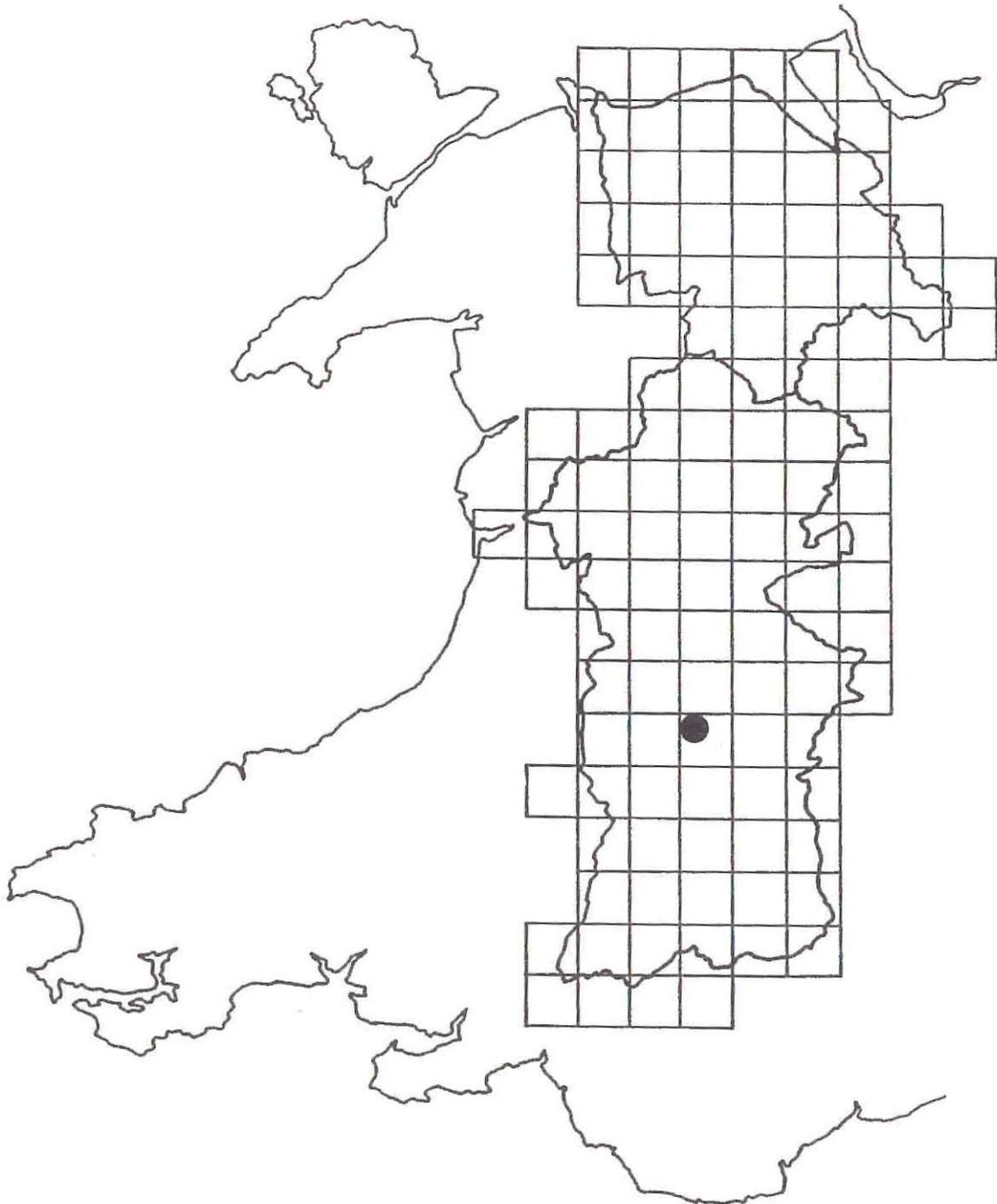


*A470 Improvement: Cwmbach to
Newbridge-on-Wye, Powys*

DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT



CPAT Report No 129

*A470 Improvement: Cwmbach to
Newbridge-on-Wye, Powys*

DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

by D Thomas
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Report prepared for Powys County Council

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

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SUMMARY

CPAT Contracting has carried out Stage 1 of the assessment of the archaeological resource affected by the proposed Cwmbach to Newbridge-on-Wye road improvement. The assessment consisted of rapid field examination of all sites listed in the sites and monuments record for the county and a desk-top study of all readily available documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources. The assessment has described the sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record and has identified a number of previously unrecorded sites. It is envisaged that these sites will be visited during Stage 2 of the assessment which will include a systematic fieldwalking programme.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Contracting section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (hereafter CPAT) was commissioned in February 1995 by the Highways and Transportation Department of Powys County Council to carry out an archaeological assessment of a proposed road improvement scheme on a 7.5km stretch of the A470 trunk road between Cwmbach and Newbridge on Wye, to the north of Builth Wells in Powys (from approximately SO 029526 to SO 013601). The A470 runs from Cardiff to Glan Conwy and is one of the main north to south routes through Wales. The scheme is required to improve what is regarded as a dangerous stretch of the road by a combination of road straightening and rerouting. Accordingly a corridor 7.5km in length and varying between 150m and 1km in width was designated for Stage 1 of the assessment.

1.2 The archaeological assessment was requested by the Highways and Transportation Department of Powys County Council on the advice of the Curatorial section of CPAT acting in their role as archaeological consultants to the Council. A brief for the archaeological assessment was subsequently prepared by the curatorial section of CPAT which recognised the archaeological sensitivity of the area and proposed a programme of work consisting of fieldwork and desk-top study to assess the impact of the proposed improvement on the archaeological resource of the stage 1 corridor.

