

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL  
LLANDRE  
COMMUNITY AUDIT



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria  
Ar gyfer Treftadaeth Llandre  
Mehefin 2004

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology  
For Llandre Heritage  
June 2004



ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2004/30  
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 50047

Mehefin 2004  
June 2004

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL  
**LLANDRE**  
COMMUNITY AUDIT

Gan / By

Paul Sambrook & Jenny Hall (Trysor)

*Enw marchnata Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed yw Archaeoleg Cambria*

*Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth cynhwysedig*

*Cambria Archaeology is the marketing name of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited.*

*The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.*

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

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

The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)  
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: B.C.BURNHAM, MA PHD FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: E G HUGHES BA

## **CONTENTS**

|   | <b>Page</b> |
|---|-------------|
| <b>1. Llandre Heritage Audit</b>        | <b>3</b>    |
| <b>2. Prehistory &amp; Roman</b>        | <b>4</b>    |
| <b>3. Early Medieval &amp; Medieval</b> | <b>11</b>   |
| <b>4. Post Medieval</b>                 | <b>15</b>   |
| <b>5. Local Heritage Themes</b>         | <b>23</b>   |
| <b>6. Sources</b>                       | <b>24</b>   |
| <b>7. Site Gazetteer</b>                | <b>25</b>   |

## **Figures**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Fig. 1: Excerpt from parish tithe schedule                 | 5  |
| Fig. 2: Examples of field names.                           | 7  |
| Fig. 3: An aerial photograph of Caer Pwll Glas hillfort,   | 8  |
| Fig. 4: View of early medieval trackway                    | 12 |
| Fig. 5: View of early medieval trackway                    | 12 |
| Fig. 6: An aerial photograph of Castell Gwallter           | 13 |
| Fig. 7: The 1 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1831     | 15 |
| Fig. 8: Llandre at the time of the parish tithe map, 1845. | 17 |
| Fig. 9: Llandre on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map            | 19 |
| Fig. 10: Llandre on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map           | 19 |
| Fig. 11: The Plynlimon & Hafan tramway                     | 20 |
| Fig. 12: Peat cutting                                      | 21 |
| Fig. 13: Turbary plots on Cors                             | 22 |

## **Maps**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Map 1: Distribution of prehistoric sites | 6  |
| Map 2: Iron Age and Roman                | 9  |
| Map 3: Early Medieval and Medieval       | 14 |
| Map 4: Post Medieval Industrial sites    | 16 |
| Map 5: Other Post Medieval sites         | 18 |

## **1. LLANDRE HERITAGE AUDIT**

This report was prepared by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) as the culmination of the Llandre Heritage Audit, commissioned by Treftadaeth Llandre Heritage, undertaken during the spring of 2004. Although the audit was initially focused on the village of Llandre, it has been expanded to cover the whole of the modern community council area of Geneu'r Glyn at the request of Treftadaeth Llandre Heritage.

A draft of this report was presented to Treftadaeth Llandre Heritage at a well-attended Community Heritage Evening held at Llandre, on March 10<sup>th</sup> 2004. The draft report was based on information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record for Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, which is maintained by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology in Llandeilo.

The Community Heritage Evening was organised in order to give members of the local community an opportunity to take part in the Heritage Audit. Valuable information was contributed by local people on the evening and also subsequently via email, letter and through information gathering sheets that had been distributed at the Heritage Evening.

This final report, combines information gathered from the community with the contents of the draft report. The appended Site Gazetteer provides key information extracted from the Sites and Monuments Record for all of the archaeological sites within the community of Geneu'r Glyn. The maps were prepared by Cambria Archaeology for the purposes of this report. An outline of local heritage themes has been included that could be developed by the community in future.

Particular thanks must be given to Roger Haggard of Treftadaeth Llandre Heritage, who was instrumental in developing the project and we are very grateful to all those members of the local community who played their part in the enjoyable and informative Community Heritage Evening. Acknowledgements are also due to Edward Jenkins, Eddie Jones and Randall Enoch OBE, who each contributed valuable information that greatly enhanced the content of the report and the Site Gazetteer.

Paul Sambrook & Jenny Hall  
June 2004

## 2. PREHISTORY

### 2.1 Palaeolithic

There is scant evidence for human activity in the community of Gneu'r Glyn dating from the earliest prehistoric periods. There is presently no recorded evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period (250,000BC – 10,000BC), a period which largely corresponds with the last Ice Age, when the district was greatly affected by glacial conditions and the human presence therefore minimal. During this time, sea levels were much lower and the area that is now Cardigan Bay was dry land. What are now cliffs along the community coastline would have been part of inland hills or mountains, a great distance from the ancient sea.

### 2.2 Mesolithic

By 10,000 BC, when the Mesolithic period opens (10,000BC – 6,000BC), the period of glaciation had drawn to a close and there was a gradual improvement in the climate. Frozen tundra was replaced by new forest growth and there was a great upsurge in the quantity and variety of flora and fauna across the region. The human presence also increased during this time. Mesolithic communities are thought to have been largely nomadic hunter-gatherer groups, who fully exploited the extensive deciduous forests that grew after the Ice Age. Sea levels were rising from 10,000BC onwards, but even by the late Mesolithic period this area was well inland from the prehistoric coastline. These communities developed sophisticated hunting techniques and the most common evidence for their presence in this region are the traces of flint-working that Mesolithic hunters left behind at sites where they had camped. At such sites, time was spent preparing flint tools for hunting, or flint scrapers and other tools for butchering their prey and processing animal skins and other animal by-products that were essential for their survival. There are no known sites or artefacts of Mesolithic date presently recorded within the community, apart from a flint-core, a by-product of flint-working that was found on a modern gravel track at Dolybont (PRN 30905). However, as the gravel had been brought from more than one gravel quarry in the Afon Leri valley, it is not known where the core had originally come from. There is further evidence of Mesolithic activity to the north at Borth where, in 1995, an antler pick, flint scatters and a hearth had been found in peat dating to this period. The submerged peats on the foreshore at Borth provide evidence that the area was at least partially covered by birch woodland at the time, undoubtedly ideal hunting grounds for the human community. Part of a skeleton of an aurochs, the wild ancestor of all modern domestic cattle, has also been found at Borth, a reminder of how different the wildlife of Mesolithic times must have been.

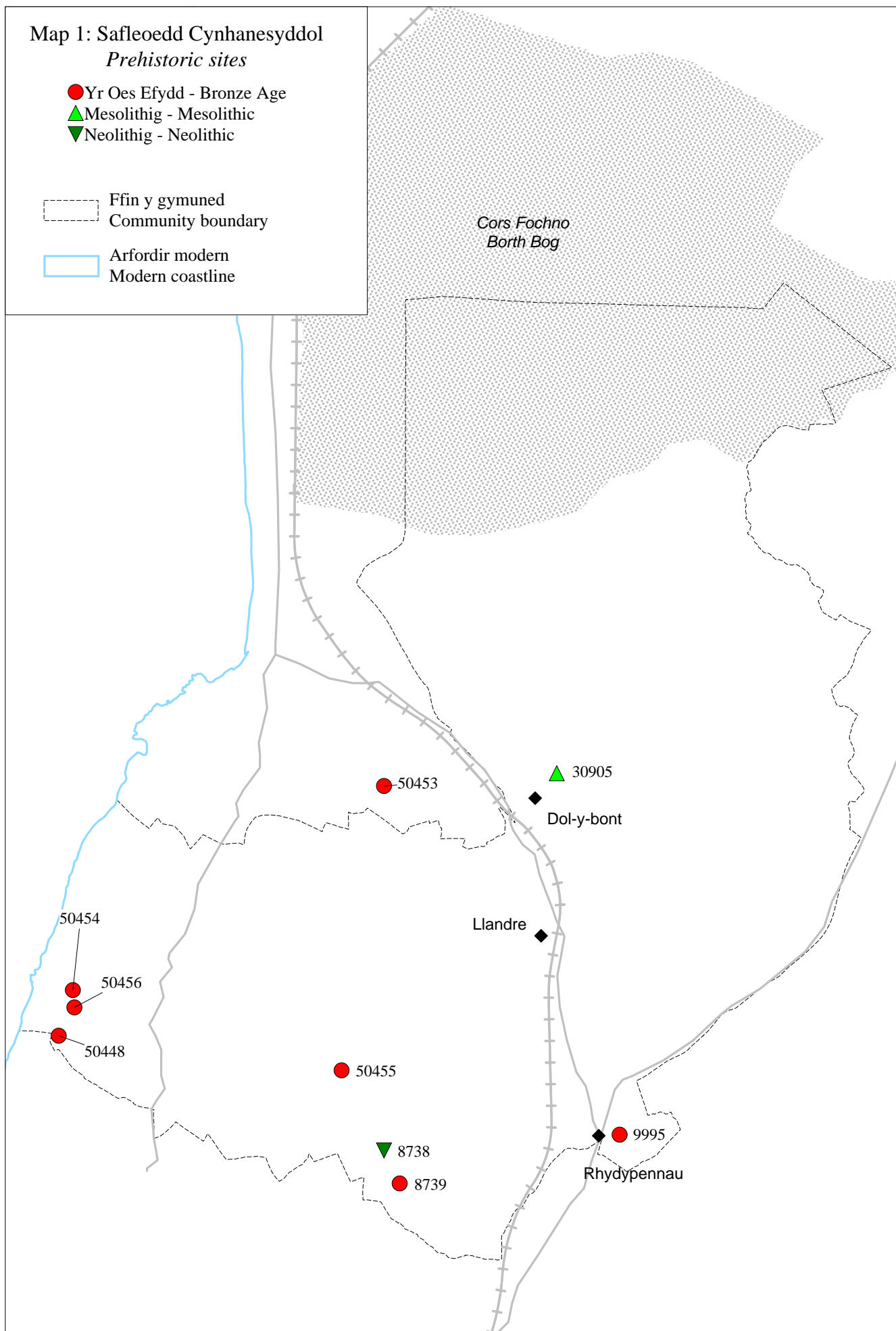
### 2.3 Neolithic

A major change in the nature of human activity occurred during the Neolithic period (6,000BC – 3,500BC). Hunting remained a major aspect of life during this period, as is evidenced by the continued use of flint tools. However, the Neolithic period saw the arrival of the first settled farming communities in this country and this change is reflected in the archaeological record. Neolithic stone axes, used to fell trees and clear forests and create open farmland, are known across the whole of mid- and south-west Wales. For the first time the archaeological evidence of permanent houses can be found, although they are still rarely identified. More prominent in this region are the funerary monuments of the period, especially the chambered tombs or *cromlechi*

that were raised to house the remains of the dead. Cromlechs are found in Pembrokeshire and Gwynedd, but at present only two confirmed examples are known in Ceredigion. As with earlier periods, there is no confirmed evidence for Neolithic occupation within the community, although two possible sites of interest can be described. Firstly, there are records, dating to the 1920s, of a chambered tomb (PRN 558) having existed on the coast, west of Brynbala Farm at Moelcerni. This site was, however, discounted as a natural feature by later 20<sup>th</sup> century archaeologists. Place-name evidence points to a second site of possible Neolithic date near Wileiliog Uchaf. Fields named Cae Cerrig Cromlach Bach and Cae Cerrig Cromlach Mawr (PRN8738) on the parish tithe map of 1845 appear to take their name from a now lost cromlech site. It is not known where precisely such a cromlech may have stood or if any archaeological remains now survive that could confirm the existence of such a site.

|              |     |                                   |                  |    |   |      |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------|----|---|------|
|              | 455 | Cae oflaen dws                    | d?               | 7  | 1 | 38   |
|              | 456 | House Buildings yard<br>garden &c |                  |    | 3 | 20   |
|              | 457 | Cae oddiar ty                     | Arable           | 6  | 2 |      |
|              | 458 | Cae newydd bach                   | d?               | 4  | 1 | 18   |
|              | 459 | Cae llyn lloge                    | d?               | 4  | 2 | 18   |
|              | 460 | Cae newydd mawr                   | Pasture          | 12 | 2 | 12   |
|              | 461 | Cae'r hen sefol                   | d?               | 15 | 2 |      |
|              | 464 | Cerrig cromlach mawr              | Arable & Pasture | 15 | 2 | 3    |
|              | 465 | Cerrig cromlach bach              | Arable           | 5  | 1 | 25   |
|              |     |                                   |                  | 96 | 1 | 37 x |
|              |     | <i>Ruel issa</i>                  |                  |    |   |      |
| John Jenkins | 473 | Cae bach y bank                   | Arable           | 5  | 2 | 35   |
|              | 474 | Cae enwc                          | d?               | 9  |   | 20   |
|              | 475 | Cae ffynon                        | Pasture          | 11 |   |      |
|              | 476 | Cae garreg lwyd                   | d?               | 12 |   | 6    |
|              | 477 | Bank issa                         | d?               | 13 |   |      |
|              | 478 | Llechwedd y wern                  | Arable & Pasture | 7  |   | 12   |
|              | 479 | Cae oddiar ty                     | Arable           | 6  | 3 | 6    |
|              | 480 | Cae pishill                       | d?               | 5  | 3 | 23   |
|              | 481 | House Buildings yard<br>garden &c |                  | 1  |   |      |

Fig. 1: Excerpt from parish tithe schedule. Field parcels 464 and 465 are Cerrig Cromlach Mawr and Bach.



