

**THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

**Llangollen to Llansilin Overhead / Underground  
Powerline  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**CPAT Report No 547**

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Powerline  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**By F Johnson  
September 2003**

**Report for West Coast Energy Ltd.**

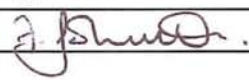
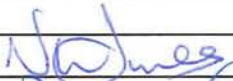

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## CPAT Report Record

### Report and status

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2003 the Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by West Coast Energy Ltd, to prepare a project design and fee proposal for undertaking a Stage One Archaeological Assessment in connection with plans to construct the Llangollen to Llansilin overhead/underground powerline. The scope of the assessment was defined in a brief prepared by Mr M.J. Walters of the Curatorial Section, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in his capacity as archaeological curator for the region. The fieldwork was conducted in early June and a draft report submitted to West Coast Energy Ltd. in June 2003. The final report was submitted in September 2003.
- 1.2 The assessment area runs for over 14km, encompassing a wayleave corridor that extends for 100m on either side of the powerline.

## 2 LOCATION, AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The assessment area stretches from the south-east of Llangollen in Denbighshire (SJ22154120) in the north, to a point north-east of Llansilin in northern Powys (SJ21452868) in the south, and covers a range of topography. From Llangollen, the route climbs the hillside separating the Dee valley from the Ceiriog, before dropping into the valley of the Ceiriog itself and crossing the river to the east of the village of Glyn Ceiriog. The route then ascends southwards out of the valley on to the low hills between Glyn Ceiriog and the village of Llansilin, crossing the open moorland at Pen y Gwely. The majority of the route traverses improved pasture, predominantly used for sheep, with unimproved grazing land on Pen y Gwely, and a section of underground cabling beneath the road between Pant Farm and Springhill Farm, to the south-east of Glyn Ceiriog.

## 3 THE DESK-BASED STUDY

- 3.1 The assessment involved the examination of all readily available primary and secondary records relating to the area, including documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources. Archives and repositories that were consulted included the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by CPAT at Welshpool; the National Library of Wales (NLW) in Aberystwyth and the National Monuments Record (NMR), a department of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), also in Aberystwyth. The RCAHMW also provided access to vertical aerial photography held by themselves and by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, a section of the Welsh Assembly in Cardiff.
- 3.2 A search of the SMR revealed only four known sites within the wayleave corridor. A further sixteen sites were added from the desk-based study and thirteen sites from the field survey. The following summary correlates sites identified during the desk-based study, as well as from the SMR and from the field survey.
- 3.3 **Prehistoric (10,000 BC - 43 AD)**  
Prehistoric activity in the general area is attested by a number of burial monuments, none of which is within the vicinity of the wayleave corridor. Potentially significant prehistoric sites within, or close to the wayleave include a possible standing stone (PRN 105081), a burial cairn (PRN 86057), for which no obvious physical evidence survives, and two field names (PRN 86050) which strongly suggest prehistoric funerary activity.
- 3.4 **Roman (43AD - 5th century AD)**  
No Roman activity has been identified in the immediate area of the wayleave corridor.
- 3.5 **Medieval (5th century to 15th century AD)**  
Within the wayleave, evidence for medieval settlement is provided by field names such as Maes Berllan Mawr, and Maes Bodlith Fawr (PRNs 86052 and 86053), which suggest open-field cultivation systems may have been in place during this period. In addition, the SMR



identified the placename Broney Castle (PRN 102624) as a possible motte but this now seems unlikely (see section 6.6).

### 3.6 **Post-medieval** (15th century to 18th century AD)

There are a number of significant post-medieval sites, most if not all of which are associated with agriculture. These include farms such as Caedicws (PRN 86049) and Hafodig-uchaf (PRN 86039), two watermills, (PRN 38680-81) and their single associated leat system (PRN 86046), an area of ridge and furrow cultivation (PRN 86038), and three trackways (PRNs 86040, 86054, and 86055). In addition, boundary marker stones at Pen y Gwely (PRN 86056) and Cadnant (PRN 86064) may relate to enclosure activity which was prevalent during this period.

### 3.7 **Early Modern and Modern** (19th century to 20th century AD)

The number of sites dating from 1800 onwards reflects the general industrialisation taking place throughout the country. These include the mill at Felin Newydd (PRN 38681) and numerous stone quarries in the Glyn Ceiriog and Llangollen area (PRNs 86045, 86058, 86059, 86060, 86061, 86063, 86065, and 86066) which also probably belong to this period. Further agricultural holdings that can be dated to this late stage of agricultural exploitation include the farms of Springhill (PRN 86042), and Pant (PRN 86044).

## 4 **THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

- 4.1 The Llangollen to Llansilin overhead and underground powerline extends from the southern outskirts of the built-up area around Llangollen for more than 14km to the side of a small valley just to the east of Llansilin. In doing so it traverses two very different types of historic landscape. In the immediate vicinity of Llansilin, the pattern of irregularly-shaped fields points to long enclosed lands, probably going back to the late medieval period. A similar picture emerges in the valley of the Ysgwennant, to the west of Lledrod (which itself gave its name to a township in Llansilin and in these circumstances might reasonably be considered to be medieval in origin), in the valley of the Ceiriog east of Glyn Ceiriog, and perhaps in the area around the medieval site of Pengwern Hall.
- 4.2 These lower-lying tracts contrast with the hills and ridges that separate them. Characterised by large fields that are separated by straight boundaries into regular blocks, and occasionally swathed in large conifer plantations, most of these uplands were still open hill land (or mountain as it was termed in contemporary documents) in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, traversed by trackways that linked communities to their grazing grounds and fuel supplies. Farms such as Spring Hill emerged only when the open hills were enclosed later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in some places relics of these once much more extensive open hill lands survive as to the north-east of Pen y Gwely. Where smaller fields appear amongst the larger enclosures, they probably herald encroachments and enclosures on the mountain in the last two to three hundred years. Such is the abandoned habitation with its land on the steep slopes pitching down to the north from Mynydd Lledrod.
- 4.3 It would be wrong, however, to assume that human activity in such upland areas has been restricted to the recent past. Prehistoric usage is well attested in the Welsh hills, and though visible traces of settlement and even burial rarely show at ground level, they can be exposed during earth-moving operations.

