



Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 8B: Site Gazetteer





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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. This gazetteer has been compiled to compliment **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the Environmental Statement (ES) for Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt (the 'Proposed Development'). It presents the historic assets identified by the Historic Environment Record (HER) that are located within the Site (presented in **Figure 8.2**). Due to the large number of assets (over 800) recorded within the 2km and 5km study areas, those beyond the Site have not been included and have instead been summarised where appropriate within **Appendix 8A: Baseline Appendix**. A full list of assets within the 2km and 5km study areas can be shared on request.

2 SITE GAZETTEER

Reference Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Asset Type	Period
MG278 PRN 4885 PRN 913 PRN 912	299587	298711	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns comprises the remains of three burial cairns, each with a kerb of edge-set stones defining the edge, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC). The cairns are within 1 km of each other, with Cairn I measuring 8 m in diameter and 0.6 m high with a central hollow measuring 1 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep. Cairn II is 10.5 m in diameter and 0.7 m high, and Cairn III is 12 m in diameter and 0.7 m high.	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
MG277 PRN 4887	299970	298180	Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn comprises the remains a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) and measures 8 m in diameter x 0.6 m high.	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
MG338 PRN 917	299708	298181	The Round Hut 700 m north-north-east of Garreg Hir dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 700 BC). It is defined by a sub-circular stone and earth bank that encloses a level interior, with an entrance on the north-north-west side. It has an internal diameter of 5 m, with the earth and stone bank being 0.4 m high and up to 2 m wide.	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
MG339 PRN 4888	299770	297840	The Round Hut 400 m north-east of Garreg Hir dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 700 BC). It is defined by a sub-circular stone and earth bank that encloses a level interior, with an entrance on the north side. It has an internal diameter of 5 m, with the earth and stone bank being 0.3 m high and up to 1.5 m wide.	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
MG276 PRN 4882 PRN 4891 PRN 4890	300049	298329	Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row comprises the remains of a stone row and two cairns, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) and are aligned north to south, over an area of 60 m. The individual monuments are identified A-C. Item A is a row of 15 upright stones, 12 m long and running north to south. All the stones are aligned north to south except the central one which is aligned east to west. The largest, most southerly stone stands 1.0 m high and leans to the west. Item B is a turfed-over round cairn, 10 m in diameter and 0.3 m high. The site is undisturbed. There is stone visible on the surface on the south, west and north sides of the cairn. Item C is a small, turfed-over oval cairn, 5.0 m (north to south) by 4.0 m (east to west) and 0.3 m high, bounded on the long axes by shallow ditches 1.0 m wide. The site is undisturbed. Surface stone visible on the west side.	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric

Reference Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Asset Type	Period
HLW (P) 5	303056	291367	Topographically, the Caersws Basin presents a striking natural arena in the centre of Mid Wales. Visual prospects out of the basin are confined in almost every direction by the surrounding, seemingly unbroken, rim of low hills and ridges between about 300 m and 400 m above OD. The apparently enclosed but wide basin floor is essentially flat, rising only 20 m in 5 km, from 115 m to 135 m above OD, east-west. This remarkable, albeit shallow, natural arena has made the basin an area of exceptional strategic and historical importance in Wales, while the confluence of the Rivers Carno and Trannon with the Severn has also made Caersws in the centre of the basin a natural focus for communications. This was most clearly evidenced during the Roman period when a network of roads emanated from the Roman fort there, leading along the valleys and over the hills to the north. The remains of some roads are still visible in places. The combination of natural topography and evidence of man's determination to control access and communication routes has thus created a landscape high in historic interest and integrity. A series of small Iron Age enclosures, now largely visible only as crop-marks, provide an indication of the prehistoric occupation of the area. A large oval enclosure surrounded by an interrupted bank and ditch has recently been discovered just to the north of Caersws, and excavations have provided an Iron Age date from the ditch silts. To the south west of Caersws the elaborate multivallate hillfort of Cefn Carnedd is one of the many sites put forward as a contender for the last stand of Caradog, although the association is somewhat tenuous. However, all these remains are clear evidence of intensive Iron Age settlement, and presumably farming, in the area. The Roman influence began with the early campaigns against the Ordovici, the Iron Age tribe occupying North Wales. A fort was constructed to the east of the present village of Caersws, but by about AD 75, this was replaced by a new fort sited near the confluence of the Rivers Carno and Severn. At its height, during the 2nd century, the fort would have been an impressive structure defended as it was by a substantial red sandstone rampart and a series of up to three external ditches. Inside the fort, successive excavations have revealed the plans of the main ranges of stone buildings and the remains of the timber barracks and stables. Around the fort, to the south and east, a sizeable civilian settlement or vicus became established, containing workshops, taverns, and a small temple as well as domestic buildings. The bath house, which was discovered in 1854, now lies beneath the railway yard. Little is known of the medieval history of this area. On the southern side of the basin, at Bronfelin and Moat Farm, are two motte and bailey castles, with evidence for possibly earlier enclosures. Caersws itself has a street plan which one would normally associate with a medieval settlement, although there is no archaeological evidence to support this. The local	Historic Landscape	Multiperiod

