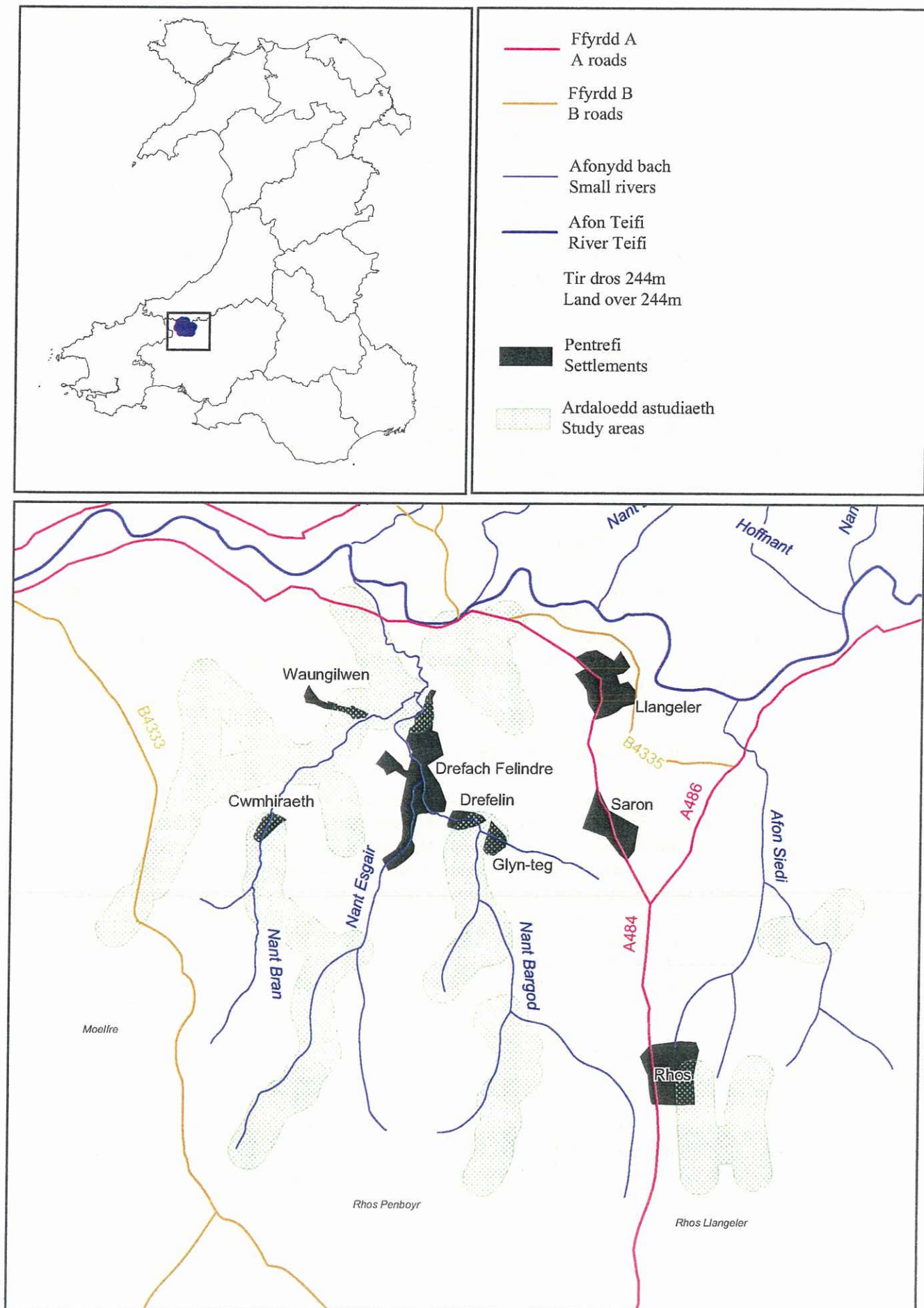


A R C H A E O L O G Y

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Map 1



The Neolithic period is also the period during which chambered tombs or *cromlechi* were built to house the dead. Such monuments are important indicators of the presence of stable Neolithic agricultural communities. Although there are no monuments of this kind close to the trackways examined by this project, there is evidence of one, possibly two, Neolithic cromlechs within the community. At Blaennanthrys, Llangeler is an important prehistoric ritual complex, which includes a pair of Bronze Age standing stones, named as *Ceryg y Rhoswar* by Daniel E. Jones in 1899 (Jones DE, 1899, p.35) and three large round barrows, see map 2. Nearby is the ruined cromlech of Carreg Samson. Daniel E. Jones (1899, p.32-33) describes this monument, which was also known as Yr Hen Lech at that time. He adds the testimony of an 80 year-old woman who had been raised at nearby Blaennanthrys farm and could remember playing on the cromlech as a child, when it was intact. Jones also notes that it was known as Coitan Arthur in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and that a depression in the capstone was said to be the thumb-mark of the giant who had placed it there. The location of a second cromlech, known as Llech-yr-ast, was described by Daniel E. Jones (1899, p.34). This had been demolished before living memory and only a few large stones marked its location in 1899. However, these examples of Neolithic burial chambers in the Llangeler district are evidence of the district being occupied, settled and farmed up to 6,000 years ago.

