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TRUNK ROAD IMPROVEMENTS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN CEREDIGION

DOLGAU FARM, GELLI FARM & PONTERWYD FOOTWAY IMPROVEMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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JUNE 2003

TRUNK ROAD IMPROVEMENTS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN CEREDIGION

By

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TRUNK ROAD IMPROVEMENTS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN CEREDIGION - DOLGAU FARM, GELLI FARM & PONTERWYD FOOTWAY IMPROVEMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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SUMMARY

Three locations of proposed trunk road improvements were examined for this Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. The impacts of the proposed road improvements on the cultural heritage and historic landscape are not severe. However, at one location it is likely that remains associated with prehistoric burnt mounds will be damaged or destroyed. Excavation as part of works connected with construction has been recommended.

INTRODUCTION

Project Commission

Baseline conditions for cultural heritage within the Stage 1 Environmental Assessment by Parsons Brinckerhoff of October 2000 identified several areas of archaeological interest at three locations of proposed trunk road improvements in north Ceredigion. An assessment of environmental effects, recommendations for further investigative work and recommendations for possible mitigation measures were provided in the report. One outcome of this report was a request from TACP, acting for Parsons Brinckerhoff, for a specification and costings from Cambria Archaeology to undertake a Stage 2 assessment. A final version of this was provided on 28 March 2003, and accepted by TACP in a contract dated 23 June 2003.

In the specification, evaluation trial trenching was proposed and costed at one location. However, following further assessment it was considered that this work would be better undertaken at a later stage of the works.

Scope of the project

This assessment is designed to review the current stage of knowledge of the cultural heritage resource, and the likely implications of the proposed works on that resource. It is also intended to provide sufficient information to allow recommendations to be made for any further archaeological works necessary to mitigate the effects of the scheme. Essentially this is a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as defined in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Vol 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage.

Report outline

This report describes the physical environment of the study areas before summarising the cultural heritage resource and the likely impact of the proposed scheme on that resource. Recommendations based the above are provided. A gazetteer of individual sites is given in Appendix 2.

Abbreviations used in this report

All sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). References to sources are provided using the Harvard system, with full details provided at the end of the report.

Site status is either a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) or Listed Building Grade 2 (LB2).

Five categories of archaeological site importance have been recognised in this report, based on those listed in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Vol 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage:

- A. Sites of national importance
- B. Sites of regional or county importance
- C. Sites of district or local importance
- D. Sites that are now so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade, or are modern
- E. Sites that have so little known about them that it is currently impossible to assign them to a different grade

THE STUDY AREAS

Site locations and topography

Three separate locations are considered in this report.

Dolgau Farm (Fig. 1) consists of proposed trunk road improvements on the A487(T) between Rhydyppennau (NGR SN62898589) and Dolgau Farm (NGR SN64168704), a total distance of 1750m, and at heights of between 50m and 70m OD. From Rhydyppennau the A487 runs across a flat valley floor before running along the foot of a steep southwest-facing valley side a few metres above the valley floor up to SN637867. From this point the road runs across level ground and then heads north along the floor of a small, open valley. Land-use is improved pasture with boundaries of hedges on banks.

Ponterwyd Footway (Fig. 2) lies in the village of Ponterwyd on the A44(T) from SN75038090 to SN75158124, a total of 520m, at a height of approximately 230m OD. Here the village consists of houses spaced along the northern/western side of the road. There is a steep drop down to the Afon Castell on the south/eastern side.

Gelli Farm (Fig. 3) proposed improvement lie on the A44(T) from SN75948152 to SN76638120, a total of 780m, at about 260m OD. The road here consists of a series of sweeping bends lying on a terrace cut into bedrock on steep south-facing slopes. Formerly open moorland, the predominant land-use is now rough grazing.

Ponterwyd Footway and Gelli Farm lie within the Upland Ceredigion historic landscape, in the non-statutory *Register of Historic Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (Cadw 1998, 14-17). This historic landscape has been characterised (Murphy 1999); text entries of the relevant historic landscape character areas are included in Appendix 3 (84 Ponterwyd and 43 Dyffryn Castell). Dolgau Farm lies outside the Upland Ceredigion historic landscape register area. However, the land around Dolgau Farm was included in the Bryngwyn historic landscape character (Appendix 3) area during characterisation, and therefore should be afforded the same status as the other two areas as part of this process.

SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

Dolgau Farm

Historic landscape

This stretch of proposed trunk road improvements lies between Rhydypennau (SN62898589) and to a point on the A487(T) at Dolgau Farm (SN64168704), a total distance of 1750m.

There is a very strong prehistoric element to this landscape with four burnt mounds or hearths lying to the southeast of the road (PRNs 2010-11 and 13049-50 – Photos. 1 and 2), and a number of sites of possible funerary and ritual origin of similar date some distance from the proposed improvements to the north towards the village of Llandre. Excavations have demonstrated that burnt mounds in west Wales usually date to the early Bronze Age (one early medieval example is known), and are one of few types of evidence for settlement of this date (c.1300BC to 2500BC). They normally consist of a crescent-shaped mound of burnt stone and charcoal sometimes associated with hearths and pits or troughs. They are considered to be cooking places, with the site remains residues from where stones were heated on fires and dropped into a pit containing water. Other functions suggested for these sites are saunas. An Iron Age hillfort, Caer Pwll-Glas (2008), lies on the hilltop at 130m to the northeast of the proposed improvements. No evidence for fields or other remains associated with this monument on the steep slopes and valley floor close to the proposed improvements has been recorded.

It has been suggested that the A487 follows the course of a Roman road (5222), but no hard evidence for this has been produced.

In the medieval period it lay within the *Cwmwd* of Genu'r Glyn in the County of Cardiganshire. Little is known of the medieval and early modern landscape history, land ownership and tenurial systems of this area. William Rees (1932) records a medieval settlement at Rhydypennau (Redepenne), although its exact location is unknown. He also records a possible route following roughly the course of the present A487(T). This route certainly was in existence by 1729 when Bowen published his map of south Wales.