1.3 The curatorial brief included a list of sites recommended for fieldwork assessment in the corridor which was based on the county Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter SMR) held at the CPAT offices in Welshpool. They were visited to assess their degree of preservation, significance and the likely impact of the proposals. The desktop assessment involved a study of all readily available cartographic, documentary and aerial photographic archives relating to the listed sites and any other previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest in the corridor. A second stage of the assessment is envisaged which will include a systematic fieldwalking programme and this may identify other previously unrecorded sites. It must be stressed that any new sites may also have implications for the proposed roadline, and as a result this report on Stage 1 of the assessment only outlines in general the possible mitigation strategies for each of the sites listed in the brief.

1.4 The sites listed in the curatorial brief are discussed in Section 5, and are categorised according to their significance and implications for the siting of the road. They are listed according to their primary record number (hereafter PRN) as they are in the SMR. The site of Woodcastle Farm is listed as PRN 6246 as it is in the SMR. It was mistakenly listed as a 'burnt mound' in the Brief. An additional site, PRN 4253, was listed in the SMR record but not in the Brief. Previously unrecorded sites recognised from the desk-top assessment are listed in Section 5, and are numbered from 1 to 14. These are not categorised in the same way as those listed in the SMR because they have not been visited in the field.

1.5 It is assumed that no habitable building will be affected by the proposals, so historic buildings which are still in domestic use have not been recorded.

2. DESK-TOP STUDY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The desk-top study included consultation of the County SMR and aerial photographic archive held at the CPAT offices in Welshpool, the map archive held at the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth, the National Monument Record and aerial photographic archive held at the RCAHMW (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales) also in Aberystwyth, and archives held at the Powys County Archives Office and Powys County Library in Llandrindod Wells. The Aerial Photographic collections at the RCAHMW were however incomplete, so similar collections were consulted at the Central Register of Air Photography in Wales, part of the Welsh Office in Cardiff.

2.2 Cartographic Sources

2.2.1 There are no early estate maps relating to the area in either the National Library of Wales or the Powys County Archive. The earliest maps of the area are therefore the Tithe and Enclosure maps of the mid 19th century. The coverage of the area on these maps is not consistent as the corridor lies in three separate parishes. Only the northern part of the corridor, that which lies in the parish of Llanyre, is the subject of an enclosure map (dating to 1843), whereas all three parishes are covered by the tithe maps, of from differing dates. The map of Llanyre was prepared in 1840, the map of Disserth in 1847 and the map of Llanelwedd in 1842. The apportionments are similarly of differing dates. That for Llanyre dates to 1841, that for Disserth to 1849 and that for Llanelwedd to 1846.

2.2.2 The road corridor is covered by eight sheets of the first edition of the 25" Ordnance survey map. All were published in 1889 and surveyed in 1888, except for the sheet covering the southernmost section of the corridor (Rad 27,16) which was surveyed in 1887. The second edition of the 25" map was revised in 1902 and published in 1904.

2.3 Documentary Sources

2.3.1 The site records provided by the SMR and the NMR were studied as a basis for the field assessment.

2.3.2 The records held at the National Library in Aberystwyth and the Powys County Archive were searched for any primary documentary sources relating to the road corridor, but a search of the indices of collections possibly relating to the area failed to produce anything of relevance to the assessment.

2.3.3 The relevant local and national journals were searched for material relating to the sites. This search was based on the bibliography provided by the SMR at CPAT. Other publications relating to the area were also studied.

2.4 Aerial Photographic Archive

2.4.1 Three collections of aerial photographic records were consulted as part of the assessment. The first of these is a series of site specific oblique photographs held at CPAT. The other two, the RAF and Ordnance Survey collections, are held at the RCAHMM offices in Aberystwyth. These are vertical photographs at a scale of 1:10,000. Unfortunately the collections at the RCAHMM were incomplete so similar the RAF collection held at the Welsh Office in Cardiff was also consulted.

3. FIELD ASSESSMENT

3.1 Access was arranged with the landowners by Powys County Council. Most of the sites listed in the brief were visited over and their significance and survival assessed. Access was denied to sites PRN 3770 and parts of RR 623. Field visits to new sites identified as a result of the desk-top survey were not designated as part of the stage 1 assessment.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 No systematic study of the archaeology of the area has previously been carried out. What information there is has been collected on a largely piecemeal and site specific basis from a variety of sources, and consequently the records of the sites vary considerably in detail and quality. The scheduled site at Cwrt Llechrhyd (PRN 1605) for example has been the subject of much historical discussion, a detailed plan and small-scale rescue excavations (Musson and Spurgeon, 1988). Some sites however, such as Cae Maen (PRN 3770), are only recorded from placename evidence, and others, such as the Cwmbach Llechrhyd Cropmark (PRN 1614), only recorded from the evidence of small-scale vertical aerial photography. The field assessment carried out as part of the Stage 1 programme was useful and has added some information, but generally only a brief overview of the archaeological background can be provided.

4.2 The assessment corridor lies to the east of the River Wye, with its tributary the River Ithon passing across the corridor from east to west. The land is undulating and varies in height between approximately 150m and 200m OD. The area has a slowly permeable fine silty and clayey soil (Mackney et al 1983) capable of supporting good quality pasture, but is often waterlogged.

