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**HAFOD  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE EXTENSION  
ADAS LAND**

**PROJECT RECORD 36918**

December 1998

Commissioned by:  
ADAS Pwllpeiran

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# HAFOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE EXTENSION - ADAS LAND PROJECT RECORD 36918

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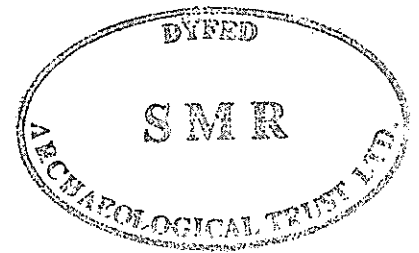
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## HAFOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE EXTENSION - ADAS LAND PROJECT RECORD 36918

### *Introduction*

This work has been commissioned by ADAS through the offices of the Hafod Trust in order to identify and record archaeological remains on ADAS owned land (four fields - ADAS reference nos. 22 - 25) within the 'core' area of the Hafod Estate. It was not at the outset intended to produce a formal report, but rather to incorporate the gathered information into the Hafod Archaeological Database. However, because of the need to disseminate information to organisations and individuals in an easily read form, it was decided to include the findings in the following format.

The core information is included in the gazetteer - a print-out from the electronic database - and included here as Appendix 1. Also included as an appendix, to which reference should be made when referring to the gazetteer, is the introduction to the report of the initial Hafod Archaeological Database (Appendix 2). A brief description of the archaeological remains within each of the four fields is provided below, supported by sketch surveys and photographs. It is not intended that these descriptions should provide a complete and stand-alone account of the archaeological remains; consideration needs to be given to the wider historical and archaeological context of the Hafod Estate and beyond.

The author of this report would like to thank Jennie Macve and Linda and Roger Hallet for supplying historical information relevant to several of the sites included on the database.

### *ADAS field 23 - Dologau West Meadow (Map 1)*

A large field of improved pasture including fenced-off experimental plots (Photo 1). A piece of rough ground contains three large beeches, including a fine example of a double-planted tree (Photo 2). Very low earthworks on the west side of the field may indicate former sub-division, but as these are so slight and unclear no record number has been assigned to them. The Gentleman's Walk, 36889, is assumed to follow the western and northern boundaries of this field - a path is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition. Nothing now survives of this walk (Photo 3) except for a slight terrace/shelf towards Pont Dologau (Photo 4). There are two, probably modern, clearance cairns in this field, 36891, 36892 (Photos 5 & 6). A short length of dry-stone wall, 36890, bounds the field in the northeast corner (Photo 7), close to Pont Dologau. An earlier bridge to Pont Dologau, Pompren Mawr, 36919, may have been located downstream - there is no trace of this structure.

### *ADAS field 24 - Dologau East Meadow (Maps 1, 2 and 3)*

There are complex archaeological remains in this field. On the south side is a long hut, 36894, a settlement type common in upland Ceredigion in the 17th century to the early 19th-century (Photos 8-10). It is marked on the 1796 Blake map as 'Cottage'. Associated with this settlement are low earthwork banks of a field system, 36895 (Photos 11-13) and a track-way, 36900. A leat, 33022, provided water to the meadows in this field system (Photo 14). This leat was described by Cumberland in 1796, and is the only known example in Ceredigion. A rectangular mound, 36899, of unknown function, lies in a hollow towards the centre of this field (Photo 13). It has been suggested that this was an island in a pond, but given the topography it is difficult to imagine how this could have worked. Two paths are marked in this field on the OS 1:2500 1st Edition - there are no traces of these. An old boundary, 36897, lies on the east side of the field (Photo 15), and other boundary banks to the west and north, 33606, 33592. There are two, probably modern, clearance cairns, 36896, 36898. Oral testimony records the field name as Cae'r odyn (kiln field), 35423. This is probably a reference to the brickworks (35422) which are said to have stood just outside the southwest corner of the field. A building, 26542, which stood until after the Second World War may have formed part of these works. There is considerable brick and concrete rubble here including some highly fired and glazed bricks which may be from kilns.

### *ADAS field 22 - Cae'r Wain/Cae'r Dafarn (Map 4)*

Archaeological remains within this field - boundary walls, boundary banks and clearance cairns - are not of great significance. Boundary banks, 36903, 36904 define the field to the south and southwest and three

walls, 36905 (Photo 16), 36907 (Photo 17), and 36910 (Photo 18) to the west, north and east. Wall 36910 is of interest as both cartographic sources and its construction style indicate that it was built by Thomas Johnes. There are several areas of field clearance, 36906, 36908 (Photo 19), 36909 (Photo 20) and 36912 (Photo 21). The last two probably the result of the removal of boundary 36912.

*ADAS field 25 Cae'r felin (Map 4)*

As with field 22 the remains in this field are not of great significance. The field is defined by boundary banks: 36907, 36916 (Photo 22) and 36917 (Photo 23). A clearance cairn of probable modern date lies towards the northwest corner of the field, 36915 (Photo 24). Immediately to the east of this field, in a forestry plantation, are the scant remains of Cefn yr Esgair Farm, 26543, which was demolished between 1796 and c. 1840. Track-way, 33046, recorded on historic maps, on the west side of this field, may have had its origins in the Medieval Period; it seems to have fallen into disuse by the 1840s. There is no trace of it in the field, but its course in forestry to the south is marked by a linear earthwork.

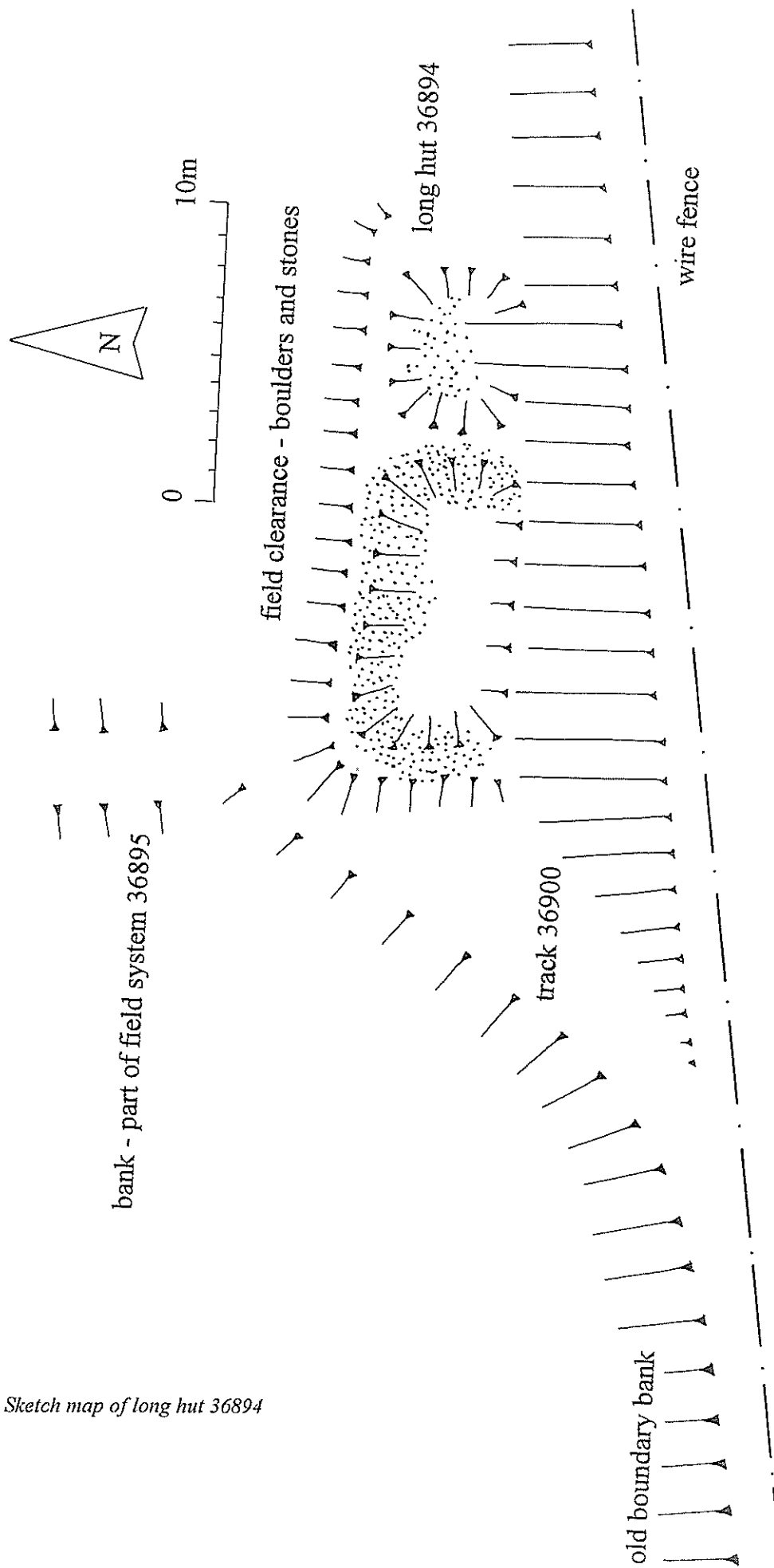
*Stream-side strip between fields 22 and 25 (Maps 4 and 5)*

