

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL YSBYTY YSTWYTH

YSBYTY YSTWYTH COMMUNITY AUDIT

Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Pentir Pumlumon

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Pentir Pumlumon



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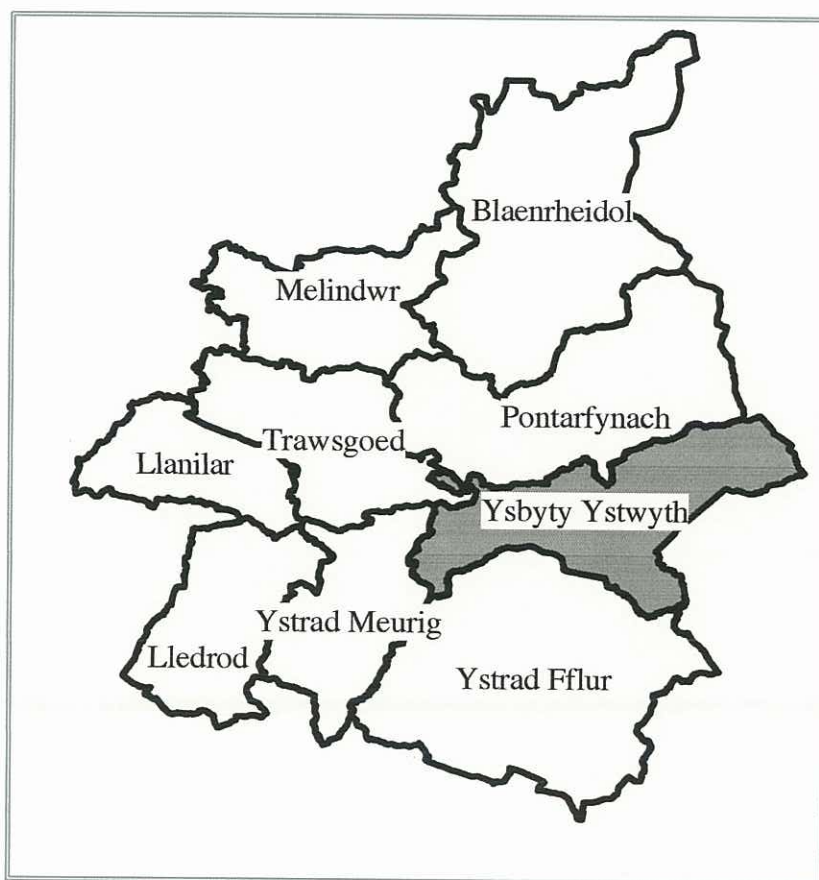
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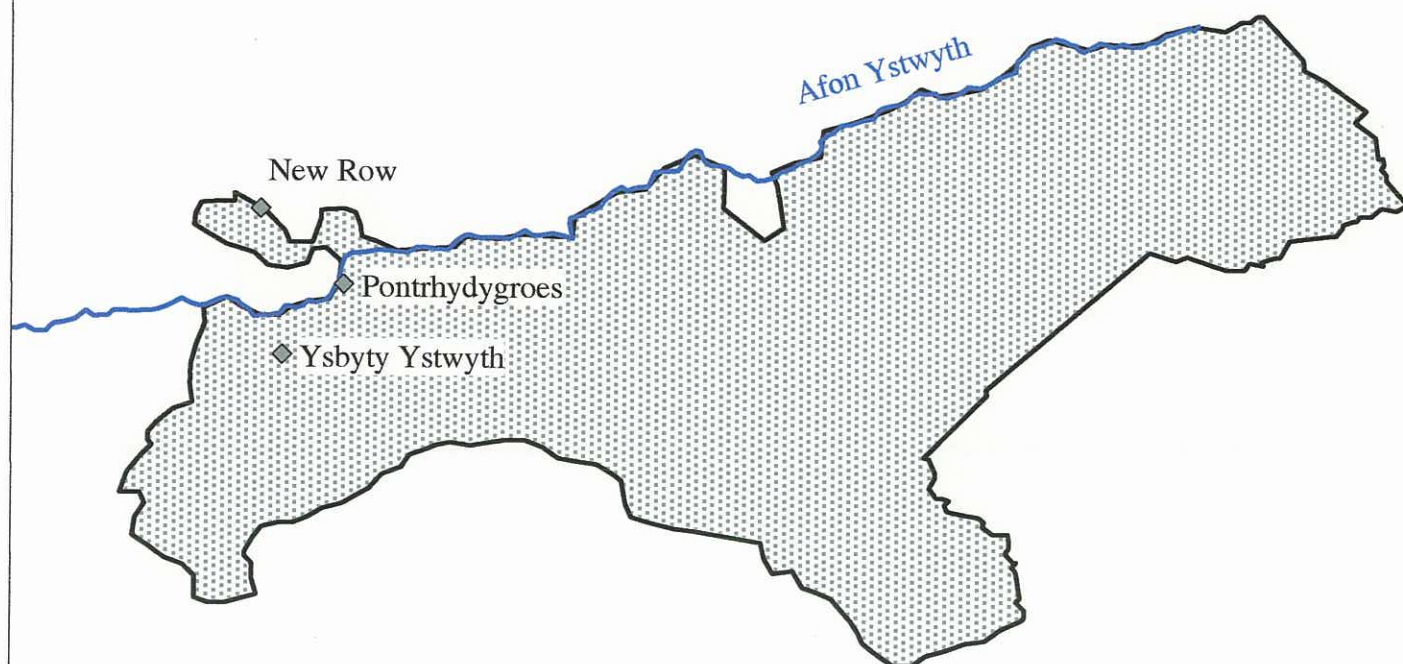
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Ysbyty Ystwyth community



AROLWG CYMUNEDOL YSBYTY YSTWYTH

Diffinnir ardal yr astudiaeth hon gan ffin ardal y Cyngor Cymuned modern.

I raddau helaeth, mae'r safleoedd hanesyddol ac archaeolegol sydd wedi eu cofnodi o fewn yr ardal yn nodweddiadol o'r math o safleoedd a ganfyddir ar draws gweddill Canolbarth Ceredigion.

Yn Rhan 1 o'r adroddiad hon, cyflwynir esboniad o'r prif ffrydiau hanesyddol sydd ar glawr, fesul cyfnod archaeolegol. Mae rhai themâu lleol cryf hefyd yn cael eu cyflwyno i derfynu.

Mae Rhan 2 yn cynnwys rhestr o'r safleoedd sydd ar glawr yn ôl math y safle, gyda chyfres o fapiau thematig i ddangos eu lleoliad o fewn y gymuned.

Yn Rhan 3, cyflwynir manylion yr holl safleoedd archaeolegol ac hanesyddol sydd wedi eu cofnodi yn y Cofnod Safleoedd a Henebion. Er bod rhestr hir o safleoedd wedi eu cynnwys fe welir, yn ddiau, fod yna safleoedd a lleoedd o bwys hanesyddol nad ydynt wedi eu cofnodi eto. Ein gobaith yw y bydd gwybodaeth ychwanegol yn cael ei ychwanegu i'r cofnodion yn sgîl y gwaith hwn i greu cofnod llawnach a chywirach o hanes y gymuned.

Mae Rhan 4 yn cynnwys gwybodaeth a gasglwyd gan Cambria a Phentir Pumlumon mewn noson gymunedol arbrolfol a gynhaliwyd ym mhentre Pontrhydygroes ym Mis Gorffennaf 2003, ynglyn â manylion cyswllt a ffurflen cofnodi hanes lleol a all fod o ddefnydd i ddarllenwyr yr adroddiad hwn.

YSBYTY YSTWYTH COMMUNITY AUDIT

The area of this study is defined by the boundaries of the modern Community Council area.

To a large extent, the historic sites that are recorded within this area are typical of the site types that are to be found across the rest of Central Ceredigion. The information included in this working report is derived solely from the regional Sites and Monuments Record that is maintained by Cambria Archaeology.

Part 1 of this report includes a description of the main historical themes that are known to us, arranged by archaeological period. Some themes of particular relevance to the community are presented in summary.

Part 2 includes a list of all recorded sites arranged by site type, with a series of thematic maps showing their location within the community.

Part 3 includes details of all archaeological and historical sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. Despite there being a long list of sites presented here, it will doubtlessly be the case that there will be sites and themes of historic importance that are not included. It is to be hoped that new information can be added to the record as a result of this project in order to create a fuller and more accurate record of the community's history.

Part 4 includes information collected by Cambria and Pentir Pumlumon at an experimental community evening held at Pontrhydygroes during July 2003, as well as contact details and a local history record form that may be of use to readers of this report.

RHAN 1: Hanes ac archaeoleg

PART 1: History and archaeology

Mesolithig (10,000 CC – 4000 CC)

Yn ystod y cyfnod pell hwn, tybir fod cymunedau dynol yn defnyddio coedwigoedd naturiol yr ardal mynyddig yma ar gyfer hela yn achlysurol. Roedd pobol y cyfnod yn helwyr-gasglwyr, nid ffermwyr, ac felly yn tueddu crwydro o fan i fan yn hytrach na byw mewn mannau sefydlog.

Gan nad oeddynt yn adeiladu tai parhaol na chladdu mewn beddau y medrwn ni eu hadnabod heddiw, mae'n anodd canfod safleoedd sy'n dangos presenoldeb bobol yr oes yma. Yn aml, yr unig arwyddion y gellir eu hadnabod yw'r gwasgariadau fflint gadawsant wrth wneud eu teclynnau ac sydd yn dynodi'r safleoedd lle y byddai grwpiau o'r helwyr hyn yn aros am gyfnod, ac hefyd arfau fflint a gollwyd neu daflwyd i ffwrdd.

Ychydig o safleoedd tebyg sydd wedi eu hadnabod hyd yma yn y fro hon, ond mae yna un gwasgariad o fflint wedi ei ddarganfod yn Nantymoch, Blaenrheidol (sydd bellach dan ddwr y llyn) ac un pen brysgyll (*macehead*) fflint a ganfuwyd yn ymyl y Bwa yng nghymuned Pontarfynach (PRN11421).

Neolithig (4,000 CC – 2500 CC)

Hyd y gwyddys, nid oes yr un safle yn y gymuned sydd wedi ei gadarnhau i ddyddio i'r cyfnod yma yn bresennol.

Nid yw hynny i ddweud nad oedd yna bresenoldeb dynol yma yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, wrth gwrs. Y Neolithig oedd oes y ffermwyr cyntaf yn y wlad ac mae'n lled bosibl roedd y broses o ffermio'r tir wedi dechrau yn yr ardal yma hefyd. Mae archaeoleg yn dangos yn eglur inni fod yna gymdeithas drefnus yma yn ystod Oes yr Efydd ac fe all fod ei seiliau i'w canfod yn y Neolithig.

Oes yr Efydd (2500 CC – 800 CC)

Mae brynau'r ardal wedi eu britho ag olion Oes yr Efydd. Mae hyn yn gynnwys carneddau (e.e. PRN4126) yn ogystal â rhai cerrig y tybir i fod yn feini hirion (e.e. PRN5480). Mae nifer o "aelwydydd" neu bentyrtau o gerrig llosg hefyd (e.e. PRN 14410). Maent yn nodweddiadol o'r oes, ond yn anodd i'w esbonio. Efallai mai safleoedd coginio ydynt, neu o bosibl olion chwystai (*sweat-lodges*) hynafol.

Mae'r hyn sydd wedi ei gofnodi yn ddigon i ddangos i ni fod cymunedau sefydlog yn y fro hon 5,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl, ac mae darganfyddiadau megis bwyelli cerrig a phres yn cadarnhau hynny. Dylid cofio fod yna tystiolaeth bellach fod mwyn yn cael ei gloddio ar Fryn Copa, Cwmystwyth, Pontarfynach yn ystod Oes yr Efydd ac mae'n bosibl roedd presenoldeb y mwynau yn atyniad mawr i ddod â phobl i'r ardal a'u cadw yma.

Yn anffodus, hyd heddiw nid yw wedi profi'n bosibl i ddarganfod olion anheddau o'r oes hon ac felly mae llawer o waith angen ei wneud eto cyn y deallwn natur y cymunedau oedd yn bodoli yma yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, a chyn hynny.

Yr Oes Haearn (800 CC – 43 OC)

Does dim safleoedd o'r Oes Haearn wedi eu canfod yn y gymuned hyd yma. Ymhlith nodweddion y cyfnod y mae'r bryngaerau amddiffynnol o godwyd er mwyn diogelu pobl ac eiddo mewn cymdeithas oedd yn cael ei dominyddu gan penaethiaid rhyfelgar a'u gosgorddion, yn ogystal â ffermwyr a chrefftwyr o fri, gan gynnwys gweithwyr metel dawnus iawn.

Y tu allan i'r gymuned, mae bryngaerau Dinas (Blaenrheidol) i'r gogledd, Castell Grogwynion (Trawsgoed) i'r gorllewin a Phenybannau a Chastell Rhyfel (Ystrad Fflur) i'r de yn dangos bod cymunedau sefydlog yn yr ardal yn ystod yr Oes Haearn. Gallwn dybio, felly, fod ffermio ac anheddu parhaol ar hyd dyffrynnoedd ardal gymuned Ysbyty Ystwyth erbyn y cyfnod, yn ogystal â defnydd o goedwigoedd a phorfeydd mynyddig.

Y Cyfnod Rhufeinig (43 OC – 410 OC)

Eto, ychydig iawn a wyddom am yr ardal yn ystod y cyfnodau Rhufeinig (y ganrif 1af OC – 4ydd ganrif OC).

Mae tystiolaeth i'r Rhufeiniaid fod yn bresennol yng nghyffiniau'r fro oherwydd lleoliad caerau Rhufeinig Trawsgoed i'r gorllewin a Chae'r Gaer (plwyf Llangurig, Powys) i'r gogledd-ddwyrain. Gwyddom hefyd am fodolaeth y ffordd Rhufeinig sy'n rhedeg o Bumsaint, Sir Gaerfyrddin, trwy ganol Ceredigion, i fyny i ardal Machynlleth. O bosibl, roedd mwynau'r ardal hon yn atyniad i'r Rhufeiniaid.

Yr Oesoedd Tywyll neu "Oes y Saint" (410 OC – 1092 OC)

Yn ôl traddodiad, câi Ceredigion ei enw oddi wrth Ceredig fab Cunedda, tywysog Cymreig a ddaeth i'r fro o Ogledd Prydain er mwyn amddiffyn arfordir gorllewinol y Cymry oddi wrth y Gwyddelod. Dywed traddodiad hefyd fod y Ceredig hwn yn daid i Dewi Sant, mabsant Cymru.

Yn nhraddodiad Cymreig, "Oes y Saint" yw'r enw sy'n cael ei rhoi ar y cyfnod hwn yn aml, yn hytrach na'r Oesoedd Tywyll, i dystio am dwf yr eglwys trwy ymdrechion lluo o saint Celtaidd cynnar. Gwelir hwn fel cyfnod o oleuni yn hytrach na thywyllwch yng Nghymru gan lawer i hanesydd. Fodd bynnag, er bod y traddodiadau yn hysbys inni, gwyddom ond ychydig am gymdeithas y cyfnod yn yr ardal hon. Yn wir, hyd yma 'does dim un safle o'r cyfnod wedi ei gofnodi.

Mae'n bosibl fod safleoedd rhai eglwysi mewn ardaloedd cyfagos yn hynafol, gyda'u gwreiddiau yn y cyfnod hwn. Meddyliwn yn bennaf, wrth gwrs, am eglwys hynafol Llanddewi Brefi i'r de, sy'n gysylltiedig â hanes Dewi Sant ei hun. Yng nghymuned Pontarfynach i'r gogledd, ar lan yr Afon Mynach, mae yna un safle o ddiddordeb arbennig yn y cyswllt yma, sef Mynwent Fach. Cae crwn oedd yma yn wreiddiol, yn debyg y nei ffurf i lannau eglwysi'r cyfnod. Gyferbyn â'r Mynwent Fach, ar lan ogleddol y Mynach, mae olion fferm Llanelithyr a chae o'r enw Cae'r Ffynnon Saint – enwau sy'n awgrymu'n gryf fod eglwys cynnar wedi sefyll yn agos i'r lle ar un adeg. Mae tair carreg hynafol i'w gweld hefyd yn Eglwys Llantrisant, Pontarfynach â chroesau wedi eu cerfio arnynt. Maent yn dyddio i'r cyfnod rhwng tua 600 OC a 1100 OC ac yn brawf bendant o weithgarwch yr eglwys yn y fro, er na wyddom os mai Llantrisant oedd eu safle gwreiddiol. Mae un garreg arysgrifenedig yn eglwys Llanwnnws, Ystrad Meurig i'r gorllewin hefyd.

Y Canoloesoedd (1092 OC – 1540 OC)

Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn y gwelwn Ceredigion yn ddod yn un o brif rhanbarthau Cymru. Cafodd ei concro gan y Normaniaid yn 1093 a dilynodd gyfnod ansicr iawn, gyda'r Cymry a'r Normaniaid yn brwydro am oruchafiaeth am 200 mlynedd bron. Yn ystod ail-hanner y 12fed ganrif, daeth Ceredigion i fod yn rhan annatod o deyrnas Ddeheubarth, o dan arweinyddiaeth Rhys ap Gruffudd, Yr Arglwydd Rhys, o Ddinefwr, cysylltiad hynod bwysig i ardal Ysbyty Ystwyth.

Y gwybodaeth sicraf yn ein meddiant mewn cysylltiad a'r ardal yw'r hanes sydd ar glawr am ddatblygiad ystad neu grânsh Cwmystwyth gan Abaty Ystrad Fflur o'r 12fed ganrif ymlaen. Sefydlwyd Ystrad Fflur gan Dywysogion Deheubarth, gyda'r Arglwydd Rhys ei hunan yn rhoi tiroedd fel rhoddion i'r mynachod. Dros amser ychwanegwyd tiroedd eang at feddiannau'r abaty. Mae manylion rhai o'r rhoddion hyn o dir wedi goroesi hyd heddiw ac mae ffiniau'r ystadau yn dal i fod yn hysbys.

Roedd ystad Cwmystwyth yn ffinio â phrif ystad Ystrad Fflur ac felly yn agos iawn at galon gweithgareddau'r abaty. Gwyddom fod ardal gymuned Ysbyty Ystwyth yn cynnwys tua hanner o diroedd ystad Cwmystwyth. Yma, yn ogystal â mewn mannau eraill yn y sir, roedd hawliau pori gan y mynachod ar holl fynydd-dir y fro ac roeddent yn manteisio ar nwyddau crai eraill yr ardal hefyd – sef y mwynau tanddaearol, mawnogydd y mynyddoedd a physgod yr afonydd a'r llynnoedd naturiol. Roedd ffyrdd pwysig ganddynt yn arwain dros y mynyddoedd i'r dwyrain a'r de ar gyfer allforio eu cynnyrch i Loegr ac ymhellach. Derbyniasant drwydded arbennig gan y Brenin John ar ddechrau'r 14eg ganrif ar gyfer allforio gwlân trwy borthladd Caerfyrddin, ffaith sy'n dangos pwysigrwydd bugeilio i hanes cymunedau hen ystadau'r abaty.

Mae rhai enwau yn y fro yn ein hatgoffa o bwysigrwydd y mynachod i'r ardal yn ystod yr Oesoedd Canol. Mae enw Pontrhydygroes ei hunan yn enghraifft o hyn, o bosibl; tybed os oedd croes yn sefyll ger y rhyd yma ar un adeg, ymhell cyn dyddiau'r bont.

Gwyddom fod pentre Pontrhydygroes yn sefyll ar gyrion ystad Cwmystwyth, i'r dwyrain, ac ystad Mefenydd, i'r gorllewin, ond y tu allan iddynt. Roedd Ysbyty Ystwyth hefyd yn gorwedd y tu allan i ystadau Ystrad Fflur, ond mae enw'r pentre yn dynodi cysylltiad posibl gyda awdurdod eglwysig arall, sef Ysbytywyr Marchogion St Ioan. Mae'n bosibl fod ysbyty neu *Hospitium* o'u heiddo wedi cael ei lleoli yma yn yr Oesoedd Canol ar gyfer pererinion yn teithio tua chyfeiriad Tyddewi. Mae'r ffaith fod eglwys y plwyf wedi cael ei chysegru i St Ioan yn dystiolaeth o hynny efallai.

Un o'r pethau pwysicaf am archaeoleg y Canoloesoedd yw'r ffaith ein bod ni o'r diwedd yn dechrau cael tystiolaeth am gartrefi a gwaith y bobl cyffredin yn y gymdogaeth. Mae bryniau'r gymuned yn frith gydag olion hen hafotai a thai hirion, ac mae'n sicr bod rhai o'r rhain yn dyddio i'r cyfnod. Yn ddiau, mae gan rhai o brif ffermydd y fro â'u gwreiddiau yn y Canoloesoedd hefyd, er nad yw'n bosibl rhoi llawer o fanylion eto oherwydd absenoldeb tystiolaeth cadarn.

Ar ddiwedd y cyfnod hwn, cawn ein disgrifiadau cyntaf o'r tirwedd lleol. Pasiodd John Leland trwy'r fro yn 1526, gan deithio rhwng Ystrad Fflur â gweithfeydd mwyn yng Nghwmystwyth. Gwnaeth sylwadau pwysig am y ffaith bod bryniau'r ardal wedi cael eu dinoethi o'u coedwigoedd naturiol trwy gyfuniad o or-bori gan ddefaid a geifr thorri coed i fwydo'r ffwrnesi toddi mwyn yng Nghwmystwyth. Disgrifiai Leland yr hen hafod yng Nghlaerddu, ar y ffin rhwng Ysbyty Ystwyth ac Ystrad Fflur, gan nodi hen chwedl am bwl dwr yno ble oedd cawr wedi arfer dod i olchi ei ddwylo, nes i'r Brenin Arthur ei ladd.