4.3 Today the land use of the area is almost wholly agricultural with the main emphasis on cattle and sheep rearing. The settlement pattern is characterised by scattered farmsteads and smallholdings with larger settlements at Newbridge-on-Wye, Builth Road and Cwmbach Llechrhyd. It is likely that this pattern of land use and settlement has been in place for some considerable time, although the settlements of Newbridge on Wye, Builth Road and Cwmbach Llechrhyd are all probably recent additions (Silvester 1994, 25, 43, and 128). Recent agricultural practices have meant that many sites have undergone severe erosion, particularly as a result of ploughing. Only the site at Cwrt Llechrhyd has any substantial earthworks, and even relatively recent landscape features such as field boundaries recognised from 19th-century maps are no longer visible.

4.4 The first evidence of human activity in the area comes from the Neolithic period and is represented by a stone axe found in the bank of the River Wye in 1907 (Anon 1908). It is unlikely however that there was intense Neolithic occupation of the area in this period as the soil would have been generally unsuitable for early cultivation, although cereal pollen from the neolithic period has been found in a buried soil in an upland context at Llanelwedd (Crampton 1967).

4.5 Four sites in the corridor have recently been assigned to the Bronze Age. One of these, the Cwmbach Llechrhyd Cropmark (PRN 1614), was recognised by aerial photography and another, the Cae Maen Stone (PRN 3770) was suggested on the basis of the field name (RCAHMMW 1913, 41). Both these sites must be regarded as conjectural at best. If these sites are disregarded only the Penmaenau Barrow (PRN 4102) which was recognised in 1850, and was supposedly still visible in 1910 (Owen 1948), and the Dol Ffin Circle (3783) (RCAHMMW 1913, 85) lie within the corridor. Neither of these are visible today. The Dol Ffin Circle may have been confused with the Penmaenau Rocks Circle (PRN 5289) which lies outside the corridor at SO 03425257.

4.6 No sites have been recognised in the corridor which can be assigned to the Iron Age. Close to the corridor is Wellfield Hillfort (PRN 1604; SO 03555280), so it is likely that there was at least some occupation of the land closer to the river but such sites are difficult to recognise, particularly where there has been intensive ploughing as is the case here.

4.7 Sites of Roman occupation are similarly absent from the road corridor, although it is likely that a Roman Road (RR 623) passes somewhere through the area. This road would have linked the Roman Fort at Castell Collen near Llandrindod Wells and the small marching camp recently recognised at Penmincae. Three possible routes have been suggested, all of which cross the road corridor (see below, para 5.14).

4.8 The Cwrt Llechrhyd Moated site (PRN 1605) is the only site in the area which dates from the early medieval period. This is an important site and is well preserved. It has been the subject of small-scale rescue excavations and charcoal was recovered from below the bank which was dated to 1125+/-65 BP (Musson and Spurgeon 1988). A battle fought between Rhys ab Tewdwr and the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn in 1087 or 1089 and documented in the Brut y Saeson is also thought to have been fought in the area, although no definite battle site has been identified.

4.9 Sites dating to the later medieval period are also rare in the area. A possible early church site is suggested by the field name 'Cae yr Eglwys' (RCAHMMW 1913, 85 and Silvester 1994, 25) close to Cwrt Llechrhyd, but field work has failed to reveal any features associated with such a site. A castle site is suggested by the name of Woodcastle Farm, and a reference in a document of 1587 to 'Castell Daldall' thought to relate to the same site (Anon 1931, 24). No features have been identified during fieldwork that could relate to this site.

4.10 There is only one site recorded in the corridor as being of post-medieval date. The record of post-medieval sites is however very piecemeal, and the site recorded (PRN 3771) is an early modern coppice enclosure probably dating to 1881.

4.11 Many of the farm sites were well established by the date of the

Tithe surveys between 1840 and 1847 as were many of the field boundaries still visible today. They were undoubtedly established in the post-medieval period if not earlier. Other developments in the area in the 19th-century were the building of two railway lines, namely the Llanidloes to Brecon railway which opened in 1864 and closed in 1962, and the Llandrindod Wells to Llandovery Railway, opened in 1868 and still operating. The settlements of Newbridge-on-Wye (PRN 16182), Cwmbach Llechrhyd (PRN 16131) and Builth Road (PRN 16312) are all of post-medieval origin, as are the churches at the first two (PRN 16043 and 16011 respectively; Silvester 1994, 25, 42 and 128). The present road is of unknown date, and was already in place by the date of the Tithe survey. The bridging point over the Ithon at Pont ar Ithon has however altered as the Tithe map of Llanyre parish dating to 1840 shows two bridges, the earlier approximately 80m to the south of the present bridge. The later Tithe map of Disserth parish dating to 1847 confusingly shows only the earlier bridge.

5. SITES LISTED IN THE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

5.1 The sites are described below as they are in the County SMR in order of their Primary Record Number. Also included in the description is a category which refers to the archaeological significance of the site and its implications on schemes which may affect it. The sites have been placed in these categories as a result of the current assessment. The meaning of these categories are as follows:

Category A Sites of sufficient importance to merit avoidance by any proposed development, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Historic Parks, or those that meet the criteria for scheduling or listing.

Category B Sites of regional importance which do not merit scheduling or listing but for which preservation in-situ is preferred.

Category C Sites which merit adequate recording if their destruction is necessary.

Category D Sites of minor importance for which rapid recording would be sufficient, usually as part of a Watching Brief.

Category E Sites for which Stage 1 of the assessment was not sufficient to assess their significance. Further work would be needed if they are to be directly affected by the proposals.