## 5 **FIELD SURVEY**

- 5.1 The field survey involved a systematic walk-over of the proposed wayleave corridor to check and record known sites as well as prospect for previously unrecorded sites. Each site was recorded on pro forma record sheets and photographed in 35mm black and white and colour print and colour slide formats. A total of thirteen previously unrecorded sites were identified during the field survey.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- 6.1 Each site of archaeological interest, identified during the desktop and field surveys, has been classified according to its perceived significance. The categories, with the exception of Category E, are based on those given in the Department of Environment, Transport and Regions' *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 (1993). Category E is taken from the draft *Archaeology and the Trunk Road Programme in Wales: a Manual of Best Practice* prepared by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments (n.d.) which in other respects follows the DMRB volume.

*Category A* sites are those believed by CPAT to be of primary significance, either potentially of national importance or already designated by CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments as being of scheduled ancient monument status. It is presumed that sites in this category will be preserved and protected *in situ*.

*Category B* sites are sites of regional importance. These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify scheduling, but are nevertheless important in aiding the understanding and interpretation of the archaeology of the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for these sites, but if loss or damage is unavoidable, appropriate detailed recording should be undertaken.

*Category C* sites are sites of local importance. These sites are of lesser importance, but are nevertheless useful in aiding the understanding and interpretation of the archaeology of the local area. They are not normally of sufficient importance to justify preservation if threatened, but merit adequate recording in advance of loss or damage, or if portable they should be moved.

*Category D* sites are either sites of minor importance or those which are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade. Rapid recording should be sufficient, but as with Category C sites they should be moved if this is an appropriate strategy.

*Category E* sites are sites which have been identified, but whose importance cannot be assessed from fieldwork and desk-top study alone. An archaeological evaluation would be required to categorise such a site more accurately if the proposal was likely to affect it in any way.

The location of each archaeological site is shown in Figure 1.

### 6.2 Category A sites

There are no category A sites within the study area.

### 6.3 Category B sites

There are 3 category B sites in the study area.

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Condition	NGR	Impact
38680	Ty Gwyn corn mill	Mill (corn)	Post Medieval	Restored	SJ21123780	None
38681	Felin Newydd	Mill	Post Medieval	Restored	SJ21113780	None
86039	Hafodig-uchaf	Farm	Post Medieval	Near destroyed	SJ21593147	None

#### PRN 38680 Ty Gwyn corn mill

A three-storey corn mill dating to before 1700 but rebuilt around 1820. It had three pairs of stones and an undershot iron waterwheel. The mill had ceased to function as a corn mill by 1920 but may have been used to generate electricity in the 1930s.

#### PRN 38681 Felin Newydd

A single-storey flannel mill built alongside Ty Gwyn corn mill (PRN 28680) in 1883. Ceased to function by around 1898 but may have been re-opened during World War I and later used to generate electricity in the 1930s.



**PRN 38039 Hafod-uchaf**

The now-ruinous farm was still in use in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century when it was called Hafodig-uchaf. The visible remains comprise a very ruined building with associated enclosures and possible outbuildings. The walls of the building are completely tumbled and exist only as footings or low turf-covered banks. The building appears to be rectangular, measuring c. 15.0 x 6.5m and set on a terrace in the hillslope, with the rear, southern wall set into the slope. A yard or enclosure wall lies to the north, with a possible outbuilding suggested by the presence of mortared stone. The outbuilding to the east appears to consist of walling set against the open rock face to the rear. The site was originally accessed by a green trackway entering from the east (PRN 86054).

**6.4 Category C sites**

There are 16 category C sites in the study area.

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Condition	NGR	Impact
86038	Mynydd Lledrog ridging	Ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ21683154	Partial loss
86040	Mynydd Lledrod Trackway	Trackway	Unknown	Damaged	SJ21563125	Partial loss
86041	Tynyfron Farm	Farm	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ21583183	None
86042	Spring Hill Farm	Farm	Post Medieval	Restored	SJ20983461	None
86043	Pant building	Building	Post Medieval	Near destroyed	SJ20563639	None
86044	Pant Farm	Farm	Post Medieval	Restored	SJ20533650	None
86045	Coed Hafod-Gynfawr slate quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ20603748	Partial loss
86046	Felin-newydd leat	Leat	Post Medieval		SJ20913787	Partial loss
86047	Bryn Eilyl building	Building	Post Medieval	Near destroyed	SJ21322978	Partial loss
86049	Caedicws Farm	Farm	Post Medieval	Restored	SJ20093581	None
86051	Llansantffraid chapel	Chapel	Post Medieval	Restored	SJ20583774	None
86054	Hafodig Uchaf Trackway	Trackway	Post Medieval	Near intact	SJ21683147	Partial loss
86055	Hafodig Trackway	Trackway	Post Medieval	Near intact	SJ21523135	Partial loss
86056	Pen y Gwely Stones	Boundary stone	Post Medieval	Intact	SJ21333329	Partial loss
86060	Groes Lwyd Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ20663703	Partial loss
86064	Cadnant stone	Boundary stone	Post Medieval	Intact	SJ21563903	None

**PRN 86038 Mynydd Lledrog ridging**

Faint traces of regular ridging, identified from a 1971 aerial photograph, are only just apparent on the ground. From the opposite hillslope the ridging is clearly visible and actually runs very slightly downslope to the north-east. Further ridging running slightly straighter along the contour is also visible in the field immediately adjacent to the north-east.

**PRN 86040 Mynydd Lledrod Trackway**

A terraced trackway running approximately east-west, obliquely across the contours. At the southern end the trackway continues south-east along the fenceline for some distance. At the north-west end it turns northwards to link with trackway PRN 86055. The trackway is approximately 1.75m wide, and cut into the slope on the southern side to a depth of up to 1.5m. There is a slight bank on the downslope, northern side, with a steep drop of c. 1m to the natural hillslope.