#### **1.2.4 Bronze Age (2,200BC - 700BC)**

During this period, farming communities took more and more of the land into cultivation. Evidence of Bronze Age settlements is still quite rare in the archaeological record in west Wales, but there is plentiful evidence for the activities of Bronze Age people, dominated by evidence of their burial sites. This comes in the form of cairns and barrows where the cremated remains of the dead were interred, usually in different cremation urns and standing stones, upright stones which may have performed several different functions.

There are several good examples of such sites in the study area, especially on the high ground to the south where numerous burial mounds, known as round barrows, are known, such as the ritual complex of round barrows and standing stones near Blaennanthrys, mentioned above, see Map 2. Fewer Bronze Age monuments survive in the farmed landscape, as centuries of agricultural activity and settlement have often reduced or removed evidence. There are no known surviving monuments in close proximity to the trackways studied for this report, although the “crug” element (PRN7729) of the farm of Hengrug Cynfarch is indicative of a “crug” or burial mound once having existed nearby. It also appears that there may have once been a significant concentration of Bronze Age burial mounds on Cefn Hiraeth (PRN10594), described by the antiquarian Richard Fenton in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but seemingly lost due to the land improvements of following decades.

Like their Neolithic predecessors, Bronze Age peoples used a range of stone tools in their daily hunting and farming chores, but also had developed the technology needed to produce metal tools to assist them in their labours. Fine Bronze Age axeheads, daggers and swords are found in Carmarthenshire that show us not only that the people who lived

and farmed here during the Bronze Age were technologically advanced, but also that they traded in metals and tools. There are currently no finds of metal tools in this area.

#### ***1.2.5 Iron Age (700BC – AD70)***

The archaeological record for the Iron Age 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. These are the hillforts, for which the period is noted. The Iron Age was 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.

