
- (iv) Visual impact of the development itself in relation to the existing historic character of the area considering:

- its form — the scale, number, density, massing, distribution etc.
- its appearance — the size, shape, colour, fabric etc. of its constituent features

4.1.3 There are 21 HLCAs within the Registered Landscape. These cover a wide area, but as far as can be ascertained from the information available, the proposed development will impact in either a physical or non-physical (visual) way on only four Character Areas at most; these are described below.

4.2 Impact Assessment

Historic Landscape Character Area 410 CARDIGAN

4.2.1 Focused upon the remains of a medieval castle and bridge over the Afon Teifi, Cardigan is a complex urban landscape. Towards the end of the 19th century brick replaces stone as the main building material. There is extensive modern development on the fringes of the historic town core. A more detailed description of this character area is provided in Section 3.2.

4.2.2 The proposed development lies within the bounds of this HLCA. Direct impacts on this HLCA are discussed in Stage 2. The following indirect physical impacts are laid out in relation to the references given in 4.1.2 above.

A (i)

4.2.3 Direct impacts have been discussed previously. The purpose of the Scheme is to prevent further exposure, erosion and decay of the main structural elements of this character area from flooding. Therefore, there is unlikely to be further detrimental physical change to elements beyond the direct impacts previously discussed.

A (ii)

4.2.4 The altered habitats brought about through this Scheme are designed to help protect elements of this character area. Potential impacts from changing water levels are also the main focus of the Scheme, therefore there are no increased management needs to maintain the elements, as the Scheme seeks to reduce these needs.

A (iii)

4.2.5 The river wall has long provided a solid barrier between land and river, this will continue. As it has developed it has incorporated access onto the river at three places, one to the west adjacent to the Bathroom Centre, one central adjacent to the Scout Hut, and one at the east end at the end of Gloster Row. The western slipway was lost in 2021 with the construction of a discharge chamber, the Scheme will result in the loss of the Gloster Row slipway, reducing access to a single central point.

A (iv)

4.2.6 Other than temporary impacts during construction works, there will be no changes to historic land use practices.

A (v)

4.2.7 As mentioned, there will be reduction in the number of slipways that allow access to the river. However, the central access, which is used for recreational purposes by the scouts and activity centre, will be built into the new Scheme, therefore some access will be maintained. The Scheme also

seeks to reduce the risk of flooding in the area, thereby improving long term access to the area.

Table 4:

ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT, PHYSICAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 410 CARDIGAN		
Impacts	Category & Score	Magnitude & Score
A (iii) Alteration in access between land and river	D - 1	Slight - 2
A (v) Reduction in access (as above)	D - 1	Slight - 2
Average Score: $(1+2) + (1+2) / 2 = 3$		

4.2.8 The following indirect non-physical (visual) impacts are laid in relation to the references given in 4.1.3 above:

B – (i)

4.2.9 HLCA 410 incorporates the Cardigan Conservation Area, and the associated Conservation Area Appraisal (Griffiths 2024) identifies significant viewpoints within section 7.3 of the Appraisal, including:

7.3.1 Views both ways across Cardigan Bridge are important, particularly of the Castle, as are views along the River Teifi.

7.3.2 Views from the Registered Historic Park and Garden at the Castle to the south and south-east have been identified as important.

7.3.3 The High Street curves gently and views are restricted by the built form and serpentine nature of the road.

7.3.4 Short views of important buildings such as the Castle, the Guild Hall, Old Shire Hall, the Angel Hotel, St Mary's Church and others have been maintained through the retention of small public open spaces.

7.3.5 The linear view along North Road emphasises the terracing of the properties and the regularity of their scale and proportions.

7.3.6 From many places the tower of St Mary's church can be seen or glimpsed, it is an important feature from the A487 and from all the way along Priory Street and parts of St Mary Street.

4.2.10 These views are illustrated in Figures 4 and 5, along with additional views used in a Landscape and Visual Assessment of the Scheme and further views identified during a site visit.

4.2.11 As demonstrated by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Fig.3) the main visual impact of the Scheme will be from the south, between Cardigan Bridge to the west and Priory Bridge to the east.

4.2.12 Views from Cardigan Bridge (point 7.3.1 identified above) will be affected, with some views of Cardigan Bridge from points along the Scheme area also affected, although these viewpoints are limited. The Scheme will be

particularly visible from the bridge, and the current view will therefore be altered with the waterfront changing in appearance along the north bank. However, the essential riverside setting and riverside wall backed by development will not change, therefore changes to the visual setting is limited.

4.2.13 Views from the registered parkland of Castle Green (point 7.3.2 identified above) also overlook part of the Scheme from an elevated position and will also be affected. Views to the parkland are unlikely to be affected due to its elevation. Due to the built nature of the area immediately behind (north of) the riverside wall largely only the western end of the Scheme (Area 1) will be visible, and will incorporate improvements to the current unused nature of this area without changing the essential function as a publicly accessible open riverside area.

4.2.14 Additional views to and from the south will be affected, particularly along the waterfront walk, from Castle Inn (a grade II listed building) at the southern end of Cardigan Bridge, from Priory Bridge and from isolated positions along Station Road. Further afield views become very limited with the built environment to the north and the presence of the bridges.

4.2.15 The views are illustrated in Fig.4 and 5 and photos 2 to 24:

- Photos 2 to 6 – Views from Cardigan Bridge, a scheduled monument and grade II* listed building. These views illustrate the extent to which the Scheme will be visible from the bridge itself, and to a lesser extent a pedestrian bridge to the west. Photo 6 also illustrates the view from the grade II listed Castle Inn on the south side of the river.
- Photos 7 to 11 – Views from Cardigan Castle, a scheduled monument, and the associated grade II listed park and garden. The views illustrate the range of visual impact with the Scheme being most visible at its western end.
- Photos 12 to 15 – Views from publicly accessible areas along the south side of the river, the most prominent views of the Scheme.
- Photo 16 – View from Priory Bridge, an elevated road and pedestrian bridge to the east.
- Photo 17 – The only view of the Scheme from Station Road which runs parallel to the river on the south side.
- Photo 18 – View from adjacent to the grade II listed outbuildings at Castle Green House stable yard and adjacent retaining wall.
- Photos 19 to 22 – General views to give an impression of the current layout and appearance of the Scheme area.
- Photo 23 – View from the southern end of Bridge Street, a public open area, demonstrating the lack of visibility from much of the commercial centre of the HLCA.
- Photo 24 – View from Bridge and Bridgend Warehouses on the south side of the river, both grade II listed buildings.

B – (ii)

4.2.16 The current riverside wall will be heightened which has the potential to disrupt and sever views. However, although the wall may become more prominent in views of Cardigan Castle and Cardigan Bridge from the south and east no significant views of these features will be blocked or significantly disrupted. No further significant visual connections have been identified.

B (iii)

4.2.17 No inappropriate visual connections have been identified.

B (iv)

4.2.18 The scheme increases the height and changes the visual appearance of the river defences. It does however replace existing river defences, so in a sense is not a new installation or a change in use. The alignment is also largely similar to the current line, with some minor modifications in alignment and land take. Currently the riverside wall is a masonry structure of mixed fabric, styles and dates. This will be lost as a larger individual structure is installed, albeit designed to reflect the altering sections of the existing wall. The buildings behind are also a mix of largely modern structures with some 19th century structures and walling. The more traditional buildings and walling will becoming more obscured when viewed from the south due to the heightened walling.

