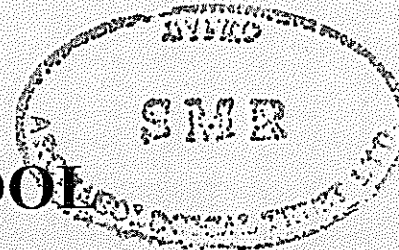


FEB 2003



AROLWG CYMUNEDOI TRAWSGOED

TRAWSGOED COMMUNITY AUDIT

Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Pentir Pumlumon

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Pentir Pumlumon



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CAMBRIA
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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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AROLWG CYMUNEDOL
TRAWSGOED
COMMUNITY AUDIT

Gan / By

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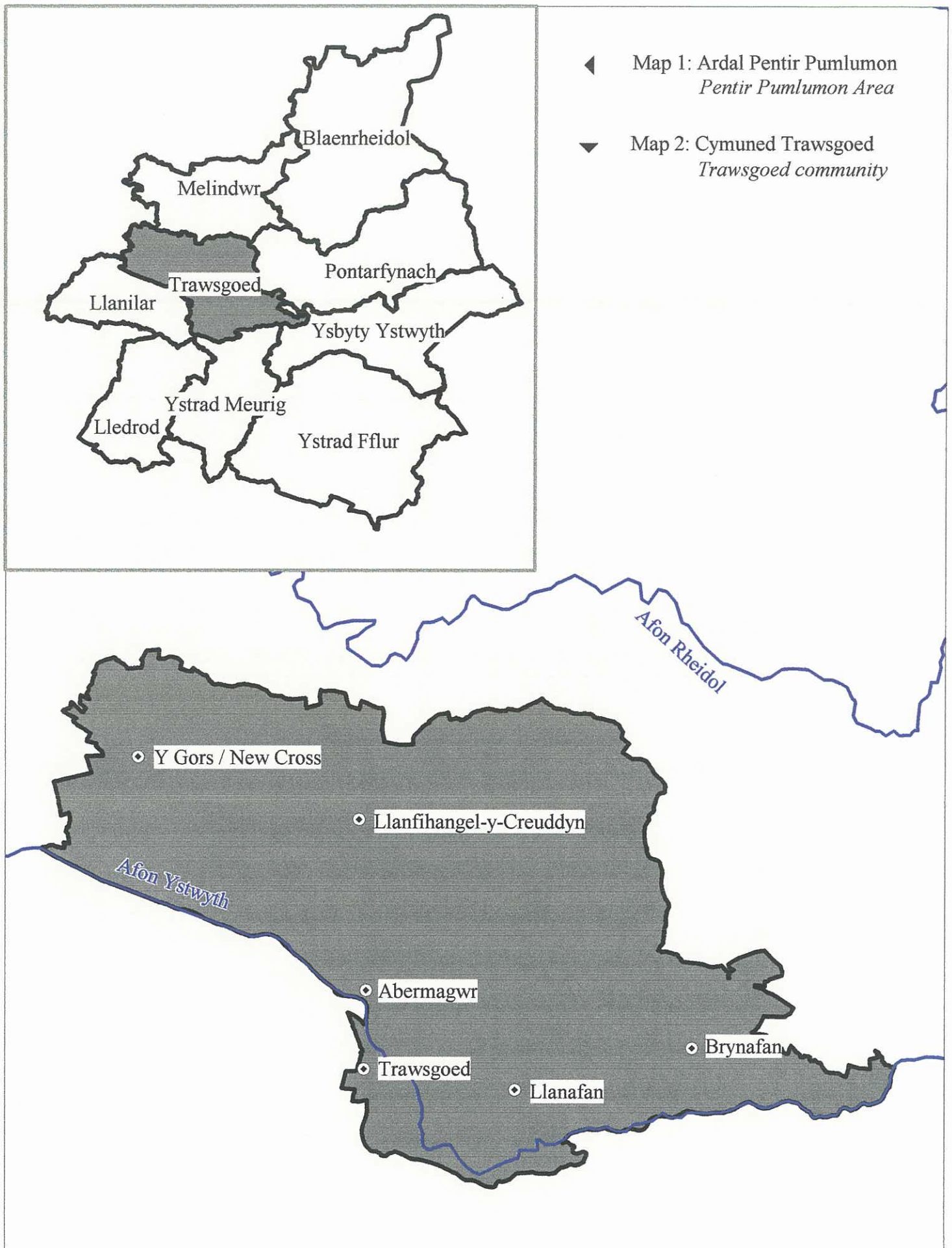
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Ceir manylion cyswllt a ffurflen cofnodi hanes lleol ar ddiwedd yr adroddiad
Contact details and a local history record form are at the end of the report.



AROLWG CYMUNEDOL TRAWSGOED

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.

TRAWSGOED 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, tybir bod cymunedau dynol yn defnyddio coedwigoedd naturiol yr ardal fryniog 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, a hefyd arfau fflint a gollwyd neu taflwyd i ffwrdd.

Ychydig o safleoedd tebyg sydd wedi eu hadnabod hyd yma yn y fro hon. Mae yna wasgariadau o fflint wedi eu darganfod mewn ardaloedd corsog i'r dwyrain a gogledd-ddwyrain, ond ni wyddom am yr un o fewn cymuned Trawsgoed yn bresennol.

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 fwyelli Neolithig wedi eu cofnodi mewn cymunedau cyfagos. 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)

Gorwedd Trawsgoed cryn bellter i'r gorllewin o fynyddoedd y canolbarth, lle ceir enghreifftiau niferus o garneddau claddu Oes yr Efydd ar y mynydd-dir agored. Sut bynnag, mae nifer o henebion tebyg i'w cael o fewn y gymuned. Mae un garnedd claddu sy'n Heneb Gofrestredig (PRN 2063) ac mae carnedd arall ym Mhyllau Isaf (PRN 5172) a gafodd ei gloddio yn y 1850au. Canfuwyd wrn claddu hardd ynddo a chwpan bach ac olion corfflosgiad y tu mewn iddo.

Er y gallwn adnabod rhai o'r safleoedd lle claddwyd y meirw yn ystod Oes yr Efydd, mae absenoldeb o dystiolaeth am anheddau pobl y cyfnod ar hyn o bryd.

Mae darganfyddiadau lleol o fwyelli efydd a cherrig yn ein helpu i ddod yn agosach at bobl y cyfnod hefyd. Mae enghreifftiau da o fwyelli cerrig wedi eu cofnodi yn yr ardal hon (e.e. PRN 9993 a 12204).

Dylid cofio fod yna tystiolaeth bellach fod tystiolaeth am gloddio mwynau yn ystod Oes yr Efydd wedi dod o ardaloedd eraill yng Ngheredigion, yn enwedig ar Fryn Copa, Cwmystwyth, Pontarfynach. Gall hyn dangos pwysigrwydd yr ardal a elwir Canolbarth Ceredigion heddiw, yn ystod y cyfnod pell hwn. 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)

Mae tystiolaeth bod yna boblogaeth sylweddol a sefydlog yn yr ardal hon yn ystod yr Oes Haearn.

Ymhlith y safleoedd pwysicaf y gymuned y mae pump bryngaer amddiffynnol, a godwyd er mwyn diogelu pobl ac eiddo mewn cymdeithas oedd yn cael ei dominyddu gan penaethiaid rhyfelgar a'u gosgorddion. Mae pedair ohonynt yn Henebion Cofrestredig.

Mae'n bwysig i gadw mewn golwg y posibilrwydd fod y rhan fwyaf o bobl y cyfnod yn treulio eu bywydau yn ffermio'r tir ac yn byw mewn tai a bythynnod gwasgaredig. O bosibl, wnaethon nhw ddianc i ddiogelwch y caerau ar adegau o ryfel neu ymosodiadau gan lwythi eraill.