Category F Those sites which have previously been noted as possible sites, but which are now thought to have little or no archaeological significance. Also those sites which have been noted but for which there is no precisely known location.

5.2 PRN 1605 Cwrt Llechrhyd (SO 02625313).

Category A

5.2.1 This is a scheduled ancient monument of national importance (SAM R140) and as such legislation provides a constraint on the siting of the proposed road. The extent of the scheduled area is shown on Fig 1. It is an unusual moated site which has been radiocarbon dated to 1125±65 BP from charcoal recovered from beneath the bank, suggesting a construction date in the 9th or 10th centuries (Musson and Spurgeon 1988).

5.3 PRN 1614 Cwmbach Llechrhyd Cropmark (SO 02795395).

Category F

5.3.1 The site was noted because of marks on a 1:10,000 vertical aerial photograph which suggested a burial site. Nothing is visible on the ground and its location on steeply sloping ground would suggest that the marks do not represent anything of archaeological significance.

5.4 PRN 2281 Hen Faes Enclosure (SO 02165437).

Category F

5.4.1 It was suggested that this site represented one corner of a Roman Camp on the basis of a 1:10,000 vertical photograph, but is almost certainly a ploughed out enclosure of 19th-century date and therefore of minor archaeological significance.

5.5 PRN 3770 Cae Maen Placename (SO 02285637).

Category F

5.5.1 The placename was recognised from the Tithe survey but previous field visits by CPAT and the Ordnance Survey failed to locate anything relating to a possible standing stone. Access to the site was refused, but on the basis of a field visit by CPAT in 1980 it is felt that nothing remains of any archaeological significance.

5.6 PRN 3783 Dol Ffin Circle (SO 032522). See PRN 4102

5.7 PRN 3786 Cae yr Eglwys (SO 02455294).

Category E

5.7.1 The site is known from placename evidence (RCAHMW 1913, 85), but no features were recognised during the current field assessment. It is possible that there is an unknown church at this location which would be a significant addition to the regional archaeological resource. The field is now divided in two by a substantial embankment relating to the Llandrindod Wells to Llandovery railway constructed in 1868.

5.8 PRN 4102 Penmaenau Barrow and PRN 3783 Dol Ffin Circle (SO 03275220).

Category E

5.8.1 The sites were not positively located by recent field visits, but PRN 4102 is known from observations of crop and soil marks around 1850, and later in 1910. It was then assumed to be a Bronze Age burial, and the possibility of a central cist was subsequently suggested in 1948 (Owen, 1948, 7). PRN 3783 is located at the same reference (RCAHMMW 1913, 85) but the attribution is doubtful and may have been confused with the Penmaenau Rocks Enclosure (PRN 2893; SO 03355257).

5.9 PRN 4104 and 6267 Cwmbach Llechrhyd Mounds I and II (SO 02805412).

Category F

5.9.1 Both were suggested as possible antiquities in 1979 (Groutcott 1979, 6) but are almost certainly modern rubbish heaps.

5.10 PRN 4229 Newbridge on Wye Find (SO 0158).

Category F

5.10.1 This relates to a flint axe recovered from the bank of the River Wye in 1907 and described in 1908 (Anon 1908, 236). The findspot is unlocated, as is the present whereabouts of the axe.

5.11 PRN 4253 Battlesite

Category F

6.11.1 The site of the battle between Rhys ab Tewdwr and the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn mentioned in the Brut y Saeson (Anon 1863, 67 and Owen 1948, 10) cannot be identified with any degree of certainty, and it is unlikely to have left anything of any archaeological significance apart from occasional stray finds.

5.12 PRN 6246 Woodcastle (Centered on SO 02345817).

Category E

5.12.1 Although no definite evidence has been recorded it is possible that a castle of unknown type lies in the vicinity of, or perhaps beneath, the present farm site. The National Monument Record records the presence of re-used 16th-century timbers in the farmhouse, suggesting that there was an earlier building on the site which may relate to the placename and documentary references to Castell Daldall (Anon, 1931). Other placenames in the area such as Castle Bach (see below, Site 4) and 'Piece above castle' (a field at SO 02065818) may also refer to the castle, but could equally refer to the name of the farm. A field to the east (at SO 02905793) named 'Camp' has also been suggested as a possible site of a castle, although this was rejected in 1931 (Anon 1931). The field immediately to the south of the farm called 'Barley Close' on the Tithe survey showed indications of earlier buildings in 1931 (Anon,

1931, 23-25). The present farmhouse is listed as a separate site (Site 14).

5.13 PRN 6267 Cwmbach Llechrhyd Mound II (SO 02835412). See PRN 4104.

5.14 RR 623 Roman Road Alignment

Category D

5.14.1 Three possible alignments of the Roman Road from Camarthen to Castell Collen via Llandoverly, Beulah and the recently discovered fortlet at Penmincae cross the proposed corridor. The first of these (Fig 1, RR 623a) was proposed in 1858 by Williams (1858, 549 and 602), partly on the evidence of the name of Rheol Farm, a corruption of Yr Heol meaning 'The Road'. The second route (Fig 1 RR 623b), proposed by Margery (1973, 339-40), followed the route of the present B4358 across the corridor heading towards a possible fording point at Newbridge on Wye. This route has now been largely discounted following the discovery of the fortlet at Penmincae (St Joseph 1973, 241). St Joseph also suggested that the road crossed the corridor at a point further south than that proposed by Williams (Fig 1 RR 623c), to the north of Rhyd-felin-Fach.