By the mid 18th century almost all the land in the vicinity of the proposed road improvements lay within four estates: Gogerddan, Court Grange, Bryngwyn and Cynull Mawr. It is likely that much of the modern landscape had been established by a least the mid 18th century. Certainly, the first record that provides good detail - A Survey of Gogerddan Demesne of 1787 (National Library of Wales RM C22) – shows a landscape similar to that of today. The field system as it is today, apart from minor alterations, was laid out by 1787 and farms had been established. There is little evidence on the map to indicate how the field system had evolved apart from some large, regular enclosures on high ground to the northwest of the A487(T) called 'The Hill'. Both the name and the character of the fields suggest recent enclosure from moorland or open common. Detail relating to the road and its immediate environs is shown on the map. The road is named 'Turnpike Road'. The date when the Turnpike Trust was established for this section of road is not known. A turnpike road in existence by 1787 would almost certainly have used upgraded existing roads and

would not have been a new build as was more common by the early 19th century. Rhydypennau farm (48239) is marked as two buildings and the road is shown fording the stream. The field-name Cau Pen pom pren (48240) immediately to the northeast of the ford indicates that there had been a footbridge at the ford site or close by. No other buildings are shown alongside the road from Rhydypennau to the north in the area of proposed road improvements. Farms away from the road – Dolgau, Dolau, Pwll Glas etc are shown.

An 1823 Ordnance Survey map shows that the landscape had not changed much from 1787. A milestone (48241) is shown for the first time on this map. The position was much the same in 1847 when the tithe map was surveyed, apart from a new roadside cottage now called Tan-y-Bryn (48242 – Photo. 3). A road bridge had been built at Rhydypennau (19471), called Pont Rhyd-y-Pennau on later maps. Owing to the small map scale it is not certain if this was built by 1823. By 1888 and the publication of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition map significant changes had occurred. A group of buildings had been constructed towards the southern end of the proposed road improvements including the Rhydypennau Inn (48243), then called ‘Three Horse Shoes, Ty Newydd (48244) opposite the inn, and a cottage called Chwarel (48245). A small quarry is shown behind Chwarel cottage (19475). To the north of the proposed improvements a dwelling called Fron-ddel (48246) is shown. Very little change had taken place by the publication of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd Edition in 1905, and position was much the same at the publication of the 1964 Ordnance Survey 10,560 map, as it is today.

Notes on field boundaries

Field boundaries are exclusively earth banks topped with mixed species hedges (hawthorn, blackthorn, ash, oak, sycamore, dog rose, elder). The banks are not large, generally between 0.6m and 0.8m high and approximately 1.5m wide. The hedges are low and most are well maintained, although sections of some roadside ones have been removed to provide better sight lines and some others are reduced to straggling lines of bushes. During the 20th century some field boundaries were removed.

Archaeological sites on and close to the proposed road improvements

Arranged by Primary Record Number

Site	Category of Importance	Status
2008 Hillfort	A	SAM
2010 Burnt Mound	B	
2011 Burnt Mound	B	
9680 Cropmark	E	
9995 Bronze Age finds	E	
10912 Medieval settlement	E	
13049 Burnt Mound	B	

13050 Burnt Mound	B
19471 Pont Rhyd-y-Pennau	D
19475 Quarry	D
48239 Rhydypennau Farm	B
48240 Footbridge place-name	D
48241 Milestone	D
48242 Tan-y-Bryn cottage	B
48243 Rhydypennau Inn	B
48244 Ty Newydd	D
48245 Chwarel	B
48246 Ffron-ddel cottage	B

Ponterwyd footway

Historic landscape

This section of proposed road improvement lies in the village of Ponterwyd (Photos. 4 and 5) on the A44(T) from SN75038090 to SN75158124, a total of 520m. In the medieval period the area lay within the *Cwmwd* of Perfedd (Rees 1932). Little is known of the medieval and early modern landscape history, but this was a remote area dominated by large tracts of open moorland with occasional farms and scattered seasonal dwellings. By the 18th century the Gogerddan and Nanteos estates owned many of these farms. Unenclosed land was the property of the Crown.

A map of 1729 by Emmanuel Bowen shows an unenclosed mountain road running from Machynlleth in the north to Ffair Rhos (near Pontrhydfendigaid) and beyond to the south. From the north this road runs on the western side of the Afon Rheidol crossing the river at a bridge named Pont Kervid (5603), the bridge now known as Yr Hen Bont in Ponterwyd, and then continuing on the east side of the Rheidol. No east-west routes are shown on the map, and just a single building is shown on the east side of the Rheidol in approximately the position of Ponterwyd village today. A slightly later map of c. 1740 by Lewis Morris of the *Manner of Perveth* (reproduced in Bick and Davies 1994) shows more detail than the Bowen map. Ponterwyd village does not exist at this date, and, indeed, no buildings at all are shown at the village site. Morris's map shows the north-road, Yr Hen Bont, a bridge (19824) over the Afon Castell to the south of Yr Hen Bont, and several east-west mountain roads, one of which is labelled 'the high road to Llanidloes'. Morris also records a metal mine at Bryn-Glas (25875), c. 400m northeast of Yr Hen Bont. Good landscape detail is shown on an estate map of Pont Erwyd farm of 1789 (NLW Vol 37). Ponterwyd village did not exist in 1789.

The farm from which the village got its name lay on the west side of the Rheidol, although its lands stretched onto the east bank, and included Yr Hen Bont and a single building of unknown function of to the east of the bridge. This building is shown approximately at the location of the later Ponterwyd Chapel (19845). The cause of this chapel began in 1765 and the chapel was built in 1797 (remodelled in 1821 and 1854). It is possible that the 1789 building was either an agricultural structure used as a meetinghouse later bequeathed to the cause, or a pre-1797 chapel. A later hand added to the 1789 map a new road (the line of the present A44), the Ponterwyd Inn (48247), now the George Borrow, to the west of the Rheidol and a new bridge (48249) over the Rheidol immediately to the south of Yr Hen Bont. This new road was a turnpike created in 1812, and its construction together with the chapel heralded the beginnings of Ponterwyd village.

The original turnpike route from Aberystwyth east ran through Cmwystwyth (10km south of Ponterwyd) to Rhayader. In 1770, a more northerly route using upgraded local routes was established from Devil's Bridge over to Dyffryn Castell, meeting the present A44(T) 3km east of Ponterwyd, and on to Shrewsbury. The poor condition of this road prompted the Aberystwyth Turnpike Trustees to find a better alternative road. Thus in 1812 a new road from Aberystwyth to Ponterwyd was opened (Coyler 1984, 180). This was a new route, characterised by gentle inclines and long sweeping bends, and did not follow the course of established roads. The new bridge built in 1812 at Ponterwyd was originally a single-arched stone structure, but by 1900 the arch had been replaced by steel decking (Pentir Pumlumon 2002, 48). It is not clear exactly when construction of this turnpike to the east was completed, but was possibly not immediately after 1812, as 1819 and 1831 estate maps of Gelli (NLW Vol 45, 24 and Vol 14, 26) do not show the new road. However, the survey date of these maps is not known – it maybe pre 1812.