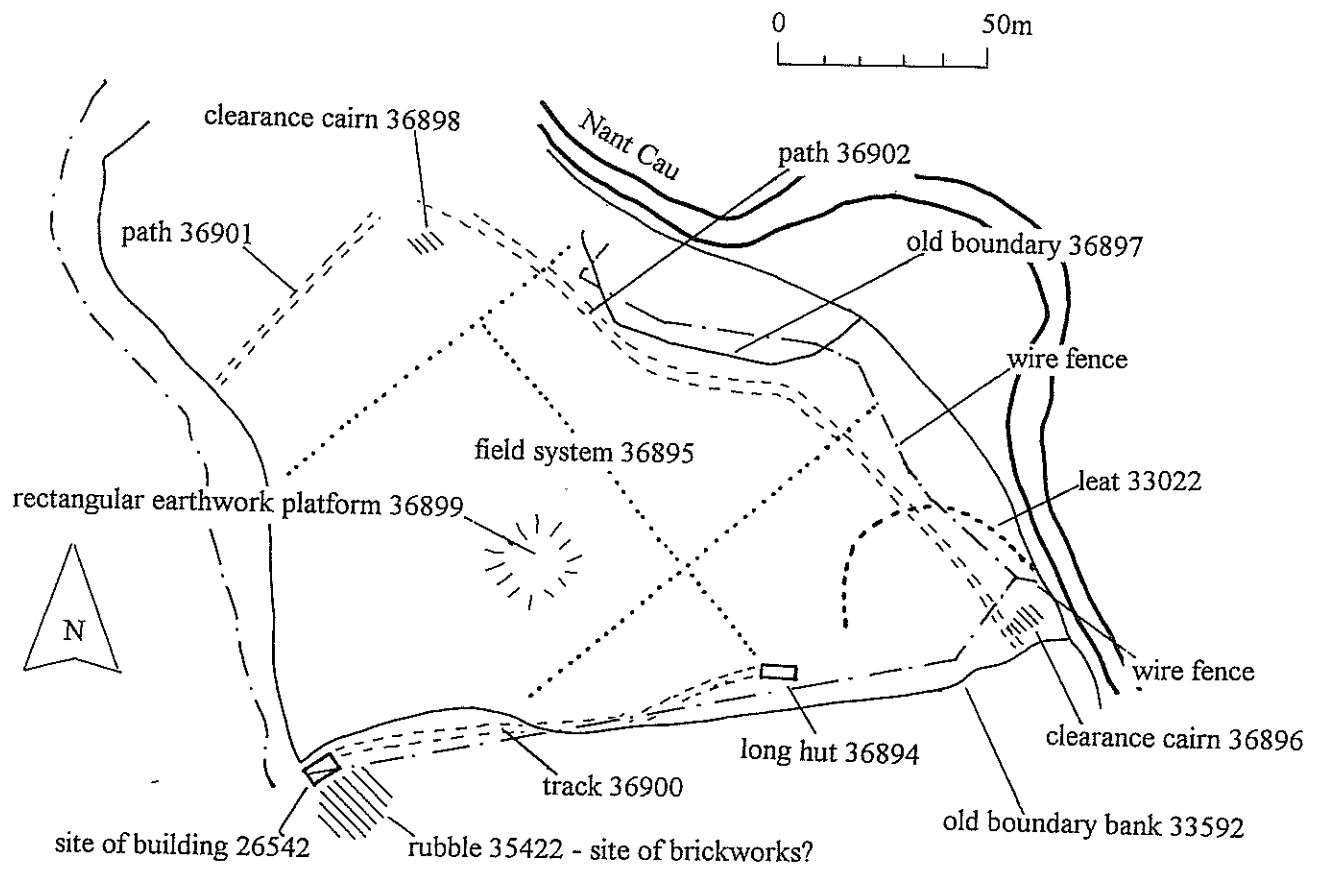
This narrow, often steeply sloping, and overgrown strip of land contains important archaeological remains. On the east bank of the stream are the leat (Photo 25) and dam earthworks of the Peiran Mill, 14802. Probably of Medieval origin, Peiran mill was recorded on an estate map of 1781, though it may have, by then, gone out of use. On the Forestry Enterprise side of boundary fence is the site of a footbridge, 36914, and further downstream a site of a building, 36913. On the opposite bank is a further leat 33045, (Photos 26, 27). This purpose of this leat was ornamental; it directed water over the Peiran Falls at a higher level than that of the natural watercourse in order to enhance the appearance of the falls. A bank at the northern end of the leat may have been designed to pool water up in a natural hollow. The construction of Pont Newydd, 19761, across the leat in 1814 effectively terminated its use. Part of the leat on Forest Enterprise land has been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Pont Peiran, 19758, lies at the northern end of this strip.



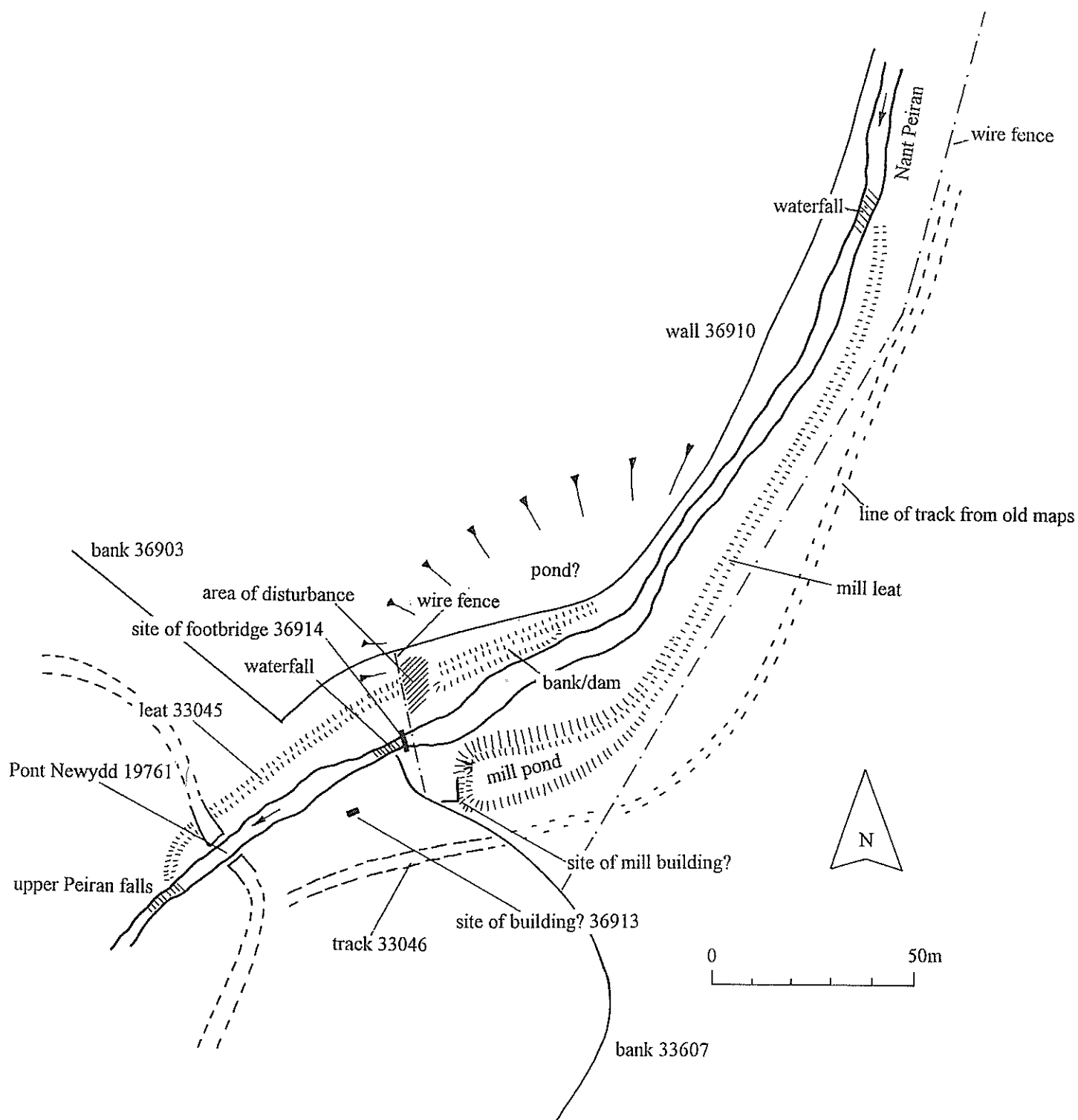
## MAPS

Map 2. Sketch map of long hut 36894



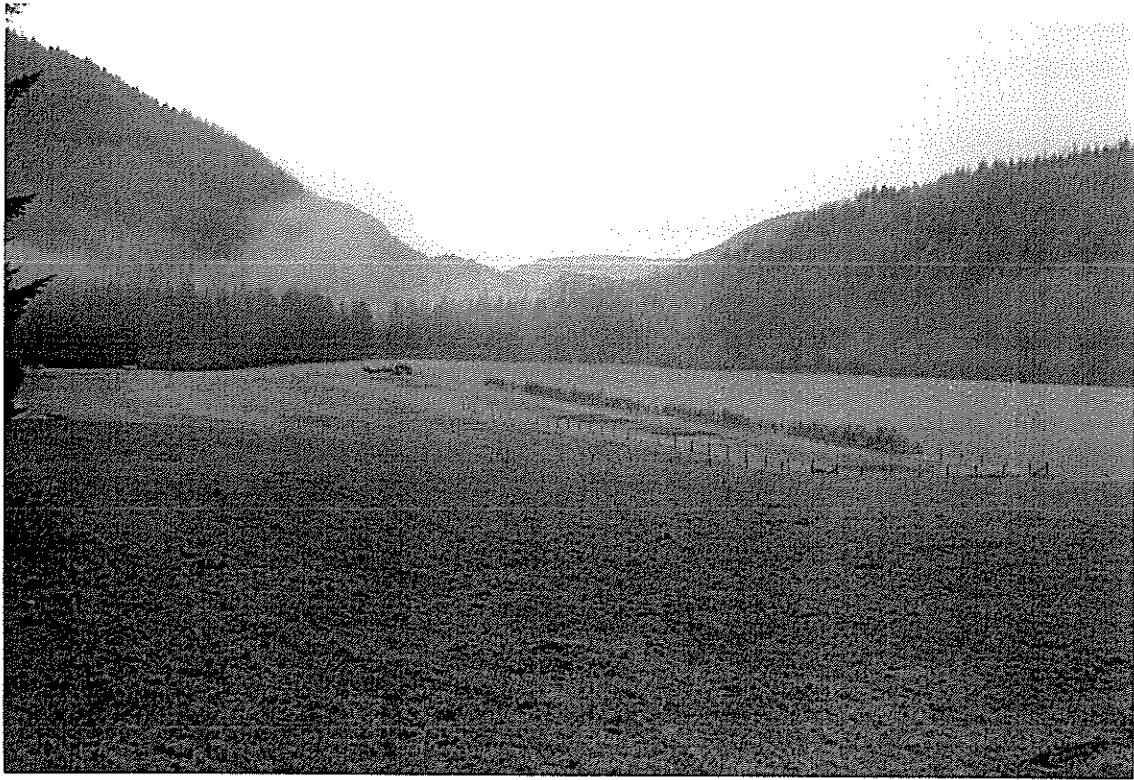


Map 3. Sketch map of archaeological remains in field 24, East Dologau Meadow



Map 5. Sketch map of archaeological remains in stream-side strip between fields 22 & 25

PHOTOGRAPHS



*Photo 1. General view of field 23, Dologau West Meadow*



*Photo 2. Double-planted beech in field 23*



*Photo 3. Field 23, presumed line of the Gentleman's Walk 36889*



*Photo 4. Field 23, earthwork terrace - possible course of the Gentleman's Walk 36889*