Y Cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol: safleoedd diwydiannol (1540 OC – 1900 OC)

Cyfeirir uchod at y ffaith fod mwynau'r fro wedi cael eu gweithio ers Oes y Pres, tua 5,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl, yn ôl tystiolaeth safleoedd fel Bryn Copa, Cwmystwyth, Pontarfynach. O fewn ffiniau cymuned Ysbyty Ystwyth, gwyddom fod twf sylweddol yn nifer a maint y mwyngloddiau lleol wedi digwydd rhwng y 17eg a 19eg ganrif, ac mae'r cofnodion yn dangos bod rhai o'r gweithfeydd mwyaf llwyddiannus yn y sir i'w cael yn yr ardal. Mae olion mwyngloddiau fel Frongoch, Esgairmwyn, Glog Fawr a Glog Fach oll yn dyst i hyn, heb sôn am y Lefel Fawr, sydd yn agor ym mhentref Pontrhydygroes ond sydd yn gysylltiad tanddaearol â nifer o weithfeydd pwysig eraill, fel hen waith Logaulas

Mae'r diwydiant mwyngloddio wedi gadael ei farc ar dirwedd y fro, gydag olion yr hen lefelau, siafftau a'r tipiau o gerrig wast yn amlwg iawn mewn nifer o lefydd. Mae yna gryn dipyn o archaeoleg tanddaearol yn gysylltiedig â mwyngloddio hefyd, sydd ddim ar agor i'r cyhoedd ar hyn o bryd am fod yr hen weithfeydd yn aml yn beryglus.

Ni ddylid anghofio chwaith am y dystiolaeth weladwy o'r yr effaith cafodd y diwydiant holl bwysig yma ar fywyd cymdeithasol, diwylliannol a chrefyddol y fro. Mae naws ôl-ddiwydiannol i bentrefi fel New Row a Phontrhydygroes, yn nhermau y math o dai sydd yma; mae tai teras New Row yn enghraifft wych o hyn. Tu mewn i bentref Pontrhydygroes gwelir tystiolaeth amlwg iawn o'r gweithgaredd a fu, gan gynnwys tipiau mawr ar hyd yr afon Ystwyth, ac adeiladau fel y Ty Cyfrif a'r hen Ysgol Mwyngloddio. Mae'r bythynnod gwasgaredig ar draws y llethrau i'r ddwyrain i bentrefi Pontrhydygroes ac Ysbyty Ystwyth yn gymaint o arwydd o hanes diwydiannol y fro ag o fywyd gwledig.

Nid mwyngloddio oedd yr unig fath o ddiwydiant i gyrraedd y fro. Gwelir nifer dda o hen chwareli yn y fro lle cloddiwyd am gerrig adeiladu ers lawer dydd.

Ceir safleoedd melinau yd a gwlân o fewn y gymuned. Roedd felin wlân yn gweithio yng Ngwarfelin, Pontrhydygroes rhwng 1860 a 1923, yn cwrdd ag anghenion y gymuned.

Gall neb deithio trwy'r fro a methu sylwi ar yr effaith mae'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth wedi cael ar y dirwedd. Mae rhannau sylweddol o'r ardal wedi cael eu gorchuddio gan fforestydd conifer trwchus. Dechreuodd y plannu ar raddfa eang yn ystod y 1950, ar diroedd oedd wedi cael eu prynu oddi wrth ystadau fel y Trawsgoed a'r Hafod.

Erbyn heddiw, mae'r coedwigoedd yn cynnig cyfleoedd da am ddatblygu llwybrau ar gyfer hamdden a mwynhad, yn ogystal â choed i'w werthu. Fe all rôl y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth mewn datblygu a rheoli eu tiroedd fod yn allweddol iawn i ddyfodol y fro am lawer o resymau.

Y Cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol: safleoedd eraill (1540 OC – 1900 OC)

Amaeth ac Anheddau Gwledig

Ers canrifoedd, mae natur amaethyddiaeth y fro wedi cael ei dylanwadu'n drwm gan natur y dirwedd lleol. Hyd at yn gymharol ddiweddar, tir ymylol neu fynyddig, agored oedd yn nodweddu'r ardal hon. Yn hanesyddol, mae'r tiroedd gorau wedi cael eu cyfyngu i lethrau isaf ochrau'r brynau a'r cymoedd, gyda ffermydd a bythynnod gwasgaredig.

Mae ffermio bugeiliol wedi bod yn batrwm amaeth y fro ers cyfnodau cynnar iawn, yn ddiau. Serch hynny, llwyddwyd datblygu ffermydd cymysg hefyd, gydag ymdrechion mawr ar hyd y

ganrifoedd i wrteithio y tiroedd gorau er mwyn tyfu cynydau. Roedd hyd yn oed y ffermydd mwyaf anghysbell yn llwyddo i greu ychydig o gaeau allan o'r mynydd a chodi cnwd o geirch neu farlys.

Mae archaeoleg y mynyddoedd yn adlewyrch'r patrwm bugeiliol yn gryf, gydag olion hen hafodydd a lluestau yn britho'r llethrau. Maent yn ein hatgoffa mai rhywbeth cymharol ddiweddar yw tawelwch ac unigrwydd y mynyddoedd. Hyd at y 19eg ganrif, byddai cymunedau bywiog yn byw a gweithio ar y mynyddoedd ac mae disgrifiadau cyfoes o swm cwn yn cyfarth, bugeiliaid yn chwibanu a menywod yn golchi dillad yn y nentydd yn creu darlun gwahanol iawn i'r hyn yr ydym yn ei gweld heddiw.

Traddodiad arall o bwys yw draddodiad y Ty Unnos. Yn ystod y 18fed ganrif, roedd twf mewn poblogaeth yn rhoi pwysau cynyddol ar y tir ac er mwyn cael cartref i fyw ynddo byddai tlodion y gymdeithas yn aml yn cael eu gorfodi i chwilio am ddarn o dir comin garw i godi tŷ arno. Roedd hyn yn cydweddu â thraddodiad, ond yn groes i gyfraith gwlad. Fel canlyniad, daethai'r sgwatwyr hyn yn denantiaid i'r ystadau mawr yn aml iawn, wrth i arglwyddi'r fro ceisio amddiffyn y porfeydd comin rhag sgwatwyr a gwneud elw ar yr un pryd.

Rhwng olion cartrefi'r bugeiliaid ar y brynau ac adfeilion hen ffermdai, a bythynnod mwynwyr a llafurwyr amaethyddol ar dir iselach, mae'r ardal gyfan yn frith o adfeilion trist sydd yn dyst i gymdeithasau a fu.

Yr ystadau mawrion

Rhwng y 16eg a'r 20fed ganrifoedd, roedd nifer o ystadau mawrion yn berchen ar y rhan fwyaf o'r tir yn yr ardal. Tyfodd rhai o'r rhain allan o ystadau Abaty Ystrad Fflur. Pan ddiddymwyd yr Abatai yn ystod y 1530au gan y Brenin Harri VIII, dechreuwyd y broses o rannu tiroedd eang a gweddol gyfoethog Ystrad Fflur a'u gwerthu i mewn i ddwylo preifat. Mae enwau ystadau'r Hafod, Nanteos, Trawsgoed a Gogerddan yn hanfodol i astudiaeth o hanes canolbarth Ceredigion.

Aeth ystad Cwmystwyth yn ei gyfanrwydd i deulu Herbert, Castell Powys. Maes o law, daeth y rhan fwyaf o'r tiroedd hyn i mewn i ddwylo teulu Johnes, a ffurfio ystad enwog Hafod, gyda'r plasdy ar safle Hafod Uchtryd, un o brif ffermydd yr abaty yn yr ardal. Mae calon ystad yr Hafod yn cael ei hollti gan y ffin rhwng cymunedau Pontarfynach ac Ysbyty Ystwyth, ac roedd peth o dir yr Hafod o fewn cymuned Ysbyty Ystwyth.

Daeth yr ystad i enwogrwydd arbennig yn ystod bywyd Thomas Johnes, sydd yn cael ei gofio am ei ymdrechion uchelgeisiol i wella ansawdd ei diroedd trwy ddefnyddio dulliau amaethu modern a phlannu coedwigoedd collddail eang. Trowyd yr Hafod i mewn i blasdy hardd, gan gynllunio gerddi rhamantus a phrydferth o'i gwmpas, oedd yn cynnwys rhwydwaith o lwybrau cerdded. Er bod y plasdy wedi syrthio bellach, mae ymdrechion ar y gweill i ail-greu peth o rhamant ac ysblander yr ystad trwy ail-agor yr hen lwybrau a tacluso'r hyn sy'n weddill o'r hen gerddi yma.

Aeth tiroedd eraill yr abaty yn y fro i Iarll Essex, ac yna ym 1630 i Ystad Trawsgoed (Crosswood), un o ystadau pwysicaf y sir, a'r pwysicaf mewn perthynas â chymuned Ysbyty Ystwyth. Roedd Trawsgoed yn gyfrifol am gau i mewn a datblygu llawer o mynydd-diroedd diffaith yn yr ardal yn nes ymlaen ac roedd diddordebau sylweddol gan yr ystad ym mwyngloddiau'r gymuned hon.

Anghydffurfiaeth

Mae hanes yr enwadau anghydffurfiol yn haeddu gair oherwydd nifer o gysylltiadau pwysig yn y fro. Saif llawer o hen gapeli yn wag, neu'n segur erbyn hyn ac mae rhai wedi cael eu troi i mewn i gartrefi. Eto, maent yn ein hatgofio am ffordd o fyw cymdeithas tra gwahanol i'r hyn rydym yn gyfarwydd â hi heddiw.

Y Methodistiaid Calфинаidd oedd yr enwad cryfaf yn y fro, gyda'r Methodistiaid Wesleiaidd hwythau yn bresennol (ac yn aml yn gysylltiedig â mwynwyr o Gernyw). Un o'r hanesion pwysicaf yn yr ardal yw honno am y rhan chwaraeodd y Parchedig Dafydd Morgan, Ysbyty Ystwyth yn y Diwygiad Methodistiaidd mawr a dorrodd allan ym 1859 a gwnaeth gychwyn yn lleol oherwydd sêl Dafydd Morgan ei hunan.

Gwelir safle Maesglas, capel Dafydd Morgan, yn ymyl pentre Ysbyty Ystwyth, er bod y capel ei hunan wedi cael ei ddymchwel yn ddiweddar. Mae hen gartref y diwygiwr enwog wedi goroesi, sef ty Nantyberws, Ysbyty Ystwyth. Maes o law roedd yn byw yn Mount Hazel, yn yr un pentre.

Prif themau

Yn fras, dyma rhestr o'r brif themâu hanesyddol y gellir eu hadnabod yn seiliedig ar y gwybodaeth sy'n cael ei gynnwys yn y Cofnod Safleoedd a Henebion;

1. Y dirwedd. Rhaid edrych ar y dirwedd hanesyddol yn ei gyfanrwydd fel safle archaeolegol. Mae'n cynnwys olion yr holl weithgarwch dynol sydd wedi cymryd lle yn y gymuned ers miloedd o flynyddoedd – garneddau claddu Oes y Efydd i lawr i gytiau bugeiliaid canrifoedd diweddar. Wrth ddehongli hanes y dirwedd, mae modd cynnwys llawer o'r elfennau hyn hefyd. Dyma un o brif atyniadau hanesyddol y fro felly.
2. Mwyngloddio. Ystyrir nifer o fwyngloddiau'r gymuned i fod o bwys genedlaethol. Dyma yn sicr un o brif ddylanwadau ar fywyd y fro yn y cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol. Mae dehongliad o'r etifeddiaeth ddiwydiannol yma – gan gynnwys yr agweddau technegol a chymdeithasol – bron yn absennol ar hyn o bryd a byddai'n canlyniad dymunol iawn o'r prosiect dan sylw.
3. Mynachod Ystrad Fflur. Mae dylanwad Abaty Ystrad Fflur yn rhan bwysig o hanes y gymuned. Mae'n rhoi cysylltiad i gymunedau cyfagos hefyd a gall fod yn addas iawn ar gyfer strategaeth ehangach o ddehongli hanes.
4. Ysbytywyr Marchogion St Ioan. Mae'r traddodiad sy'n cysylltu pentre a chymuned Ysbyty Ystwyth gyda'r Ysbytywyr Marchogion yn un bwysig ac yn haeddiannol o sylw.
5. Yr ystadau. Mae dylanwad ystad Trawsgoed yn berthnasol iawn i'r gymuned a'i ddatblygiad. Mae dylanwad ystad yr Hafod hefyd i'w weld mewn rhan o'r gymuned ac yn berthnasol oherwydd agosatrwydd calon yr ystad honno.

Part 1: History and archaeology

Mesolithic (10,000BC – 4000BC)

During this distant period, it is thought that human communities periodically used the natural forests of this mountainous area as hunting grounds. The people of the time were hunter-gatherers and therefore moved from place to place rather than staying in settled communities.

As they didn't build permanent houses, or bury their dead in graves that we can recognise today, it is difficult to find sites associated with Mesolithic peoples. Often, the only evidence that we can recognise are the flint scatters derived from tool making activities, which denote the sites where groups of hunters would stay for a time, as well as flint tools that were lost or discarded.

Very few sites of relevance are known at present in this area, but two flint scatters have been found at Nantymoch, Blaenrheidol (now beneath the waters of the reservoir) and a single flint mace-head has been found near The Arch, in Pontarfynach community (PRN11421).

Neolithic (4,000 – 2500BC)

As far as is known, there are currently no sites of this period confirmed to be located within the community.

That is not to say that there was no human presence in the area during this period of course. The Neolithic was the age of the first farmers in the country and it is possible that the process of farming the land began locally during this period. Archaeology shows quite clearly that there was a settled human presence in the district during the Bronze Age and it may be that the origins of that society lie in the Neolithic.

Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC)

The hills of the area are dotted with the remains of Bronze Age sites. These include burial cairns (e.g. PRN4126) and as some stones that are believed to be standing stones (e.g. PRN5480). There are also a number of "hearths" or burnt mounds (e.g. PRN14410). These piles of burnt stone are characteristic of the period, but difficult to explain. They may be cooking places, or alternatively the sites of ancient sweat-lodges.

The little we know is enough to tell us that settled communities existed in this area some 5,000 years ago, and local discoveries of stone and bronze axes confirm this to be likely. It should also be remembered that there is now evidence for ore mining on Copa Hill, Cwmystwyth, Pontarfynach during the Bronze Age which may indicate that the presence of metal ores attracted people to this area and kept them here.

Unfortunately, it hasn't yet been possible to identify evidence of Bronze Age settlements locally and much more work will be needed in future before we will be able to properly understand the nature of the communities that existed in the area during this period, and during earlier times.

Iron Age (800BC – 43AD)

There are no recorded sites of Iron Age date within the community at present. This period is noted for the defensive hillforts, which were built to defend people and property in a society characterised by warrior chieftains and warbands, as well as farmers and craftsmen of great skill, including fine metalworkers.

Outside the community, the hillforts of Dinas (Blaenrheidol) to the north, Castell Grogwynion (Trawsgoed) to the west and at Penybannau and Castell Rhyfel (Ystrad Fflur) to the south show that settled Iron Age communities existed in the district during the Iron Age. From this, we can surmise that farming and permanent settlement were established in the Ysbyty Ystwyth community area by this time, along with the exploitation of local woodland and mountain pasture.

The Roman Period (43AD – 410AD)

We know very little about the area during the Roman period (1st century AD – 4th century AD).

We know that the Romans were present in adjacent districts, as there are Roman forts at Crosswood, to the west, and Cae'r Gaer to the northeast (Llangurig parish, Powys). We know also of the Roman road running from Pumsaint, Carmarthenshire, through mid-Ceredigion and northwards to Machynlleth. It is possible that the metal ores of this area were an attraction for the Romans.

The Dark Ages or "The Age of the Saints" (410AD – 1092AD)

According to tradition, Ceredigion is named after Ceredig son of Cunedda, a Welsh prince who came from North Britain to defend the west coast from Irish incursions. Tradition also has it that St David, the patron saint of Wales, was the grandson of Ceredig.

Also in Welsh tradition, this period in history is often referred to as "The Age of the Saints," rather than the Dark Ages, because of the growth of the early church by the efforts of numerous Celtic saints. It is seen as an age of enlightenment, rather than a dark age, in Wales by many historians. Nevertheless, despite such traditions being known to us, we know very little about the society of the time in this district during this period. Indeed, at present there are no sites of this period recorded within the community area.

It is possible that some churches in the adjacent areas are ancient, with their origins in this period. In particular, we think of the ancient church of Llanddewi Brefi, to the south, which is associated with St David himself. In Pontarfynach community, to the north, on the banks of the Afon Mynach, there is one site of particular interest in this respect, namely Mynwent Fach (Little Cemetery). Originally, there was a circular field here, similar in form to a *llan* enclosure of an early church. Opposite Mynwent Fach, on the northern bank of the Mynach, are the ruins of Llaneithyr farm and a field known as Cae Ffynnon Saint (Saints Well Field) – names that suggest strongly that an early church once stood close to this place. There are also three Early Christian stones at Llantrisant church, Pontarfynach with crosses carved onto them. These date to the period c. 600 AD to 1100 AD and are proof of ecclesiastical activity in the district, although we cannot say if these stones were originally placed at Llantrisant. There is a single inscribed stone at Llanwnnws church, Ystrad Meurig, to the west.

The Medieval Period (1092AD – 1540AD)

During this period, we see Ceredigion developing as one of the most important regions in Wales. It was conquered by the Normans in 1093 and thereafter followed a period of uncertainty, with the Welsh and Normans fighting for supremacy for nearly 200 years. During the second half of the 12th century, Ceredigion became an integral part of the kingdom of Deheubarth, led by Rhys ap Gruffudd, The Lord Rhys of Dinefwr, which is a very important historical connection for Ysbyty Ystwyth.

The most reliable information we have from the mediaeval period is that of the development of the Cwmystwyth grange of Strata Florida Abbey from the 12th century onwards. The Princes of Deheubarth founded Strata Florida Abbey, with the Lord Rhys himself granting lands to the monks. Over time extensive estates were granted to the Abbey. The details of some of these land grants have survived and the extent of the granges still known.

The Cwmystwyth grange bordered the home grange of Strata Florida and was therefore close to the heart of the Abbey's activities. We know that the Ysbyty Ystwyth community area included about a half of the lands of the Cwmystwyth grange. The monks also enjoyed grazing rights over local mountain pastures and they took advantage of other natural resources, such as the metal ores, peat bogs and the fish of the rivers and lakes. They had important communication routes leading across the mountains to the east and south in order to export their produce to England and beyond. They were even granted a special licence by King John in the early 14th century to allow them to export wool through the Port of Carmarthen, proof of the importance of shepherding to the history of the communities of the old abbey granges.

Some place-names in the area remind us of the importance of the monks to the district in mediaeval times. The name of Pontrhydygroes itself may be an example of this; we can only wonder if a cross did indeed stand near the ford here, long before a bridge was built.

We know that Pontrhydygroes lay between the Cwmystwyth grange, to the east, and the Mefenydd grange, to the west, but outside both. Ysbyty Ystwyth also lay outside the Strata Florida granges, but the village name suggests a possible link with another ecclesiastical authority, namely the Knights Hospitallers of St John. It is possible that they had an *hospitium* or hospice here during the Medieval period for the use of pilgrims travelling towards St David's. The fact that the parish church is dedicated to St John may provide evidence of this link.

From the end of this period we have our first descriptions of the local landscape. John Leland travelled through the area in 1526 and described the mining operations at Cwmystwyth. He made important observations about the loss of natural woodland from the local hills, left bare through a combination of over-grazing by sheep and goats and the felling of trees to feed the lead smelting furnaces of the area. Strata Florida abbey was of course behind this industrial activity at the time.

One of the most important aspects of Medieval archaeology locally is the fact that, for the first time, we have evidence for the homes and work of the ordinary people of the district. The hills of the area are dotted with the ruins of old hafods and longhouses, and it is certain that some of these have their origins in Medieval times. Undoubtedly, some of the main farms of the area also have their roots in Medieval times, although it is not possible to provide much detail due to the lack of firm evidence at present.

At the end of this period, we have our first descriptions of the local landscape. John Leland passed through the area in 1526, travelling between Strata Florida and the lead mines at Cwmystwyth. He made some important observations regarding the fact that the hill of the area had been deforested

due to a combination of over-grazing by sheep and goats and felling to provide charcoal for the lead smelteries at Cwmystwyth. Leland describes an old hafod at Claerddu, on the boundary between Ysbyty Ystwyth and Ystrad Fflur, recording a legend of pool there where a giant used to wash his hands, before he was slain by King Arthur.

Post-medieval: Industrial sites (1540 AD – 1900 AD)

Reference has previously been made to the fact that the districts metal ores had been mined since the Bronze Age, about 4,000 years ago, based on evidence from sites such as Copa Hill, Pontarfynach. Within Ysbyty Ystwyth community, it is evident that there was a growth in the number and size of the metal ore mines between the 17th and 19th centuries. Records show that some of the most successful mines were located in this area. The remains of the mine complexes of Frongoch, Esgairmwyn, Glog Fawr and Glog Fach are all evidence of this, let alone the Lefel Fawr, which opens in Pontrhydygroes but forms an important underground link to a number of local workings, such as the old Logaulas mine site.