The estate map of 1831 (NLW Vol 14) and Ordnance Survey Surveyors' Drawings of 1833-34 show that 20 years after initial turnpike construction Ponterwyd village hardly existed. It consisted of the chapel and one other building. Apart from a couple of extra buildings at the east end of Yr Hen Bont and at the east end of the turnpike bridge few changes had occurred to the settlement by the time of the tithe survey of Llanbadarnfawr Parish in 1846. However, by this time what had been unenclosed moorland around Ponterwyd and alongside the turnpike road had been enclosed into the regularly shaped fields of today. By 1888 and the publication of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition map the importance of the old north-south mountain road had declined, however Ponterwyd had grown to a village with a cluster of buildings east of the bridge and intermittent linear development, including a school (19825), along the turnpike road to the east. Old mine workings are shown on slopes below the road and on slopes above to the north of the proposed improvement scheme. A milestone (48272 – Photo. 6) is also recorded on the fringe of the village. Very little change is recorded to the village and environs between 1888 and 1964 (Ordnance Survey 1964), and since then development has been limited mostly to new housing to the south of the Afon Castell outside the proposed improvement scheme.

Archaeological sites on and close to the proposed road improvements

Arranged by Primary Record Number

Site	Category of Importance	Status
5603 Yr Hen Bont	A	SAM+LB2
19824 Bont Fach	B	
19825 Ponterwyd School	B	
19845 Ponterwyd Chapel	A	LB2
19847 Ponterwyd Mill	B	
19878 Quarry	C	
25875 Bryn-Glas Mine	B	
25983 Bont Fach Mine	E	
48247 George Borrow Hotel	A	
48249 Ponterwyd Bridge	B	
48272 Milestone	B	
48278 Well	D	

Gelli Farm Improvements

Historic landscape

This section of proposed road improvement lies on the A44(T) from SN75948152 to SN76638120, a total of 780m (Photo. 8). In the medieval period the area lay within the *Cwmwd* of Perfedd (Rees 1932). Little is known of the medieval and early modern landscape history, but this was a remote area dominated by large tracts of open moorland with occasional farms and scattered seasonal dwellings. By the 18th century the Gogerddan and Nanteos estates owned many of these farms. Unenclosed land was the property of the Crown.

A map of 1729 by Emmanuel Bowen shows an unenclosed mountain road running from Machynlleth in the north to Ffair Rhos (near Pontrhydfendigaid) and beyond to the south. From the north this road runs on the western side of the Afon Rheidol crossing the river at a bridge named Pont Kervid (5603), the bridge now known as Yr Hen Bont in Ponterwyd, and then continuing on the east side of the Rheidol. No east-west routes are shown on the map. A slightly later map of c. 1740 by Lewis Morris of the *Manner of Perveth* (reproduced in Bick and Davies 1994) shows more detail than the Bowen map, including the north-road and several east-west mountain roads, one of which is labelled 'the high road to Llanidloes'. A map of 1795 confirms this route

(NLW Gogerddan 213). Morris also records a metal mine at Bryn-Glas (25875), c. 400m northeast of the present village of Ponterwyd, and settlements named Bryn-Glas (48273) on the slopes above the present road as today, and Lluest Gelli (48274), now Gelli Farm. The term lluest denotes a seasonally occupied dwelling for the summer pasture of sheep and cattle, but by the mid 18th century Gelli may have been in permanent occupancy. The 1795 map (ibid) also records that land towards the eastern end of the proposed improvements lay within the lands of Gelli, and that at the western end in land of Bryn-Glas.

Estate maps of Gelli dated 1819 and 1831 (NLW Vol 45, 24 and Vol 14, 26) show much useful detail. The turnpike road is not shown, but instead the east-west road through Dyffryn Castell runs high on the valley side above Gelli Farm buildings. The buildings lie in a small paddock set in a very large enclosure (as shown on modern maps) within open moorland. A turnpike road was built from Aberystwyth to Ponterwyd in 1812, and it is likely that it was continued east on or soon after this date. The absence of this road on the estate maps is thus difficult to explain. Its current route is shown on the Ordnance Survey Surveyors' Drawings of 1833-34.

The original turnpike route from Aberystwyth east ran through Cmwystwyth (10km south of Ponterwyd) to Rhayader. In 1770, a more northerly route using upgraded local routes was established from Devil's Bridge over to Dyffryn Castell, meeting the present A44(T) 3km east of Ponterwyd, and on to Shrewsbury. The poor condition of this road prompted the Aberystwyth Turnpike Trustees to find a better alternative road. Thus in 1812 a new road from Aberystwyth through Ponterwyd was opened (Coyler 1984, 180). The section east of Ponterwyd may have been opened at this date, or soon after. This was a new route, characterised by gentle inclines and long sweeping bends, and did not follow the course of established roads. To the east of Ponterwyd the pre-turnpike road followed a course higher up the valley side – the 1819 and 1831 estate maps of Gelli show it running on the slopes above the farm. Detail of the turnpike road and surrounding landscape is shown on the 1846 tithe map of Llanbadarn parish. Gelly (48274) and Bryn-Glas (48273) farms lie in large fields set in open moorland. The mines workings at Bryn-Glas (25875) immediately to the west of the proposed improvements are not shown, but this is unusual for a tithe map. They are shown disused on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. The landscape changed little between 1846 and 1888 – a new house/farm had been constructed at Gwar-llyn (48275), now Glenydd, with a well (48276) alongside the road, and Bryn-Glas bridge (19826) and Pont y Gelli (19881 – Photo. 7) with a milestone (48277 – Photo. 9) between are marked. It is likely that the bridges and milestone date to the road's construction. The landscape has remained virtually static since the publication of the 1888 map.

Notes on field boundaries

Field boundaries consist of light post and wire fences. At the time of construction in 1812 this road crossed open moorland, and no substantial roadside boundaries have ever been built.

