

*TAN 8 Strategic Search Areas in Powys*  
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION



Moel Iart, on the edge of the Severn valley east of Llandinam. Photo CPAT 2238-27

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by **W J Britnell**  
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## *About this study*

### **Terms of reference of the study and layout of report**

This historic landscape characterization (HLC) study was jointly commissioned by Powys County Council and Cadw in July 2006.

It is primarily a desk-based study based on the sources noted in the following section, the principal objective being to identify the significant, visible historic components of the landscapes concerned and a broad overview of their significance. It has not been considered to be within the remit of the study, however, to evaluate the relative importance of these components, or to touch on historic landscape management or conservation issues.

The methodology adopted is outlined in the next section, which is followed by individual descriptions and indicative maps of the historic landscape character areas (HLCAs) that have been defined as part of the project. A bibliography is given at the end of the report.

An outline guide to the archaeological and historical periods that are mentioned in the report is given in Appendix 1. An outline of some of the more common archaeological field monuments that are to be found within the study area can be found in the Royal Commission's *The Archaeology of the Welsh Uplands* (Silvester 2003; further information on the archaeology of the Welsh uplands can also be found online on the Commission's website at <http://www.rcahmw.org.uk/uplands/>).

The size of the area involved and difficulties of access in many instances dictated that no fieldwork could be undertaken within the resources available. It has meant that certain types of information which might otherwise have been considered — such as field boundary types and vernacular building types and materials — have not been included within the study. Further work in these areas is likely to be desirable or essential in some instances, but is not considered to detract significantly from the conclusions presented here. It has also proved impractical to provide ground-level photographs of the landscapes concerned.

It has also not proved possible to look in detail at the sources relating to the palaeoenvironmental history of the areas covered by the study.

### **Summary of archaeological fieldwork previously undertaken in the study area**

As is the case with many areas of upland Wales the surviving documentary evidence relating to the past history of land use and settlement in the areas covered by this study are generally fairly poor.

Great reliance must therefore be placed upon the often fragile and fragmentary field evidence that has survived. This tends to be very variable and to some extent will depend upon the extent and severity of upland improvement schemes, for example, which have degraded or hidden archaeological features in some areas.

There is also considerable variation in what sites have been recorded, which depends upon whether recent archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken, the types of features that may have been recorded, and the clarity with which features might be visible due to vegetation cover.

An index of the archaeological and historical sites and finds within the study area is to be found within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT). A significant amount of archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the study area though this tends to be very patchy and in some areas little or no fieldwork recording has been undertaken in recent years. Undoubtedly many new sites still



await discovery. In addition, features of potential archaeological or historical significance within the SSAs are shown on various Ordnance Survey map resources which have not as yet been recorded by the HER.

A brief summary can be given of some of the recent archaeological survey work in the area, details of which are held by different bodies. Parts of the area have been surveyed on a systematic basis as part of the Royal Commission's Uplands Initiative since the 1980s, designed to identify previously unrecorded monuments (Brown and Hughes 2003; <http://www.rcahmw.org.uk/uplands/>). An area survey was also undertaken in response to upland improvement in the 1980s (Dorling 1989). Many known sites have also been visited and recorded as part of a series of projects by CPAT as part of the Threat-Related Assessments programme funded by Cadw since the early 1990s, which has included work on Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments, Roman Roads, and Short Dykes within the study area (details of which can be found in the Bibliography and on-line at <http://www.cpat.org.uk>).

Surveys of a number of farms particularly around the periphery of the study area have been undertaken since the late 1990s in conjunction with the Tir Gofal all-Wales agri-environment scheme, managed until recently by the Countryside Council for Wales (<http://www.cpat.org.uk/services/tirgofal/tirgofal.htm>). Several of the woodland areas were studied in the late 1990s as part of the Welsh Heritage Assets Project carried out by the Forestry Commission with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-4ZVKTS>). Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area are also visited as part of a rolling programme by Cadw's Field Monument Wardens (<http://www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/default.asp?id=96>). Fieldwork recording has also been undertaken in relation to a number of proposed windfarm developments (see details in the Bibliography).

A limited amount of modern archaeological excavation and recording has been carried out within the area, including for example work on prehistoric lithic scatter sites at Carreg-y-big (Silvester and Davies 1992), funerary and ritual monuments and a post-medieval farm complex at Carneddau (Gibson 1993), post-medieval pillow mounds at Y Foel (Silvester 1995), palaeoenvironmental sampling at the Giant's Grave short dyke (Hankinson 2005), and on various sites on Trannon Moor (Silvester 1998).

## Methodology

### GIS workspace

The mapping element of the project was undertaken within a MapInfo GIS workspace and involved the creation of a number of tables which are listed in Appendix 3. Cartographic sources that were used included modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 and 1:25,000 raster maps, and historic (Landmark) 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 raster maps. Mapping undertaken within the project is generally accurate to a scale of approximately 1:10,000.

### Mapping refined SSA boundaries

The boundaries of the areas of the refined SSAs in Powys - Area B (Carno North) and Area C (Newtown South) (Arup 2006; Powys County Council 2006) - were adopted as the basic framework for the areas studied in this report. The two areas are represented by 4 polygons covering a total area of just under 180 km<sup>2</sup>. In the absence of digital boundaries for these areas two new MapInfo tables were created (Fig. 1) by digitizing the small-scale published maps of the refined SSAs.

### Mapping historic landscape types

The landscape covered by the refined SSA boundaries was mapped (Fig. 2) by adopting a methodology similar to characterization work currently being undertaken in England (Aldred and Graham 2003). A total of 486 polygons were drawn and categorized in terms of a customised list of historic landscape types (Appendix 2) intended to give a broad indication of landscape history of particular areas of land. (The sources and methodology used for mapping the landscape are given in Appendix 3.) The potential historical significance of these historic landscape types is discussed more fully below in the section on historic landscape themes.

### Extent of characterized areas

During the process of mapping, historic landscape type polygons were generally extended to their outermost limits beyond the boundaries of the refined SSAs in order to clarify what had been mapped and to allow for some leeway. The extent of the characterized area given in Figure 3 (just over 270 km<sup>2</sup>) is larger than the refined SSA boundaries but is not intended to have any particular significance in terms of planning or to redefine the boundaries of the refined SSAs themselves.

### Other sources consulted

A number of MapInfo tables with historical and archaeological data held by the Historic Environment Record (HER) were consulted as part of the project including those relating to the HER, dykes, Roman roads, 19th-century tithe parishes, historic common land in Radnorshire, and medieval ecclesiastical land holdings. Information relating to long-distance footpaths was obtained for Glyndwr's Way (see [www.powystrails.org.uk](http://www.powystrails.org.uk)) and the Cistercian Way (see <http://cistercian-way.newport.ac.uk>). MapInfo tables supplied by Powys County Council relating to registered Common Land and Woodland were also consulted. MapInfo tables of 716 placenames and of existing windfarms in the characterized areas were also created as part of the project (see Appendix 3).

### Definition of historic landscape character areas

A total of 45 historic landscape character (HLCA) polygons were defined by a subjective process on the basis of the historic landscape types and the other sources noted above which were consulted as part of the study (Fig. 4). The areas have been defined in a way which is broadly similar to the HLC work undertaken in Powys (Britnell 2001; 2004; 2006 forthcoming; Britnell and Martin 1999; 2000; also available on-line at [www.cpat.org.uk](http://www.cpat.org.uk)) and elsewhere on the historic landscape areas in the historic landscapes registers (Cadw 1998; 2001).

For ease of reference the areas are named and numbered within a single numerical sequence, prefixed by 'SSA Powys'.



The HLCAs are intended to define areas with a broadly uniform land use history and historic landscape character. The HLCAs fall into a limited range of broad categories. Areas of 20th-century conifer plantation superimposed upon former moorland areas or earlier fieldscapes are represented by HLCAs 6, 10, 14, 23, 32, 34, 37, 38. Areas of upland moorland plateau and hillside, partly enclosed between the 19th and early 20th centuries are represented by HLCAs 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 20, 24, 29, 36, 41, 42, 44. Areas of more anciently enclosed fieldscapes, of possibly medieval to early post-medieval origin, on the valley sides and upland edge are represented by HLCAs 2, 3, 4, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45.

The draft refined SSA boundaries tend to cut arbitrarily across various landscape types isolating small pockets of particular landscape types. Partly as a consequence of this some of the HLCAs which have been defined are quite small in size and would be more extensive or would amalgamate with others had the boundaries of the characterized areas been larger.

#### **Relationship of HLCAs with LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas**

The Historic Landscape aspect of LANDMAP for Montgomeryshire (Britnell and Martin 2006) and Radnorshire (Martin and Britnell 2004), which covers the Powys SSAs considered in this report was undertaken for the Countryside Council for Wales and Powys County Council. This was undertaken at *Level 3: Pattern*, which loosely corresponds to the HLCAs. Although drawn from different sources there is consequently a broad degree of correspondence between the two (Fig. 5). The historic landscape types noted above would broadly correspond to the LANDMAP's evaluated *Level 4: Detail*, though this was not undertaken for the Historic Landscape Aspect for Montgomeryshire or Radnorshire.

#### **Relationship to registered Historic Landscape Areas**

The spatial relationship of the study area to adjacent historic landscape areas in the historic landscapes registers is shown in Figure 3 (Cadw 1998; 2001; Britnell forthcoming).

#### **The relative importance of different historic landscape character areas**

The relative importance of the different historic landscape areas that have been defined by this study can be judged on a number of different criteria, including their intrinsic significance in terms of settlement or land use history, and the condition, coherence, group value and potential of the historic landscape elements they contain.



## *Historic Landscape Themes*

### **VEGETATION HISTORY**

Only a limited amount of information is available on the vegetation and land use history of the study area. Pollen studies undertaken in conjunction with the excavation of two upland cairns at Carneddau near Carno in the late 1980s, have suggested a framework which may have relevance to the region as a whole since about 10000 BC. Colonisation of the area by tree birch took place shortly after the amelioration of climate conditions between about 9600-9500 BC, during the earlier Mesolithic period during what is known climatically as the Flandrian.

Expansion of hazel scrub and woodland into the birch woodland took place between about 9,500-8,500 BC, still during the earlier Mesolithic period. Mixed forest cover with pine, oak, birch, elm, hazel and later alder developed from about 8500, possibly lasting for about 1500 years until about 7000 BC. The expansion of alder and the gradual disappearance of other woodland types, notably pine, took place about 6000-5800 BC, during the later Mesolithic period, at a time when blanket peats were beginning to spread across the hillsides as the climate became wetter.

Woodland decline became particularly marked from close to 3800 BC, at about the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic period, perhaps partly due to climatic deterioration, depletion of soil nutrients and increased waterlogging, but also perhaps as a consequence of human activity. After this date there was a progressive transition to open woodland and heathland, with a major phase of clearance at between about 1400-1300 BC. The two Bronze Age cairns at Carneddau were set out on grassland and were in use in the period between about 2000-1750 BC, associated with oak, birch, hazel and alder charcoal consistent with the pollen evidence.

This general phase saw the virtual elimination of woodland cover on the upland plateaux, with strong indications of human interference in the landscape, and suggestions of both pastoral and arable farming activity, a phase which continued well into the Roman period, up to about AD 250. Subsequently there is some evidence of episodes of woodland regeneration, possibly associated with reduced human activity, before the modern grassland and open heathland vegetation became established, probably during the medieval period.

Peat deposits, other waterlogged sediments and ancient buried soils which survive within the area provide important reservoirs of information relating to climate and vegetation history and to the history of land use, and are therefore of significant archaeological potential.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES**

The characterized areas considered in this report lie within the present-day county of Powys but formerly lay within the historic counties of Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire.

The characterized areas formerly fell within the in Montgomeryshire ecclesiastical tithe parishes of Aberhafesb, Carno, Llanbrynmair, Llandinam, Llanerfyl, Llangadfan, Llanllugan, Llanwyddelan, Llanwnnog, Mochdre, Trefeglwys, Tregynon and the Radnorshire ecclesiastical tithe parishes of Abbey Cwmhir, Beguildy, Llananno, Llanbadarn Fynydd, Llanbister. The tithe parishes were first consistently mapped in the 19th-century, though most of them originated in the medieval period.

The character areas fall within the modern Powys communities of Abbey Cwmhir, Aberhafesb (Aberhafesp) Banwy, Beguildy, Caersws, Carno, Dwyrw, Glantwymyn, Llanbadarn Fynydd, Llanbister, Llanbrynmair, Llandinam, Llanerfyl, Mochdre, Trefeglwys (Fig. 6).

These and a number of earlier administrative boundaries have some relevance to particular landscape features. These include boundary stones of possibly late medieval to post-medieval date in some areas and in some instances, subsequent, post-medieval boundary walls which subdivide upland commons and define the extent of adjacent parishes.

Several other landscape features, including a series of linear dykes, appear to define either early medieval subdivisions of the early kingdom of Powys or the boundaries of secular and ecclesiastical estates, including those of a number of granges belonging to the medieval Cistercian abbeys of Cwm-hir, Strata Florida and Strata Marcella and the medieval cistercian nunnery at Llanllugan, which all survived up to the Dissolution in the mid 16th century.

A number of the larger land-owning estates which emerged to prominence during the 18th and 19th centuries, such as the Wynnstay and Powis estates, will undoubtedly have had a significant impact upon the social history, and the pattern of settlement and fieldsapes in certain parts of the study area. Although not examined in any depth by the present study it is likely that the policies pursued by a number of these estates during this period, including the sanctioning or suppression of squatter settlements and the enclosure of marginal land are likely to find significant expression in the modern landscape.

## SETTLEMENT HISTORY

The settlement history of the study area is important to a history of the development of the landscape and closely tied to the land use history considered below. Many character areas in which there is no modern settlement nonetheless preserve some evidence of settlement during one or more periods in the past. These include a number of areas of present-day conifer plantation (eg HLCAs 23, 32, 34, 38) which were inhabited in the quite recent past, and a number of upland moorland areas which were evidently occupied in the more distant past (eg HLCAs 1, 5, 16, 20, 24, 44).

Mapped evidence for the existence of buildings generally only exists for the last two centuries, the earliest consistent sources being the tithe maps of the 1840s which mostly relate to enclosed land, and the first editions of large-scale Ordnance Survey maps which date to the 1870s to 1890s. The earliest placename evidence for settlement is also mostly drawn from these late sources but is assumed in some instances to reflect the situation in preceding centuries. Placenames provide valuable indicators for the nature and origins of particular settlements but can also indicate the former existence of otherwise unrecorded buildings as, for example, in the case of the field name Old House Piece in HLCA 38.

The surviving field evidence has generally not been systematically studied and consequently only partial information has been recorded which is generally poorly understood. The potential evidence preserved in both identified and unidentified sites surviving in the landscape is there of considerable significance to an understanding of the history of settlement of the study area.

### Prehistoric and Roman settlement evidence

Explicit evidence of prehistoric to Roman settlement is indicated by circular hut sites which have been recorded in a number of upland areas (HLCAs 5, 20, 29), represented by circular house platforms or by stone wall footings. These sites are often quite ephemeral and it is likely that other sites remain unidentified or have been obscured by natural soil or vegetation cover or by land improvement schemes.

The distribution of prehistoric burial and ritual monuments (considered below, recorded within HLCAs 1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 31, 36, 42, 44, 45) suggests that settlement was much more widespread during this period, however, and extended to much of the study area. The upland settlements appear to relate to a period of warmer, dryer climate during the earlier prehistoric period and ending in about the later Bronze Age.



Current land use, which is predominantly grassland throughout the study area, is poor for the discovery of chance finds, though recorded surface finds in a number of areas (eg HLACs 1, 6, 44) tend to confirm the suggestion that prehistoric settlement was much more widespread than is indicated by known settlement sites.

Settlement and exploitation of the study area during the Later Prehistoric period is indicated by the Iron Age hillfort at Castell y Blaidd on the western edge of the uplands in HLCA 44, but no explicit evidence of settlement in the Roman period has yet been recorded.

#### **Early medieval, medieval and late medieval periods**

A wider variety of sources of information are available for the history of settlement during the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods, including placename and fieldwork evidence, historical map evidence, and the evidence of standing buildings.

The existing dispersed farms and cottages in many of the more low-lying character areas, dominated today by areas of more anciently enclosed fieldscapes which gradually evolved over a significant period of time are likely in many instances to be of medieval to early post-medieval origin (eg HLCA 3, 4, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45). In some instances it is likely that existing or abandoned buildings overlie or lie alongside the remains of the earliest permanent habitations which may have originated during very much earlier periods.

Existing vernacular buildings within the study area have not been systematically studied but there is some recorded evidence for the survival or the partial survival of medieval to early post-medieval buildings particularly in a number of the lower-lying areas, as in the case of the half-timbered structures at Nantgelynen House (HLCA 28), including a cruck-framed barn.

Small farms or smallholdings, potentially of medieval to early post-medieval origin appear to be indicated by the placename element *tyddyn*, often abbreviated to *ty'n*, which appears for example in the Tyddyn-y-cwm and Ty'n-yr-eithin (HLCA 28), Ty'n-y-celyn (HLCA 30), and Ty'n-y-ddol (HLCA 31). Houses which may have originated as cottages or smallholdings appear to be sometimes indicated by the Welsh placename element *ty* ('house, cottage') in the name Nanty (HLCA 43), Ty-uchaf (HLCA 19) and Ty-isaf (HLCA 28), or by the English placename element *cot*, as in Hughescote (HLCA 28).

The history of settlement in the early medieval to post-medieval periods on the higher ground around and in the upland parts of the study area is particularly complex and appears to relate to transhumance, the seasonal exploitation of mountain pastures in the spring and summer and the return to home bases in the lowlands in the autumn and winter. The practice appears to have been in operation in the study area by at least the medieval period but may have been established much earlier.

Seasonal movement between upland summer settlements and lower-lying permanent habitations in the medieval to early post-medieval periods is indicated by the occurrence of *hafod* and *hendref* placename elements. The element *hafod* ('summerhouse', plural *hafodydd*) occurs in marginal areas in a number of historic landscape character areas (HLCA 9, 11, 16, 20, 27, 28, 30, 39, 41, 45) either in reference to a building itself, as in Hafod-lom (HLCA 20), to a hill which might have been associated with seasonal settlements, as in Mynydd Hafod-y-foel (HLCA 11), or likewise a stream associated with such habitations, as in Nant Cwmhafodoffeiniad (HLCA 28). The *hendref* element ('winter settlement, established house') occurs in the name Mynydd yr Hendre (HLCA 16), Allt yr Hendre (HLCA 29), and Hendre-sil (HLCA 21). The potential antiquity of some of the settlements indicated by this placename element is shown by the name Hafodowen (HLCA 9) which is first recorded in a late 12th-century charter of Strata Marcella abbey. In some instances it appears that seasonally-occupied houses may have been later established as permanent farms occupied throughout the year, though some of these have now been abandoned.



Small or temporary houses associated with upland grazing, possibly of the nature of a shepherd's hut are also indicated by the placename element *lluest*, as in *Boncyn Lluest* and *Lluestuchaf*, which is recorded in a number of historic landscape character areas (HLCAs 1, 2, 5, 12, 16, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 36). A similar kind of habitation is suggested by the placename element *llety* ('shelter, small house') which appears in the name *Llety-meiriol* (HLCA 43).

The sites of possible medieval and early post-medieval *hafodydd* have been identified by fieldwork in a number of upland or marginal areas (HLCAs 1, 2, 5, 7, 12, 15, 17, 28, 29, 42, 44), and are represented by house platforms cut into the slope of the hill, or by the relict footings of long huts or by earthwork enclosures, which either appear singly or in small groups. Characteristic of these are the building platforms at *Cenuant Du*, sited near the crest of steep south-east facing valley slope of *Nant y Esgair* and by house platforms and drystone footings on the bank of the *Nant Goch* and *Nant Graig y Fran* streams in HLCA 12.

In some instances the potential existence of medieval and early post-medieval habitations is suggested by distinctive field patterns (further considered below in the section on land use) which have the appearance of isolated encroachments on former common pasture which are likely to have been associated with abandoned habitations which have not been recorded or which subsequently developed into permanent upland farms, as noted in HLCAs 12, 20, 22 and 44 for example.

### Post-medieval expansion

A number of new settlement types emerged during the post-medieval period, between about the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 20th century. In addition to the isolated encroachments noted above, some of which appear to have originated as *hafodydd*, a number of informal clusters of cottage encroachments also appeared on the margins of the upland, as for example in the area to the north of *New Well* (HLCA 40) where a group of cottages formerly existed.

New farms and smallholdings, sometimes with distinctly English names, also emerged in some areas as a result of the more formal enclosure of a number of moorland and marginal areas (in HLCAs 20, 28, 31, 33, 41, 44) represented by characteristically regular field patterns which have mapped as large or small straight-sided fields or as regularly enclosed moorland. A number of now abandoned small farms and smallholdings known as *Frog Street* (Bog), *Newhouse* and *Coventry* in HLCA 44, for example, all probably originated as a consequence of a more formal process of upland enclosure during the 19th century.

**Rural depopulation in the 19th and 20th centuries** Rural depopulation in the 19th and 20th centuries is represented in many historic landscape character areas by the amalgamation of farm holdings and by the abandonment of outlying farms and cottages (especially HLCAs 3, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 28, 30, 31, 33, 39, 40, 43) giving rise to distinctive landscapes of demolished or derelict farmhouses and isolated barns, some of which are likely to occupy sites which were first inhabited many centuries ago. In some instances (HLCAs 6, 11, 14, 23, 32) abandoned and derelict farm complexes now lie within modern conifer woodlands established in about the mid 20th century.

## LAND USE PATTERNS

Evidence of the extent and nature of former land use patterns is provided by various sources including present-day land use and land use capability, and by existing field patterns; by historic evidence of field patterns; by settlement evidence (such as the presence of permanent farms or seasonal habitations considered in the previous section); by chance finds and other evidence of activity such as prehistoric burial and ritual sites (considered in a subsequent section); and by placename evidence.



### Placename evidence

Placename evidence can be a useful indicator of historic land use patterns and capability, particularly where, in the case of modern forestry plantations, there has been a recent radical change in land use. Mountain pasture and former mountain pasture is indicated by the widespread placename element *gwaun* (*waun*, *waen*) in a number of historic landscape character areas (HLCAs 2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 17, 20, 24, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 45), and by the element *rhos* ('moorland') (HLCA 13). Rough grazing often on the mountain edge and now often enclosed is indicated by the element *ffridd* (HLCAs 1, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 25, 27). Traditional meadow land is suggested by the element *dol* in a number of areas (HLCAs 13, 17, 19, 23, 40, 43). The rare occurrence of the placename element *maes* in one area (HLCA 28) may relate to an area of reorganised medieval strip fields. Vegetation is occasionally indicated, as in *eithin* ('gorse') (HLCAs 13, HLCA 28) and *celynnen* ('holly') (HLCA 28), and clearings by the element *llannerch* (HLCA 6). Less productive land is indicated by *mign* ('bog'), *gwern* ('swamp') and *mawnog* ('peat-bog'), *mawn* ('peat'), *cors* ('bog'), (*morfa* 'bog, fen').

The dominant land use in the study area at the present day is associated with various aspects of sheep rearing, but placename evidence suggests that cattle rearing and dairying may historically have been just as important. Significant placename elements include *lloi* ('calves') (HLCA 14) *bwla* ('bull or steer') (HLCA 16), *buwch* ('cow') (HLCA 19), *tarw* ('bull') (HLCA 20), *gwartheg* ('cattle') (HLCA 28), *beudy* ('cowshed') (HLCA 16) and *biswail* ('dung, dung-heap') (HLCA 19). Associations with dairy farming and more specifically with upland dairy farms is suggested by the English name The Dairy (HLCA 21), and by the placename elements *Llaethdy* ('dairy') (adjacent to HLCA 33), *gleision* ('whey') (HLCA 18, 39), and possibly by *buddai* ('churn') (HLCA 16). Sheep farming, by contrast, is much less frequently indicated, as for example in the placename element *dafaid* ('sheep') (HLCA 37), though this may also be a reflection of the status conferred by the rearing of these two species. Horse rearing is reflected in several placenames, as for example by *ceirch* ('horse') and *ebolion* ('colt') (HLCA 14).

### Monastic associations

Parts of the study area fall within a number of medieval Cistercian monastic manors and granges, notably the Tirymynach grange (HLCAs 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25), the Tir Abad grange (HLCA 2), the Dol-y-maen grange (HLCA 7) and the Blaen Carno and Llysun granges (HLCA 24), and the Mynachty grange (HLCA 23), all belonging to Strata Marcella abbey, Llanllugan manor belonging to the Llanllugan nunnery (HLCA 16, 17, 19, 20), the Celynog grange belonging to Strata Florida abbey (HLCA 21), and Golon manor belonging to Cwm-hir abbey (HLCA 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40). In most cases little research has been undertaken to define what significance these associations might have for the historic landscape of the areas concerned though it is likely that sheep rearing for wool production on the extensive areas of moorland grazing will have played a significant part in the economy of each of the granges.

### Field and enclosure patterns

Various distinctive field types can be identified which have chronological implications. Boundary types (eg hedges, walls, fences) can be an important element in landscape character but are generally poorly recorded in the study area. These have been mapped within the study area (see Fig. 2 and Appendix 2) though it must be appreciated that this is for the purpose of guidance only: the distinction between one type and another is frequently subjective and in reality there may be a fair degree of overlap between the different types.

Boundary types (eg hedges, walls, fences) can be an important element in landscape character but are generally poorly recorded in the study area and have not been mapped as part of this study.

Lower-lying land below or on the mountain edge often takes the form of large and small irregular fields which generally appear to represent a gradual process of woodland clearance and enclosure from at least the medieval period or perhaps earlier periods onwards (HLCAs 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45). A distinctive pattern of strip fields in the western part of HLCAs 17 probably resulted from the regular pattern of streams



and watercourses running more or less parallel downhill rather than necessarily representing a single period of landscape reorganisation. Boundaries are mostly formed of multi-species hedges which are of some antiquity and fields are sometimes associated with lynchets indicating former arable cultivation. Drystone walls and field banks and ditches are also recorded in some instances (eg HLCA 13).

The process of encroachments on former common pasture probably mostly during the later medieval and earlier post-medieval periods is represented in a number of areas (eg HLCAs 1, 9, 12, 18, 20, 21, 24, 29, 33, 41, 43) by either isolated encroachments on existing open commons or by patterns of curvilinear field boundaries engulfed by later fields generally with straight-sided boundaries.

These later patterns of both large and small straight-sided fields generally on the margins of the uplands (as for example in parts of HLCAs 21, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 39, 40, 41) represent a more formalised processes of enclosure by larger estates or smaller individual landowners or tenants and generally appear to belong to the later 18th and 19th centuries. They can sometimes be shown to represent the enclosure of common pasture recorded on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. In some lower-lying areas some straight-sided fields appear to represent the reorganisation of formerly irregular fieldscapes in the later post-medieval or modern periods. Boundaries are sometimes represented by post-and-wire fences and sometimes by single-species hedges. In some instances enclosure appears to have been undertaken as part of a programme of land improvement associated with pasture improvement represented by stone clearance and by drainage, the latter represented by the digging of drainage ditches.

Several different types of moorland landscape have been distinguished. Firstly, areas of moorland which appear to remain essentially unenclosed (parts of HLCAs 20, 24, 25, 29, 42). Secondly, moorland that has been predominantly subdivided into often very large straight-sided polygonal enclosures that were probably created from former open common land during the course of the 19th century (HLCAs 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 20, 24, 28, 41, 42). Thirdly, areas of more regularly enclosed moorland probably laid out more systematically from former open common land during the course of the 19th century (parts of HLCAs 20, 33, 36, 44). Parts of each of all of these types of moorland survive as registered Common Land (eg HLCAs 1, 5, 12, 15, 20, 24, 28, 29, 42, 44). Some areas of Common Land also survive in a number of lower-lying or upland edge areas (HLCAs 21, 22, 31). Boundaries, where they exist are often of post-and-wire construction.

#### **Other landscape features associated with land use**

Various other recorded landscape features are of significance to land use history in the study area though many of these belong to classes of field monument which have often been poorly or inconsistently recorded in the past.

Clearance cairns, generally of indetermined date but probably to be associated with pasture improvement are recorded in a number of areas (eg HLCAs 5, 12).

Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, associated with marginal agriculture probably in the post-medieval period are recorded in several areas (eg HLCAs 29, 30). Relict field lynchets (eg HLCA 29) and field banks (eg HLCA 12) have also been recorded in some areas.

Single or groups of artificial rabbit warrens (pillow mounds) are known in certain areas (eg HLCAs 1, 19, 28) and probably represent post-medieval agricultural diversification.

Structures probably to be associated with sheep grazing in the post-medieval period such as drystone sheepfolds, sheep shelters, temporary human shelters are recorded in a number of areas (HLCAs 6, 8, 14, 16, 20, 22, 26, 29, 30).

#### **Forestry**

As noted in the Introduction, 20th-century conifer plantations superimposed upon former moorland areas or earlier fieldscapes are the predominant modern land use in a number of historic landscape character areas (HLCAs 6, 10, 14,



23, 32, 34, 37, 38). Smaller conifer plantations and shelter belts exist in a number of other areas (HLCA 1, 8, 11, 15, 18, 24, 26, 33, 40, 44).

## **INDUSTRY**

Evidence of extractive industries and the exploitation of water and wind power form a relatively small but nonetheless significant component in the history of the study area.

### **Quarrying**

Numerous small stone quarries are to be found scattered across the area. Recorded examples are known in HLCAs 4, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, the only larger quarry being the extant roadstone quarry at Mynydd Clogau (area 20).

Many quarries remain unrecorded, some of which are represented on earlier editions of Ordnance Survey maps dating from the latter half of the 19th century. Most quarry sites are poorly dated, though some will undoubtedly have originated in the later medieval or early post-medieval periods when local stone became the dominant building material for houses and agricultural buildings and other structures until it became gradually superseded by stone imported from commercial quarries from about the earlier 19th century and then by brick and other building materials from towards the end of the 19th century. Many of the earlier quarries appear to lie in close proximity to existing late medieval to earlier post-medieval buildings; they are therefore frequently sited around the margins of upland areas and are often to be found on existing or former common land.

In some areas new quarries appear to have been opened up in possibly the 19th century to provide construction materials for drystone walls to subdivide the upland commons. More recently, new quarries were opened to provide materials for building new roads and tracks associated with conifer plantations on and around the upland margins from about the 1940s and 1950s, and for access roads for upland improvement schemes in the 1970s and 1980s.

### **Peat cutting**

Characteristic sites include relict peat cutting areas often represented by linear depressions, peat cutting stands or platforms, and abandoned peat stacks. Peat became a favoured domestic fuel in marginal upland areas especially once natural sources of wood either became depleted or became of commercial importance. Peat cutting went into decline in the later 19th century once coal became more readily available following the establishment of the railway network.

Evidence for the historic exploitation of peat, between probably the medieval period and the later 19th century, is widespread on the upland moorland areas, particularly in SSA B (Carno North), and is recorded in HLCAs 1, 5, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 24, 29. Peat cutting sites are often associated with trackways, noted below, by which the peat was carted away to neighbouring farms and cottages. Many other sites probably await discovery in areas where little fieldwork has been carried out in modern times. Notable concentrations of sites are known in the Carreg y Big, Mynydd y Cwm, Mynydd y Hendre/Gorw Dyfwch areas (HLCA 16), the Carneddau area (HLCA 20) and on Trannon Moor (HLCA 24).

### **Mining**

Only slight evidence of mining is recorded in the study area. Trial metal mining activity of perhaps the later 18th or 19th century is represented by two mine shafts, including one at Rhyd y Mwyn ('mine ford') (HLCA 24).

### **Water supply and water power**

Leats of probably 19th- and 20th-century date for the supply of water or for water power are recorded in a number of areas (eg HLCAs 3, 13, 19, 42, 44), particularly around the margins of the uplands. Water power was used to power a

number of agricultural watermills of 19th and 20th-century date at Blaen-y-cwm Farm (HLCA 3), Canon Farm (HLCA 13), Dolgwynfelin (HLCA 19).

### Windfarms

The placename Felin-wynt on the margins of the uplands in HLCA 44 may indicate the former existence of a windmill of medieval to post-medieval date, the site of which is unknown. Several modern windfarms fall within the study area – the Cemmaes windfarm, built in 1992 (in HLCA 1), the Carno windfarm built in 1996 (HLCA 24) the Mynydd Clogau windfarm built in 2005-06 (in HLCAs 20 and 21).

## PREHISTORIC BURIAL AND RITUAL ACTIVITY

Prehistoric burial and ritual monuments represent a significant component of the recorded field monuments within the study area, occurring as either single monuments, small clusters or larger complexes. 206 sites of this kind are currently recorded in the study area of which 50 are currently scheduled as monuments of national importance.

Types of sites include burial mounds or cairns as well as various kinds of monument which appear to have had a primarily ritual function, including ring cairns, standing stones, stone circles, and stone alignments. Most of these monument types probably belong to the period between the later Neolithic period and the middle to later Bronze Age, sometime over quite long periods of time. Monuments of these kinds continued to be observed and respected long after they had ceased to be used. Some monuments came to form important land markers and were used to define community or land-ownership boundaries from perhaps at least the early medieval period.

Many of these monument types are evocative of the long distant past but are poorly understood and few within the study area have been studied in any detail. Modern excavations that have been undertaken at a number of sites, notably upon a number of cairns in the Carneddau area (HLCA 20) have shown them to be complex internally and in use for some period of time. The monuments are important in their own right as historic monuments but are also important as evidence of past human activity and interaction with the landscape. They represent the best evidence we have for the general extent of early settlement and land use in the area and probably also the identity of individual communities. Few of the sites appear to be associated with clear evidence of settlement or land-use activity, however, and it is possible that many of sites in the remote uplands are to be associated with the exploitation of upland grazing.

Monuments of these types are often fairly low, composed of relatively small stones, or partly disguised by soil or vegetation and are therefore often indistinct to the untrained eye. For this reason these sites are often very vulnerable to damage and have indeed often been damaged in the past, either by the removal of material or by being cut by trackways or having additional material piled on top of them. Sometimes the distinction with other monument types such as clearance cairns, boundary markers and animal rubbing stones is not always certain.

Sites of this kind are known in just under half of the historic landscape character areas in the study area (HLCAs 1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 31, 36, 42, 44, 45), with notable concentrations in three areas (HLCAs 20, 24, 29) which are areas of upland moorland plateau. Area 20 contains numerous sites including burial mounds, ring cairns, standing stones, stone alignments, stone circles. Area 24 includes both isolated and clustered, burial mounds, stone settings, standing stones, ring cairns, and a stone alignment. Area 29 includes a number of isolated hilltop or ridge-end sites and a significant cluster of monuments including a burial mound, ring cairn, stone setting, and standing stones.

The landscape setting of prehistoric burial and ritual monuments is also of significance. Burial mounds in the study area are often prominently sited, either on hilltops, along ridges, at the end of a hill spur, or on the break of slope near a hilltop. They often avoid the highest point of a hill and it therefore seems that a more important consideration was the territory that they dominated visually. Some other monument types are often less prominently sited and perhaps with



a deliberately more visually restricted setting.

## ROADS AND TRACKWAYS

Parts of the study area are crossed by networks of roads, tracks and footpaths of varying antiquity. Some roads and tracks are of relatively recent origin, including for example ones associated with 20th-century forestry plantations, with areas of marginal upland first enclosed during the 19th century, with grant-aided upland improvement schemes of the 1970s and 1980s, and with 20th- and 21st-century windfarm developments.

Many other roads and tracks are probably of much greater antiquity, serving outlying farms of medieval and early post-medieval origin disposed around the upland edge and in some instances linking neighbouring communities across the moorland.

The oldest roads are thought to form part of the strategic military road network associated with Roman forts and fortlets in the area, including the road north of the Roman fort at Caersws, the road running southwards from Caersws to the Roman fort at Castell Collen near Llandrindod Wells, and a road running westwards from Carno to the fortlet at Penycrocbren. Parts of each of these roads are thought to survive as earthworks though the course of other sections is conjectural.

Most of the upland moorland areas are criss-crossed by tracks and footpaths, which though in many instances only first mapped in the mid 19th century are again likely to be of great antiquity. A number of these are associated with placenames including the elements such as *sarn* ('road, causeway'), *rhyd* ('ford') and *bwlch* ('pass, gap') which are likewise probably of some age. Many are likely to have a simple structure which gradually evolved by a process of erosion and casual repair, but are likely to be of long-standing and associated with a variety of ancillary features.

Some tracks and footpaths connect lowland farms with existing or former upland commons and probably owe their origin, as today, for exploiting upland grazing, particularly during the summer months. Some of the tracks are associated with sheepfolds on the upland edge, gathering points for sheep being taken up or down the hill at certain times of the year.

Some of the tracks and footpaths linked upland farms or cottages which have now been abandoned but which like a number of other sites may have originated as seasonally occupied habitations or *hafodydd*.

A number of tracks link lowland farms with upland peat bogs and therefore seem to be associated with peat cutting, an activity which probably largely dates from the later medieval period to towards the end of the 19th century.

The study area is crossed by two, modern long-distance recreational paths — Glyndwr's Way, granted National Trail status in 2000 (<http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/GlyndwrsWay/>), and the unofficial Cistercian Way, linking the Cistercian Abbeys of Wales along ancient tracks, pilgrim roads and modern long-distance footpaths which was initiated in 1998 (<http://cistercianway.newport.ac.uk>).

## *Historic Landscape Character Areas*



## ***Mynydd Cemmaes***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 1 Glantwymyn and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys**

*Extensive area of enclosed moorland plateau and predominantly west-facing hill edge, with some evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval land use and settlement.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Cemmaes, Caereinion Fechan, and Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Extensive area of enclosed moorland plateau and predominantly west-facing hill edge to the east of the Dyfi valley, south of Mallwyd, between a height of about 210-410 metres OD. Several small areas of residual registered Common Land survive in the northern part of the area. The area is drawn to include an area of 20th-century conifer plantation at the southern end and an area of large and small irregular fields and small conifer plantations to the north-east which appears to represent medieval or early post-medieval encroachments on former open common. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Placenames provide an indication of historic settlement and land use patterns in the area. The importance of moorland pasture is emphasised by the element *gwaun* in the names Waun-fign, Nant Waun-gau and Waun Llinau, the presence of peat and bog being indicated by the element *mawn* ('peat') in Nant Ffordd-mawn and *mign* ('bog'). Former rough grazing enclosed from the mountain is indicated by the element *ffridd* in the names Fridd Nant-hir, Ffridd Nantcarfan, Ffridd Pentrecelyn and a shelter or crofter's hut is indicated by the element *lluest* in Boncyn Llust.

Prehistoric land use and settlement is suggested by a number of chance finds, by a cluster of ridge-top cairns on Mynydd y Cemmaes in central part of area, and by a burial mound on Carneddgerrig towards the southern end of area.

Medieval and early post-medieval settlement, possibly relating to the seasonal exploitation of upland pastures is indicated by a number of abandoned house sites in the various parts of the area including a house platform on Craig-y-Gronfa and derelict house sites at Creigiau, Craig For and Bryn Glas. Other evidence of possibly later medieval to post-medieval activity is indicated by a number of sheepfolds, a linear stone quarry probably for building stone on Moel Eiddew, a possible artificial rabbit warren (pillow mound) on Waun Fawr, and by relict peat mounds on Nant y Creigiau.

Some boggy areas may survive which are of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

The Mynydd y Cemmaes windfarm constructed in the early 1990s falls within the area.