*Photo 5. Clearance cairn 36891*



*Photo 6. Clearance cairn 36892*





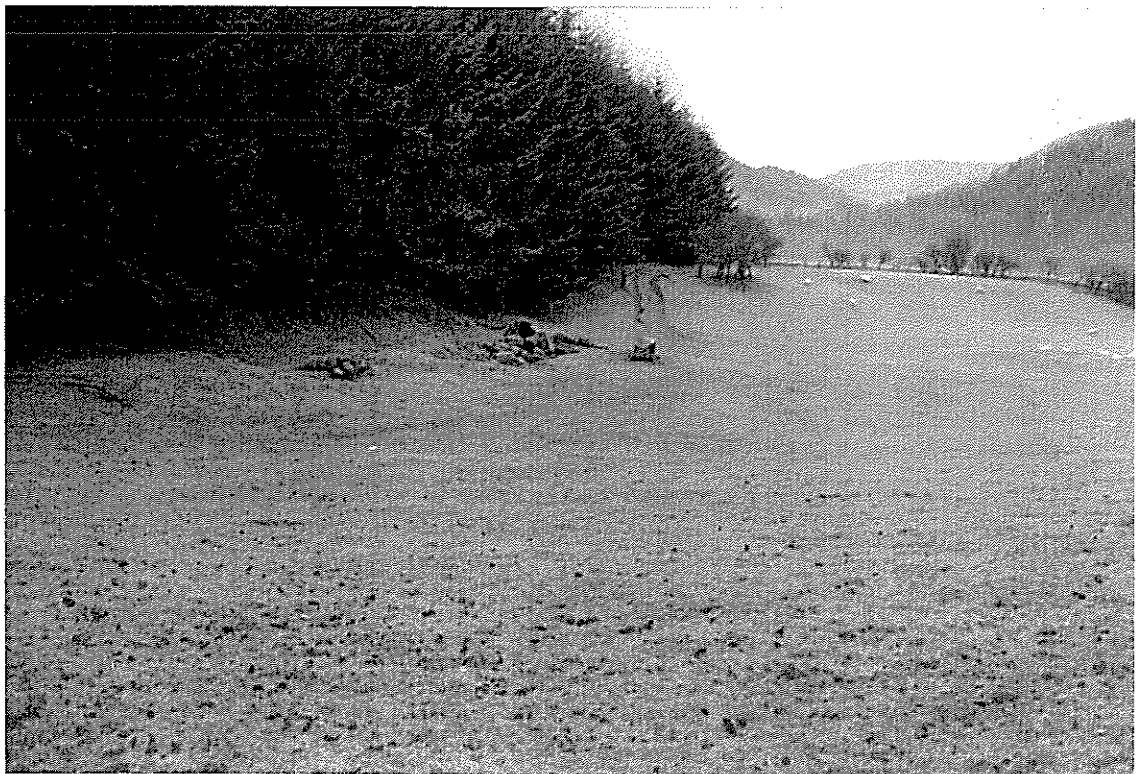
*Photo 7. Wall 36890*



*Photo 8. Long hut 36894*



*Photo 9. Long hut 36894*



*Photo 10. Long hut 36894 and track 36900*

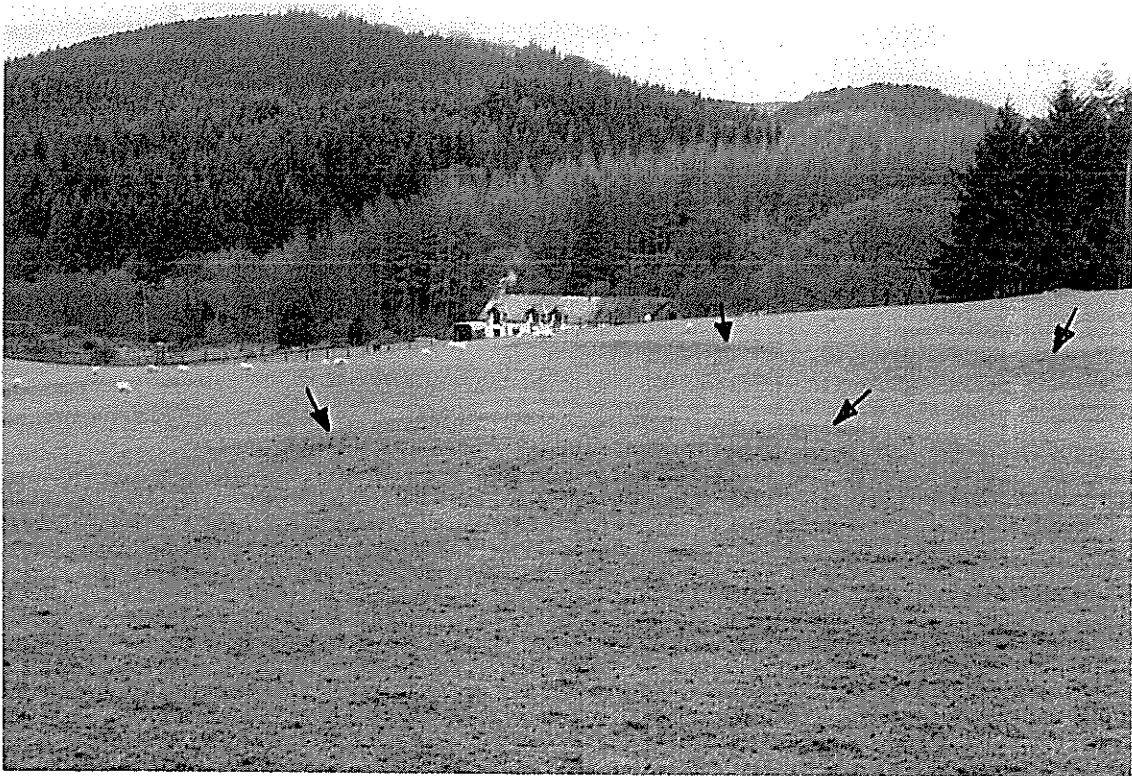




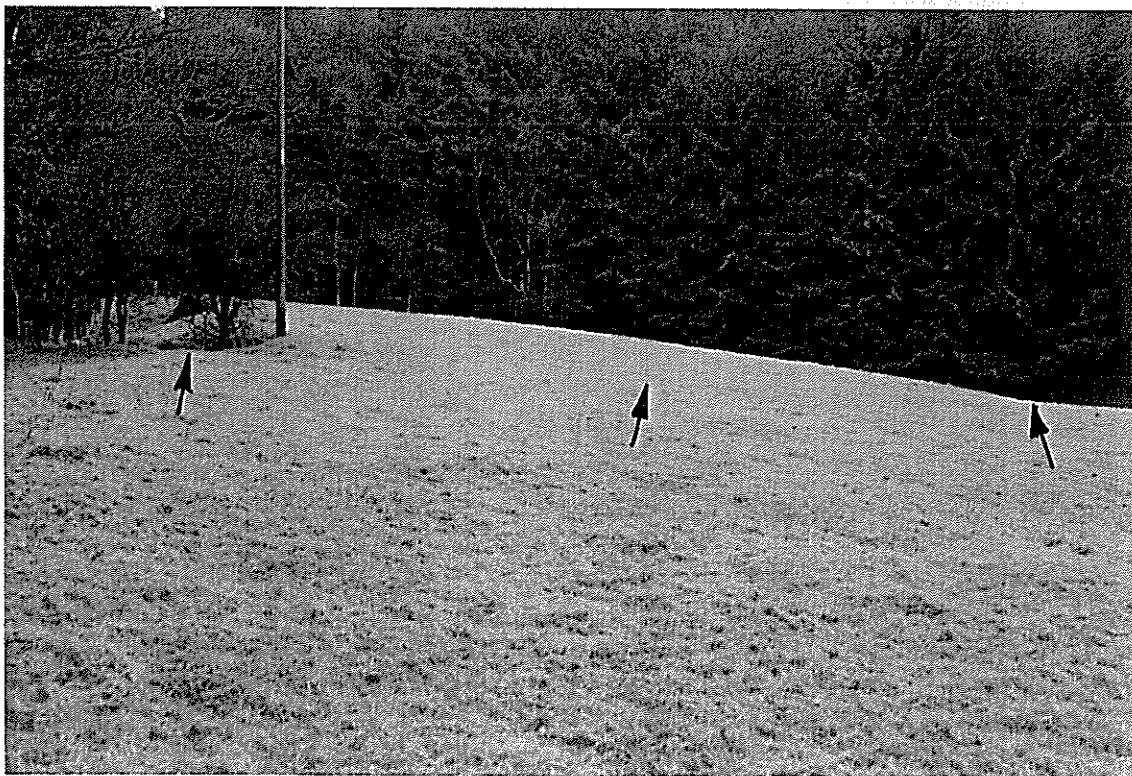
*Photo 11. Field system 36895 - boundary banks marked by arrows*



*Photo 12. Boundary bank of field system 36895*



*Photo 13. Earthwork 36899 and boundary bank of field system 36895 - both marked by arrows*

