

AROLWG HANES  
**LLANGADOG**  
HERITAGE AUDIT



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria  
Ar gyfer Balchder Bro  
Awst 2004

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology  
For Balchder Bro  
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AROLWG HANES  
LLANGADOG COMMUNITY  
HERITAGE AUDIT

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## **1. Summary**

This document was commissioned and funded by Balchder Bro, for the Llangadog Community Area, and carried out in the first three months of 2004. The audit is intended to provide information to enable the development of an interpretive programme within the community.

The project included elements of historical research primarily from the Regional Sites and Monuments Record covering southwest Wales and from a public consultation held on April 28th 2004. This provided valuable information regarding previously unrecorded historical and archaeological information within the community of Llangadog. Further information was provided by records of accessions (donated items) from the Llangadog Community Area held at Carmarthenshire County Museum. This information has been synthesised to produce this final project report, and to enhance the Regional Sites and Monuments Record for the Llangadog community and the southwest Wales region.

The report highlights the enormous diversity and wealth of archaeological remains within Llangadog community, whose heritage is an important cultural, interpretive and economic asset. Several themes are highlighted that could be used in any future interpretative scheme.

## **2. The Llangadog Community Heritage Audit**

### **2.1 The Audit**

The archaeological heritage of the Llangadog Community Area is rich in content and diversity and contains examples of many of the types of archaeological site that can be found in the Tywi valley and east Carmarthenshire as a whole. This report attempts to bring together the known information about archaeological and historic sites within the boundaries of the modern Community Council area of Llangadog and is the result of historical research and public consultation. The work was commissioned and funded by Balchder Bro, and undertaken by Cambria Archaeology during the first three months of 2004.

### **2.2 Acknowledgements**

Cambria Archaeology wishes to thank Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook, for their work in producing the earlier draft of this audit, and Mr Gavin Evans, Curator of Carmarthenshire County Museum, for supplying details of the museum collections from the Llangadog area. A special word of thanks is also due to the members of the public who assisted in the production of this document by contributing information, photographs and documents that allowed us to enhance the Sites and Monuments Record for Llangadog Community and southwest Wales.

## 2.3 Objectives

The project brief set the following objectives: -

1. To produce a report on the archaeological heritage of the community of Llangadog, including a gazetteer of sites with associated mapping.
2. To enhance the regional Sites and Monuments Record<sup>1</sup> (SMR) for the Llangadog Community Area as a sustainable record.

## 2.4 Methodology

Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) is one of the four regional archaeological trusts in Wales. Public education in archaeology is one of Cambria's fundamental charitable roles.

The organisation has developed an outreach service aimed at helping communities take advantage of their heritage assets through the preparation of Heritage Audits.

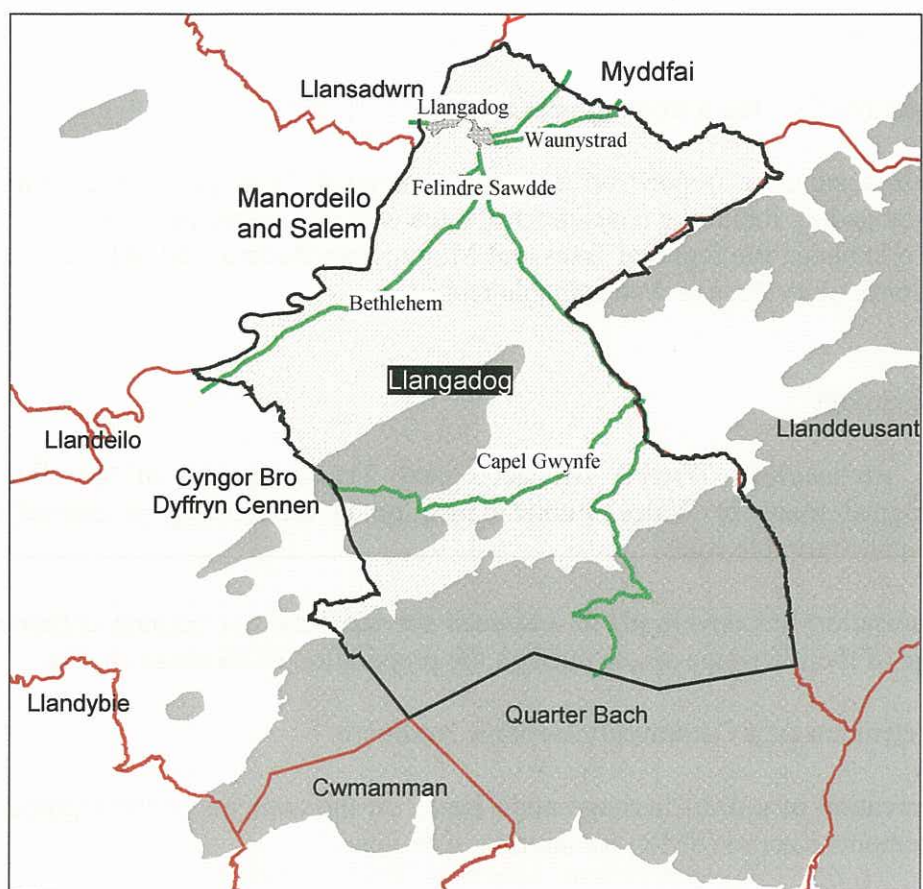
The key elements of a Community Heritage Audit are: -

- The creation of a draft heritage audit based on the contents of the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for southwest Wales.
- A public consultation to ensure that local people have an opportunity to contribute to the gathering of historical information, as well as to comment on the heritage priorities of the community. This is achieved through public meetings and the distribution of information gathering leaflets.
- The production of a final report that includes all available information and which will allow the preparation of recommendations for the future interpretation and management of the community's heritage resource.
- The enhancement of the regional SMR through the addition of new or corrected information produced by the community consultation and by project research.

These elements were all included in the Llangadog Heritage Audit. The community public meeting was held on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April.

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<sup>1</sup> The regional SMR is a dynamic, public record of archaeological and historical sites that is maintained by Cambria Archaeology. There are four regional SMRs that cover Wales, and they each contribute along with the National Monuments Record (NMR), Cadw and the National Museums and Galleries of Wales to CARN, an on-line index to archaeological data maintained by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). The SMR is accessible to members of the public by visiting, phoning or emailing Cambria, or on-line through the CARN website, hosted by the RCAHMW on [www.rcahmw.org.uk](http://www.rcahmw.org.uk).



*Map 1/ Mapiau 1: Cymuned Llangadog/ Llangadog Community*

### 3. Llangadog Community's Heritage

#### 3.1 PREHISTORY

Llangadog community has a great number of prehistoric sites of interest, including findspots of prehistoric artefacts, burial sites and some settlement sites.

Possibly the earliest artefact recorded in the Community Area is a flint hand axe (PRN 913) of reportedly Palaeolithic date (250,000BC – 10,000BC), which was found in 1968 but of which no further information is known. The area would have been sparsely populated during this period, and would have been repeatedly affected by glacial ice sheets. The most recent Ice Age ended *c* 10,000BC. The evidence for human activity in this period was related to the presence of hunter-gatherer groups that may have occasionally exploited the local landscape.

There are no reported finds or sites that can be dated to the Mesolithic period (10,000BC – 4500BC), which was again a period in which communities of hunter-gatherers may have exploited the natural resources of the area, but are unlikely to have established permanent settlements as they are believed to have been essentially nomadic groups.

There are several possible sites that belong to the Neolithic period (4500BC – 2200BC), the period in which the first farmers are likely to have settled in the area. As farmers, Neolithic people lived in settled communities and they have left behind many impressive burial monuments, particularly chambered tombs or cromlechs. In Llangadog community, there are four reported Neolithic burial sites (PRNs 4044, 4045, 5519 and 34670) although only one of these, Waun Pwtlyn (PRN 4044, Plate 1.) has been confirmed as a genuine site, described as a probable Neolithic long barrow and protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.



*Plate 1. Waun Putlyn Long Barrow (PRN 4044)*



By the far the greatest number of prehistoric monuments in the Community Area date to the Bronze Age (2200BC – 700BC). There are over 50 identified or suspected burial mounds, cairns and standing stones within the area that are thought to be of Bronze Age date. Many of these types of monument are associated with cremation burials and many are found on the ridges and peaks of the Black Mountain and local hilltops such as Garn Goch and Trichrug (Plate 2.).



*Plate 2. Carn Trichrug (Prn 900)*

Bronze Age communities were settled farmers, yet very few settlement sites of the period have been discovered in west Wales. The great number of burial sites is, however, evidence that a relatively large and settled population must have lived in the region. It is possible that some of the hut circles that are recorded on the Black Mountain commons may date to this period, but at present we cannot be sure of this. A small number of artefacts found in the Llangadog Community Area show that a population must have been present locally during the Bronze Age. These artefacts include stone axes (PRNs 4050 & 4054) and a flint knife (PRN 909). An important find of a Bronze Age hoard of gold bracelets (PRN 1) from Maenordeilo, just outside the Community Area gives us further indication of the presence of a settled and sophisticated population in this part of the Tywi valley over 3000 years ago.

Whereas the Bronze Age archaeology of the area is notable for its burial sites, the archaeology of the Iron Age in west Wales is notable for its settlement sites, Iron Age burial sites being virtually unknown in the archaeological record. The Iron Age spans the period from c. 700BC until the Roman conquest, which had occurred in this region by c. AD74. The Iron Age of southwest Wales is characterised by numerous small and scattered, enclosed farmsteads. Each of these probably contained the roundhouses of an extended family group. Some larger hillforts indicate the presence of an element of centralised, political control.

There are five known hillforts within the Llangadog Community Area. These include the magnificent sites on Garn Goch near Bethlehem. The largest of these sites, Y Garn Fawr (PRN 887), is one of the largest hillforts in Wales (Plate 3.). The massive stone ramparts may have provided protection for the surrounding farming population in times of trouble. However, it might also have been the symbol of the political strength of a powerful local chieftain.

We currently know very little of their everyday lives of the local Iron Age farmers. Only a few finds of possible Iron Age or Romano-British artefacts are known locally to bring us into contact with this farming population. Part of a quern stone, of the type used to grind wheat, has been found near Felindre Sawdde (PRN 847) and a stone spindle whorl, used to hand-spin wool, has been found at Bryn Meilwch (PRN 11210). Each find is significant as they tell us that cereals were grown and sheep kept by local communities in late prehistoric times.



*Plate 3. Y Garn Fawr (PRN 887)*



### 3.2 ROMAN & EARLY MEDIEVAL

The Roman presence in the Tywi valley is a well-known aspect of local history. Roman forces had subdued the native Demetae tribe by AD74 and held a vice-like grip over the countryside with a network of military forts. During the period of conflict Roman armies established temporary bases known as “marching camps,” examples of which are known in neighbouring Myddfai community. More permanent forts were built at Llandoverly and Llandeilo and occupied in the late 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> century, probably first built to seal the conquest of the area, and then maintained in order to keep the peace. These were connected by a road along the western side of the Tywi valley that formed part of the wider Roman road network, covering the whole of the country. It is possible that small *vicus* settlements then developed outside these forts, housing a civilian population that engaged in trade with the military garrisons. However, it is probable that the bulk of the native population continued to farm the land. With time Roman customs and institutions, and the Latin language, would have had a significant influence on all parts of society.

Although there is strong archaeological evidence for the presence of Roman armies in several communities adjacent to Llangadog, there is at present little recorded evidence of activity in this period from within the Community Area itself. A single site of Roman, or Romano-British, date (between AD74 and AD410) is recorded locally, but it is perhaps one of the most interesting sites in the mid-Tywi valley. Llys Brychan (PRN 4047) was partly excavated in 1961, when what is thought to be a Roman bathhouse was uncovered. Later observations suggest that this is attached to a more substantial villa complex, thought to date to the period spanning c. AD200 – AD400, the home of a wealthy local, Romanised, family. It is perhaps particularly significant that Llys Brychan is located close to the Iron Age hillforts on Garn Goch. It is known that hillforts were abandoned following the Roman conquest and that the ruling classes quickly adopted Roman customs and laws. It is possible that the villa at Llys Brychan represents the home of an important member in local society, perhaps a descendant of the chieftains that once ruled the area from the hillfort.

Llys Brychan is also a possible link between the Romanised world and the Brythonic society that emerged at the end of the Roman period, marked by the withdrawal of Roman imperial authority in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century. It seems that many small kingdoms developed Post-Roman society in Wales, with the *llys* or court at the heart of each kingdom. It is possible that Llys Brychan itself had such a function, and this could explain its name. However, there is no archaeological evidence at present to confirm this. It is equally possible that a tradition grew up in later times associating the ruins of the ancient Romano-British villa with a seat of power of the powerful early medieval ruler Brychan Brycheiniog. Brycheiniog held sway over much of mid-Wales, including Breconshire, which takes its name from him.

The early medieval period (AD410 – AD1094) was, until recently, known as the “Dark Ages” and there is indeed a dearth of information relating to life and society in the Llangadog area during this period. There are no recorded sites in the area that are confirmed as dating to this period, but one significant theme originating in early medieval times, which continues to influence modern society, can be described. The rise of the Christian church during later Roman times saw a great flourishing of missionary activity in the early medieval period. In Wales this period has often been referred to as “The Age



of the Saints,” rather than the Dark Ages, in recognition of the fact that the period was in fact one of immense cultural and spiritual development for the Welsh people. The saints were in fact early Christian missionaries and ecclesiastical figures who founded and expanded monasteries, as houses of devotion and learning, across the country. The names of leading figures who lived during the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, such as Dewi, Teilo and Padarn are commemorated today in many churches, and the very name of Llangadog commemorates St Cadog, a 6<sup>th</sup> century saint, reputedly the grandson of Brychan Brycheiniog and the founder of the monastery of Llancarfan Fawr in the Vale of Glamorgan. Tradition has it that Cadog was active in Glamorganshire and Breconshire and there are many churches that bear his name in both counties. He is said to have founded the church at Llangadog also. Cadog also travelled outside Wales and established churches as far afield as Brittany, Scotland and Cornwall.

Apart from the site of the present parish church, there is another possible church site in the community that may have early medieval origins. 400m southeast of the Roman villa at Llys Brychan is a field known as Mynwent y Capel (Chapel Cemetery) or Cae Capel (PRN 4051), which was described as having the foundations of an earlier enclosure within its boundaries when visited by the RCAHM in 1903. It has been suggested that its proximity to Llys Brychan and its “Mynwent” name make it a possible early Christian church and cemetery site. Another possible early medieval church site is found at Capel Tydist (PRN 897), although current evidence suggests that it was a later medieval chapel-of-ease. Similarly, the church of Capel Gwynfe (PRN 5516) was probably a chapel-of-ease in medieval times, serving this remote part of the community, but there is not enough known about its origins to say whether or not it had early medieval roots.

### 3.3 MEDIEVAL

Llangadog has a wealth of medieval history, relating to the period between c. AD1080 and AD1540, which can be briefly summarised under the following themes.

#### *The Ecclesiastical Borough of Llangadog*

The medieval church has a prominent and interesting history in the Llangadog area. As mentioned previously, there are ecclesiastical sites at Capel Gwynfe and Capel Tydist that may have early medieval origins, but which certainly appear to have been used as chapels-of-ease in later medieval times. The main parish church of St. Cadog's (PRN 4049, Plate 4.) was the focus of the medieval settlement of Llangadog, and had something of an elevated status as, by the 13<sup>th</sup> century the settlement was an ecclesiastical borough, part of the large estates of the Bishops of St. Davids. The church, originally dedicated to St David, was dedicated to Cadog by the 1130s, although Cadog may just have been a lay benefactor. From 1283 to 1287 it was constituted as an episcopal collegiate church (PRN 8330) for a precentor and 21 canons, a late *de novo* institution by Bishop Bek. It is assumed that this was established within the parish church, but there is no evidence for the location of any conventual buildings or accommodation. It moved to Abergwili in 1287. The small, suboval churchyard at St. Cadog's (PRN 49286) was formerly circular, and it has been suggested that it may have lain at the north end of a very large, oval ecclesiastical enclosure.

The Black Book of St. Davids, compiled in 1326, is a fascinating historical record of the borough town of Llangadog, the surrounding countryside or *Patria* of Llangadog, and the settlement at Felindre Sawdde. It includes the names of many of the inhabitants and describes the duties that they were expected to perform in the service of the Bishop.



*Plate 4. St Cadog's Church (PRN 4049)*

#### *Castell Meurig*

The motte and bailey castle of Castell Meurig (PRN 5515) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. An imposing motte with a well-preserved horseshoe-shaped bailey earthworks, it is an impressive reminder of the decades of conflict that characterised the history of the district during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The castle is referred to in 1203,



1208 and 1209 as being captured during the Welsh-English struggles and reputedly has associations with the royal Princes of Deheubarth, as well as the Anglo-Norman invaders. There is a modern house in the bailey.

### ***Agriculture***

The countryside around Llangadog was well settled and farmed during medieval times and there are many archaeological and historical sites that represent this aspect of the community's history. These include records of medieval corn mills and farmsteads, but also the important remains of a medieval strip field system (PRN 8329) at Felindre Sawdde (Plate 5.). This was populated by a settlement of bondmen, serfs bound to the service of their lord, in medieval times. Felindre Sawdde was granted an annual fair in 1383 and may have been a *maerdref*; its unusual rectangular form and the accompanying strip fields are unique within the upper Towy valley.

The common land of the community, from Garn Goch to the Black Mountain, is still dotted with the ruins of the houses and huts of medieval herdsmen who spent the summer grazing season with their animals at their *hafodydd* or summer-houses on the mountain pastures. Understanding the agricultural history of the community is of great importance in explaining and enjoying the modern landscape and is a major historical theme.



*Plate 5. Strip fields at Felindre Sawdde*

### 3.4 POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (1540 – Present)

There are several areas of interest relevant to the post-Medieval period within Llangadog Community, which are dealt with thematically in this section.

#### *Christian Heritage:*

The church of St.Cadog's, mentioned in the discussion of the medieval ecclesiastical borough, underwent considerable alterations in 1888-9. At this time the south porch was re-built, the chancel arch and transept arches replaced and some external buttressing took place. All windows, and the south and west doors were replaced, as were the roofs and floors. In addition, ninety percent of the building was repointed and replastered. Despite this, sixty percent of the fabric of the present church building is pre 19<sup>th</sup> century, the chancel, nave, north and south transepts and tower all being medieval.

The present All Saints church at Capel Gwynfe (PRN 35363), a chapelry to Llangadog parish, was constructed in 1898-9 immediately to the northeast of Capel Gwynfe (PRN 5516, Plate 6.), which it replaced in an extension of its own churchyard. The earlier chapel became disused, ultimately becoming the present church hall. A chapel has been present at Capel Gwynfe since at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, when it was depicted on Saxton's map as 'Capel Gwenvye', but the present structure (the present church hall) can be dated to the period 1812-18 and appears to contain no earlier fabric. It is said to be the successor of a building of c1710, which was of much the same plan and dimensions. The churchyard at Capel Gwynfe (PRN 49287) appears originally to have been small and polygonal, although it has been suggested that it formerly occupied a large, polygonal outer enclosure now represented by field boundaries.



*Plate 6. Capel Gwynfe church hall (PRN 5516)*

The spiritual needs of the nonconformists in Llangadog community were met by at least ten chapels and remarkably, at a time when so many Welsh chapels are abandoned or converted to secular use, at least six of these are still in use for worship. The Calvinistic Methodist cause at Capel Goshen (PRN 20401) probably began in the 1740s when Howell Harries, an early Methodist, apparently preached in Llangadog, possibly in the garden of the Red Lion inn. Baptists worshipped at Capel Sion, Carregsawdde (PRN



51405), where the cause began c.1806. There were also a number of Independent chapels at Capel Bethlehem (PRN 18863), built c.1800; at Capel-y-Maen (PRN 18866) built c.1852; and at Capel Seion, Llangadog (PRN 18936) where the original chapel was built c.1909 on the site of the present Community Centre. This chapel has since been demolished, the present Capel Seion (PRN 50445) being in Walters Road. Many of the Independent causes began much earlier than the construction of their chapels, with much worship taking place in homes and barns in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

### ***Social History:***

There is a rich social history relating to life in the farms, cottages and villages of the district. Much remains alive only in oral tradition and is undocumented. This can relate to activities around local shops, public houses etc that reflect the development of the community during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It may also apply to historical events, such as the Rebecca Riots, or to poets, authors or artists that have been associated with the Llangadog area. One aspect of the social life of the area is the trotting race. The oldest race meeting has been held every Easter Monday since 1884 when the meeting consisted of galloping, trotting and hurdle racing. During the late 1800s trotting races were still run along the roads but, as the car took over, the racing was moved to tracks in the fields. There have been a variety of venues but since 1999 the meeting has been held on the hard track just over the mountain from Llangadog at Tairgwaith.

### ***Industrial History:***

Llangadog has several rural industrial traditions of great significance. These include the historic limestone quarrying and lime-burning industries that have left an indelible mark on the Black Mountain commons, a good example being the complex of sites associated with quarrying and lime burning on Carn Cennen (PRNs 27608; 31826; 31828; 31829; 33433). There was a woollen mill on the Afon Dulais at Cwm Dŵr (PRN 21904) and a corn mill, Glansenvin Mill (PRN 18950), two miles east of Llangadog.

Forges and smithies such as the blacksmith's workshop at Felindre (PRN 21920) are recorded and even lead mines have previously worked within the community. Remnants of the silver/lead mining industry, at its peak in the latter half of the nineteenth century, survive three miles east-southeast of Llangadog at the Cae Sara mine, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is possible that lead mining began at Cae Sara in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although large-scale development took place from 1851, initially under the management of Henry Gibson as the Great Welsh Silver Lead Mine. The evidence visible on the ground today relates to a brief, although busy, period of industry between 1851 and 1870. The characteristic Cornish engine house (PRN 47659, Plate 7.), with its high chimneystack dominates the skyline above the former mining complex and survives due to its solid construction, necessary to support the heavy beams which transferred motion from the engine cylinders to the line of pumps running down the engine shaft. The ruins of several additional buildings survive within the two and a half acre focus of the mine, and others have been lost entirely. A large building (PRN 47663) south-southwest of the engine house is the best preserved of the associated structures.

Later industrial activity is represented by the creamery (PRN 51419) on the outskirts of Llangadog. This celebrates its half centenary this year and it stands as a testament to the importance of pastoral dairy farming in the area.

***Agricultural History:***

The predominantly agricultural character of the community is of course the result of thousands of years of farming and land management. The landscape is one of dispersed farms, small pasture fields and small woods. Away from the villages, dispersed farms and other houses dominate the settlement pattern. Most buildings are of 19th- and 20th-century date and are stone built. There is a range of farmhouse types, but the majority are two-storeys and three-bays and in the vernacular tradition or more polite 'Georgian' style of the early- to mid-19th century. Larger dwellings are present, as well as smaller houses and cottages. Most farms constitute substantial ranges, often semi-formally arranged around a yard, though single ranges of smaller buildings are present on the smaller farms. Nearly all farms have modern agricultural buildings. Superimposed onto the old-established pattern of dispersed farms is a scattering of a small number of later 19th-20th-century dwellings, in a variety of styles and materials.

The history and traditions of those who have worked the land are an important element in the community's heritage, whether it is in relation to matters such as the administration of the parish Court Leet, or to the shepherding and dairying traditions of the district.

***Myths & Legends:*** There appear to be very few myths and legends directly associated with the community area. The community recounted none at the heritage evening or on the information gathering sheets.



*Plate 7. The Cornish engine house at Cae Sara (PRN 47659)*

#### **4. 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 landscape. It is important to look upon the historic landscape in its entirety as an archaeological feature. The landscape contains evidence for all human activity that has occurred in the community over thousands of years – from Bronze Age burial mounds to the lime working features of more recent times - and is a major element of the historic environment.
2. Religious life. During the medieval period Llangadog was an important centre of religious activity, focused on the parish church of St Cadog, briefly an Episcopal collegiate church. The number of nonconformist chapels in the area, and their survival in use as chapels today demonstrates the important role that religion has continued to play in the lives and traditions of the community.
3. Industrial activity. The area has many archaeological features relating to industry, ranging from the blacksmith's workshops to the nationally important mining features surviving at Cae Sara. Industry is therefore another significant aspect of the heritage of the local community. The modern creamery is currently one of the largest employers in the middle and upper Tywi valley and highlights the importance of industry in the lives of the local population.
4. Garn Goch. The impressive hillfort complex at Garn Goch deserves a separate mention in its own right. This site is of national importance and dominates the later prehistoric landscape of the Tywi valley.





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	CAIRN	32365
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	LEAT	33424
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	LIME KILN	33429
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BANC MELYN	LIME WORKINGS	27608
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BANC WERNWGAN	CAIRNFIELD	23857
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BLACK MOUNTAIN	COMMON LAND	13802
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27396
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27397
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27398
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27399
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27400
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27401
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27402
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27403
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27404
BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27405
BLAEN SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LIME WORKINGS	24459
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BLAEN-LLWYNNANT	FARM	36070
BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27383
BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27384
BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27385
BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27386
BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27387
BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27388
BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27392
BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27393
BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27394
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BRYN MEILWCH	FINDSPOT	11210
BRYN MEILWCH	FARMSTEAD	36068
BRYN MOUNTAIN ROAD	ROAD	3337
BRYN TEG TUMULUS	ROUND BARROW?	11961
BRYNMEILWCH HOARD	HOARD	13076
BRYN-TOWY	RUBBING STONE	20416
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CAPEL BETHLEHEM	CHAPEL	18863
CAPEL GOSEN	CHAPEL	20401
CAPEL GWYNFE	CHAPEL	5516
CAPEL GWYNFE	VILLAGE	29431
CAPEL GWYNFE	VILLAGE HALL	29610
CAPEL GWYNFE	VILLAGE HALL	29611
CAPEL GWYNFE	CHURCHYARD	49287
CAPEL SEION	CHAPEL	50445
CAPEL SERON	CHAPEL	18936
CAPEL SIOP - CAPEL GWYNFE	POST OFFICE	29646
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CARN CENNEN	FIELD SYSTEM	4478
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CARN FATHO	ROUND BARROW	4038
CARN FAWR	ROUND BARROW?	8115
CARN GOCH	FINDSPOT	906
CARN GOCH	HUT CIRCLE?	9788
CARN GOCH	LYNCHET	9840
CARN GOCH	BOUNDARY BANK	9865
CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	9870
CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	10200
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CARN GOCH	ENCLOSURE	14201
CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	14202
CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	14203
CARN GOCH	ENCLOSURE	14204
CARN GOCH	LONGHOUSE	14205
CARN GOCH	FIELD SYSTEM	14206
CARN GOCH	HUT CIRCLE	14207
CARN GOCH	COTTAGE?	14208
CARN GOCH	FIELD BOUNDARY	29552
CARN GOCH	FIELD BOUNDARY	29553
CARN GOCH CAIRN	ROUND BARROW	895
CARN GOCH;GAER FAWR Y	HILLFORT	887
CARN PEN Y BICCWS;TRICHRUG;CARN TRICHRUG I	ROUND BARROW	900
CARN PENRHIW-DDU	ROUND BARROW	4037
CARN PEN-Y-CLOGAU	ROUND BARROW	4039
CARN PICA	ROUND BARROW?	8116

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CARN TRICHRUG III	ROUND BARROW?	902
CARNGOCH	FINDSPOT	1198
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CARREG SAWDDE	WATER MILL	12740
CARREG SAWDDE COMMON	FINDSPOT	847
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CASTLE HOTEL	PUBLIC HOUSE	51690
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CEFN CREWIL	FARMSTEAD	51406
CEFN FFOREST	COTTAGE	21530
CERRIG PEN ARTHUR	CHAMBERED TOMB?	5519
CHAPEL COTTAGE	COTTAGE	51412
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CLOGAU BACH	LIME WORKINGS	27607
CLOGAU MAWR	LIME WORKINGS	4626
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COITAN ARTHUR	STANDING STONE?	5518
CRUG-GLAS	FINDSPOT	913
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CWM CLYDACH	LONG HUT	13135
CWM CLYDACH;MOEL GORNACH	SHEEP FOLD?	13128
CWM DU	ENCLOSURE?	5017
CWM LLWYD	COTTAGE?	35467
CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY	35473
CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY;HOLLOW WAY	35474
CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY	35475
CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY	35476
CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY	35477
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CWM OESGLYN UCHAF	HUT?;QUARRY?	13141
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT?	13271
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT	13272
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT	13273
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	DWELLING?;SHEEP FOLD?	13274
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	SHELTER	13275
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT	13276
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	SHEEP FOLD	13277
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT	31782
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	13266
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT	13409
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	SHELTER;SUNKEN SHELTER?	13410
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT	13411
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT	13412

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CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT?;WORKERS BARRACKS?	13414
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT	13415
CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;CYLCHAU	SHEEP FOLD?	13408
CWM SAWDDE MILL;CAREG SAWDDE MILL;TY WRTH Y FELIN	MILL	4882
CWMBRAN FORGE	IRON FOUNDRY	30669
CWM-DWR-FACTORY	WOOLLEN MILL	21904
CWM-HIRBLYG	COTTAGE	21943
CWMLLWYD	SHEEP FOLD	34652
CWMLLWYD SHEEPFOLD	PROJECT RECORD	35465
CWM-MEILWCH;CWM MEILWCH	FARMSTEAD	36072
CWMSAWDDE	CHAMBERED TOMB?	4045
CWRT-Y-PLAS	DWELLING	7112
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DYFFRYN CEIDRYCH	STANDING STONE?	12071
EFAIL FACH	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP?;COTTAGE?	22446
FARMERS	PUBLIC HOUSE	51688
FELIN NEWYDD	MILL	19095
FELINDRE	VILLAGE	5012
FELINDRE	FIELD SYSTEM	8329
FELINDRE	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	21920
FELINDRE	VILLAGE	29429
FELIN-Y-CWM	MILL	18942
FFALD NANT-RHUDDDEL	SHEEP FOLD	4888
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GAER FAWR Y	LONG HUT	1199
GAER FAWR Y	BURNT MOUND?	7530
GAER FAWR Y;CARN GOCH	CAIRN	879
GARN	ROUND BARROW?	4891
GARN COCH	COMMON LAND	13795
GARN COCH	COMMON LAND	13796
GARN FAWR	ROUND BARROW?	5511
GARN GOCH	COMMON LAND	13715
GARN GOCH	COMMON LAND	13794
GARN GOCH	FIELD SURVEY	34709
GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW?	4893
GARN Y	ROUND BARROW?	5512
GARREG SAWDDE	COMMON LAND	13797
GARREG SAWDDE COMMON GEIDRYCH	COMMON LAND ENCLOSURE	13725 8378
GEIDRYCH MILL	MILL	4884
GELLIBANT	COTTAGE	21941
GELLI-BEVAN	FARM	36071
GELLI-FELEN	UNKNOWN	11083
GELLYBEVAN	GARDEN?	25539
GLAN DYRFAL	COTTAGE?	7114
GLAN-DWR	WOOLLEN MILL	21927
GLAN-GEIDRYCH MILL	MILL	4895
GLANSA WDDE;GLAN SAWDDE	MAJOR DWELLING	25050
GLANSEFIN ISSA	MAJOR DWELLING	25051
GLANSEVIN MILL	CORN MILL;SAW MILL	18950
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GWYNFE HOUSE	MANSION;MAJOR DWELLING	19102
GWYNFE HOUSE	PARK	25585
GWYNFE MILL	CORN MILL	21931
HEOL-Y-BEDDAU	MOUND	4043
HIRLWYN-GANOL	COTTAGE	21942
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LLANGADOCK SCHOOLS	SCHOOL	23273
LLANGADOCK STATION	RAILWAY STATION	18209
LLANGADOG	WATER MILL	12750
LLANGADOG CREAMERY	DAIRY	51419
LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;COLLEGIATE CHURCH;ST CADOG'S;ST DAVID'S	COLLEGIATE CHURCH	8330
LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CADOG'S;ST DAVID'S	CHURCH	4049
LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CADOG'S;ST DAVID'S	CHURCHYARD	49286
LLETTY	FARMSTEAD	30292
LLETY Y LLYDREW	COTTAGE	22450
LLWYN DOWY;LLWYN-DEWI	MAJOR DWELLING	25355
LLWYN Y MENDY;LLWYN-MAENDY;LLWYN Y MANDY;LLWYN Y MENDY	MAJOR DWELLING	25369

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LLWYN-Y-FEDWEN	TRACKWAY	35471
LLWYN-Y-FEDWEN	TRACKWAY	35472
LLWYN-Y-WENNOL	BURNT MOUND	4066
LLWYN-Y-YN	COTTAGE	35468
LLWYN-Y-YN	TRACKWAY	35470
LLYS BRYCHAN	VILLA	4047
LLYS BRYCHAN	LLYS?;MANOR HOUSE?	12069
LLYS BRYCHAN	LLYS	12070
MAESYWERN - CAPEL GWYNFE	HOUSING ESTATE	29630
MANDINAM	LEAD MINE;ZINC MINE	26639
MANDINHAM	DWELLING	7109
MASON'S ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	21929
MOEL GORNACH	LIME KILN	27609
MOUNT PLEASANT	FARMSTEAD	4001
MOUNT PLEASANT	PUBLIC HOUSE	51417
NANT CWM TAWEL	LONG HUT	13422
NANT YR HIDDL; GILFACH	LEAD MINE	26636
NANT-FFORCHOG	SHEEP FOLD	36074
NYTHFA	DWELLING	7110
OLCHFA;OLCHFA-FAWR	MAJOR DWELLING	25412
OLCHFA-FACH	COTTAGE	21921
OLD POLICE STATION	POLICE STATION	51411
ONEN LAS	COTTAGE	51400
PANT Y DREF NEWYDD	LIME WORKINGS	27605
PANT Y GELYNEN	COTTAGE	22451
PANT Y GLOGAU	COTTAGE	21972
PANT Y GWASTAD	SETTLEMENT	13087

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PANT-Y-DDERWEN	COTTAGE	21926
PANT-Y-DREFNEWYDD	LIME WORKINGS	4592
PANT-Y-FFYNNON	WELL	18205
PANT-Y-FFYNNON	WELL?	19212
PANT-Y-RHEDYN	COTTAGE	30293
PARC OWEN	BURNT MOUND	898
PEN CAE DU	COTTAGE	51401
PEN TWYN	FARMSTEAD	37107
PEN Y CAE MYNYDD	COTTAGE	21928
PEN-ARTHUR	FARMSTEAD	30291
PEN-ARTHUR-ISAF	FARMSTEAD	30294
PEN-CRUG	FARMSTEAD	36073
PENDRE MOUND	ROUND BARROW?	4048
PENRALLT	ENCLOSURE	1300
PENTIR BLAENCENNEN	FIELD SYSTEM	4273
PENTRE BACH	COTTAGE	21925
PEN-Y-BWLCH;PENBWLCH;PEN BWLCH	FARMSTEAD	36067
PEN-Y-WAUN	COTTAGE	7117
PLAS GLANSEVIN;GLANSEFIN	MAJOR DWELLING;FARMSTEAD	7115
PLAS-NEWYDD	STANDING STONE?	5209
PONT ABER	BRIDGE	19112
PONT AR FRAN	BRIDGE	18940
PONT AR LLECHAD	WOOLLEN MILL	21934
PONT AR LLECHAU	POUND	26693
PONT BRAN	BRIDGE	18934
PONT CAREG-SAWDDE	BRIDGE	18938
PONT CLYDACH	BRIDGE	8743
PONT CRYNFAU	BRIDGE	19100

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PONT FLOCKSMAN	BRIDGE	21940
PONT GLAN-RHYD	BRIDGE	19105
PONT GLANSEVIN	BRIDGE	18949
PONT GOCK	BRIDGE	18941
PONT NEWYDD	BRIDGE	19113
PROVIDENCE	CHAPEL	18937
PWLL-Y-FUWCH	BURNT MOUND	4053
RED LION HOTEL	INN	7108
RHIW	LEAD MINE	26638
RHIW WEN TRACK	TRACKWAY	4660
ROSE AND CROWN	PUBLIC HOUSE	51414
SION	CHAPEL	51405
SQUARE AND COMPASS	PUBLIC HOUSE	51689
ST CADOG Dedication	DELETED	10131
SYTHFAEN LLWYN DU	STANDING STONE	878
TAIR CARN UCHA(F) I	ROUND BARROW	4013
TAIR CARN UCHA(F) II	ROUND BARROW	4014
TAL-Y-GARN	ROUND BARROW?	5510
TELEGRAPH	PUBLIC HOUSE	51410
THE BEAR	PUBLIC HOUSE	51415
THE CARPENTERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	51408
THE KINGS HEAD;THE KINGS ARMS?	PUBLIC HOUSE	51416
THE PLOUGH	PUBLIC HOUSE	51409
THE STATION	PUBLIC HOUSE	51418
THREE HORSESHOES	PUBLIC HOUSE	21936
TIR MAWR	HILLFORT	4046
TIR Y BEDDAU	BARROW CEMETERY?	5520
TOLL HOUSE PONTARLLECHAU	TOLL HOUSE	7843
TRUMAN	CAIRNFIELD	13423

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TRUMAN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	13425
TRUMAN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	13426
TRUMAN	ENCLOSURE	13427
TRUMAN	CAIRNFIELD?;SPOIL TIP?	13428
TRUMAN	CAIRNFIELD?;SPOIL TIP?	13429
TRUMAN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	13430
TRUMAN	HUT CIRCLE	13431
TRUMAN	LONG HUT	13432
TRUMAN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	13433
TRUMAN	SHELTER?	13434
TRUMAN	LONG HUT	13435
TRUMAN	SHELTER?	13436
TY GWYN BACH	COTTAGE	22447
TY-NEWYDD	COTTAGE	21933
TYN-Y-LLWYN	COTTAGE	21922
TY'R CWM	BURNT MOUND?	34446
TY'R CWM	BURNT MOUND?;ROUND BARROW?	34447
TY'R GEULAN	COTTAGE	21958
TY'R LLIDIART	COTTAGE	35466
UNKNOWN	FIELD SYSTEM	2194
UNKNOWN	LIME WORKINGS	3217
UNKNOWN	SHEEP FOLD	4931
UNKNOWN	LIME WORKINGS	19213
UNKNOWN	LIME KILN	27599
UNKNOWN	SHELTER	31722
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	31768
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT?	31772
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	31773



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UNKNOWN	SHELTER	31783
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	31842
UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	31867
UNKNOWN	QUARRY BUILDING	31869
UNKNOWN	QUARRY BUILDING	31870
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32249
UNKNOWN	PLATFORM	32250
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32251
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32252
UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32253
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32254
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32255
UNKNOWN	SHELTER	32256
UNKNOWN	SHELTER	32257
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32258
UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32271
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32274
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32275
UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32277
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32278
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32279
UNKNOWN	SHELTER	32282
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32283
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32284
UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32285
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32286
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32287
UNKNOWN	SHELTER	32288
UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32315

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UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32317
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT?	32319
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT?	32320
UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32328
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32329
UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32330
UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32361
UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32367
VICARAGE THE	VICARAGE	7106
WAUN PWTLYN	CHAMBERED TOMB?;LONG BARROW?	4044
WAUNYSTRAD	VILLAGE	29430
WERN-FRENA;GWERN-Y-FERNA	MAJOR DWELLING	21917
WERNYLLYN	COMMON LAND	13798
YSGUBOR-LAN	FARMSTEAD	30290

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Safleoedd Cynhanesyddol yn Llangadog  
Prehistoric Sites in Llangadog Community

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Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Prehistoric	GAER FAWR Y;CARN GOCH	CAIRN	879
	PARC OWEN	BURNT MOUND	898
	CARN GOCH	FINDSPOT	906
	UNKNOWN	FIELD SYSTEM	2194
	PWLL-Y-FUWCH	BURNT MOUND	4053
	LLWYN-Y-WENNOL	BURNT MOUND	4066
	LLAN;LAN	BURNT MOUND	4067
	PENTIR BLAENCENNEN	FIELD SYSTEM	4273
	CARN CENNEN	FIELD SYSTEM	4478
	GAER FAWR Y	BURNT MOUND?	7530
	CWM CEULAN	HUT CIRCLE	13416
	TRUMAN	CAIRNFIELD	13424
	TRUMAN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	13426
	TRUMAN	HUT CIRCLE	13431
	TRUMAN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	13433
		CAIRN	31723
		CAIRN	31726
		CAIRN	31727
		CAIRN	31728
		CAIRN	31729
		CAIRN	31730
		CAIRN	31731
		HUT CIRCLE?	31766
		CAIRN	31767
		FIELD SYSTEM	31830
		ENCLOSURE	31831
		CLEARANCE CAIRN?	31832
		CLEARANCE CAIRN	31833
		CAIRN	31834
		CAIRN	31835
		CAIRN	31836
		CAIRN	31837
		CAIRN?	31838
		HUT CIRCLE	31840
		HUT CIRCLE	31844
		CAIRNFIELD	32314
		CAIRN	32321
		CAIRN	32322
		CAIRN	32323
		CAIRN	32324
		CAIRNFIELD	32325
		HUT CIRCLE	32360
		CAIRNFIELD	32362
		CAIRN	32363
		CAIRN	32364
		CAIRN	32365
	TY'R CWM	BURNT MOUND?	34446
Palaeolithic	CRUG-GLAS	FINDSPOT	913
Neolithic	WAUN PWTLYN	CHAMBERED TOMB?;LONG BARROW?	4044
	CWMSAWDDE	CHAMBERED TOMB?	4045
Neolithic?	CERRIG PEN ARTHUR	CHAMBERED TOMB?	5519
	CAE'R GANFA;CIL Y GANFA	CHAMBERED TOMB?	34670

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Neolithic?;Bronze Age?	BWLCH Y GORS	FINDSPOT	909
Bronze Age			
	SYTHFAEN LLWYN DU	STANDING STONE	878
	CARN GOCH CAIRN	ROUND BARROW	895
	CARN PEN Y	ROUND BARROW	900
	BICCWS;TRICHRUG;CARN TRICHRUG I		
	CARN TRICHRUG II	ROUND BARROW?	901
	CARN TRICHRUG III	ROUND BARROW?	902
	CARNGOCH	FINDSPOT	1198
	TAIR CARN UCHA(F) I	ROUND BARROW	4013
	TAIR CARN UCHA(F) II	ROUND BARROW	4014
	CARN PENRHIW-DDU	ROUND BARROW	4037
	CARN FATHO	ROUND BARROW	4038
	CARN PEN-Y-CLOGAU	ROUND BARROW	4039
	PENDRE MOUND	ROUND BARROW?	4048
	CAE SIENCYN	FINDSPOT	4050
	GARN	ROUND BARROW?	4891
	GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW?	4893
	PLAS-NEWYDD	STANDING STONE?	5209
	TAL-Y-GARN	ROUND BARROW?	5510
	GARN FAWR	ROUND BARROW?	5511
	GARN Y	ROUND BARROW?	5512
	COITAN ARTHUR	STANDING STONE?	5518
	TIR Y BEDDAU	BARROW CEMETERY?	5520
	CARN CENNEN	ROUND BARROW?	8114
	CARN FAWR	ROUND BARROW?	8115
	CARN PICA	ROUND BARROW?	8116
	CAE GARN	ROUND BARROW?	10541
	BLAEN Y CLYCHAU	STANDING STONE?	11683
	DYFFRYN CEIDRYCH	STANDING STONE?	12071
		CAIRN	31873
	TY'R CWM	BURNT MOUND?;ROUND BARROW?	34447
Bronze Age?	BANC CELYNOG	FINDSPOT	4054
Bronze Age?;Post Med?		BOUNDARY STONE?;STANDING STONE	31721
Iron Age			
	CARN GOCH;GAER FAWR Y LLWYNDU CAMP	HILLFORT	887
	GAER FACH Y	HILLFORT	892
	CARREG CEGYN	HILLFORT?	893
	BANC-CARREG-FOEL-GAM	HILLFORT?	914
	TIR MAWR	HILLFORT	3408
	CARN GOCH	HILLFORT	4046
		HUT CIRCLE	14207
Iron Age;Roman	BRYN MEILWCH	FINDSPOT	11210
Iron Age?;Roman?;Medieval?	CARREG SAWDDE COMMON	FINDSPOT	847

Safloedd Rhufeinig yn Llangadog  
Roman Sites in Llangadog Community

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology  
Awst/August 2004*

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Iron Age;Roman	BRYN MEILWCH	FINDSPOT	11210
Iron Age?;Roman?; Medieval?	CARREG SAWDDE COMMON	FINDSPOT	847

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Early Medieval	LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CADOG'S;ST DAVID'S	CHURCHYARD	49286
Early Medieval?; Medieval?;Post Med	CAPEL GWYNFE	CHURCHYARD	49287
Medieval	CAECAPEL; MYNWENT-Y-CAPEL CASTELL MEURIG;CASTELL MEIRIS;CASTELL LLANGADOG;CASTELL PRIDD	CHAPEL? MOTTE	4051 5515
	LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;COLLEGIATE CHURCH;ST CADOG'S;ST DAVID'S	COLLEGIATE CHURCH	8330
	LLYS BRYCHAN	LLYS	12070
	CARREG SAWDDE	WATER MILL	12740
	LLANGADOG	WATER MILL	12750
Medieval;Post Med	LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CADOG'S;ST DAVID'S	CHURCH	4049
	FELINDRE	FIELD SYSTEM	8329
	DANYRALLT;ALLTYMEIBION	MAJOR DWELLING;FARMSTEAD	11986
	LANGADOCK;LLANGADOCK	TOWN	12781
	GARN GOCH	COMMON LAND	13715
	CEFN COED	COMMON LAND	13722
	GARREG SAWDDE COMMON	COMMON LAND	13725
	GARN GOCH	COMMON LAND	13794
	GARN COCH	COMMON LAND	13795
	GARN COCH	COMMON LAND	13796
	GARREG SAWDDE	COMMON LAND	13797
	WERNYLLYN	COMMON LAND	13798
	BLACK MOUNTAIN	COMMON LAND	13801
	BLACK MOUNTAIN	COMMON LAND	13802
	CARN GOCH	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	14200
	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	14202
	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	14203
	CARN GOCH	LONGHOUSE	14205
	CAPEL GWYNFE	VILLAGE	29431
Medieval;Post Med?	CWM CLYDACH	LONG HUT	13134
Medieval?	FELINDRE	VILLAGE	5012
Medieval?;Post Med	CAPEL GWYNFE	CHAPEL	5516
	LLYS BRYCHAN	LLYS?;MANOR HOUSE?	12069
	FELINDRE	VILLAGE	29429
Medieval?;Post Med?	GAER FAWR Y	LONG HUT	1199
	CWM CLYDACH	LONG HUT	13135



Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Medieval?;Post Med?	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	13266
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT?	13271
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT	13272
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT	13273
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	DWELLING?;SHEEP FOLD?	13274
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT	13276
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	SHEEP FOLD	13277
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT	13409
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	SHELTER;SUNKEN SHELTER?	13410
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT	13411
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT	13412
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT?;WORKERS BARRACKS?	13414
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU	LONG HUT	13415
	CWM CEULAN	LONG HUT	13417
	CWM CEULAN	LONG HUT	13418
	CWM CEULAN	SHEEP FOLD?	13420
	CWM CEULAN;FFORCH CEULAN	LONGHOUSE	13421
	NANT CWM TAWEL	LONG HUT	13422
	TRUMAN	LONG HUT	13435
	GELLYBEVAN	GARDEN?	25539
	UNKNOWN	SHELTER	31722
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	31768
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT?	31772
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	31773
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	LONG HUT	31782
	UNKNOWN	SHELTER	31783
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	31842
	UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	31867
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32249
	UNKNOWN	PLATFORM	32250
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32251
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32252
	UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32253
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32254
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32255
	UNKNOWN	SHELTER	32256
	UNKNOWN	SHELTER	32257
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32258
	UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32271
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32274
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32275
	UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32277
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32278
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32279
	UNKNOWN	SHELTER	32282
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32283
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32284
	UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32285

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32286
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32287
	UNKNOWN	SHELTER	32288
	UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32315
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32317
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT?	32319
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT?	32320
	UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32328
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32329
	UNKNOWN	LONG HUT	32330
	UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32361
	UNKNOWN	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	32367