Felly, gallwn dybio fod ffermio ac anheddu parhaol yn yr ardal yn ystod y cyfnod yma, yn ogystal â defnydd o goedwigoedd naturiol a phorfeydd mynyddig.

Y Cyfnod Rhufeinig (43 OC – 410 OC)

Mae Trawsgoed yn un o'r cymunedau prin yn y sir sydd â chaer Rhufeinig o fewn ei ffiniau. Mae Caer Trawsgoed (PRN 1999) yn gorwedd yn ymyl Plas Trawsgoed. Mae archeolegwyr wedi dangos fod y gaer wedi cael ei chodi tua 70OC ac wedi parhau nes tua 120OC. Mae'n diddorol nodi presenoldeb y gaer mewn ardal sydd â chymaint o fryngaerau Celtaidd o'r Oes Haearn. Mae'n bosibl bod y Rhufeiniad wedi dewis y safle er mwyn dangos eu presenoldeb ac awdurdod i frodorion yr ardal.

Mae'r heol Rhufeinig (PRN 5222) oedd yn cysylltu Trawsgoed â chaerau eraill i'r de a'r gogledd, yn rhedeg trwy'r gymuned hefyd.

Hyd yma, 'does dim tystiolaeth i ddangos faint o ddylanwad gafodd Rhufain ar fywyd y fro, ond mae'n bosibl fod ardal wledig fel hyn wedi teimlo cryn dipyn o newid diwylliannol ac economaidd dros bron i 400 mlynedd o ddylanwad gan y byd Rhufeinig.

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

Yn ôl traddodiad, câi Geredigion 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 o weithgarwch y saint cynnar yn ardal Trawsgoed yn y cysegrïad o eglwys plwyf Llanafan (PRN 5176) i'r sant Celtaidd Afan. Cysegrwyd eglwys Llanfihangel y Creuddyn (PRN 5179) i St Mihangel. Mae cysegrïadau i Fihangel yn gysylltiedig â rhai eglwysi a sefydlwyd yn y cyfnod hwn, ond ni wyddom os oes gwreiddiau cynnar gyda'r eglwys hon.

Roedd Ffynnon Drindod (PRN 9739) yn ffynnon sanctaidd yn y Canoloesoedd ac fe gredid fod gan ei dyfroedd grymoedd iachau. Mae traddodiadau am rym iachau'r ffynhonnau sanctaidd yn dyddio

yn ôl i Oes y Saint hefyd. Mae sôn am y ffynnon mor gynnar â 1684, pan ymwelodd Dug Beaufort â'r ardal.

Y Canoloesoedd (1092 OC – 1540 OC)

Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn y gwelwn Geredigion yn dod yn un o brif ranbarthau Cymru. Cafodd ei goncro 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. 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 cwmpas Llywelyn ap Gruffudd.

Y gwybodaeth sicraf yn ein meddiant mewn cysylltiad â'r ardaloedd o gwmpas Trawsgoed 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. Doedd y tiroedd hyn ddim yn cynnwys ardal Trawsgoed, ond mae Samuel Rush Meyrick, yn ei "History of Cardiganshire" yn cofnodi fod mynachod ar un adeg yn cyfarfod mewn tŷ o'r enw Lletty Synod, sydd yn y gymuned.

Crëwyd y gymuned fodern trwy uno plwyfi Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Isaf a Llanafan yn 1974. Felly, mae dwy eglwys plwyf o fewn y gymuned, St. Mihangel, Llanfihangel y Creuddyn (PRN 5176) a St. Afan, Llanafan (PRN 5179) yn bodoli yn ystod y Canoloesoedd.

Roedd plwyfi Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Isaf ac Uchaf yn yn ffurfio rhan o blwydd mwy o faint yn y Canoloesoedd, sef Llanfihangel y Glyn Droed. Eglwys St. Mihangel oedd eglwys y plwyf mawr hwnnw a gellir ei chyfrif fel un o drysorau pensaernïol Ceredigion. Mae dros 80% o'r adeilad yn dyddio i'r Canoloesoedd a nenfwd yr eglwys yn dyddio i dua 1500OC. Cafodd llawer iawn o eglwysi Ceredigion eu hailadeiladu yn ystod y 19eg ganrif (gan gynnwys Eglwys St. Afan) ac felly mae pwysigrwydd arbennig yn perthyn i Eglwys St. Mihangel.

Elfen arall o bwys yn hanes Llanfihangel y Creuddyn yw'r tebygrwydd mai yma oedd ganolfan llywodraethol Cwmwd Creuddyn yn y Canoloesoedd. Yma, o bosibl, oedd bileiniaid neu taeogion Arglwyddi Creuddyn yn byw a byddai pentref bach wedi bodoli a'r tir oddi gwmpas wedi cael ei ffermio ar y cyd gan aelodau'r gymuned.

Mae'n werth nodi bod gwreiddiau plas hanesyddol Trawsgoed yn dyddio yn ôl i'r 13eg ganrif a bod cysylltiad rhwng y plas â theulu'r Vaughaniaid, Arglwyddi Lisburne, ers y cyfnod hwnnw.

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

Diwydiant

Yn annhebyg i'r cymunedau i'r gogledd a'r dwyrain, mae Trawsgoed wedi aros yn gymuned wledig yn bennaf ar hyd y ganrifoedd. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r gymuned yn gorwedd y tu allan i brif ardal y mwyngloddiau ond mae nifer o safleoedd mwyngloddiau i'w cael yma. Hen waith Gwaith Goch (PRN 25918) oedd y fwyaf o rhain o bell ffordd ac mae'i olion yn amlwg iawn yn y dirwedd o hyd. Gyferbyn â'r gwaith mwyn, yn ymyl y ffordd i Bontrhydygroes, y mae adfeilion trawiadol

Pwerdy Pont Ceunant (PRN 24576.) Codwyd y pwerdy gan gwmni o Wlad Belg ym 1898 i gynhyrchu trydan ar gyfer mwynglawdd Wemyss gerllaw.

Mae nifer o felinau wedi eu cofnodi yn y gymuned (PRN 5175, 5183, 9664, 19146, 42469). Ni chofnodir os mai melinau ŷd neu felinau gwlân oeddynt (ar wahân i'r felin ŷd, PRN 5175.) Sut bynnag, ers lawer dydd, roedd y felin ŷd yn ganolog i fywyd y gymuned amaethyddol, lle malwyd grawn lleol i gynhyrchu blawd at ddefnydd y gymuned. Roedd y melinau gwlân hefyd yn bwysig am gynhyrchu defnydd, gwlanen yn enwedig, ar gyfer y gymuned. Cynhyrchwyd cryn dipyn o wlanen yng nghanolbarth Ceredigion ar gyfer mwynwyr yn ystod y 19eg ganrif. Mae hefyd ddwy felin llifio (PRN5181 a 8877) wedi eu cofnodi yma, prawf o bwysigrwydd tyfu a thrin coed yn yr ardal.

Gwasanaethwyd cymunedau cyfagos i'r dwyrain a'r gorllewin gan rheilffordd y Milford & Manchester yn o ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif hyd at ail-hanner yr 20fed ganrif. Er nad oedd y lein wedi rhedeg trwy'r gymuned, gwnaeth llawer i hybu masnach a datblygiad yn yr ardal yn ddi-os.

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 i'r fro ers cyfnodau cynnar.

Ar hyd yr Afon Ystwyth, ar ochr ddeheuol y gymuned, gwelir newid sylweddol yng nghymeriad y dirwedd. Yma, mae dylanwad Plas Trawsgoed i'w gweld yn blaen, gyda gwedd "bonheddig" iawn ar y dirwedd oherwydd presenoldeb hen barciau a phlanhigfeydd coed yr ystad.