Table 5:

ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT (NON-PHYSICAL) VISUAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 410 CARDIGAN		
Impacts	Category & Score	Magnitude & Score
B (i) Views from Cardigan Bridge	A - 4	Slight - 2
B (i) Views from Cardigan Castle Green parkland	A - 4	Very slight - 1
B (i) Views from Castle Inn	B - 3	Slight - 2
B (i) Views from the south	D - 1	Slight - 2
B (ii) Impacting views of Cardigan Castle and Cardigan Bridge	A - 4	Very slight - 1
Development form	3	Slight - 2
Development appearance	3	Slight - 2
Average Score $(4+2) + (4+1) + (3+2) + (1+2) + (4+1) + (3+2) + (3+2) / 7 = 4.8$		

Indirect, physical impacts + indirect, non-physical (visual impact): $3 + 4.8 = 7.8$

To create number on a 28-point scale - $(7.8 \times 28) \div 20 = 11$ (rounded off)

Table 6:

OVERALL MAGNITUDE OF INDIRECT IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 410 CARDIGAN	
Score	Grading
11	Moderate

Historic Landscape Character Area 413 CROSSWAY - GLANPWLLAFON

4.2.19 The extensive Crossway – Glanpwllafon historic landscape character area is overwhelmingly agricultural, with farms ranging from small gentry holdings with Georgian houses to cottages. Hedges on banks bound fields, which are larger and more regular than normal for the lower Teifi valley. The full description of this Character Area is provided in Section 9.

4.2.20 There will be no indirect physical impact on this Character Area by the Scheme.

4.2.21 The following indirect non-physical (visual) impacts are laid in relation to the references given in 4.1.2 above.

B (i)

4.2.22 Views of the Scheme are very limited from this Character Area. The land rises on the south side of the river, comprising largely agricultural land with some farmsteads including Parc yr Eithin (PRN 122342) and crossed by a coastal footpath, all of which have general views across the landscape to the north and the town of Cardigan. No significant viewpoints incorporating the Scheme area have been noted. Views of Cardigan are significant, although the riverside itself is less significant due to the general topography and built environment alongside it. The ZTV suggests the Scheme will be visible in some views, but these are restricted and from this distance the visibility of the Scheme is unlikely to result in any significant changes.

B (ii)

4.2.23 No change to visual connections associated with this landscape.

B (iii)

4.2.24 No new visual relationships or inter-visibility established.

B (iv)

4.2.25 At distance the form and scale of the current riverside wall is difficult to distinguish. An increase in size and scale may therefore be an alteration in this, but proposed stone cladding along the new wall and variations within it mean it is unlikely to be a significant change in view.

4.2.26 The views are illustrated in Fig.4 and 5 and photos 25 to 27:

- Photo 25 – View from the coastal footpath through the HLCA, showing partial views across Cardigan, but very limited views of the river and Scheme area.
- Photo 26- View from the coastal footpath illustrating one of the better views of Cardigan with the river partially visible. The Scheme would largely be obscured by buildings, vegetation and distance.

- Photo 27: View from the footpath close to the farmstead of Parc-yr-Eithin demonstrating the dense nature of the vegetation limiting any views towards the Scheme.

Table 7:

ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT (NON-PHYSICAL) VISUAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 413 CROSSWAY - GLANPWLLAFON		
Impacts	Category & Score	Magnitude & Score
B (i) Views from within this HLCA	D - 1	Very Slight - 1
Development form	1	Very Slight - 1
Development appearance	1	Very Slight - 1
Average Score: $(1+1) + (1+1) + (1+1) / 3 = 2$		

Indirect, physical impacts + indirect, non-physical (visual impact): $0 + 2 = 2$

To create number on a 28-point scale - $(2 \times 28) \div 20 = 3$ (rounded off)

Table 8:

OVERALL MAGNITUDE OF INDIRECT IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 413 CROSSWAY - GLANPWLLAFON	
Score	Grading
3	Very Slight

Historic Landscape Character Area 409 PENTOOD MARSH

4.2.27 Pentood Marsh historic landscape character area lies at the upper tidal limits of the Afon Teifi. It is now a nature reserve. An old railway that crosses the marsh has been converted to a footpath.

4.2.28 There will be no indirect physical impact on this Character Area by this proposed development.

4.2.29 The following indirect non-physical (visual) impacts are laid in relation to the references given in 4.1.2 above.

B (i)

4.2.30 The ZTV (Fig.3) suggests some very limited views of the Scheme from within this Character Area. These views are limited to very localised high points along the northern bank of the river, areas that are not publicly accessible, and a public footpath on the south side of the river. When visited there is very limited visibility of the eastern end of the Scheme from the public

footpath on the south side, and this is unlikely to have any significant impact upon this character area. Views from the north side of the river are blocked by intervening vegetation and structures.

B (ii)

4.2.31 No change to visual connections associated with this landscape.

B (iii)

4.2.32 No new visual relationships or inter-visibility established.

B (iv)

4.2.33 Due to the limited viewpoints, and with only the eastern end of the Scheme visible, the form and appearance of the Scheme will be indistinct and irrelevant to this Character Area.

4.2.34 The views are illustrated in Fig.4 and 5 and photos 15 and 28:

- Photo 15 – View from the boundary between HLCA 410 and HLCA 409 beneath Priory Bridge. This appears to be the only part of the HLCA where the Scheme is clearly visible.
- Photo 28 – View from the public footpath within HLCA 409 on the south side of the river. The Scheme is not clearly visible from this location.

Table 9:

ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT (NON-PHYSICAL) VISUAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 409 PENTOOD MARSH		
Impacts	Category & Score	Magnitude & Score
B (i) Visual impact on historic landscape from within this HLCA	D - 1	Very Slight - 1
Average Score: 2		

Indirect, physical impacts + indirect, non-physical (visual impact): 0 + 2 = 2

To create number on a 28-point scale - $(2 \times 28) \div 20 = 3$ (rounded off)

Table 10:

OVERALL MAGNITUDE OF INDIRECT IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 409 PENTOOD MARSH	
Score	Grading
3	Very Slight

Historic Landscape Character Area 402 CROES Y LLAN

4.2.35 Small fields bounded by overgrown hedges and dispersed farms are the main components of Croes-y-Llan historic landscape character area. Small farms evenly spaced along the main A484 road are a feature of this landscape.

4.2.36 There will be no indirect physical impact on this Character Area by this proposed development.

4.2.37 The following indirect non-physical (visual) impacts are laid in relation to the references given in 4.1.2 above.

B (i)

4.2.38 The ZTV (Fig.3) suggests there will be several points around the western end of this Character Area where the Scheme will be visible. Due to the wooded nature and mature hedgerows in this area views towards Cardigan are limited to the west-facing areas of Croes y Llan and footpaths across the sloping ground to the west of that. Vegetation and distance however serve to make the Scheme indistinct from these areas, therefore no significant views of the Scheme could be identified from within this Character Area.