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Post Med	BANC WERNWGAN QUARRIES	LIME WORKINGS	3306
	BRYN MOUNTAIN ROAD	ROAD	3337
	MOUNT PLEASANT	FARMSTEAD	4001
	BANC MELYN	PIT COMPLEX	4421
	CARN CENNEN	QUARRYING COMPLEX	4425
	PANT-Y-DREFNEWYDD	LIME WORKINGS	4592
	CLOGAU MAWR	LIME WORKINGS	4626
	RHIW WEN TRACK	TRACKWAY	4660
	BREST RHIW DDU TRACK	TRACKWAY	4695
	CWM SAWDDE MILL; CAREG	MILL	4882
	SAWDDE MILL; TY WRTH Y FELIN		
	GEIDRYCH MILL	MILL	4884
	FFALD NANT-RHUDEL	SHEEP FOLD	4888
	GLAN-GEIDRYCH MILL	MILL	4895
	UNKNOWN	SHEEP FOLD	4931
	CLOGAU BACH	LIME WORKINGS	5022
	BRAN CORN MILL	MILL	5506
	VICARAGE THE	VICARAGE	7106
	LIMES THE	DWELLING	7107
	RED LION HOTEL	INN	7108
	MANDINHAM	DWELLING	7109
	NYTHFA	DWELLING	7110
	GREAT HOUSE; MIDLAND BANK; POST OFFICE	DWELLING	7111
	CWRT-Y-PLAS	DWELLING	7112
	GLAN DYRFAL	COTTAGE?	7114
	PLAS	MAJOR DWELLING; FARMSTEAD	7115
	GLANSEVIN; GLANSEFIN		
	CHURCH HOUSE; TY'R	DWELLING	7116
	EGLWYS; DAN-YR-ALLT		
	PEN-Y-WAUN	COTTAGE	7117
	TOLL HOUSE	TOLL HOUSE	7843
	PONTARLLECHAU		
	PONT CLYDACH	BRIDGE	8743
	CASARA MINE; CAE SARA MINE	LEAD MINE	10002
	PANT Y GWASTAD	SETTLEMENT	13087
	CARN GOCH	FIELD SYSTEM	14206
	CARN GOCH	COTTAGE?	14208
		SCHOOL	18204
	PANT-Y-FFYNNON	WELL	18205
	LLANGADOCK STATION	RAILWAY STATION	18209
		QUARRY	18862
	CAPEL BETHLEHEM	CHAPEL	18863
		BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	18865
	CAPEL-Y-MAEN	CHAPEL	18866
	PONT BRAN	BRIDGE	18934
		SCHOOL	18935
	CAPEL SERON	CHAPEL	18936
	PROVIDENCE	CHAPEL	18937
	PONT CAREG-SAWDDE	BRIDGE	18938
		QUARRY	18939
	PONT AR FRAN	BRIDGE	18940
	PONT GOCK	BRIDGE	18941

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Post Med	FELIN-Y-CWM	MILL	18942
	BONT FAWR	BRIDGE	18943
		BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	18945
	COED-SHON	QUARRY	18946
	PONT GLANSEVIN	BRIDGE	18949
	GLANSEVIN MILL	CORN MILL;SAW MILL	18950
		QUARRY	19094
	FELIN NEWYDD	MILL	19095
		SCHOOL	19096
	PONT CRYNFAU	BRIDGE	19100
		BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	19101
	GWYNFE HOUSE	MANSION;MAJOR DWELLING	19102
	JERUSALEM CHAPEL	CHAPEL	19104
	PONT GLAN-RHYD	BRIDGE	19105
	PONT ABER	BRIDGE	19112
	PONT NEWYDD	BRIDGE	19113
	BONT GAM	BRIDGE	19211
	PANT-Y-FFYNNON	WELL?	19212
	UNKNOWN	LIME WORKINGS	19213
	CAPEL GOSEN	CHAPEL	20401
	BRYN-TOWY	RUBBING STONE	20416
	CEFN FFOREST	COTTAGE	21530
	CWM-DWR-FACTORY	WOOLLEN MILL	21904
	LLANGADOCK	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	21915
	WERN-FRENA;		
	GWERN-Y-FERNA	MAJOR DWELLING	21917
	FELINDRE	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	21920
	OLCHFA-FACH	COTTAGE	21921
	TYN-Y-LLWYN	COTTAGE	21922
	PENTRE BACH	COTTAGE	21925
	PANT-Y-DDERWEN	COTTAGE	21926
	GLAN-DWR	WOOLLEN MILL	21927
	PEN Y CAE MYNYDD	COTTAGE	21928
	MASON'S ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	21929
	GRIFFIN INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	21930
	GWYNFE MILL	CORN MILL	21931
	CYSGODLWYN	COTTAGE	21932
	TY-NEWYDD	COTTAGE	21933
	PONT AR LLECHAD	WOOLLEN MILL	21934
	THREE HORSESHOES	PUBLIC HOUSE	21936
	PONT FLOCKSMAN	BRIDGE	21940
	GELLIBANT	COTTAGE	21941
	HIRLWYN-GANOL	COTTAGE	21942
	CWM-HIRBLYG	COTTAGE	21943
	CLYN	COTTAGE	21944
	TY'R GEULAN	COTTAGE	21958
	PANT Y GLOGAU	COTTAGE	21972
	EFAIL FACH	BLACKSMITHS	22446
		WORKSHOP?;COTTAGE?	
	TY GWYN BACH	COTTAGE	22447
	LLETY Y LLYDREW	COTTAGE	22450
	PANT Y GELYNEN	COTTAGE	22451
		LODGE	22455
	LLANGADOCK SCHOOLS	SCHOOL	23273
	CWAR LLECHAU	TILE QUARRY	24382
	BREST CWM LLWYD	SETTLEMENT	24457
	BREST CWM LLWYD	LIME WORKINGS	24458

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Post Med	BLAEN SAWDDE	LIME WORKINGS	24459
	FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		
	CAPEL-TY-DYST;CAPELTYDW	MAJOR DWELLING;FARMSTEAD	24938
	GLANSA WDDE;GLAN		
	SAWDDE	MAJOR DWELLING	25050
	GLANSEFIN ISSA	MAJOR DWELLING	25051
	LLANERCH		
	BLEDRI;GLANTOWY	MAJOR DWELLING	25082
	LLWYN DOWY;LLWYN-DEWI	MAJOR DWELLING	25355
	LLWYN YMENDY;		
	LLWYN-MAENDY;		
	LLWYN Y MANDY;LLWYN Y		
	MENDY	MAJOR DWELLING	25369
	OLCHFA;OLCHFA-FAWR	MAJOR DWELLING	25412
	GWYNFE HOUSE	PARK	25585
	DAN-YR-ALLT-PARK	PARK	25594
	NANT YR HIDDL; GILFACH	LEAD MINE	26636
	RHIW	LEAD MINE	26638
	MANDINAM	LEAD MINE;ZINC MINE	26639
	PONT AR LLECHAU	POUND	26693
	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27383
	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27384
	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27385
	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27386
	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27387
	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27388
	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27392
	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27393
	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU	LIME KILN	27394
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27396
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27397
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27398
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27399
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27400
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27401
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27402
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27403
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27404
	BLAEN LLYNFELL	LIME KILN	27405
	UNKNOWN	LIME KILN	27599
	PANT Y DREF NEWYDD	LIME WORKINGS	27605
	CWAR MICHAEL	LIME WORKINGS	27606
	CLOGAU BACH	LIME WORKINGS	27607
	BANC MELYN	LIME WORKINGS	27608
	MOEL GORNACH	LIME KILN	27609
	BANC Y CERIG PWDRON	LIME KILN	27610
	BETHLEHEM	VILLAGE	29428
	WAUNYSTRAD	VILLAGE	29430
	CARN GOCH	FIELD BOUNDARY	29552
	BETHLEHEM	HOUSING ESTATE	29609
	CAPEL GWYNFE	VILLAGE HALL	29610
	CAPEL GWYNFE	VILLAGE HALL	29611
	BETHLEHEM	POST OFFICE	29616
	MAESYWERN - CAPEL	HOUSING ESTATE	29630
	GWYNFE		
	CAPEL SIOP - CAPEL	POST OFFICE	29646
	GWYNFE		

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Post Med	YSGUBOR-LAN	FARMSTEAD	30290
	PEN-ARTHUR	FARMSTEAD	30291
	LLETTY	FARMSTEAD	30292
	PANT-Y-RHEDYN	COTTAGE	30293
	PEN-ARTHUR-ISAF	FARMSTEAD	30294
	CWMBRAN FORGE	IRON FOUNDRY	30669
		LIME KILN	31719
		LIME KILN	31720
		QUARRY	31724
		LIME KILN	31774
		LIME KILN	31826
		LIME KILN	31828
		LIME KILN	31829
		FIELD SYSTEM	31845
		ROTTEN-STONE WORKINGS	31868
	UNKNOWN	QUARRY BUILDING	31869
	UNKNOWN	QUARRY BUILDING	31870
		TRACKWAY	31871
		LIME KILN	32246
		LIME KILN	32248
		LIME KILN	32259
		EARTHWORK;WEAPONS PIT?	32326
		WEAPONS PIT?	32366
		LEAT	33424
		LEAT	33425
		TRACKWAY	33426
		TRACKWAY	33428
		LIME KILN	33429
		TRACKWAY	33430
		RIFLE BUTTS?	33431
		QUARRY	33432
		QUARRY	33433
		ROAD	33434
		TRACKWAY	33435
	CWMLLWYD	SHEEP FOLD	34652
	TY'R LLIDIART	COTTAGE	35466
	LLWYN-Y-YN	COTTAGE	35468
	LLWYN-Y-FEDWEN	COTTAGE	35469
	LLWYN-Y-YN	TRACKWAY	35470
	LLWYN-Y-FEDWEN	TRACKWAY	35471
	LLWYN-Y-FEDWEN	TRACKWAY	35472
	CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY	35473
	CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY;HOLLOW WAY	35474
	CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY	35475
	CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY	35476
	CWM LLWYD	TRACKWAY	35477
	PEN-Y-BWLCH;PENBWLCH;P EN BWLCH	FARMSTEAD	36067
	BRYN MEILWCH	FARMSTEAD	36068
	GLYN-Y-CLAWDD	FARMSTEAD	36069
	BLAEN-LLWYNNANT	FARM	36070
	GELLI-BEVAN	FARM	36071
	CWM-MEILWCH;CWM MEILWCH	FARMSTEAD	36072
	PEN-CRUG	FARMSTEAD	36073
	NANT-FFORCHOG	SHEEP FOLD	36074
	PEN TWYN	FARMSTEAD	37107

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Post Med	CAPEL SEION	CHAPEL	50445
	ONEN LAS	COTTAGE	51400
	PEN CAE DU	COTTAGE	51401
		TY BACH	51402
		COTTAGE	51403
		COTTAGE	51404
	SION	CHAPEL	51405
	CEFN CREWIL	FARMSTEAD	51406
	BLACK LION	PUBLIC HOUSE	51407
	THE CARPENTERS ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	51408
	THE PLOUGH	PUBLIC HOUSE	51409
	TELEGRAPH	PUBLIC HOUSE	51410
	OLD POLICE STATION	POLICE STATION	51411
	CHAPEL COTTAGE	COTTAGE	51412
	ROSE AND CROWN	PUBLIC HOUSE	51414
	THE BEAR	PUBLIC HOUSE	51415
	THE KINGS HEAD;THE KINGS ARMS?	PUBLIC HOUSE	51416
	MOUNT PLEASANT	PUBLIC HOUSE	51417
	THE STATION	PUBLIC HOUSE	51418
		PUBLIC HOUSE	51687
	FARMERS	PUBLIC HOUSE	51688
	SQUARE AND COMPASS	PUBLIC HOUSE	51689
	CASTLE HOTEL	PUBLIC HOUSE	51690
Post Med;Modern	ALL SAINTS	CHURCH	35363
	CHURCH;CAPEL GWYNFE		
	CWMLLWYD SHEEPFOLD	PROJECT RECORD	35465
Post Med?	UNKNOWN	LIME WORKINGS	3217
	CAE-BRICKS	BRICKYARD?	8328
	CWM CLYDACH;MOEL	SHEEP FOLD?	13128
	GORNACH		
	CWM SAWDDE	LONG HUT?;WORKERS BARRACKS?	13413
	FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		
	CWM CEULAN	SHEEP FOLD?	13419
	TRUMAN	ENCLOSURE	13427
Prehistoric;Medieval; Post Med	CWM LLWYD	COTTAGE?	35467
	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN	SHELTER	13275
Modern	GARN GOCH	FIELD SURVEY	34709
	LLANGADOG CREAMERY	DAIRY	51419

Cyfnod/Period	Enw/Name	Math of Safle/Site Type	Rhif/No
Unknown	GWAMI CLAWDD	UNKNOWN	284
	BEILI		286
	BANC WERN WGAN	HUT?	4003
	HEOL-Y-BEDDAU	MOUND	4043
	CWM DU	ENCLOSURE?	5017
	CAE'R FRWYDR	BATTLE SITE?	5514
	CAE MAES Y CASTELL	UNKNOWN	5517
	GEIDRYCH	ENCLOSURE	8378
	CARN GOCH	HUT CIRCLE?	9788
	CARN GOCH	LYNCHET	9840
	CARN GOCH	BOUNDARY BANK	9865
	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	9870
	ST CADOG Dedication	DELETED	10131
	CARN GOCH	LONG HUT	10200
	CAE BANK-Y-CASTELL	UNKNOWN	10229
	BEILI-DYFFRYN	MAJOR DWELLING;FARMSTEAD	10656
	LAN	UNKNOWN	10697
	GELLI-FELEN	UNKNOWN	11083
	GLYN LLYDAN	MOUND	11677
	BRYN TEG TUMULUS	ROUND BARROW?	11961
	PENRALLT	ENCLOSURE	13007
	BRYNMEILWCH HOARD	HOARD	13076
	CWM OESGLYN UCHAF	HUT	13140
	CWM OESGLYN UCHAF	HUT?;QUARRY?	13141
	FOEL FAWR	HUT	13262
	CWM SAWDDE	SHEEP FOLD?	13408
	FECHAN;CYLCHAU		
	TRUMAN	CAIRNFELD?;SPOIL TIP?	13428
	TRUMAN	CAIRNFELD?;SPOIL TIP?	13429
	TRUMAN	LONG HUT	13432
	TRUMAN	SHELTER?	13434
	TRUMAN	SHELTER?	13436
	CARN GOCH	ENCLOSURE	14201
	CARN GOCH	ENCLOSURE	14204
	BANC WERNWGAN	CAIRNFELD	23857
	CARN GOCH	FIELD BOUNDARY	29553
		EARTHWORK	31769
		TRACKWAY	31839
		FIELD BOUNDARY	31841
		CULTIVATION MARKS	31843
		CAIRN	31872
		TRACKWAY	32247
		ENCLOSURE	32272
		CAIRN	32273
		BANK (EARTHWORK)	32280
		CAIRN	32281
		ENCLOSURE	32316
		HUT CIRCLE	32318
		CAIRN?	32327
		WEIR	32331
General		QUARRY?;NATURAL FEATURE?	32276



## Enhanced Gazetteer of Sites



<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	284	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73282310
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	UNKNOWN	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GWAMI CLAWDD		

Place name of unknown significance. RPS October 2001.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	286	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN723232
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	UNKNOWN	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BEILI		

"Beili" place-name of unknown significance. RPS October 2001.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	847	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6928
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FINDSPOT	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age?;Roman?;Medieval?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARREG SAWDDE COMMON		

Record of a quern stone found on the Common but now lost. MM 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	878	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN67562443
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	STANDING STONE	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	SYTHFAEN LLWYN DU		

Standing stone located on the edge of a pasture field, 2.6m high.  
 Located on gentle hillslope overlooking Towy floodplain. (PP 2004,  
 based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	879	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69022430
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GAER FAWR Y;CARN GOCH		

Apparently a cairn recorded as early as the 19th century. RPS October 2001.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	887	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69122432
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HILLFORT	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH;GAER FAWR Y		

Iron Age hillfort, the larger of two hillforts situated on Garn Goch. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	892	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN67902447
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HILLFORT	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLWYNDU CAMP		

An Iron Age hillfort with multivallate defences with a simple entrance to the southwest, and a lateral entrance in the northern corner. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	893	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68562426
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HILLFORT	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GAER FACH Y		

An Iron Age hillfort defended by a single stone wall with an entrance in the western side and one in the eastern side. there are traces of hut circles within the hillfort. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	895	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69422425
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH CAIRN		

The remains of a probable ring cairn located on a gently sloping hillside. Consists of a ring of stones forming a bank, 1.7-2m wide, possibly re-used in the past as a sheep pen.(PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	897	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN66732403
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL;CEMETERY?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL TYDIST;CAPEL TYDYSTYL		

Site of medieval chapelry to Llangadog parish, in Maenor Vabon (Rees 1932; RCAHM 1917, 147-8). It was mentioned, as 'Llan Dydstyl', in the late 16th century (ibid.). Remains were apparently visible in the late 19th century, along with a yew-tree and possible burials (ibid.), while the site is marked on all editions of the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 maps (but with no recognisable enclosure), but it was not mentioned by Samuel Lewis in 1833. It was dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Tydstyl, there is no current evidence for an early medieval date. ^NDL 2003

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	898	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68942010
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PARC OWEN		

A semicircular mound, adjacent to two streams, measuring 12m x 6m x 0.5m. Augering revealed humic soil mixed with burnt debris with c. 0.1m soil cover. JH based on GW 1995

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	900	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69972299
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN PEN Y BICCWS;TRICHRUG;CARN TRICHRUG I		

A partly robbed but substantial cairn. One of three cairns located on prominent local high points. The cairn stands c2m high with a small central depression, 2.8m in diameter. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	901	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6993422955
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN TRICHRUG II		

A severely robbed Round Barrow. Visible as a ground swelling on the SE side of a boundary wall, roughly 12m in diameter. The mound lies in between two cairns.(PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	902	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6989322929
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN TRICHRUG III		

One of three cairns at Trichrug. Severely robbed, bisected by a boundary wall and with a trig point mounted on the southern end. The monument measures roughly 12m in diameter, maximum 1m high.(PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	906	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6924
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FINDSPOT	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

Edward Laws recovered a worked flint flake on a visit to Carn Goch in 1872. NAP 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	909	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6922
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FINDSPOT	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic?;Bronze Age?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BWLCH Y GORS		

A discoidal flint knife of late Neolithic or early^Bronze Age date found in either 1958 or 1960. The knife had^a polished edge and measured c.13cm long. The Ordnance^Survey card (SN62 SE13) records that the knife was 'only the^third of its type found in Wales'. NAP 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	913	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6923
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FINDSPOT	<b>Period</b>	Palaeolithic
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CRUG-GLAS		

A flaked flint hand axe recovered during ditch digging^in 1968. The axe was retained in private ownership and there^are no more details regarding its form or size. NAP 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	914	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN67132320
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HILLFORT?	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARREG CEGYN		

The remains of 'strong bank, Iron-Age in type' identified from aerial photography. Possibly the remains of an Iron Age hillfort. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	1198	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6824
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FINDSPOT	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARNGOCH		

Findspot of Bronze Age pottery sherd. NAP 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	1199	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69122432
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GAER FAWR Y		

Cadw scheduling note for CM037 (Gaer Fawr hillfort) includes details of CM037B, described as; "two roughly rectangular stone building foundations, ancient but of uncertain date. Two roughly rectangular structures stand at the centre of the hillfort. The larger measures 25m x 9m (SN69182432), the other measures 14 x 8m, and these may represent a mediaeval house and fold."

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	2194	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68801815
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FIELD SYSTEM	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A series of stone banks on N & NE facing slope of Garreg Las includes a rectangular structure according to NAS survey. TAJ 30-12-88.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	3217	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN690180
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A small quarry complex with 2 possibly 3 early kilns with associated spoil heaps down slope, immediately west of a very large swallow hole. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	3306	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN685185
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BANC WERNWGAN QUARRIES		

An area 650m by 150m of extensive limestone extraction and burning to the east of the Pal Wall. Thirty-six kilns were noted by the NAS in 1987 some of which survive as turfed over mounds which may represent early clamp kilns.^ Included the possibly associated Pant-y-Gwastad settlement PRN 13087 and the 18th century residence of Sion Dafydd PRN 13132.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	3337	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70711938
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BRYN MOUNTAIN ROAD		

A mountain road probably a de moro turnpike road or an earlier road subsequently turnpiked. The road was never tarmacaded and fell into disuse. As such it remains a rare example of what the methods of turnpike construction were. The carriage way - as broad as any present A-road was cleared of stone debris and this stone banked up on either side. Problems with crossing streams and spring lines evidently manifested themselves early on. The road was probably abandoned in favour of the present Brynamman to Llangadog road. (TAJ 15-2-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	3408	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN711239
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HILLFORT	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BANC-CARREG-FOEL-GAM		

An Iron-Age hillfort, visible on aerial photographs and identified on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4001	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68451891
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	MOUNT PLEASANT		

Deserted farmstead site on edge of common land. Sub-rectilinear field parcel shown on OS pathfinder map Sheet 1083. RPS October 2001.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4003	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68491887
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BANC WERN WGAN		

A possible hut circle, date unknown. (pp 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4013	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69471754
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TAIR CARN UCHA(F) I		

The first and most easterly of three cairns forming a barrow cemetery on Tair Carn Uchaf. The cairn measures 18m in diameter, c2.3m high. It has a large central depression, c8m in diameter and 1.8m deep. Sited on a local summit, visible from some distance. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4014	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69351737
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TAIR CARN UCHA(F) II		

The central and largest cairn in a barrow cemetery on Tair Carn Uchaf. Measures 23m in diameter, 3.2m high, with a large central depression c4m in diameter and upto 1m deep. Occupied the most prominent point on the western side of the mountain. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4037	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72751890
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN PENRHIW-DDU		

Spectacularly sited Barrow, consisting of a circular cairn of small loose boulders, 11m in diameter, 2.5m high, within a turf-consolidated ring. Lies on the northeast tip of a broad spur on the edge of a natural rocky shelf. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4038	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71591864
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN FATHO		

Originally recorded as a few scattered boulders marking the site of a cairn, but a visit by the RCAHMS in 1974 dismissed it as a shelter and it could not be located during a recent survey. (PP 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4039	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71711860
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN PEN-Y-CLOGAU		

A round topped barrow, 17m in diameter, 3.5m high, sited on top of a local summit with extensive views in all directions. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4043	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72622735
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MOUND	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	HEOL-Y-BEDDAU		

Mound of unknown significance. RPS October 2001.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4044	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70872600
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAMBERED TOMB?;LONG BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	WAUN PWTLYN		

A possible long barrow, c30m long, 1.6m high and 20m wide. Possibly slightly trapezoidal, aligned roughly NE-SW, sited on a small local knoll. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4045	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71072582
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAMBERED TOMB?	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWMSAWDDE		

A chambered tomb site, recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1968 as having been quarried away. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4046	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72102676
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HILLFORT	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TIR MAWR		

An Iron Age hillfort situated on a gentle west-facing slope. A circular bivallate enclosure, measuring c50m across internally, with an entrance on the west side. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4047	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70472545
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	VILLA	<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLYS BRYCHAN		

The site of a Roman Villa, first reported by Fenton in c1800. Appears to have been excavated in the mid 19th century, and again in 1961-2. Excavations revealed masonry walls, wall plaster, hypocaust tiles, roof tiles, pottery and coins suggesting a villa of considerable size, built around a courtyard, with an associated bathhouse. Possibly occupied from c200AD to the late 4th century AD. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4048	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70862830
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PENDRE MOUND		

A round barrow destroyed during construction works in 1975. (PP 2004 based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4049	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70622845
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHURCH	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CADOG'S;ST DAVID'S		

Medieval parish church, medium-large, cruciform. Consists of chancel, nave, north and south transepts and west tower. The ?post-medieval south porch was rebuilt in 1888-9. See churchyard PRN 49286 for description of site, discussion and management recommendations.^NDL 2003

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4050	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7129
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FINDSPOT	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAE SIENCYN		

A perforated polished stone axe, c.16cm long x 9cm wide^x 5cm wide, found in c.1873. In 1913 the axe was in the^ownership of Dr Meuric Lloyd JP at Delfryn, along with^another axe from the area (PRN 4054). The current^whereabouts of both axes is unknown. NAP 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4051	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70942533
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAE CAPEL;MYNWENT-Y-CAPEL		

Wall foundations measuring c0.4m high enclosing an area c30m by 40m have been recorded in a field known as 'Cae Capel/Mynwent y Capel'. Grave stones were apparently found here in the early 1950's. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4053	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71642044
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PWLL-Y-FUWCH		

An oval mound, near a stream, measuring 9m x 4m x up to 1.5m. Augering revealed a humic matrix with dense burnt stone at the top of the mound indicating it was undisturbed and charcoal and burnt stone on the sides. There was little soil cover. JH based on GW 1995

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4054	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7023
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FINDSPOT	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BANC CELYNOG		

A stone hammer recovered from a field called Cae Jenkin in the Llangadog area. In 1909 it was in the ownership of Dr Meuric Lloyd JP at Delfryn, along with another axe from the area (PRN 4050). Both axes appear to be lost. NAP 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4066	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75582110
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLWYN-Y-WENNOL		

A crescentic mound, adjacent to a stream, measuring 11.5m x 11m x up to 1.5m. Augering revealed charcoal and burnt stone with little soil cover. JH based on GW 1995

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4067	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75012202
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLAN;LAN		

An oval mound, adjacent to a stream, measuring 17m x 16m x 1m. The eroded stream bank revealed up to 0.4m of charcoal and burnt stone with little soil cover. JH based on GW 1995

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4273	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7918
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FIELD SYSTEM	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PENTIR BLAENCENNEN		

An extensive field system comprising low spread stone banks some linking large sink holes. In parts the walls are sealed by peat deposits. There are limits (as at SN700193) of the system continuing into the present system of field enclosure. There are also a wall line along the upper contours immediately E of the Cennen gorge. (TAJ 16-2-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4421	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70751896
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PIT COMPLEX	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BANC MELYN		

An alignment of pits in parallel sets of 3 or 4 relating to early mineral extraction. (TAJ 16-2-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4425	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70351895
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRYING COMPLEX	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN CENNEN		

Close to the E edge of the Cennen gorge is a series of small quarries linked by zig-zag roads. The roads presumably linked to others on the opposite W side of the gorge either via a chain-link bridge or some form of breeches buoy apparatus. On the western side I observed a piece of iron tram rail used to stake the fixtures of the bridge/apparatus. On the W side a made roadway can be seen rising up along the contour and then turning tightly back on itself suddenly finishing some distance from the summit. Another branch of the roadway runs towards Carn Fawr around Llwyn du Isaf. (TAJ 16-2-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4478	<b>Grid Reference</b>	rrrrpSN70518
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FIELD SYSTEM	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN CENNEN		

Three lines of approx. parallel stone-banks of afield system run along the contours of the N facing slope E of the Cennen gorge. The best preserved upper wall runs mostly on or near the crest. The middle one is very slight and can be seen on APs just below the quarrying complex (PRN 4425) running through asree. This could not be seen on the ground. The lower one again looks quite distinct from the air. Probably apart of the same system to the west (PRN 2473). (TAJ 16-2-87)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4592	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN726193
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PANT-Y-DREFNEWYDD		

An extensive area of limestone extraction and burning covering the area centred at the hairpin bend at Tro'r Cwch. This represents exploitation presumably covering an extended period through to the early part of the 20th century. The main period is probably late 19th century. The interesting name 'Drefnewydd' may relate to an earlier settlement. (TAJ 16-2-89)^According to the NAS report at least 6 kilns are present in this area - they survive as turfed over mounds. K. Murphy 1994.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4626	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN714193
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CLOGAU MAWR		

An extensive area of early limestone extraction with kilns and spoil heaps. Characteristically placed close by the actual small quarries. (TAJ 16-2-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4660	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73152000
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	RHIW WEN TRACK		

Deep rutted trackway zig-zagging up the N slope of the Black Mountain to the extensive limestone workings at Pant-y-ffynon Craig-y-nos and Blaen-y-gwawr. They represent extended activity of lime transportation prior to the construction of the Turnpike road system. As such they presumably date to the 18th/early 19th century unless they continued in use to avail payment of road tolls. A series of APs show the full extent of this most interesting trackway. (TAJ 16-2-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4695	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN729200
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BREST RHIW DDU TRACK		

Deep rutted trackway zig-zagging up hill across Brest Rhiw Ddu using and sometimes cutting the old parish road and up to lime workings at Pont-y-Drefnewydd - see note for 4660. (TAJ 16.2.89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4882	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN699277
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE MILL; CARREG SAWDDE MILL; TY WRTH Y F		

A mill with an overshot and iron wheel. Marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4884	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68222504
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GEIDRYCH MILL		

A large early 19th century corn mill. Water powered by an internal overshot wheel. Later converted into a house. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4888	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72401995
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHEEP FOLD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	FFALD NANT-RHUDEL		

A sheep fold with large central square compartment with small side compartments on each of the four sides.(TAJ 16-2-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4891	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN67352321
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GARN		

A possible Bronze Age round barrow site indicated by the place name.  
 (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4893	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69522397
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GARN WEN		

A possible Bronze Age round barrow site indicated by the place name.  
 (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4895	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68592483
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GLAN-GEIDRYCH MILL		

A mill recorded on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907.  
 Recorded as a rectangular stone building with an overshot wheel. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	4931	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75902123
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHEEP FOLD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

An irregular fold comprising a roughly pentagonal-shaped larger inner enclosure with adjoining smaller compartments surrounding it.(TAJ 17-1-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5012	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN704275
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	VILLAGE	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	FELINDRE		

The village of Felindre has a remarkably unusual plan. It is nearly square formed by a road that encircles gardens with houses fronting the road. Within the area enclosed gardens run radially from the properties on the street front but there are also properties within the interior set obliquely to the principal alignments. The latter are almost certainly later. On the outer side of the encircling road are other properties with their own gardens and fields. Beyond the village are strip fields with hedge banks that appear to sit on lynchets. The whole appears to be carved out of an open field? By association it seems possible that the village is mediaeval in origin and thus represents a unique plan form. (TAJ 17-2-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5017	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68122348
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ENCLOSURE?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM DU		

A small circular earthwork appears on APs in the corner of a marshy field. Evidence of a possible ditch on one side and bank on another. An unlikely site for an enclosure? Possibly not an antiquity. (TAJ 17-2-89)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5022	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN718191
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CLOGAU BACH		

An extensive area of limestone extraction and burning containing kilns of early type located next to small quarries. (TAJ 16-2-89).

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5209	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN707208
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	STANDING STONE?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PLAS-NEWYDD		

A record of a possible standing stone, however, no trace of a standing stone or any other antiquity could be found during a recent survey. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5506	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71302847
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BRAN CORN MILL		

A working mill, including mill machinery, overhsot wheel and mill stones. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5510	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN702256
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TAL-Y-GARN		

A possible Bronze Age round barrow site, indicated by the place name. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5511	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70912549
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GARN FAWR		

A possible Bronze Age round barrow site indicated by the place name. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5512	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70222504
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GARN Y		

A possible Bronze Age round barrow site indicated by the place name. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5514	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70782849
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BATTLE SITE?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAE'R FRWYDR		

A possible battle site indicated by the field recorded on the tithe map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5515	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70952761
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MOTTE	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw</b>	CASTELL MEURIG;CASTELL MEIRIS;CASTELL LLANGADOG;		
<b>Name</b>			

A motte and bailey castle site. The motte measures 10m high, 15m in diameter across the top, surrounded by a ditch c2m deep. The bailey lies to the south, sub-rectangular, c170m long, 100m wide. Castell Meurig is first mentioned in 1203. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5516	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72252199
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	CAPEL GWYNFE		
<b>Name</b>			

Former chapelry to Llangadog parish; now used as a Church Hall (PRN 29610). A chapel has been present at Gwynfe since at least the late 16th century when it was depicted on Saxton's map as 'Capel Gwenvye', but the present structure can be dated to the period 1812-18 and appears to contain no earlier fabric (Ludlow 2000). It is said to have been the successor of a building of c.1710, which was of much the same plan and dimensions (ibid.). In 1898-9 a new chapel (or church), dedicated to All Saints (PRN 35363), was constructed immediately northeast of the old chapel, in an extension of the churchyard, and the old chapel became disused, ultimately becoming the Church Hall. See churchyard PRN 49287 for description of site, discussion and management recommendations. ^NDL 2003

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5517	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71102029
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	UNKNOWN	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>	CAE MAES Y CASTELL		
<b>Name</b>			

"Castell" place name applied to field adjacent to castle. RPS October 2001

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5518	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73772205
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	STANDING STONE?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>	COITAN ARTHUR		
<b>Name</b>			

A record of a possible standing stone, however, a recent survey could find no trace of a standing stone. There appears to be no local knowledge of a previously extent stone in the area. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002).

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5519	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72232440
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAMBERED TOMB?	<b>Period</b>	Neolithic
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CERRIG PEN ARTHUR		

All that remains of this possible monument is a single large stone block, which appears to have been reused as a garden feature.. No evidence for any other orthostats or obvious remnants of a cairn. May have been a single standing stone, or a natural feature. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	5520	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN758206
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BARROW CEMETERY?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TIR Y BEDDAU		

The place name, Tir y Beddau (land of the graves) has lead to the suggestion of a barrow cemetery. No identifiable features have been recorded at this point, which is an area of little or no stone. The Ordnance Survey suggested cairns lying 300m to the north may have given rise to the name. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7106	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70462834
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	VICARAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	VICARAGE THE		

Georgian style vicarage, built c. mid C18, but facade regularised in late C18 or early C19. RJ 2004 Located in Llangadog town. RPS October 2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7107	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70672828
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DWELLING	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LIMES THE		

A late 18th or early 19th century town house. Said to have been the birthplace of Charles Thomas JP, (1821-1909) Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire. Listed as a good example of a late Georgian town house, one of a series in the centre of the village. (PP 2004, from listed buildings database)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7108	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70642835
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	INN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	RED LION HOTEL		

A substantial former coaching-inn, rebuilt c1839-40 for the Lloyds of Danyralt, on the site of and possibly incorporating parts of an earlier building. Listed as a handsome earlier 19th century neo-tudor style inn with good stonework detail, of a scale and quality exceptional in the region. (PP 2004, from listed buildings database)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7109	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73632809
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DWELLING	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	MANDINHAM		

A double pile house probably of the late 17th to early 18th century, altered to the front and internally in the early 19th century. Listed as a good example of an early 19th century gentry house incorporating an earlier house associated with the noted author Jeremy Taylor. (PP 2004, based on listed buildings database)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7110	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70642835
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DWELLING	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	NYTHFA		

An early 19th century house, an Inn for much of the 19th century, later used as a bank. Listed as a Regency townhouse of quality retaining some contemporary internal detail, fine original exterior, and distinctive decorative detail added c1900. (PP 2004, based on Listed Buildings database)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7111	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70642835
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DWELLING	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GREAT HOUSE;MIDLAND BANK;POST OFFICE		

A house built in 1766 by William Powell. Altered in the 20th century, subdivided with the main part formerly the Midland Bank (now a house) and the other the Post Office. Listed despite exterior alterations as a town house of 1766 retaining elements of original form, and an original staircase. (PP 2004, based on Listed Buildings database)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7112	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70642835
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DWELLING	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWRT-Y-PLAS		

A mid 19th century Danyrallt estate farmhouse. Listed as such retaining some of its original features, notwithstanding alteration to other detail. (PP 2004, based on Listed Buildings database)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7114	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70632804
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE?	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GLAN DYRFAL		

Possible cottage site - it appears that building is shown at this NGR on 1986 OS Pathfinder map, but rather indistinct. Alongside chapel - possibly a vestry or manse. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7115	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73052863
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PLAS GLANSEVIN;GLANSEFIN		

18-19thC. Plaster on stone. 3 storey. Slate roof. Sashes with Renfals and glazing bars. Central double half glazed doors. First mentioned 16th C.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7116	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70652840
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DWELLING	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CHURCH HOUSE;TY'R EGLWYS;DAN-YR-ALLT		

Late 18th or early 19th century refronting of an earlier house, of which large end chimneys and a 16th century corbelled chimney base remain. Appears to have been the principal local house of the Lloyd family after the demolition of Danyrallt in 1840. Grade II listed as a fine Georgian townhouse with good contemporary interior and remnants of 16th to early 17th century house. (PP 2004, based on Listed Buildings database)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7117	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72452273
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PEN-Y-WAUN		

Ruined cottage pair recorded by RCAHMW in 1972. RPS October 2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7530	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69122428
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND?	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GAER FAWR Y		

Not found. JH based on GW 1995.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	7843	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72832449
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TOLL HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TOLL HOUSE PONTARLLECHAU		

There was a toll gate and tollhouse here in the mid-19th century, which was destroyed by Rebaccaites during 1842-43. RPS Nov. 2002

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	8114	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN704188
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN CENNEN		

A possible Bronze Age round barrow site indicated by the place name, although a site inspection by the RCAHMW suggested the naem may refer to natural rock exposures. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	8115	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70181850
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN FAWR		

A possible Bronze Age round barrow site suggested by the place name. A mound was recorded in 1913 but described as much reduced for wall building. No trace could be located by the RCAHMW in 1975. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	8116	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70331835
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN PICA		

A possible Bronze Age round barrow site indicated by the place name.  
The 1917 RCAHMS Inventory refers to "a cairn-like natural outcrop", nothing was traceable in a site visit of 1975. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	8328	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN728278
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BRICKYARD?	<b>Period</b>	Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAE-BRICKS		

A place name suggesting the possible former presence of a brickyard.  
(PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	8329	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7027
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FIELD SYSTEM	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	FELINDRE		

A possible strip field system of agriculture identified on Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	8330	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70622845
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COLLEGIATE CHURCH	<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;COLLEGIATE CHURCH;ST CA		

Record number given to the episcopal collegiate church constituted at Llangadog in 1283, for a precentor and 21 canons (Soulsby 1983, 169). It is assumed that it was established within the parish church (PRN 4049), but there is no evidence for the location of any conventual buildings or accommodation. It moved to Abergwili in 1287 (ibid.). There can be no suggestion that this denotes former 'clas' status - its collegiate status was a late, de novo institution by Bishop Bek.^NDL 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	8378	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69512482
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	GEIDRYCH		

An almost square enclosure 10m x 10m. The walls were 1.3m thick and there was evidence of an entrance 0.8m wide on the east side. JH based on KM 1989.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	8743	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73871965
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	PONT CLYDACH		

Situated at the head of a small cwm, carrying the A4069 over the river Clydach. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	8923	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN699252
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	ENCLOSURE	<i>Period</i>	Roman?;Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	PANT-MEREDITH		

Cropmark of unknown significance. RPS October 2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	9788	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69432468
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	HUT CIRCLE?	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	CARN GOCH		

Two circular hollows 7m and 5m surrounded by slight banks. JH Based on KM 1989.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	9840	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69432468
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LYNCHET	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	CARN GOCH		

Curvilinear lynchet with line of boulders along the top of it forming possible northern boundary to area around PRN 10200. JH Based On KM 1989.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	9865	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69432468
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BOUNDARY BANK	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

Low boulder-built rectilinear bank west and south of PRN 10200.  
 JH Based On KM 1989.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	9870	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69412468
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

Rectangular structure 4.7m and 3.5m with 0.8m thick un-mortared walls.  
 JH Based On KM 1989.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	10002	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN753275
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LEAD MINE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CASARA MINE;CAE SARA MINE		

A silver lead mine that was developed in the mid nineteenth century.  
 A large Cornish engine house still exists. JH based on CADW 1996

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	10131	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN707285
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DELETED	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	ST CADOG DEDICATION		

Record deleted during Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project PRN 44753. Record now merged with PRN 49286.^NDL 2003

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	10200	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69432468
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

Rectangular structure surviving as an earthwork 6m X 3m with c. 0.8m thick wall. No evidence of an entrance. An enclosure around it is formed by a lynchet 9840 and rectilinear boulder built bank 9865.  
 ^JH Based On KM 1989.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	10229	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72102630
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	CAE BANK-Y-CASTELL		

Castell place-name derived from proximity to castle. RPS October 2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	10541	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN71232338
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW?	<i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	CAE GARN		

A possible Bronze Age round barrow sited suggested by the place name. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	10656	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN695254
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	BEILI-DYFFRYN		

Beili placename of unknown significance. RPS October 2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	10697	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75402205
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	LAN		

Lan placename, mistaken as a "llan" placename? Lan usually signifies a parcel of upland or unimproved hill pasture.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	11083	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75982875
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	UNKNOWN	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	GELLI-FELEN		

Rectangular cropmark of unknown significance. RPS October 2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	11210	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN6922
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	FINDSPOT	<i>Period</i>	Iron Age;Roman
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	BRYN MEILWCH		

An Iron Age or Roman sandstone spindle whorl. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	11677	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN67651927
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	MOUND	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	GLYN LLYDAN		

Mound of unknown significance. RPS October 2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	11683	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76561849
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	STANDING STONE?	<i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	BLAEN Y CLYCHAU		

A large flat stone, but not considered to be a recumbent standing stone. (PP 2004, based on NC 2002)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	11961	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7025
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	ROUND BARROW?	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	BRYN TEG TUMULUS		

Possible funerary monument. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	11986	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN693264
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	<i>Period</i>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	DANYRALLT;ALLTYMEIBION		

Historic home.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	12069	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70492543
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LLYS?;MANOR HOUSE?	<i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	LLYS BRYCHAN		

Historic home. Possibly a mediaeval llys site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	12070	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN704254
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LLYS	<i>Period</i>	Medieval
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	LLYS BRYCHAN		

A Medieval Llys site (court/hall) recorded on Rees map of South Wales in the 14th century. Also marked as a possible chapel site. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	12071	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN7025
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	STANDING STONE?	<i>Period</i>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	DYFFRYN CEIDRYCH		

Fenton, writing in c1800, records a standing stone located near the road, close to a hedge. Does not appear to have been located during a recent survey. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	12740	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN699277
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	WATER MILL	<i>Period</i>	Medieval
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	CARREG SAWDDE		

William Rees records a water mill in this area on his map of South Wales in the 14th century. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	12750	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN713285
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	WATER MILL	<i>Period</i>	Medieval
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	LLANGADOG		

A water mill recorded in this area on Rees map of South Wales in the 14th century. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	12781	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7028
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TOWN	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LANGADOCK;LLANGADOCK		

A small town occupying low ground on the banks of hte Afon Bran near its confluence with the Afon Tywi. Settlement may have begun in the Early Medieval period, suggested by Early Medieval dedications. Developed as a borough under the patronage of the Bishops of St.Davids during the Medieval period. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13007	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN679242
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ENCLOSURE	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PENRALLT		

An almost semi-circular enclosure measuring c20m E-W by c15m. Bounded to the west and south by a bank 0.2m-0.3m high with slight traces of an outer ditch, a break of slope to the north and a stream to the east. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13076	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7022
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HOARD	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BRYNMEILWCH HOARD		

An apparent "hoard" found at Brynmeilwch, possibly in the 1930's. The nature of the hoard is unknown, and references to its discovery appear to have been lost. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13087	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN685185
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PANT Y GWASTAD		

A Post Medieval settlement site, comprising of disused stone buildings, enclsoure and ridge and furrow remains. The buildings and enclosure are marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13128	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74081880
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHEEP FOLD?	<b>Period</b>	Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>	CWM CLYDACH;MOEL GORNACH		
<b>Name</b>			

Oval single chambered building 7.0m x 4.4m on lower slopes of Moel Gornach. Single entrance at NE end. Walls 0.6m wide.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13134	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75431895
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>	CWM CLYDACH		
<b>Name</b>			

Single chambered rectangular building 7.5m x 4.3m in similar location to PRN 13135. Walls are 0.9m wide.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13135	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75351888
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>	CWM CLYDACH		
<b>Name</b>			

Single chambered rectangular building 6.5m x 4.6m on narrow shelf adjacent to the stream.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13140	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN711188
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>	CWM OESGLYN UCHAF		
<b>Name</b>			

A rectangular single chambered building measuring 4.70m x 5.30m. Walls are c0.75m wide and survive up to 0.40m. Entrance looks likely to be at the north east corner. The building is aligned roughly north-south in a fairly exposed position to the east of the Desglyn valley. It may be contemporary with the quarrying which pockmarks the locality. EM 05-04-87

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13141	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN711188
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT?;QUARRY?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM OESGLYN UCHAF		

Possibly the stone foundations of an approximately circular single chambered hut built into a natural outcrop on its north-eastern side. East-west diameter 5.60m N-S diameter 5.10m. The foundations of the walls seem to be at least 1.20m wide with an entrance possibly to the north. The site is 4.50m N-NW of PRN 13140. Although the whole area is littered with quarry scoops the site does not look deep enough to be one. The possibility however cannot be discounted and the feature could be explained as a backfilled quarry scoop. EM 05-04-87.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13262	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN736183
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	FOEL FAWR		

The stone foundations of a rectangular building, measuring c5m by 3.5m, built up against a west facing slope of Foel Fawr. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13266	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN762188
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		

Complex of rectangular buildings sheltered at the base of a vertical slope at the upper end of Cwm Sawdde Fechan (PRNs 13409-13415 (EM 1988)).<sup>^^</sup>This group of houses probably represents a settlement associated with limestone working complexes above and S of Blaen y Cylchau. The drystone walls stand to up to 4 foot. There is an extensive turbarry about half a mile to the W. (TAJ 1988).<sup>^^</sup>When visited in 1998, these observations were partly confirmed, but the reinterpretation of some structures was necessary (see individual site records). RPS March 1998

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13271	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76411982
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN		

Single chambered rectangular building 6.1 x 4m at sheltered level location adjacent to river. Walls of massive stones are 0.9m wide. (EM 1988).^^Some 22m to the N and on the same terrace as PRN13272 lies this small ovoid structure which measures 6m x 4m on a N-S axis. It has its entrance at the S end between two large boulders. The wall bases are very large boulders set into turf. RSR March 1999.^

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13272	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76421980
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN		

Rect building 12.2 x 4.6m at a similar location to^ PRN13271. Partitioned approx equally. Walls 0.8m wide^ (EM 1988).^^A rectilinear structure 12.5m x 4m on an axis parallel to and overlooking the stream. A two cell building of rubble slab and boulder construction which has possible entrances in W side of N cell and E side of S cell. The remnant walls stand up to 0.5m high. RSR March 1999.^

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13273	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76371938
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN		

Single chambered rectangular building 4.6m x 3.5m on level ground to W of stream. Walls 0.9m wide (EM 1988).

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13274	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76361933
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DWELLING?;SHEEP FOLD?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN		

Two adjoining buildings forming an L-shaped structure in a similar location to PRN13273. One is rectang 4.9 x 4m. Walls are 0.7m wide. The other is square of side 4.6m with walls 0.9m wide (EM 1988).