The mining industry has left its mark on the local landscape, with the remains of old levels, shafts, and spoil tips very obvious features at a number of locations. There is also a huge underground archaeological resource in the old mine workings, which are at present not accessible to the general public as many are of course unsafe.

We should not forget either about the evidence that survives of the effect this important industry had on the social, cultural and religious life of the area. The post-industrial atmosphere is evident in villages such as New Row and Pontrhydygroes, in terms of the style of houses that are present; the terraced houses of New Row are strikingly industrial in their appearance. Within the village of Pontrhydygroes visual evidence of industrial heritage can be seen, including large spoil tips along the banks of the Ystwyth and buildings such as the Counting House and the old Mining College. The scattered miners' cottages across the slopes to the east of Pontrhydygroes and Ysbyty Ystwyth are as much representative of the community's industrial history as of rural life.

Mining wasn't the only industry to reach the area. A large number of quarries can be seen in the community area also, excavated in the past to provide building stone for the area.

There are corn and woollen mills recorded locally also. There was a woollen mill at Gwarfelin, Pontrhydygroes between 1860 and 1923, serving the requirements of the community.

No traveller in the area could fail to notice the effect that the plantations of the Forestry Commission have had on the landscape. Large parts of the area have been covered by thick conifer forests. These plantations began on a large scale during the 1950s, on lands bought from estates such as Crosswood and Hafod.

By today, these forests offer good opportunities for developing pathways for leisure and enjoyment, as well as saleable wood. The role of the Forestry Commission in developing and managing their estates may prove very important to the future of the area for many reasons.

Post-medieval: Non-industrial sites (1540 AD – 1900 AD)

Farming and Rural Settlement

For centuries, the pattern of farming in the area has been heavily influenced by the nature of the local landscape. Until relatively recently, open marginal or mountain land was characteristic of this area. Historically, the best lands have been restricted to the lower slopes of the hills and valleys and had scattered farmsteads and cottages upon them.

Pastoral farming has been the mainstay of the area since early times, without doubt. Nevertheless, mixed-farming has developed also, with great efforts made throughout the centuries to improve the best lands to enable crops to be raised. Even the remote upland farmsteads of the area succeeded in carving out a few fields to raise crops of oats or barley upon them.

The archaeology of the mountains reflects this history, with the sites of old *hafodydd* and *lluestau* found dotted across the slopes. These sites remind us that the solitude and silence of the mountains is a fairly recent phenomenon. Until the 19th century, there were busy communities living and working on these slopes and contemporary descriptions tell of dogs barking, shepherds whistling and women washing clothes in the mountain brooks, painting a very different picture to that which we see today.

Another important tradition is that of the Ty Unnos. During the 18th century, population growth put pressure on the land and in order to find a home the poorer members of society were sometimes forced to look for a rough piece of common land on which to build a cottage. This was done in accordance with tradition, but not in accordance with the law of the land. As a result, many of these squatters became tenants to the great estates, as local squires endeavoured to defend the parish commons from squatters whilst trying to make a useful profit for themselves.

Between the remains of the old shepherding huts on the hills and the ruined farmsteads, miners cottages and agricultural labourers on lower lands, the whole area is dotted with sad ruins which are evidence of a lost society.

The Great Estates

Between the 16th and 20th centuries, a number of large estates owned most of the land the district. Many of these grew out of the estates of Strata Florida Abbey. With the Dissolution of the Abbeys under Henry VIII during the 1530s, the process of breaking up Strata Florida's extensive and fairly wealthy estates and selling them into private ownership began. The names of estates such as Hafod, Nanteos, Crosswood and Gogerddan are fundamental to the study of the history of central Ceredigion.

The whole Cwmystwyth grange went to the Herbert family of Powis Castle. Later, most of these lands came into the hands of the Johnes family and the core of the renowned Hafod Estate, with its mansion at Hafod Uchtryd, one of the abbey's main farmsteads in the neighbourhood. The heart of the Hafod estate is cut by the Pontarfynach – Ysbyty Ystwyth boundary and some of the estates' lands crossed into Ysbyty Ystwyth.

The estate came to particular fame during the lifetime of Thomas Johnes during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He is remembered for his ambitious efforts to improve the quality of his lands through the use of modern farming techniques and planting extensive deciduous woodlands. He turned Hafod into an attractive mansion, planning romantic and picturesque gardens, with a

network of woodland walks. Although the mansion has been demolished, efforts are in hand to restore something of the romantic splendour of the estate by re-opening the old pathways and restoring such as remains of the old gardens.

Other abbey lands in the area went to the Earl of Essex, and from 1630 to the Crosswood estate, one of the most important in the county, and the most important estate in relation to Ysbyty Ystwyth community. Crosswood was responsible for the enclosure and improvement of much of the mountain wastes in the district later on in its history. The estate also had extensive mining interests in the Pontrhydygroes area.

Nonconformism

The history of the nonconformist denominations in the area warrants a mention due to a number of important associations. Many old chapels now stand empty or unused and some have been converted into dwellings. Again, these are reminders of a way of life in a society very different from that which we have become accustomed to.

The Calvinistic Methodists were the strongest denomination in the area in the past, with the Wesleyan Methodist also present (and often associated with Cornish mining families). One of the most important stories in the area is that of the part played by the Rev. Dafydd Morgan, Ysbyty Ystwyth in the great Methodist Revival which broke out in 1859 and which began locally thanks to the great zeal of Dafydd Morgan himself.

The site of Maesglas chapel, Dafydd Morgan's chapel, is to be seen at the edge of Ysbyty Ystwyth village, although the building was recently demolished. The revivalist's old home survives, namely Nantyberws, Ysbyty Ystwyth. He later lived at Mount Hazel, in the same village.

Main themes

In outline, this list presents the main historical themes that can be identified from the information held within the Sites and Monuments Record.

6. The landscape. It is important to look upon the historic landscape in its entirety as an archaeological feature. It includes evidence of all human activity that has occurred in the community over thousands of years – from Bronze Age burial mounds to the shepherding huts of more recent times. By interpreting the history of the landscape, we can incorporate many themes. It is clearly one of the main historic assets of the community therefore.
7. Mining. A number of the mines of the community are considered to be of national importance. This is undoubtedly one of the most significant themes influencing the life of the district during the post-Medieval period. The interpretation of this mining heritage – including technical and social aspects - is at present almost absent and would therefore be a highly desirable outcome of this exercise.
8. The Monks of Strata Florida. The influence of Strata Florida Abbey is an important part of the community's history. It provides a link to neighbouring communities also and may be well suited to a wider strategy of interpretation.
9. The Knights Hospitallers of St John. The tradition that associates the village and community of Ysbyty Ystwyth with the Knights Hospitallers is an important one and deserves interpretation.
10. The Estates. The influence of the Crosswood Estate is of great relevance to the community and its development. The influence of the Hafod estate is also to be seen in part of the community and the proximity of the estate core makes it of particular relevance.

Llyfrau i'w darllen

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Rhan 2: Mynegai mathau o safleoedd a mapiau

Part 2: Site type index and maps

Bronze Age

BURNT MOUND

13239

HENDRE FELEN BURNT MOUND

14410

NANT HEN FELIN

BURNT MOUND?

34443

HENDRE FELEN

CIST

5483

GISTFAEN

FINDS

8325

PONTRHYDYGROES

ROUND BARROW

4126

CARNRHYNDDOD

8606

BLAEN MARCHNANT I

9612

LLOFT LLOYD

ROUND BARROW?

6409

DOMEN MILWYN

8605

BLAEN MARCHNANT II

8610

LLANDDU-FAWR

STANDING STONE

5480

CARREG SAMSON

5585

CARREG NAW LLYN

Map 3: Safleoedd cynhanesyddol yn Ysbyty Ystwyth
Prehistoric sites in Ysbyty Ystwyth

● Yr Oes Efydd - Bronze Age



Medieval

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

8613 FFOS DDU

GRANGE

5484 YSBYTY-YSTWYTH GRANGE

HOSPICE

5485 YSPYTTY-YSTWYTH HOSPITAL

MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENT

12453 LEDWENNEU GRANGE

MONASTIC LAND?

5206 CAREG BWLCH-MYNACHLOG

Medieval;Post Med

CHURCH

5489 ST JOHN THE BAPTIST'S;PARISH ROOM

COMMON LAND

13605 BANC CERRIG-FENDIGAID
 13643 RHOSMARCHNANT
 13671 LLYN FYRDDAN FAWR
 13675 RHOS FIGYN;BANC DU;OCHR LWYD
 13688 GRAIG GOCH;GRAIG DDU
 14097 TRAWSALLT
 14106 RHOS TANCHWAREL

FARMSTEAD

26542 CAE BACH WAR TY
 26544 CAE NANT Y CAU

Medieval?;Post Med

LONG HUT

26546 BANC PANT Y RHEDYN
 35673 NANT Y DOMEN
 35676 LLETHR BRYN DAFYDD
 35678 RHOS NANT GAU
 35679 RHOS NANT GAU

LONG HUT?;FOLD?

35674 CERRIG Y TWRCI

LONGHOUSE

13301 BANC PANT Y RHEDYN

PLATFORM

35675 TROEDRHIW BRYN DAFYDD
 35677 BRYN DAFYDD

SHELTER

35672 NANT Y FAGWR

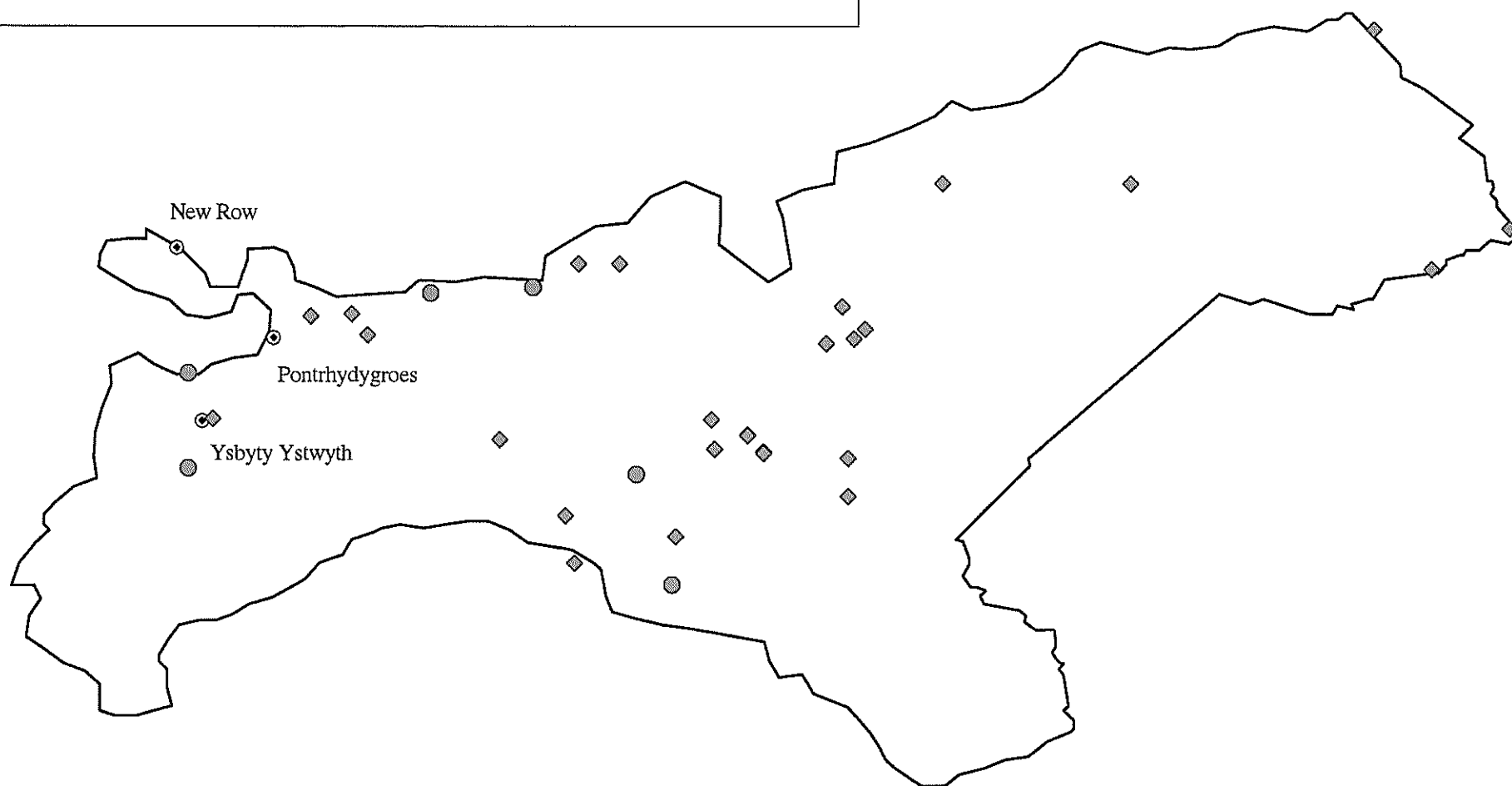
Medieval?;Post Med?

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

8603 BANC CERIG-GWYNION

Map 4: Safleoedd y cynodau Rhufeinig hyd at Canoloesol yn Ysbyty Ystwyth
Roman to Medieval sites in Ysbyty Ystwyth

- Canoloesol - Medieval
- ◆ Canoloesol neu'n ddiweddarach - Medieval or later



Post Med

BRICKWORKS

35422 DOLOGAU BRICKWORKS

DAM

24753 CHWAREL GOCH
33028 DOLOGAU DAM

LEAT

24579 CHWAREL GOCH
35944 BRYN

LEAT; DAM

33022 NANT CAU WATER MEADOW

LIMEKILN

35423 CAE'R ODYN

METAL MINE

24586 LOGAULAS; LISBURNE; LOGYLAS; LOGYLAS EAST
25924 WAEN-LLOI
25925 BRYN
25926 TY-COCH
25927 BRYN
25928 LEVEL LAMPWLL; PANTYMELYN; GROTTTO; CAVERN
25994 SOUTH HAFOD MINE
25995 BLAEN-Y-CAE
25996 CWMGROF

METAL MINE-COPPER LEAD

25930 DOLOGAU; LOGAULAS NEW; PONTYSTWYTH; HAFOD

METAL MINE-LEAD

9153 MAEN ARTHUR; LOGAULAS; LEVEL FAWR; LISBURNE MINE
9155 LLETHR MINE; PENLAN FACH MINE; ESGAIR
LLETHR; PENLAN
9306 HENDREFELIN MINE; ELLA; LISBURNE WEST; HENDRE
25922 PENYGIST; LISBURNE; LOGAULAS
25923 PANT-Y-GWAITH
25931 GLOGFACH; GLOGFAWR(ERROR); LISBURNE; PEN GLOG
FACH
25932 GLOGFAWR; LISBURNE; PEN GLOG FAWR
25934 CLODDIAU; BRONCARADOC; BRONCARADOG
25992 BRYN; HAFOD SOUTH

MINING FEATURE

35943 BRYN

QUARRY

19722
19732
19746
19776 YSBYTY YSTWYTH QUARRY
19779

QUARRY; METAL MINE-LEAD

19733 LOWER LODGE QUARRY

SHEEP WASH?; DAM?

35934 NANT BWLCHGWALLTER

WEIR

38041

CHWAREL GOCH WEIR

Post Med?**MINE**

33014

PANT MELYN

33019

NANT CAU

MINE WORKINGS?

32951

CAE'R LLUEST

QUARRY

32953

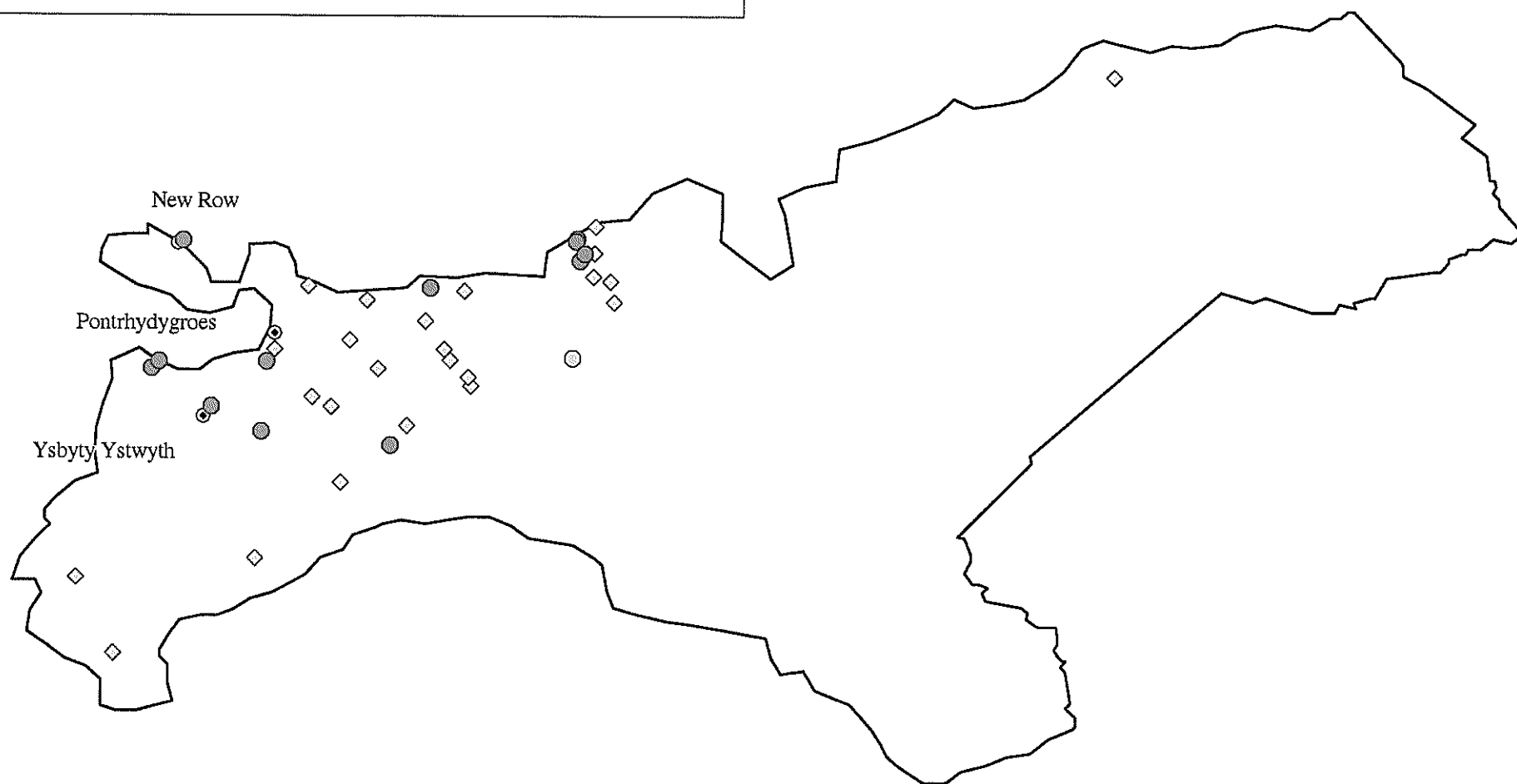
HAFOD

33107

DOLOGAU

Map 5: Safleoedd Ôl-ganoloesol diwydiannol yn Ysbyty Ystwyth
Post Medieval Industrial Sites in Ysbyty Ystwyth

- ◇ Safleoedd mwyngloddio - Sites associated with mining
- Safleoedd diwydiannol eraill - Other industrial sites



Medieval;Post Med

CHURCH

5479 ST JOHN'S

COMMON LAND

13624 DISGWYLFA-FACH
 13626 PLYNLIMON
 13630 HENRHIW;BRYNRHOSAU;BANC-BWA-DRAIN
 13641 BRYN BRAS;HEN RHIW
 13649 BANC BWA-DRAIN
 13650 MYNYDD FFYNNON WEN
 13655 BRYNBRAS
 13663 NANT Y MOCH
 13664 PLYNLIMMON
 13666 POND YR OERFA;MYNYDD FFYNNON WEN
 13683 DILUW
 13687 CAMDWR MAWR;LLEST GROTTO;DROSGOL;TRUMIAN
 CAMDWR MAWR PART OF
 13689 NANT BYR
 14110 PLYNLIMON
 14122 DINAS

Medieval?;Post Med

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

8579 CRUGIAU LLEST GERIG; LLEST HELFA LAS
 32917 LLEST TROED RHIW WYDDON

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT;FOLD

35681 LLEST FACH HENGWM

LONG HUT

8580 LLEST Y CERRIG
 9422 NANT RHYS;LLEST YR OCHR
 9423 NANT HELYGEN
 32918 LLEST HELFA LAS II
 35680 LLEST Y GRAIG
 36240 LLEST HELFA LAS I

LONG HUT?;SHELTER?

32916 GLAN TARENIG; NANT NOD II

Medieval?;Post Med?