## 2.4 Bronze Age

Evidence for Bronze Age activity in the area, between 3,500BC and 700BC, is almost equally scant. The introduction of metal tools distinguishes the Bronze Age from earlier periods. The period undoubtedly saw an increase in the area of farmed land, and the continuing rise in sea levels would have meant that the prehistoric coastline would have been much closer to the present coast than in previous archaeological periods. Bronze Age settlements are, as yet, rarely identified in this region, but there are a significant number of burial sites known across the region that give positive proof of the presence of widespread human settlement. Cremation seems to have been generally practiced during this period, with the ashes of the dead placed in funerary urns that were buried under stone cairns, earth barrows or around standing stones. No such burial sites are currently known within the community, but several place-names may show that both cairns and standing stones were once features in the local landscape. The name of Moel Cerni farm is almost certainly derived from the presence of burial cairns in the vicinity. *Cerni*, is probably an early plural form of *carn* (cairn). Field names between the farm and the coast, given on the parish tithe survey, include *Pant y Carnedd* (PRN50454) and *Cae Pant y Cernidd* (PRN50456), which also appear to refer to cairns. Nearby is *Maes Garreg Lwyd* (PRN50448), one of several names in the community that may refer to the former locations of standing stones (*garreg lwyd* or “grey stone” is a description that was historically often applied to Bronze Age standing stones). None of these sites have been the subject of assessment by an archaeologist and, therefore, the significance of these place-names is not known.

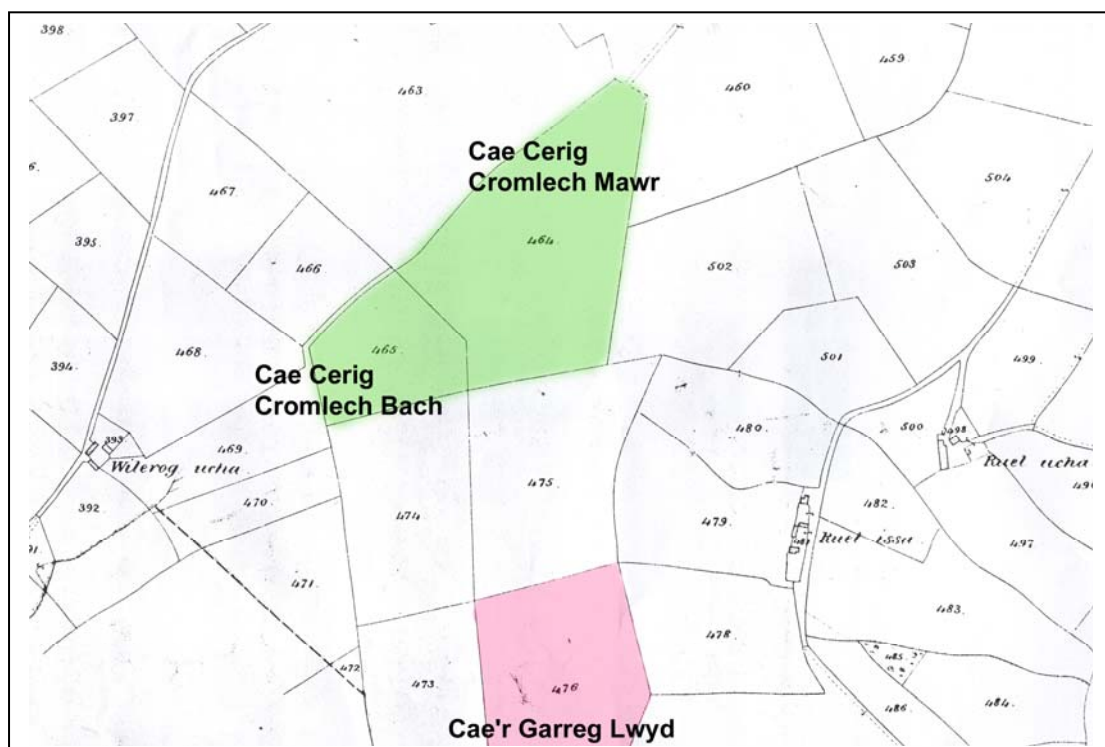


Fig. 2: Examples of field names that may indicate the former presence of prehistoric monuments in the community, added onto a copy of the parish tithe map.

Although there is little physical evidence for Bronze Age occupation in the area, an early Bronze Age axe-head (PRN9995), made of copper, has been found at Rhydyppennau Bridge, at the south-eastern edge of the community. The fact that copper ores were available within the Ceredigion ore-field was undoubtedly of great importance to Bronze Age communities in the region, and archaeological evidence exists for mining during this period at several sites within Ceredigion, most notably at Copa Hill, Cwmystwyth. It is possible therefore that copper mined locally was used in the production of metal tools by local communities.

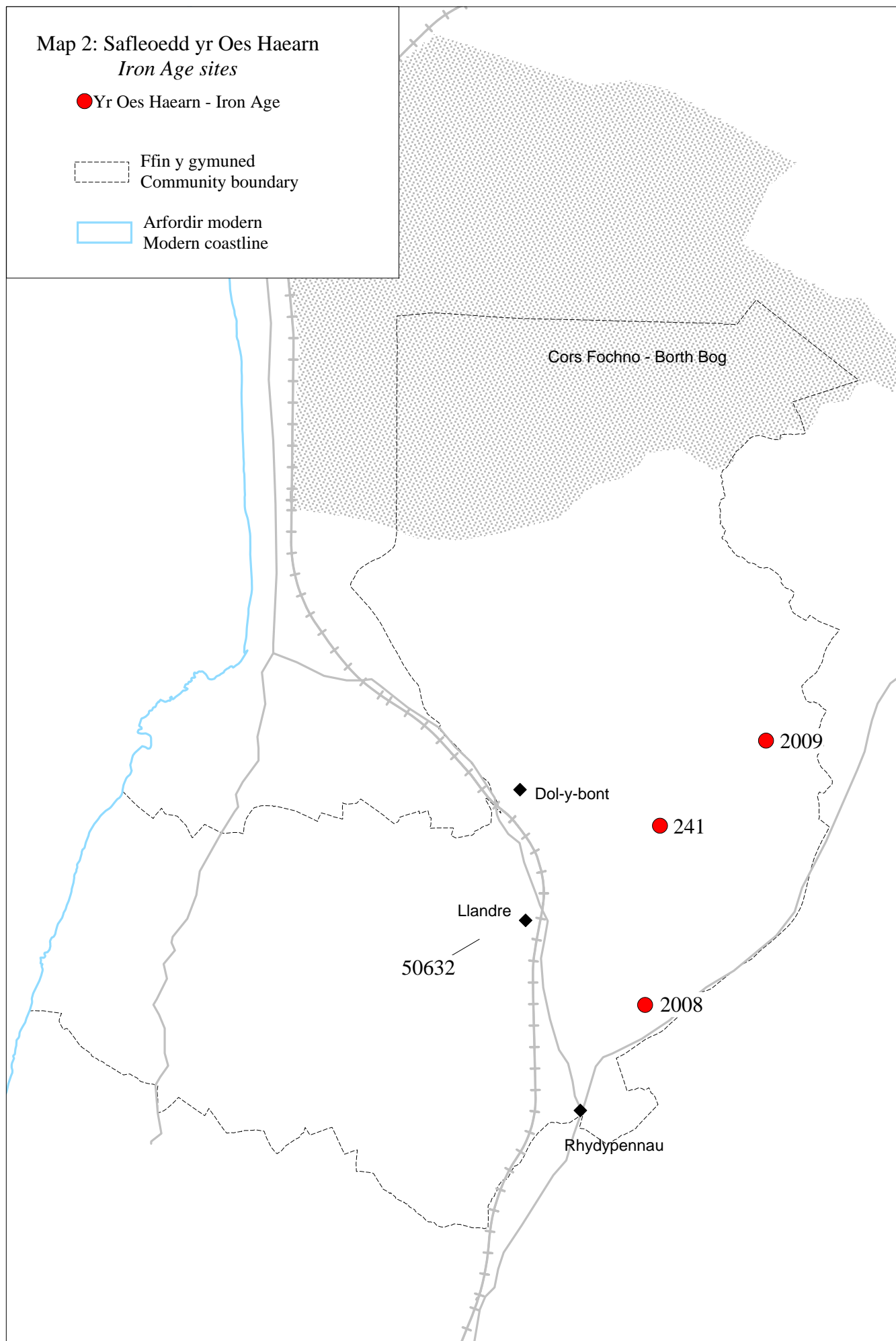
## 2.5 Iron Age

The archaeological record for the Iron Age (700BC – AD74) is very different from that of the Bronze Age. Burial sites are almost unknown, but a significant number of Iron Age settlement sites remain very visible in the modern landscape, namely the defended hillforts for which the period is noted. The Iron Age is known as a period during which society was dominated by a warrior class, led by tribal chieftains. Inter-tribal warfare seems to have been common and the hillforts offered protection to people and their possessions during times of trouble.

There is an important cluster of such defensive sites within the community, and just outside its boundaries. *Caer Pwll Glas* (PRN2008) and *Caer Allt Goch* (PRN2009) are strongly defended forts and are both Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Three other possible Iron Age enclosures (PRNs 241, 50449 and 50452) have been identified from aerial photographs and now only survive as crop marks visible from the air, having been ploughed out through centuries of agricultural activity. The oval enclosure PRN 50449 may have been a defensive site also, as it appears to have had two sets of banks and ditches. PRNs 241 and 50452 are smaller and may represent enclosures associated with stock-rearing activities. It is also possible that the medieval motte and bailey castle of *Castell Gwallter* (PRN2007), which overlooks Llandre village, occupies the site of an Iron Age hillfort.



*Fig. 3: An aerial photograph of Caer Pwll Glas hillfort, now hidden beneath a forest plantation, but the shape of the defences is still visible as a pattern in the trees.*



Despite the fact that hillforts were very important to Iron Age society, it is important to remember that Iron Age communities were farming communities and most people probably lived in scattered farms. The identification of such sites is very important to understanding the society and economy of the period.

## **2.6 Roman**

Although there are no recorded sites within the community that are associated with the Roman period, there is little doubt that the Roman world would have had an impact on this area. Within the community area, a single find of an Alexandrian coin of Augustus, struck in Egypt between 50 and 100 years before the Roman conquest, has been reported from Borth beach. This coin had been lost before the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century so little is known about it, but its early date may be evidence of trade between local tribes and the Roman world many decades before the legions conquered Wales in AD74.

Following the conquest, the Roman military established a network of roads and forts across the country to strengthen their hold. Less than 1km to the east of the community boundary, between Tre Taliesin and Talybont, a small Roman fortlet is recorded at Erglodd (PRN6203). It appears to date to the conquest period and to have been abandoned in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Erglodd almost certainly stood on the Roman road that connected forts such as Penllwyn, near Aberystwyth to the south, with other forts to the north, although the complete course of this road has not yet been identified.