#### **Sources**

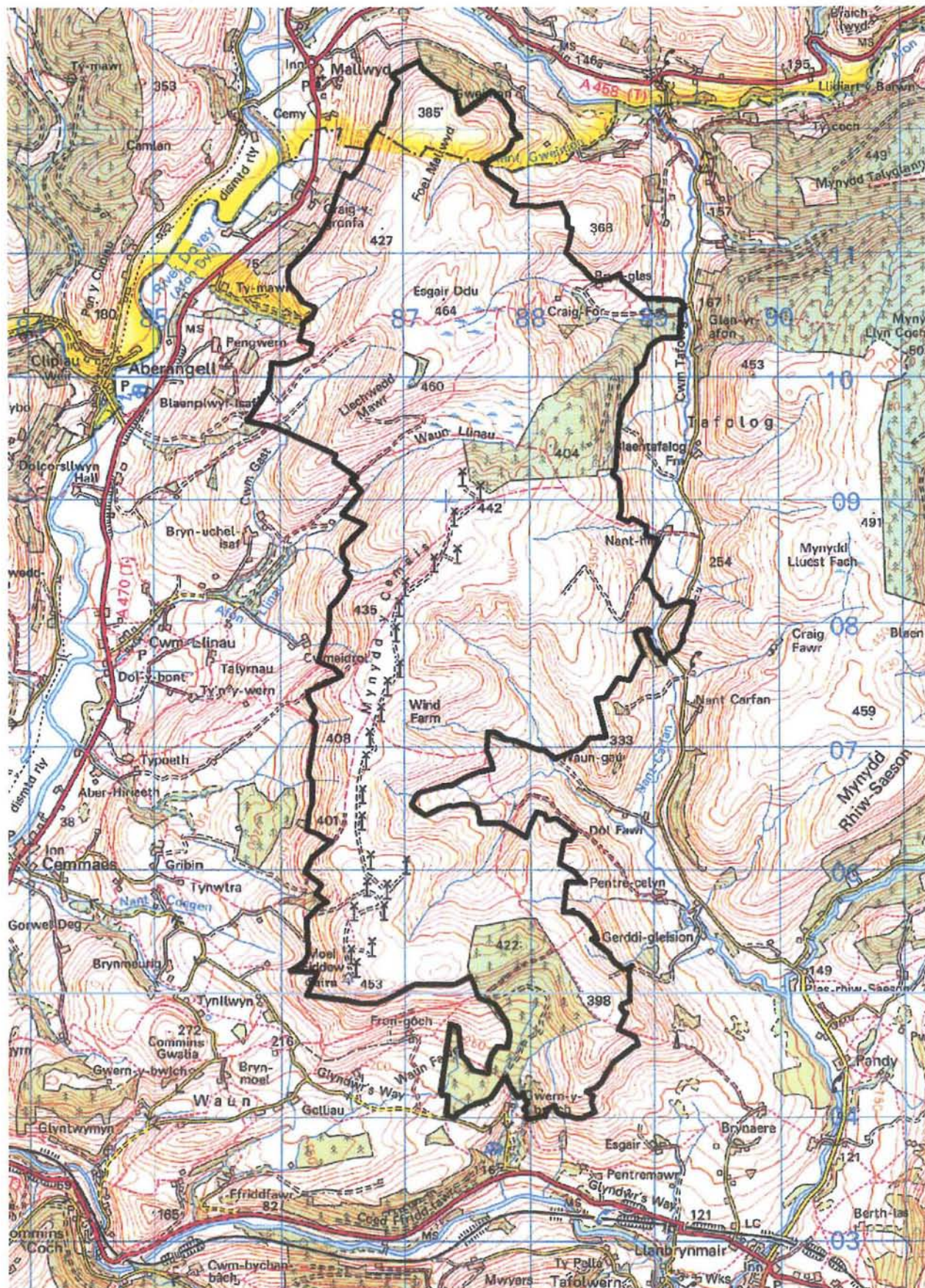
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Carter and Baker 2000; Dulas Ltd 1996; Grimes 1951; Gibson 1998; Hankinson 1996; RCAHM 1911; Silvester 1995.



## Mynydd Cemmaes

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 1

Glantwymyn and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys



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## ***Waun Fawr***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 2 Glantwymyn and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys

*Small and discrete area of medieval and later irregular fieldscapes and associated settlements and including an area of registered Common Land.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Cemmaes.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Small and discrete area of predominantly south-facing fieldscapes north-east of Commins Coch, between a height of about 180–410 metres OD. Field patterns include both large and small irregular fields representing a gradual process of clearance and enclosure probably from at least the medieval period onwards. The south-eastern part of the area is registered Common Land. Present-day settlement is represented by several dispersed farms.

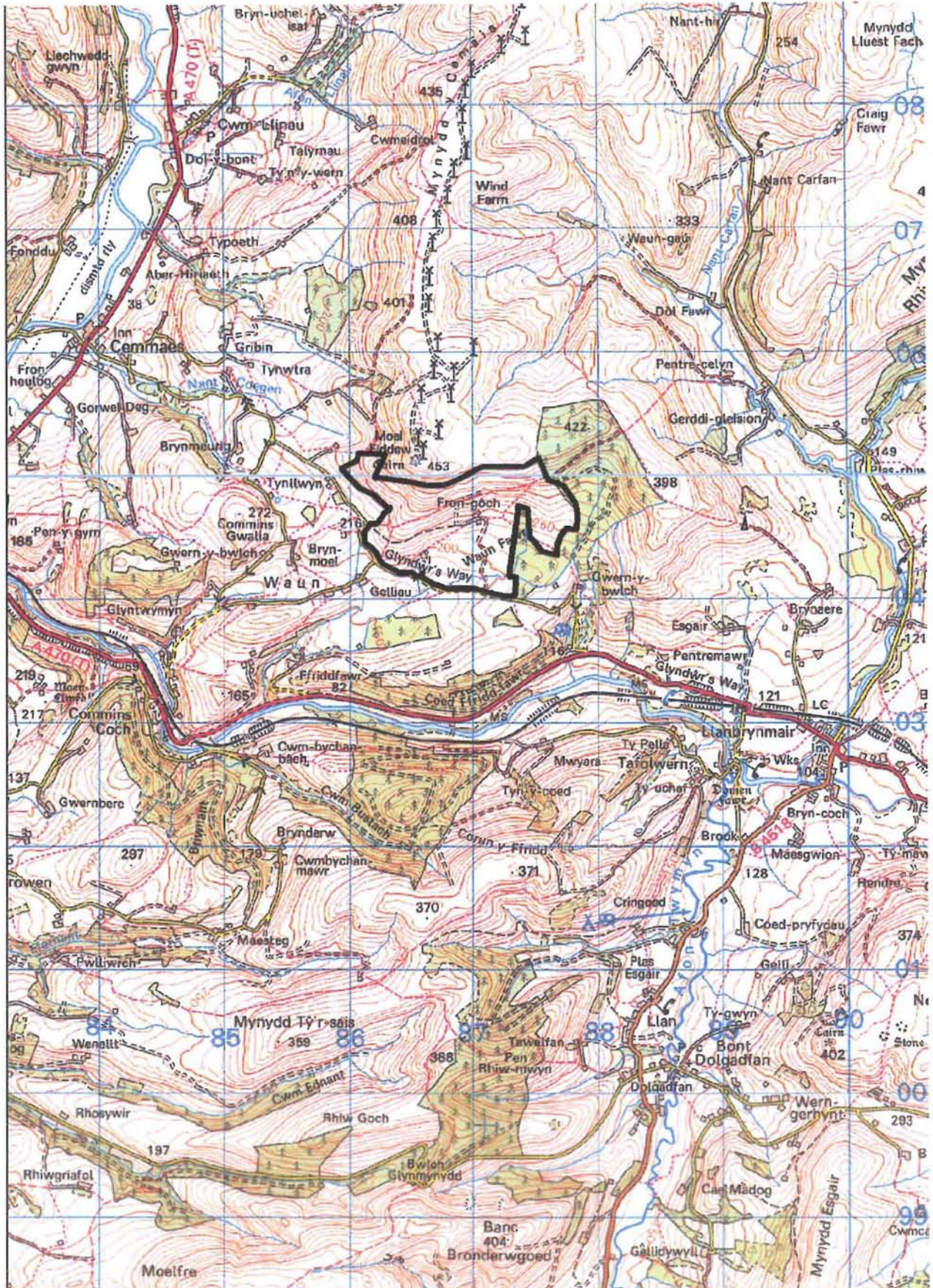
An indication of historic settlement and land use patterns is suggested by placename evidence. The significance of mountain pasture is indicated by the element *gwaun* in the names Nant y Waun and Waun Fawr and a small hut or crofter's cottage is suggested by the element *llest* in Llest-wen. Medieval to early post-medieval settlement is indicated by a number of abandoned house sites, including former house platforms at Moel Eiddew and Cae Llest and by house sites at Troed y Foel and Llest Wen.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



## Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 2 Glantwymyn and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys



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## ***Nant Carfan***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 3 Llanbrynmair community, Powys

*Discrete area of fieldscapes and dispersed farmsteads of possible medieval and later origin in stream valleys.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Cemmaes and Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Stream valleys with predominantly large and small irregular fieldscapes and dispersed farmsteads of possible medieval and later origin, between a height of generally 150-300 metres OD. Present-day settlement is represented by several dispersed farms.

Post-medieval industry is represented by the Nant Carfan stone quarry and by two former woollen mills on the Clegyrnant stream.

Some rural depopulation in the later 19th to 20th centuries is suggested by a derelict and abandoned house site at Ffridd Fach.

#### **Sources**

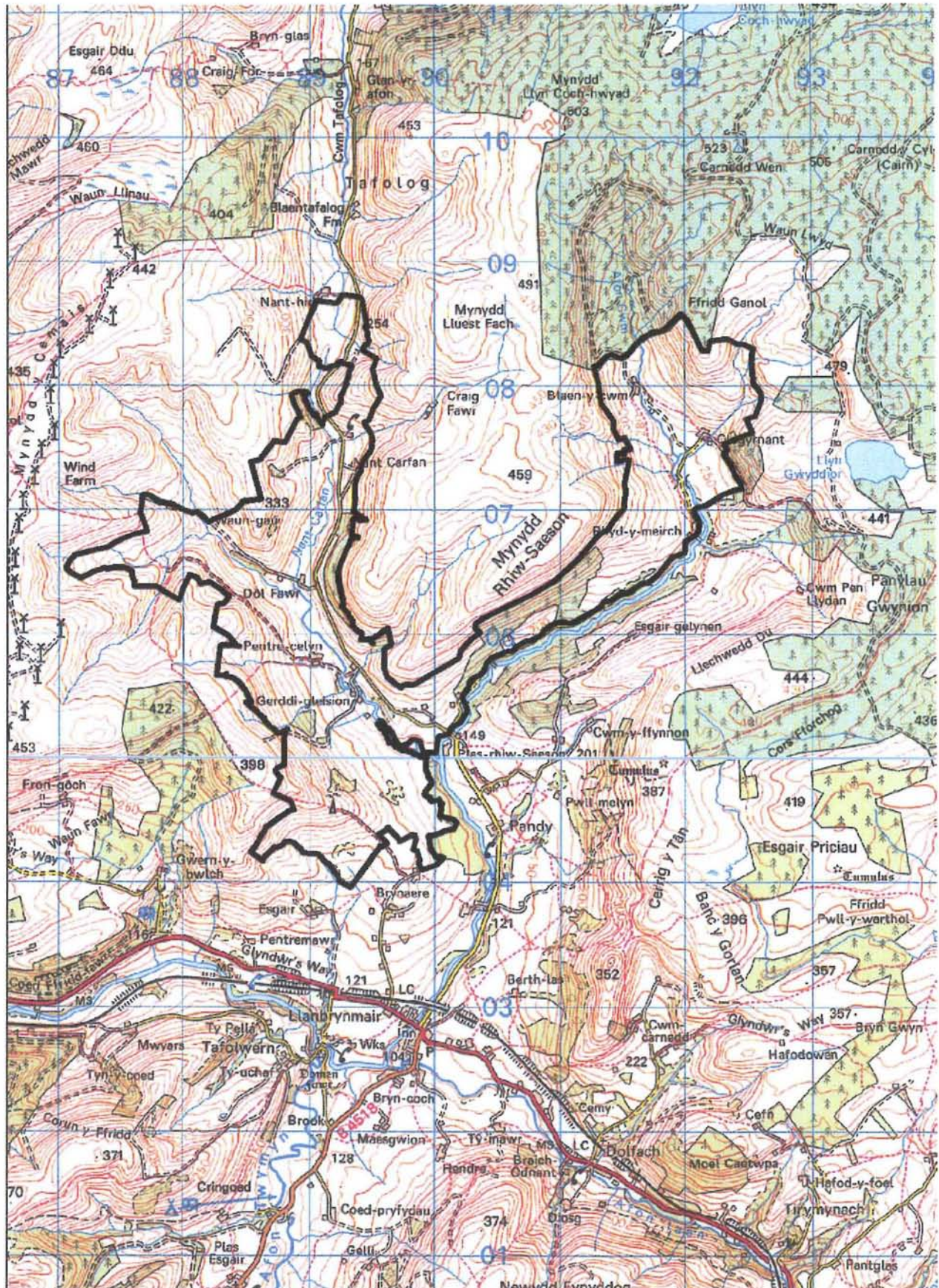
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Barton 1999; Silvester and Copleston 2000



## Nant Carfan

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 3

Llanbryn-mair community, Powys



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## ***Tafalog***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 4 Llanbrynmair community, Powys

*Small and discrete area of medieval and later fieldscapes.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Cemmaes and Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Small, discrete area of fieldscapes in the upper valley of the Afon Tafalog, between a height of 180-310 metres OD. Patterns of small and large irregular fields suggest a gradual process of clearance and enclosure from at least the medieval period onwards. Present-day settlement is represented by several dispersed farms.

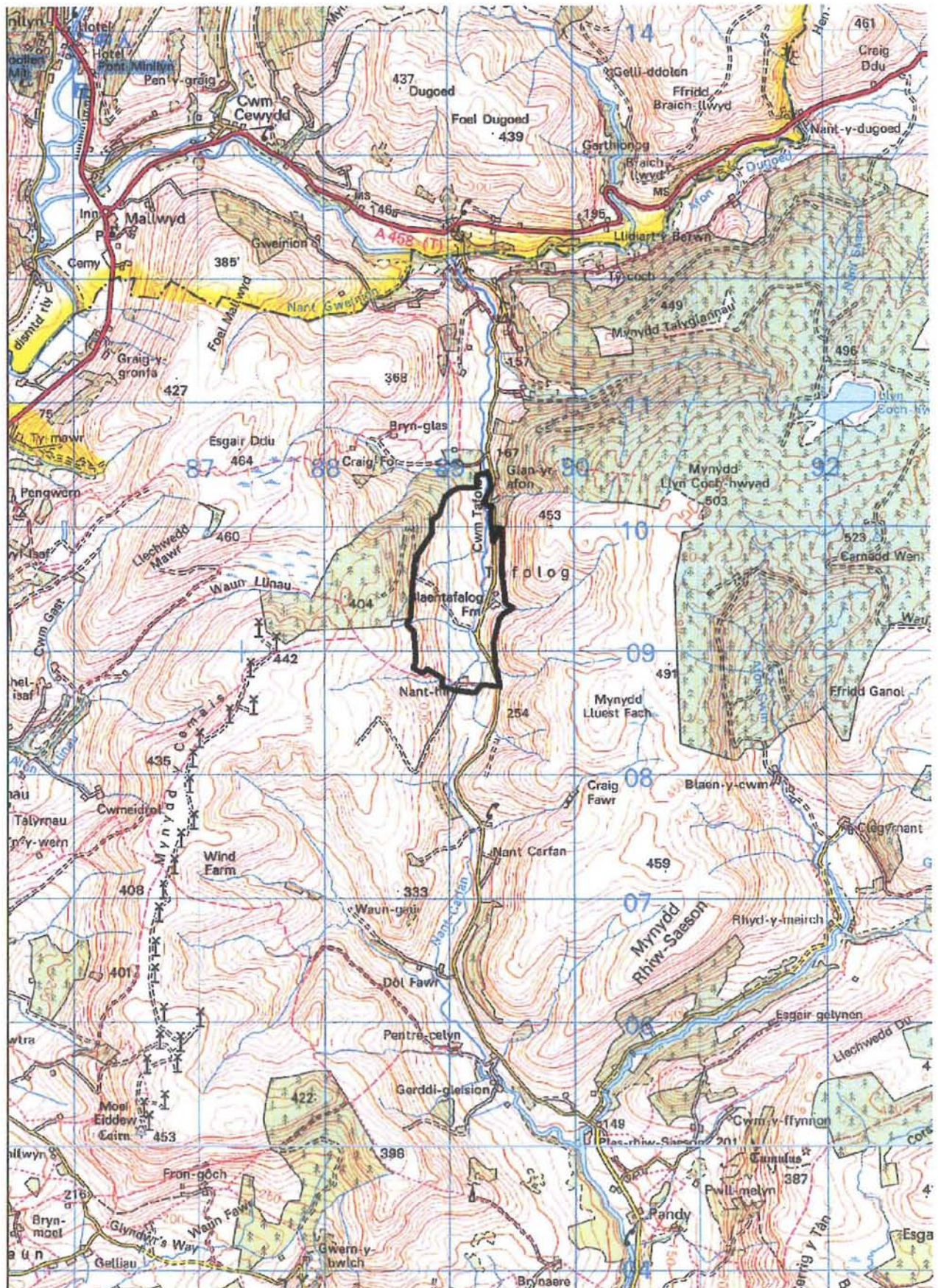
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping



## Tafalog

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 4 Llanbrynmair community, Powys



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## ***Mynydd Llust Fach***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 5 Llanbrynmair community, Powys**

*Enclosed moorland including some registered Common Land on upland plateau and more steeply-sloping hill sides, with evidence of exploitation in the prehistoric, medieval to early post-medieval periods.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Cemmaes.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Enclosed moorland on upland plateau on more steeply-sloping hill-sides, between a height of 230-480 metres OD, including an area of registered Common Land. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Prehistoric land use and settlement in the area is indicated by a cluster of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments on Mynydd Llust Fach, including a ring cairn and three possible burial mounds and a hut circle.

Medieval to post-medieval settlement and land use, possibly of a seasonal nature and associated with the exploitation of upland grazing, is suggested by a number of abandoned settlements including two building platforms on hill crest towards southern end of area on Mynydd Rhiw-Saeson, by the remains of a long hut at the head of the Nant Carfan stream and by shelters on Mynydd Llust Fach and Mynydd Nantcarfan shelter, the element *llust* in the name Mynydd Llust Fach suggesting a former shepherd's hut.

Upland improvement, possibly of post-medieval date, is suggested by a number of clearance cairns on Mynydd Llust Fach.

Peat cutting, possibly in the post-medieval period is indicated by a peat-drying platform on Mynydd Nantcarfan. Some boggy areas may survive which are of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Gibson 1998; Silvester 1994.



Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 5  
Llanbrynmair community, Powys



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## ***Carnedd Wen***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 6 Banwy and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys**

*Extensive 20th-century conifer plantation on undulating upland plateau and more steeply-sloping hill edge superimposed upon an area of largely unenclosed moorland with some areas of residual ancient broadleaved woodland and scrub on some of the hillslopes.*

#### **Historic Background**

The northern tip fell within the Dol-y-maen grange and the southern tip in the Tirymynach grange, both belonging to the medieval Cistercian monastery of Strata Marcella. The area formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Cemmaes, Garthbeibio, Llangadfan, Llanerfyl and Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Extensive 20th-century conifer plantation on undulating upland plateau and more steeply-sloping hill edge, between a height of 200-520 metres OD superimposed upon an area of largely unenclosed moorland with some areas of residual ancient broadleaved woodland and scrub on some of the hillslopes. The area includes the large natural lake of Llyn Coch-hwyad and the smaller lake known as Llyn Twrchyn. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Some indication of historic land use and settlement in the area is provided by placename evidence. Former rough grazing enclosed from the mountain is indicated by the element *ffridd* in the names Fridd Uchaf and Ffridd Ganol on the slopes above the Afon Cwm in the southern part of the area, upland pasture also being indicated by the element *gwaun* in the name Waun Pwll-budr. A former clearing is indicated by the element *llannerch* in Llannerch Wen on the south-east side. A small former habitation on the northern edge of the area is suggested by the name Hendy ('old house'). The possible former significance of wildfowl resources is hinted at in the element *hwyad* ('duck') in the Nant Llyn Coch-hwyad and *ysguthan* ('wood pigeon') in Nant Ysguthan.

Prehistoric land use and settlement in the area is indicated by the hoard of middle Bronze Age bronze axes found in peat near Llidiart y Barwin towards the northern side of the area, hill-top burial mound on Ffridd Goch, Carnedd y Cylch and Nant y Bwlch.

Former settlement of possibly post-medieval origin pre-dating afforestation is represented by the former house sites on the Nant Llyn Coch-hwyad stream, at Ty Coch Hwyad and just above enclosed land towards the northern side of the area at Hendy. Several small disused stone quarries on Ffridd Uchaf and Carnedd y Cylch were probably opened for extracting building stone in the post-medieval period.

A number of former sheepfolds of probably post-medieval date are recorded in the area. There are a number of waterlogged deposits in the area which area of potential significance to the environmental and land use history of the area including those associated with Llyn Coch-hwyad and Llyn Twrchyn and a number of stream valleys.

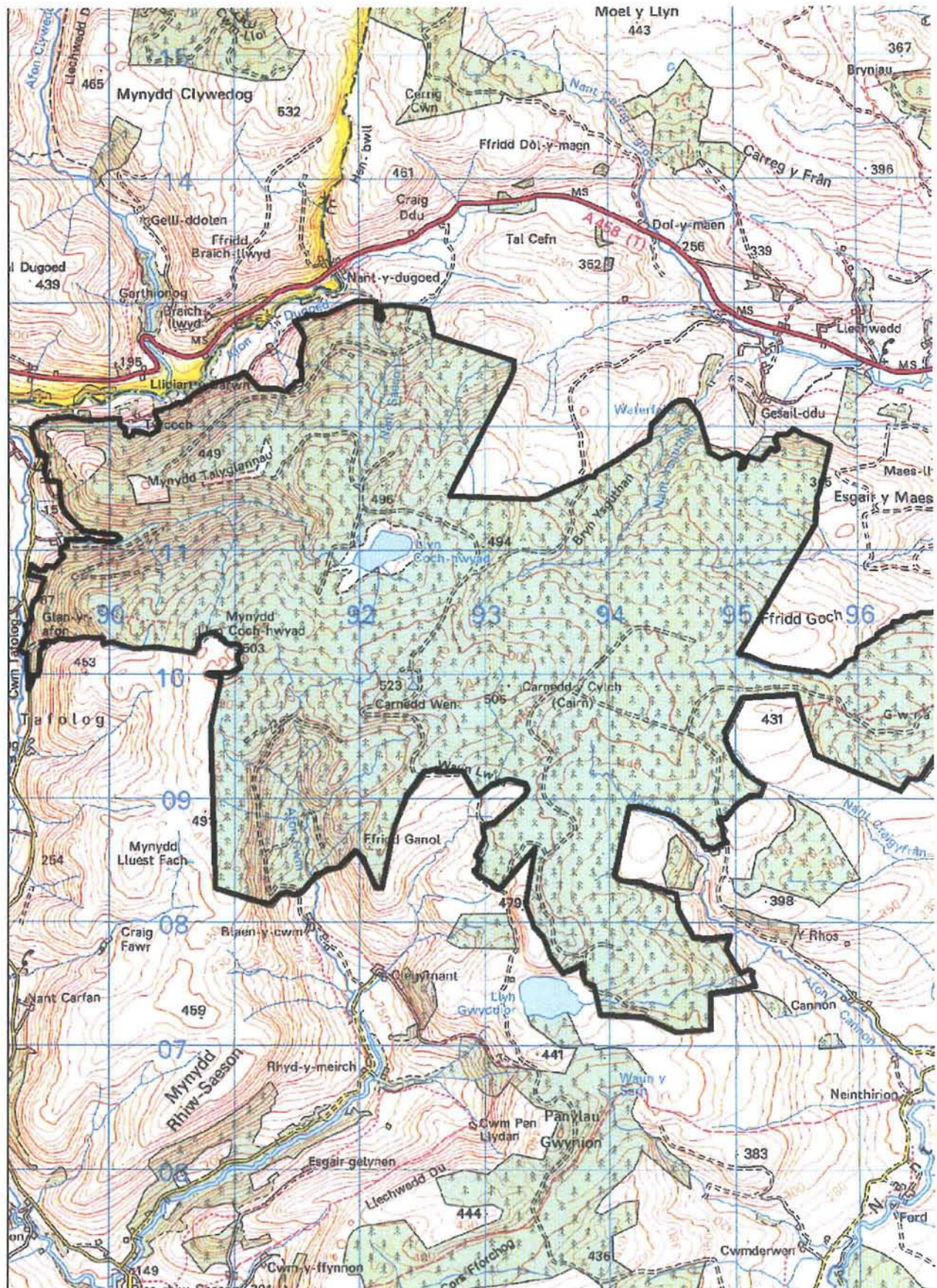
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Davies 1935; Edwards 1869; Grimes 1936; Grimes 1902; Savory 1958; Savory 1980; RCAHM 1911; Williams 1999.



## Carnedd Wen

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 6  
Banwy and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys



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## ***Tal Cefn***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 7 Banwy community, Powys**

*Small and discrete area of former open moorland probably enclosed during the 19th century with some relict medieval or later settlement evidence.*

#### **Historic Background**

The northern part of the area fell within the Dol-y-maen grange belonging to the medieval Cistercian abbey of Strata Marcella. In the 19th-century it formed part of the Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llangadfan and Garthbeibio.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Small and discrete area of enclosed moorland on upland plateau and hill edge, between a height of 290–400 metres OD. The area is subdivided into large, straight-sided polygonal enclosures that were probably created from former open common land during the course of the 19th century. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

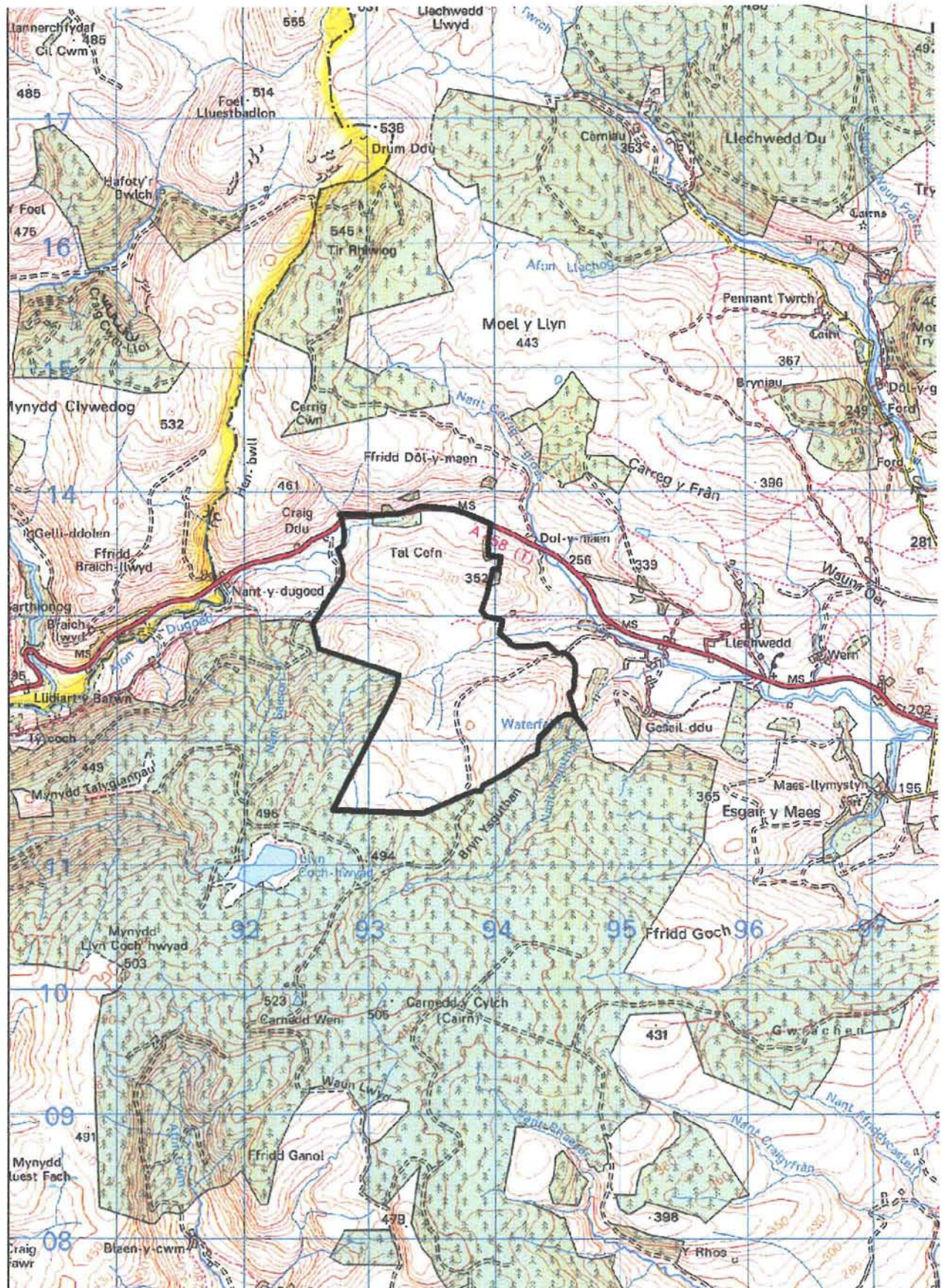
Rough grazing enclosed from the mountain is indicated by the element *ffridd* in the placename Fridd Fawr. Medieval to early post-medieval land use and settlement, possibly of a seasonal nature, is suggested by an undated earthwork enclosure on the Tal Cefn hillslope and by an abandoned post-medieval house site at Ty Nant y Bwlch.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



## Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 7 Banwy community, Powys



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## ***Llyn Gwyddior***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 8 Llanbrynmair and Llanerfyl communities, Powys**

*Enclosed moorland on upland plateau and hill edge with little recorded archaeology but containing deposits of potential significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.*

#### **Historic Background**

The western edge of the area fell within the medieval grange of Tirymynach belonging to the Cistercian monastery of Strata Marcella. The area formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llanerfyl, Llangadfan and Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Area of predominantly enclosed moorland on the upland plateau and hill edge, with some areas of 20th-century conifer plantation, between a height of about 290–490 metres OD, with small natural upland lake of Llyn Gwyddior. Many of the existing boundaries appear to date to the period between the later 19th century and the 20th century. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Some evidence of historic land use is suggested by placename evidence. The element *gwaun* ('mountain grazing') in the name Waun Lwyd indicates a traditional association with upland grazing. The element *mawn* ('peat') in Esgair Mawn indicates waterlogged conditions.

The area includes an abandoned farmstead and barn of probable post-medieval date at Rhaiadr Du as well as several sheepfolds which also belong to this period.

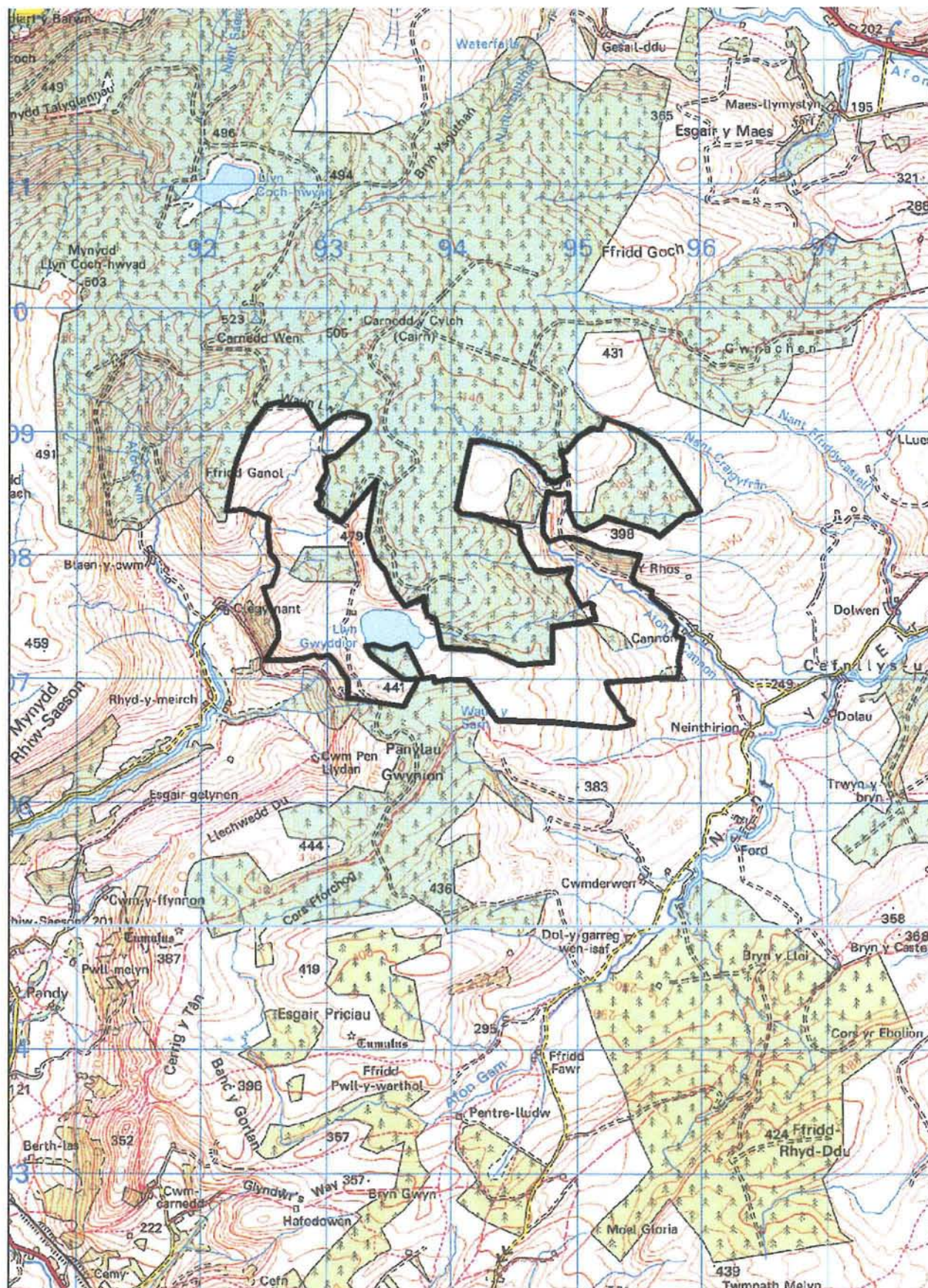
Some small boggy areas and deposits associated with Llyn Gwyddior are of potential significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Williams 1999.



## Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 8 Llanbrynmair and Llanerfyl communities, Powys



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## ***Cerrig y Tan***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 9 Llanbrynmair community, Powys

*Fieldscape of large irregular fields probably of medieval and early post-medieval origin.*

#### **Historic Background**

The southern tip of the area lay within the extensive medieval grange of Tirymynach belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Marcella. In the 19th-century it formed part of the Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Predominantly improved pasture forming a patchwork of large irregular fields, mostly on west-facing hillslopes on upland edge associated with more low-lying farms of medieval and later origin in the valley of the Afon Rhiwsaeson. There are no settlements in the area at the present day. The presence of the late 18th to early 19th-century farmhouse of estate character at Cwm Pen Llydan, on the north-west boundary of the area, suggests the influence of estate management on the enclosure of hill land at this period.

Prehistoric land use is suggested by the ridge-top Bronze Age burial mound on Ffridd Cwm y Ffynnon and the top-of-slope burial mound on Ffridd Pwll y Warthol which may indicate the early exploitation of upland grazing by a number of different communities.

The historic use of the area for upland grazing by communities to the west possibly even before enclosure in the medieval and early post-medieval periods is emphasised by the frequency of *ffridd* placenames in the character area, including Ffridd Caeagleision, Ffridd Esgairgelynen, Ffridd Cwmffynnon, Ffridd Pwllmelyn, and Hen Ffridd ('old ffridd'). The possible presence of seasonal habitations associated with upland grazing is suggested by the nearby placename Hafodowen containing the element *hafod* ('summerhouse') which is first recorded in a late 12th-century charter of Strata Marcella abbey.

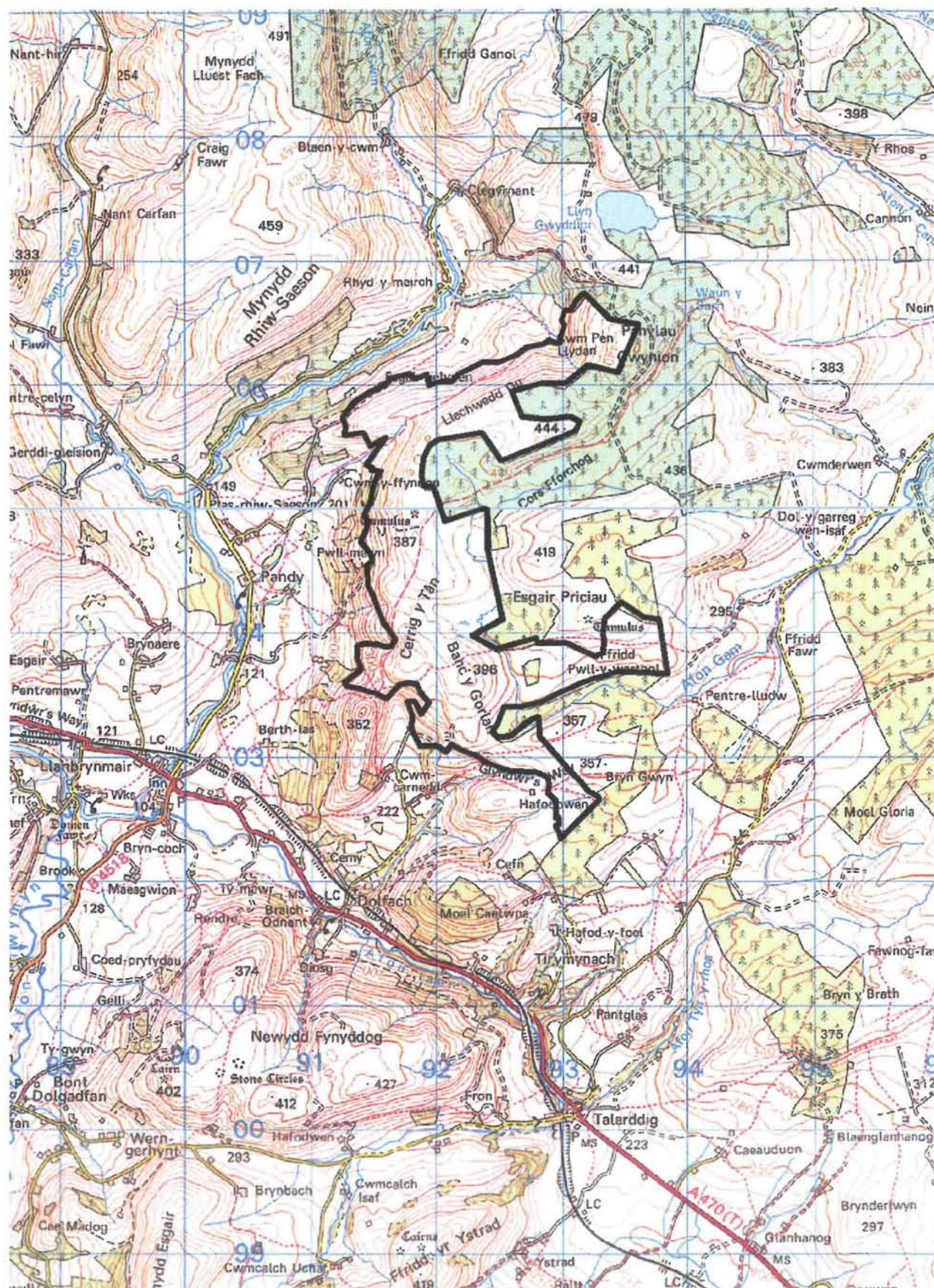
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Gibson 1988; RCAHM 1911; Williams 1999



## Cerrig y Tan

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 9  
Llanbrynmair community, Powys



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## ***Penylan Gwynion***

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 10  
Llanbrynmair and Llanerfyl communities, Powys

*20th-century conifer plantation superimposed upon an area of former unenclosed moorland with little recorded archaeology but containing deposits of potential significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.*

### **Historic Background**

The north-western part of the area fell within the medieval grange of Tirymynach belonging to the Cistercian monastery of Strata Marcella. The area formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Llanbrynmair.

### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

20th-century conifer plantation occupying upland plateau and some more steeply-sloping hill edge, between a height of about 310-440 metres OD, superimposed upon a former area of unenclosed moorland crossed by several trackways. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Rocky outcrops in the area are indicated by the placename element *carreg* ('stone, rock') in the names Post Carreg and Carreg y Fran ('crow's rock'). Former upland grazing is suggested by the element *gwaun* ('mountain pasture') in the name Waun y Sarn, in which the element *sarn* ('road, causeway') probably refers to an earlier trackway.

Some small ponds and boggy areas which existed prior to afforestation are likely to survive within the area which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

Little of archaeological significance has so far been recorded in the area. Several small quarries appear to be associated with the construction of relatively recent access roads built in the forestry plantation.

