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AROLWG CYMUNEDOL LLANILAR

LLANILAR COMMUNITY AUDIT

Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Pentir Pumlumon

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Pentir Pumlumon



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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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AROLWG CYMUNEDOL
LLANILAR
COMMUNITY AUDIT

Gan / By

Paul Sambrook
&
Jenny Hall

*Enw marchnata Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed yw Archaeoleg Cambria
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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com Gwefan: www.acadat.com

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: cambria@acadat.com Website: www.acadat.com

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Ceir manylion cyswllt a ffurflen cofnodi hanes lleol ar ddiwedd yr adroddiad
Contact details and a local history record form are at the end of the report.



AROLWG CYMUNEDOL LLANILAR

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 ei chynnwys 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 sgil y gwaith hwn i greu cofnod llawnach a chywirach o hanes y gymuned.

LLANILAR 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.

RHAN 1: Hanes ac archaeoleg

PART 1: History and archaeology

Mesolithig (10000 CC – 4000 CC)

Yn ystod y cyfnod pell hwn, ac yn wir mewn cyfnodau cynharach, tybir fod cymunedau dynol yn defnyddio coedwigoedd naturiol yr ardal 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, yn wir, 'does dim un o fewn cymuned Llanilar. 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.

Neolithig (4000 CC – 2500 CC)

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

Nid yw hynny i ddweud nad oedd yna bresenoldeb dynol yma yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, wrth gwrs. Mae darganfyddiadau o bwyelli Neolithig wedi eu cofnodi mewn cymunedau cyfagos, gan gynnwys Ystrad Fflur i'r dwyrain. Mae tystiolaeth 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.

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. Fe all hyn fod yn wir yn arbennig am diroedd gwastad y dyffrynnoedd, fel sydd ar hyd yr Ystwyth rhwng pentref Llanilar a'r arfordir presennol, oedd yn hawdd i'w cyrraedd ac yn gysgodol hefyd.

Oes yr Efydd (2500 CC – 800 CC)

Gorwedd Llanilar cryn bellter i'r gorllewin i fynyddoedd y canolbarth, lle ceir enghreifftiau niferus o garneddau claddu Oes yr Efydd ar y mynydd-dir agored. Sut bynnag, mae nifer o henebion o bwys mawr o'r cyfnod hwn wedi'u cofnodi yng nghymuned Llanilar. Y pwysicaf o bell ffordd yw'r fynwent gorfflosgi (PRN9677) sy'n dyddio i Oes yr Efydd Cynnar a ddarganfuwyd wrth adeiladu tai newydd ym mhentref Llanilar ym 1980. Cafwyd tystiolaeth am bump o gorfflosgiadau, oedd yn cynnwys olion plant ifanc, dynion a menyw ifanc, yn ogystal â thystiolaeth am nwyddau oedd wedi cael eu claddu gyda'r meirw. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys ychydig o geirch, barlys a gwenith, darnau o yrnau claddu ac un bwydlestyr cyfan.

Er y gallwn adnabod safleoedd lle claddwyd y meirw yn ystod Oes yr Efydd, mae yna absenoldeb tystiolaeth, ar hyn o bryd, am anheddau pobl y cyfnod. Mae tystiolaeth y grawnfwydydd o'r beddau yn Llanilar yn bwysig iawn, felly, fel prawf o gymdeithas amaethyddol sefydlog yn yr ardal.

Mae darganfyddiadau o fwyelli neu arfau yn ein helpu i ddod yn agosach at bobl y cyfnod hefyd. Mae un darganfyddiad diddorol yn y cyswllt hwn wedi ei gofnodi yn yr ardal hon, sef mowld ar gyfer cyn efydd a ddarganfuwyd ger Abermad ym 1944 (PRN 1986).

Mae angen gwneud llawer o waith eto cyn y deallwn natur y cymunedau oedd yn bodoli yma yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, a chyfnodau cynharach.

Yr Oes Haearn (800 CC – 43 OC)

Ymhlith y safleoedd sy'n nodweddiadol o'r cyfnod hwn y mae'r bryngaerau amddiffynnol, a godwyd er mwyn diogelu pobl ac eiddo mewn cymdeithas oedd yn cael ei dominyddu gan penaethiaid rhyfelgar a'u gosgorddion. Mae pedwar bryngaer wedi'u cofnodi yng nghymuned Llanilar (PRN 1987, 1995, 1997 a 2001). Roedd y safleoedd amddiffynnol hyn o adeiladwaith gryf iawn fel arfer ac felly maent wedi goroesi ers dros 2,000 o flynyddoedd.

Yr hyn sydd wedi ei golli o'r cyfnod yw'r tystiolaeth am gartrefi y bobl gyffredin nad oeddynt yn byw yn y caerau. Mae'n debyg mai y tu allan i'r caerau byddai'r rhan fwyaf yn byw – yn ffermio'r tir ac yn byw mewn tai a bythynnod gwasgaredig, o bosibl yn ddianc i ddiogelwch y caerau ar adegau o ryfel neu ymosodiadau gan lwythi eraill – 'does dim amheuaeth fod bywyd yn beryglus ar adegau.

Mae presenoldeb pedwar bryngaerau o fewn ardal sy'n gymharol fach yn awgrymu yn gryf inni fod ffermio ac anheddu parhaol yn ardal gymuned Llanilar yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, yn ogystal â defnydd o goedwigoedd a phorfeydd mynyddig yr ardal er mwyn cynnal y boblogaeth.

Y Cyfnod Rhufeinig (43 OC – 410 OC)

Er nad yw ein gwybodaeth am fywyd beunyddiol yn yr ardal yn ystod y cyfnodau Rhufeinig yn helaeth, mae yna nifer o gysylltiadau pwysig rhwng yr ardal â'r byd Rhufeinig. Mae'n bosibl fod bywyd mewn ardal wledig fel Llanilar wedi profi cryn dipyn o newid diwylliannol ac economaidd dros bron i 400 mlynedd o ddylanwad gan y byd Rhufeinig, yn enwedig pan oedd y gaer yn Nhrawsgoed ond ychydig o gannoedd o lathenni dros ffin ddwyreiniol y gymuned fodern.

Gwyddom hefyd am fodolaeth y ffordd Rhufeinig sy'n rhedeg o Bumsaint, Sir Gaerfyrddin, trwy ganol Ceredigion, i fyny i ardal Machynlleth. Mae'r ffordd hon yn pasio trwy gymuned Llanilar yn agos i Drawsgoed. Mae'n diddorol nodi agosatrwydd yr hen gaer Celtaidd ar ben Allt Fedw (PRN 2001), y ffordd Rhufeinig sy'n pasio wrth droed yr allt, a Chaer Trawsgoed. Mae'n bosibl fod y gaer Rhufeinig â'r ffordd wedi cael eu lleoli yma yn fwriadol ar adeg pan oedd oes y bryngaerau wedi dod i ben. 'Does neb yn siwr ai trwy dewis ai gorfodaeth y gadawyd yr hen fryngaerau gan y brodorion pan feddiannwyd y wlad gan y 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 llu o saint Celtaidd

cynnar. Gwelir hwn fel cyfnod o oleuni yn hytrach na thywyllwch yng Nghymru gan lawer i hanesydd.