Mae'r patrwm anheddu modern yn dal i fod yn un o anheddau gwasgaredig ar y cyfan, gydag ond ychydig o bentrefi wedi datblygu dros y 200 mlynedd diwethaf, fel Llanfihangel y Creuddyn, Y Gors, Abermagwr, Llanafan a Brynafan. Mae'r rhain wedi tyfu i gynnwys adeiladau megis eglwysi, capeli, melinau a gefeiliau, yn bennaf yn ganlyniad i ddatblygiadau cymdeithasol ac economaidd y cyfnod Ôl-ddiwydiannol. Llanfihangel y Creuddyn yw'r hynaf a phwysicaf ar un olwg oherwydd ei statws fel ganolfan o bwys yn y Canoloesoedd.

Anghydffurfiaeth

Y Methodistiaid Calфинаidd oedd yr enwad cryfaf yn y fro, ac mae nifer o gapeli ac ysgoldai Calфинаidd o fewn y gymuned (PRN 19051, 19053, 19137.) Yr hynaf ohonynt yw Capel Cynon, a godwyd yn wreiddiol ym 1791, neu'n gynharach. Roeddent oll wedi cael eu cofnodi i fod mewn cyflwr da ym 1998.

Mae un gapel Wesleaid yn y gymuned, sef Capel Carmel (PRN 19145). Mae yna gofnod hefyd o gapel Bedyddiedig yma, sef Penuel, a godwyd ym 1832. Nid yw lleoliad y capel yma yn hysbys ac mae heb gael ei gofnodi yn y Cofnod Safleoedd ac Henebion Rhanbarthol hyd yma. Mae yna gofnod, sut bynnag, am Gapel Rhiw Melyn (PRN 19720) ond 'does dim manylion amdano ar glawr, ar wahân ei fod yn gapel Methodistiaidd ac yn dal i edrych fel capel.

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. Y bryngaerau Celtaidd. Mae nifer o'r rhain yn y gymuned ac maent yn dystiolaeth pwysig am hen hanes y fro.
2. Y gaer Rhufeinig. Mae presenoldeb y gaer o fewn y gymuned yn fater o ddiddordeb y dylid tynnu sylw ato
3. Llanfihangel y Creuddyn. Mae'r pentref hwn, gyda'i eglwys ganoloesol a'i bwysigrwydd yn yn y canoloesol, yn arbennig o gyfoethog yn ei hanes.
4. Plas Trawsgoed. Mae llawer wedi cael ei ysgrifennu am hanes ystad Trawsgoed ac Arglwyddi Lisburne. Yn ddiau, dyma un o'r agweddau pwysicaf yn hanes y gymuned.

Part 1: History and archaeology

Mesolithic (10000BC – 4000BC)

During this distant period, it is thought that human communities periodically used the natural forests of this hilly 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. Flint scatters have been reported in areas of peat bog to the east and northeast, but there are none presently known within Trawsgoed community.

Neolithic (4000BC – 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. 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)

Trawsgoed 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, this community has a number of comparable monuments. There is one round barrow that is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PRN 2063) and another barrow at Pyllau Isaf (PRN 5172) that was excavated in the 1850s. An impressive cremation urn was found, containing a small cup and cremated bone.

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.

Local discoveries of bronze and stone axes also help bring us closer in touch with the people of the period. Examples of stone axes have been found locally (e.g. PRNs 9993 and 12204).

It should also be remembered that there is now evidence for Bronze Age ore mining in other parts of Ceredigion, especially at Copa Hill, Cwmystwyth, Pontarfynach, which may indicate the relative importance of what is now central Ceredigion during the period. 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 is evidence of a significant and settled Iron Age population within the community. Amongst the most important sites in the community are five Iron Age hillforts, which were built to defend people and property in a society characterised by warrior chieftains and war bands. Four of these forts are Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

It is important that we do not lose sight of the possibility that the majority of people in the area during this period 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.

We can therefore surmise that farming and permanent settlement were established in the area by this time, along with the exploitation of local woodland and hill pasture.

The Roman Period (43AD – 410AD)

Trawsgoed is one of the few communities in the county which has a Roman fort recorded within its boundaries. The Trawsgoed Fort (PRN 1999) lies close to the site of Crosswood House.

Archaeologists have shown that the fort was built c.70AD and remained in use until about 120AD. It is interesting to note the presence of this fort in a district that also possesses a significant number of Celtic hillforts dating to the Iron Age. It is possible that the Romans chose this site in order to show their presence and authority to the native population of the area.

The Roman road (PRN 5222), which connected Trawsgoed to other forts to the north and the south, also ran through this community.

At present, there is no evidence to show to what degree Roman influences affected life in the area but it is possible that a rural area such as this felt considerable cultural and economic influences from the Roman world during nearly 400 years of contact.

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. There is evidence of the activities of the early church in the Trawsgoed area in the dedication of the church at Llanafan (PRN 5176) to the Celtic saint Afan. Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Isaf church (PRN 5179) is dedicated to St. Michael. Dedications to Michael are associated with some churches founded in this period, but we do not know if there are early origins for this church.

Ffynnon Drindod (Trinity Well - PRN 9739) was regarded as a holy well in medieval times and its waters were believed to have healing powers. The tradition of the curative waters of such holy

wells dates back to the Age of the Saints also. This well was described as early as 1684, when the Duke of Beaufort visited the area.

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.

The most reliable information we have of the wider district from the medieval 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. These did not include any lands within Trawsgoed community, but Samuel Rush Meyrick, in his “History of Cardiganshire” records a tradition that the monks would sometimes meet at a house named Lletty Synod (PRN11907), which is in the community.

The modern community was created by uniting the parishes of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Isaf and Llanafan in 1974. Therefore, there are two parish churches in the community, St Michael’s, Llanfihangel y Creuddyn (PRN 5176) and St. Afan, Llanafan (PRN 5179), which existed in medieval times.

In medieval times, the parishes of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Isaf and Uchaf formed part of the larger parish of Llanfihangel y Glyn Droed. St. Michael’s was the parish church of this larger entity and it must be considered to be one of Ceredigion’s architectural treasures. Over 80% of the building dates to the medieval period and the church roof dates to about 1500AD. Many of Ceredigion’s churches were rebuilt in the 19th century (including that of St. Afan) and therefore the value of St. Michael’s is greatly increased.

Another element of significance relating to the history of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn is the probability that it served as the administrative centre of the Commote of Creuddyn in the medieval period. Here, perhaps, the villeins or peasant servants of the Lords of Creuddyn would have lived and a small village may well have existed here, with the surrounding lands farmed in common by members of the community.

It is worth noting that the origins of the historical Crosswood mansion lay in the 13th century and that the association with the Vaughan family, Lords of Lisburne, dates back to that time.

Post-medieval (1540 AD – 1900 AD)

Industry

Unlike neighbouring communities to the north and east, Trawsgoed has always been a predominantly rural community. Most of the community area lies outside the main Ceredigion mining district, but there are several metal mines within its boundaries. The old Gwaith Goch mine (PRN 25918) was certainly the largest of these and its remains are still a visible landscape feature.

Opposite the mine, alongside the road to Pontrhydygroes, are the ruins of the old Pont Ceunant Generator House (PRN 24576.) The power station was built by a Belgian company in 1898 to generate electricity for the nearby Frongoch/Wemyss mine.

There are a number of mills recorded in the community (PRN 5175, 5183, 9664, 19146, 42469). It is not recorded if these were corn or woollen mills (apart from PRN 5175, which was a corn mill). However, in former times, the corn mill was a central feature of the agricultural community's life, where local grains were milled into flour for local use. Woollen mills were also important for the production of cloth, particularly flannel, for use locally. Flannel was produced in great quantities in central Ceredigion for the use of lead miners in the 19th century. There are also two saw mills recorded here (PRN 5181 and 8877), evidence of the historic importance of growing and harvesting trees locally.

The area was served by the Milford and Manchester Railway during the late 19th and for most of the 20th centuries. Although this railway did not pass directly through the community, it undoubtedly did much to encourage trade and development in the district.

