

CPAT Report No 334

*Caersws to Machynlleth Gas Pipeline
(Phase 2 Talerddig - Machynlleth)*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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January 2000

Report for RSK Environment Ltd on behalf of British Gas Transco

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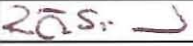
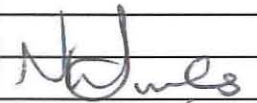
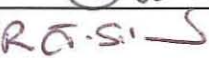
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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (hereafter CPAT Contracts) was commissioned in August 1999 by RSK Environment Ltd of Helsby, Cheshire, to carry out an archaeological assessment of the second phase of the proposed Caersws to Machynlleth gas pipeline between Talerddig and Machynlleth in western Montgomeryshire (now part of the modern county of Powys), as part of the environmental study preceding the commencement of the pipeline operations.
- 1.2 The assessment had been requested by the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust acting in their role as advisers to RSK Environment Ltd, who were carrying out the environmental study on behalf of Transco, the pipeline operations arm of British Gas plc. A design brief (henceforward termed The Brief) had been prepared by the Curatorial Section of CPAT early in the previous year and detailed the works that were required (ASB 259, 19 February 1998). The archaeological assessment was considered necessary as the Curatorial Section were of the opinion that the pipeline proposal might impact on both known and hitherto unrecorded archaeological sites along the planned route.
- 1.3 The Brief outlined a programme of work to assess the likely impact of the proposed construction on the archaeology. This programme consisted of a desk-top study of the available primary and secondary sources, a fieldwork survey of the pipeline corridor, and the preparation of a report detailing the findings of the first two elements. The desk-top study and subsequent field survey were conducted in the second half of August and the first half of September 1999, and a draft report was prepared as soon after as was practicable. Subsequently, some minor changes in the course of the proposed pipeline corridor were notified to CPAT Contracts in January 2000 and following further fieldwork which examined these modifications, the final report was submitted to RSK Environment Ltd at the beginning of February 2000.

2 GEOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 This phase of the pipeline (Fig. 1) commences where the first phase terminated, a little more than one kilometre to the south-east of the village of Talerddig, close to the main A470 trunk road linking Newtown and Machynlleth, and near the watershed between the valleys of Afon Carno to the south-east and Afon Laen to the north-west (SN 93949925). The corridor swings round the south side of Talerddig and then, following the contours, runs along the south side of the valley of the Laen with the heights of Newydd Fynyddog rising steeply behind it. A few hundred metres to the east of Llanbrynmair the pipeline drops down to cross the river and then runs round the north side of Llanbrynmair to pick up the valley slope on the north side of Afon Twymyn. Two kilometres to the west of Llanbrynmair (at SH 877036) the steep-sided slopes of Ffridd Fawr and the conifer plantations that cover them force the pipeline up a steep incline, the only place where the corridor diverges significantly from a river valley. It runs westwards across Waun Common, the first of two blocks of common land on its course, before sliding back down towards the Twymyn in the vicinity of Commins Coch. Once again hugging the contours on the north side of the river, the line passes across Pen-y-gym Common and then drops down into the valley of the Dovey a short distance to the east of the hamlet of Cemmaes Road. Crossing the Dovey, it picks up the lower, northern slopes of the river valley but once beyond the bridge carrying the B4404 across the river towards Llanwrin, the pipeline drops to the valley floor and adopts the flood plain almost to the end of its run. At the extreme western end the pipeline crosses a major river meander and then runs up slope to terminate on the edge of the B4404, less than 500m from the Gwynedd border. The altitude change is marked. At the Talerddig end the pipeline comes in at around 210m OD and touches 220m OD east of Waun Common, but generally the altitude is no more than 100-150m OD and once on the north side of the Dovey it is much lower, and near its western terminal is less than 10m above sea level.
- 2.2 Throughout much of its course the pipeline corridor hugs the slopes of river valleys, initially the Laen and the Twymyn, and finally their parent river, the Dovey. Significantly, from an archaeological viewpoint, it is sited on the northern, and thus south-facing, slopes of the Twymyn and the Dovey. These slopes are not of uniform appearance. The Laen is forced through a narrow V-shaped slot, the steep sides, bisected by sharp-sided valleys running down off the hills.

The slopes of the Twymyn and Dovey valleys offer a contrast in that they are periodically more gentle; streams have cut more shallow channels and there are other old stream courses, now dried up, which have left sinuous hollows, sometimes accompanied by parallel 'levees'. The Dovey Valley is different again for its flood plain is wide. One or sometimes more river terraces are in evidence and the pipeline occasionally cuts through these, while on the flood plain itself there are palaeo-channels and old meanders, some of the ox-bows, still sporting ponds. Regularly throughout its length except perhaps in the Dovey flood plain, rock outcrops break the surface or form grass-covered surface humps, implying that the soils are thin and that bedrock is never far away.

- 2.3 The underlying solid geology of the assessment area comprises primarily mudstones and siltstones of the Tarannon and Llandovery series of Silurian age (British Geological Survey 1994), but a tongue of the Wenlock Series intrudes near Llanbrynmair. The solid geology is overlain by recent alluvial deposits, consisting of varying proportions of silt, clay and gravel, on the valley floor of the Dovey.
- 2.4 The underlying geology inevitably influences the nature of the soils along the corridor. At the eastern end the pipeline is set across the fine loamy and silty soils of the Brickfield 1 Association derived from slaty mudstones and siltstones, and further west around Llanbrynmair this gives way to the silty and clayey soils of the Cegin Association. Between Talerddig and Llanbrynmair and again for the long stretch to Cemmaes Road and on the north side of the Dovey east of Mathafarn, fine loamy and silty soils of the Manod Association predominate (Soil Survey 1983; Rudeforth *et al*, 1984).

3 LAND USE AND VEGETATION

- 3.1 Permanent pasture is ubiquitous along the length of the corridor. Much of it appears to be in reasonably good condition, suggesting that it undergoes improvement on a regular cycle, though inevitably there are some fields where rushes are taking a hold. No arable land was encountered during the field survey, but bare ground was found within the wayleave which is assumed to be an extension of the phase 1 pipeline, south-east of Talerddig.
- 3.2 The two commons support their own distinctive vegetation. Waun Common with its rushes, sphagnum moss and coarse grass appears to be a relatively flat and marshy unenclosed tract. Pen-y-gym Common in contrast is upland in appearance and supports extensive stands of bracken. Neither common is particularly accessible to the fieldworker due to the vegetation cover, although recent bracken cutting on Pen-y-gym has left some ground surfaces exposed.
- 3.3 The pipeline corridor largely avoids woodland though there are places such as the wood south of Ty-mawr (SH 907017) where it runs close to it. There are, inevitably, some small wooded valleys that have to be crossed, and one of these above Afon Laen (at SH 919013) has a more extensive spread of woodland.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Neolithic (fourth and third millennia BC)

- 4.1 Evidence of activity from this remote era is normally difficult to find, and this part of western Montgomeryshire is no exception. No monuments of either a domestic or a funerary/ritual nature have been recognised. The absence of known material should, however, not be taken as an indicator of Neolithic communities avoiding the region: it simply demonstrates the difficulties in identifying sites and finds of this period.

Bronze Age (second millennium through to c.700 BC)

- 4.2.1 What holds for the Neolithic is true though to a lesser extent for the Bronze Age. There are no known Bronze Age sites in the immediate hinterland of the corridor, yet its course above several

major rivers offers considerable potential. In 1994 in a comparable location on the river terrace of the Severn, south of Llandinam (in southern Montgomeryshire), a British Gas pipeline revealed a fine Middle Bronze Age roundhouse, and a collection of associated pottery of particular interest which is now in the National Museum of Wales (Britnell *et al* 1997).

4.2.2 The hills above the route do exhibit a number of funerary and ritual monuments from this period. On Ffridd yr Ystrad above Talerddig (SN 9199) several cairns and a standing stone have been identified, while a little to the west on the heights to the south of the Laen between Talerddig and Llanbrynmair two stone circles and a cairn are known (SH 9000). The presence of these monuments indicates the presence of Bronze Age communities in this part of the Cambrian mountains.

4.2.3 A few artefacts are also indicative of activity at this time. A stone maul found in the river near Dol-lydan (PRN 1739) could be of this period while a bronze chisel (PRN 1321) recovered in the vicinity of Talerddig is certainly of first millennium BC origin.

Iron Age (700 BC - 43 AD)

4.3 No evidence of Iron Age activity has been recognised though as with the preceding periods there can be considerable difficulty in recognising occupation sites of this time, not least because there was virtually no use of pottery.

Roman (43 - 410 AD)

4.4.1 A few miles beyond the eastern end of this phase of the pipeline is Caersws, a strategic location where large Roman auxiliary forts were built. A Roman road (RR643) running north-westward from Caersws has been recognised at Pont y Sarn beyond Carno (Jones 1996), and it is generally assumed that it continued up the valley of Afon Carno. Nineteenth-century references have placed its course on the south side of Talerddig but this has yet to be convincingly demonstrated.

4.4.2 No Romano-British settlements have been identified in this area but they undoubtedly existed.

Early Medieval (410 - 1066)

4.5 The little evidence that is available for this period, otherwise known as the Dark Ages, comes from some of the villages in the area. Llanwrin with its circular churchyard, its dedication to an obscure British saint and its position just above a major river was certainly established as a religious centre in the early medieval era. The same is true for Cemmaes and perhaps for Darowen and Machynlleth, but not for Llanbrynmair where the early medieval site lay up the valley of the Twymyn at Llan, two kilometres to the south of the present Llanbrynmair which usurped the old name in the 19th century. Such early churches were not necessarily at the centre of nucleated settlements - they probably served dispersed populations whose farms in the hills around have yet to be discovered.