Er bod y traddodiadau yn hysbys inni, gwyddom ond ychydig am gymdeithas y cyfnod yn yr ardal hon. Serch hynny, mae tystiolaeth bendant o weithgarwch y saint cynnar yn ardal Llanilar ym mhresenoldeb yr eglwys yng nghanol y pentref. Roedd St. Iar neu Hilary yn sant cynnar yn ôl pob tebyg, a dethlir ei wyl ar Ionawr 15fed. Unwyd plwyfi Llanilar a Rhostie yn ystod y 19eg ganrif, ac mae hen eglwys plwyf Rhostie, St. Mihangel, wedi sefyll yn segur ers degawdau. Mae'r eglwys hon yn sefyll oddi mewn i fynwent grwn, tebyg i lannau "Oes y Saint."

Y Canoloesoedd (1092 OC – 1540 OC)

Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn y gwelwn Ceredigion yn dod yn un o brif rhanbarthau Cymru. Cafodd ei choncro 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 yn rhan annatod o deyrnas Ddeheubarth, o dan arweinyddiaeth Rhys ap Gruffudd, Yr Arglwydd Rhys, o Ddinefwr. Ar ôl ei farwolaeth ef, bu gwrthdaro ymhellach rhwng ei feibion a Llywelyn Fawr o Wynedd. Ni ddihangodd Ceredigion oddi wrth rhyfeloedd y 13eg ganrif ychwaith, pan goncwerwyd Cymru gyfan adeg cwmp Llywelyn ap Gruffudd.

Mae safle gastell mwnt a beili o'r cyfnod cythryblus yma o fewn y gymuned. Ni wyddom dim am hanes y mwnt ym Mheny Castell (PRN 1995), er bod hi'n ymddangos bod yna fryngaer Celtaidd ar yr un safle a bod y castell canoloesol wedi cael ei adeiladu i gymryd mantais o'r hen rhagfuriau yma.

Y gwybodaeth sicraf yn ein meddiant mewn cysylltiad â'r ardal ehangach yw'r hanes sydd ar glawr am ddatblygiad ystadau 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 tiroedd gan Ystrad Fflur yn agos at bentref Llanilar, sef Abermad, lle oedd melin yd ym meddiant y mynachod, a Threfaes, lle mae'r enw Allt y Mynach wedi goroesi i'n atgoffa o'r hen gysylltiad â'r abaty.

Mae gan Llanilar cysylltiad gyda awdurdod eglwysig arall, sef Ysbytywyr Temlwyr St Ioan. Dywedir fod eglwys St. Mihangel, Rhostie yn eiddo y Marchogion Temlwyr St. Ioan yn ystod y 13eg ganrif.

Y Cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol (1540 OC – 1900 OC)

Yn annhebyg i'r cymunedau i'r dwyrain a'r gogledd-dwyrain yn yr ardaloedd mwyngloddio, arhosodd Llanilar yn gymuned wledig ar hyd y ganrifoedd. Er y bu ymgais i chwilio am blwm yn yr ardal, profwyd bod yr ardal yn gorwedd y tu allan i ardal y mwynau ac felly ychydig iawn o olion diwydiannol sydd i'w cael yma. Dim ond dau fwynglawdd ansylweddol, aflwyddiannus sydd yn y gymuned, (PRN 25893 a 26655).

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

Mae yna felinau yd a gwlân wedi eu cofnodi yn lleol hefyd. Melin yd oedd Felin Dyffryn (PRN 5182), yn tynnu dwr o'r Ystwyth, ac roedd ffatri wlân yng Nghwm Llechwedd (PRN 19040).

Gwasanaethwyd yr ardal gan rheilffordd y Milford & Manchester yn o ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif hyd at ail-hanner yr 20fed ganrif. Mae hen orsaf rheilffordd Llanilar (PRN 19041) yn sefyll o fewn y gymuned ac mae hen gwrs y lein i'w weld o hyd yn ymlwybro ar draws dirwedd yr ardal. Yn ddiau, roedd y rheilffordd wedi gwneud llawer i hybu masnach a datblygiad o fewn y gymunedau yr oedd yn ymweld â nhw.

Amaeth ac Anheddau Gwledig

Ers canrifoedd, mae natur amaethyddiaeth y fro wedi cael ei nodweddu gan ffermydd a phentrefi bychain gwasgaredig a ffermio sydd wedi bod yn asgwrn gefn y fro ers cyfnodau cynnar.

Mae'r patrwm anheddu modern yn dal i fod yn un o anheddau gwasgaredig ar y cyfan. Llanilar yw'r pentref mwyaf yn y gymuned ac mae wedi ehangu yn sylweddol ers yr ail-rhyfel byd.

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 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 Llanilar efallai am ei fod mor agos at ffin y gymuned.

Mae tri phlasty wedi'u cofnodi yn y gymuned ac mae gan bob un hanes tra diddorol. Roedd Birchgrove (PRN 22381) yn dy-agwedd (dower house) i blas Trawsgoed. Roedd Castle Hill (PRN 7181) yn gartref i ddisgynyddion dyn o'r enw William Williams o Dregaron a adwaenid fel "Brenin y Mynyddoedd" yn y 18fed ganrif oherwydd y nifer fawr o ddefaid yn ei feddiant. Abermad (PRN 17426), o bosibl, sydd â'r hanes hiraf a mwyaf lliwgar o'r tri. Roedd yn ystad i Abaty Ystrad Fflur yn y Canoloesoedd ac yn sgil diddymiad yr abaty yn y 16eg ganrif, yn gartref i nifer o deuluoedd amlwg y sir. Yn yr 1840au roedd teulu Lewis Pugh yn byw yma, dyn o wnaeth ei ffortiwn o waith mwyn Bryn Copa, Cwmystwyth. Dywedir iddo wneud dros £500,000 o elw allan o'r gwaith rhwng 1834 a 1844. Pan fu Pugh farw ym 1868, roedd ystad Abermad yn cynnwys 11 o ffermydd yng Nghwmystwyth a thir pori eang ar Bumlumon.

Anghydffurfiaeth

Y Methodistiaid Calфинаidd oedd yr enwad cryfaf yn yr ardal hon, ac mae Carmel (PRN 19295) yn gapel Methodistiaidd sylweddol a hardd ym mhentref Llanilar, sy'n dal ar agor. Roedd nifer o ysgoldai Methodistiaidd yn y gymuned hefyd (PRN 18769, 18953, 18960 a 19038), rhai ohonynt, os nad pob un, wedi cau a chael ei defnyddio i ddibenion eraill erbyn hyn.