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.

Along the course of the Afon Ystwyth, at the southern edge of the community, there is a significant change in the character of the landscape. Here, the influence of the Crosswood estate is evident, with a "gentrified" appearance to the land because of the old parkland and woodland plantations of the estate.

The modern settlement pattern is still one of scattered dwellings, with only a few small villages having developed during the last 200 years, such as Llanfihangel y Creuddyn, Y Gors, Abermagwr, Llanafan and Brynafan. These are typically gathered around churches, chapels, mills and smithies and very much a product of post-medieval social and economic developments. Llanfihangel y Creuddyn is the oldest, and arguably the most important, due to its status as an administrative centre of importance in medieval times.

Nonconformism

The Calvinistic Methodists were the strongest denomination in the area in the past, and there are several Calvinistic Methodist chapels in the community (PRN 19051, 19053, 19137.) The oldest of these is Capel Cynon, which was built in 1791 or earlier. All were recorded as being intact in 1998. There is one Wesleyan Chapel in the community (Capel Carmel – PRN 19145). There is a record of a Baptist chapel called Penuel, built in 1832. Its location is not known and it is not yet recorded in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record. There is a record, however, of a Capel Rhiw Melyn (PRN 19720) of which no details have been recorded, other than that it was a Methodist chapel and still recognisable as a chapel.

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 Celtic hillforts. There are a number of forts in the community and they are important evidence of an early society here.
2. The Roman Fort. The presence of the fort in the community is a matter of great interest and worthy of attention.
3. Llanfihangel y Creuddyn. This village, with its medieval church and its important medieval status, is especially wealthy in its history.
4. Crosswood Mansion. Much has been written about the Crosswood estate and the Lords of Lisburne. Undoubtedly, this is one of the most important themes in the community's history.

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

FINDS

9993

GLANYSTWYTH FARM

ROUND BARROW

2063

FRON DDU

5172

PYLLAU-ISAF

STANDING STONE?

2065

MAEN ARTHUR

Iron Age

HILLFORT

2000

CEFN BLEWOG CAMP

2003

CNWC Y BUGAIL

2004

CASTELL DISGWYLFA

2005

CASTELL-CAREG-WEN

2066

CASTELL GROGWYNION

Iron Age?;Roman?

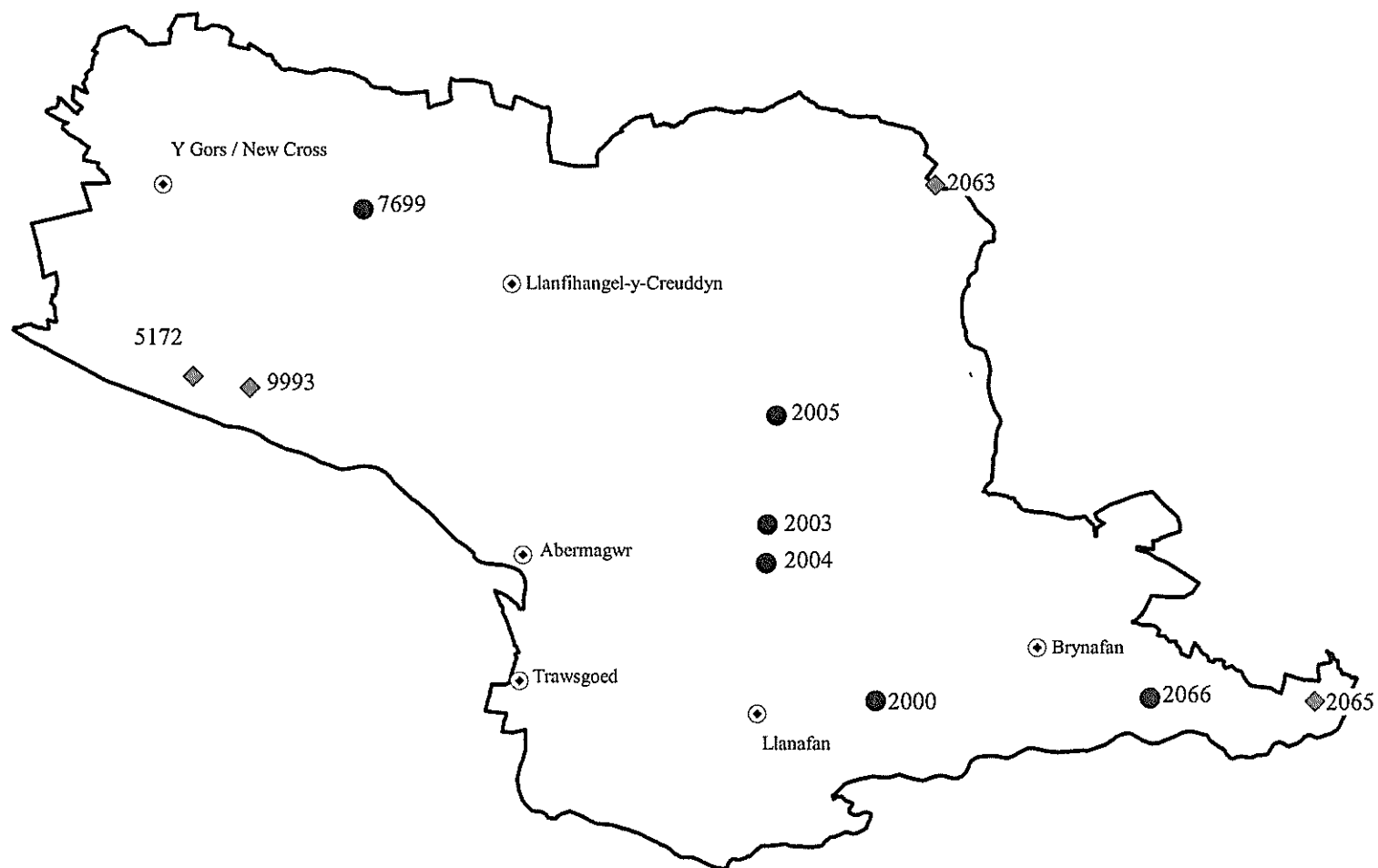
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?

7699

LLWYN Y BRAIN

Map 3: Safleoedd Cynhanesyddol yn Nhrawsgoed
Prehistoric Sites in Trawsgoed

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



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

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Chwefror/February 2003

Iron Age?;Roman?

DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?

7699

LLWYN Y BRAIN

Roman

FINDS

11877

TRAWSGOED

FORT

1999

TRAWSGOED

Dark Age?

CELTIC DEDICATION

10145

ST AFAN DEDICATION

10442

ST CYNON DEDICATION

Medieval

HOLY WELL

9739

FFYNNON DRINDOD

SETTLEMENT

10920

LLANDEU

10923

PENGAMMEYD

12868

LLANFIHANGEL Y CREUDDIN

Medieval?

FINDS

8298

TRAWSGOED

HOSPICE?;FARMHOUSE?

11907

LLETYSYNOD

MAJOR DWELLING

10628

TRAWSGOED

Medieval;Post Med

CHURCH

5176

ST MICHAEL'S

5179

ST AFAN'S

14295

ST MICHAEL'S

COMMON LAND

13608

BANC CYMNEWYDION

Medieval?;Post Med?