Medieval (1066 -1485)

4.6.1 It is in the medieval era that a proper picture of land use and settlement begins to emerge. The motte of Domen Fawr (SH 891026) certainly served as the defensive centre of an early estate. Churches such as Llanwrin may have become the focus for settlement and Machynlleth developed as a market town on the Dovey, having been founded at the end of the 13th century, and it was sufficiently important for Glyndwr to call a parliament there in 1404 (Soulsby 1983, 180). Settlement in this part of Wales, however, largely remained dispersed, and it is likely that some, perhaps many, of the farms functioning today have their origins in the Middle Ages, even if the buildings themselves are from later centuries. Mathafarn (PRN 32583), the chief farm of a large estate in the later 18th century, is likely to have had its origins at this time, a view reinforced by its select position on the north side of the Dovey valley.

4.6.2 Other farms may have been abandoned at an early date and the buildings may have completely disappeared leaving only the platforms which supported them. Such platforms are a feature of the hills overlooking these Montgomeryshire valleys, as on Moel Eiddew (SH 8604), on Newydd

Fynyddog (SH 9001) and higher up the Dovey Valley beyond Cemmaes. Not all will have been permanently occupied. Those platforms in more upland locations could well have served as the seasonal settlement sites known as *hafodydd*.

- 4.6.3 The terrace ways that follow the contours and run for miles along the valley sides, often linking farms, probably represent some of the earliest visible lines of communication. Where not superseded by modern roads (e.g. the A470 between Llanbrynmair and Commins Coch) they appear as green ways and are almost certainly medieval in date, if not earlier.

Post-medieval

- 4.7 The landscape achieved its present appearance during the post-medieval era. Villages such as Llanbrynmair and Cemmaes Road emerged in the 19th century because of the influence of the turnpike road and the railway respectively. Talerddig and Commins Coch likewise developed during this period. The enclosure of the waste or common lead to significant numbers of small farms and cottages being built, a pattern that was repeated throughout upland Wales. Many of the minor features of the landscape such as quarries, milestones and bridges appeared during these centuries, and the emergence of industry also left a mark on the rural landscape.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 As noted above the assessment consisted of an initial desk-top study, followed by a field survey of the assessment corridor.
- 5.2 The desk-top study examined readily available primary and secondary sources held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust at Welshpool, and the National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) at Aberystwyth. Aerial photograph archives were checked at both repositories, though the SMR held little of significance for this particular project in oblique format and the only site that was shown on an oblique photograph was the mill leat at Llanbrynmair (PRN 80094; CPAT/AP/87-17-0015).
- 5.3 The cartographic collections of the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth were consulted. A conscious decision was taken not to use the Powys County Archives in Llandrindod Wells as experience suggested that they had little of potential interest for the area which was not already available in the National Library of Wales.
- 5.4 The search corridor as defined in the Brief of February 1998 was for 250m to either side of a central line, that is a 500m-wide transect. Between that date and the awarding of the contract eighteen months later, the course of the pipeline was confirmed, and in consultation with the curator and with the Senior Environmental Scientist of RSK Environment Ltd it was determined that a search corridor no more than 200m in width would be sufficient for the purposes of assessment.
- 5.5 The resulting fieldwork survey was carried out in line with normal practice used by CPAT in previous field surveys. This entailed transect walking of the route corridor at intervals of between 30m and 50m, although this was modified, where necessary, to conform with the local field pattern while ensuring complete coverage of the area. In addition, those sites which had been previously discovered during the desk-top study were visited to determine their nature and state of preservation. All sites encountered during the field survey were described, sketched, and photographed, as appropriate.
- 5.6 Certain factors militated against systematic coverage at specific points along the corridor, or reduced the need to search the full 200m corridor. These can be defined as:
- a) the refusal, initially, of two landowners, at Ystrad Fawr, Talerddig, and Cwm Bach, Commins Coch, to allow access to RSK Environment's consultants. In the former case this prevented examination of seven fields, in the latter a single field. These areas were examined in the

second phase of fieldwork in January 2000, enabling their coverage to a similar standard to that for the rest of the pipeline corridor.

b) the presence of unpredictable stock in a small number of fields. These fields were scanned from locations as close as safety considerations allowed.

c) vegetation conditions which prevented proper examination of the ground, as on the two commons where coarse grass, rushes, gorse and bracken created inimical environments

d) where significant physical obstacles to the pipeline such as a river, major road, or dense woodland made it extremely unlikely that any variation in the alignment of the pipeline and its wayleave would be introduced during development works

e) where any of the 200m-wide corridor fell in landholdings not covered by RSK Environment's access agreements and where, by implication therefore, Transco has no intention of impinging on fields in those holdings.

f) a revision to the western end of the scheme involving an extremely short length of pipeline which was notified to CPAT Contracts after the desk-top and fieldwork had been completed, but before this report was finalised.

- 5.7 The archaeological sites revealed by the desk-top study and field survey are presented in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1), and are depicted on Figs 3-8 at a scale of 1:10000. Included in the location and descriptive data for each site in the gazetteer is a designation of the site's perceived importance, categorised by the letters A to F. The importance assigned to each site follows the guidelines set out in section 4.7.3 of Cadw's draft *Archaeology and the Trunk Road Programme in Wales: a Manual of Best Practice*. The criteria applied to each designation is described below:-

- A Sites designated as being of national importance or which meet the criteria for scheduling or listing. It is presumed that sites in this category will be preserved and protected *in situ*.
- B Sites of regional or county importance which do not meet the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for these sites, but if loss or damage is unavoidable, appropriate detailed recording will be undertaken.
- C Sites of district or local importance which are not of sufficient importance to justify preservation if threatened, but which merit adequate recording in advance of loss or damage.
- D Minor and damaged sites which do not merit inclusion in a higher category, for which rapid recording should be sufficient.
- E Sites whose importance could not be fully determined from the desk-top assessment and field search. These sites would need to be subjected to evaluation in a following stage of work if it is envisaged that they will be disturbed by implementation of the proposal, in order that they can be assigned to Categories A-D.
- F Recorded sites for which no traces survive.

6 ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CORRIDOR

- 6.1 This section seeks to address briefly the nature of the archaeological resource along the line of the pipe corridor.
- 6.2 A total of 83 sites or features has been recorded within or close to the 200m-wide zone defined as the search area, ranging from placenames and cropmarks to earthworks and buildings.

Several of these features cannot be located with any accuracy for they are referenced only in 19th-century sources (e.g. the Roman road from Caersws up the Carno valley: PRN 80298), are stray finds not precisely provenanced (e.g. the bronze chisel from Talerddig: PRN 1320), or are field names referring to features that cannot be precisely located such as those fields named after wells or springs (PRNs 80249-80251 and 80254-80256).

- 6.3 The remaining features can be located more precisely. Most of the buildings shown on earlier maps can still be identified to a greater or lesser extent on the ground though PRN 80247 is an exception. There are several earthworks, however, where the origin remains to be clarified for it is unclear whether they are natural or man-made features. PRN 80283 is referred to below, PRN 80276 is a further example, while the purpose of 80292, though undoubtedly a man-made feature, needs to be clarified.
- 6.4 It should be noted at this stage that farmhouses and other buildings, currently occupied, have been recorded only where existing records indicate some historic interest, on the assumption that they will not be disturbed by pipe-laying operations.
- 6.5.1 A number of linear features also lie in the path of the pipeline.
- 6.5.2 *Field boundaries.* Though often of potential or real interest both in themselves and as an integral part of the systems of land division that they reflect, it would not be viable to tabulate and number every boundary despite the fact that some at least could be amongst the oldest features on any particular farmholding. Leaving aside the (relatively) modern wire and timber fences, two boundary types predominate along the line of the corridor. Most common is the earth and stone bank, often reinforced by thorn or other trees on top of it. Rarely is the bank stone-faced, the only obvious example being along the north side of Waun Common (SH 86300385). The second type is the lynchet bank, again often topped by trees or bushes, and representing a local response to the topography in that such lynchets are invariably found on the steeper slopes of the river valleys or where a river terrace has been utilised. A third type of boundary, the open ditch, is encountered only on the flats of the Dovey flood plain. A fourth type, the stone wall has been recognised in only two places and both instances are extremely close to the proposed pipeline and its wayleave (PRNs 80816 and 80817). There are no other boundary features which might be classified as either Category A or B.
- 6.5.3 *Watercourses.* Most watercourses follow natural courses and are thus outside the remit of this study. The exception are the two leats, one of which (PRN 80094) certainly served a mill in Llanbrynmair, the other (PRN 80281) whose function is less clear-cut. Both would be difficult to avoid without a fundamental replanning of the pipeline route.
- 6.5.4 *Other linear features.* Almost all the remaining linear features are related to communications. The terrace ways running along the valley sides (see para 4.6.3) are rarely affected (with the possible exception of PRN 80286 where it runs up on to Pen-y-gym Common); and holloways may be disturbed in at least two places (PRN 21974; 80291). And the pipeline cuts across the Mawddwy narrow-gauge railway line (PRN 80099) on the southern side of the Dovey, through its course is virtually invisible at this point. The nature of the broad bank (PRN 80283) remains uncertain. It could be natural - there are similar but rather less substantial 'levees' on the slopes of the Twymyn valley - yet a suspicion remains that it could be a man-made feature.
- 6.5.5 *Palaeoenvironmental Areas.* No tightly defined palaeoenvironmental areas were identified during the field programme. Slightly peaty soils are common along the valleys that form the corridor for the eastern portion of the pipeline, and Waun Common is likely to have some deeper peat deposits though their nature, extent and depth cannot be gauged. Palaeoenvironmental deposits may well be represented on the valley floor of the Dovey. The pipeline will cut through some palaeo-channels, but the potential of these cannot be assessed in advance of the trench excavation.