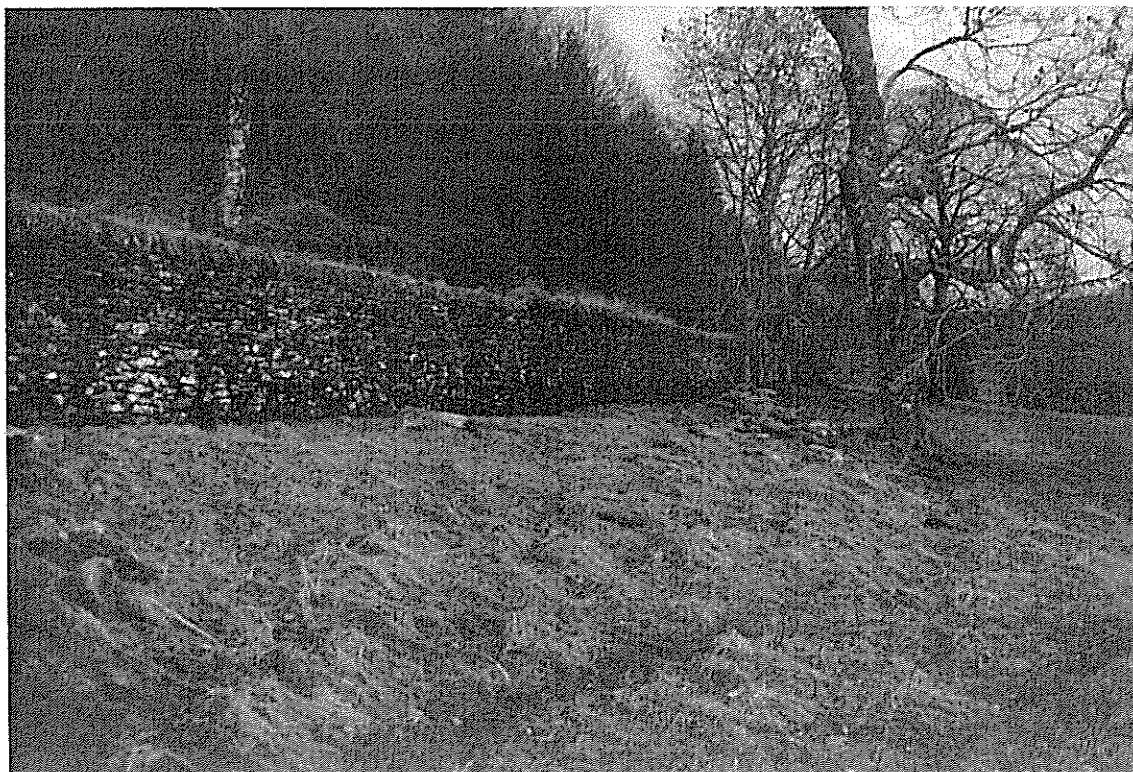


*Photo 14. Leat 33022*

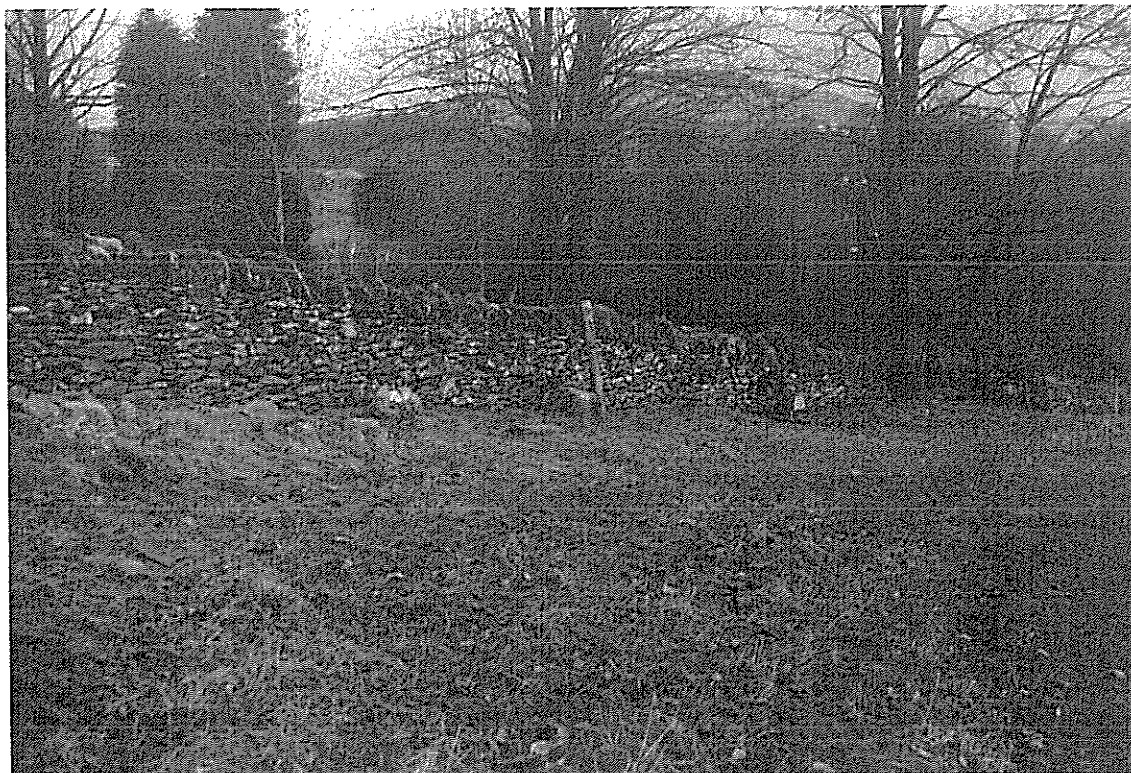




*Photo 15. Remains of boundary 36897*



*Photo 16. Boundary wall 36905 and field clearance 36906*



*Photo 17. Wall 36907*

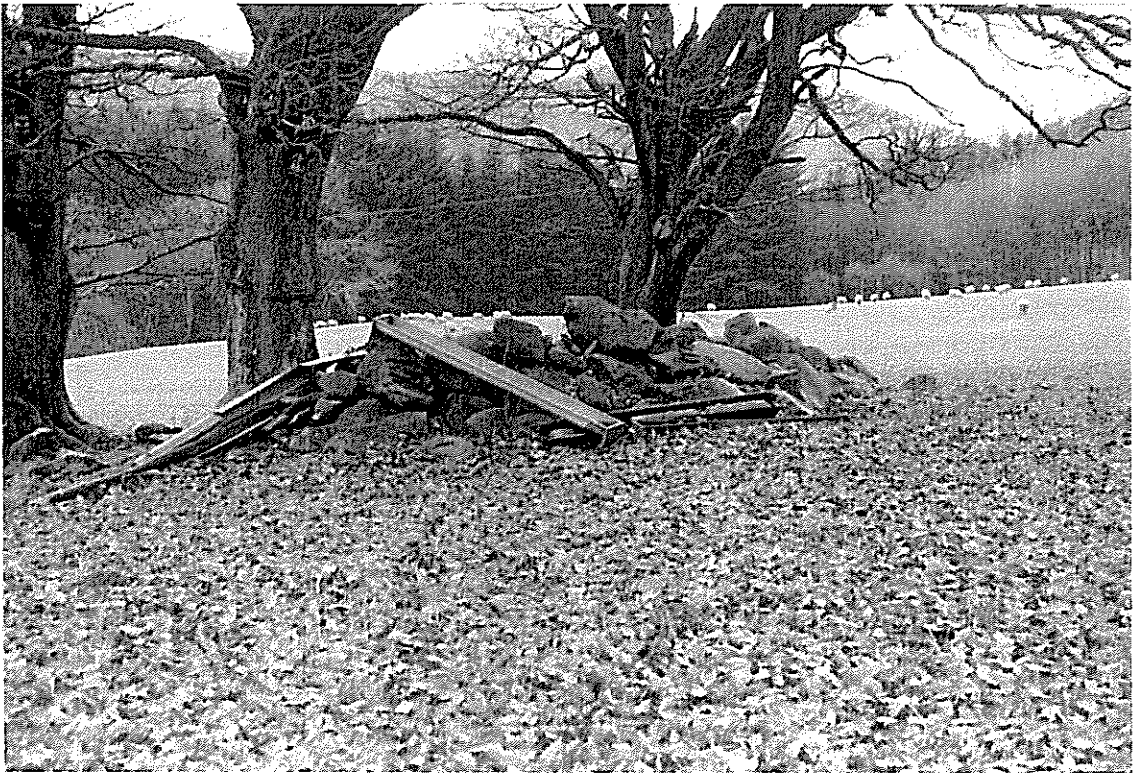


*Photo 18. Wall 36910*





*Photo 19. Field clearance 36908*



*Photo 20. Clearance cairn 36909*



*Photo 21. Clearance cairn 36911*

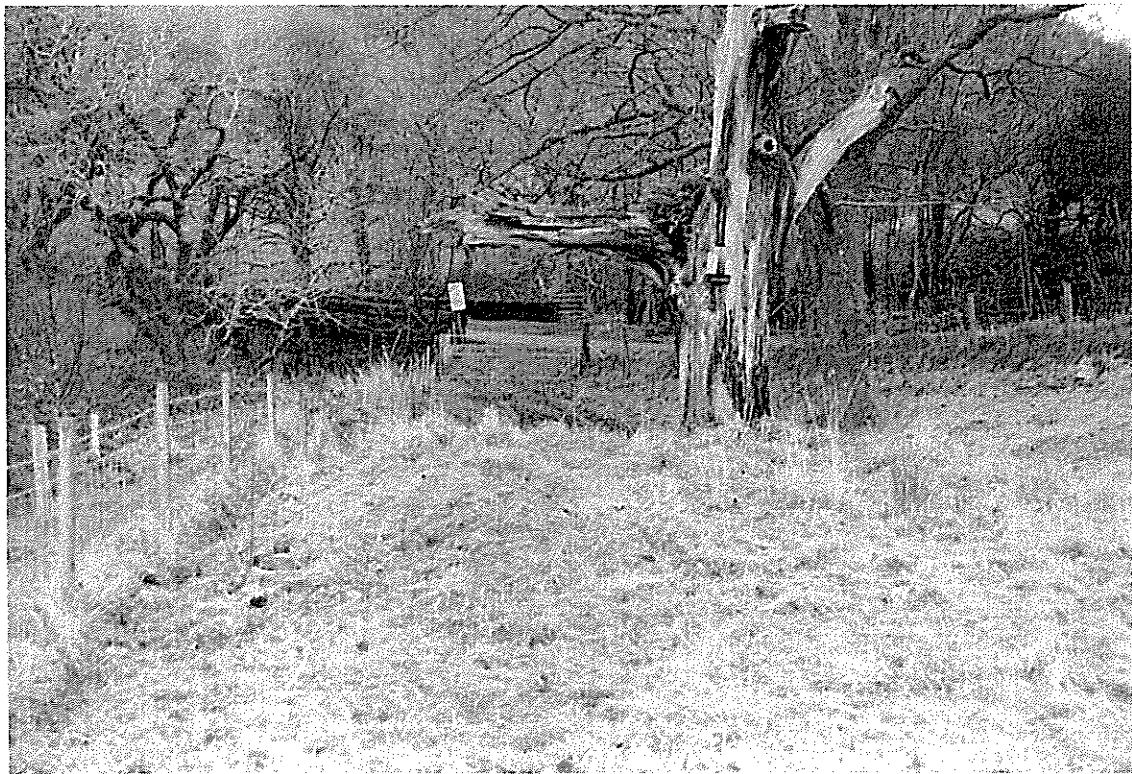


*Photo 22. Boundary bank 36916*





*Photo 23. Boundary bank 36917*



*Photo 24. Clearance cairn 36915*



*Photo 25. Leat to mill 14802*



*Photo 26. Leat 33045 and Pont Newydd 19761*





*Photo 27. Leat 33045*



*Photo 28. Pont Peiran 19758*

## **Appendix 1. Gazetteer of sites - print-out from Hafod Archaeological Database**

PRN	14,802	NPRN	114,468		
NGR	SN77117363	EAST1	277,180	NRTH1	273,730
NGR_FLAG	C	MAPSHEET	SN77SE		
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer		
NAME	PEIRAN MILL				
PERIOD	Mediaeval; Post Med				
TYPE	CORN MILL				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	213	LANDUSE	Woodland		
VALUE	1				

### Short Description

### Long Description

The mill belonging the Strata Florida Grange of Cwmystwyth and mentioned in a rent roll of c. 1545. Its position is recorded on a estate map of 1781, although Jennie Macve considers that by this date it had been closed down. It was probably later dismantled by Thomas Johnes. A watercolour of 1802-04 by Mrs J M Oglander shows a very small mill with an overshot wheel.

The site is now defined by earthworks. A leat starts some 120m north of the mill site on a low waterfall. It is perhaps likely that here a weir was constructed to increase the head of water. The leat follows a steep valley side before opening out into a small mill pond. The pond is formed by a massive earth dam on the north and west sides of the valley side. Below the dam on the west side is a cutting which is the likely site of the mill building, though it may have been caused by stream erosion. A lip on the western side of the dam may be the location the mill-race. The site is now very overgrown and has been recently planted with broadleaf saplings.

A full history of the site appears in Macve (1998).

### Sources

Briggs,CS & Kerkham,CR	1988 Garden Study and landscape protection in Wales, Archaeology in Wales, 28, p78
Macve, J	1998 Mills of the Upper Ystwyth Valley, in Melin, 14, p51-69
Cumberland, G	1796 An Attempt to Describe Hafod Blake map
	1781 NLW Crosswood Deeds, No 5, Ser IV, Vol 1, 33 Estate map
Oglander, J M	1802 NLW Vol 91, f45 Sketch book

PRN	19,758	NPRN	119,408		
NGR	SN77287413	EAST1	277,263	NRTH1	274,033
NGR_FLAG	C	MAPSHEET	SN77SE		
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT			
NAME	PONT PEIRAN				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	BRIDGE				
FORM	O.Struct	CONDITION	A		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE					
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	229	LANDUSE			
VALUE	2				

### Short Description

### Long Description

Single arched bridge of mortared stone. No date stone, though construction technique and appearance of masonry suggests a 19th century date.