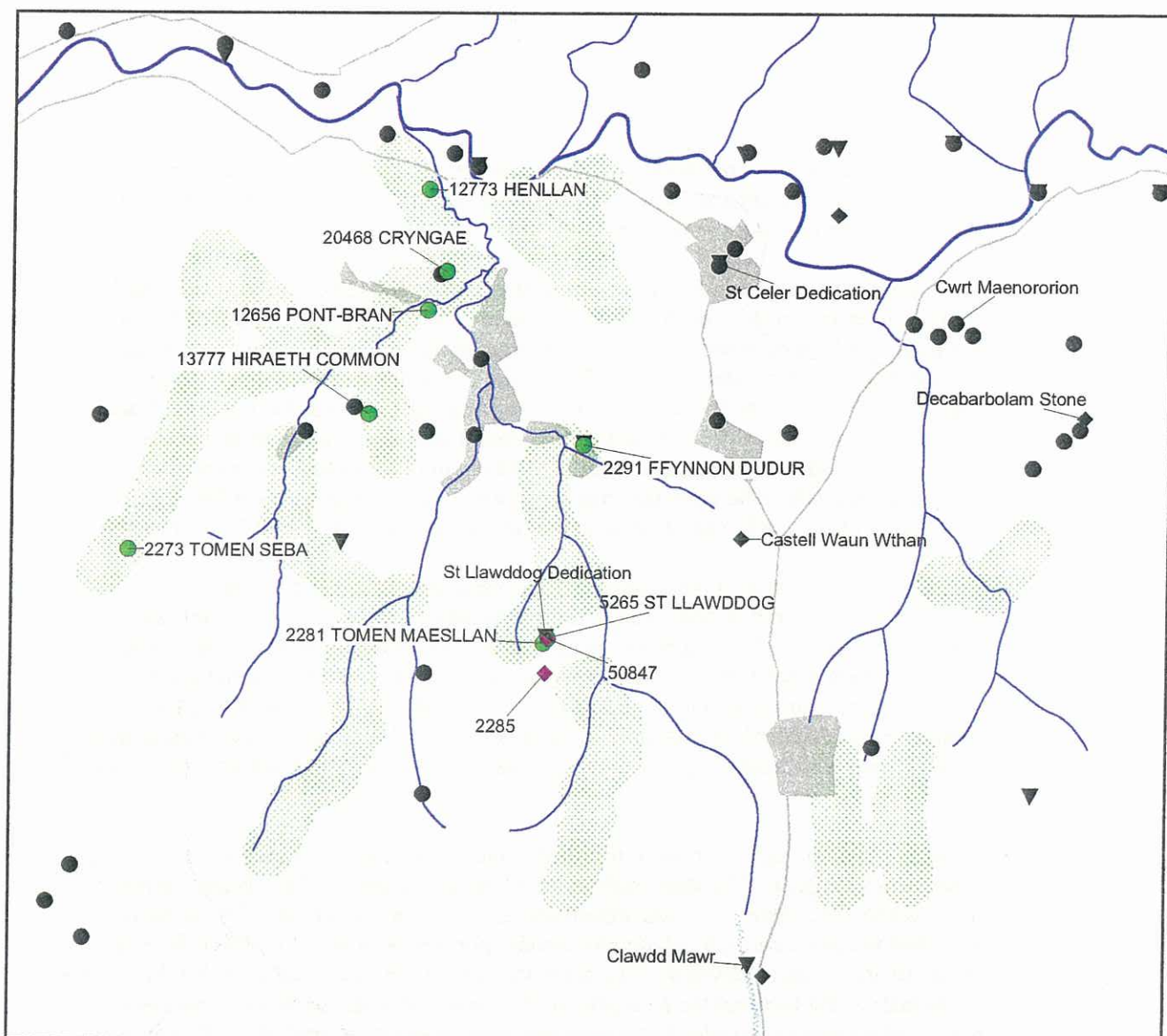
There are examples of such defensive sites within the area, see Map 2. In close proximity to two of the trackways studied for this report are Dinas Bran hillfort (PRN 2277) and the more substantial earthwork of Caer Blaenminog (PRN 2280), which are typical examples of hillforts in the district, positioned atop the steep slopes of the narrow river valleys that cut through the local landscape. There are at least another four such forts within Llangeler and Penboyr, named and described by Daniel E. Jones in 1899 as Y Gaerwen, Castell Blaennanthrys, Castell Henfryn and Caer Llwynbedw. The presence of these hillforts, together with other fine examples along the Teifi valley, and across neighbouring districts, indicates that extensive and permanent settlement and agriculture were present in the district during the Iron Age.

Despite the fact that hillforts were very important to Iron Age society, it is important to remember that the warrior class were supported by farming communities, with most of the population living in scattered farms, exploiting the natural resources of the area thoroughly. The identification of such sites is very important to understanding the society and economy of the period, but they are rarely found in Wales. Cambria Archaeology's excavation of a small iron age farmstead at Cwm Meudwy, Llandysul during 2003 was a rare exception that gave a valuable insight into what the homes of Iron Age farmers may have looked like, consisting of a small cluster of roundhouses and buildings protected by a strong, wooden palisade fence.

#### ***1.2.6 Roman (AD70 – AD410)***

Although there are no recorded sites within the community that can be positively ascribed to the Roman period, there is little doubt that the Roman world would have had an impact on the area and there are tantalising suggestions that future archaeological discoveries may yet show a very real Roman presence here.

Recent discoveries have shown that the degree to which the Roman presence extended beyond Carmarthen into west Wales was much greater than once thought. Once the conquest of Wales had been completed, by AD74, the Roman military presence soon diminished and within 50 years it was Roman trade and civic order that had the greatest



- Ffyrdd A  
A roads
- Ffyrdd B  
B roads
- Afonydd bach  
Small rivers
- Afon Teifi  
River Teifi
- Ardaloedd astudiaeth  
Study areas
- Pentrefi  
Settlements
- Tir dros 244m  
Land over 244m

#### Safleoedd yn yr Ardaloedd Astudiaeth *Sites in the Study Areas*

- ◆ Rhufeinig - Roman
- Canoloesol - Medieval

#### Safleoedd Eraill *Other Sites*

- ◆ Rhufeinig - Roman
- Canoloesol - Medieval
- ▼ Canoloesoedd Cynnar - Early Medieval

touched by all of these unhappy events, although there is now little detailed evidence of the social history of the district during this period.