There is a suspicion that the Romans had a keen interest in controlling the valuable metal ores of central Ceredigion and many old mine workings in the county have traditionally been attributed to the Roman period, although there is still much debate over the extent of Roman mining in Ceredigion. Excavations carried out in June 2004 by Cambria Archaeology and Birmingham University, near Llangynfelyn, literally within metres of the northeastern boundary of Geneu'r Glyn community, have identified evidence of a possible Roman industrial site, perhaps a metal smelting site. The results of the excavation are unpublished at the time of writing, but some details are to be found on the Cambria Archaeology website [www.acadat.com](http://www.acadat.com).

### 3. MEDIEVAL

#### 3.1 Early Medieval

The centuries following the end of Roman rule are traditionally known as the Dark Ages. In Welsh tradition, the period is often called The Age of Saints, in recognition of the activities of early Christian missionaries such as Dewi, Padarn and Teilo. Far from being a “Dark Age,” this period saw the first flourishing of the Christian church in the country and the Welsh literary and poetical traditions were founded. However, for north Ceredigion, this is a Dark Age in terms of the archaeological and historical evidence for the period. There are no archaeological sites recorded dating to this period in the community and it is not known if the parish church has origins that extend back into early medieval times. The dedication of the church to St Michael is probably indicative of a Norman foundation, rather than an early Celtic church, although pre-Norman dedications to Michael are known. Possibly the strongest clue to an early church having stood here is the presence of an ancient yew tree in the present churchyard, which has been shown to be 1,800 years old. It is thought that yew trees are associated with early religious sites. A tradition that suggests that Glanfraed (PRN22386) is in the vicinity of a possible early church site dedicated to St Ffraid may suggest that a pre-Norman church existed in the area but, in the absence of firm archaeological evidence, this is no more than a fascinating local tale of unproven veracity.

In terms of secular society, early medieval Ceredigion was probably divided into small kingdoms that would later form the *cantrefi* or hundreds of medieval lordships. One such *cantref* was Penweddig, which was the northernmost *cantref* in Ceredigion, and Geneu’r Glyn lies within its bounds. The *llys* or court was the administrative centre of early medieval society and it is notable that Henllys (“Old Court” - PRN6178), to the north of Llandre, is not only the name of a local farm but that it was also applied to the northern portion of the parish of Llanfihangel Genau’r Glyn in medieval and later times. It is possible that Henllys was the location of an early administrative centre in northern Ceredigion, but again, this cannot be proven.

In June 2004, Cambria excavated the remains of a remarkable wooden trackway, just outside the Geneu’r Glyn community boundary near Llangynfelyn. The trackway was radiocarbon dated to the 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and had clearly been built to provide a dry pathway across the boggy ground of Cors Fochno. This meant that it had survived due to its being buried in the waterlogged ground for many centuries, although the excavated section was found on land that had been drained and farmed for well over 100 years. Very few archaeological sites dating to the early medieval period have been excavated in the region and the analysis of palaeo-environmental samples and the wood samples taken from this site will hopefully prove to be very informative when the excavation results are published (see [www.acadat.com](http://www.acadat.com) for interim information).



*Figs 4 & 5: Two views of the early medieval wooden trackway excavated near Geneu'r Glyn in 2004.*

### 3.2 Medieval

In a Welsh context, the medieval period began with the first Norman invasions into west Wales during the late 11<sup>th</sup> century. It ended with the ascension of a Welsh noble to the English throne, when Henry Tudor secured his victory at Bosworth Field in 1485. The intervening centuries were a difficult time for the population of Wales, with long periods of war, the dreadful effects of the Black Death in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and also the deterioration of the climate from the 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards, with the onset of the so-called “Little Ice Age.” There can be no doubt that Geneu'r Glyn was touched by all of these unhappy events, although there is now little documented evidence of the history of the locality during the period.

From the late 11<sup>th</sup> century until the late 13<sup>th</sup> century, a long and drawn out struggle was fought between the native princes and the Anglo-Norman invader. Control of Ceredigion as a whole passed backwards and forwards until the eventual conquest secured by Edward 1<sup>st</sup> in 1282-3. It is likely that the position of Geneu'r Glyn close to the northern borders of Ceredigion and also on a main route between north and south meant that the area was not left untouched by these conflicts. Indeed, the earthwork remains of the fine medieval motte and bailey castle known as Castell Gwallter (PRN2007) that stands on the hill above Llandre village is firm proof of an attempt to subjugate the area during the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The castle is said to have been built before 1136 by a Norman knight named Walter de Bec, but destroyed within a short period by the attacks of Welsh forces. The castle is also known as Castell Penweddig and it is possible that it was intended to serve as the administrative centre of the *cantref* of Penweddig under Norman control, possibly as a replacement for an earlier, native centre of power at the above mentioned Henllys. The eminent historian

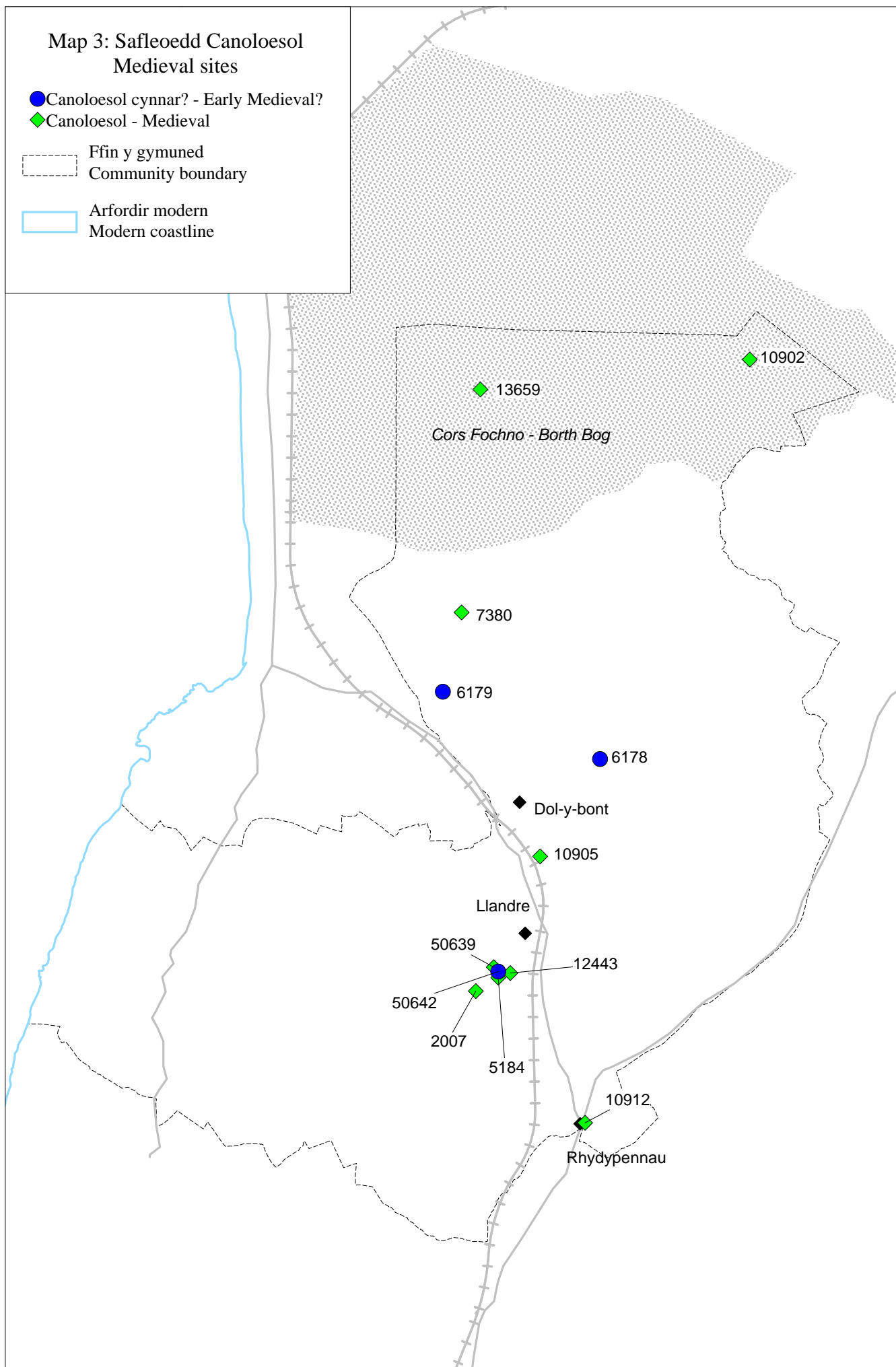
William Rees, in his *Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century* (published by the Ordnance Survey in 1932) indicates that there are records for a settlement called Llysgoed (PRN12444) in the vicinity of the modern day hamlet of Dolybont. It is not known if this has any association with the nearby farms of Henlllys (PRN6178) or Brynlllys (PRN6179).



*Fig. 6: An aerial photograph of Castell Gwallter motte and bailey castle.*

There was a church at Llandre during medieval times, but sadly the medieval building seems to have been completely removed when the present church was built in 1885. The church was once known as Llanfihangel Castell Gwallter, which is the name that appears on the communion cup, dating to 1573. The ecclesiastical parish of Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn, which is much more extensive than the modern community of Geneu'r Glyn, was probably created during the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. It included seven townships, which may well represent pre-Norman administrative units known as *trefi*. These were Ceulan, Maes Mawr, Cynull Mawr, Cyfoeth y Brenin, Henlllys, Ysgubor y Coed and Tirymynach (Ceulan and Maes Mawr had become a joint township by the 19<sup>th</sup> century). The modern community of Geneu'r Glyn is composed of most of Cyfoeth y Brenin and Henlllys townships and part of Cynull Mawr. It is interesting to note that Cyfoeth y Brenin, as its name implies, was a Crown property.

One site of particular note in the village of Llandre is the healing well (PRN5184) outside the churchyard. Healing wells, or holy wells, are often associated with early churches and their use was widespread in medieval times, when the sacred waters of natural springs associated with particular saint were used to find cures to a wide range of ailments. There is no evidence to suggest that the well at Llandre was used for such a purpose before the arrival of the railway in the 1860s and it is probable that it should be associated with the Victorian interest in the healing properties of spa waters, rather than the medieval belief in the curative powers of holy water.