### Sources

PRN	19,761	NPRN	119,411		
NGR	SN77057362	EAST1	277,050	NRTH1	273,620
NGR_FLAG	C	MAPSHEET	SN77SE		
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT			
NAME	PONT NEWYDD				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	BRIDGE				
FORM	O.Struct	CONDITION	B		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Bridge				
SITE STATUS	SAM	AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	183	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	2				

### Short Description

The remains of this bridge comprise two massive dry-stone? abutments set on the edge of a ravine above the Peiran Falls. Kerkham and Briggs (p15) report that the timber trestles of this bridge were damaged in 1987-88; they do not now (1996) survive.

### Long Description

### Sources

Briggs, CS & Kerkham, CR	1988 Garden Study and Landscape Protection in Wales, Archaeology in Wales, 28, 78
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PRN	26,542	NPRN	126,186		
NGR	SN77147315	EAST1	277,144	NRTH1	273,147
NGR_FLAG	C	MAPSHEET	SN77SE		
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT			
NAME	CAE BACH WAR TY				
PERIOD	Mediaeval;Post Med				
TYPE	FARMSTEAD				
FORM	Finds	CONDITION	C		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Stone scatter				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	185	LANDUSE			
VALUE	3				

### Short Description

### Long Description

A building is marked on OS 1:2500 1st Ed. The exact position on this former building is uncertain, but it seems to lie on the border of forestry and meadow. Its was standing until after WW2 when it was used as a shelter by forestry workers (L Hallett, pers comm). Brick and concrete rubble marks the location of this building. It may be that this building was associated with the brickworks 35422.

#### Sources

Briggs,CS & Kerkham,CR	1988 Garden study and landcsape protection in Wales, Archaeology in Wales, 28, p 78
Hallett,R	1990 `Secondary features on Blake's map of Hafod' Friends of Hafod, Newsletter 4
Cumberland,G	1796 An attempt to describe Hafod



PRN	26,543	NPRN	126,187		
NGR	SN77367373	EAST1	277,400	NRTH1	273,750
NGR_FLAG	C	MAPSHEET	SN77SE		
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT			
NAME	CEFN YR ESGAIR				
PERIOD	Mediaeval;Post Med				
TYPE	FARMSTEAD				
FORM	Documents	CONDITION	D		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE					
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	210	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	3				

### Short Description

### Long Description

This farmstead is marked on an estate map of 1781 - Ceven yr esgir & Gwar yr Allt - and on the 1796 Blake map which accompanies Cumberland's description of Hafod. It had disappeared by the tithe survey. The site is now in dense forestry. On the western edge of the forestry stone foundations measuring no more than 4m in length lie in an loose scatter of stone rubble. This is all that remains of the farmstead.

### Sources

Briggs,CS & Kerkham,CR	1988 Garden study and landcsape protection in Wales, Archaeology in Wales, 28, p 78
	1781 NLW Crosswood Deeds No. 5, Ser IV, Vol 1, 33 Estate map

PRN	32,981	NPRN	130,155		
NGR		EAST1	275,014	NRTH1	272,882
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	GWASTAD RICE MAWR				
PERIOD	Post Med?				
TYPE	TRACK				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	D		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	170	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	3				

### Short Description

A track which is tracable at its N end as a slight earthwork hollow, but elsewhere has been destroyed by its use as a forestry track. It is now heavily rutted.

### Long Description

#### Sources

PRN	32,982	NPRN	130,156		
NGR		EAST1	275,114	NRTH1	272,919
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	HAFOD				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	TRACK				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	E		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	170	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	4				

### Short Description

Though marked on the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. this track or path is now a modern bulldozed track.

### Long Description

#### Sources

PRN	32,983	NPRN	130,157		
NGR		EAST1	275,034	NRTH1	272,860
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	DOL				
PERIOD	Post Med?				
TYPE	TRACK				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	130	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	2				

### Short Description

A track running down a steep valley side on an earthwork terrace. The track is 3m wide, and generally in good condition, though its S end is difficult to trace.

### Long Description

### Sources

PRN	32,985	NPRN	130,163		
NGR		EAST1	275,908	NRTH1	273,178
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	LOWER LAWN				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	PATH				
FORM	Documents	CONDITION	U		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE					
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	160	LANDUSE	Pasture		
VALUE	5				

### Short Description

Path shown on OS maps, not now tracable on the ground.

### Long Description

#### Sources

PRN	32,986	NPRN	130,164		
NGR		EAST1	275,013	NRTH1	272,649
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	CAE LLUEST				
PERIOD					
TYPE	PEAT BOG				
FORM	Landform	CONDITION	A		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Natural feature				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	200	LANDUSE	Rough Pasture		
VALUE	5				

Short Description  
Small natural peat bog.

Long Description

Sources

PRN	32,987	NPRN	130,170		
NGR		EAST1	275,845	NRTH1	272,543
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	HAFOD				
PERIOD					
TYPE	PEAT BOG				
FORM	Landform	CONDITION	U		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Natural feature				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	260	LANDUSE	Rough Pasture		
VALUE	5				

### Short Description

Small peat bog.

### Long Description

## Sources

PRN	32,988	NPRN	130,175		
NGR		EAST1	276,490	NRTH1	272,578
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	BWLCH-GWALTER				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	FARMSTEAD				
FORM	Building	CONDITION	B		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Building				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	290	LANDUSE	Built Over		
VALUE	2				

### Short Description

Now a much modernised cottage, with the stone-built outbuildings in poor condition. This farmstead is first shown on the 1796 Blake map.

### Long Description

#### Sources

Cumberland,G	1796 An attempt to describe Hafod
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PRN	32,989	NPRN	130,177		
NGR		EAST1	276,434	NRTH1	272,542
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	BWLCH-GWALTER TRACK				
PERIOD	Post Med?				
TYPE	TRACK				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	C		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	250	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	3				

### Short Description

This track is still occasionally used by wheeled vehicles.  
 It is characterised in many places by a distinct and well-built earthwork terrace running diagonally up valley sides.  
 In other alignments, such as towards its N end, it may be of recent date but following the line of older paths.

### Long Description

### Sources

PRN	32,990	NPRN	130,188		
NGR		EAST1	277,485	NRTH1	272,712
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	CAVERN WATERFALL BRIDGE				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	BRIDGE				
FORM	O.Struct	CONDITION	C		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Wall				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	260	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	2				

### Short Description

A bridge is mentioned here in Cumberland's 1796 description of Hafod. A later illustration shows a rustic bridge. All that remains is a dry-stone abutment of a few courses on the W. bank of the stream. Steps recorded as leading down to bridge are not now visible.

### Long Description

#### Sources

Cumberland,G	1796	An attempt to describe Hafod
Smith, J 'Warwick'	1992	'Cavern Cascade', reproduced in Friends of Hafod, Newsletter 8, p14
Murphy,K	1996	One colour slide SMR GP slide file

PRN	32,991	NPRN	130,190		
NGR		EAST1	277,434	NRTH1	273,004
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	GENTLEMEN'S WALK - NANT CAU SECTION				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	PATH				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	250	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	2				

### Short Description

This path is well constructed. Generally it lies on an earthwork terrace 1 - 1.5m wide with, in stretches, dry-stone revetting. This path is becoming worn and damaged by visitors, especially in the area of the cavern. At its N end land slippage has erased this path for c. 20m.

### Long Description

#### Sources

Cumberland,G      1796 An attempt to describe Hafod

PRN	33,022	NPRN	130,233		
NGR		EAST1	277,298	NRTH1	273,226
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	NANT CAU WATER MEADOW				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	LEAT; DAM				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	C		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	190	LANDUSE	Woodland		
VALUE	2				

### Short Description

Cumberland in his 1796 description of Hafod mentions a dam which pooled up water for water meadows. The dam is now gone but the leat from it survives as a substantial ditch. It runs into a field of improved pasture, at which point it appears to have been infilled.

### Long Description

On further examination in 1998 it was found that the leat curves around a slight prominence in the field to the west of the dam before fading out. It is associated with the field system 36895 and long hut 36894.

### Sources

Cumberland,G      1796 An attempt to describe Hafod

PRN	33,045	NPRN	130,271		
NGR		EAST1	277,116	NRTH1	273,671
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	PONT NEWYDD				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	LEAT				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS	SAM	AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	205	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	2				

### Short Description

A leat, defined and separated from the stream by a 2m wide, 1m high stone-built bank. The N abutment of Pont Newydd has been built across this leat. Its purpose seems to have been to divert the course of the stream so that it entered the top of the Peiran Falls in a different fashion.

### Long Description

Further fieldwork in 1998 enabled the northern end of the leat to be traced. In total the leat is 130m long. It is not as well preserved at its northern end as its southern, and there is an area of disturbance. There is however a c. 1m high bank separating the leat from the stream at the northern end. This may have acted as a dam, allowing water to pool up in a hollow to the west. If this were the case, then presumably water would be released from this pool to increase the waterflow and head of water over the Peiran Falls for special occasions. This leat went out of use when Pont Newydd was constructed in 1814.

### Sources

Murphy, K 1996 One colour slide  
SMR GP slide file

PRN	33,046	NPRN	130,273		
NGR		EAST1	277,144	NRTH1	273,631
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE		
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer		
NAME	PONT NEWYDD				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	TRACKWAY				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	D		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Trackway				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	200	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	3				

### Short Description

There is no clear surface evidence for this track. Its course is marked on the 1796 Blake map and the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. It links with track 33042 and would have provided access to the E of Nant Peiran prior to the construction of Pont Newydd.

### Long Description

Further investigation in 1998 revealed that a low linear earthwork terrace, c 4m wide lies in forestry to the north of Pont Newydd (19761. To the north of this area, in a pasture field, there is no trace of this track. This track is continued to the south of Pont Newydd as 33042.

As well as being recorded on the 1796 Blake map, this track is shown on a 1781 estate map, and was still in existence when the tithe survey was carried out.

### Sources

Cumberland,G      1796 An attempt to describe Hafod

PRN	33,592	NPRN	130,230		
NGR		EAST1	277,322	NRTH1	273,183
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	PANT MELYN				
PERIOD	Post Med?				
TYPE	BOUNDARY BANK				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	190	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	3				

### Short Description

Earth and stone built boundary bank approximately 0.5m high.

### Long Description

Further examination in 1998 revealed that most of this bank has been destroyed, and replaced by a wire fence. It survives at its eastern end where it runs into forestry, and its line is marked at its western end in a pasture field by a sharp break on slope and several hawthorn bushes.

### Sources

PRN	33,604	NPRN	130,256		
NGR		EAST1	277,123	NRTH1	273,231
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	CAE BACH WAR TY				
PERIOD	Post Med?				
TYPE	BOUNDARY BANK				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	180	LANDUSE	Pasture		
VALUE	3				

### Short Description

Earth-bank, 0.5m high, alongside track.

### Long Description

### Sources



PRN	33,607	NPRN	130,272		
NGR		EAST1	277,120	NRTH1	273,619
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	UPPER YSTWYTH WOOD				
PERIOD	Post Med?				
TYPE	BOUNDARY BANK				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	C		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	210	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	3				

**Short Description**

Boundary bank of stone and earth, 0.5m high. Now topped with a wire fence.