**PRN 86041 Tynyfron Farm**

House depicted on the 1st edition OS maps. Stone-built rectangular building aligned east to west, measuring 26 x 6m, with the northern wall facing into a yard.

**PRN 86042 Spring Hill Farm**

The farm had not been established by the time of the Tithe survey (c.1840), but had come into existence in the later 19th century. The building is currently occupied and run as a cattery and kennels.

**PRN 86043 Pant building**

Building shown on the OS 1st edition of 1871. The site is currently overgrown with dense scrub and nettle, and contains a pond, immediately adjacent to the road, in the crook of the bend. A

series of low banks suggest a rectangular building aligned north-south, but the dimensions and detail could not be ascertained. The location of this building suggests a barn or animal store, but a dwelling is possible.

*PRN 86044 Pant Farm*

A farm not shown on the Tithe map in c.1840, but in existence in the later 19th century. The building is currently occupied and functioning as a farm.

*PRN 86045 Coed Hafod-Gynfawr slate quarry*

An extensive spread of slate quarrying spoil, forming hillocks and terraces across the hillside, occupies most of the modern field.

*PRN 86046 Felin-newydd leat*

The leat feeds Ty Gwyn mill (PRN 38680) from the west, where it is sluiced from the Ceiriog. The leat has been partly destroyed by the Sewage Works although the western end survives.

*PRN 86047 Bryn Ellyll building*

Boydell's early 18th-century map of tenements in Llansilin shows a small building, perhaps a barn in the angle of the road (NLW Ms Maps Vol 83, 66). A low, indistinct but possibly rectangular platform survives, aligned north-west to south-east alongside the road. The platform is c. 8 x 6m and is turf covered.

*PRN 86049 Caedicws Farm*

An encroachment on the open hill in the late 18th century, with a currently occupied farmhouse and outbuildings.

*PRN 86051 Llansantffraid chapel*

A non-conformist chapel, now converted to a dwelling. The associated burial ground is still in use.

*PRN 86054 Hafodig Uchaf Trackway*

A terraced trackway running approximately east-west obliquely across the contours of the hillslope, giving access to Hafodig-Uchaf and associated enclosures. The trackway is c. 2m wide, and is bounded downslope with a low bank and cut into the hillslope on the northern side.

*PRN 86055 Hafodig Trackway*

The trackway runs north-east to south-west along the contour of the hillslope and forms the boundary for fields above and below. The trackway is bounded for much of its length by mature, former hedged, trees, and filled by nettles. It is c. 4m wide and terraced into the slope.

*PRN 86056 Pen y Gwely Stones*

Two stones positioned on the south-facing slopes of Pen y Gwely. The western stone is a regular block immediately adjacent to the field boundary, measuring 1.25m x 1m and 1m high. Its position adjacent to the boundary suggests it may have functioned as a boundary marker. The second stone (at SJ21363328) measures 1 x 0.5m and 0.6m high. There is slight suggestion of a low ridge running north-east from the stone to the boundary hedgeline, 35m away, suggesting a possible former enclosure.

*PRN 86060 Groes Lwyd Quarry*

The quarry forms a long gully, c. 20m wide, 55m long, and up to 5m deep, with terraces of spoil on the south-western sides and a mound of spoil to the north-east. At the north-west, downslope end of the main quarry cut, a mound of spoil separates a further, smaller cutting, which contains the remains of a square, dry-stone building or platform. This structure is 6 x 6m and stands up to a height of 1.5m, although the dimensions and any detail are concealed by tree growth.

*PRN 86064 Cadnant stone*

A large boulder, 1m in diameter and 0.4m high, is sited immediately adjacent to a trackway (now part of the Ceiriog Trail) and the hedged boundary fence, as depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps. Presumably a boundary marker identifying the point at which the boundary changes direction slightly.



## 6.5 Category D sites

There are 6 category D sites in the study area.

86058	Pant Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ20533672	None
86059	Coed y Pant Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ20603690	None
86061	Ty Draw Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ20653773	Partial loss
86063	Plas Wynne Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ21333809	None
86065	Gwernant Quarry I	Quarry	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ21973986	None
86066	Gwernant Quarry II	Quarry	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ21833995	Partial loss

### PRN 86058 Pant Quarry

The quarry forms a gully, c. 50m long, 6m wide, and up to 6m deep, with stepped quarried faces. The site is currently overgrown with scrub and with a stream running through it. The quarry presumably provided building materials for the enclosure walls in this area, and possibly the buildings of Pant Farm itself, and is one of several quarries in the area.

### PRN 86059 Coed y Pant Quarry

The quarry forms an oval cutting, measuring 10 x 5m and is surrounded on all sides, except downslope to the west, by low mounds of spoil up to 1.5m high. The quarry cut is now occupied by a pond. The quarry presumably provided stone for the building of the enclosure walls in the area, and is one of several in the area.

### PRN 86061 Ty Draw Quarry

The quarry forms a circular cut, c. 25m in diameter, and open at the western side. The quarried faces stand to a height of around 4m.

### PRN 86063 Plas Wynne Quarry

The quarry forms a gully approximately 50m long, up to 40m wide and up to 6m deep. The internal quarried faces are stepped, forming a series of terraces. A trackway shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps survives as a terraced green trackway running north-west to south-east along the contour to the lower part of the quarry.

### PRN 86065 Gwernant Quarry I

A linear quarry on the slopes above Gwernant forest. The quarry forms a shallow gully extending for at least 100m. The gully is approximately 1m deep, with a mound up to 1m high and 4m wide on its downslope (north-west) side.

### PRN 86066 Gwernant Quarry II

A shallow linear quarry on the north facing slopes above Gwernant forest. The quarry forms a shallow gully extending for around 80m. A bank of upcast material stands along the northern side of the gully.

## 6.6 Category E sites

There are 8 category E sites in the study area.