During the medieval period, most of this area lay within the administrative unit of the Cantref or Hundred of Emlyn, in the Commote of Emlyn Uwch-Cych, with the castle of Newcastle Emlyn at its heart. 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, when numerous castles were established in the district. Some of these are within the Llangeler community area, and two examples of motte castles, which date to the late 11<sup>th</sup> or early 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, stand close to footpaths included in this survey. These are Tomen Sheba (PRN2273) and Tomen Maesllan (PRN2281), which have traditionally been thought of as outposts to Newcastle Emlyn castle, see Map 3. This area remained largely in Welsh hands until the 13<sup>th</sup> century, until finally annexed by the English crown in 1283. In the late 15<sup>th</sup> century Uwch-Cych was granted to Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Abermarlais, near Llangadog, one of Henry Tudor's staunchest supporters, with ownership reverting to the crown on his death in 1525. In 1536, under the reforms of the Tudor period, the area became part of the Hundred of Elvet in the county of Carmarthenshire

The church wielded considerable influence on society throughout the medieval period. Churches and monasteries held large estates and there was an example of a monastic estate or grange within Llangeler, at Cwrt Maenororion, near Pentre Cwrt. Maenororion was a grange of the Cistercian abbey at Whitland throughout medieval times, but when the monasteries and abbeys were dissolved by Henry VIII in the late 1540's, Maenororion became a Crown property. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Maenororion was purchased by the Lewes family of Llysnewydd mansion, near Drefach-Felindre, who retained ownership of the land there until the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The ecclesiastical parishes of Llangeler and Penboyr were probably created during the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. They were united into a single parish during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and now form the modern community of Llangeler. The parish churches of Penboyr (PRN5265) and Llangeler are both mentioned in 13<sup>th</sup> century sources and are likely to have much older origins, although their earlier history is unrecorded. In both cases, the medieval churches were replaced by new buildings during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Penboyr parish was also once served by a chapel-of-ease called Capel y Drindod, which stood on the banks of the Bargod, at the end of Pont y Capel between Drefach and Felindre. This church was in use in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, but had become a ruin by 1899, according to Daniel E. Jones (p.184). Llangeler still has a chapel-of-ease at Capel Mair, which was the grange chapel at Maenororion during medieval times. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Capel Mair was a ruin, but it was rebuilt in 1849. Of these ecclesiastical sites, only Penboyr parish church stands close to the route of a trackway included in this study.

### ***1.2.9 Post-medieval (1540-1900) & Modern (1900 – Present Day)***

Throughout most of this period, the Llangeler and Penboyr areas remained a rural

environment. The scattered farms and cottages of the area reflected the importance of agriculture to the population, but the district was served by the neighbouring towns of Llandysul and Newcastle Emlyn. Until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was little change experienced in the area, but the industrial period was to see important developments. Changes in land management and agricultural practice, improvements to the communications network and, of course, the growth of the woollen industry at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, helped create the landscape that we see today.

Throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, there was a steady movement towards adopting new and more efficient methods of farming the land. New technologies and new techniques were required in an age when population growth in the towns and countryside meant there were more mouths to feed. Pressure also inevitably came for an expansion of the area of farmed land. Most rural parishes in Wales still had considerable areas of unenclosed common land until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, especially in hilly area. Llangeler and Penboyr were no exceptions. Small parcels of lowland common such as Waun Gilwen, Meiros and Cwmhiraeth are shown on the parish tithe maps of 1839 and 1840, whilst the mountains at the southern margins of both parishes were largely characterised by open moorland. These commons were important to the pastoral economy of the region as they provided ample areas of summer grazing land for the stock from local farms. However, new land improvement techniques meant that such unproductive land was considered very suitable for enclosure, sale, improvement and settlement as a means of expanding the area of farmed land. The "Enclosure Movement" of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, led by the larger landowning estates, was very effective and gaining parliamentary approval for many hundreds of "Acts of Inclosure" across England and Wales, by which such common lands could be brought into production. The commons of Llangeler and Penboyr were enclosed relatively late in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Meiros was enclosed in 1855 and the remaining areas of common followed in 1866. New fields were carved out of the former parish commons, new farmsteads founded and new roads built to improve access. With time, settlement expanded onto these new lands and villages such as Rhos stand on land that was open moorland only 150 years ago.

The changes to the communication network were most evident with the construction of new roads by the Carmarthen and Newcastle Emlyn Turnpike Trust during the 1840s. Late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century map sources, including estate maps and the early Ordnance Survey maps, show that the parish road network was fairly well developed before the construction of the turnpike roads. Most of these early roads served only local traffic, and would have been frequented by farmers, shepherds and drovers going about their business. Coach roads along the Teifi Valley and from Carmarthen to Newcastle Emlyn also skirted the north and south of the district. Daniel E. Jones records in 1899 (p. 373) that an early coach road from Carmarthen passed through the southern part of the community, via Rhydgoch and Bwlchychdomen, to Newcastle Emlyn. By 1807, according to Jones (p.372) a new coach and mail road was opened, from Carmarthen to Cardigan, which passed through Llangeler village and Llysnewydd mansion. Jones (p.373) records "*Can Newydd i'ry Coach Mowr*" ("A New Song for the Great Coach") a fascinating ballad, written between 1820 and 1830 by an unknown author, about the coach ride through the district. The following excerpt gives a wonderful description of Rhos

study area, although it is quite possible that the road shown as the "Old Road to Newcastle Emlyn" shown on Fig.1, on page 25, would have been one of the roads in the area used by drovers passing through the area towards Pentrecwrt.