**Long Description****Sources**

PRN	35,422	NPRN	0		
NGR	SN77147314	EAST1	277,156	NRTH1	273,135
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	DOLOGAU BRICKWORKS				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	BRICKWORKS				
FORM	Documentary	CONDITION	U		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE					
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	185	LANDUSE	Forestry		
VALUE	5				

### Short Description

Linda Hallet reports that according to local accounts a brickworks used to stand in this approximately the position marked on the database map.

### Long Description

Examination in 1998 showed a scatter of brick and concrete in this area, though this may be associated with building 26542. Some of the brick is highly fired and glazed, indicating that perhaps it came from a kiln. The information for this site is from a former occupant of Dologau Farm.

### Sources

PRN	35,423	NPRN	0		
NGR		EAST1	277,186	NRTH1	273,214
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	CAE'R ODYN				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	LIMEKILN				
FORM	Place-name	CONDITION	U		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE					
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	160	LANDUSE	Pasture		
VALUE	5				

### Short Description

According to Linda Hallet this field was formerly known as Cae'r Odyn. This presumably refers to a limekiln.

### Long Description

### Sources

PRN	35,910	NPRN	0		
NGR		EAST1	277,088	NRTH1	273,299
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET			
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	0		
NAME	DOLOGAU TRACK				
PERIOD	Post Med				
TYPE	TRACKWAY				
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	A		
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork				
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA		
ALTITUDE	175	LANDUSE	Other		
VALUE	4				

### Short Description

A track not in existence in the early 19th-century, built by the end of the century. Still in use.

### Long Description

#### Sources

PRN	36,889	NPRN	
NGR	SN767731	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ystbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	GENTLEMAN'S WALK		
PERIOD	Post MEd		
TYPE	PATH		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	D
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	170	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	3		

### Short Description

### Long Description

The course of the Gentleman's Walk along the northern side of Dologau Meadow. The 1796 Blake map shows this walk skirting the river - it is uncertain whether at the foot of a very steep slope by the river, or on the crest of the slope on the edge of the meadow. The OS 1st Ed. 1:2500 shows the walk at the edge of the meadow. This is the more likely location, as the bottom of the slope is subjected to active erosion. There is now nothing to indicate the course of this walk except at SN 77047330, close to Dologau Bridge (19762), where over a length of 5-8m, on a slight slope, there are traces of an earthwork shelf. On the river side this shelf is partly defined by tree stumps. If this is the line of the walk, then quite how it crosses wall 36890 by the bridge is uncertain.

### Sources

Cumberland, G	1796 An Attempt to Describe Hafod
Ordnance Survey	1888 1:2500 1st Edition

PRN	36,890	NPRN	
NGR	SN77087332	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystw	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	DOLOGAU		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	WALL		
FORM	O.Struct	CONDITION	C
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Wall		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	174	LANDUSE	Other
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

30m length of dry-stone wall on the west side of a track leading to the south from Dolagau Bridge (19762). The wall is well-built, but is now collapsing and nowhere does it stand to its full height.

### Sources

PRN	36,891	NPRN	
NGR	SN76827317	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	DOLOGAU MEADOW		
PERIOD	Post Med; Modern		
TYPE	CLEARANCE CAIRN		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Caim		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	170	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

A field clearance cairn on the edge of rough ground in a pasture field. The cairn is 10m long, 4m wide and about 0.5m high. It comprises boulders and stones. It has certainly been added to recently, and may be entirely of modern date.

### Sources

PRN	36,892	NPRN	
NGR	SN76827311	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	DOLOGAU MEADOW		
PERIOD	Post Med; Mod		
TYPE	CLEARANCE CAIRN		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Cairn		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	170	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

A clearance cairn on the edge of rough ground in a pasture field. The cairn measures 20m long, 5m wide and is 0.5m high. It consists of boulders and stones. It has certainly been added to recently, and may be entirely of modern date.

### Sources



PRN	36,897	NPRN	
NGR	SN77217325	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	DOLOGAU		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BOUNDARY BANK		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	D
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	185	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

This boundary is shown on the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. map. It bounds a field of pasture to the west and runs along the crest of a low craggy slope which lies to the east. All that now seems to remain of this boundary is a low, 0.5m high, curving, rubble-bank on the extreme west side of the pasture field. Basically, this boundary has been replaced by a wire fence on a slightly different alignment.

### Sources

PRN	36,898	NPRN	0
NGR	SN77167327	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	DOLOGAU		
PERIOD	Post Med; Mod		
TYPE	CLEARANCE CAIRN		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Cairn		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	180	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

A small clearance cairn, c. 8m by 4m and 0.3m high. It consists of stone and rubble and is beginning to be covered in grass. It is probably of recent origin. Grid reference is approximate only.

### Sources

PRN	36,899	NPRN	0	
NGR	SN771731	EAST1		NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE	
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	Cer	
NAME	DOLOGAU			
PERIOD	Unknown			
TYPE	UNKNOWN			
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	C	
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Earthwork - Rectangular			
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA	
ALTITUDE	180	LANDUSE	Pasture	
VALUE				

### Short Description

### Long Description

A rectangular earthwork mound located towards the head of a low, open, minor valley or depression. There is no watercourse in the valley. The earthwork measures 15m by 10m across its top and stands to 0.8m high. Its strongly rectangular shape suggests a man-made origin, but it is possibly a natural feature. If man-made its function is unknown. John Phibbs has suggested that it may have been a island set in a small artifical pond. Given that the land on which the earthwork is set slopes down towards the north, such a pond would have required a massive dam towards the northern end of the field, or deep excavations around the 'island' which have subsequently silted up. Grid reference is approximate only.

### Sources

PRN	36,900	NPRN	
NGR	SN772731	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	HEN DOLOGAU		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	TRACKWAY		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	D
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Trackway		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	188	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	3		

### Short Description

### Long Description

This track is marked on the 1796 Blake map that accompanies Cumberland's description of Hafod. It is associated with the long hut 36894. The western end is currently used for access into Dologau field. Close to the long hut, on its western side, it is marked by an earthwork shelf c. 10m long and 3m wide. There is no trace of it to the east of the long hut.

### Sources

Cumberland, G	1796 An Attempt to Describe Hafod 'Blake' map
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PRN	36,901	NPRN	
NGR	SN77137326	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	DOLOGAU		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	PATH		
FORM	Documents	CONDITION	E
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE			
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	180	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	5		

### Short Description

### Long Description

A path marked on the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. There is now no trace of it.

### Sources

PRN	36,902	NPRN	
NGR	SN77267324	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyt	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	DOLOGAU		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	Path		
FORM	Documents	CONDITION	E
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE			
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	185	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	5		

### Short Description

### Long Description

A path is marked running along the eastern side of Dologau meadow on the OS 1:2500 1st Ed. There is now no trace of it. The Gentleman's Walk, laid out in the late 18th century must lie close to the course of this path, but is more likely to have kept close to the bank of the Nant Cau, rather than running across the meadow.

### Sources

PRN	36,903	NPRN	
NGR	SN77027368	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE'R WAIN		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BOUNDARY BANK		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	A
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Bank & Ditch		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	210	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	3		

### Short Description

### Long Description

Low boundary bank, 0.5m high, with ditch 2m wide and 1m deep on the north side. The ditch formerly feed into the leat 33045.  
Boundary marked on tithe map.

### Sources

PRN	36,904	NPRN	
NGR	SN77097367	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE'R WAIN		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BOUNDARY BANK		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	C
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Bank & Ditch		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	205	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	3		

### Short Description

### Long Description

Low stony bank, 0.3m high, with a very shallow ditch on west side.  
Boundary marked on tithe map.

### Sources



PRN	36,905	NPRN	
NGR	SN77097395	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE'R DAFARN		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BOUNDARY WALL		
FORM	O.Struct	CONDITION	A
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Wall		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	225	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	3		

### Short Description

### Long Description

Boundary wall between Cae'r Wain and the public road. It is up to 2.5m high on the field side. The lower 0.8m is dry-stone construction, the upper portion is of mortared stone. Capping the wall are small, vertically-pitched, mortared stones.

Boundary marked on tithe map.

### Sources

PRN	36,906	NPRN	
NGR	SN770739	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE'R DAFARN		
PERIOD	Post Med; Modern		
TYPE	CLEARANCE CAIRN		
FORM	Earthwork - Linear	CONDITION	B
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Cairn		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	225	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

Along the western boundary of Cae'r Wain, adjacent to wall 36905, is a spread of stones and boulders. This is clearance from the field, and is probably, if not entirely, modern.

### Sources

PRN	36,907	NPRN	
NGR	SN77227406	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE'R DAFARN		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BOUNDARY WALL		
FORM	O,Struct	CONDITION	B
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Wall		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	220	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	3		

### Short Description

### Long Description

Dry-stone wall on north side of Cae'r Wain, dividing the field from the road. The wall is approximately 1.5m high and has vertically set capstones.  
Boundary marked on tithe map.

### Sources

PRN	36,908	NPRN	
NGR	SN77227399	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE'R DAFARN		
PERIOD	Post Med; Modern		
TYPE	CLEARANCE CAIRN		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Cairn		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	215	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

An linear area of boulders and stones along the crest of a steep slope leading down to the Nant Peiran on the east side of Cae'r Wain. Stone clearance from Cae'r Wain. Probably mostly if not entirely modern.

### Sources

PRN	36,909	NPRN	
NGR	SN77147382	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE'R WAIN		
PERIOD	Post Med; Modern		
TYPE	CLEARANCE CAIRN		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Cairn		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	215	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

Mound of boulders, 10m by 5m and 1.5m high in the centre of Cae'r Wain. Probably the result of field clearance and the removal of boundary 36912.

### Sources

PRN	36,910	NPRN	
NGR	SN77207383	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynac	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE'R WAIN		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BOUNDARY WALL		
FORM	O.Struct	CONDITION	C
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Wall		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	210	LANDUSE	Passture
VALUE	3		

### Short Description

### Long Description

Dry-stone wall. A length of c. 100m at its northern end close to Pont Peiran has now disappeared. Similarly, its southern section has either gone or collapsed. Elsewhere the wall in poor condition and only survives to its full height of c. 1.5m in a few short sections. Where surviving, the capstones are pitched at 45 degrees. This boundary is not shown on a 1781 estate map, but is present on the tithe survey.

### Sources



PRN	36,911	NPRN		
NGR	SN77187378	EAST1	0	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE	
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer	
NAME	CAE'R WAIN			
PERIOD	Post Med; Modern			
TYPE	CLEARANCE CAIRN			
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B	
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Cairn			
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA	
ALTITUDE	210	LANDUSE	Pasture	
VALUE	4			

### Short Description

### Long Description

Area of boulders and stones 10m by 4m and 0.4m high. Field clearance, probably added to by the demolition of boundary 36912. Probably mostly if not entirely of modern date.

### Sources

PRN	36,912	NPRN	
NGR	SN771737	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE'R WAIN		
PERIOD			
TYPE	BOUNDARY		
FORM	Documents	CONDITION	E
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE			
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	210	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

A boundary, recorded on tithe map and on 1834 estate map. It is not on a 1781 estate map, but as this was recorded for the Crosswood estate, the surveyor may not have been interested in recording it. Now removed. The clearance cairns 36909 & 36911 are probably in part made up from material from this demolished boundary,

### Sources

PRN	36,913	NPRN	
NGR	SN77077362	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	PWLL PYRAN		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BUILDING		
FORM	Documents	CONDITION	U
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE			
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	205	LANDUSE	Forestry
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

A building seems to be shown in this approximate position on a 1781 estate map. The area is now dense forestry, with a lot of fallen trees and so nothing can be seen.