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Condition	NGR	Impact
86048	The Green	House	Post Medieval	Unknown	SJ21622945	None
86050	Cist vaen issa and ucha	Cist ?	Prehistoric	Unknown	SJ21393851	None
86052	Maes y berllan mawr	Field system	Medieval	Unknown	SJ21422887	Unknown
86053	Maes Bodlith Fawr	Field system	Medieval	Unknown	SJ21462968	Unknown
86057	Pen y Gwely Cairn	Clearance cairn	Post Medieval	Damaged	SJ20483368	None
86062	Ty-Isaf Bank	Boundary bank	Post Medieval	Near intact	SJ20983800	None
102624	Broney Castle	Motte ?	Medieval ?	Unknown	SJ21343053	None
105081	Pen-y-Gwely stone	Standing stone	Prehistoric	Intact	SJ21163407	None

### PRN 86048 The Green

A cottage or farm termed 'The Green'. Shown on a late 18th-century map (NLW/Maps/RMC 36), but not on the later Tithe map.



*PRN 86050 Cist vaen issa and ucha*

Two adjacent field names (now part of a single field), which suggest the former presence of a prehistoric burial. There is nothing visible on the ground, although the field is currently under high grass and any features may therefore be hidden.

*PRN 86052 Maes y berllan mawr*

The name is suggestive of open-field cultivation in the medieval period (Llansilin Tithe Map). There is no real evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation, although the field does have a slightly raised ridge at its perimeter before dropping into the boundary ditches, which is possibly suggestive of cultivation.

*PRN 86053 Maes Bodlith Fawr*

The name is suggestive of open-field cultivation in the medieval period (Llansilin Tithe Map).

*PRN 86057 Pen y Gwely Cairn*

A cairn of six large boulders, the largest being 2 x 1 x 1.5m, lying atop a low rise surrounded by boggy ground, to the west of Pen y Gwely. The stones appear to have been placed to form a hollow at the western end. There is a slight suggestion of a low bank surrounding the cairn, but this may have been created by sheep erosion around the stones. The cairn may be the result of field clearance but could be on the site of a prehistoric cairn.

*PRN 86062 Ty-Isaf Bank*

A relatively wide and high bank curving across the flood meadows of the River Ceiriog, shown as a possible trackway on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps. The bank stands up to 1.5m high, and is c. 6m wide at the base. It runs north-west to south-east, then turns north-west towards the farm at Ty Isaf. Its function is unknown, but it is very substantial for a simple field boundary, and may possibly have functioned as a flood defence, or as a routeway through the marshy flood meadows.

*PRN 102624 Broney Castle*

Name given to two adjacent fields. There is no visible evidence for any castle site, and as the two fields originally formed an encroachment on the open hill, this name may well be an instance of the practice, found elsewhere in mid-Wales, of giving a 'castle' name to a cottage holding in the 17th or 18th century.

*PRN 105081 Pen-y-Gwely stone*

A recumbent stone 1.3m by 0.4m by 0.2m, possibly a standing stone or possibly a natural boulder.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATION

7.1 The assessment area extends over a large tract of countryside, and not surprisingly a significant number of sites of archaeological interest have been identified.

7.2 In general terms it can be assumed that the suggested mitigation for Category A and most Category B sites would be *preservation in situ* (see below for explanation). *Preservation by record* would be recommended for Category C and frequently Category D sites. Category E sites would require *evaluation*, as might some sites in higher categories, depending on the nature of the proposed impact. It should also be stressed at this stage that the regional archaeological curator might determine their own recommendations.

### Terminology

7.3 The following standard archaeological terms are used below as recommended mitigation measures

*Preservation by record:* where proposals will inevitably lead to the loss of a site sufficient recording should be undertaken to provide a full, accurate and permanent record of its nature, form, significance and dating. Preservation by record can take a number of forms, depending on the nature of the site in question, and may be achieved with or without excavation and could include any or all of the following: written record; drawn record; photographic record; artefactual record; survey; and environmental sampling.

*Preservation in situ:* where a site is considered to be of sufficient significance it may be considered appropriate to preserve the site in its present form, condition and location.

*Evaluation:* where insufficient information exists regarding a site for a decision to be made regarding its future management a programme of investigative work may be proposed. Such investigation may include geophysical survey, topographical survey and trial excavation.

*Watching brief:* a watching brief may be recommended to include archaeological monitoring of all relevant groundworks, including topsoiling, in order to identify and record any previously unknown archaeological remains which may be revealed. Sufficient time must be allowed for adequate recording of any remains that are encountered.

7.4 Sites requiring no mitigation:

PRN	Name	Type	Condition	Category	Impact	Mitigation
38680	Ty Gwyn corn mill	Mill (corn)	Unknown	B	Unaffected	None
38681	Felin Newydd	Mill	Unknown	B	Unaffected	None
86039	Hafodig-uchaf	Farm	Near Destroyed	B	Unaffected	None
86041	Tynyfron Farm	Farm	Damaged	C	Unaffected	None
86042	Spring Hill Farm	Farm	Restored	C	Unaffected	None
86043	Pant building	Building	Near destroyed	C	Unaffected	None
86044	Pant Farm	Farm	Restored	C	Unaffected	None
86048	The Green	House	Unknown	E	Unaffected	None
86049	Caedicws Farm	Farm	Restored	C	Unaffected	None
86050	Cist vaen issa and ucha	Cist ?	Unknown	E	Unaffected	None
86051	Llansantffraid chapel	Chapel	Unknown	C	Unaffected	None
86052	Maes y berllan mawr	Field system	Unknown	E	Unknown	None
86053	Maes Bodlith Fawr	Field system	Unknown	E	Unknown	None
86057	Pen y Gwely Cairn	Clearance cairn	Damaged	C	Unaffected	None
86058	Pant Quarry	Quarry	Damaged	D	Unaffected	None
86059	Coed y Pant Quarry	Quarry	Damaged	D	Unaffected	None
86062	Ty-lsaf Bank	Boundary bank	Near intact	E	Unaffected	None
86063	Plas Wynne Quarry	Quarry	Damaged	D	Unaffected	None
86064	Cadnant stone	Boundary stone	Intact	C	Unaffected	None
86065	Gwernant Quarry I	Quarry	Damaged	D	Unaffected	None
102624	Broney Castle	Motte ?	Unknown	E	Unaffected	None
105081	Pen-y-Gwely stone	Standing stone	Intact	E	Unaffected	None