5.14.2 Access was refused for the first of these routes except for a short stretch to the north of Nant-yr-Hwch, but nothing was visible on the ground. The second route was visited during the field assessment, but lies beneath the present road and no traces were recognised. Access was not arranged for the third route, but where it lies beneath a lane to the east of the A470 nothing was visible. It is likely that the traces of any road could have been removed by later activity such as ploughing or roadbuilding.

6 UNLISTED AND PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED SITES

6.1 These sites have not been categorised because they have not been assessed in the field. It is envisaged that this will be carried out as part of the Stage 2 assessment. PRN 4253 is recorded in the SMR

6.2 Site 1: Old Bridge at Pont ar Ithon (SO 01855721).

6.2.1 The old bridge is depicted on the Tithe maps of Llanyre and Disserth Parishes. The Tithe and Enclosure maps of Llanyre, dating from 1840 and 1843 respectively, show two bridges and a realignment of the road further to the north. The later Tithe map of Disserth parish (1846) confusingly shows only the old bridge, but it seems likely that the new bridge was constructed in the late 1830s. The bridge marked as the 'new bridge' is still used today. The 'old bridge' lies 80m to the south, close to the farmstead of Pont ar Ithon and just outside the proposed road corridor. Nothing can be seen of the bridge from the modern road, but abutments and other features may be visible on closer inspection.

6.3 Site 2: 'Old Mill' at Newbridge (SO 01895869).

6.3.1 The old mill is marked on the Tithe map and on early editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps. It lies on the western bank of Dyfnant stream on the north-eastern side of Newbridge on the edge of the proposed road corridor. Nothing is marked at this position on modern maps.

6.4 Site 3: Turnpike Gate at Newbridge (SO 01575872).

6.4.1 To the north of Newbridge a 'Turnpike Gate' with a cottage is marked on the Enclosure map of 1846. It is not shown on the Tithe map of 1846 or on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey 25" map surveyed in 1887.

6.5 Site 4: Castell Bach (SO 01935818).

6.5.1 This house site is marked on the Tithe survey and early editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" map on the eastern edge of Newbridge. The site is not recorded on modern maps but a small parcel of land is marked which may relate to its site. The name could refer to either the nearby Woodcastle Farm or an earlier castle site.

6.6 Site 5: Tyrhydvellin (SO 02235538).

6.6.1 A house site marked on the Tithe map on the opposite side of the road to the present site of Rhydfelinfach.

6.7 Site 6: Purgatory (SO 02255527).

6.7.1 A house site between Rhydfelin Farm and Rhydfelin-fach shown on the Tithe map.

6.8 Site 7: Llanidloes to Brecon Railway (From SO 02125360 to SO 02935261).

6.8.1 The dis-used railway was opened in 1864, and enters the corridor close to Glan Gwy Farm (SO 02125360). It then crosses the Llandrindod to Llandovery railway at Builth Road, south of which it meets the line of the present A470 at Gwern yfed fach.

6.9 Site 8: Old Road at Pen y Banc (From SO 02825330 to SO 02825358).

6.9.1 The presence of an old road is listed in the National Monument Record at this point. It is marked on the Tithe map.

6.10 Site 9: Possible Ridge and Furrow (SO 01955825).

6.10.1 Recognised on 1946 vertical aerial photograph.

6.11 Site 10: Possible Ridge and Furrow (Centered on SO 02355612).

6.11.1 Recognised on 1946 vertical aerial photograph.

6.12 Site 11: Possible Ridge and Furrow (Centered on SO 02155482).

6.12.1 Recognised on 1946 vertical aerial photograph.

6.13 Site 12: Former site of Rhos Goch (SO 02255600).

6.13.1 Recognised on 1946 vertical aerial photograph. The site is marked on early maps, and also on the most recent 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey map (revised in 1986), but has since been demolished.

6.14 Site 13: Drovers' Road (From SO 01975850 to SO 02315878).

6.14.1 Recognised from vertical aerial photograph and shown on the Tithe map of 1840 and the Enclosure map of 1846. The road appears as a wide strip on the Tithe map, suitable for the movement of stock. This strip of land was enclosed during the enclosure movement in the mid 1840s.

6.15 Site 14: Farmhouse at Woodcastle (SO 02345815).

6.15.1 The National Monument Record records that sixteenth century timbers are present in the building which is of 19th-century date. The house is currently unoccupied and is used as a shelter for sheep and is consequently in some state of disrepair,

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Annex 1

SPECIFICATION

A470 TRUNK ROAD: CWMBACH TO NEWBRIDGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

1.0 Background

1.1 The Engineering Consultancy operating on behalf of the Department of Highways and Transportation, Powys County Council propose to improve approximately 7.5km of the main A470 Trunk Road in the vicinity of Cwmbach and Newbridge on Wye near Builth Wells (from approximately SO 029 526 to SO 013 601). This entails straightening various sections of the present road and creating a new road corridor elsewhere.

1.2 It is considered by the Curatorial Section of CPAT who maintain the regional Sites and Monuments Record for Powys and act as archaeological advisers to local authorities in the region, that an archaeological assessment of the corridor within which the road improvements will occur is required because of its high archaeological potential, revealed by the number of sites of archaeological and historic interest already recorded.

1.3 These aspects has been covered in a brief (CPAT ASB 134) prepared by the Curatorial Section of CPAT for the Engineering Consultancy of Powys County Council and dated, in its revised form, to 16 January 1995.

2.0 Objectives

2.1. The initial objective of the assessment is to establish the total archaeological resource of the new road corridor from a combination of existing sources and fieldwork.