7 IMPACT OF THE PIPELINE ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

- 7.1 Detailed plans of the proposed route of the pipeline were provided by Transco, though these show the proposal as a single thin line and make no attempt to define the wayleave corridor. The following lists have been determined by comparing the location of the archaeology with the position of the pipeline (and including the proposed modifications to the line notified in January 2000), but not the hypothetical wayleave, on the Transco plan. In one or two cases most notably two of the first three on the list it is not possible to determine whether there will be a direct impact because existing control maps are not at a large enough scale. In both cases if the sites do not fall within this group they will fall within the group listed in para 7.3. It should be noted that sites are listed according to their geographical location from east to west.

7.2 Archaeological sites and features where a direct impact is predicted

PRN	Category	Figure No	Plate No
80815	D	Fig 3	
80816 ?	C	Fig 3	Plate 18
80817 ?	C	Fig 3	Plate 20
80819	E	Fig 3	Plate 20
80281	C	Figs 3 & 4	Plate 8
21974	C	Figs 3 & 4	
80094	C	Fig 4	Plate 9
80283	E	Fig 4	Plate 11
80095	D	Fig 5	
80098	D	Fig 6	
80099	B	Fig 6	
80257	E	Figs 7 & 8	

Sites where a direct impact is predicted include a trackway (PRN 21974), the line of a railway (PRN 80099), leats (PRNs 80281 and 80094), cultivation ridges (PRN 80815) and perhaps two stone walls (PRNs 80816 and 80817). The integrity of the earthwork (PRN 80283) and a quarry (PRN 80098) as archaeological sites with a man-made origin remains uncertain, and nothing appears to survive of the footbridge (PRN 80095) or the small building near Llanwrin (PRN 80257).

7.3 Archaeological sites and features within 30m of the pipeline.

PRN	Category	Figure No	Plate No
80814	D	Fig 3	Plate 17
80275	C	Fig 3	Plate 3
80250	E	Fig 4	
80248	D	Fig 4	
80252	E	Fig 5	
80284	E	Fig 5	
80292	E	Fig 5	Plate 12
80288	E	Fig 6	Plate 14
80289	E	Fig 6	
80290	D	Fig 6	
80293	E	Fig 6	

Potentially vulnerable sites include a stone sluice (PRN 80275), a large earthwork (PRN 80292) which because of its size might well be affected by the wayleave, and for similar reasons the less well-defined earthworks north of the Dovey (PRN 80293), two small platforms (PRN 80288 and 80289), the site of a former cottage (PRN 80248) and a quarry (PRN 80290). The integrity of the stone pile (PRN 80284) is uncertain.

7.4 Archaeological sites and features within 100m of the pipeline.

PRN	Category	Figure No	Plate No
80272	B	Fig 3	Plate 1
80092	C	Fig 3	
80297	B	Fig 3	
80818	E	Fig 3	Plate 19
80247	B	Fig 3	
80276	E	Fig 3	Plate 4
80277	B	Fig 3	Plate 5
80278	C	Fig 3	Plate 6
80279	E	Fig 3	
80093	D	Figs 3 & 4	
21975	D	Fig 4	Plate 7
20200	B	Fig 4	
80282	C	Fig 4	Plate 10
80251?	E	Fig 4	
80285	E	Fig 5	
80253	C	Fig 5	
1314	E	Fig 5	
80258	C	Fig 5	
1313	E	Fig 5	
70252	E	Fig 5	
80291	C	Fig 5	
80286	B	Fig 6	
80255 ?	E	Fig 6	
80097	C	Fig 6	Plate 13
80287	B ?	Fig 6	
80256	E	Fig 6	
1302	E	Fig 6	
80294	C	Fig 6	Plate 15
80259	C	Fig 6	
80295	C	Figs 6 & 7	Plate 16
21984	F	Figs 6 & 7	
37009	E	Fig 7	
80245	C	Figs 7 & 8	
80244	E	Figs 7 & 8	
4971	D	Fig 8	

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The landscape through which the pipeline corridor passes is one which ostensibly appears to have been moulded in the medieval period with subsequent modifications in more recent centuries. There is little on the ground to suggest either a prehistoric or a Roman presence, yet this is likely to be where fieldwork (and documentary work) is misleading for it is likely that any traces from these earlier periods are buried, though only shallowly, beneath the surface.
- 8.2 Over 80 sites have been recorded in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor, either in existing records or through project-specific fieldwork, and a significant number of these are poorly understood and require further work to elucidate their function and chronology. It appears that at least eight or nine of the sites are likely to be directly affected by the passage of the pipeline. The wayleave within which the pipeline is laid, and any ancillary works affecting ground outside the wayleave, could also have an impact on other sites on the list.
- 8.3 Not all of the archaeological resource is discernible in the ground. Further sites are likely to be revealed during topsoil stripping and trench-cutting.

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10.2 Documentary Sources

National Monument Record, Aberystwyth

Sites and Monuments Record, Welshpool

10.3 Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey Maps 1st edition, Scale 1: 2500: Montgomeryshire 1887

Tithe Map and Apportionment for Llanbrynmair (1841 and 1839); Cemmaes (1841 and 1838); Llanwrin (1839 and 1837)

Estate Maps: Peniarth Vol 3 (c.1800) for the holdings of Ceilwyn, Cae Talhaiarn, Lluest Wen

NLW Vol 9 (pre-1774) for Ceilwyn, Glyntwymyn, Cae Talhaiarn, Lluest Wen

Wynnstay Vol 1 (1763) for Coed-ddol, Llanwrin village, Mathafarn, Penybont, Ty-ucha

10.4 Aerial Photographic Sources

RAF Vertical Photography CPE/UK/2079 (1947); 106G/UK/1468;

OS Vertical Photography 58/5067; 72/412; 73/046; 73/234; 76/120; 83/110

CPAT Oblique Photography

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Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Caersws to Machynlleth Pipeline Phase II

<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
1302 SH816048	Coed Mawr Cropmark	Enclosure complex ?	Unknown	E

Cropmarks of possible rectangular enclosure and circular features (RAF AP, 1946). Presumed to be natural and rejected by the Ordnance Survey (7 May 1980).

1313 SH85470388	Cae Talhaiarn Cropmark	Enclosure ?	Unknown	E
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Oval cropmark some 30m by 20m (RAF AP, 1946). Presumed to be natural and rejected by the Ordnance Survey in 1980.

1314 SH859037	Ffridd Fawr Cropmarks	Round barrow cemetery	Bronze Age	E
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Series of circular and oval cropmarks (RAF AP, 1946). Rejected by the Ordnance Survey in 1980 as natural.

1320 SH929002	Talerddig Chapel Site	Chapel	Medieval	F
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A chapel and perhaps a grange at Talerddig reputedly belonged to Strata Marcella abbey, and possibly called Capel Maine. A chapel at Talerddig is shown on Speed's map of 1610, but the site cannot now be located, though there was reportedly a field called 'Capel Maine' within the settlement.

1321 SH9300	Talerddig Find	Find	Bronze Age	F
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Bronze trunioned chisel of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date; found while ploughing. Probably an Irish import.

1724 SH82570465	Pont Dol Dwymyn	Bridge	Medieval ?	B
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Bridge over Afon Twymyn at Cemmaes Road; stone abutments and originally a three-arched bridge. Widened twice, the last time in 1908.

1727 SH83800377	Cae Cerrig Gwynion Stone	Standing stone	Bronze Age	F
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Small white stone, referred to in the placename, and now said to be covered by the railway (RCAHMW 1911).

1730 SH86360413	Cae Sam Placename	Road ?	Medieval ?	E
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Tithe map name suggests a road or trackway. No trace on the ground (OS, 1977).

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
1739 SH909021	Dol Lydan Find	Find	Prehistoric ?	F

Grooved stone maul with a flat head and a sharp, well-shaped edge found in the River Iaen, though the precise point of discovery is not certain. It was recorded as being in the Llanbrynmair school museum with a plaster cast in the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff.

4348 SH764021	Coed Dolguog Enclosure	Enclosure	Post Medieval	E
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Cropmark of rectangular enclosure, some 34m NW-SE by 15m wide; rounded corners. Not visible at ground level.

4971 SH77100272	Aber Ffrydian Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	D
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Area of narrow ridge and furrow.

4973 SH85300385	Cae Talhaiarn Earthwork	Quarry ?	Post Roman ?	E
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Series of parallel banks and ditches running across the top of Ffridd Fawr; probably the result of linear quarrying though this is said locally to be the site of a battle.

7658 SH78660353	Llanwrin Church	Church	Multiperiod	A
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A single-chamber church with a south porch, of the later 15thC; old stone-work in all four walls. The slating on the high-pitched roof-timbers, the west bellcote, and all the windows were renewed in 1864 by Benjamin Ferrey, though this work was not too destructive. There is a restored Perpendicular east window, with five lights and transom. The roof is of the common Welsh type, arch-braced, with collars and wind-braces.

7659 SH78660353	Llanwrin Churchyard	Churchyard	Not recorded	A
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A raised circular churchyard with the village close around.

7660 SH78610347	Plas Cwrin	House	Post Medieval	A
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Listed building. No further information.

20218 SH91030141	Diosg House	House	Post Medieval	B
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Stone-walled, lobby entry house with end chimney. Wing, built in 1830, masks the original front door. Interior of older portion is 'traditional'.

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
20220 SH90650233	Dol-yr-Onen House	House ?	Post Medieval	B

Stone-walled, end-chimney, lobby-entry, two-unit, house on a narrow plot between the road and river. Considered by the National Monument Record authority to be a typical squatter site.

21974 SH91000171	Braich Odnant Trackway	Trackway	Post Medieval	C
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Trackway c100m long adjacent to existing SE boundary of OS field no 9677, and winding up hill beside a stream. The base of this track is up to 1.4m below the adjacent field level to the NW which is fringed by deciduous trees and on the SE is a bank rising up to 0.6m high. The trackway - which is a public footpath - joins the access track to Braich Odnant at its northern end.