### Sources

1781 Crosswood Deeds No. 5, Ser IV, Vol 1, 33  
Ceven yr Esgair

PRN	36,914	NPRN	
NGR	SN77087364	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	PEIRAN MILL FOOTBRIDGE		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BRIDGE		
FORM	Documents	CONDITION	E
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE			
SITE STATUS	SAM	AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	205	LANDUSE	Forestry
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

This footbridge was painted by Mrs Oglander in 1802-04 and was mentioned by Malkin in 1803: 'leaving the broader road, crossed a wooden foot-bridge, with one rail, picturesquely overhung with a luxuriant oak, over a deep-bedded, black, and rocky mountain brook. The natural timber here is nurtured and drawn up, under the protection of the warm and sheltered dingle, to a size and growth the most magnificent and flourishing.'. Mrs Oglander's painting shows such a footbridge. The site of the bridge is where the stream narrows into a miniture gorge and tumbles down a low waterfall. There is a natural rock outcrop abutment on the west, less good on the east. No trace of the bridge survives.

#### Sources

Oglander, J M	1802 NLW, Vol 91, f 45 sketch book
Malkin, B H	1803 The Scenery, Antiquities and Biography of South Wales p340

PRN	36,915	NPRN	
NGR	SN77287398	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE FELIN		
PERIOD	Post Med; Modern		
TYPE	CLEARANCE CAIRN		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Cairn		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	220	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	3		

**Short Description****Long Description**

Area of field clearance 10m by 5m. Composed of boulders and stones. Probably mostly if not entirely of modern date.

**Sources**

PRN	36,916	NPRN	
NGR	SN77327396	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE FELIN		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BOUNDARY BANK		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	A
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Bank		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	235	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	3		

### Short Description

### Long Description

An earth bak topped by a well maintained multi-species hedge. The bank is up to 0.8m high and 2-3m wide. A boundary is recorded here on the tithe map and on a 1781 estate map.

### Sources

PRN	36,917	NPRN	
NGR	SN77367382	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Pontarfynach	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	CAE FELIN		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	BOUNDARY BANK		
FORM	Earthwork	CONDITION	B
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE	Bank		
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	230	LANDUSE	Pasture
VALUE	3		

### Short Description

### Long Description

Low bank, 0.5m high composed of coursed earth and stone. No hedge is present and the bank is topped with a wire fence.  
A boundary is recorded here on a 1781 estate map.

### Sources



PRN	36,918	NPRN	
NGR	SN7773	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth;	DISTRICT	
NAME	HAFOD DATABASE EXTENSION - ADAS LAND		
PERIOD			
TYPE	PROJECT RECORD		
FORM		CONDITION	
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE			
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	
ALTITUDE		LANDUSE	
VALUE			

**Short Description****Long Description****Sources**

PRN	36,919	NPRN	
NGR	SN77067333	EAST1	NRTH1
NGR_FLAG		MAPSHEET	SN77SE
COMMUNITY	Ysbyty Ystwyth;	DISTRICT	Cer
NAME	POMPREN MAWR		
PERIOD	Post Med		
TYPE	Bridge		
FORM	Documents	CONDITION	E
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE			
SITE STATUS		AREA STATUS	ESA
ALTITUDE	168	LANDUSE	Other
VALUE	4		

### Short Description

### Long Description

Pompren Mawr is marked on a 1781 estate map. Trackway 33042/33046 led down to it from the north. This bridge predated Pont Dologau, constructed by Thomas Johnes. The name Pompren suggests that this was originally a footbridge rather than a carriage/cart bridge, but by the late 18th it may have been built on a sufficiently large scale to take vehicles.

In the winter of 1998, no evidence for this bridge was noted. However, Jennie Macve has noted a wide groove cut into the top surface of a rock in the river bed which may mark this site, but may equally be natural feature. The groove is visible in summer when it is well above water level.

It is possible that Pompren Mawr lay on the same site as Pont Dologau.

### Sources

**Appendix 2. Introduction from the Hafod Archaeological Database**

# HAFOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE - NOTES AND A GUIDE TO THE RECORD

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Hafod archaeological database was commissioned by the Hafod Trust and Forest Enterprise following the Welsh Historic Garden's Trust commissioning of a report by B Dix *Hafod - Archaeological Guidelines*. The specification for the content, character and structure of the database was formulated following consultation with Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the Hafod Trust, RCAHMW and Forest Enterprise. The specification is appended to these notes. Care has been taken to ensure that the database is compatible with the Dyfed Sites and Monuments Record held with DAT and with the Extended National Database housed with RCAHMW.

The Hafod archaeological database has been created in FoxPro and linked to a GIS working through FastMap. It is assumed that the users of the record will have some familiarity with databases and GIS systems: it is clearly beyond the scope of these notes to provide a guide to the systems. These notes give an indication to the methodology used in compiling the system as well as an introduction to elements of the historic landscape discovered whilst compiling the record. The database is a dynamic system; further information on existing sites can be added and records of new sites created. It is hoped that in the future scanned images of photographs, engravings, drawings and engravings will be added to the records.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. Data collection

The regional Sites and Monuments Record housed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust contains information on many sites in the Hafod area, including records on sites recently published, e.g. Kerkham and Briggs *A review of the archaeological potential of the Hafod Landscape, Cardiganshire*. The records relating to Hafod on the regional SMR were copied onto the Hafod database; these form the core of the Hafod database.

New sites were identified from map sources: tithe maps, OS 1:2500 1st and 2nd edition maps, the map which accompanies Cumberland's *Attempt to describe Hafod* (the Blake map) and the 1834 Map of the Hafod Estate in the National Library of Wales. New records were also created by reference to printed sources. No detailed analysis of primary historic records was made in compiling this basic record; it is hoped that future work on surviving historic sources will add detail to the basic record. Reference was also made to graphic sources, but again this material adds detail to the basic record, rather than assists in creating new records.

Visits were made to every site previously recorded or identified from documentary and cartographic sources in order to assess their current condition. Field survey also conducted in order to identify many new sites, despite the fact that conditions were far from ideal; most of the Hafod Estate is covered in dense forestry plantation, much of which is on very steep slopes. Forestry planting is destructive to archaeology and it is probable that ephemeral earthworks have been irretrievably lost. However, new sites were discovered, though often it was difficult, if not impossible, to

locate them accurately with confidence in dense forestry. It is highly likely that new archaeological sites will be discovered during clear-felling of forestry.

## **2.2. Database compilation and structure**

A database accessed through FoxPro or FastMap was used. Most of the records were compiled through FastMap as they could then be directly linked to the digital map base. Details to individual records, references etc, were then added working through FoxPro. It must be stressed that what has been compiled is a basic sites and monuments record; no long descriptions are therefore included.

Most of the structure and terminology used in the database is self-explanatory. If required, a full guide to the database structure can be obtained from the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. A brief guide is provided for those fields on the database where explanatory notes are required:

*Condition* Eight classes are employed:

- A - intact
- B - substantially intact
- C - damaged
- D - substantial destruction
- E - destroyed
- M - moved
- R - restored or reconstructed
- U - unknown

*Value:* In assessing the value of a site the *Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments* was employed. It should be noted that whilst only a few individual sites are considered of sufficient value for inclusion in Class I, when grouped several Class II and III sites may be considered worthy of scheduling. For example, the constructed walk, bridge abutments and surviving stone walling in the vicinity of the Rustic Alcove form an important collection. Five classes are employed:

- 1 - sites of national importance, usually Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings, or sites worthy of listing or scheduling.
- 2 - sites of regional or county importance
- 3 - sites of district or local importance
- 4 - minor sites or sites that are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
- 5 - unknown

## **2.3. Curating the database**

Copies of the database are held with Dyfed Archaeological Trust and with RCAHMW. It is recommended that RCAHMW's copy is used for 'read only' purposes. Any editing or further data input should only be undertaken using DAT's version. Updates of DAT's database should be supplied to RCAHMW, and

notification made to the Hafod Trust and Forest Enterprise of any changes of substance in the database.

## **2.4. Maps**

A range of maps has been digitised for use with the FastMap GIS system and to ease comparison of maps at different scales and projections. The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition (1888) maps are the most detailed available; these were chosen as the base maps for the record. Not all of the 1st edition was published for the Hafod area, but fortunately the RCAHM has the 2nd edition maps annotated with 1st edition information; these were digitised in lieu of published 1st edition maps. Summary information - roads, boundaries and buildings but not areas of woodland and the River Ystwyth - from the most recent editions of the OS 1:10000 were digitised on a separate drawing layer.

Manuscript tithe maps were digitised and stretched - 'rubber sheeting' - to a best fit over the OS 1st edition maps. These proved to be a good fit. Tithe maps were then annotated with place-names taken from the relevant apportionment. A similar technique of 'rubber sheeting' was used to stretch the Blake map to a best fit over the OS maps. This proved to be less successful than with the tithe maps; the accuracy of the Blake map is questionable and few common anchor points exist between it and the OS. Only the walks, a carriage-drive and anchor points on the Blake map were digitised. Because of its small scale and lack of relevant detail, it was not considered necessary to digitise the 1834 *Map of Hafod Estate*.

## **3. THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE**

Individual sites are characterised and described in the database. A database is not, however, the ideal medium to analyse the historic landscape, particularly where the analysis contains assumptions on the nature and date of the individual archaeological remains.

There is a wealth of monuments and finds from north Cardiganshire dating to prehistoric times indicating human settlement in the vicinity of Hafod from at least the early Bronze Age. Given the dense forestry cover over much of the current study area it is highly unlikely that any upstanding prehistoric monuments survive to be discovered though buried remains and artefacts may turn up in the future. Similarly, apart from Peiran Mill (14802) no sites or monuments from the prehistoric period down to the early Post-Medieval period are known of, and the history of landscape development in this period is entirely unclear.