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13275	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76451934
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHELTER	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric?;Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN		

Oval single chambered building 3.7 x 2.9m adjacent to stream. Walls 0.8mwide (EM 1988).^ ^A small circular shelter, 3m in diameter,with wall bases up to 0.3m high. The entrance faces SW. This site is 4-5m NE of PRN ?. RSR March 1999.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13276	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76451933
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN		

Single chambered rect building 7 x 4m on level ground adjacent to stream. Walls 0.9m wide. (EM 1988).^^A long hut measuring 7m x 4m with an entrance in W wall. The structure is sub-divided into two unequal cells which measure 2.5m and 2m long internally. The wall bases suggest a foundation of solid stone. RSR March 1999.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13277	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76451930
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHEEP FOLD	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN		

D-shaped enclosure adjoining 2 rect buildings, built end-to-end, forming a P-shaped complex aligned NS. Enclosure measures 10.8 x 8.8 with walls .85m wide. Adjoining to N is larger rectangular building 8.6 x 4.1m. Walls 0.8m wide. Single entrance on W side. Partitioned by cross wall in ratio 3:2. On same alignment, further N is another more ruined rectangular building 6.0 x 3.7m. Walls 0.7m wide (EM 1988).^^A sheepfold at the confluence of the Sawdde & Sawrg SN764193. The fold is irregular and sub-circular in shape. It runs parallel to the stream on a N-S axis and measures 11m x 8m. There is a rectangular compartment at the N end with an entrance in the W side. The walls stand up to 1.5m high. The southern end is the more ruinous. Rectangular compartment is 8m long E-W with another ruined cell abutting its N side extending for another 5m and being 4m wide. This compartment seems to be sub-divided into two smaller cells but the detail is obscured by collapse. ^RSR March 1999^

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13408	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75912078
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHEEP FOLD?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;CYLCHAU		

At least 4 small adjoining enclosures on gently sloping terrace on Cylchau W of valley. Possible disused sheepfold.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13409	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76381890
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		

Rectangular building 10.6m x 4.9m on a narrow ridge between 2 streams. Partitioned by cross-wall 1.35m wide in ratio of 3:2. Other walls are 0.9m wide. EM 1988?^Long hut, 2 celled. 9.5m long NE-SW x 4m. Wall bases less than 1m high, interior partition wall bases is a grassy bank over 1m wide, but the rest of the structure is of ruinous drystone. On a natural spur between a dry stream bed on E side and a minor stream on W side. RPS July 1998

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13410	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76381887
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHELTER;SUNKEN SHELTER?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		

Single chambered, sub-rectangular building 5.6m x 3.4m partially built into slope. Long axis is perpendicular to contours. Walls are 0.9m wide. EM 1988?^10m NE of last is a shelter, U-shaped, sunk into slope. Ruinous wall bases, up to 0.4m high seem to define a structure c.4m long x 2m wide, interior in only 3m x 1m levelled area. RPS July 1998

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13411	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76381885
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		

Rectangular building 7.6m x 4.0m in similar situation to PRN 13410. Walls are 0.9m wide. EM 1988?^10m NE of 13410. Cross contour axis. No real platform beneath structure. 6m long x 3.5m wide. Covered in tumbled stone, just the NW wall shows the outer face of the wall base. Possible entrance in W wall. Stones obscure detail of structure. RPS 1998

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13412	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76371884
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		
<b>Name</b>			

Rectangular building 8.4m x 4.4m on level ground at base of slope. Partitioned equally in two by cross-wall. Walls are 1.0m wide. EM 1988?^^Long hut, 2 cells. Overall measurement of structure is 7m long x 3.5m wide, although some stone is spread further outside the line of the walls. The surviving wall bases stand up to 0.8m. Lot of tumbled stone across site. Good^quoins in place at SW corner. RPS July 1998

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13413	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76321882
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT?;WORKERS BARRACKS?	<b>Period</b>	Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		
<b>Name</b>			

Rectangular building 11.0m x 4.0m in a similar situation to PRN 13412. Partitioned equally in two by a cross-wall. Walls are 0.8m wide. Adjoining to W on same alignment a square building of side 4.5m. EM 1988?^^The description of this structure is at odds with the observations of the 1998 visit - it seems that what is^ interpreted by EM as two or three separate structures was^seen as a single, multi-celled building in 1998 - described ^ thus -^^Long building at foot of scree covered slope beneath limestone crag and therefore well sheltered. Has good prospect to NW. Grassy area, nettle growth to E end of structure. Damp, reedy ground to N. Marked as 2 separate features on SMR base map but arguably a single structure, the SE wall being continuous. Generally 4m wide x 24m long on its E-W axis. There are certainly 5 compartments or rooms. E compartment is largest, with walls standing up to 1.5m high, the N wall showing good coursing in the drystone wall. There may be a sixth compartment, 4m square, appended to E end, but the identification of this was uncertain due to tumbled stone and vegetation. There may possibly be a small yard on S side at E end. In view of postulated relationship with the nearby limestone quarries and limekilns on Blaen Cylchau, this may be seen as a temporary dwelling for workers seasonally employed at the quarries. (see also PRN 13414). RPS July 1998

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13414	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76341882
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT?;WORKERS BARRACKS?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		

Possibly single chambered square building of side 4.0m partially built into slope. Walls are c.0.9m wide. EM 1988?^^The description of this structure is at odds with the observations of the 1998 visit - it seems that what is interpreted by EM as two or three separate structures was seen as a single, multi-celled building in 1998 - described thus -^^Long building at foot of scree covered slope beneath limestone crag and therefore well sheltered. Has good prospect to NW. Grassy area, nettle growth to E end of structure. Damp, reedy ground to N. Marked as 2 separate features on SMR base map but arguably a single structure, the SE wall being continuous. Generally 4m wide x 24m long on its E-W axis. There are certainly 5 compartments or rooms. E compartment is largest, with walls standing up to 1.5m high, the N wall showing good coursing in the drystone wall. There may be a sixth compartment, 4m square, appended to E end, but the identification of this was uncertain due to tumbled stone and vegetation. There may possibly be a small yard on S side at E end. In view of postulated relationship with the nearby limestone quarries and limekilns on Blaen Cylchau, this may be seen as a temporary dwelling for workers seasonally employed at the quarries. (see also PRN 13413) RPS July 1998^

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13415	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76271880
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		

Rectangular building 8.2m x 5.4m on steep gradient. Long axis perpendicular to contours. Probably partitioned in two by cross-wall since upper half has been artificially levelled. Walls are 1.0m wide. EM 1988?^^Ruined rectilinear structure. The structure was interpreted as being a single cell building, measuring 5m long on NW-SE axis x 4m. It was not thought that a second cell existed as interpreted by EM in 1988, but that possibility is not excluded. RPS July 1998

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13416	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75342067
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT CIRCLE	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM CEULAN		

Circular single chambered building 3.2m dia. adjacent to stream. Walls 0.75m wide. Single entrance.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13417	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75332068
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM CEULAN		

Rectangular building c.7.5m x 4.3m in similar location to PRN 13416.  
Walls are 0.75m wide. Possibly partitioned in half by a cross-wall.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13418	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75322069
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM CEULAN		

Single chambered rectilinear building 4.4m x 3.4m above and to W of valley. Walls are 0.8m wide. Single entrance on E side. Possibly part or later adaptation of a more ruined rectangular enclosure 10.3m x 5.3m on same N-S alignment. It is partitioned by cross-wall at N end forming a rectangular enclosure 5.3m x 3.2m on a perpendicular alignment.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13419	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75332075
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHEEP FOLD?	<b>Period</b>	Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM CEULAN		

Oval building 5.3m & 4.8m located in shelter of valley. Walls are 0.8m wide. Single entrance along longest axis.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13420	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75312076
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHEEP FOLD?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM CEULAN		

Approx. square building of side 5.3m at exposed location to W of valley. Walls c. 0.9m wide. Radiating N towards stream a wall 39m long & 1.5m wide. Likewise but in W direction wall 4.3m long.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13421	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75312018
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONGHOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM CEULAN;FFORCH CEULAN		

Rectangular building 11.8m x 4.0m situated on a platform near Fforch Ceulan. Aligned N-S long axis of building is perpendicular to contours. Partitioned by cross-wall in ratio of 2:1. Walls of upper larger division are 1.2m wide and of other 1.0m wide.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13422	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN691186
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	NANT CWM TAWEL		

Rectangular building 9.3m x 4.9m on level ground above steep gradient down to stream. Partitioned equally in half by cross-wall. Walls are 1.4m wide. Area notable for early limestone quarries and remains of kilns.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13423	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN751204
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRNFIELD	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Group of 5 cairns on N-facing gently sloping terrace. Diameters range from 5.2m to 1.8m. Untypically scree is absent from area but there are no obvious remains of field boundaries.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13424	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN752205
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRNFIELD	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

SN 75232059 (centred):Group of at least 8 cairns in similar situation to PRN 13423. Diameters range from 0.9m to 1.7m typically although one cairn measures 3.2m x 2.4m.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13425	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75182062
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

In a similar location to PRN 13424 an oval cairn of diameter 3.6m x 2.8m.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13426	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74912050
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

2 Cairns situated in similar location to PRN 13425. Western example is circular diameter 1.6m. Other is oval diameters 2.4m x 1.0m. Both 0.2m high.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13427	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN750208
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ENCLOSURE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Abandoned enclosure

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13428	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN751205
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRNFIELD?;SPOIL TIP?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Group of c. 10 small mounds on steep slope possibly derived from small scale quarrying.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13429	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN752206
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRNFIELD?;SPOIL TIP?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Group of c. 6 mounds of similar nature to PRN 13428.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13430	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75132053
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Cairn 3.7m in dia. on steep N facing slope adjacent to larger group of mounds PRN 13429.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13431	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74182016
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT CIRCLE	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Oval building 6.1m x 4.6m at exposed location on N-facing slopes of Truman. Long axis parallel to contours. Walls c. 0.7m wide.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13432	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74692040
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Rectangular building 5.9m x 3.7m in similar location to PRN 13431. Long axis of building parallel to contours. Walls are 0.8m wide.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13433	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74692036
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Circular cairn 2.4m dia. in similar situation 35m upslope and 176' from PRN 13432

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13434	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75212052
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHELTER?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Possible rectangular building 4.7m x 2.4m on platform at sheltered location on N-facing slope. Long axis parallel to contours. Walls are 0.6m wide.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13435	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74562071
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Single chambered rectangular building 8.3m x 4.6m on gentle gradient on lower slopes. Long axis perpendicular to contours. Walls are 1.0m wide. Adjoining on upper side on slightly different alignment a subrectangular building 4.6m x 4.1m.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13436	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74592071
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHELTER?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TRUMAN		

Single chambered sub-rectangular building 4.4m x 4.2m in a similar situation 28m x 95' from PRN 13435. Walls are 0.8m wide.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13715	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN690243
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GARN GOCH		

An area of common land identified on Carn Goch. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13722	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN708267
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CEFN COED		

An area of common land identified on Cefn Coed. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13725	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN704277
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARREG SAWDDE COMMON		

An area of common land identified at Carreg Sawdde, north of Felindre. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13794	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN697242
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GARN GOCH		

An area of common land identified on Garn Goch. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13795	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN695249
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GARN COCH		

An area of common land identified on Garn Goch. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13796	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN688245
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GARN COCH		

An area of common land identified on Carn Goch. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13797	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN700280
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GARREG SAWDDE		

An area of common land identified on Carreg Sawdde. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13798	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN706268
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	WERNYLLYN		

An area of common land identified at Cefn-y-coed. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13801	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN761210
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLACK MOUNTAIN		

An area of common land identified on Black Mountain. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	13802	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN747212
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COMMON LAND	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLACK MOUNTAIN		

An area of common land identified on Black Mountain. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	14200	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69452470
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

A complex site consisting of a possible settlement of circular huts followed by rectangular huts and boundary banks. JH based on KM 1989

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	14201	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69522475
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ENCLOSURE	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

A sub-rectangular enclosure 12m x 7m the bank of which is composed of rubble and occasional large boulders. JH based on KM 1989

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	14202	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69622481
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

A small rectangular structure 5m x 3m internally. The drystone walls are 0.8m thick. JH based on KM 1989

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	14203	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69682457
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

Small rectangular structure 4.5m x 3m internally with drystone walls 0.8m thick. JH based on KM 1989

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	14204	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69712479
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ENCLOSURE	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

Rubble banks masked by natural boulders and stone clearance forming a curved rectangular enclosure 45m x 10m. A building may have existed. JH based on KM 1989

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	14205	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69722517
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONGHOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

A long rectangular building 22m x 6m externally on a slight artificial platform. The well built drystone walls are 0.8m-1.0m thick with the entrance in the centre of the western side. JH based on KM 1989

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	14206	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN696248
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FIELD SYSTEM	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

Drystone wall that defines the south west and parts of the north and east of the survey area. It is the latest in a series of field boundaries and probably represents enclosure of part of Carn Goch common. JH based on KM 1989

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	14207	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN691246
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT CIRCLE	<b>Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

A well preserved stone-built hut circle on a very steep north-facing slope. The walls of the hut survive up to 1m high. (K.Murphy)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	14208	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69912527
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE?	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

A rectangular stone building with one gable end virtually intact. It is now impossible to estimate the size of the structure as rubbish has been dumped over it.(K.Murphy 1989)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18204	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68632529
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SCHOOL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

A school first marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18205	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68282511
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	WELL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PANT-Y-FFYNNON		

A place name identified on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map suggesting the presence of a well. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18209	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69952855
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	RAILWAY STATION	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLANGADOCK STATION		

Llangadog railway station. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18862	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN67582480
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

A quarry marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map, now disused.  
(PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18863	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6873824935
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL BETHLEHEM		

A chapel identified on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18865	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69912138
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Marked as a 'Smithy' on the 1st edition 1-2500 Ordnance Survey map  
of 1887. Still marked as a 'Smithy' on current maps. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18866	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69532118
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL-Y-MAEN		

An independent chapel marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey  
map of 1890. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18934	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70552851
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BRIDGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PONT BRAN		

A bridge across the Afon Bran, described by S.Lewis in 1833 as "a  
neat stone bridge of three arches". (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18940	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71362851
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BRIDGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PONT AR FRAN		

A road bridge marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18941	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71102683
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BRIDGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PONT GOCK		

A road bridge marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18942	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71372628
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	FELIN-Y-CWM		

A building marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map, the name suggests this was/is the site of a mill. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18943	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71412605
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BRIDGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BONT FAWR		

A road bridge marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18945	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71362585
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

A building marked as a "Smithy" on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. Currently marked as Cwmsawdde Cottage. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18935	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70962834
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SCHOOL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

A school on the edge of Llangadog recorded on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18936	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70652825
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL SEION		

A chapel marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18937	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70642807
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PROVIDENCE		

An independent chapel marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18938	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70662770
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BRIDGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PONT CAREG-SAWDDE		

A road bridge marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18939	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71892961
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

A quarry marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map, no longer marked on current maps. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	19096	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71652165
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SCHOOL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

A school marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	19100	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72922423
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BRIDGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PONT CRYNFAU		

A road bridge marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	19101	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72752237
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

A Blacksmiths Workshop marked on early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	19102	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72962202
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MANOR HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GWYNFE HOUSE		

Mid 18th Century house of Lewis family. Stream in front isolated location and the only 18th Century gentry house in the area. Dismantled for materials c.1935.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	19104	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72612123
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	JERUSALEM CHAPEL		

An independent chapel marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18946	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71242555
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	COED-SHON		

A large quarry with an associated building, marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. No longer marked on current maps. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18949	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73192890
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BRIDGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PONT GLANSEVIN		

A roadbridge marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	18950	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73302881
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CORN MILL;SAW MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GLANSEVIN MILL		

The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 marks Glansevin corn mill with an adjacent saw mill. current maps no longer show the saw mill buildings. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	19094	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70382113
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

A small quarry marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1906. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	19095	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70432088
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	FELIN NEWYDD		

A mill marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 as a corn mill. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	19213	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7015
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A large area of lime workings, with some limekilns apparently worked up into the 1950s. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	20401	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70402870
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL GOSEN		

Calvinistic Methodist chapel built in 1770, (re)built 1792 & rebuilt again 1840 and 1907. Present building style is Lombardic/Italian, gable entry type. The Calvinistic Methodist society here was probably formed when Howell Harris visited Llangadog in 1740's. MM 2004 based on RCAHMW and on Rawlins (1987).

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	20416	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69432598
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	RUBBING STONE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BRYN-TOWY		

A small angular stone, propped up against another stone. Visited in 1983 and believed to be a rubbing stone. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21530	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69092558
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CEFN FFOREST		

Derelict cottage site. RPS October 2001

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21904	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70723295
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM-DWR-FACTORY		

Marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 as a Woollen factory. Labelled on current maps as Min Yr Afon. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	19105	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72682118
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	PONT GLAN-RHYD		

A road bridge marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	19112	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73892252
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	PONT ABER		

A road bridge over the Sawdde Pechan at its confluence with the Afon Clydach. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	19113	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73662337
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	PONT NEWYDD		

A road bridge over the Afon Clydach marked on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	19211	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73101957
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	BRIDGE	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	BONT GAM		

A bridge identified on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	19212	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN73251913
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	WELL?	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	PANT-Y-FFYNNON		

A place name identified on the 1964 6" Ordnance Survey map referring to an area which may indicate the presence of a well. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21925	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70202481
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PENTRE BACH		

Ruined cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21926	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70172493
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PANT-Y-DDERWEN		

Ruined cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21927	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71412228
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GLAN-DWR		

A woollen mill marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21928	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71662168
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PEN Y CAE MYNYDD		

Former cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21929	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72282199
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	MASON'S ARMS		

The Masons' Arms Public House, marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21915	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70592851
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLANGADOCK		

A building marked as a "Smithy" on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. Marked as Cwrt-y-plas House on current maps. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21917	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72152922
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MANOR HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	WERN-FRENA;GWERN-Y-FERNA		

Ruins of major dwelling described by Francis Jones in 1987. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21920	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70392747
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	FELINDRE		

A building at the road junction shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907, marked as a "Smithy". The building no longer appears to be marked on current maps but a nearby building is still described as a "Smithy". (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21921	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73542699
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	OLCHFA-FACH		

Former cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21922	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73002679
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TYN-Y-LLWYN		

Former cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21936	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72782447
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	THREE HORSESHOES		
<b>Name</b>			

The Three Horseshoes Public House marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21940	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73542205
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BRIDGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	PONT FLOCKSMAN		
<b>Name</b>			

A road bridge marked on the 2nd edition ORdnance Survey map of 1097 crossing the Nant Maes Adda. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21941	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73632225
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	GELLIBANT		
<b>Name</b>			

Ruined cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21942	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73732075
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	HIRLWYN-GANOL		
<b>Name</b>			

Ruined cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21943	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71062045
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	CWM-HIRBLYG		
<b>Name</b>			

Ruined cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21930	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72842134
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GRIFFIN INN		

The Griffin Inn, marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. ;2004.09.22/DAT/PP

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21931	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72932197
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CORN MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GWYNFE MILL		

A corn mill on the banks of the Afon Clydach. Marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 with an associated mill race, no longer shown on current maps. (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21932	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72602256
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CYSGODLWYN		

Former cottage site. RPS 10.2001

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21933	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72832257
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TY-NEWYDD		

Former cottage site. RPS 10.2001

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21934	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72782453
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PONT AR LLECHAD		

A woollen factory marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. (PP 2004)

**AROLWG HANES LLANGADOG**  
**LLANGADOG HERITAGE AUDIT**

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*  
*Awst/August 2004*

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 22450

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** COTTAGE

**Enw**  
**Name** LLETY Y LLYDREW

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN69292489

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

Ruined cottage site. RPS 10.2001

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 22451

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** COTTAGE

**Enw**  
**Name** PANT Y GELYNEN

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN69942479

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

Ruined cottage site. RPS 10.2001

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 22455

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** LODGE

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN69172569

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

A Lodge marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. It lies at the end of a trackway to Danyrallt Mansion (PRN11986). (PP 2004)

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 23273

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** SCHOOL

**Enw**  
**Name** LLANGADOCK SCHOOLS

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN7028

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

A description of schools in the Llangadog area. (PP 2004)

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 23857

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CAIRNFIELD

**Enw**  
**Name** BANC WERNWGAN

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN68961835

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Unknown

A group of six cairns on a NE facing slope composed of mixed grade rubble consolidated with light vegetation. The largest measures 10m by 8m by 0.7m high the smallest is 3m across and 0.3m high. The group lies within an area of discontinuous linear banks which traverse this side of the Black Mountain. NAS 1987.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21944	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70572077
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CLYN		

Former cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21958	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75322120
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TY'R GEULAN		

Ruined cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	21972	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71411994
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PANT Y GLOGAU		

Ruined cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	22446	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN66952457
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP?;COTTAGE?	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	EFAIL FACH		

A house named Mount Pleasant is shown here on modern OS maps.  
May be a later dwelling. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	22447	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN66802439
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TY GWYN BACH		

Former cottage site. RPS 10.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	24382	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN727244
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TILE QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWAR LLECHAU		

A quarry on an outcrop of Red Marls, also known as Tilestones. The quarried stone was used primarily for roof tiles. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	24457	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN704194
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BREST CWM LLWYD		

Stone foundations of rectangular buildings and remains of field system-now abandoned-on Common land.An extensive limestone quarrying and limeburning area also abandoned exists immediately to East of this settlement.(PRN 24458) E Morgan Oct 1987)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	24458	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7019
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BREST CWM LLWYD		

An extensive area of intense limestone quarrying and lime burning - as witnessed by the remains of numerous lime kilns and their attendant spoil tips spread downslope. A disused Post Mediaeval settlement (field system A Buildings) exists adjacent to the west of the area of most intense activity. See RAF APs (PRN for PM settlement=24457) E Morgan Dec 1987^According to the NAS report there are at least 29 kilns here.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	24459	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN765187
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN SAWDDE FECHAN;BLAEN Y CYLCHAU		

A region of limestone quarrying and burning for the manufacture of lime - as witnessed by the many lime kilns. A large number of rectangular and sub-rectangular buildings exist close by at SN763188 PRN 13266 and some of these presumably housed at least temporarily the workers at this remote location.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	24938	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN66702407
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MANOR HOUSE;FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL-TY-DYST;CAPEL TYDST		

First mentioned in mid-18th century. F. Jones.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	25050	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70612783
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MANOR HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GLAN SAWDDE		

Historic home described by Francis Jones in 1987. Shown^on late 20th century maps. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	25051	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72622883
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GLANSEFIN ISSA		

Historic home described as a farmstead by Francis Jones in 1987. Shown on late 20th century maps. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	25082	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN67102485
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMHOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLANERCH BLEDRI;GLANTOWY		

Historic home described by Francis Jones in 1987. Shown^on late 20th century maps. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	25355	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70492895
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMHOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLWYN DOWY;LLWYN-DEWI		

Historic home described by Francis Jones in 1987. Shown^on late 20th century maps. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	25369	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN67772505
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	MANOR HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	LLWYN Y MENDY;LLWYN-MAENDY;LLWYN Y MANDY;LLW		
<b>Name</b>			

Historic home described by Francis Jones in 1987. Shown^on late 20th century maps. RPS 11.2001

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	25412	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73262754
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMHOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	OLCHFA;OLCHFA-FAWR		
<b>Name</b>			

Historic home described by Francis Jones in 1987. Shown^on late 20th century maps. RPS 11.2001

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	25539	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN708198
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	GARDEN?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>	GELLYBEVAN		
<b>Name</b>			

Garden beds visible on an RAF aerial photograph. They skirt a river gorge within an embanked enclosure on uninhabited moorland. Believed to be "of some antiquity". (PP 2004 based on Briggs 1991)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	25585	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7222
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PARK	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	GWYNFE HOUSE		
<b>Name</b>			

A small area of parkland marked on the 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1907, to the east of Gwynfe House (PRN19102). (PP 2004)

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	25594	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6928
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PARK	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>	DAN-YR-ALLT-PARK		
<b>Name</b>			

An area of parkland marked on the 6" 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. The parkland lies around Danyrallt Mansion (PRN11988) on the banks of the River Towy. (PP 2004)

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	26636	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN761277
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LEAD MINE	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	NANT YR HIDDLL; GILFACH		

Leadmine mentioned in Cambrian Mountains Metal mines Project.  
 RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	26638	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN747270
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LEAD MINE	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	RHIW		

Leadmine mentioned in Cambrian Mountains Metal mines Project.  
 RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	26639	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN737283
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LEAD MINE;ZINC MINE	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	MANDINAM		

Leadmine mentioned in Cambrian Mountains Metal mines Project.  
 RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	26693	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN727244
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	POUND	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	PONT AR LLECHAU		

Pound identified from nineteenth century Court Leet document. RJ  
 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	27383	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN76501865
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LIME KILN	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for  
 RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27384	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76521865
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27385	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76371872
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27386	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76391872
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27387	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76481870
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27388	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76581871
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27392	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76531875
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for  
RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27393	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76471876
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for  
RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27394	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76351877
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN-Y-CLYCHAU		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for  
RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27396	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76321862
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for  
RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27397	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76311856
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for  
RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27398	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76351856
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27399	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76351854
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27400	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76431856
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27401	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76401852
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27402	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76441850
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27403	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76321850
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27404	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76351848
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limekiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27405	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76311846
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN LLYNFELL		

Limkiln identified on fieldwork associated with fieldwork for RCAHMW in 1987. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27599	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69011828
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Limeworkings identified from Ordnance Survey Mapping. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27605	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN728192
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PANT Y DREF NEWYDD		

Limeworkings identified from Ordnance Survey Mapping. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27606	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN723192
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWAR MICHAEL		

Limeworkings identified from Ordnance Survey Mapping.RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27607	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN718193
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CLOGAU BACH		

Limeworkings identified from Ordnance Survey Mapping.RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27608	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN708193
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BANC MELYN		

Limeworkings identified from Ordnance Survey Mapping.RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27609	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74631878
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	MOEL GORNACH		

Kiln 4.0m high 8.0m SW-NE x 5.0m. Draw hole 0.75m wide facing north-east. Pot 1.5m diameter. Track leads to south-west to quarried outcrop.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	27610	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71261861
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BANC Y CERIG PWDRON		

Kiln - U-shaped bank 0.4m high open to west 5.0m by 4.5m pot approx. 1.4m diameter.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29428	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN685252
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	VILLAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BETHLEHEM		

The village of Bethlehem lies 2.5km southwest of Llangadog.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29429	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN704276
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	VILLAGE	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	FELINDRE		

The village of Felindre lies 0.75km southwest of Llangadog on the fringe of Carreg-Sawdde Common.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29430	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN716283
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	VILLAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	WAUNYSTRAD		

Waunystad Village situated 1.5km east of Llangadog

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29431	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN728220
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	VILLAGE	<b>Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL GWYNFE		

Capel Gwynfe Village situated 6.5km from Llangadog, settlement clusters around All Saints Church (PRN 5516).

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29552	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6924
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FIELD BOUNDARY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

A field boundary consisting of a bank of earth and sotne with ditch three of which are shown on the 1839 tithe. This type of boundary appears to have replaced PRN 29553 and been followed by PRN 14206. JH Based on KM 1989.



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<b>Record Number</b>	29553	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6924
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FIELD BOUNDARY	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CARN GOCH		

Banks of rubble and boulders dividing the area into irregular shaped fields. JH Based on KM 1989.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29609	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69212552
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HOUSING ESTATE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TREMYGARN		

Tremygarn Council Houses. Constructed 1956. MM 2004 based on Sambrook & Page 1995.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29610	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72252200
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	VILLAGE HALL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL GWYNFE		

Capel Gwynfe village hall. Located within the churchyard, this building was the former chapelry to Llangadog parish church. The present All Saints church (PRN 35363) replaced it in the nineteenth century. MM 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29611	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN723220
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	VILLAGE HALL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL GWYNFE		

Village hall in Capel Gwynfe.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29616	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68422518
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	POST OFFICE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BETHLEHEM		

Post office established in nineteenth century. MM 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29630	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72302202
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HOUSING ESTATE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	MAESYWERN - CAPEL GWYNFE		

Maesywern Council Houses, constructed 1952. MM 2004 based on DAT 1995.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	29646	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72232198
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	POST OFFICE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CAPEL SIOP - CAPEL GWYNFE		

Former Post Office in Capel Gwynfe.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	30290	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71522373
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	YSGUBOR-LAN		

An L shaped building within a small square enclosure. 1st ed OS map not available for consultation. JH July 1995

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	30291	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71642370
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PEN-ARTHUR		

One large building and two smaller ones within an irregular enclosure. 1st ed OS map not available for consultation. JH July 1995

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	30292	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71492334
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLETTY		

Two rectangular buildings are shown on the 2nd ed OS map with two smaller buildings added by 1964. 1st ed OS map not available for consultation. JH July 1995^Uncertain as to whether this is still in use. RPS 11.2001

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**AROLWG HANES LLANGADOG**  
**LLANGADOG HERITAGE AUDIT**

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*  
*Awst/August 2004*

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	30293	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71522293
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PANT-Y-RHEDYN		

One square building shown on the 2nd and 1964 ed OS maps. 1st ed OS map not available for consultation. JH July 1995

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	30294	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72212439
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PEN-ARTHUR-ISAF		

Two rectangular buildings and three smaller shown on the 2nd and 1964 ed OS maps. One of the smaller buildings is set apart and is within its own small enclosure. 1st ed OS map not available for consultation. JH July 1995^In a forest plantation and may well be deserted. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	30669	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN35432570
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	IRON FOUNDRY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWMBRAN FORGE		

Charcoal iron forge. Founded by Henry Owen of Myddfai c.1700. Working c.1750

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31719	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68401850
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BANC WERNWGAN QUARRIES		

One of several small disused lime kilns associated with Banc Wern Wgan limeworkings (PRN 3306). MM 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31720	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN68431853
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BANC WERNWGAN QUARRIES		

One of several small disused lime kilns associated with Banc Wern Wgan lime workings (PRN 3306). MM 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31721	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68851811
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	BOUNDARY STONE?;STANDING STONE	<i>Period</i>	Bronze Age?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Possible boundary/Standing Stone identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31722	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68841817
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	SHELTER	<i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

Shelter identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31723	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68891862
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	CAIRN	<i>Period</i>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31724	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN68911818
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	QUARRY	<i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Small quarry identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31726	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69031846
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	CAIRN	<i>Period</i>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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*Awst/August 2004*

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 31727

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CAIRN

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN68961837

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Prehistoric

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 31728

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CAIRN

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN68941832

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Prehistoric

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 31729

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CAIRN

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN68921831

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Prehistoric

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 31730

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CAIRN

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN68901830

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Prehistoric

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 31731

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CAIRN

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN68901829

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Prehistoric

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31766	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69271829
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	HUT CIRCLE?	<i>Period</i>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Possible hut circle identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31767	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69391844
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	CAIRN	<i>Period</i>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31768	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69321863
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	<i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31769	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN69901880
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	EARTHWORK	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Linear feature seen slightly north-west of Llyn-Ddu-Isaf. Probably a natural feature. MM 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31772	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN75601910
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT?	<i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31773	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75471900
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31774	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75201900
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Three lime kilns orientated roughly N-S and situated 12m apart located on the E side of the S end of a limestone ridge.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31782	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76451960
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM SAWDDE FECHAN		

A rectilinear long hut measuring 7m x 4m on a NE-SW axis. There is an entrance in the north side of this two-celled structure. The smaller compartment is at the SE end and is 1.5m wide. The walls are in part defined by edge-set stone slabs and measure 0.9m wide and 0.3m high. This building is set on a dry promontory overlooking a bend in the stream and is 100m S of the ford crossing. RSR March 1999.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31783	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN76371928
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHELTER	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31826	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70821930
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Group of seven possible lime kilns, situated along the hillside. RJ 2004 from Meithryn Mynydd Database.

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*Awst/August 2004*

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      31828

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**      SN70861938

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**      LIME KILN

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**      Post Med

**Enw**  
**Name**

Field system identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      31829

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**      SN70631931

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**      LIME KILN

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**      Post Med

**Enw**  
**Name**

Lime Kiln identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      31830

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**      SN70631920

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**      FIELD SYSTEM

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**      Prehistoric

**Enw**  
**Name**

Field system identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      31831

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**      SN70641918

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**      ENCLOSURE

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**      Prehistoric

**Enw**  
**Name**

Enclosure identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      31832

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**      SN70571919

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**      CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**      Prehistoric

**Enw**  
**Name**

Possible clearance cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey.  
RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31833	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70621919
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CLEARANCE CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Clearance cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31834	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70631920
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31835	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70651919
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31836	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70621924
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31837	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70661926
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Lozenge shaped cairn measuring 7m x 2m x 0.2m height, identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31838	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70691929
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	CAIRN?	<i>Period</i>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Possible cairn identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31839	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70291909
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	TRACKWAY	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Trackway identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31840	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70541903
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	HUT CIRCLE	<i>Period</i>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Hut Circle identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31841	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70401900
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	FIELD BOUNDARY	<i>Period</i>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>			

Field Boundary identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<i>Record Number</i>	31842	<i>Grid Reference</i>	SN70861906
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<i>Site Type</i>	LONG HUT	<i>Period</i>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<i>Name</i>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.200101

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31843	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70601930
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CULTIVATION MARKS	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cultivation marks identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31844	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70181932
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT CIRCLE	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Hut circle identified during Meithrin Mynydd survey. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31845	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70901970
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FIELD SYSTEM	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Field systems identified from Ordnance Survey 1887 First Edition mapping, possibly associated with GELLI BEVAN farmstead (PRN36071). 2004 RJ

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31867	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71231890
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31868	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71311864
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ROTTEN-STONE WORKINGS	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Quarry identified from Ordnance Survey Mapping SN42NE.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31869	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71401859
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31870	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71381857
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	Post med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31871	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71381857
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Trackway identified from 1887 Ordnance Survey First edition mapping.2004RJ

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31872	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71241889
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

A small cairn of dimentions 4m diameter and 0.7m in height, situated near the east bank of Nant Oesglyn at 420m above OD. Comprises of turf consolidated limestone blocks, with suggestions of kerbing to the south and east sides.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	31873	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71581855
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Located 130m west of PRN4039, consists of badly denuded ring of dimentions 10m x 8.5m x 0.4m in height. Centre infilled with loose boulders.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32246	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73431890
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Lime kiln identified from 1891 Ordnance Survey First edition mapping.2004RJ

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32247	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73351856
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Trackway identified from 1891 Ordnance Survey First edition mapping.2004RJ

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32248	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73621890
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Lime kiln identified from 1891 Ordnance Survey First edition mapping.2004RJ

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32249	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73231992
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32250	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73221991
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PLATFORM	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

**AROLWG HANES LLANGADOG**  
**LLANGADOG HERITAGE AUDIT**

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*  
*Awst/August 2004*

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32251	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73541983
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32252	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73581974
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32253	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73701980
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32254	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73841970
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32255	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73731979
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32256	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73721980
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHELTER	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32257	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73621987
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHELTER	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32258	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73601988
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32259	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN73181900
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LIME KILN	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Lime kiln identified from 1891 Ordnance Survey First edition mapping.2004RJ

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32271	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74251888
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32272	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74221889
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ENCLOSURE	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. 2004 RJ

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32273	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74231886
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. 2004 RJ

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32274	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74271889
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32275	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74221882
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Described as the remains of a three-bay rectangular structure with attached enclosure. The central structure measures 6m E-W by 4.5m with walls surviving to a height of 0.9m. The eastern annex measures 6m E-W by 4.5m with walls surviving to a height of 0.5m. To the west of the main structure are the remains of an out house measuring 7.3m E-W by 5.3m.RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32276	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74801867
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY?;NATURAL FEATURE?	<b>Period</b>	General
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Described as a natural outcropping feature, although the feature shows signs of partial quarrying and evidence of an apparent limekiln can be found. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32277	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74131882
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Described as a group of structures on the north facing slope of the Moel Gornach and thought to be of Medieval or later date.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32278	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74131882
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Associated with PRN32277. Described as a rectangular building of limestone blocks. Overall the building measures 7m E-W by 4m. The walls are described as 0.8m in width and at the east end of the north wall is an entrance 1.2m wide. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32279	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74131882
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Associated with PRN32277. Described as a rectangular building 9m N-S by 4.5m with a spread of turf covered walls 0.3m in height. At the centre of the east wall is located a possible entrance measuring 1m. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32280	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74131882
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BANK (EARTHWORK)	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Associated with PRN32277. Described as an L-shaped turf bank 1m wide and 0.2m high, whose walls measure 6.0m by 2.5m. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32281	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74131882
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Associated with PRN32277. Described as a cairn of limestone and turf construction of dimensions 5.8m E-W by 4.8m and 0.4m high. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32282	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74131882
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHELTER	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Associated with PRN32277. Described as a U-shaped structure approximately 4m square cut into the hillside. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32283	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74001943
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Described as rectangular building defined by stones and rubble banks. Overall dimensions are 5.2m NW-SE by 4.9m. RJ 2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32284	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74121922
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Described as a possible rectangular structure lying above Nant Clydach and measuring 5m NW-SE by 4.5m. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32285	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74201910
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Described as a group of structures lying on the west facing slope above the east bank of the Afon Clydach. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32286	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74231910
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Associated with PRN32285. Described as a rectangular three-bay building measuring 10m E-W by 5m with surviving walls of 0.5m high. RJ 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32287	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74241912
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Associated with PRN32285. Described as a rectangular building of dimensions 6.5m NW-SE by 4.5m with a cross wall dividing the structure into two cells. It has surviving walls of 0.4m in height and 1m in thickness. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32288	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74251917
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHELTER	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Associated with PRN32285. Described as an oval structure measuring 4m NW-SE by 3.8m. It has a surviving wall of 0.5m of roughly coursed stone built against boulder, and contains an entrance to the SE. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32314	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75742097
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRNFIELD	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Described as containing approximately 37 cairns. The cairns lie on a north facing slope between the Sawdde Fechan and Afon Ceulan.  
 RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32315	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75322075
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Described as a group of structures of differing periods spread over 200m near the river Ceulan.RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32316	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75352064
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	ENCLOSURE	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Associated with PRN32315. Described as a small circular structure of 1.8m diameter and a boulder wall of 0.6m thickness and 0.3m height.  
 RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32317	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75322068
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Cairn associated with 32315. Described as a rectangular structure built on a platform above a stream. The structure measures 7m.N-S by 8m. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32318	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75322076
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT CIRCLE	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn associated with 32315. Described as a well preserved hut circle which retains much of its original walling. It has internal dimensions of 3.5m and walls 1m high and 0.8m thick. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32319	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75342075
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Cairn associated with 32315. Described as a possible remains of a structure measuring 14.5m N-S by 4.5m and walls surviving to a height of 1.3m. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32320	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75412078
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT?	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Cairn associated with 32315. The feature has been described as having rectangular form measuring 5.5m N-S and 5m, and having surviving walls to a height of 0.3m.RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32321	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75082044
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn associated with 32325, and described as a stoney scatter some 5m in diameter and 0.3m in height.RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32322	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75072041
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn associated with 32325, and described as a stoney mound 5m N-S by 4m and 0.2m in height. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32323	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75112042
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn associated with 32325, and described as a stoney scatter some 4m in diameter. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32324	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75112044
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn associated with 32325, and described as a stoney mound 5m N-S by 3m and 0.2m in height and lies with a slight hollow. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32325	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75002040
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRNFIELD	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

The carins lie on a well defined grassy terrace some 250m long E-W. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32326	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75102050
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	EARTHWORK; WEAPONS PIT?	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Described as a number of mounds, which appear to result from military activity, and suggested to be scooped up from foxholes and gun rests. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32327	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75702126
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN?	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Described as a stone pile located on a natural rise above the west bank of the Sawdde Fachan stream. It has been further described as a stone scatter measuring c.7m in diameter and 0.2m in height. RJ2004

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32328	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75452127
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Structure 1 measures 7.5m NE-SW by 3.5m with rubble walls surviving to a height of 0.3m. The structure has a possible entrance on the south side and no evidence of internal subdivisions. Structure 2: is described as having dimensions of 9m NE-SW by 6.5m, rubble stone walls survive to a height of 0.8m and are some 1.2m thick. RJ 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32329	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75442126
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

The possible building is situated some 3m above the stream, it has dimensions of 7.5m NE-SW by 3.5m, walls survive to a height of 0.8m. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32330	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75462129
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LONG HUT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

Identified during field work Meithryn Mynydd,described as a rectangular enclosure of dimensions of 9m NE-SW by 6.5m, with a rubble stone walls at 1.2m in height.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32331	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN75362120
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	WEIR	<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Identified during field work Meithryn Mynydd. Described as a weir constructed out of stone blocks. From this location a leat is cut into the NW bank and ends just to the west. Ordnance Survey second edition mapping of 1906 shows the water course continuing to the west. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32360	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74232022
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	HUT CIRCLE	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Identified as a possible hut circle on the slopes of Truman. The feature is described as a small oval enclosure, of dimensions 5m (NE-SW) by 3.5m within a low stony bank 1m high.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32361	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74552070
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?;Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32362	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74302050
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRNFIELD	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Identified from documentary sources,see Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RJ2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32363	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74342057
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn associated with cairnfield 32362,see Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RJ2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32364	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74362065
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn associated with cairnfield 32362,see Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32365	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74302061
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CAIRN	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cairn associated with cairnfield 32362, see Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32366	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74072050
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	WEAPONS PIT?	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Identified as shallow cuts into the hillside, thought to be associated with military activity. RJ 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	32367	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74692040
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b>	Medieval?; Post Med?
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

See Meithrin Mynydd Project Database for details. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	33424	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN72311979
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LEAT	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Identified from Meithrin Mynydd Project field work. RJ 2004^

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	33425	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71881968
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	LEAT	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Identified from Meithrin Mynydd Project field work. RJ 2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      33426

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**              TRACKWAY

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**              SN72381941

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**                  Post Med

Identified from Meithrin Mynydd Project field work. RJ 2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      33428

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**              TRACKWAY

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**              SN71921942

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**                  Post Med

Identified from Meithrin Mynydd Project field work. RJ 2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      33429

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**              LIME KILN

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**              SN72591983

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**                  Post Med

Identified from Meithrin Mynydd Project field work. RJ 2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      33430

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**              TRACKWAY

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**              SN71801976

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**                  Post Med

Identified from Meithrin Mynydd Project field work. RJ 2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number**      33431

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type**              RIFLE BUTTS?

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference**              SN72381890

**Cyfnod**  
**Period**                  Post Med

Rifle Butts identified from Meithrin Mynydd Project field work. RJ 2004

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**AROLWG HANES LLANGADOG**  
**LLANGADOG HERITAGE AUDIT**

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*  
*Awst/August 2004*

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 33432

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** QUARRY

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN7298919146

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

Identified from Ordnance Survey First Edition Mapping of 1887.  
RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 33433

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** QUARRY

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN71051906

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

Identified from Ordnance Survey First Edition Mapping of 1887.  
RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 33434

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** ROAD

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN70811919

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

Identified from Ordnance Survey First Edition Mapping of 1887.  
RJ2004

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 33435

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** TRACKWAY

**Enw**  
**Name**

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN70761930

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

Identified from Ordnance Survey First Edition Mapping of 1887.  
RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	34446	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71432094
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND?	<b>Period</b>	Prehistoric
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TY'R CWM		

Mound identified by Rick Turner. Only map and photos supplied to DAT. 1m high. Large raised mound at least 10m long although angle of phot makes it difficult to identify if mound is oval or crescent shaped. Area is rough pasture with obvious cattle tracks close by together with large amount of surface scatter of stones, some obviously burnt. Both this site and adjacent site PRN 34447 are within 30m of stream to S. EMB 12/98 based on AM 1997.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	34447	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71412095
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND?;ROUND BARROW?	<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TY'R CWM		

Identified by Rick Turner, map and photos supplied. Pval mound approx 10m long and 5-6m wide. Fairly low 0.4 - 0.5m wide with some evidence of damage to one end. Traces of a possible stone kerb, damaged and which may extend around edge of mound. Phot shows small stream to one side. EMB 12/98 based on AM 1997.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	34652	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70612005
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHEEP FOLD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWMLLWYD		

A sheepfold measuring 36m North to south and 23m east to west. It consists of fourteen compartments of varying sizes set round a central larger rectangular enclosure. Each compartment was for a different farm. A local farmer stated that the fold went out of use in the 1950's but before that it was used whenever the flocks were brought off the hill pasture and required sorting. It was especially important during compulsory dipping of the sheep in late August when all the flocks would be gathered together and the sheep dipped under scrutiny from the local police constable. JH 1998 based on Murphy,K 1998

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**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 34670

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN69502502

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CHAMBERED TOMB?

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Neolithic?

**Enw**  
**Name** CAE'R GANFA;CIL Y GANFA

CROMLECH?: An unusual arrangement of stones in the corner of the field known on the 1881 Direlton estate map as Cil y Gafnfa. This corner has clearly been used in the past as a dumping area for stones disturbed by ploughing. However, there are a number of large edge set slabs of stone which form a rectangular feature c2.5m x 5m in size (although this is probably not the whole of the feature, which has been disturbed by both stone removal and dumping). Some 10m to the west, more edge set slabs run at right angles to this rectangular feature and may be part of a larger structure. It may indeed be a ruined neolithic burial chamber or Cromlech. However, the degree of interference of the area over a very long period makes it difficult to interpret the site from surface evidence. P. Sambrook, 1997.

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 34709

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN6924

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** FIELD SURVEY

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Modern

**Enw**  
**Name** GARN GOCH

The common of Garn Goch was selected for survey in 1994/5 by the National Park as part of the implementation of a proactive management plan. The National Park's APs were examined, a set of vertical colour prints at 1:7000 and stereo pairs of the flight at 1:20000. The 1:10000 map cover was also consulted. The fieldwork element consisted of fieldwalking at 30-50m intervals depending on the vegetation and topography. Each site was recorded on a NP site visit proforma and if appropriate sketch planned and/or photographed. The sites were entered onto a GIS as points, lines or areas with a small amount of data. The detailed record was held on a Microsoft Access database including management recommendations. JH based on Dorling,P & Evans,M 1995

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 35363

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN72222201

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CHURCH

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med;Modern

**Enw**  
**Name** ALL SAINTS CHURCH;CAPEL GWYNFE

Chapelry to Llangadog parish, constructed in 1898-9 immediately northeast of Capel Gwynfe PRNs 5516 & 49287, which it replaced, in an extension of its churchyard. The earlier chapel became disused, ultimately becoming the Church Hall. NDL 2004 A medium to large, three cell church replacing church PRN 5516 some time after 1880 (1st ed map). JH 1997

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 35465

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** PROJECT RECORD

**Enw**  
**Name** CWMILLWYD SHEEPFOLD

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN707199

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Modern

The Black Mountain Graziers Association wished to repair and reuse the ruins of Cwmllwyd sheepfold on the northern fringes of the Black Mountain, Llangadog, Carm. The work was undertaken through the agency of the Meithrin Mynydd project. A planning application was submitted to Brecon Beacon National Park Authority and a brief for the archaeological recording of the fold was written by the curatorial section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust in consultation with the BBNP Authority's archaeologist. Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology were commissioned to undertake the recording of the fold. ^Documentary and cartographic sources were consulted and oral evidence recorded. The structure and its surroundings were recorded as an EDM survey and a watching brief was kept as the reconstruction work progressed. The Project Officer was K Murphy. JH 1998 based on Murphy, K 1998

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 35466

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** COTTAGE

**Enw**  
**Name** TY'R LLIDIART

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN70612012

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

This cottage is shown on the Os 1st Ed though apparently disused. It is now represented by one wall only, on the south side. KM 1997

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 35467

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** COTTAGE?

**Enw**  
**Name** CWM LLWYD

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN70672006

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med?