21975 SH90910191	Braich Odnant Quarry	Quarry	Post Medieval	D
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Stone quarry utilising a local outcrop adjacent to modern farm track heading NW to Ty Mawr farm. Dimensions: 10m SE-NW; 6m SW-NE. Not shown on 1st edition of OS map. No indications of recent quarrying activity. Presence confirmed during field visit on 07/09/1999.

21984 SH80720435	Pont Mathafarn ford (site of)	Ford	Post Medieval ?	F
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Former ford shown on OS 1960 map but now destroyed.

26674 SH923012	Factory, Llanbrynmair	Mill (woollen)	Post Medieval	B
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Former woollen mill now converted into a house.

32583 SH80660447	Mathafan, house & gateposts	House	Post Medieval	A
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Listed building. Ancestral home of the Pugh family. Contains an inscription dated 1628. No further information.

37009 SH78730346	Llanwrin earthworks	Earthwork	Unknown	E
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Minor earthworks south of Ty-isaf. Little is known of these and their significance cannot be established.

70252 SH850039	Commings Coch platform	Platform ?	Unknown	E
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Possible house platform noted in 1989. Site not examined in detail in 1999 because it was outside the area for which access permission had been given to the consultants; from an adjacent vantage point no traces of this site could be recognised.

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
80092 SN93489954	Talerddig siding trig point	Triangulation Point	Post-medieval	C

Triangulation station in corner of field. Shown on 1st Edition 25" map 27.15 (1887) but no longer present.

80093 SH90980170	Braich Odnant Quarry II	Quarry	Post-medieval	D
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Possible quarry against west side of field boundary. Shows on 1st Edition 25" 27.6 (1887). Presence confirmed during field visit, a deep cut back into the S slope of the hill. There is a field fence immediately above it, and it is enveloped by mature deciduous trees.

80094 SH90090309	Dafarn-newydd leat	Mill leat	Post-medieval	C
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Mill leat shown on OS 1st edition 25" 27.02 (1887). On the ground it shows as a straight V-shaped channel, about 1m wide at ground surface level and 0.7m deep. More northerly section appears to have been culverted.

80095 SH86490396	Nant Waen footbridge	Footbridge	Post-medieval	D
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Footbridge marked on OS 1st Edition 25" 27.01 (1887). Its position almost exactly on the line of the pipeline. No trace of it could be recognised during fieldwork, though the precise spot is smothered in impenetrable gorse.

80096 SH84810366	Cwm bach	Building	Post-medieval	C
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Building of unknown type shown on OS 1st Edition 25" 26.04 (1887). Outside the area for which access permission granted to the consultants.

80097 SH83540408	Rhyd Cerrig Gwnnion	Farmstead	Post-medieval	C
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Farmstead shows on OS 1st and 2nd editions of 25" maps 26.03 (1887 and 1901). It does not appear on the consultants' modern mapping. The Tithe map of 1841 calls it Rhyd Cerrig Gwnnion. On the ground only the end wall of one building, perhaps ancillary, remains, though to a height of 2.5m and complete in its length. This building without apertures in the end wall, had opposing doorways close to the corners of the long walls. Otherwise there are piles of rubblestone and roof slates which are largely meaningless in the context of a farmstead.

80098 SH82800461	Pont Dol-Dwymyn quarry	Quarry	Post-medieval	D
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Possible quarrying showing on OS 1st edition of 25" map 26.03 (1887), but not wholly convincing on the ground.

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
80099 SH82590489	Dol-Twymyn railway line	Railway	Post-medieval	B

Mawddwy narrow gauge railway line shows on OS 1st edition 25" 19.15 (1887). On the ground it is revealed clearly as a raised causeway in the field to the south of Dol-Twymyn but the field to the east through which the pipeline is due to pass is set on the river terrace, and there is virtually no surface evidence of the railway

80244 SH78390310	Dolau Bricks	Building	Post-medieval	E
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Building named as Dolau Bricks on OS 1st edition 25" 26.01 (1887). No surface traces remain.

80245 SH78370330	Minffordd-bach	Building	Post-medieval	C
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House called Minffordd-bach on OS 1st edition 25" 26.01 (1887). Tithe apportionment for Llanwrin (1837) also records a house here, though the name as given is 'Dol fuches'. On the ground a ruinous structure with walls of alternate shale slabs and cobbles, to 1.5m high and aligned NNW/SSE; set within its own enclosure.

80246 SH76030238	Hendreseifion milestone	Milestone	Post-medieval	B
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Milestone shown on OS 2nd edition 25" 25.08 (1901). In situ on north side of road. Inscribed 'Mach 2m' and also has graffiti including one piece dated to 1844.

80247 SH92460056	Clwt Bach	Farmstead?	Post-medieval	E
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Complex of buildings shown on Llanbrynmair Tithe Map (1841); the Apportionment has the name 'Clwt bach'. No trace of this complex was noted during fieldwork, except for a stretch of retaining wall on the west side of the track, about 3m long by 0.6m high. Also some building rubble lying around.

80248 SH88150352	Pentremawr cottage	Cottage	Post-medieval	D
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Building shown on Llanbrynmair Tithe Map (1841), though the Apportionment has only the term 'cottage'. No obvious trace remains on the ground.

80249 SH92510026	Fron spring	Placename	Unknown	E
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Tithe apportionment of 1839 has 'Cae Ffynnon', and the map shows a small rectangular ?enclosure. The subsequent expansion of the farm has probably swallowed up the site.

80250 SH902031	Dafarn-newydd spring	Placename	Unknown	E
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Tithe apportionment of 1839 has 'Cae Ffynnon'. No trace was observed on the ground.

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
80251 SH891033	Esgair	Placename	Unknown	E

Tithe apportionment of 1839 has 'Rhos yr odyd', but no kiln is now visible.

80252 SH86390391	Ty bach y wain	Cottage	Post-medieval	E
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Cemmaes Tithe map of 1841 shows a building, termed Ty bach y wain in the Apportionment, set in its own small enclosure. Its location cannot be determined with any precision on a modern plan, and it seems likely that it is to be identified with either PRN 80284 or more likely PRN 80285.

80253 SH86100393	Pymyle	Farmstead	Post-medieval	C
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Cemmaes Tithe map of 1841 shows building and enclosure(s). The Apportionment has the name Pymyle and mentions a house. This was not checked on the ground being just outside the assessment corridor.

80254 SH84620367	Glyntwymyn spring	Placename	Unknown	E
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Cemmaes Tithe apportionment of 1838 has 'Cae'r ffynnon'. Also named on an earlier map of pre-1774 date (NLW Vol 9, 33). No convincing trace of this was observed during fieldwork.

80255 SH837039	Rhyd Cerrig Gwnnion spring	Placename	Unknown	E
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Cemmaes Tithe apportionment of 1838 has 'Cae ffynnon'. No convincing trace was recognised during fieldwork.

80256 SH828045	Dol Twymyn spring	Placename	Unknown	E
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Cemmaes Tithe apportionment of 1838 has 'Cae'r ffynnon'. No trace of this was recognised on the ground.

80257 SH78370320	Aber Ffrydlan	Unknown	Post-medieval	E
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Llanwrin Tithe map of 1839 appears to show a small building, possibly a field barn. No visible signs remain on the ground.

80258 SH85830390	Ceilwyn	Unknown	Post-medieval	C
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Building shown on estate map of c.1800 but not named (NLW/Peniarth Coll. 3, 27). Also shown on an earlier map of before 1774 (NLW Vol 9, 33). Little trace of this building remains on the ground except for occasional lumps of stone disturbed by tractor movement. However, its position is clear for there is an elongated hollow which must be natural as its measurements are more than 40m N/S by 24m E/W, with a pronounced fan on the uphill side. The building sheltered within this hollow.

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
80259 SH81320455	Tyn y Coed building	Cottage	Post-medieval	C

Building shown on estate map of 1763 and named as Tyn y Coedd (NLW/Wynnstey Vol 1, 37). On the ground formless heaps and hollows covering about 19m SW/NE by 9m.

80272 SN93689964	Caeaduon		Post-medieval	B
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Complex of sheep and cattle sheds; mortared stone walls with slate or tin roofs; slit windows, splayed; brick voussoirs to at least one doorway. Lean-to Dutch barn in wood with semi-circular tin roof. Enclosed yard on SE side. Good condition and still in use. No obvious sign of accompanying farmhouse. Overall dimensions can be gauged from digital mapping.

80273 SN93459987	Caeaduon mound	Mound	Unknown	E
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Small near circular mound, less than 5m across and 0.5m high. Seen only from road as outside the search area. Perhaps a clearance heap?

80274 SH92930001	Talerddig Farm	Platform	Unknown	C
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Possible platform for structure. On a natural shelf with a rock outcrop rising above it is a particularly level area aligned NW to SE with a faint fan rising above it, though this could be wholly natural, and swinging round to the SW to form one side. The apron is natural. Close to railway cutting.

80275 SN92879974	Allt Gau sluice	Sluice	Post-medieval	C
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Stone sluice consisting of a drystone wall with one or perhaps two deliberately constructed slits in it, set across a stream which runs off the hill to the S. Wall about 5m long and up to 1.4m high.

80276 SH91980124	Afon Laen platform	Platform	Unknown	E
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Small sub-oval platform in sparse woodland above stream. Set an angle to the slope, it is slightly terraced into the slope and has dimensions of just over 6m on both axes. Immediately adjacent to former Severn-Trent wayleave. Conceivably natural but more likely to be man-made.

80277 SH91940112	Newydd Fynyddog trackway	Trackway	Medieval?	B
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Trackway showing as a terrace way running along the side of the valley. Where examined it was about 3m wide and there was a scarp of c.0.7m in depth on the uphill side. It can be traced from Diosg at SH 910014 to Fron at SH 925 002 and perhaps beyond.