2.2 A further objective is the identification of archaeologically sensitive areas, followed by the production of broad recommendations where the archaeological resource is affected by the road proposals.

2.3 Where damage to the resource appears inevitable, an appropriate scheme of further work will be detailed.

3.0 Methods

3.1 Stage 1 of the assessment will involve the examination of primary and secondary source material including early maps, the Powys County Sites and Monuments Record and, if available, vertical and oblique aerial photography.

3.2 Stage 1 will also include field visits to all the known sites of archaeological interest within the road corridor, as defined in the brief (CPAT ASB 134) and shown on the accompanying draft drawing, to assess their extent and condition.

3.3 Stage 2 will take the form of a structured and methodical field examination of the road corridor. Wherever possible transect walking will attempt to identify and map previously unrecognised sites.

3.3 A report will be prepared following Stage 1 and a further report after Stage 2, providing an analysis of all data collected during the assessment. The report will be accompanied by an appropriate plan or plans. Together these will provide sufficient information on the archaeological resource for the archaeological adviser to the planning authority to assess the implications of the scheme. Appropriate recommendations will be included in the report.

4.0 Resources and Programming

4.1 The sources search and fieldwork will be conducted by an experienced field archaeologist from CPAT under the supervision of the Deputy Director of that organisation.

4.2 All report preparation will be completed by the same field archaeologist who conducted the fieldwork.

4.3 It is anticipated that the sources search and the known-site fieldwork together with a report covering these elements will be completed within three weeks of the commencement of Stage 1 of the project. It is anticipated that Stage 1 could be commenced within a minimum of two weeks and a maximum of four weeks of CPAT's quotation being accepted by the client, dependent on such variables as the weather, access and CPAT's other commitments.

4.4 A timetable for Stage 2 is dependent on the client's progress in developing the plans for the road improvement. As such no dates can be offered at present. The duration of Stage 2 should however be similar to that of Stage 1, namely its completion within three weeks of the commencement of the project.