Mae un hanesyn diddorol am ymweliadau'r Parch. Daniel Rowland, Llangeitho â Llanilar yn y 18fed ganrif. Ar un o'i ymweliadau, cynllwynodd y sgweier Thomas Johnes, Abermad i achosi

trwbl i Rowland. Ymosodwyd ar y pregethwr gan Richard James a Mick Daniel, dau o weision bach Johnes. Ym 1737, dychwelodd Rowland i Lanilar i bregethu ac roedd Johnes a ficer y plwyf yn barod i achosi trwbl iddo unwaith eto. Ond wrth i Rowland bregethu, cafodd Richard James dröedigaeth a penderfynodd amddiffyn y pregethwr yn hytrach na ymosod arno!

Prif themâu

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. Mynwent Oes yr Efydd ym mhentref Llanilar. Safle o bwys mawr.
2. Bryngaerau. Mae nifer o fryngaerau sylweddol a phwysig o fewn y gymuned.
3. Abermad. Mae cyfoeth o hanes yn perthnasol i'r lle ac i'r teuluoedd oedd wedi byw yma, sydd yn deilwng o sylw.
4. Pentref Llanilar. Mae hanes diweddar y pentref, gyda ymddangosiad y capel, gorsaf y rheilffordd, yr ysgol, y tafarnau a siopau yn diddorol ynddo'i hun. Ar ben hynny, mae hen hanes y pentref, ai'i eglwys ganoloesol hardd, yn rhoi dyfnder hanesyddol i'r lle sydd angen cael ei ddehongli.

Part 1: History and archaeology

Mesolithic (10000BC – 4000BC)

During this distant period, and indeed in earlier times, 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, indeed there are none known within Llanilar community. 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.

Neolithic (4000 – 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. There have been discoveries of Neolithic stone axes in neighbouring communities, including Ystrad Fflur, to the east. Archaeological evidence 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.

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. This may especially have been true of the flat valley floors, such as that of the Ystwyth between Llanilar village and the present coastline, which would have been easily accessible and sheltered.

Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC)

Llanilar lies some distance to the west of the main Cambrian mountain range where a great number of Bronze Age burial mounds are known on the open mountain ground. However, Llanilar community has some sites of great importance dating to this period. The most important is undoubtedly the discovery of a cremation cemetery (PRN 9677), which dates to the early Bronze Age during building work in Llanilar village in 1980. Evidence was found of five cremation burials, including the remains of children, men and a young woman, as well as evidence of goods buried with the dead. This included grains of oats, barley and wheat, sherds of burial urns, as well as an intact food vessel.

Although we can identify some of the sites where Bronze Age people buried their dead, there is an absence of evidence, at present, for the settlements in which the population lived. Therefore the evidence of the cereals found in the Llanilar burials is exceptionally important as an indication that a settled agricultural community existed in the area

Local discoveries of axes or other tools also help bring us closer in touch with the people of the period. One interesting find in this context is recorded locally, namely a mould for a bronze chisel, found near Abermad in 1944 (PRN1986).

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)

This period is noted for the defensive hillforts, which were built to defend people and property in a society characterised by warrior chieftains and war bands. There are four hillforts recorded in Llanilar community, all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (PRN 1987, 1995, 1997, 2001). Such defensive sites were of good construction and have usually survived the ravages of the past 2,000 years.

What has been lost from the period is evidence of the homes of the common people who lived outside the hillforts. It is likely that the majority were engaged in farming the land, living in scattered houses and huts, perhaps escaping to the forts at times of war or when attacked by other tribes – there is no doubt that life could be dangerous at times.

The presence of four hillforts in such a relatively small area does indicate that farming and permanent settlement was present in the Llanilar district during this period, as well as the exploitation of local woods and mountain pastures to sustain the population.

The Roman Period (43AD – 410AD)

Although we know very little about daily life in the area during the Roman period, there are a few interesting connections between this area and the Roman world. Rural areas such as Llanilar may have seen considerable cultural and economic changes during nearly 400 years of Roman influence, especially when we consider that the Roman fort at Trawsgoed lies only a few hundred metres east of the Llanilar community boundary.

We know also of the Roman road running from Pumsaint, Carmarthenshire, through mid-Ceredigion and northwards to Machynlleth. This road passes through Llanilar community near Trawsgoed. It is interesting to note the proximity of the old Celtic hillfort on Allt Fedw (PRN2001), the Roman road that passes the foot of the hill there, and Trawsgoed fort. It is possible that the Roman fort and road were deliberately placed here at a time when the age of the hillforts was coming to a close. It is not known whether the native population left the hillforts by choice or by force after the Roman occupation.

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.

Despite such traditions being known to us, we know very little about the society of the time in this district during this period. Nevertheless, there is clear evidence of the activities of the early church in the Llanilar area in, for example, the presence of the parish church in Llanilar village. St Ilar or Hilary was an early saint, whose festival is celebrated on January 15th. The parishes of Llanilar and Rhostie were united in the 19th century, and the old parish church of Rhostie, St. Michaels, has stood unused now for some decades. This church stand within a circular churchyard, similar to a Dark Age “llan.” St Michaels is said to have been a possession of the Knights Templars of St John during the 13th century.

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. Following his death, there was further warfare between his sons and Llywelyn Fawr of Gwynedd. Ceredigion was also affected by the wars of the later 13th century, when Wales was finally conquered upon the fall of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd.

There is a motte and bailey castle of this troubled period within the community. We know nothing of the history of Penycastell (PRN 1995), other than it appears that there is a Celtic hillfort on the same site as the medieval castle, which appears to have been built to make advantage of the old ramparts here.

The most reliable information we have from the mediaeval period is that of the development of the granges of Strata Florida Abbey from the 12th century onwards. The Princes of Deheubarth founded Strata Florida, 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.

Strata Florida held some lands close to Llanilar village, namely Abermad, where the monks had a corn mill, and Trefaes, where the placename Allt y Mynach has survived to remind us of the old connections with the abbey.

Llanilar has an association with another ecclesiastical authority, namely the Knights Templars of St John. It is said that St Michaels church, Rhostie was a possession of the Knights Templars during the 13th century.

Post-medieval (1540 AD – 1900 AD)

Industry

Unlike neighbouring communities to the north and west, Llanilar remained a predominantly rural community throughout the centuries. Although there were attempts at finding lead in the area, it was found that the district is outside the ore-field and therefore there are few industrial remains here. There are only two insubstantial, unsuccessful mine workings within the community (PRN 25893 and 26655).

Mining wasn't the only local industry. Several small quarries are recorded in the community also, excavated in the past to provide building stone for the area.

There are corn and woollen mills recorded locally also. Felin Dyffryn (PRN 5182) was a corn mill, drawing its water from the Ystwyth, and there was a woollen mill at Cwm Llechwedd (PRN 19040).

The area was served by the Milford and Manchester Railway during the late 19th and for most of the 20th centuries. The old Llanilar railway station (PRN 19041) lies within the community and the old track bed still winds its way through the local landscape. This railway undoubtedly did much to encourage trade and development in the communities through which it passed.

Farming and Rural Settlement

For centuries, the local landscape has been characterised by scattered farms and small hamlets and farming has been one of the mainstays of the area since early times.