Archaeological sites on and close to the proposed road improvements
 Arranged by Primary Record Number

Site	Category of Importance	Status
9172 Ffos Ddu metal mine	E	
19826 Bryn-Glas Bridge	B	
19881 Pont y Gelli	D	
25875 Bryn Glas Mine	E	
48273 Bryn-Glas Farm	E	
48274 Gelli Farm	B	
48275 Glenydd House	B	
48276 Well	E	
48277 Milestone	C	
48279 Dam	D	

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED SCHEMES ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

Dolgau Farm

Direct Impacts

48241 site of milestone. This site will be destroyed.

13049-50 burnt mounds. The new line of the road will pass very close the known remains of these sites. It is likely that these sites are much more extensive than the known buried remains and therefore it is likely deposits associated with them will be destroyed.

Boundary banks. Several sections of boundary bank will be destroyed during the proposed improvements.

Porterwyd Footway

Direct Impacts

Direct impacts of the proposed scheme will be to sites of minor importance.

Gelli Farm

Direct Impacts

19881 Pont-y-Gelli. This will be directly impacted by the proposed improvements.
48277 milestone. The site of this stone will be destroyed.

There will be an impact on the historic environment at all three locations, but this will be minor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Dolgau Farm

48241 site of milestone. It is possible that the milestone has been displaced and is now lying in the roadside hedge. It should be reinstated as close to its original position as possible if discovered during the proposed improvements.

13049-50 burnt mounds. The recording of these burnt mounds in a gas pipeline trench in 1986 essentially constituted an evaluation. Therefore the following works should take place as part of construction. Topsoil in the corridor of the proposed new road line close to these sites (in particular close to site 13049) should be removed under archaeological supervision. Test trenches should also be excavated to examine the possibility of deposits surviving at a lower level. Depending on results of the stripping and test trenching a programme of archaeological work may be required. It is recommended that a contingency sum is provided for this work to cover full excavation, environmental analysis and radiocarbon dating.

Boundary banks. New boundary banks should replicate existing boundaries as close as possible. The banks should be 0.6m to 0.8m high and topped with multi-species hedges.

Porterwyd Footway

There are no recommendations for these proposed improvements.

Gelli Farm

48277 milestone should be removed from its current location and placed as close as possible to its original position alongside the improved road line.

There are no substantial roadside boundaries along this section of road. New boundaries should be light fences in order to maintain the landscape's open aspect.

SOURCES

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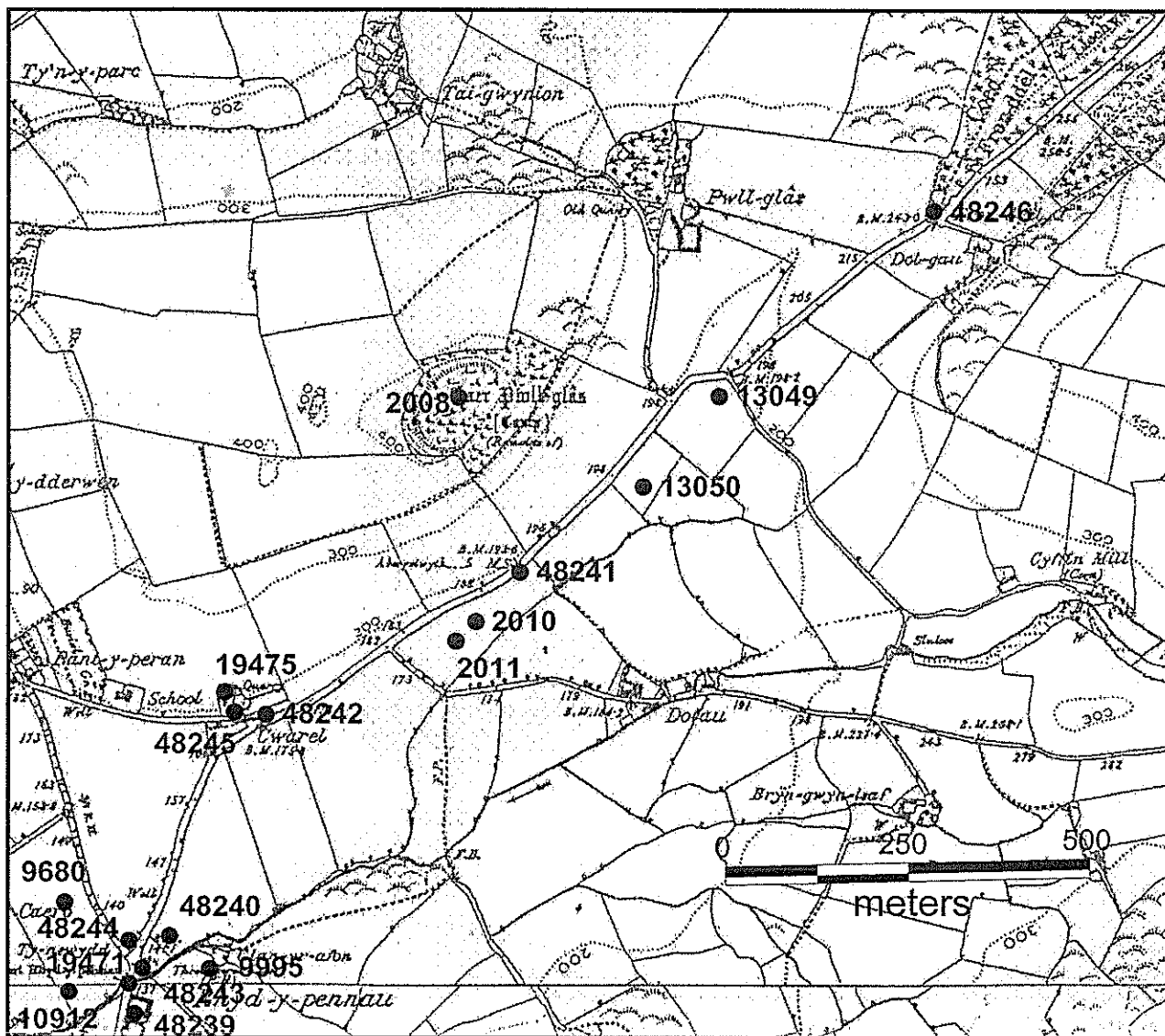


Figure 1. Location map of sites at Dolgau Farm.