B (ii)

4.2.39 No change to visual connections associated with this landscape.

B (iii)

4.2.40 No new visual relationships or inter-visibility established.

B (iv)

4.2.41 The form and appearance of the Scheme will be indistinct and irrelevant to this Character Area.

Table 11:

ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT (NON-PHYSICAL) VISUAL IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 402 CROES Y LLAN		
Impacts	Category & Score	Magnitude & Score
B (i) Visual impact on historic landscape from within this HLCA	D -1	No impact - 0
Average Score: 1		

Indirect, physical impacts + indirect, non-physical (visual impact): 0 + 1 = 1

To create number on a 28-point scale - $(1 \times 28) \div 20 = 1$ (rounded off)

Table 12:

OVERALL MAGNITUDE OF INDIRECT IMPACTS ON HISTORIC CHARACTER AREA 402 CROES Y LLAN	
Score	Grading
1	Very Slight

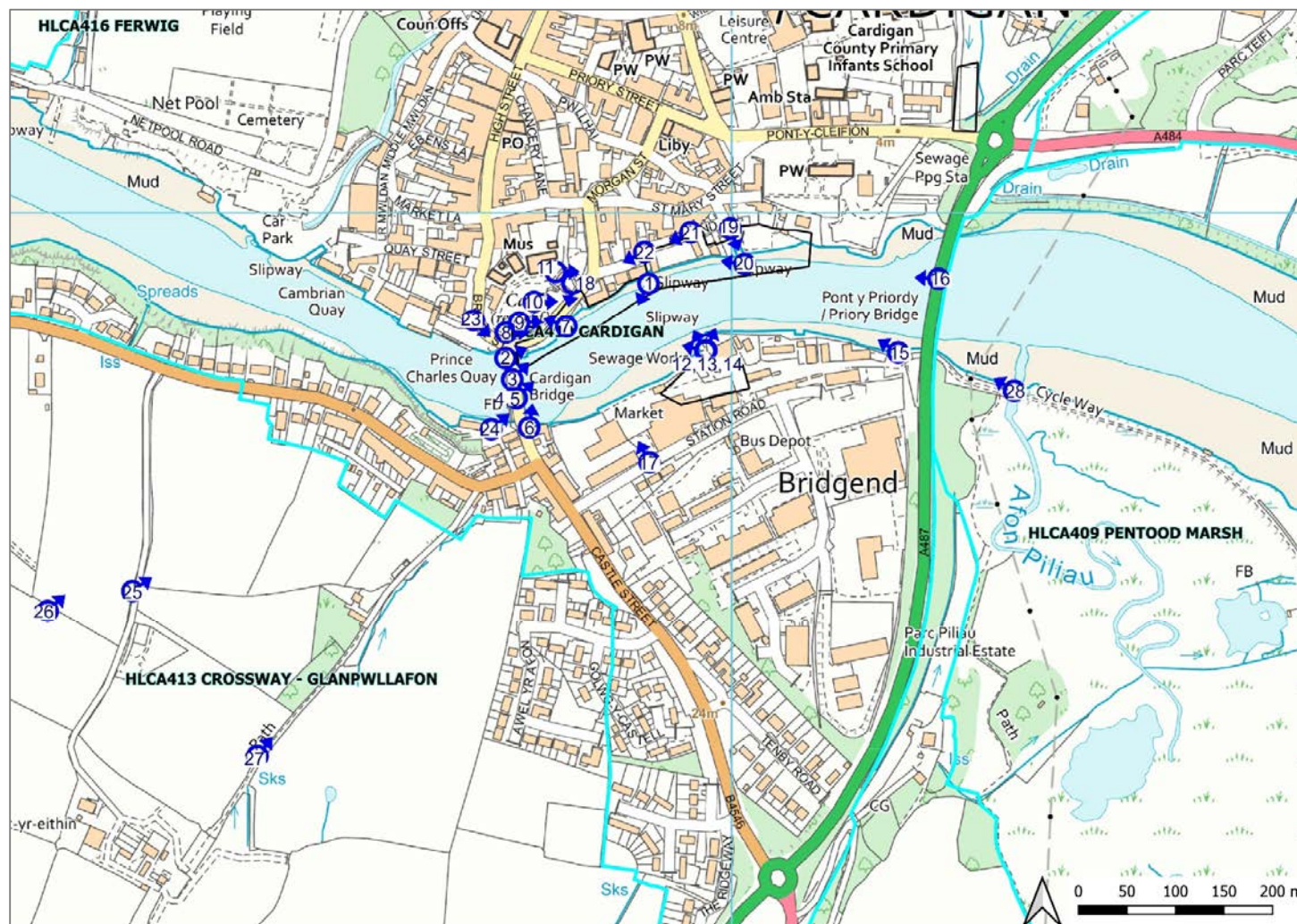


Figure 4: Location and direction of views illustrated below.
(OS) Licence Number 100019311. This was issued by The Map Shop as an OS Licenced Partner.

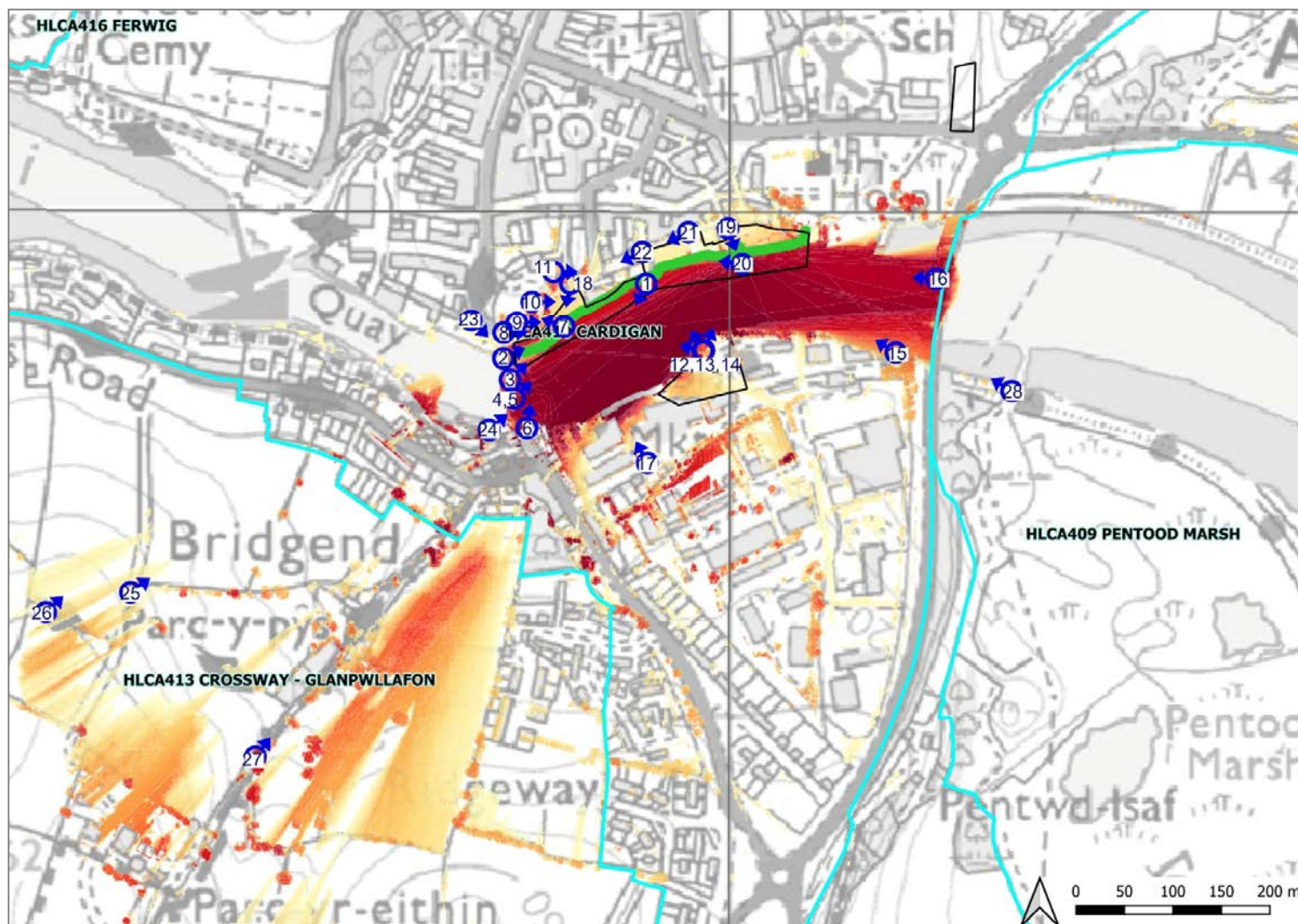


Figure 5: Location and direction of views overlaid on the ZTV. Basemap provided by the client.