## 7.5 Sites requiring mitigation:

PRN	Name	Type	Condition	Category	Impact	Mitigation
86038	Mynydd Lledrog ridging	Ridge and furrow	Damaged	C	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation by record
86040	Mynydd Lledrod Trackway	Trackway	Damaged	C	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation by record
86045	Coed Hafod-Gynfawr slate quarry	Quarry	Damaged	C	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation by record
86046	Felin-newydd leat	Leat		C	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation by record
86047	Bryn Ellyll building	Building	Near destroyed	C	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation in situ / Demarcation
86054	Hafodig Uchaf Trackway	Trackway	Near intact	C	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation by record
86055	Hafodig Trackway	Trackway	Near intact	C	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation by record
86056	Pen y Gwely Stones	Boundary stone	Intact	C	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation in situ / Demarcation
86060	Groes Lwyd Quarry	Quarry	Damaged	C	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation by record
86061	Ty Draw Quarry	Quarry	Damaged	D	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation by record
86066	Gwernant Quarry II	Quarry	Damaged	D	Partial loss	Avoidance/ Preservation by record

7.6 For all sites identified as requiring mitigation, avoidance of these features, both by the powerline infrastructure and any associated works and access, would be the preferred option wherever possible. Two sites have been identified where preservation in situ should be ensured (PRNs 86047 and 86056) and it is recommended that they are clearly marked out with a buffer of at least 25m prior to works commencing to ensure avoidance.

7.7 For the remaining sites requiring mitigation, should avoidance be impractical, preservation by record would be an acceptable alternative.



## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 We would like to thank the following for their assistance and co-operation; Mr M Parry of the NMR, RCAHWMW; Mr J Spencer, SMR Officer, CPAT; and the staff of the County Record Offices at Hawarden and Ruthin, and National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

## 9 SOURCES

- 9.1 Cartographic sources (printed)

First edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 maps: Denbs 39.03 (1874); 39.07 (n.d.); 39.11 (1875); 39.15 (1875); 42.03 (1875); 42.07 (1885); 42.11 (1975); 42.15 (1889)

- 9.2 Cartographic sources (manuscript); all in National Library of Wales unless otherwise stated

1772-4 Sir Richard Myddleton's Estates: NLW/MS Maps Vol 83

Late 18<sup>th</sup>-century Sir Richard Myddleton's Estate: NLW/RMC 36

1830-6 Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawing, no 330

1838 Tithe survey: Llansilin, Lledrod township, Denbs

1838 Tithe survey: Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog, Denbs

1838-41 Tithe survey: Llangollen, Hafodgunfawr township etc, Denbs

1839-42 Tithe survey: Llangollen, Pengwern township, Denbs

1841 Tithe survey: Llansilin, Denbs

1843-4 Tithe survey: Llansilin, Rhiwlas Isfoel township, Denbs

- 9.3 Aerial photographic sources (verticals)

RAF 106G/UK/1468/4322-3; 2320-1; 3324-5; 6321-2; dated 04-05-1946

RAF CPE/UK/2010/4244-5; 2243-4; 3245-6; 6321-2; dated 16-04-1947

RAF 541/214/3241-2; 3285-6; 4285-6; 4240-1; 4334; dated 11-05-1951

RAF 540/488/4254-7; 3293-3300; dated 11-05-1951

RAF 58/1461/F22/36-7; dated 03-06-1954

Ordnance Survey 71/477/170-80; 195-205; 225-35; dated 06-09-1971

## **APPENDIX 1: SPECIFICATION**

### **LLANGOLLEN TO LLANSILIN POWER LINE REPLACEMENT SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BY THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 West Coast Energy Ltd are proposing to build a powerline between Llangollen (SJ221224125) and Llansilin (SJ21452873), a distance of approximately 14km. The powerline will be partly below ground and partly overhead. The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, acting as archaeological advisors to the local authority, have determined that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource. Accordingly, a Brief has been prepared (ASB 488 dated 17/03/03) which details the works required.
- 1.2 Information held within the Regional Sites and Monuments Record indicates that there are 11 archaeological sites recorded within 100m of the proposed route, which passes through an area which has not received any systematic archaeological survey to date and the potential for further features is therefore high.

#### **2 Objectives**

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological assessment are:
  - 2.1.1 to reveal by means of a combination of desk based study and field survey, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed powerline in so far as these aims are possible;
  - 2.1.2 to record any archaeological sites identified during the field survey;
  - 2.1.3 to prepare a report outlining the results of the assessment, incorporating sufficient information on the archaeological resource for a reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the future management of the archaeology.

#### **3 Methods**

- 3.1 Stage 1 of the assessment will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, photographic and oral sources. Repositories consulted will include the following: County SMR, CPAT, Welshpool; the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; Powys County Archives, Llandrindod Wells; and Denbighshire County Archives, Ruthin.
- 3.2 Stage 2 will consist of a fieldwalk survey of the proposed wayleave corridor, extending to a width of 100m. The client will assume responsibility for obtaining access and notifying landowners as appropriate. The whole corridor will be walked to visually inspect the area for potentially significant archaeological remains, including possible palaeoenvironmental deposits. All sites will be recorded on standard pro-forma sheets to describe their character, function, condition, and significance, and will be located by means of a hand-held GPS. A 35mm photographic record will be made of each identifiable site in black and white and colour print, and colour slide format, including a metric scale in each view.
- 3.3 An illustrated and bound report will be prepared summarising the results of the assessment. This will be in A4 format and contain conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Historic Background; Catalogue of sites identified with notes on their condition and significance, Conclusions and Recommendations and References, together with a gazetteer of sites.