This site is not marked on the 1st Ed OS map of 1885. It is represented by a small square enclosure formed by field banks. There is no trace of a building, though it is highly likely that one formerly stood here given the configuration of the banks. KM 1997

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35468	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70561998
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLWYN-Y-YN		

A cottage is marked here on the 1885 OS map. All that remains are low stone walls up to a maximum of 2m, but generally much lower. Site not examined in detail. KM 1997.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35469	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70581996
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLWYN-Y-FEDWEN		

This cottage is in very good condition. Two-storey and three bays. Chimneys in gables. Sash windows in place. Rendered and colour-washed. Stone-built of early to mid 19th century date? KM 1997

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35470	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70571999
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLWYN-Y-YN		

This track survives as a terrace cut into a steep slope. It is now disused and cut across by a stream. It led to Llwyn-y-Yn, cottage, PRN 35468. KM 1997

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35471	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70581995
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLWYN-Y-FEDWEN		

This track branches off from 35470 and runs up a steep slope towards Llwyn-y-Fedwen cottage 35469. It is now only traceable part way up the slope, but on 1946 aerial photographs it can be seen to run as far as Llwyn-y-Fedwen. KM 1997

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35472	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70581996
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLWYN-Y-FEDWEN		

Track still in use for access to Llwyn-y-Fedwen. It is cut into a steep slope, and crosses a stream by a culvert. It also cuts across the line of an earlier track - PRN 35474. KM 1997

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35473	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70601988
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM LLWYD		

The line of this track is not easy to follow on the ground, but is quite clear on aerial photographs. At the south end of the survey area of project 35465 it is at its most clear. Here it is a slight hollow way c. 4m wide. To the north, a stream now follows the course of this track causing erosion. Its course eventually becomes lost eroding stream beds. KM 1997

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35474	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70621988
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY;HOLLOW WAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM LLWYD		

A very clear hollow way track some 4m wide. It is shown on the OS 1885 map. Now a grass covered earthwork. It is cut across by the track 35472 at its north end. It has been replaced by the road PRN 3337. KM 1997

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35475	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70701990
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM LLWYD		

This very distinct causeway, c.4m wide, 1m high, continues the line of the current public road 3337. This causeway has been breached by several streams, and at the NW end of the survey area has been removed completely by erosion. On aerial photographs its line can be traced further, curving round to the north and eventually continuing as track 35477. It seems likely that this now abandoned track was the original line of the turnpike road 3337 before its replacement with the current tarmac road. The line of this track is cut across by track 35476. KM 1997

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35476	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70701995
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM LLWYD		

This track, which is still occasionally used, consists of a slight hollow way. It crosses streams over roughly made causeways. It cuts across the line of the causeway track 35475 and presumably post-dates it.  
 KM 1998

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	35477	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70652006
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TRACKWAY	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM LLWYD		

This rough track is still in use. It consists of a narrow hard-core surface on a slight causeway or terrace. It crosses a small stream over a stone-built culvert. The line of the track seems to continue the track/causeway 35475. It is likely that 35475 and the track represent the original line of the turnpike road 3337 that crossed the Black Mountain. KM 1998

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	36067	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70192020
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PEN-Y-BWLCH;PENBWLCH;PEN BWLCH		

Farmstead shown on 1989 OS Pathfinder map. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	36068	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70452206
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BRYN MEILWCH		

Farmstead shown on 1989 OS Pathfinder map. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	36069	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70022104
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GLYN-Y-CLAWDD		

Farmstead shown on 1989 OS Pathfinder map. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	36070	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6961021830
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARM	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLAEN-LLWYNNANT		

Identified from local tradition, and Ordnance Survey First Edition Mapping of 1887.RJ 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	36071	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70872003
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARM	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	GELLI-BEVAN		

Identified from Ordnance Survey First Edition Mapping of 1887.RJ 2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	36072	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN71052200
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CWM-MEILWCH;CWM MEILWCH		

Farmstead shown on 1989 OS Pathfinder map. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	36073	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70782104
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PEN-CRUG		

Farmstead shown on 1989 OS Pathfinder map. RPS 11.2001

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	36074	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69201910
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	SHEEP FOLD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	NANT-FFORCHOG		

Identified from Ordnance Survey First Edition Mapping of 1887.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	37107	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN74452166
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	PEN TWYN		

Mini desktop in response to a query about the house.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	49286	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70622845
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHURCHYARD	<b>Period</b>	Early Medieval
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLANGADOG PARISH CHURCH;ST CADOG'S;ST DAVID'S		

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Llangadog parish church PRN 4049, which was a possession of the Bishops of St Davids by the 13th century, constituted as episcopal collegiate church from 1283 to 1287 (PRN 8330). It was already dedicated to Cadog by the 1130s but Cadog may just have been a lay benefactor, the church having originally been dedicated to St David, cf. the Dewi church at Llanarthne). The small, suboval churchyard was formerly circular, and it has been suggested that it may have lain at the north end of a very large, oval ecclesiastical enclosure. The churchyard lies within 1.3km of the main Brecon-Llandovery-Carmarthen Roman Road line. Castell Meurig motte-and-bailey PRN 5515 lies 840m to the south suggesting that they are not contemporary. ^NDL 2003

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 49287

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN72252199

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CHURCHYARD

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Early Medieval?;Medieval?;Post Med

**Enw**  
**Name** CAPEL GWYNFE

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Former chapelry to Llangadog parish; now used as a Church Hall (PRN 29610). A chapel has been present at Gwynfe since at least the late 16th century, but the present structure can be dated to the period 1812-18. In 1898-9 a new chapel (or church), dedicated to All Saints (PRN 35363), was constructed immediately northeast of the old chapel, in an extension of the churchyard, and the old chapel became the Church Hall. The churchyard was originally small and polygonal. Sambrook has suggested that it formerly occupied a large, polygonal (outer) enclosure, now represented by field boundaries. ^NDL 2003

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 50445

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN70572835

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** CHAPEL

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

**Enw**  
**Name** CAPEL SEION

Seion Baptist chapel was first built in 1807 and rebuilt or modified in 1829 and 1886. According to the records of the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments (Wales), a new chapel was built in 1909 to replace the original Seion chapel, but this had been demolished before 1997 (PRN 18936). The congregation appear to have moved to a new chapel at this site in The Backway (Walters Road) on the basis of modern map evidence. RPS 2004.

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 51400

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN6836325170

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** COTTAGE

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

**Enw**  
**Name** ONEN LAS

Cottage identified from Tithe Map. RJ 2004

**Cyfeirnod**  
**Record Number** 51401

**Cyfeirnod Grid**  
**Grid Reference** SN6836325170

**Math o safle**  
**Site Type** COTTAGE

**Cyfnod**  
**Period** Post Med

**Enw**  
**Name** PEN CAE DU

Local tradition suggests the former presence of a cottage and garden close to this location.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51402	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6795724013
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	TY BACH	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Local tradition suggests the former location of dwelling at this location. Only a Ty Bach (WC) now exists here. RJ 2004.

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51403	<b>Grid Reference</b>	pSN681182379
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Local tradition suggests the former existence of a cottage at this location.

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51404	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6811823793
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Cottage and Garden identified from Llangadog Parish Tithe map. RJ 2004.

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51405	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6872425372
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	SION		

Local tradition suggests that Sion Pentycostal chapel formerly stood in this location, being demolished in the late 1960's. Tradition suggests that the chapel was constructed out of zinc sheets. RJ 2004

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51406	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6869425443
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CEFN CREWIL		

Local tradition suggests that this farm was once council owned and was used to house soldiers who had returned from the First World War. RJ 2004.

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51407	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7067228305
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	BLACK LION		

Public house shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition Map. 2004.

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51408	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7066328313
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	THE CARPENTERS ARMS		

Public house identified from historic Ordnance Survey Map. RJ 2004.

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51409	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7066428242
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	THE PLOUGH		

Former public house. Building has now been converted to residence.  
 RJ 2004.

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51410	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7002428578
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	TELEGRAPH		

Public House identified from historic Ordnance Survey Map. RJ 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51411	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7050128646
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	POLICE STATION	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	OLD POLICE STATION		

Location of former police station. Building now converted to residence. RJ 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51412	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7039828703
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	CHAPEL COTTAGE		

Local tradition records that this cottage was used as a Preachers College associated with Gosen Chapel. Locals apparently had a big bonfire on which an effigy of Watkin Wyn was burned when he tried to have the college re-located to Ammanford. MM 2004 based on information gathering sheet.

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51414	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7067828303
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	ROSE AND CROWN		

Local tradition suggests that this was once the location of a public house. RJ 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51415	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70628100
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	THE BEAR		

Local tradition suggests that this was once the location of a public house. RJ 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51416	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN70632804
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	THE KINGS HEAD;THE KINGS ARMS?		

Local tradition suggests that this was once the location of a public house. RJ 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51417	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6931128579
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	MOUNT PLEASANT		

Local tradition suggests that this was once the location of a public house. RJ 2004.

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51418	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69992861
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	THE STATION		

Local tradition suggests that this was once the location of a public house. RJ2004

---

<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51419	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN69772854
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	DAIRY	<b>Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	LLANGADOG CREAMERY		

Creamery on the outskirts of Llangadog. Built in the mid 1950s. MM 2004.

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51687	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7060528406
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>			

Public house identified from Ordnance Survey Mapping. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51688	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN7068628290
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	FARMERS		

Local tradition suggest the Farmer Public House was located here. RJ2004

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b>		<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b>	
<b>Record Number</b>	51689	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN6937228601
<b>Math o safle</b>		<b>Cyfnod</b>	
<b>Site Type</b>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw</b>			
<b>Name</b>	SQUARE AND COMPASS		

Local tradition suggest the Square and Compass public House was located here. RJ2004

---



**AROLWG HANES LLANGADOG**  
**LLANGADOG HERITAGE AUDIT**

*Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*  
*Awst/August 2004*

**Cyfeirnod**

**Record Number** 51690

**Cyfeirnod Grid**

**Grid Reference** SN7065028300

**Math o safle**

**Site Type** PUBLIC HOUSE

**Cyfnod**

**Period** Post Med

**Enw**

**Name** CASTLE HOTEL

Public house identified from Llangadog Community Audit. RJ2004

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Llyfryddiaeth



## **Llyfryddiaeth**

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### **Llawysgrif Mapiau**

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British Museum, Maps C.7 c.1., Saxton's Map of Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, 1578.

### **Mapiau Wedi cyhoeddi**

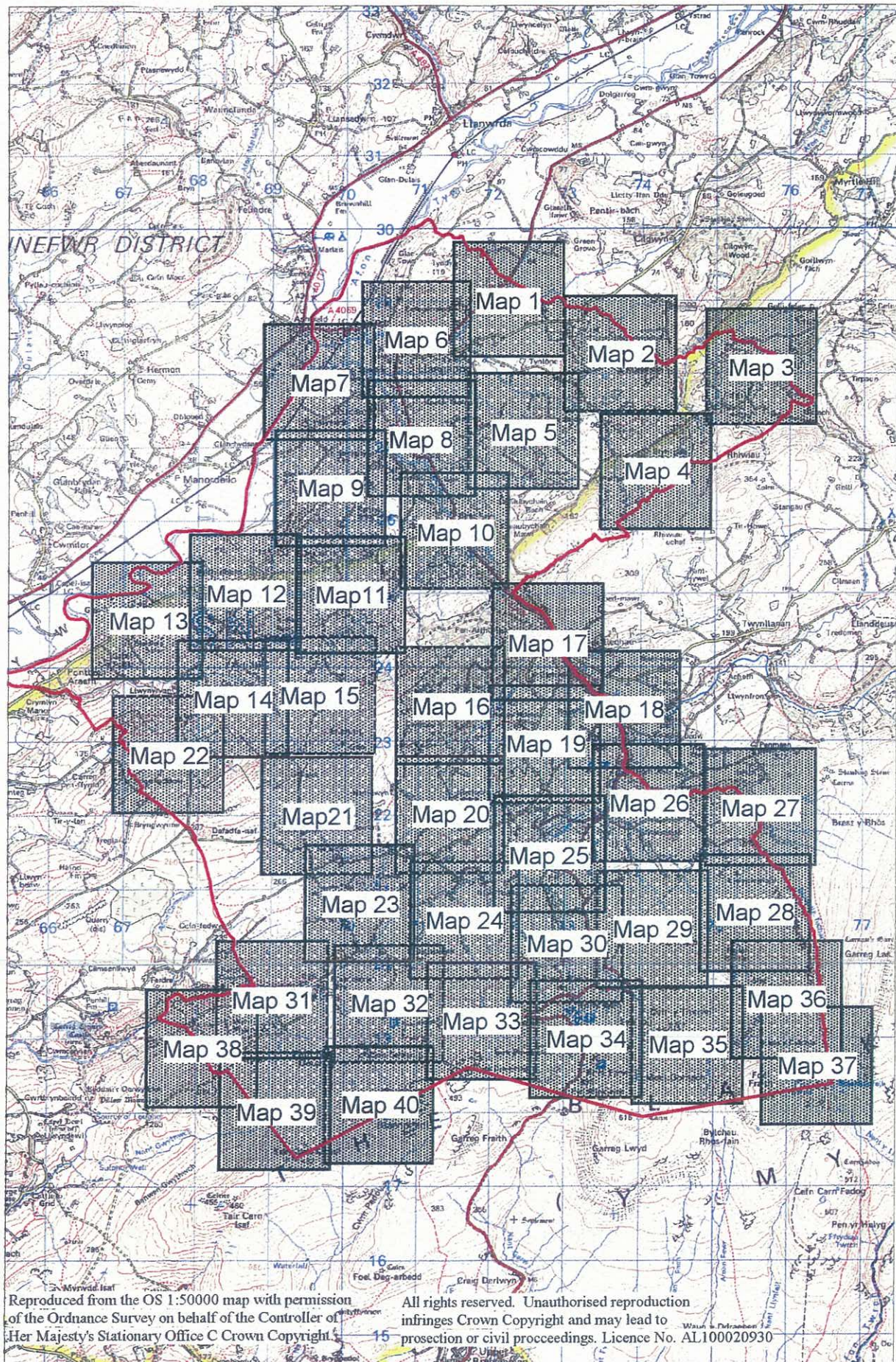
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Mapiau



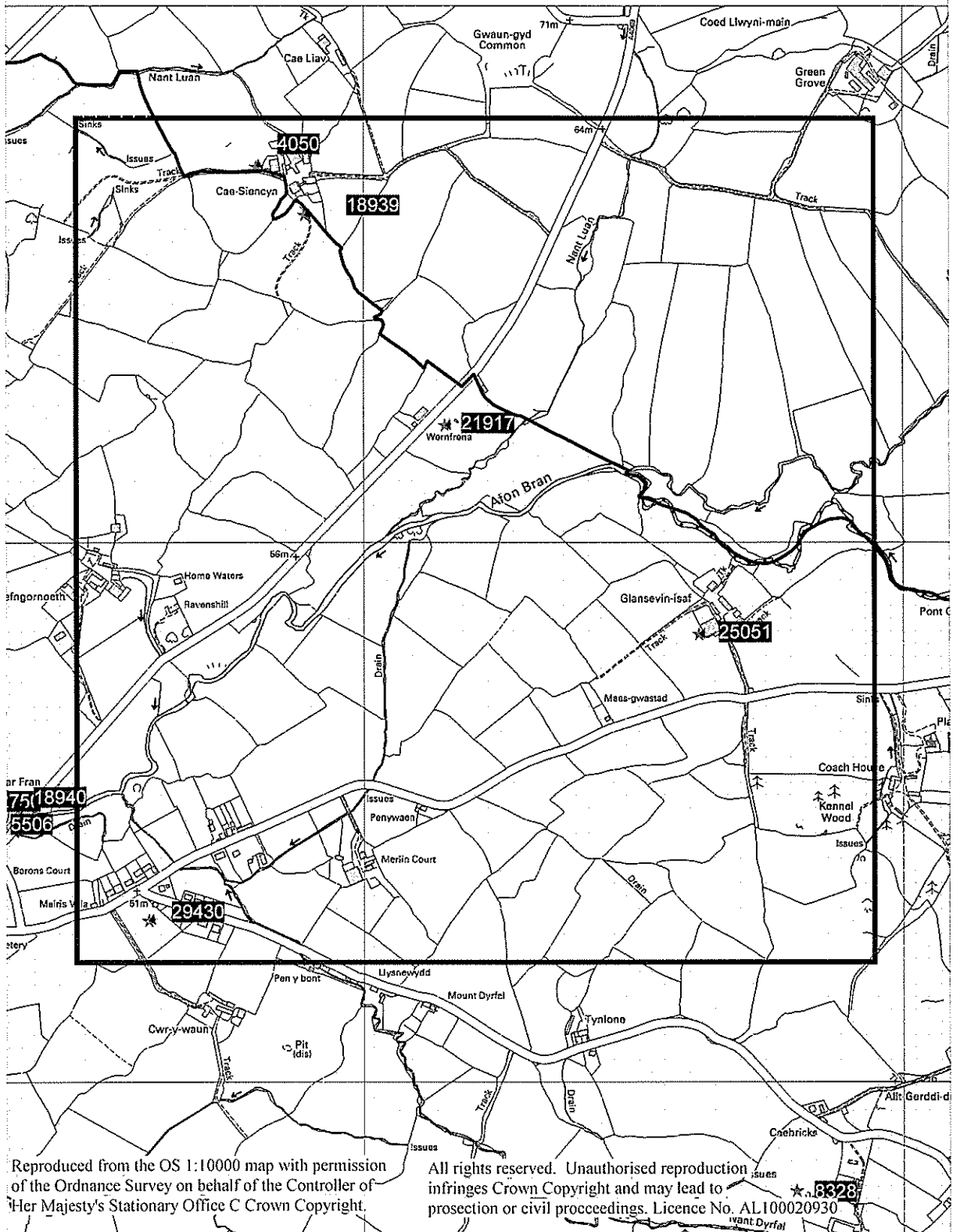








Map 1. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

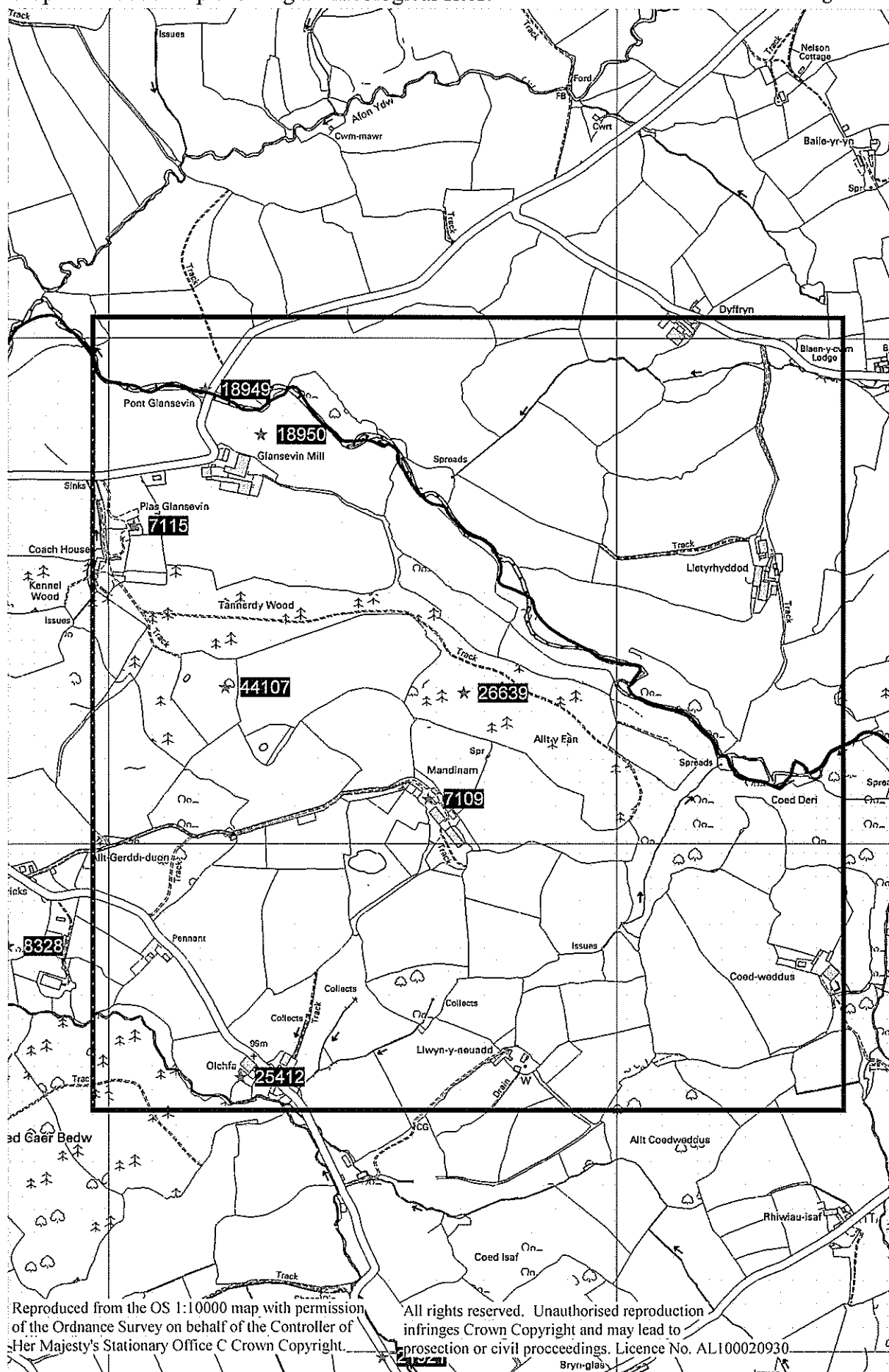


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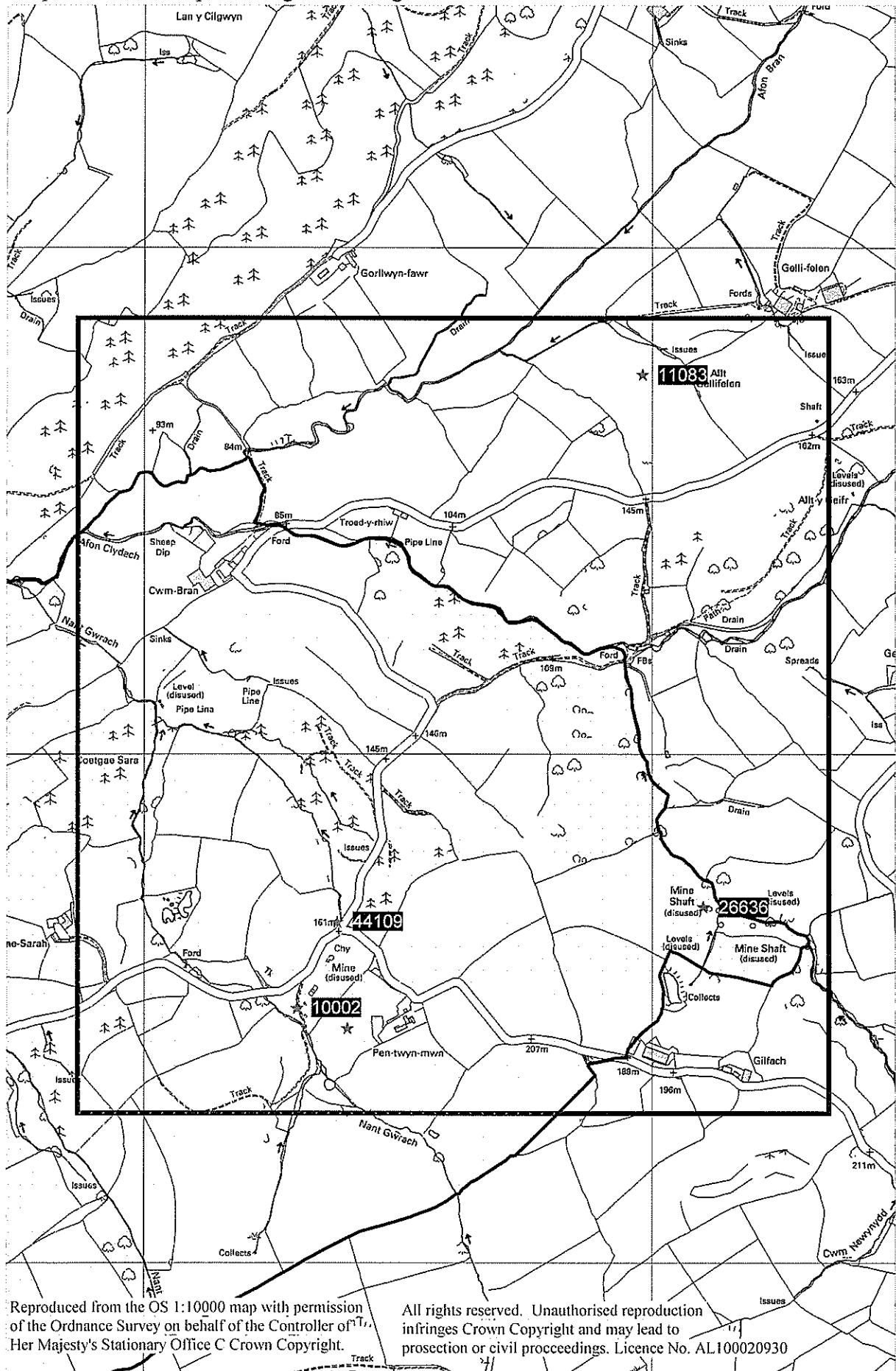
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Map 2. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.







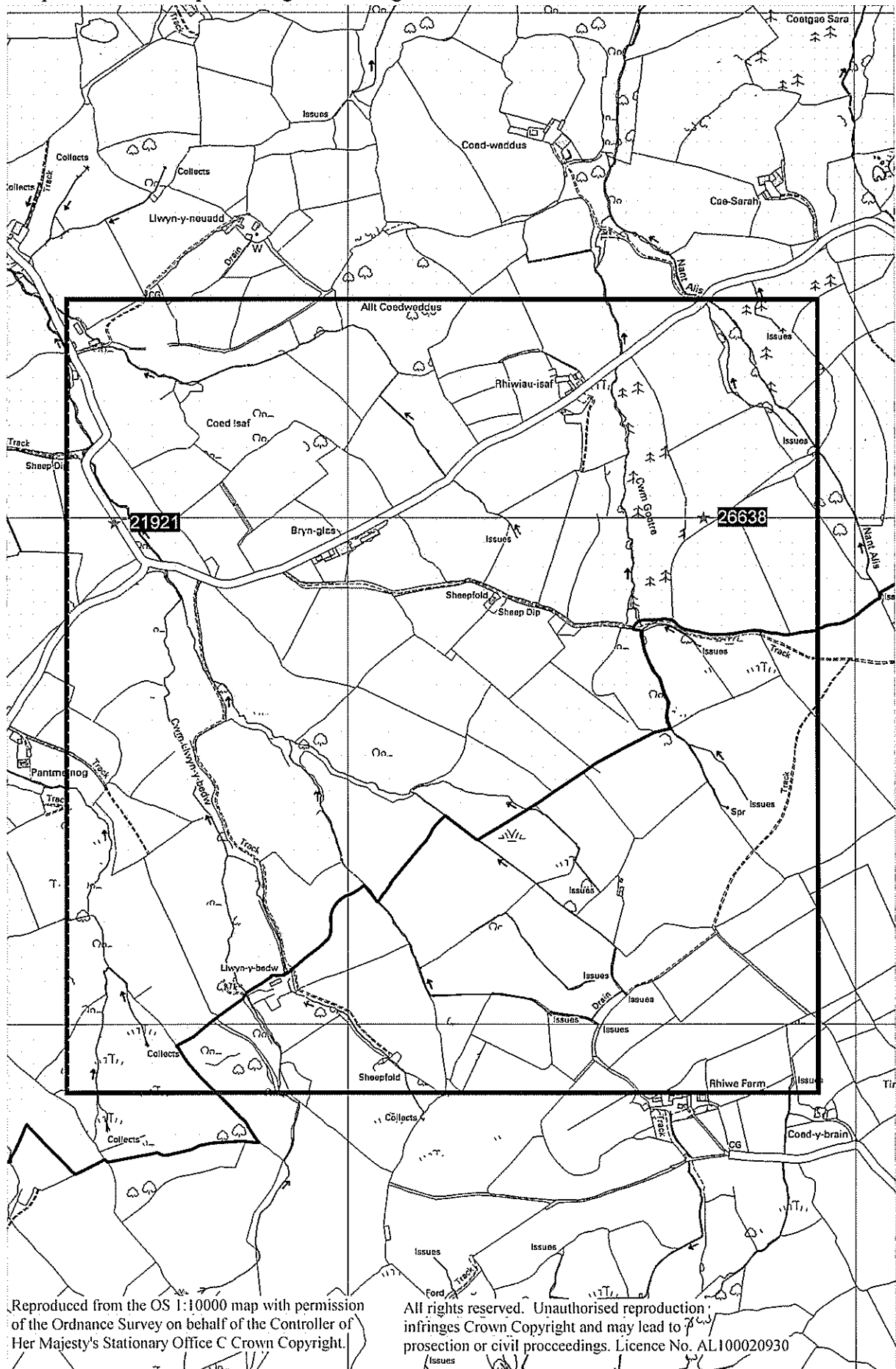
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Map 4. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

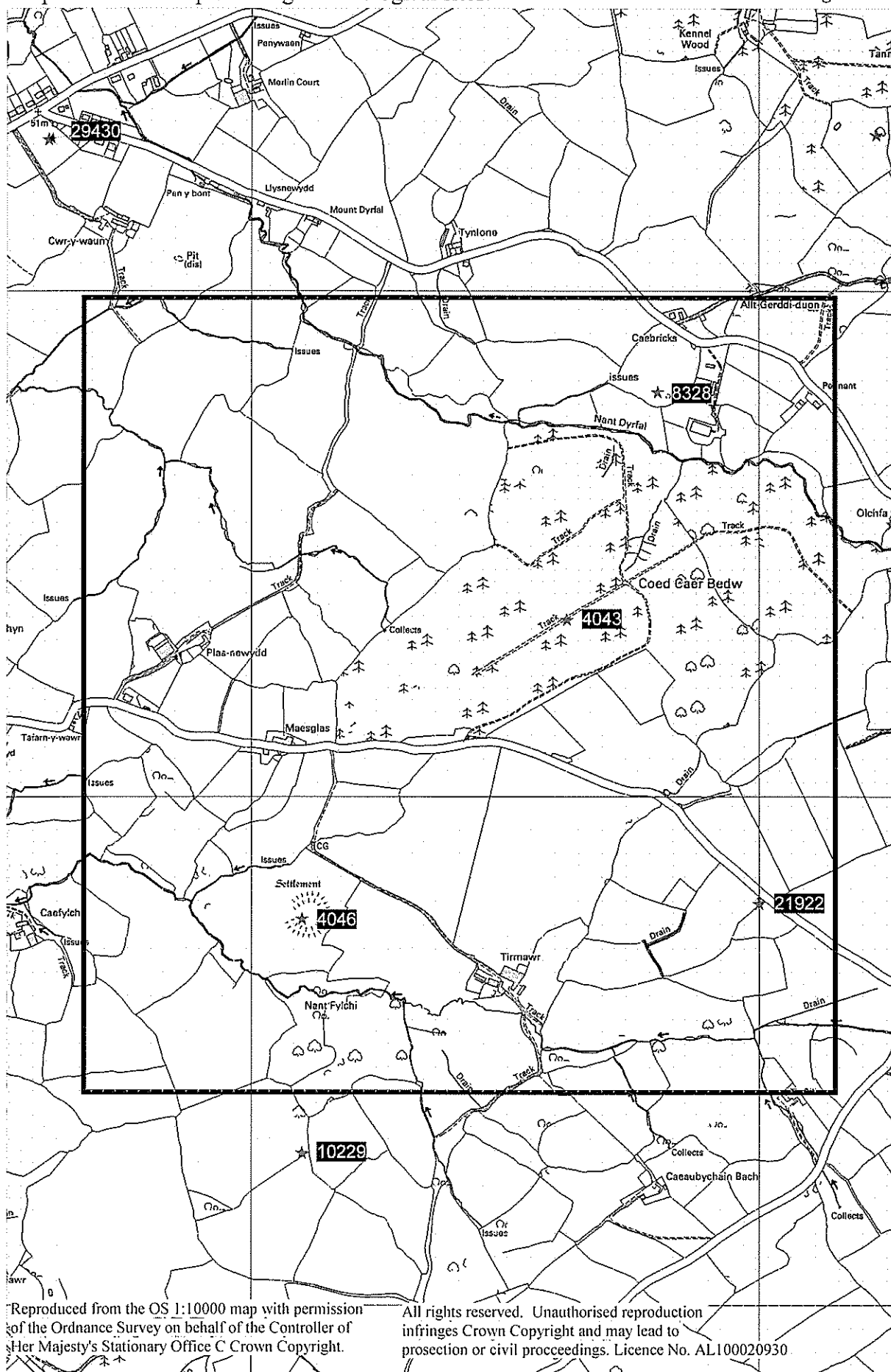


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Map 5. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

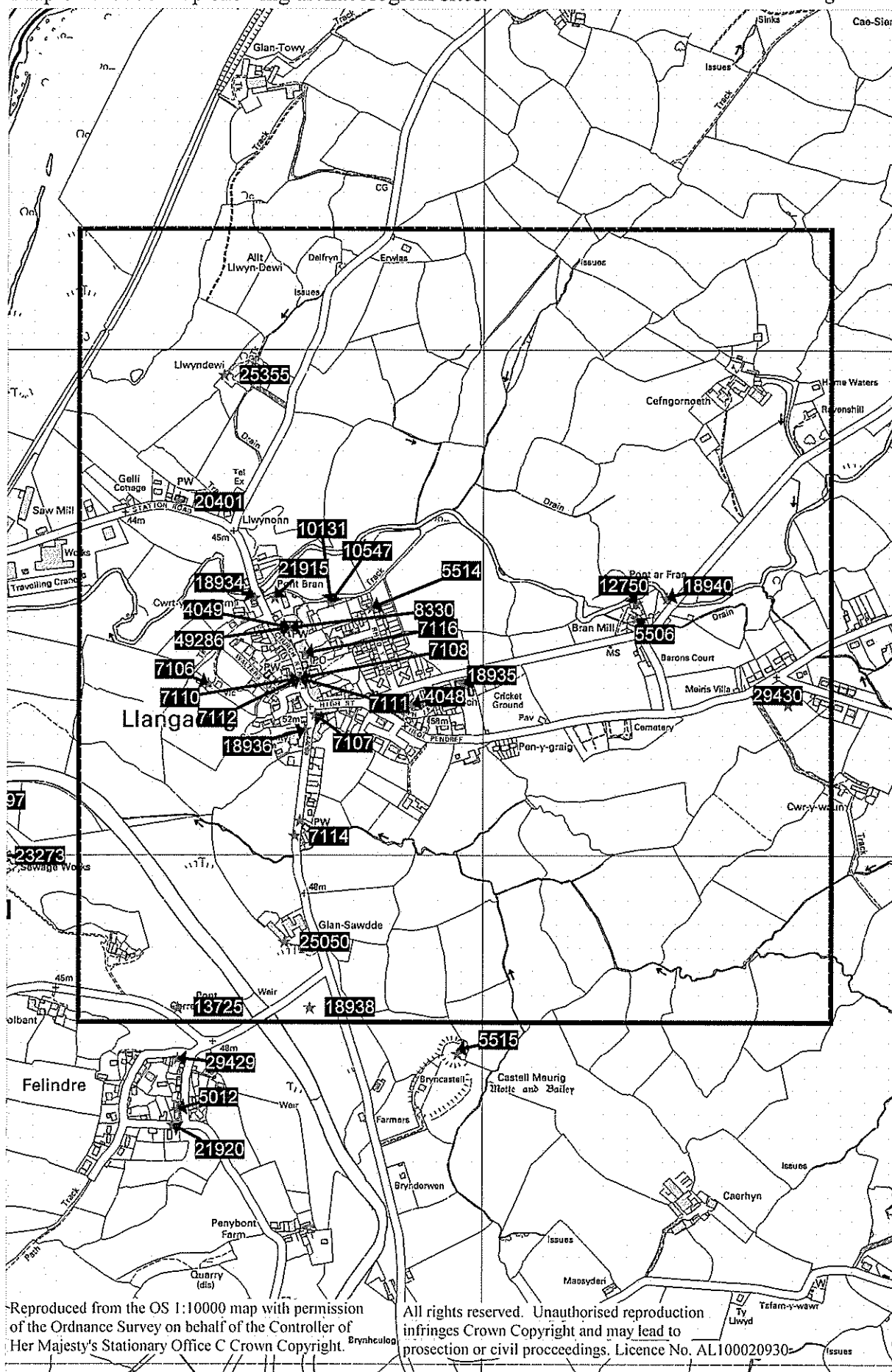


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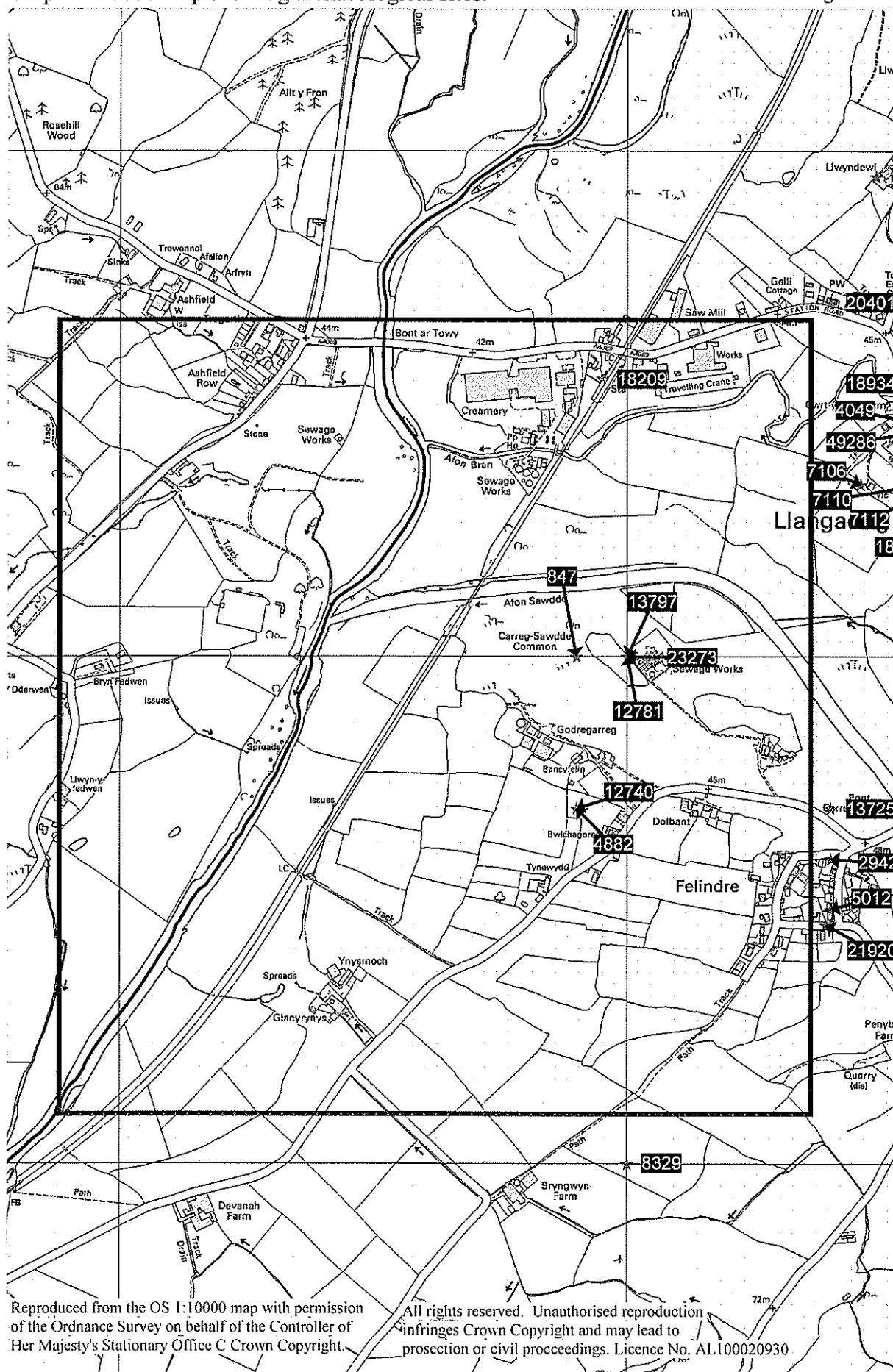


Map 6 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.





Map 7 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

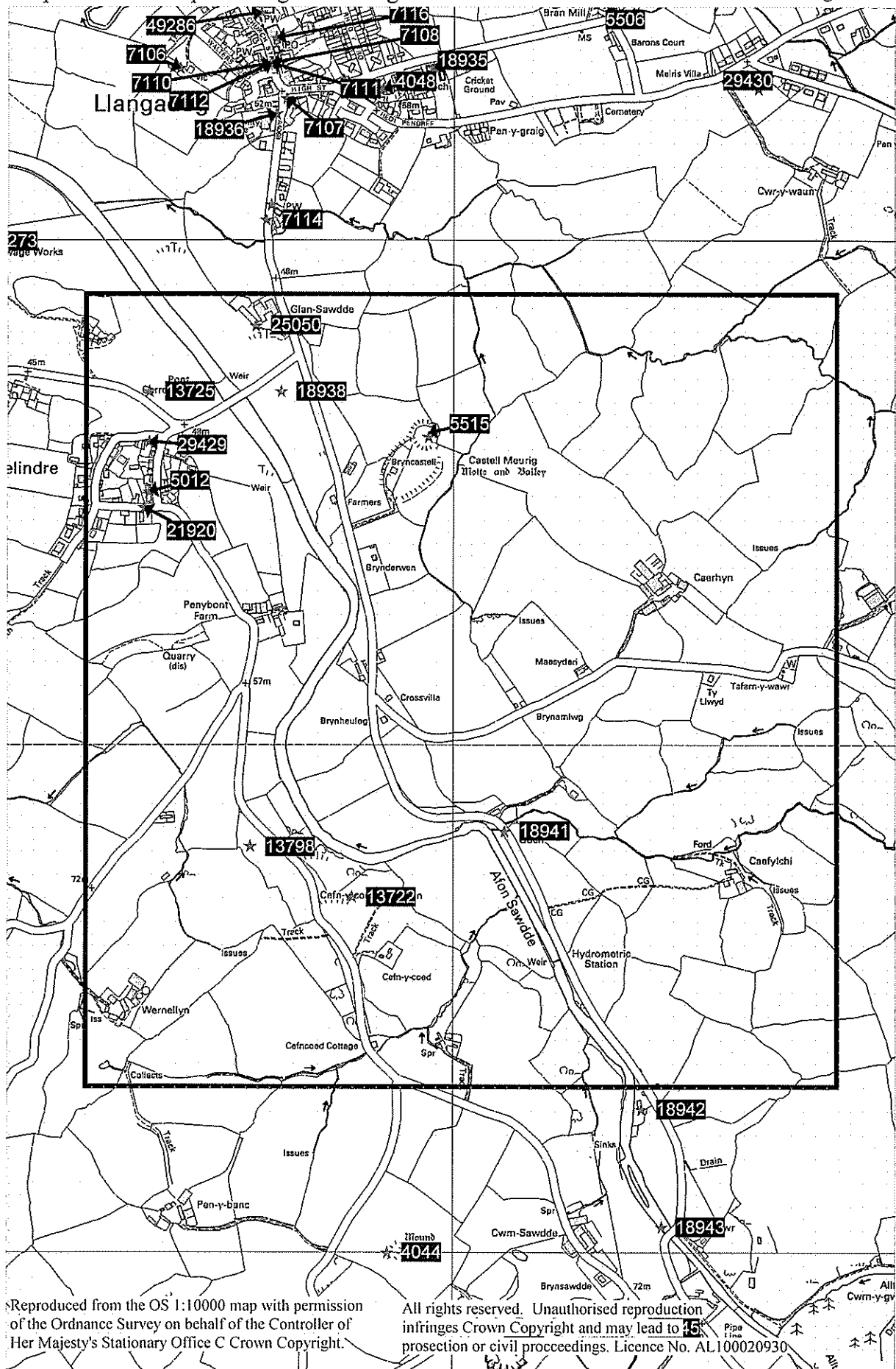


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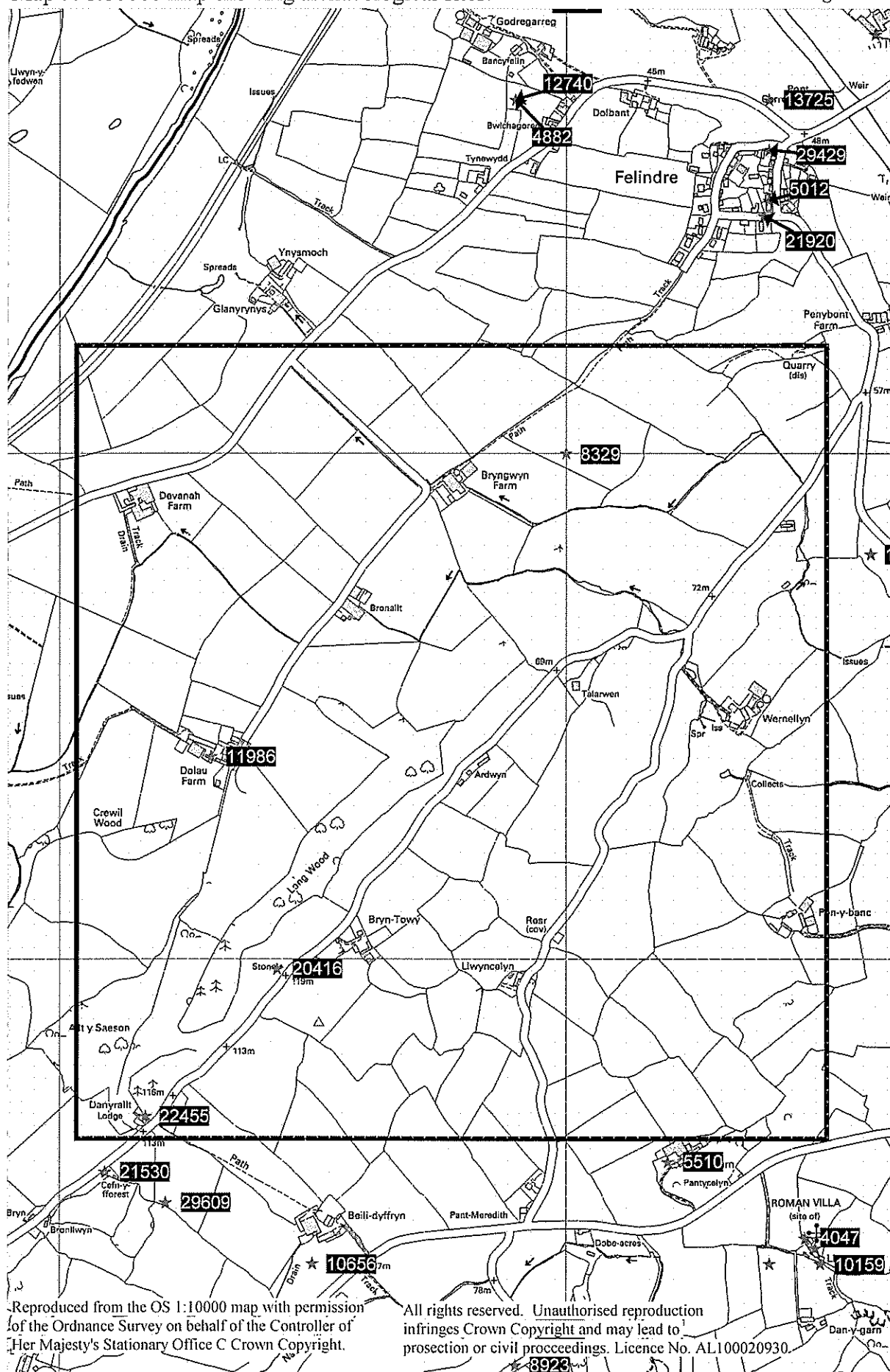
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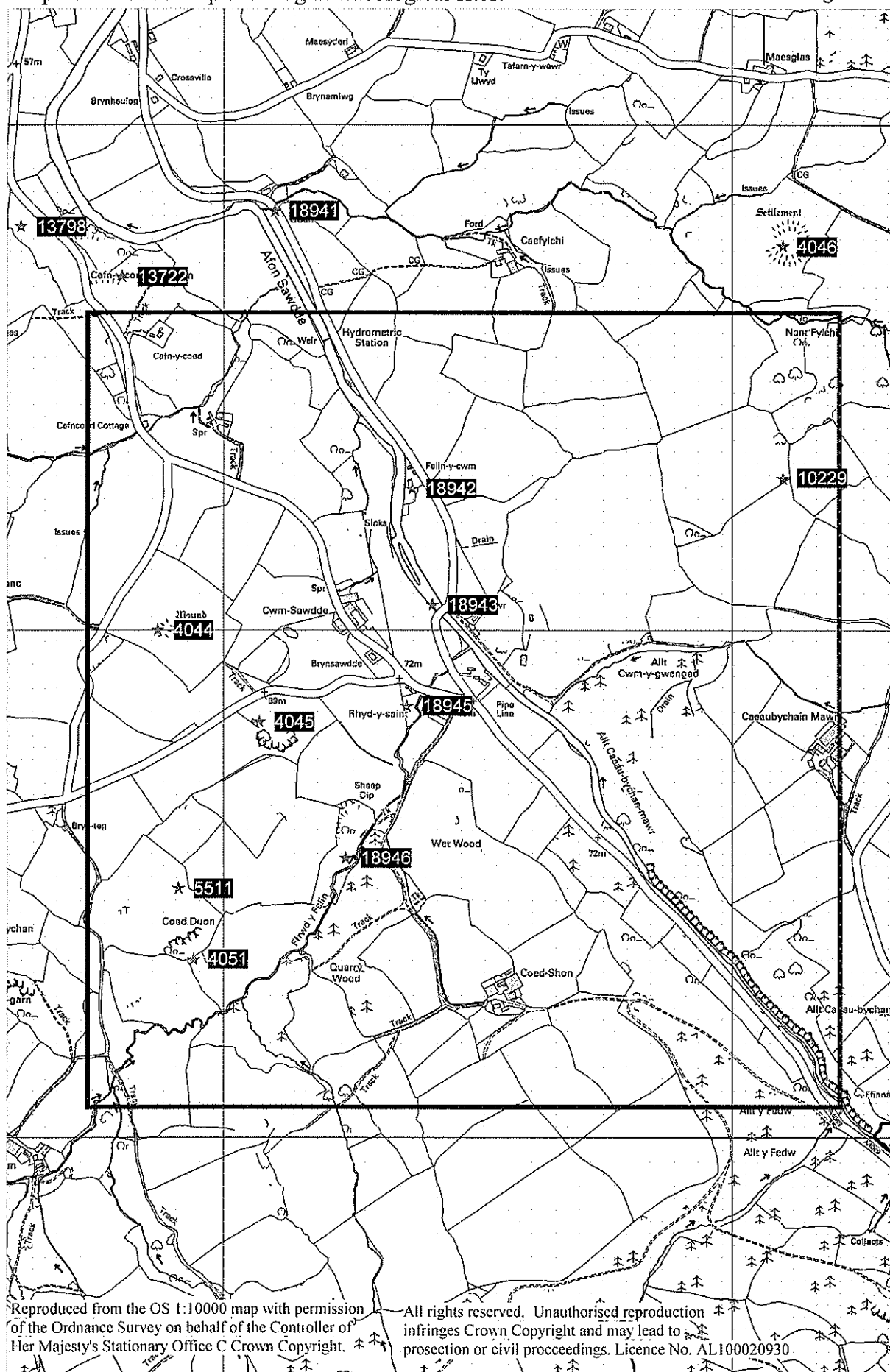