BOUNDARY BANK

34865 ERW BARFE

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

34884 BRYN TYN LLWYN
 34903 NANT YR HELYGEN
 42629 CRAIG WEN

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT;LLEST

34866 BANC ERW BARFE

ENCLOSURE

34906 NANT YR HELYGEN

ENCLOSURE;CULTIVATION MARKS

34911 NEINT

FOLD	8575	BRYN GWYN
	11882	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR
FOLD?	11884	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR
HAFOD?	6242	HEN-HAFOD
LONG HUT	11841	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR
	11874	BRYN YR AFR
	11875	BWLCH YR HENGWM
	32867	LLUEST Y MEINCIAU
	34859	MYNTDD YR YCHEN
	34867	BANK ERW BARFE
	34882	NANT TY'N LLWYN
	34900	NANT RHYS
	34922	LLAIN LAS
LONG HUT?	35693	NANT DINAS II
	34856	NANT GWYNION I
LONG HUT?;FOLD?	11873	BRYNBEDDAU
LONGHOUSE	7205	CAMDWR BACH
	7206	CAMDWR MAWR
PLATFORM	34857	NANT GWYNION II
	34886	BRYN TY'N LLWYN
	34888	BRYN TY'N LLWYN
	34890	BRYN TY'N LLWYN
	34891	NANT RHYS
	34904	NANT YR HELYGEN
	34905	NANT YR HELYGEN
	34907	NANT YR HELYGEN
	34908	NANT YR HELYGEN
	34909	NANT YR HELYGEN
	34912	NEINT
	34913	NEINT
	34914	NEINT
	34915	NEINT
	34916	NEINT
	34917	NEINT
	34918	NEINT
	34919	NEINT
	34921	FUCHESWEN
	35697	DISGWYLFA FACH I
	35698	DISGWYLFA FACH II
	35699	DISGWYLFA FACH III
SETTLEMENT	8574	BWLCH YSTYLLEN
	27932	MYNYDD FFYNNON-WEN

Post Med

BANK (EARTHWORK)

	37186	PEN-Y-CRAIG
	37187	PEN-Y-CRAIG
	37188	PEN-Y-CRAIG
	37189	PEN-Y-CRAIG
	37190	PEN-Y-CRAIG
BOUNDARY BANK		
	34869	BANC ERW BARFE
	34881	NANT TY'N LLWYN
BOUNDARY WALL		
	34863	MYNYDD YR YCHEN
BRIDGE		
	5478	PONT YSBYTTY CYNFYN
	5603	HEN BONT
	19793	PONTBREN PLWCA
	19824	BONT FACH
	19826	BRYN-GLAS
	19838	PONT RHYD-LYDAN
	19846	PONTERWYD
	19881	PONT Y GELLI
	19898	PONT NANT-BOWEN
	19900	PONT NANT-LLADRON
	19942	PONT EISTEDDFA-GURIG
BUILDING		
	34902	TY'N Y CWM
	36790	OLD ESGAIRLLE
	37183	UNKNOWN
	37195	UNKNOWN
CAVE		
	21028	ROBBERS CAVE
CHAPEL		
	19796	EBENESER
	19845	PONTERWYD
	19944	CWMERGYR
	22398	BLAENRHEIDOL
	34940	CWMERGYR CHAPEL
	34948	PONTERWYD
COTTAGE		
	7208	PARC-GWYN
	9167	NANT GLAS
	9174	DYFFRYN CASTELL
	9343	TY-COCH
	9352	TY-NEWYDD
	9353	ESGAIR-WYNION
	9375	NANT-Y-MAES
	9403	MINFFORDD
	9432	TY-MAWR
	21543	YR OERFA
	33196	TYNYMAES
	34855	NANT MAES
	34880	TY COCH
	34901	NANT MEIRCH
	34933	LLAIN-LAS
	34942	TY'N OCHR
	34944	TYNEWYDD
	34945	TY'NYCWM
	34946	GLANYRAFON
	37387	DRAFEL

	37390	MYNYDD PONT-ERWYD
COTTAGE?		
	9341	PANT-Y-RHEDIN
	9421	HENHAFOD
	37192	LLUEST WEN
CRUSHING MILL		
	36758	NANTYCREIAU
CULTIVATION RIDGES		
	37177	TY-NEWYDD
CULTIVATION TERRACES		
	37169	
	37378	DINAS
DAM		
	35929	LLYNNOEDD IEUAN
	35930	LLYN NEWYDD
	35928	LLYNNOEDD IEUAN WEST
DAM;RESERVOIR		
	34920	NANT FUCHESWEN
DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT		
	35684	LLUEST GELLIGOGAU
	35689	LLUEST GLANYDWR
	35259	NANTYCREIAU
DRAIN		
	36761	NANTYCREIAU
DRAINAGE ADIT		
	34937	BRYNCHWYTH
DWELLING		
	8228	RHYDLYDAN
EARTHWORK		
	37212	GRAIGNANT-BACH LEAD MINE; BOG MINE
	37213	GRAIGNANT-BACH LEAD MINE; BOG MINE
	37217	GRAIGNANT-BACH LEAD MINE; BOG MINE
	37222	PONTERWYD MINE
	37223	PONTERWYD MINE
	37224	PONTERWYD MINE
	37225	CLARA MINE
	37226	CLARA MINE
	37227	CLARA MINE
	37228	CLARA MINE
ENCLOSURE		
	34870	BANK ERW BARFE
	37182	
	37377	DINAS
	42646	
FARMHOUSE		
	22397	NANT-Y-MOCH
	22399	MAESNANT
	34874	DANYLAN FAWR
	37178	TY-NEWYDD
	39939	BLAEN PEITHNANT
FARMHOUSE?		

	37184	PEN-Y-CRAIG
FARMSTEAD		
	9175	GELLI-UCHAF
	9376	TY-NANT
	25238	LLUEST FAWR HENGWM
	28218	BLAEN PEITHNANT
	33167	CWMERGYR
	33168	FAGWR FAWR
	33187	FUCHESGAU
	33189	TYMAWR
	33190	NANTSYDDION
	33193	ERWBARFE
	33194	DANYLAN
	33198	LLANEITHYR
	35682	NANT Y LLYN
	35683	LLUEST MAESNANT
	37180	TY-NEWYDD
	37191	PEN-Y-CRAIG
	37376	UNKNOWN
	38084	CRAIGNANT BACH
	33186	TROEDRHIWGOCH
FIELD SYSTEM		
	35248	LLANEITHYR
	35260	NANTYCREU
FOLD		
	9378	LLAIN-LAS
	34876	DANYLAN FAWR
	34923	FUCHESWEN
	36150	BLAEN PEITHNANT
	39938	BLAEN PEITHNANT
FOLD;DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT		
	35692	NANT DINAS I
FOOTBRIDGE		
	19797	PARSON'S BRIDGE
	38089	GRAIGNANT-MAWR
	38094	NANT DINAS
FORD		
	39915	BLAEN PEITHNANT
	39937	BLAEN PEITHNANT
GARDEN		
	34868	BANK ERW BARFE
GARDEN?;ENCLOSURE		
	34875	DANYLAN FAWR
LEAT		
	9637	LLECHWEDD GWINELL
	35931	LLYNNOEDD IEUAN
	35932	LLYNNOEDD IEUAN
	35933	LLYN NEWYDD
	36798	OLD ESGAIRLLE
	36799	OLD ESGAIRLLE
	36800	OLD ESGAIRLLE
	38088	GRAIGNANT-BACH LEAD MINE; BOG MINE
LONG HUT		
	9410	PEN-LLUEST-Y-CARN

	9411	NANT RHUDD
	9424	ESGAIR NEINT
	32858	LLUEST Y MEINCIAU
	34877	DANYLAN FAWR
MANSION?;HOTEL;FARMSTEAD		
	33199	TY'NLLWYN
MINING FEATURES?		
	34924	FUCHESGAU
OFFICE		
	34929	TY WIL
OUTBUILDING		
	37179	TY-NEWYDD
	37185	PEN-Y-CRAIG
	37193	LLUEST WEN
	37194	LLUEST WEN
PEAT BOG		
	33188	Y DDERW
PLATFORM		
	34910	NANT FUCHESWEN
	42636	CRIPIAU
POND;RESERVOIR		
	34931	NANT CWM-BAR
POTATO CLAMP		
	34943	NANT MEIRCH
RESERVOIR		
	34925	NANT CWM-BAR
	36797	OLD ESGAIRLLE
RIDGE & FURROW		
	37391	UNKNOWN
RIDGE AND FURROW		
	34883	NANT TY'N LLWYN
SCHOOL		
	19795	YSTUMTUEN
	19825	PONTERWYD
SHAFT		
	36757	NANTYCREIAU
	36764	NANTYCREIAU
	36801	OLD ESGAIRLLE
	37196	GRAIGNANT-BACH MINE;BOG MINE
	37199	GRAIGNANT BACH LEAD MINE;BOG MINE
	37200	GRAIGNANT BACH LEAD MINE;BOG MINE
	37202	GRAIGNANT BACH LEAD MINE;BOG MINE
	37203	GRAIGNANT BACH LEAD MINE;BOG MINE
	37392	MYNYDD PONT-ERWYD
	37394	MYNYDD PONT-ERWYD
SHAFT?		
	36804	WEST NANTYCREIAU
SHEEP DIP		
	34941	CWMERGYR

SHEEP SHELTER	34930	CWM-BAR
SHEEP SHELTER;FOLLY	34939	BANC BRYNCHWYTH
SHEEPFOLD	37381 38087	GWENFFRWD UCHAF CRAIGNANT
SHELTER	34864	MYNYDD YR YCHEN
SUNDAY SCHOOL	19842	LLYWERNOG
TANK?	38092	GRAIGNANT-BACH LEAD MINE; BOG MINE
TOLL HOUSE	9433	TY-MAWR
TRACKWAY - PEAT CUTTER'S	34860 34861 34862	LLUEST YR OCHR;Y GLOG FUCHES WEN BANC TY MAWR
TRAMWAY	8581 36755	NANT RHUDD NANTYCREIAU
TRAMWAY?	36754	NANTYCREIAU
UNKNOWN;FOLD	34950	PARC GWYN
WELL?	19786 19844 19848	PANT-Y-FFYNNON PANT-Y-FFYNNON FFYNNON-CADNO
WHEEL PIT	34927	CROWN MINE
Post Med?		
BOUNDARY BANK	32870 32872 32874 32875 32885 32890 34885	LLUEST NANT Y CLEHIR LLUEST NANT Y CLEHIR LLUEST NANT Y CLEHIR LLUEST NANT Y CLEHIR LLUEST NANT GRAENOG LLUEST Y CERRIG BRYN TY'N LLWYN
BOUNDARY BANK?;LEAT?	32886	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG
CLEARANCE CAIRN	32864	LLUEST Y MEINCIAU
COTTAGE	27937	BLAEN STREET

CULTIVATION RIDGES

32887	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG
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DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

27041	NANT DINAS
32859	LLUEST CARREG WREIDDIN
32868	LLUEST Y MEINCIAU
32876	LLUEST NANT Y CLEHIR
32883	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG
32888	AFON TARENIG
33169	LLUEST YR OCHR
33169	LLUEST YR OCHR

ENCLOSURE

32865	LLUEST Y MEINCIAU
32866	LLUEST Y MEINCIAU
34894	LLUEST YR OCHR
34898	LLUEST YR OCHR

FOLD;SHEEP DIP

32861	LLUEST CARREG WREIDDIN
-------	------------------------

FOLD?

32860	LLUEST CARREG WREIDDIN
32871	LLUEST NANT Y CLEHIR
32889	LLUEST Y CERRIG

LONG HUT

32862	LLUEST CARREG WREIDDIN
32882	NANT Y HYDD
32884	LLUEST NANT GRAENOG

LONG HUT;FOLD?

35694	BWLCHYSTYLLEN II
-------	------------------

LONG HUT?

32869	LLUEST NANT Y CLEHIR
-------	----------------------

MILL?

5477	BRIDGE MILL
------	-------------

PLATFORM

34895	LLUEST YR OCHR
34896	LLUEST YR OCHR
34897	LLUEST YR OCHR
34899	LLUEST YR OCHR

ROOT VEGETABLE STORAGE CLAMP?

34893	LLUEST YR OCHR
-------	----------------

SHELTER

32863	LLUEST Y MEINCIAU
32891	LLUEST Y CERRIG

SUNKEN SHELTER

34872	BANK ERW BARFE
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SUNKEN SHELTER?

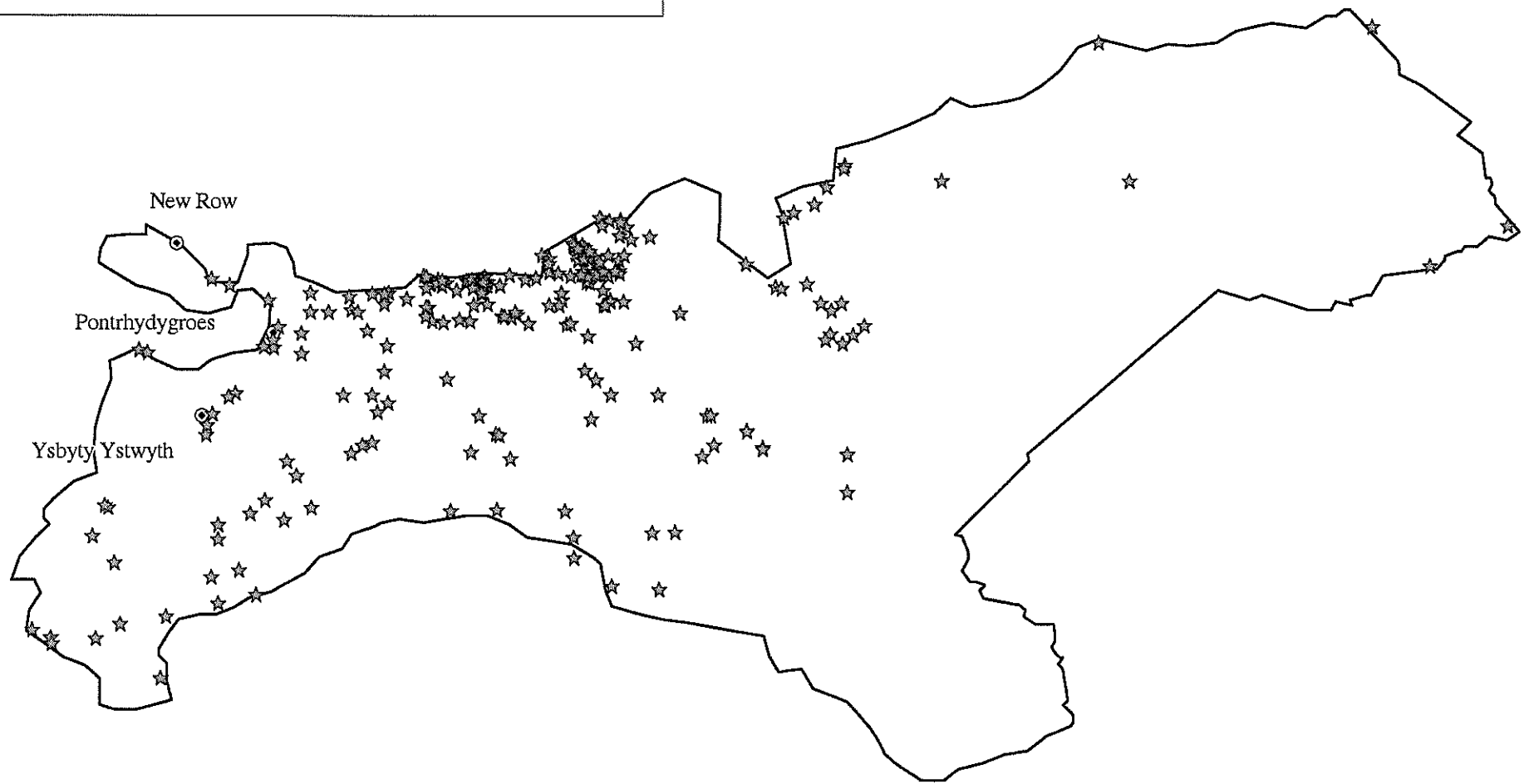
34871	BANK ERW BARFE
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TRACKWAY

32873	LLUEST NANT Y CLEHIR
32881	LLUEST NANT Y CLEHIR

Map 6: Safleoedd Ôl-ganoloesol eraill yn Ysbyty Ystwyth
Other Post Medieval sites in Ysbyty Ystwyth

☆Safleoedd - Sites



Rhan 3: Rhestr safleoedd

Part 3: Site gazetteer

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL YSBYTY YSTWYTH
YSBYTY YSTWYTH COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Ionawr/January 2003

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	4126	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79057041
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	CARNRHYNDDOD		

A Bronze Age round barrow recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1968.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5206	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77757093
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MONASTIC LAND?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAREG BWLCH-MYNACHLOG		

The "Mynachlog" element in this place-name has been taken to mean that the land here was formerly a possession of the abbey of Strata Florida.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5480	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74147038
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	STANDING STONE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	CARREG SAMSON		

A Bronze Age standing stone in the centre of a field. Tradition says that St. Samson used this stone to play quoits. Described by the RCAHM in 1938.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5483	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74357155
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CIST	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	GISTFAEN		

Gistfaen is the name of a small farm on the north side of the Nant y Berws valley, east of Ysbyty Ystwyth. The place-name suggests the presence of a stone cist or burial chamber but there has been no known cist found in the area.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5484	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7371
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	GRANGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	YSBYTY-YSTWYTH GRANGE		

Record of a grange or monastic farm associated with Strata Florida in the area around Ysbyty Ystwyth.

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL YSBYTY YSTWYTH
YSBYTY YSTWYTH COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Ionawr/January 2003

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5485	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7371
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HOSPICE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	YSPYTTY-YSTWYTH HOSPITAL		

Record of a monastic hospice associated with the abbey of Strata Florida in medieval times based on the "Ysbyty" element of the Ysbyty Ystwyth.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5489	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73267152
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHURCH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST JOHN THE BAPTIST'S;PARISH ROOM		

Ysbyty Ystwyth parish church, located in the village. St. John's has medieval origins and parts of the present building are of 17th and 18th date.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5492	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77497173
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	GROTTO	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ESGAIR PWLL-DWR;BWLCHGWALLTER GROTTO		

Not found by survey and believed to have been incorrectly located by an earlier survey. Suspect that the original record refers to Level Lampwll grotto 1km due north. Site incorrectly located.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5585	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7969
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	STANDING STONE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	CARREG NAW LLYN		

Site of a Bronze Age standing stone which was recorded as being damaged or destroyed by 1978.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	6408	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN8474
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC CERIG-FENDIGAID		

Record of a "bendigaid" place-name of unknown significance.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	6409	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN809719
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOMEN MILWYN		

Possible Bronze Age round barrow. Status unconfirmed.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7149	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73546987
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOL GROES		

Ruined cottage recorded by RCAHM in 1976.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7152	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73256980
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOL GROES		

Cottage or farmhouse recorded by RCAHM in 1976 and noted as having clay bonded walls and a wickerwork chimney hood. Appears deserted on 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7153	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73326952
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOL GROES		

Cottage near Dolgroes farm recorded as being in good condition by RCAHM in 1976 and noted as having a barn associated with it.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7188	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79787393
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TAN-Y-CHWAREL		

Ruined cottage recorded by RCAHM in 1976 and noted as having clay bonded walls and a wickerwork chimney hood.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7189	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75797050
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMHOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	RHIWLAS		

A small upland farmstead site which was occupied in 1906 but appears to be empty on modern maps.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7190	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78927311
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-Y-PONTBREN		

Ruined cottage recorded by RCAHM in 1976 and noted as having a wickerwork chimney hood.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7191	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79327360
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-YR-ALLT		

Ruined cottage recorded by RCAHM in 1976 and noted as having a wickerwork chimney hood. Shown as empty on 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7193	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79657375
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMHOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT-BYR		

Farmhouse site, believed to have been abandoned. Present condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7195	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79437366
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GILFACH-Y-RHIW		

Ruined cottage recorded by RCAHM in 1976 and noted as having a pigsty, byre and a wickerwork chimney hood.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7197	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79977416
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HEN BARC		

Cottage recorded by RCAHM in 1976. Present condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7198	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79967413
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN Y PARC		

Ruined cottage recorded by RCAHM in 1976.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8325	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7473
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONTRHYDYGROES		

The findspot of a bronze halberd-blade found at Pontrhydygroes "some years" before 1933. Illustrated in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1933 p.162 by C Fox.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8602	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN87037353
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FIELD SYSTEM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ABERGWYNGU		

Field system associated with Abergwngu farmstead.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8603	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN86207310
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC CERIG-GWYNION		

Ruins of a former settlement, possibly medieval in origin.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8604	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN85587563
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	GORS LWYD		

Ruins of a former settlement, possibly medieval in origin.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8605	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77917031
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAEN MARCHNANT II		

Possible Bronze Age round barrow site.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8606	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77837040
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAEN MARCHNANT I		

Bronze Age round barrow site. Present condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8607	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78177028
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSALLT		

Described by RCAHM in 1978 thus; "A long hut built on an East facing slope of moorland, overlooking a hollow in the fork of two peat diggers tracks at 555m Ordnance Datum, measures 7m long x 3.5m in width, with an annexe 2.5m x 3.5m at the West end. The rubble walling has a max. height of 1.3m and is approx. 1m thick. An erect slab indicates a possible entrance on the South side."