The arrival of the railway at Llandysul in 1864 and Newcastle Emlyn in 1895 (via Henllan) brought further changes to the area. The railway links to the outside world undoubtedly made possible the significant expansion of the local woollen industry during the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a development that has in many respects defined the character of this district for over 100 years

This short paper cannot do full justice to the history of the woollen industry in Llangeler community, but some of the key points in the development of the industry and the effect it had on landscape and society in the district can be outlined.

When Daniel E. Jones, who was himself the owner of the Teifi Woollen Mill at Pont-tyweli, published his history of Llangeler and Penboyr in 1899, there would have been many local inhabitants who could remember a time before the area became industrialised. Jones himself records that in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, there were very few woollen mills in the area. The first factory was built at Cwmpengraig in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and a few others followed, such as the original Dolwyon factory, built in 1820. These early factories were not industrial in their scale of operations, but wool was combed by hand and hand-spun on small wheels. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the introduction of newer machinery saw production rise and the number of factories begin to increase, although the 1871 census still recorded properties associated with the woollen industry, such as weavers and hosiers cottages. In 1899, Jones (p. 360-1) lists 24 woollen factories in Llangeler and Penboyr and 19 other workshops. He also records that there were at that time 260 weavers employed locally, and a similar number of women and children dependent on the industry. Importantly, Jones notes the effect that this had on the district;

*"Mae yr hanner can mlynedd cynydd sydd wedi cymeryd lle yn hanes y fasnach hon wedi dylanwadu i fesur helaeth ar bob cangen arall o waith yn y plwyfi. Mae y bythynod myglyd ac afiach wedi cilio, ac adeiladau newyddion prydferth wedi codi ymhob man; crefftwyr mewn gwahanol alwedigaethau wedi amlhau, ac mewn gwaith cyson; gwerth ardrethol tai yn gymaint nes ysgafnhau y baich ar yr amaethwyr. Mae gwaith i bob un a all ac a chwenych weithio, ac o ganlyniad mae nifer y tlodion yn llai mewn cyfartaledd i rif y boblogaeth nag mewn plwyfi cymydogathol. Caiff yr amaethwyr hefyd farchnad agos a pharod i lawer iawn o'u nhwyfau a gwell prisoedd yn fynych... Mae y fasnach hon hefyd wedi bod yn offerynol mewn rhan i gael gan gwmni y Great Western i estyn eu rheilffordd i Gastell Newydd Emlyn."*

"The last 50 years of growth that has occurred in this trade has influenced to a considerable degree every other form of industry in these parishes. The smoky and unhealthy cottages of old have vanished and new, attractive buildings have appeared everywhere; the number of craftsmen of all kinds have multiplied, and are in regular employment; the rateable value of houses has increased and thus reduced the burden on

the farmers. There is work for all who are able and willing to work, and as a result the number of poor people is less on average than found in neighbouring parishes. Farmers also have a readily available local market for many of their goods and better prices too... This industry has been instrumental in part in persuading the Great Western company to extend their railway to Newcastle Emlyn."

It could be added to these words that a cultural and social boom occurred alongside the economic upturn. Welsh language chapels and societies flourished throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with choirs, bands and eisteddfods enriching local cultural life. Fine chapels were built to serve the growing population at a time when Welsh nonconformity was at its strongest, but the Anglican community too was strong enough to see a new church, St Barnabas, built at Felindre in 1862-3. In "*Hanes Plwyfi Llangeler a Phenboyr*", Daniel E. Jones presents a valuable snapshot of the woollen industry at the end of a century of growth and development, but the 20<sup>th</sup> century was to see further expansion and many more changes to come.

The early 20<sup>th</sup> century history of the district is very much that of the continued growth of the woollen industry. By 1925, when activity peaked, there were over 50 mills in operation. The industry had been boosted by the First World War, as there had been a tremendous demand for flannel and other cloth to make uniforms for the troops. This was however the last great boom in the woollen trade here. The late 1920s and 1930s brought a slump and the industry declined. Brief respite came during the Second World War, when the demand for materials to make uniforms again rose, and a brief surge of activity occurred. By the late 20<sup>th</sup> century nearly all of the local woollen factories had ceased production, some had been destroyed by fire, and many were converted to alternative uses. Most can still be seen in the area, today now used as dwellings, holiday complexes or business premises. Only two woollen mills now operate in the district, namely the old Cambrian Mills, which is now known as the Teifi Mills and is managed as a working mill with public access by the National Museums and Galleries of Wales. Dolwerdd Mill (once called Green Meadow) is also open to the public and in production.