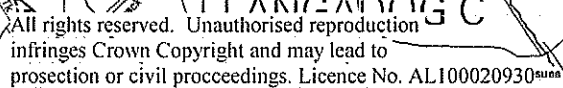




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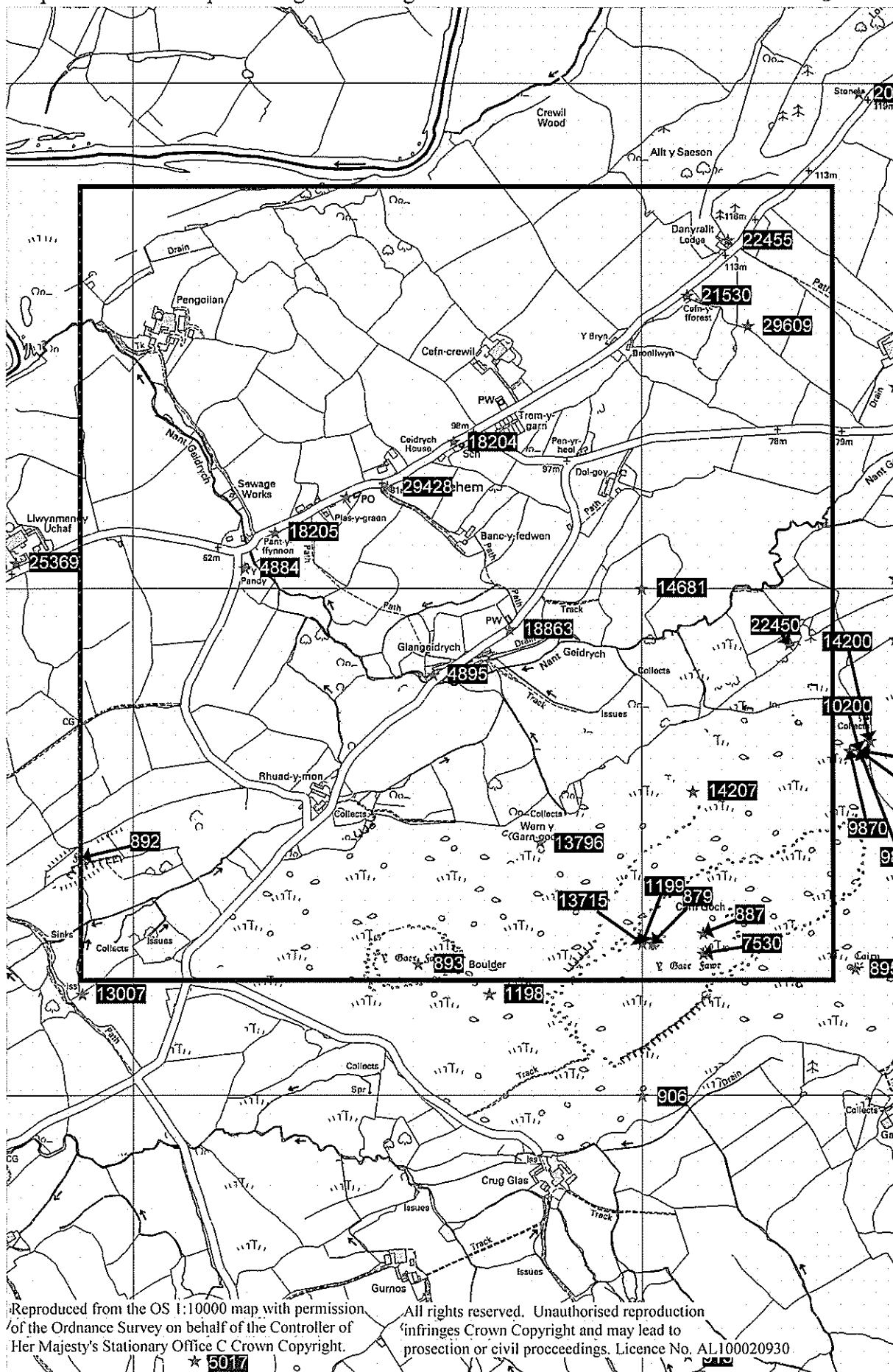




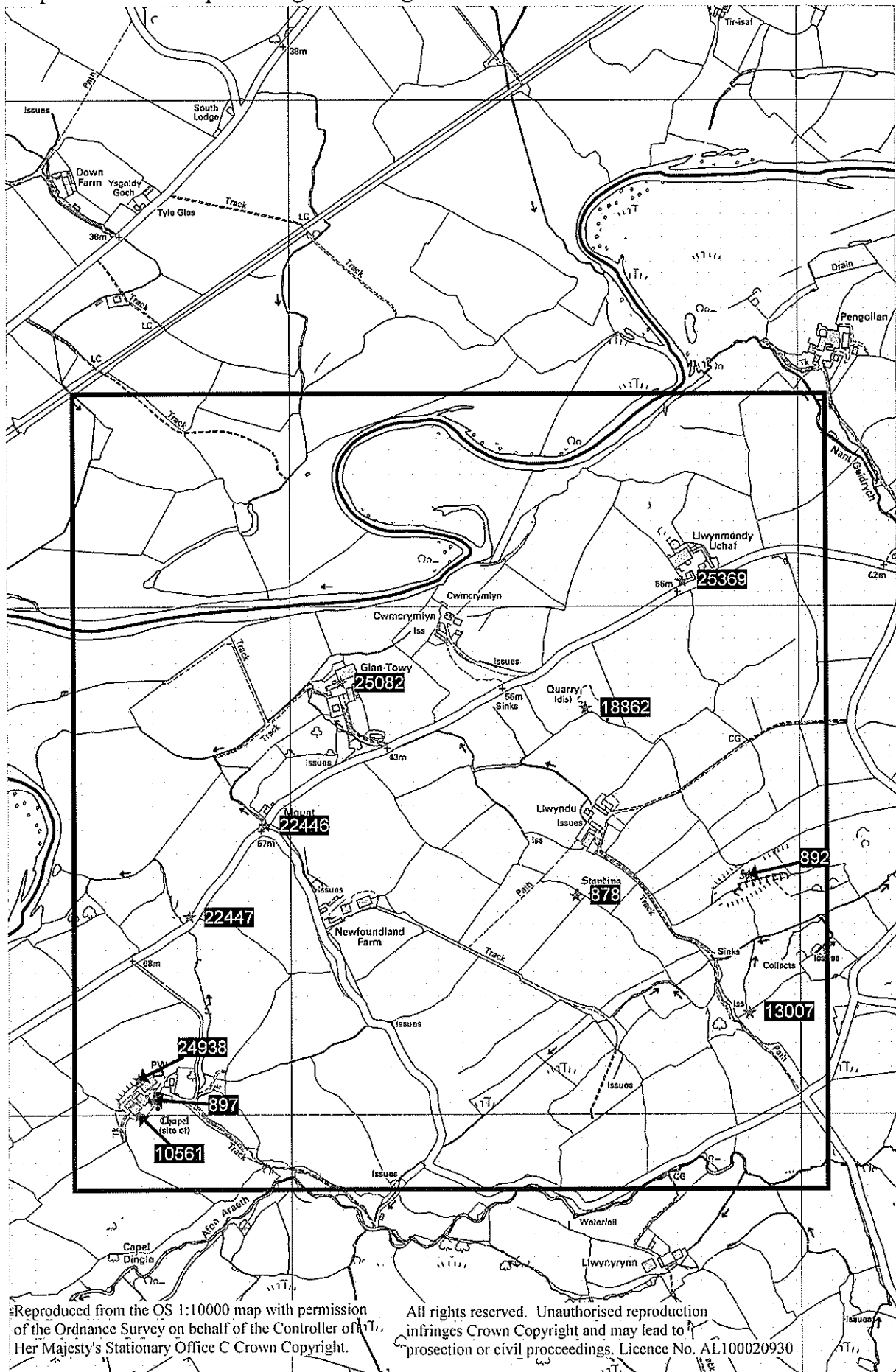




Map 12. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

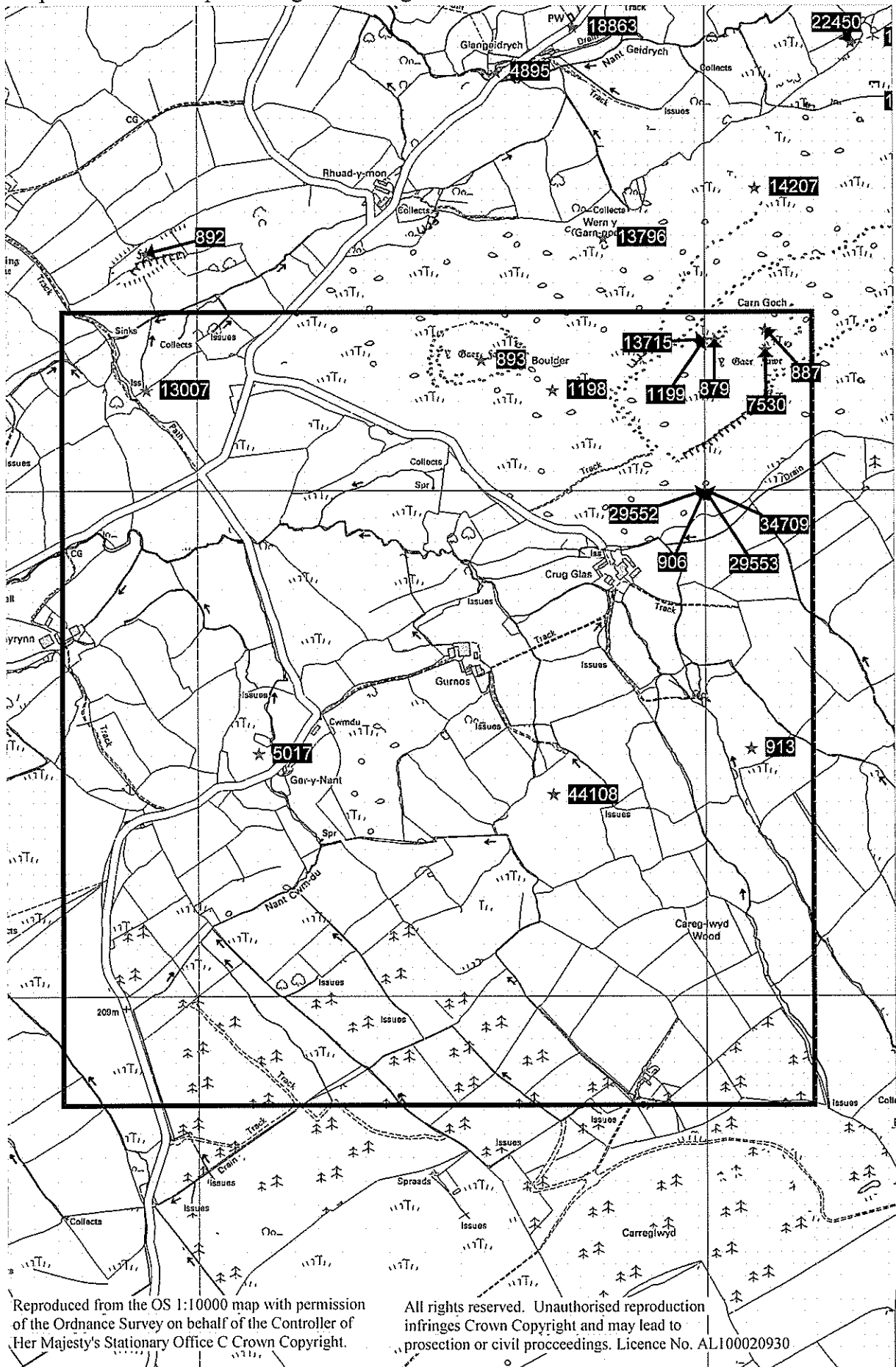








Map 14. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

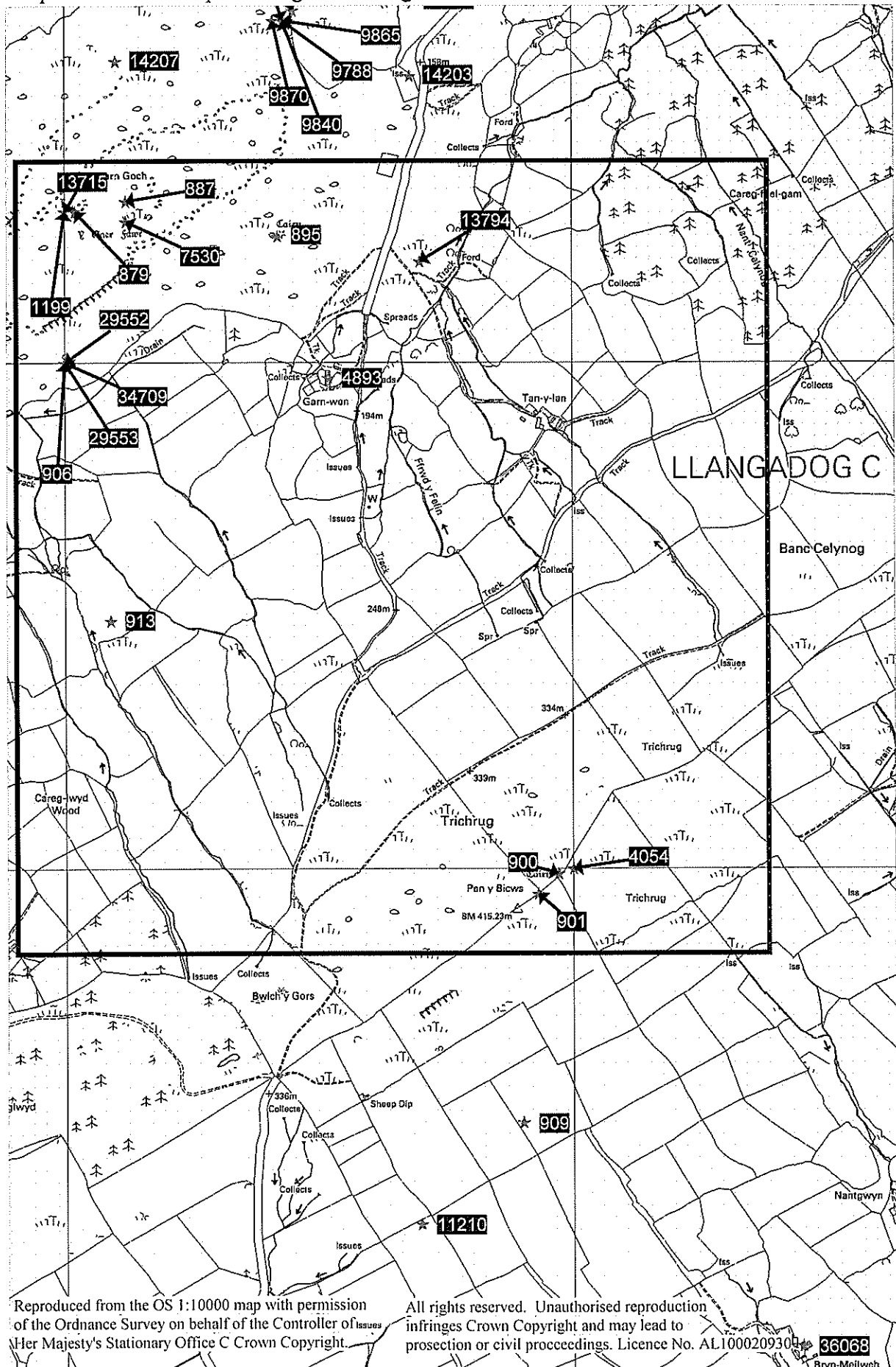


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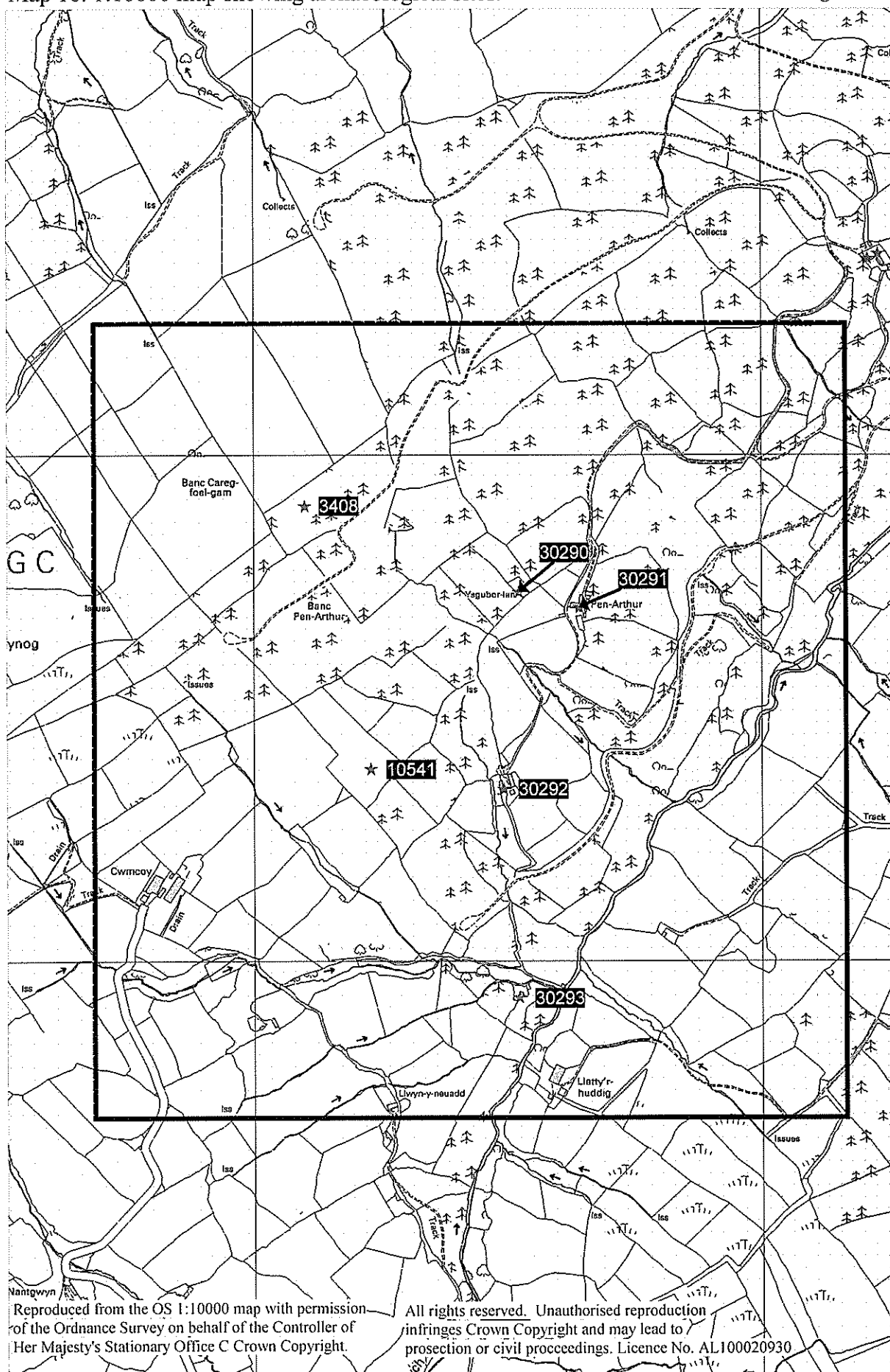
Map 15. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.





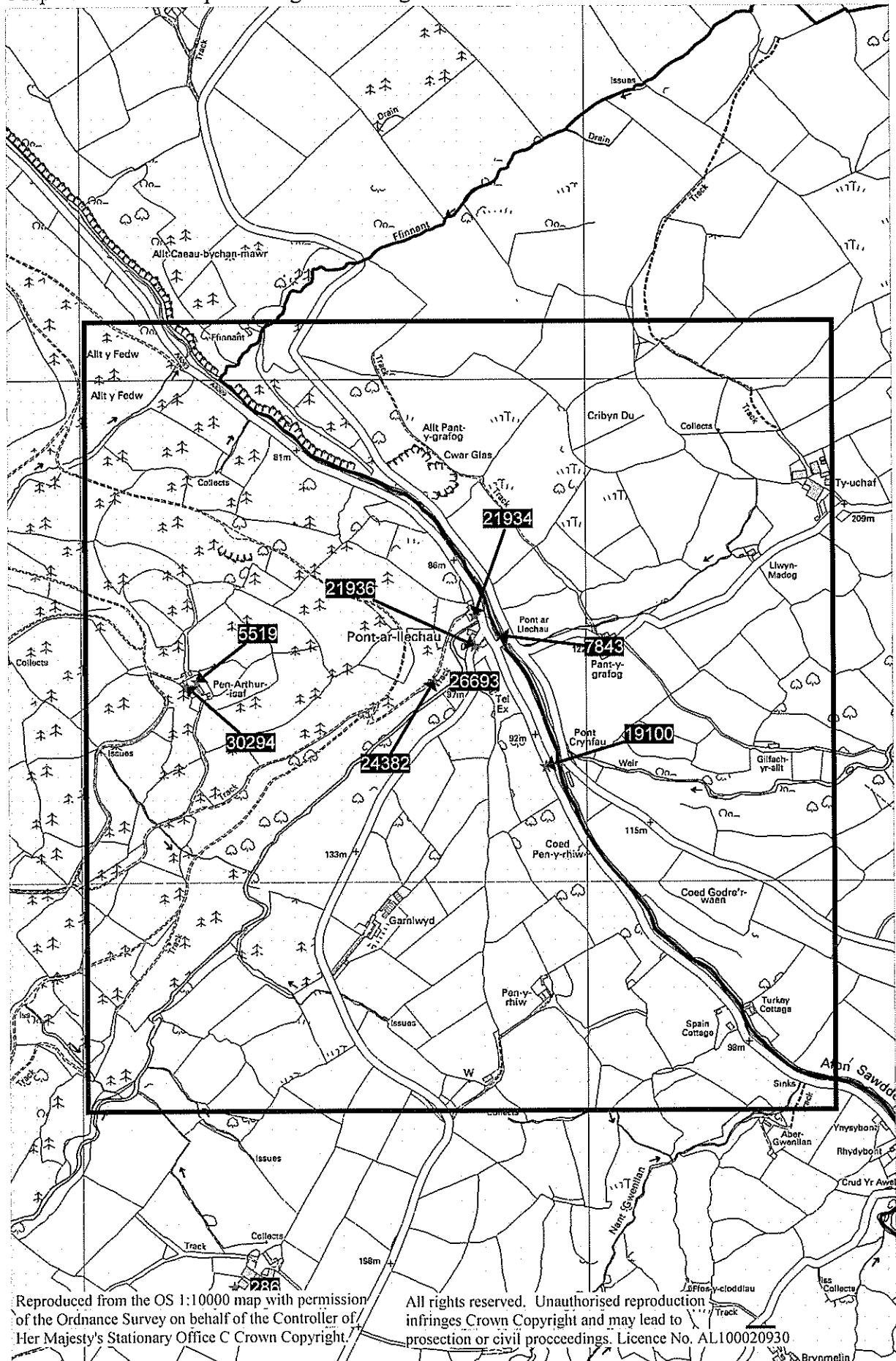


Map 16. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.





Map 17. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

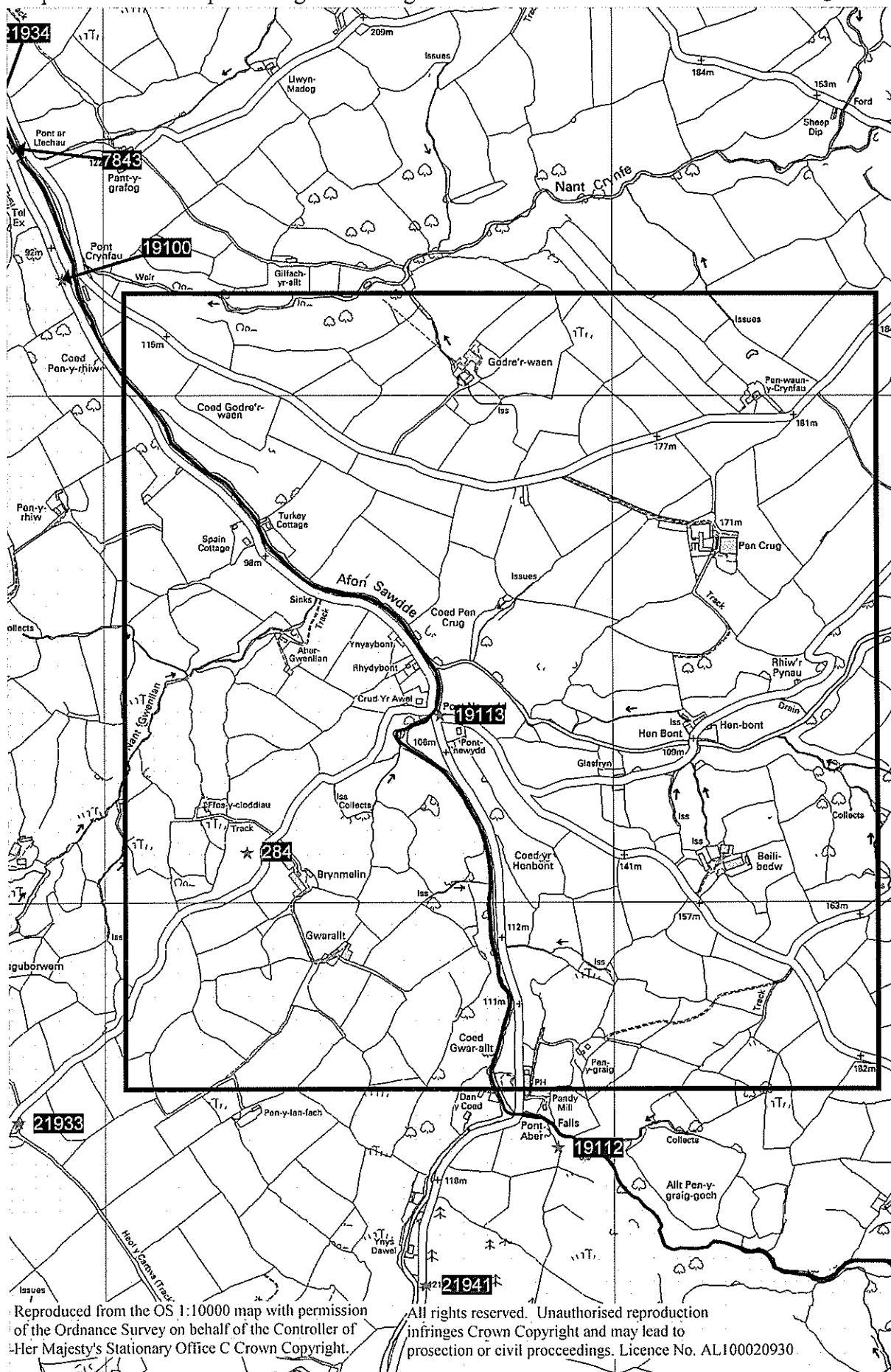


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Map 18. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

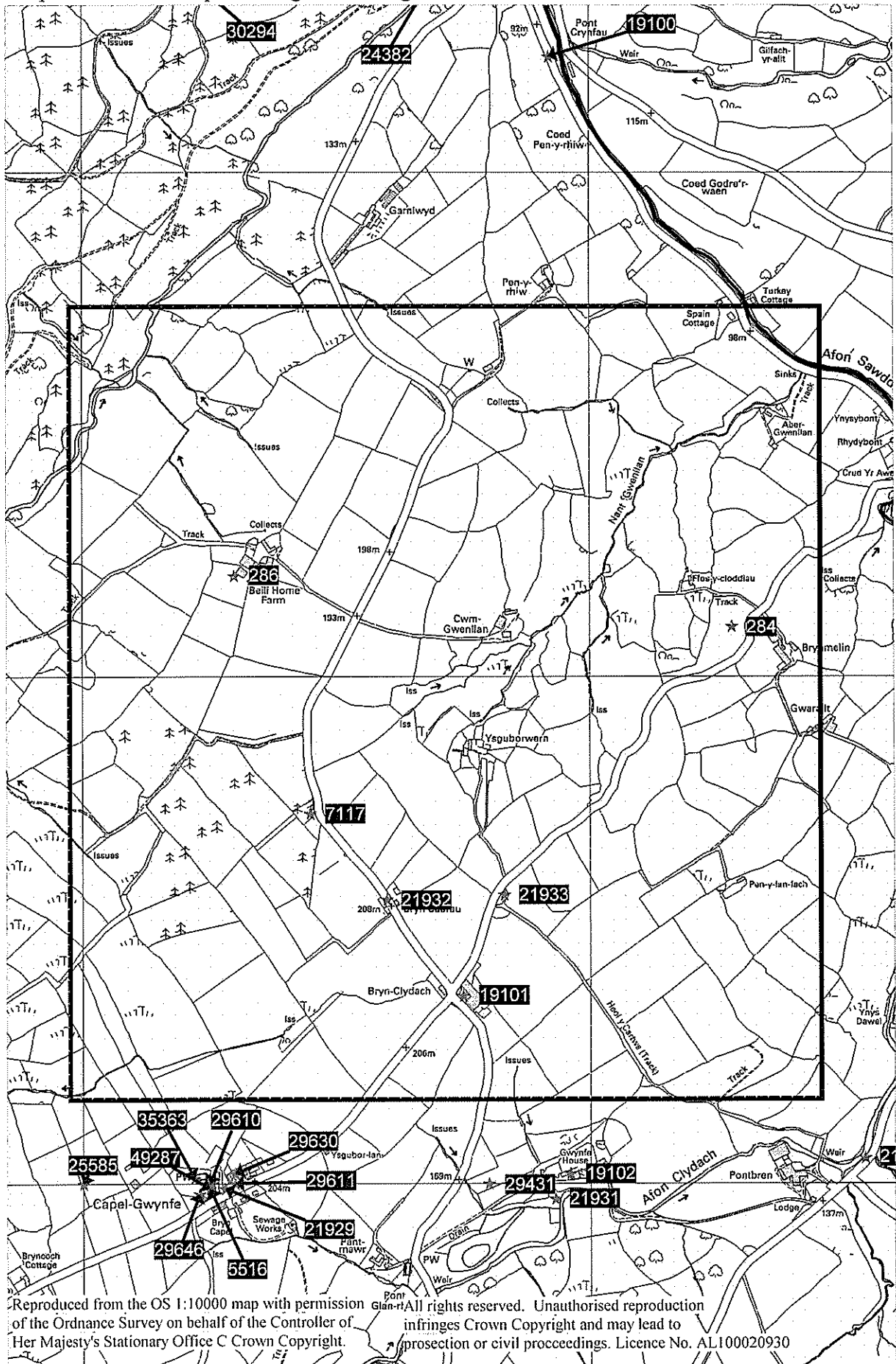


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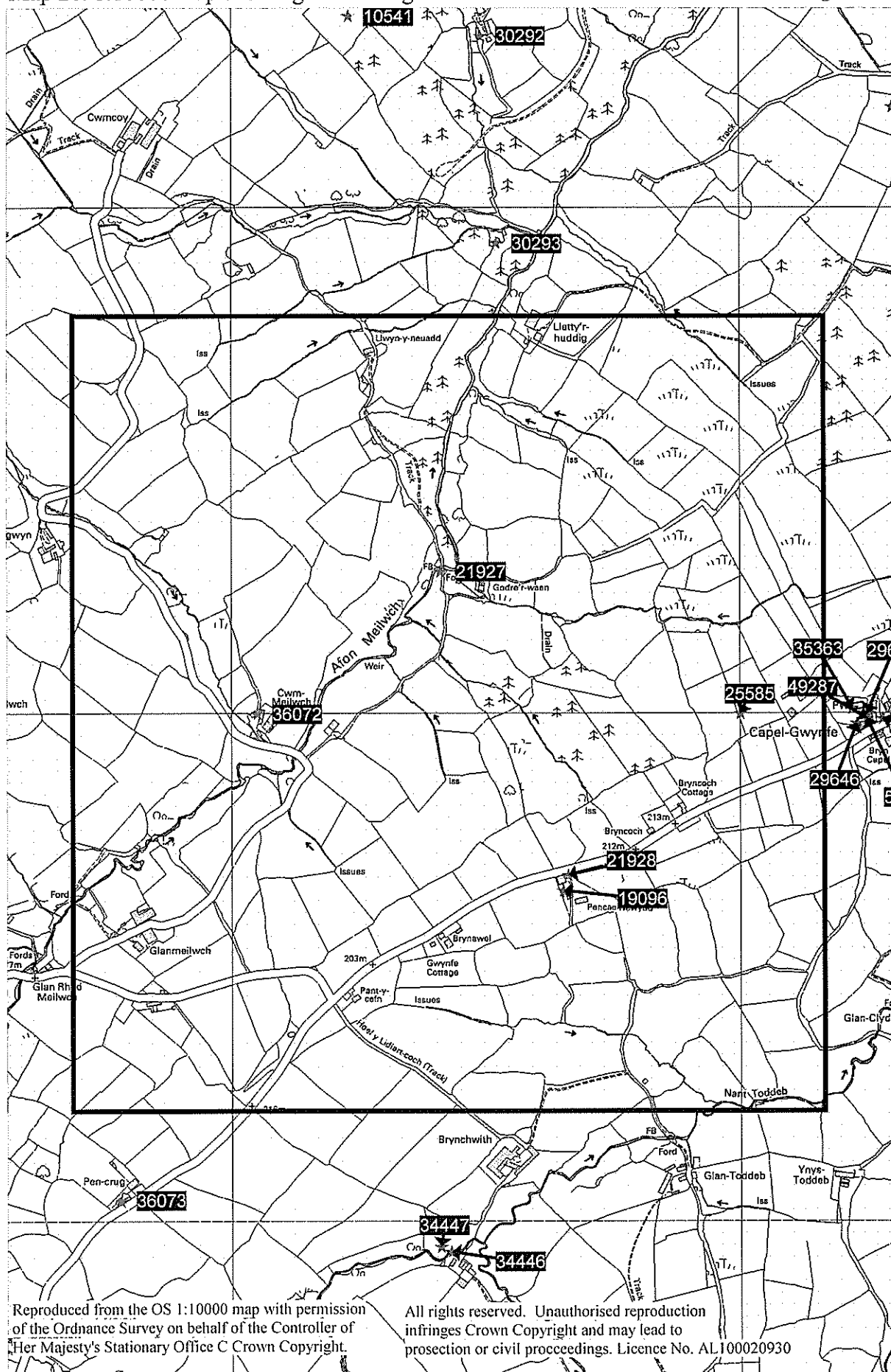
Map 19. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.







Map 20. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

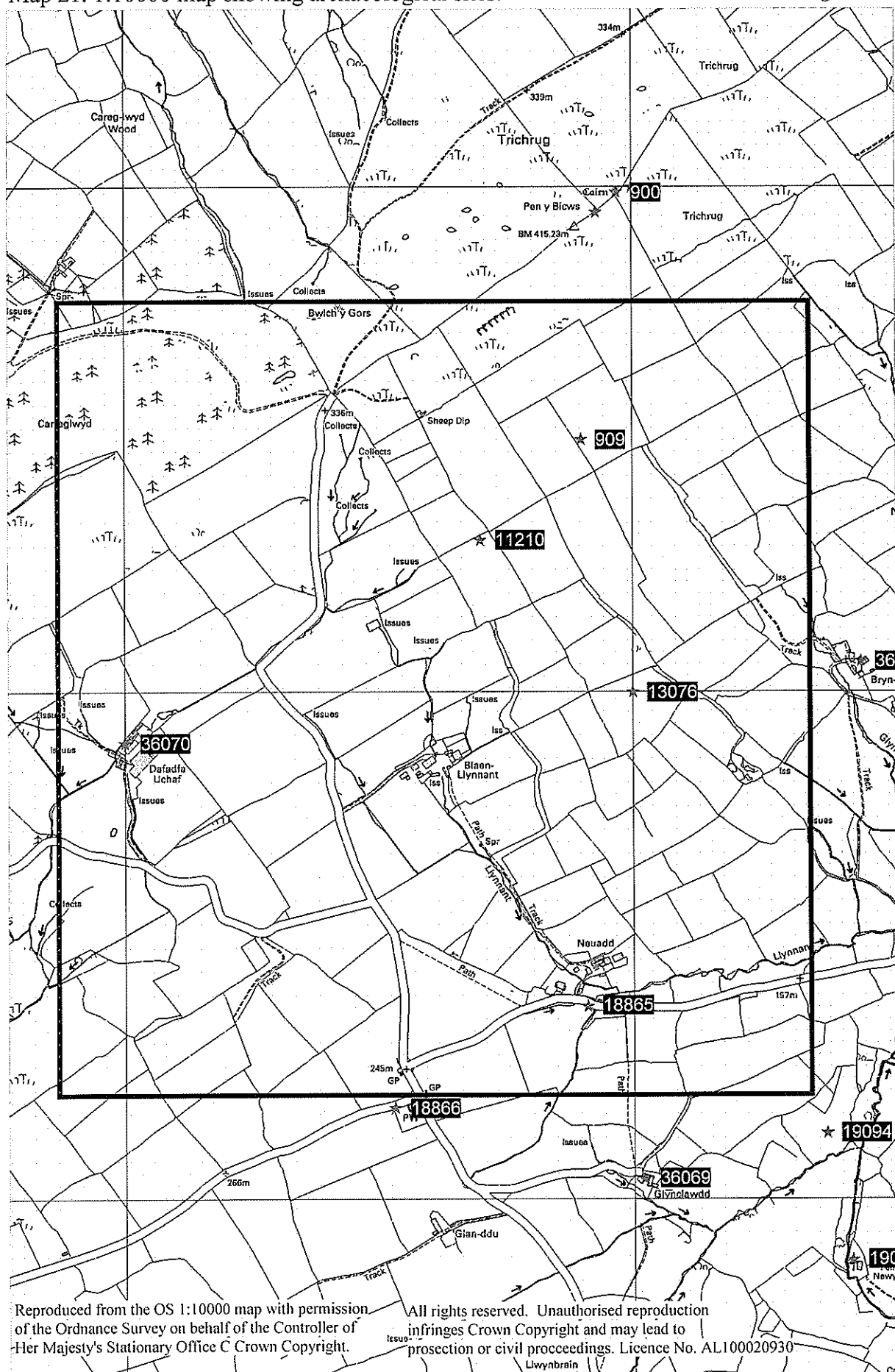


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Map 21. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

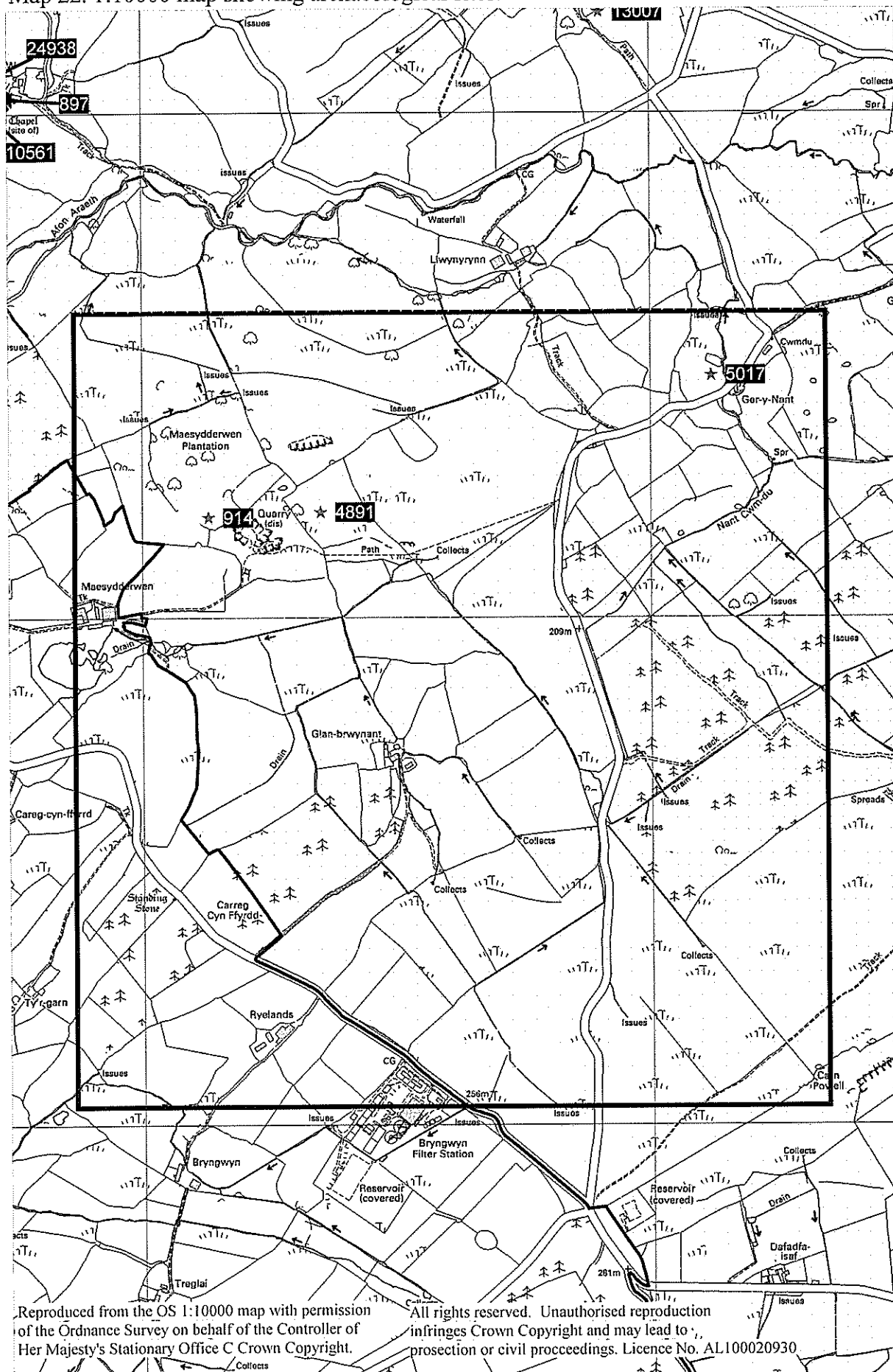


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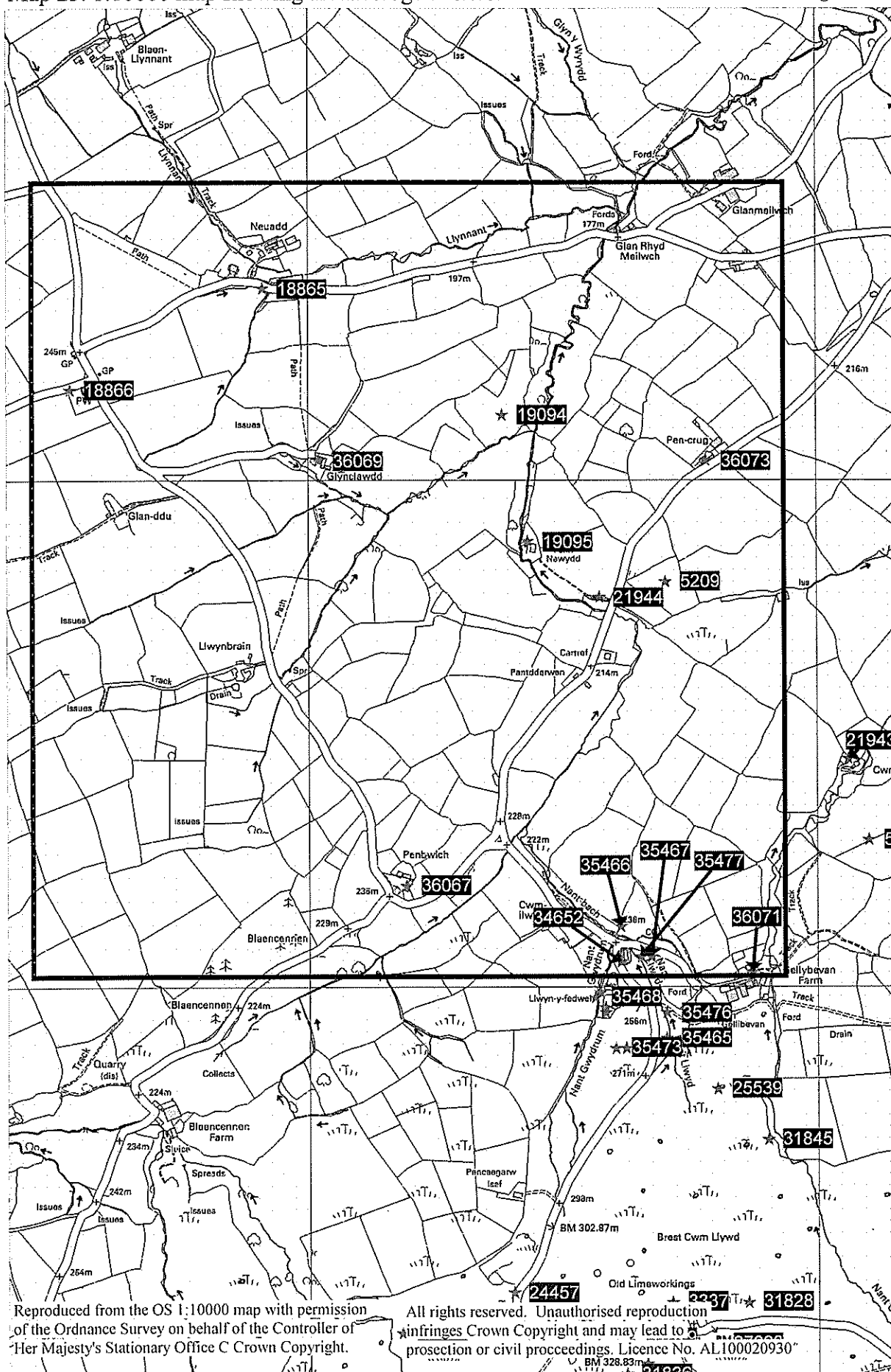


Map 22. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.