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8609	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78006967
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	FFOS DDU		

A relatively recent stone cairn created by destoning during land improvement.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8610	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78766997
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANDDU-FAWR		

Possible Bronze Age round barrow site.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8613	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78136977
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	FFOS DDU		

Ruins of a former settlement, possibly medieval in origin.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8748	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73917222
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COUNTING HOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MINE PAY OFFICE		

Mine pay office where local lead miners received their wages at Pontrhydygroes. Still essentially intact when recorded by RCAHM in 1978. Present condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8917	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74957172
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-GLOG UCHAF		

Dwelling recorded by RCAHM in 1976.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9076	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76287051
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COW SHED	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MARCHNANT		

Ruined building recorded in 1980.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9077	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76277131
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	SERAN		

Ruined farmstead complex on open moorland. Viewed by not recorded by Mynydd y Ffynnon Project in 1999.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9078	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76427105
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY-NEWYDD		

Ruined drystone cottage, with enclosure, recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9079	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77097022
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TYN Y BWLCH		

Ruined upland farmstead complex recorded in 1979, including a farmhouse, outbuildings and enclosure.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9086	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77506970
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLOFT LLOYD		

Ruined drystone cottage on open mountain ground, recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9153	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN739722
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAEN ARTHUR;LOGAULAS;LEVEL FAWR;LISBURNE MINE		

Dressing floor for Logaulas, Penygist, Glogfawr, Glogfach and surrounding minor mines.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9155	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN737700
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLETHR MINE;PENLAN FACH MINE;ESGAIR LLETHR;PENLAN		

A small 19th century metal mine. Recorded lead ore output-150 tons. Abandoned before 1906. Clearly visible from the Ysbyty Ystwyth to Pontrhydygroes road.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9156	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73327035
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TROED-Y-RHIW		

Ruined drystone cottage and enclosure recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9157	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73327020
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TROED-Y-RHIW;TY'N Y FFORDD		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9158	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76097150
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY-NEWYDD		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9159	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78517151
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FOLD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN-DAFYDD		

Drystone sheepfold.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9160	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78587120
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN DAFYDD		

Ruinous rectilinear, drystone structure, much of detail obscured by stone spread and grass cover. Located at stream edge but not currently eroded. Overall measurement 9.5 x 5.5m Traces of a very eroded boundary bank along valley which may be associated with this settlement, apparently cut through by stream due to changes in its course.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9301	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71356924
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-Y-CHWAREL		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9302	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71556916
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY'N-Y-CLAWDD		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9303	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71566910
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY'N-Y-LLYN		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9306	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN718698
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HENDREFELIN MINE;ELLA;LISBURNE WEST;HENDRE		

Mine lead mine. Recorded lead ore output-25 tons

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9307	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72776938
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	GLAN-RHYD
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Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9308	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72716873
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	FELIN-FACH
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Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9379	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71997023
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	HENDRE-FELEN
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Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9384	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74497260
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-Y-DDAFAD
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Ruined cottage or long hut recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9385	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74657172
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-GLOG-ISAF
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Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9386	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74157087
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN-MAWR		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9387	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74957122
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAEN-WAEN		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9388	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74857119
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAEN-WAEN		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9389	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74737111
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GLOG-FACH		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9390	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74317053
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-Y-GORLAN		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9391	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74317053
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-Y-GORLAN		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9392	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74027040
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-Y-GORLAN		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9393	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73827061
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY-NEWYDD		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Visited by Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9394	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73667047
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CEFN-YR-ESGAIR		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9395	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78227259
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CEFN COCH		

Probable long hut site recorded in 1979, no details available.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9396	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79247287
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CASTELL		

Ruined 19th century cottage.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9397	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79307285
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	FUCHES		

Ruined 19th century cottage.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9399	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79577290
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MILWYN COTTAGE		

Ruined 19th century cottage.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9400	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79727270
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAEN MILWYN		

Ruined 19th century cottage. Now demolished.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9401	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79837262
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAEN MILWYN		

Ruined farmstead complex. Includes a building range and associated walled enclosures. Known to have been occupied until late 19th century.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9402	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79827237
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FOLD;LONG HUT?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT Y FAGWR
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Ruinous, drystone long hut. Three compartments, the northernmost being very narrow. A small ancillary structure nearby (PRN 35670) may indicate that this was at one time a settlement site.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9612	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77986965
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
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Enw <i>Name</i>	LLOFT LLOYD
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Site of a Bronze Age round barrow. Present condition uncertain, but thought to be in poor condition.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10004	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72286930
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMHOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	BWLCHYRHENDRE
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Farmhouse of architectural interest, described by RCAHMW in 1975. Condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10008	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77937027
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WAY MARKER STONE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAEN-MARCHNANT
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A way-marker stone, possibly a Bronze Age standing stone, recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	12453	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7372
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
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Enw <i>Name</i>	LEDWENNEU GRANGE
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Record of Lledwennau grange or monastic farm owned by Strata Florida abbey in medieval times.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	13239	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71877023
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BURNT MOUND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	HENDRE FELEN BURNT MOUND		

A Bronze Age burnt mound - believed to be a cooking place or hearth.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	13301	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74737262
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONGHOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC PANT Y RHEDYN		

Deserted settlement site of unspecified characteristics. Recorded as a longhouse, reduced to wall foundations, but may be a relatively recent cottage site.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	13605	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN830740
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COMMON LAND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC CERRIG-FENDIGAID		

An area of historic common land.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	13643	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN771700
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COMMON LAND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	RHOSMARCHNANT		

An area of historic common land.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	13671	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN800707
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COMMON LAND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLYN FYRDDAN FAWR		

An area of historic common land.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	13675	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN800711
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COMMON LAND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	RHOS FIGYN;BANC DU;OCHR LWYD		

An area of historic common land.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	13688	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN810740
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COMMON LAND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GRAIG GOCH;GRAIG DDU		

An area of historic common land.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	14097	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN770705
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COMMON LAND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSALLT		

An area of historic common land.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	14106	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN763713
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COMMON LAND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	RHOS TANCHWAREL		

A block of traditional common land.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	14410	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72837108
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BURNT MOUND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT HEN FELIN		

A Bronze Age burnt mound - a cooking place or hearth - marked by a mound of burnt stone.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19671	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72226995
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HENDRE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HENDRE FELEN		

Hendre place-name taken to indicate this was a medieval homestead.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19672	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72026915
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SUNDAY SCHOOL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	YSBYTY YSTWYTH		

A former Sunday School building shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. Present condition and use unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19675	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73726961
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT GLAN MARCHNANT		

A small stone bridge over the Marchnant stream.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19722	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72937335
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>			

A small disused quarry.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19728	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73857272
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GWAR-FELIN		

A small roadside dwelling.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19730	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73447288
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL;DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	YSGOL MAENARTHUR		

Former nonconformist chapel, converted into a dwelling.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19731	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73967244
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL BETHEL		

A large and prominent nonconformist chapel built in Pontrhydygroes village. Converted into accommodation.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19732	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73827207
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>			

A small roadside quarry, now disused.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19733	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74267287
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY;METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LOWER LODGE QUARRY		

A small roadside quarry, now disused.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19737	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73507174
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT Y BERWS		

A small stone bridge over the Nant Berws.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19741	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75117224
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HAFOD?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD-Y-GAU-ISAF		

Hafod y Gau was one of the four hafods of the medieval Cwmystwyth grange. Hafod y Gau Isaf is a farmstead.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19742	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75087197
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HAFOD?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD-Y-GAU-UCHAF		

Hafod y Gau was one of the four hafods of the medieval Cwmystwyth grange. Hafod y Gau Uchaf is a farmstead.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19743	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75757189
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WELL?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-Y-FFYNNON		

A Ffynnon place-name which indicates a well or spring was found here.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19744	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75127164
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WELL?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-Y-FFYNNON		

A Ffynnon place-name which suggests that a well or spring was found here.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19745	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75017154
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>			

A small Methodist chapel shown on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map. Present status and condition unknown.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19746	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75137120
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>			

A quarry shown as "Old Quarry" on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19775	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73437170
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SCHOOL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	YSBYTY YSTWYTH SCHOOL		

Village school built in the late 19th century.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19776	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73237160
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	YSBYTY YSTWYTH QUARRY		

A minor disused quarry.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19777	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73197130
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL MAESGLAS		

A large, impressive non-conformist chapel founded in 1874. Derelict and sold for conversion during 2002. Demolished late in 2002. Chapel to be demolished Sept 2002

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19778	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74057102
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL HELETH		

The ruins of this small nonconformist chapel were seen in the garden of the house in 1988. The walls then stood a little over 1m high. Local information contradicts the above description. There is no local knowledge of any chapel here and the ruins are not related to such a building. The place-name is enigmatic.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19779	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73767134
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>			

A small disused quarry.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19780	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74207216
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD EDWARD		

Cottage or smallholding, renovated at time of visit in 1988.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19781	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74207237
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOTTY		

Renovated cottage with a "Hafod" place-name of unknown significance.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21759	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN82677546
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONTBLAEN		

Minor bridge over the Ystwyth ar Blaencwm. The bridge was built at the behest of Thomas Johnes, Hafod in the late 19th century and is one of only two places where the Hafod crest can still be seen. The crest is built into the outside face of the bridge parapet on either side of the bridge.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21762	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76157289
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BWLCH WALTER BRIDGE;BWLCHWATER BRIDGE		

Exact location of bridge referred to by Jervoise unknown, other possible bridges located at SN76127279/SN76437251? The name suggests that the bridge is near Bwlchgwallter Farm, near Hafod, Cwmystwyth.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24571	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70437008
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BWLCH Y BAEDD		

Ruined cottage recorded by the Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24577	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72157053
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD;SHOP	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE SIOP		

19th century shop belonging to the Lisburne Estate according to neighbouring farmer. Notable for a series of well defined "potato clamps" nearby where root vegetables were stored during the winter months.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24579	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN726720
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LEAT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CHWAREL GOCH		

A leat from a dam or weir on the Ystwyth (PRN 24753) which powered a dressing mill at Gwaith Goch.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24580	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN732714
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL MAESGLAS		

The original Calvinistic Methodist chapel which preceded PRN 19777. The datestone states it was built in 1815 and re-built in 1845.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24581	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73257295
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL SAESON		

A small Methodist chapel, presumably used by English worshippers from the name. Now disused.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24586	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN743717
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LOGAULAS; LISBURNE; LOGYLAS; LOGYLAS EAST		

A major lead mine. Recorded 19th century lead ore output-40000 tons. The mine complex includes a number of open shafts and other features associated with mining.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24587	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74807260
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC YR HAFODGAU		

Deserted rural settlement site recorded by the Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24591	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN743728
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LODGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD LOWER LODGE		

One of the lodges at the entrance to the Hafod estate.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24592	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN743728
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	GATE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD LOWER LODGE		

Gate associated with the Lower Lodge at Hafod.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24753	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN726720
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DAM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CHWAREL GOCH		

Dam or weir on the Ystwyth.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25917	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN705741
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD ZINC	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GRAIG GOCH;CWMNEWYDDION;RED ROCK;LISBURNE		

Lead ore output-4000 tons;Zinc ore output-100 tons. 19th century. Worked by John Taylor & Co. Wheelpits, crusher house, shafts and levels.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25922	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN745716
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PENYGIST;LISBURNE;LOGAULAS		

Lead ore output-200 tons Small disused metal mine complex.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25923	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN747723
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-Y-GWAITH		

Lead ore output-50 tons Small disused metal mine complex.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25924	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN753714
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	WAEN-LLOI		

Minor metal mine working, a single level and shaft and associated linear spoil tip.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25925	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75957191
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN		

Shaft marked on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1906. Not visible in the field but a spoil heap on the east bank of Nant Ffin is probably derived from this working. Presumably infilled. At edge of forest compartment.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25926	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN755725
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY-COCH		

Minor metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25927	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75987182
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN		

Disused mine level. Remains open but is very wet being flooded to half its height and issuing water into Nant Ffin stream.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25928	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN775727
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LEVEL LAMPWLL;PANTYMELYN;GROTTO;CAVERN		

Minor metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25930	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN773735
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-COPPER LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU;LOGAULAS NEW;PONTYSTWYTH;HAFOD		

19th century metal mine workings.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25931	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN746708
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GLOGFACH;GLOGFAWR(ERROR);LISBURNE;PEN GLOG FACH		

Lead ore output-15000 tons Significant metal mine complex which retains many historic features.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25932	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN746708
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GLOGFAWR; LISBURNE; PEN GLOG FAWR		

Major metal mine complex. Recorded 19th century lead ore output-25000 tons. The complex retains many historic features.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25934	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN722690
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CLODDIAU; BRONCARADOC; BRONCARADOG		

Minor metal mine. Recorded lead ore output is trivial.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25992	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN757722
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN; HAFOD SOUTH		

Minor metal mine represented by one open level and earthwork evidence for other features.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25994	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7591272817
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	SOUTH HAFOD MINE		

This site was not examined in the 1996 survey. Minor metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25995	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN750720
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAEN-Y-CAE		

Minor metal mine working.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25996	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN828751
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CWMGROF		

Minor metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	26534	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77067298
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FISHPOND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU		

Described by Kerkham and Briggs (p169). The surface area of pond is now about 20m x 20m. An earthwork dam approximately 2m high has now been breached. Kerkham and Briggs date this pond to 1788-90. They also noted a heap of imported stone on its NE side; possibly the site of a seat.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	26536	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77487273
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	GROTTO	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LEVEL LAMPWLL		

A remarkable grotto, effected by driving a mining adit through the hypotenuse of a triangle of which two sides comprise a river and its tributary. CS.Briggs & CR.Kerkham 1988.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	26539	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76007112
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	OBELISK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	RHOS TAN-CHWAREL		

Square ashlar obelisk.... of unknown date and purpose. CS.Briggs & CR.Kerkham 1988.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	26542	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77147315
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE BACH WAR TY		

Farm depopulated after 1796. CS.Briggs & CR.Kerkham 1988. Marked on the 1796 Blake map. A single building is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition. A scatter of rubble in dense forestry may mark the site of this farmstead.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	26544	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77577315
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE NANT Y CAU		

Farm depopulated after 1796. A farm is marked here on the 1796 Blake map. The site is now in a dense forestry plantation. The exact position of the site may be indicated by a scattering of rubble. See also PRN 33105

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	26546	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN743726
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC PANT Y RHEDYN		

This site consists of the foundations of a longhouse (externally 12x6m)... the foundations are constructed of large boulders which are particularly noticeable on the downslope "gable" wall. The building was partitioned into two rooms internally. K.Ray & J.Thorburn 1988. Amended to long hut as there doesn't appear to be a step down from one compartment to the next within the structure, therefore the term longhouse seems inappropriate.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	27933	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN749724
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PILLOW MOUND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	STOREHOUSE		

Five long rectangular mounds very similar in size and shape to each other lying to the north of storehouse.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	27940	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN779734
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CWNC Y FOEL		

Earthworks defining a farmstead. It is not marked on the 1st or 2nd edition 25" maps because area was planted with conifer forest at the time. This has since been clear-felled.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32945	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77117333
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU		

Earth-built bank 0.5m high.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32946	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75957293
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT FFIN TRACK		

Path running from the Alpine Bridge to Nant Ffin Bridge. Near the Alpine Bridge it is on a terrace, 1 - 1.5m wide cut into the hillside, some evidence of pebble metalling is evident. Towards the east it becomes less clear as it runs across level ground.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32947	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75657294
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	GARDEN?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT FFIN		

Boundaries forming a rectangular area are marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition. These boundaries consist of very ruined drystone walls which are difficult to trace on the ground. As these boundaries are on a flat area, it is possible that they mark a small garden, on the opposite bank to the kitchen garden.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32948	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75587290
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT FFIN BRIDGE		

On the east side a drystone built abutment in good condition. That on the west is beginning to collapse. At the time of writing (June 1996) the span consists of tree trunks. The stonework is of a similar type to that noted elsewhere at Hafod. Possibly of late 18th Century date.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32949	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75137280
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Marked on maps as a boundary, this is a track constructed on a terrace which runs diagonally up a valley side. It is 2 - 2.5m wide. It is blocked off at its top, SE, end by the wall PRN 32946, and therefore pre-dates this wall.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32950	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74957279
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE'R LLUEST		

Track on a slight earthwork terrace running diagonally up valley side. At its NE end it passes through a gap in a drystone wall and seems to line up with a track shown on Ordnance Survey maps on the opposite side of the Ystwyth. It fades out at its SW end. This track is not shown on map sources.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32951	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74887272
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MINE WORKINGS?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE'R LLUEST		

What appears to be an old mine shaft has begun to open up in an area of dense forestry. The pit is 1m across and at present 2m deep. The exact position is uncertain.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32952	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7544672735
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Several small clearance cairns are scattered over a wide area of recently improved pasture. Possibly of recent date.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32953	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75557285
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Shallow quarry pit on a steep valley side.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32954	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75577289
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT FFIN		

Trackway within the Hafod estate.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32956	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75857283
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

A path running diagonally up hill from the Alpine Bridge. At the Alpine Bridge end this path is 1 - 1.5m wide and runs on a clear earthwork terrace. Further upslope it becomes less clear and the course of it has been obscured by wheel ruts of forestry vehicles, though a low bank may be present.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32958	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75747291
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE GWARTHEG		

A path running diagonally up the valley side against a boundary wall. This path is not shown on any map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32959	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75697288
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

This path is now not obvious on the ground. In its central section it is represented by an earthwork terrace. Elsewhere it is not clear, though at its West end it seems to follow a low boundary bank before fading into thick forestry.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32986	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75017264
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PEAT BOG	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	General
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE LLUEST		

Small natural peat bog.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32987	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75847254
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PEAT BOG	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	General
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Small peat bog.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32988	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76497257
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BWLCH-GWALLTER		

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

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32989	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76437254
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	BWLCH-GWALTER TRACK		

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 North end, it may be of recent date but following the line of older paths.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32990	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77487271
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAVERN WATERFALL BRIDGE		

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

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32991	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77437300
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GENTLEMEN'S WALK - NANT CAU SECTION		

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

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32992	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75987293
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD PUBLIC FOOTPATH		

A public footpath. There are no indications that this is a constructed path. It is simply a worn path through forestry. Nant Bwlch-Gwalter is crossed by a railway sleeper.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32993	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76017294
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCH-GWALTER		

This track starts close to the Alpine Bridge where it runs on a distinct earthwork terrace 3m wide. 60m East of the bridge it crosses a gully on a stone causeway. Its course then becomes less clear, before it turns uphill and runs in a slight hollow-way. This track served the Alpine Bridge.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32994	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76107294
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD BRIDGE TRACK		

A 3m wide track built onto a terrace revetted with drystone walling. It runs upslope from the Alpine Bridge. At its East end it seems to be truncated by the hollow-way of track PRN 32993.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32997	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76417299
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

From a fording place on the Ystwyth, this track runs in a distinct hollow-way for some 50m. Its course to the East then becomes less clear, though it seems to run on a slight causeway on the edge of a river terrace. Its East end has been destroyed by a forestry drive.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32998	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76187292
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

The greater length of this track has been destroyed by a later forestry drive. Short lengths some 100m to the east of Nant Bwlch-Gwalter survive immediately on the down slope side of the drive. These are of earthwork terrace, some 3m wide.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	32999	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76137296
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCH-GWALTER		

A path and associated bridge crossing, Nant Bwlch-Gwalter is shown on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition. Nothing is now traceable of these features.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33000	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76117293
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCH-GWALTER - GENTLEMAN'S WALK		

Narrow path, less than 1m wide, running diagonally down to a former bridge over Nant Bwlch-Gwalter. The path is on a terrace which is, in parts, revetted with drystone walling. There is no trace of this path immediately to the East of Nant Bwlch-Gwalter.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33001	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76147289
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT NANT BWLCH-GWALTER		

A foot bridge is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition Nothing now survives.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33002	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76137286
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT ALLT DIHANOG		

A modern concrete bridge to take a forestry drive which has incorporated in it substantial stone-built abutments - these are visible on the downslope side. No bridge is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition. A waterfall issues out from beneath the bridge.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33003	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76027285
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GENTLEMEN'S WALK - NANT BWLCH-GWALTER SECTION		

A path on an earthwork terrace approximately 2m wide. At its West end this path has been destroyed by a forestry drive.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33004	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75597250
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

The course of this track, marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 is now followed by a forestry drive. Nothing of the original track survives.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33005	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76117279
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCH-GWALTER SLAB BRIDGE		

This bridge marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition is represented by a stone slab crossing a narrow gully - the now dry bed of a stream. The slab is no longer in situ - it has slipped slightly out of place and can no longer be used as a crossing point.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33006	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76127279
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCH-GWALTER		

A bridge is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition. No trace now survives - it may have been similar to PRN 33005.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33007	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76127279
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCH-GWALTER CHAIN BRIDGE - GENTLEMAN'S WALK		

Two cast iron posts with the remains of iron chain fittings on either bank of Nant Bwlch-Gwalter are the only remains of this bridge. It spans the distance formerly covered by bridges PRN 33005 and PRN 33006, and is presumably a late 19th century replacement for them.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33008	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77207299
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GENTLEMEN'S WALK - ALLT DIHANOG SECTION		

For c.50m from Nant Bwlch-Gwalter the path runs on a rock-cut ledge, then on an earthwork terrace 1m wide with some drystone revetting. To the east of the tunnel stone-cut steps are evident. Further to the East the earthwork terrace becomes less distinct, eventually fading out.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33009	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76317288
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	GROTTO	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG TUNNEL		

Tunnel, approximately 9m long, 2m high and 1.5m wide, through which the Gentlemen's Walk passes. Position on map approximate only.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33010	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76177288
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

An earthwork track c.3m wide with a rough rubble bank on its outer edge runs diagonally up the steep valley side. Its North end has been destroyed by a forestry drive; it fades out at its South end. It is uncertain whether it pre- or post-dates the Gentlemen's Walk.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33011	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76587294
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	GENTLEMEN'S WALK - SHORT CUT
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An earthwork terrace 1.5 - 2m wide running diagonally up the valley side. At its NW end it has been destroyed by a forestry drive.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33012	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76667290
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PLATFORM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Unknown
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Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG
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A circular earthwork platform c.8m diameter cut into the hillslope on the upslope side, terraced out on the downslope side with evidence of some drystone walling. Possible garden feature or charcoal burning platform.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33013	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76657290
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PLATFORM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Unknown
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Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG
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Circular platform c.8m diameter, cut into the hillside and terraced out on the downslope side with some evidence of drystone walling. Possible garden feature or charcoal burning platform?