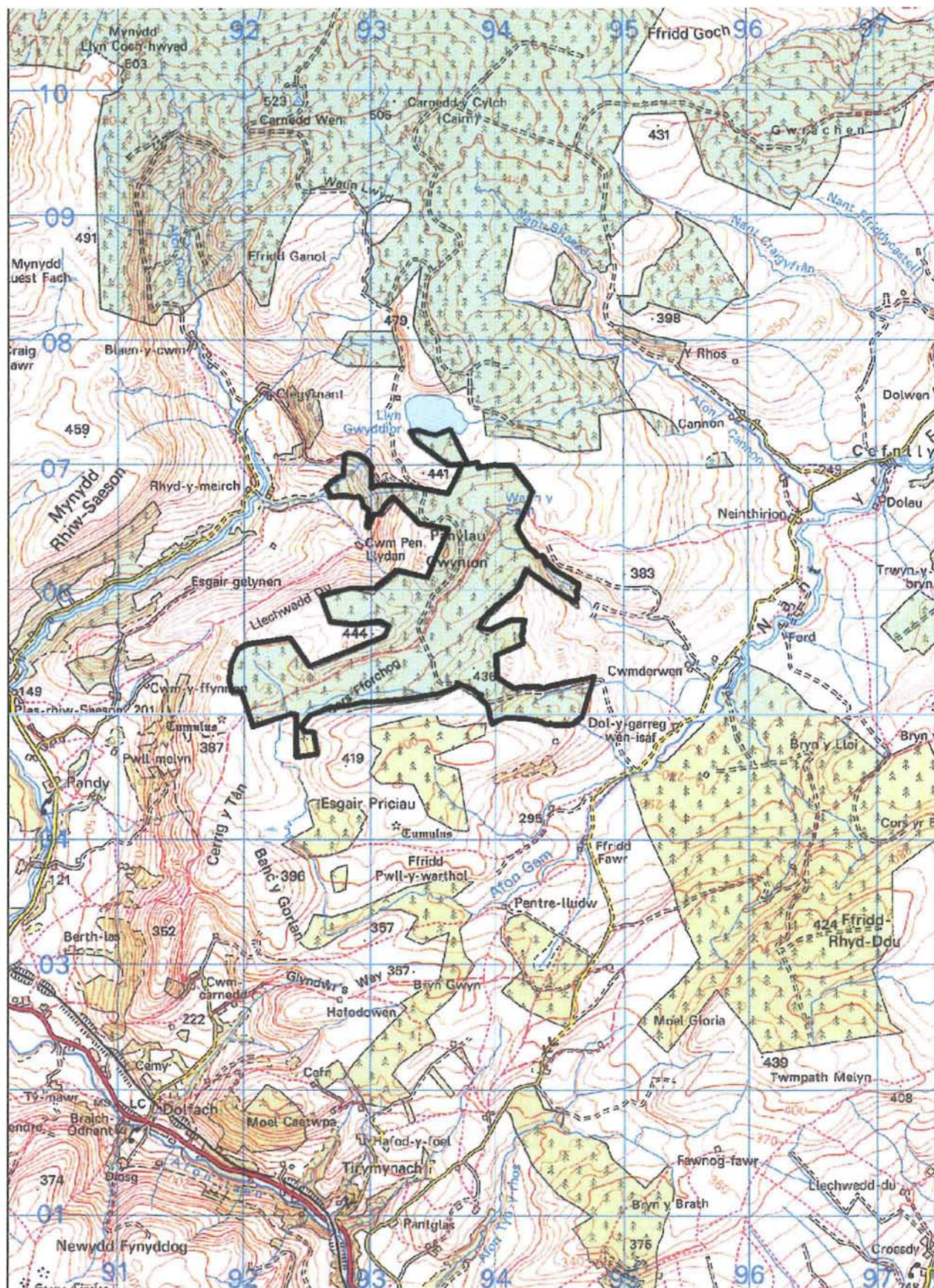
### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Williams 1999.



## Penylan Gwynion

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 10  
Llanbrynmair and Llanerfyl communities, Powys



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## ***Bryn Gwyn***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 11 Llanbrynmair community, Powys**

*Compact area of post-medieval enclosed moorland and small modern conifer plantations around the headwaters of a stream valley with some areas of small fields suggesting medieval to early post-medieval upland encroachment with abandoned farmsteads and relict field systems in some plantations.*

#### **Historic Background**

The southern end of the area lay within the extensive medieval grange of Tirymynach belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Marcella. In the 19th-century it formed part of the Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Compact area of post-medieval enclosed moorland and small modern conifer plantations around the headwaters of Afon Gam stream, between a height of about 300-420 metres OD, with some areas of small fields suggesting medieval to early post-medieval upland encroachment. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Prehistoric land use in the area is suggested by the burial mound sited at the top of a hill slope on Esgair Priciau.

A seasonal settlement in the medieval to early post-medieval pattern is suggested by the *hafod* ('summerhouse') placename element in Mynydd Hafod-y-foel in the southern part of the area. A pattern of small fields at Pentre-lludw suggests an encroachment on the former upland common in the medieval or earlier post-medieval period.

Rural depopulation in possibly the later 19th to 20th centuries is suggested by abandoned farmsteads and relict field systems, such as the abandoned buildings at Prys Gwyn Gyll and Pentre Lludw Uchaf, and including a number superimposed by modern conifer plantations, as at Ty'n y Gors and Bryn Gwyn.

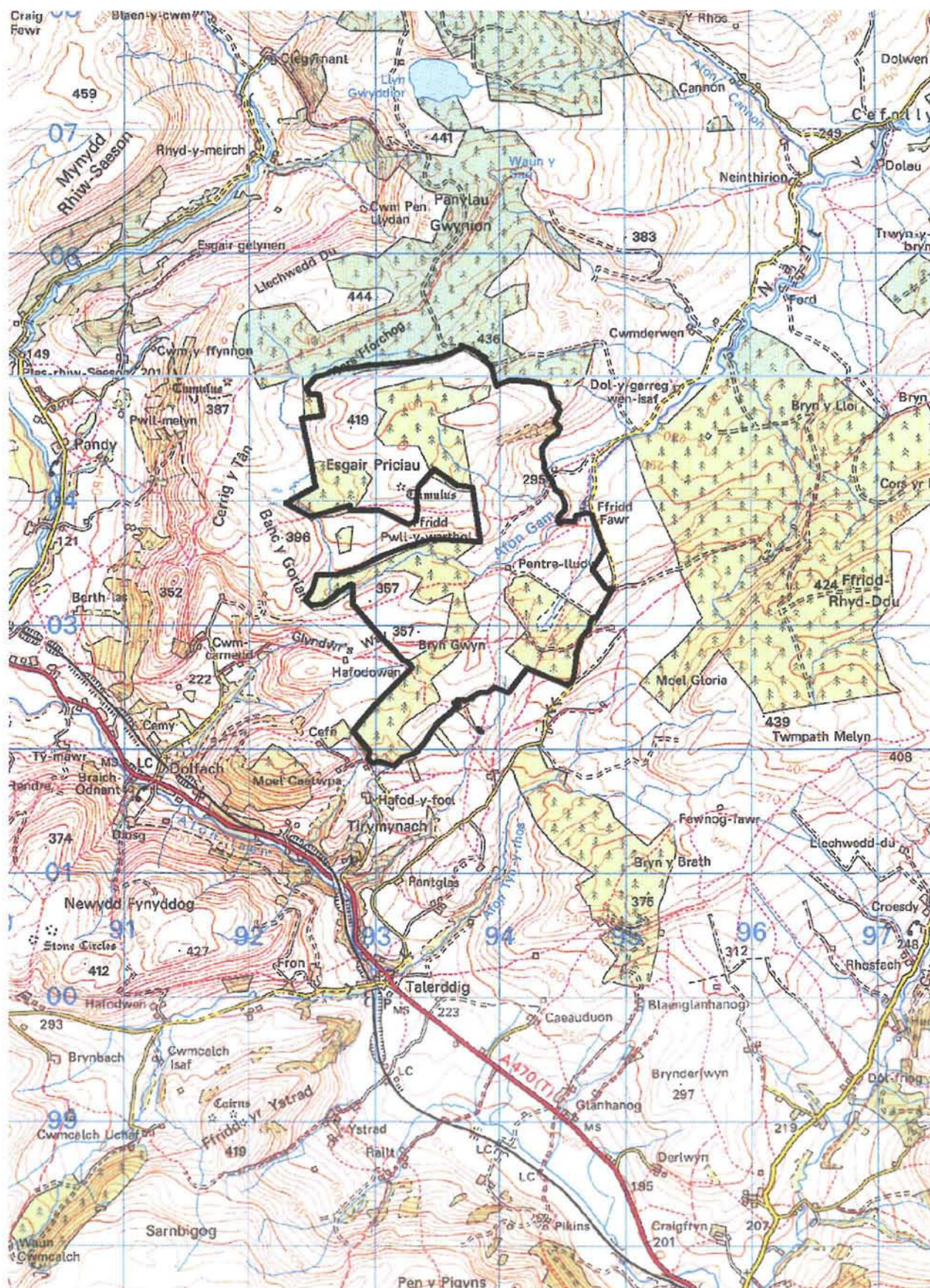
The Glyndwr's Way National Trail runs along the southern edge of the area.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Gibson 1998; Williams 1999.



Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 11  
Llanbrynmair community, Powys



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## ***Pen Coed***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 12 Banwy and Llanerfyl communities, Powys**

*Extensive area of enclosed moorland including substantial areas of registered Common Land, with evidence of encroachments and relict settlement evidence of medieval to post-medieval date.*

#### **Historic Background**

Parts of the southern edge of the area lay within the extensive medieval grange of Tirymynach belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Marcella. In the 19th century the area fell within the Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llangadfan and Llanerfyl.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Extensive area of enclosed moorland between a height of generally 290-360 metres OD, substantial parts of which are registered Common Land. The area is subdivided into large, straight-sided polygonal enclosures that were probably created during the course of the 19th century. Several discrete encroachments are represented by small, curvilinear field patterns surrounding the now abandoned settlements at Bwlch-y-ffrith, Lluet and elsewhere which are probably of medieval or post-medieval origin. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Some indication of historic land use and settlement in the area is provided by placename evidence. The significance of former rough grazing enclosed from the mountain is probably indicated by the many placenames including the element *ffridd*: Fridd Goch, Nant y Ffridd, Nant Ffriddycastell, Bwlch-y-ffridd and Blaen y Ffridd. The placename Lluet attached to an upland encroachment probably signifies a former shepherd's or crofter's hut.

Prehistoric land use is suggested by the Bronze Age hilltop burial mound on a spur of Pen y Coed hill.

Seasonal settlement associated with the exploitation of upland pasture in the medieval to early post-medieval period is suggested by former building platforms at Cenuant Du, sited near the crest of steep south-east facing valley slope of Nant y Esgair, by house platforms and drystone footings on the bank of the Nant Ffridd Goch and Nant Graig y Fran streams.

Former cultivation is indicated by possibly clearance cairns on Ffridd Goch and by relict field banks on eastern side of Pen y Coed suggesting some earlier enclosure of the upland common in the medieval to early post-medieval period.

Some boggy areas may survive which are of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

The area is crossed by the Glyndwr's Way National Trail.

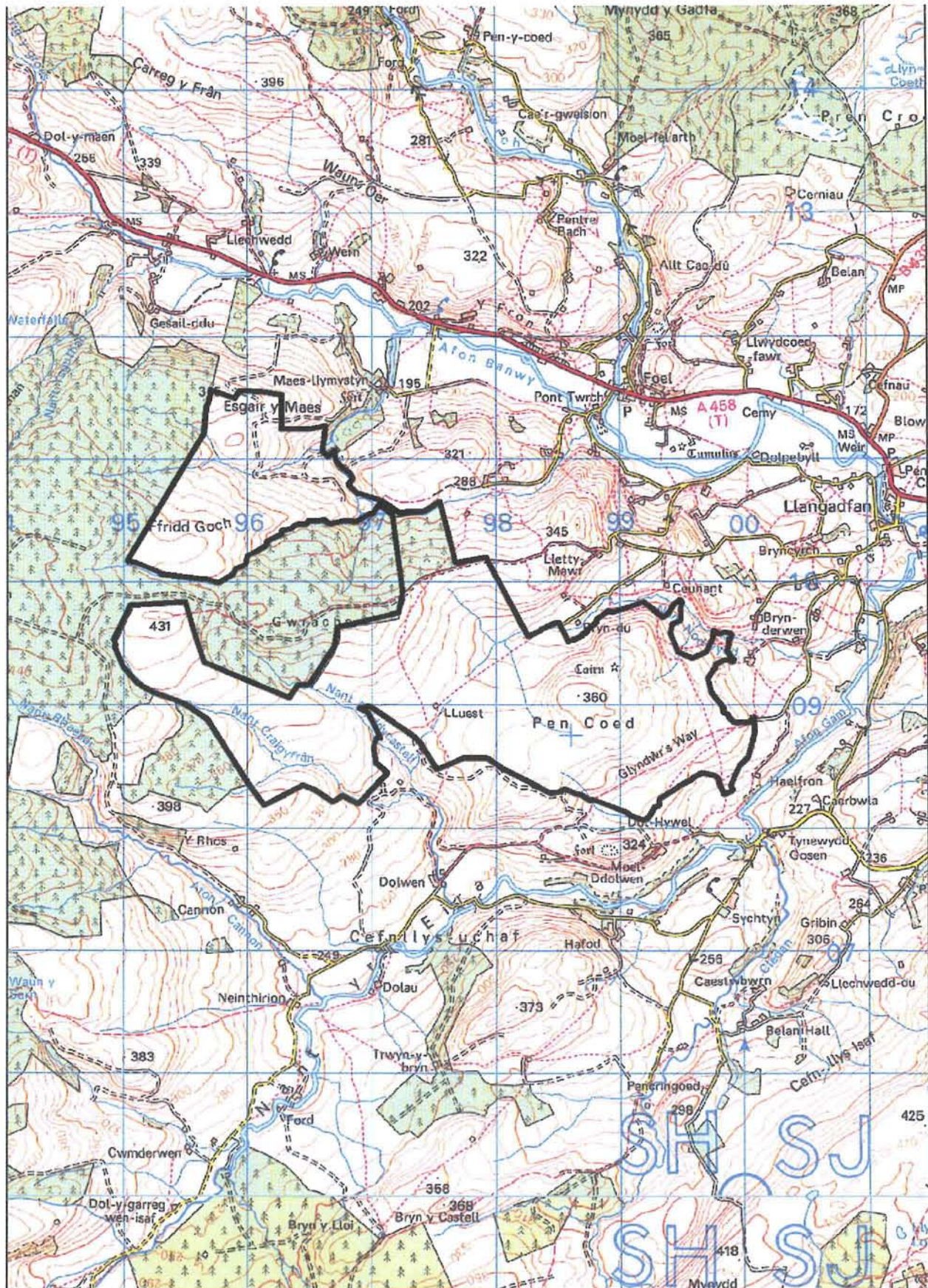
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Gibson 1998; Griffith Edwards 1869; RCAHM 1911; Williams 1999.



## Pen Coed

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 12  
Banwy and Llanerfyl communities, Powys



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## ***Ffrith Fawr***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys13 Llanbrynmair, Llanerfyl and Carno communities, Powys

*Fieldsapes of large and small irregular fields on lower hillslopes with a small number of widely dispersed existing farms but with numerous relict farmsteads, house sites and elements of field systems of possibly later medieval and early post-medieval origin abandoned in the later 19th and 20th centuries.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area largely fell within the extensive medieval grange of Tirymynach belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Marcella. In the 19th century it formed part of the Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llanbrynmair and Llanerfyl.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Pattern of dispersed farms and small and large irregular fieldsapes on lower hillslopes and stream valleys of tributaries of the Afon Laen and Afon Cam, generally between a height of 250-420 metres OD. Present-day settlement is represented by several dispersed farms.

Placename evidence provides some indication of the historic land use and vegetation of the area. Rough grazing enclosed from the mountain is indicated by the element *ffridd* in the names Ffridd Fawr, Ffridd Cwmdrwen, and Pen-y-ffridd and by the element *rhos* in Rhosydd 'moorland'. Gorse is indicated by the element *eithin* in Eithin Gleision and Eithin-llwyn. Trees are indicated by the element *llwyn* ('grove, bush') in Eithin-llwyn and by *derwen* ('oak') in Cwmdrwen. Traditional meadow land is suggested by the element *dol* in Dol-y-garreg-wen-isaf and Dolau-ceimion.

There is widespread evidence of rural depopulation in the area during probably the later 19th and 20th centuries represented by abandoned farms and cottages and farm amalgamations. Derelict or abandoned farms, cottages and field barns (some possibly representing earlier house sites) including those at Traws Nant, Pant y Gareg, Nant yr Cyra, Troed yr Ffordd, Castell-y-gwynt, Aber-ucha, Mynydd yr Aber, Troed-yr-esgair-wen, Pen-y-ffridd, Dol-y-gareg-wen-uchaf, and Nant-yr-eira. A number of these may have originated as seasonally occupied settlements associated with upland grazing in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, including those for example at Moel Gloria and Caban and a shelter at Mynydd yr Aber. Abandoned and relict field systems have also been recorded in parts of area, as for example near Fawnog-fawr farm and alongside the Afon Canon stream, with boundaries of banks and ditches or collapsing drystone walls.

There are possible traces of former peat cutting in the area. Some boggy areas survive which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

The area is crossed by the Caersws to Abbey Cwmhir section of the unofficial Cistercian Way long-distance footpath.

#### **Sources**

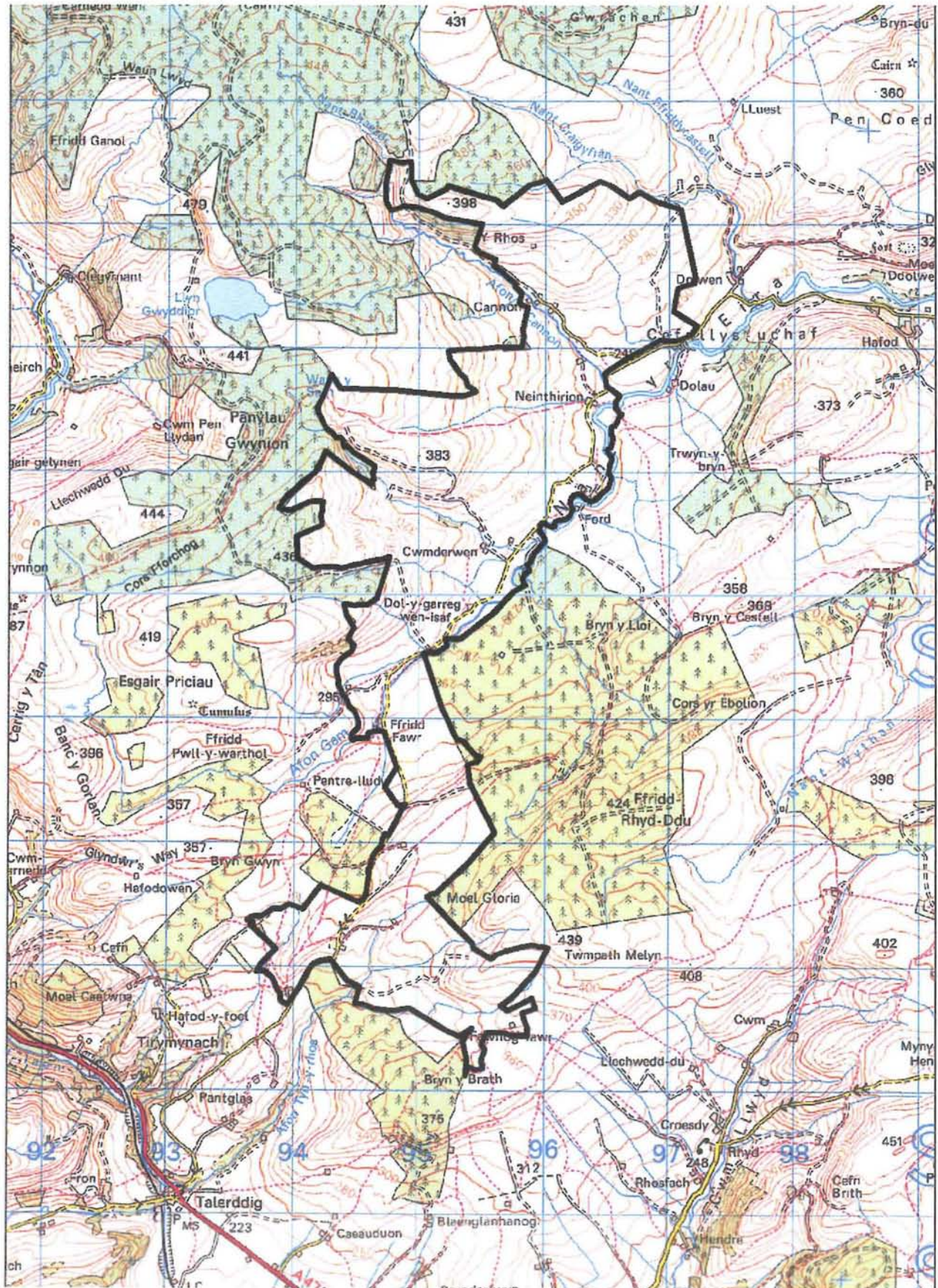
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Silvester and Copleston 2000; Simmons and Copleston 2000; Williams 1999



## ***Ffrith Fawr***

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys13

Llanbrynmair, Llanerfyl and Carno communities, Powys



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## ***Ffridd Rhyd***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 14 Llanerfyl and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys

*20th-century conifer woodland overlying former unenclosed moorland and abandoned marginal farmsteads in stream valleys of possible medieval or post-medieval origin.*

#### **Historic Background**

The western edge of the area lay within the extensive medieval grange of Tirymynach belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Marcella. In the 19th-century it formed part of the Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llanerfyl and Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

20th-century conifer woodland overlying former unenclosed moorland and marginal farmsteads in stream valleys between a height of about 270-420 metres OD. Prior to afforestation the area formed unenclosed moorland with relict abandoned field systems associated with abandoned farms and house sites in stream valleys, including former farmsteads of Sychnant and Rhyd-ddu of possibly medieval or later origin. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Some indication of historic land use patterns in the area is provided by placename evidence. Mountain pasture is indicated by the element *gwaun* in the names Waun Ffridd-fawr and Waun Rhyd-ddu. The existence of former rough grazing enclosed from the mountain is probably indicated by the element *ffridd* in the names Waun Ffridd-fawr, Ffridd-Rhyd-Ddu. An association with animal and horse husbandry is suggested by the element *lloi* 'calves' in Bryn y Lloi, the element *ceirch* ('horse') in the name Cwm Blawd-ceirch ('horse-fodder cwm') and *ebolion* ('colt') in Cors yr Ebolion ('Colt's Bog').

A number of sheepfolds are recorded which are probably of post-medieval date.

Some boggy areas may survive which are of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

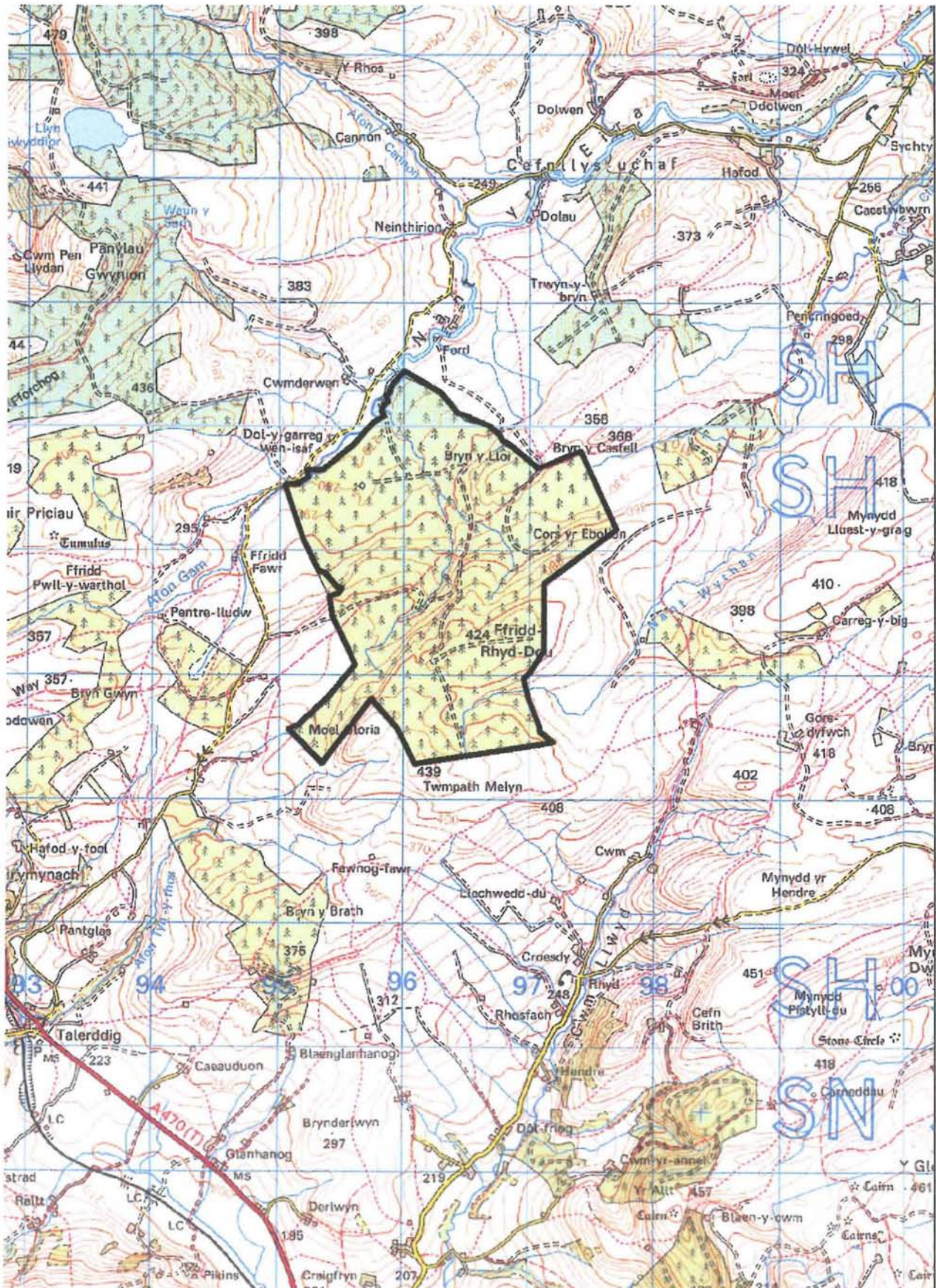
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Williams 1999.



## Fridd Rhyd

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 14  
Llanerfyl and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys



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## ***Bryn-y-castell***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 15 Llanerfyl community, Powys

*Small and discrete area of predominantly large and small irregular fields of probable medieval to early post-medieval origin on the upland edge.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Llanerfyl.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Small and discrete area of predominantly large and small irregular fields of probable medieval to early post-medieval origin on the upland edge together with a small area of 20th-century conifer plantation, between a height of about 280-390 metres OD. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Relatively late enclosure of the hill edge for grazing is suggested by the elements *ffridd* ('rough grazing enclosed from the mountain') and *newydd* ('new') in the placename Pen-y-ffridd-newydd.

Medieval habitation, possibly of a seasonal nature and associated with the exploitation of upland pastures is suggested by abandoned house platforms in the Nant Wythan valley. Former post-medieval settlement and land use is indicated by the now-abandoned farmsteads and house sites at Bryn-fenws and Pistyll-du and on slopes of Mynydd Cae'r bwla, Ty'r Uchaf, Ty-bach longhouse

Small-scale quarrying at Bryn-y-castell was probably for building stone in the post-medieval period.

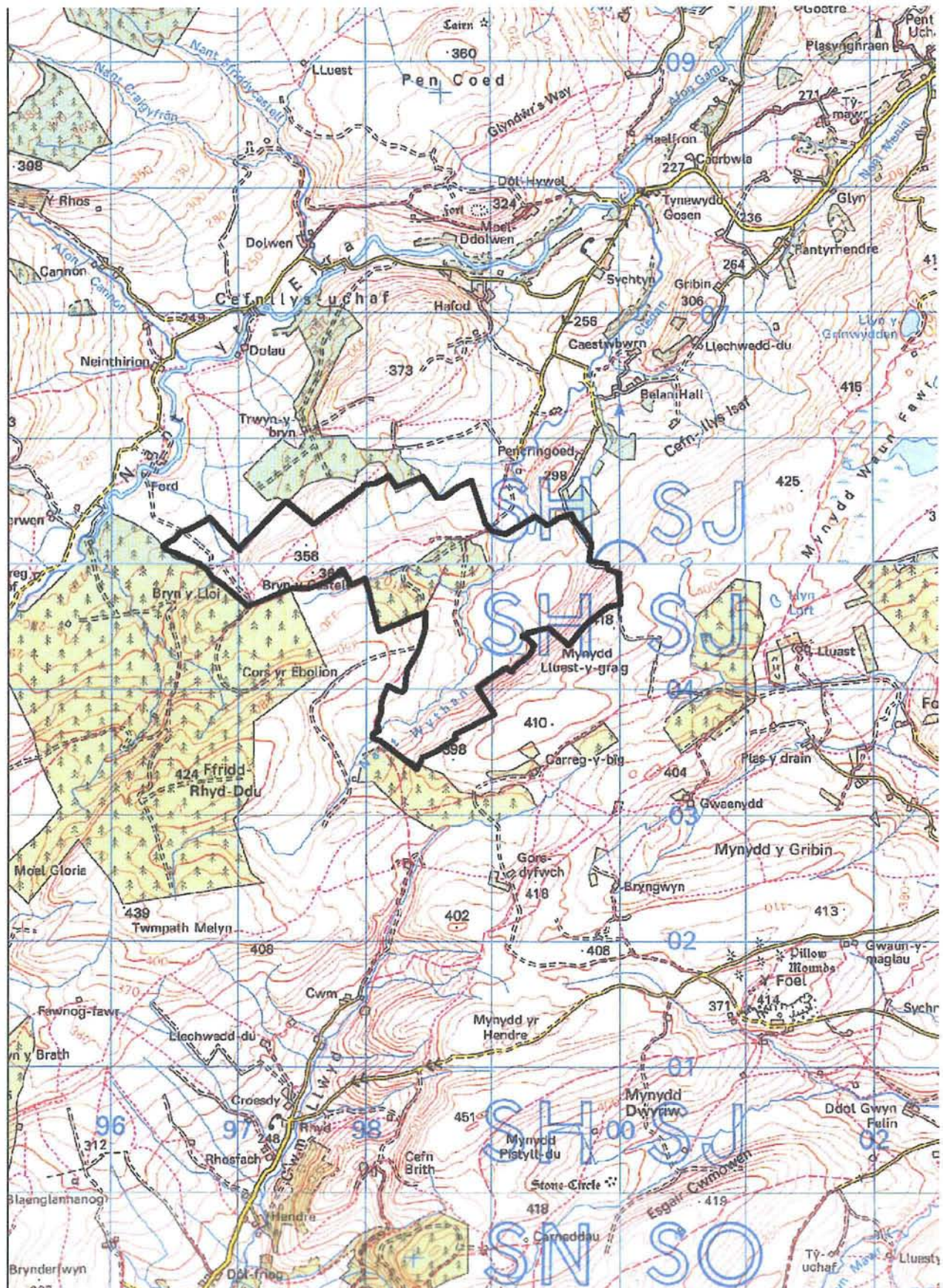
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



**Bryn-y-castell**

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 15  
Llanerfyl community, Powys



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## ***Mynydd y Gribin***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 16

#### Dwyriw, Carno, Llanbrynmair and Llanerfyl communities, Powys

*19th-century enclosed moorland with some registered common land on plateau, ridges and hill edges, with some evidence of early prehistoric activity together with structures associated with probably post-medieval peat cutting and sheep grazing.*

#### **Historic Background**

Part of the area fell within Llanllugan manor belonging to the medieval Cistercian nunnery at Llanllugan. The area also formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Carno, Llanerfyl, Llanllugan and Carno.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Area of predominantly enclosed moorland plateau, ridges, and more steeply sloping hill edge north of Carno, generally between a height of 350–450 metres OD. The enclosure of former upland commons for controlled grazing was probably largely undertaken during the 19th century though smaller areas of registered Common Land survive on Twmpath Melin to the south-west and Mynydd y Gribin to the east. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Placenames provide some evidence of historic land use and settlement patterns in the area. Boggy conditions are indicated by the element *cors* ('bog') in the hill name Mynydd y Gors. Seasonal upland settlements of perhaps the medieval to early post medieval periods exploiting the extensive upland grazing in the area are suggested by the element *hafod* ('summerhouse') and *hendref* ('winter dwelling, permanent habitation') in the hill names Mynydd Hafodybeudy and Mynydd yr Hendre, and a crofter's hut or shepherd's shelter is suggested by the element *llest* in the hill name Mynydd Llest-y-graig. An early association with dairy farming and cattle raising is suggested by *beudy* ('cowshed') in Mynydd Hafodybeudy, *bwla* ('bull or steer') in Mynydd Cae'rbwla and possibly by *buddai* ('churn') in Bryn y Buddai.

Early activity is suggested in the area by a scatter of prehistoric lithic finds on Mynydd Carreg-y-big and by a possible pair of Bronze Age burial mounds at the southern end of the area near Mynydd Pistyll-du.

Settlement evidence in the area at all periods is sparse, though there is an abandoned post-medieval farmstead and house site in the Nant Withan valley. Surviving archaeological structures represent various aspects of the exploitation of this upland area. Relict structures such as peat mounds and peat cutting platforms associated with former peat cutting probably mostly in the later medieval to post-medieval periods are widely scattered throughout the area, as on Mynydd y Buddai, Mynydd y Cwm, Mynydd Carreg-y-big, Mynydd Pistyll-du and Mynydd Rhos-fach. A group of artificial rabbit warrens (pillow mounds) of post-medieval date on Mynydd Fron-goch form part of a larger group which extends southwards on to Y Foel. A scattering of small quarries were probably opened for building stone in the post-medieval period. A number of dispersed structures associated with sheep grazing, including sheepfolds and sheep pens, sheep and shepherd's shelters, all probably had their origins in the post-medieval period.

Some boggy areas may survive which are of significance to the land use and vegetation history of the area.

#### **Sources**

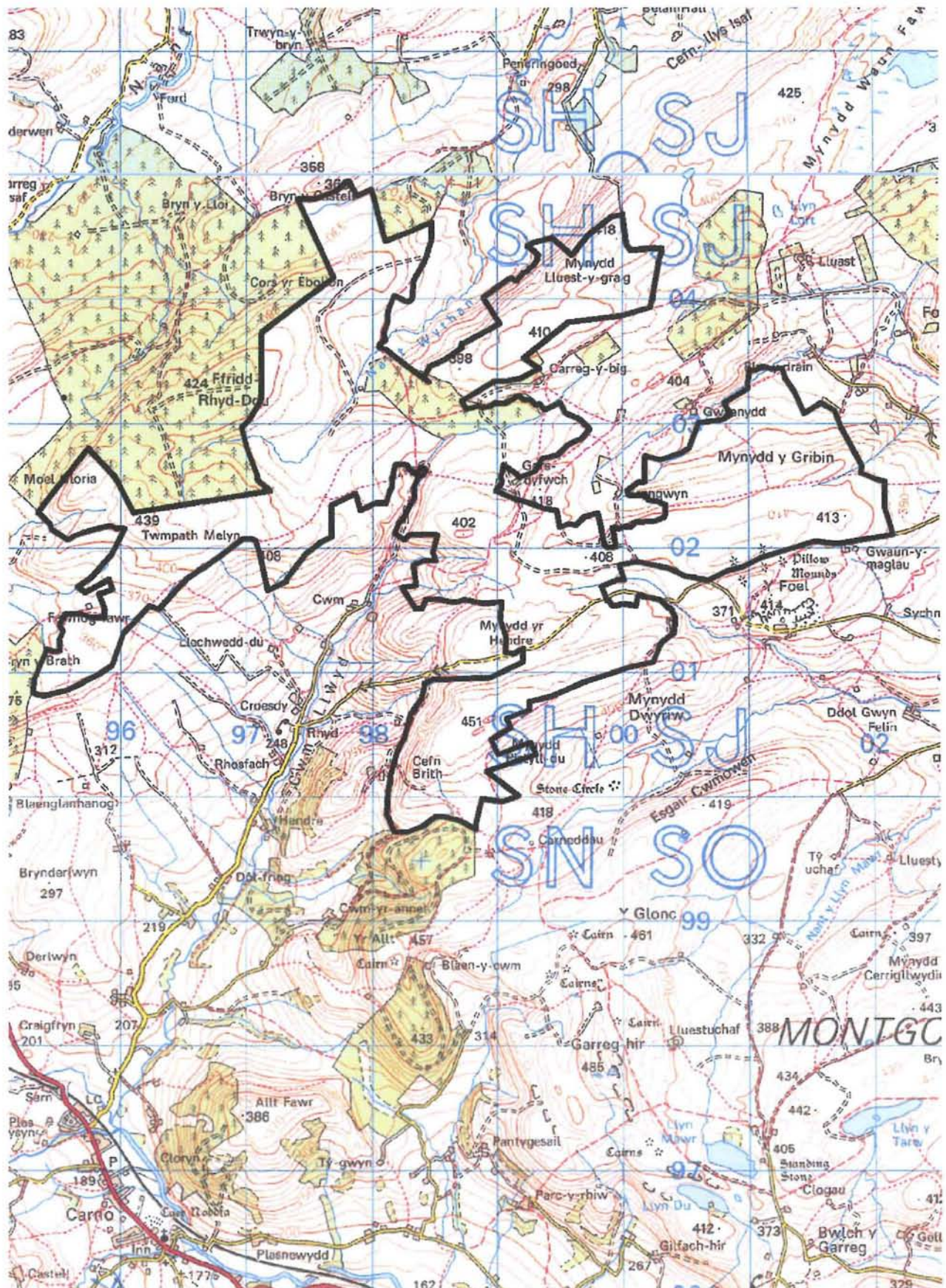
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Gibson 1998; Hankinson 1993; Silvester 1990, 1995; Silvester and Davies 1992; Williams 1999.



## Mynydd y Gribin

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 16

Dwyrw, Carno, Llanbrynmair and Llanerfyl communities, Powys



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## ***Pen-y-waun***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 17 Carno community, Powys

*Fieldsapes and scattered farms of probably medieval and early post-medieval origin on the upland edge.*

#### **Historic Background**

The eastern end of the area fell within the manor of Llanllugan belonging to the medieval Cistercian nunnery at Llanllugan. The area formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Carno.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Fieldscape of predominantly large and small irregular fields on the upland edge around the head of the Cwm Llwyd, north of Carno, between a height of between about 230-430 metres OD which probably developed by a gradual process of clearance and enclosure during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The fieldscape includes a distinctive pattern of strip fields in the western part of the area which has probably resulted from the regular pattern of streams and watercourses running more or less parallel downhill. Present-day settlement is represented by widely scattered farms.

Some indication of historic land use patterns is suggested by placename evidence. Upland grazing is suggested by the element *gwaun* ('moorland pasture') in the former farmstead name of Pen-y-waen. Meadow land is suggested by the element *dol* in the name Dol-friog.

Prehistoric land use and settlement in the area is suggested by the possible Ty Newydd Bronze Age burial mound.

Former habitations on the moorland edge in possibly the medieval or earlier post-medieval period are suggested by a number of abandoned building platforms. Rural depopulation in the later 19th and 20th centuries is indicated by several abandoned farmsteads and cottages including Blaen-y-cwm and Pen-y-waen.

Small areas of conifer plantation shown on 1st edn Ordnance Survey of 1880s have now been felled.

#### **Sources**

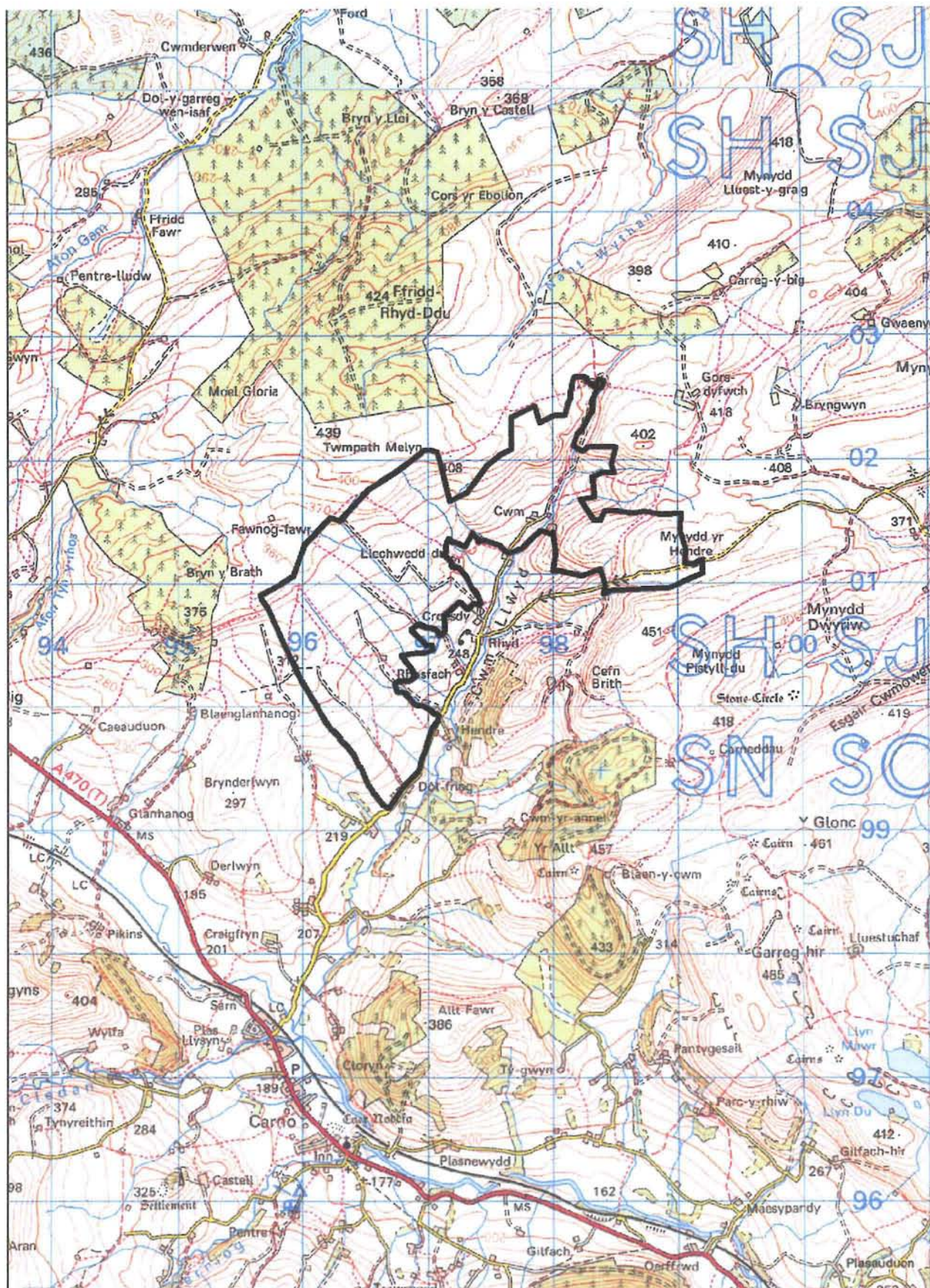
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Williams 1999.