- 3.4 All identified sites will be entered into a database, the structure of which will be compatible with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, a copy of which will be deposited with the SMR, along with any other relevant digital data, at the end of the project.
- 3.5 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991).

#### **4 Resources and Programming**

- 4.1 The assessment will be undertaken by a skilled and experienced archaeologist. Overall supervision will be by Mr R J Silvester, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.2 All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist who conducted the assessment. A draft copy of the report will be forwarded to the client and curator for approval, prior to the production of the final report.
- 4.3 The duration of any watching brief will be entirely dependant on the client's/contractor's programme of work and that the subsequent report will be prepared immediately thereafter. The cost of archive preparation, reporting and deposition is included within the given costings.
- 4.4 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 4.5 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance.

N.W. Jones  
19th March 2003



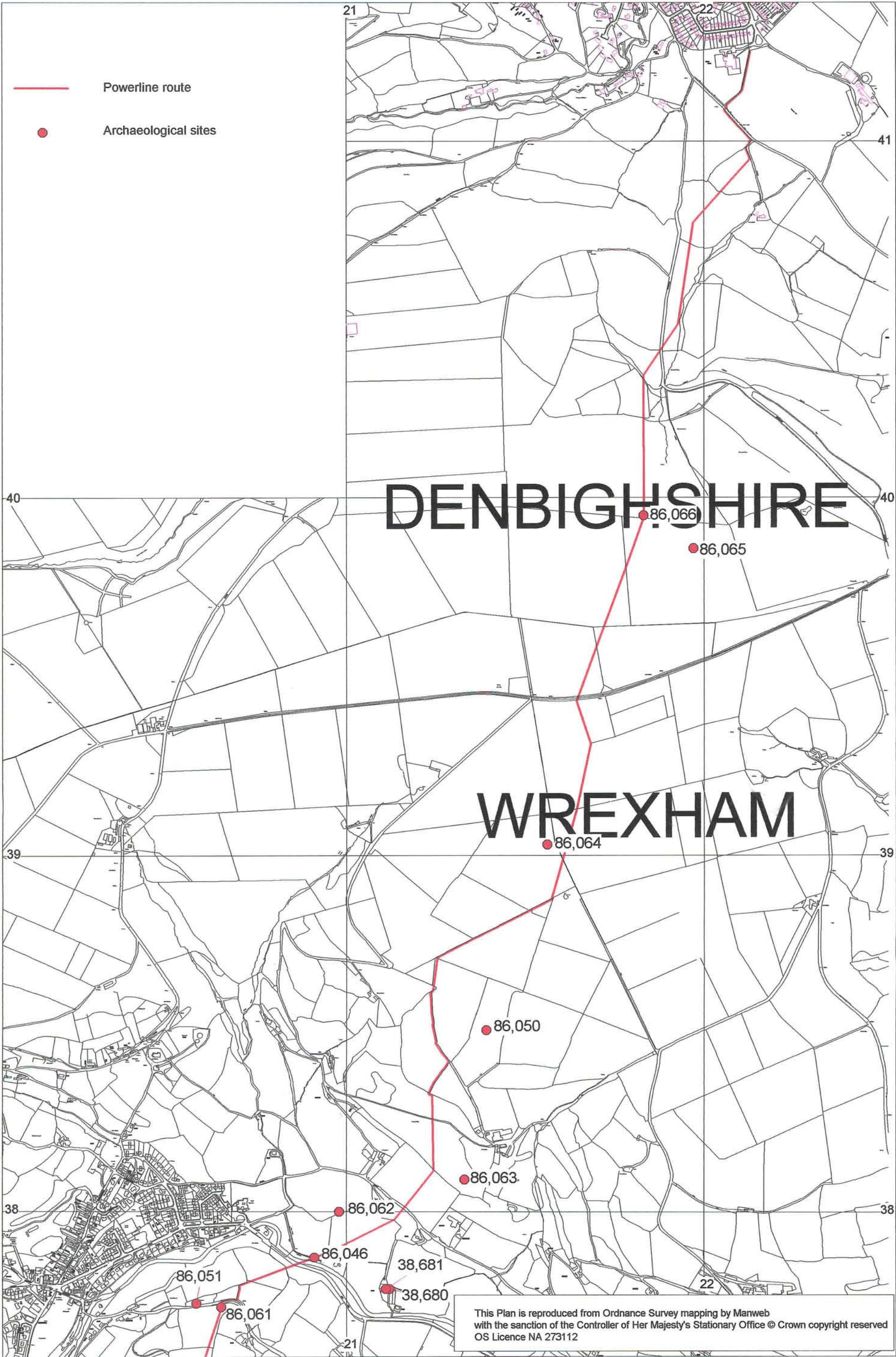


Fig. 1 Llangollen to Llanfyllin Powerline, Northern section: Archaeological sites