The modern settlement pattern is still predominantly one of scattered dwellings. Llanilar is the largest village in the community and it has grown significantly since the Second World War.

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.

Many of the abbey lands in the area went to the Earl of Essex, and from 1630 to the Crosswood (Trawsgoed) estate, one of the most important in the county, and the most important estate in relation to Llanilar community perhaps, by virtue of its proximity to the community boundary.

There are three mansions recorded in the community and each has a very interesting historical background. Birchgrove (PRN 22381) was a dower house to Crosswood mansion. Castle Hill (PRN 7181) was home to the descendants of a man named William Williams, of Tregaron who was known as "King of the Mountains in the 18th century due to the huge number of sheep that he owned. Abermad (PRN 17426), perhaps, has the longest and most colourful history of the three. It was an estate of Strata Florida Abbey in Medieval times and after the dissolution of the abbey in the 16th century, was home to a number of the county's prominent families. During the 1840s, the family of Lewis Pugh lived here, a man who made a fortune out of Copa Hill mine, Cwmystwyth. It is said that he made over £500,000 of profit out of the mine between 1834 and 1844. When Pugh died in 1868, the Abermad estate included 11 farms in Cwmystwyth and extensive sheepwalks on Pumlumon.

Nonconformism

The Calvinistic Methodists were the strongest denomination in the area in the past, and Carmel (PRN 19295) is a large and attractive Methodist chapel in Llanilar village, which remains in use.

There were several Methodist schoolhouses in the community also (PRN 18769, 18953, 18960 and 19038), some of these, if not all, have now closed and been converted to alternative uses.

There is one interesting story of a visit by the Rev. Daniel Rowland, Llangeitho to Llanilar during the 18th century. On this visit, the squire of Abermad, Thomas Johnes, conspired to cause trouble for Rowland. Richard James and Mick Daniel, two of Johnes' henchmen, attacked the preacher. In 1737, Rowland returned to Llanilar to preach and Johnes and the parish vicar were prepared to cause trouble again. But as Rowland preached, Richard James experienced a religious conversion and decided to defend the preacher rather than attack him!

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.

1. The Bronze Age cemetery in Llanilar village. This is a site of great importance.
2. Hillforts. There are a number of substantial and important hillforts in the community.
3. Abermad. There is a wealth of history associated with the house and its families, which are deserving of attention.
4. Llanilar village. The recent history of the village, with the appearance of the chapel, the railway station, its inns and shops and school is of great interest. There is also the earlier history of the settlement and its fine medieval church, which gives a depth of history to the village, which warrants interpretation.

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

CREMATION CEMETERY

9677 LLANILAR

FINDS

1986 ABERMAD

STANDING STONE

9719 GAER FAWR

STANDING STONE?

5178 GAER FAWR

Iron Age

HILLFORT

1987 CASTELL PANT-MAWR;CASTELLAN
 1997 GAER FAWR
 2001 COED ALLT FEDW CAMP

Iron Age;Medieval

HILLFORT?;EARTHWORK CASTLE?

1995 PEN-Y-CASTELL

Iron Age;Post Med?

HILLFORT?;SIEGEWORK?

2002 COED ALLT FEDW

Iron Age?

ENCLOSURE

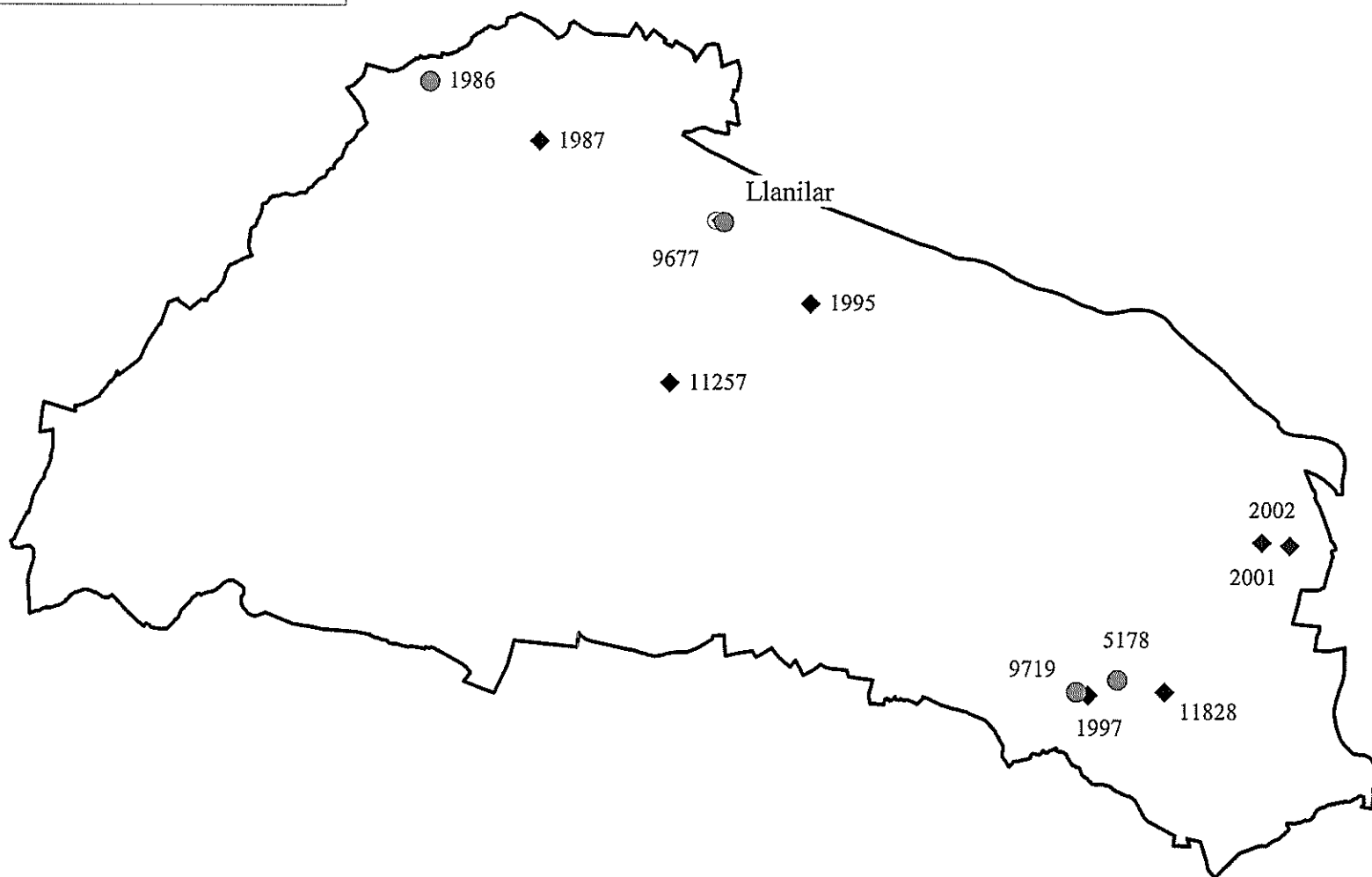
11828 GAER FAWR II

FINDS

11257 BELLEVUE

Map 3: Safleoedd cynhanesyddol yn Llanilar
Prehistoric Sites in Llanilar

- Yr Oes Efydd - Bronze Age
- ◆ Yr Oes Haearn - Iron Age



Safleoedd y cyfnodau Rhufeinig hyd at Canoloesol yn Llanilar
Roman to Medieval sites in Llanilar

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Chwefror/February 2003

Dark Age?