#### 4. POST MEDIEVAL

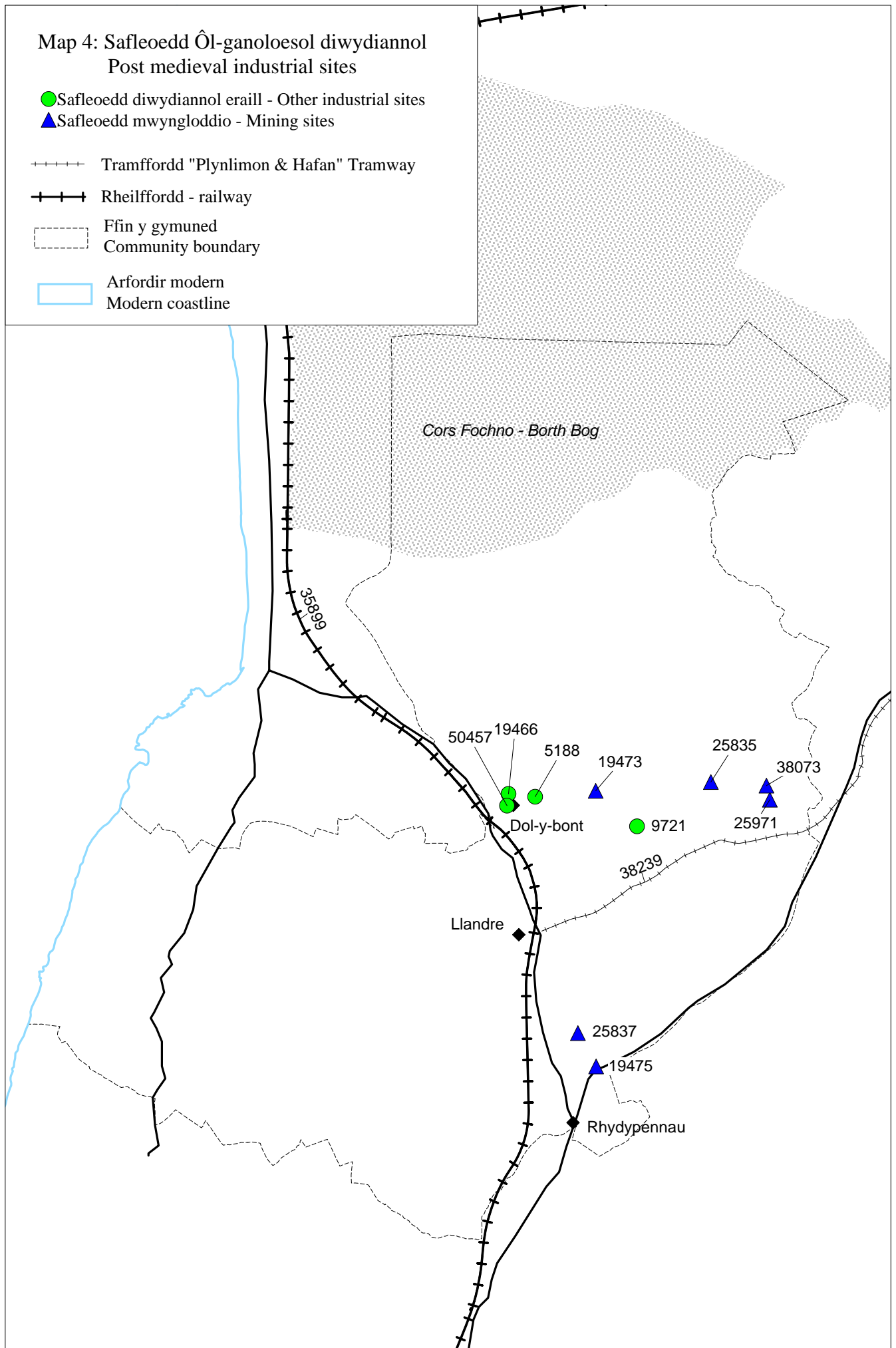
The post medieval period spans the centuries between 1485 and the present day. The main themes of interest relating to the community during this period include the relatively recent development of the village of Llandre, the hamlet of Dolybont and the agricultural and industrial development on the area. It is also clear that the majority of recorded sites of historic interest in the community date to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Unlike many north and central Ceredigion communities, the record does not reflect the pre-eminence of a large gentry house or estate within the community. This may in part be explained by the fact that Cyfoeth y Brenin was a Crown property, outside the control of the squirearchy. However, there is at least one historic home of great significance in the locality. Glanffraid or Glanfraed (PRN22386) was the home of the Pryse family in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Bridget Pryse of Glanffraid was the mother of the renowned 17<sup>th</sup> century naturalist, antiquarian and Celtic scholar Edward Llwyd.

Early 19<sup>th</sup> century map evidence shows that Llandre (then known as Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn) was a small cluster of cottages alongside the parish church. Dolybont (then known as Penybont) was a similarly small settlement, which had grown around a bridging point over the Afon Leri. As the 19<sup>th</sup> century proceeded, each settlement seems to have grown gradually. Llandre became by far the largest village, probably due to the arrival of the railway. Dolybont, however, was a place of some importance. It had a Methodist chapel (PRN19465), a corn mill (PRN5188) and a tannery (PRN50457). Less than 1km upstream to the east was the site of an early iron forge (PRN9721), founded by a Quaker family in 1723. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, this forge had been converted into a woollen factory, known as the Forge Factory.



Fig. 7: The 1 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1831.



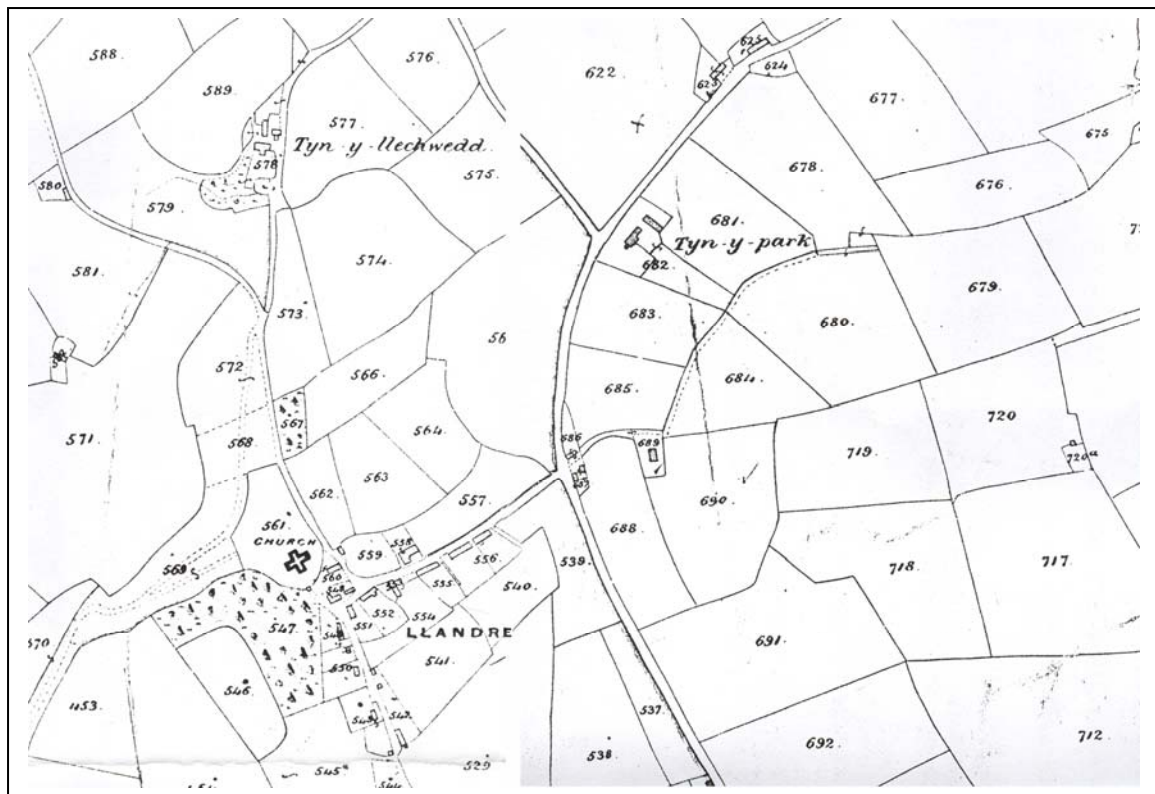


Fig. 8: Llandre at the time of the parish tithe map, 1845.

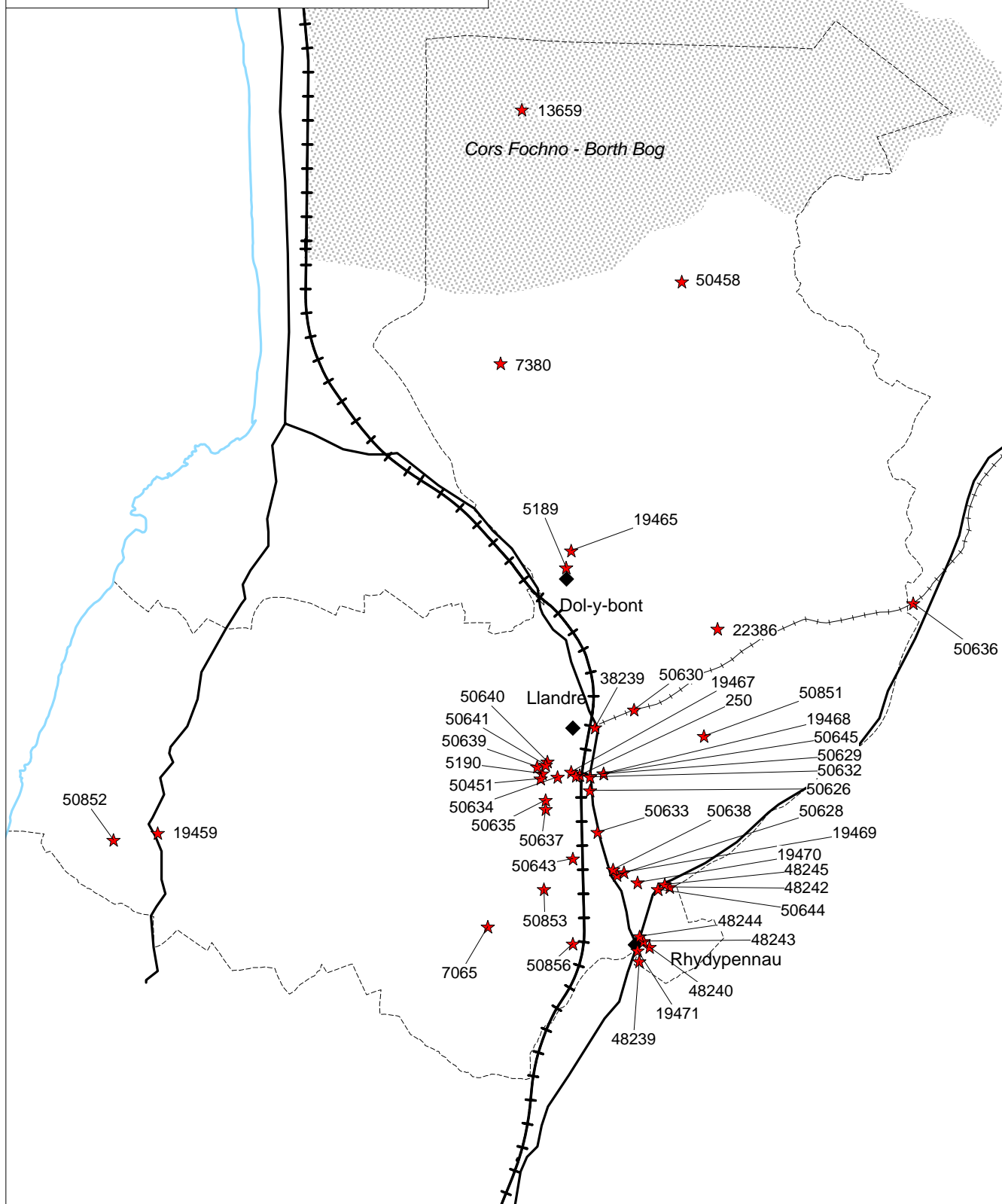
Llandre did not see the development of such industries during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The parish church (PRN5190) and school (PRN19468) were located here of course and the greatest boost to its growth came with the opening of a railway station near the church in 1864. Even so, Llandre remained a small rural village. A new school was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (PRN19470) and other new buildings included the attractive Bethlehem Methodist schoolroom (PRN19467) and the still impressive railway stationmaster's house and ticket office (PRN250 – now a private dwelling). It was not until the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century that a significant increase in the size of the village occurred, with linear development occurring away from the historic core of the village near the church, along the roads to Rhydypennau and Talybont.