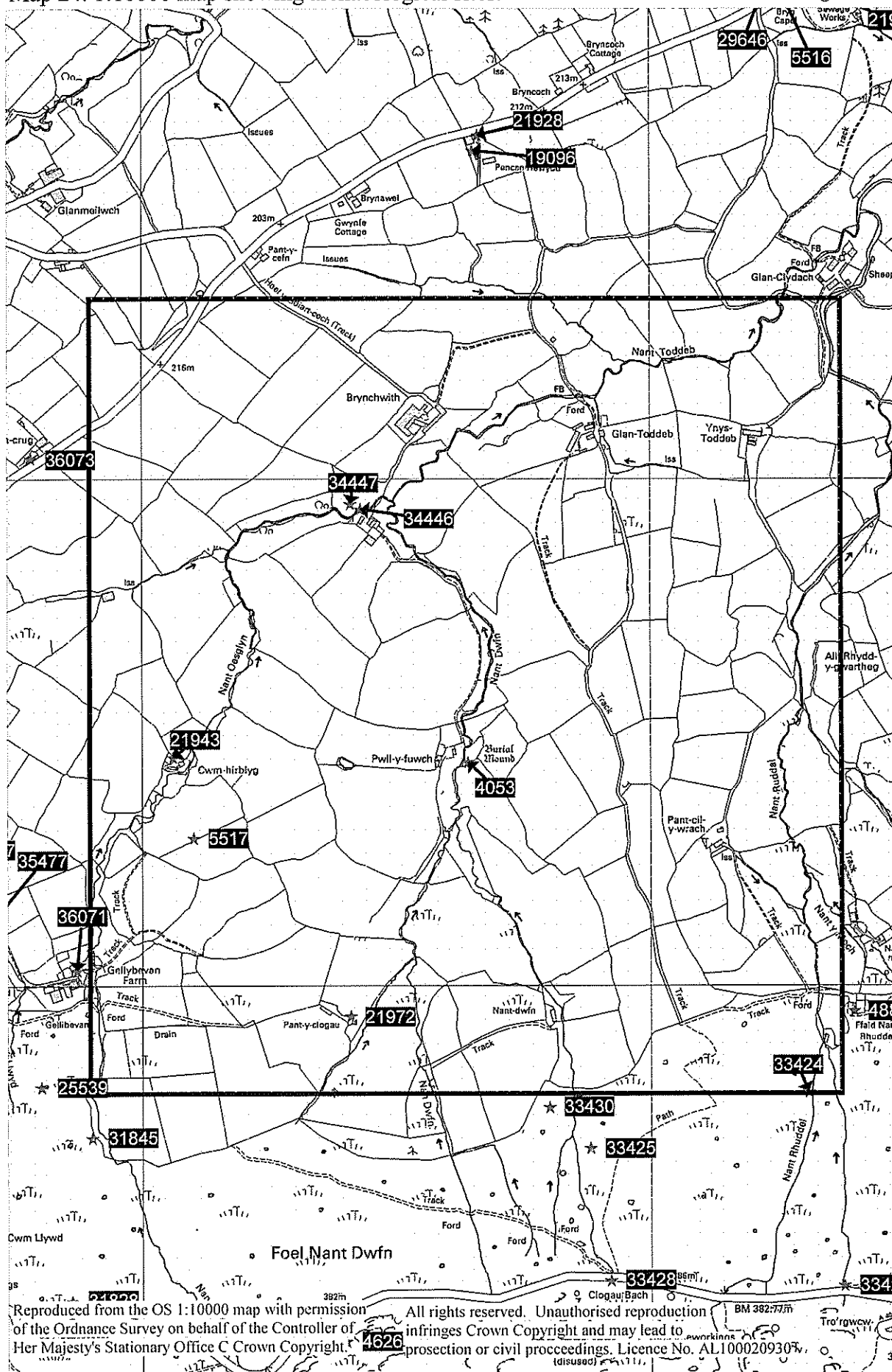
Map 23. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.





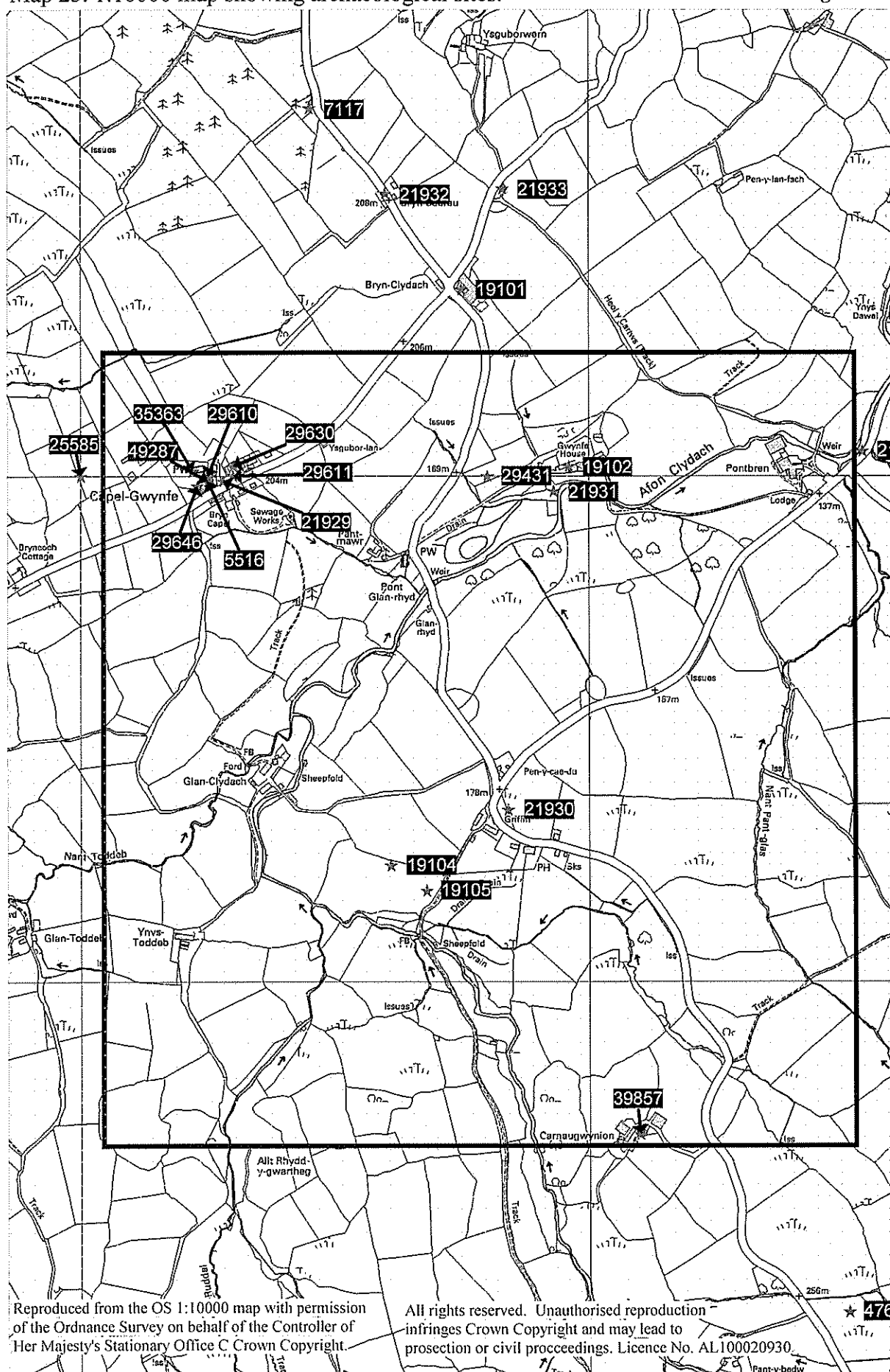


Map 24. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.





Map 25. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

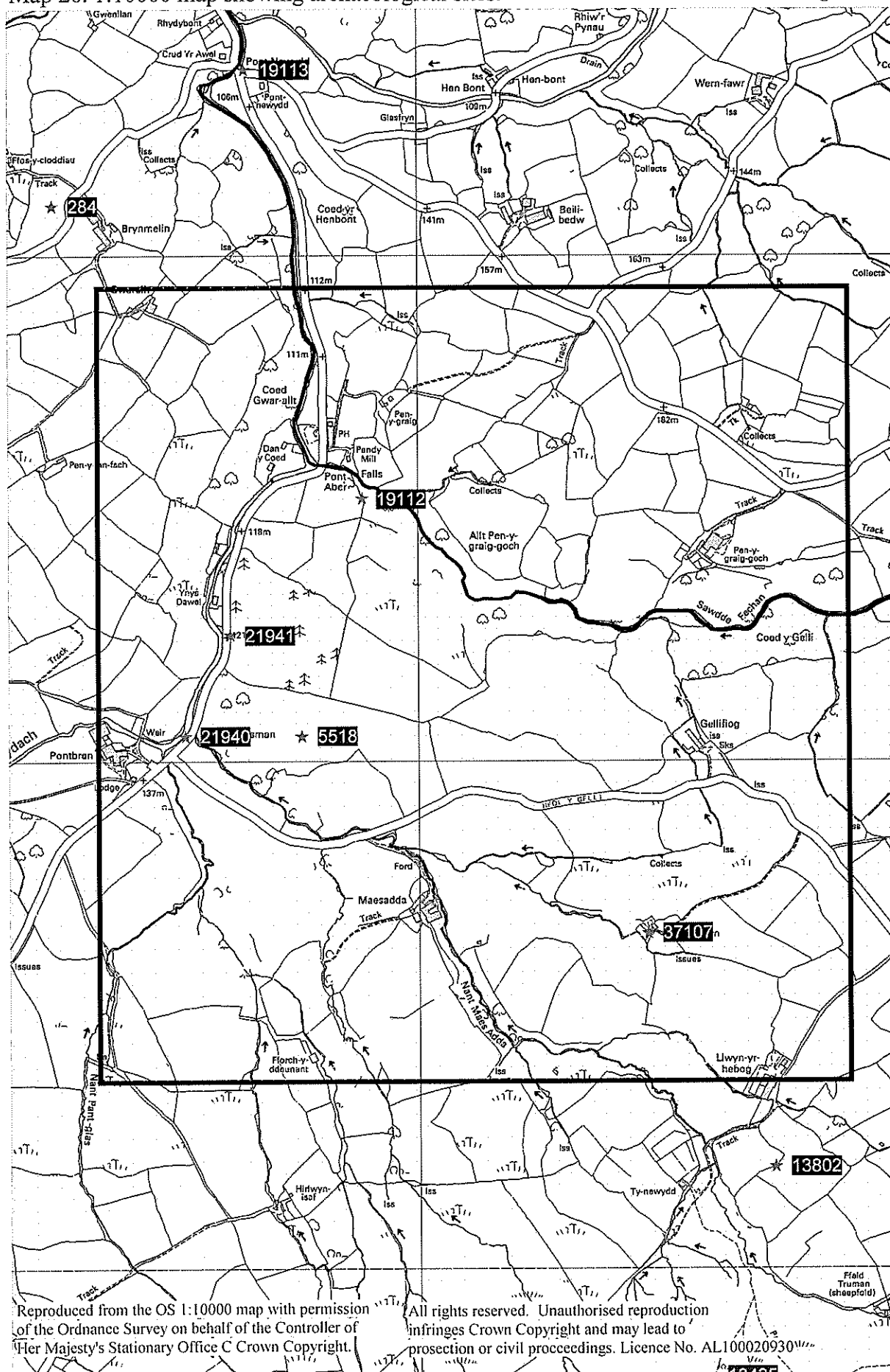


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Map 26. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

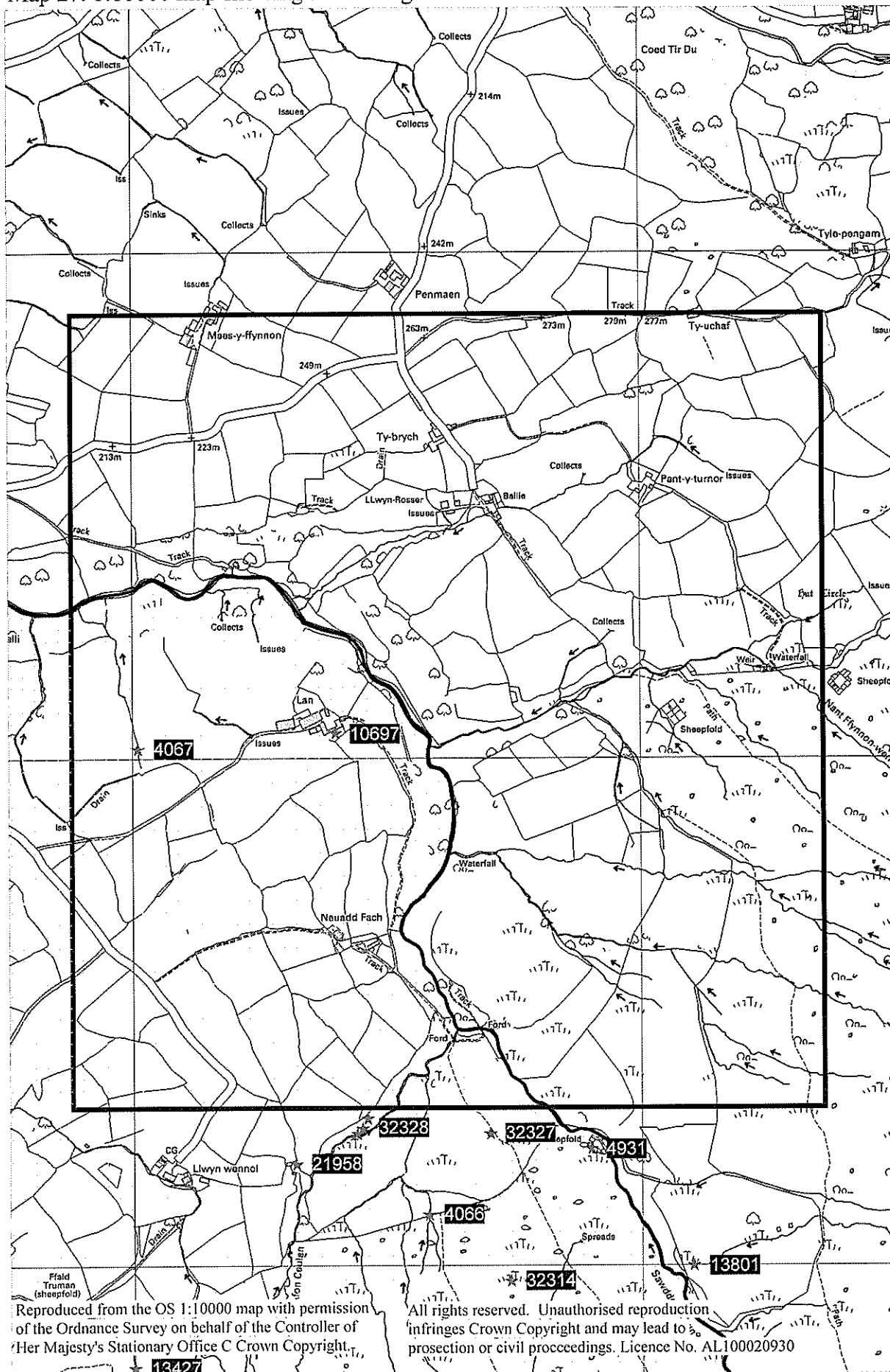


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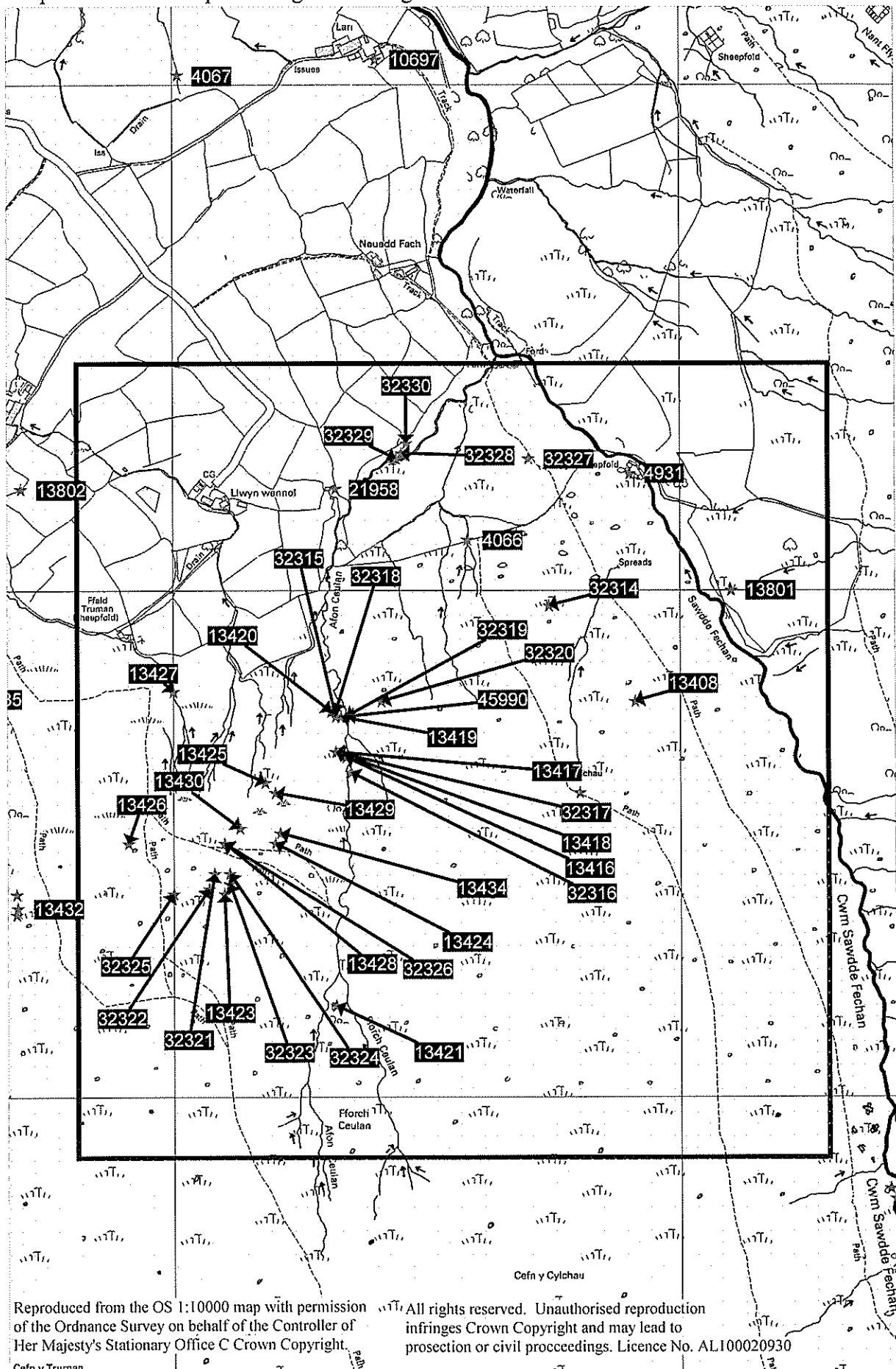


Map 27. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

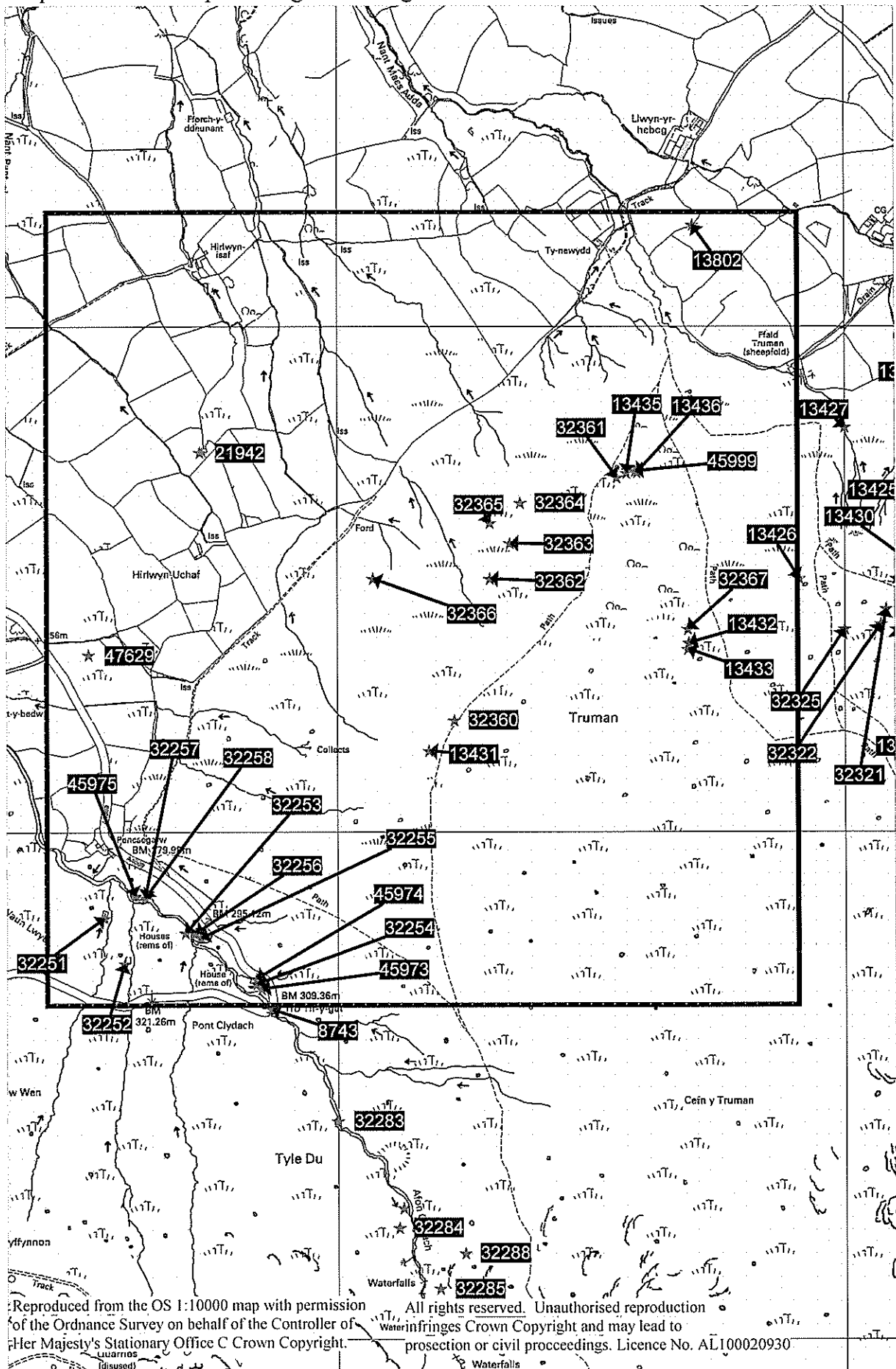






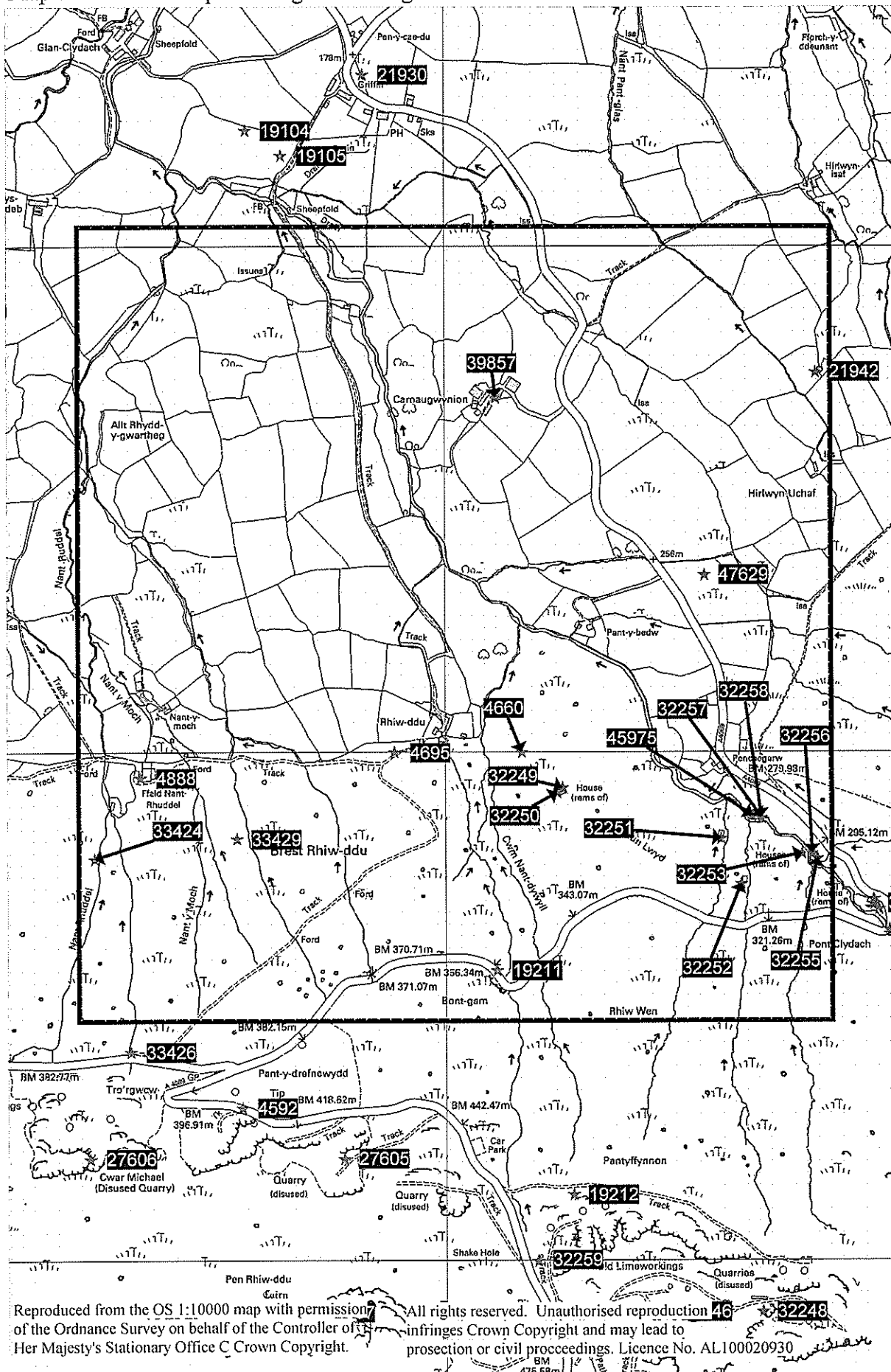








Map 30. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

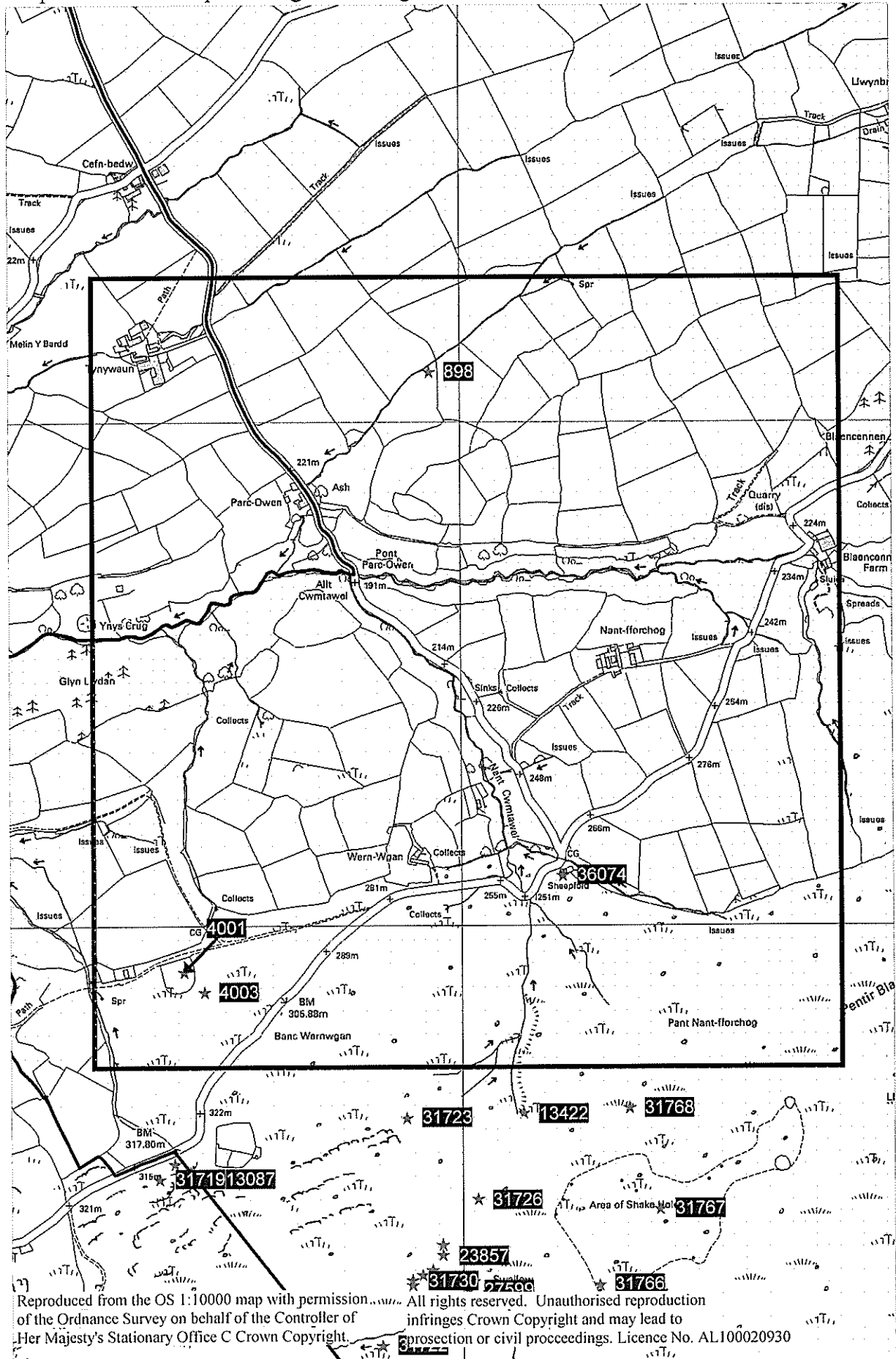


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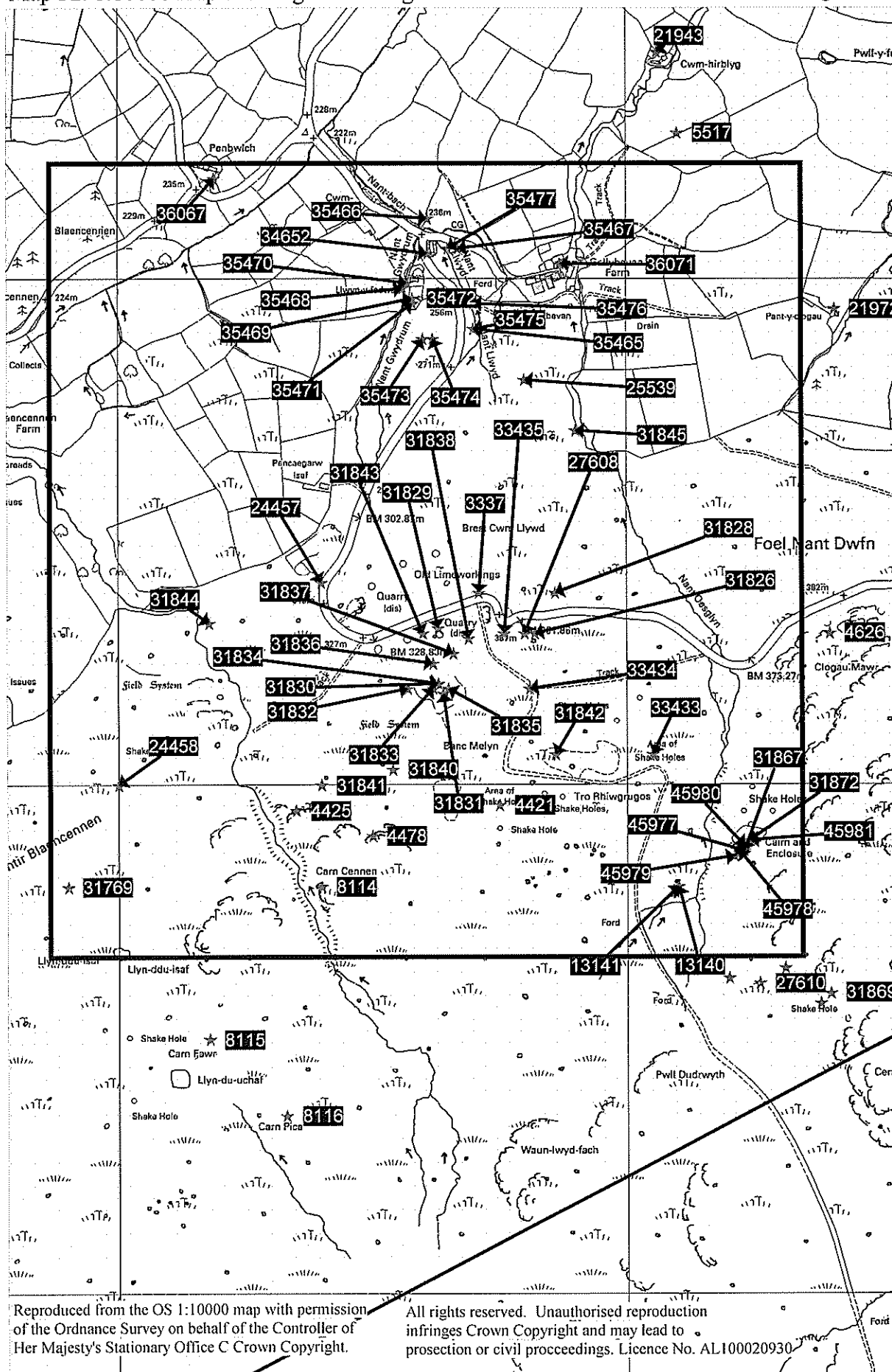
Map 31. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.



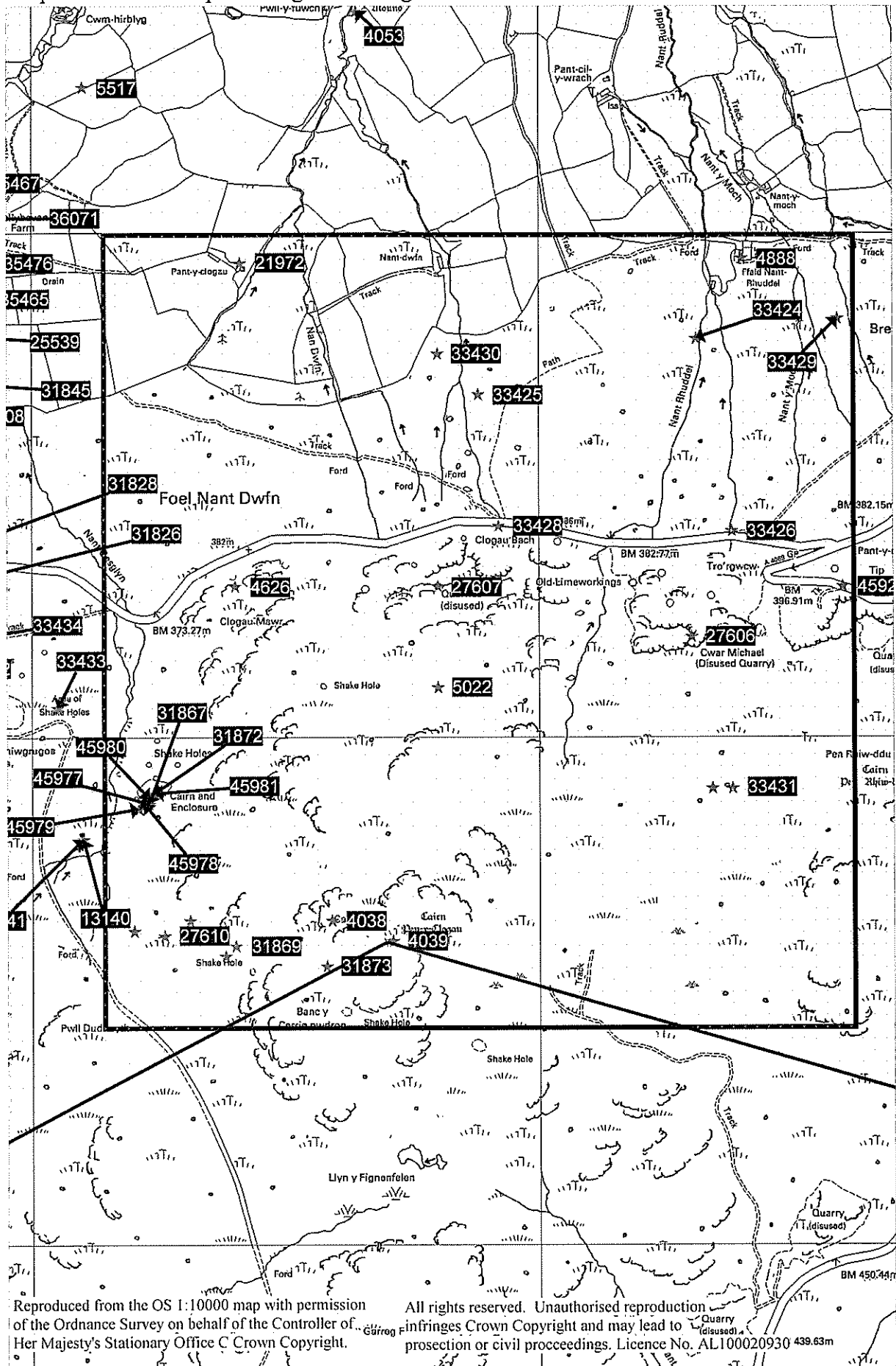




Map 32. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

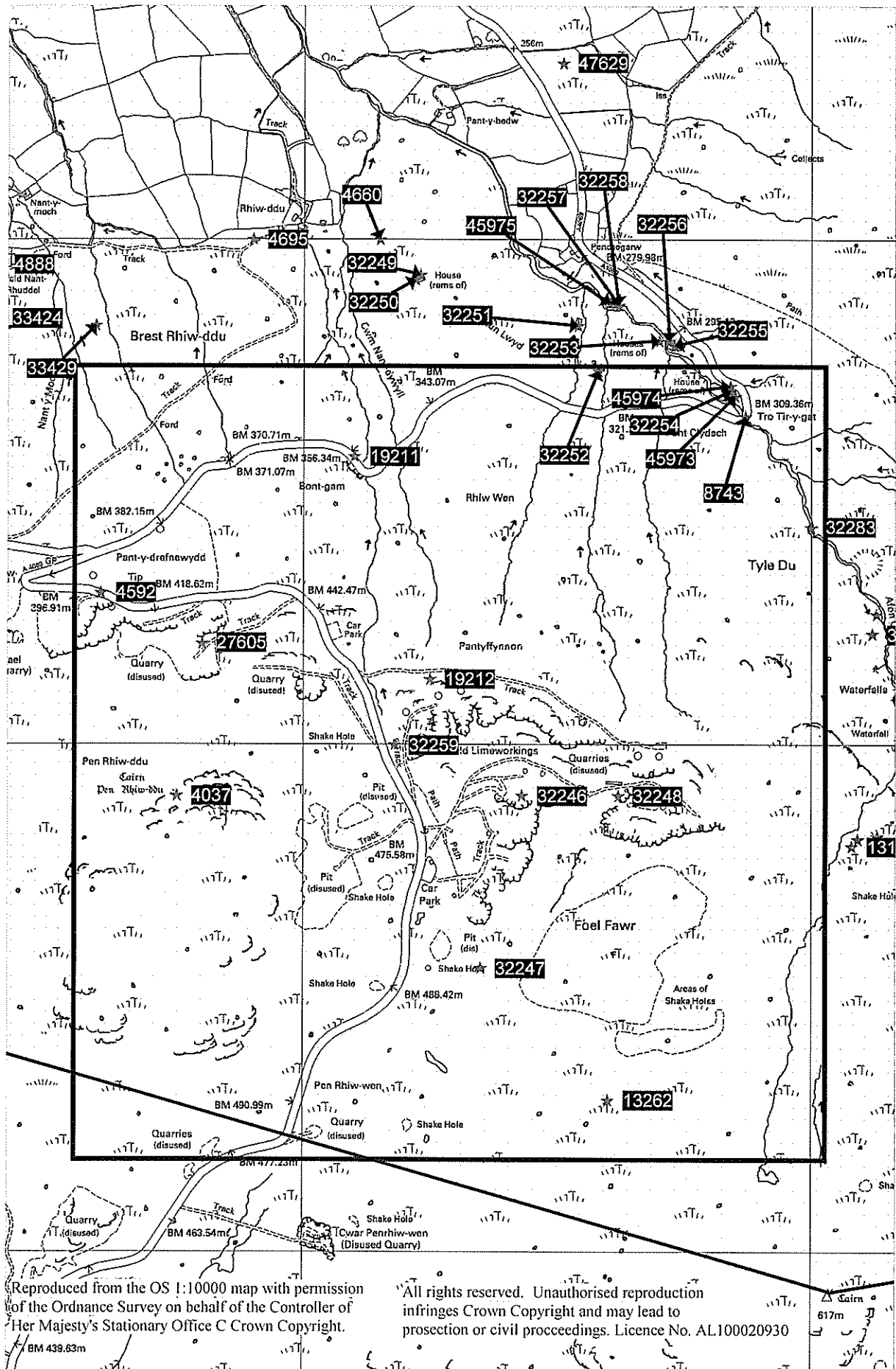




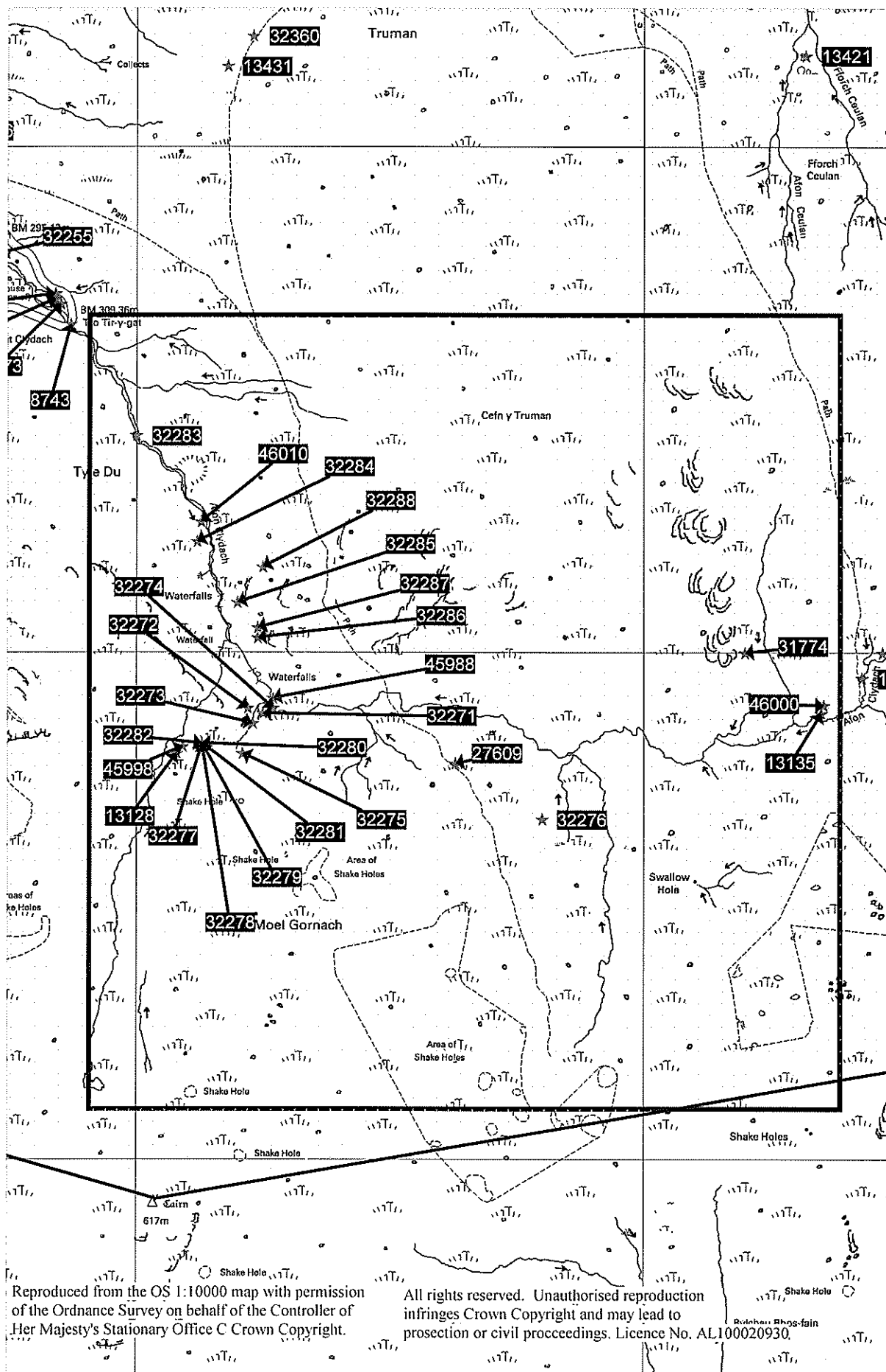




Map 34. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.