CELTIC DEDICATION

10099

ST ILAR DEDICATION

Dark Age?;Medieval

LLYS

12445

LLYS NEWYDD;LLUEST NEWYDD

Dark Age?;Medieval?

LLYS?

6170

COED LLYS

Iron Age;Medieval

HILLFORT?;EARTHWORK CASTLE?

1995

PEN-Y-CASTELL

Medieval

CHAPEL

12435

LLANILAR

MOATED HOMESTEAD

1998

COED LLYS

SETTLEMENT

10922

GARTH MAYT;RHOS-Y-GARTH

10924

RODMAD;RHOD MAD

12867

LLANILAR

Medieval;Post Med

CHURCH

5171

ST HILARY'S

17361

ST HILARY'S

Medieval?;Post Med?

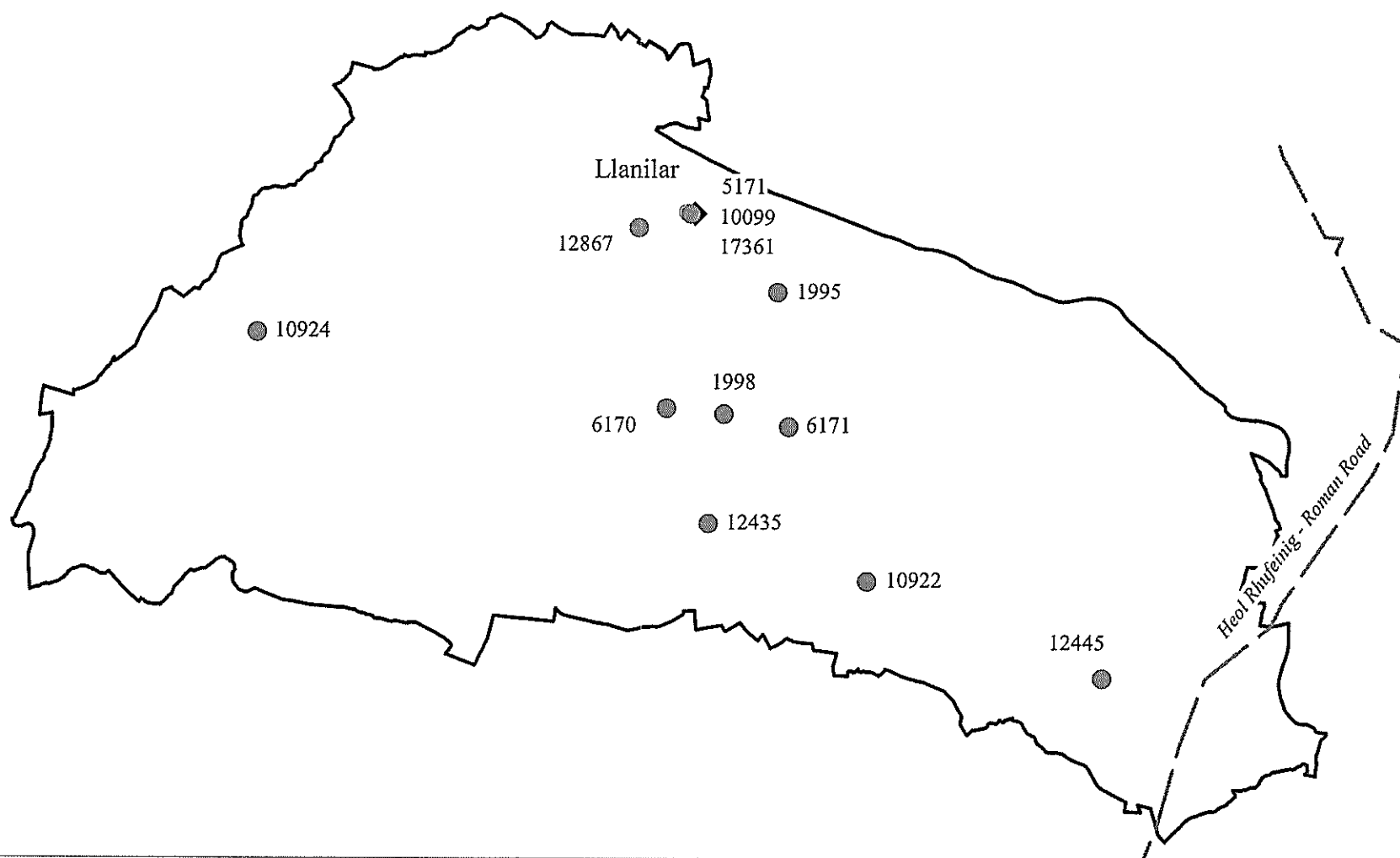
HENDRE?

6171

HENDRE-HAIDD

Map 4: Safleoedd y cyfnodau Rhufeinig hyd at Canoloesol yn Llanilar
Roman to Medieval Sites in Llanilar

- ◆ Yr Oes Tywyll - Dark Age
- Canoloesol - Medieval



Iron Age;Post Med?

HILLFORT?;SIEGEWORK?

2002

COED ALLT FEDW

Medieval;Post Med

CHURCH

5171

ST HILARY'S

17361

ST HILARY'S

Medieval?;Post Med?

HENDRE?