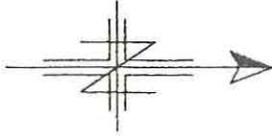
R. J. Silvester
06 February 1995

301000E

252000N

253000N

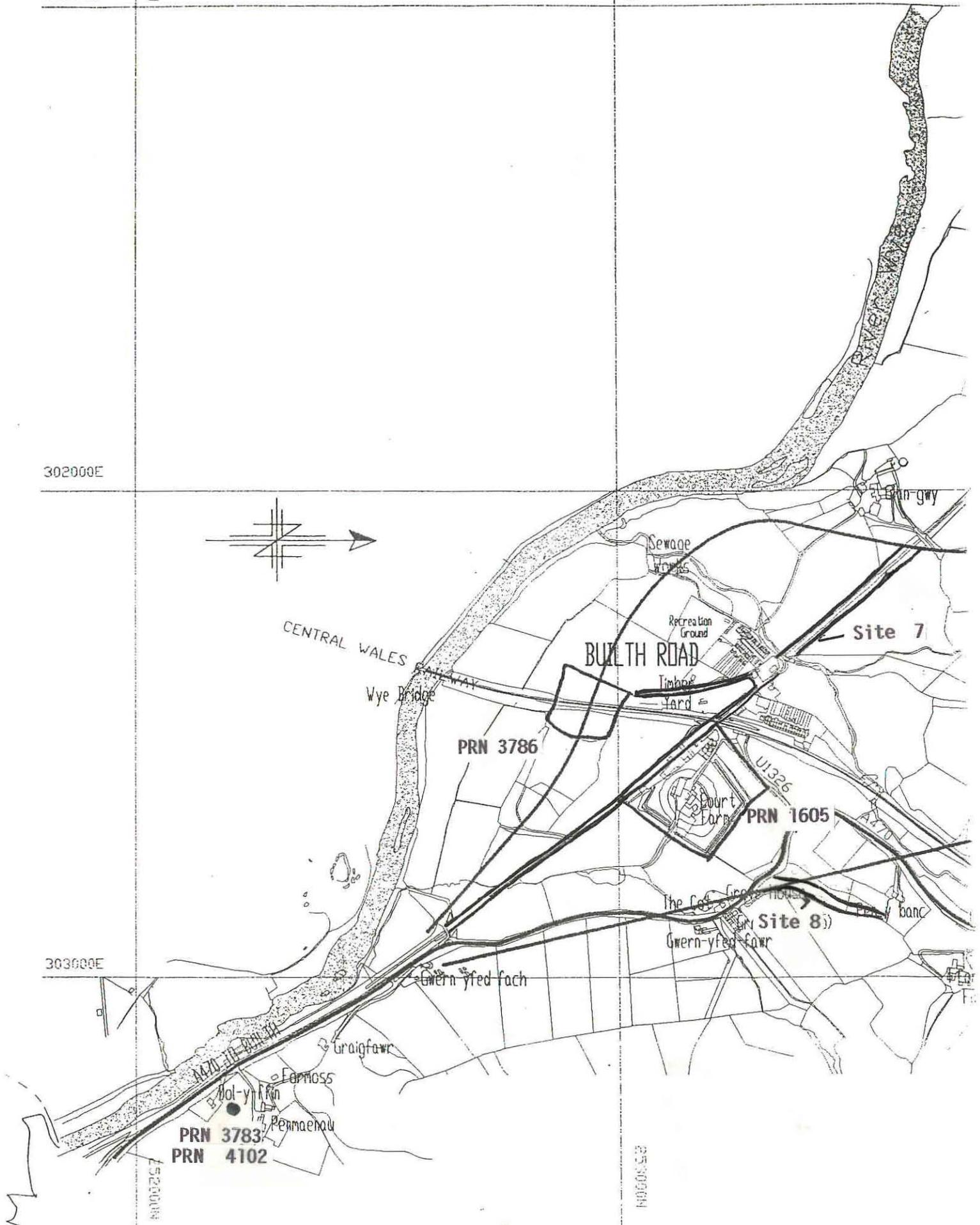
302000E



303000E

252000N

253000N



PRN 3783
PRN 4102

PRN 3786

PRN 1605

CENTRAL WALES

BWLTH ROAD

Site 7

Site 8

Penmaehau
Farnoss
Bot-y-Rhin

Graigfawr

Gwern-y-fed-fach

The Coed
Gwern-y-fed-fawr

Sewage Works

Recreation Ground

Timber Yard

Court Farm

El-Ban-gwy

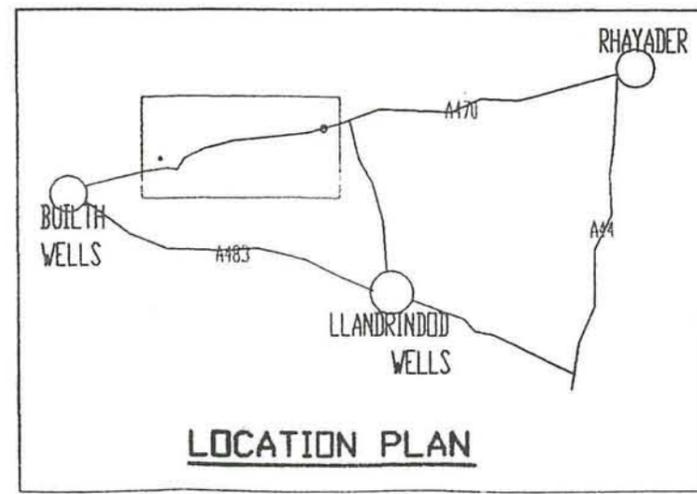
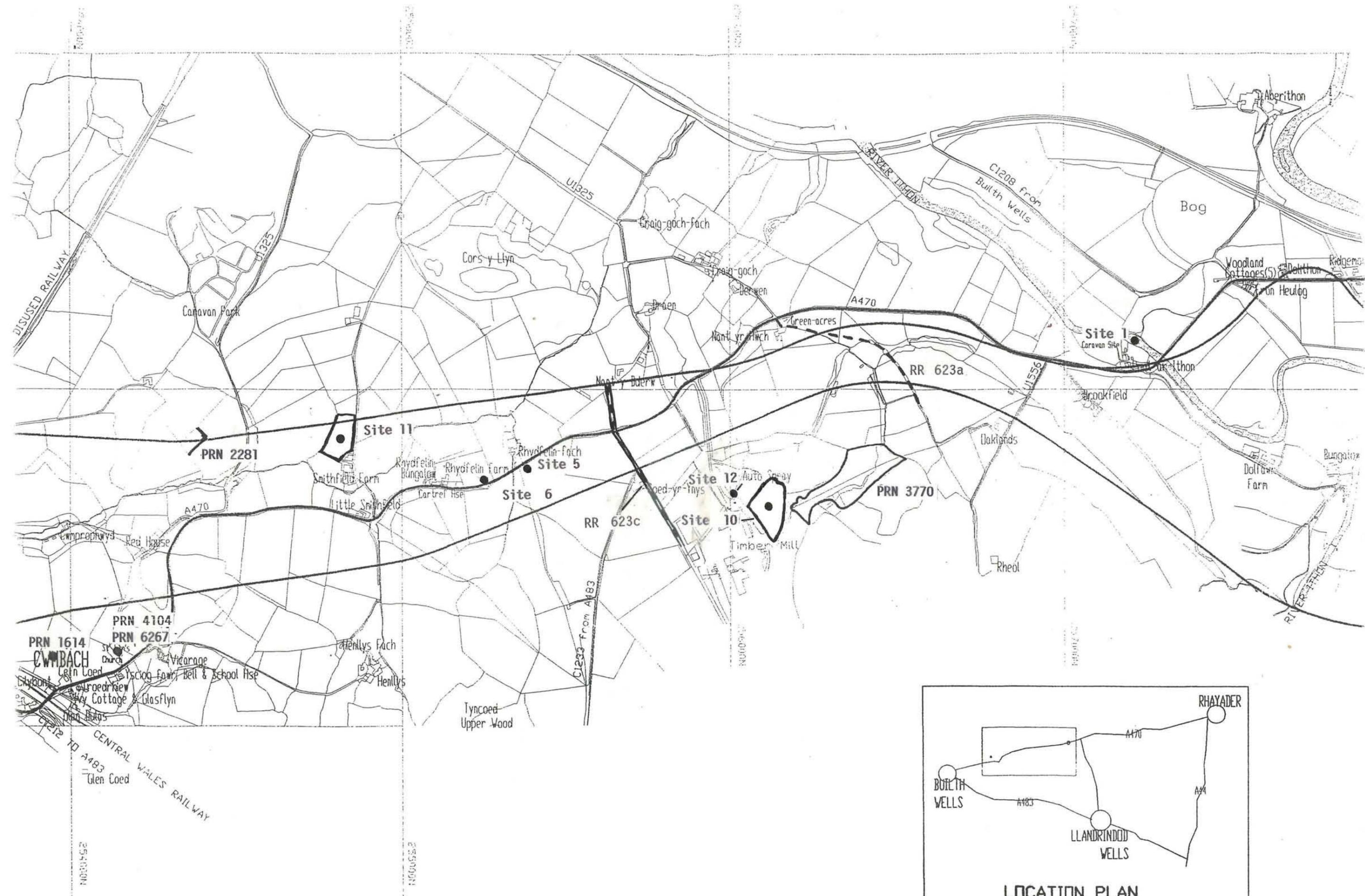
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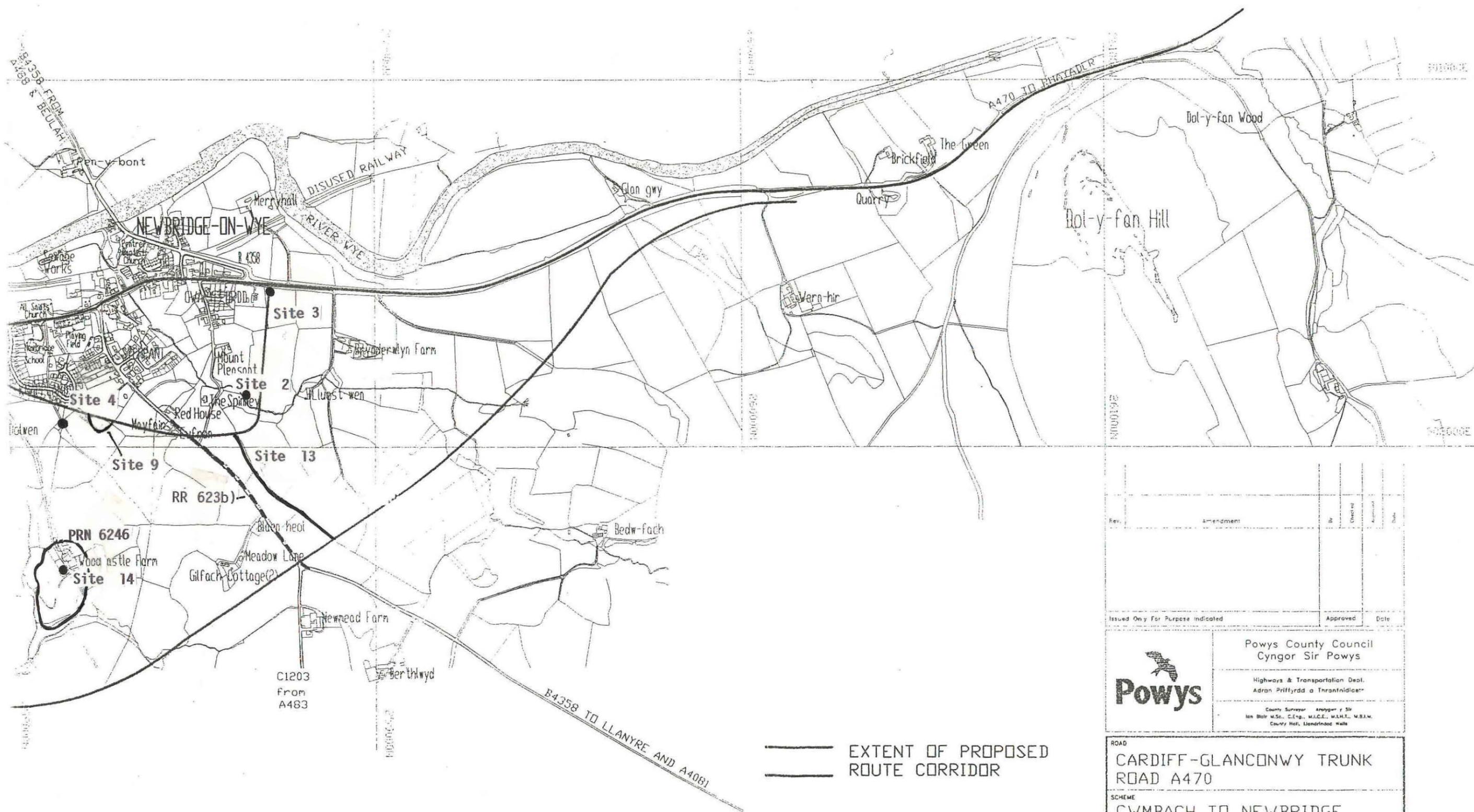
U1326

Wye Bridge

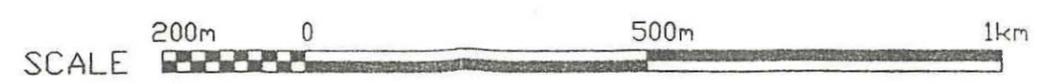
Wye

RIVER WYE





EXTENT OF PROPOSED ROUTE CORRIDOR



Rev.	Amendment	By	Checked	Approved	Date
Issued Only For Purpose Indicated				Approved	Date

Powys County Council
 Cyngor Sir Powys
 Highways & Transportation Dept.
 Adran Prifffyrdd a Thrafnidiaeth
 County Surveyor Arwyddwr y Str
 Ieuan Blair M.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.H.T., M.S.I.M.
 County Hall, Llandrindod Wells

ROAD
 CARDIFF-GLANCONWY TRUNK ROAD A470
 SCHEME
 CWMBACH TO NEWBRIDGE IMPROVEMENT
 DRAWING TITLE
 STAGE 1 ROUTE CORRIDOR

SCALES
 1:10,000

Drawn By A.S.D.	Checked By	Passed By
Date 19-04-94	Date	Date
Job No. 0145	Drawing No. 0145/F/101	Rev.