80278 SH91340140	Diosg	Barn	Post-medieval	C
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Single-storey rubblestone-built field barn or stock shed. Twin doors face N; loading window in E gable; tin roof. Still in use. No measurements taken.

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
80279 SH91230157	Dol-fach mound	Mound	Unknown	E

Long mound approx 12m NE/SW by 2m wide and 0.4m high. Probably a natural feature.

80281 SH91000160	Braich Odnant leat	Leat	Post-medieval	C
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Leat running just below holloway. About 0.4m wide and a similar amount deep. In one place bank erosion has forced a repair in the form of a wood and metal launder supported on uprights to carry the water across the erosion scar. Presumably ran to Braich Odnant but possibly beyond.

80282 SH90180316	Dafarn Newydd platform	Platform	Medieval?	C
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Platform, aligned approx. N/S and cut at about 45 degrees to the slope of the river terrace on which it sits, though at this point there is a distinctive protrusion to the terrace though this is presumed to be natural. The fan of the platform on its E side swings around on to the N side, and there is a slight apron on the W which does not conform to the configuration of the terrace. The platform is however defined by a natural drop on the S. Overall it is about 14.1m W/E by 7.4m N/S. There is a second disturbance, more like a scoop, a few metres to the NW but this is probably natural.

80283 SH89260341	Esgair bank	Bank	Unknown	E
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A large bank running roughly parallel to the field edge but continuing beyond it into the field to north and south. In the field to the south it is over 21m wide and the general height is 0.8-1.0m. Clearly very different from the typical relict boundary, it has traces of a gully on the west side. Conceivably natural for there are similar if less pronounced, gullies with adjacent banks elsewhere on the slopes above the Afon Twymyn, it could be a man-made earthwork, but this remains to be established.

80284 SH86180382	Nant y Waun stone pile	Structure	Post-medieval	E
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The edge of the common at this point is marked by a stone-faced earth bank which elsewhere along this stretch of the common boundary is grassed over. Here, though, the stone is exposed and beneath it a collection of stone and traces of a short embankment which could perhaps be the remnants of a structure, about 9m long (west to east) and 2m wide. Alternatively it could just be dumped stone in a hollow.

80285 SH86510401	Nant y Waun enclosure	Structure	Post-medieval	E
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Adjacent to the stream is an enclosure, the stone-faced bank which runs beside the stream along the north-western common edge angling out for a short distance. Within this are mature conifers some windblown, and some piles of stones which might signify a building. Possibly this is Ty bach y wain (PRN 80252), referred to above.

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
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80286 SH83900383	Glantwymyn trackway	Trackway	Medieval?	B
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Trackway showing as a terrace way running along the north side of the valley. Where examined it was about 3m wide and was edged by a bank on the south side which at the grid reference given included coppiced trees. It can be traced for much of the way from Commons Coch to Cemmaes Road but probably continues further east.

80287 SH83510416	Ty'n-y-wern enclosure	Platform	Post-medieval?	C
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A rectangular enclosure or field extends onto the common. Appended to its inner face on the south-eastern side and almost immediately below a gorse-covered rock outcrop, is an irregular platform, c.6m by 6m.

80288 SH83280427	Ty'n-y-wern platform I	Platform	Unknown	E
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Small, semi-circular platform with a shallow fan and a level surface, the apron largely natural and straight. The platform internally is about 4.9m NW/SE by 2.3m. A second rather similar platform is recorded as PRN 80289.

80289 SH83220431	Ty'n-y-wern platform II	Platform	Unknown	E
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Small, semi-circular platform with a shallow fan and a level surface, the apron largely natural and straight. The platform is approx the same size as PRN 80288 some 80m to the south-east.

80290 SH83160433	Ty'n-y-wern quarry	Quarry	Modern	D
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Quarry beside the trackway which runs along the south side of the common; used as a rubbish tip. No shown on early maps so probably a modern feature.

80291 SH84980400	Cwm Gwreinyn holloway	Trackway	Unknown	C
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Overgrown holloway running below the edge of a field, its line followed by a rarely used (?) footpath.

80292 SH84880392	Cwm Gwreinyn earthwork	Unknown	Unknown	E
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A large bowl-like depression, some 28-29m across along both axes and defined by a scarp slope of less than 1m on all sides except the south-west. A now-dry stream course has eroded a hollow across the north-east side and exits through the open south-west side. From a distance it shows as a distinctive earthwork: if it is a surface quarry it is of unusual form, so the possibility of an enclosure (perhaps for stock) cannot be ruled out.

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
80293 SH82080526	Pen-y-coer earthworks	Settlement	Medieval ?	E

Area of extremely vaguely earthworks, perhaps the much smoothed scarps of rectilinear enclosures. Several mature oaks surround the site, and there is a spring adjacent. On a south-facing slope. Complex covers about 30m SW/NE by 22m+.

80294 SH81320455	Coed mawr holloway	Trackway	Medieval ?	C
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Holloway or long linear quarry, more than 2m deep on the uphill (north-west) side. Field bank cuts across its line.

80295 SH80870440	Mathafarn plantation	Plantation	Post-medieval	C
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Mature beech plantation surrounded by a plantation bank about 4m wide by 0.8m high, and defining a rectangular area.

80296 SH80360421	Mathafarn milestone	Milestone	Post-medieval	B
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Milestone marked on earlier OS maps. No longer extant at position shown.

80297 SN93109936	Talerddig signal box	Signal box	Post-medieval	B
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Brick and timber signal box set on plinth to south of railway line. No date ascribed.

80298 SN92999399	Talerddig Roman road	Road	Roman ?	E
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A reference in the 1888 edition of the Montgomeryshire Collections refers to a Roman road 'between Ystrad Fawr and Ystrad Fach to Tirannon'. The location is vague and it is probable that the road, if authentic, falls outside the pipeline corridor.

80299 SH90490203	Ty-mawr	House	Post-medieval	E
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Timber-framed building with some integral walling; a mixture of wattle and daub and weatherboarding has been recorded in the past. Reportedly it was the first house of nonconformity in Llanbrynmair (1675-1739). Externally no trace of a timber-framed building can now be seen, and the building referred to above may have been demolished.

80302 SH80360419	Mathafarn old house	House	Post-medieval	E
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The predecessor of the present house at Mathafarn is said to have stood in a field about 400m south-west of the present house. No trace of this remains and the reference cannot be verified.

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<i>PRN & NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Category</i>
80303 SH77950295	Aber Ffrydlan	House	Post-medieval	B

Stone-built, L-shaped house with some evidence for an earlier timber-built structure. Another building in the complex has a datestone of 1769.

80814 SN93509938	Talerddig siding trackway	Trackway ?	Post-medieval ?	D
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Possible trackway with a hedgebank and fence on one side (N) and a broad bank on the other (S), leaving a narrow way of 1m or less; the broad bank however is in part a function of a stream terrace, and elsewhere the bank is very much slighter.

80815 SN93419944	Talerddig siding cultivation r	Field system	Post-medieval	D
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Low cultivation ridges about 6m wide (from ridge top to ridge top) and no more than 0.3m high run parallel to the eastern edge of the field. Mainly visible in the eastern half of the field.

80816 SN93249934	Talerddig siding enclosure wal	Wall	Post-medieval ?	C
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A short stretch of stone wall, drystone with both quarried and waterworn rubble in it; about 20m long and over 1m high. Gives way to a thorn hedge both to S and N. However, the presence of another, longer stretch of wall on the W side of the field (SH 15939946) implies that there may once have been a stone-walled enclosure here though the differential survival is curious.

80817 SH92380011	Fron wall	Wall	Post-medieval ?	C
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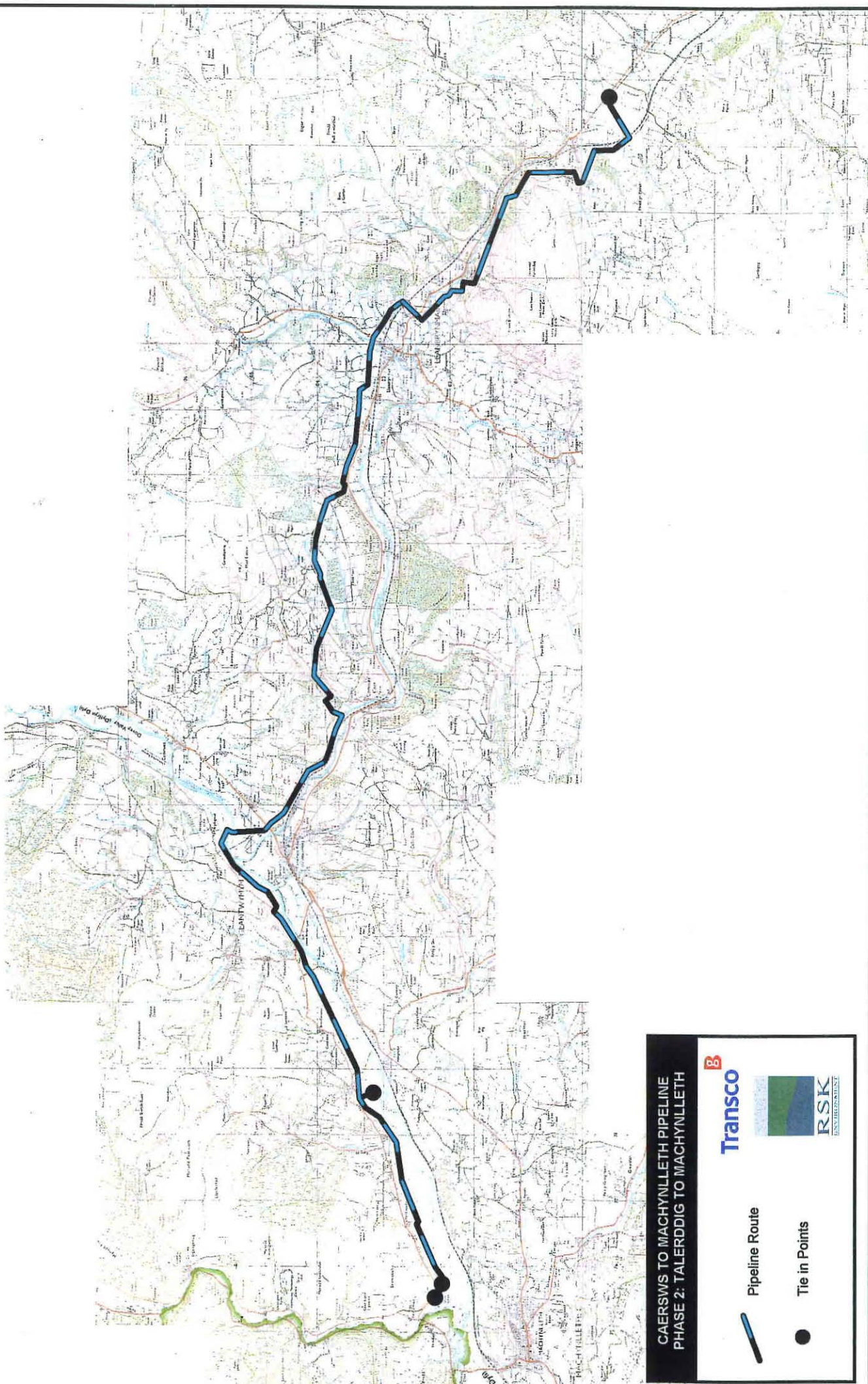
Short stretch of stone wall about 1m high and perhaps 20m long, replaced elsewhere by a fence.