Reference Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Asset Type	Period
			parish is in fact centred on Llanwnnog which was reputedly founded during the 6th century by St Gwynog, and which retains a medieval church. In recent times, the area is associated with the popular 19th-century Welsh poet and lyricist, John Ceiriog Hughes, who was sometime stationmaster at Llanidloes, and later, the line supervisor on the Cambrian Railways branch from Caersws to Van. He is buried at Llanwnnog. The branch line to Van was constructed to carry the ore from the important lead mines at Van and Dylife, and like many of the original lines of the Cambrian Railways in the area, it was the creation of the industrialist and entrepreneur, David Davies, later Lord Davies. He made his greatest mark in South Wales, extracting coal from the Rhondda and exporting it along his own railway and through his own dock at Barry. His house at Llandinam, Broneirion, overlooks the village and is today the Welsh Girl Guide Training Centre. In the later part of the 19th century, the Davies family built Plas Dinam, which now dominates the northern approaches to the village, much of which was, in fact, created by Davies. Llandinam is notable as one of the first Welsh rural parishes to have electricity, in 1904. The origins of the village, however, are much earlier, as the church is reputedly an early Celtic clas or mother church foundation.		
PRN 1775	298800	298600	Blaen y Cwm, shelter Circular bank 10 m diameter. No further details. Possible ring cairn. No antiquities located in this area. There are a number of natural knolls on the top of the scarp.	non-designated	Prehistoric
PRN 84702	300367	297844	Bryn y Fawnog, shelter x 3 walls visible, with a possible 4th (west, north and east). Walls have collapsed inwards leaving a small pile of stones. Height of walls consists of x 2 stones still in situ - height 0.60 m. Based below a natural east facing lime stone scarp that provides some natural shelter.	non-designated	Post-medieval
RR643 PRN 14402 PRN 14401	301383	293516	Caersws - Carno - Pennal, is the predicted line of Roman Road Predicted line of roman road. Unknown form.	non-designated	Roman
PRN 915	299800	298350	Craig y Llyn Mawr Hut I Possible remains of collapsed hut overlain by disused drystone sheepfold 5 m east to west by 4 m. Sited on west facing hill terrace. Suggested as a medieval shepherds hut.	non-designated	Medieval