Photo 1: View of Cardigan Bridge from the current riverside wall, with the Castle Inn on the left and warehouses behind, all listed buildings.



Photo 2: View of the Scheme area from the north side of Cardigan Bridge. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 3: View of the Scheme from the northern end of Cardigan Bridge. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 4: View of the Scheme from midway along Cardigan Bridge. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 5: View of the Scheme from the pedestrian footbridge that runs along the west side of Cardigan Bridge. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 6: View from the south side of Cardigan Bridge (adjacent to the Castle Inn), also showing Cardigan Castle. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 7: View from the Scheme area of Cardigan Castle and its grounds with The Strand in front.



Photo 8: View from Cardigan Castle walls overlooking Cardigan Bridge. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 9: View from Cardigan Castle walls of the Scheme area. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 10: View from the Cardigan Castle gardens, the sloping ground along The Strand is currently inaccessible. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 11: View from Cardigan Castle walls, overlooking the old stables and towards the Scheme. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 12: View of the Scheme from the riverside walk on the south bank of the river, looking towards Cardigan Bridge and Cardigan Castle. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 13: View of the Scheme from the riverside walk on the south bank of the river, looking towards the central slipway and blue scout hut. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 14: View of the Scheme from the riverside walk on the south bank of the river, looking towards St Mary's church (tall tower to the rear). Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 15: View of the Scheme from the riverside walk on the south bank of the river, looking towards St Mary's church (on the right). Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 16: View of the Scheme from Priory Bridge. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 17: View of the Scheme from Station Road on the south side of the river. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 18: View of the Scheme from adjacent to the former stables associated with Castle Green House on The Strand. Indicative line of new riverside wall in red (for approximate reference only, not included to scale).



Photo 19: View of the river at the Gloster Row slipway, which will be blocked by the Scheme.



Photo 20: General view from the Gloster Row slipway showing the mix of building styles that constitute the current riverside wall.



Photo 21: General view of The Strand as it passes behind the Scheme.



Photo 22: General view of The Strand as it passes behind the Scheme.



Photo 23: View from the southern end of Bridge Street with Cardigan Castle on the left and Cardigan Bridge on the right.



Photo 24: View towards the Scheme from the southern riverside to the west of Cardigan Bridge. The Scheme would be intermittently visible through the arches.



Photo 25: View towards the Scheme from the coastal footpath within HLCA 413.



Photo 26: View towards the Scheme from the coastal footpath within HLCA 413.
The Scheme was not visible at the time of the photo, but with reduced seasonal vegetation the line may be partially visible.



Photo 27: View towards Scheme from footpath near Parc-yr-Eithin within HLCA 413.



Photo 28: View towards the Scheme from the public footpath on the south side of the river within HLCA 409

5 ASIDOHL STAGE 4 – EVALUATION OF RELATIVE IMPORTANCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section comprises an evaluation of the relative importance of the Historic Character Area(s) (or part(s) thereof) directly and/or indirectly affected by development in relation to:
- (a) the whole of the Historic Character Area(s) concerned, and/or
 - (b) the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register, followed by
 - (c) an evaluation of the relative importance of the Historic Character Area(s) concerned in the national context, and a determination of the average overall value of all the Historic Character Areas (or parts thereof) affected.
- 5.1.2 Stage 4 will be completed with a determination of the average, overall value of all the Historic Character Areas (or part(s) thereof) affected.
- 5.1.3 The evaluation criteria used is that suggested within the *Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* (Cadw and CCW 2007).

5.2 Evaluation of the Relative Importance of the Part of Historic Landscape Character Areas Directly and/or Indirectly Affected by Development

HLCA 410 Cardigan

- 5.2.1 The area affected by the Scheme is not mentioned as a characteristic element in either the Character Area description or the Conservation Area description. It has been identified however as important in demonstrating the urban expansion of Cardigan during the later post-medieval period and the need to push development into marginal spaces, reclaiming former marshland areas. It also provides a visible link between the town and the river upon which it lies and has benefited upon throughout its history and development. This area particularly demonstrates the local connection to the river, as opposed to the maritime trade, industry and mercantile elements on the west side of Cardigan Bridge.

Table 13:

Value	V High / V Good	High / Good	Mod / Med	Lo w	V Low / Poor	V High / V Good	High / Good	Mod / Med	Lo w	V Low / Poor
In relation to: Criterion:	(a) Whole of Historic Character Area					(b) Whole of Historic Landscape Area on the Register				
Rarity		X					X			
Representativeness				X						X
Documentation				X					X	
Group Value				X						X
Survival			X						X	
Condition			X						X	
Coherence			X						X	
Integrity				X					X	
Potential				X					X	
Amenity			X						X	
Associations					X					X

Calculations for the relative importance of the HLCA for:

Step A: (1 x High @ 4) + (4 x Moderate @ 3) + (5 x Low @ 2) + (1 x V Low @ 1) = 27

Step B: (1 x High @ 4) + (7 x Low @ 2) + (3 x V Low @ 1) = 21

5.2.2 Due to the minimal effect on surrounding HLCAs it was not considered necessary to repeat these steps for 413 Crossway – Glanpwllafon, 409 Pentood Marsh and 402 Croes Y Llan.

5.3 Evaluation of the Relative Importance in the National Context, of the Historic Character Areas Directly and/or Indirectly Affected by the Proposed Development (Step C)

- 5.3.1 The value of HLCA 410 Cardigan on a national scale is effectively summarised in the Cardigan Conservation Area Appraisal (Griffiths 2024), which identifies and describes the evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values of the town on a national level. That appraisal describes it as 'High' value in each case. Due to the clear overlap between the Cardigan Conservation Area and HLCA 410 Cardigan it is reasonable to assess HLCA 410 as of high value in the national context. This does not however directly translate to the scoring system applied in the ASIDOHL process, but in order to simplify the process HLCA 410 is given a score of 79, at the upper limit of the 'High' category.
- 5.3.2 In order to determine an average overall value for the HLCA on a scale of 1 – 100 the results of step a and step b was divided by 55, then multiplied by 100. These figures were then combined with step c (already calculated within the scale of 1 – 100) and divided by 3 (the number of steps).
- 5.3.3 The calculations are as follows – (step a = 49) + (step b = 38) + (step c = 79), / 3 = 55.