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33014	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77287297
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
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Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT MELYN
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This site consists of an adit with a substantial spoil heap, up to 5m high, on the downslope side.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33015	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77227303
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	GENTLEMEN'S WALK - PANT MELYN SECTION
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At the West end this path is defined by a slight earthwork terrace c.1m wide. It becomes progressively more difficult to trace to the East, until finally at the SE end there are no obvious surface traces of it.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33016	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77407283
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

Track built on a terrace 3m wide running diagonally up the valley side. At the point where it fades out at its South end it is now taken up by a modern forestry drive.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33017	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77267291
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SHAFT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

A conical hollow 5m diameter and 2m deep seems to be the partly filled in remains of an old mine shaft.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33018	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77467298
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT CAU BRIDGE		

A modern wooden footbridge. Though no bridge is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition, paths lead to this crossing point - possibly the site of an older bridge?

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33019	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77467292
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT CAU		

An adit c.2m high 2m wide running into a steep valley side. This is probably the mine mentioned in Cumberland's 1796 description of Hafod.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33020	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77357306
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT MELYN		

For most of its course this path runs along the top of a low cliff line; here it does not seem to have been constructed, but rather is a worn path. At its South end it does seem to run on a slight earthwork terrace - this may be part of the Gentlemen's Walk.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33021	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77357313
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GENTLEMEN'S WALK - NANT CAU DAM		

This path lies on an artificially rock cut ledge just above Nant Cau, where the stream enters a small gorge. At its South end this path seems to be connected to the a further stretch of the Gentlemen's Walk by a slight earthwork terrace.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33022	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77297322
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LEAT; DAM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT CAU WATER MEADOW		

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.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33023	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77577304
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT CAU TRACK		

A 3m wide track, in places it runs on a terrace cut into the hillside above Nant Cau. It is still used.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33024	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77657350
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE PANT Y RHEDIG		

A 3m wide track that for part of its course runs on an earthwork terrace. It is still used.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33025	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77477357
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	YSTWYTH CHAIN BRIDGE		

Described by Kerkham and Briggs (p171). Two cast iron posts for a suspension or chain bridge with smaller posts for restraining cables survive on either bank of the Ystwyth where the river flows through a gorge. In existence by 1813.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33026	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77387359
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SUMMERHOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GOTHIC ARCADE; NEW WALK SUMMERHOUSE		

Described by Kerkham and Briggs (p170). Two pillars, clad in polythene and supported in 1996, are the only above ground remains of this summerhouse.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33027	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77377360
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NEW WALK		

Path some 5m above the Ystwyth where the river is cut into a gorge. The path is on a terrace c. 1m wide which is revetted in short stretches with dry-stone walling. Land slippage has eroded long stretches of the path, and in some areas it has completely gone.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33028	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77117337
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DAM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU DAM		

A c.5m high stone built dam with concrete additions. It has now been breached. A leat, PRN 33029, runs on the north bank of the river. It is assumed that this dam supplied water to the wood mill 150m downstream.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33031	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77117332
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT NANT CAU		

Stone-built bridge with a single round-headed arch. Similar in style to Pont Dologau and Pont Nant Peiran. The name Penpontpren on the 1834 Hafod estate map perhaps indicates that an earlier wooden footbridge existed here.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33091	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76747307
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	THE CONCRETE BRIDGE		

Modern bridge erected by Forestry Commission.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33094	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77187331
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU FOOTBRIDGE		

A bridge is marked here on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition. Nothing now remains of this structure.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33096	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75577289
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Public footpath from Pontrhydygroes to Nant Ffin. Difficult to trace on the ground; it is only really obvious as an earthwork near Nant Ffin Bridge.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33105	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77587301
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT-Y-CAE		

Cottage. The present dwelling was rebuilt c.1845. The Blake map marks cottages at this location - there is no evidence for others apart from the standing building, though R Hallet has located the foundations of a barn 25 yards NE of the House. Remains in forestry - PRN 26544 - may be cottage remains.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33107	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77107334
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU		

Small quarry pit 8m diameter, 2m deep.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33535	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75507298
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Drystone wall at NE end of boundary with courses surviving up to 0.8m high. At SE end the wall revets a natural? bank. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map shows this boundary continuing further to the SW; it does not now survive here.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33536	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75537297
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Low boundary bank, now hardly visible in dense forestry. At its South end this boundary seems to be a wall rather than bank; but it is so collapsed and moss covered that it impossible to be sure of this.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33537	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75087268
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

At its East end this wall seems to revet an earlier earth bank. Elsewhere it is a free standing structure, generally in good condition. Capstones survive in places; these are pitched at 45 degrees.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33538	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN74717276
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Drystone wall with capstones pitched at 45 degrees.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33539	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75087279
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Drystone wall revetting earlier hedgebank. Condition poor; the whole is moss covered and collapsing.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33540	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75327274
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

What appears to be an old mine shaft has begun to open up in an area of dense forestry. The pit is 1m across and at present 2m deep. The exact position is uncertain.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33541	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75537285
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Footpath. Some slight earthworks exist to indicate its course, but it is now hardly detectable in thick forestry.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33542	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75577284
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WATERFALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT FFIN		

Waterfall within the Hafod estate.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33543	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75647290
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE GWARTHEG		

A track in a hollow-way 1m deep. This has the appearance of a modern feature and is probably a recent forestry track. Position on the map is approximate only.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33545	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75717249
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Boundary, mostly defined by a natural rock outcrop.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33547	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75707293
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE GWARTHEG		

Drystone wall. Generally in good condition with, in places, capping stones at 45 degrees surviving, though in sections this wall has collapsed completely and is moss covered. At its South end a forestry drive has destroyed short lengths of the wall.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33561	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75557265
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT FFIN		

Short length of ruinous drystone wall built in a rocky ravine on the edge of a stream.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33562	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75537265
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT FFIN		

Drystone wall with some 45 degree pitched capstones in place.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33563	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75527255
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

Wall, generally in good condition at West end, becoming progressively worse towards the East. Cap stones pitched at 45 degrees survive in many places. Mature beech trees have been planted at regular intervals (c.12m) on the South side of this wall.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33564	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75887252
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HAFOD		

Low bank with flanking ditch. It is only traceable to the South of the wall shown, though maps show it continuing to the North.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33565	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75997250
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

Low earth and stone bank, possibly with coarse stone facing. At its South end it seems to butt up against at wall, but this relationship is not certain.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33566	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76037267
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
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Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG
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Very insubstantial bank and ditch. The bank is less than 0.3m high. It is not possible to trace this boundary apart from a 30m length at its South end, though maps show it running to the North. At its South end a boundary wall seems to overlie this boundary, but this is not certain.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33567	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76187268
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE CNWC
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Drystone wall. Capping stones pitched at 45 degrees.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33568	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76337256
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
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Enw <i>Name</i>	BWLCH-GWALTER
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Crude drystone wall revetting a natural bank.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33569	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76367255
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
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Enw <i>Name</i>	Y CNWC
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Old hedgebank surviving up to 1m high. Earth-built possibly with a coarse stone facing.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33570	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76977273
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	LLETTY GWYN
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Drystone wall, surviving to full height in long stretches with capping stones pitched at 45 degrees.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33571	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76617248
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CROFT		

Boundary bank up to 1m high, earth-built.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33572	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76477260
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	Y CNWC		

Drystone wall, mostly collapsed and moss covered, nowhere standing to its full height.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33573	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76947267
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	OCHOR FELIN		

Drystone wall, surviving in long stretches to full height with capping stones pitched at 45 degrees. At its extreme East end, near to Nant Cau, this wall is in poor condition, though here mature beech trees are planted at regular intervals along its course.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33574	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77027247
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLETY GWYN		

Drystone wall, surviving in some stretches to full height with cap-stones pitched at 45 degrees. At its NE end this wall seems to butt up against a similar wall.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33575	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77417267
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	OCHOR FELIN		

Boundary marked on maps, but can not now be traced on the ground.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33576	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77627271
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CEFNDDEWYNANT		

Drystone wall, surviving in stretches to full height with capping stones pitched at 45 degrees.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33577	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77437267
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT CAU		

Drystone wall in an advanced state of decay and moss covered. No capping stones survive.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33578	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76837267
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE CWN		

Drystone wall, nowhere standing to full height.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33579	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76967280
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

Marked Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 maps. It is now hardly detectable on the ground apart from a short length of a very low earthwork c.0.2m high.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33580	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77477270
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WATERFALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	General
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAVERN WATERFALL		

A natural waterfall.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33581	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76157297
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCH-GWALTER		

A short length of ruined rubble wall. Not shown on maps.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33582	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76697296
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

A short length of very ruined boundary, possibly the remains of a drystone wall, but this is uncertain.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33583	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76127277
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WATERFALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	General
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCH-GWALTER WATERFALL		

Waterfall immediately upstream of Nant Bwlch-Gwalter bridges.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33584	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77237292
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

Bank, 0.6m high, probably earth-built, but this is uncertain as it is heavily moss covered.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33585	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77337299
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT MELYN		

Drystone wall now almost entirely collapsed and moss covered.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33586	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77197303
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
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Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT MELYN
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Earth-built boundary bank 0.5m high. Now moss covered. The position of this bank is shown approximately as it is not shown on maps and it is difficult to establish its position on the ground.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33587	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77247297
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT MELYN
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Drystone wall, now almost entirely collapsed and moss covered.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33588	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77417303
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
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Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT CAU
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A collapsed rubble wall, now moss covered, running alongside Nant Cau.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33589	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77487292
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WATERFALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	General
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Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT CAU
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Natural waterfall.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33590	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77527278
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WATERFALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	General
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Enw <i>Name</i>	CEFN DDWY NANT
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Waterfall, probably natural, within the Hafod estate core.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33591	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77537303
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE CEFN DDWY NANT		

Worn path with no evidence of construction. The modern path takes a slightly different route from that shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33592	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77327318
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT MELYN		

Earth and stone built boundary bank approximately 0.5m high.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33593	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77217328
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT CAU		

Drystone wall, collapsed in stretches, nowhere standing to full height.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33594	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77377313
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CEFN DDWY NANT		

A drystone wall, now partly collapsed and moss covered.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33595	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77467320
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT CAU		

Earth built bank c. 1m high with flanking ditch.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33596	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77637320
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE PETHERIN		

Earth-built bank 0.3m high topped with some hawthorn and blackthorn and a wire fence.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33597	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77707337
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE PETHERIN		

Earth bank 0.3m high with the remains of stonework at its North end. It is topped with hawthorn and blackthorn and a wire fence.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33598	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77587341
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE PETHERIN		

Earth and stone built bank approximately 0.2 - 0.3m high.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33599	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77597358
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	GWASTAD COED		

Low earth bank topped by a collapsed rubble wall.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33600	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77597355
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	GWASTAD COED		

This is an earth bank 0.8m high faced with very large upright stone slabs.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33601	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77397352
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GWASTAD COED		

Drystone wall, generally in good condition.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33602	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76837302
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ALLT DIHANOG		

Some short lengths of boundary bank up to 0.8m high exist in an area cut by forestry drives and by drainage ditches.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33603	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76937301
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE BACH TOP Y DDOL		

Earth-built bank. It lies alongside a modern track and in sections has been destroyed by the track.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33604	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77127323
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE BACH WAR TY		

Earth bank, 0.5m high, alongside track.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	33605	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN77177299
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE BACH TOP Y DDOL		

At its East end in the vicinity of the pond, this boundary is partly stone built and seems to have been designed to channel the flanking stream past the pond. Elsewhere it is earth built up to 1m high.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	34443	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71877023
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BURNT MOUND?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	HENDRE FELEN		

Additional Mound (Burnt Mound?) recorded by CAS but appears to have been included with the adjacent site PRN 13239. Possibility that PRN 13239 is the same as PRN 34443 (surviving section of the mound) but text does not read as two burnt mounds. Mound was oval 10m x 8m and only 0.2 m high, sited on land ploughed as part of pasture improvement. EMB 12/98 based on AM May 1997.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35415	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7570172904
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE GWARTHEG		

A band of rubble along the crest of a steep slope represents the line of a former boundary wall or rubble bank. Its date is unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35416	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7571072760
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SPOIL TIP?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE GWARTHEG		

A dump of stone c.30m by 30m and 4m high. This may a recent feature, perhaps deposited when the forestry drive to the south destroyed a boundary wall. It could be linked with the metal mine PRN 25994.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35417	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7705672480
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN MAWR		

An earth-built bank with some stone present. It is up to 0.6m high and 3m wide with a rounded, spread profile.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35418	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7724472344
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN MAWR		

Position only approximate on database. An earth-built bank 0.5m high, 2m wide with a rounded, spread profile.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35422	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7714073140
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRICKWORKS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU BRICKWORKS		

According to local accounts a brickworks used to stand in this location, approximately the position marked on the database map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35423	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7718673214
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LIMEKILN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE'R ODYN		

This field was formerly known as Cae'r Odyn. This presumably refers to a limekiln, though could refer to the brickworks to the SW, PRN 35422.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35670	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79947270
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SHELTER	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	MILWYN		

Small and ruinous drystone structure. Rectilinear, measuring 4 x 3.5m. Possibly ancillary to PRN 9401.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35671	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79957227
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FOLD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC DU		

Probable sheepfold. Drystone, rectilinear, with walls up to 1m high. Has 2 compartments and measures 18 x 6m overall.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35672	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79777231
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SHELTER	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT Y FAGWR		

Small sub-rectilinear structure, built of earth and stone and measuring 3.5 x 3m. Close to stream bank. Proximity to PRN 9402 may suggest a link.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35673	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN80067236
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT Y DOMEN		

Two cell drystone rectilinear structure, very ruinous, measures 9 x 4m with walls up to 0.75m high. North end is left open. Stands on slight platform cut into slope. Sheltered by hillslope.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35674	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN80187246
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT?;FOLD?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CERRIG Y TWRCI		

Very rough structure measuring 7 x 4m, built of large stones and incorporating large slabs of rock at either end. Parallel to stream course, facing downstream.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35675	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78557151
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PLATFORM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TROEDRHIW BRYN DAFYDD		

A bare platform, measuring 6 x 3m, is cut into the foot of the slope a few metres to the West side of sheepfold PRN 9159.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35676	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78937135
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLETHR BRYN DAFYDD		

Ruinous drystone structure, 7 x 6.5m on slight platform on lower slopes of Bryn Dafydd. On its South side is a small cut into slope, 6 x 3m which may be a quarry cut or a hut platform.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35677	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN78937134
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PLATFORM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN DAFYDD		

A short distance South of PRN 35676 is a bare platform, measuring 10 x 6.5m. It may well have once been the site of a structure, which had incorporated an outcropping rock on the platform.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35678	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79107117
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	RHOS NANT GAU		

3 cell drystone structure, ruined to foundations. Overall measurements are 14 x 7.5m long, although the smallest cell at the West end is only 5.5m wide. Central compartment is the largest. Stands on natural stream-side terrace. There is evidence of a stone revetted bank running parallel to the stream to the East of the structure.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35679	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN79107115
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	RHOS NANT GAU		

20m South of PRN 35678 and on opposite side of stream is a rectilinear drystone structure on a platform cut into the slope. Measures 10 x 4m with walls up to 1.5m high.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35847	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7572072692
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SPOIL TIP	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE GWARTHEG		

Conical stone dump 6m in diameter and 3.5m high. On its North side it has been revetted with a drystone wall. It is likely that this dump was deposited as a result of the demolition of wall PRN 33547 during forestry road construction.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35848	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7570672673
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SPOIL TIP	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE GWARTHEG		

Dump of stone approximately 4m across and 2m high, revetted with a dry-stone wall on the north side. As with PRN 35847 and PRN 35416, it was probably derived from the demolition of wall PRN 33547 during forestry road construction.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35849	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7615772925
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GENTLEMAN'S WALK		

A short length of the late 18th-century picturesque walk is evident as it turns a spur on a steep slope. Represented by a terrace cut into the slope with a bank on the downslope side. To the east, this walk has probably been destroyed.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35910	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7711773215
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACKWAY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU TRACK		

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

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35913	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7613172906
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SUMMERHOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCH GWALLTER RUSTIC SHED		

Described by the Rev. James Plumtre in 1799 as a rustic shed against a tree, this presumed summerhouse provided a location to view a waterfall on the course of the late 18th century picturesque Gentleman's Walk.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35914	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7611872800
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SEAT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	THE MOSSY SEAT		

Described by William Williams in 1796. This feature consists of several boulders rolled together to form a rustic seat. It was placed between two channels of a stream and is ideally positioned to view a waterfall above.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35934	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7706072110
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SHEEP WASH?; DAM?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCHGWALLTER		

A probable sheep wash on Nant Bwlchgwaller. Alternatively there may have been a small reservoir or pond created here by damming the stream associated with water management or landscaping by the Hafod estate. No physical presence detected by survey. Area now afforested.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35935	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7721071980
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SHEEP WASH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCHGWALLTER		

Shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map. A probable sheep wash on the Nant Bwlchgwaller stream. Fragmentary traces of a stone structure were noted at this point in the field.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35936	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7733071880
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE?; FOLD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	NANT BWLCHGWALLTER		

Site consists of a rectilinear drystone structure measuring 9.9m x 5.4m. Walls display evidence of rebuilding and stand up to 1.5m. Although likely to have been used as a sheepfold the origins of the structure may have been as a dwelling. Good condition. In recently felled area but relatively clear of brash.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35937	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7775072270
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	CWM NANT GAU		

On a spur in a meander of Nant Gau now within the forest plantation. Remains of a single cell rectilinear long hut measuring 8m x 5.2m. Traces of drystone walling visible. Largely obscured by vegetation and fallen trees but apparently in fairly good condition.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35939	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7799071730
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SUNKEN SHELTER?; SHELTER?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CWM NANT GAU		

Ruins of a narrow and elongated drystone structure on the west bank of the Nant Gau stream. Compares with sunken shelters recorded in other districts and may represent a storage building associated with neighbouring settlements. Ruinous and partly obscured by brash from within the deforested area to the west.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35942	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7846071080
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT?; SHELTER?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAEN CWM NANT GAU		

Remains of a rectilinear structure with a drystone wall base 7m x 3m generally less than 0.4m high. Within forest plantation but relatively undisturbed.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35943	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7595071910
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MINING FEATURE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN		

Within the forest plantation near the site of a recorded mine shaft (PRN 25925) is a small undated opencut mine working c.30m x 8m x up to 2m deep. 100m to the NNE at the end of a forest ride is a smaller trial excavation pit. Substantially intact and unplanted.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35944	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7576072090
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LEAT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYN		

At this point an old leat emerges from the forest. It continues NNE towards an old mine shaft and level outside the FE boundary (PRN 25992). It must have tapped into Nant Ffin in the vicinity of the workings described above (PRN 25925). Little evidence survives within forestry.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36889	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7675273199
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GENTLEMAN'S WALK		

Part of the late 18th century Gentleman's Walk. There is now no indication for this walk except for a slight earthwork cutting close to Dolagau Bridge. A public footpath follows the line of the walk.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36890	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7708373324
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU		

Length of drystone wall.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36891	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7683173170
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU MEADOW		

Field clearance cairn 10m long, 4m wide and 0.5m high consisting of boulders and rubble.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36892	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7682973110
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU MEADOW		

Field clearance cairn 20m long, 5m wide and 0.5m long consisting of rubble and boulders.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36893	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7709573301
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WALL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU		

A wall now represented by a low, curving rubble bank.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36894	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7725073170
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HEN DOLOGAU		

Marked on the 1796 Blake map, gone by the tithe survey of c.1840. The site is marked by a rectangular earthwork of 2 cells representing two rooms.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36895	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7720073200
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FIELD SYSTEM	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HEN DOLOGAU FIELD SYSTEM		

Low earthwork banks represent a small rectilinear field system in a pasture field. Probably associated with the leat PRN 33822 and hut PRN 36894.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36896	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7731673181
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU MEADOW		

Small clearance cairn of stone and rubble in the corner of a field.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36897	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7722673254
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY BANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU		

A low rubble bank lies on the crest of a craggy slope.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36900	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7719873161
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRACKWAY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	HEN DOLOGAU		

Track marked on 1796 map leading to long hut PRN 36894. To the west it is still used for access. Close to the long hut it survives as a grass covered earthwork terrace.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36901	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7713773267
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU		

A path is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition. There is now no trace of it.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	36902	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7726073239
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PATH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLOGAU		

Path shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st Edition. No trace now survives.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38016	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7023270212
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-Y-LON		

House as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition 1886 map, Card 16NW. Unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38017	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7211870556
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GEUFFRON UCHAF		

Farmstead as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition 1886 map as 'in remains'. There are also associated enclosures, as seen on the map, with the structure. Unknown.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38021	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7248172195
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	AQUEDUCT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	MAEN ARTHUR AQUEDUCT I
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Aqueduct as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition 1886 map, Card 16NW. There was no evidence of this structure at this location, However, an FE employee remembers there being a wooden structure at this location years ago. Unknown, possibly destroyed.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38022	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7257072168
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	AQUEDUCT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	MAEN ARTHUR AQUEDUCT II
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Aqueduct as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition 1886 map, Card 16NW. There was no evidence of this structure at this location, However, an FE employee remembers there being a wooden structure at this location years ago. Unknown, possibly destroyed. Part of Maen Arthur Leat

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38041	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7267872071
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WEIR	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	CHWAREL GOCH WEIR
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Weir as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd Edition 1900 map, Card 16NE. Unknown.; Weir as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd Edition 1900 map, also mistakenly entered as footbridge (modern) but actually barrage built 1870 to provide Grogwynion mines with power via leats (PRNs 38022 & 38021). Dam enlarged WWI when zinc ore reprocessing plant built.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	41066	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7439766115
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	FLORIDA MINE
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Office or Mine Captain house associated with the Florida mine.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	41067	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7441066115
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Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PRIVY HOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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Enw <i>Name</i>	FLORIDA MINE
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Privy of Florida Mine office building. 3m x 2m small stone out building. 2m high at S-W, 0.7m at N-E. Probably toilet. Gully 0.2m deep x 1m wide, runs through toilet, probably for drainage.