The Second World War brought other changes to the district. Remarkably, Llangeler was to form an important element in the plans to resist a Nazi invasion of the British Isles. Even today, a row of concrete cubes across Rhos Llangeler marks the line of the Western Command Carmarthen Stop Line, where British forces anticipated making a stand against the invaders. From here to the Tywi Estuary to the south, and northwestwards to Llangranog on the Ceredigion coast, occasional pillboxes and tank traps that formed the rest of the Stop Line can still be seen. The district also played host to Allied forces during the war. American soldiers were stationed at the Cilwendeg Mill (now the leisure centre). Italian and German prisoners-of-war also were commonly found working on local farms at the end of the war and for some years afterwards, and eastern European refugees and ex-servicemen also found homes in the area. One Czech citizen settled here and took ownership of the Dolgoch and Glanbargod woollen mills.

The decline of the woollen industry and the huge changes that have affected the agricultural sector, have greatly changed the district in recent decades. With less

### ***1.3.1 Recording trackways***

The following text will generally refer to "trackways" when discussing the roads, tracks and footpaths that have been studied by this project. "Trackway" is a neutral term, which carries no implications for past, present or future use or status. It also allows for the fact that over time the status and usage of some routes has either been upgraded or downgraded, for example, where a former parish road may today be used as a public footpath. The terminology of communications routes is notoriously difficult and many of the terms that are used, such as road or footpath carry connotations that may give a misleading impression of the status of a given trackway.

One of the first matters to resolve, when analyzing evidence for local trackways, was to map and document their histories in a structured and consistent format. Creating a digital map of the trackway network and relating this to a database recording information about each trackway was a fundamental first step.

Each of the trackways examined are unique in respect of their historical and topographical context. They are often also quite complicated in terms of their development. Although the local public footpath network has been unified as a network of defined and numbered routes in response to Countryside Act of 1949, most of the public footpaths recognized on the County Council's Definitive Map were not created by single events of construction. Instead, they tend to be an amalgam of roadways, trackways or footpaths that came into existence at different times and used for different reasons. To further complicate matters, 6 of the trackways selected for inclusion in this study are not presently recognized as public rights of way and do not have a Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number (see Map 20 for all the CCC footpath numbers.)

It was evident that each of the selected trackways looked at by this study had to be divided into its constituent segments in order to properly document its history. Segments were defined as each section of trackway that ran from a junction between two or more trackways to the next junction between two or more trackways, and so on. During the digital mapping process, each trackway segment was therefore treated as a separate entity. The segments are shown on Maps 9-18. Concurrently, a record was also created in the Sites and Monuments Record for each trackway segment, and allocated a unique Primary Reference Number, or PRN, the standard numbering system used for the regional Sites and Monuments Record (see Map 19 for PRNs). The digital mapping and numbering process included the 6 trackways that do not have public footpath status, thereby overcoming the problem created by the fact that they do not have an identifying county council footpath number.