80818 SH92460017	Fron clamps	Root store	Post-medieval	C
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Two potato clamps showing as earthworks with linear hollowed centres and banks running down each side. One about 8.5m long, the other about 5.5m long and both 3.5m-4.0m wide. The could be two other examples nearby, both rather more disturbed.

80819 SH92370010	Fron platform	Platform	Unknown	E
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A small platform set at the end of a rock outcrop that shows as a rocky spine. The platform is about 4m by 2m internally with a fan at the rear about 0.7m high. Its function is uncertain - it could be a quarry scoop though it does look rather regular.



**CAERSWS TO MACHYNLLETH PIPELINE
PHASE 2: TALERDDIG TO MACHYNLLETH**





Pipeline Route



Tie in Points

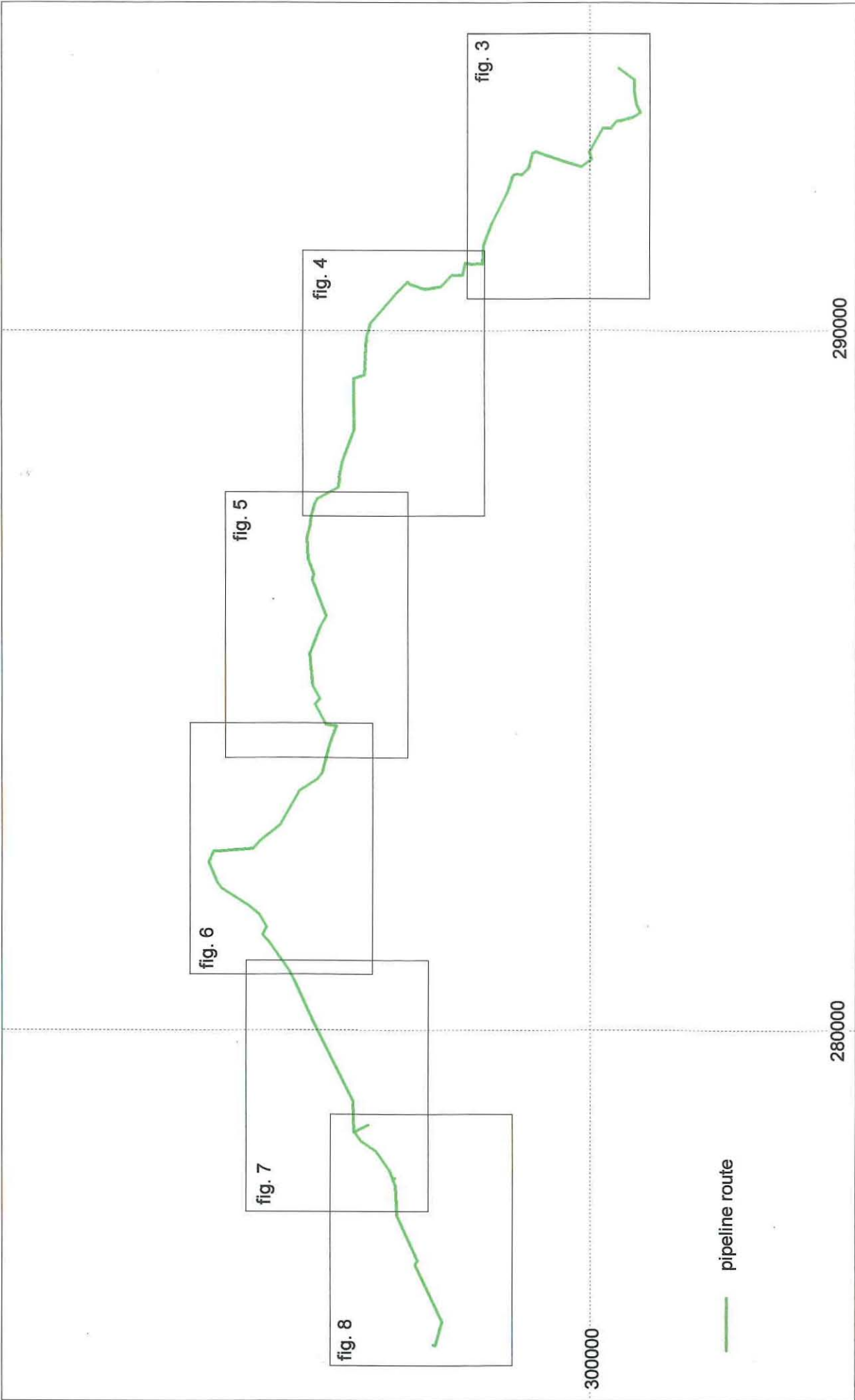


Fig. 2 Key map for figs 3-8

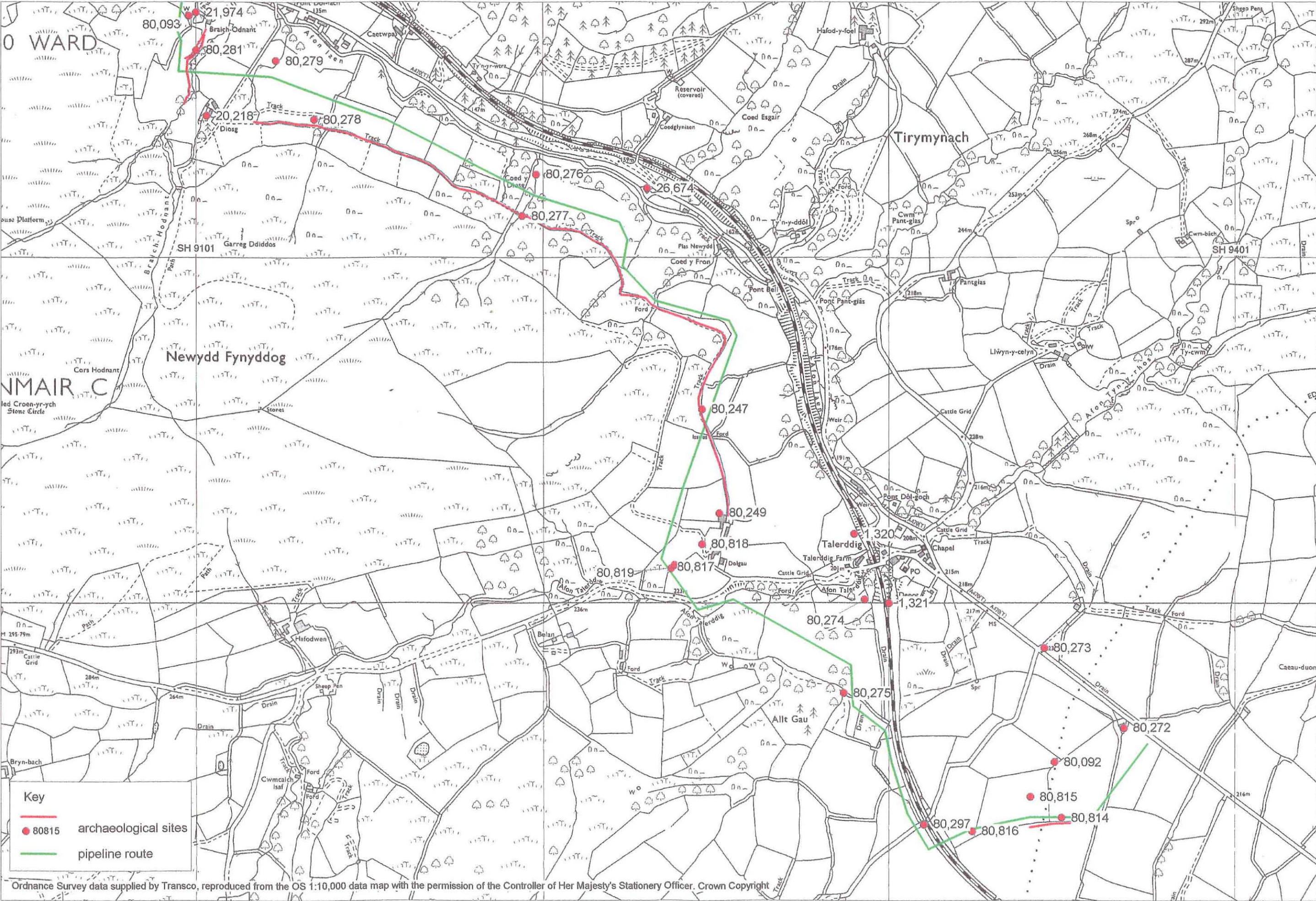


Fig. 3 Caersws to Machynlleth Pipeline Phase II. Scale 1:10,000

Fig. 4 Caersws to Machynlleth Pipeline Phase II. Scale 1:10,000

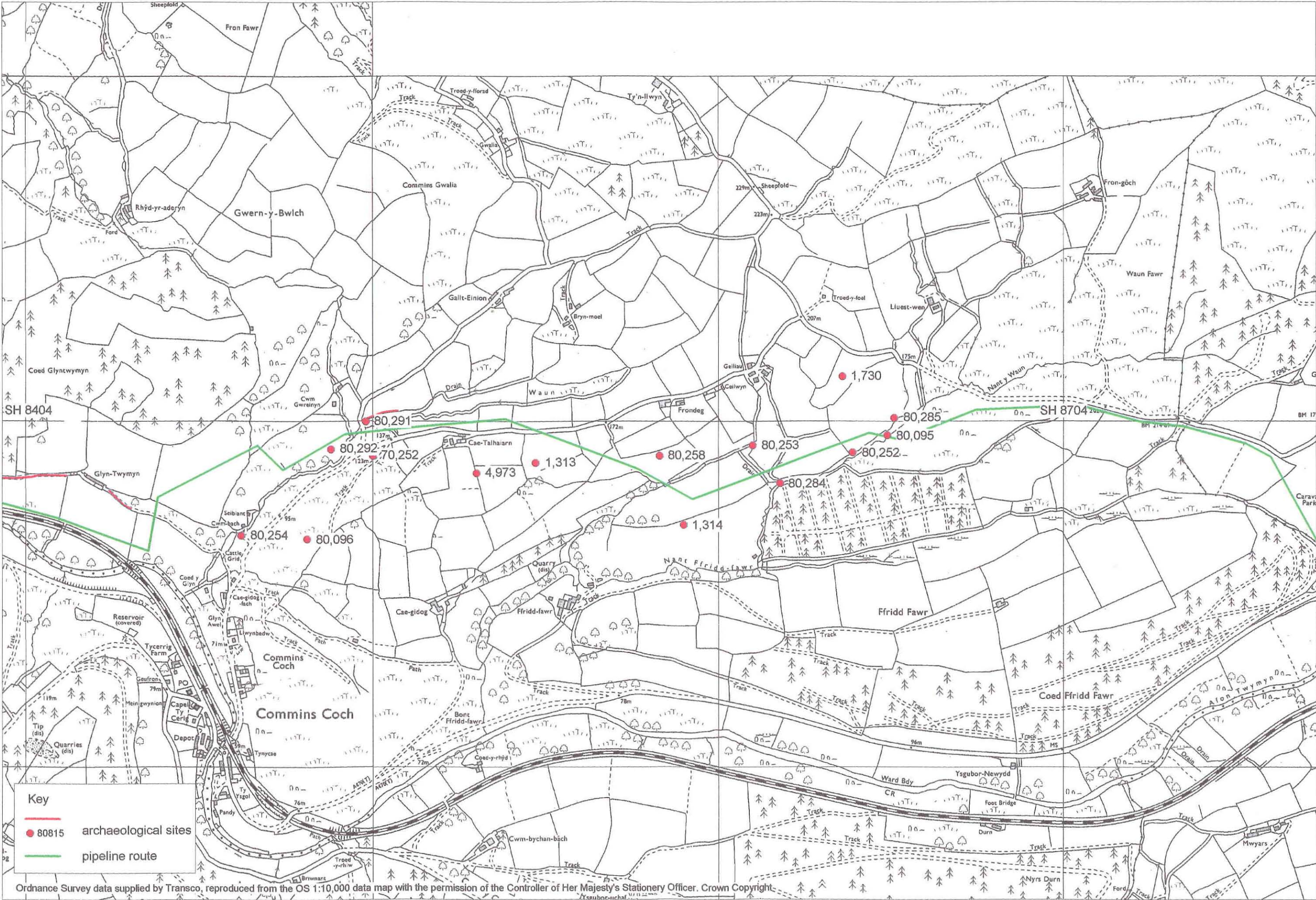


Fig. 5 Caersws to Machynlleth Pipeline Phase II. Scale 1:10,000

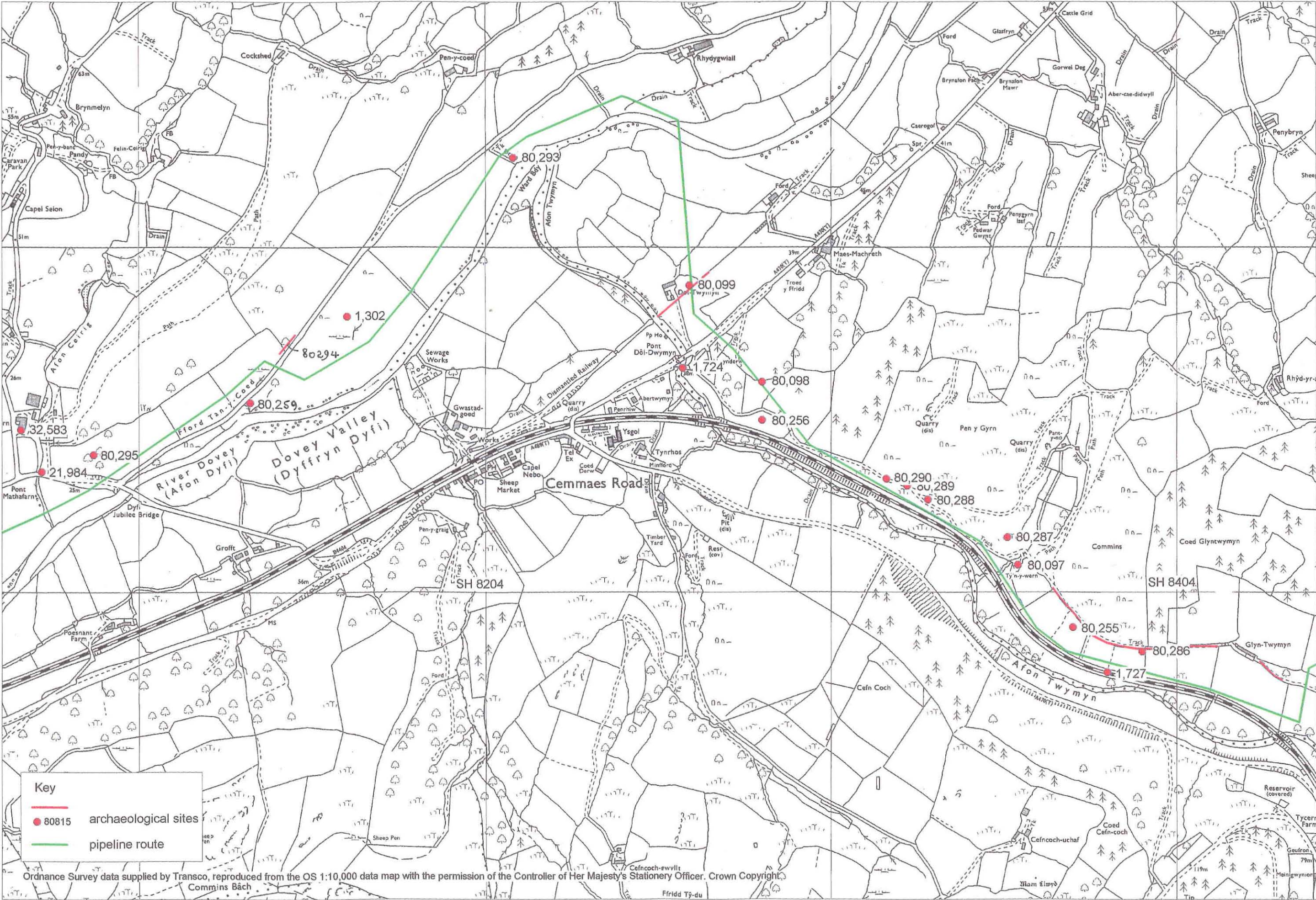


Fig. 6 Caersws to Machynlleth Pipeline Phase II. Scale 1:10,000



Plate 1: PRN 80272 Farm buildings complex near Caeaduon



Plate 2: PRN 80274. Platform near Talerddig Farm



Plate 3: PRN 80275. Stone sluice below Allt Gau



Plate 4: PRN 80276. Small platform near Afon Laen.