Table 14:

Average, overall value of all the Historic Character Areas (or part(s) thereof) affected	
	Grading
HLCA 410 – Cardigan	55 - Considerable

6 ASIDOHL STAGE 5 - ASSESSMENT OF OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 This section comprises an assessment of the overall significance of impact of development, and the effects that altering the Historic Character Area(s) concerned has on the whole of the historic landscape area on the Register. The previous stages of the ASIDOHL process produced a series of scores for each Character Area, however the ASIDOHL guidance does not recommend that these scores are directly translated, or converted into the scoring for the following table, but rather act as a guide.

Table 15:

SUMMARY OF THE OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON LOWER TEIFI VALLEY LANDSCAPE OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST (HLW(D)14)					
Historic Character Area		Value of Historic Character Area (based on Stage 4 results)	Impact of Development (based on Stages 2 & 3 results)	Reduction of Value of the Historic Landscape Area on Register	Overall Significance of Impact
HLCA 410 Cardigan		Very High - 9	Medium - 4	Very Low - 1	9+4+1=14 Moderate
HLCA 413 Crossway - Glanpwllafon		Medium - 5	Very Low - 1	Very Low - 1	5+1+1=7 Slight
HLCA 409 Pentood Marsh		Medium - 5	Very Low - 1	Very Low - 1	5+1+1=7 Slight
HLCA 402 Croes Y Llan		Low - 3	Very Low - 1	Very Low - 1	3+1+1=5 Slight

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 An Assessment of the Significance of Impact of Development on the Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL2) has been undertaken on a proposed development on the site of a proposed TFRMS in Cardigan, Ceredigion (SN 17943 45957). The Scheme lies within the Lower Teifi Valley Landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW(D)14), and specifically within Historic Landscape Character Area 410 Cardigan.
- 7.2 The ASIDOHL2 is laid out in five stages. Stage 1, the introduction, identified the contextual information regarding the site. Details of the proposed development are provided here, as well as the planning policy context. The Scheme comprises a continuous flood defence structure approximately 323m in length along the north side of the river, upstream of Cardigan Bridge. This would replace and heighten the existing riverside structures.
- 7.3 Stage 2 assessed the direct, physical impact of the proposed development, assessed in absolute, relative terms and landscape terms. This was considered in terms of its impact on HLCA 410 Cardigan. The overall magnitude of the direct physical impact on HLCA 410 Cardigan was graded as Slight.
- 7.4 Stage 3 assessed the indirect impacts of the proposed development, in terms of indirect, physical impacts, and indirect (non-physical) visual impacts. These indirect impacts affect a wider area and surrounding HLCAs were also considered to be potentially affected. The overall magnitude of indirect impacts on HLCA 410 Cardigan is graded as Moderate, due mainly to slight indirect physical impacts and slight indirect visual impacts. Due to views to and from the site the development could have a potential visual impact on three further HLCAs, namely HLCA 413 Crossway – Glanpwllafon, HLCA 409 Pentood Marsh and HLCA 402 Croes y Llan. The overall magnitude of indirect impact on these areas is scored as Very Slight in each case.
- 7.5 Stage 4 formed an evaluation of the relative importance of the HLCA, and the parts within them that were affected by the proposed development. As the potential impact was to a large extent focussed on HLCA 410 Cardigan this evaluation was confined to that HLCA. This considered the overall value of HLCA 410 Cardigan to be Considerable.
- 7.6 Stage 5 formed an assessment of the overall significance of the impact. For HLCA 410 Cardigan the overall significance of the impact was graded as Moderate due largely to the greater direct and indirect impacts of the development and the relative value of this HLCA. The impact on HLCA 413 Crossway – Glanpwllafon, HLCA 409 Pentood Marsh and HLCA 402 Croes y Llan was graded as Slight.
- 7.7 It should be noted in the consideration of the results of this ASIDOHL that the process laid out within this report assesses the potential adverse impacts of the proposed Scheme but does not assess potential future change should the Scheme not be implemented. These proposals are designed to reduce flood risks in Cardigan and such flooding is also likely to adversely impact upon the same historic landscape area.

8 SOURCES

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9 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

HLCA 410 CARDIGAN

GRID REFERENCE: SN180463

AREA IN HECTARES: 160

Historic Background

Cardigan town lies within the medieval Cantref Iscoed, in the commote of Is-Hirwern. Ceredigion, including Cantref Iscoed, was briefly brought under Anglo-Norman control between 1110 and 1136, under the de Clare earls, who built a castle at Cardigan on a hillock overlooking the Teifi. A castle had already been established during an earlier incursion, in 1093, but was short-lived. It is usually thought to be represented by the earthwork at Old Castle Farm, but it could have been located at the present castle site. Anglo-Norman control in Cantref Iscoed was brought to an abrupt end in 1136, when Welsh forces won a decisive victory at Crug Mawr, 3km northeast of the town.

Ceredigion remained in Welsh hands throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, until finally annexed by the English crown in 1283, when the county of Cardiganshire was created. However, Cardigan itself held out against the Welsh until 1164. It is recorded that the Welsh prince Rhys ap Gruffudd after gaining Cardigan immediately rebuilt the castle in stone, although the scant remains visible today appear, in the main, to be late 13th century. Rhys' sons relinquished Cardigan to the Norman King John in 1201 when it became the centre of a royal lordship, which corresponded to Is-Hirwern commote. A further period of Welsh rule followed in 1215-1223, but otherwise Cardigan remained in the hands of the English Crown for the remainder of the rest of the medieval period.

The origins of the town, which later became a borough, are generally thought to belong to the period 1110-1136, as is the construction of a bridge over the Teifi, and the foundation of St Mary's Church as a Benedictine priory, to the east of the town. It was also the parish church, survived the Dissolution to remain the parish church until the present day. It has a fine 14th century chancel, and a west tower that was rebuilt in 1748. A further chapelry, now gone, was established near the southern end of the town bridge, after a visit by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1188. A weekly market was held from the mid 12th century until the early 20th century. Although many burgess privileges had been granted the town was not formally recognised as a borough until 1284, when it received its first charter. The town wall was constructed during the 1240s when the English Crown extensively rebuilt the castle, although the defensive line may already have been in existence. The medieval street-pattern has survived, but little of the town wall, which was already becoming ruinous in 1610. The walls enclosed 4.3 ha, taking in High and Bridge Streets, and their side streets between the Afon Mwldan and the priory. The population of the town increased from 128 burgages in 1274 to 172 in 1308. The borough was incorporated in the early 16th century, with a mayor and corporation, and the grant of further privileges. The castle became the administrative centre for the County of Cardiganshire, which was created in 1284, but this role came to an end with the Act of Union of 1536. It was neglected, and by 1610 was ruinous. It saw action in 1644-5 during the Civil War when it was damaged and taken by Parliamentary forces. John Bowen acquired it by 1810 and began converting it into a mansion and landscaping the interior. It was occupied until the end of the 20th century. Consolidation of the ruins is due to commence shortly.

The town contracted during the late medieval period. There are only 55 houses recorded in the mid 16th century, while it was 'ruinous and decayed'. In 1610, Speed's map showing extensive open areas, and only one mill still existed of the

three recorded on the Afon Mwldan in the 13th century. However, from 1536 onwards, Cardigan became the county town, which may have given impetus for growth – Speed’s map also shows extensive extra-mural suburbs to the north, and especially to the east of the town wall. The County Assizes were held in the town from 1536, a shire hall was built in 1764, and a County Gaol built by John Nash, in 1793, to the north of the town.