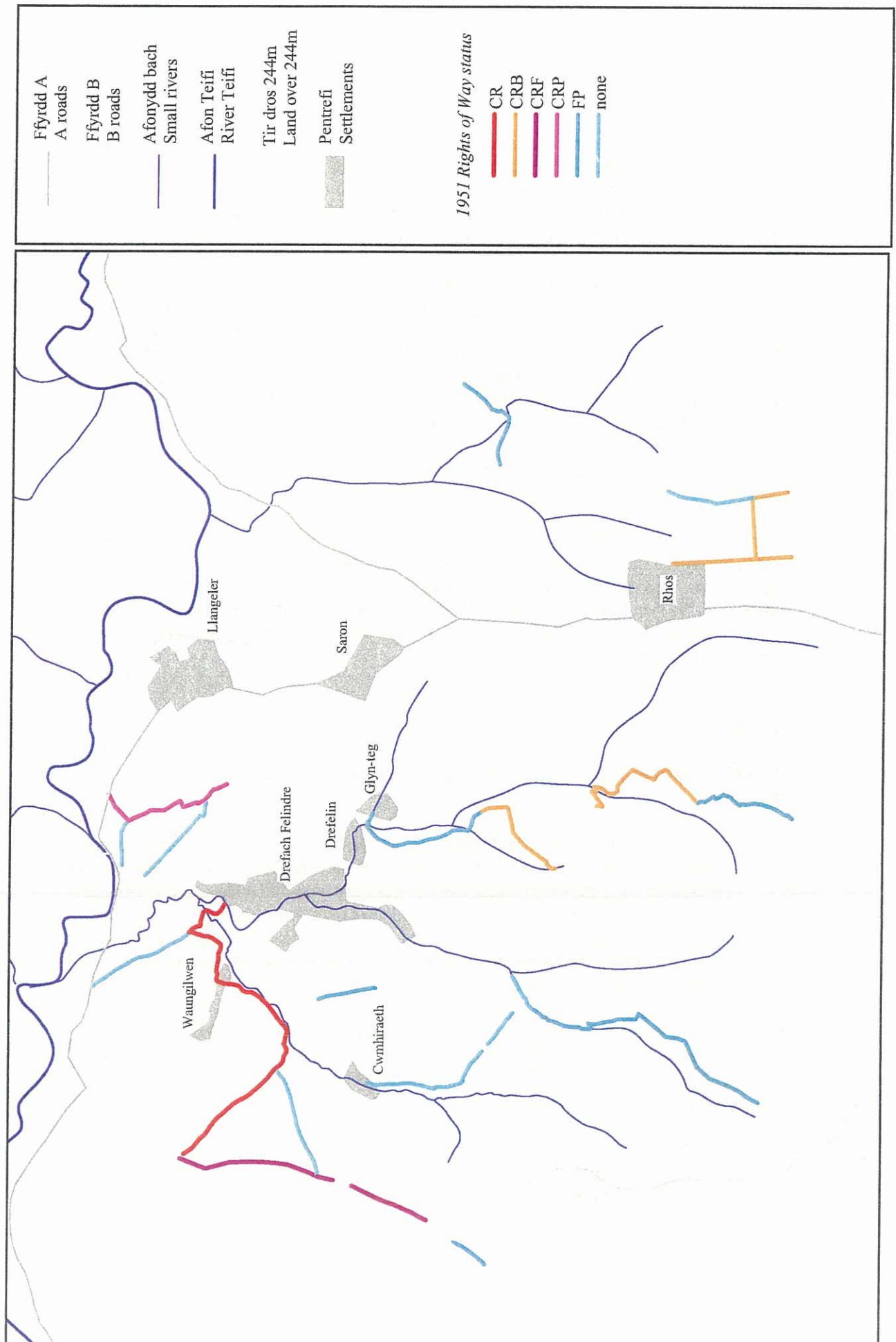
For example, the footpath numbered as 12/35 on Carmarthenshire County Council's Definitive Map of Rights of Way was broken down into 4 sections, numbered as PRNs 50400, 50401, 50402 and 50403 (see Map 12). In effect, each segment of footpath 12/35 was thereby treated as an historic landscape feature and a record created in the project database accordingly.

### ***1.3.2 Recording archaeology and history***

The digital mapping created for the project also had to be related to the regional Sites and Monuments Records, which holds information of all known archaeological and historical sites in Carmarthenshire. This was necessary to enable an assessment to be made of the historic resource that exists in proximity to each trackway. This is a fundamental element of the Llangeler Heritage Audit, which must not be thought of as a trackway survey, but rather as a heritage survey focused on select trackways.

The project brief requires that this report include details of all archaeological and historical sites found within 200m of the selected footpaths. To enable this information to be drawn from the Sites and Monuments Record, a 200m buffer zone was created around each trackway on the digital map to define the project study areas, see Map 6a. Gazetteer 2 of this report gives a full list of the archaeological and historical sites recorded within these buffer zones. The distribution of these sites in relation to the selected trackways is shown on Map 6b and Maps 9-18. Details of a total of 149 such sites are included within Gazetteer 2, ranging from prehistoric burial sites to Second World War military installations.

Maps 2, 3, 4 and 5 show the distribution of all recorded archaeological and historical sites by archaeological period within the district, including those outside the 200m buffer zones. In total, there are 388 sites recorded within Llangeler community, but the details of the sites that lay outside the buffer zones are not included in Gazetteer 2. The regional Sites and Monuments Record is maintained by Cambria Archaeology in Llandeilo and is accessible to the public, see 2.1. Contact details are provided at the front of this report. Basic information about all of the sites recorded within the community can also be found on the CARN webpages hosted by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) website (see [www.rcahmw.org.uk](http://www.rcahmw.org.uk) for details).