Reference Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Asset Type	Period
PRN 916	299760	298190	Craig y Llyn Mawr Hut II Drystone built single cell hut 6.5 m east-west by 4.5 m. Wall up to 0.3 m high. Turf covered. Entrance probably on the west. The hut is located at the base of a steep south-west facing slope providing protection from the prevailing winds.	non-designated	Prehistoric
PRN 4889	299760	297840	Craig y Llyn Mawr Hut very poorly defined hut circle comprising platform which is approximately 10.5 m in diameter. It has a slightly dished centre. There are two possible edge set stones that are visible on the perimeter. The entrance is on the south-east.	non-designated	Prehistoric
PRN 149075	301150	295840	Creigian Sheepfold Square shaped sheepfold marked on the 2nd ed. OS 1:2500 map Montgomeryshire 35.7. It is not depicted on the 1st ed. map. It is not visible on the ground.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 149074	301040	295640	Ffridd Isaf Platform is a possible platform cut into steep north-west facing slope. There have been field improvements which appears to have masked the outline of the platform somewhat.	non-designated	Medieval
PRN 920	299300	297680	Garreg Enclosure Rectangular embanked enclosure 32 m by 44 m with bank 2 m to 3 m wide and 0.6 m high (max). No further detail. Thought to be a pastoral enclosure by the OS map published in 1978. Parts of this enclosure are overgrown with bracken making its extent difficult to identify.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 5935	299840	297840	Garreg Platform Scarped platform some 5 m across. Possibly a building platform. No further detail. It survives as a small platform on the edge of a rocky south-west facing outcrop. This may be the result of a building or as a result of stone extraction.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 84730	299891	297792	Garreg-hir, is a approximately circular cairn on the summit of Garreg-hir just to the south-west of Trig pillar (PRN 84731). It survives as roughly placed stones with an upright stone on top. It is 2 m across and 1.0 m high.	non-designated	Modern
PRN 84727	299957	297761	Garreg-hir, quarry NGR encompasses an area 10 m north-north-west to south-south-east following a linear limestone scarp. The scarp itself has been quarried at its bottom leaving an overhang of stone. There are scattered stone remains around the base of the steep hill slope. It is associated with shelter PRN 84720.	non-designated	Medieval

Reference Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Asset Type	Period
PRN 84728	299949	297766	Garreg-hir shelter is a shelter built beneath a large limestone scarp that measures 3 m x 1.5 m. It has been built into the steep hill slope facing east. It offers a lot of protection from the elements. It is associated with quarrying activity (PRN 84727).	non-designated	Medieval
PRN 84731	299892	297795	Garreg-hir triangulation Pillar is a concrete trig pillar on the summit of Garreg-hir. It has a basal plinth that measures 1.5 m x 1.4 m. The pillar measures 0.65 m at its base, 0.40 m at its top and is 1.3 m high.	non-designated	Modern
PRN 4798	299860	298790	Glouc Kerb Cairn is a circular setting of ten stones (two fallen) some 2.1 m north to south by 3.15 m east to west. The heights vary from 0.15m to 0.4m. There is a central stone scatter which probably represents structure of a cairn. The whole setting is probably a kerb cairn.	non-designated	Prehistoric
PRN 48356	300542	298796	Glouc, farmstead is a farmstead or house site named as Glouc, shown on the OS 6" 1891 and 1963 maps, which may include traditional farm buildings. It is a small farmstead represented by a single range of rubble stone buildings including a small house and a farm building.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 48357	300243	298946	Glouc, sheepfold II is a sheepfold shown on the OS 6" 1891 and 1963 maps. It survives as a large sub-rectangular dry stone sheep fold built into the lee of a large north facing natural rock outcrop. The fold is divided internally into one large main compartment and two smaller compartments/	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 86428	300428	298019	Lluest-uchaf (Caersws) Farmstead is set within small enclosures and is marked on 1st edition (1891) and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 58783	300700	297600	Llyn Mawr environmental site is a pollen sampling site that identified prehistoric pollen. No further information was given.	non-designated	Prehistoric
PRN 86430	301193	296994	Llyn Mawr trackway is a trackway marked on 1st edition (1891) and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 914	299630	298590	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Longhouse is a probable longhouse that measures 10 m north to south by 4.5 m. It is sited at the foot of a west facing hill on a terrace. It is built on a common long axis	non-designated	Medieval

Reference Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Asset Type	Period
			with sheep fold PRN 5934 and is probably contemporary. A sheep fold has been built over the longhouse.		
PRN 5934	299630	298600	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Sheepfold A drystone built sheepfold that measures 7 m north to south by 4.5 m. The walls are 0.9 m high and 0.6 m thick. The west corners are rounded and there is an entrance in the north end. It is built on the common long axis with PRN 914 and is possibly contemporary with it.	non-designated	Medieval
PRN 84765	298997	298540	Nant Cwmgerwyn, wall is a curved section of wall on the east side of a stream that is immediately above a waterfall. Some possible ruined walling extends to the north. It is in a narrow ravine. The function of the wall is unknown, and it is difficult to access.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 4886	299840	298750	Plas Newedd Hut is the foundation of a D-shaped hut some 5 m in diameter, with walls 1 m wide by 0.2 m high. The entrance is on the south-east. There is a stone cairn 4 m east to west by 3 m north to south by 0.2 m high that lays adjacent which is probably derived from the hut.	non-designated	Medieval
PRN 86436	301204	296028	Slate House spring is a spring marked on 1st edition (1891) and 1963 6 inch OS maps.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 86432	300953	298153	Waenllyn Hill pond is a pond marked on 1st edition (1891) 6 inch OS map.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 112126	300170	298348	Y Glonc, cairn is a small vegetation-covered heap of stone on a gentle north facing slope. It has uncertain origins.	non-designated	Prehistoric
PRN 112115	300423	299439	Y Glonc, chambered cairn is a possible stone-built chamber or hut, which internally measures 3 to 4 m north-east to south-west x 2.6 m and is about ovate in shape. There is an entrance 'passage' on the north-east that is 0.75 m wide x 1.4 m long with 2 well set stones on its NW side. There are large stones around the north-west, south-west, and south-east sides and there is some rubble internally.	non-designated	Prehistoric