**Pen-y-waun**

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 17

Carno community, Powys



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## ***Carreg-y-big***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 18 Dwyriw and Llanerfyl communities, Powys**

*Small and discrete area of predominantly small and large irregular fields and dispersed farms on the hill edge probably representing a gradual process of clearance and enclosure during the medieval to post-medieval periods.*

#### **Historic Background**

A large part of the area fell within Llanllugan manor belonging to the medieval Cistercian nunnery at Llanllugan. It also formed part of the Montgomeryshire 19th-century tithe parishes of Llanllugan and Llanerfyl.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Small and discrete area of predominantly small and large irregular fields on the hill edge at the head of the Afon Rhiw stream, between a height of about 320-420 metres OD, probably representing a gradual process of clearance and enclosure during the medieval to post-medieval periods. Field patterns surrounding a number of the farms on the upland edge such as Gors-dyfwch and Bryn-gwyn suggests that they have begun as encroachments near the edge of former upland commons in the medieval to early post-medieval periods. The area includes some relatively small conifer plantations, some of which were first planted during the 19th century. Present-day settlement is represented by dispersed farms. The farm name Gwaenydd, formerly called Gwaenydd-gleision ('whey meadows') suggests a traditional association with dairy farming.

Relict settlement evidence of medieval to post-medieval date towards the moorland edge near Carreg-y-big farm, Gors-dyfwch and Bryngwyn indicates a period of rural depopulation before the 19th century

Several small quarries were probably opened for building stone in the post-medieval period.

Peat cutting in the area of probable post-medieval date is suggested by peat cutting platforms west of Carreg-y-big farm

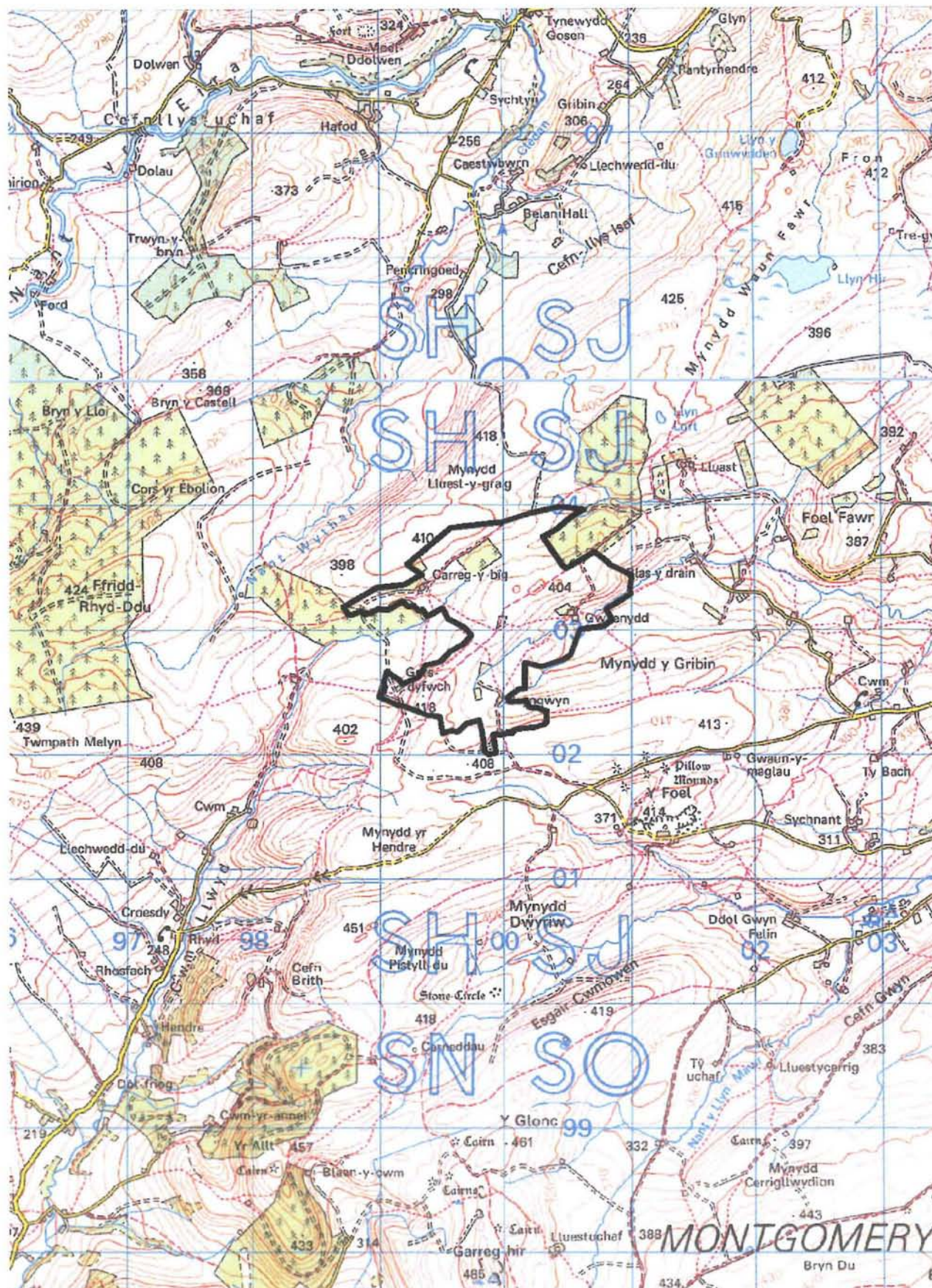
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Silvester 1999; Simons and Copleston 2000; Williams 1999.



## Carreg-y-big

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 18  
Dwyrw and Llanerfyl communities, Powys



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## ***Y Foel***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 19 Dwyrw community, Powys

*Fieldsapes and dispersed farmsteads of medieval to post-medieval origin on the hill edge and around the upper reaches of the Afon Rhiw stream, with some evidence of early prehistoric activity and post-medieval stone quarrying and rabbit farming.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell very largely within Llanllugan manor belonging to the medieval Cistercian nunnery at Llanllugan. It also formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llanllugan and Llanwyddelan.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Fieldsapes on the hill edge and around the upper reaches of the Afon Rhiw stream, west of Llanllugan between a height of about 240-430 metres OD. The pattern is predominantly of both large and small irregular fields with dispersed farmsteads which probably represents a process of gradual clearance and enclosure from at least the medieval period onwards.

Placenames provide some evidence of historic or traditional land use and settlement patterns in the area. Meadow land is indicated by the element *dol* in the names Pen-y-ddol and Bryn y Ddol and the enclosure of mountain edge land is implied by the element *ffridd* in Pen-y-ffridd. Boggy mountain pasture is suggested by the element *mign* ('bog') in the name Waen-y-fign. A crofter's cottage or shepherd's hut is suggested by the element *llest* in Llestycerrig, and a cottage by the element *ty* in Ty-uchaf. An early association with cattle farming is indicated by the element *buwch* ('cow') in Fuches-goch and the element *biswail* ('dung, dung-heap') in Rhyd-y-biswal. Present-day settlement is represented by scattered farms.

Early land use and settlement in the area is suggested by a Bronze Age burial mound near Rhyd-y-biswal.

A large group of artificial rabbit warrens (pillow mounds) on Y Foel in the northern part of the area extend northwards on to Mynydd Fron-goch and probably represent commercial rabbit farming enterprise undertaken during the post-medieval period.

A scattering of small quarries were probably opened for building stone in the post-medieval period. A larger modern stone quarry lies on the southern side of Y Foel.

An agricultural watermill with its associated leat was in operation at Ddol Gwyn Felin probably in the 19th century.

Some rural depopulation in probably the later 19th and 20th centuries is indicated by a number of abandoned cottage and farmsteads in more marginal locations recorded as being in existence in the 19th century including Garnedd-wen and Waen-y-gest.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Barton 1999; Silvester 1995; Silvester and Brassil 1991; Gibson 1998; Williams 1999.



## Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 19 Dwyrw community, Powys



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## ***Y Glonc***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 20 Carno, Tregynon, Caersws, Dwyriw and Aberhafesb communities, Powys**

*Extensive area of moorland on the upland plateau and hill edge, partly enclosed during the 19th-century, with widespread evidence of early prehistoric activity, medieval and later upland encroachments and structures associated with probably post-medieval sheep grazing and peat cutting.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell partly within the medieval grange of Tir Abad belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Marcella and partly within the manor of Llanllugan belonging to the Cistercian nunnery at Llanllugan. It also formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llanllugan and Llanwyddelan, Carno, Llanwnnog, Tregynon and Aberhafesb.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Extensive area of enclosed and unenclosed moorland on the upland plateau and hill edge north of Llanwnnog, generally lying between a height of 300-480 metres OD, with distinctive linear rock outcrops and including the three relatively large natural lakes of Llyn Mawr, Llyn Du and Llyn y Tarw. Present-day settlement is represented by several very widely dispersed farms and houses.

Some evidence of historic land use and settlement patterns in the area is given by placename evidence. Boggy conditions area indicated by the element *cors* ('bog') in Bwlch-y-gors and *mawn* ('peat') in Bryn y Fawnog. Upland grazing is indicated by the element *gwaun* ('mountain pasture') in the names Waun y Llyn, Waun y Ddol and Castell-y-waun. Former woodland towards the southern edge of the upland is suggested by the element *argoed* ('trees, forest edge') in Mynydd Argoed. The former existence of seasonal upland habitations dating from perhaps the medieval or early post-medieval periods is suggested by the element *hafod* ('summerhouse') in Hafod-lom and *lluest* ('hut, crofter's cottage') in Lluestuchaf. An association with cattle rearing is hinted at by the element *tarw* ('bull') in Llyn y Tarw, the name of one of the natural lakes in the area.

Evidence of widespread early prehistoric activity is indicated by clusters of hilltop and hill-edge Bronze Age burial and funerary structures or more isolated monuments in a number of areas, notably near Llyn Mawr and Llyn y Tarw and near Mynydd Cerrig-llwydion, Carreg-hir and Carneddau. Notable monuments include the Mynydd Dwyriw and Carreg-hir standing stones, burial mounds and ring cairns at Esgair Cwmowen, Carneddau, Llyn y Tarw, Cerrig-llwydion, a stone alignment at Lluest Uchaf and stone circles at Y Capel and Llyn-y-Tarw. These, together with evidence of prehistoric settlement indicated by several circular hut sites of probable prehistoric date near Craig Llyn Mawr, suggest a pattern of upland exploitation by a number of distinct communities during the early prehistoric period.

The course of the Roman road running north of the fort at Caersws is thought to run through the area.

Much of the area appears to have been enclosed and subdivided into irregular or less regular, straight-sided, polygonal enclosures during the course of the 19th century, though small irregular curvilinear field patterns in some areas such as at Carneddau, Y Glonc, and Llyn Mawr and several relict earthwork enclosure sites, like that on Brynyfawnog, suggest earlier encroachments of perhaps the later medieval to early post-medieval periods. Earlier boundaries probably of post-medieval date appear to have been marked by standing stones in some areas, as on Esgair Cwmowen. Clearance cairns in some areas, as for example near Carneddau, probably relate to post-medieval upland pasture improvement. The area includes several areas of registered Common Land, including the unenclosed moorland area on the south-east side.

Structures associated with probably post-medieval peat cutting survive in some areas such as Carneddau and on



Esgair Cwmowen, including relict peat cutting platforms and stands.

There is little present-day settlement within the area except for a small number of widely dispersed farms towards the margins, a number of former farmsteads in more outlying areas, such as Y Glonc, Cerrig-llwydion, Bwlch-y-gors, Hafod-lom, Castell-y-waun, Mynydd Dwyrw and Carneddau, having apparently been abandoned during the later 19th and 20th centuries.

Structures probably to be associated with sheep grazing in the post-medieval period onwards include drystone sheepfolds and similar structures and temporary shelters such as those recorded on Esgair Cwmowen and Mynydd Bwlch-y-gors.

The existing Mynydd Clogau windfarm was constructed in part of the south-eastern area in 2005-06.

Some environmental sampling and analysis has been undertaken on waterlogged deposits near Carneddau and to the north of Llyn Mawr which have provided an outline history of the development of vegetation in the area. This suggests the beginnings of significant human activity from the early prehistoric period, probably associated with woodland clearance and the exploitation of upland grazing resources. Similar activity evidently continued during the later prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. These and some other small boggy areas and deposits associated with Llyn Mawr, Llyn Du and Llyn y Tarw are of potential significance to the environmental and land use history of the area. It is of interest to note that it has been suggested, though on insubstantial evidence, that there may once have been a crannog (artificial island settlement) at Llyn Mawr.

The area is crossed by the Llanllugan to Caersws section of the unofficial Cistercian Way long-distance footpath.

### Sources

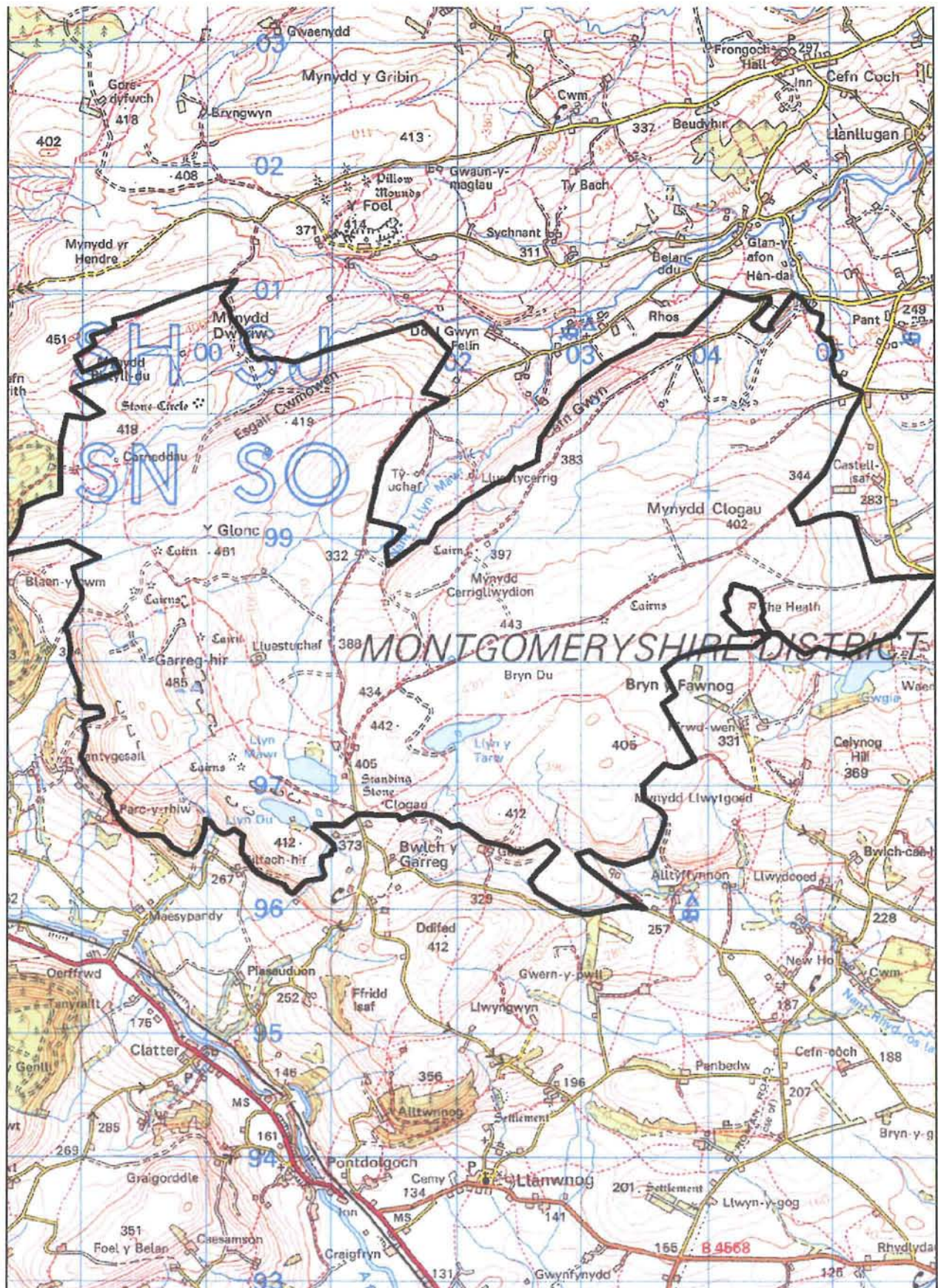
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Burl 2000; Butler and Butler 1978; Caseldine 1990; Dorling 1986; Gibson 1993, 1998; Hankinson 1993, 1995; Jones and Silvester 2002; Putnam 1998; Roberts and Peterson 1989; Silvester 1990; Silvester 2004; Silvester and Owen 2003; Smith 1977; Williams 1999.



## Y Glonc

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 20

Carno, Tregynon, Caersws, Dwyriw and Aberhafesb communities, Powys



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## **Celynog Hill**

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 21 Dwyriw, Tregynon and Aberhafesb communities, Powys**

*Area of diverse fieldscapes of medieval and post-medieval origin on hillslopes with associated dispersed farms and houses, with evidence of prehistoric, Roman and medieval land use and settlement activity.*

#### **Historic Background**

Part of the southern end of the area fell within the medieval Celynog grange belonging to the Cistercian monastery at Strata Florida. The area also formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llanwyddelan, Tregynon and Aberhafesb.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Area of diverse fieldscapes on the predominantly east-facing hillslopes west of Tregynon, between a height of 300-380 metres OD. The field patterns include small and large irregular fields which probably represent a process of gradual clearance and enclosure from at least the medieval period onwards, those along parts of the mountain edge, as at The Heath, suggesting a sequence of enclosure starting with isolated encroachments upon the common which became later engulfed in land enclosed at a later period. An area of large and small straight-sided fields on the south-eastern side of the area probably represent the process of enclosure of upland commons during the 19th century. A relatively small area of registered Common Land survives on Celynog Hill. Present-day settlement is represented by scattered farms and houses.

Placenames provide a suggestion of historic settlement patterns in the area. The former existence of seasonal upland houses or *hafodydd* (single *hafod*, 'summerhouse') is suggested by the name Borfa-hafod Firs and a crofter's cottage or shepherd's hut is suggested by the element *lluest* in the name Lluet-fach. A traditional association with dairy farming is suggested by the English placename The Dairy.

Early activity possibly associated with upland grazing is indicated by a cluster of Bronze Age burial and ritual sites in the area of Celynog Hill and Cefnlydan Hill, including several burial mounds and a possible standing stone. Later prehistoric settlement and land use is suggested by the small Fron Haul hillfort. The course of the Roman road running north of the fort at Caersws is thought to run through the area.

A boundary bank running across Celynog Hill known as Abbot's Ditch is thought to indicate part of the boundary of the medieval Celynog grange belonging to the Cistercian monastery at Strata Florida abbey.

The area includes a number of abandoned cottages and small farmsteads, such as Cae-grug which formerly existed to the north of Fron-haul, which indicate a phase of rural depopulation during probably the later 19th and 20th centuries.

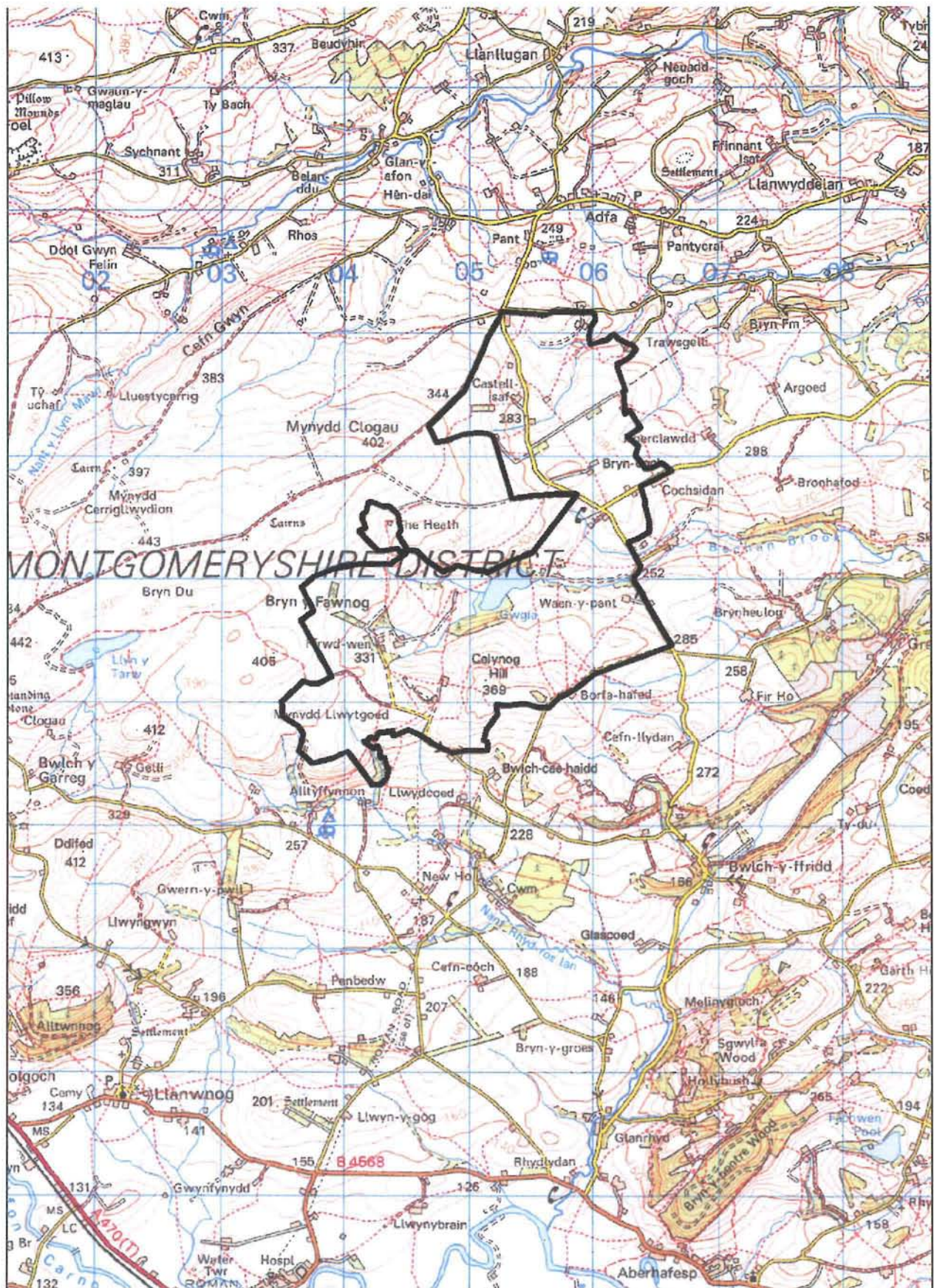
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Gibson 1998; Putnam 1998; Williams 1999.



## Celynog Hill

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 21  
Dwyrirw, Tregynon and Aberhafesb communities, Powys



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## ***Mynydd Esgair***

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 22 Llanbrynmair community, Powys

*Fields of large and small irregular fields of possibly medieval to early post-medieval origin on steeply sloping mountain edge.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Fields of large and small irregular fields of possibly medieval to early post-medieval origin on steeply sloping and predominantly west-facing mountain edge overlooking the Afon Twymyn valley, between a height of about 350-470 metres OD.

Widely dispersed farmsteads of Trannon and Waun Cwmcalth with associated patterns of small irregular fields have the appearance of former upland encroachments or seasonal habitations of later medieval or early post-medieval origin which subsequently developed into permanent upland farms.

The possible course of the Roman road between Carno and Penycrocbren is thought to run through the area.

Dispersed sheepfolds and the small disused quarry on Mynydd Esgair are probably of post-medieval origin.

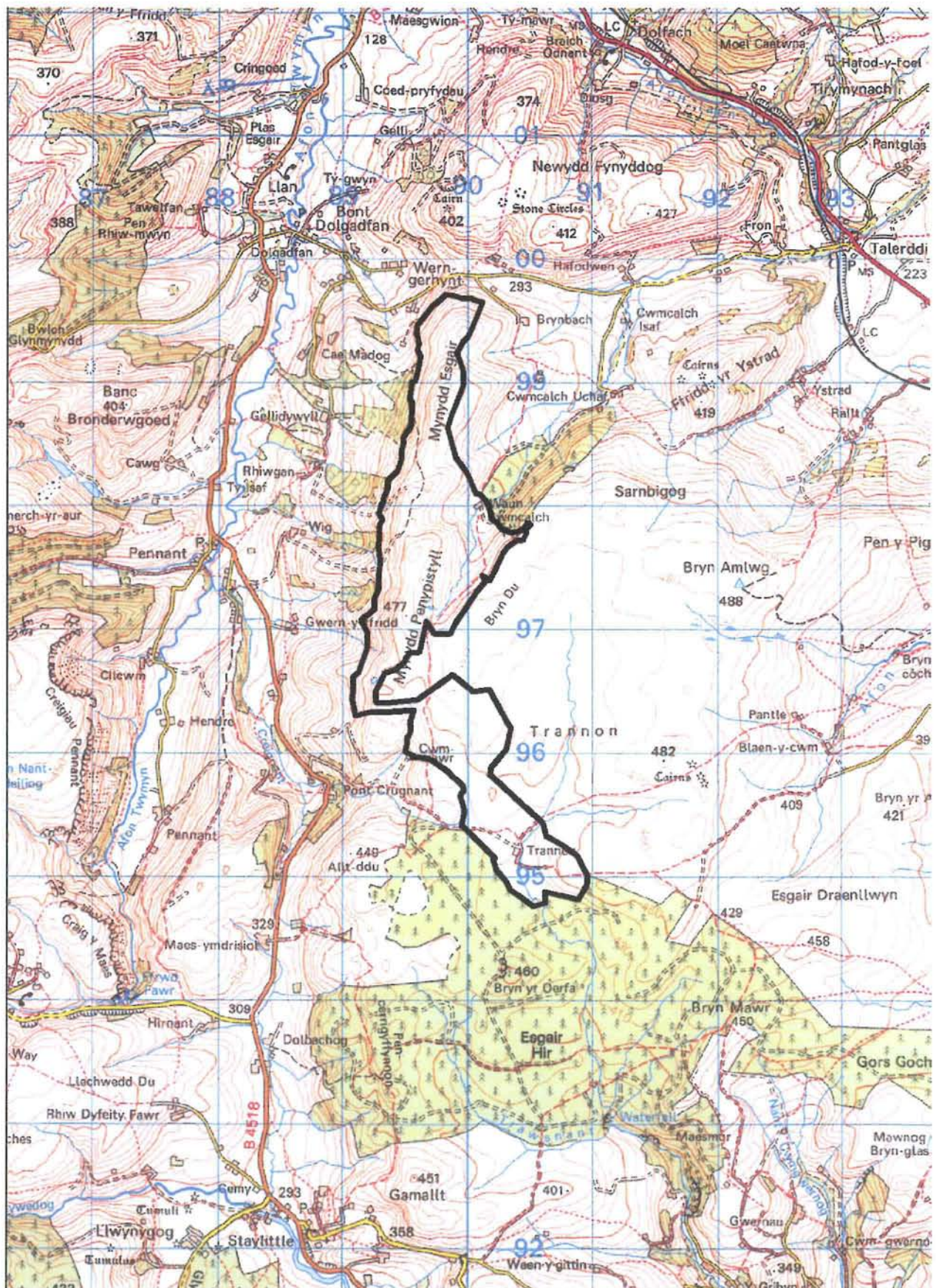
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



## Mynydd Esgair

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 22  
Llanbryn-mair community, Powys



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## ***Esgair Hir***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 23 Trefeglwys and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys**

*Extensive modern conifer plantation on upland at the headwaters of the Afon Trannon overlying a pattern of enclosed moorland represented by large polygonal enclosures and by an abandoned farm and house site with associated smaller enclosed fields*

#### **Historic Background**

The western end of the area fell within the medieval grange of Mynachty belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Marcella. In the 19th century the area formed part of the Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llanbrynmair and Trefeglwys.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Extensive modern conifer plantation on upland at the headwaters of the Afon Trannon, between a height of generally 250-450 metres OD, overlying a pattern of moorland probably in the 19th century represented by large polygonal enclosures and by an abandoned farm and house site with associated smaller enclosed fields probably of medieval to post-medieval origin. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

An indication of historic land use and land use capability of the area is given by placename evidence. Waterlogged or peaty areas are indicated by the elements *cors* ('bog') in the names Cors yr Hesg ('sedge bog') and Cors Goch ('red bog'). Prior to afforestation the area was predominantly enclosed moorland rough grazing with dispersed farmsteads of possibly later medieval or post-medieval origin at Dol-gau, Foel, Bryn Mawr whose remains together with relict nucleated field systems of large and small irregular fields are now superimposed by modern conifer plantation. Former upland meadow is indicated by the placename element *dol* in the name former farm name Dol-gau.

The possible course of the Roman road between the forts at Caersws and Castell Collen is thought to run through the area.

Some of the small stone quarries, at Bryn-yr-oerfa, Cloddfa, Esgair Hir and Gors Coch for example, are probably of 18th and 19th-century date and to be associated with now abandoned farmsteads and with drystone wall enclosure boundaries.

Some small boggy areas may survive in the area which are of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

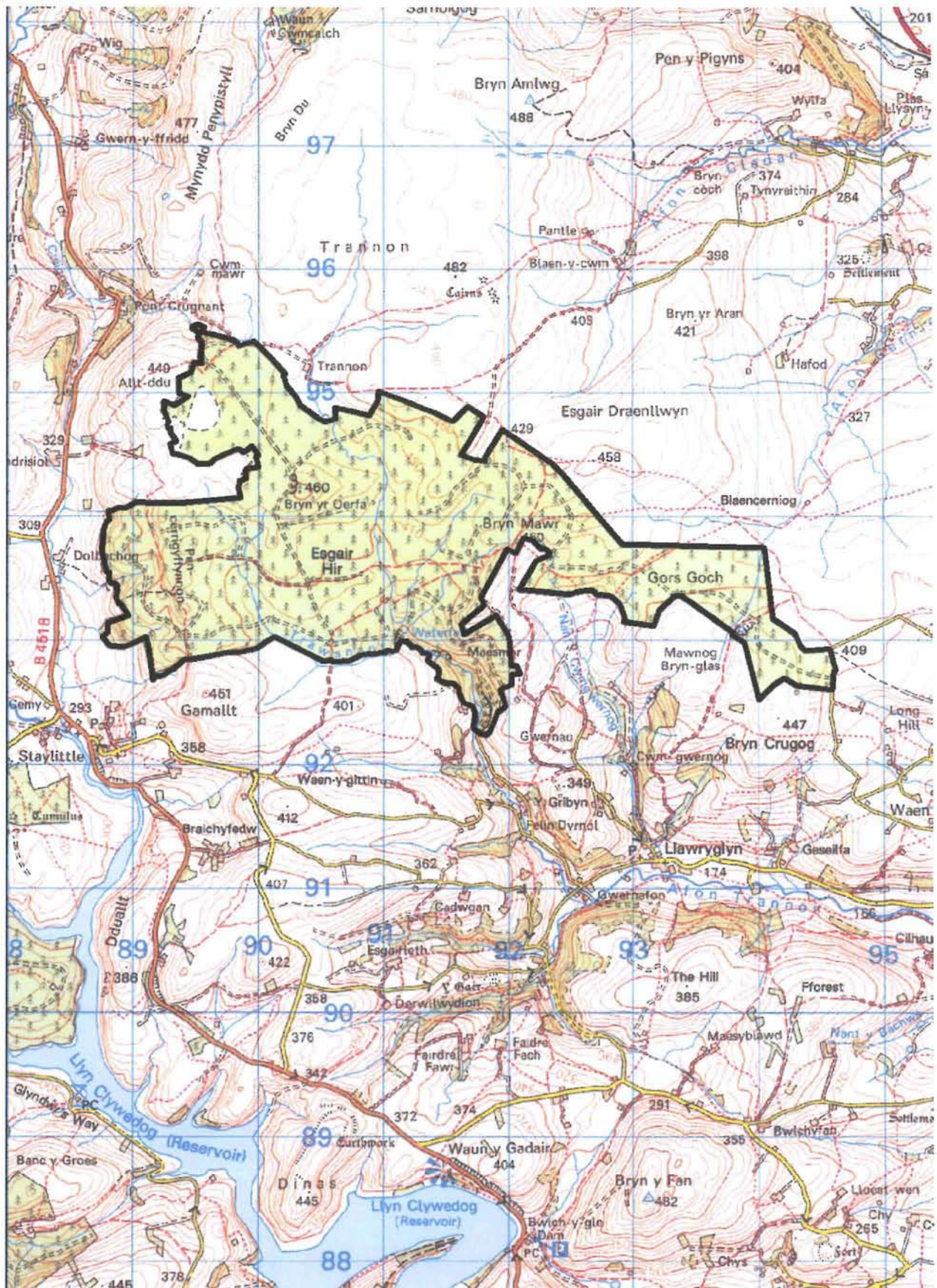
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Thomas 1998; Williams 1999



## Esgair Hir

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 23  
Trefeglwys and Llanbrynmair communities, Powys



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## Trannon

### Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 24 Llanbrynmair, Carno and Trefeglwys communities, Powys

*Extensive area of moorland plateau and hill edge including a substantial portion of registered Common Land, partly enclosed during the 19th century, with widespread evidence of prehistoric land use and burial and ritual activity, a number of isolated upland encroachment of medieval or later date, and evidence of late medieval to post-medieval peat cutting.*

#### Historic Background

The north-western end of the area fell within the medieval grange of Tirymynach belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Strata Marcella and the area also encompassed the small medieval grange of Blaen Carno and Llysun also belonging to Strata Marcella. In the 19th century it formed part of the Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Carno, Llanbrynmair and Trefeglwys.

#### Key Historic Landscape Characteristics

Extensive undulating upland plateau and steeper mountain edge, generally between 300-500 metres OD of which a substantial proportion is registered Common Land. The modern landscape is partly unenclosed and partly enclosed by straight-sided boundaries probably of 19th-century date, with one relatively small area of 20th-century conifer plantation. Upland encroachments possibly originating as seasonally-occupied habitations settlements of medieval or early post-medieval origin are evident at Esgair-llafarun, Blaencerniog and Merddin, which appear to have been abandoned during the later 19th or 20th centuries.

Historically, the area has traditionally been used as rough grazing probably for many millennia, rough upland grazing being denoted by the element *gwaun* in the placename Waun Garno ('Carno Moor') in the central part of the area. It would once all have been unenclosed, but by at least the mid 19th century some fenced subdivisions had already appeared, and by the beginning of the 20th century the existing pattern of fenced boundaries was in existence. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Early settlement and land use in the area is indicated by a number of chance finds (including an early Bronze Age flat bronze axe said to have been found on the hills) and by isolated or clustered groups of hilltop or hill spur Bronze Age burial and ritual structures which probably indicate early exploitation of upland pastures by a number of different communities. Notable sites include two burial mounds on Cerrig Fforchog, a cluster of sites on Esgair Draenllwyn including stone setting and cairns, a cluster of hilltop sites at Bryn yr Aran, burial cairns at Twr Gwyn, Twr-gwyn-bach and Nant Twr Gwyn, the Rhyd-y-Mwyn standing stone, and the Carreg Llwyd ritual complex of funerary and ritual monuments which includes ring cairns and a stone alignment cairn. Early land use is suggested by clearance cairns on Garreg Hir which may include some prehistoric funerary monuments.

The possible course of the Roman road between Carno and Penycrocbren is thought to run through the area.

The historic significance of waterlogged and peat deposits in the area is highlighted by the placename elements *mign* ('bog') and *gwern* ('swamp') in the name Bryn Mignwern and *mawnog* ('peat-bog') in the name Llyn Fawnog-ddu. Widespread evidence of peat cutting is visible across the moorland which probably dates to the later medieval and earlier post-medieval periods which was still subject to common land rights in some areas. Peat cuttings were accessed by means of a pattern of trackways linking the moorland to lowland communities. One such trackway is recorded as Sarnbigog which includes the placename element *sarn* ('causeway'). Peat digging appears to have diminished in importance by the early 20th-century, no doubt as coal became more widely available following the development of the railway network. Apart from the surface evidence of peat cutting, other structures associated with peat cutting include



scattered peat-cutting platforms and a possible peat cutter's shelter.

Post-medieval and modern sheep farming is indicated by a number of sheep pens.

Trial metal mining activity of perhaps the later 18th or 19th century is represented by two mine shafts, including one at Rhyd y Mwyn ('mine ford'). Stone extraction of uncertain date is represented by several small stone quarries.

The existing Carno Windfarm built in 1996 falls within the central part of the area.

Some small ponds and boggy areas survive which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

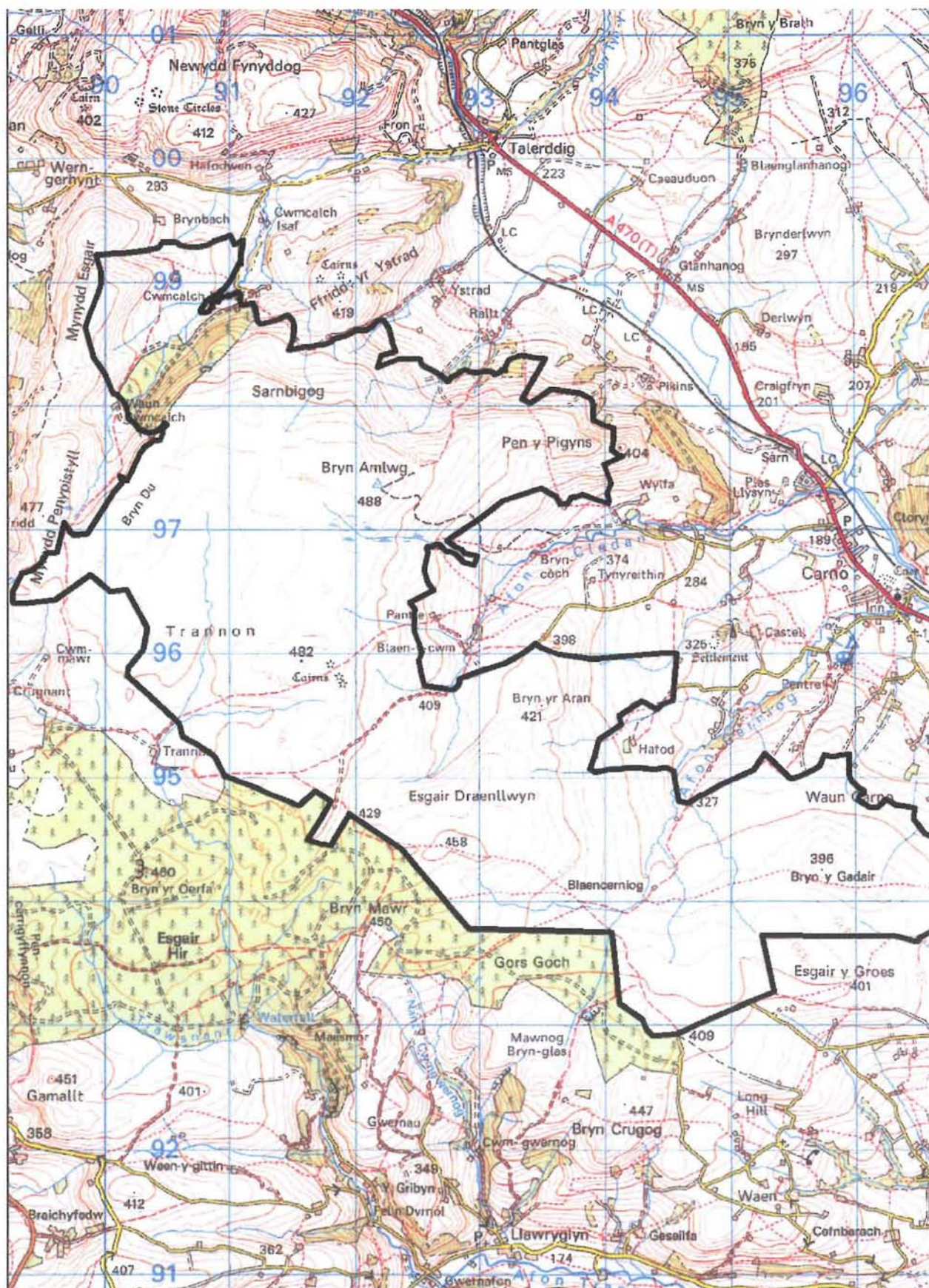
### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Gibson 1998; Hamer 1868; Hankinson 1996; Hankinson, Thomas, Martin and Silvester 1998; Jones, Silvester and Walker 2000; Jones and Owen, 1993; Jones and Silvester 2000; Lynch 1972; Owen 1993; RCAHM 1911; Silvester 1998; Williams 1999.