Despite the growth of Llandre village, most of the community area has retained its rural character, and the local landscape is the product of thousands of years of human agricultural activity. Few industries have had an impact on the landscape here. Alongside the woollen factory and a few minor local quarries, the two main industries to have developed were metal mining and peat cutting, both of which had ceased to play any role in the local economy by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Map 5: Safleoedd Ôl-ganoloesol eraill

*Other Post medieval sites*

- ★ Safleoedd - Sites
- +++++ Tramffordd "Plynlimon & Hafan" Tramway
- ++-+- Rheilffordd - Railway
- Ffin y gymuned  
Community boundary
- Arfordir modern  
Modern coastline



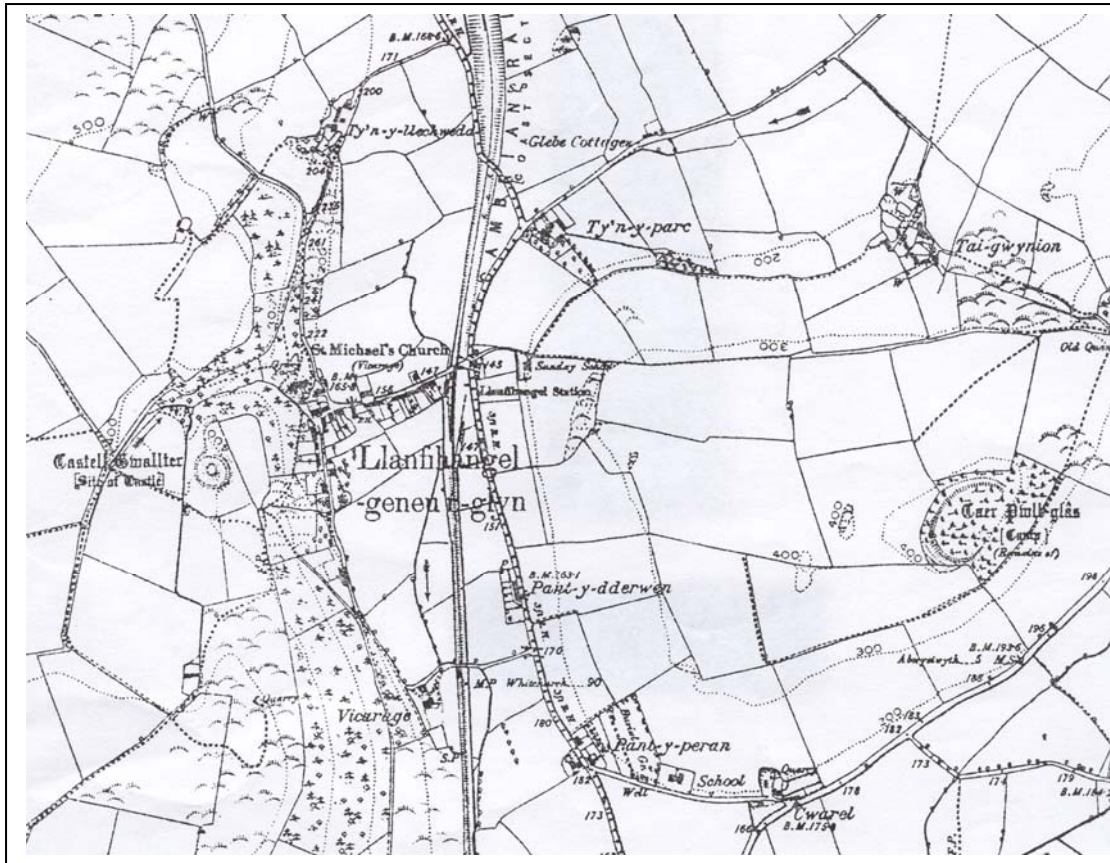


Fig. 9: Llandre on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map (1: 10560 scale)

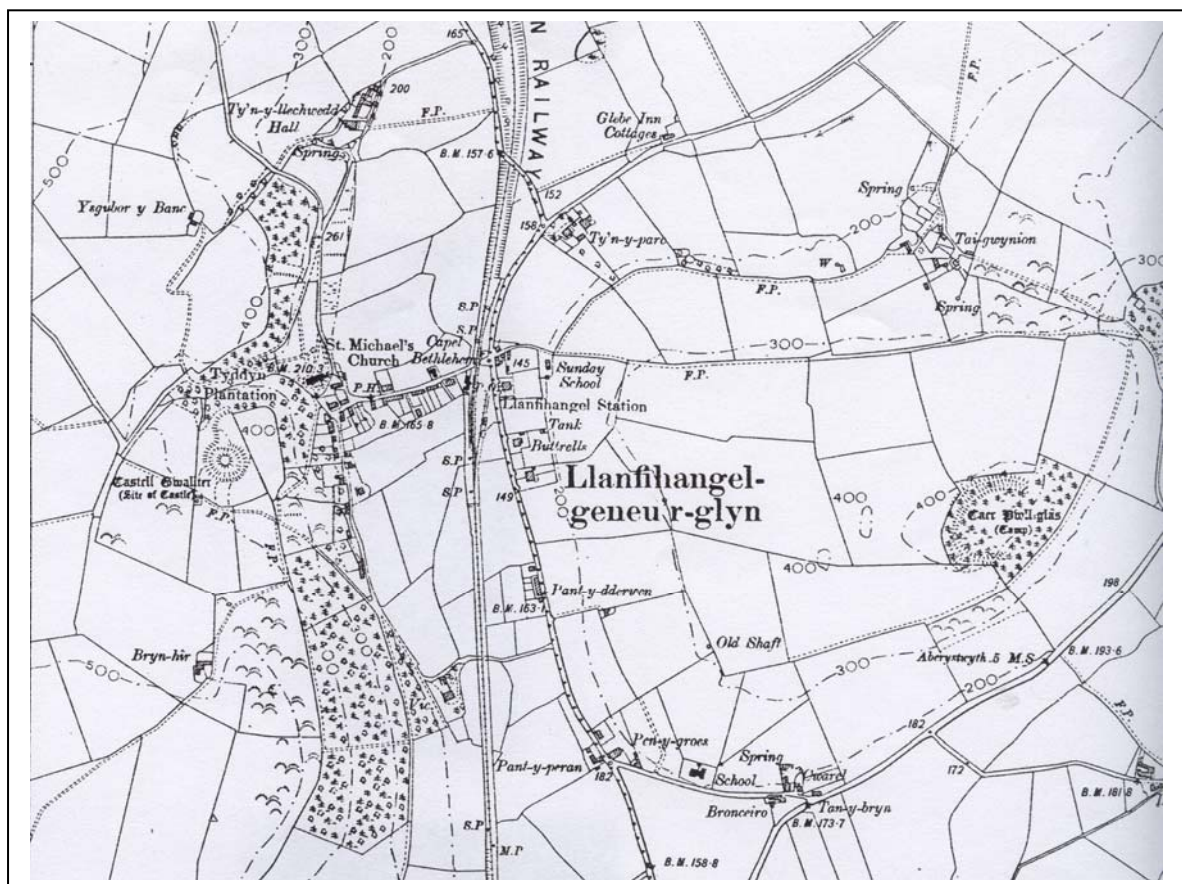


Fig. 10: Llandre on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map (1: 10560 scale)

The community lies at the western edge of the main Ceredigion ore-field and a few small lead mines are recorded in the eastern part of the area. These seem to be mostly outlying workings associated with larger mines around Talybont to the east. One evocative association with the metal mining industry is the fact that the Plynlimon and Hafan Tramway had its terminus at Llandre. This short-lived and unsuccessful railway had a 2'3" gauge track, connecting the main railway at Llandre with the distant and exceptionally picturesque Hafan lead mine near Nantymoch Reservoir. It opened in March 1896, in order to serve the metal mines and quarries of the Leri valley, but closed soon afterwards. It was abandoned before the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably due to the slump in the fortunes of metal mining in Ceredigion.

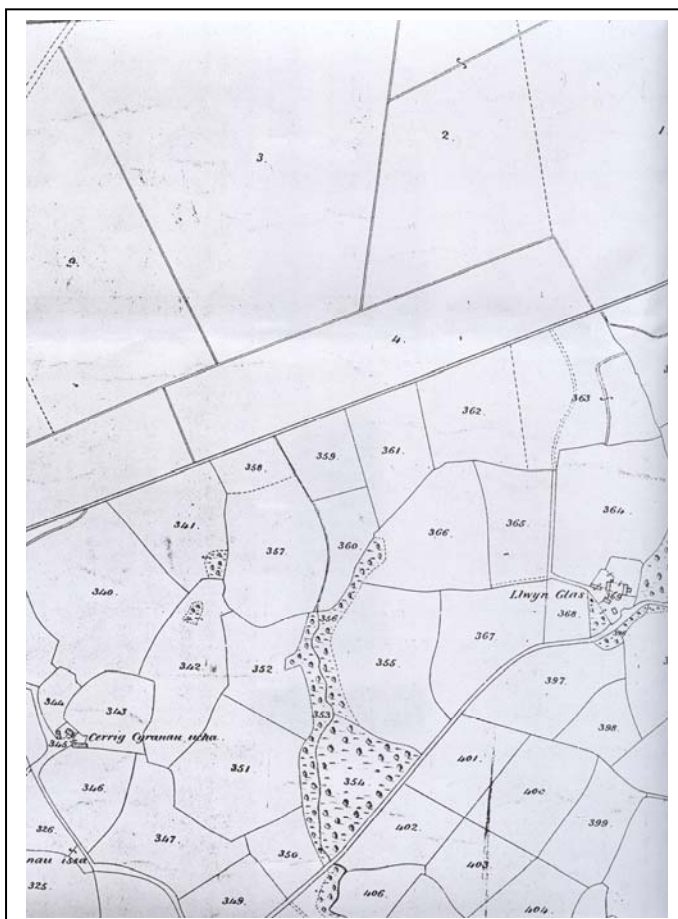


*Fig. 11: A photograph of the Plynlimon & Hafan tramway during the short period of its operation.*

Peat cutting was a major rural industry in Ceredigion until the opening of the railways in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century allowed for larger quantities of coal to be imported into the county. Now protected as part of an environmentally sensitive landscape, the thick peat deposits that had formed at Cors Fochno since Bronze Age times were a major source of peat in recent centuries, used as the primary domestic fuel across much of the county. The whole of Cors Fochno was common land, divided into plots allocated to specific landowners or communities where they could cut peat according to traditional common rights of turbary. These plots are shown clearly on the Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn parish tithe map, which records the names of those who enjoyed rights of turbary, as well as showing that some parts of the bog were reserved for the use of the poor of the parish, as well as the vicar.



*Fig. 12: Peat cutting was once a major industry, as peat was the most important domestic fuels available to the people of Ceredigion until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.*



*Fig. 13: The top half of the section of the 1845 parish tithe map shown to the right shows the large turbary plots on Cors Fochno allocated to parishioners. Enclosed farmland is shown at the bottom of the map.*

In terms of cultural history, Geneu'r Glyn has had associations with a number of figures of interest during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. One of the most prominent sons of the parish was J.J. Williams (1869-1954), who was the Archdruid of Wales between 1935 and 1939 and the author of a well-known poem about Cante'r Gwaelod, the legendary Welsh kingdom lost beneath the waters of Cardigan Bay. He also wrote a poem in praise of Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn. Williams was buried at the Garn chapel cemetery at Llandre.

Another notable figure from the area who is also buried at Garn cemetery is Tom MacDonald (1900-1980), who wrote a book of his childhood memories entitled "White Lanes of Summer" in 1975. He was also the author of *Y Tincer Tlawd*, an account of his father's life as a tinker at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The name of the local *papur bro*, "Y Tincer" was inspired by this work.

MacDonald owed much to another local man, Dewi Morgan, for his literary success. Dewi Morgan (1877 – 1971) was undoubtedly one of the most talented and admirable poets to come out of the area, who had great successes in local and national eisteddfodau. He was born in Dolybont and was raised in his parents' shop at Penygarn. The MacDonald's were close neighbours. Morgan was acknowledged to be one of the finest *englynwyr* of his generation and was very well regarded in literary and bardic circles throughout his life. His son, Elystan Morgan, rose to become a Member of Parliament for Ceredigion and member of the House of Lords. Dewi Morgan is also buried at the Garn cemetery.

A close friend of Dewi Morgan was JT Rees (1857-1949), a gifted composer and musician, who came to Ceredigion from Cwmgiedd, Powys as a pupil of Dr Joseph Parry at Aberystwyth. He became the leader of the local choral society *Côr y Garn*, which flourished under his supervision. Rees is also buried at Garn cemetery.

## **5. LOCAL HERITAGE THEMES**

The following sites or themes are considered to be of importance with regard to any future interpretation or promotion of the community's heritage.