Cardigan was a seaport from the first, and maritime trade – which underwent a revival from the 17th century onwards – also contributed to the redevelopment within the medieval town and the expansion of the suburbs. The Port of Cardigan had jurisdiction over Newport, Fishguard, Aberaeron, Aberporth and Newquay during the 18th and 19th centuries, with a combined fleet, in 1833, of 291 registered vessels. Ship-building was also an important occupation, but its decline had begun by c.1800. The quay was located immediately west of the Afon Mwldan. The town was involved in considerable coastal trade, as well as some foreign trade, exporting oats, butter, oak bark, and – especially from the late 19th century onwards – locally-quarried slate. The town was supplied with piped water in 1831 from a reservoir on the northern edge of the town, and a number of new places-of-worship had been established by 1833. A brickworks had been established in Cardigan, by William Woodward, by the 1870s. Development took place to the north of the medieval town, along the turnpike road to Aberystwyth (now the A487(T)), which already comprised ‘shops, and few good houses’ in the early 19th century. This development is shown on the tithe map of c.1840, which also shows a small secondary development at Netpool, and about 10 buildings south of Cardigan Bridge. Apart from these developments the town had not expanded outside the its boundaries depicted by Speed in c.1610.

A further boost to Cardigan’s trade, industry and growth came when the Whitland-Cardigan railway was incorporated in 1869 (closing in the 1960s), with its station on the southern bank of the Teifi. A substantial suburb developed here. However, subsequent development has mainly occurred north of the town, with rows of good-quality late 19th – early 20th century terraces, and villas, either side of the A487(T) and B4548. Schools, and a hospital, were established during the 20th century. The main maritime industries rapidly declined during the early 20th century, although coastal herring fishing, and a salmon fishery on the Teifi – including coracle fishing – were undertaken into the middle of the 20th century. The town is now a regional administration centre, with tourism and leisure playing an important role in its economy.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Cardigan is a complex urban historic landscape character area lying mainly on gently sloping south-facing land on the north bank of the Afon Teifi, but including a smaller but nevertheless substantial component on the opposite bank. Older elements of the town are mainly confined within the circuit of the medieval town walls (now almost entirely gone), with a focus on the remains of the medieval castle and bridge at the southern end of the High Street. The medieval urban topography of the High Street, and St Mary’s Street leading to the parish church located a little distance to the east of the walled town, is perpetuated in the modern town plan. Mid to late 19th century development, mostly housing, lies along North Road, to the east towards St Mary’s Church and on the south bank of the river across the early 18th century stone bridge. Extensive 20th century (mostly later 20th century) housing and commercial development lies further out to the north and south. Teifi valley slate is the principal building material in the older buildings – the medieval remains of Cardigan Castle, the medieval St Mary’s Church and Cardigan Bridge – and was used down to the end of the 19th century. On better quality buildings it is cut and coursed, but is uncoursed rubble on many structures. It is assumed that the cement render, common on many buildings, covers rubble. Banded Teifi valley

slate in conjunction with squared, warm brown stone (Dolerite?) is used on some buildings; it is particularly noticeable on the three-storey early to mid 19th century warehouses close to the river. A couple of late 18th century buildings survive, but most stone-built domestic and commercial properties date to the early to mid 19th century. Numerous two-and three-storeyed Georgian style buildings are present (most are listed), but most, though generally in the Georgian tradition are relatively small terraced houses. Within the confines of the medieval town it is usual to find these terraces made up of buildings of different styles and dates – the available space for building dictated by the medieval burgage plots. Outside the medieval town single-build terraces are more common. The 18th century brick-built Black Lion is unusual, if not unique, in southwest Wales as brick was not commonly used until the late 19th century. The opening of a brickworks at Cardigan in the late 19th century marked the decline of stone. Brick buildings are particularly evident along North Road, many displaying moulded designs and period details such as gothic and classically inspired architectural details. Some of these are listed, as are brick-built shops/commercial premises in the town centre. Cement rendering probably covers many smaller domestic brick-built buildings. North Wales slate is used on roofs of stone-built and brick buildings. Early 20th century development along North Road includes several substantial, pebbledashed, detached villas with towers, turrets and red tile roofs, as well as more modest semi-detached suburban style housing. Substantial later 20th century housing estates in a variety of styles and materials and commercial and light industrial development lie on the fringes of the historic town core.

The urban character of Cardigan distinguishes it from the surrounding areas of fields and farms.

Sources: Cadw – database of Building of Special Architectural or Historic Interest; James, T, 1983, 'Excavations at Woolworth's, Cardigan, 1978', Ceredigion 9, No.4, 336-342; King, D J C, 1988, Castellarium Anglicanum, New York; Lewis, S, 1833, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1 & 2, London; Ludlow, N, 2000, 'The Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project: Ceredigion churches', unpublished reports by Dyfed Archaeological Trust; Meyrick, S R, 1810, The History and Antiquities of Cardiganshire, London; Murphy, K, and O'Mahoney, C, 1985, 'Excavation and Survey at Cardigan Castle', Ceredigion 10, No. 2, 189-218; Pritchard, E M, 1904, Cardigan Priory in the Olden Days, London; Rees, W, 1932, 'Map of South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century'; Rees, W, 1951, An Historical Atlas of Wales, London; Regional Historic Environment Record housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust; St Dogmaels parish tithe map 1838; St Mary's parish tithe map 1846; Slater & Co., 1850 Royal, National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the Counties of....., London; Smith, L. T. (ed.), 1906 Leland's Itinerary in Wales, 2; Soulsby, I, 1983, The Towns of Medieval Wales, Chichester; Thorpe, L (ed.), 1978, Gerald of Wales: The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales, Harmanworth

HLCA 413 CROSSWAY – GLANPWLLAFON

GRID REFERENCE: SN143437

AREA IN HECTARES: 3004

Historic Background

This is a large area within modern Pembrokeshire comprising good mainly pastoral agricultural land, between Eglwysrw, to the south, and St Dogmaels on the Teifi estuary. A number of burnt mounds, of possible prehistoric date, attest to early occupation in the area, as do several Bronze Age round barrows on the high ground at the north end of the area.

During the historic period, the area (with the exception of a small area at the far east end) lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes, in Is-Nyfer commote, in the division of Uwch Clydach. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area lies within Eglwysrw, Llantwyd, Monington and St Dogmaels parishes.

Eglwysrw parish was coterminous with the manor of Eglwysrw which was held from the 13th century onwards as a sublordship of the barony, comprising one knights fee. It maintained its own manorial court 'baron' every 15 days and a biannual court leet. However, its early post-Conquest history is vague. Pengelli Forest, just east of this area, which was always part of the manor, could have provided its original name, as a 'lord of Pengelli' was recorded before 1231. It may even have early medieval origins – a study of deserted rural settlement sites by Sambrook has identified seven potential settlement foci within the sublordship of Eglwysrw, that, perhaps correspond to Jones' model of an early 'multiple estate'. By the time Cemaes was recaptured from the Welsh, in 1204, the Cantingtons appear to have been lords of the manor of 'Eglwysrw'. It reverted to the Audleys, via a female heir, in 1326 and was henceforth held in demesne by the lords of Cemaes, and in the 16th century, was in the inheritance of the Owen lords of Henllys. The original caput of the sublordship of Eglwysrw, originally in the village, was later re-established at Court Farm, a moated site 1km to the northwest, and at the southern end of this character area. It was in ruins by the 16th century but 'huge walls' could still be seen. It appears to have become a mere tenant farm at an early date. Eglwysrw's importance as an economic centre is illustrated by the fact that, in the 16th century, there were four markets and fairs within Cemaes, three of which were held at Eglwysrw, and the manor was responsible for levying the militias of the Hundreds of Cemaes and Cilgerran. It was included in the detailed assessment of 1594 that survives as the 'Extent of Cemaes'. Welsh systems of tenure appear to have persisted throughout the sublordship, with the subsequent development of a number of small landholdings. Each of these was associated with a gentry house of varying status, but by the 16th century the landholdings had mainly become amalgamated under the Owens of Henllys. Among those listed in the 'Extent' were the present farmsteads of Trewilym, traditionally a seat of the 13th century Cantingtons, and Berllan which also had medieval origins. Both were later owned by the Owens of Henllys. The sublordship also included farmsteads of later establishment, such as the 17th century Tredefaid.