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL YSBYTY YSTWYTH
YSBYTY YSTWYTH COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Ionawr/January 2003

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	42640	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7727671466
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ESGAIR PWLLDWR		

Rectangular structure possible remains of sunken shelter or long house. Tumbled stone walls surviving to 1m high. dimensions c.7m by 3.5m No obvious entry point.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	43815	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73807223
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SCHOOL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MINING SCHOOL		

Probably mid 19th Century and believed to have been used as a mining apprentices school associated with the Lisburne Mining Company.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	43816	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73907230
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	POST OFFICE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	FORMER POST OFFICE		

Listed as a well preserved characteristic group of mid 19th century buildings in this lead-mining settlement.

Rhan 4: Cofnodion Hanes Lleol

Part 4: Local History Notes

Hanes Lleol Pontrhydygroes

Pontrhydygroes Local History

Nodiadau enghreifftiol wedi'u trawsysgrifo yn sgil noson gymunedol 29.7.2002
Example notes transcribed after the community evening of 29.7.2002

Capel Helaeth

Dywedodd sawl un nad oes olion adeilad dadfeiledig ger y ty o gwbl. Dywedwyd hefyd nad oedd capel ymneilltuol yma, nac unrhyw gapel arall trwy wybod i bobol yr ardal.

Several people said that there are no ruins near the house. It was also said that there was never a nonconformist chapel here, or any other chapel to the knowledge of local people

“Banc Ysguboriau”

Disgrifiwyd cyn-weithiwr gyda'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth safle ar y banc sydd o bosib yn guddiedig yn y goedwig. Wal isel yn ffurfio cylch ydyw, heb ffordd mewn na mas. Gall fod yn Ymladdfa Ceiliogod. Pan blannwyd coed yma, buont yn ofalus i beidio torri trwy'r wal ac felly fe ddylai fod yn gyfan o hyd. Lleoliad yn ansicr.

A former Forestry Commission worker described a site on the hill which may be obscured by forest. It was a low wall forming a circle, with no way in or out. It may have been a Cock-Fighting Arena. When trees were planted here they were careful not to breach the wall so it may survive. Location uncertain.

Hafod Standing Stone

Mae na garreg yn ein cofnodion ar dir yr Hafod sy'n sefyll dros 2m o uchder. Dywedwyd gan wr lleol fod traddodiad ei deulu yn dweud i'r garreg hon gael ei chodi ar safle lle roedd rhywun o bwys wedi sefyll i wyllo Plas yr Hafod yn llosgi i lawr ym 1807. Dywed rhai taw Dug Bedford oedd y person ond doedd y traddodiad taw rhywun arall ydoedd, er i'r enw mynd yn anghof bellach.

There is a standing stone in our record on Hafod land which stand to over 2m high. One local informant told of a family tradition which says that this stone was erected to mark the spot where an important person stood to watch the mansion at Hafod burn down in 1807. Some say that it was the Duke of Bedford, but the tradition has it that it was someone else, although the name is now forgotten.

Syr Dafydd

Dyn hysbys oedd Syr Dafydd, yn byw yng nghyffiniau Cilmeddu meddid. Roedd yn medddu ar alluoed rhyfedd. Un stori sydd mewn print amdano yw am elyn iddo, o Lamed, yn anfon tarw du i'w ladd. Gwrthsafodd Syr Dafydd y tarw a'i droi trwy hudoliaeth, yna i'w anfon yn ôl i Lamed i ladd ei feistr. Ei ddymuniad oedd i beidio cael ei gladdu tu fewn na thu allan i fynwent, felly claddwyd ef a'i ben tu fewn i wal fynwent Ysbyty Ystwyth, a'i draed tu allan.

Sir Dafydd was a dyn hysbys or wizard who lived in the vicinity of Cilmeddu it is said. He had strange powers. One story about him, which is in print, is of an enemy of his from Lampeter sending a black bull to kill him. Sir Dafydd turned the bull with his powers and sent him back to Lampeter where it killed its master. Sir Dafydd's wish was not to be buried either inside or outside a cemetery – so he was buried with his head inside Ysbyty parish graveyard wall and his feet outside.

Capel Saeson

Capel y Wesleaid Saesneg yn wreiddiol, wedi codi ar dir Maenarthur ar gyfer Saeson yn gweithio yn Frongoch. Tua diwedd oes Frongoch, daeth mintai o Eidalwyr i weithio yna – blacklegs – a trowyd y capel yn gapel Pabyddol ar eu cyfer. Mae ansicrwydd hyd heddiw am berchogaeth y safle.

This was originally an English Wesleyan Chapel, built on Maenarthur land for English miners working at Frongoch. Towards the end of Frongoch's lifetime, a company of Italian miners came

to work here – blacklegs – and the chapel was turned into a Catholic Chapel for them. There is uncertainty until today about the ownership of the site.

Reiat Frongoch

Achosodd bresenoldeb yr Eidalwyr yn Frongoch tipyn o ffræ yn lleol am eu bod yn blacklegs yn gweithio am gyflogau isel ac yn lle dynion lleol. Roedd reiat ar fancyn uwchben y gwaith rhwng yr Eidalwyr a dynion lleol ac fe laddwyd un o'r Eidalwyr yn yr ymladd.

The presence of the Italians at Frongoch caused quite a stir locally as they were blacklegs working for low wages and instead of local men. There was a riot on a hill above the mine between the Italians and local men and one Italian was killed in the fight.

Llwyn Wnwch

Cyfeiriwyd at lle claddu answyddogol ar dir Lletty Wnwch. Ni esboniwyd natur y claddu.

A reference was made to an unofficial burial ground on Lletty Wnwch. It was not explained.

George Borrow

Dywedir yn lleol fod George Borrow wedi cerdded trwy Bontrhydygroes ar ddydd priodas un Ifan Morgan, a taw'r parti priodas fu'n gyfrifol am ei gwrso fe allan o'r pentre.

Locally it is said that George Borrow walked through Pontrhydygroes on the day that one Ifan Morgan was married, and that it was the wedding party that chased him out of the village.

Camau Lleidr

Man croesi'r afon ger pentre Pontrhydygroes. Un esboniad am yr enw oedd hanes am ddyn yn adael y Lisburne Arms i gerdded gartre gyda'r nos. Ffindiwyd ei gorff o dan y bont yma y bore wedyn a'r arian oedd yn ei boced wedi mynd. Credid fod lleidr neu ladron wedi ymosod arno wrth iddo groesi'r afon a'i dyrnu cyn ei daflu i'r dwr.

A crossing point over the river near Pontrhydygroes. One explanation for the name is the story of a man who left the Lisburne Arms one night to walk home. His body was found under the bridge here the following day with the money from his pockets missing. It was thought that a thief or thieves attacked him as he crossed the river and beat him before throwing him into the water.

Whistle Inn, Ysbyty

Nid y Whistle Inn oedd enw iawn y tafarn yng nghanol pentre Ysbyty Ystwyth, ond gelwid y lle felly am ei fod yn ymyl y ffordd ac roedd yn bosibl i chwibanu ar rhywun oedd yn pasio ar yr heol a'u galw i mewn yn hawdd iawn.

The Whistle Inn was not the actual name of the pub in the middle of Ysbyty Ystwyth village, but it was known as such due to its position right at the roadside, from where it was possible to whistle to someone passing on the road and call them in very easily.

Jenkin Davies, Gwarddol

Jenkin Davies, Gwarddol, tad-cu y deiliad presennol, oedd y Forester ar ystad yr Hafod tua diwedd y 19eg ganrif.

Jenkin Davies of Gwarddol, the grandfather of the present occupier, was the Forester on the Hafod estate in the late 20th century.

Bythynnod Gwarddol

Mae yna rhes o dai teras ar gyfer mwynwyr yn sefyll ar bwys ty Gwarddol. Maent wedi bod yn wag ers 1929 ond mae to sinc arnynt o hyd. Roedd olion to brwyn i'w gweld o dan y sinc rhai blynyddoedd yn ôl.

A terraced row of five miner's cottages still stands next to the house at Gwarddol. They have been empty since 1929 but still have a zinc roof. The remains of a thatched roof could be seen under the zinc some years ago.

Gwarddol Fach

Tynnwyd y bwthyn bach yma i lawr blynyddoedd nôl a defnyddiwyd y cerrig y ymestyn ty Gwarddol.

This small cottage was pulled down years ago and the stones used to enlarge Gwarddol.

***Llyfrau am yr ardal*/Books about the area**

“Dafydd Morgan a Diwgaid 59” - JJ Morgan

“Mab y Mwnwr” D Meurig Jones

“Account of the Devil’s Bridge and Hafod” – The Vicar of Wakefield by Dr Goldsmith. 1797

“Ar Daith” - Script rhaglen radio gan Aneurin Talfan

“Atgofion am Rhosygell” – Daniel Thomas

“A Welais ac a Glywais – JJ Morgan

Pennod 24 – “Atgofion” David Evans

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**SYLWER: MAE CROESO I CHI ANFON UNRHYW WYBODAETH
YCHWANEGOL AM HANES Y FRO AR Y DAFLEN SYDD AR DDIWEDD Y
LLYFRYN HWN AT ELUNED HUGHES YM MHONTRHYDYGROES.**

***NOTE: YOU ARE WELCOME TO USE THE FORM AT THE END OF THIS
REPORT TO SEND ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE HISTORY
OF THE AREA TO ELUNED HUGHES IN PONTRHYDYGROES.***

**DIOLCH
THANK YOU**

ENW / NAME

MANYLION CYSWLLT / CONTACT DETAILS

CYMUNED / COMMUNITY

Oes gennych unrhyw wybodaeth i'w hychwanegu i'r arolwg?
Do you have any further information to add to the audit?

Oes gennych unrhyw hanesion difyr am hanes y fro?
Do you know of any interesting tales about the area's history?

Gallwch ysgrifennu unrhyw wybodaeth/straeon diddorol ar gefn y tudalen yma.
You can write any interesting stories overleaf.

Beth ydych chi'n credu yw'r peth pwysicaf am hanes eich cymuned?
Ysgrifennwch isod yr hyn yr ydych chi'n credu y dylai'r byd eang wybod am hanes y fro?

What in your opinion is the most important thing about the history of your community? Write here what do you think the world should know about the areas history?

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL
YSBYTY YSTWYTH
COMMUNITY AUDIT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2003/8

Ionawr 2003
January 2003

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Paul Sambrook and
Jenny Hall

Swydd / Position: SMR Manager

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 27/01/2003

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

Gwilym Hughes

ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Director

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date.. 27/01/2003

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd
gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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

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FOREST ENTERPRISE PROJECT 2002

1. INTRODUCTION

Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Forest Enterprise to undertake a programme of field visits to selected archaeological sites within the forest plantations of FE's Llandovery Forest District. This project was effectively a continuation of FE's Welsh Heritage Assets project work carried out by Cambria and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust during 1998-2000.

1.1 Sites visited

The original WHA project had provided a list of archaeological sites considered to be of possible national importance (Category A sites), which were put forward to Cadw for consideration for Scheduled Ancient Monument status.

Cadw subsequently investigated the Category A sites and many were indeed awarded statutory protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and management prescriptions for each one have been prepared as part of that process.

Some sites were however rejected by Cadw as being suitable for scheduling. 8 such sites were listed in the Llandovery Forest District and the need to prepare detailed management descriptions for this group of sites was an important element of the project.

Other sites in the Forest District were either not found or not visited by the original WHA project fieldworkers. The 2001-02 project therefore has begun to address these sites also in order to assess the condition, or indeed existence of such unevaluated sites.

Therefore, the sites dealt with by this project include;

- 8 sites given a "Category A" designation by archaeological field workers at the time of the original WHA fieldwork which were later determined not to meet Cadw's scheduling criteria. These sites required detailed management recommendations to be drawn up in the absence of scheduled status.¹
- During the process of re-examining these sites, the component features of most of the farmsteads were given record numbers to make their identification easier (see Table 2 below). 12 extra site records therefore appear in the site gazetteer of this report, recorded for the first time.
- 82 sites within the Llandovery District which had not been visited by archaeological fieldworkers during the initial WHA project. It was intended that Cambria would begin visiting these sites during 2001-02, with the intention of visiting all 82 over a 5 year period. 19 of these sites were visited during 2001-02
- 2 sites which were discovered to have been omitted from the original WHA project, apparently due to incomplete records being available. Details of these sites have been added to the sites gazetteer of this report.

¹ It was discovered that one of these 8 sites, Minwear Wood hillfort (PRN 3613) is indeed a SAM.

1.2 Field visits

The field visits were undertaken during January and February 2002 by a single archaeologist. Tables 1 - 3 below list the sites that were visited during this period. Notes, annotated maps and ground photographs were taken at these sites where appropriate and this material forms the project archive now held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record at Llandeilo.

The Category A sites listed below in Table 1, which were specified by FE as requiring detailed management plans.

The sites listed in Table 2 are component structures or features recorded within the farmstead complexes listed in Table 1. These features are included in the Site Gazetteer of this report and shown on the detailed maps accompanying the management prescriptions of the 8 Category A sites, but are not plotted on the general site distribution map (Map 1).

Those in Table 3 were chosen either due to their location within forest compartments scheduled for felling operations during 2002-3, or due to their proximity to the sites listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Category A sites visited during January-February 2002

PRN	NGR	Site Name	Site Type	Forest Zone Name
3613	SN06181347	MINWEAR RINGWORK	Hillfort	Minwear
30211	SN84723936	SCRACH	Farmstead	Crychan South
30215	SN84873779	CEFN BLEWOG	Farmstead	Crychan South
30221	SN81433763	GLYN MOCH	Farmstead	Penlan
30288	SN82192986	PENYCAE	Farmstead	North Dam
34439	SN08101420	CANASTON WOOD	Defended Enclosure	Canaston
36461	SN57413764	ESGAIR-CAIR	Farmstead	Abernant
36464	SN56023767	GRONDRE	Farmstead?	Sifigwm

Table 2: Component features within Category A sites visited during January-February 2002

PRN	NGR	Site Name	Site Type	
30197	SN56023768	GRONDRE	Farmhouse	
30200	SN57413765	ESGAIRCAIR	Farmhouse	
36460	SN57403766	ESGAIRCAIR	Pigsty	
36463	SN57443768	ESGAIRCAIR	Outbuilding	
36465	SN56043767	GRONDRE	Pigsty	
36466	SN56013767	GRONDRE	Outbuilding	
44663	SN55993765	GRONDRE	Building Platform	
44664	SN5599037665	GRONDRE	Spring	
44665	SN5599037660	GRONDRE	Drinking trough	
44666	SN56003767	GRONDRE	Garden	
44667	SN57433765	ESGAIRCAIR	Outbuilding	
44668	SN84683929	SCRACH	Farmhouse	
44669	SN84723937	SCRACH	Longhouse?	
44670	SN84683928	SCRACH	Pigsty	
44671	SN84883781	CEFN BLEWOG	Farmhouse	
44672	SN84873778	CEFN BLEWOG	Outbuilding	
44673	SN81453765	GLYN MOCH	Farmhouse	
44674	SN81423762	GLYN MOCH	Outbuilding	

Table 3: Unevaluated sites visited during January-February 2002

PRN	NGR	Site Name	Site Type	Forest Zone Name
3387	SN58773530	ACHETH-GANOL	Cropmark	Gorlech Valley
7006	SN55324076	PANT-TEG	Cottage	Cwmhist
7515	SN5439	BANC CWM HUST	Standing Stone?	Cwmhist
12728	SN561377	GRONDREF?;FELIN-FACH?	Water Mill	Sifigwm
14164	SN80602874; SN79202886	CWM CLYDACH	Trackway	North Dam
17150	SN55753676	UNKNOWN	Gravel Pit	Disgwylfa
17246	SN54274003	UNKNOWN	Sand Pit	Cwmhist
22509	SN82022980	PEN Y CAE NEWYDD	Cottage	North Dam
30133	SN06801399	BISHOP'S WELLS	Quarry?;Well?	Minwear
30177	SN78944912	DALAR-WEN	Cottage	Dalarwen
30194	SN55813781	TIR-BACH	Cottage	Sifigwm
30199	SN57233693	UNKNOWN	Deserted Rural Settlement?	Gorlech Valley
30214	SN84193817	UNKNOWN	Deserted Rural Settlement?	Crychan South
30222	SN81403801	TROEDYRHIW	Farmstead	Penlan
30265	SN84363486	UNKNOWN	Boundary Stone	Halfway South
30266	SN84373469	GWAR-Y-FFYNNON	Cottage	Halfway South
35626	SN78995302	TYWI SLUICE	Platform	Bronhelm
36084	SN7706850996	CRAFLWYN	Deserted Rural Settlement	Dalarwen
36448	SN0641714931	TOCH WOOD	Quarry	Pickle & Toch

Table 4: Sites omitted from the original WHA project

8875	SN553406	PANT TEG STONE ²	Standing Stone	Cwmhist
25958	SN789490	DALARWEN	Metal Mine	Dalarwen

² The Pant Teg Stone is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A management plan for the stone has recently been drawn up by Cadw and is held in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record at Llandeilo.

1.3 Scheduling Recommendations

The following sites visited by the project are considered to be of sufficient importance to be recommended for Scheduled Ancient Monument status;

Canaston Wood Enclosure (PRN 34439)

This site was recommended for SAM status by the 1999 WHA project but subsequently rejected by Cadw. However, the observations of the 2002 visit, which suggest that at least one hut circle may survive within the enclosure. It is also important to note that this is a rare example of an antennae enclosure where the antennae banks at the entrance are still upstanding earthworks. It is intended to request that Cadw reassess this site with a view to awarding it SAM status.

Graflwyn (PRN 36084)

This well-preserved deserted rural settlement site is located in a sheltered valley which has an important concentration of deserted upland settlements. Graflwyn is the only one of these located within the FE boundary however. It includes a ruined drystone cottage and an appended rectilinear enclosure. On the opposite bank of the river that flows past the site (and outside the FE boundary) is a sub-circular enclosure, probably a sheep-wash, which is part of the complex.

2. CATEGORY A SITES: DETAILED MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

The following section deals only with the 8 Category A sites defined by the original WHA project and includes detailed management prescriptions for each of the 8 sites based on observations made during field visits.

These management prescriptions are, accompanied by digitised maps of each site. Some general points need to be made about the management of these sites and the maps that follow.

- a) Although Cadw have rejected 7 of the 8 sites as being suitable for scheduling³, the historical and archaeological importance of the sites should not be underestimated. Only one of their number (Penycae PRN 30288) has had its categorisation amended to Category B by this project as it does not appear on grounds of history or condition to warrant Category A status.
- b) It should be generally understood that future forestry operations should avoid disturbing these sites in any way that is not informed by the following management prescriptions or future archaeological advice. In particular, there is a need to avoid moving plant machinery or other vehicles across sites.
- c) Some sites have clear visitor potential. This aspect must be handled with caution also as visitor erosion can greatly impact on archaeological features.
- d) In the long term, it may be appropriate to allow deciduous woodland to generate and provide cover for some sites. One of the most problematical aspects of site management is clearly vegetation growth that can rapidly obscure an exposed site. Potentially, a woodland canopy can reduce undergrowth and help keep archaeological features visible. This must be counterbalanced against the risks of root-damage to sub-surface features and also damage by trees uprooting.
- e) Several sites in the following section have relatively well preserved historic field systems surviving within the forest plantations;

Esgaircair	PRN 36461	Map 4
Cefn Blewog	PRN 30215	Map 6
Glyn Moch	PRN 30221	Map 7

The maps accompanying these sites show red shaded areas (archaeological area) that take in these fields and their surviving hedgerows. Some hedgerows retain their deciduous tree growth and with careful management can be restored and maintained.

³ The Minwear Wood site has been established to be a SAM during this project.

MINWEAR RINGWORK (PRN 3613)

This site had not been identified by Cambria as a SAM at the time of the 1999 WHA project as the site record was incomplete at that time. Subsequently, there are now regular exchanges of data through the END Partnership and full site details, including scheduling details have been available directly from Cadw.

This is a well preserved site and a Scheduled Ancient Monument for which Cadw have drawn up a new management prescription based on a visit on 11/7/2000.

“The aim of future management should be to protect the site from further damage and deterioration. Examples of potential damage include; root penetration; windblow; burrowing and felling operations. The access should be improved.

A mature deciduous woodland should be encouraged to develop a full canopy which will shade out scrub regeneration. Any work should be carried out manually, and extraction should be done using a light agricultural tractor and trailer, during dry weather, to reduce ground damage to an absolute minimum.