Plate 5: PRN 80277. Terraced track beneath Newydd Fynyddog



Plate 6: PRN 80278. Barn on the the landholding of Diosg



Plate 7: PRN 21975. Quarry near Braich Odnant



Plate 8: PRN 80281. Leat near Braich Odnant



Plate 9: PRN 80094. Mill leat at Dafarn Newydd



Plate 10: PRN 80282. Platform near Dafarn Newydd



Plate 11: PRN 80283. Esgair earthwork



Plate 12: PRN 80292. Cwm Gwreinyn earthwork



Plate 13: PRN 80097. Rhyd Cerrig Gwnnion



Plate 14: PRN 80288. Ty'n-y-wern platform I



Plate 15: PRN 80294. Coed Mawr holloway

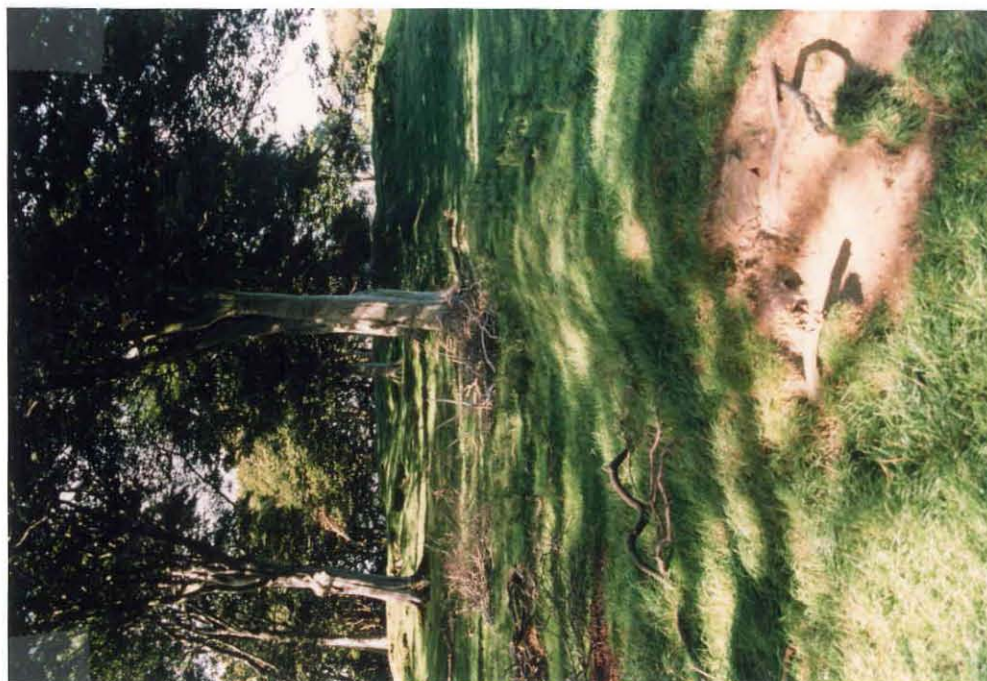


Plate 16: PRN 80295. Mathafarn plantation



Plate 17: PRN 80814. Possible trackway near Talerddig siding



Plate 18: PRN 80816. Stone wall near Talerddig siding



Plate 19: PRN 80818. Root clamps at Fron



Plate 20: PRNs 80819 and 80817. Platform and stone wall at Fron

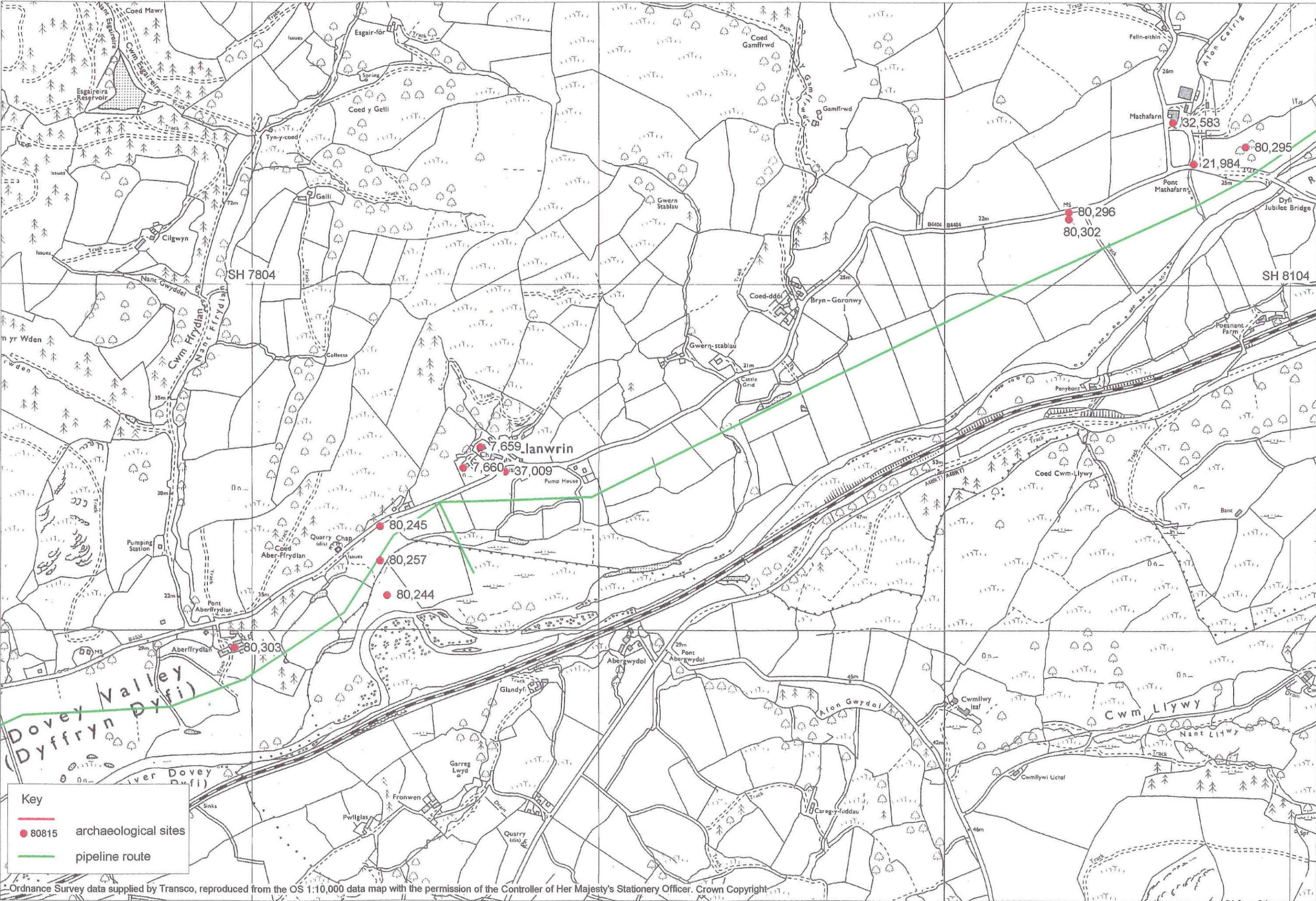


Fig. 7 Caersws to Machynlleth Pipeline Phase II. Scale 1:10,000

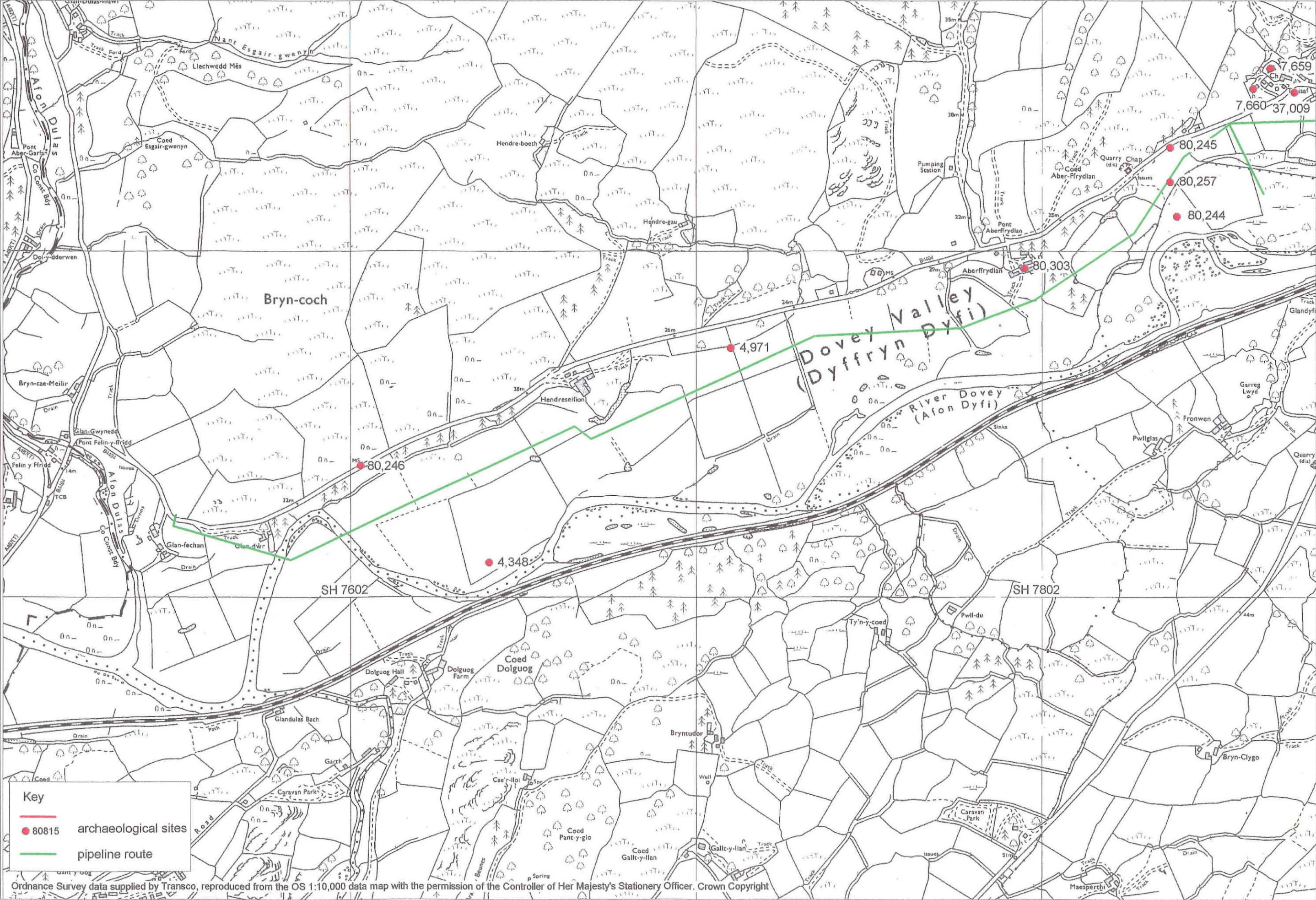


Fig. 8 Caersws to Machynlleth Pipeline Phase II. Scale 1:10,000