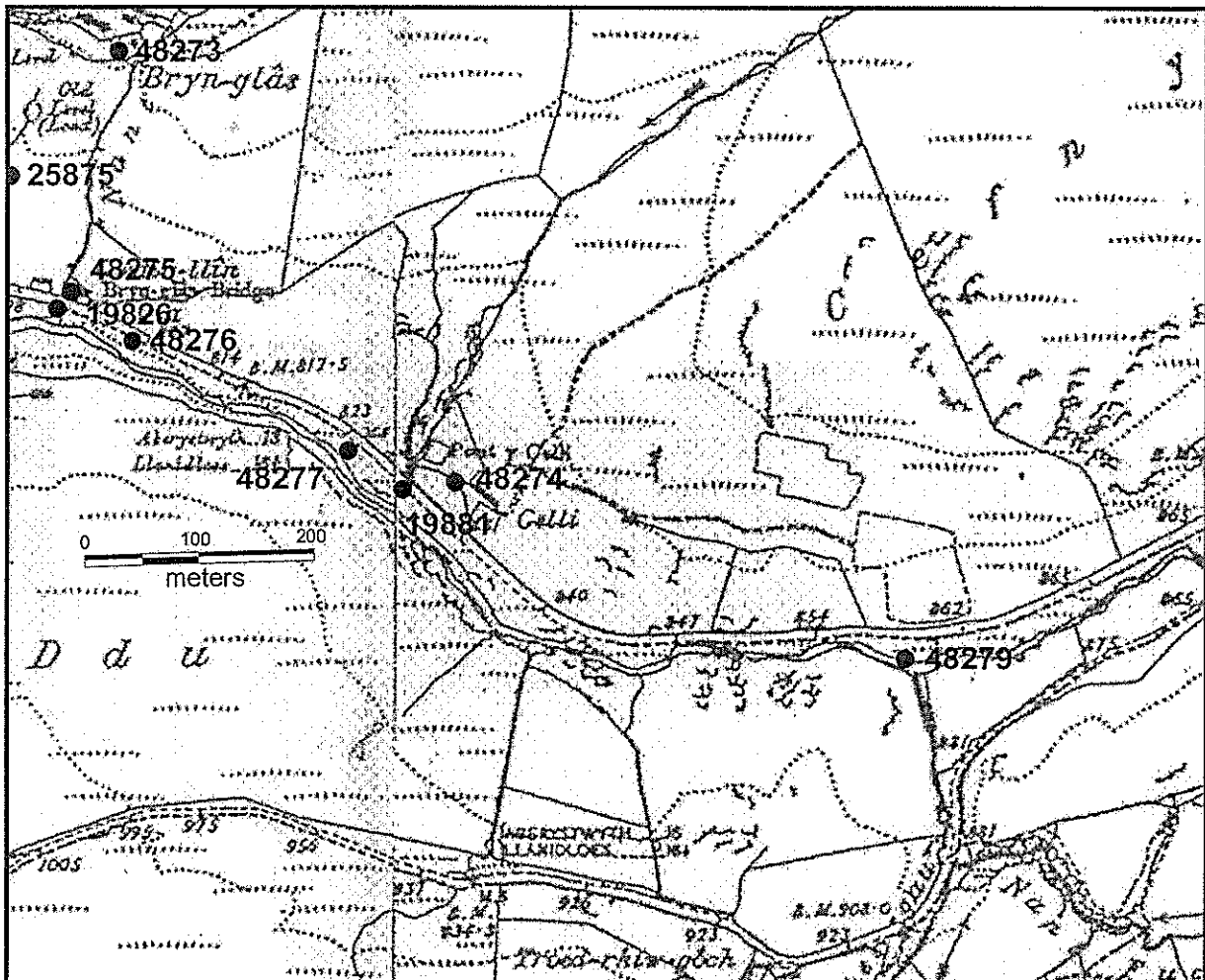


Figure 3. Location of sites at Gelli Farm.



Photo. 1. Looking northeast across sites of burnt mounds 2010-11. The mounds are visible as low earthworks.

Photo. 2. Looking west over the area of burnt mound site 13049. A short new section of road will cut across here taking out a kink in the present road.



Photo. 3. The A487(T) looking northeast towards Tan-y-Bryn cottage.



Photo. 4. The A44(T) in Ponterwyd looking west.

Photo. 5. The A44(T) in Ponterwyd looking east.



Photo. 6. Milestone 48272 in Ponterwyd. This site lies outside the proposed improvements.



Photo. 7. 19881 Pont y Gelli showing modern construction.

Photo. 8. The A44(T) east of Gelli Farm looking west.



Photo. 9. Milestone 48277 showing broken top.

APPENDIX I: CATALOGUE OF RESEARCH ARCHIVE

The archive of this report consists of 25 digital photographs (film record no. DAT2003-77), and 41 new and enhanced SMR records. The archive has been lodged with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record housed with Cambria Archaeology.

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

Cyfeirnod Record Number	2008	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN633866
Math o safle Site Type	HILLFORT	Cyfnod Period	Iron Age
Enw Name	CAER PWLL-GLAS		
Statws Safle Site Status	SAM;ACK		

Cyfeirnod Record Number	2010	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN63378637
Math o safle Site Type	BURNT MOUND	Cyfnod Period	Prehistoric
Enw Name	DOLAU		
Statws Safle Site Status			

An oval mound measuring 9m x 5m x 0.2m. It has been largely destroyed but augering did produce a dark matrix with burnt stone. It lies 17m north-east of burnt mound PRN 2011. JH based on GW 1995

Cyfeirnod Record Number	2011	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN63348634
Math o safle Site Type	BURNT MOUND	Cyfnod Period	Prehistoric
Enw Name	DOLAU		
Statws Safle Site Status			

A crescentic mound measuring 10m x 8m x 0.5m. Augering revealed a dark but humic matrix with some burnt stone. The mound lies 17m south-west of mound PRN 2010. JH based on GW 1995

Cyfeirnod Record Number	5603	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN74848087
Math o safle Site Type	BRIDGE	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	HEN BONT		
Statws Safle Site Status	SAM;LB2		

Single-arch bridge spanning the Rheidol in Ponterwyd village.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9172	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN758815
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	FFOS DDU		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

A minor metal mine working of 19th century date.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9680	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN628860
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY-NEWYDD		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