6171

HENDRE-HAIDD

Post Med

AQUEDUCT

18574

UNKNOWN

19039

UNKNOWN

BRIDGE

16123

PONT GLAN MAD

17427

UNKNOWN

18961

PONT CWRT;PONT CILCWM

19284

PONT PANT-MAWR

19294

LLANILAR

CHAPEL

18769

CAPEL BLAEN-PANT

18953

CAPEL PANT-GLAS

18960

CAPEL EBENEZER

19295

CAPEL CARMEL

CHURCH

883

ST MICHAEL'S

CORN MILL

5182

FELIN DYFFRYN

COTTAGE

7062

WAUN-GRON

9253

GLAN-RHOS

9257

GLAS-TEILA

9258

BRYNARTH-BACH

10063

BLAENWERN

17898

BRYNAMLWG

DWELLING

7063

LISBURNE HOUSE

8433

LLIDIARDAU

8434

PEN-LAN

21300

BERTHLWYD

21302

TYN Y COED

21305

TREFAES ISAF

21306

TREFAES UCHAF

21307

MYNYDDMAWR

21308

TYN Y BERTH

21309

CEFNCOCH

21328

DOLVAWR;DOLFAWR

	21329	PENLAN LAS
ENCLOSURE	38002	TYN-YR-EITHIN ENCLOSURE
FACTORY;MILL?	19040	CWM LLECHWEDD
LODGE	16122	UNKNOWN
MANSION	7181 17426 22381	CASTLE HILL ABERMAD;PLAS ABERMAD BIRCH GROVE
METAL MINE	25893 26655	LLANILAR TY-ISAF
OUTBUILDING	17322	GARTH FAWR
PROJECT RECORD	29509	LLANILAR OS5713
QUARRY	18766 18767 18770 18954 19283 19287 19289 38011	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN UNKNOWN TYNBERLLAN QUARRY
QUARRYING COMPLEX	19017	UNKNOWN
RAILWAY	28222	MANCHESTER TO MILFORD RAILWAY CO.
RAILWAY STATION	19297	LLANILAR STATION
SAW MILL	20423	UNKNOWN
SCHOOL	18958 19296	ST MICHAELS YSGOL LLANILAR
SCHOOL;CHAPEL	19038	DYFFRYN
STATION	19041	TRAWSCOED
SUNDAY SCHOOL	18996	CILCWM
VICARAGE	20422	Y FICERDY

Post Med?**HENDRE?**

6169	HENDRE-FELEN
6173	HENDRE-RHYS

HOUSE

38012	LLUEST-WEN
38014	PEN-RHIW

Modern**KENNEL**

38005	BIRCH-GROVE KENNELS
-------	---------------------

QUARRY

38006	CWM-BRYN QUARRY
-------	-----------------

WATER TANK

38007	DOLFOR WATER TANK
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Unknown**ENCLOSURE**

9681	VICARAGE
38003	BANC CWM-LLECHWEDD ENCLOSURE

FOOTBRIDGE

38009	PEN-RHIW FOOTBRIDGE I
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STRUCTURE ?

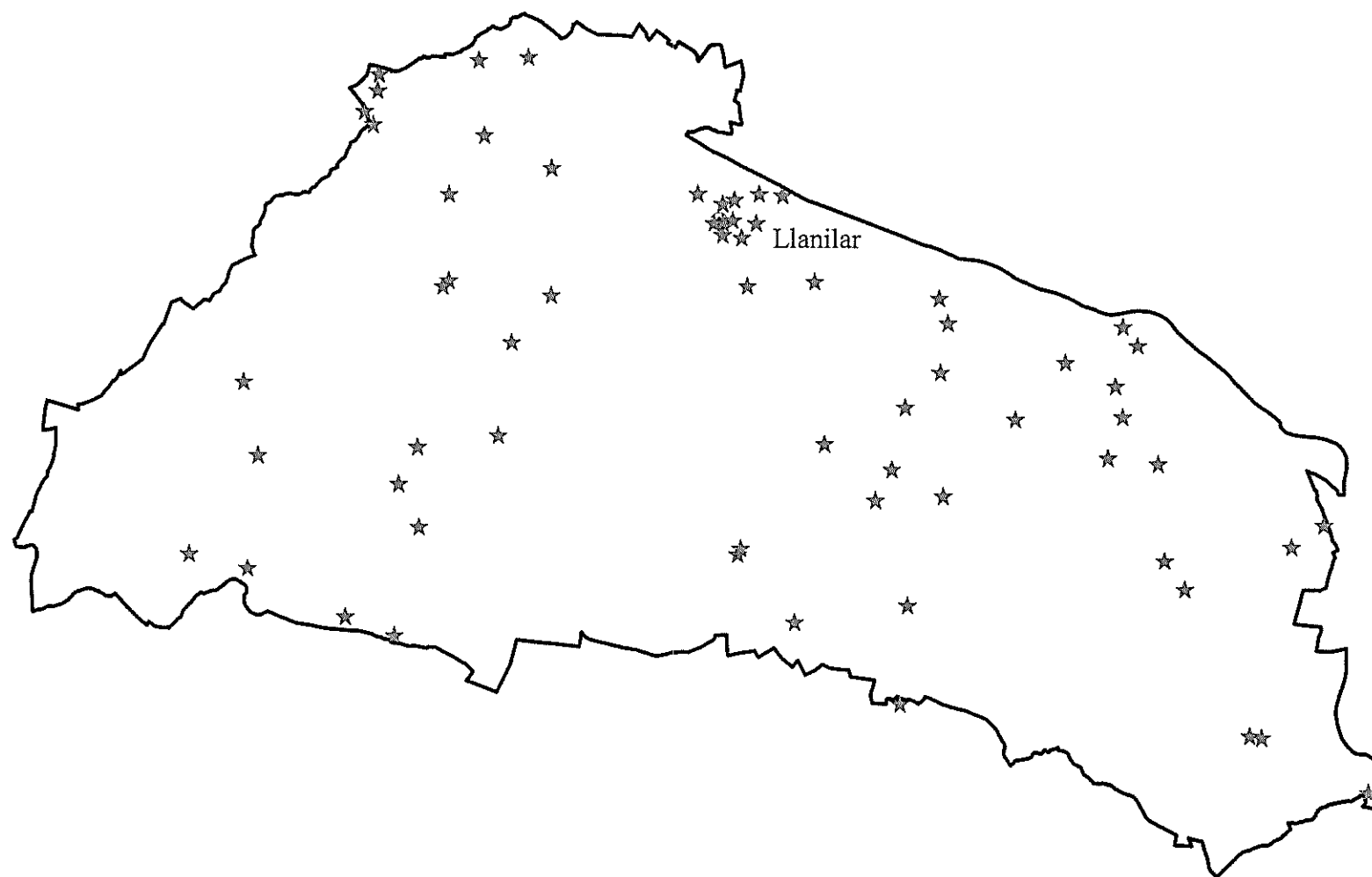
38008	BANC CWM-LLECHWEDD STRUCTURE ?
-------	--------------------------------

UNKNOWN

8380	LLANILAR
8381	PEN Y CASTELL
12279	CAE CASTELL
13228	LLANILAR

Map 5: Safleoedd Ôl-ganoloesol yn Llanilar
Post Medieval Sites in Llanilar

★Safleoedd - Sites



Rhan 3: Rhestr safleoedd

Part 3: Site gazetteer

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL LLANILAR
LLANILAR COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Chwefror/February 2003

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	883	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62487284
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHURCH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST MICHAEL'S		

Site of the redundant medieval church of St. Michael. Tradition has it that the church was a possession of the Knights Templars of St. John in the 13th century. The medieval church was ruined by 1811 and a new church was built in 1816. This was replaced by a new building c.1880. Within a century the church had been abandoned and it is now derelict and unused.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	1986	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60397605
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	ABERMAD		

A stone mould for a bronze chisel was found here in 1944.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	1987	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN61147565
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HILLFORT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	CASTELL PANT-MAWR;CASTELLAN		

A small univallate Iron Age hillfort. It appears to have two phases of construction.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	1995	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62997454
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HILLFORT?;EARTHWORK CASTLE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age;Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-Y-CASTELL		

This site may be an Iron Age hillfort which has been reused in the fortifications of a medieval motte and bailey castle. Quarrying has disturbed the site and the surface evidence does not allow for a definitive description of the features.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	1997	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN64887188
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HILLFORT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	GAER FAWR		

A hillfort enclosed by a bank which is up 10m wide and 4m high. The probable accompanying ditch is silted up. On the north and west sides there is a small outer bank and ditch. There are two inturned entrances, one on the east and one on the west although there is no corresponding gap in the outer defences on the west.