## Trannon

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 24  
Llanbrynmair, Carno and Trefeglwys communities, Powys



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## ***Ffrith y Ystrad***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 25 Llanbrynmair community, Powys**

*Fieldsapes and scattered farms of medieval and post-medieval origin on north-facing hill slopes.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area partly fell within the medieval grange of Tirymyach belonging to the Cistercian grange of Strata Marcella. It later formed part of the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Llanbrynmair.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Predominantly north-facing area of large and small irregular fields on the northern edge of part of Trannon Moor, south of Talerddig, between a height of between about 250-400 metres OD, together with the isolated upland area of Ffridd yr Ystad and sinuous areas of relict ancient broadleaved woodland in a number of steep-sided stream valleys. The field pattern appears to indicate a process of gradual clearance and enclosure from perhaps the medieval period into the post-medieval period, together with discrete areas of large and small straight-sided fields at the western side of the area which probably represent 19th-century enclosure of former unenclosed moorland. Present-day settlement is represented by scattered farms of probably medieval and post-medieval origin.

The placename Ffridd yr Ystrad towards the eastern side of the area includes element *ffridd* which often as here denotes grazing land on the hill edge enclosed from the mountain.

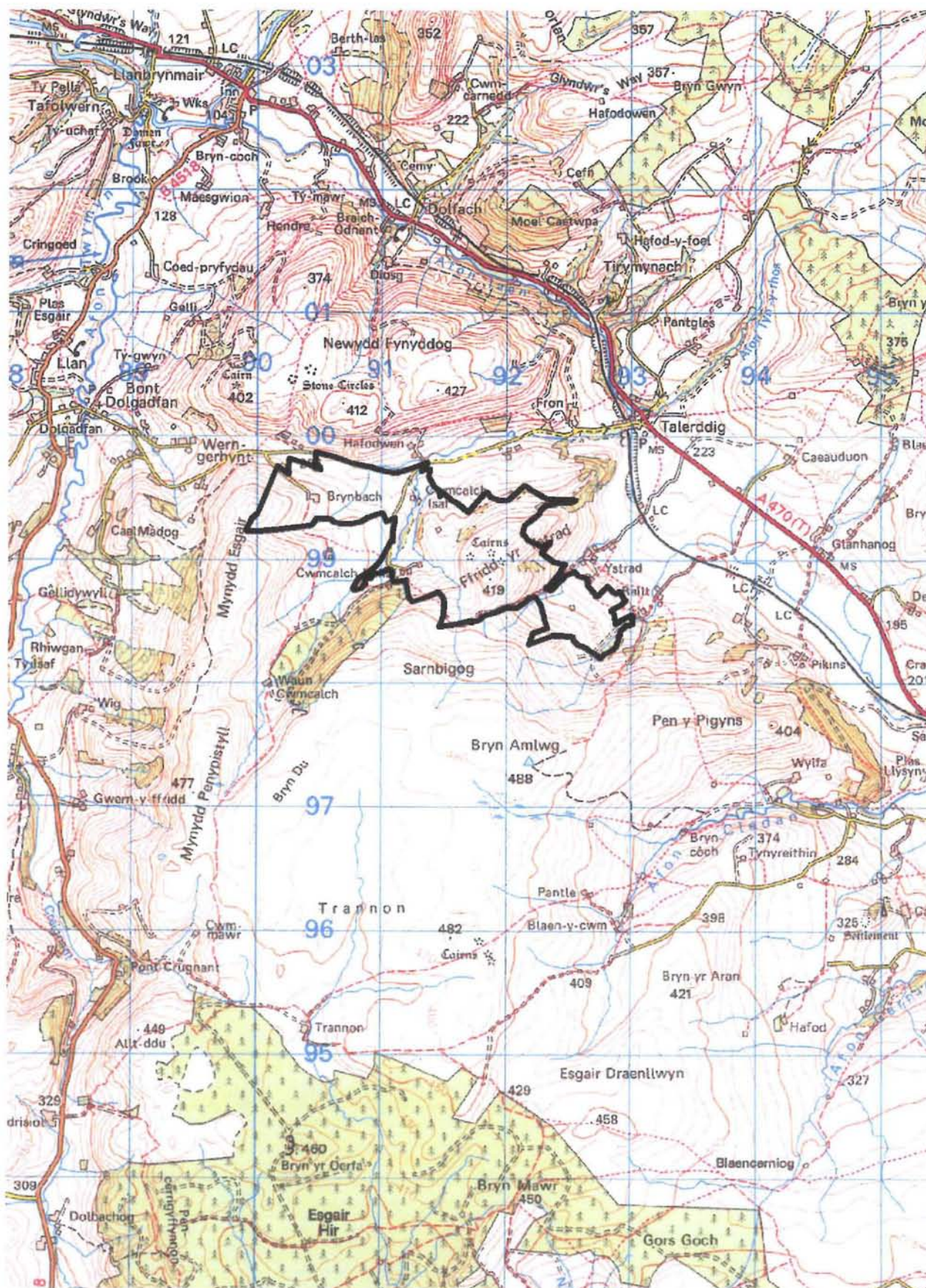
The cluster of hilltop Bronze Age burial and ritual monuments, including burial mounds and standing stone on Ffridd yr Ystrad, indicate early prehistoric land use and settlement in the area.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Gibson 1998; Williams 1999.



Llanbrynmair community, Powys



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## ***Blaen-y-cwm***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 26 Carno community, Powys**

*Relatively small and discrete area of small dispersed farms and small and large irregular fields of possibly later medieval to early post-medieval origin.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Carno.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Relatively small and discrete area of small and large irregular fields around the head of the Afon Cledan stream, generally between a height of 300-400 metres OD with dispersed, farmsteads and smallholdings of possibly medieval to early post-medieval origin. A pattern of straight-sided fields with drainage ditches representing post-medieval land improvement in the western part of area near Pen-y-borfa.

A small area of conifer plantation shown on later 19th-century 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping has now been felled but there is one small area of 20th-century conifer plantation. Possible residual ancient broadleaved woodland survives on the steeper slopes along the Afon Cledan stream. Present-day settlement is represented by a number of dispersed farms.

Several sheepfolds within the area are probably of post-medieval origin.

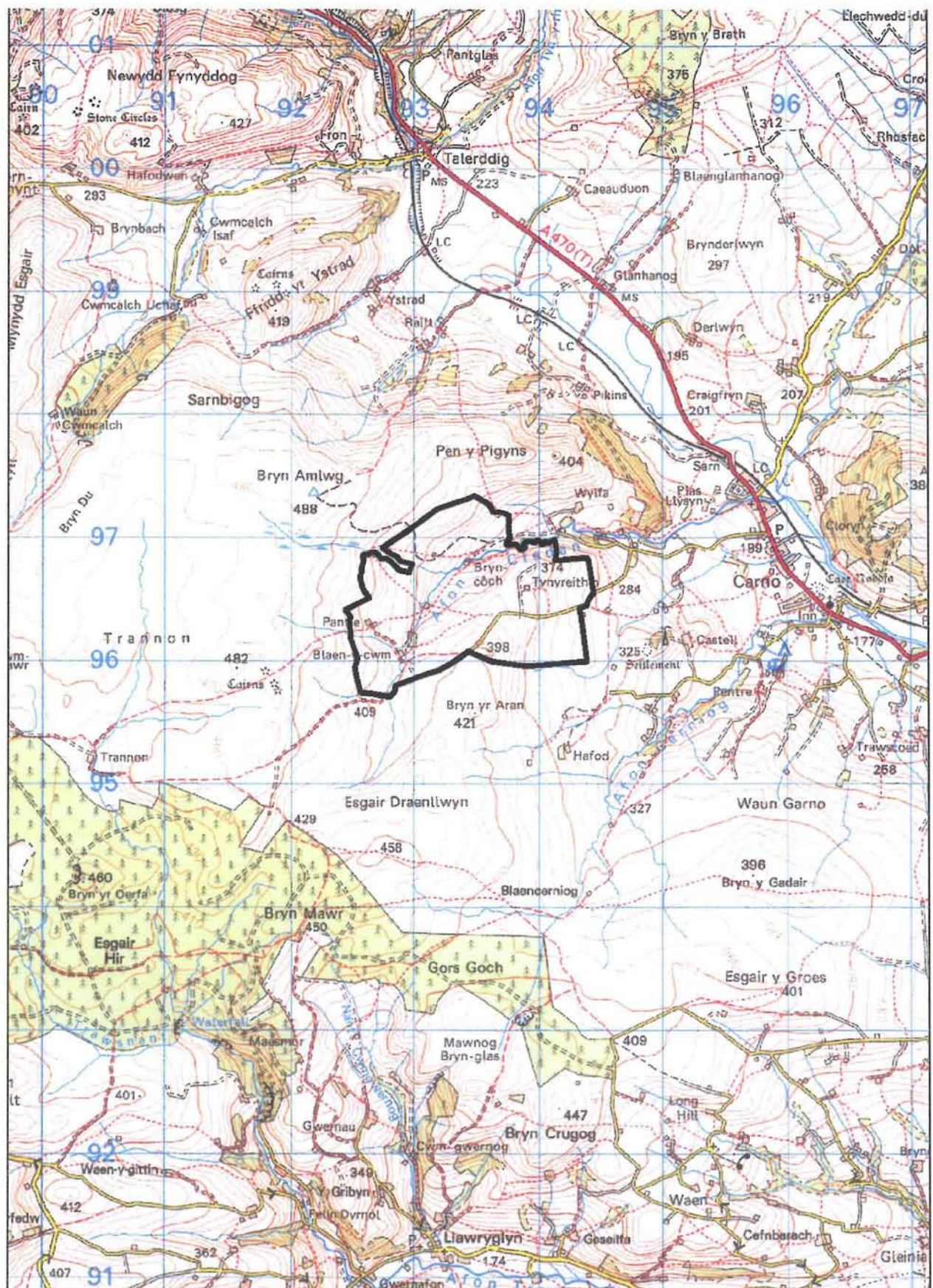
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



**Blaen-y-cwm**

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 26  
Carno community, Powys



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## ***Hafod***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 27 Carno community, Powys**

*Relatively small and discrete area of small dispersed farms and small and large irregular fields of possibly later medieval to early post-medieval origin.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Carno.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Relatively small and discrete area of small and large irregular fields around the head of the Afon Cledan stream, generally between a height of 230-370 metres OD. Possible residual ancient broadleaved woodland survives on steeper slopes along the Afon Cerniog. Present-day settlement is represented by dispersed farms.

The historic significance of upland grazing in the land use history of the area is indicated by the recurrence of the *ffridd* placename element, as in Ffridd-newydd, Pig-y-ffridd and Ffridd y Castell.

A pattern of medieval or early post-medieval seasonal settlements associated with upland grazing is suggested by the habitation named Hafod ('summerhouse'), which is recorded since at least the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey dated 1886.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



## Hafod

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 27  
Carno community, Powys



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## ***Esgair y Groes***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 28 Trefeglwys community, Powys**

*Mixed fieldscapes on south-facing mountain edge with patterns of irregular medieval and early post-medieval fields on lower-lying ground and straight-sided fields representing post-medieval enclosure and improvement of some of the higher more marginal land. Significant evidence for rural depopulation in later 19th and 20th centuries represented by abandoned farmsteads and house sites.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Carno, Trefeglwys and Llanwnnog.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Area of mixed fieldscapes on the predominantly south-facing mountain edge north of Trefeglwys, incised by steep-sided stream valleys, generally between a height of 250-440 metres OD. Small and large irregular fields on the lower-lying ground probably represent a pattern of piecemeal clearance and enclosure from the medieval and early post-medieval periods onwards and including a possible area of reorganised medieval strip fields near Maestregymer. Patterns of more regular small and large straight-sided fields on some of the higher ground represent a more formal process of enclosure of areas of upland grazing probably in the later 19th century with associated drainage and land improvement. Present-day settlement is represented by clustered farms and houses in the Maestregymer and Waun areas.

Some evidence of the history of land use and settlement in the area is given by placename evidence. A pattern of seasonal exploitation of the adjacent uplands from more permanent farmsteads on lower-lying ground in medieval or later times is suggested by the placename element *hafod* in the stream name Nant Cwmhafodoffeiniaid ('cwm of the priest's hafod'), and possibly by the farm name Lluest, a term which often denotes a shepherd's hut or cottage. Small farmsteads of later medieval to early post-medieval origin are probably denoted by farm names which include the placename element *tyddyn*, as in Tyddyn-y-cwm and Ty'n-yr-eithin. Smaller cottages are indicated by the name Ty-isaf and Hughescote.

Natural vegetation typical of upland margins is indicated by *eithin* ('gorse') in the farm name Ty'n-yr-eithin and by *celynnen* ('holly') in the stream name Nantgelynnen, by the element *gwaun* ('moor') in the farm name Waen and the placename Waen Hir, and by the element *ffridd* ('rough grazing enclosed from the mountain') in Pen-y-ffridd-y-neuadd. Boggy conditions are indicated by the elements *mawnog* ('peat bog') in the name Mawnog Bryn-glas and *gwern* ('swamp') in the name Nant Cwmgwernog. A possible area of strip-like fields possibly representing medieval sharelands survives near Maestregymer which significantly includes the placename element *maes* which is often to be associated with medieval open fields. Cattle rearing is indicated by the name Nantgwartheg which includes the element *gwartheg* ('cattle'). More recent placenames associated with late, possibly 19th-century enclosure of more marginal land on the uplands are characteristically either of English derivation, as in Mount Pleasant and New House (now called Hafod) or by smallholdings which include a personal name element, as in Bron-William and Bryn Owen.

The pattern of small farmsteads is probably later medieval to early post-medieval origin, as suggested by the survival of half-timbered structures at Nantgelynen House, including a cruck-framed barn. Abandoned building platforms on the upland edge at Pant-yr-esgair are possibly of medieval or early post-medieval origin. A significant process of rural depopulation and farm amalgamations during the later 19th and 20th centuries is represented by abandoned farmsteads and house sites including abandoned sites at Cwm Pellaf, along Colwyn Brook, Lluest, Ty'n yr Eithin, Bryn William, Tan y Bryn, Bryn Crugog, Pen-y-ffridd-y-neuadd, Pen-yr-esgyrn, Rhyd-y-gwyddau and Tyddyn y cwm.



An artificial rabbit warren (pillow mound) at Fedw-ddu is likely to be of post-medieval date.

Some boggy areas survive which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

### **Sources**

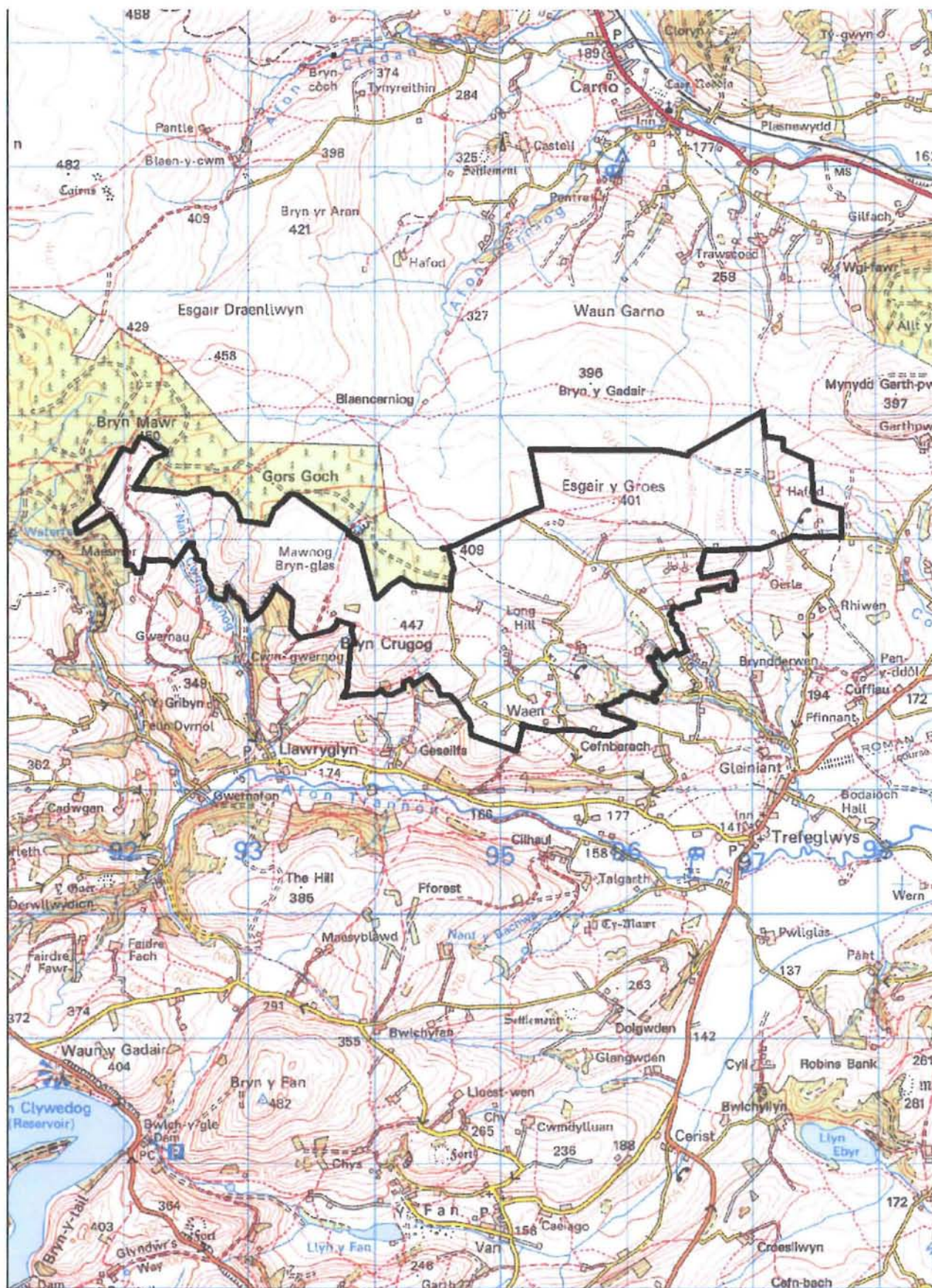
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



## Esgair y Groes

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 28

Trefeglwys community, Powys



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## ***Waun Llestowain***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 29 Llandinam, Mochdre and Abbey Cwmhir communities, Powys**

*Extensive area of upland plateau and hill edge moorland partly enclosed in the 19th century, with widespread evidence of prehistoric, early medieval and medieval settlement and land use.*

#### **Historic Background**

The southern part of the area formed part of Golon Manor belonging to the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwm-hir. In the 19th century the area fell within the 19th-century Radnorshire tithe parishes of Llananno and Llanbadarn Fynydd and the Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Llandinam and Mochdre.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Extensive area of enclosed and unenclosed moorland including upland plateau and steeply-sloping hill edge, to the south and east of Llandinam, generally between a height of 250-570 metres OD, and including a number of separate areas of registered Common Land. Parts of the area have been subject to intensive land improvement during the 19th and 20th centuries.

An indication of the historic patterns of land use and settlement in the area is provided by placename evidence. The historic importance of upland grazing is indicated by the element *gwaun* ('mountain pasture') in the names Waun Ddubarthog, Waun-llwydion, Waun-cwm-yr-ynys, Waun Las, Waun Llestowain and Bryn-gwaun. Temporary or seasonal settlement is indicated by the element *lluest* ('hut, shelter, crofter's cottage') in the names Cwm Llest, Waun Llestowain and Cae-lluest.

Prehistoric settlement and land use is indicated by isolated hilltop or ridge-end Bronze Age burial mounds at Yr Allt Gethin, Bryn Gwyn, Waun-hir and Pegwn Bach, by nearby pairs of such sites on peaks at Polyn y Groes, Pegwn Mawr and Domen-ddu, and by a larger cluster of burial, ritual and possible domestic sites in the area of Crugyn Llwyd which includes a burial mound, ring cairn, stone settings and flint-scatter sites. A number of isolated standing stones may have an association with Bronze Age ritual activity or may possibly be more recent boundary markers. Possible isolated traces of prehistoric settlement are suggested by a circular platform high up on north-facing slopes above Neuadd-fach Dingle platform and by traces of a roundhouse on Waun Llestowain, and by the apparent remains of a roundhouse and associated enclosure on the south-western slopes of Crugyn Llwyd.

The possible course of the Roman road between the forts at Caersws and Castell Collen is thought to run through the area.

The Giant's Grave cross dyke running across the hill for several hundred metres between the Modchre Brook and the headwaters of the streams flowing through Cwmffrwd has recently been shown to date to the early medieval period, suggesting that a major political boundary associated with the early kingdom of Powys cut across the hilltop at that period.

Traces of medieval upland settlement are suggested by the remains of a long-hut on Waun Llestowain. A sequence of enclosure is suggested by the small irregular fields indicating isolated upland encroachments of medieval or early post-medieval origin on former open common at Waun-llwydion, Waen-cwm-yr-ynys, Cae-lluest, Bryn-gwaun and Craig-fach, which subsequently became engulfed by the more extensive process of moorland enclosure which was probably taking place in the earlier 19th century. A number of these were evidently associated with habitations which were abandoned during the later 19th and 20th centuries. The Cae-lluest encroachment is associated with lynchets and remnant traces of ridge and furrow suggesting upland cultivation implying high altitude cultivation between 300-400



metres. Abandoned and relict field boundaries defining irregular fields of possibly medieval to early post-medieval date survive around parts of the moorland edge.

The hill is crossed by a number of trackways which are likely to be of at least medieval origin in some instances. Some small boggy areas possibly survive which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

Areas of peat cutting of possibly post-medieval date onwards have been recorded, as for example to the north of Pegwn Fawr.

Sheepfolds, sheep pens and small stone quarries for building stone, all probably of post-medieval date, lie around or near the margins of the upland area.

The existing Penrhyddlan and Llidiartywaun windfarm falls within the area.

The area is crossed by the Caersws to Abbeycwmhir section of the unofficial Cistercian Way long-distance footpath and the Glyndwr's Way National Trail runs along the western boundary of the area.

### **Sources**

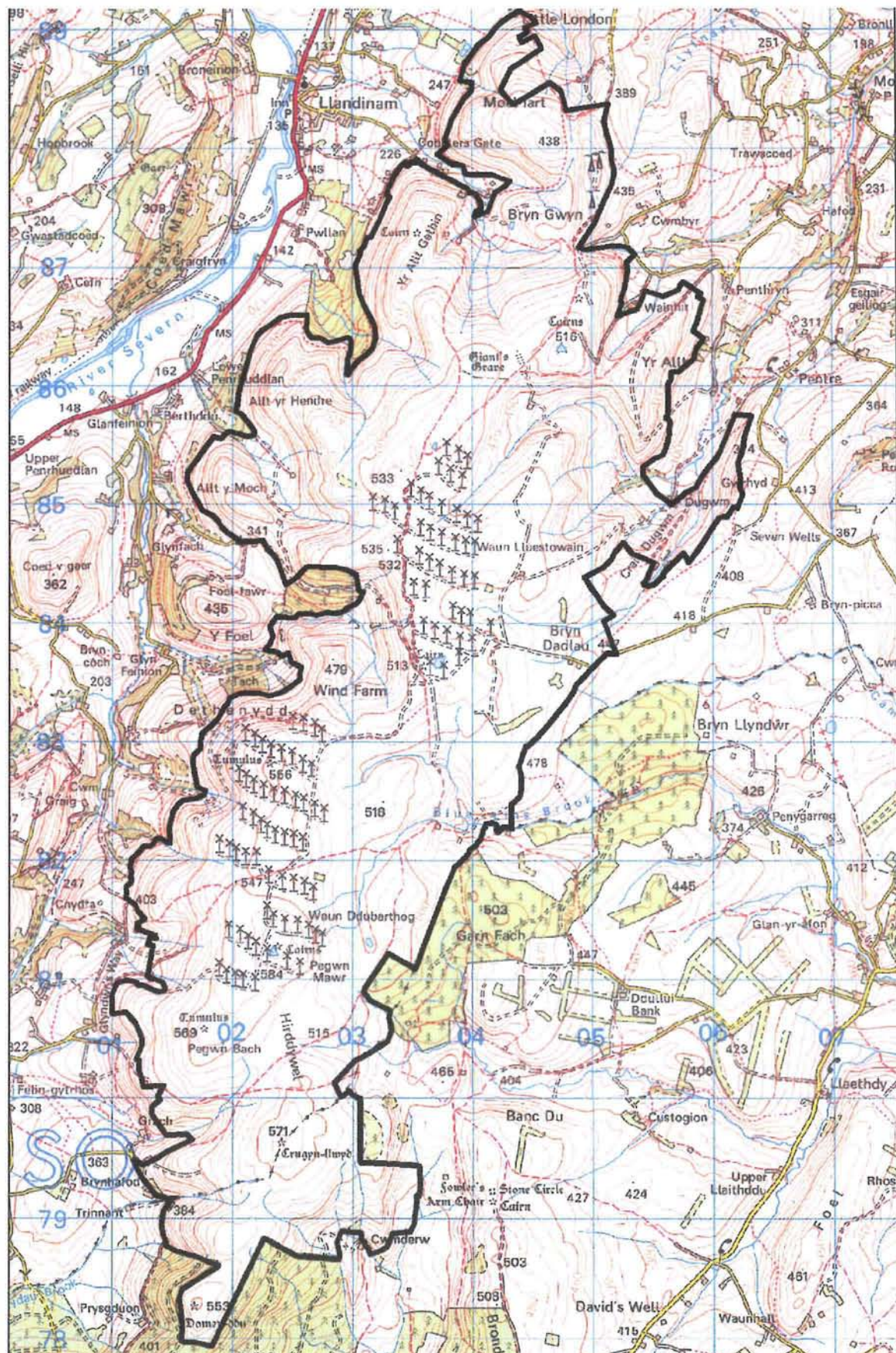
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Gibson 1998; Hamer 1868; Hankinson 2000; Hankinson 2002, 2003, 2005; Owen and Silvester 1991; RCAHM 1911; Silvester 1999; Silvester and Hankinson 2002; Williams 1999.



## Waun Llustowain

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 29

Llandinam, Mochdre and Abbey Cwmhir communities, Powys



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## **Cwmbyr**

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 30 Mochdre community, Powys**

*Small and discrete area of mixed fieldscapes and small farms of medieval and post-medieval origin on north and north-east-facing hill slopes.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Mochdre.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Small and discrete area of mixed fieldscapes on the north and north-east-facing hill slopes south-west of Mochdre, generally between a height of 260-450 metres OD. On the lower-lying ground to the south and east the field pattern is dominated by small irregular fields representing a gradual process of clearance and enclosure from at least the medieval period onwards with residual ancient broadleaved woodland on the steep-sided slopes of the Dunant stream. On the higher ground to the north and west is a pattern of large and small straight-sided fields representing enclosure of former open grazing, probably during the course of the 19th century. Present-day settlement is represented by dispersed farms of probable medieval and post-medieval origin.

Early patterns of land use and settlement in the area are suggested by placename evidence. The *gwaun* ('mountain pasture') placename element in the names Wainhir and Waen-llyfnant just to the north suggests a historic emphasis upon grazing in the area. The placename Hafod ('summerhouse') just to the east, suggests seasonal exploitation of grazing associated with temporarily occupied upland settlements in the medieval and later medieval periods. The existence of small later medieval to post-medieval farmsteads is suggested by the *tyddyn* element in the farm name Ty'n-y-celyn.

The modern settlement pattern is of dispersed farmsteads of possibly medieval to early post-medieval origin on the lower-lying ground. Some indication of rural depopulation in the later 19th-century and early 20th-century is represented by the abandonment of Little Bron-llys near Cwmbyr.

Post-medieval cultivation is indicated by relict ridge and furrow in several areas.

There are a number of scattered sheepfolds of probable post-medieval date in the area.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



**Cwmbyr**

## Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 30

## Mochdre community, Powys



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## ***Ty'n-y-ddol***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 31 Llanbadarn Fynydd and Llandinam communities, Powys**

*Mixed fieldscapes of probably medieval or late medieval origin on predominantly east-facing hill slopes, with some suggestion of early prehistoric activity.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Montgomeryshire tithe parishes of Mochdre and the 19th-century Radnorshire tithe parish of Llanbadarn Fynydd.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Mixed fieldscapes on hill slopes with a predominantly east-facing aspect between a height of about 400–470 metres OD.

The small and large irregular fieldscapes on the lower ground around the headwaters of the Blue Lins Brook to the south are probably of medieval or late medieval origin and associated with the former farmsteads of Pabyllwyd-uchaf, Pabyllwyd-ganol and Pabyllwyd-bron. The large and small straight-sided fields on the higher ground towards the northern end of the area adjacent to an area of registered Common Land appear to represent 19th-century enclosure of former open common, some of which is associated with the former farmstead of Ty'n-y-ddol. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Early activity is suggested by the possibly Bronze Age Llest Uchaf stone setting towards the northern end of the area.

A small, possibly post-medieval quarry near Ty'n-y-ddol was probably opened as a source for local building stone.

#### **Sources**

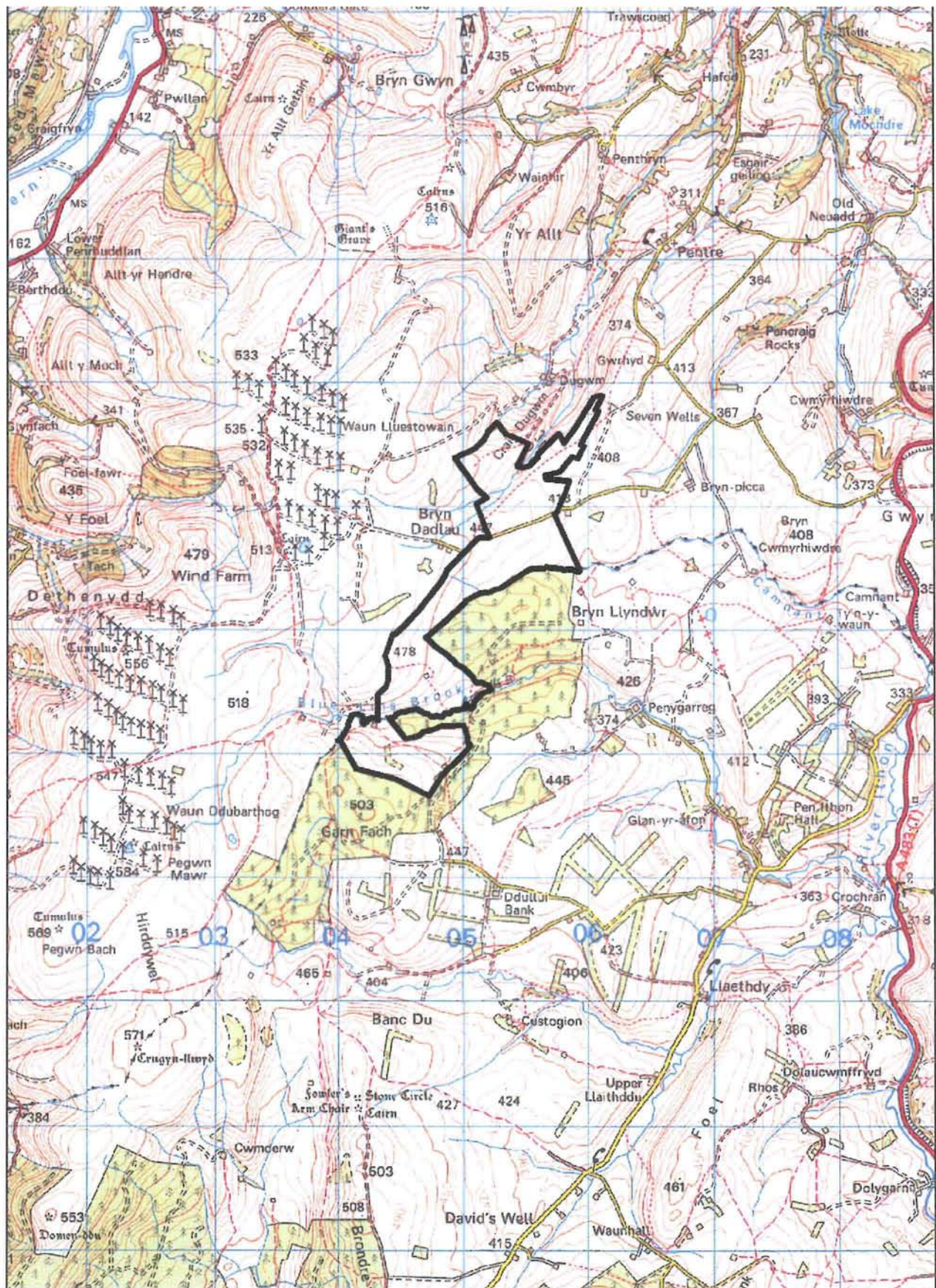
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



***Ty'n-y-ddol***

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 31

Llanbadarn Fynydd and Llandinam communities, Powys



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## ***Garn Fach***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 32 Llanbadarn Fynydd and Llandinam communities, Powys**

*Modern conifer plantation partly superimposed upon enclosed and unenclosed moorland and partly upon a pattern of small irregular fields associated with former farmsteads of medieval or early post-medieval origin.*

#### **Historic Background**

Most of the area formed part of Golon Manor, part of the holdings of the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwm-hir. In the 19th century it fell within the Radnorshire tithe parish of Llanbadarn Fynydd and slightly within the Montgomeryshire tithe parish of Llandinam.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

20th-century upland conifer plantation between a height of between about 430-500 metres OD. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Before afforestation the area consisted of enclosed and unenclosed moorland shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey, as well as some large and small irregular field patterns of medieval or later origin on the lower ground at the headwaters of the Custogion Brook and along the Blue Lins Brook associated with the former farmsteads at Cwm-graig, Pabyllwyd-isaf and Pabyllwyd-bron.

Some small boggy areas possibly survive which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

The area is crossed by the Caersws to Abbey Cwmhir section of the unofficial Cistercian Way long-distance footpath.

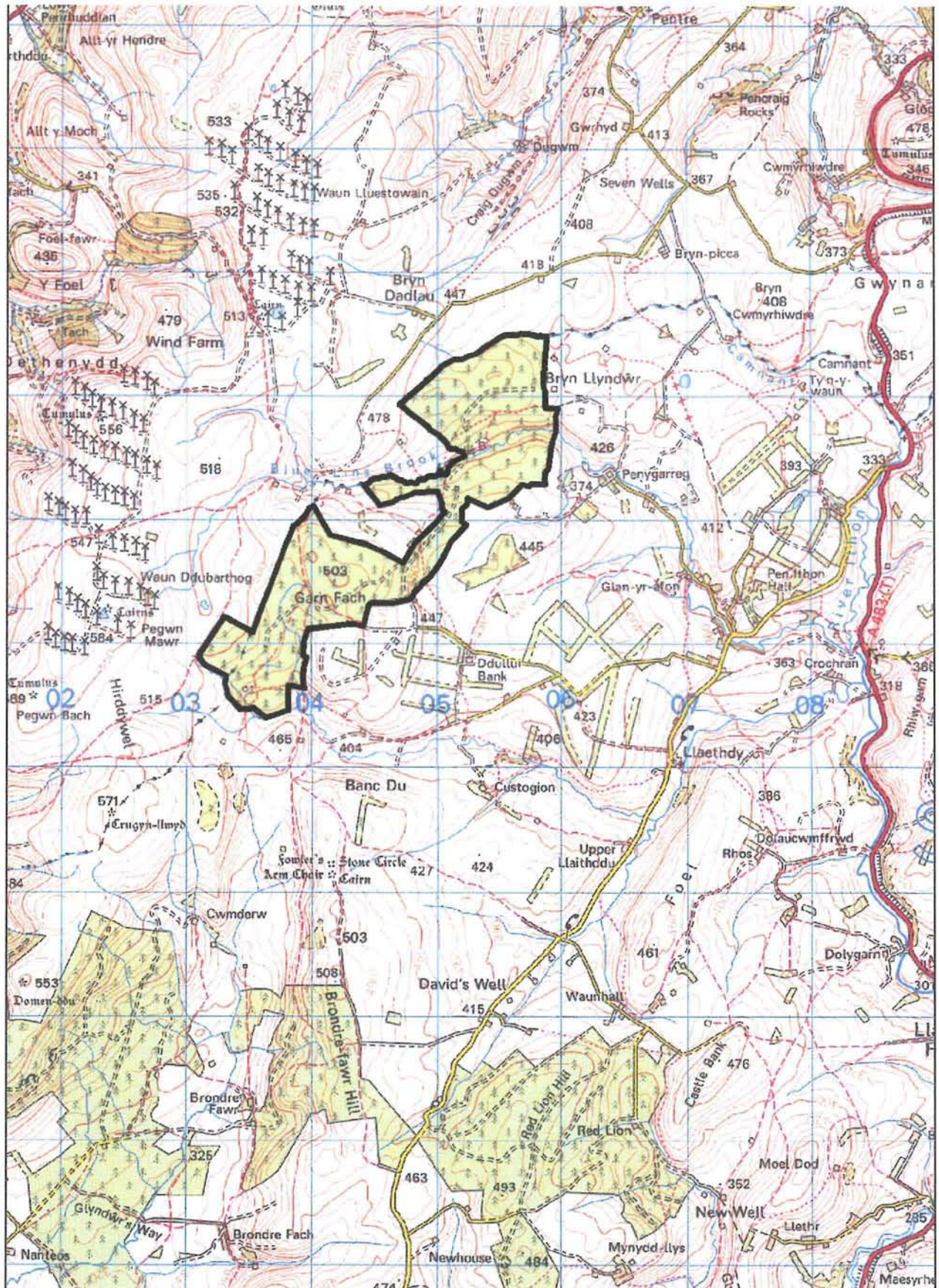
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Thomas and Earwood 1996; Williams 1999.



## Garn Fach

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 32  
Llanbadarn Fynydd and Llandinam communities, Powys



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## ***Banc Du***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 33 Abbey Cwmhir and Llanbadarn Fynydd communities, Powys**

*Diverse fieldscapes of medieval to 19th-century origin on the north and east facing upland edge west of Llanbadarn Fynydd with dispersed farms and cottages and a number of abandoned cottages and farmsteads, some possibly superseding a number of medieval or later encroachments on former common and.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell wholly within Golon Manor which formed part of the holdings of the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir. In the 19th century it formed part of the Radnorshire tithe parishes of Llananno and Llanbadarn Fynydd.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Diverse fieldscapes on predominantly north and east facing upland edge west of Llanbadarn Fynydd, between a height of about 370-480 metres OD, including small and large irregular fields of possibly medieval to early post-medieval origin and large and small straight-sided fields and regularly enclosed moorland probably of 19th-century date. The small conifer plantation at Fualt Plantation to the west was also first planted in the 19th century. The area is partly shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. Present-day settlement is represented by dispersed farms and by a cluster of houses in the David's Well area.

Some historical use of the land for grazing is indicated by the English placenames Green Meadow and Great Meadow and by the element *gwaun* ('mountain pasture') in the name Waun-Lydan. The adjacent placename Llaethdy ('dairy') suggests an early economic association with upland dairy farming.

Field patterns in the David's Well area and elsewhere suggest a pattern of early curvilinear encroachments. The existing pattern of cottages and smallholdings associated with small straight-sided fields in this area represents late, probably 19th-century enclosure of former common.

Early land use and settlement is suggested by the possible Bronze Age burial mound on a slight hill spur at Upper Llaithddu.

The possible course of the Roman road between the forts at Caersws and Castell Collen is thought to run through the area.

Rural depopulation in the later 19th and 20th century is indicated by a number of lost farmsteads and cottages in more marginal areas at, for example, Upper and Lower Draenllwyn-glas, Bank-gwyn, Cwm-helyg, Ddulle, Mount, Maens.

The area is crossed by the Caersws to Abbey Cwmhir section of the unofficial Cistercian Way long-distance footpath.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Hankinson 2000; Owen and Silvester 1991; RCAHM 1913; Williams 1999.







## ***Pistyll***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 34 Abbey Cwmhir community, Powys**

*20th-century conifer woodland on upland edge superimposed upon moorland area with some relict farmsteads and associated field systems and small stone quarries.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell wholly within Golon Manor which formed part of the holdings of the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir. In the 19th century it formed part of the Radnorshire tithe parish of Llanbadarn Fynydd.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Modern conifer woodland on the generally steeply sloping upland edge between a height of 310-530 metres OD, superimposed upon a former area of enclosed and unenclosed moorland and some relatively small 19th-century conifer plantations, with trackways and several former dispersed marginal post-medieval or earlier farms and their associated fields at Berries and Pen-cae-newydd. The area is largely shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey.