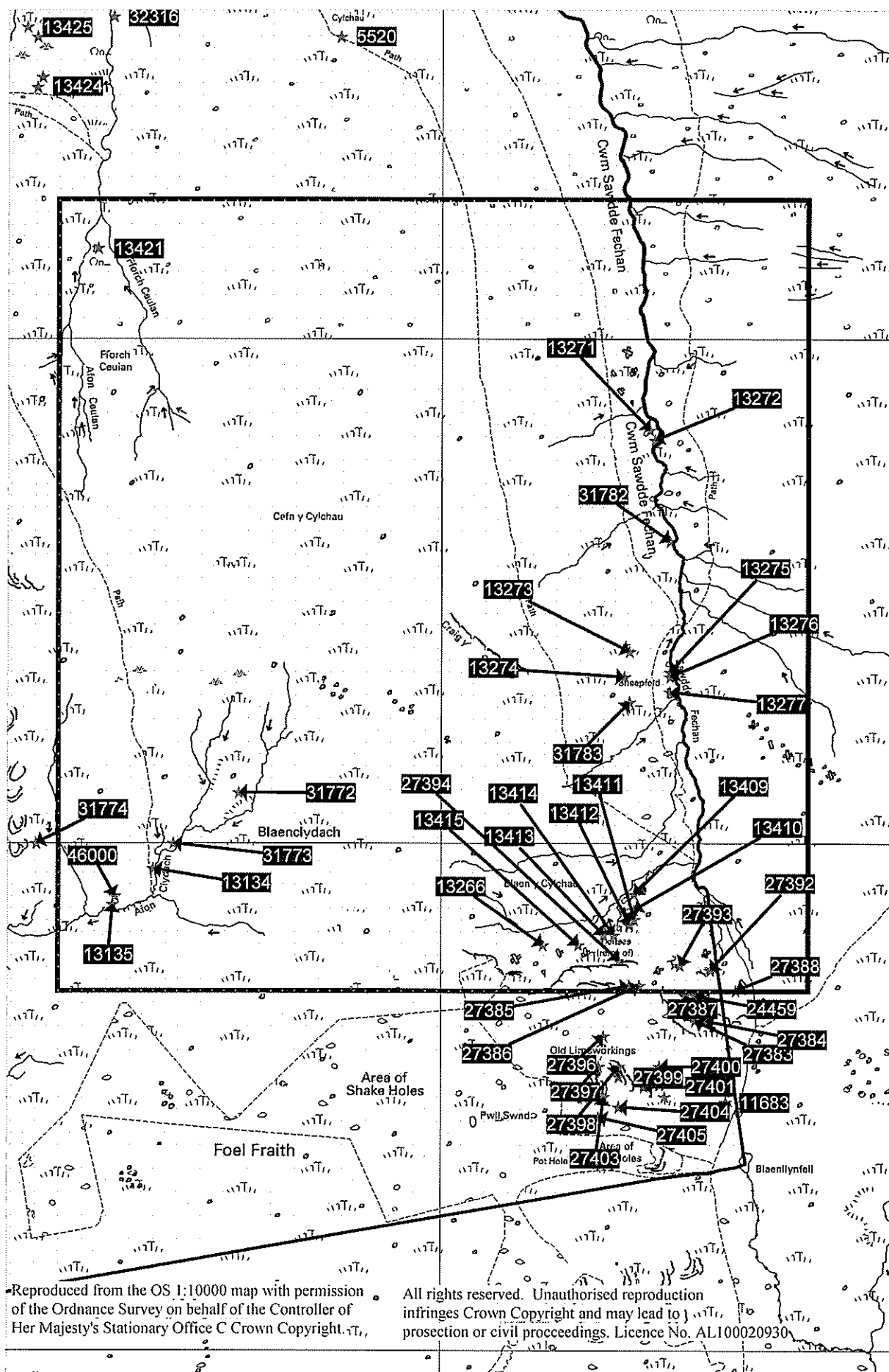




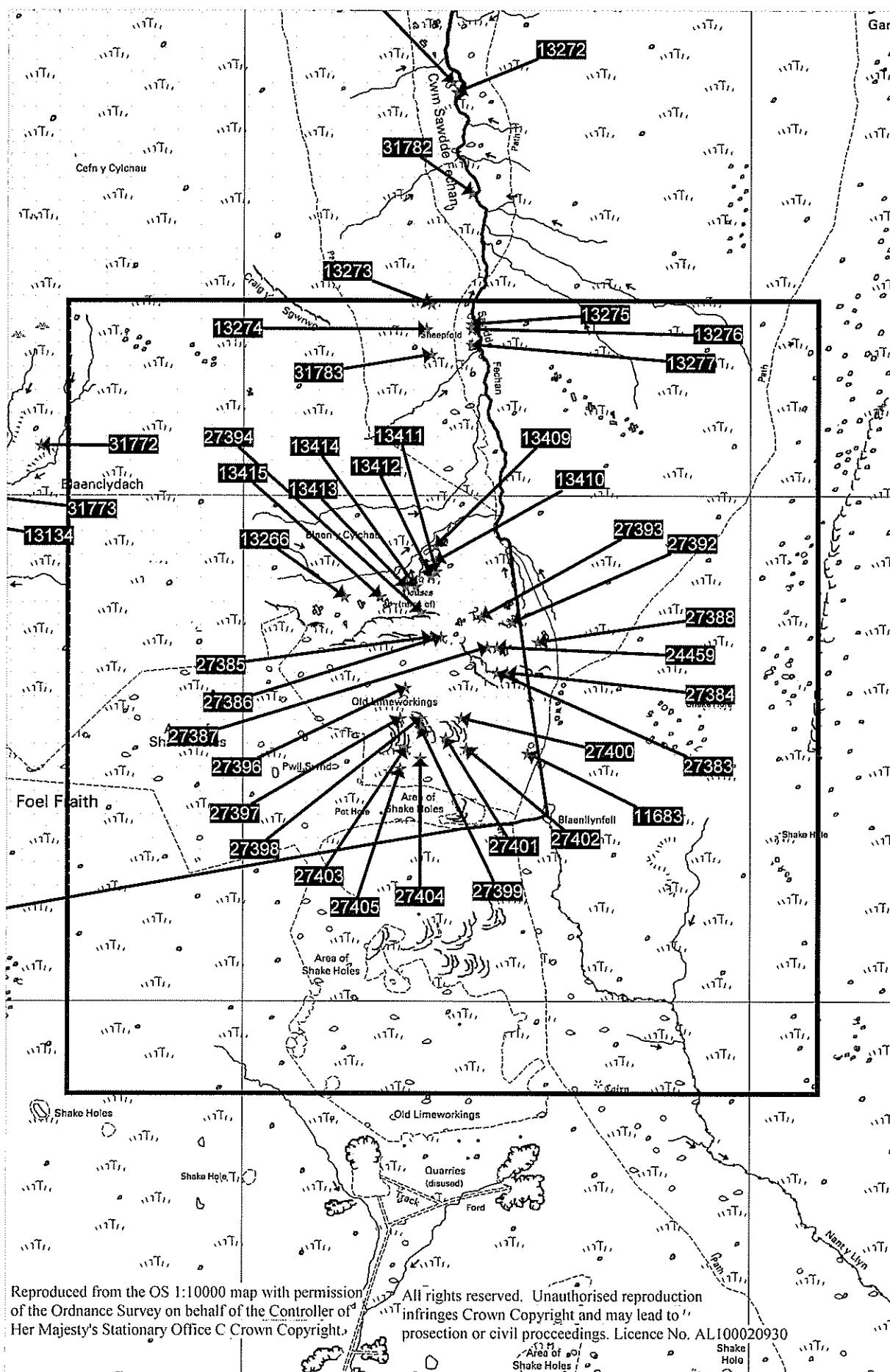




Map 36. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.

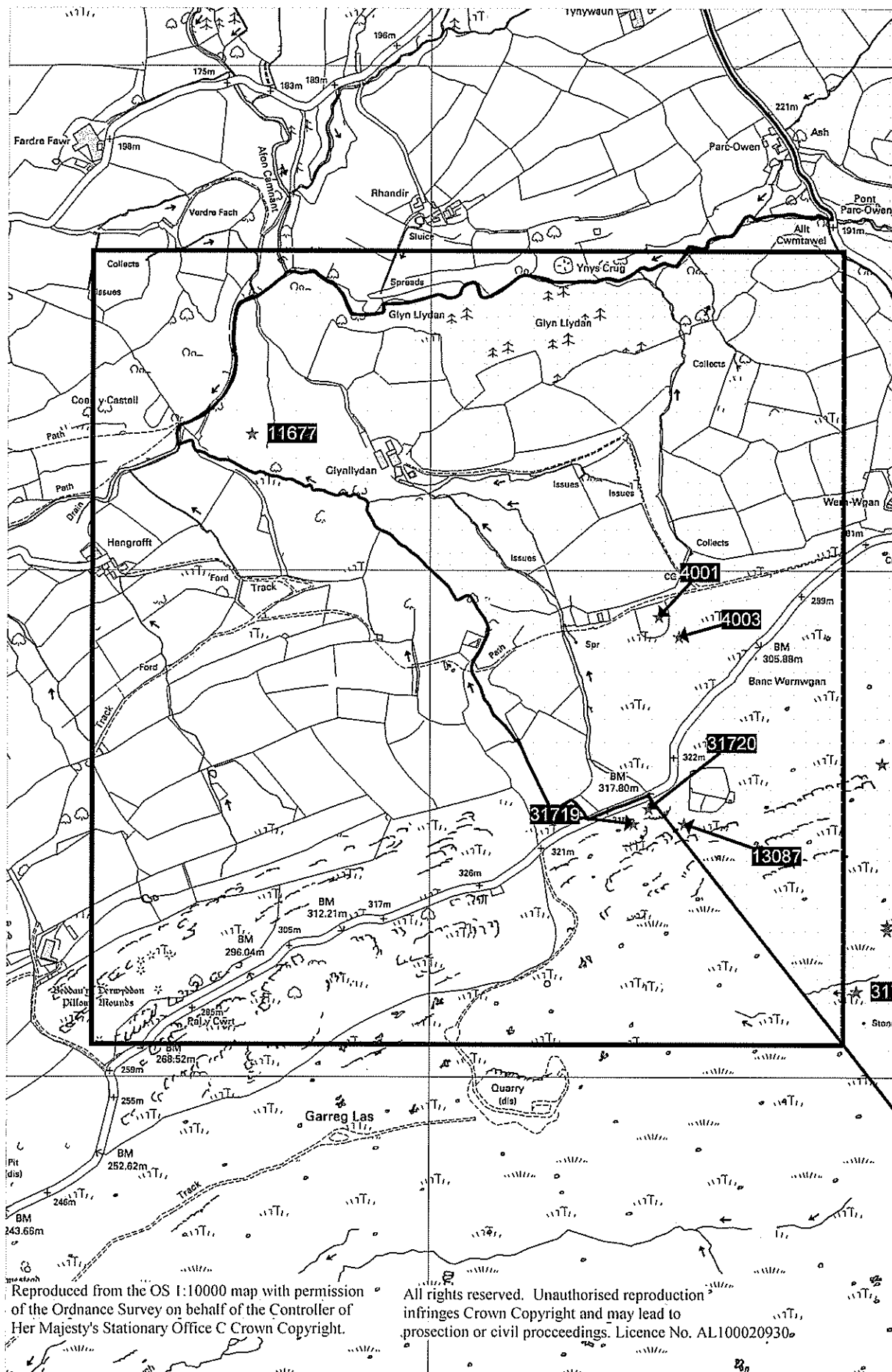




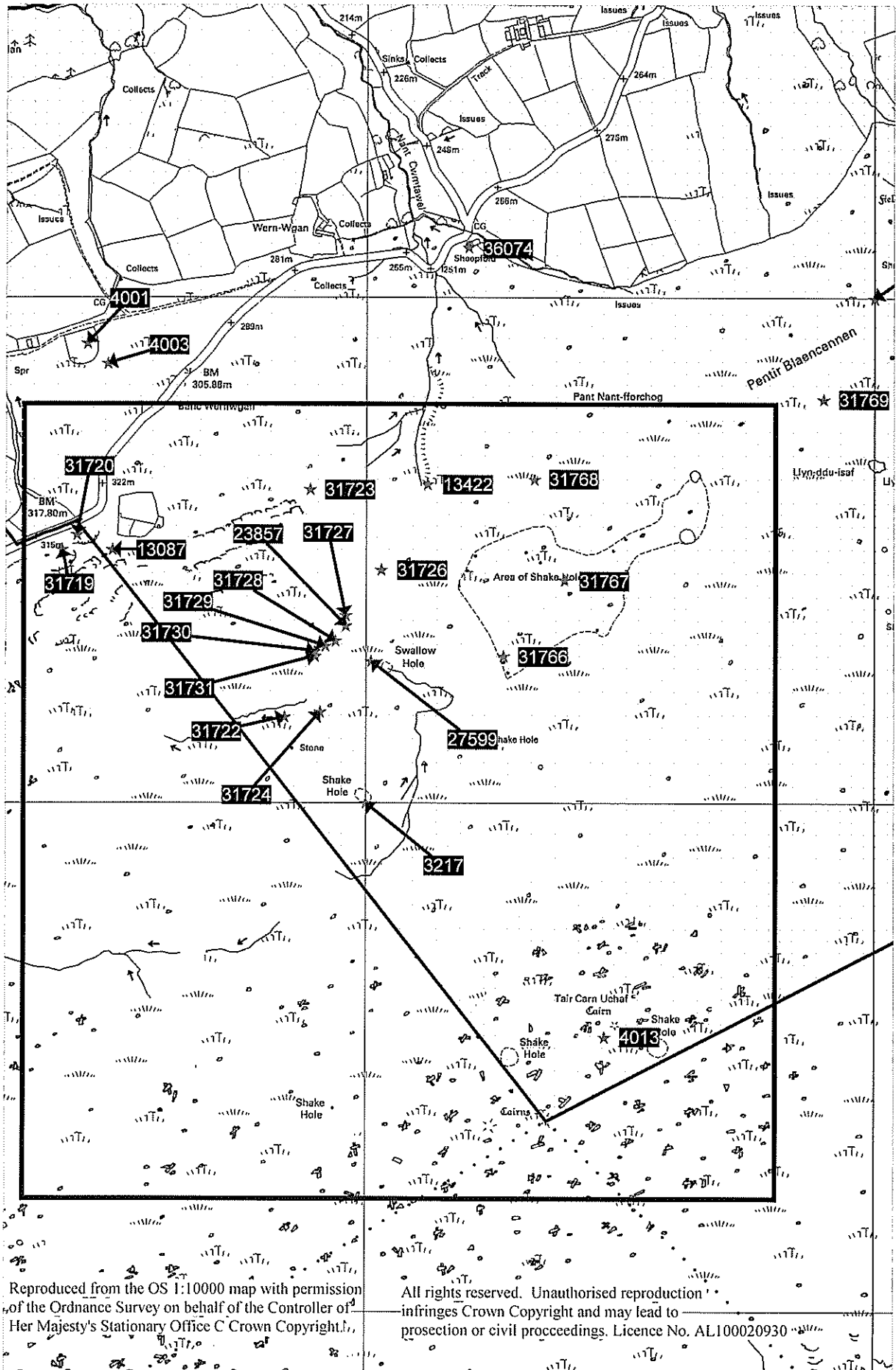




Map 38. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.



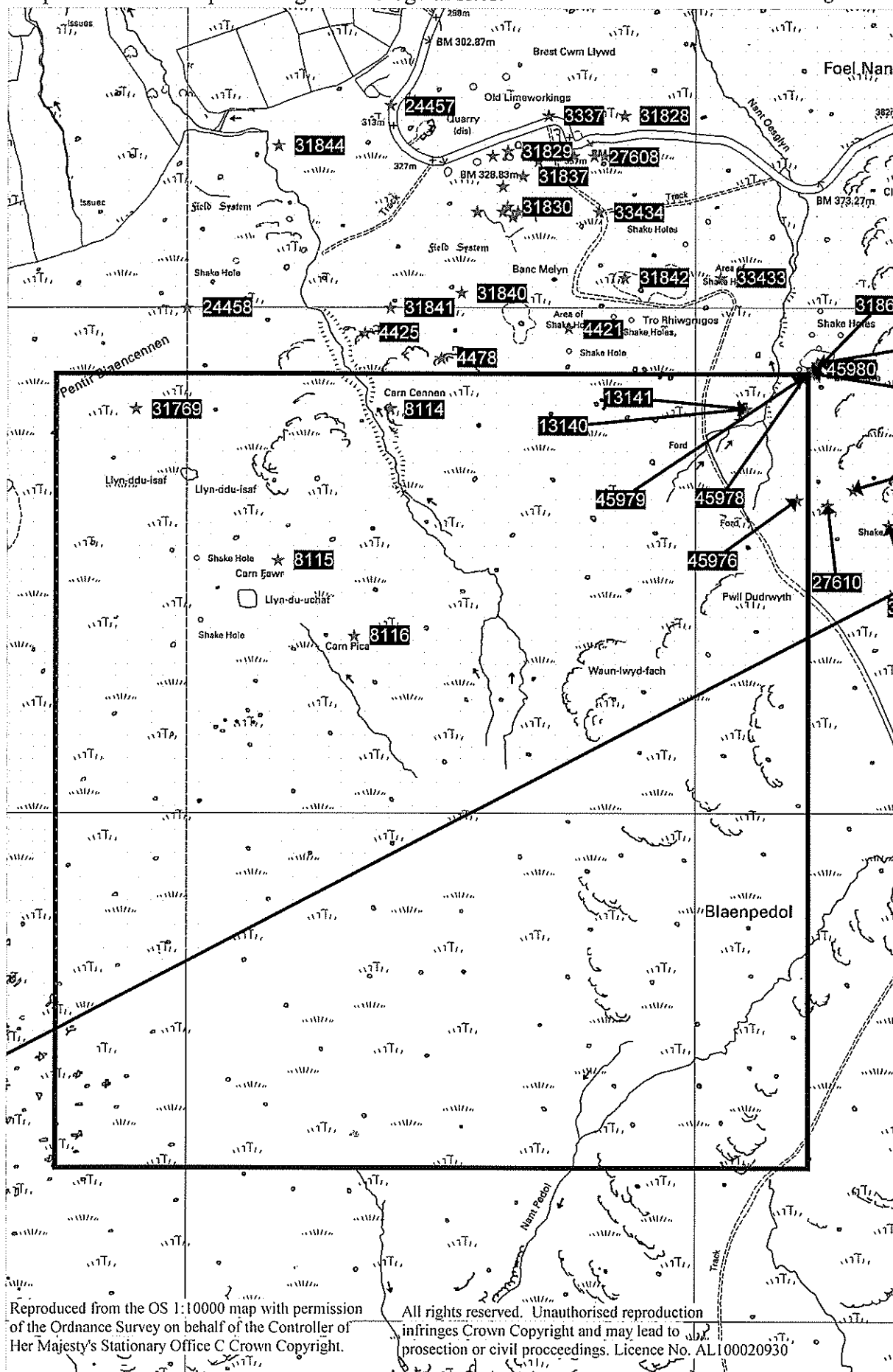








Map 40. 1:10000 map showing archaeological sites.



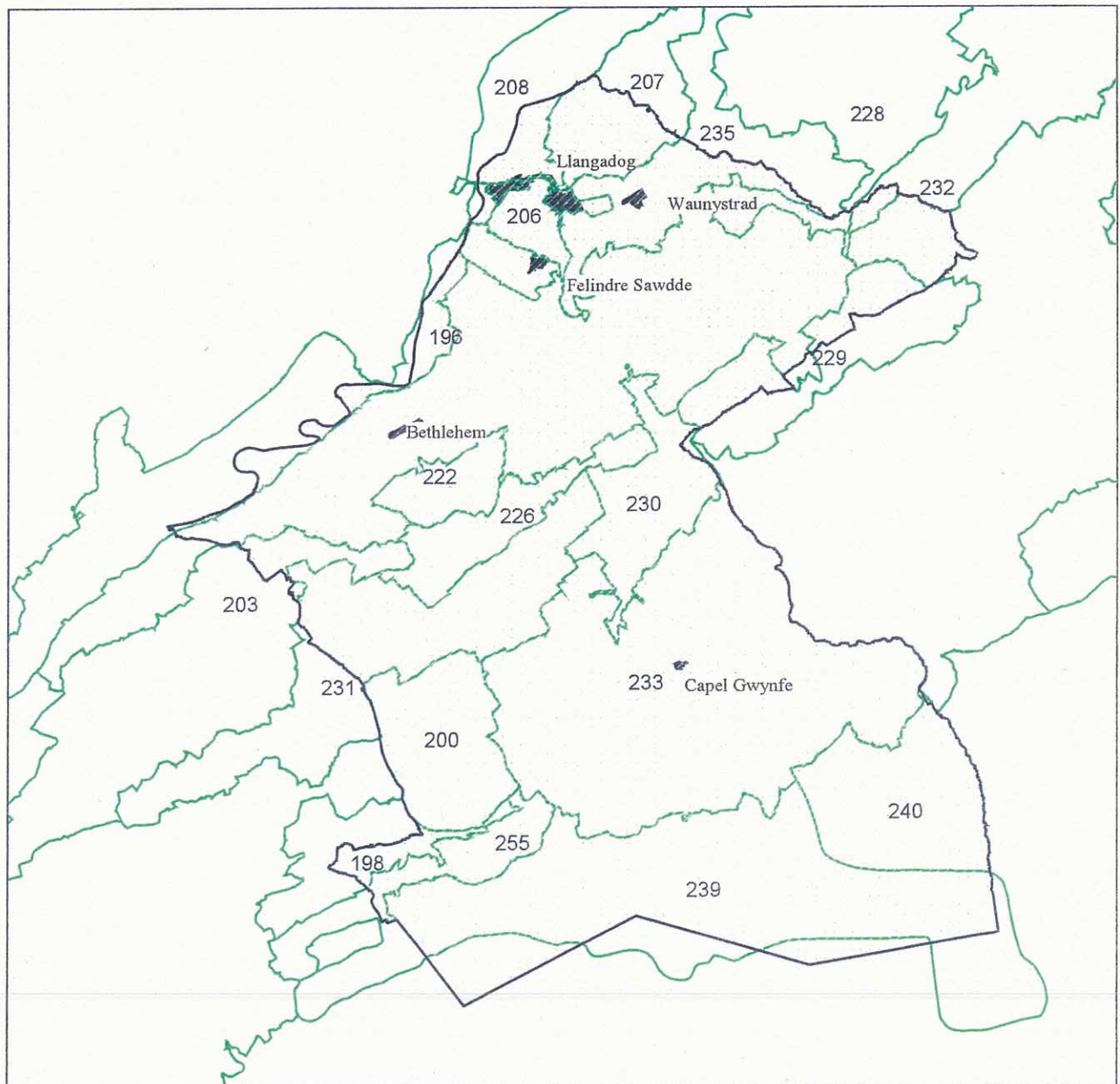
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Atodiad 1  
Cymeriadaeth y Dirwedd Hanesyddol







## CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 196 YSTRAD TYWI: LLANDEILO - LLANGADOG

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 662250

AREA IN HECTARES: 769.40

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#### Historic Background

A long, narrow area stretching from Llandeilo in the west to Llangadog in the east, which lies in the fertile alluvial floodplain of the River Tywi and includes a short stretch of one of its tributaries, the Afon Dulais. The valley was the major historic route corridor into West Wales and the Roman road from Carmarthen to Llandovery, which forms the north-western edge of this character area, was constructed along the interface between the alluvium and the solid geology of the north side of the Tywi, and was more-or-less followed by a later turnpike and the present A40(T) - see also Area 182. The River Tywi in this area is particularly active and subject to constant and radical course change across its valley floor, cutting and re-cutting its way through the alluvium and leaving behind a complex of meanders and ox-bow lakes (Ludlow 1999, 21). Evidence from maps, documents and aerial photography suggests that the course has changed greatly even since the Post-Medieval period. The Roman road was therefore directed along the higher ground just off of the valley floor, and settlement on the floodplain itself has always been minimal; there are now no farms or dwellings within the area. However, the landscape had been enclosed, in the present pattern of regular fields, by the time the tithe surveys were conducted in the second quarter of the 19th century; the process was probably undertaken during the 18th century. Earlier and prehistoric environments and settlement patterns of the Tywi Valley are among 'the least known' (Cadw/ICOMOS 1998, 28), but the interface between the floodplain and higher ground would have been an important area of activity for early human communities in the region, providing easy access to the resources of the river and its associated wetlands whilst providing a dry occupation site. *Ad hoc* archaeological work has suggested that there are glacially deposited raised areas of ground on the valley floor (*ibid.*), and peat deposits have been noted between the alluvium and the underlying geology elsewhere within the Tywi Valley, for example at Abergwili and Pensarn, near Carmarthen (Page 1994, 4,9). Here they were thought either to represent 'islands' in the floodplain, or a drying of the floodplain, while Bronze Age stray find sites, and possible round barrows, testify to prehistoric activity within the area. During the Medieval period the river formed one of the major boundaries of Carmarthenshire, separating Cantref Mawr on the north bank from Cantref Bychan on the south bank (Rees, 1932). As such, the landscape area has experienced a chequered history of tenure and was troubled by warfare until the end of the 13th century. Cantref Mawr, unlike Cantref Bychan which was subject to 12th century conquest and reconquest, remained an independent Welsh lordship until 1284 (Rees 1953, xv). There never appears to have been a bridge across the Tywi between Llandeilo and Llangadog, but a possible ford, and perhaps a Medieval battle site, are suggested by the name 'Rhyd-y-Saeson' near Llangadog. A turnpike, established in 1763-71 (Lewis, 1971, 43) more-or-less followed the line of the Roman road although the course through Cwm-Ifor was straightened under Thomas Telford in the 1820s (Carmarthenshire Record Office, Cawdor Maps 172) with the subsequent development of the village. The entire area is crossed by the former LNWR main West Wales railway line which was opened, as the 'Vale of Towy Line', by the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company in 1858 (Gabb, 1977, 76).

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

The flood plain of the River Tywi between Llandeilo and Llangadog rises a little over 20 m over 9 km. It averages 1.5 km in width. This stretch of the Tywi, unlike the lower section between Carmarthen and Llandeilo (Area 182), has an active erosion and deposition cycle over long stretches of its course, with shifting meanders. In these locations the marshy, scrubby and rough ground is present. Elsewhere the floodplain has been divided into a rather loose pattern of medium- to large-sized irregular and regular fields of improved pasture by hedges without banks and earth banks topped with hedges. The former are planted on the valley floor presumably to facilitate flood-water drainage. The condition of these enclosures varies considerably. In certain locations, particularly close to the river, hedges are virtually redundant and wire fences run along the earth banks. In other areas hedges are well maintained and in good condition. Many hedges possess distinctive hedgerow trees. There is no woodland and no

settlement in this character area. The wooded nature of the valley, however, was commented upon by early writers including Leland in the 1530s (Smith 1906), who appears to be describing the floodplain. The railway line which runs along the floodplain on a low embankment is a distinctive landscape element.

Recorded archaeology is limited but includes Bronze Age finds and possible round barrow sites near Llandeilo and Cwm-Ifor. Other later features include road and rail bridges, stations and other railway furniture. The importance of buried deposits within the floodplain cannot, however, be overstressed.

There are no distinctive buildings.

The loose field systems and lack of settlement and woodland on the flood plain of the Tywi provides a distinct character area and stands in contrast to the surrounding area of occupied land (Areas 191, 201, 202, 204, 205 and 225).

#### **Conservation priorities**

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area, but some consideration should be given to the management of hedgerows, the decay of which is beginning to affect the character of this area.

**Ground photograph:** 62

**Aerial photographs:** 29, 30



## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 198 UPPER CENNEN

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 683193

AREA IN HECTARES: 246.20

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#### Historic Background

A small character area occupying the upper valley of the Afon Cennen within the foothills of the Black Mountain, once part of Maenor Llys which occupied the eastern part of Iscennen commote. Iscennen, unlike the rest of Cantref Bychan within which it lay, remained nominally independent of Anglo-Norman rule and held under native tenurial systems until 1284 when it was acquired by John Giffard. In 1340 it became a member of the Duchy of Lancaster (Rees 1953, xv-xvi). Area 198 lies at the political centre of the commote, represented by the farm-names *Ferdre Fawr* and *Fach*, which represent the former *maerdref* estates of Carreg Cennen Castle and *Llys* (Area 256). Here, by 1284 at least, a small estate was worked by 13 bond tenants who were in the charge of a reeve, subject to its own legal court and responsible for the maintenance of the lord's mill, labour and the carriage of produce. They held their land by inheritance, with perpetual right to their holdings (Rees, 1924, 200), while they also paid rent on Pedol (Area 240) and other holdings within the Black Mountains which may indicate that they were responsible for the summer pasturing of the lord's livestock (Sambrook and Page 1995, 14). The adjacent farm-name 'Rhandir' records the shareland process. After 1284, the bondmen petitioned the crown for maintenance of their rights to farm their hereditary lands. The estate may, nevertheless, have contracted into the present pair of farms at an early date. The pattern of enclosures presumably belongs to a post-shareland transitional phase; the irregular nature of the fields and their small size suggests, however, that they are not late creations. The present landscape was in place by at least 1839, when the tithe map for Llangadog parish was drawn up.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

The Upper Cennen character area consists of the deeply incised Cennen valley and its tributaries. The valley bottom lies at approximately 150 m, the sides rise to over 200 m. On the south side the valley sides are steep, parts of those on the northern side are precipitous. The valley sides are heavily cloaked in deciduous woodland. The land lies under improved pasture which has been divided into small irregular fields by earth banks and hedges. Hedges are generally in good condition, and well maintained, though there is some neglect and dereliction; wire fences supplement all hedged boundaries. Farmsteads dispersed across the landscape provide the settlement pattern and are generally 19th century in date, vernacular and informal.

There is very little recorded archaeology in what is a small character area, being restricted to two earthworks of unknown nature, a Bronze Age findspot and a possible well site.

There are no distinctive buildings. Farmhouses are generally 19th century in date, stone-built with slate roofs, of two-storeys and three bays, and in the vernacular tradition. Associated old farm buildings are stone-built and again of 19th century date, relatively small and usually in an informal arrangement with the farmhouse.

Though this is geographically a distinct area, its historic components are shared with neighbouring areas (Areas 197, 200, 254 and 255) and therefore its boundaries tend to be a zone of transition, rather than a hard-edged border. Carreg Cennen Castle character area (Area 256) is an exception as a clear boundary exists here.

**Conservation priorities**

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). There are, however, few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area. The decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Otherwise maintain as existing.

**Ground photograph:** 64

**Aerial photographs:** 52

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 200 DAFADFA

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 690209

AREA IN HECTARES: 339.00

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#### Historic Background

A discrete character area lying on the northwest facing lower slopes of the Black Mountain, once part of Perfedd commote of Cantref Bychan, which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans advancing from the east under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon but was subject to episodes of Welsh rule until 1276 when it was granted to the Gloucestershire knight John Giffard (Rees 1953, xv). It retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period by which time, at least, Perfedd was divided into two *maenorau*, this character area lying within Maenor Gwynfe. The area appears to have comprised unenclosed moorland, probably held as common or 'waste', until the Post-Medieval period when the present pattern of relatively large, regular enclosures was established. A sheepfold, in the north of the area, has given the two farms Dafadfa Uchaf and Dafadfa Isaf their names and can therefore be assumed to pre-date them; the farms were present by the early 19th-century and are marked on the Ordnance Survey 1" Old Series. The landscape had assumed its present form by 1839 (Llangadog tithe map) and there has been little subsequent change.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Dafadfa is a roughly rectangular character area which lies on a hilly and undulating south-facing slope between the heights of 250m and 320m. The land is entirely enclosed in a system of medium-sized fairly regular enclosures. On lower slopes fields are small and tend to be irregular rather than the regular; at higher levels they are larger and more regular. Fields are divided by earth banks topped with hedges. At higher levels hedges are becoming overgrown and neglected, with gaps opening in them, but at lower levels they are generally well managed. Wire fences supplement all hedges. Distinctive hedgerow trees are rare, and woodland is confined to a couple of small secondary copses and plantations on the lower slopes. Land-use is almost entirely improved pasture, with a little rougher, rushy ground. The settlement pattern is of widely dispersed farms and, overall, the enclosure- and settlement pattern indicates a landscape that has only been colonised in relatively recent times, perhaps the 18th century.

Recorded archaeology is limited to the sheepfold and a Bronze Age burnt mound.

Farmhouses are stone-built with slate roofs, date to the 19th century and are in the vernacular tradition. Stone outbuildings are also 19th century and are relatively small. Most farms have large modern agricultural buildings associated with them. There is also a 19th century chapel.

This is a distinct character area. It contrasts with the areas to the south, west and east (Areas 198, 233 and 255) which contain smaller irregular fields, woodland and a denser but nevertheless dispersed settlement pattern, and with the areas to the north, northeast and northwest (Areas 231 and 254) which have a looser enclosure and settlement pattern.

#### Conservation priorities

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). However, there are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area. The decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Otherwise maintain as existing.

Ground photograph: 66

Aerial photographs: 22, 56

## **CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY**

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### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 203 ALLT TREGYB**

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**GRID REFERENCE: SN 657214**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 913.10**

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#### **Historic Background**

A large area occupying the south-east side of the Tywi Valley east of Llandeilo. It lay within Iscennen commote, specifically within Maenor Lllys, of which Nant Breinant - which partly forms the northern edge of this area - was a named boundary in the 16th century (Rees 1953). Iscennen, unlike the rest of Cantref Bychan within which it lay, remained nominally independent of Anglo-Norman rule until 1284 when it was acquired by John Giffard. In 1340 it became a member of the Duchy of Lancaster (Rees 1953, xv-xvi). The eastern half of the character area is marked as 'Brenaye Forest' on Rees' map of South Wales in the 14th century (Rees 1932), but the medium-sized irregular enclosures in this area contrast with the larger, regular enclosures to the north, south and further east - some of which are 19th century enclosure of former common - and are probably earlier, though possibly still Post-Medieval. Rees' map also shows a straightish, intermittent unclassified road running WSW-ENE across the spine of the area. The western end of the area belonged to the vill (later estate) of Tregyb (Area 202) and although there is little difference in the landscape here, it is more wooded and features the name Tregyb Warren. The later history of the area is overwhelmingly pastoral although a factory near Tregyb is marked on 19th century maps.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Allt Tregyb character area lies on north-facing undulating and hilly slopes of the Tywi Valley between 30m and 220m. The valley side has a heavily wooded appearance, but this is more apparent than real, for although there are considerable stands of ancient deciduous woodland, and recent more scrubby woods and small conifer plantations, the overall characteristic of the area is one of small irregular fields and widely dispersed farms. Improved pasture is common, but there are many fields of rougher- and rushy-ground, reflecting the pockets of poorer land on the north-facing slopes. Some fields have recently been invaded with scrubby woodland. Fields are usually divided by earth banks topped with hedges, but some stony banks and stone-faced banks lie at higher altitudes. Hedges are in a variety of states of management, but are usually either well-maintained and trimmed or overgrown with distinctive hedgerow trees. Farmhouses and cottages in the vernacular style of 19th century date are the chief types of dwellings. Larger farmsteads are present, but most are relatively small for Carmarthenshire and consist of a limited range of stone-built farm buildings, sometimes compacted into a single range. Some farms have large modern agricultural buildings associated with them. Stone-built, single storey 19th century cottages at Gurnos-Cwmdru suggest squatter settlement-encroachment onto common land that fringed part of this area.

Recorded archaeology is limited to a scheduled standing stone, a Bronze Age findspot and a possible enclosure (undated).

There are no distinctive buildings.

This is a fairly well defined area and contrasts with the less wooded, richer land and larger farms of areas that lie to the north, east and west (Areas 190, 197, 225, 226), and with the higher less strongly enclosed land to the south (Area 231).

#### **Conservation priorities**

Part of this area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). Decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should also be given to the maintenance of other boundary types and to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in

a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

**Ground photographs: 69**

**Aerial photographs: 30**

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 204 FELINDRE

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 699275

AREA IN HECTARES: 69.86

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#### Historic Background

A small area to the south-east of the River Tywi lying immediately to the west of Carreg-Sawdde Common (Area 205). It was once part of Perfedd commote of Cantref Bychan, which was, with the exception of Iscennen, invaded by the Anglo-Normans advancing from the east under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery. However, Cantref Bychan was subject to episodes of Welsh rule until 1276 when it was granted - to be reunited with Iscennen - to the Gloucestershire knight John Giffard (Rees 1953, xv) and retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period. Carreg-Sawdde represents an area of remnant common within what may formerly have been an extensive tract of unenclosed grazing. However, by the 14th century Felindre was a demesne estate of the Lordship of Llandovery (Rees 1924, 100), presumably named from a pre-existing corn mill, and within which agriculture was practised; 15 bond men - the only bond tenants of the lordship - farmed 18 acres in 1317 (*ibid.*). Like the *maerdref* at Ferdre, Carreg Cennen (Area 198), Felindre had its own court and was administered by a reeve. In 1383 it was granted an annual fair by the successor to the Gifford Lords of Llandovery, Nicholas d'Audley (*ibid.*), which was still being held in 1601 (Sambrook and Page 1995, 22). However, the system of small, axial, regular rectangular fields which form a distinctive block to the west of the village may result from 18th century squatting on the edge of the common, rather than a fossilisation of Medieval strip fields; moreover the fields occupy a total of 172.60 acres. The system was in place - and Felindre was a nucleated settlement - by 1839 when the tithe map of Llangadog parish shows a landscape identical to the present.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Felindre is a small character area that lies on a terrace on the south side of the Tywi and west of the Sawdde at approximately 45 m OD, a few metres above the flood plains of the rivers. It consists of a small nucleation of dwellings at Felindre, and several dispersed small-holdings/farms. Felindre is a mixture of 19th- and 20th-century dwellings. Several stone-built small-holdings, in the vernacular tradition, are dispersed outside the nucleation and most have a small range of outbuildings associated with them. A distinctive but small enclosed strip field system is associated with the settlement. Earth banks with hedges comprise the boundaries to these fields. Hedges are generally well maintained and some have distinctive trees, but a few have gaps opening up in them. Wire fences support all hedges. There is no woodland in this area, and almost all ground is under improved pasture.

Recorded archaeology relates to the settlement and includes the present Post-Medieval watermill and the village with a pigsty and a smithy.

There are no distinctive buildings. Felindre itself has 19th century stone-built dwellings, in the vernacular style, intermixed with 20th century dwellings in a variety of styles and materials. The farmhouses of the several small-holdings dispersed outside the nucleation are stone-built, of 19th century date, in the vernacular tradition and generally of two storeys with slate roofs.

The strip field system and nucleated settlement make this a very distinctive character area. It stands in contrast to unenclosed common to the east (Area 205), the Tywi flood plain to the north (Area 196), and areas of dispersed farms and irregular fields to the south and west (Area 225).

**Conservation priorities**

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area as most of the historic landscape components are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, the decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

**Ground photograph:** 70

**Aerial photographs:** 24, 58, 59

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 205 CARREG-SAWDDE COMMON

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 702279

AREA IN HECTARES: 78.59

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#### Historic Background

Carreg-Sawdde represents an area of remnant common within what may formerly have been a more extensive tract of unenclosed grazing. It lay within Perfedd commote of Cantref Bychan, which was, with the exception of Iscennen, invaded by the Anglo-Normans advancing from the east under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.); it was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery. However, there were many episodes of Welsh rule, and the area retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period. The common appears to have become part of the *patria* of Llangadog when the area was acquired by the Bishops of St Davids in the later 13th century (Rees 1932), from which point the right of pasture appears to have belonged to the burgesses of Llangadog (Area 206). The common occupied more-or-less its present extent by at least 1839, when the tithe map of Llangadog parish recorded a landscape very similar to the present. There has been some limited subsequent encroachment particularly at the south-east end adjacent to Area 235 (Castell Meurig) and as 'islands' within the common, while some of the trackways depicted on early maps appear to have become disused.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Carreg-Sawdde Common lies on the flood plain of the Afon Sawdde at approximately 45m. The A4069 (turnpike) road crosses part of the south-east side of the common. A B-road from Llangadog to Felindre crosses the common towards its southern end, and the Afon Sawdde over a 20th century bridge (occupying the site of an earlier crossing). The common is open, rough grazing land apart from a small 'island' of tightly-packed buildings in the centre, and a modern sewage treatment works. The buildings are encroachments on to the common and comprise late 19th century two-storey houses through to late 20th century bungalows.

Recorded archaeology is limited to a findspot of uncertain date.

There are no distinctive buildings

This open common contrasts to the nucleated settlement and associated fields of Felindre (Area 204) to the west, with Llangadog urban character area (206) to the east, and with enclosed farmland and dispersed farms on other sides (Areas 208, 235).

#### Conservation priorities

There are no historic landscape conservation priorities in this area.

Ground photograph: 71

Aerial photographs: 24, 58



## CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 206 LLANGADOG

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 698283

AREA IN HECTARES: 35.32

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#### Historic Background

A small area corresponding with the built-up area of Llangadog, a settlement with Medieval origins. It is the site of a possible pre-Conquest ecclesiastical community which probably occupied the site of the present church of St Cadog. The church may be referred to in the pre-conquest Book of Llandaff (Soulsby, 1983, 169). However, doubt has been cast on Cadog representing the original dedication, being a secular figure whose name has supplanted that of the original dedication to St David (Yates 1973, 58), suggesting a link with St Davids Cathedral that had become cemented by the later 13th century when the Bishops were in possession of the *patria* of Llangadog. Llangadog also lies just two miles north of Llys Brychan (Area 225), one of only three suggested Roman villa sites in Carmarthenshire (Jarrett 1962), and the importance which must have been attached to the site and the locality may have remained undiminished into the post-Roman period. A system of boundaries around the parish church, moreover, may perpetuate the line of a large *llan* (Sambrook and Page 1995, 5). The area became part of Perfedd commote of Cantref Bychan, which was, with the exception of Iscennen, invaded by the Anglo-Normans advancing from the east under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery but was subject to episodes of Welsh rule throughout the 12th- and 13th-century. A motte-and-bailey castle was established, probably as part of the initial Anglo-Norman campaign, at Castell Meurig (Area 235) some 1.5 km southeast of the church. It was captured 'by catapults and slings' by Prince Maelgwn ap Rhys in 1203 (Jones 1952, 82) after which it may have become disused; at any rate, it appears not have influenced any civil settlement, the origins of the town lying with the presumed small ecclesiastical community. Its development was encouraged by the Bishops of St Davids who in 1281 granted a market and annual fair, and in 1283 founded a college at the church for a precentor and 21 canons (Soulsby 1983, 169). The latter was however short-lived, being transferred to Abergwili in 1287, and doubt has been expressed as to whether the intention was ever carried out (Knight 1919, 12-13), though the remains of buildings to the north of the church seen in 1855 were said to belong to the college, and canons were recorded in 1289 (Lewis 1937, 237). 33 burgesses and 8 other tenants were recorded in 1326 (Soulsby 1983, 169). At its height Llangadog held a weekly market and seven annual fairs, held in the churchyard according to George Owen in 1601 (Sambrook and Page 1995, 22). However, it has very little subsequent recorded history and appears to have functioned as a small local centre, albeit with a coaching inn, not expanding beyond its Medieval limits. Recent developments include the construction in c.1839 of a terrace, Ashfield Row, on the A40(T)/former turnpike west of the Tywi, linked to the town by a bridge (Bont-ar-Towy), rebuilt in 1819, and by intermittent development including the railway station, opened by the Llanelli Railway and Dock Company in 1858 and later part of the LNWR West Wales line (Gabb, 1977, 76), and also the later 20th century creamery which is now the main economic resource of the community.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Llangadog character is essentially urban in character and consists of the historic core of the settlement, which lies on a terrace between the rivers Bran and Sawdde just upstream of their confluence with the Tywi, together with linear development to the south of Bont-ar-Towy bridge. Two limbs of the A4069, leading from the Black Mountain to Llandovery, meet in the town. The A40(T) runs east-west on the opposite side of the Tywi. Centred on the Medieval St Cadog's Church, Church Street and a small 'square', Llangadog is little more than a village in size. Burgage plots, however, are traceable either side of Church Street on the Llangadog tithe map of 1839. Imposing three-storey dwellings in the Georgian tradition, and the coaching inn on the square, now provide urban character. Dwellings on Church Street are mostly two storey, stone-built, 19th century terraced cottages. Later 19th-century 'villas' and chapels occupy the fringes of the historic core in dispersed linear development along the A4069 to the north, south and east. A small secondary settlement of 19th century date lies west of the town centred on a public house, the railway station, and Ashfield Row on the A40(T). Land from the

historic core to the railway station is now almost fully occupied by the large post-Second World War creamery and more recent light industrial units. 20th century housing is mostly confined to small estate development, and individual units to the east and southeast of the historic core. This modern development is in brick or concrete and is in contrast to the stone-built houses of the historic core and 19th century linear development.

Recorded archaeology is confined to the church and churchyard and a possible Bronze Age round barrow, while a battle-site may be recorded in a place-name.

There are 8 listed buildings within the town including the Medieval St Cadocs Church (Grade B listed) with a landmark tower. The rest are mainly Post-Medieval, Grade II listed and include the vicarage, coaching inn, Bont-ar-Towy and private houses. Other buildings include nonconformist chapels, a tollgate on the A40(T) and a former smithy.

Llangadog is a distinctive character area, and stands in sharp contrast with neighbouring enclosed farmland (Areas 207, 208, 225, 235), and with unenclosed common (Area 205) which lies to the east.

#### **Conservation priorities**

Conservation priorities centre on the Conservation Area and individual listed buildings. Other than these it is important to maintain the nucleated coherence of the town by discouraging ribbon- and dispersed-development at the settlement fringes

**Ground photographs:** 72

**Aerial photographs:** 24, 58

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 207 CEFNGORNOETH

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 716299

AREA IN HECTARES: 308.50

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#### Historic Background

An area southeast of the Tywi, once part of Perfedd commote of Cantref Bychan, which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans advancing from the east under Richard Fitz Pons, who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery. However, there were many episodes of Welsh rule and the area retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated into modern Carmarthenshire. Most of this character area formed part of the *patria* of Llangadog which was acquired by the Bishops of St Davids in the late 13th century (Rees 1932). A 'Tyddyn' farm name suggests Medieval settlement and formalised land-division, and the area is characterised by small irregular enclosures which may be at least late Medieval in origin. The present farm Wernfrena appears to represent the site of an early Post-Medieval house which has now been rebuilt (Jones 1987, 89).

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Cefngornoeth character area lies over a low hilly ridge on the south side of the Afon Tywi, between the valleys of the Tywi and the Bran. The ridge rises from approximately 45m on the Tywi valley floor to over 110 m on the low rounded hills. This is essentially a landscape of small irregular fields, small stands of deciduous woodland, some of which may be ancient, and dispersed farms. Farmland is almost totally under improved pasture. Field boundaries are earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally in good condition, with very few overgrown or derelict. Some possess distinctive hedgerow trees. Close to Cefngornoeth house a small area of parkland merges with the surrounding landscape. The stands of trees on the valley side of the Tywi lend a wooded aspect to this side of the character area. Farmsteads are mostly 19th century date and vernacular, with informal farm buildings that include some modern buildings.

Recorded archaeology is limited to a Bronze Age findspot.

There are few distinctive buildings. Farmsteads are mostly of 19th century date, stone-built and in the vernacular tradition; associated old farm buildings are similarly stone-built and generally have an informal arrangement with the farmhouse, while most farms have a range of modern agricultural buildings. There is the usual scatter of Post-Medieval cottages and dwellings. Wernfrena and Cefngornoeth are more substantial houses in a more polite tradition.

This character area is not easy to define as it possess many historic components that are also possessed by its neighbours. To the north, where it meets the Tywi valley there is a fairly distinct border between it and the rather less intensely enclosed land of the flood plain (Area 208). There is also good definition to the west against the urban unit of Llangadog (Area 206). To the south and east there is a zone of change, rather than a clear-cut border, between this area and Area 235.

#### Conservation priorities

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area as most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, the decay evident in a few of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Ground photograph: 73

Aerial photographs:

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 208 YSTRAD TYWI: LLANGADOG - LLANDOVERY

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 723316

AREA IN HECTARES: 925.40

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#### Historic Background

A large, narrow area stretching from Llangadog in the southwest to Llandovery in the northeast, which lies in the fertile alluvial floodplain of the River Tywi. The valley was the major historic route corridor into West Wales and the Roman road from Carmarthen to Llandovery, which lies just within the northwest edge of this character area, followed the interface between the alluvium and the solid geology of the north side of the Tywi. A later turnpike more-or-less followed the course of this Roman road, as does the present A40(T) - see Areas 182 and 196. The River Tywi in this area is active and subject to course changes across the valley floor, and the wooded nature of the valley was commented upon by early writers including Leland in the 1530s (Smith 1906), who appear to be describing the floodplain. Therefore, the present pattern of regular fields is probably of later date, while. Enclosure may have been undertaken during the 18th century, but had definitely taken place by the time the tithe surveys were conducted in the second quarter of the 19th century. In addition, settlement on the floodplain has always been minimal. There are, however, a few farms and dwellings in the area, also occupying the interface or situated upon glacially derived 'islands' within the floodplain; one of these, Pentremeurig, has 16th century origins and was assessed for 7 hearths in 1670 (Jones 1987, 155). The disposition of these habitations may then reflect earlier settlement patterns. Peat deposits have been noted between the alluvium and the underlying geology elsewhere within the Tywi Valley (Page 1994, 4.9), where they were thought either to represent such 'islands' in the floodplain, or a drying of the floodplain (see also Area 196) and while no prehistoric sites have been recorded within the area it must be stressed that within the Tywi Valley, this period is among 'the least known' (Cadw/ICOMOS, 1998, 28). During the Medieval period the river formed one of the major boundaries of Carmarthenshire, separating Cantref Mawr on the north bank from Cantref Bychan on the south bank (Rees, 1932). As such, the landscape area has experienced a chequered history of tenure and was troubled by warfare until the end of the 13th century; Cantref Mawr, unlike Cantref Bychan which was subject to 12th century conquest and reconquest, remained an independent Welsh lordship until 1284 (Rees 1953, xv) and the Post-Medieval house at Ystrad may be the site of the Medieval *llys* of Gwestfa Ystradmynys within which this area partly lay. There does not appear to have ever been a bridge across the Tywi between Llangadog and Llandovery but there were at least two, possibly three historic fords. The turnpike, established in 1763-71 (Lewis 1971, 43) more-or-less followed the line of the Roman road and is now represented by the A40(T). The A4069 on dry ground between Llangadog and Llandovery on the south side of the valley also follows the line of a turnpike begun in 1779 (*ibid.*). The floodplain, meanwhile, is crossed by the former LNWR main West Wales railway line which was opened, as the 'Vale of Towy Line', by the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company in 1858 (Gabb, 1977, 76). Little industry has developed in this area although a woollen factory possibly operated at Pentremeurig.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

This area comprises the flood plain of the Tywi together with the lower, gently sloping valley sides. Within this area the flood plain of the Tywi rises some 20 m, from 40 m OD at the west end to 60 m OD at the east end, over a distance of 7 km. The lower valley sides rise up to a maximum of 60 m to 70 m. Above these lower slopes valley sides rise steeply, particularly on the northern side towards Llandovery, to over 150 m. This part of the Tywi valley provides a natural route-corridor. The Romans utilised the route for the Llandovery-Carmarthen road, and in more recent times turnpike roads were constructed on both sides of the valley. The course of the turnpike on the northern side is now followed by the A40(T), that on the south side by the A4069. The railway that runs along the flood plain on a low embankment also uses this route corridor. Where areas of deposition and erosion are evident on the Tywi there is no strong field patterning, and scrubby, rushy ground prevails. These areas are, however, fairly restricted and most of the area is divided into reasonably regular, medium-sized fields. Field boundaries are hedges without banks and earth banks topped with hedges. The former are planted on the valley floor presumably to facilitate flood-water drainage. Some hedges are accompanied by

ditches. Most hedges are well maintained, though a significant number are becoming derelict. Wire fences supplement most hedges. Many hedges possess distinctive hedgerow trees, and these, together with isolated trees and small copses lend a parkland aspect to the area. This may be a planned effect, designed to merge with the parks on the north side of the valley associated with gentry houses. Settlements are confined to low terraces which lie slightly above the flood plain and to the valley sides. A wide range of economic and social classes are represented by the buildings of the area from the gentry house of Ystrad, with an area of parkland, through to small roadside cottages. However, the settlement pattern is dominated by farms dispersed along a river terrace to the south of Llanwrda, on the lower slopes of both sides of the river. Farmhouses are quite substantial and tend towards the 'polite' with extensive, large semi-formal outbuildings, mainly supplemented with modern agricultural buildings.