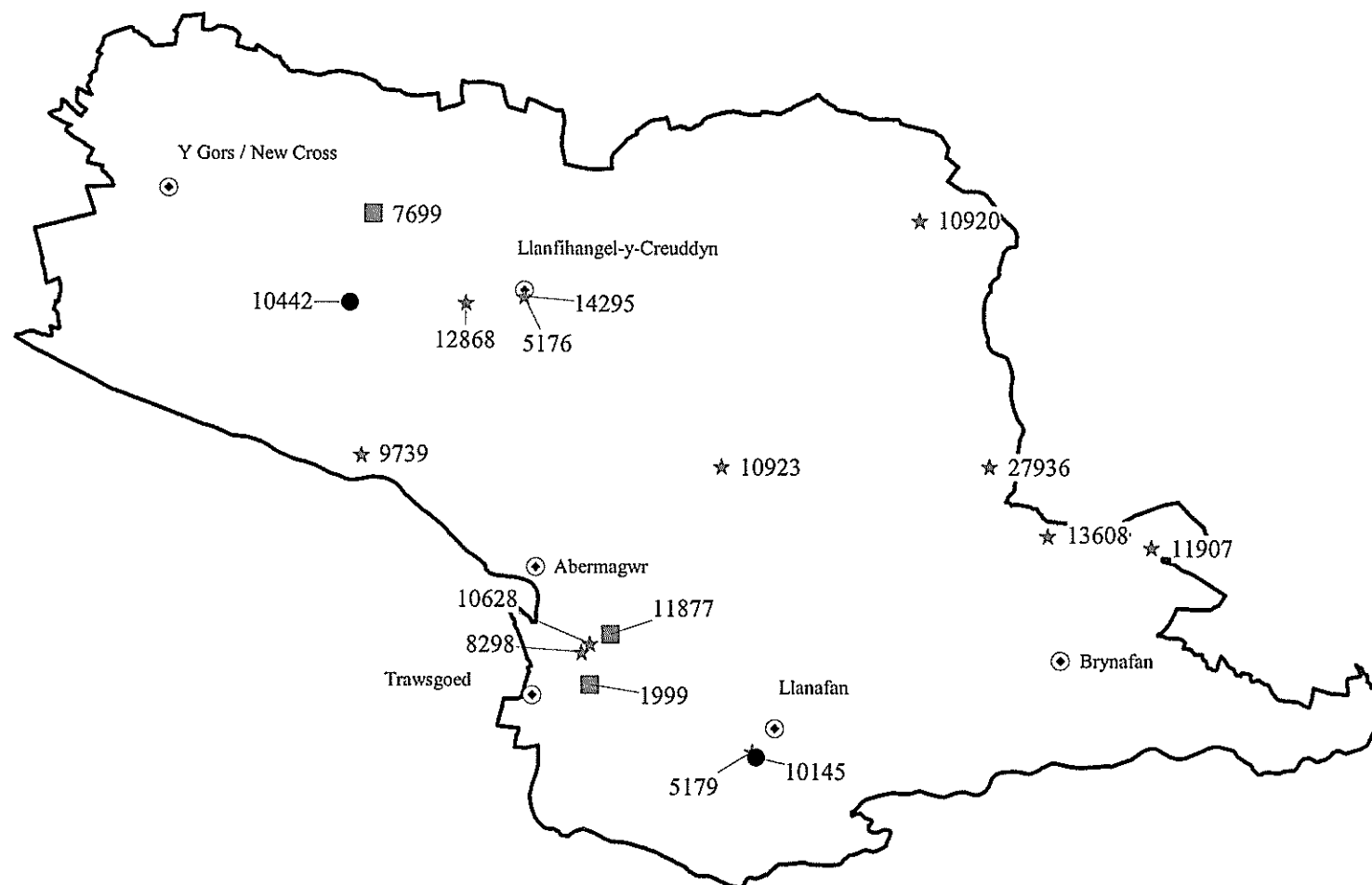
RIDGE AND FURROW

27936

COED CWM NEWYDION

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

- Yr Oes Tywyll - Dark Age
- Rhufeinig - Roman
- ★ Canoloesol - Medieval



Medieval;Post Med

CHURCH

5176	ST MICHAEL'S
5179	ST AFAN'S
14295	ST MICHAEL'S

COMMON LAND

13608	BANC CYMNEWYDION
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Medieval?;Post Med?

RIDGE AND FURROW

27936	COED CWM NEWYDION
-------	-------------------

Post Med

BRIDGE

5180	PONT LLANAFAN
19044	PONT-ABER MAEWR
19048	PONT COEDCAE;PONT HOPCYNS
19377	PONT PENTRE-DU
19709	PONT CEUNANT
42467	MAEN ARTHUR BRIDGE

BRIDGE?

19047	PONT WENALLT;BONT FACH
-------	------------------------

CHAPEL

19051	CAPEL RHYD-Y-FAGWYR
19053	CAPEL AFAN
19137	CAPEL CYNON
19145	CAPEL CARMEL
19720	CAPEL RHIW MELYN

CHAPEL;DWELLING

19719	CAPEL BRYN-AFAN
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CORN MILL

5175	TAN LLAN MILL
------	---------------

COTTAGE

7055	TAN-LLAN MILL HOUSE
7056	PRESWYLFA
7059	GLANRHYD
9383	EITHIN-LLWYDION
10006	MAENARTHUR COTTAGE
24575	BANC CWM NEWYDION COTTAGE