The historic exploitation of the area for mountain grazing is denoted by the placename element *gwaun* ('moorland pasture') in the names Waun-pistyll and Waun Marteg. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Some small ponds and boggy areas survive which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

Several small, disused small stone quarries are recorded in the area which were probably opened for building stone in the post-medieval period.

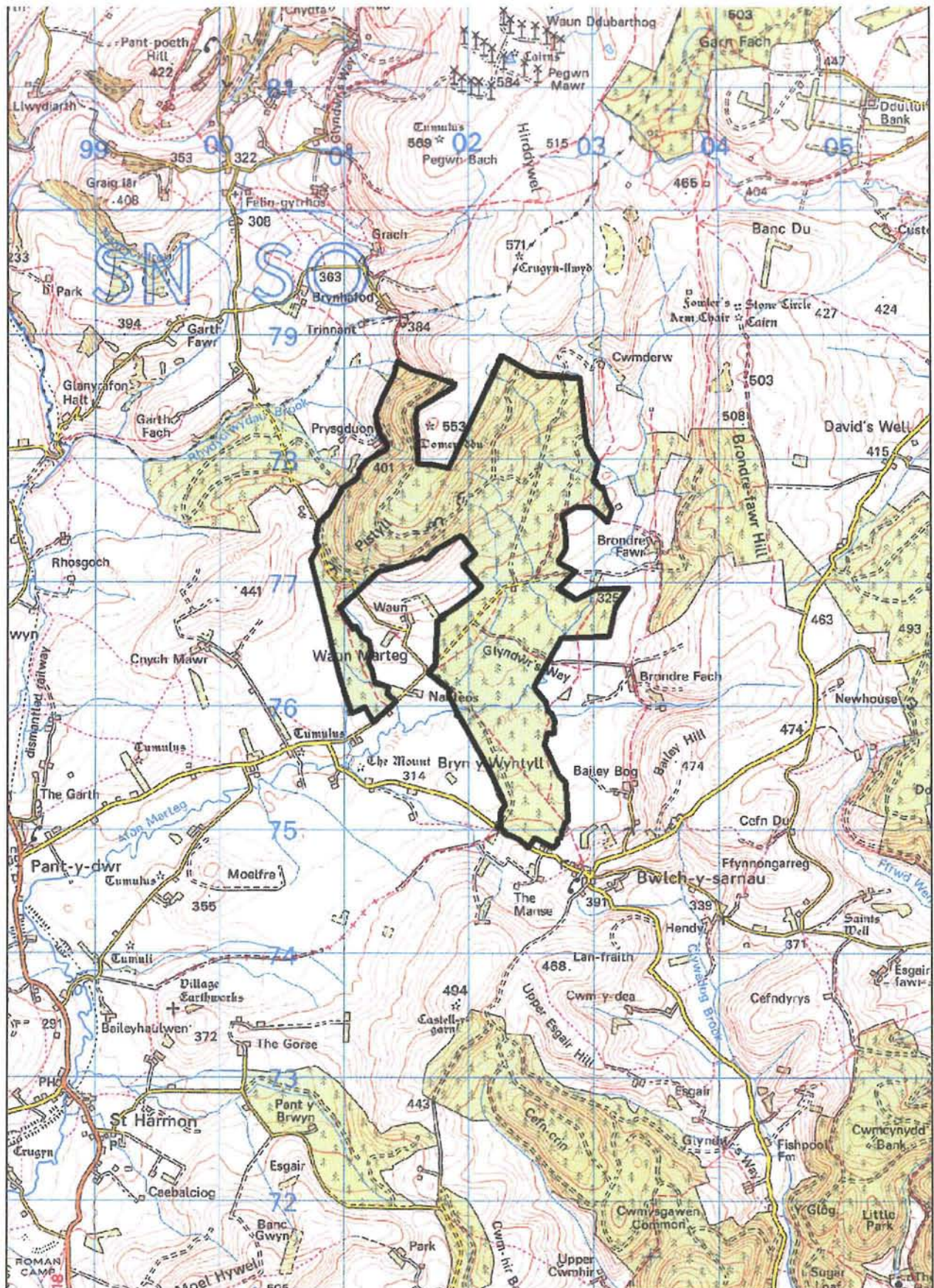
The Glyndwr's Way National Trail crosses the area.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Thomas and Earwood 1996; Williams 1999.



## Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 34 Abbey Cwmhir community, Powys



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## ***Cwmdernw***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 35 Abbey Cwmhir community, Powys**

*Small and discrete area of small and large irregular fields, dispersed farms and cottages of medieval and later origin on the upland edge.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell wholly within Golon Manor which formed part of the holdings of the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir. In the 19th century it formed part of the Radnorshire tithe parishes of Llananno and Llanbadarn Fynydd.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Small and discrete area of small and large irregular fields, dispersed farms and cottages at the head of the Afon Marteg stream, between a height of 340-410 metres OD, probably representing a process of gradual clearance and enclosure from at least the medieval period onwards. Present-day settlement is represented by a single farm.

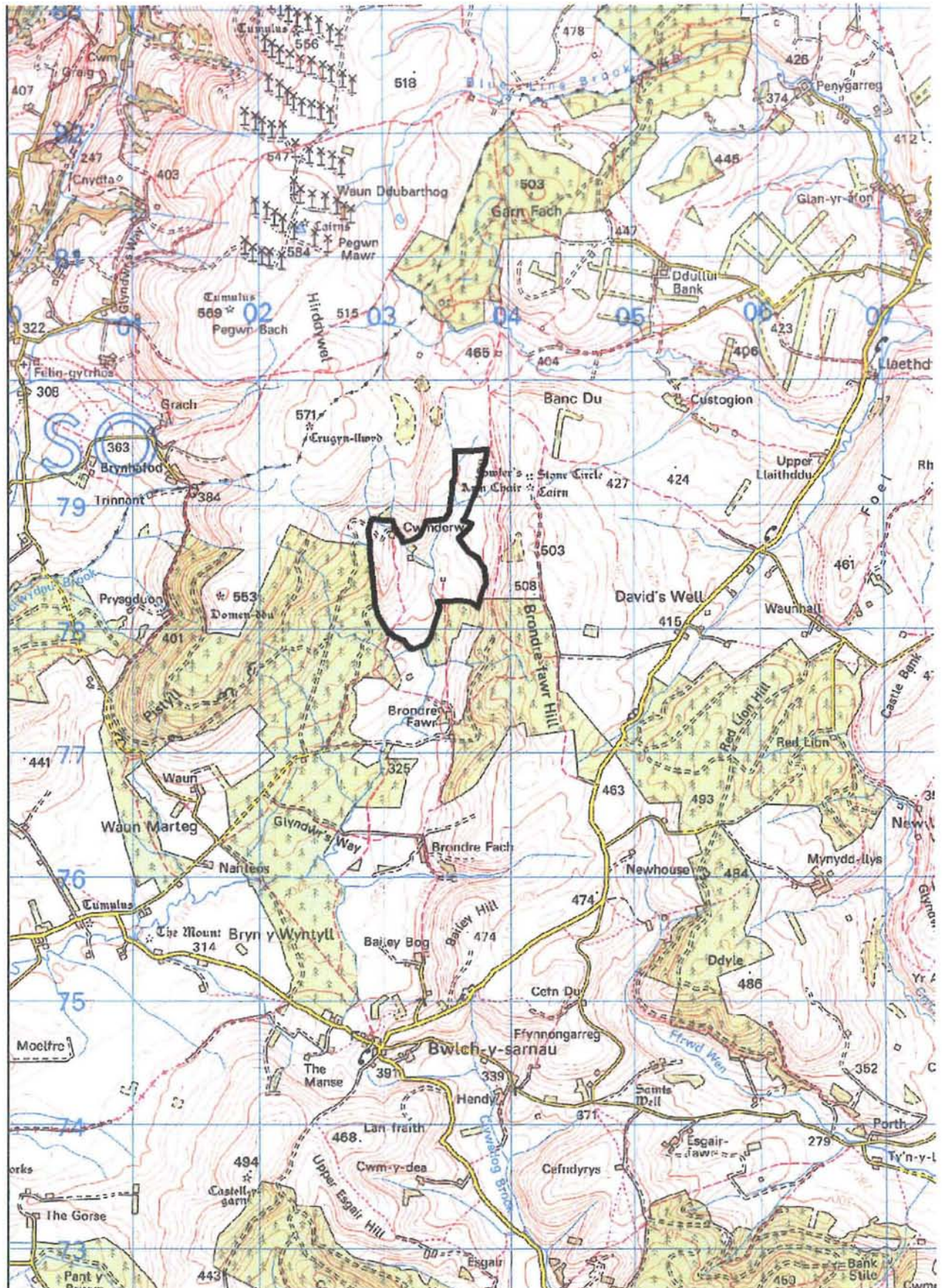
Former oak woodland is suggested the name Cwmdernw ('oak cwm').

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Williams 1999.



## Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 35 Abbey Cwmhir community, Powys



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## ***Waun Lluest***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 36 Abbey Cwmhir and Llanbadarn Fynydd communities, Powys**

*Extensive area of enclosed moorland with evidence of prehistoric burial and funerary activity, rough grazing from perhaps the medieval period, and enclosure in probably the 19th century.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell wholly within Golon Manor which formed part of the holdings of the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir. In the 19th century it formed part of the Radnorshire tithe parishes of Llananno and Llanbadarn Fynydd.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Extensive area of regularly and less regularly enclosed moorland peaks and ridges on Brondre-fach and Brondre-fawr hills, between a height of 380-500 metres OD. The whole of the area is shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Limited historic evidence of settlement and land-use is provided by placename evidence. Waun Lluest includes the elements *gwaun* indicating mountain pasture and *lluest* indicating a crofter's or shepherd's hut.

Prehistoric land use and settlement in the area is suggested by a small ridge-top complex of Bronze Age burial and ritual monuments represented by a burial mound and stone circle at Fowler's Armchair towards the northern end of the area.

Early settlement evidence of the medieval to early post-medieval period is provided by a stream-side house platform and associated enclosure to the north of Bwlch-y-sarnau Hill which may represent a seasonally occupied upland *hafod* ('summerhouse').

A number of small disused stone quarries around the hill margins probably provided building stone during the post-medieval period.

Some boggy areas may survive which are of significance to the land use and vegetation history of the area.

The area is crossed by the Caersws to Abbey Cwmhir section of the unofficial Cistercian Way long-distance footpath.

#### **Sources**

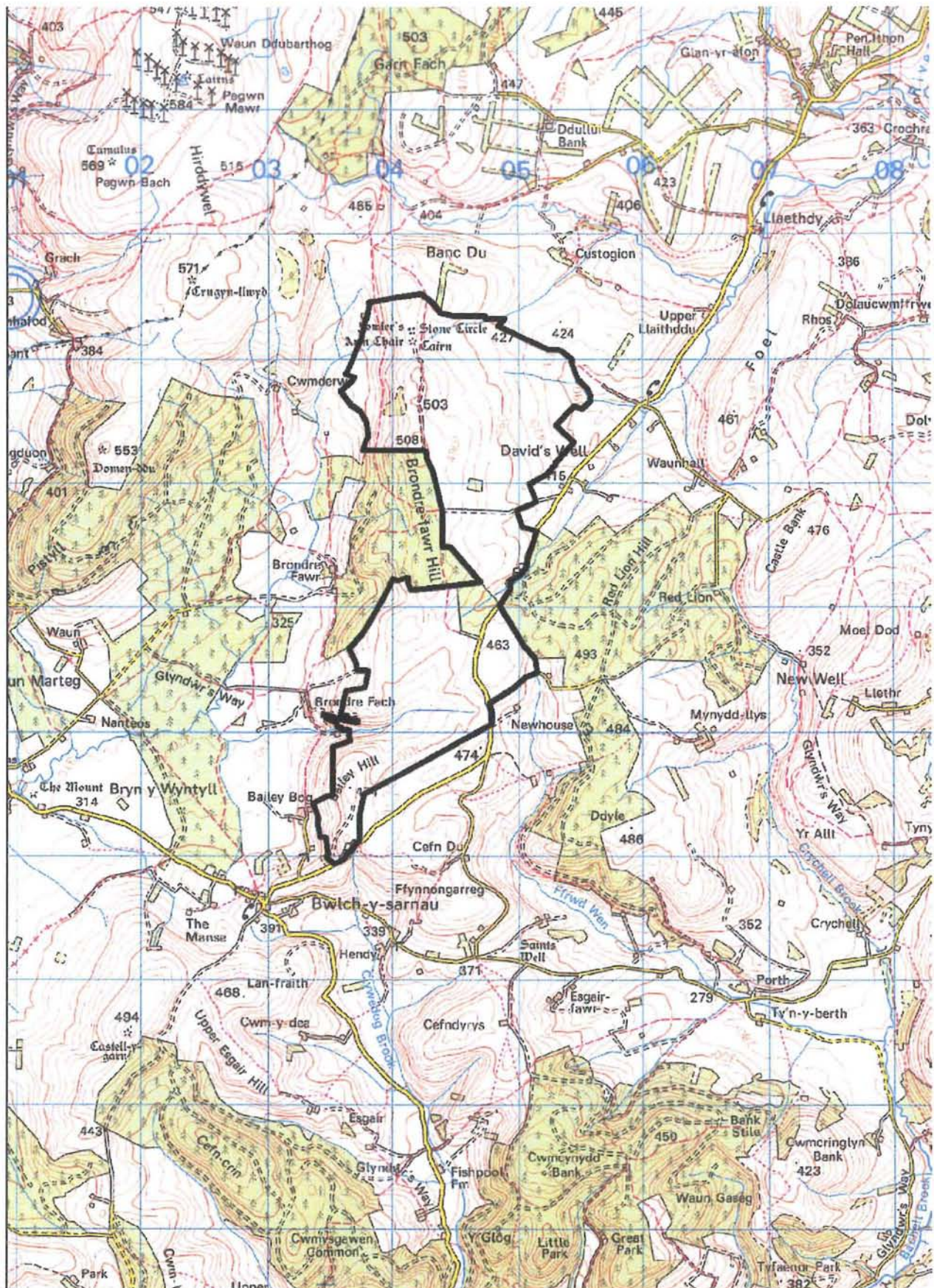
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Burl 2000; Grimes 1964; RCAHMW 1913; Williams 1999.



## Waun Lluest

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 36

Abbey Cwmhir and Llanbadarn Fynydd communities, Powys



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## ***Brondre-fawr Hill***

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 37  
Abbey Cwmhir community, Powys

*20th-century conifer woodland on upland edge and part of upland plateau superimposed upon moorland area with some relict field boundaries.*

### **Historic Background**

The area fell wholly within Golon Manor which formed part of the holdings of the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir. In the 19th century it formed part of the Radnorshire tithe parish of Llanbadarn Fynydd.

### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Discrete area of modern conifer plantation on the generally steeply sloping upland edge and part of upland plateau between a height of about 340-500 metres OD with a predominantly western aspect. The woodland is superimposed upon an area of enclosed and unenclosed moorland which is largely shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. Historic use of the area for upland grazing is implied by the placename Cwm-dafaid ('sheep cwm') towards the southern end of the area. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Relatively little of archaeological significance has yet been identified within the area though some small ponds and boggy areas shown on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey may survive and may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

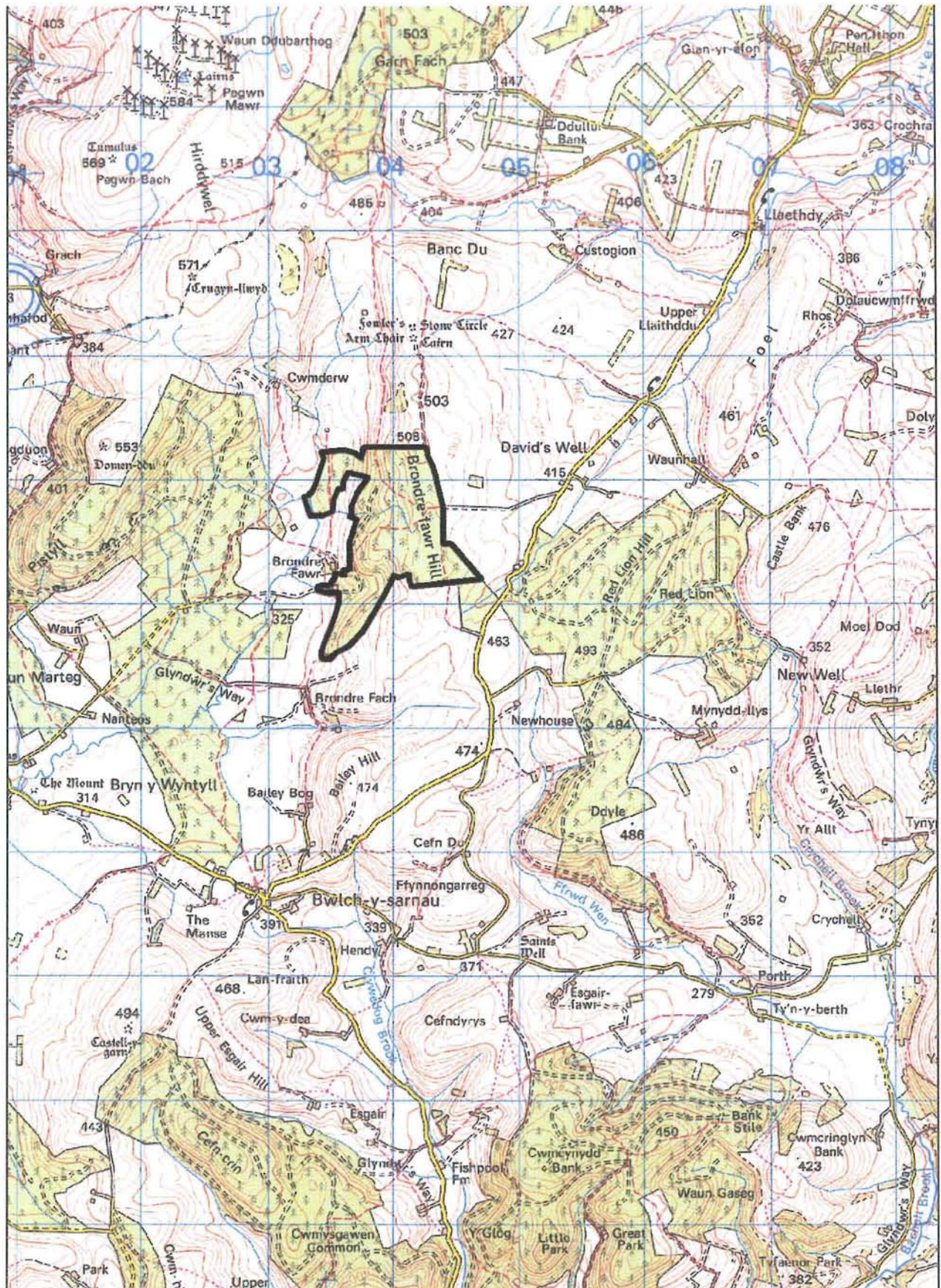
The area is crossed by the Caersws to Abbey Cwmhir section of the unofficial Cistercian Way long-distance footpath.

### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Williams 1999.



## Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 37 Abbey Cwmhir community, Powys



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## ***Red Lion Hill***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 38 Abbey Cwmhir and Llanbadarn Fynydd communities, Powys**

*20th-century conifer woodland on upland edge and part of upland plateau superimposed upon moorland area with some relict field boundaries possibly of post-medieval date.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell wholly within Golon Manor which formed part of the holdings of the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir. In the 19th-century it formed part of the Radnorshire tithe parish of Llananno.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Modern conifer woodland on upland edge and part of upland plateau between a height of about 300-490 metres OD, with a predominantly western aspect. The eastern half of the woodland is superimposed upon an area of unenclosed moorland and the western part upon a former pattern of large and small irregular fields and small conifer plantations associated with the former farmstead of medieval or post-medieval origin called Red Lion. Most of the area is shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. The field name Old House Piece near the former Red Lion farmstead hints at earlier, unrecorded and abandoned habitations in this area. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

A small stone quarry of probable post-medieval date probably for building stone lies within the area.

#### **Sources**

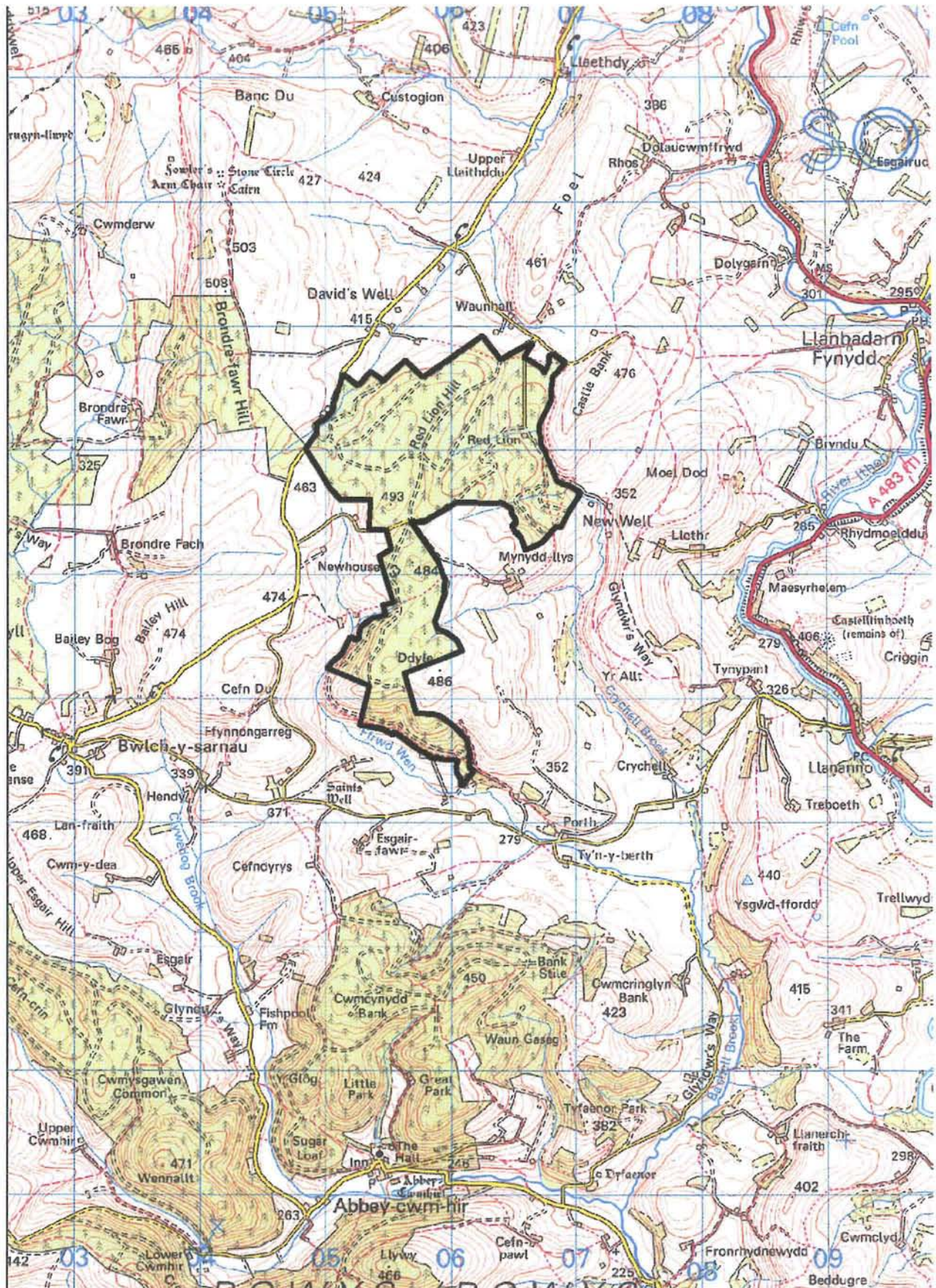
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Thomas and Earwood 1996; Williams 1999.



## Red Lion Hill

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 38

Abbey Cwmhir and Llanbadarn Fynydd communities, Powys



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## **Cefn Du**

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 39 Abbey Cwmhir community, Powys**

*Dispersed farmsteads and associated field systems of possible medieval to early post-medieval origin with some 19th-century enclosure of more marginal hill land and subsequent abandonment in the later 19th to 20th centuries of some of the more remote cottages and farmsteads.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell wholly within Golon Manor which formed part of the holdings of the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir. It also formed part of the 19th-century Radnorshire tithe parishes of Llananno and Llanbadarn Fynydd.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Small and discrete area of dispersed farms and mixed fields on predominantly south and south-east facing slopes on the hill edge around the headwaters of the Ffrwyd-wen stream between a height of between about 380–470 metres OD. Field types include small and large irregular fields on the lower lying ground probably representing a gradual process of clearance and enclosure from at least the medieval to early post-medieval periods with some 19th-century enclosure of more marginal hill land represented by a pattern of large and small straight-sided fields. Present-day settlement is represented by dispersed farms and cottages.

A suggestion of settlement and land use history in the area is provided by placename evidence. Boggy conditions on the more marginal hill land is denoted by the name Borfa (*morfa* ‘bog, fen’) and *mawnog* (‘peat bog’) in Fawnog Bailey. Meadow on lower-lying land is denoted by the element *dolau* in Upper and Lower Dolau and Dolau-gleision (‘whey meadows’), the second element of the last name hints at an early traditional association with upland dairy farming. The now abandoned farmstead name Hafod-ffrwd (‘summerhouse by the stream’) suggests that settlement in the medieval period may have originated in seasonally-occupied cottages which later became established as upland farms.

The possible course of the Roman road between the forts at Caersws and Castell Collen is thought to run through the area.

A number of small disused stone quarries fall within the area from which building stone was probably obtained in the post-medieval period.

Rural depopulation in the later 19th and 20th centuries is represented by abandoned cottages and farmsteads such as Gareg-lwyd, Hafod-ffrwd, Ffron-gwyllt, Rock House, Dolau-gleision and Upper and Lower Dolau.

Some boggy areas survive which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

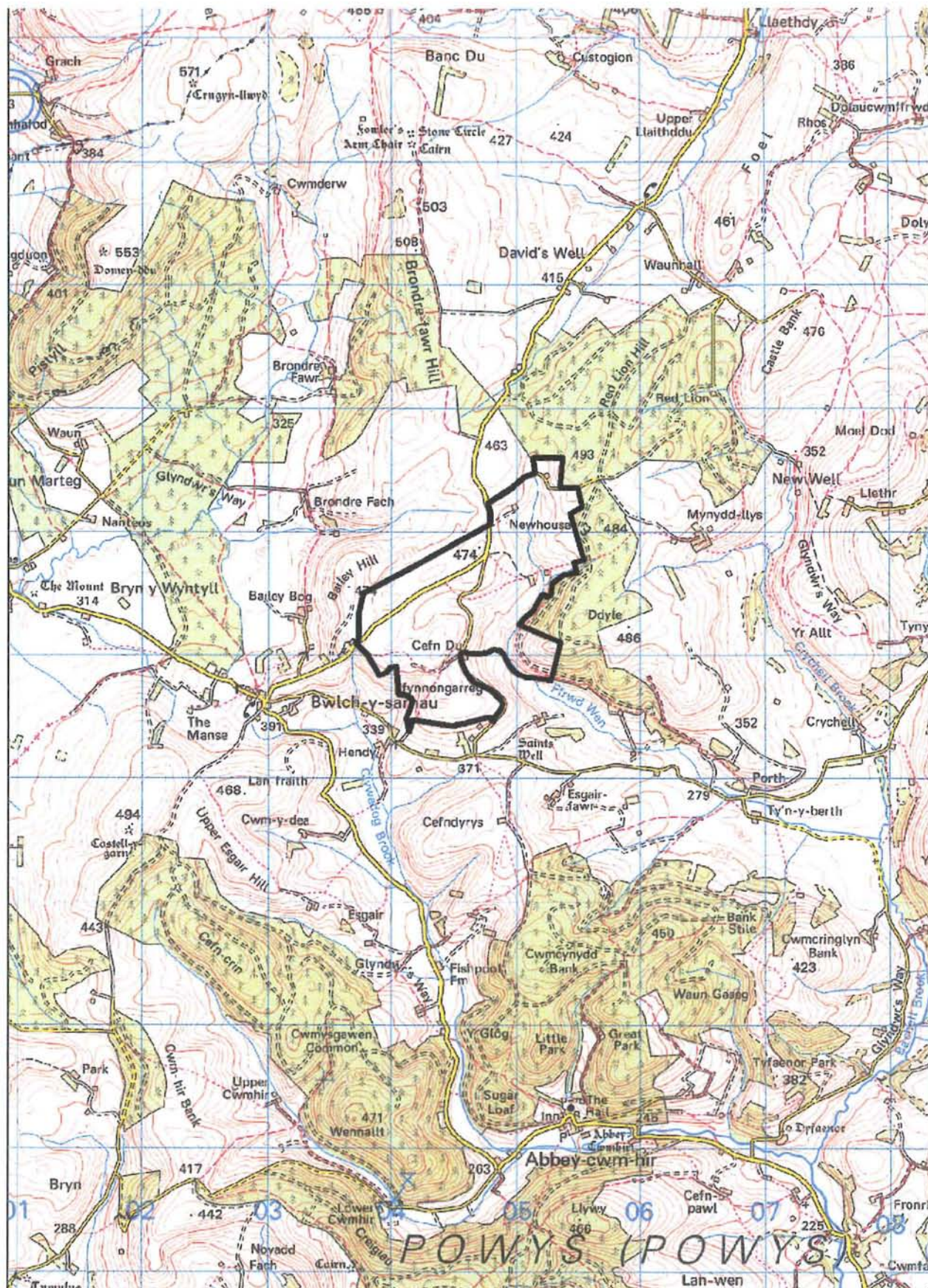
The area is crossed by the Caersws to Abbey Cwmhir section of the unofficial Cistercian Way long-distance footpath.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Williams 1999.



Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 39  
Abbey Cwmhir community, Powys



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## ***Mynydd-llys***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 40 Llanbadarn Fynydd and Abbey Cwmhir communities, Powys**

*Mixed fieldscapes of medieval and later origin on hillslopes with cluster of former probably post-medieval cottages which encroached upon the former commons.*

#### **Historic Background**

The greater part of the area fell within Golon Manor which formed part of the holdings of the medieval Cistercian abbey at Cwm-hir. The area also formed part of the 19th-century Radnorshire tithe parish of Llananno.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Mixed fieldscapes and an area of enclosed moorland on predominantly east-facing hillslopes, between a height of about 360–490 metres OD. Present-day settlement is represented by scattered farms of probably medieval and post-medieval origin.

The traditional use of the area for grazing is emphasised by the element *dol* ('meadow') in the placenames Llawr-ddol and Dol-frwynog.

Patterns of small and large irregular fieldscapes on the lower ground are possibly of medieval or late medieval origin and associated with farms on lower-lying ground. The large and small straight-sided fields on the higher ground appear to represent 19th-century enclosure of what is shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey.

Rural depopulation in the later 19th to 20th centuries is represented by a cluster of probably post-medieval cottage encroachments on the common to the north of New Well which were called Llawr-ddol, The Green, Castle, Ty'n-y-castle, Bryn-heulog, Gareg-lwyd and Green Meadow.

#### **Sources**

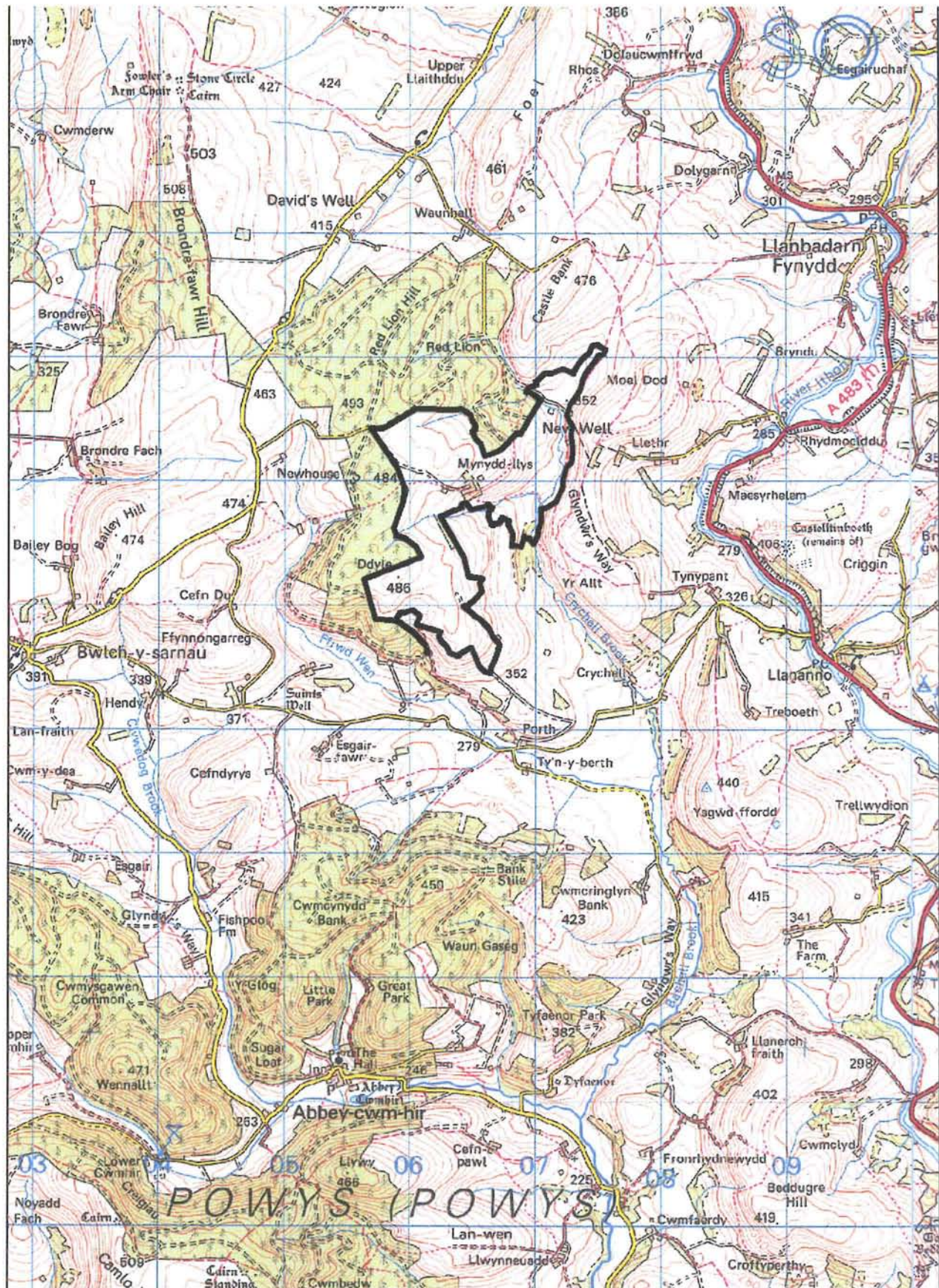
Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Williams 1999.



## Mynydd-lllys

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 40

Llanbadarn Fynydd and Abbey Cwmhir communities, Powys



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## ***Esgair-uchaf***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 41 Llanbadarn Fynydd community, Powys**

*Extensive area of predominantly moorland plateau and west-facing hillslopes enclosed during the 19th century with evidence of some possibly medieval upland encroachments on former upland commons.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Radnorshire tithe parish of Llanbadarn Fynydd.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Extensive area of predominantly enclosed moorland plateau and west-facing hillslopes east of the river Ithon, north of Llanbadarn Fynydd, generally between a height of 340-450 metres OD, with discrete areas of large and small straight-sided fields. Present-day settlement is represented by very widely dispersed farms.

A traditional seasonal pattern of settlement in the medieval to early post-medieval period is suggested by the *hafod* placename element in the name Hafod-fach on the western side of the area.

Most of the area appears to have undergone the process of enclosure during the 19th century and is partly shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. The field pattern in the area of Esgair-uchaf farm hints that this may have been the focus of an earlier, isolated encroachment on the commons in the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Areas of small irregular fields on the western hill edge probably represent a more gradual process of clearance and enclosure during the medieval to early post-medieval periods.

There are numerous small modern conifer plantations and shelter belts, some of which were planted in the 19th century and some more recently.

Modern settlement comprises a small number of widely dispersed farms probably of 19th-century origin.

A number of small quarries were probably opened for building stone in the post-medieval period.

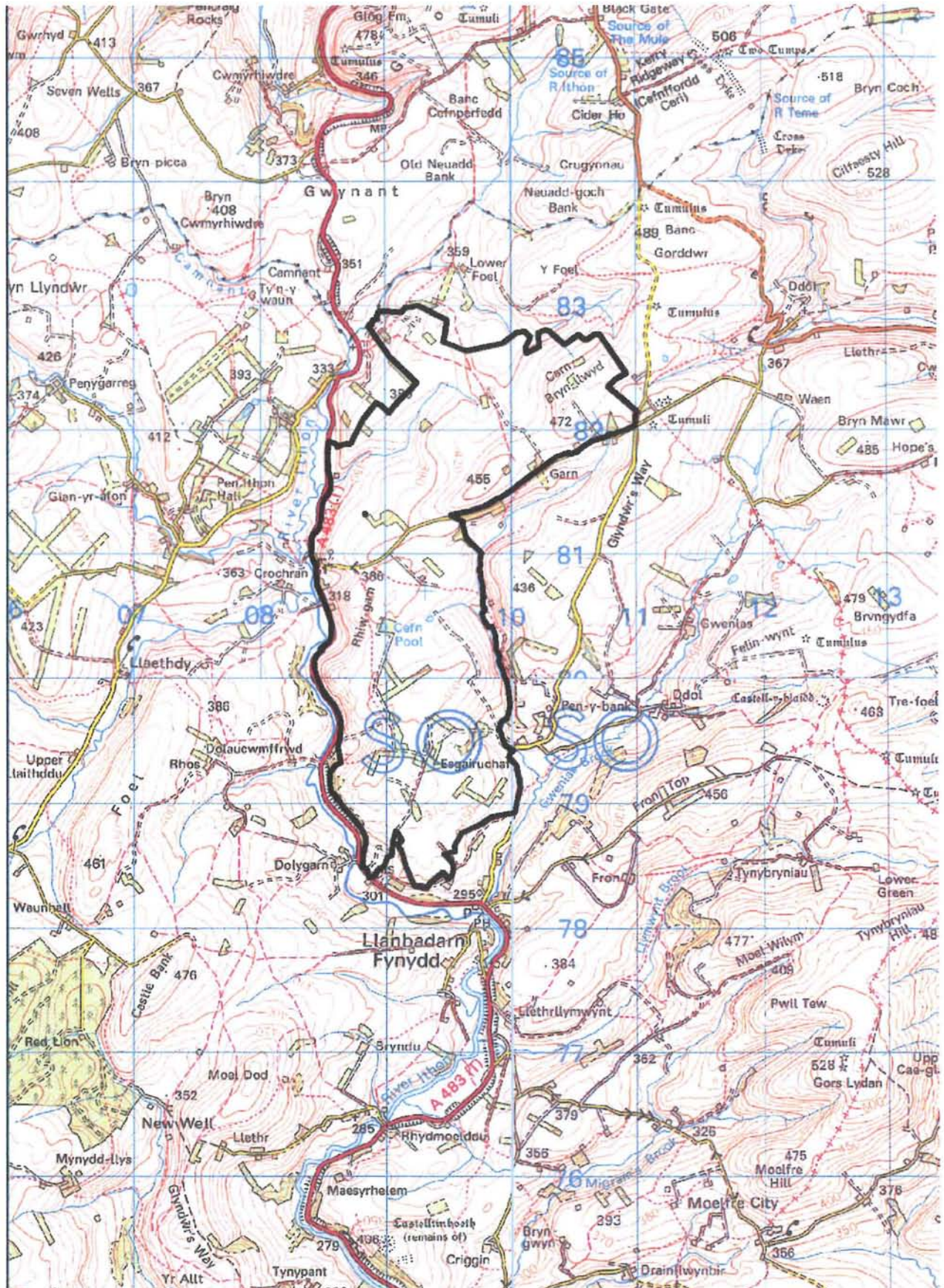
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



**Esgair-uchaf**

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 41  
Llanbadarn Fynydd community, Powys



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## **Gorddwr**

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 42**

#### **Beguildy community, Powys**

*Discrete area of unenclosed and enclosed upland Common Land south of the Kerry Ridgeway with dispersed prehistoric burial mounds and some evidence of medieval or later peat cutting and possible seasonal settlement.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Radnorshire tithe parish of Beguildy.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Discrete area of unenclosed and enclosed upland, comprising registered Common Land, between a height of between 420-490 metres OD, south of the Kerry Ridgeway. The area is shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. There are no settlements in the area at the present day.

Prehistoric activity is indicated by a dispersed pattern of Bronze Age burial mounds.

Medieval to post-medieval land use possibly of a seasonal nature is indicated by the abandoned house platform on Y Foel.

Evidence of peat cutting possibly of post-medieval date is recorded on Y Foel and on Banc Gorddwr. Some ponds and boggy areas survive which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.

Several small stone quarries of probably post-medieval date are recorded on the western side of the area which are likely to have been opened for building stone.