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL LLANILAR
LLANILAR COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Chwefror/February 2003

Cyfeirnod Record Number	1998	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN62617368
Math o safle Site Type	MOATED HOMESTEAD	Cyfnod Period	Medieval
Enw Name	COED LLYS		

A rectangular moated site, measuring 50m x 30m. It is the site of a medieval homestead.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	2001	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN66067292
Math o safle Site Type	HILLFORT	Cyfnod Period	Iron Age
Enw Name	COED ALLT FEDW CAMP		

A small univallate hillfort. Some damage has been caused by afforestation.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	2002	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN66257290
Math o safle Site Type	HILLFORT?;SIEGEWORK?	Cyfnod Period	Iron Age;Post Med?
Enw Name	COED ALLT FEDW		

Substantial earthwork (up to c.2m high) thought to be a later phase of construction of PRN 2001. The bank runs approximately N-S across the spur. The earthwork is partially obscured by a thick layer of ground vegetation and mature trees and saplings. Forest Enterprise November 1999

Cyfeirnod Record Number	5171	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN62377510
Math o safle Site Type	CHURCH	Cyfnod Period	Medieval;Post Med
Enw Name	ST HILARY'S		

The parish church which stands in Llanilar village. It is a fine building, much of which dates to the medieval period. It may stand on a very ancient site. The large circular churchyard may be a Dark Age "llan" and an inscribed stone of Dark Age date is kept in the church porch.

Cyfeirnod Record Number	5178	Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference	SN65087198
Math o safle Site Type	STANDING STONE?	Cyfnod Period	Bronze Age
Enw Name	GAER FAWR		

A possible standing stone, although its identification as an ancient monument is in doubt.

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL LLANILAR
LLANILAR COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Chwefror/February 2003

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5182	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN651744
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CORN MILL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	FELIN DYFFRYN		

An old corn mill on the banks of the Afon Ystwyth. Present condition not known.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	6169	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62877237
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HENDRE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HENDRE-FELEN		

A "hendre" place-name which may indicate that this was originally the site of a medieval homestead.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	6170	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62207372
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LLYS?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Dark Age?;Medieval?
Enw <i>Name</i>	COED LLYS		

A "llys" place-name which may indicate that a medieval court (llys) was located in the area.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	6171	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63077359
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HENDRE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HENDRE-HAIDD		

A "hendre" place-name which may indicate that a medieval homestead was originally located here.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	6173	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66577257
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HENDRE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	HENDRE-RHYS		

A "hendre" place-name which may indicate that a medieval homestead was originally located here.

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL LLANILAR
LLANILAR COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Chwefror/February 2003

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7062	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60937428
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	WAUN-GRON		

Cottage in poor condition recorded by RCAHM in 1976 and noted as having clay-bonded walls, cruck-scarfed beams, thatched roof and wickerwork chimney hood.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7063	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66587266
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LISBURNE HOUSE		

Two storey rural dwelling recorded as being in good condition by RCAHM in 1976.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7181	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62547467
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MANSION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CASTLE HILL		

A large 18th century, three-storey country house.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8380	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN622753
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANILAR		

Cropmark of unknown significance.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8381	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN630747
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN Y CASTELL		

Earthwork of unknown significance.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8433	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63917442
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLIDIARDAU		

Dwelling recorded by RCAHM in 1978. Large stone house built in 1854, presumably on the site of an earlier house, which is noted by Meyrick in 1810 as the home of the Parry family. Walled garden nearby.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8434	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN64377376
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-LAN		

Recorded by RCAHM in 1978. Two storey central stair passage house (possibly late 18th century, built of stone, limewashed, with graded slate roof.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9253	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67566952
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GLAN-RHOS		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9257	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67266995
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GLAS-TEILA		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9258	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66946958
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYNARTH-BACH		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9677	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN624751
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CREMATION CEMETERY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANILAR		

A Bronze Age cremation cemetery excavated in the early 1980's. Six cremations were found during building work to the east of the village of Llanilar. Four of the cremations were of adults, two females, a male and one which was unidentified. An adolescent of about 14 and a child of seven were also found. The cremations were accompanied by pottery vessels, fragments of animal bone and grains of wheat, oats and hulled barley.

Associated with cropmarks, PRN 13228, to the east.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9681	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62377523
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	VICARAGE		

Earthwork enclosure of unknown purpose.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9719	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN648719
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	STANDING STONE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	GAER FAWR		

A quartz monolith, 1.25m high. Possibly not an antiquity.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10063	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63867408
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAENWERN		

Ruined cottage described by RCAHMW in 1981.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10099	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN624751
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CELTIC DEDICATION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Dark Age?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST ILAR DEDICATION		

A record of the dedication of the church at Llanilar to the Celtic saint Ilar.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10922	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63637249
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	GARTH MAYT; RHOS-Y-GARTH		

A medieval settlement site shown on William Rees' Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th century, published in 1932.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10924	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN59287425
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	RODMAD; RHOD MAD		

A medieval settlement site shown on William Rees map of South Wales & Border in the 14th century, published in 1932.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	11257	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62037400
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age?
Enw <i>Name</i>	BELLEVUE		

An Iron Age spindle whorl was found here before 1923.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	11828	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN654719
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age?
Enw <i>Name</i>	GAER FAWR II		

A univallate, oval enclosure seen on aerial photographs, 500m east of Gaer Fawr fort.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	12279	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN650735
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAE CASTELL		

"Castell" place-name of unknown significance.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	12435	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN625729
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANILAR		

A record of a medieval chapel at Llanilar shown on William Rees' Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th Century, published in 1932.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	12445	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN653718
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LLYS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Dark Age?;Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLYS NEWYDD;LLUEST NEWYDD		

A "llys" place-name thought to possibly be the location of a medieval court (llys), shown on William Rees' map of South Wales & Border in the 14th century, published in 1932.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	12867	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6275
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANILAR		

A record of the medieval settlement of Llanilar.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	13228	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN625750
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANILAR		

Associated with cremation cemetery PRN 9677 and Project record PRN 29509.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	16122	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN59927585
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LODGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A lodge shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. Its exact context and present condition are not known.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	16123	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN59987576
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT GLAN MAD		

A road bridge shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	17322	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63597182
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	OUTBUILDING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GARTH FAWR		

Record of 5 horse skulls found beneath an outbuilding at Garth Fawr.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	17361	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62377510
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHURCH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST HILARY'S		

A 13th-possible 14th century church, retaining 80% of its medieval core fabric. It was restored in 1874.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	17426	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60027610
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MANSION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ABERMAD;PLAS ABERMAD		