DWELLING

8736	MINFORDD
8737	LLWYNON
17882	TY-MAWR
21285	BRENAN
21286	ABERTRINANT
21287	PENOWCH;PENOWCH FAWR

ENCLOSURE

38019	MAEN ARTHUR ENCLOSURE
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ENCLOSURE?

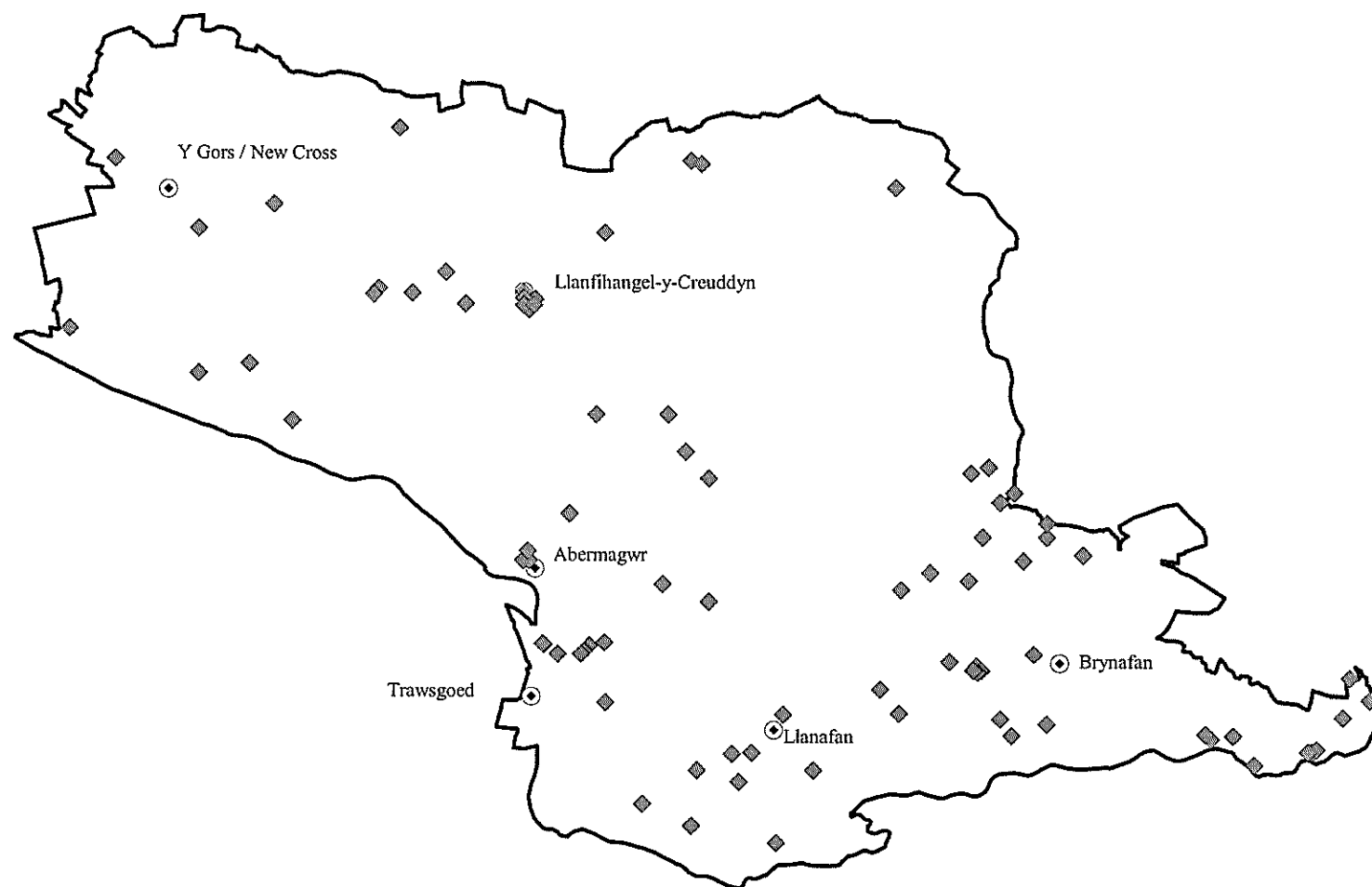
	38028	PANT-YR-HIRIAN ENCLOSURE
ENGINE HOUSE	24576	PONT CEUNANT GENERATOR HOUSE
FOUNTAIN	35366	TRAWSCOED
GARDEN STEPS	35367	TRAWSCOED
GATE	35370	TRAWSCOED
GRAVEL PIT	19149	UNKNOWN
LEAT	9129	LLANAFAN
LEAT;MILL?	5174	MELIN UCHELDRE
LEAT?;MINING FEATURES?	24574	BANC CWM NEWYDION
LODGE	35369	TRAWSCOED
MANSION	7064 19303	TRAWSGOED;CROSSWOOD PEN-Y-WERN
METAL MINE	25991 26652	MAENARTHUR WOOD WEST LEFEL GRAIG GOCH
METAL MINE-LEAD	8343 25918 25919	TRAWSCOED MINE;PANTAUHIRION;GROGWYNION NORTH;PANTANHIRION GWAITHGOCH MINE;GWAITHCOCH MINE PONTRHYDYGROES;MAENARTHUR;PONT-RHYDYGROES
METAL MINE-LEAD ZINC	25892	BLAENCENNANT MINE;BLAEN CAE NANT;ALLT FEDW;BLAENCEUNANT
MILL	5183 9664 19146 42469	CWM-NEWYDION WENALLT OLD MILL MELIN-UCHELDRE MAENARTHUR MILL
MILL?	19049	CWM RHYD-FELIN
MINE	38027	PANT-YR-HIRIAN MINE
PARK	35371	TRAWSCOED
POST OFFICE	7058	OLD POST OFFICE

QUARRY	19055	UNKNOWN
	19057	UNKNOWN
	19710	UNKNOWN
	19724	CHWAREL GOCH
	19783	CRAIG GOCH QUARRY
RESERVOIR	38026	PANT-YR-HIRIAN RESERVOIR
SAW MILL	5181	PONT WENALLT
	8877	ABERMAGWR SAWMILL
SCHOOL	19054	EARL OF LISBURNE'S SCHOOL
	19143	LLANFIHANGEL Y CREUDDYN
SHAFT	38029	PANT-YR-HIRIAN OLD SHAFT
SHEEPFOLD	38032	GRAIG GOLOMENOD
SMITHY	19043	UNKNOWN
	19144	UNKNOWN
TERRACE	7060	LLWYNFYNWENT;CREUDDIN VILLA;CEUNANT;CARTREF
Post Med?		
FOLD?	20990	COED CWM-NEWYDDION
QUARRY	19299	UNKNOWN
	19300	NEW CROSS
SHEEPFOLD	38018	MAEN ARTHUR SHEEPFOLD
Post Med?;Modern		
STABLE	35368	TRAWSCOED
Modern		
QUARRY	38020	MAEN ARTHUR QUARRY I
	38023	MAEN ARTHUR QUARRY II
	38024	BLEWOG QUARRY
	38025	GOGAU QUARRY
TRIANGULATION POINT	38031	CEFN BLEWOG TRIANGULATION POINT
Unknown		
UNKNOWN	6164	CASTELL CYNON

Map 5: Safleoedd Ôl-ganoloesol yn Nhrawsgoed

Post medieval sites in Llanilar

◆ Safleoedd - Sites



Rhan 3: Rhestr safleoedd

Part 3: Site gazetteer

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL TRAWSGOED
TRAWSGOED COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Chwefror/February 2003

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	1999	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67077272
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FORT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Roman
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED		

The site of a Roman fort that is cut through by the modern B4340 south of Trawsgoed Mansion. The fort was about 170m x 128m in size, enclosing 2.1ha. Some archaeological excavation has been undertaken on the site, in 1962 and 1974. Pottery and coins suggest that the fort was founded in the 70s of the 1st century AD, but the archaeology of the site shows that the fort and the associated vicus settlement were burnt before 100AD. The fort was then rebuilt to a slightly different plan and continued in use until c.125 - 130AD.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	2000	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69707246
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HILLFORT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	CEFN BLEWOG CAMP		

An Iron Age hillfort which has two ramparts on its western side and a single rampart on its eastern side. The northern part of the defences is left open and it appears that the fort was therefore never completed.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	2003	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68757400
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HILLFORT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	CNWC Y BUGAIL		

A small univallate hillfort on a natural spur. There is a possible entrance at its southern side.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	2004	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68747366
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HILLFORT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	CASTELL DISGWYLFA		

A small univallate hillfort on a prominent spur. Its small size, 40m x 30m, suggests this is a defended homestead rather than a fort.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	2005	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68837496
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HILLFORT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	CASTELL-CAREG-WEN		

This defensive work is shown on the 1835 Ordnance Survey map. It consists of a weak defensive back across a natural spur, which may have protected an Iron Age settlement. There are faint earthwork traces of other banks, but not enough is understood of this site to be certain of its date and purpose.

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL TRAWSGOED
TRAWSGOED COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Chwefror/February 2003

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	2063	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70227698
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	FRON DDU		

A round barrow that measures 13m in diameter x 1.4m high. The centre of the barrow has been disturbed, but otherwise it is in good condition.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	2065	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73547246
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	STANDING STONE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAEN ARTHUR		

In the early 19th century, Samuel Meyrick mentioned that the place-name "Maen Arthur" may refer to a standing stone. There are several stones noted on historic mapping in the area following the line of the parish boundary between Llanafan and Llanfihangel y Creuddyn.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	2066	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72107249
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HILLFORT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	CASTELL GROGWYNION		

A large Iron Age hillfort overlooking the Ystwyth valley to the south. It is a bivallate fort, occupying a strong position.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5172	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN637753
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	PYLLAU-ISAF		

This barrow was opened c.1850 and in 1851 it was reported that a large funerary urn was found, which contained a large quantity of cremated human bone and a small cup. The urn was broken on excavation, but later reassembled. It was found by one William Hughes and his gravestone at Llanbadarn Fawr includes a reference to the discovery.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5174	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6676
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LEAT;MILL?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MELIN UCHELDRE		

An old mill leat recorded in 1976.