Circular cropmark of unknown purpose. RPS October 2001.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9995	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN630859
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	GLAN-YR-AFON		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10912	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN629859
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	REDEPENNE;RHYD-Y-PENNAU		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

This site is only known through documents. There are no physical remains of it, and its exact location is unknown.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	13049	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN6371786651
Math o safle Site Type	BURNT MOUND	Cyfnod Period	Prehistoric
Enw Name	PWLL GLAS		
Statws Safle Site Status			

This site was discovered during the construction of a gas pipeline in August 1986. It consisted of an area of burnt stone assumed to be a prehistoric burnt mound or hearth. A second similar site (13050) lies 150m to the southwest and two upstanding burnt mounds lie 450m to the southwest.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	13050	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN63608655
Math o safle Site Type	BURNT MOUND	Cyfnod Period	Prehistoric
Enw Name	PWLL GLAS		
Statws Safle Site Status			

This site was discovered in 1986 during the construction of a gas pipeline. It consists of an area of burnt stone sealed by a deposit of mixed peaty clay. The burnt stone is probably the remains of prehistoric burnt mound or hearth. A similar site lies 150m to the northeast and two upstanding burnt mounds lie 260m to the southwest.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	19471	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN6287858758
Math o safle Site Type	BRIDGE	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	PONT RHYD-Y-PENNAU		
Statws Safle Site Status			

The crossing of this stream was probably by a ford (hence Rhydypennau) until the 19th century. The road over the stream had been turnpiked by the late 18th century, but an estate map of 1787 still shows a ford here. It is not until the tithe survey of 1847 that a bridge is shown. The current bridge is modern - concrete and stone.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	19475	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN6302386274
Math o safle Site Type	QUARRY	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	CHWAREL		
Statws Safle Site Status			

A small quarry is shown here in 1888. In 2003 it was being worked and covered an area c. 40m by 30m and 10m deep.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	19824	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN7496580838
Math o safle Site Type	BRIDGE	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	BONT FACH;PONT Y GASTELL		
Statws Safle Site Status			

A road bridge is named 'Pont y Gastell' here in on a map of 1795. This bridge seems to have fallen into disuse as a later source states that the crossing was a ford and the current bridge was built in 1903.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	19825	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN75138114
Math o safle Site Type	*SCHOOL	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	PONTERWYD		
Statws Safle Site Status			

20th century school in Ponterwyd village. The school has been converted to domestic use.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	19826	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN75948150
Math o safle Site Type	BRIDGE	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	BRYN-GLAS		
Statws Safle Site Status			

This bridge supports a road constructed as a turnpike in 1812. This bridge is therefore assumed to be of this date. It consists of a low round-headed stone-built arched culvert. The stone parapets are modern.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	19845	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN74908090
Math o safle Site Type	CHAPEL	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	PONTERWYD		
Statws Safle Site Status	LB2		

A building is shown on the site of this chapel on a map of 1789. The chapel cause started in 1765, and the present Calvinistic Methodist Chapel was built in 1797 - 1800 according to a plaque on its wall. Rebuilt 1821 and 1854. Still in use.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	19847	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN74908082
Math o safle Site Type	CORN MILL	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	PONTERWYD MILL		
Statws Safle Site Status			

Former corn mill in Ponterwyd village. Converted into a house by the 1980s.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	19878	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN75238124
Math o safle Site Type	QUARRY	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	UNKNOWN		
Statws Safle Site Status			

Small quarry shown on 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	19881	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN76258136
Math o safle Site Type	BRIDGE	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	PONT Y GELLI		
Statws Safle Site Status			

The road over this bridge was constructed in 1812 as a turnpike, and therefore the original Pont y Gelli is assumed to be of this date. The present bridge consists of a modern concrete culvert with modern stone parapets.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	25875	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN758816
Math o safle Site Type	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	BRYNGLAS MINE;BRYN-GLAS		
Statws Safle Site Status			

Lead ore output-50 tons

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25983	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN751809
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BONT FACH		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

Minor metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48239	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6289085796
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	*FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	RHYDYPENNAU FARM		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

This farm was established by 1787 when it is shown on an estate map as part of Gogerddan Demesne. The present house is 2-storey of 3 bays and cement rendered. It probably dates to the late 19th century. The stone farm buildings set around a courtyard have been converted to craft shops.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48240	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62958588
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FOOTBRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAU PEN POM PREN		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

The field to the northeast of Rhydypennau bridge is called Cau Pen Pom Pren on an estate map of 1787. No footbridge is marked on the map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48241	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6343586435
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MILESTONE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>			
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

Although the stretch of road that this milestone lies on was a turnpike from the late 18th century, the milestone itself is not shown on maps until 1823 when it appears on the Ordnance Survey Surveyors' Drawings. No trace of this milestone was found in June 2003, although the grass verge and hedge were very overgrown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48242	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6306886233
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TAN-Y-BRYN		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

This roadside cottage was constructed between 1823 and 1847. It consists of a 2-storey, 3 bay building of bare stone (although it was rendered) with a slate roof. It probably dates to the late 19th century.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48243	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6291585915
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	* PUBLIC HOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	Rhydypennau Inn;Three Horseshoes		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

A public house - Three Horseshoes - was founded here between the tithe survey of 1847 and the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Ed map of 1888. Now called the Rhydypennau Inn. The core of the inn is 2-storey, 3 bay stone-built cement-rendered building in the late 19th century Georgian tradition. Various extensions and have been tacked on to this core structure.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48244	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6289285943
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY NEWYDD;NANTEOL		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

A dwelling was established here between 1847 and 1888. Originally called Ty Newydd, now Nantcol. It is now a modern brick-built bungalow.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48245	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6304086248
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	Cottage	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CHWAREL		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

A cottage was established here between 1847 and 1888 immediately to the south of a small quarry. The cottage is 2-storey, stone-built and colour-washed under a slate roof. It is broadly in the mid-late 19th century vernacular tradition, although details such as the original 12-pane sash windows indicate more polite Georgian traits.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	48246	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN6400186909
Math o safle Site Type	COTTAGE	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	FRON-DDEL		
Statws Safle Site Status			

This cottage was established between 1847 and 1888. It is a 1 and a half storey cottage, probably stone built but cement rendered. It probably dates to the mid to late 19th century.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	48247	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN7465080540
Math o safle Site Type	* HOTEL	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	PONTERWYD;THE GEORGE BORROW;THE GOGERDDAN ARMS		
Statws Safle Site Status			