The mansion of Abermaide is now (1872) in course of erection near the site of the very ancient house of Abermad, long the seat of the Lloyds. T. Nicholas 1872.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	17427	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60017599
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A road bridge across the Afon Mad, dated June 1875 on a sandstone plaque.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	17898	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN58737283
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRYNAMLWG		

Cottage shown on 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. Condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18574	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63857459
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	AQUEDUCT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

An aqueduct shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map. Its context and present condition are not known.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18766	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN591740
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18767	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN592735
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18769	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN59137273
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL BLAEN-PANT		

A former Calvinistic Methodist schoolroom. Converted to a dwelling by 1998.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18770	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN598724
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18953	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60507470
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL PANT-GLAS		

A Calvinistic Methodist school chapel built in 1824. Rebuilt 1874. Disused by 1998.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18954	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60467466
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18958	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62507288
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SCHOOL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST MICHAELS		

An old school situated next to the disused church of St. Michael. Presumably an old church school.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18960	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63647249
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL EBENEZER		

A Calvinistic Methodist schoolroom. Present use and condition unknown.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18961	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63427321
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT CWRT;PONT CILCWM		

A road bridge shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	18996	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63537342
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SUNDAY SCHOOL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CILCWM		

A former Calvinistic Methodist schoolroom. Now used as a dwelling.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19017	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6072
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRYING COMPLEX	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A series of quarries shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19038	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65057399
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SCHOOL;CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DYFFRYN		

A former Calvinistic Methodist schoolroom. Now used as a dwelling.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19039	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65107378
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	AQUEDUCT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

An aqueduct shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. Context and present condition not known.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19040	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66647030
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FACTORY;MILL?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CWM LLECHWEDD		

Site of a woollen factory shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey Map. Present condition not known.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19041	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66637260
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	STATION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSCOED		

Disused railway station on the old Milford and Manchester Railway line to Aberystwyth.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19283	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60507529
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19284	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60747569
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT PANT-MAWR		

A road bridge shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19287	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN61207547
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19289	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN61047622
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A minor quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19294	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62317510
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANILAR		

A road bridge shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19295	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62377502
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL CARMEL		

A Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The cause was founded in 1788. The first chapel was built in 1796 and it was rebuilt several times during the 19th century. Still in use in 1998.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19296	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62447512
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SCHOOL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	YSGOL LLANILAR		

Former village school. Under conversion for alternative use in 2003.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19297	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62787529
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	RAILWAY STATION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANILAR STATION		

The site of the Victorian railway station at Llanilar. Present condition not known.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	20422	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62457526
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	VICARAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	Y FICERDY		

The vicarage attached to the parish church at Llanilar. Present use and condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	20423	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62627530
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SAW MILL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A saw mill shown on the 1977 Ordnance Survey map. Present condition not known.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21300	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63627384
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BERTHLWYD		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21302	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN64717415
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TYN Y COED		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21305	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60167331
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TREFAES ISAF		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21306	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60307302
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TREFAES UCHAF		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21307	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60297356
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MYNYDDMAWR		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21308	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60847364
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TYN Y BERTH		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21309	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63887324
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CEFNCOCH		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21328	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65207427
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLVAWR;DOLFAWR		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21329	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN60647676
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PENLAN LAS		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	22381	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66477305
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MANSION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BIRCH GROVE		

A country house on the opposite side of the valley from Trawsgoed Mansion. No details recorded.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25893	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN612746
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANILAR		

A minor metal mine working near Llanilar. The area is now afforested and the condition of the site not known.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	26655	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN607762
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY-ISAF		

A minor metal mine working of 19th century date. Condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	28222	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN58618148
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	RAILWAY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MANCHESTER TO MILFORD RAILWAY CO.		

Disused single track railway. Pencader Junction North to Lampeter opened in 1886 and extended to Aberystwyth.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	29509	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN626751
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PROJECT RECORD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANILAR OS5713		

Evaluation as a result of a planning application east of PRN 9677. A long north-south trench with six side trenches was excavated as well as five trial pits. No definite archaeological features were found although one small feature may be prehistoric.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38002	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6538772803
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TYN-YR-EITHIN ENCLOSURE		

There was no evidence of an enclosure at this location. It has more than likely been destroyed during Forest Enterprise road building. Destroyed.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38003	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6604971596
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC CWM-LLECHWEDD ENCLOSURE		

Enclosure as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map. There was no evidence of this enclosure on the ground. Unknown, possibly destroyed.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38005	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6646273048
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	KENNEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	BIRCH-GROVE KENNELS		

Kennels as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map, Card 11SW. There is the possibility that these kennels are outside the Forest Enterprise boundary. Unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38006	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6569571395
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	CWM-BRYN QUARRY		

Large disused stone quarry, previously used for Forest Enterprise road construction. Overgrown and disused.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38007	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6602671361
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	WATER TANK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	DOLFOR WATER TANK		

Rectangular metal water tank measuring 2m x 2m and 1.6m high located to the South of the Forest Enterprise road. Disused and rusty. Located in a thick layer of ground vegetation.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38008	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6597071608
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	STRUCTURE ?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC CWM-LLECHWEDD STRUCTURE ?		

Possible structure as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition 1886 map, Card 15NE. Unknown, possibly destroyed.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38009	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6677971227
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FOOTBRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-RHIW FOOTBRIDGE I		

Footbridge as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map, Card 16SW. Unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38011	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6534273462
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TYNBERLLAN QUARRY		

Small disused stone quarry located on a steep sided slope. Possibly previously used by the occupiers of Tynberllan Farm which is located outside the Forest Enterprise boundary. Disused and overgrown with a thin layer of stable ground vegetation.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38012	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6552672605
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLUEST-WEN		

Very little remains of this site, an occasional stone locates where the house once stood. The house was not shown on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map and therefore has been abandoned for at least 100 years. Destroyed.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38014	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6683171280
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-RHIW		

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

Manylion cyswllt **Contact Details**

Manylion cyswllt Contact details

Ymholiadau cyffredinol am gynnwys y llyfyr hwn, neu am archaeoleg y gymuned i:

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133

*CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133*

E-bost / E-mail:

Jenny Hall jenny@acadat.com
Paul Sambrook paul@acadat.com

**Ymholiadau am waith Pentir Pumlumon a'r panel sydd yn cael ei gynllunio ar gyfer cymuned
Pontrhydygroes:**

Eluned Hughes
Pentir Pumlumon
Ty Lisburne House
Pontrhydygroes
Ystrad Meurig
SY25 6DQ

Tel: 01974 282581

E-bost / E-mail:

mail@pumlumon.fsnet.co.uk

**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
LLANILAR
COMMUNITY AUDIT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2003/22

Chwefror 2003
February 2003

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

Swydd / Position: Heritage Projects Manager

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 19/02/2003

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

Jenny Hall

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

Swydd / Position: SMR Manager

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 19/02/2003

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