Recorded archaeology is confined to buildings and the ford sites.

There are many distinctive buildings but none are listed. They include the gentry house at Glan-Dulais, the 18th- and 19th-century Ystrad house and park, and Pentremeurig with 16th century origins. Farmhouses are generally quite substantial - more so than the simple two storey, three-bay structures common elsewhere - and generally of 18th- or 19th-century date, stone built and polite, rather than vernacular. 20th century brick-built farmhouses are also present. Farm buildings are also large and are often arranged in a semi-formal setting with the farmhouse. 19th century stone-built examples and 20th century brick outbuildings are represented, and most farms possess large assemblages of modern agricultural buildings

This is a fairly distinct character area, and contrasts with the character areas of enclosed farmland with smaller farmsteads that bound it to the north and south (Areas 201, 207, 210, 214, 228, 257), with the urban areas of Llangadog and Llandovery (Areas 206, 212), and with former parkland to the northeast (Area 209).

#### **Conservation priorities**

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, the decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations. Otherwise maintain as existing.

**Ground photograph: 74**

**Aerial photographs: 27**

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 222 CARN GOCH

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 690245

AREA IN HECTARES: 129.70

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#### Historic Background

A small area southeast of the Tywi dominated by Carn Goch, a craggy hill on which lie the substantial remains of Carmarthenshire's largest Iron Age hillfort. At 15 ha, and associated with a satellite fort, Carn Goch fort may have approached *oppidum* status and have been the centre of a large territory taking in most of the area south of the Tywi. There is evidence for earlier occupation of the site, possibly into the Neolithic, and the significance of the site may have persisted after its abandonment under Roman rule - the most plausible villa site in southwest Wales, Llys Brychan (Jarrett 1962), lies only 1.6 km to the northeast (Area 225). During the historic period the area lay within Cwmwd Perfedd, specifically Maenor Vabon, of Cantref Bychan, which was, with the exception of Iscennen, invaded by the Anglo-Normans advancing from the east under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery. However, there were many episodes of Welsh rule and the area retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated into modern Carmarthenshire. There is currently no evidence for the continued occupation of the hillfort(s) and the area appears to have been open common land during the Medieval period and into the Post-Medieval period; however it contains the remains of longhuts and associated enclosures, which are characteristic of early Post-Medieval settlement in upland southwest Wales (Sambrook and Ramsey 199). Such settlement may represent squatting, however, and there appears to have been little subsequent settlement; apart from some 18th- and early 19th-century encroachments along the northern fringe, the area is still largely unenclosed, as it is on historic maps.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Carn Goch is a rounded bracken-covered hill on the south side of the Tywi valley. From the floor of the Nant Geidrych valley on the north at approximately 100 m, craggy scree slopes rise to over 230m. Southern, western and northern flanks have less elevation, and are less precipitous and less craggy. Parts of the more gently-sloping northeastern slopes were formerly enclosed by earth banks and dry-stone walls, associated with the longhuts, but these have broken down. Recent land improvement has taken place in the area of old enclosures. The major defining historic landscape element of this character area are the remains of Carn Goch Iron Age fort and satellite fort. The remains are massive, and comprise rubble-built ramparts, several metres high and many hundreds of metres in length.

The recorded archaeology is dominated by the Iron Age hillfort and its satellite fort represented by ramparts, ditches and hut platforms. Earlier occupation is suggested by Bronze Age finds, a round barrow and a possible burnt mound, as well as a possible Neolithic site. There are also early Post-Medieval longhuts and field systems. Most of these sites are scheduled.

There are no standing buildings.

Carn Goch character area is very distinctive and stands in sharp contrast with the surrounding enclosed farmland (Areas 225 and 226).

#### Conservation priorities

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). There are, however, few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area. Some consideration should be given to the restoration of old boundaries. The main thrust of any conservation work must involve the maintenance of the ramparts and interiors of the Iron Age forts.

Ground photographs: 89

Aerial photographs: 23

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 225 BETHLEHEM

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 690251

AREA IN HECTARES: 1737.00

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#### Historic Background

A very large character area on the southeast side of the Tywi valley between Llandeilo and Llangadog, including part of the lower Sawdde valley. During the historic period the area lay within Cwmwd Perfedd of Cantref Bychan, which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans advancing from the east under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery. However, there were many episodes of Welsh rule and the area retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated into modern Carmarthenshire. The eastern section of this character area formed part of the *patria* of Llangadog which was acquired by the Bishops of St Davids by the late 13th-century (Rees 1932). The area may have been a focus for human settlement with status and/or ritual associations from an early date. A Neolithic chambered tomb and a Bronze Age standing stone lie centrally within the area. The large Iron Age hillfort of Carn Goch, Area 222, intrudes into, and dominates Area 225, and was probably the centre of a large territory taking in most of the area south of the Tywi. There is evidence for early occupation of this site, possibly into the Neolithic, and the significance it gave to the area may have persisted after its abandonment under Roman rule - the most plausible villa site in southwest Wales, Llys Brychan, lies within Area 225 only 1.6km to the northeast of the fort (Jarrett 1962). Its name suggests that Llys Brychan was (re)occupied during the Medieval period as an administrative centre or *llys*, with connections - putative or otherwise - with Brychan, a dominant figure in early Medieval tradition. It is still the site of a dwelling. By the post-Conquest period, however, the majority of this area west of the Sawdde was administered within Cwmwd Perfedd as Maenor Vabon, from a centre, Llys Hendy, now represented by the Post-Medieval house at Manoravon/Crymlyn Manor (Rees 1932) recorded since the 18th century (Jones 1987, 130). The continuing status of this area is demonstrated by the perceived importance of the neighbouring Llangadog (Area 206) during the Medieval period, with a chapel-of-ease to Llangadog parish at Capel Tydist, the site of a house since at least the early 19th-century (Jones 1987, 21), and a further possible chapel site. Gentry houses are numerous within the area, and many of them were acquired by the Dynevor estate including Mandinam, established by the 17th century and said to have been the residence of Jeremy Taylor following his chaplainship to the Earl of Carbery at Golden Grove (Jones 1987, 7), and Tygwyn which was the residence of the Vaughans of Derwydd in c.1650 with a demesne which comprised 214 acres in 1879 (Jones 1987, 190). Llwynymendy has origins within the 17th century at the latest (Jones 1987, 121) as do Pentre Parr and Beili-Dyffryn (Jones 1987, 7, 153), which later became part of the Dirleton estate. Nevertheless the present pattern of enclosures, which was in place by the early 19th-century (Llandeilo Fawr and Llangadog tithe maps), may have been established by the Medieval period - they are very irregular with many stands of ancient deciduous woodland. The steep-sided valley of the Afon Sawdde is a natural line of communication and the A4069 was a major Post-Medieval droving route, turnpiked from 1779 (Lewis 1971, 43). Typical 19th century rural development is exemplified by Bethlehem which is a nucleation around Bethlehem chapel on the present Llandeilo-Llangadog road - also a turnpike - and shown as a cluster of cottages in 1839, to which a post office and school were added later in the 19th century (Sambrook and Page 1995, 40). A 20th century housing estate has been added but overall there has been little recent development.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Bethlehem is a very large character area. It runs along the south side of the Tywi valley from just southeast of Llandeilo upstream past Llangadog and across the Sawdde valley. It rises in a series of low, rounded hills from 30 m on the Tywi floodplain to over 130 m on the southeastern flanks of the area. Dissecting the landscape are numerous small, steep-sided valleys. Essentially this is a landscape of dispersed farms, small pasture fields and small woods. Boundaries to the fields consist almost entirely of earth banks topped with hedges, but a few stone-faced banks lie on higher ground. Hedges are generally in good condition and are well maintained; many have distinctive hedgerow trees. Land-use is

predominantly improved pasture, with very little rough and rushy land. Deciduous woodland is mostly confined to the steep valley sides, where it provides a distinctive landscape component. Close to the Tywi valley the landscape has a parkland character; this is emphasised close to Crymlyn Manor by single trees and small clumps which indicate old park planting. There are numerous small, and one medium-sized conifer plantations in the area, mostly on higher ground. There are no nucleated settlements, the loose cluster of houses, a school and post office at Bethlehem is the only aggregate settlement of note. Dispersed farms and other houses dominate the settlement pattern. Most buildings are of 19th- and 20th-century date and stone built. There is a range of farmhouse types, but the majority are two-storeys and three-bays and in the vernacular tradition or more polite 'Georgian' style of the early- to mid-19th century. Larger dwellings are present, and smaller houses and cottages. The range of old, stone-built, 19th century farm buildings also reflects prevailing social and economic class; most are substantial ranges, often semi-formally arranged around a yard, though single ranges of smaller buildings are present on the smaller farms. Nearly all farms have modern agricultural buildings. Superimposed onto the old-established pattern of dispersed farms is a scattering of a small number of later 19th- 20th-century dwellings, in a variety of styles and materials.

Recorded archaeology is rich and diverse, comprising one definite and one possible Neolithic chambered tomb/Bronze Age long barrow, a Bronze Age standing stone and a possible round barrow. Also there is a further Iron Age hillfort on the western slope of Carn Goch (Area 222), and another hillfort to the west. Llys Brychan was excavated in 1961 when it was concluded to be a probable Roman villa site (Jarrett 1961). From the Medieval period are a chapel site and possible chapel site, while from the early Post-Medieval period are possible pillow-mounds, a well and a rubbing stone, in addition to enclosures of unknown date.

There are many distinctive buildings, and high-quality farmhouses. Mandinam house is Grade II listed and mainly from the 18th- and 19th-century, with double-saddle roofs. The contemporary houses at Tygwyn, Llwynymendy, Pentre Parr with its lodge and park, and Beili-Dyffryn are unlisted. The present farmstead at Llyshendy was built for the Dynevor estate (Judith Alfrey, *pers. comm.*). The chapel, school and post office at Bethlehem should be noted, in addition to mills, cottages and dwellings, bridges and a smithy site.

To the north this character area is well defined by the flood plain of the Tywi valley (Area 196) and by Felindre character area (Area 204). Where this area borders higher ground boundary definition is also good - to the south against Carn Goch (Area 222), Garn-wen (Area 226) and others (Areas 229, 230), but elsewhere (bounding Areas 203, 228 and 235) there is a zone of change rather than a hard-edged border.

#### **Conservation priorities**

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation and therefore there are few historic landscape conservation priorities. However, the decay evident in a few of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

**Ground photographs: 92**

**Aerial photographs: 30**



## CARMARTHENSHIRE: TYWI VALLEY

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 226 GARN-WEN

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**GRID REFERENCE: SN 700240**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 218.60**

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#### **Historic Background**

A small character area on the southeast side of the Tywi Valley between Llandeilo and Llangadog, dominated by the large Iron Age hillfort of Carn Goch (Area 222) which rises just beyond the northern edge of Area 226 and was probably the centre of a large territory taking in most of the area south of the Tywi. During the historic period the area lay within Cwmwd Perfedd - specifically Maenor Vabon - of Cantref Bychan, which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery. However, there were many episodes of Welsh rule and the area retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated into modern Carmarthenshire. The medium-sized irregular enclosures in this area contrast with the larger, regular enclosures to the southeast - which are 19th century enclosure of former common - and are probably earlier, though possibly Post-Medieval. The area contains just three farmsteads, all of Post-Medieval date. There has been little recent development but there are pockets of later 20th century conifer plantation.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Garn-wen character area is relatively small but quite complex as it lies between lower-lying farmland and a high unenclosed ridge. It has an 'upland farm' character feel to it. It lies on northwest-facing slopes between 190 m and 200 m. All the land has been enclosed, but fields at higher elevations are now breaking down. Three farms, Gurnos, Garn-wen and Tan-y-lan, lie within the area. The fields, though tending towards the irregular, have a definite northwest-southeast trend to their axes, perhaps indicating a single major episode of enclosure. Field boundaries exhibit a variety of types; dry-stone walls, earth banks and stony banks. The latter two are topped with hedges, which are in various stages of decay; at higher levels they have virtually gone, at lower levels they tend to be overgrown with distinctive hedgerow trees. Dry-stone walls are mostly derelict. Wire fences provide stock-proof barriers. Most land is improved pasture, but a medium-sized conifer plantation has been established over some former fields. Farmhouses are stone-built, probably 19th century, and have a substantial range of 19th century stone-built farm buildings associated with them, as well as very extensive modern agricultural buildings.

Only one archaeological site - a palaeolithic findspot - has been recorded, but is important and provides great time-depth.

There are no distinctive buildings.

Garn-wen is a well defined character area. To the northwest lies either the unenclosed moorland of Carn Goch (Area 222) or lower-lying farmland (Area 225), while on other sides is a high ridge (Area 231) of unenclosed land, or conifer plantations (Area 230).

#### **Conservation priorities**

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). The decay evident in some of the hedgerows, walls and other boundary types is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Otherwise maintain as existing.

**Ground photographs: 93**

**Aerial photographs: 21, 57**

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 229 RHIWIAU

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 742261

AREA IN HECTARES: 406.40

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#### Historic Background

A small character area on the northwestern flank of the Black Mountain. It once formed part of Cwmwd Perfedd of the former Cantref Bychan which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery but retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated within modern Carmarthenshire. The area lay in the further division of Maenor Llanddeusant, which may have been coterminous with the ecclesiastical parish of Llanddeusant. There is at present no settlement which may reflect the general situation at least within the historic period, when the area probably comprised unenclosed pasture. The present pattern of large, rectangular enclosures was in place by 1841 (Llanddeusant tithe map) but was probably the result of a fairly recent process possibly undertaken by one of the larger local landowners. The presence of a possible sheepfold suggests that the former landscape was unenclosed and pastoral. Evidence for earlier settlement, and time-depth, is provided by two Bronze Age round barrows. Small-scale mining activity is represented by Rhiw, a small, Post-Medieval lead shaft in the north of the area. There has been little recent development.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Rhiwiau character area lies across a southwest-northeast ridge which achieves heights of over 350m. There are no settlements. The ridge has been divided into medium- to large-sized fairly regular enclosures by earth banks and hedges. On the ridge crest these enclosures are now mostly redundant; the hedges have gone, and apart from wire fences it is an open area. On the flanks of the ridge hedges consist of straggling lines of overgrown bushes with occasional distinctive trees. Again wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries. The whole area is improved pasture with a little rough grazing on the highest areas and some steep slopes, and scrubby deciduous woodland on the steepest slopes. Because of the dereliction of the old boundaries, the ridge crest of Rhiwiau has an open unenclosed appearance.

Recorded archaeology comprises two Bronze Age round barrows, two *llan* place-names, Rhiw Post-Medieval lead mine, and a possible sheepfold.

There are no standing buildings.

Although Rhiwiau is a distinctive character area its boundaries are not hard-edged. There is a merging of this area with the neighbouring areas of enclosed farmland (Area 223). Only to the west against a forestry plantation (Area 230) is there a distinct boundary.

#### Conservation priorities

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). There are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area. Derelict boundaries should remain in their current condition, allowing the landscape to revert to its former open character. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland.

Ground photographs: 96

Aerial photographs: 16, 19

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 230 PEN-ARTHUR PLANTATION

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 717241  
AREA IN HECTARES: 281.10

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#### Historic Background

A small character area on the northwestern flank of the Black Mountain in the valley of the Afon Sawdde. It was once part of Cwmwd Perfedd of Cantref Bychan which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery but retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated within the modern Carmarthenshire. The area lay in the further division of Maenor Gwynfe, and within the ecclesiastical parish of Llangadog. The medium-sized irregular enclosures contrast with the larger, regular enclosures to the west - which are 19th century enclosure of former common - and are probably earlier, though possibly Post-Medieval. The area contains two farmsteads, Pen-Arthur and Pen-Arthur-isaf, a subdivision of a larger holding with an interesting name. In addition are two *Lletty* place-names; the steep-sided valley of the Afon Sawdde is a natural line of communication and the present A4069 was a major Post-Medieval droving route. A pound, and a possible fold, were established around the bridge over the Sawdde at Pont-ar-llechau, which became a place of some importance and occasional venue of the court leets of Myddfai (James n.d., 87). The road was turnpiked from 1779 (Lewis 1971, 43) encouraging further, commercial settlement at Pont-ar-llechau with the establishment of two public houses (both now closed), a tile quarry and a former woollen factory. A second woollen factory formerly lay at the west end of the area at Glandwr. There has been no recent development and the entire area is given over to later 20th century conifer plantation.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Pen-Arthur plantation lies over the eastern end of a ridge, which achieves heights of over 300 m, and covers the steep valley sides of the Afon Sawdde. Prior to afforestation several widely dispersed settlements were present and the whole of the area had been enclosed into medium- and large-sized enclosures. Earth and earth and stone banks of these enclosures survive under the plantation. Map evidence indicates that several dwellings survive in small clearings in the forestry - these were not examined in this study. The A4069/former turnpike runs down the Sawdde valley and so passes through this area. Apart from these early landscape elements, most of the historic components comprise tracks, drives and other features associated with the forestry.

Recorded archaeology provides the landscape with great time-depth comprising a possible Neolithic chambered tomb and an Iron Age hillfort, in addition to the Post-Medieval woollen factory sites and tile quarry.

There are no distinctive buildings but the former Three Horseshoes and Coopers Arms public houses at Pont-ar-llechau, adjacent to the former turnpike toll house, bridge, pound (and a sheepfold?), should be noted for historical value.

This area of forestry plantation is well defined by the neighbouring enclosed farmland (Areas 225, 226 and 233) and by semi-open high ground (Areas 229 and 231).

#### Conservation priorities

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995).

Ground photographs: 97

Aerial photographs:

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 232 MYDDFAI

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 774304

AREA IN HECTARES: 910.9

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#### Historic Background

An area around, and including, the present village of Myddfai. It formed the core of Maenor Myddfai, Cwmwd Perfedd, of the former Cantref Bychan which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery but reverted to Welsh rule until 1282, and retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated within modern Carmarthenshire. The village nucleus is represented by the parish church of St Michael which appears to be the primary component, lying centrally in a circular churchyard. The dedication may be pre-Conquest and the area is the site of a lost ECM (Sambrook and Page 1995, 4), but the church is not mentioned until 1284, when the advowson fell to King Edward I to be subsequently granted to the Bishop of St Davids (Ludlow 1998). Talley Abbey also possessed land around the village. In 1282 Maenor Myddfai, which may have been administered from Myddfai itself, became the Manor of Myddfai under the Lord of Llandovery, John Giffard (James n.d., 87). This event may be represented by the establishment of the moated site just south of the present village, which in turn may suggest that settlement around the church had already taken place. The manor, and the Lordship of Llandovery, were later held by the Audleys, and in the Post-Medieval period by the Vaughans of Golden Grove and the Earls of Cawdor (James n.d., 87). Of greater influence on the landscape history, however, were the resident gentry families of Cwm Ydw, the Bowens, resident since the 18th century (Jones 1987, 50) and Gorllwyn, home of the Prices since the 17th century (Jones 1987, 86), and also the nearby Cilgwyn Mansion and Llwynwormwood (Area 228). At any rate, the landscape within Area 232 was undoubtedly settled by the 17th century and the present pattern of medium-large enclosures was in place by 1840 (Myddfai tithe map). Small-scale mineral extraction in the area is represented by a Post-Medieval lead shaft, and a quarry. The village of Myddfai became a centre of droving activity during the 18th century with at least two inns (Sambrook and Page 1995, 23), and was sufficiently important - as the head of the parish - by the late 19th-century, to feature two chapels, a school and a post office. The present terraced housing was also constructed during the late 19th-century, replacing most of the earlier buildings. There has been some limited 20th century development which includes a sewage works just southeast of the village.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

This character area is centred on the village of Myddfai which lies in the open bowl-like valley of the Afon Brân. The valley floor lies at approximately 100 m to 130 m, the valley sides rise to over 200 m. Essentially this is an area of dispersed farms and small fields. The whole landscape is enclosed into small- and medium-sized fields that tend towards the regular rather than the irregular. Boundaries are universally of earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are in good condition, but with some dereliction, particularly at higher levels. Some hedges have distinctive hedgerow trees. Wire fences supplement most hedges. Farmland is almost entirely improved pasture. Small stands of deciduous woodland lie on some of the steeper valley sides, but these are few compared with the highly wooded appearance of neighbouring areas. The small nucleated village of Myddfai is centred on the Medieval church of St Michael. Several terraces of late 18th- and early 19th-century two-storey, stone-built (mostly rendered) cottages cluster around the church, with a little later 19th- and 20th-century residential development on the fringes of the village. Dispersed farms are the main settlement type of the area. Farmhouses are mostly 19th century in date, stone-built, two-storey, three-bays and generally in the vernacular tradition. Most farms have 19th century stone-built farm buildings as well as modern agricultural structures. The older buildings tend to be of one or two ranges, which are rarely arranged formally around a yard.

The recorded archaeology is from many periods and comprises a Bronze Age hoard, standing stone and ?round barrow, a lost ECM site from the early Medieval period, the church, a post-Conquest

moated site, and a lead mine and quarry from the Post-Medieval period. In addition are an unknown earthwork and cropmark site.

There are some distinctive buildings but few are listed. The landmark Medieval church, without a tower, is Grade B listed. A K6 telephone box in centre of the village is Grade II listed. There are a number of gentry houses including Llwynmeredydd, Cwm Ydw and Gorllwyn, rebuilt in the 18th- and 19th-century. The area also contains four chapels, a school, a public houses, post office and bridge.

Myddfai is not an easy character area to define as neighbouring areas (Areas 228, 233, 234) possess similar historic landscape components. However, it does have a more regular field pattern than its neighbours, is less wooded, and has a small nucleated village at its core.

#### **Conservation priorities**

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, the decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations. Ribbon- and dispersed-settlement on the fringes of Myddfai should be discouraged. Otherwise maintain as existing

**Ground photographs:** 99

**Aerial photographs:** 18, 62

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 233 LLANDDEUSANT - CAPEL-GWYNFE

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 761261

AREA IN HECTARES: 4778.00

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#### Historic Background

A very large character area on the northwest fringes of the Black Mountain/Mynydd Myddfai, lying within the former Cwmwd Perfedd of Cantref Bychan which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery but later reverted to Welsh rule. In 1282 the Lordship was acquired by John Giffard and thereafter remained under English rule (James n.d., 87) but retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated within modern Carmarthenshire. The area has strong 'Celtic' traditions - hagiographies suggest that St Paulinus, the reputed teacher of St David established a monastic college in the general area, dedicated to two saints (Sambrook and Page 1995, 4); the present dedication of Llanddeusant parish church is to SS Simon & Jude but may reflect an earlier joint dedication (Ludlow 1998). Capel Gwynfe has historically been a chapel-of-ease to Llangadog parish, but a system of boundaries adjacent to the church may perpetuate the line of a *llan* (Sambrook and Page 1995, 5). By the post-Conquest period Area 233 was divided between the Medieval Maenor Llanddeusant, coterminous with the ecclesiastical parish, and Maenor Gwynfe. The present pattern of small, irregular fields may well be early in date, and represent a system of small dispersed holdings that were well-established by the time of the tithe surveys of the early 19th-century. Indeed, the physical boundary between this area and the unenclosed moorland of Areas 239 and 240 to the south is well-defined as a masonry wall, suggesting a long period of stability without evidence for *ad hoc* encroachments. During the later Middle Ages the Lordship of Llandovery was held by the Audleys, and in the Post-Medieval period by the Vaughans of Golden Grove and the Earls of Cawdor (James n.d., 87). Both Coed Mawr and Llwynfron were recorded as dwellings of the Aubrey family in the 16th century (Jones 1987, 40, 121), Pant Hywel, Penrhiw and Penycrug were residences of the Lewis family (Jones 1987, 142) while the Lewis family of Gwynfe styled themselves 'Lords of Gwynfe' (Jones 1987, 89-90). Nevertheless, the effects of gentrification have been less extensive within this character area than is general within the region and there is little parkland or 'polite' architecture. The area includes a network of Post-Medieval drovers routes, the most important of which followed the Sawdde Valley down from the Black Mountain to Llangadog; the current A4069 partly follows a drovers road, the 'Bryn Road', turnpiked from 1779 (DAT & CPAT, 1997, 5). The present nucleations are all late; the development of Capel Gwynfe, for example, was concomitant on the establishment of the turnpike running past the church which was rebuilt in c.1800 and again in 1898 (Ludlow 1998). Llanddeusant Church never became a focus for settlement, which instead developed around routeways, particularly the crossroads at Twyn-llanan and at Cross Inn (the latter with an inn). However, in all cases settlement is slight, and dispersed.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

This is an extremely large character area. It runs for some 17 km southwest to northeast along the northern side of the Black Mountain, and is up to 5 km wide, southeast to northwest. It consists of rolling hills and deeply incised narrow valleys, ranging in height from 120 m in the valley bottoms to over 300 m on the summits of the higher hills and along the fringes of the Black Mountain. The historic landscape comprises small irregular fields, dispersed small farms and scattered woodland. The whole area has been enclosed into a patchwork of small fields by earth banks and hedges. Over such an extensive area there are clear differences of hedge management, but generally hedges are in good condition and well maintained, with derelict and overgrown examples usually occurring only at higher altitudes and along the fringes of the Black Mountain. A striking characteristic of this area is the very sharp boundary between it and the unenclosed land of the Black Mountain. On the ground this boundary is marked for at least part of its course by a dry-stone wall/stony bank. Other stony banks rather than earth banks were also noted close to the boundary of the Black Mountain, especially at the northeastern end of the area. Land-use varies across the area, but is predominantly improved pasture with pockets of rough grazing and rushy ground. Most of the steep valley sides are cloaked with

deciduous woodland. This together with distinctive hedgerow trees in areas of overgrown hedges lends a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape. A couple of small conifer plantations are present. Apart from the A4069, the old turnpike road which runs south to north across the area linking the south side of the Black Mountain with the Tywi valley, transport links are confined to numerous local minor roads, lanes and tracks. Settlement in the area comprises predominantly dispersed farms and other dwellings. Farmhouses are mostly 19th century, stone-built, two-storey, three-bays in the vernacular tradition. Traditional outbuildings associated with the farms are also 19th century and stone-built, and tend to be relatively small, often limited to just one range. Most farms have a collection of modern agricultural buildings. Early 19th-century buildings, including an old inn, in the polite 'Georgian' tradition are dispersed close to New Inn on the A4069 old turnpike road. Capel Gwynfe and Twynllanan are the only aggregate settlements in the area. Both are essentially hamlets, comprising a loose cluster of 19th century houses focused on chapels, with late 20th-century residential development in a variety of materials and styles. Other 19th century chapels in the area stand in isolated locations, as does the Medieval parish church of Llanddeusant. Outside the two hamlets, other late 20th-century development is limited to occasional isolated houses or bungalows.

Recorded archaeology from such a large landscape area takes in a range of sites from all periods. However, all features relate primarily to agricultural land-use.

There are a few distinctive buildings, but the older houses have mostly been rebuilt, and none are listed. Llwynfron, however, is a small gentry farmhouse with 17th century origins, Bedw-hirion is a similar house of 1796 and Ty Brych is a small farmhouse of the early 19th-century, all subject to consideration for relisting (Judith Alfrey, pers. comm.). SS Simon & Jude, Llanddeusant is a Grade B listed landmark Medieval church with a turret, while the unlisted Capel Gwynfe is from 1898-9, with a tower (Ludlow 1998) and an earlier 19th century church hall (formerly the church building). The boundary wall between this area and Area 240 is distinctive but now derelict.

The boundary of this area is very well defined against the Black Mountain to the south (Areas 239, 240), and against a forestry plantation to the north (Area 230). Elsewhere to the north between this area and its neighbours (Areas 229, 231, 232 and 234) there tends to be a zone of change rather than a hard-edged border. Definition is a little better to the west against the more regular field systems of Area 200.

#### **Conservation priorities**

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, the decay evident in some of the boundary hedges, and in other boundary types is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Consideration should be given to the management of the ancient broadleaf woodland. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations. Otherwise maintain as existing.

**Ground photographs:** 100

**Aerial photographs:** 19, 20, 21

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 235 MAES-GWASTAD

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 727290

AREA IN HECTARES: 500.30

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#### Historic Background

An area southeast of the River Tywi which once formed part of Perfedd commote of Cantref Bychan, which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans advancing from the east under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery. However, there were many episodes of Welsh rule and the area retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated into modern Carmarthenshire. Most of this character area formed part of the *patria* of Llangadog which was acquired by the Bishops of St Davids in the later 13th century (Rees 1932). Medieval settlement and formalised land-division is suggested from place-name evidence in other areas that lay within the *patria* (eg. Area 207), and similarly the names within Area 235 suggest the presence of former open field strips, possibly belonging to the emerging borough of Llangadog (Area 206), and a quillet of such enclosed strips appears to lie at the north end of the area. The motte-and-bailey castle at Castell Meurig 1.5 km southeast of Llangadog appears to belong to the early, initial phase of Anglo-Norman campaign. It was captured 'by catapults and slings' by Prince Maelgwn ap Rhys in 1203 (Jones 1952, 82) after which it may have become disused; at any rate, it appears not to have influenced any subsequent settlement. The area's Post-Medieval history, during which the Lordship of Llandovery was held by the Vaughans of Golden Grove and later the Earls of Cawdor (James n.d., 87), was dominated by the gentry house at Glansevin which had been the home of the Lloyd family since the 16th century and was assessed at 8 hearths in 1670 (Jones 1987, 78). The dwelling itself, which is now a hotel, lies in Area 228 but the home farm and mill lie in this character area. Glansevin-issa, just to the north, is mentioned in 1634 when it was mortgaged for £100 to become part of the Dirleton estate in Area 201 (*ibid.*). The A4069 between Llangadog and Llandovery, which forms the northwestern edge of the character area, follows the line of a turnpike begun in 1779 (Lewis 1971, 43). Recent development, however, has been slight; a very small nucleation has developed around the 19th century non-conformist chapel at Sardis, off of the main route, whilst the northwest corner of the area, where it runs into Llangadog (Area 206), has seen some 20th century development.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

Maes-gwastad character area occupies the wide valley floor of the Afon Brân to the east of Llangadog. It is relatively flat and lies between c. 60 m and 80 m above sea level. It is essentially a landscape of improved pasture fields and dispersed farms. Fields are medium- to large-sized and vary from the fairly regular to the irregular. Some are strip-shaped, indicating enclosure from an open field system. Boundaries are universally of earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are very well maintained. The area has an open appearance owing to the fact that there are few hedgerow trees and very little woodland. The A4069 is a former turnpike; other routes are local lanes and tracks. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms. Farmhouses are stone-built, generally 19th century, two-storey and three-bays, with examples in the vernacular tradition as well as the more polite 'Georgian' style. 19th century outbuildings associated with the farms are substantial, as are modern agricultural buildings.

The recorded archaeology is dominated by the scheduled earthworks of the large, well preserved motte-and-bailey castle at Castell Meurig. There are also Iron Age or Roman finds, the enclosed Medieval open fields, and two unknown earthworks.

There are some distinctive buildings, but none are listed, including Glansevin Bridge, home farm and mill, Glansevin-issa, a Sunday school, and further mills and bridges.

This is not an easy area to define, as the neighbouring character areas share similar traits. However, the generally more wooded character and smaller field size of bordering areas (Areas 225, 228 and 207) provide sufficient differences to draw a reasonably hard-edged boundary to this area.



**Conservation priorities**

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities in this character area. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

**Ground photographs:** 102

**Aerial photographs:** 16, 24

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 239 BANC WERNWGAN - FOEL FRAITH QUARRIES

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 721187

AREA IN HECTARES: 1378.00

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#### Historic Background

An extremely large landscape area forming an east-west 'belt' on the northern flank of the Black Mountain. It once lay within Maenor Gwynfe, Cwmwd Perfedd, of Cantref Bychan which was invaded by the Anglo-Normans under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.). It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery but later reverted to Welsh rule. From 1282 onwards the lordship remained under English rule but retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated within modern Carmarthenshire. During the Post-Medieval period was held by the Vaughans of Golden Grove and the Earls of Cawdor (James n.d., 87). It is now unenclosed moorland and mountain. The boundary between this area and the enclosed Areas 233 and 255 to the north is long-established and defined by a masonry wall and/or bank, suggesting a long period of stability - since the 16th century in parts (Leighton 1997, 29) - with no evidence for *ad hoc* encroachments or later parliamentary enclosure. The main themes in the history of land-use within the area, dominated by former limestone quarrying and the continuous upland pasturing of sheep, are the removal of natural woodland - which reached altitudes of 800 m - from the Mesolithic period onwards; occupation and partial enclosure of the landscape in the prehistoric period with contemporary ritual activity; the informal occupation of the area, with longhuts, and its partial enclosure during the Post-Medieval period; and 19th- and 20th-century leisure activities including field sport (Leighton 1997). Limeworking, which had been undertaken since at least the Medieval period, intensified during the 18th- and early 19th-century and was joined by quarrying for silica sand. These activities received impetus when an existing mountain road and major Post-Medieval droving route was turnpiked from 1779. This was superseded by the present A4069 but still survives as a track, the 'Bryn Road' (DAT & CPAT, 1997, 5).

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of that part of the Black Mountain which has Carboniferous limestone geology and has been subjected to quarrying. It comprises north-facing slopes on the northern fringes of the mountain between 300 m and 600 m. The area is entirely unenclosed and given over to rough pasture and open moorland, with blanket peats on higher ground and in hollows. The remains of the limestone quarrying industry are ubiquitous and are the most obvious elements of the historic landscape. Quarries and spoil heaps are the clearest remains, but there are also numerous limekilns scattered across the landscape. Also connected with the quarrying are the A4069 road and the 'Bryn Road', originally constructed to serve the limestone industry.

Recorded archaeology is extensive and relates to the land-use outlined above, including Bronze Age hut platforms, summit cairns and field systems, early Post-Medieval longhuts and informal enclosures, limeworking features such as quarries, kilns and an extensive network of trackways, and 19th- and 20th-century sporting and survey features.

There are no standing buildings.

To the north this area is very well defined as it borders the stone-walled Area 199, and enclosed farmland (Areas 197, 233 and 255). On other sides it merges with the larger portion of the Black Mountain (Area 240).

**Conservation priorities**

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). General recommendations of good historic landscape conservation practice and specific recommendations for the conservation of individual sites were made in reports on the Meithrin Mynydd Project for the Brecon Beacons National Park.

**Ground photographs:** 106

**Aerial photographs:** 53

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 240 THE BLACK MOUNTAIN - Y MYNYDD DDU

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 820228

AREA IN HECTARES: 14720.00

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#### Historic Background

A character area which comprises the entire Black Mountain/Mynydd Myddfai/Mynydd Bach *massif*. The majority of the area lay within Cwmwd Perfedd, of Cantref Bychan, which retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated within modern Carmarthenshire, while the easternmost section lay within the Lordship of Brycheiniog. It is now unenclosed moorland and mountain which generally exhibits a hard boundary with enclosed areas to the north, suggesting a long period of stability - since the 16th century in parts (Leighton 1997, 29). However, both *ad hoc* encroachment and parliamentary enclosure have occurred along its far western edge. Much of the area comprises mountain which has never been subject to intense human usage, but those areas of moorland which have been exploited exhibit five main themes of land-use. Dominated by the continuous upland pasturing of sheep, they include the removal of natural woodland, which reached altitudes of 800 m, from the Mesolithic period onwards; the occupation and partial enclosure of the landscape in the prehistoric period, and contemporary ritual activity; some informal occupation of the area, with longhuts, and its partial enclosure during the Post-Medieval period; and 19th- and 20th-century leisure activities including field sport (Leighton 1997). The northern part of the area exhibits a more complex history. Here, Mynydd Myddfai is crossed by the Roman road from Llandovery (*Alabum*) to Brecon (*Cicutio*), with the establishment of two successive, superimposed marching camps at Y Pigwn. The road was later abandoned in favour of the line of the present A40(T). A second marching camp site lies on the moorland plateau at Arosfa Garreg to the south. Much of Mynydd Myddfai once lay within Dôl Hywel grange, which had been granted to Talley Abbey by 1324 (Ludlow 1998). It was an upland grange, probably operated by tenant farmers primarily concerned with the mountain pasturing of animals, and appears to have been largely unenclosed during the historic period, as it is today. It was later exploited for tilestone and the line of quarries following the outcrop were mainly operational in the 18th- and 19th-century. Running from east-west alongside Arosfa Garreg is a drovers road from Llangadog to Trecastle, beside which is a large turbary (peat-cutting) from the Post-Medieval period. Further south, the existing mountain road from Brynamman to Llangadog, which was a major Post-Medieval droving route, was turnpiked from 1779. It was superseded by the present A4069 but still survives as a track, the 'Bryn Road' (DAT & CPAT, 1997, 5). The eastern edge of the area is characterised by a number of pillow-mounds which may have early Post-Medieval origins, although rabbit farming was practised in neighbouring areas to the east until the end of the 19th century.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

This extremely large character area comprises all of the Black Mountain/Mynydd Myddfai/Mynydd Bach which lies outside Area 239. The whole area is unenclosed moorland. It includes the high escarpment above Llyn y Fan Fach/Llyn y Fan Fawr known as Bannau Sir Gar/Fan Brycheiniog which peaks at over 800 m. However, generally this area lies between 250 m and 600 m. The remains of past human exploitation are slight but nevertheless distinctive. Bronze Age burial mounds which cap the summits of most hills are the most obvious ancient elements of the landscape, but there are numerous abandoned settlements scattered across the mountain, mostly in valleys and at lower levels. Most are probably Post-Medieval, but some may be earlier. They are sometimes associated with old field systems and sheepfolds. Industrial remains are also present: quarries and tramways. The A4069 road, and old turnpike, crosses the mountain from north to south and links the industrial Amman valley with limestone workings and the Tywi valley. Despite all these remains, the landscape is one of open uninhabited moorland with rough grazing at lower levels and blanket peats at higher elevations. An unusual characteristic of this area is its very well-defined boundary with enclosed farmland to the north. This seems to be old established boundary and is marked on the ground for much of its course by a broken-down dry-stone wall or a stony bank. To the west and east the boundary between the open moorland of this area and enclosed farmland is not as hard-edged - former encroachments have blurred the border.

Recorded archaeology is extensive and relates to the land-use outlined above, including Bronze Age hut platforms, stone circles, summit cairns and field systems, the Roman road and camps, early Post-Medieval longhuts and informal enclosures, contemporary turbaries, pillow-mounds, the tilestone quarries, and 19th- and 20th-century sporting and survey features.

There are no standing buildings.

This is a very distinctive area as it is bordered by enclosed farmland (Areas 211, 233 and 255) and forestry (Area 238). Only to the north where it merges with a zone of industrial workings on the mountain (Area 239) are its boundaries indistinct.

#### **Conservation priorities**

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). General recommendations of good historic landscape conservation practice and specific recommendations for the conservation of individual sites were made in reports on the Meithrin Mynydd Project for the Brecon Beacons National Park.

**Ground photographs:** 107

**Aerial photographs:** 18

## CARMARTHENSHIRE: BLACK MOUNTAIN AND MYNYDD MYDDFAI

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### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 255 BLAEN CENNEN

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GRID REFERENCE: SN 686191

AREA IN HECTARES: 209.50

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#### Historic Background

A narrow area on the lower northern slope of the Black Mountain. Evidence of early settlement occurs in the limestone area around Llygan Llwhwr, at the western end of this character area. Giving great time-depth to the landscape, a possible neolithic chambered tomb has been recorded adjacent to a prehistoric findspot, Bronze Age burnt mounds and an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. During the historic period the area lay within Cantref Bychan, divided between two commotes. The western half lay within Iscennen commote, which remained nominally independent of Anglo-Norman rule until 1284 when it was acquired by John Giffard, and in 1340 it became a member of the Duchy of Lancaster (Rees 1953, xv-xvi). The remainder of Cantref Bychan, including Cwmwd Perfedd within which the eastern half of the area lay, was invaded by the Anglo-Normans under Richard Fitz Pons who established a *caput* at Llandovery in 1110-16 (Rees n.d.) and was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery. However, there were many episodes of Welsh rule and the area retained native tenurial customs until the end of the Medieval period when it was incorporated into modern Carmarthenshire. The pattern of regular rectangular enclosures with straight boundaries suggests that the area comprised unenclosed pasture until the Post-Medieval period. Part of the area is recorded as formal common land, but fields around Blaencennen Farm are more irregular and it appears to be an earlier holding, while the physical boundary between this area and the unenclosed moorland of Area 239 to the south is well-defined as a masonry wall dating from the 16th century in places (Leighton 1997, 29). Early Post-Medieval hut platforms and pillow mounds have been recorded at Llygad Llwhwr, in association with a small limestone quarry and kiln site. Nevertheless, pastoralism was the mainstay of the economy and Cwmllywd sheepfold, at the eastern end of the area, which has recently been restored (Murphy 1998), served several farms which gave their names to the enclosures into which it was subdivided. There is a further sheepfold and a dip. The landscape had assumed its present form by c.1840 (Llandeilo Fawr and Llangadog tithe maps) and there has been little subsequent change or development.

#### Description and essential historic landscape components

The relatively small character area lies on north-facing slopes between the Cennen valley and the Black Mountain at heights of 220 m to 320 m. The whole of the area is enclosed. Fields are a mixture of fairly small regular and irregular enclosures which are interspersed with larger regular enclosures. There is a variety of boundary types. A dry-stone wall lies along the boundary with the Black Mountain, and other similar walls lie at these higher elevations close to the Black Mountain. Most walls are broken-down. Earth banks and/or stony banks are the other boundary types. These were formerly topped with hedges, but nearly all the hedges have now gone or are reduced to straggling lines of bushes. Wire fences provide stock-proof boundaries. There are very few trees. Land-use is a mixture of rough grazing, rushy, wet ground and improved pasture. Transport links are local and consist of lanes and tracks. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms. Farmhouses are 19th century, two-storey, three-bayed and stone-built in the vernacular tradition. Outbuildings are of a similar date, stone built and generally of quite modest proportions. Often they comprise a single range. Most farms have modern agricultural buildings.

Recorded archaeology is relatively rich and diverse for a small area, comprising a Neolithic chambered tomb, two Bronze Age burnt mounds and a possible round barrow, a prehistoric findspot, an Iron Age/Romano-British open settlement, a possible Medieval holy well, and early Post-Medieval hut platforms, pillow mounds, quarry and limekilns.

There are some distinctive buildings but none are listed.

To the south this area is very well-defined at its border with the Black Mountain (Areas 199 and 239). Elsewhere definition is less good, and there tends to be a zone of change rather than a hard-edged boundary between this area and its neighbours (Areas 197, 198, 200 and 233)

**Conservation priorities**

This area lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Historic landscape conservation priorities must respect policies in the National Park Plan (1993) and the National Park Local Plan (1995). The decay evident in many of the hedgerows and other boundary types is eroding the historic character of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations. Otherwise maintain as existing

**Ground photographs:** 122

**Aerial photographs:** 52, 53, 56





## Atodiad 2

Rhestr o'r hyn a gedwir yn Amgueddfa Sirol Sir Gaerfyrddin



## Rhestr o'r hyn a gedwir yn Amgueddfa Sirol Sir Gaerfyrddin

Accession Number	Description	Supporting Information
1975:4665	Mortaria Sherds	Llys Brychan
1976:0543	Fork, wooden	
1976:3004	Hypocaust/ Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3005	Hypocaust/ Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3006	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3007	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3008	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3009	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3010	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3011	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3012	Flue/Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3013	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3014	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3015	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
1976:3016	Roof Slate	Llys Brychan
1976:3030	Amphora Sherds	? Carmarthen/perhaps Llys Brychan
1977:1231	End over end butter churn	
1977:1254	Bow saw	
1977:1257	Smithy Bellows	
1977:1258	Bow Saw	
1977:1259	Bow Saw	
1977:1260	Farriers' Iron	
1977:1261	Farrier's Iron	
1977:1262	Farrier's Iron	
1977:1263	Post hole making tool	
1979:1077	Chimney Crane	
1979:1283	Seed Basket	
1979:1284	Potato Basket	
1979:1285	Food Basket	
1979:1286	Barn and weighing scales	
1979:1287	Waist coat Men's	1810
1979:1288	Jacket men's	1890
1979:1289	Waistcoat men's	1890
1979:1290	Jacket men's	1890
1979:1451	Ladies shawl	c 1880
1979:1452	Ladies shawl	c 1880
1979:1453	Paisley Shawl	c 1860
1979:1456	Ladies skirt	1914
1979:1457	Skirt frill for hem	1890-1900
1979:1460	Lady's mourning	

	veil	
1979:1462	Lady's shawl	
1979:1530	Butchers pole axe	
1979:1077	Chimney Crane	
1981:0028	Pocket for money	1850-1880
1981:0029	Babies nightdress	1860-1880
1981:0030	Cap infants	
1981:0031	Willow Basket	
1982:0068	Shearers	
1982:1144	Butter container	
1983:0009	Watercolour	'The Road to Bethlehem'
1983:0445	Mole Trap	
1984 :0075	Sampler	1865
1986:0107	Arrowhead	B & T; Llyn-y-Fan Fach
1987 :0107	Postcards	6 views:
		'River Towy and Bridge at Llangaddock'
		'The church at Llangadock'
		'Llangadog view
		'Church Street'
		'Riverbank and Bridge'
		'Interior of Church'
1990 :0294 to 1990 :0394 (inc.)	Welsh Dresser & contents	
1999:0944	Costume	Various items of male, female and children's costume
1999:0946	'	'
1999:0947	'	'
1999:0949	'	'
1999:0950	'	'
1999:0951	'	'
1999:0953	'	'
1999:0954	'	'
1999:0955	'	'
1999:0956	'	'
1999:0957	'	'
1999:0958	'	'
1999:0959	'	'
1999:0960	'	'
1999:0961	'	'
1999:0962	'	'
1999:0963	'	'
1999:0964	'	'
1999:0965	'	'
1999:0966	'	'
1999:0967	'	'
1999:0968	'	'
1999:0969	'	'

1999:0970	‘	‘
1999:0971	‘	‘
2000:0587	Roof Tile?	Llys Brychan
2000:0588	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
2000:0589	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
2000:0590	Roof Tile	Llys Brychan
2000:0591	Pottery	Llys Brychan
2000:0592	Roof slate	Llys Brychan
2000:0593	Spindle Whorl	Garreg Foel Garn
2003:0001	Book	Various religious tracts in Welsh
2003:0002	‘	‘
2003:0003	‘	‘
2003:0004	‘	‘
2003:0005	‘	‘
2003:0006	‘	‘
2003:0007	‘	‘

Source: Carmarthenshire County Museum