It is only for the past two centuries that changes in the landscape and settlement pattern can be described with any degree of confidence. For all its cartographic errors and idiosyncrasies the Blake map published in 1796 depicts several farmsteads that had been abandoned, perhaps at the instigation of Thomas Johnes during his creation of the picturesque landscape at Hafod, by the time that the tithe survey of c. 1840 was undertaken. These abandoned sites (PRNs 32962, 26544, 33017), together with the extant farmsteads of Bwlch Gwalter, Nant-y-Cau, Pant-y-Mawn and Ty Coch suggest a pre-estate landscape of mid to late eighteenth-century date of scattered farm holdings. It seems highly likely that some of these farmsteads date back into the Medieval Period. Indeed, research by G Morgan (1991) has demonstrated that part, possibly the greater part, of the Hafod estate lay within Strata Florida's Cwmystwyth grange. Morgan cites a post-dissolution document of c. 1545-50 which records, amongst many others, the farms of Bwlch-Gwallter, Hafod Uchdryd Isaf and

Hafod Uchdryd Uchaf. He also demonstrates that the farms on the estate were being leased out to tenants from at least the early sixteenth century. This picture of scattered farms sitting within a patchwork of small fields with open sheep walks and rough pasture on higher ground can perhaps be pushed back into at least the late Medieval Period. But the exact character of these farms and fields remains unclear. It is not until the nineteenth century when the tithe maps of c. 1840 shown for the first time the landscape of Hafod in detail. Landscape elements such as hedgebanks and fieldwalls associated with the farmsteads are shown on the tithe maps, though by this time the estate landscape of Hafod had been created (and perhaps to some degree abandoned). During the course of fieldwork three basic types of field boundary were recognised. Some of these boundaries are shown on modern and/or historic maps. Some have never been mapped:

I. rubble banks or walls, constructed from rounded stones, now collapsed and moss covered, often running alongside streams

II. dry-stone walls, using angular stones and topped with capping stones set at 45 degrees, height about 1.5m

III. banks of earth or stone and earth, varying in size from 0.3m high to 0.8m high

Stephen Briggs has noted (pers comm) that the type II boundary surrounded Mrs Johnes' American Flower Garden prior to its restoration and the author has recorded its presence at Devil's Bridge adjacent to Johnes' Hafod Arms Hotel. Kerkham and Briggs (172) state that Johnes built at least 13 miles of dry-stone wall at Hafod. It is probable, therefore, that the type II boundary is Johnes work. This is supported by a contemporary description of Johnes' plantations quoted by Linnard (1970, 313):

The plantation grounds were all properly inclosed before any of the trees were planted. The greatest part of the plantations is fenced with a stone wall five feet high; the remainder with a turf-fence, the same height, with a dead hedge, and willows planted on top.

This quotation also seems to indicate that some of the type III boundaries were also Johnes' work; these boundaries were often noted in the more isolated parts of the survey area sometimes in association with farmsteads. Good examples can be seen to the north side of Bwlch Gwalter and to the north-east of Hafod Mansion on the slopes above Hafod Wood. Though it is not possible to demonstrate this conclusively without further work, it is highly likely that many of the type III boundaries date to a pre-Johnesian times. The type I boundaries are not usually depicted on maps and do not conform to the field systems defined by type II and II boundaries. Their location, often next to streams in rocky ravines, indicates that they may be survivors of some antiquity, though it is impossible to assign an absolute age to them.

Clearly, then, many historic landscape elements that existed prior to the development and remodelling of the estate by Thomas Johnes survive into the present day. It is, however, not at present possible to assign dates to these features; it is as if

all the historic landscape prior to the remodelling of the estate were compressed into a very short time span labelled pre-Johnesian.

Apart from historic landscape features associated with agriculture, the only other definite archaeological remains are industrial monuments. George Cumberland, writing in 1796, mentions an abandoned working (PRN 33019) and it is probable that several other of recorded mines to the south of the River Ystwyth are of 18th century date or earlier.

Clearly then the landscape at Hafod when Thomas Johnes took possession of it had a long-established settlement pattern, was, in parts, intensively farmed and experienced some, perhaps intermittent, metal mining. Johnes remodelled the landscape, but did not erase all earlier traces of use. It is not proposed to list all of Johnes' constructions, walks, bridges and carriage-drives, as details of these can be found in the SMR. Mention of some less commonly observed constructions is however included here. It was noted in the course of the survey that trees, usually beech but also oak and occasionally sycamore, had been planted at regular intervals alongside certain of the type II walls. Though the date of the trees is uncertain, they are mature, and some are shown on OS maps of the 1880s. It is possible therefore that the trees and the walls are contemporary; perhaps the work of Johnes. The best example is on the crest of Allt Dihanog where mature trees planted at regular intervals exist alongside a long stretch of wall (PRN 32945.030). Similar examples, but less well preserved lie high on the valley sides to the south of Hafod mansion alongside the modern public road. It may be that the purpose of planting these trees was to reinforce the boundary between the 'picturesque' Hafod landscape and the remainder of the estate. Though it is now impossible to be certain of this due to modern afforestation, it would seem that the boundaries planted with trees at regular intervals would have been visible on the skyline from the mansion both to the south and north. Tree planting that may have been undertaken for ornamental purposes by Johnes is still detectable on the estate. The clump of beeches at Pant Melyn is well known. Other clumps exist high up Allt Dihanog and on the highest point of Allt Dafarn, though the trees at this latter location have suffered recent wind damage. An interesting insight into how Johnes manipulated the landscape to fit his own ideals and yet retained pre-existing features can be seen in a boundary in Hafod Wood (PRN 32945.019). Here an earth-built boundary bank has been partly faced, on the down-slope side only, with a type II wall. This partial facing wall has no practical function; its purpose seems to provide an attractive visual facade to the boundary when seen from the carriage-drive below.

Apart from obvious rebuildings, such as the dated Hafod stables, changes and alterations to the estate in the post-Johnes period are not easy to detect. Most of the major landscape elements such as carriage-drives, tracks and bridges continued to be used. Some were modified, as has been demonstrated at the Alpine Bridge, where what had been a footbridge was converted into a structure wide enough to accommodate a cart - concomitant improvements took place to the approach tracks. Other former paths may also have been upgraded to tracks. The tithe maps of the 1840s show a landscape that was virtually unchanged until afforestation of the 1950s.

Afforestation witnessed the greatest change to the Hafod landscape since the time of Thomas Johnes. Like Johnes, the Forestry Commission utilised pre-existing tracks and boundaries. Short lengths of forestry drive were newly constructed, such as the one that runs through The American Flower Garden. Most follow earlier carriage-drives and tracks, though the extent of destruction caused by the construction of the forestry drives is unclear. Boundaries, both banks and walls, generally survive with



forestry plantations. Where they form a division between forestry and open land the boundary has usually been reinforced by a wire fence.

K Murphy. Dyfed Archaeological Trust. 1996

#### 4. REFERENCES

Individual sites on the database are fully referenced; only those sources specifically relevant to the above notes are listed below:

Cumberland, G, 1796 *An Attempt to Describe Hafod*, with map by Blake.

Dyfed Sites and Monuments Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Kerkham, C and Briggs, S, 1991 'A review of the archaeological potential of the Hafod landscape, Cardiganshire' CBA Research Papers 78, 160-73.

Linnard, W., 1979 'Thomas Johnes of Hafod - pioneer of upland afforestation in Wales', *Ceredigion*, 6, 309-19

'Map of the Hafod Estate, 1834', National Library of Wales.

Morgan, G, 1991 'Early Hafod tenants and the founding of the estate', *Friends of Hafod Newsletter*, 6, 5-7.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition, 1888 *Cardiganshire XI.16, XII.13*

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd Edition, 1905 *Cardiganshire XVII.1, XV.4*. Annotated with 1st Edition information.

Tithe Maps, c. 1840: Ystbyty Ystwyth, Gwmws, Llanfihangel y Creuddyn.

**Appendix 3. Specification of the Hafod Archaeological Database extension**

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## **HAFOD SPECIFICATION FOR A BASIC SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD**

### **Introduction**

This project specification has been prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Operations. The work will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines for archaeological work prepared by Brian Dix.

This is a **basic** Sites and Monuments Record. It is not proposed to provide a detailed account of the history of Hafod, nor collect large amounts of data for an archive. The records will contain textual descriptions of site, but these will be brief will not be a substitution for current or future scholarly research. References to past or current research will be provided in the records. The records will be concerned with the archaeology and historic landscape (cultural heritage) of Hafod and not with aesthetics or the picturesque.

As much of the documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence for Hafod has previously been searched and collected but not collated into a single easily-usable database, it is considered that the majority of this project will comprise consultation and liaison with those individuals and organisations who hold useful information.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Operations has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. The conclusions will be based on a considered assessment of the collected data. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Operations has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.

The archaeological resource at Hafod includes: all archaeological sites (ancient and modern), historic landscape elements (walls, paths, banks, ditches, buildings and remains, as well as other masonry etc) and the historic landscape.

### **1. Project objectives**

- 1.1 The assessment of existing information to assess the character, extent, significance and fragility of the archaeological resource within the survey area.
- 1.2 Identification of new archaeological sites, landscapes, features and ecofacts within the survey area, and to assess their character, extent, significance and fragility.
- 1.3 Identification of sites, landscapes, features and deposits that require further archaeological investigation to fully assess their character, extent, significance and fragility.
- 1.4 Preparation of a report fully representative of the information recovered during 1.1 and 1.2, which places the archaeological resource of the survey area in its local, regional,

national and international contexts. The criteria used in assessing the importance of sites for scheduling will be used in attaching a relative value to the archaeological resource.

- 1.5 Preparation of a project archive. This archive will not be especially extensive and will not attempt to duplicate material already held by the FoH and in the NMR, and will only consist of field notes, drawings and photographs compiled in the course of data collection for the project.

## 2. Documentary and cartographic research

- 2.1 Search of County Sites and Monuments Record and National Monuments Record for information on known sites within, and around, the survey area.
- 2.2 Search of cartographic sources held in national and county records offices for archaeological information.
- 2.3 Searches of primary historic documents held in national and county records offices.
- 2.4 Searches of secondary, published sources.
- 2.5 Examination of aerial photographic coverage.
- 2.6 Consultation with individuals and organisations who have a knowledge of Hafod.

## 3. Field visits

- 3.1 To review to current state of archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during Stage 2.
- 3.2 To identify of new archaeological sites, features and deposits.
- 3.3 To rapid record archaeological sites, features and deposits by photography, site notes and sketch plans.
- 3.4 To assess the fragility of archaeological sites, features and deposits.

## 4. Assessment and reporting

- 4.1 Collation of information gathered during the documentary research and fieldwork into a project archive catalogued in accordance with the National Monuments Record's recommended procedures.
- 4.2 Assessment of the information gathered during the documentary research and fieldwork.
- 4.3 Preparation of a report fully representative of the information gathered during the documentary research and the fieldwork. Any legal constraints, such as Scheduled Ancient

Monuments will be identified in the report. A report in this instance refers not only to paper copies of a document and maps, but to a database and digitally held information.

- 4.4 Preparation of a summary report of the results of the project, excluding any confidential information, for publication in an appropriate local, national, special interest or period-specific journal.
- 4.5 A copy of the report will be deposited with the County Sites and Monument Record and the National Monuments Record within six months of completion, unless otherwise requested.
- 4.6 Compilation of a database. See section 6.

## 5. Staff

- 5.1 The project will be managed by K Murphy, who has wide archaeological experience including projects of this type.

## 6. Database structure and Mapping

- 6.1 Part of the structure of END (Extended National Database) held by RCAHM is dedicated to gardens. It is proposed to use this database, running in FoxPro. New records will be created using this database and existing records held by DAT will be incorporated into it. In conjunction with this database, a GIS system, FastMap, will be used. For this it will be necessary to digitise the First Edition 1:2500 maps of the area. The database and digitally generated maps will be in a format suitable for use by a variety of end-users.

This system, as it is incorporated into END, will be continually updated, allowing the addition of information to existing sites and the entering of new site records. It is flexible. If in the future it is decided that graphics - photographs, engravings etc - should be entered onto the database then this system can accommodate it.

Printed updates of the records can be supplied to FE and the Hafod Trust if and when required.