**5.1 The Parish Churchyard.** Although the present church building is not an ancient structure, it sits within a churchyard that is of undoubted antiquity, probably originating during medieval times. Features such as the lych-gate and ancient yew tree, as well as the unusual arrangement of graves within a wooded and steep-sloped parcel of land, make the parish churchyard an exceptionally evocative and interesting place to visit. Its attraction is enhanced by the footpaths that run through the churchyard.

**5.2 Motte.** The medieval motte at Castell Gwallter is a major historical monument. Currently, there is no public access to the site, but its history should be related in any future interpretation of local heritage.

**5.3 Iron Age Hillforts.** The cluster of Iron Age hillforts in the Llandre area is positive proof that a settled and organised prehistoric society existed in the district. Although many of the sites do not have easy public access, or do not stand out in the modern landscape, their very presence is in itself significant and worthy of inclusion in any heritage interpretation.

**5.4 Garn Cemetery.** The graveyard of Garn chapel is the resting place of several literary figures of note, Dewi Morgan, Tom Mac Donald and JJ Williams, as well as the composer JT Rees. The commemoration of these figures, and their works, should be regarded as being of great importance in the promotion of local heritage.

**5.5 Railway / Plynlimon and Hafan Tramway.** The important role that the railway has played in the economic development of the district, with the former railway station at Llandre still a visible element in the local landscape, is worthy of note. This can be enhanced if the proximity of the former terminus of the Plynlimon and Hafan Tramway is also included. The tramway also provides a link to neighbouring areas, as a physical landscape feature, and as a link to the historic metal mining tradition of the wider district.

## 6. SOURCES

### 6.1 Reading list

Houlder CH 1994 Cardiganshire County History, Volume 1  
Lewis,S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn*  
MacDonald,T 1975 *White Lanes of Summer*  
Meyrick, SR 1810 *History of Cardiganshire*  
Nerys Ann Jones 1987 *Dewi Morgan: Cofiant Y Lolfa*  
Rees,S 1992 *A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales: Dyfed*  
Wade,EA, 1976, *The Plynlimon and Hafan Tramway*

### 6.2 Maps

Parish tithe map for *Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn*, 1847, National Library of Wales

Rees,W, 1932 *South Wales & Border in the 14th Century*

Ordnance Survey 1837 1" to 1 mile, Sheet 59

Ordnance Survey County Series, 1:10560 First Edition 1888

Cardiganshire III.NE

Cardiganshire III.NW

Cardiganshire III.SW

Cardiganshire III.SE

Cardiganshire Sheet VI.NE

Cardiganshire Sheet VI.NW

Cardiganshire Sheet VI.SW

Cardiganshire Sheet VI.SE

Ordnance Survey County Series, 1:10560 Second Edition 1906

Cardiganshire III.NE

Cardiganshire III.NW

Cardiganshire III.SW

Cardiganshire III.SE

Cardiganshire Sheet VI.NE

Cardiganshire Sheet VI.NW

Cardiganshire Sheet VI.SW

Cardiganshire Sheet VI.SE

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Provisional edition 1964

Ordnance Survey SN68NE

Ordnance Survey SN68NW

Ordnance Survey SN69SW

## **7. SITE GAZETTEER**

The appended Site Gazetteer provides key information extracted from the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for all of the archaeological sites within the community of Geneu'r Glyn.

The numbering system of the SMR has been used. This system allocates a unique reference number to each of the sites recorded (the SMR had over 38,000 recorded sites in March 2004). The numbers are called Primary Reference Numbers (PRNs) and the following gazetteer is arranged in numerical order by PRN. These numbers also appear on each of the site maps included in this report, which can therefore be cross-referenced to the site gazetteer.

## Index to Sites by Name

| <u>Site Name</u>  | <u>PRN</u> |
|---|------------|
|   | 19466      |
|   | 50632      |
|   | 50637      |
|   | 50640      |
|   | 50641      |
|   | 50642      |
|   | 50855      |
| ALBION HOUSE  | 50854      |
| ALLT Y GOCH LEVEL   | 38073      |
| ALLT-GOCH MINE;ALLTGOCH   | 25835      |
| BETHLEHEM   | 19467      |
| BRONCEIRO   | 50644      |
| BRYN LLYS   | 6179       |
| BRYN LLYS   | 7380       |
| CAE CARREG LWYD   | 8739       |
| CAE CARREG LWYD   | 50453      |
| CAE CERRIG CROMLECH BACH;CAE CERRIG CROMLECH MAWR                 | 8738       |
| CAE PANT Y CERNIDD  | 50456      |
| CAE-CERRIG-CROMLECH-MAWR  | 5186       |
| CAER ALLT-GOCH  | 2009       |
| CAER PWLL-GLAS  | 2008       |
| CAMBRIAN RAILWAY: DOVEY JUNCTION TO ABERYSTWYTH                   | 35899      |
| CAPEL Y BABELL  | 19465      |
| CASTELL GWALLTER;CASTELL WALTER;GAER BRYNHIR;CASTELL<br>PENWEDDIG | 2007       |
| CAU PEN POM PREN  | 48240      |
| CEIRO FACH  | 50856      |
| CERRIG CYRANAU ISAF   | 50458      |
| CHWAREL   | 19475      |
| CHWAREL   | 48245      |
| COED Y CWM  | 25971      |
| CORS FOCHNO   | 13659      |
| DOLYBONT  | 30905      |
| DOL-Y-BONT BRIDGE   | 5189       |
| FELIN FAWR  | 5188       |
| GARN FRAITH   | 50455      |
| GLAN FRED   | 8347       |
| GLANFRAID   | 241        |
| GLANFRED FORGE  | 9721       |
| GLANFRED;GLANVRAED  | 22386      |
| GLANNANT  | 50629      |
| GLAN-YR-AFON  | 9995       |
| GLEBE INN   | 50630      |

| <u>Site Name</u>                 | <u>PRN</u> |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| GORS FOCHNO                      | 6097       |
| GOYTHENES                        | 10902      |
| HENLLYS                          | 6178       |
| HENLLYS WOOD                     | 19473      |
| LLANDRE                          | 19468      |
| LLANDRE                          | 19469      |
| LLANDRE                          | 50645      |
| LLANDRE STATION                  | 250        |
| LLANDRE;YSGOL RHYDYPENNAU        | 19470      |
| LLYS BERW;BUTRELLS               | 50626      |
| MAES GARREG LWYD                 | 50448      |
| MISSION ROOM                     | 19459      |
| MOELCERNI                        | 558        |
| MOELCERNI                        | 50852      |
| NANT Y GROGLWYD                  | 50636      |
| PANT Y CARNEDD                   | 50454      |
| PANT Y PERAN                     | 3058       |
| PANT Y PERAN                     | 3059       |
| PANTYDDERWEN No.6                | 50633      |
| PENGWERN;PEN-Y WERN              | 10905      |
| PEN-LAN                          | 7065       |
| PENYGROES                        | 50628      |
| PLYNLIMON AND HAFAN TRAMWAY      | 38239      |
| PONT RHYD-Y-PENNAU               | 19471      |
| PWLL-GLAS                        | 25837      |
| REDEPENNE;RHYD-Y-PENNAU          | 10912      |
| RHYDYPENNAU FARM                 | 48239      |
| RHYDYPENNAU INN;THREE HORSESHOES | 48243      |
| RUEL UCHAF                       | 50449      |
| RUEL UCHAF                       | 50450      |
| ST MICHAEL                       | 50451      |
| ST MICHAEL'S                     | 5190       |
| St MICHAEL'S                     | 50639      |
| ST MICHAEL'S CHAPEL              | 12443      |
| TAIGWYNION                       | 50851      |
| TANHOUSE DOLYBONT                | 50457      |
| TAN-Y-BRYN                       | 48242      |
| TAN-Y-COED                       | 50853      |
| THE BLACK LION                   | 50634      |
| THE VICARAGE                     | 50643      |
| TY CLWB                          | 50638      |
| TY NEWYDD;NANTCOL                | 48244      |
| TYDDIN PLANTATION                | 5184       |
| TYDDYN                           | 50452      |
| TY'N BEDW                        | 50635      |

Site Name  
TY-NEWYDD

*Llandre Heritage Audit*  
PRN  
9680

|                                    |            |  |           |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|-----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 241        | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN634878  |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | ENCLOSURE? | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Iron Age? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GLANFRAID  |  |           |

Possible Iron Age enclosure shown on an aerial photograph in 1978. RPS September 2001. It is recorded as a triangular enclosure defined by one ditch, with an extra ditch on the short side.

|                                    |                 |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 250             | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62548689 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | RAILWAY STATION | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | LLANDRE STATION |  |            |

A single storey, station building incorporating the ticket office, waiting room and stationmasters house. It was recorded by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in 1975, prior to conversion to a dwelling. The platform still remained in 2003.

|                                    |                  |  |            |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 558              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN59378678 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | NATURAL FEATURE? | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | General    |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | MOELCERNI        |  |            |

Sansbury recorded this site as a chambered tomb in 1927. Prior to this there was no tradition of a chambered tomb or other monument at the site. Houlder in Cardiganshire County History states that the arrangement of the stones is fortuitous rather than deliberate. JH May 1998

|                                    |  |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 2007   | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62178678 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | MOTTE  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Medieval   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CASTELL GWALLTER;CASTELL WALTER;GAER BRYNHIR;CASTELL PENWEDDIG |  |            |

A fine example of a motte and bailey castle with steep slopes down to the north and east. The motte is 15m north-south by 18m east-west and is 5m high with steep sides. It is surrounded by a 8m wide U shaped ditch with a bank, 1m high. The shape of a sub-rectangular bailey attached to the motte can be seen in the hedge boundaries surrounding it.

|                                    |                |  |          |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 2008           | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN633866 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | HILLFORT       | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Iron Age |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAER PWLL-GLAS |  |          |

A small, strongly defended, Iron Age hillfort on the summit of a hill. It is oval in shape and defended on the south and east by a natural slope. On the other sides it is defended by a well preserved double bank and ditch. The inner bank is up to 2m high above the interior of the fort, and the outer bank, where it is best preserved, is also up to 2m high above the exterior ground surface. They are separated by a slight ditch.

|                                    |                |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 2009           | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN64118837 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | HILLFORT       | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Iron Age   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAER ALLT-GOCH |  |            |

An Iron Age hillfort occupying the top of a promontory, which falls almost entirely on agricultural land, although the southeast outer earthworks of the monument extend into Forest Enterprise land. The bank is c.1m high with an external ditch which extends along the northeast side.

---

|                                    |              |  |          |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 3058         | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN627862 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | ENCLOSURE?   | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Unknown  |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PANT Y PERAN |  |          |

A circular cropmark identified in 1975, which may be an enclosure, of unknown date and purpose. RPS September 2001

---

|                                    |              |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 3059         | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62668614 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | ENCLOSURE?   | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Unknown    |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PANT Y PERAN |  |            |

An enclosure, of unknown date and purpose, identified as a cropmark in 1975. RPS September 2001

---

|                                    |                   |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 5184              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62328687 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | HOLY WELL         | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Medieval   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TYDDIN PLANTATION |  |            |

A reputed healing well, just outside the boundary of the old churchyard, to the south-east of the church. Attention was first drawn to it after the arrival of the railway in 1864 when it was advertised as a healing well at Paddington Station. Seats were provided under a roof for those who visited seeking a cure. According to F Jones, "a crippled girl from Glamorgan" visited in 1911 and was able to walk away without her crutches. It was restored in 1993 when the area around the well was paved and a memorial bench was provided.

---

|                                    |                          |  |          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 5186                     | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN604859 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | DELETED                  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Unknown  |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAE-CERRIG-CROMLECH-MAWR |  |          |

A field name on the tithe map suggesting the former presence of a chambered tomb. PRN 8738 has replaced this record and 5185. JH Aug 1998

---

|                                    |            |  |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 5188       | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62618810 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | MILL       | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | FELIN FAWR |  |            |

In 1977 it was described as being a good example of a water mill and house, probably late 18th century. It was a two storeyed building with a slate roof and L shape in plan.