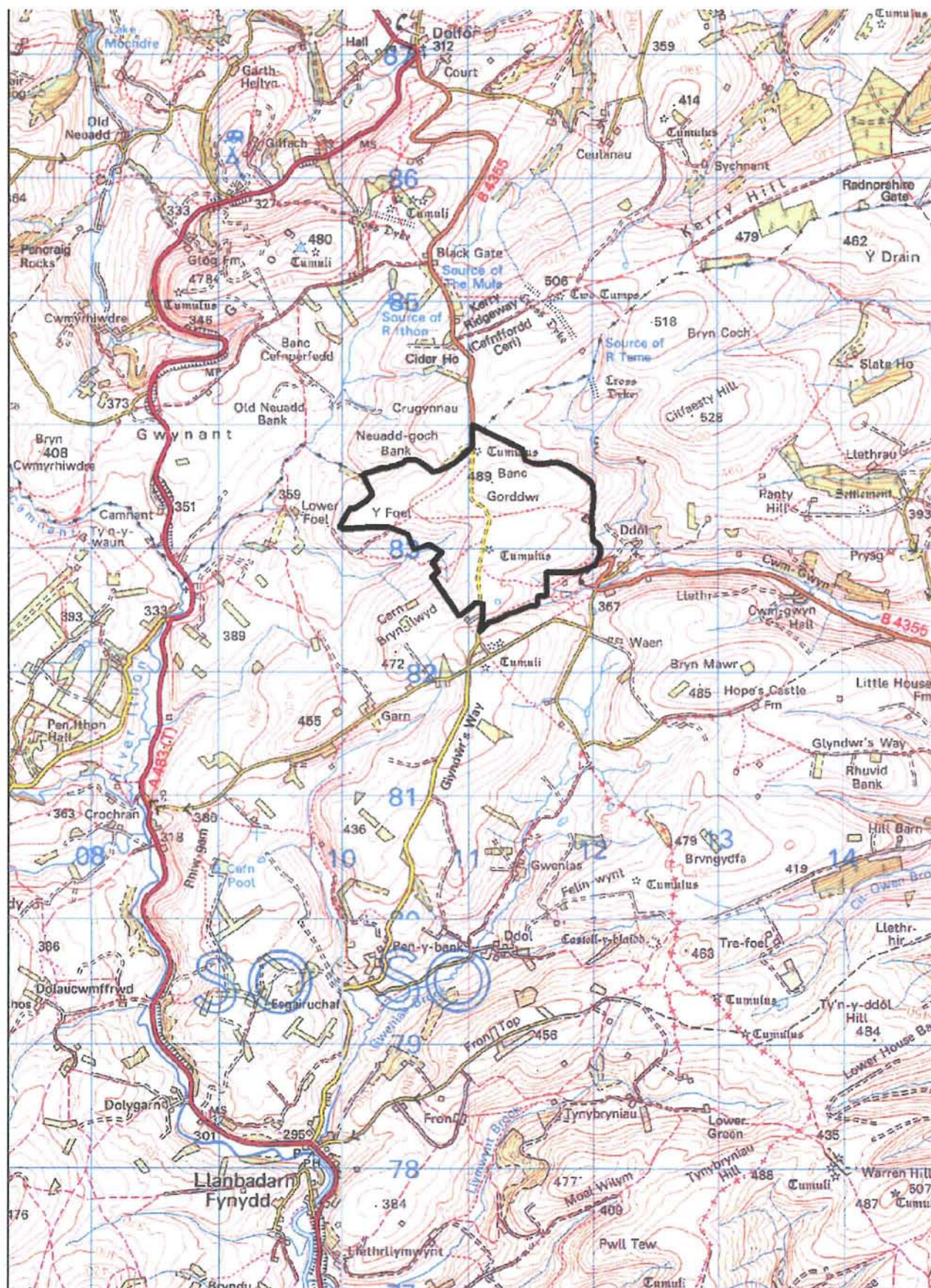
#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Dunn 1974.



## Gorddwr

Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 42  
Beguildy community, Powys



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## ***Ddol***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 43 Llanbadarn Fynydd community, Powys**

*Irregular fieldscapes and dispersed farms of probably later medieval to post-medieval origin on hill slopes and stream valleys north of Llanbadarn Fawr, with some abandonment of farms and cottages in the later 19th to 20th centuries.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Radnorshire tithe parish of Llanbadarn Fynydd.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Mixed fieldscapes on the hill-edge slopes and in valleys of the Nant-ddu and Gwenlas Brook, north of Llanbadarn Fynydd, generally between a height of 320-440 metres OD with relict ancient broadleaved woodland along several of the steep-sided stream valleys. The fieldscapes are predominantly of large and small irregular fields suggesting a generally gradual process of clearance and enclosure. They are associated with a pattern of dispersed farms and cottages such as Blaen-nant-du and Ddol, which are probably of later medieval or post-medieval origin, some of which were improved in the mid 19th century. Parts of the area are shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. Present-day settlement is represented by scattered farms.

The historic importance of grazing in the area is emphasised by the placename element *dol* ('meadow') in the name Ddol (formerly Ddol-fadog). The presence of smallholdings and cottages is indicated by the placename elements *ty* ('house, cottage') in the name Nanty and *llety* ('shelter, small house') in the name Llety-meiriol.

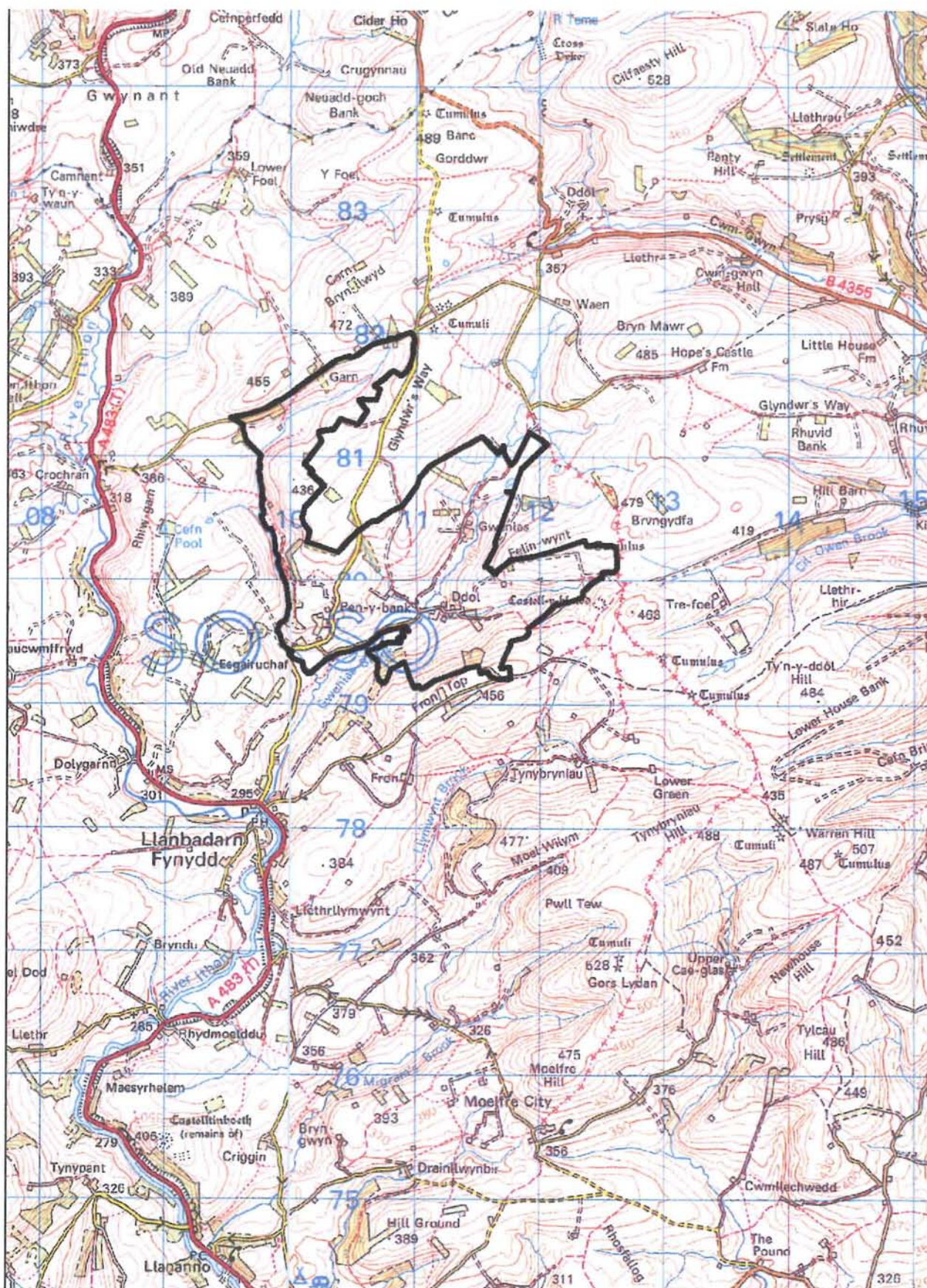
Some rural depopulation in the later 19th to 20th centuries is represented by several abandoned farms and cottages, including those at Geufron and Cwm-nanty.

A number of small quarries were probably opened for building stone in the post-medieval period.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping.



**Ddol****Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 43**  
**Llanbadarn Fynydd community, Powys**

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## ***Bryngydfa***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 44 Llanbadarn Fynydd, Beguildy and Llanbister communities, Powys**

*Extensive moorland area enclosed during the 19th century with evidence of prehistoric and of early medieval and medieval land use and settlement.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Radnorshire tithe parishes of Llanbadarn Fynydd, Llanbister and Beguildy.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Extensive area of predominantly enclosed moorland on the dissected plateau north-east of Llanbadarn Fynydd and west of Felindre, generally between a height of 350-480 metres OD. Present-day settlement is represented by very widely dispersed farms.

Little evidence of historic settlement or land use patterns in the area is provided by placename evidence, though the placename Felin-wynt may indicate the former existence of a windmill of medieval to post-medieval date, the site of which is unknown. Exposure to the wind is also implied by the name Blaen Llymwynt.

Early settlement and land use in the area is indicated by a cluster of Bronze Age hilltop burial mounds at the western end of area at Rhiw Porthnant, by several more dispersed burial mounds elsewhere, and by a number of lithic scatters and isolated finds of Neolithic to Bronze Age date in the area of Rhiw Porthnant and around the head of Gwenlas Brook and Trefoel Brook.

Later prehistoric land use and settlement is suggested by the probable Iron Age hillfort at Castell y Blaidd on the western edge of the uplands.

Most of the area is shown as common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. It was enclosed during the course of the later 19th century in a predominantly regular pattern of straight-sided enclosures though some areas are less regularly enclosed. Patterns of small irregular fields associated with farms at Hope's Castle, Sheal Heath, Sign and Hill Barn suggest that these may have originated as isolated small encroachments on the commons in the medieval or early post-medieval periods. The field system at Sign is associated with relict traces of ridge and furrow cultivation. A number of small farms and smallholdings known as Frog Street (Bog), Newhouse and Coventry which probably originated at the time of enclosure during the 19th century appear to have been abandoned during the 20th century.

There is extensive earthwork evidence of early medieval to medieval settlement and land use on the upland edge to the south of Castell y Blaidd including a group of four platform houses and associated enclosures, and by a series of more dispersed house platforms west of Sign.

There are a number of small modern conifer plantations and shelter belts in the area, some of which were planted in the 19th century and some more recently.

A number of small quarries were probably opened for building stone in the post-medieval period.

Some small ponds and boggy areas survive within the area which may be of significance to the environmental and land use history of the area.



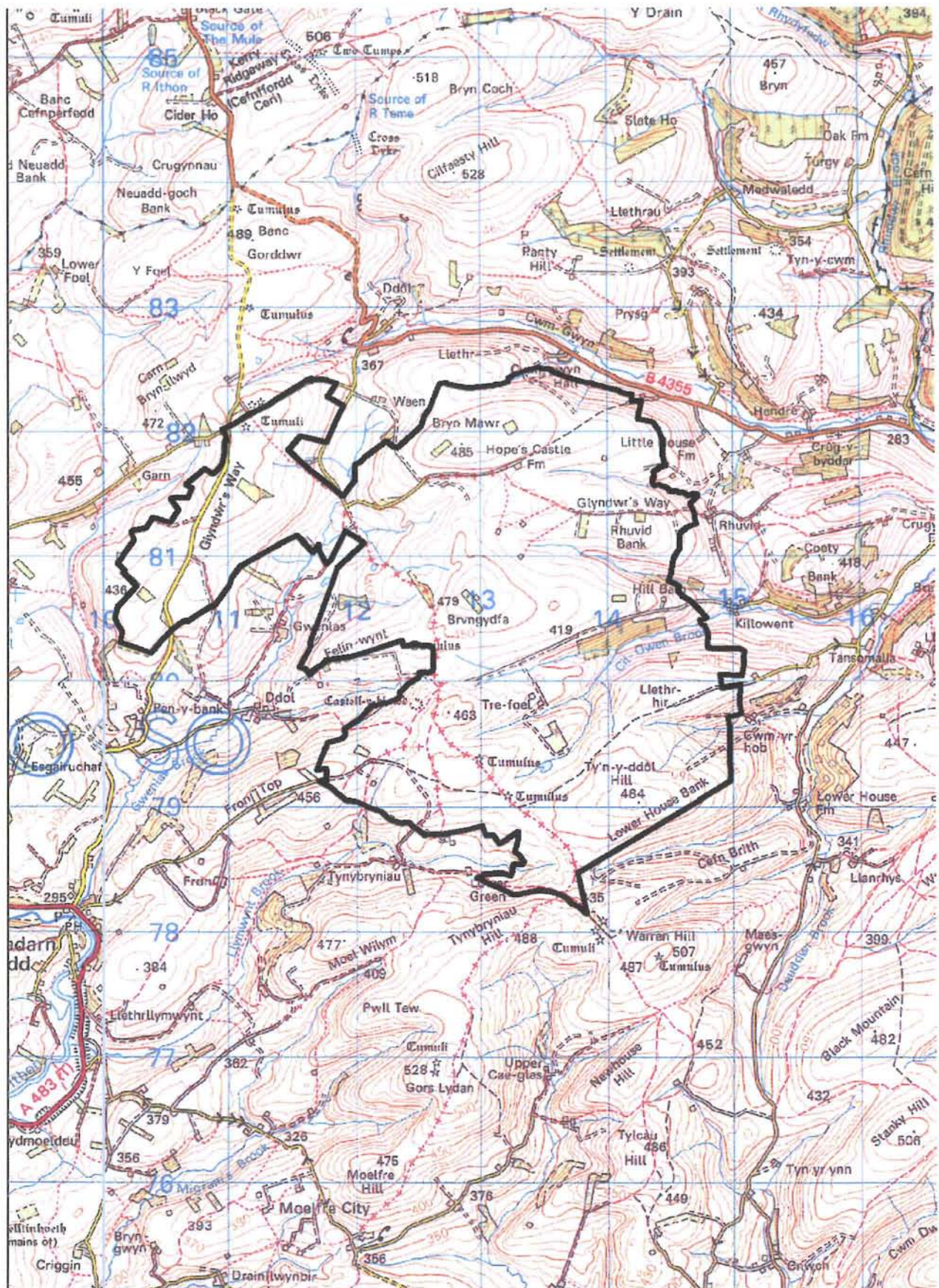
The area is crossed by the Glyndw'r Way long-distance footpath.

**Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Burnham 1995; Fox and Fox 1949; RCAHM 1913.



Llanbadarn Fynydd, Beguildy and Llanbister communities, Powys



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## ***Llethr***

### **Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 45 Beguildy community, Powys**

*Fieldsapes and dispersed farms of medieval to post-medieval origin on edge of uplands at the head of the river Teme, west of Felindre, with a number of farms abandoned during the 20th century.*

#### **Historic Background**

The area fell within the 19th-century Radnorshire tithe parish of Beguildy.

#### **Key Historic Landscape Characteristics**

Small and discrete area at the head of the river Teme, west of Felindre between a height of about 230-440 metres OD with fieldsapes of predominantly large and small irregular fields on the upland edge together with areas of straight-sided fields on some of the higher ground. The field pattern suggests more ancient farms of possibly medieval origin on the lower-lying ground, the emergence of upland encroachments at Waen, Ddol and Lluest of possibly later medieval to early post-medieval date, followed by further clearance and enclosure of the intervening hill land in the post-medieval and modern periods. Part of the area is shown as unenclosed common land on the mid 19th-century tithe survey. Present-day settlement is represented by scattered farms and cottages.

Placename evidence gives some indication of the historic patterns of settlement and land use in the area. The placename element *hafod* in the farm name Hafod-Fadog suggests an origin as a seasonally-occupied upland holding, whilst the farm name Lluest suggests an origin as a crofter's or shepherd's hut. Moorland pasture is indicated by the element *gwaun* in the farm name Waen and meadow land is implied by the farm name Ddol and the placename Ddol-frwynog ('rushy meadow').

Prehistoric activity in the area is indicated by a cluster of Bronze Age burial mounds on hilltop at western end of area at Rhiw Porthnant.

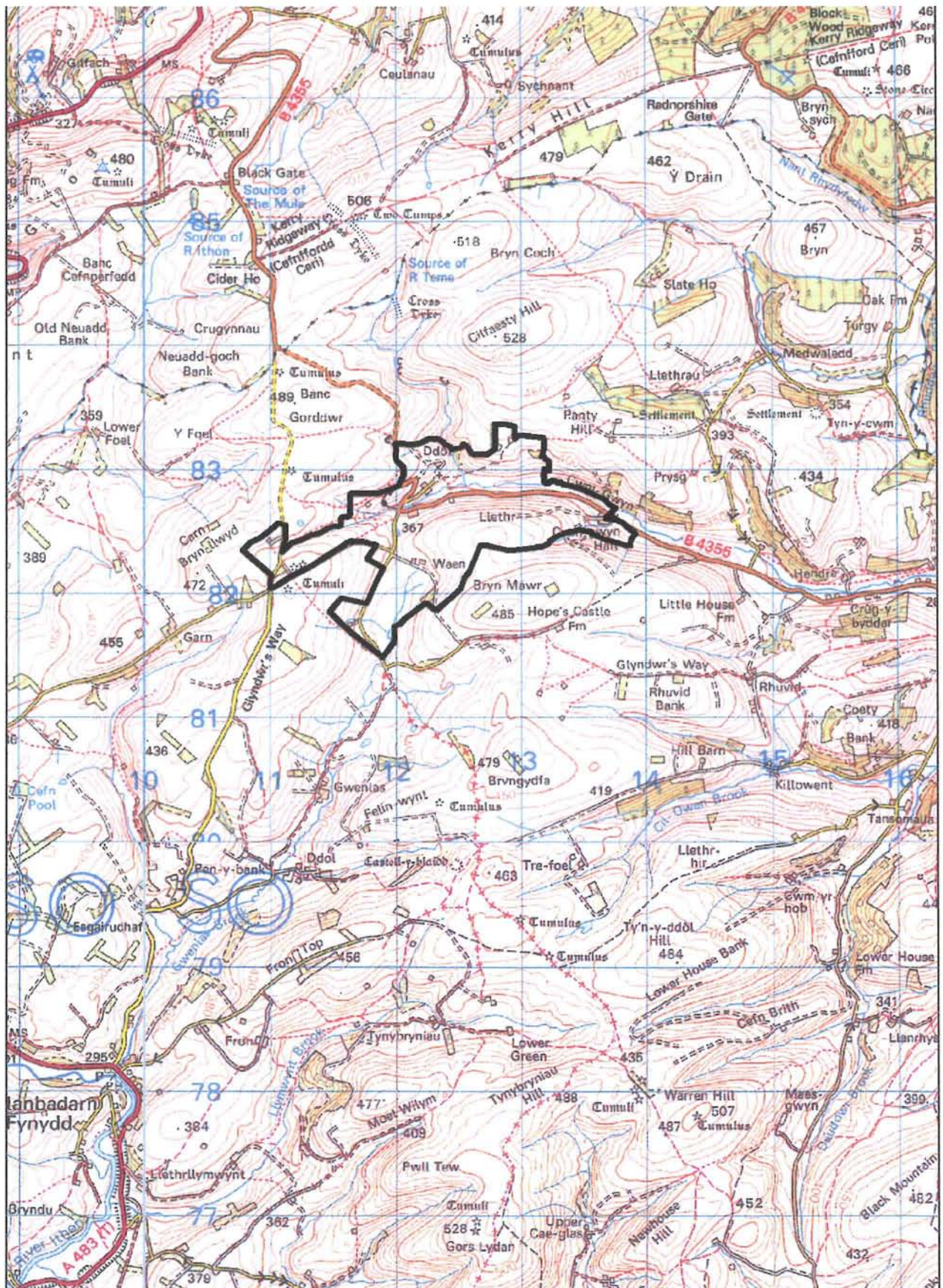
Several small stone quarries were probably opened for building stone during the post-medieval period.

Rural depopulation and farm amalgamations during the 20th-century are indicated by the abandonment of a number of farms.

#### **Sources**

Historic Environment Record (CPAT); modern Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, 1:25,000 mapping and 1st edn Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 mapping; Dunn 1974; RCAHM 1913



**Llethr****Historic Landscape Character Area SSA Powys 45  
Beguildy community, Powys**

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## Appendix 1: Chronological Guide

The following chronological guide is adapted from that given in the Council for British Archaeology's online British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography, available at <<http://www.biab.ac.uk/chronology.asp>>. This provides an indication of the approximate span of each period in calendar years. These dates should not be taken as definitive or absolute and may well be debated.

### Earlier Prehistoric Palaeolithic 500,000-10,000 BC

- Lower Palaeolithic 500,000-70,000 BC
- Middle Palaeolithic 70,000-35,000 BC
- Upper Palaeolithic 35,000-10,000 BC
- Early Upper Palaeolithic 35,000-20,000 BC
- Last Glacial 23,000-15,000 BC
- Late Upper Palaeolithic 15,000-10,000 BC

### Mesolithic 10,000-4000 BC

- Earlier Mesolithic 10,000-8000 BC
- Later Mesolithic 8000-4000 BC

### Neolithic 4000-2300 BC

- Early Neolithic 4000-3400 BC
- Later Neolithic 3400-2300 BC

### Bronze Age (BA) 2300-700 BC

- Early Bronze Age 2300-1500 BC
- Middle Bronze Age 1500-1200 BC

### Later Prehistoric

- Late Bronze Age 1200-700 BC

### Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

- Early Iron Age 700 BC – 400 BC
- Middle Iron Age 400 BC – 100 BC
- Late Iron Age 100 BC – AD 43

### Romano-British AD 43-450

### Early Medieval AD 450-1066

### Medieval 1066-1547

### Post-medieval 1547-

### Industrial 1700-

### Modern 1901-



## *Appendix 2: Historic Landscape Types*

The following historic landscape types were identified and mapped as part of this study.

### *broadleaved woodland*

Tracts of broadleaved woodland generally >1ha, generally mapped from symbols given on OS 1:10,000 raster data but with some information taken from OS 1:25,000 raster data, and having the appearance of semi-natural or replanted broadleaved woodland.

### *conifer woodland*

Conifer plantations, generally >1ha, generally mapped from symbols given on OS 1:10,000 raster data but with some information taken from OS 1:25,000 raster data

### *natural lakes*

Larger natural lakes and ponds mapped from OS 1:10,000 raster maps, generally >1ha.

### *reservoirs*

Larger reservoirs and dams, including ancillary works, mapped from OS 1:10,000 raster maps, generally >1ha.

### *irregular fields*

Areas of irregular fields generally >1ha, probably representing a process of piecemeal clearance and enclosure. Mapped from OS 1:10,000 raster data. Small irregular fields are generally those <3 hectares and large irregular fields those >3 hectares.

### *open moorland*

Moorland with the appearance of being unenclosed and including some registered Common Land, mapped from OS 1:10,000 raster maps.

### *enclosed moorland*

Larger enclosed areas of moorland, including some registered Common Land, forming irregularly-shaped polygons, generally with straight-sided boundaries, lying on and around the edge of open upland areas, assumed to represent the 19th-century enclosure of former upland commons. The distinction between this category and the 'open moorland' and 'regularly enclosed moorland' is subjective in some instances. Mapped from OS 1:10,000 raster maps.

### *regularly enclosed moorland*

Larger enclosed areas of moorland, including some registered Common Land, generally forming rectangular or more regularly-shaped polygons often laid out on a grid-like basis, with straight-sided boundaries, mapped from OS 1:10,000 raster maps. The distinction between this category and 'straight-sided fields' is subjective in some instances.

### *straight-sided fields*

Contiguous blocks of straight-sided fields, generally >3ha, having the appearance of late enclosure of former open common grazing or late landscape reorganisation, or late partitioning of drained and reclaimed land. Mapped from OS 1:10,000 raster data. Small straight-sided fields are generally those <3 hectares and large straight-sided fields those >3 hectares.

### *strip fields*

Contiguous areas of narrow elongated fields, generally 1ha, which in the context of the study area have the appearance of possibly early post-medieval enclosure or landscape reorganisation. Mapped from OS 1:10,000 raster data.



## *Appendix 3: Project Archive*

The project archive consists of a Word file containing the text of this report (TAN8 characterization2.doc), a 'master' printout and the following MapInfo tables:

### **TAN8\_characterized areas**

Table combining the polygons in the TAN8\_HL\_types table, showing the extent of the areas characterized as part of this study.

### **TAN8\_existing windfarms**

Table showing extent of existing windfarm digitized from modern Ordnance Survey modern 1:10,000 and 1:25,000 maps. Note that this has not been checked to see that it is up to date or correct at the time the study was undertaken.

### **TAN8\_HL\_character areas**

Table defining the historic landscape character areas defined as part of the study.

### **TAN8\_HL\_types**

Table with 486 polygons within the characterized areas, classified according to the list of historic landscape types listed in Appendix 2.

### **TAN8\_place\_name**

Table with point data showing location of 716 placenames within the characterized areas captured from Ordnance Survey 1st edn 2,500 maps, and modern 1:10,000 and 1:25,000 maps.

### **TAN8\_refined SSA – Area B**

Table with polygons showing boundary of Area B digitized from small-scale map in Arup 2006; Powys County Council 2006.

### **TAN8\_refined SSA – Area C**

Table with polygons showing boundary of Area B digitized from small-scale map in Arup 2006.



## Appendix 3: Project Archive

Names recorded on various editions of the Ordnance Survey are given. Alternative forms on different editions given in brackets.

Abercannon,	SH 9627606931	Borfa Fawr	SH 9115708951
Aber-dwynant	SO 0521575692	Borfa	SO 0482375482
Afon Cerniog	SN 9435994394	Borfa-hafod Firs	SO 0538297046
Afon Cerniog	SN 9475795261	Bottom	SO 0345278367
Afon Cledan	SN 9362896900	Braich Blaentafalog	SH 8862210021
Afon Cwm	SH 9154708525	Bron-ddolwen	SH 9720808381
Afon Cwm-calch	SN 8995097460	Brondre-fach Hill	SO 0383676214
Afon Cwm-calch	SN 9074298738	Brondre-fawr Hill	SO 0449278095
Afon Cwm-llwyd	SH 9832202356	Bronllys	SO 0575687549
Afon Llinau	SH 8669709088	Bron-William	SN 9517292613
Afon Tafalog	SH 8927109635	Bron-y-Nant	SN 9715493585
Allt y Moch	SO 0214384969	Bryn Amlwg	SN 9209497497
Allt yr Hendre	SO 0216386010	Bryn Brith	SH 9611808947
		Bryn Cadfan	SN 8993294197
Bailey Hill	SO 0364575515	Bryn Castell	SH 9733305091
Banc Du	SO 0450879817	Bryn Crugog	SN 9412592358
Banc Gorddwr	SO 1135183519	Bryn cwta	SN 9993297266
Banc Gwyn	SO 0391780023	Bryn Dadlau	SO 0476083783
Banc y Dolau	SO 0551776654	Bryn Du Bach	SH 9475309852
Banc y Gorlan	SH 9225603639	Bryn Du	SN 9008297081
Banc yr Henglog	SO 0875879609	Bryn Du	SO 0257797937
Banciau-bach	SN 9429792617	Bryn Gwyn	SH 9325702889
Bank-gwyn	SO 0393780222	Bryn Gwyn	SO 0461287457
Bechan Brook	SO 0419298105	Bryn Lyndwr	SO 0493582956
Berries	SO 0217277559	Bryn Mawr Cottage	SO 1271181598
Berth y Bi	SO 0879978833	Bryn Mawr	SN 9164293519
Berth-las	SN 9565792133	Bryn Mawr	SN 9186593600
Bethel Chapel	SO 1232482931	Bryn Mawr	SO 1287181929
Blaen Cerniog	SN 9437994119	Bryn Migwrn (Mignwern)	SN 9260797547
Blaen Llymwynt	SO 1360878521	Bryn	SN 9369896720
Blaen y Ffridd	SH 9764909683	Bryn y Brath	SH 9546601032
Blaen-llymwynt Gate	SO 1373878471	Bryn y Buddai	SH 9871802127
Blaen-nant-du	SO 1080181941	Bryn y Ddol	SJ 0226501113
Blaentafalog Farm	SH 8934209390	Bryn y Fawnog	SO 0352797865
Blaentrinant	SO 0163579199	Bryn y Gadair (Cader)	SN 9581394245
Blaen-y-cwm	SH 9159208029	Bryn y Lloi	SH 9690704627
Blaen-y-cwm	SH 9830102588	Bryn y Llys	SJ 0071296534
Blaen-y-cwm	SN 9290596033	Bryn yr Aran	SN 9349495607
Blue Lins Brook	SO 0351382338	Bryn yr Oerfa	SN 9037994185
Boncyn Blaen-y-cwm	SH 9204008244	Bryn yr Oerfa	SN 9159094394
Boncyn Dolwen	SH 9587508732	Bryn yr Wyn	SN 9044396058
Boncyn Lluest	SH 8916807985	Bryn Ysguthan	SH 9400711290
Boncyn y Ceunant	SH 9161009122	Bryn-bach	SN 9045299518



Bryn-coch	SH9550601309	Castell-uchaf	SO 0517099397
Bryn-coch	SN9341796809	Castell-y-blaidd	SO 1246979806
Bryn-coch	SO 0600498920	Castell-y-gwynt	SH9469902930
Bryn-crugog	SN9452092143	Castell-y-waun	SO 0438199970
Bryn-fenws	SH9961705138	Castle	SO 0703876814
Brynglas	SH8856510737	Castle Tump	SO 1235979711
Brynglas	SN9483792477	Cefn Brith	SH9827100237
Bryn-grugog	SJ0290601271	Cefn Du	SO 0420174959
Bryn-gwaun	SO 0370482301	Cefn Gwyn	SJ0337900230
Bryn-gwyn	SH9344902560	Cefn Llys	SH9668107286
Bryngwyn	SH9994602445	Cefn Pool	SO 0901380429
Bryngydfa	SO 1298580710	Cefngoleu	SN9573792800
Bryn-heulog	SO 0722576816	Cefn-llydan Hill	SO 0573297287
Bryn-hyfryd	SN9515491928	Celynog Hill	SO 0527397396
Bryn-mawr	SN9164193587	Cerig-llwydion	SO 0224198927
Bryn-Owen	SN9670092944	Cerniog-isaf	SN9486895369
Buarth-y-cerig	SJ0267100134	Cerrig Fforchog (Careg)	SN9147894907
Butter well	SO 1101582300	Cerrig Llwydion	SO 0576575719
Butterwell Farm	SO 1101382416	Cerrig y Tan	SH9180204243
Bwlch Gwyn	SH9143403640	Ceunant Du	SH9189709148
Bwlch Tomlyd	SH9571209934	Cil-Owen Brook	SO 1347779728
Bwlch Trosol	SH9108610129	Clayhill	SH9543503484
Bwlch y Fedwen	SH9341213817	Clegyrnant	SH9213607614
Bwlch-y-ffridd	SH9994708806	Cloddfa	SN8986593018
Bwlch-y-gors	SO 0264299169	Coed Carreg-y-big	SH9919803340
Bwlch-y-llyn	SO 1212182658	Coed Craigdiffwys	SN9371896861
Bwlch-y-sarnau Hill	SO 0480676607	Coed Creigiau	SH8774107074
Bwlch-y-sarnau Hill	SO 0509376832	Coed Cwm-mawr	SO 1068280312
Byncelyn	SN9535291541	Coed Pentre-mawr	SH8801104226
		Coed Tir-bach	SH8916806549
Cae-crug	SO 0544099924	Coed y Cwm	SH9324910162
Cae-lluest	SO 0321484187	Coed yr Allt	SH9084806298
Camnant	SO 0491983431	Colwyn Brook	SN9720193482
Cannon	SH9590907413	Corian	SH8705607944
Capel yr Aber	SH9395201840	Cors Fforchog	SH9282005031
Carn Bryn-llwyd	SO 1050582279	Cors yr Ebolion	SH9723404200
Carnedd Wen	SH9254810025	Cors yr Hesg	SN9182694381
Carneddau	SN9929899601	Coventry	SO 1275179536
Carneddgerrig	SH8662205355	Craig Dugwm	SO 0558584488
Carnedd-wen	SJ0007901641	Craig Fawr	SH9011207855
Carnedd-y-Cylch	SH9317409907	Craig Fawr	SH9259808154
Carreg Ais	SH9722202385	Craig For	SH8821910631
Carreg Bryn-sais	SH9323909366	Craig Llithrig	SO 0002497833
Carreg Lwyd	SN9194795667	Craig	SO 0205581579
Carreg y Fran	SH9376705350	Craig Wen	SH9910208573
Carreg y Terfyn	SN9137194516	Craig y Diffwys	SN9384296886
Carreg-y-big	SH9934003315	Craig y Fran	SH9658808351
Castell	SH9685105067	Craig y Llyn	SH9166311036
Castell-isaf	SO 0537899451	Craig y Llyn-du	SJ0028896781



Craig y Llyn-mawr	SJ0020297522	Cwm-llymwynt	SN9235792954
Craig y Llyn-mawr	SN9990097899	Cwm-mawr	SO 1078479855
Craig y Paun	SO 0259784605	Cwm-nanty	SO 0980780602
Creigiau	SH 8784706509	Cwm-pellaf	SN9671093554
Creigiau	SN9539791771		
Creignant	SH 9092010751	David's Well Bridge	SO 0594978601
Crochan Dingle	SO 1449681485	David's Well	SO 0555478084
Croes Llechwedd	SH 8795810897	David's Well	SO 0597878583
Croes-afon	SH 0184300870	Ddol (-fadog)	SO 1128079729
Cross Keys	SO 0437389130	Ddol Gwyn Felin	SJ0225500709
Crugyn Llwyd	SO 0236679694	Ddol	SO 1234283040
Crychell Brook	SO 0712775905	Ddol Wood	SO 1142879354
Crygnant	SJ0448300624	Ddol-frwynog	SO 1225082854
Culvert Cottage	SO 1201082712	Ddulley Barn	SO 0393379960
Custogion Brook	SO 0616679795	Ddulley	SO 0440580274
Custogion	SO 0536679828	Ddyle	SO 0590075279
Cwm Blawd-ceirch	SH 9676004163	Dethenydd	SO 0179583026
Cwm Blethian	SO 1383282305	Dol Fawr	SH 8891606416
Cwm Cerniog	SN9470195273	Dolau-ceimion	SH 9638105855
Cwm Cledan	SN9329596586	Dolau-gleision	SO 0506576203
Cwm Defaid	SO 0352377109	Dol-friog	SH 9666899398
Cwm Gast	SH 8612510031	Dol-frwynog	SO 0710976532
Cwm Gwyn	SO 1323182853	Dol-gau	SN9099393347
Cwm Hill	SO 0539285615	Dol-y-gareg-wen-uchaf	SH 9524904727
Cwm House	SO 0725276300	Dol-y-garreg-wen-isaf	SH 9540704901
Cwm Lluet	SO 0257478866	Domen-ddu	SO 0169478270
Cwm Llygod	SO 0253178332	Domen-ddu	SO 0229482811
Cwm Nant-ddu	SO 0976480674	Draenllwyn-glas-fach	SO 0285379928
Cwm Nant-ddu	SO 1044081582	Drum Llwyd	SH 9190109067
Cwm Nant-y-stabl	SO 0380976027	Dunant	SO 0639687463
Cwm Rhos-goch	SO 1197680636		
Cwm Rocks	SO 0540185489	Eithin Gleision	SH 9435305633
Cwm Sbowt	SO 0306678918	Eithin-llwyn	SH 9516706162
Cwm	SH 9785101520	Esgair Cwmowen	SH 0075200071
Cwm Tafalog	SH 8954509619	Esgair Ddu	SH 8736510588
Cwm yr Hob	SO 1476579604	Esgair Draenllwyn	SN9317794907
Cwm yr Ysbryd	SH 9615503595	Esgair Ffridd-fawr	SH 9524303469
Cwmbelan Cottage	SN9584192743	Esgair Garnedd	SH 9310403340
Cwmbyr	SO 0540387438	Esgair Gorddu	SH 9281405613
Cwmcach Isaf	SN9128399498	Esgair Hir	SN9393992982
Cwm-calch-uchaf	SN9119298922	Esgair Hir	SN 90484 93440
Cwmderw	SO 0303678792	Esgair Lwyd	SO 0249883904
Cwmderwen	SH 9554905383	Esgair Mawn	SH 9293107905
Cwm-er	SO 0572398128	Esgair Priciau	SH 9332304235
Cwm-garthen Bridge	SO 1002479423	Esgair y Ffordd	SH 9337504764
Cwmgarthen	SO 1021579468	Esgair y Groes	SN9541493313
Cwm-graig	SO 0346480623	Esgair y Llyn	SH 9323608109
Cwm-gwn Hall	SO 1364982605	Esgair y Maes	SH 9621511475
Cwm-helyg	SO 0397680584	Esgair-ddu	SH 0099900931



Esgair-llafarun	SN9060299043		
Esgair-uchaf	SO0934679429	Gareg-lwyd	SO0449174944
		Gareg-lwyd	SO0735576816
Fawnog Bailey	SO0408775511	Garn (The Garn)	SO1014781809
Fawnog-fawr	SH9574601550	Garn Fach	SO0407481400
Felin-wynt	SO1198280256	Garnedd Las	SH9438910859
Ffordd-goch	SN8953898272	Garreg Hir	SN9176894679
Ffordd-Las	SO0535877955	Garreg Lwyd Hill	SO1359279554
Ffridd Caeagleision	SH9168605409	Garreg Stican	SN9186493894
Ffridd Cwmderwen	SH9486405953	Garreg-hir	SN9955497781
Ffridd Cwmffynnon	SH9154504832	Garth	SO0275780615
Ffridd Fawr	SH9460304033	Gelli Groes-ddu	SH8893307822
Ffridd Ganol	SH9220408667	Gerddi-gleision	SH8937505486
Ffridd Nantcarfan	SH8863007787	Geufron	SO1010381080
Ffridd Pentrecelyn	SH8810105950	Giant's Grave	SO0440386205
Ffridd	SH9681703271	Glan-yr-afon	SO0511275609
Ffridd y Castell	SN9490995105	Glan-yr-afon	SO0552999276
Ffridd yr Ystrad	SN9194199077	Gorderwen	SH9377509902
Ffridd-fawr	SH9463403934	Gorfanc	SN9487395627
Ffridd-Rhyd-Ddu	SH9678103136	Gors Goch	SN9342193577
Ffrwd-wen	SN9367497199	Gors-dyfwch	SH9913302522
Ffrwd-wen	SO0429797510	Graig Llwyd	SH9426106431
Ffrwyd Wen	SO0493075049	Graig-fach	SO0276181090
Ffynnon Moel Gloria	SH9584102779	Gravel Farm	SO1281482927
Ffynnongarreg	SO0449574634	Great Meadows	SO0589278491
Fiddlers's Green Farm	SO1163181758	Green Meadow	SO0747776993
Firhouse Sheepwalk	SO0628297489	Green Meadows	SO0604678426
Foel Mallwyd	SH8698311671	Green Well	SO0469575032
Foel	SN8916592795	Gwaenydd (-gleision)	SH0052603091
Foel y Bwlch	SH9381113187	Gwaun-y-maglau	SH0180802000
Fowler's Arm Chair	SO0415779200	Gwenlas Brook	SO1159980889
Fowler's Horse Block	SO0417478959	Gwenlas Brook	SO1200681831
Fraslan (Friesland)	SO1243982773	Gwenlas	SO1144180367
Fridd Esgairgelynen	SH9159205864	Gwenlas Wood	SO1082179387
Fridd Fawr	SH9307612830	Gwgia	SO0537598021
Fridd Goch	SH9546310479	Gwgia Wood	SO0510397673
Fridd Nant-hir	SH8863208181	Gwrachen	SH9670709718
Fridd Pwllmelyn	SH9155104408		
Fridd Pwll-y-warthol	SH9319303799	Hafod (formerly New House)	SN9718293398
Fridd Uchaf	SH9126609360	Hafod Fadog	SO1314982945
Fridd-newydd	SN9419295559	Hafod	SN9421995301
Frog Street	SO1313981200	Hafod-fach	SO0861281612
Fron	SJ0321701211	Hafod-lom	SJ0357200085
Fron-goch	SH8707004696	Hafod-y-ffrwd	SO0498875387
Fron-gwyllt	SO0537975721	Hen Fridd	SH9208904075
Fron-haul	SO0535099736	Hendre-sil	SO0628998733
Fualt Plantation	SO0326679701	Hendy	SH9153912600
Fualt	SO0326179131	Hen-dy	SN9549492094
Fuches-goch	SH0116501197	Herber's Barn	SO0857580870