Immediate work is required:

1. to improve access to the site through the hedge to the west;
2. the trees surrounding the monument should be thinned to create a stable edge;
3. the hardwoods should be selectively thinned”

Cambria visited the site in February 2002 and the following observations were made which have no statutory implications, but are simply added here for information;

The site is somewhat hemmed in on its northern, eastern and southern sides by closely planted conifers. It is thought appropriate that these conifers should be removed from within 20m of the outside edge of the monument. This will open up the landscape sufficiently and make the monument a more pleasant location to visit, possibly opening up better views to the east.

Within the circuit of the earthwork defences, the land is becoming choked with scrub growth. This vegetation needs to be cleared or suppressed and a management plan devised to discourage re-growth.

All clearance work should avoid the use of heavy machinery on or in close proximity to the monument.

With appropriate management, the site is worthy of enhancement as a visitor attraction. Waymarking and footpath clearance should be considered to improve the existing paths that give access to the site (these do not appear to be public footpaths).

One note of caution should be sounded however, namely that access for horses, mountain bikers, motorbikes or 4x4 vehicles should be prevented, as the earthworks of the monument and the buried archaeology of the site are extremely vulnerable to erosion. If any footpath access is created, it should be carefully planned to avoid erosion “hotspots” developing due to walkers trampling the same ground repeatedly.

GRONDRE (PRN 36464)

The archaeology of this farmstead complex would appear to be relatively intact and the site requires careful management in future to avoid unnecessary damage to the surface and buried features associated with human activity here.

As a general management statement, it is thought that the terraced area which is the location of most of the features described below needs to be avoided by heavy machinery and any ground disturbance when felling operations are undertaken within this particular forest block.

Coniferous trees and brash should be removed from within an area of 20m of the farmstead nucleus and no coniferous replanting undertaken within that area.

However, any healthy deciduous trees identified as having been associated with the settlement or any of its associated boundary banks should be retained. A mature deciduous woodland should be encouraged to develop a full canopy which will shade out scrub growth and targeted deciduous planting, avoiding archaeological features, may help achieve this.

7 component features within the Grondre farmstead were identified by the 2002 field visit, and each is deserving of separate management advice:

PRN 30197

Dwelling. This ruined two-celled structure is presumed to be the dwelling of the farmstead complex. Young deciduous trees are taking root across the structure and around its tumbled walls. These need to be carefully removed, from within the building and on its walls, as well as within 5m in any direction, including from the farmyard area along the southern side of the building. Work should avoid ground disturbance or further disturbance of the tumbled down walls.

PRN 36466

Barn or byre. This outbuilding has been reduced to its wall bases and it is not clear whether there is one three-celled building here, or a two-celled building with a separate single-celled building or extension at its southern end. Young deciduous trees are beginning to take root across this area and they need to be carefully removed from the area of the building and from within 5m in any direction.

PRN 36465

Pigsty. The young deciduous trees now growing within and around this small ancillary structure need to be carefully removed, avoiding damage to the standing walls or disturbing tumbled stone and sub-surface features.

PRN 44663

Platform. This building platform is detached from the farmstead nucleus and appears to be the foundation for an ancillary building, possibly a wooden or tin shed. The platform is in good condition, but is threatened by deciduous trees growing out from its masonry base. These trees need to be carefully removed. Future forestry operations must avoid disturbing this feature.

PRN 44664

Spring. Apparently the water source of the farmstead. This partly concreted spring should be maintained in its present form and future forestry operation should avoid disturbing its immediate environs.

PRN 44665

Drinking trough. Filled by water from the spring mentioned above, this stone water tank should be maintained in its present form and future forestry operation should avoid disturbing its immediate environs.

PRN 44666

Garden. There appears to be a small yard or garden area at the western edge of the farmstead nucleus. The banks defining this garden should not be disturbed by future forestry operations and no planting should occur within the area they define nor within 10m of their external face.

Access to Grondre farmstead is possible via a public footpath which passes to the eastern side of the site. This is an historic trackway and a public footpath. The possibility of public access means that a site such as Grondre is suitable for interpretation either on a trail leaflet or by interpretative panel situated on site.

ESGAIRCAIR (PRN 36461)

Esgaircair is a ruined farmstead complex which still has many surviving features and considerable archaeological potential. It is also of some historic importance due to an association with the 20th century literary figure DJ Williams, who makes reference to Esgaircair in his work.

At present, Esgaircair is hemmed in on all sides by conifer plantations. As a general management statement, it is recommended that conifers should be removed within 20m of the farmstead core (as defined on accompanying map). The long-term development of a mature deciduous woodland could be encouraged at this site, the woodland canopy would help shade out scrub growth. Targeted deciduous planting, avoiding archaeological features, may help achieve this.

The farmstead complex includes the ruins of;

PRN 30200

Dwelling and attached byre, measuring together c.22m x 6.5m. The ruins survive in the form of the ruined farmhouse, of which only the gable end walls still stand. To the northern side of the house a rectilinear building appears to have been appended, presumably the animal byre, but this second building survives only in the form of low wall bases. The standing farmhouse walls have vegetation and trees growing out of the masonry and must be considered to be in a dangerous condition. Consolidation of the walls may be considered, although partial demolition may be necessary to stabilise some parts of the structure. This extreme step should certainly be taken if walkers are encouraged to visit the site or in the event of tree removal being undertaken on and within the structure, in which case the safety of visitors or workers should be the paramount concern. A detailed photographic record should be made of the masonry before any work is undertaken, whether it be consolidation, vegetation removal or demolition.

PRN 36460

Pigsty? This is an unusual rectilinear structure, which includes stone slabs marking its outline, and upright stones, up to 1.5m high, at three corners. It may be the ruins of a pigsty or another type of animal or fowl shelter. This structure should not be disturbed and any encroaching shrubs or trees should be removed.

PRN 36463

Outbuilding shown on 19th and 20th century maps. Now reduced to wall bases, largely obscured by vegetation and tumbled stone. Large enough to have been an animal shed, stable or cartshed, but its function is unknown. This structure should not be disturbed and any shrubs or trees growing on, or in close proximity to, the ruins should be removed.

PRN 44667

Minor outbuilding not shown on any map. Possibly a storage shed or cart house, but too ruinous to allow any interpretation from surface evidence. This structure should not be disturbed and any shrubs or trees growing on, or in close proximity to, the ruins should be removed.

There are also a number of surviving field boundary banks running away from the farmstead nucleus, most of which still have living hedgerow trees upon them. It is recommended that conifers are removed from within 10m of either side of all the surviving field boundaries defining the field parcels immediately adjacent to the farmstead nucleus to allow these trees and other hedgerow vegetation to flourish. In the longer term this will require that the hedgerows themselves are managed.

This recommendation also applies to significant trackway that bypasses the farmstead core along its western side and is still used as a public footpath. Details such as cart-stops still survive on the trackway, and its defining banks still have deciduous hedgerow trees growing on them. This trackway should not be used for the passage of heavy machinery or vehicles during forestry operations.

Another trackway runs southwards from the terrace below the eastern side of the farmhouse. This too has surviving deciduous hedgerow trees. Some fallen trees block the trackway and the clearance of this debris and the future management of the hedgerows along the section of pathway closest to the farmstead is required, in conjunction with the removal of conifers from within 20m of the trackway to open up the landscape to some degree.

Access to Esgaircair farmstead is possible via a public footpath that passes to the western side of the site. This is an historic trackway and a public footpath that remains in good condition. The possibility of public access means that Esgaircair is suitable for interpretation either on a trail leaflet or by interpretative panel situated on site, particularly due to its links with the work of DJ Williams, although the nature of that access is in some respects subject to the management of the farmhouse ruins, which pose some safety concerns.

SCRACH (PRN 30211)

Scrach farmstead includes three identifiable structures, of varying archaeological potential. The coherence of the farmstead is greatly compromised by the forestry road which runs between the two main buildings and interrupts the complex.

Much of the site is not currently planted with conifers, but is sheltered by mature deciduous trees. The long-term development of a mature deciduous woodland could be encouraged at this site, the woodland canopy would help shade out scrub growth. Targeted deciduous planting, avoiding archaeological features, may help achieve this.

The farmstead includes;

PRN 44668

The late 19th/20th century farmhouse, which may have replaced an earlier dwelling or byre shown here on the 1839 parish tithe map. This is a substantial, but ruinous building in a dangerous condition. It was not approached for this reason and its dimensions were estimated at c. 10m x 7m on a NNE-SSW long axis. Both gable end walls stand, and the southern gable has an intact chimney, and shows the inglenook fireplace and a central oven on its interior face. The northern gable wall is leaning and looks as though it is close to collapse. Both lateral walls have collapsed or been demolished and little detail survives, other than to show that the eastern wall had a door with a window either side on the ground floor and single a door or window opening can be seen in the western wall, facing the door opening in the eastern side. The gables and chimney are cement rendered, and some roofing slates remain attached to the chimney. The perilous state of the ruins of this building are a cause for concern and in management terms further demolition may be required to make the site safe. Only then could encroaching deciduous trees be removed and the area of the house managed. This could include the consolidation of the lower half of the gable walls and the clearance of rubble. Otherwise it is best that the site is left undisturbed and the natural decay of the building fabric allowed to continue.

PRN 44669

A smaller building to the north-west of the farmhouse, which may be an earlier dwelling, as it is this building which is annotated as "Scrach" on the 1839 Llanfair ar y bryn Parish tithe map. The building has been reduced to low wall bases, but is likely to include well preserved archaeological features. It measures 14m east-west x 6.3m overall and stands on a platform cut into the gentle slope on an east-west long axis. Only the western, upslope gable wall stands to any significant height, at c. 2.2m maximum. It appears to belong to the longhouse tradition, in that it has two roughly equally sized cells, the floor level of the western cell being 0.4m higher than that of the eastern cell. This suggests that the western cell may originally have been a dwelling, with an animal byre in the eastern half of the building. At present this building is hemmed in on two sides by conifers, which are planted right up to the western gable end wall, and the forest roadway runs to within 3m of the eastern gable end, detaching the building from the trackway that once connected it to Scrach farmhouse to the south-east.. Young deciduous trees are beginning to grow across this site and these need to be removed carefully, avoiding sub-surface disturbance across the building itself and in its immediate vicinity. The conifers to the west and north of the building should be removed from within 20m of the structure, avoiding disturbance of the site.

PRN 44670

A pigsty, in reasonably good condition, stands very close to the southern gable end wall of the farmhouse. Again this was not approached due to the unsafe nature of the nearby house ruins, but its approximate dimensions were estimated at 5m east-west x 4m, with its walls largely intact and standing

up to 1.5m high. The management of this structure requires that any demolition or consolidation of the farmhouse should be undertaken with caution so as not to cause damage to the pigsty from falling masonry. Encroaching trees should be removed from the immediate vicinity of the pigsty, subject to the safety considerations described above.

The trackway which connects the two main buildings can be maintained and reopened by clearing the undergrowth, scrub and tree growth that is now choking its course, and managing the deciduous trees growing on its defining banks. However, it would not be advisable to do this whilst the farmhouse ruins remain in such a perilous condition. Access should not be encouraged under such circumstances.

CEFN BLEWOG (PRN 30215)

Cefn Blewog farmstead is located on a wide and relatively gentle hill slope, which is still open and offers good views to the valley below to the west. The farmstead includes only two buildings identifiable in the field and on historic maps. These are;

PRN 44671

The farmhouse. This two-storey building is roofless and ruinous, although its gable end walls are still intact and in good condition and the lateral walls survive to the top of ground floor height. It was evidently a well built stone farmhouse, latterly cement rendered, with a slate roof. It would appear to stand in the same position as the dwelling shown at Cefn Blewog on the 1839 parish tithe map - notably the only building shown at the farmstead. This building appears to have become enlarged and L-shaped on the evidence of later 19th century OS survey maps. How the present building relates to the buildings shown on those earlier maps is unknown. It does have the feel of being a later 19th century farmhouse and may have partly or wholly replaced an earlier structure. However, the site of the dwelling is an historic one and the archaeological potential of the site of the farmhouse is unquestionable. For this reason disturbance of the ground around the house should be avoided. Young conifer trees have been planted in the field immediately to the north of the house within 10m of the northern gable end wall. These need to be cleared up to 20m from the building. Some vegetation, including small deciduous trees, are beginning to grow from the walls of the building, and these require removal. The long term management of the ruin must be carefully considered. At present the walls are not in a perilous state of repair, but they will certainly deteriorate over time and become less stable. Any permitted public access should be dependent on consolidation of the standings walls, including the possible removal of the upper portion of the walls if they destabilise. No such work should occur without a proper record of the surviving building fabric being made.

PRN 44672

An L-shaped outbuilding to the south of the farmhouse. This does not appear on the 1839 parish tithe map and is therefore taken to be a later 19th century addition to the farmstead, presumably built around the time when the farmhouse was enlarged or modernised. Despite being a solid stone construction, this outbuilding is very ruinous and little can be said about its original appearance or the function of its various compartments, although it must clearly have served as an animal house and storage building. In terms of management, there is a need to stop the spread of deciduous trees now taking root on the ruins and for the careful removal of such trees that have already started to grow.

The core of the Cefn Blewog farmstead, including the field parcels adjacent to the farmyard, are shown on late 20th century OS maps as open ground. Only in very recent times does the land appear to have been planted with conifers and these plantations are largely of relatively immature trees, some apparently of very recent planting. The boundary banks defining the field pattern on the land around the farmstead core therefore survive almost intact. It is recommended that conifers planted within 10m of either side of all the boundaries of those field parcels which are adjacent to the farm buildings are cleared and the historic field boundary banks and their hedgerow trees and plants maintained.

The long-term development of a mature deciduous woodland could be encouraged across at least part of this farmstead, particularly within the fields to the south, north and east of the buildings. The woodland canopy would help shade out scrub growth. However, it is felt that sufficient open space should be retained around the farmyard area to allow a prospect out of the site. Targeted deciduous planting, avoiding archaeological features, may help achieve this.

The farmyard area between the two buildings remains as a light, open space, wholly grassed over. The area forms a good viewpoint over the surrounding landscape and should be maintained as such in future. There is no difficulty of access and the farmstead core could be incorporated into a trail as a resting point.

GLYN MOCH (PRN 30221)

The core of the Glyn Moch farmstead is situated on a broad terrace between the foot of a steep slope to the east and the valley of an east-west flowing stream to the south. A mixture of conifers and deciduous trees borders the area to the west. Conifers planted along the river valley to the south have been clear felled and there is now a pleasant view over the stream valley to the south, giving Glyn Moch some potential as a site to which walkers and cyclists could be encouraged to visit. Conifers have also been cleared from the land directly north of the farm buildings, towards the direction of the Afon Crychan.

There appears to have been little change to the layout of the farmyard at Glyn Moch since the 1841 parish tithe map, which shows two buildings, the farmhouse and a long outbuilding to its south-west.

PRN 44673

The farmhouse at Glyn Moch is a two-storey stone house, seemingly largely of one build. It has the appearance of having been built or modernised in the latter half of the 19th century, evidenced by buff brick vouissors above the window and door openings, and a buff brick chimney stack. Well cut slate slabs form the window sills. The house is now roofless and ruinous and some standing walls are in a dangerous condition. It measures 12m SE-NW x 6.25m, with walls 0.75 thick. The top of the north-west gable end wall has collapsed. The south-east gable wall is topped by the chimney stack. This wall is particularly dangerous, having partially collapsed already, leaving a large section suspended, overhanging a large gap in the masonry at the bottom of the gable. This wall must be in imminent danger of collapse. Some vegetation, including small deciduous trees, is beginning to grow from the walls of the house, and these require removal where it is safe to do so. The long term management of the structure must be carefully considered. At present the south-eastern gable wall is in a perilous state of repair, and will certainly become less stable with time. Any permitted public access should be dependent on consolidation of the standings walls, including the possible demolition of much of the south-east gable and consolidation of other walls. No such work should occur without a proper record of the surviving building fabric being made.

PRN 44674

The outbuilding stands some 20m south-west of the farmhouse. As measured in 2002, its ground plan measures 22.5m long on a north-east to south-west axis x 7m wide. It is possible that alterations have been made to this building since the 1839 tithe map, namely a lengthening of the building, which appears to be markedly shorter on the tithe map than on the later 19th century and 20th century OS maps. There are insufficient remains of this building surviving to pass comment about its original characteristics and development. Nearly the whole structure is reduced to wall bases, mostly obscured by tumbled stone and vegetation. Only the north-eastern end survives in anything resembling a good condition. At this end, the most notable feature is the rounded corners where the lateral walls meet the gable end, a feature sometimes encountered in other farm buildings in the district. A well preserved, two-celled pigsty, added as a lean-to to this north-eastern gable wall adds 2.2m to the overall length of the outbuilding, and is 5.75m wide. The management recommendations for the outbuilding are that a check is kept on the spread of tree and scrub growth onto, or close to the structure and that any trees already taking root should be removed with care.

To the north and the west of the farm buildings, the historic field boundaries appear to survive to varying degrees within the areas of former and present conifer plantation. For each of the field parcels immediately adjacent to the farmyard area, it is recommended that conifers are ultimately removed from within 10m of these boundaries as a minimal step to preserving elements of the historic landscape.

Ideally, in those areas already felled, or those due to be felled, no replanting will occur within 20m of the boundary of the farmyard area to help open up the landscape further.

The long-term development of a mature deciduous woodland could be encouraged across at least part of this farmstead, particularly within the fields to the south-east, north and east of the buildings. The woodland canopy would help shade out scrub growth. However, it is felt that sufficient open space should be retained around the farmyard area to allow a prospect out of the site to the south and south-west. Targeted deciduous planting, avoiding archaeological features, may help achieve this.

Brash across the ground north, south and east of the farmyard should be cleared to improve access to the site. This would greatly enhance the landscape here and make the site particularly appropriate for visitors to stop and rest.

Trackways run into the farmyard area from the north-west, south-west, and east. These should not be obscured by future forestry operations, and may be considered suitable for improvement and maintenance as part of a wider network of trackways within this forest area. The trackways to the south-west and north-west still retain some deciduous hedgerow trees on their defining banks, and these should be managed or reinstated as traditional hedgerows in future.

PENYCAE (PRN 30288)

This upland farmstead consisted of a single building range when occupied, which included the dwelling and ancillary buildings in an L-shaped range. The holding was a relatively small one according to the 1839 parish tithe survey, with just 91 acres of mountain “ground” and a small garden belonging to the house.

The name Penycae (Field End) and its relatively small size may indicate that it was originally a shepherding cottage or secondary dwelling attached to a larger farmstead. Its location, set in a small area of improved and enclosed land, but right at the edge of the open mountain ground, also suggests it may have been a marginal holding of relatively recent origin (18th or 19th century). The regular, rectilinear field pattern shown on the late 19th century OS maps supports the idea that the enclosure here was relatively late.

The farmstead building range is very ruinous and located in a clearing in the forest plantation. None of the walls survive above 1.5m high and very little can now be deduced from the surface remains of the character of the building range when complete. It would appear that the dwelling was located at the western side of the range, with the rest of the range built onto the side of the dwelling.

Small garden plots can be seen to the north and south of the building, their boundaries being relatively well preserved.

In terms of management requirements for the building remains, it is recommended that the young deciduous trees that are now invading the site be carefully removed. Mature and young deciduous trees growing on field boundaries can be retained. Conifers should be removed from within 20m of the farmhouse and garden area. Future forestry operations must avoid bringing vehicles and machinery across extant field boundaries into the core area of the farmstead, particularly avoiding the use of the farmyard area for the parking or turning of vehicles and machinery.

Few of the field boundaries associated with this settlement survive in good condition and most are only visible as very low earthworks within the forestry plantation. Care should be taken not to further damage or obscure these boundaries during future forestry operations. Conifers should be removed from within 10m of all identifiable historic field boundaries defining the field parcels immediately adjacent to the farmhouse.

Penycae stands on the route of a bridleway which is still in use and therefore opportunities exist to include the remains here as a feature or stopping point on a walking or riding trail, perhaps with some interpretation.

CANASTON WOOD ENCLOSURE (PRN 34439)

Despite being largely within a combination of deciduous woodland and coniferous plantation, this site is highly visible and its defensive earthworks in reasonably good condition. The site was plotted from an aerial photograph, and examination on the ground confirms its extent and general plan.

This site is considered to be an important archaeological monument, of probable Iron Age date. It has previously been recommended to Cadw as being worthy of consideration for statutory protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument but rejected. It is intended to submit this site to Cadw for reappraisal.

The enclosure is situated on a very gently slope, which falls slightly to the west and north. A sharper step down is evident below its western and northern sides.

The easternmost quarter of the site lies within a thinly-growing deciduous wood, and at this side of the enclosure the earthwork rampart measures at most a little over 1m high x 4m in breadth. Outside the rampart is a clear ditch hollow, now only some 0.5m deep x 2m wide.

The western three-quarters of the enclosure lies within a more densely planted conifer plantation, which is difficult to appreciate due to some fallen trees and thick undergrowth. However, the rampart and ditch are very clearly visible around the perimeter, including the antennae banks which spring off the enclosure either side of the west facing entrance. At this side of the enclosure the rampart stands up to 2m high in places.

A possible hut circle is visible just inside the rampart at the western side of the enclosure, indicating that the interior of the monument may have considerable archaeological potential despite the tree growth.

The main recommendations for the management of this site are;

The careful clearance of all living and fallen trees from the enclosure interior, the bank and ditch, the antennae banks and to within 20m of the monument around its perimeter
Recommendation for Scheduled Ancient Monument status

The enclosure lies close to a footpath and access can be easily gained. Future enhancement of the footpath as a woodland trail could include interpretation of the enclosure as one of a number of interesting historic sites within Canaston Wood.

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