This hotel/public house was established in 1812, or soon after, alongside a turnpike road constructed in 1812. It is a substantial 2 storey cement rendered building in the Georgian tradition.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	48248	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN7488880827
Math o safle Site Type	BRIDGE	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name	PONTERWYD BRIDGE		
Statws Safle Site Status			

This bridge was constructed in 1812 as part of a turnpike road from Aberystwyth to the east through Ponterwyd. Originally it had a single stone arch, but this was replaced by steel decking by 1900, which in turn has been replaced by more substantial steel decking. The stone abutments of the original bridge support the decking.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	48272	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN7501580892
Math o safle Site Type	MILESTONE	Cyfnod Period	Post Med
Enw Name			
Statws Safle Site Status			

The turnpike road alongside which this milestone lies was constructed in 1812, but the stone itself was not recorded until 1888 when it is shown on the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. It originally stood on the south side of the road at SN7501580892 but was moved to its present position on the north side in the late 20th century. It is a simple rounded-headed monolith with the inscription ABERYSTWYTH 12 Miles.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48273	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76018176
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN-GLAS		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

A farmstead is recorded here by 1795. It is still in use, though its current character has not been recorded.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48274	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76318134
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GELLI; LLUEST GELLI		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

This farm was first recorded in 1795 when it was called Lluest Gelli. On estate maps of 1819 and 1831 it is called Gelli or Gelly. It is still in use. The house 2-storey of 3 bays with central front door and gable end chimneys. It is cement rendered, probably over stone. A typical late 19th century small farmhouse. A single range of stone-built out-buildings (cowhouse) is attached in-line to the house. A detached corrugated iron outbuilding lies close to the house.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48275	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7596481523
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med; Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	GLENYDD; GWAR-LLYN		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

This house was established between 1846 and 1888. Originally called Gwar-llyn as a farm. The present house, now called Glenydd, probably dates to the early 20th century. It does not now have an agricultural function.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48276	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7601881381
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WELL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GWAR-LLYN		
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

A well is marked on Ordnance Survey maps. Probably the water source for Gwar-Llyn farm. It was not seen in 2003, but it likely to have been a spring rather than a conventionally constructed well.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48277	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7620081381
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MILESTONE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>			
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

A milestone is first recorded at this location on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. The turnpike road alongside which it lies was built in 1812 and therefore the milestone is likely to be of this date. It is a simple rounded-headed stone, or rather was as the top portion of it has broken off taking most of the inscription with it. The letters AB and TH for Aberystwyth survive.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48278	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7509980971
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WELL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>			
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

A well marked on Ordnance Survey maps survives at a spring welling from a small brick-lined drain.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	48279	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7667381176
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DAM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>			
Statws Safle <i>Site Status</i>			

A modern concrete dam built across the Afon Castell.

APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 43 DYFFRYN CASTELL

GRID REFERENCE: SN 780818

AREA IN HECTARES: 198.9

Historic Background

The early history of this area has not been researched. By the end of the 18th century part of this area had come into the possession of the Nanteos estate. Early 19th-century estates maps (NLW Vol 45, 24, 26) show a landscape similar to that of today; scattered farms, enclosed land on the valley floor, with larger enclosures on the lower valley sides giving way to unenclosed land at higher levels. There has been, however, sub-division of fields since then. For instance, in 1819, Troed rhiw-goch Farm consisted of a single dwelling in a very large enclosure, now it is sub-divided. It is likely that in general the settlement pattern and field system dates to at least the late Medieval Period. In 1770, a turnpike, which passed through this area from Shrewsbury over to Devil's Bridge and on to Aberystwyth, was opened. A new turnpike opened in 1812 followed the course of the old up to the Dyffryn Castell Hotel when it branched off pursuing a more direct course to Aberystwyth through Ponterwyd; this turnpike is followed by the current A44. Turnpikes clearly stimulated trade, resulting in the construction of the Dyffryn Castell Hotel, but it is not clear how much they stimulated the mining industry. The first large-scale mine in the area, Castell, began operations in 1785, but closed in 1803. It was reopened several times during the 19th century, finally closing in 1908 (Bick 1983, 10). Workings at Esgairlle mine may be of great antiquity as stone ore-dressing artefacts have been found here. Commercial workings started at this mine in 1846, closing in 1892 (Bick 1983, 10-11). The garden at Dyffryn Castell Hotel is recorded on the Welsh Historic Gardens Database.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area essentially consists of the valley floor and lower valley slopes of the Afon Castell, lying between 160m and 260m. Improved grazing land is dominant, but rougher grazing lies on the steeper slopes, and peaty hollows and rushy ground is evident in hollows on the valley floor. Improved grazing gives way to unenclosed moor or large forestry plantations at higher levels. Small conifer plantations are present in this area, but apart from these, this is a treeless landscape. The land has been divided into medium- to large-sized fields on the valley floor and large enclosures on the valley sides. These enclosures are formed from earth banks - nowhere do hedges survive. Wire fences form stock-proof boundaries. At the Dyffryn Castell Hotel dry-stone walls define small paddocks; these walls are in poor condition. The two metal mines, Castell and Esgairlle, are prominent landscape components. Spoil tips and old workings are the most obvious landscape feature of these mines, but at Castell the old mine buildings are highly visible reminders of this once important industry. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms which are located at the foot of the valley sides or terraces at higher levels. There is a scattering of deserted farms and cottages across the area. Older domestic buildings are stone-built with slate roofs, interspersed with which are modern houses of rendered concrete. The sinuous course of the turnpike road, the present A44, on the northern valley side is a further distinctive and important historic landscape component in this area.

Apart from the archaeology associated with the metal mining industry and deserted settlements, a Medieval moated settlement - Llys Arthur - lies within this area, as does the site of a possible Neolithic stone circle.

This is a very well-defined landscape area. On all sides lie either high, unenclosed moorland (areas 17, 21) or 20th century forestry (area 7).