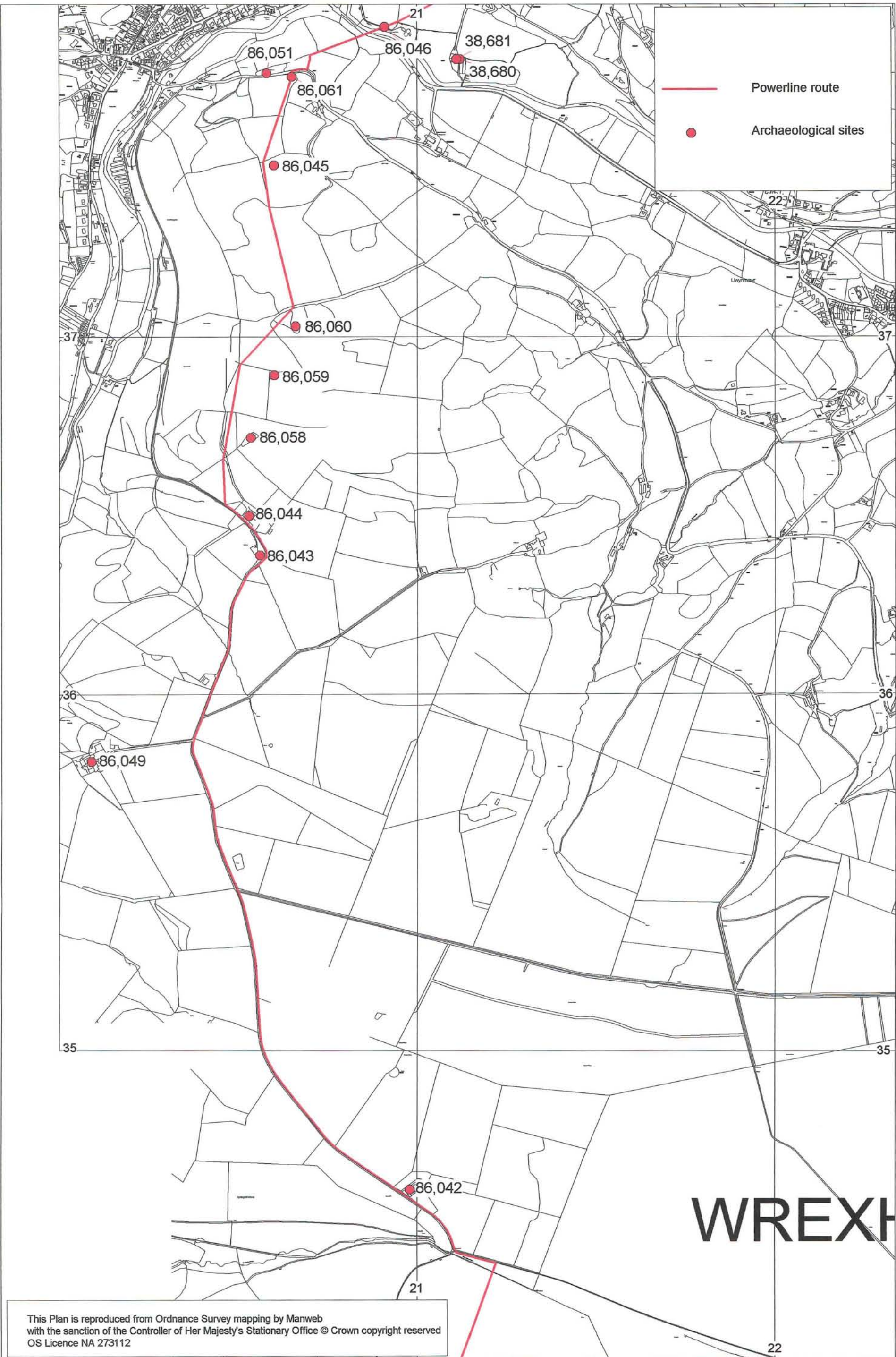


Fig. 2 Llangollen to Llanstirn Powerline, Central section: Archaeological sites



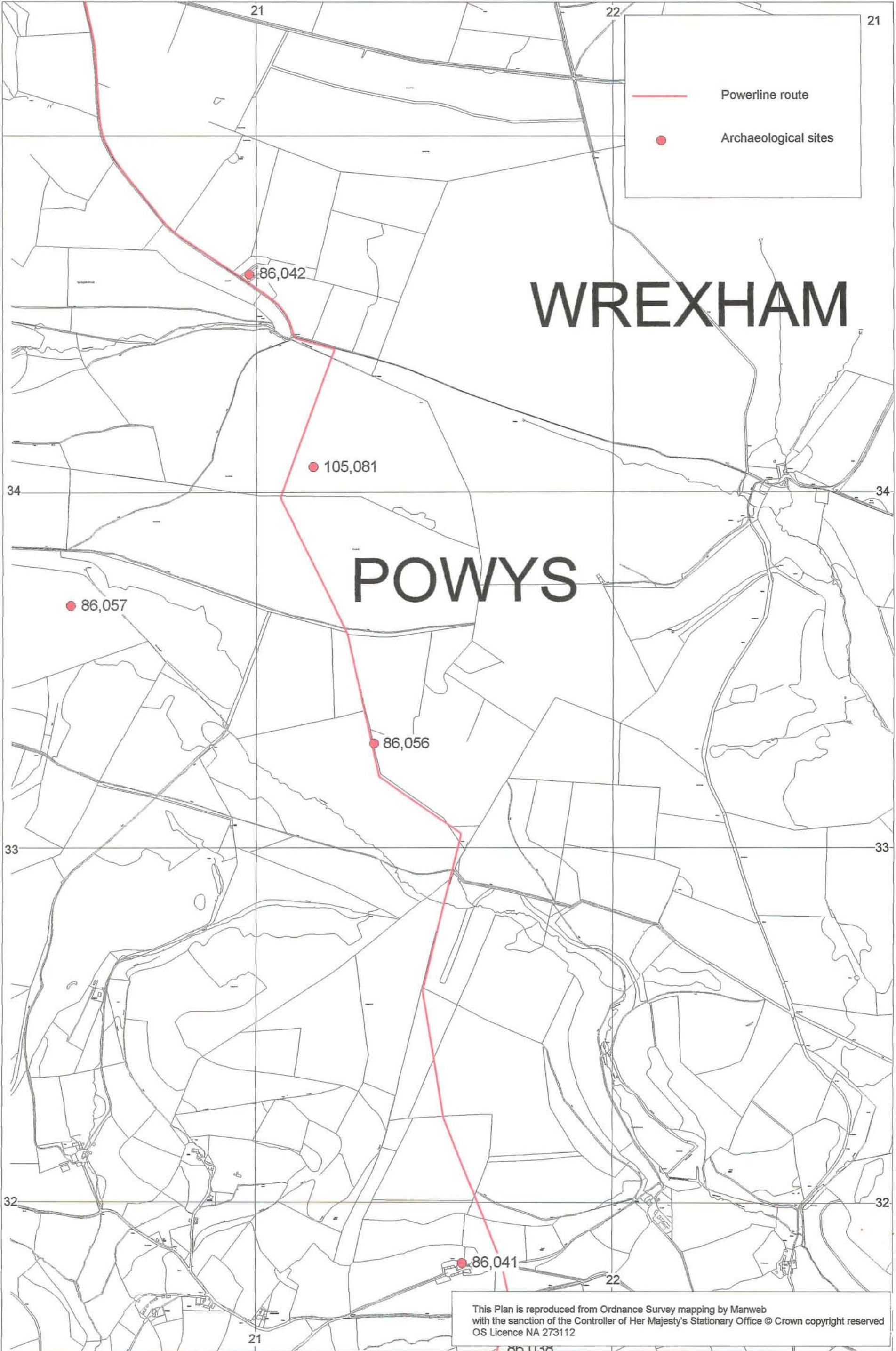


Fig. 3 Llangollen to Llanfiliin Powerline, Central section: Archaeological sites



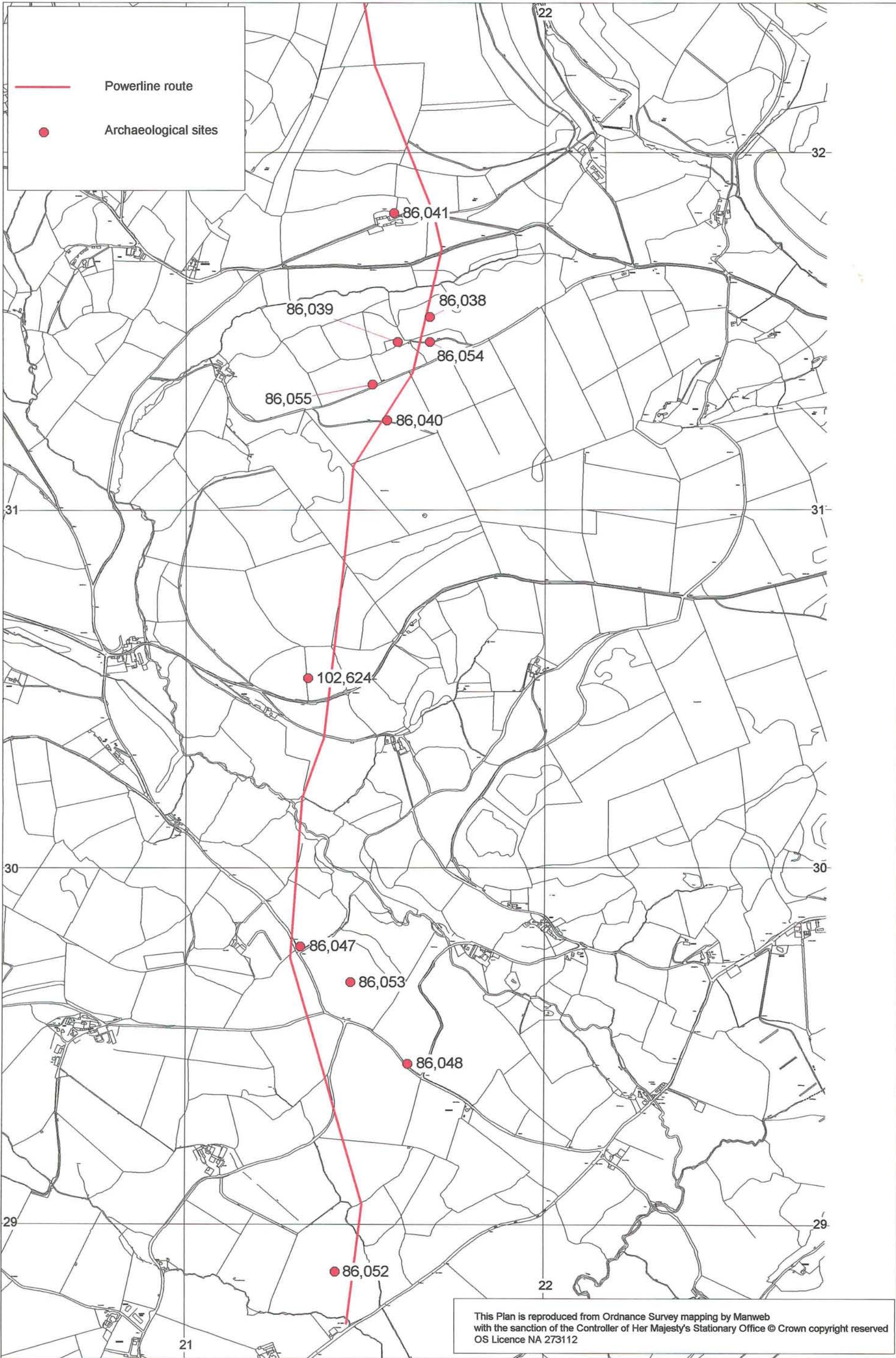


Fig. 4 Llangollen to Llanstnllt Powerline, Southern section: Archaeological sites





Plate 1 Felin Newydd Leat, PRN 86046, viewed from the south-east. Photo CPAT 1361.19



Plate 2 Ty Isaf Bank, PRN 86062, viewed from the north-east. Photo CPAT 1361.15





Plate 3 Pen y Gwely Stones (western stone), PRN 86056, viewed from the south-east. Photo CPAT 1361.12



Plate 4 Pen y Gwely Stones (eastern stone), PRN 86056, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 1361.11





Plate 5 Pen y Gwely Cairn, PRN , viewed from the south-east. Photo CPAT 1361.13



Plate 6 Mynydd Lledrod Ridging, PRN 86038, viewed from the north-east. Photo CPAT 1361.8





Plate 7 Hafodig-uchaf, PRN 86039, viewed from north-west. Photo CPAT 1361.4



Plate 8 Hafodig-uchaf Trackway, PRN 86054, viewed from the north-west. Photo CPAT 1361.5





Plate 9 Hafodig Trackway, PRN 86055, viewed from the east. Photo CPAT 1361.7



Plate 10 Mynydd Lledrod Trackway, PRN 86040, viewed from the south-east. Photo CPAT 1361.6