---

|                                    |                   |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 5189              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62468811 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | BRIDGE            | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | DOL-Y-BONT BRIDGE |  |            |

A single span road bridge over the Afon Leri, probably of mid to late 18th century date. Cadw 1997

---

|                                    |              |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 5190         | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62328690 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | CHURCH       | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | ST MICHAEL'S |  |            |

The medieval church of St Michael at Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn was largely rebuilt in the late 18th century. In 1884-85, after it had become the parish church earlier in the century, the building was completely demolished and the church that stands today was built.

---

|                                    |             |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 6097        | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62039194 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | UNKNOWN     | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Unknown    |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GORS FOCHNO |  |            |

Cropmark of unknown significance. RPS September 2001

---

|                                    |         |  |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------|--|---------------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 6178    | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN63008833          |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | LLYS?   | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Dark Age?;Medieval? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | HENLLYS |  |                     |

A "llys" place-name shown on Ordnance Survey maps.

|                                    |           |  |                     |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|---------------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 6179      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN61958878          |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | LLYS?     | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Dark Age?;Medieval? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | BRYN LLYS |  |                     |

A "llys" place-name shown on Ordnance Survey maps.

---

|                                    |          |  |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 7065     | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6286   |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | DWELLING | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PEN-LAN  |  |          |

Three-storeyed rural dwelling recorded as being in good condition by RCAHM in 1976. RPS September 2001

---

|                                    |           |  |                     |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|---------------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 7380      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6207589310        |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | PLATFORM  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Medieval?;Post Med? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | BRYN LLYS |  |                     |

Described by HJ Thomas in 1970 thus; "At Llandre... on a hill-slope overlooking Borth Bog, west of the farm at Pantydwr, a platform with an earth mound upon it was found - probably representing the site of a clay-walled cottage. A small stream immediately adjacent to the site produced numerous potsherds of black-glazed earthenware (pans and dishes) and North Devon gravel-tempered ware." RPS September 2001; An 11m long and 5m wide rectangular platform with earth bank (continuation of boundary) on SW side circa 0.4m high. At the SE end there is some stone rubble and a bank which may represent part of a former building. There is a track leading up from the NW end of this platform. NGR amended from SN39484684. RR February 2003

---

|                                    |           |  |          |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 8347      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN632878 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | GARDEN?   | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Unknown  |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GLAN FRED |  |          |

An earthwork noted from aerial photographs, but evidently this is a former garden enclosure associated with Glanfred mansion rather than an antiquity and is shown as such on the parish tithe map of 1845 and the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

---

|                                    |   |  |           |
|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 8738  | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN615858  |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | CHAMBERED TOMB?                                   | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Neolithic |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAE CERRIG CROMLECH BACH;CAE CERRIG CROMLECH MAWR |  |           |

Two fields named Cerrig Cromlech on the tithe map suggesting the former presence of a chambered tomb. PRN's 5185 and 5186 have been deleted as they merely duplicate this record. JH Aug 1998

---

|                                    |                 |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 8739            | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN61608559 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | STANDING STONE? | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Bronze Age |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAE CARREG LWYD |  |            |

The parish tithe map for Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn names this field as "Cae Carreg Llwyd" or the "field of the grey stone". Such field names are often associated with the presence of Bronze Age standing stones. Just to the north of this field are two fields with cromlech in the name, again suggesting prehistoric connections.

|                                    |           |  |          |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 9680      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN628860 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | UNKNOWN   | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Unknown  |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TY-NEWYDD |  |          |

Circular cropmark of unknown purpose. RPS October 2001.

|                                    |                    |  |          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 9721               | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN633879 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | FORGE;WOOLLEN MILL | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GLANFRED FORGE     |  |          |

Glanfred forge was built in 1723 by a Quaker family. By 1808 it was disused, but later was turned into a woollen mill. It was powered by a leat running off the Afon Leri which turned the waterwheel, the pit for which could still be seen in 1975. Lumps of slag from the iron forge had been used to revet the river.

|                                    |              |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 9995         | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN630859   |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | FINDS        | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Bronze Age |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GLAN-YR-AFON |  |            |

A copper, Early Bronze Age flat axe found near Rhydypennau Bridge. It is slightly thickened in the middle, with one face smooth and the other slightly irregular. Both the faces have traces of tooling. The butt is thin and squared.

|                                    |            |  |          |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 10902      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6491   |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SETTLEMENT | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Medieval |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GOYTHENES  |  |          |

A settlement shown on Rees 1932 map of "South Wales and the Border in the 14th century"

|                                    |                     |  |            |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 10905               | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62608768 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SETTLEMENT          | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Medieval   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PENGWERN;PEN-Y WERN |  |            |

A settlement shown on the Rees 1932 map of "South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century"

---

|                                    |                         |  |          |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 10912                   | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN629859 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SETTLEMENT              | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Medieval |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | REDEPENNE;RHYD-Y-PENNAU |  |          |

This site is only known through documents. There are no physical remains of it, and its exact location is unknown.

---

|                                    |                     |  |          |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 12443               | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN624869 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | CHAPEL              | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Medieval |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | ST MICHAEL'S CHAPEL |  |          |

Site of medieval chapelry which, as 'Llanfihangel Castell Gwallter', belonged to Llanbadarn Fawr parish. It became a parish church during the post-medieval period. It was entirely (re)built in 1884-5, as post-medieval PRN 5190, on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric.^It was probably a Welsh foundation, Ceredigion remaining in Welsh hands during most of the 12th and 13th centuries, however it was closely associated with, and probably contemporary with, Castell Gwallter motte-&-bailey castle (PRN 2007) and may have been established while the castle was in Welsh hands. It was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids (Lewis 1833). The churchyard is on a steep hillslope and is large and irregular. Both church and castle are axial to a ?planted settlement. The church lies within 50m of a 'holy well' site (PRN 5184), while the Latin 'Michael' dedication can occur in pre-Conquest contexts. However, there is no current evidence for an early medieval date. NDL 2004

---

|                                    |             |  |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 13659       | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN622908          |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | COMMON LAND | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Medieval;Post Med |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CORS FOCHNO |  |                   |

Common land recorded in 1998 as part of a survey of the common lands of England and Wales.

---

|                                    |               |  |            |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19459         | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN60068655 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | MEETING PLACE | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | MISSION ROOM  |  |            |

The mission room at Rhydmeirionydd was built and licensed in 1838. It was restored in the 1950's but sold in 1968. It is now being developed as residential premises.

---

|                                    |                |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19465          | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62498821 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | CHAPEL         | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAPEL Y BABELL |  |            |

A Calvinistic Methodist chapel built in 1874. A schoolroom was added in 1848. It was still in use in 1998.

---

|                                    |                      |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19466                | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62438812 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                |                      |  |            |

A smithy shown on the 1906 and 1964 Ordnance Survey maps. According to local information the smithy closed in 1959 and is now called Yr Hen Efail.

---

|                                    |            |  |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19467      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62498691 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SCHOOLROOM | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | BETHLEHEM  |  |            |

Bethlehem chapel was built in 1875-6 and rebuilt or modified in 1899-1900 and 1903. It was used as a Sunday school room for members of Garn chapel in Bow Street, PRN 19472. It was still in use in 2004.

---

|                                    |                |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19468          | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62688690 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | GRAMMAR SCHOOL | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | LLANDRE        |  |            |

This building dates to 1806, when it was built as a Church Grammar School, for children of all denominations within the parish. Its use as a grammar school was discontinued in 1870 when it became a church hall, PRN 50645.

|                                    |          |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19469    | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62808632 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | CEMETERY | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | LLANDRE  |  |            |

This burial ground, at the southern end of Llandre, is shown on Ordnance Survey maps since 1891. It is the cemetery for Garn chapel, PRN 19472 in Pen-y-garn.

---

|                                    |                           |  |            |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19470                     | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62888626 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SCHOOL                    | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | LLANDRE;YSGOL RHYDYPENNAU |  |            |

A village primary school opened in March 1876. It was replaced by the school in Penygarn but was used as a nursery school in 2004.

---

|                                    |                    |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19471              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62888586 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | BRIDGE             | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PONT RHYD-Y-PENNAU |  |            |

The crossing of this stream was probably by a ford (hence Rhydpennau) until the 19th century. The road over the stream had been turnpiked by the late 18th century, but an estate map of 1787 still shows a ford here. It is not until the tithe survey of 1847 that a bridge is shown. The current bridge is modern - concrete and stone.

---

|                                    |              |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19473        | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN63028814 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | QUARRY       | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | HENLLYS WOOD |  |            |

A minor quarry in Henllys Wood, apparently worked during the 1880s, and shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

---

|                                    |         |  |              |
|------------------------------------|---------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 19475   | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6302386274 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | QUARRY  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CHWAREL |  |              |

A small quarry is shown here on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. In 2003 it was being worked and covered an area c. 40m by 30m and 10m deep.

|                                    |                    |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 22386              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN63358775 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | MANSION            | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GLANFRED;GLANVRAED |  |            |

A historic home which, according to Samuel Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Wales (1833), was reputedly the birthplace of the famous 17th century scientist and antiquarian Edward Llwyd. It was certainly the home of his mother, Bridget Pryse.

|                                    |                         |  |          |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 25835                   | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN638882 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | LEAD MINE               | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | ALLT-GOCH MINE;ALLTGOCH |  |          |

Two minor lead levels that are shown as an active mine on the 1891 Ordnance Survey 6" map, but as a disused mine on the 1906 version of the map. They may be related to more substantial workings at Alltcrib, to the northeast.

|                                    |            |  |          |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 25837      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN629865 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | METAL MINE | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PWLL-GLAS  |  |          |

Shown as an "Old Shaft" on the 1906 Ordnance Survey 6" map, this may be the site of a prospective mine working.

|                                    |            |  |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 25971      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN64208808 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | METAL MINE | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | COED Y CWM |  |            |

Minor lead working shown as being in use by the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, but disused by 1906.

|                                    |          |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 30905    | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN626882   |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | FINDS    | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Mesolithic |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | DOLYBONT |  |            |

A flint core recovered from a gravel drive leading to a caravan park. The gravel for the drive had been imported from various locations in the Afon Leri, so the provenance of the core is unknown.

|                                    |   |  |                   |
|------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 35899   | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN69719818        |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | RAILWAY   | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med?;Modern? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAMBRIAN RAILWAY: DOVEY JUNCTION TO ABERYSTWYTH |  |                   |

A record for the southern part of the Cambrian Railway line that ran from Machynlleth to Aberystwyth. The line opened in 1864 and was still in use in 2004.

|                                    |                   |  |              |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 38073             | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6417788175 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | LEVEL             | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | ALLT Y GOCH LEVEL |  |              |

A level located west of a Forest Enterprise track turning circle. The level has collapsed.

|                                    |                             |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 38239                       | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62638717 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | TRAMWAY                     | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PLYNLIMON AND HAFAN TRAMWAY |  |            |

The Plynlimon and Hafan tramway was opened in 1897 to service the developing mineral extraction along the Afon Leri. It linked to the Cambrian railway in Llandre and ran eastwards for over 11km to the Hafan mines. The service also carried passengers but after only two years the whole line was closed down as the expected prosperity of the stone quarries and lead mines along the Leri never materialised.

|                                    |                  |  |              |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 48239            | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6289085796 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | FARMSTEAD        | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | RHYDYPENNAU FARM |  |              |

This farm was established by 1787 when it is shown on an estate map as part of Gogerddan Demesne. The present house is 2-storey, of 3 bays, and cement rendered. It probably dates to the late 19th century. The stone farm buildings, set around a courtyard, have been converted to craft shops. KM 2003

|                                    |                  |  |            |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 48240            | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62958588 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | FOOTBRIDGE       | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med?  |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAU PEN POM PREN |  |            |

The field to the northeast of Rhydypennau bridge is called Cau Pen Pom Pren on an estate map of 1787. No footbridge is marked on the map. KM 2003

|                                    |            |  |              |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 48242      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6306886233 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | COTTAGE    | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TAN-Y-BRYN |  |              |