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 76 BRYNGWYN

GRID REFERENCE: SN 645870
AREA IN HECTARES: 537.2

Historic Background

The early history of this area has not been researched. By the late 18th-century nearly all the land was divided between the estates of Gogerddan, Court Grange, Bryngwyn and Cynull Mawr. Estate maps (NLW Gogerddan 35, 36; NLW R.M. C22; NLW Vol 38, 8; NLW Vol 42) of the late 18th- and early 19th-century show a landscape almost identical to that of today - dispersed farms, irregular fields and scattered woodland. The origin of the settlement pattern and field system is unknown, but it is likely that the estates mentioned above were created during a period of transition in the late Medieval Period, when the concept of private ownership was becoming accepted. If so, then it is likely that the settlement pattern of dispersed farms dates to at least this period. The field system may have been established contemporaneously with the farms. Place-names such as Maesnewydd and Maes-y-dogn suggest, however, the former presence of a strip- or sub-divided field system.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of undulating west- and northwest-facing slopes of a minor valley lying between 50m and 150m. The historic landscape comprises a settlement pattern of dispersed farms and cottages set within a field system of irregular, small enclosures, with small stands of deciduous woodland and conifer plantations. Improved pasture dominates, with very little rough pasture and poor quality land present. The field patterning is in good condition. Boundaries are mostly of earth banks topped with hedges, with occasional dry-stone walls on the higher slopes. Hedges are generally in good condition, with occasional distinctive trees, but in some areas, particularly at higher levels they are becoming overgrown and neglected. Older, traditional buildings are stone-built with slate roofs, including the impressive Maesnewydd farm which was mostly rebuilt in the 19th century. Interspersed with older buildings are modern dwellings and structures, including a small nucleation at Rhydypennau. Most farms have steel-frame or other modern structures annexed to them.

Recorded archaeology includes the remains of minor metal mines on the eastern border of the area and two corn mills. A time-depth element to the landscape is provided by a small Iron Age hillfort, four Bronze Age burnt mounds or hearths - possible settlement sites - and finds of Bronze Age date.

This area is not easy to define. To the west and north landscape areas have yet to be described, and to the east and south this area merges with less ancient but nevertheless similar, land.

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 84 PONTERWYD

GRID REFERENCE: SN 750810

AREA IN HECTARES: 360.4

Historic Background

The western part of this area formed part of the Nantyrarian Grange belonging to Cwm-hir Abbey. The early history of the remainder has not been researched. By the 18th-century, and probably earlier, the Nanteos and Gogerddan estates owned extensive tracts of land in and around Ponterwyd. Estate maps of the late 18th- and early-19th (NLW Vol 45, 35; Vol 37, 51, 53) century demonstrate that this area has experienced considerable change over the last two centuries. Two hundred years ago, Ponterwyd consisted of two dwellings with one or two paddocks attached set within a large tract of unenclosed land. A similar pattern of settlement lay to the east of Ponterwyd - only a couple of dwellings, possibly squatter settlements, are shown on the maps. Bryn Bras and Troed-yr-Henriw are, however, possibly long established settlements, as these two farms are shown and named on the estate maps, each having small fields close to the dwellings with larger enclosures further out. To the north of the village and south of the present Dinas Reservoir lies a field system of small enclosures across the floor of the Rheidol valley. Although the area lay at the junction of an ancient east-west route corridor and a north-south route corridor and was the location of a fair (Lewis 1955, 45-47) it was the construction of a turnpike through Ponterwyd in 1812 (Colyer 1984, 176-82) that spurred the development of Ponterwyd village. A hotel was established - now named the George Borrow - a chapel constructed and houses built. Lead mining developed in the area. Works at Llywernog had been established by 1756 (Bick 1983, 12-18), but it was in the 19th century that the industry was fully developed, with the mines of Ponterwyd, Clara and Llywernog all working. These mines were amalgamated into the Llywernog United Silver-Lead Mining Co. in 1858, but production never seems to have been great, and working finally ceased in 1907. Llywernog is now a mining museum. The construction of the turnpike and the development of the mining industry promoted the growth of Ponterwyd and the surrounding area. Cottages, some still inhabited in and some deserted, testify to the expansion of population in the 19th century. Coupled with this was an increase in the area of cultivated land, with much moorland subject to enclosure, and large fields sub-divided into smaller units. In the 1950s and early 1960s the construction of the Rheidol hydro-electric scheme led to a dramatic increase in population, resulting in much new housing in and around Ponterwyd.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This complex area is centred on the village of Ponterwyd in the Rheidol valley. The river here flows in a narrow valley at approximately 200m, with the village and other settlements situated on a terrace at 230m. On slopes up to 310m lie higher farms and cottages. Scattered around the loosely nucleated village are dispersed farms and cottages set in a field system of medium-sized enclosures. These enclosures are formed from earth banks, and in a few instances, broken down dry-stone walls. The few hedges that are present are very overgrown, and are almost tree-size. Apart from these and small 20th century conifer plantations, this is generally a treeless landscape. Most earth banks have no hedges, and wire fences provide stock-proof barriers. Improved grazing dominates the area, but there is a large proportion of rough pasture, rushy ground and peaty hollows. Buildings are a mixture of older stone-built structures with slate roofs and modern rendered concrete buildings with a variety of roofing materials. Steel frame farm and light industrial buildings are also present. There are small 20th century housing estates in Ponterwyd. An early photograph of an unidentified cottage (Smith 1986, 286) near Ponterwyd shows that thatch was used as a roofing material up to the late 19th-century. Remains of the lead mining industry are obvious and important components of the historic landscape. Spoil tips, reservoirs, leats and a collection of restored and reconstructed buildings at Llywernog mining museum are amongst some of the more important remains.

Recorded archaeology in this area is dominated by remains of the metal mining industry and by extant buildings such as chapels, a school and dwellings. Several buildings of the Llywernog mine are listed. The only time-depth to the landscape is provided by finds of Bronze Age date and a possible burnt mound of similar date.

This is a well-defined area, with high moorland adjoining it on most sides (areas 17, 18, 21, 71), and to the north the reservoirs and dispersed farms of the upper Rheidol valley (area 72). Only to the south, where this area borders area 60, is there uncertainty as to where the boundary should be drawn.

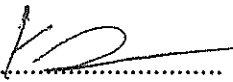
TRUNK ROAD IMPROVEMENTS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN CEREDIGION

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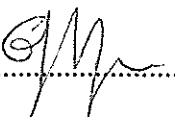
This report has been prepared by K Murphy

Position Principal Archaeologist - Field Operations

Signature  Date 3/07/03

This report has been checked and approved by G Hughes on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Trust Director

Signature  Date 3/7/03

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have
on the content or presentation of this report