The parish of St Dogmaels was coterminous with the manor, which comprised one knight's fee held as 'St Dogmaels patria alias Cassia', of the barony by the abbots of St Dogmaels. At the dissolution, it passed to John Bradshaw who had purchased the abbey in 1543. The Manor of St Dogmaels survived into the 19th century. It had been acquired by the Neuadd Trefawr estate during the 17th century and was sold to David Davies of Castle Green, Cardigan, in 1862. Manian Fawr, at the north

end of this area, may be the site of an early earthwork castle. It was part of the manor and later became a gentry-house. The Manor of Monington was also held of the barony. Not being 'parcel' of the barony, the manors of Monington and St Dogmaels were not included in the 'Extent of Cemaes'. Llantwyd was not a manor at this time, and reckoned only as a vill. However, it has a fine motte-and-bailey castle, which is perhaps a re-used hillfort, at 'Castell Pen-yr-allt', although without a recorded history, it shows signs of having been fortified in stone. It lies within 400m of Llantwyd parish church, and the two may be contemporary Anglo-Norman institutions. It appears, therefore, that Llantwyd was an early manor that 'failed'. It is now a farm. The church was rebuilt in the 19th century, immediately to the north of its predecessor. There is some common land throughout the area, but it is associated with village rights, as at Eglwysrw, rather than relict.

It is apparent that the entire area was settled, and probably enclosed with the present system of regular fields, by the early post-medieval period. The tithe maps of the 1840s show the landscape much as today. The character area has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, which was later turnpiked and is now the B4329. The Fishguard-Cardigan route (A487T) is of similar age to the B4329. Although industry is never a major factor in the development of this landscape, there was some small-scale lime production. Its overwhelmingly agricultural character is relieved along its western edge by the Whitland – Cardigan railway line, which was incorporated in 1869. The line – which gained a place in local affections and was nicknamed the 'Cardi Bach' – was operational until the 1960s, mainly conveying milk and holiday traffic to Cardigan and St Dogmaels. However, these developments have had little effect on the settlement pattern which remains chiefly dispersed.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is an extensive historic landscape character area lying on the southern bank of the Afon Teifi. Although most of this landscape lies across gentle slopes with a general north-facing trend down to the tidal river, some steeper slopes lie in tributary streams valleys. Higher hills rise to over 200m above sea level. It is an agricultural character area dominated by medium-sized fairly regular fields and dispersed farms. Fields tend to be larger and more regular on higher ground and smaller and more irregular on lower-lying land. Apart from pockets of rough ground along the floor of the Piliau valley, land-use is almost entirely improved pasture with a very small amount of arable. There is some deciduous woodland and a little coniferous plantation on some of the steeper slopes, but apart from these locations woodland does not strongly characterise the area. Hedges on earth banks divide the fields. Hedges are generally well maintained, but thinner, and more straggling at higher altitudes, and more lush and overgrown in sheltered locations. As noted above woodland is not a feature of this landscape. However, in a few locations such as close to Pantirion farm substantial trees have grown in the hedges.

Lower Teifi valley slate is the main pre-20th century building material, with north Wales slate commonly used for roofs. On the better quality 19th century buildings the Teifi valley slate is cut and coursed, but used as uncoursed rubble pre-19th century structure and poorer quality houses and farm outbuildings. It is left unrendered on farm buildings but smaller houses are frequently cement covered. Although the building stock dates mainly to the 19th century, minor gentry houses of the 17th and 18th centuries such as the listed Tredefaid demonstrate that stone was the principal building material in earlier periods, at least for major buildings. There is a wide range of 19th century social-economic groups represented in the buildings. Georgian styling in most houses is a uniting element in the buildings stock, from substantial early 19th century houses such as the listed Parc y Pratt to the more common simple later 19th century farmhouse in the typical southwest Wales style – two storey and three-bay with a central front door and five

symmetrically arranged windows. A very good example of this is the listed Glanpwllafon farmhouse. Houses with stronger vernacular traits, including single-storey houses with attached, in-line farm buildings are present, but are not as common. Close to Cardigan and St Dogmaels there is a scatter of 19th century worker houses. These mostly date to the later 19th century and as with the farmhouses most have strong Georgian style traits, but a few have clear vernacular elements. There is also a scattering of modern housing, again with a concentration towards Cardigan and St Dogmaels, with some clustering as at Briscwm. Most farms are large. Tredefaid has a late 18th century farm building, but as with the houses the majority of the older farm buildings date to the 19th century, and mostly the second half of that century. The large, formally arranged stone farm buildings at Parc y Pratt are typical of a gentry house. Usually one or two ranges of stone outbuildings are present, with extensive modern concrete, steel and asbestos buildings on most working farms. Owing to the numerous modern farm buildings some of the older stone structures are disused or have been converted to other uses. There is a large number (over 120) and wide range of archaeological sites, including Bronze Age round barrows, a hillfort, early medieval inscribed stones, medieval defended sites, Llantwyd parish church and numerous post-medieval quarries and other sites. Apart from the scheduled Bronze Age round barrows, which are found on the highest points, few of these sites help characterise this area.

This is not an easy historic landscape character area to define apart from along its northern boundary where it meets the Teifi estuary, St Dogmaels, Cardigan and Cilgerran. Elsewhere there is a broad zone of change between this area and its neighbours.

Sources: Cadw – database of Building of Special Architectural or Historic Interest; Charles, B G, 1948, 'The Second Book of George Owen's Description of Pembrokeshire', National Library of Wales Journal 5, 265-285; Cilgerran parish tithe map 1844; Fenton, R., 1811 A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire, London; Howells, B E and K A (eds.), 1977, The Extent of Cemaes, 1594, Haverfordwest; ; Lewis, S, 1833, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1 & 2, London; Llantoed parish tithe map 1839; Jones, F, 1996, Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and their Families, Newport; King, D J C, 1988, Castellarium Anglicanum, New York; Ludlow, N, 2000, 'The Cadw Welsh Historic Churches Project: Pembrokeshire churches', unpublished report by Dyfed Archaeological Trust; Ludlow, N, 2003, 'St Cristiolus' Churchyard, Eglwysrwrw, Pembrokeshire: a Post-Conquest Cist Cemetery', Archaeologia Cambrensis 146, 20-48; Maynard, D, 1993, 'Burnt Mounds in the St Dogmaels area of north Pembrokeshire', Archaeology in Wales 33, 41-43; Monington parish tithe map 1838; Owen, H (ed.), 1897, The Description of Pembrokeshire by George Owen of Henllys, Lord of Kemes 2, London; Price, M R C, 1984, The Whitland and Cardigan Railway, Oxford; Rees, W, 1932, 'Map of South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century'; Rees, W, 1951, An Historical Atlas of Wales, London; Regional Historic Environment Record housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust; Sambrook, P, 1997 'Medieval or Later Deserted Rural Settlements: 1996-7 Pilot Study, an Interim Report', unpublished report by Dyfed Archaeological Trust; Sambrook, P, 2000, 'St Dogmaels Historic Audit', unpublished report by Dyfed Archaeological Trust; St Dogmaels parish tithe map 1838