This roadside cottage was constructed between 1823 and 1847. It consists of a 2-storey, 3 bay building of bare stone (although it was rendered) with a slate roof. It probably dates to the late 19th century. KM 2003

|                                    |                                  |  |              |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 48243                            | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6291585915 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | PUBLIC HOUSE                     | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | RHYDYPENNAU INN;THREE HORSESHOES |  |              |

A public house - Three Horseshoes - was founded here between the tithe survey of 1847 and the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition map of 1888. Now called the Rhydypennau Inn. The core of the inn is a 2-storey, 3 bay stone-built cement-rendered building in the late 19th century Georgian tradition. Various extensions have been tacked on to this core structure. KM 2003

|                                    |                   |  |              |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 48244             | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6289285943 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | DWELLING          | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TY NEWYDD;NANTCOL |  |              |

A dwelling was established here between 1847 and 1888. Originally called Ty Newydd, now Nantcol. It is now a modern brick-built bungalow. KM 2003

|                                    |         |  |              |
|------------------------------------|---------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 48245   | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6304086248 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | Cottage | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CHWAREL |  |              |

A cottage was established here between 1847 and 1888, immediately to the south of a small quarry. The cottage is 2-storey, stone-built and colour-washed under a slate roof. It is broadly in the mid-late 19th century vernacular tradition, although details such as the original 12-pane sash windows indicate more polite Georgian traits. KM 2003

|                                    |                  |  |             |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|-------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50448            | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN59438653  |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | STANDING STONE?  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Bronze Age? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | MAES GARREG LWYD |  |             |

A field name "Maes Garreg Lwyd" or "field of the grey stone" named on the parish tithe map and apportionment. Often field names with "Carreg Lwyd" in them are closely associated with the presence of Bronze Age standing stones.

|                                    |                    |  |          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50449              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN620859 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | DEFENDED ENCLOSURE | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Iron Age |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | RUEL UCHAF         |  |          |

An oval enclosure on a hillslope defended by two sets of banks and ditches. The inner set of defences are more D shaped than oval and measure 70m by 55m. These are offset within the oval enclosure which measures 111m by 68m. The enclosure is thought to be Iron Age in date and may have been used for coralling livestock.

---

|                                    |                    |  |          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50450              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN620859 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | General  |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | RUEL UCHAF         |  |          |

A geophysical and topographical survey was carried out on the enclosure at Ruel Uchaf, PRN 50449, on the 10th and 11th June, 2000. The survey was undertaken by RKM.

---

|                                    |            |  |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50451      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62318687 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | LYCH GATE  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | ST MICHAEL |  |            |

A lychgate for the parish church of St Michael in the village of Llandre. The lychgate was probably built in the early 18th century and was restored in 1995.

---

|                                    |                    |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50452              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62198704 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | DEFENDED ENCLOSURE | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Iron Age   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TYDDYN             |  |            |

A rectangular enclosure on the top of a hill, seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The enclosure measures approximately 46m x 41m with an entrance on the east side. There is an indication of an outer defence to the north.

---

|                                    |                 |  |             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50453           | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN61508812  |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | STANDING STONE? | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Bronze Age? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAE CARREG LWYD |  |             |

Field name "Cae Carreg Lwyd" or "field of the grey stone" named on the parish tithe map and apportionment. Such names are often associated with the presence of Bronze Age standing stones.

---

|                                    |                |  |             |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|-------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50454          | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN59528682  |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | ROUND BARROW?  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Bronze Age? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PANT Y CARNEDD |  |             |

The field name on the parish tithe map and apportionment is given as "Pant y Carnedd" which suggests the former presence of cairns, possibly Bronze Age round barrows.

---

|                                    |               |  |             |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50455         | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN61238631  |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | ROUND BARROW? | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Bronze Age? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GARN FRAITH   |  |             |

The field name on the parish tithe map and apportionment is given as "Garn Ffraith" which suggests the former presence of a cairn, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow.

---

|                                    |                    |  |             |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50456              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN59538671  |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | ROUND BARROW?      | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Bronze Age? |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CAE PANT Y CERNIDD |  |             |

The field name on the parish tithe map and apportionment is given as "Cae Pant y Cernidd" which suggests the former presence of cairns, possibly Bronze Age round barrows.

---

|                                    |                   |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50457             | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62428804 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | TANNERY           | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TANHOUSE DOLYBONT |  |            |

A tannery shown as "Tanhouse" on the 1845 tithe map and also shown on the 1891 and 1906 edition Ordnance Survey maps.

---

|                                    |                     |  |            |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50458               | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN63148979 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | FARMHOUSE           | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CERRIG CYRANAU ISAF |  |            |

An early 19th century farmhouse, now a listed building.

|                                    |                    |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50626              | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62608680 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | DWELLING           | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | LLYS BERW;BUTRELLS |  |            |

Butrells was built at the end of the 19th century. The village doctor, Dr Jones, and his family lived here from 1890 to 1920. Their daughter died in 1910 of tuberculosis and they built a mausoleum over her grave in the churchyard, PRN 50641.

---

|                                    |           |  |              |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50628     | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6275986304 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SHOP      | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PENYGROES |  |              |

A tailors shop established by John Edwards from Taigwynion. The shop was lined with shelves stacked with rolls of cloth, and a long counter was used to measure the cloth out on. Up to six tailors worked there. Amongst others, it supplied staff clothing for the Gogerddan estate and the red coats for the Gogerddan hunt. The business closed in the 1960s and the building converted into a private dwelling.

---

|                                    |               |  |              |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50629         | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6251886886 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | GENERAL STORE | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GLANNANT      |  |              |

A general stores was run from these premises in the late 19th century, but the business closed at the beginning of the 20th century. The building is now a private dwelling called Glannant.

---

|                                    |               |  |              |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50630         | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6285987275 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | PUBLIC HOUSE? | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | GLEBE INN     |  |              |

Location thought to be the site of the Glebe Inn. RJ2004

---

|                                    |             |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50632       | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62608688 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | POST OFFICE | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                |             |  |            |

The old Post Office was housed in a lean to adjoining Glan Ceiro. It moved from here to Albion House, PRN 50854, in the 1930s.

|                                    |                   |  |              |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50633             | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6264586556 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SHOP              | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | PANTYDDERWEN No.6 |  |              |

A cobblers workshop in a galvanised zinc shed adjoining Number 6, Pantydderwen. The building was still there in 2004 but had stopped being used as a cobblers just after the Second World War.

---

|                                    |                |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50634          | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62418688 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | PUBLIC HOUSE   | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | THE BLACK LION |  |            |

This building was once the Black Lion public house, said to date from the 1700s. The building ceased being a public house in 1917 when it became a private dwelling called Croesawdy.

---

|                                    |           |  |              |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50635     | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6234086744 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | DWELLING  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TY'N BEDW |  |              |

Two 19th century cottages were made into one house in the first part of the 20th century. At the end of the garden was a water powered electricity generator in a two storey building. This was later replaced by an artists studio.

---

|                                    |                 |  |          |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50636           | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN645879 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | GALLOWS?        | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | NANT Y GROGLWYD |  |          |

Tradition suggests that a field named Nant-groglwyd was the location where criminals were hanged in the 18th century. RJ 2004

---

|                                    |          |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50637    | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62348669 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | DWELLING | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                |          |  |            |

A cottage, on the path to Aelybryn, where it is reported that Tom MacDonald, author of "Y Tincer Tlawd" lived for a time at the beginning of the 20th century. The cottage was derelict in 2004.

---

|                                    |            |  |              |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50638      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN6273686336 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | CLUB HOUSE | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TY CLWB    |  |              |

This building was originally built for the Castell Gwallter Ivorite Lodge in 1853, which ceased in 1948. The building then became a private residence. RJ 2004

|                                    |              |  |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50639        | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62298694         |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | CEMETERY     | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Medieval?;Post Med |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | St MICHAEL'S |  |                    |

The graveyard for St Michaels church may have been close to the church itself originally, but over the centuries it has expanded to occupy the hillside to the north of the church. The graveyard is laid out in terraces on a very steep hillside and the whole slope is covered in trees. Closer to the north side of the church there is a yew tree, PRN 50642, which has been examined and thought to be over 1800 years old. The earliest gravestone dates to 1764 but there are references to the sexton finding bones that needed reburial earlier in the century. New burials are in the extension to the graveyard, PRN 50640.

|                                    |          |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50640    | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62358697 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | CEMETERY | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                |          |  |            |

A new cemetery for the church of St Michael, replacing PRN 50639.

|                                    |           |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50641     | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62348695 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | MAUSOLEUM | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                |           |  |            |

Mausoleum over the grave of the daughter of the local doctor who died from tuberculosis in 1910.

|                                    |       |  |                          |
|------------------------------------|-------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50642 | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62328691               |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | TREE  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Early Medieval?;Medieval |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                |       |  |                          |

A yew tree on the north-east side of St Michael's church was examined as part of a survey by the Conservation Foundation and thought to be over 1800 years old. The tree has three separate trunks rising from a single bole covered by a mound of earth.

|                                    |              |  |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50643        | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62508640 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | VICARAGE     | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | THE VICARAGE |  |            |

Vicarage built in the 18th century but a private dwelling in 2004.

---

|                                    |           |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50644     | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN63008622 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | DWELLING  | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | BRONCEIRO |  |            |

A dwelling shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

---

|                                    |             |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50645       | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62688690 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | CHURCH HALL | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | LLANDRE     |  |            |

This building dates to 1806, when it was built as a Church Grammar School, PRN 19846. It was no longer used as a grammar school from 1870 and it became the church hall. It is shown as a Sunday School on the 1891 and later edition Ordnance Survey maps. It fell into disuse in the 1990s and it had been converted into a private dwelling by the early 21st century.

---

|                                    |            |  |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50851      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN63278712 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SETTLEMENT | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TAIGWYNION |  |            |

A small settlement or hamlet shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1891.

---

|                                    |           |  |            |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50852     | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN59808651 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | FARMSTEAD | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | MOELCERNI |  |            |

A farmstead shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

|                                    |            |  |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50853      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62338622 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SHOP       | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med   |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | TAN-Y-COED |  |            |

A shop that closed following the death of its proprietor in 1920. The building is in use as a private dwelling in 2004.

---

|                                    |                  |  |            |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50854            | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62608688 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SHOP;POST OFFICE | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Modern     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | ALBION HOUSE     |  |            |

Albion House was built in 1910 as a grocers shop. The Post Office moved from PRN 50632 to Albion House in the mid 1930's. Albion House remained as the general store and post office until it closed in 2000. It is now a private residence.

---

|                                    |          |  |            |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|------------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50855    | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN62598695 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | WORKSHOP | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Modern     |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                |          |  |            |

From 1864, James and Iorwerth Williams worked as stone masons in a galvanised zinc shed situated between the road and the railway. The shed was later used by a timber merchant until it was demolished as part of road widening in the late 1960s.

---

|                                    |            |  |          |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|----------|
| <b>Cyfeirnod<br/>Record Number</b> | 50856      | <b>Cyfeirnod Grid<br/>Grid Reference</b> | SN625859 |
| <b>Math o safle<br/>Site Type</b>  | SCHOOL     | <b>Cyfnod<br/>Period</b>                 | Post Med |
| <b>Enw<br/>Name</b>                | CEIRO FACH |  |          |

One of Griffiths Jones circulating schools was established at Ceiro Fach in the late 18th century. The school was held in a small cottage on Ruel Uchaf land close to Aberceiro farm. In 1765/66 over 250 children and adults attended classes. The exact location of the building is uncertain, but there is a picture of it in the National Library of Wales.

---

AROLWG HANES  
**LLANDRE**  
HERITAGE AUDIT

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2004/30**

**Mehefin 2004**  
**June 2004**

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

Paul Sambrook & Jenny Hall (Trysor)

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

Gwilym Hughes

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

Swydd / Position: Cyfarwyddwr / Director

Llofnod / Signature ..... Dyddiad / Date 22/06/2004