Reference Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Asset Type	Period
PRN 112124	300718	299260	Y Glonc, enclosure consists of the very low remains of an oval earthwork enclosure adjacent to a rivulet and is located on a sloping terrace. There are some stones in the banks, but these are only a max of 0.2 m high x 1.5 m wide.	non-designated	Medieval
PRN 112116	300677	299293	Y Glonc, long hut 1 consists of the very low traces of a rectangular building aligned north-west to south-east on a gentle south-east facing slope. The walls only show as irregular patches of stone showing through very low banks with a slightly sunken interior. There is no visible entrance.	non-designated	Medieval
PRN 112118	300752	299127	Y Glonc, long hut consists of 11 partially grassed-over remains of stone of a long hut aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. Part of outer wall face on north-north-west but otherwise more of a strong bank. The entrance is probably on east-north-east, but it has been disturbed. There are probable internal divisions.	non-designated	Medieval
PRN 112120	300086	299288	Y Glonc, peat stand is an approximately oval-shaped feature that is defined by a low bank that is max 1 m wide. It has an uneven interior. It is situated on the edge of boggy ground with a peat cut 8 m away so is probably a drying platform.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 112119	300599	298852	Y Glonc, platform is a slight platform aligned north-east to south-west at the base of a south-east facing slope. There is no evidence of a building apart from slight banks at the north-east and south-west ends.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 112125	300384	298985	Y Glonc, shelter is a small rectangular shelter measuring 5 m east-north-east to west-south-west x 3 m x 0.6 m high. The south side uses a rock scarp, and the remainder is defined by large roughly placed stones. The entrance is not obvious.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 112122	300484	299159	Y Glonc, shelter 1 is a small shelter made using a gap in a natural rock outcrop where a block has peeled away. This has left an area that is 2 m squared and the gap to the deleted block has been filled with walling on the east. The north side is open.	non-designated	Post-medieval

Reference Number	Easting	Northing	Description	Asset Type	Period
PRN 112123	300274	299177	Y Glonc, trial adit is the possible remains of trial adit following quartz veins exposed in a rock outcrop. The entrance has fallen in but seems to go back for c.4 m. Only 0.3 m high now but rubble on floor.	non-designated	Prehistoric
PRN 140836	296535	297612	The route of a turnpike road between Newtown and Glantwymyn.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 140783	302382	292466	On the basis of its milestones this is considered to be part of the Newtown to Machynlleth turnpike and is one of two routes between the two towns. It leaves the Newtown to Llanidloes turnpike just to the east of Caersws and then runs north-westwards to meet the first Newtown to Machynlleth route at Pontdolgoch, a distance of a fraction over 2 miles. The date of its origin is yet to be determined.	non-designated	Post-medieval
PRN 1179	301922	293238	There is some evidence of early prehistoric settlement and land use. The course of Roman road north of the Roman fort at Caersws. The mixed fieldscapes represent both piecemeal clearance and enclosure and the probable enclosure of former medieval open fields associated with the nucleated settlement of early medieval or medieval origin at Llanwnnog. Industrial hamlet exploiting water power at Pontdolgoch, and features associated with the development of the turnpike road and railway networks in the 18th and 19th centuries.	non-designated	Multiperiod
SSA Powys 20	301779	298634	An 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.	non-designated	Multiperiod



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