HLCA 409 PENTOOD MARSH

GRID REFERENCE: SN186453

AREA IN HECTARES: 88

Historic Background

This is a small area within modern Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire comprising marsh, on the southern bank of the Afon Teifi. It is a nature reserve. Until recently, the area lay entirely within Pembrokeshire. It is divided in two by the Afon Piliu, a tributary of the Teifi, which during the medieval period was the boundary between Cantrefs Cemais and Emlyn, and their successor Anglo-Norman lordships, Cemais and Cilgerran, which were established in c.1100 and absorbed into Pembrokeshire when it was established in 1536. However, the area occupied the 'Welshries' of both lordships, within which Welsh law, customs and tenorial patterns were maintained throughout the medieval period and into modern times. This area has always comprised marginal land and was once probably less extensive than today, the saltmarsh accruing at the confluence of the Piliu with the Teifi. The marsh had, however, reached its present extent by the 1840s, when it was recorded as marginal land on the tithe maps. The old Whitland – Cardigan railway line (constructed in 1869) crosses the marsh and is now a footpath/cyclepath. The line – which gained a place in local affections and was nicknamed the 'Cardi Bach' – was operational until the 1960s, mainly conveying milk and holiday traffic to Cardigan and St Dogmaels.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Pentood and Rosehill are tidal marshes dominated by reed beds, immediately upstream of the Cardigan bypass Bridge at the confluence of the Afon Teifi and the Afon Piliu. It is not a large area, measuring just 1.3km by 0.8km, but distinct, and contrasts with the neighbouring landscapes of fields and farms. It is a nature reserve. A visitor centre is located here and the old railway line has been converted to a footpath. There are no recorded archaeological sites.

Sources: Cilgerran parish tithe map 1844; Fenton, R., 1811 A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire, London; Howells, B E and K A (eds.), 1977, The Extent of Cemaes, 1594, Haverfordwest; Lewis, S, 1833, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1 & 2, London; Llangoedmor parish tithe map 1839; Owen, H (ed.), 1914, Calendar of Pembrokeshire Records, 2, Price, M R C, 1984, The Whitland and Cardigan Railway, Oxford; London; Rees, W, 1932, 'Map of South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century'; Rees, W, 1951, An Historical Atlas of Wales, London; Regional Historic Environment Record housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust; Sambrook, P, 2000, 'St Dogmaels Historic Audit', unpublished report by Dyfed Archaeological Trust; St Dogmaels parish tithe map 1838

HLCA 402 CROES-Y-LLAN

GRID REFERENCE: SN204444

AREA IN HECTARES: 345

Historic Background

An area within modern Ceredigion, comprising a system of small irregular fields and numerous small agricultural holdings, on the undulating plateau north of the Afon Teifi.

During the historic period, this character area lay within Ceredigion, in the medieval Cantref Iscoed, divided between the commotes of Uwch-Hirwern and Is-Hirwern, which were separated by the steep, north-south valley of the Afon Hirwaun. Ceredigion, including Cantref Iscoed, was briefly brought under Anglo-Norman control between 1110 and 1136, under the de Clare earls. It is probably during this period that most of the numerous castles within this part of Ceredigion were established, some of them possibly having been built during the Welsh reconquest of 1135-6. Ceredigion remained in Welsh hands throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, until finally annexed by the English crown in 1283, when the county of Cardiganshire was created. However, Is-Hirwern commote was relinquished to the Norman King John in 1201 when it became a royal lordship, administered from Cardigan Castle. It remained – apart from a brief period of Welsh rule 1215-1223 – until the Act of Union of 1536 when it became part of the Hundred of Troedyr. Generally the lordship remained subject to Welsh law and tenurial patterns throughout the medieval period, administered as a 'Welshry'. This character area lies within a subdivision of the commote, Gwestfa Camros, which may have pre-Norman origins. Medieval tenurial patterns – with neither vill nor knight's fees – have been largely responsible for the dispersed settlement generally seen within the region.

There is little documented settlement within this character area prior to the 19th century, although Rosehill House is said to contain 17th century elements. The distinctive landscape of many small, evenly distributed farms of this character area appears to represent estate planning or the break-up of a large estate either sold, or rented, as lots, and is likely to be later post-medieval in origin rather than earlier. Whatever its origins, the process was complete by c.1840 when the tithe maps show a landscape similar to today's. The later 19th century and 20th century have seen much infilling, particularly along the A484 into Cardigan, and either side of its junction at Croes y Llan. This road was turnpiked in the late 18th century but has origins as a medieval route to the ford/bridge at Llechryd. Part of the area is now a nature reserve.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Croes y Llan is an agricultural historic landscape character area lying on the gently undulating southwest-facing valley side of the Afon Teifi between 10m and 60m above sea level. It is characterised by its system of small irregular fields and the settlement pattern of numerous small agricultural holdings. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and poorer quality unimproved grazing with rushes. Hedges on earth banks bound the fields. These hedges are frequently overgrown, often reduced to straggling lines of bushes sometimes with trees. These trees in combination with small stands of deciduous woodland and small coniferous plantations lend a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape. Older buildings are almost entirely 19th century in date, and built of Teifi valley slate with north Wales slate roofs. There is a fairly tight distribution of agricultural smallholdings alongside the A484. Some of these houses are early to mid 19th century, cement rendered, and have strong vernacular traits such as small windows and asymmetrical, low elevations. Most, however, are later 19th century in date, of bare stone and owe more to the polite Georgian tradition than the vernacular – the typical southwest

Wales style of two storeys and three-bays with a central front door and five symmetrically arranged windows. These houses are evenly spaced along the road and unusually have their gable ends to the road, not fronting the road, as is the norm. A single stone built agricultural outbuilding, sometimes attached in line to the dwelling, is usually associated with these houses. Many of these outbuildings are not now used for agricultural purposes. Llechryd village has expanded to include some of these agricultural holdings within its boundary. Other farms are in a similar style to those on the main road, and include the listed early 19th century example of Derwenlas. An exception is the listed Rosehill which is believed to include 17th century elements, and the use of brick in a few late 19th century – early 20th century houses and outbuildings. There is a fairly dense distribution of modern houses in a variety of styles, with a noticeable cluster and linear development down side roads at Croes y Llan. Along the main road these modern dwellings have infilled some of the gaps between the smallholdings. Some have maintained the gable end to road tradition. There are no archaeological sites other than those associated with the buildings described above.

This is a distinct area with both its field system and settlement pattern contrasting with that of its neighbours.

Sources: Cadw – database of Building of Special Architectural or Historic Interest; Jones, F, 2000, Historic Cardiganshire Homes and their Families, Newport; Lewis, S, 1833, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1 & 2, London; Llechryd parish tithe map 1842; Llangoedmor parish tithe map 1839; Meyrick, S R, 1810, The History and Antiquities of Cardiganshire, London; Rees, W, 1932, 'Map of South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century'; Rees, W, 1951, An Historical Atlas of Wales, London; Regional Historic Environment Record housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust



Heneb