Hill Barn	SO 1443980651	Maestregymer	SN9646792758
Hirddywel	SO 0238980504	Marteg	SO 0294876789
Hollybush	SO 1210279971	Meirddin	SH9627504366
Hope's Castle Farm	SO 1333281765	Merddin	SN9454094685
Hughescote	SN9539891925	Min-ffordd	SN9514591891
		Mochdre Brook	SO 0443785623
Little Bron-llys	SO 0536387605	Moel Blaen-y-cwm	SH9069608956
Little Draenllwyn glas	SO 0304380019	Moel Eiddew	SH 8656105130
Llaethdy Brook	SO 0472977035	Moel Ffridd-ddolwen	SH9778808090
Llaethdy Brook	SO 0632578799	Moel Gethin	SH9175712185
Llannerch Wen	SH9419209291	Moel Gloria Fach	SH9550302756
Llawr-ddol	SO 0720276617	Moel Gloria	SH9572302551
Llechwedd Du	SH9236105761	Moel Groes-heol	SH 8985410654
Llechwedd Gwyn	SH9411205385	Moel Iart	SO 0446588271
Llechwedd Mawr	SH8678909877	Moel y Cwrt	SH9283907230
Llethr Hir	SO 1438179886	Moel y Llyn	SH9343406975
Llethr	SO 1274782633	Mount Pleasant	SN9718393045
Llety-meiriol	SO 1168679953	Mount Pleasant	SJ0507700101
Lluest	SH9749708993	Mount	SO 0525777747
Lluest	SN9568392919	Mynydd Allt y ffynnon	SO 0365397035
Lluest	SO 1290783234	Mynydd Argoed	SO 0467498897
Lluest-fach	SO 0562399474	Mynydd Bryngwyn	SH9967602353
Lluestuchaf	SJ0044498032	Mynydd Bwlch-y-gors	SO 0320398810
Lluest-wen	SH8654504329	Mynydd Cae'rbwla	SH9933103881
Lluestycerrig	SO 0214399481	Mynydd Carreg-y-big	SH9821003231
Llwybr y Garth	SO 0404675374	Mynydd Cefncaled	SO 0382699701
Llwyn Cwr	SO 0518176941	Mynydd Cerrigllwydion	SO 0212098456
Llyn Coch-hwyad	SH9224011035	Mynydd Clogau	SO 0391299085
Llyn Du	SJ0065496790	Mynydd Dol-fawr	SH 8957406354
Llyn Fawnog-ddu	SN9510693251	Mynydd Dolypebyll	SH9742510245
Llyn Gloyw	SN9053196902	Mynydd Dwyriw	SH0049800910
Llyn Gwyddior	SH9346707408	Mynydd Esgair	SN8976098586
Llyn Mawr	SJ0082497098	Mynydd Fron-goch	SH0093802033
Llyn Tywarchen	SH9328708773	Mynydd Garnedd-wen	SH0016001350
Llyn y Tarw	SO 0194897401	Mynydd Hafodybeudy	SH9726803638
Llyn-dwr	SO 0581283177	Mynydd Hafod-y-foel	SH9384102780
Llyn-mawr	SO 0105797320	Mynydd Lluest Fach	SH9025208669
Long Hill	SN9538292356	Mynydd Lluest-y-graig	SH9980104394
Lower Barn	SO 0322478583	Mynydd Llwythgoed	SO 0378496872
Lower Crochran	SO 0855080560	Mynydd Llyn Coch-hwyad	SH9111610497
Lower Dolau	SO 0526976134	Mynydd Nantcarfan	SH8983207353
Lower Draenllywn-glas	SO 0330080210	Mynydd Neuadd-goch	SO 0422799757
Lower Hill	SO 0487298370	Mynydd Pantyceiliagwydd	SH9862505331
Lower House Bank	SO 1447579055	Mynydd Penpistyll	SN8928796975
Lower Pen-y-banc	SN9573691468	Mynydd Pistyll-du	SH9910700386
		Mynydd Rhiw-Saeson	SH8988106046
Maenog Bryn-glas (Mawnog)	SN9334293070	Mynydd Rhos-fach	SH9972501083
Maens	SO 0564980574	Mynydd Rhyd Ddu	SH9580303148
Maesmor	SN9174092930	Mynydd Rhydybiswail	SH0019702068



Mynydd Talyglannau	SH 8992411569	Nant yr Esgair	SH 9600210898
Mynydd Tir-uchaf	SH 0017003846	Nant Ysgolion	SN 9074598428
Mynydd Tyn-y-llan	SH 0022603396	Nant Ysgubor-lwyd	SH 9652700180
Mynydd y Cemmaes	SH 8686407488	Nant Ysguthan	SH 9422611351
Mynydd y Cwm	SH 9871501672	Nant-carfan	SH 8933907308
Mynydd y Gelli	SO 0235596807	Nant-ddu	SO 0975180776
Mynydd y Gors	SH 9888102469	Nant-Glyd	SO 0233283966
Mynydd y Gribin	SH 0122002807	Nantgwartheg	SN 9501992283
Mynydd yr Aber	SH 9569102072	Nant-hir	SH 8908008742
Mynydd yr Hendre	SH 9915401243	Nant-hir	SN 9264396875
Mynyddllys	SO 0646775932	Nanthir	SO 0552877975
		Nanty	SO 1012381274
Nan t-yr-Henfron	SO 0609475687	Nantygelynen Fach	SN 9630892744
Nant Carfan	SH 8917007116	Nant-y-Gwlynen (Gelynen)	SN 9635192488
Nant Craig-For	SH 8847810466	Nant-yr-eira	SH 9581705169
Nant Craigyfran	SH 9593208878	Nant-yr-esgair-wen	SH 9436802210
Nant Craigyfran	SH 9645808527	Neinthirion	SH 9637806617
Nant Cwm-gast	SH 8660810187	Neuadd-fach Dingle	SO 0293186357
Nant Cwmgwernog	SN 9254793025	New Cottage	SO 0556278154
Nant Cwmhafodoffeiniad	SN 9315892595	New Well	SO 0694176637
Nant Cwmygygfrain	SN 9759693112	Newhouse	SO 0497476183
Nant Ffordd-mawn	SH 8798510528	Newhouse	SO 0574578342
Nant Ffriddycastell	SH 9667509052	Newhouse	SO 1238879640
Nant Ganol	SH 9543410950		
Nant Graig Lwyd	SH 9482105783	Pabullwyd-bron	SO 0487881873
Nant Gweinion	SH 8760711741	Pabullwyd-ganol	SO 0504982401
Nant Gwern-y-bwlch	SH 8796204400	Pabyllwyd Barn (Pabullwyd-isaf)	SO 0536882615
Nant Gwyddior	SH 9451207406	Pabyllwyd-uchaf	SO 0428882260
Nant Llyn Coch-hwyad	SH 9013411094	Pant ar Ty	SH 9317306289
Nant Penrhuddlan	SO 0315685037	Pant Glas	SO 1089682842
Nant Rhaeadr	SH 9451908771	Pant Mawr	SH 9333906740
Nant Rhiwsaeson	SH 8952605354	Pant y Godro	SO 0151381620
Nant Rhyd-y-car	SH 8979006076	Pant yr esgair	SN 9584393027
Nant Saeson	SH 9214412792	Pantle	SN 9265696308
NantSusan (Swsan)	SH 9670200558	Pantle	SN 9505592016
Nant Tyhelyg	SH 9682800847	Pant-y-gaseg	SH 9584805665
Nant Waun-fign	SH 8771310596	Pant-y-groes	SO 0580779567
Nant Waun-gau	SH 8805707115	Pant-y-powsi	SH 9481602368
Nant Wythan	SH 9829403729	Panylau Gwynion	SH 9341006320
Nant y Bwlch	SH 9345212586	Parc y Sarn	SN 9357896178
Nant y Creigiau	SH 8773006213	Park Farm	SO 0624299411
Nant y Ffridd Goch	SH 9624310385	Park	SO 30250280332
Nant y Ffridd	SH 9595510140	Pegwn Bach	SO 0175080538
Nant y Garnedd	SH 8964510270	Pegwn Mawr	SO 0247781204
Nant y Garnedd	SH 9012910220	Pen Coed	SH 9868509028
Nant y Llyn Mawr	SO 0156699150	Pen Llechweddlydan	SH 9049310377
Nant y Waun	SH 8691804166	Pen y Pigyns	SN 9346997790
Nant y Wythan	SH 9922805234	Pen-cae-newydd	SO 0256778606
Nant yr Esgair	SH 9033111029	Pen-cerrigyffynnon	SN 8941793731



Pen-llain	SJ0589100057	Shepherd's Hall	SO 0286280132
Penrorin House (Pen-yr-horyn)	SN9606892122	Sign	SO 1213279168
Penthrryn	SO 0614986902	Simion's Land	SO 0993281241
Pentre-celyn	SH 8902005769	Sunny Bank	SO 0513687356
Pentre-lludw	SH9406603480	Sychnant	SH9570304509
Pent-y-badell	SN9505192097	Sychnant	SJ0279101394
Pen-y-Bank	SO 1029379694	Sylfaen	SH0159800947
Pen-y-ddol	SJ0261900130		
Pen-y-ffridd	SH0198700265	Tafalog	SH 8943509125
Pen-y-ffridd	SH9504503336	Tal Cefn	SH9335013504
Pen-y-ffridd-y-neuadd	SN9368592396	Tal y Bryn	SH9307908928
Pen-y-lan Hill	SO 0397474957	Tan-y-bryn	SN9462692222
Pen-yr-esgyn	SN9549793127	Tan-y-fron	SN9607592584
Pen-y-waen	SH9596201004	Tanyglannau	SH 8875407190
Pig-y-ffridd	SN9391195173	Teme/Tefeidiad	SO 1273382861
Pistyll	SO 0142077535	The Court	SO 0452998018
Pistyll-du	SH9914505113	The Cwm	SO 1422680881
Pistyll-du	SH9979900502	The Cwm	SO 1443980815
Plas Helyg	SJ0278400493	The Dairy	SO 0601898461
Polyn y Groes-ddu	SO 0366283574	The Green	SO 0702776701
Post Carreg	SH9335505685	The Heath	SO 0436698445
Prys-gwyn-gwyll	SH9440904269	Trannon	SN9043295225
Pwll Coch Bach	SH9151609845	Trannon	SN9118795985
Pwll y Gwyn (Gwyne)	SN9546993897	Trawsgelli	SO 0625699873
		Trefoel Brook	SO 1367980206
Red Lion Hill	SO 0576077193	Trefoel Quarry	SO 1355280080
Red Lion	SO 0658377127	Tre-foel	SO 1348279817
Rhaeadr-du	SH9465208643	Troed-rhiw-Saeson	SO 0714275852
Rhiw Porthnant	SO 1112582068	Troed-y-ffordd	SH9538403660
Rhiw-gam	SO 0888680403	Troed-yr-esgair-wen	SH9491702381
Rhos y Pegan	SO 0290596186	Twmpath Melyn	SH9657402171
Rhosydd	SH9703807915	Twr Gwyn	SN9181695932
Rhuvid Bank	SO 1401081077	Twr-gwyn-bach	SN9198095201
Rhyd Quarry	SO 0447475539	Ty Hir	SJ0251200295
Rhyd	SO 0450075308	Ty-bach	SN9309696461
Rhyd y Mwyn	SN9194396308	Ty-Cerrig (Stone House)	SO 0523699141
Rhydd Hill	SO 0232881658	Tyddyn y cwm	SN9756193154
Rhydd Hywel	SO 0229179152	Ty-isaf	SN9549491737
Rhyd-ddu	SH9629303809	Tynreithin	SN9391396616
Rhyd-y-biswal	SH0093401390	Ty'n-y-castle	SO 0713376858
Rhyd-y-gwyddau	SN9685293614	Ty'n-y-celyn	SO 0526887022
River Taranon	SN9071995726	Ty'n-y-ddol Hill	SO 1410779150
Rock House	SO 0525375491	Ty'n-y-ddol	SO 0471482625
Rock House	SO 0575678302	Ty'n-y-gors	SH9433602809
		Ty'n-y-graig	SO 0480997181
Sarn Ddu	SN8973996983	Ty'n-yr-eithin	SN9535392531
Sarn Dolaugleison	SO 0523476727	Tyn-yr-ynn	SO 0509276330
Sarnbigog	SN9114798087	Ty'n-y-waen	SH9388402203
Sheal Heath	SO 1330380989	Ty-uchaf	SO 0169199516



Upper Dolau	SO 0531576348	Yr Esgair	SH9651608164
Upper Draenllwyn-glas	SO 0306280214	Ysgubor-uchaf	SN9283692642
Upper Nant-hir	SO 0571977861		
Upper Teme Farm	SO 1172082638		
Waen Hir	SN9591192809		
Waen	SN9522291724		
Waen	SO 1218782265		
Waen-y-fign	SH0183101257		
Waen-y-pant	SO 0629697841		
Wainhir	SO 0535486693		
Waun Cwm Yr Ynys	SO 0249885243		
Waun Cwmcalth	SN9009998006		
Waun Ddubarthog	SO 0310381559		
Waun Fawr	SH8720904448		
Waun Ffridd-fawr	SH9530604318		
Waun Fign	SH8748910405		
Waun Garo	SN9481894298		
Waun Garo	SN9579594351		
Waun Las	SO 0208880977		
Waun Llinau	SH8762009578		
Waun Lluet	SO 0442276028		
Waun Lluetowain	SO 0433684581		
Waun Lwyd	SH9271909034		
Waun Marteg	SO 0102576309		
Waun Pwll-budr	SH9434709886		
Waun Rhyd-ddu	SH9584703446		
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Waun y Llyn	SJ0120498256		
Waun y Sarn	SH9379206773		
Waun-gau	SH8808806911		
Waun-Llwydion	SO 0379487271		
Waun-Lydan	SO 0637377948		
Waun-pistyll	SO 0126175976		
Well House	SO 0721976479		
Windy Hall Farm	SO 1178082731		
Y Foel	SH0122801633		
Y Foel	SO 1039583289		
Y Glonc	SJ0036699051		
Y Glonc	SJ0054398766		
Y Gribin	SH8860306923		
Y Rhos	SH9554107791		
Y Wern	SH8989404281		
Ynys Wen	SH9324502482		
Yr Allt Gethin	SO 0342987031		
Yr Allt	SH8963611702		
Yr Allt	SO 0537186136		
Yr Allt	SN9812498795		



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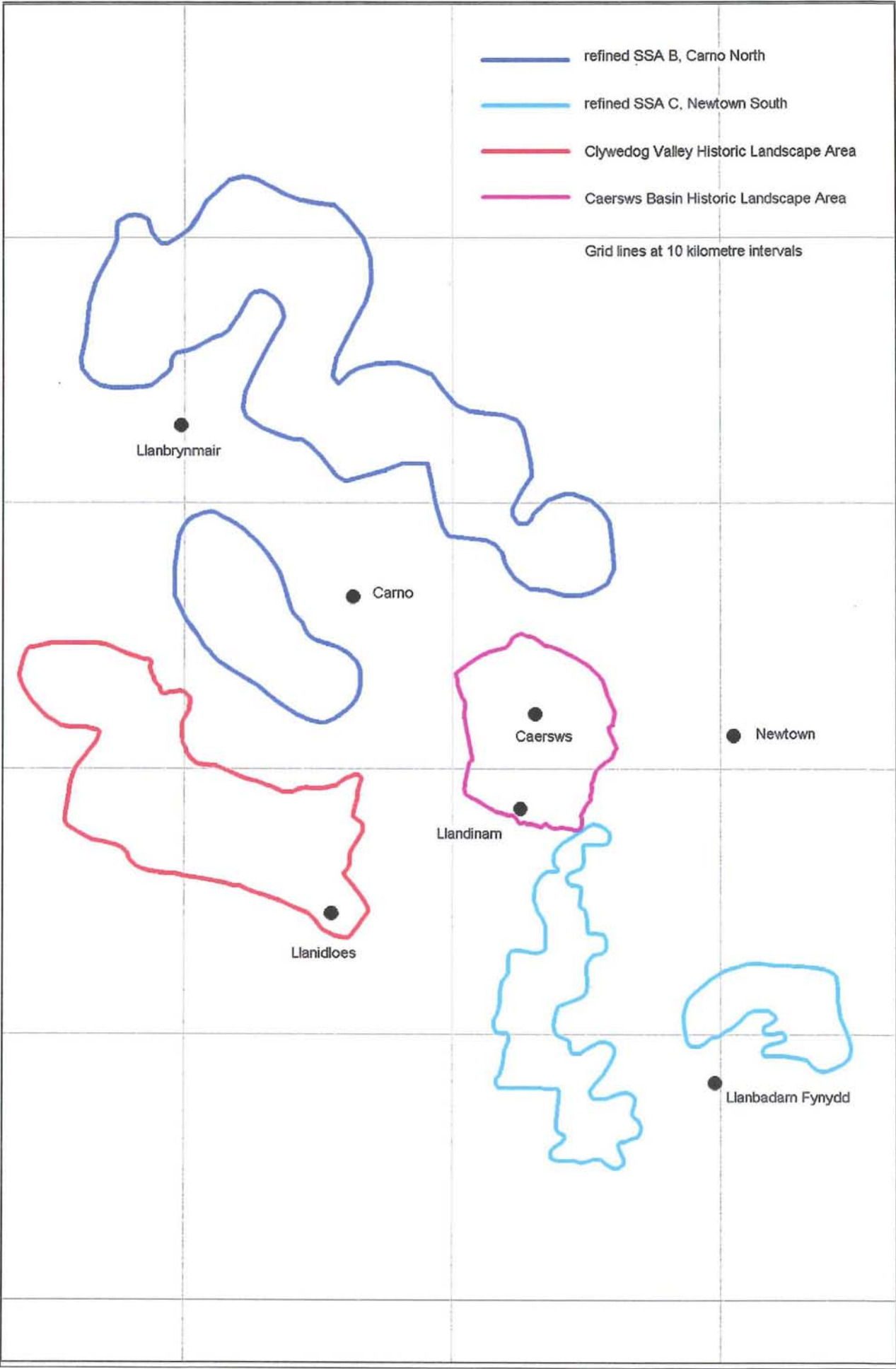


Figure 1



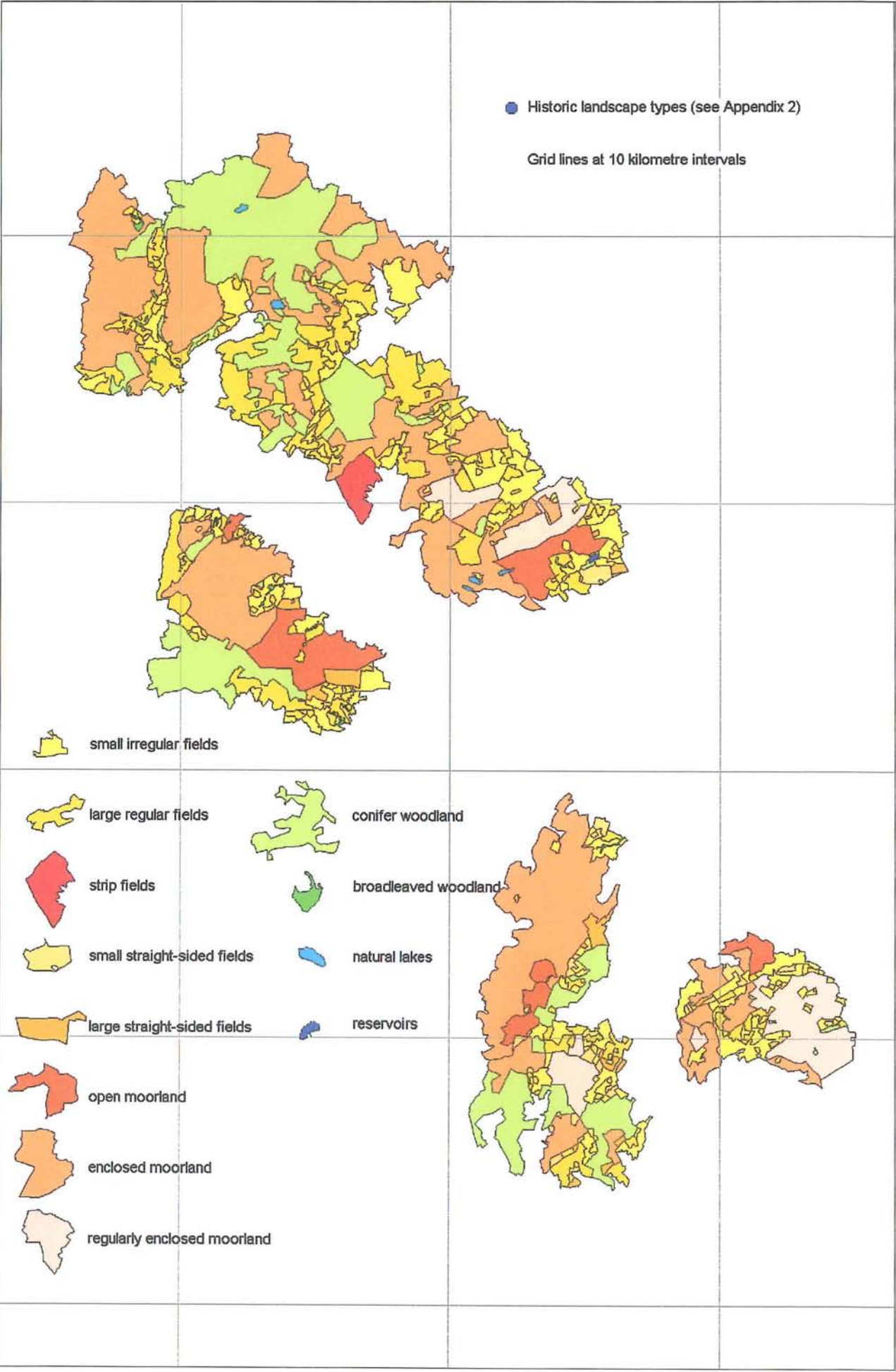


Figure 2



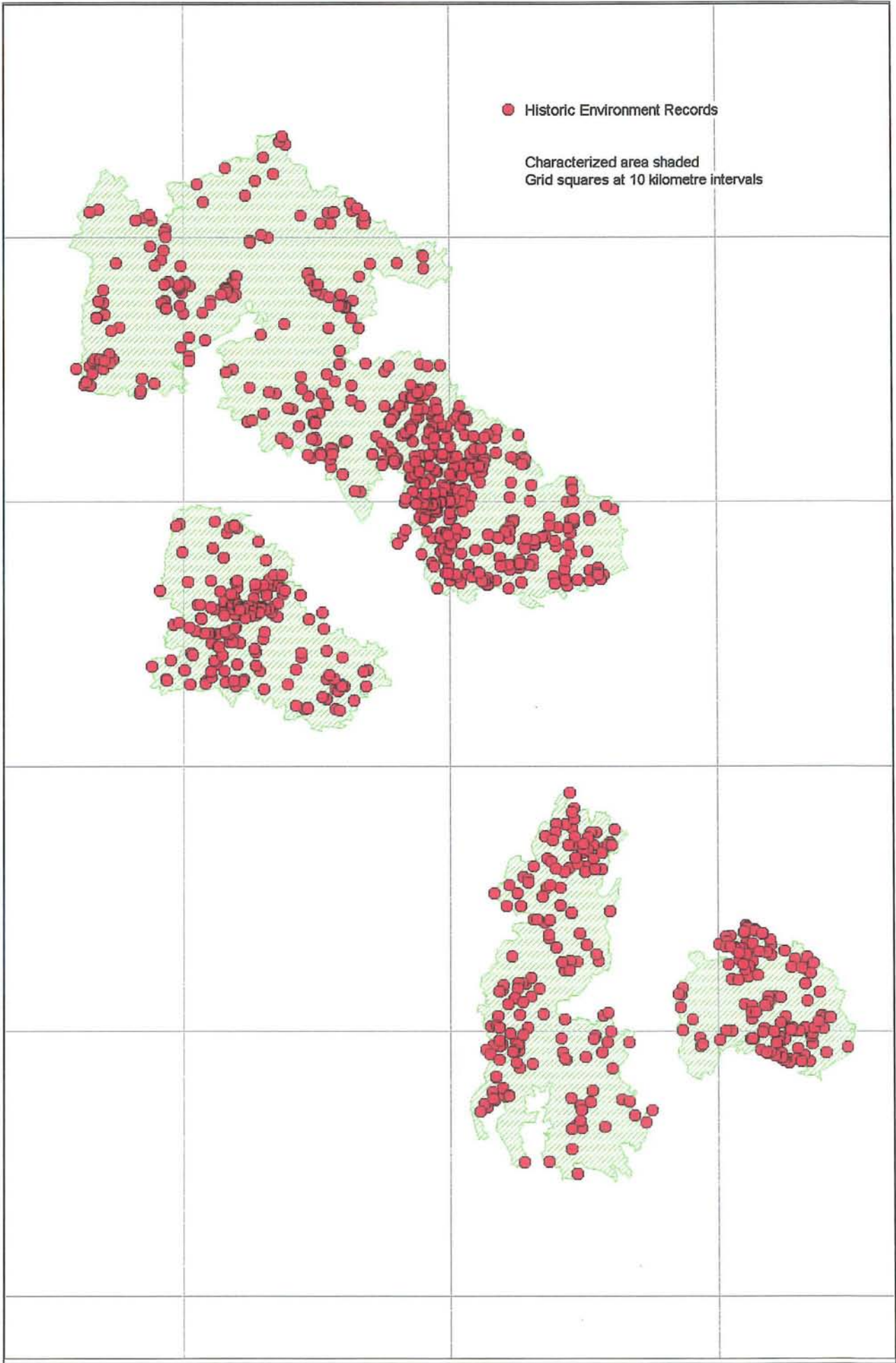


Figure 3



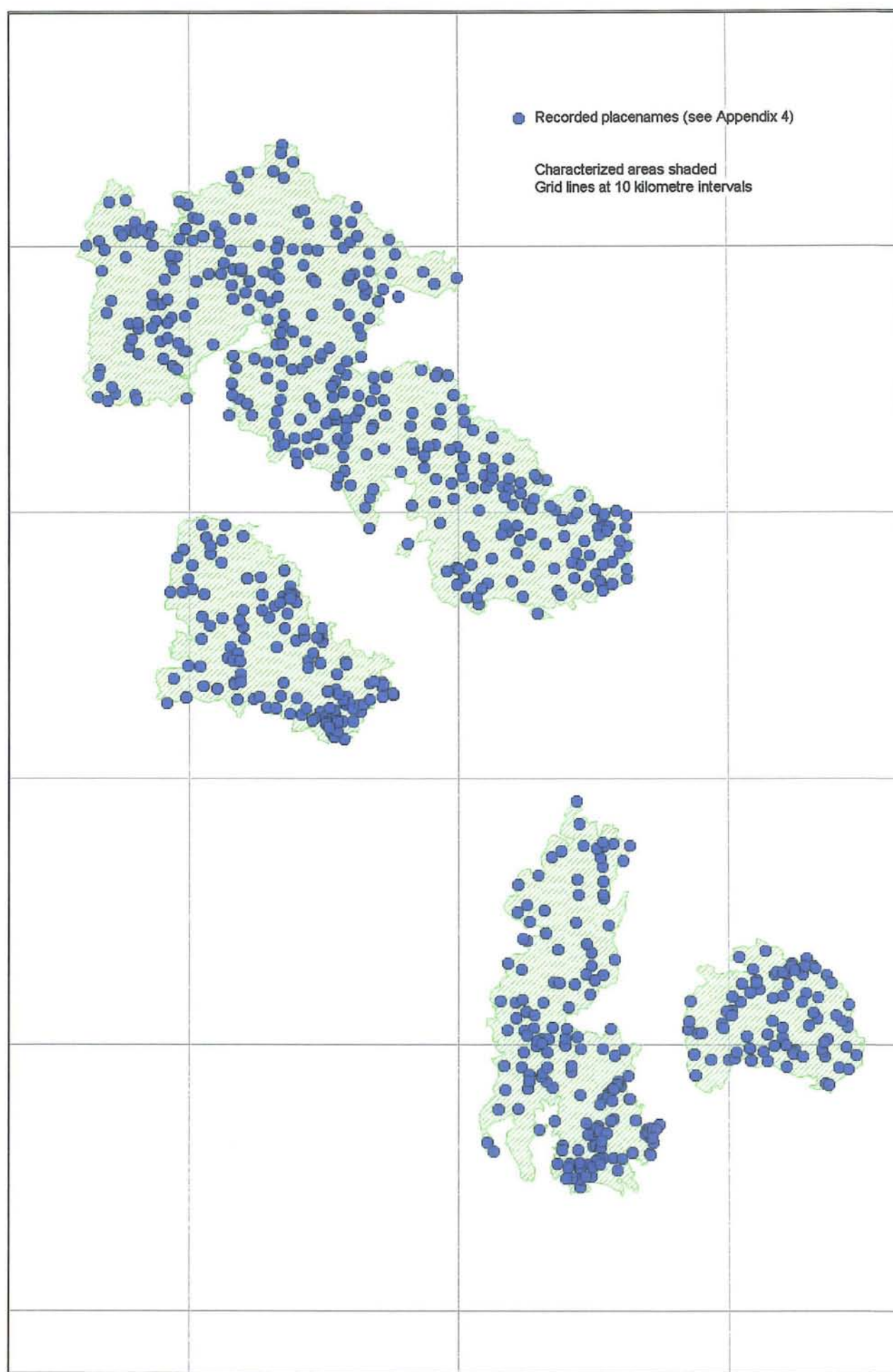


Figure 4



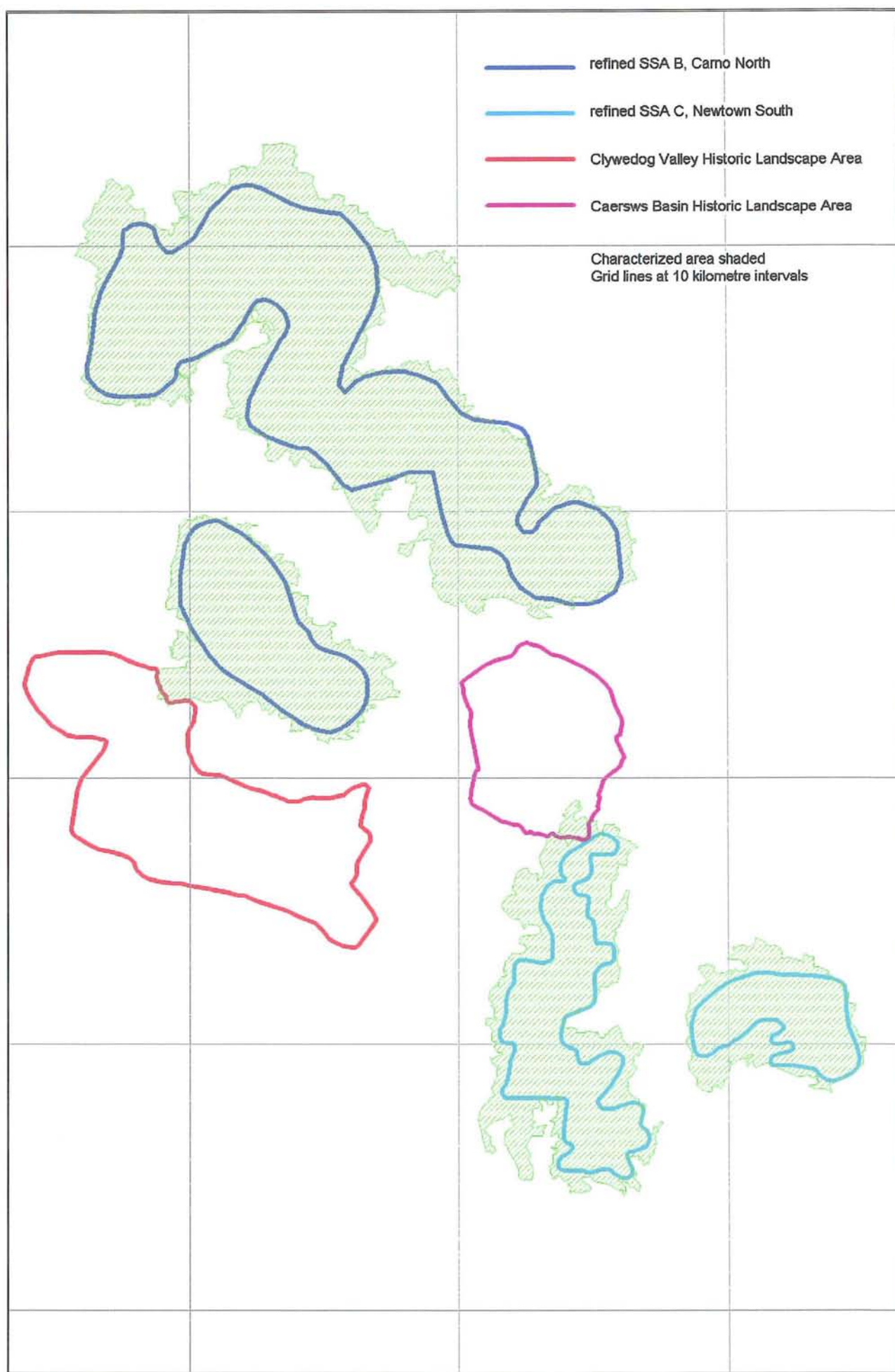


Figure 5



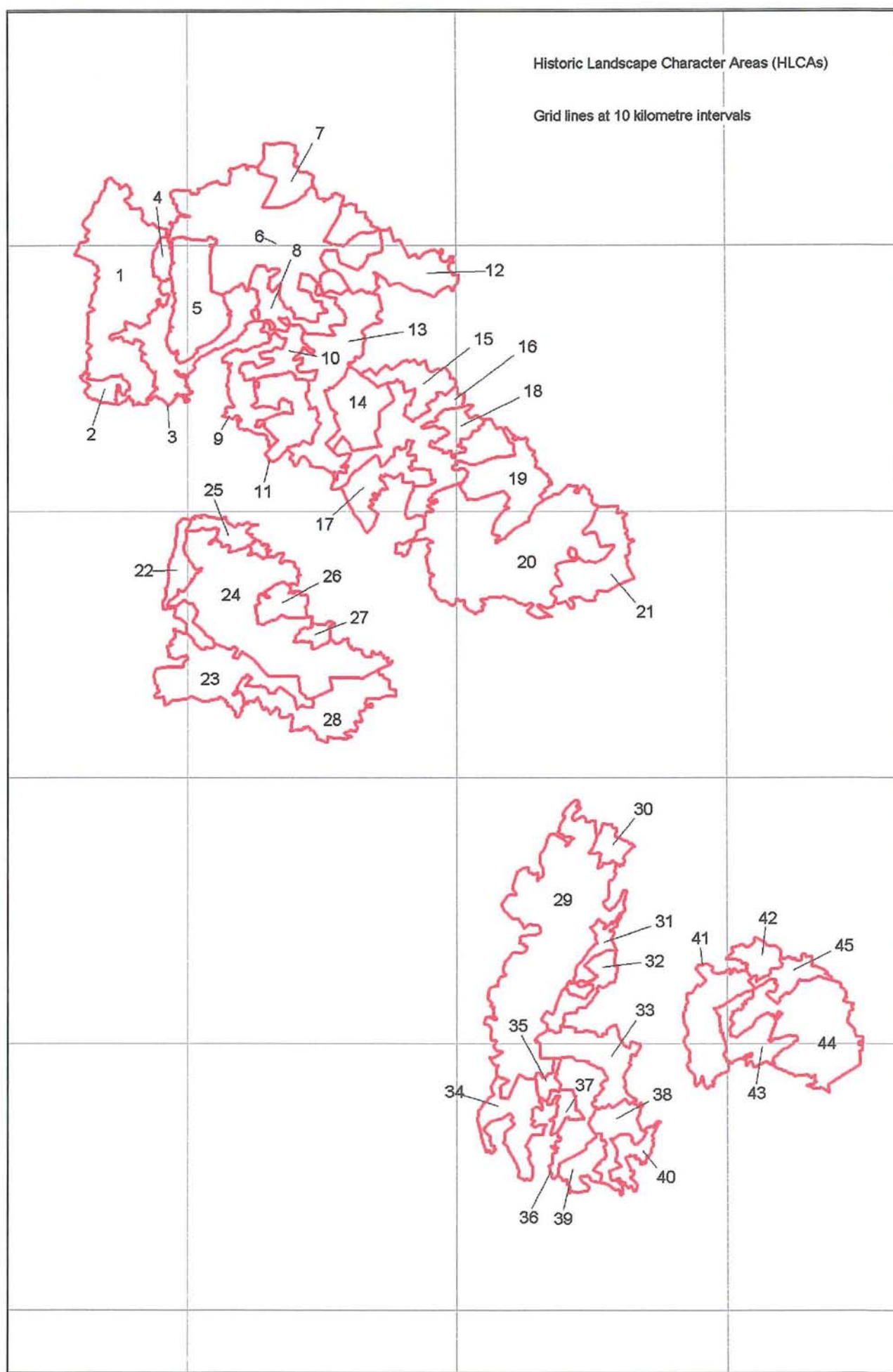


Figure 6



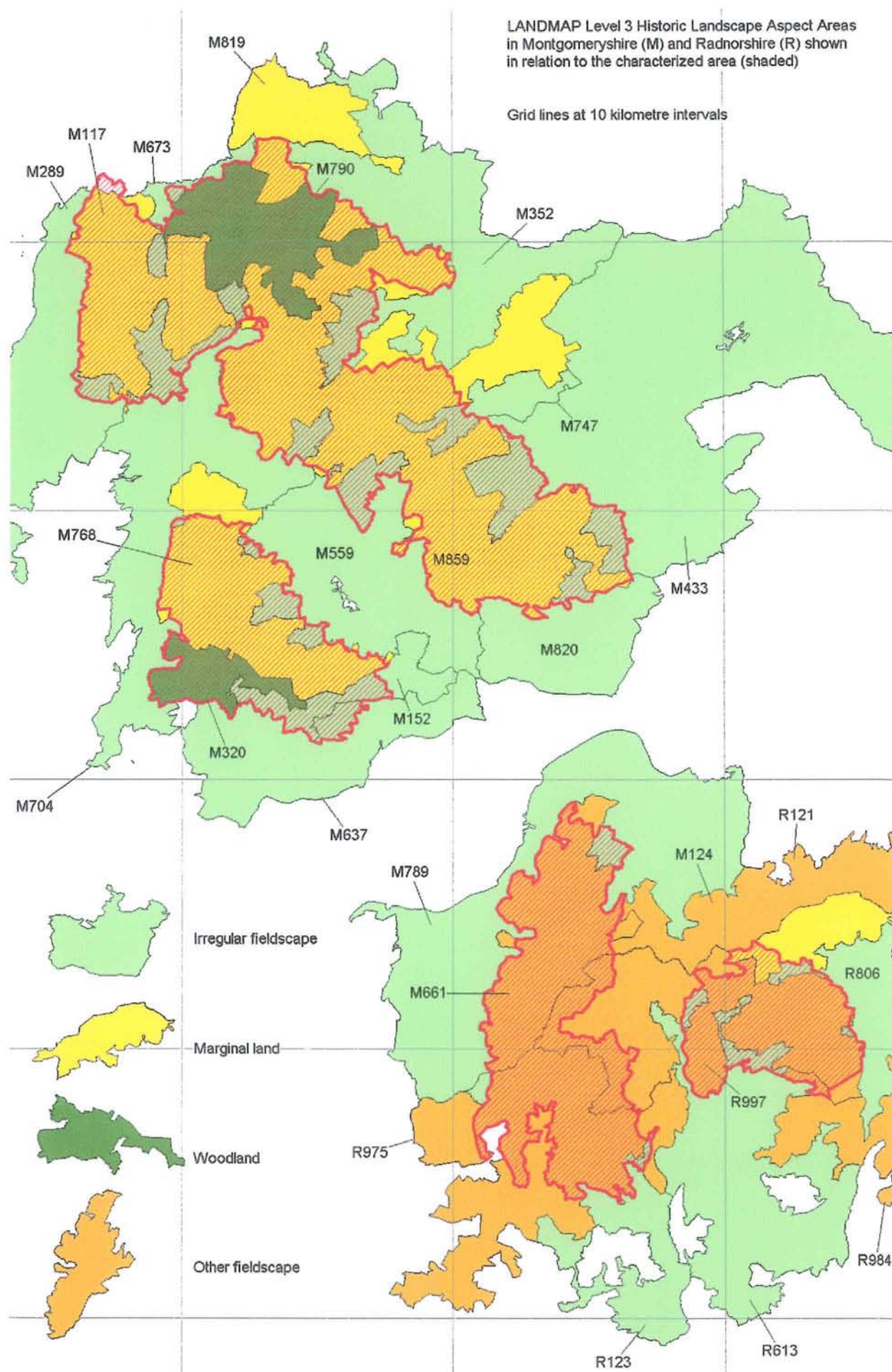






Figure 8





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