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL TRAWSGOED
TRAWSGOED COMMUNITY AUDIT

Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology
Chwefror/February 2003

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5175	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65837627
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CORN MILL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TAN LLAN MILL		

A former corn mill that was ruined when recorded in 1976. It was described as possessing an overshot mill wheel, millhouse, millpond and millrace. Present condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5176	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66507605
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHURCH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST MICHAEL'S		

The parish church of Llanfihangel y Creuddyn Lower. Approximately 80% of the building is thought to be pre-19th century in date, and local tradition is that most of it, including the chancel, nave and transepts were built in 1268. The tower dates to the 15th century and the roof to c.1500. It is one of the best preserved medieval churches in Ceredigion.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5179	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68477215
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHURCH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST AFAN'S		

This 19th century church was built in c.1860 on the site of a medieval church. In medieval times Llanafan was a chapelry to Llanfihangel y Creuddyn parish, but it had become a parish by 1833.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5180	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68687137
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT LLANAFAN		

A single span road bridge.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5181	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67957152
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SAW MILL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT WENALLT		

A saw mill which had an overshot water wheel surviving when recorded by the Royal Commission in 1976. Present condition unknown.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	5183	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN681745
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MILL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CWM-NEWYDION		

A former water mill that was being used as a store when recorded by the Royal Commission in 1976. Its machinery had been removed by that time.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	6164	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65257613
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	CASTELL CYNON		

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

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	6165	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67947723
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	FFOS-LAS		

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

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7055	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65837627
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TAN-LLAN MILL HOUSE		

Cottage and apparently a former mill-house recorded by RCAHM in 1976 and noted as having a wickerwork chimney hood. Condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7056	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66607604
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PRESWYLFA		

Pair of cottages recorded by RCAHM in 1976. Condition unknown.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7058	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66507610
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	POST OFFICE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	OLD POST OFFICE		

Former post office converted into a dwelling recorded by RCAHM in 1976.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7059	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65217608
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GLANRHYD		

Cottage in poor condition recorded by RCAHM in 1976 and noted as having a wickerwork chimney hood.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7060	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66507610
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TERRACE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLWYNFYNWENT;CREUDDIN VILLA;CEUNANT;CARTREF		

A row of 5 terraced cottages, dating to the late 18th century.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7064	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67077307
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MANSION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED;CROSSWOOD		

One of Ceredigion's most important gentry residences. Trawsgoed was the family seat of the Vaughan's, the Earls of Lisburne, from the 13th century until 1947. From 1802 it became known as Crosswood Park. The present house is of 17th century origin, but was much modified in 1891. It was sold to the government by the Vaughan's in 1947 and became the headquarters of the Agricultural Advisory Service in Wales. In 1996, a limited company headed by John Vaughan, a direct descendant of the original Vaughan family, bought the house.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	7699	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65207676
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Iron Age?;Roman?
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLWYN Y BRAIN		

An oval cropmark shows up on aerial photographs which may represent the site of an Iron Age or Roman enclosure of unknown purpose.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8298	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6773
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED		

10 wooden beams built into Trawsgoed mansion were said to have been brought to the house from Strata Florida abbey after its dissolution. The beams were uncovered when the house was modified in 1891 and found to have biblical inscriptions carved into the wood.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8343	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN704729
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSCOED MINE;PANTAUHIRION;GROGWYNION NORTH;PANTANHIRI		

A minor 19th century lead mine, with a recorded lead ore output of some 200 tons.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8373	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN672731
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSCOED		

Cropmark of unknown significance.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8376	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN637754
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	PWLLAU-ISAF		

Cropmark of unknown significance.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8377	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN669742
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	WEIR		

Cropmark of unknown significance.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8620	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN677736
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Unknown
Enw <i>Name</i>	PARK THE		

Cropmark of unknown significance. Possibly a natural feature.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8736	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN64517499
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MINFORDD		

Roadside house and attached outbuilding of 19th century date, which was improved during or after 1978.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8737	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68747248
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLWYNON		

House improved in 1978.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	8877	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN665738
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SAW MILL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ABERMAGWR SAWMILL		

A mid-19th century estate sawmill with a contemporary water wheel in position. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9129	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6972
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LEAT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANAFAN		

A disused leat.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9383	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70337363
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	EITHIN-LLWYDION		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9664	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67537171
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MILL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	WENALLT OLD MILL		

An old mill complex recorded as disused in 1980. Present use and condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9739	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN651747
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HOLY WELL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	FFYNNON DRINDOD		

A holy well mentioned as early as 1684.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	9993	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN642752
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
Enw <i>Name</i>	GLANYSTWYTH FARM		

The findspot of a Bronze Age stone axe-hammer, found in the mid-19th century and now kept at the National Museum of Wales.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10006	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73547246
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAENARTHUR COTTAGE		

Derelict cottage.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10145	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN685721
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CELTIC DEDICATION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Dark Age?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST AFAN DEDICATION		

A record of the dedication of Llanafan parish church to the Celtic saint Afan.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10442	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6576
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CELTIC DEDICATION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Dark Age?
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST CYNON DEDICATION		

A record of the dedication of an early medieval chapel or church to St Cynon recorded by Baring-Gould and Fisher in 1908.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10628	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67077307
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MAJOR DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED		

A site of a historic home of medieval origins. A post medieval mansion, PRN 7064, now stands here and remains intact and in use, but not as a private residence.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10920	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN699767
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANDEU		

A record of a medieval settlement of this name recorded by William Rees on his Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th century, published in 1932.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	10923	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN682746
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	PENGAMMEYD		

A record of a medieval settlement of this name recorded by William Rees on his Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th century, published in 1932.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	11877	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67257315
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FINDS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Roman
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED		

A small bronze griffin, thought to be a decorative fitting on a cart or waggon, found within the area to the northeast of Trawsgoed fort and of likely Roman date.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	11907	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71897390
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	HOSPICE?;FARMHOUSE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLETYSYNOD		

"Synod" place-name of unknown significance.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	12868	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6676
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SETTLEMENT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANFIHANGEL Y CREUDDIN		

A record of a medieval settlement of this name.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	13608	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN710740
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COMMON LAND	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC CYMNEWYDION		

An area of historic common land.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	14295	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66507605
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHURCH	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ST MICHAEL'S		

See PRN 5176

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	17882	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66557595
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TY-MAWR		

Dwelling in Llanfihangel y Creuddyn village.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19043	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66557380
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SMITHY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A former smithy shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19044	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66547388
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT-ABER MAEWR		

A road bridge shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19047	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6872
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT WENALLT;BONT FACH		

"Pont" place-name on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map taken to indicate the presence of a bridge.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19048	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67217258
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT COEDCAE;PONT HOPCYNS		

A bridge shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19049	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6773
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MILL?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CWM RHYD-FELIN		

A "felin" place-name which suggests that there is a former mill nearby.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19051	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67907473
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL RHYD-Y-FAGWYR		

A Calvinistic Methodist chapel, built in 1865 at Cnwch Coch. Recorded as being intact in 1998.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19053	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68367190
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL AFAN		

A Calvinistic Methodist chapel built in 1806, although the cause dates to 1787. It was rebuilt in 1856 and included a schoolroom. Recorded as intact in 1998.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19054	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68307214
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SCHOOL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	EARL OF LISBURNE'S SCHOOL		

A former school shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. Present usage and condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19055	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68107345
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>	19057	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69757355
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>	19137	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65547609
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL CYNON		

A Calvinistic Methodist chapel originally built sometime between 1760 and 1791. It was rebuilt in 1821 and described as intact in 1998.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19143	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66507599
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SCHOOL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LLANFIHANGEL Y CREUDDYN		

A school shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. Present usage and condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19144	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66597599
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SMITHY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

An old smithy shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19145	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67757505
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL CARMEL		

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel built in 1842 and rebuilt in 1874. Recorded as intact in 1998.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19146	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67207661
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MILL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MELIN-UCHELDRE		

A water mill shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. Present use and condition not known.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19149	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68037720
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	GRAVEL PIT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

A gravel pit shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19299	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62597578
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>	19300	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN62987724
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	NEW CROSS		

A minor quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19303	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN63707664
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MANSION	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PEN-Y-WERN		

A large country residence and associated buildings shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. Not included in Francis Jones' Historic Cardiganshire Homes published in 2000.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19377	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN64147548
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT PENTRE-DU		

A road bridge shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19709	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70727438
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT CEUNANT		

A road bridge shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19710	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71007412
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>	19719	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70897300
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL;DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL BRYN-AFAN		

19th century non-conformist chapel, converted into a dwelling.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19720	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71317385
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	CHAPEL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CAPEL RHIW MELYN		

A small Methodist chapel. The building is still in good condition and recognisable as a chapel.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19724	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72787205
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CHWAREL GOCH		

A small disused quarry on the bank of the Ystwyth.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	19783	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70457400
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	CRAIG GOCH QUARRY		

A minor quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	20990	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70357455
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FOLD?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	COED CWM-NEWYDDION		

A circular fold or enclosure seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21285	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN64357685
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BRENAN		

Historic home mentioned by Cardiganshire historian Samuel Rush Meyrick in his 1810 volume "The History of Cardiganshire."

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21286	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67137505
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	ABERTRINANT		

Historic home mentioned by Cardiganshire historian Samuel Rush Meyrick in his 1810 volume "The History of Cardiganshire."

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	21287	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN65437751
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PENOWCH;PENOWCH FAWR		

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

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24574	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN700737
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LEAT?;MINING FEATURES?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC CWM NEWYDION		

An old leat associated with Craig Goch lead mine.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24575	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN708738
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BANC CWM NEWYDION COTTAGE		

Ruined cottage recorded by the Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	24576	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN706743
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ENGINE HOUSE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONT CEUNANT GENERATOR HOUSE		

see Frongoch & Wemyss Mines for references for this site.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25892	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN697770
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD ZINC	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLAENCENNANT MINE;BLAEN CAE NANT;ALLT FEDW;BLAENCEUNANT		

A minor 19th century lead mine. Recorded 19th century output is of 250 tons of lead ore and 100 tons of zinc ore.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25918	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN710724
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GWAITHGOCH MINE;GWAITHCOCH MINE		

A disused metal mine complex. It has a recorded 19th century output of 1000 tons of lead ore.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25919	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN736728
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE-LEAD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PONTRHYDYGROES;MAENARTHUR;PONT-RHYDYGROES		

Disused metal mine complex. Minor working.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	25991	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN726723
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAENARTHUR WOOD WEST		

Minor metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	26652	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN707723
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	METAL MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	LEFEL GRAIG GOCH		

An old level which was probably associated with the Grogwynion lead mine.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	27936	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN705746
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	RIDGE AND FURROW	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	COED CWM NEWYDION		

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation adjacent to Fold? PRN 20990.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35366	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67037303
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	FOUNTAIN	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED		

A circular pond with a central two tiered fountain.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35367	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67027302
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	GARDEN STEPS	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED		

Garden steps in the gardens of Trawsgoed mansion, listed by Cadw in 1996.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35368	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN668730
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	STABLE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?;Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED		

Old stable block at Trawsgoed mansion. Listed by Cadw in 1996.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35369	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66687308
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	LODGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED		

A lodge built in 1893 for, and beside the main entrance to, Trawsgoed House.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35370	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN66677309
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	GATE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSGOED		

The flanking walls are of coped stone and curve outwards. The gates are missing but the cast-iron gate-piers are present.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	35371	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6773
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	PARK	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	TRAWSCOED		

Parkland at Trawsgoed mansion shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38018	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7327072166
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SHEEPFOLD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med?
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAEN ARTHUR SHEEPFOLD		

A rectangular drystone structure measuring 4m x 5m and surviving to a height of 0.5m in places. It is located just below the rock face called Dove Rock. From the OS 6 inch 1st edition 1886 map, this structure appears to be a sheepfold. The structure is in near ruin and is covered in a deep layer of stable ground vegetation CAP 1999 Includes an unusual wall of flat stone slabs set on end. Demolition date unknown. Still inhabited 1840's FE 2000

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38019	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7328572164
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAEN ARTHUR ENCLOSURE		

The remains of a drystone walled enclosure, surrounding PRN 38018, measuring approximately 15m x 15m and up to 1.3m high in places. The dimensions of this enclosure are difficult to ascertain as the FE road has destroyed much of the northern part of the site. The southern side survives to a height of 1.3m.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38020	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7331772184
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAEN ARTHUR QUARRY I		

Small modern stone quarry, used for the construction of the FE road. Measuring 6m x 6m and up to 3m high. Currently the quarry is disused and slightly overgrown with a layer of stable ground vegetation.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38023	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7241072271
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAEN ARTHUR QUARRY II		

Small disused modern stone quarry that was used for the construction of the FE road. The quarry is currently disused with a thin layer of stable ground vegetation.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38024	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6957372695
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	BLEWOG QUARRY		

Large disused stone quarry previously used for the construction of the FE road. The quarry is currently disused with a thin layer of stable ground vegetation.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38025	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7060372442
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	GOGAU QUARRY		

Large disused stone quarry previously used for the construction of the FE road. The quarry is currently disused with a thin layer of stable ground vegetation.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38026	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7043972860
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	RESERVOIR	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-YR-HIRIAN RESERVOIR		

Reservoir as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map. The area is now planted with trees and this feature no longer exists. Destroyed and the area is now planted.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38027	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7016672936
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MINE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-YR-HIRIAN MINE		

Lead mine as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition 1886 map. There did not appear to be any evidence of this site, however, the area was heavily planted with conifers and there was a thick layer of ground vegetation. There was no evidence of this site although with a dense conifer plantation and thick undergrowth there could still be remains of this structure.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38028	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7040872845
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE?	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-YR-HIRIAN ENCLOSURE		

Possible enclosure as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map that is more than likely associated to PRN 38027. The area was planted and there was no evidence of this enclosure. More than likely destroyed by FE ploughing and planting in the past.

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Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38029	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7037072861
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SHAFT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	PANT-YR-HIRIAN OLD SHAFT		

Air shaft as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map, Card 11SW. There was no evidence of this shaft suggesting that the hole had been filled in either by the FE or by the nearby owners of the farm.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38031	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6973472489
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	TRIANGULATION POINT	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Modern
Enw <i>Name</i>	CEFN BLEWOG TRIANGULATION POINT		

Site of a triangulation point. No details known.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	38032	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7324272165
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	SHEEPFOLD	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	GRAIG GOLOMENOD		

Sheep pen as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map, Card 16NE. Unknown.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	42467	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7236372316
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAEN ARTHUR BRIDGE		

Finely constructed stone bridge with stone lintel. Has similarities with culverts and bridge in the Hafod Estate (Maen Arthur was once part of the Estate 1780 to 1810). Fairly ornate in style FE 1999. In fair condition though a crack in one of the lintels testifies that this bridge will not take any loading.

Cyfeirnod <i>Record Number</i>	42469	Cyfeirnod Grid <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7377072610
Math o safle <i>Site Type</i>	MILL	Cyfnod <i>Period</i>	Post Med
Enw <i>Name</i>	MAENARTHUR MILL		

Presumed site of mill, majority on private land but sensitivity continues onto FE land. Dates from Crosswood Estate from 16th century and went out of use in 1760s. Fed by leat from dam on Nant Cell.

Manylion cyswllt **Contact Details**

Manylion cyswllt

Contact details

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

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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SYLWER: MAE CROESO I CHI ANFON UNRHYW WYBODAETH YCHWANEGOL AM HANES Y FRO AR Y DAFLN 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?

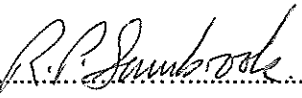
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COMMUNITY AUDIT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2003/28

**Chwefror 2003
February 2003**

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

Swydd / Position: Heritage Projects Manager

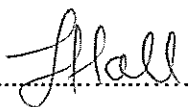
Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 26/02/2003

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 26/02/2003

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