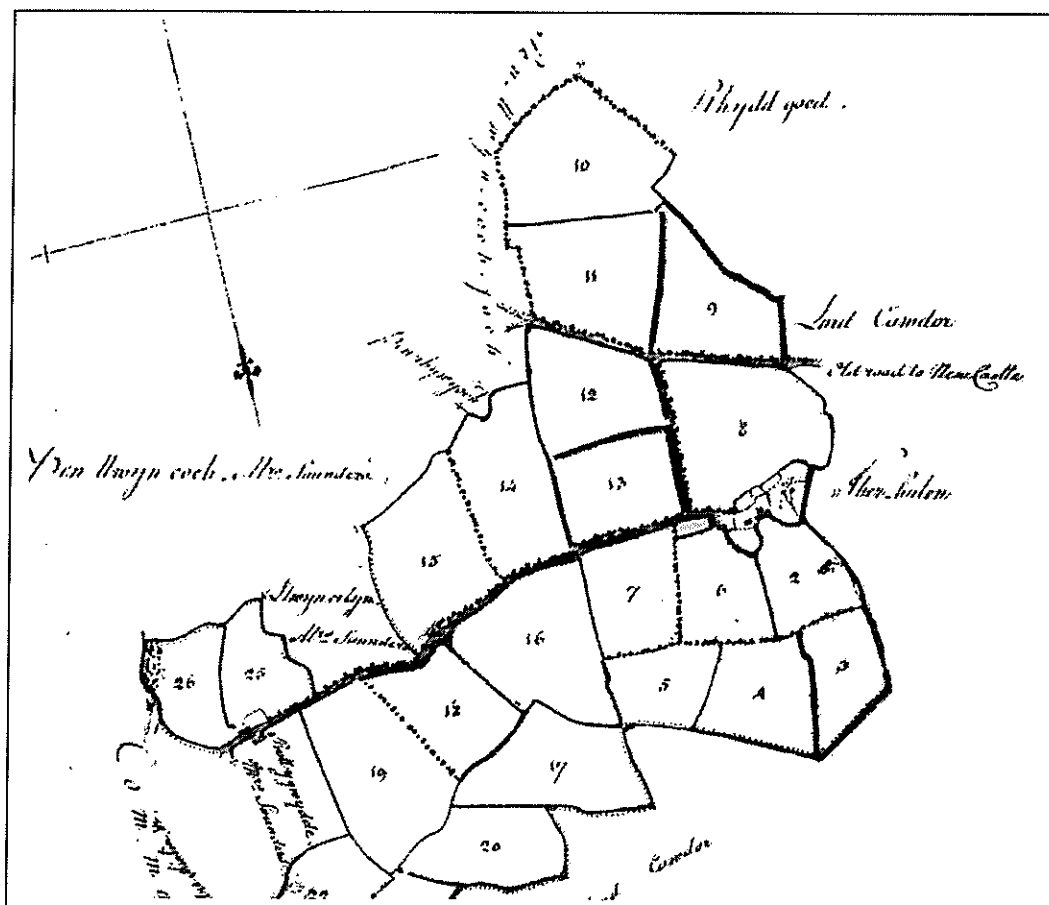


## 2.5 Historical Map Sources

### 2.5.1 Estate Maps

Before the first Ordnance Survey maps appeared during the early 19th century, the only accurate maps available for most of the country came in the form of estate maps, known as such as they mostly recorded ownership details for the larger land-holding estates. Estate maps tend to show only individual farm holdings, which means that there is rarely full coverage of any particular district. They can be found in bound map-books, or as loose maps and can date from any period between the mid-18th century and the 20th century (there are very few estate maps pre-dating the 1740s for southwest Wales).

For the purposes of this report, the map collections of the National Library of Wales and the Carmarthenshire Record Office were consulted, and those maps found to be relevant to the trackways selected for study were viewed. The earliest available estate maps seen for the Llangeler area date to the late-18th century. Coverage is not extensive, but those maps viewed were found to include useful information relating to settlement and field patterns and land use, as well as the pre-Ordnance Survey road and track network of the area. Information gathered from these maps has been entered into the project database and is reproduced in the Gazetteer of this report.



*Fig 1: A reproduction of part of an estate map for Blaenhalen c. 1800.*

### 2.5.3 Ordnance Survey 1831 (Old Series)

The 2 inch to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawings were the basis for the Old Series Ordnance Survey maps of England and Wales, which were produced at a 1 inch to 1 mile scale and record villages, hamlets, farms, dwellings, roads and railways. Field boundaries are not shown however, and they do not show minor trackways or footpaths. Frequent revisions throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century also mean that the Old Series maps give much more detail than is provided by the Original Surveyors Drawings. Archaeological sites are shown as well as geological information. The David & Charles editions of these maps, published 1969-71, are exceptionally useful.

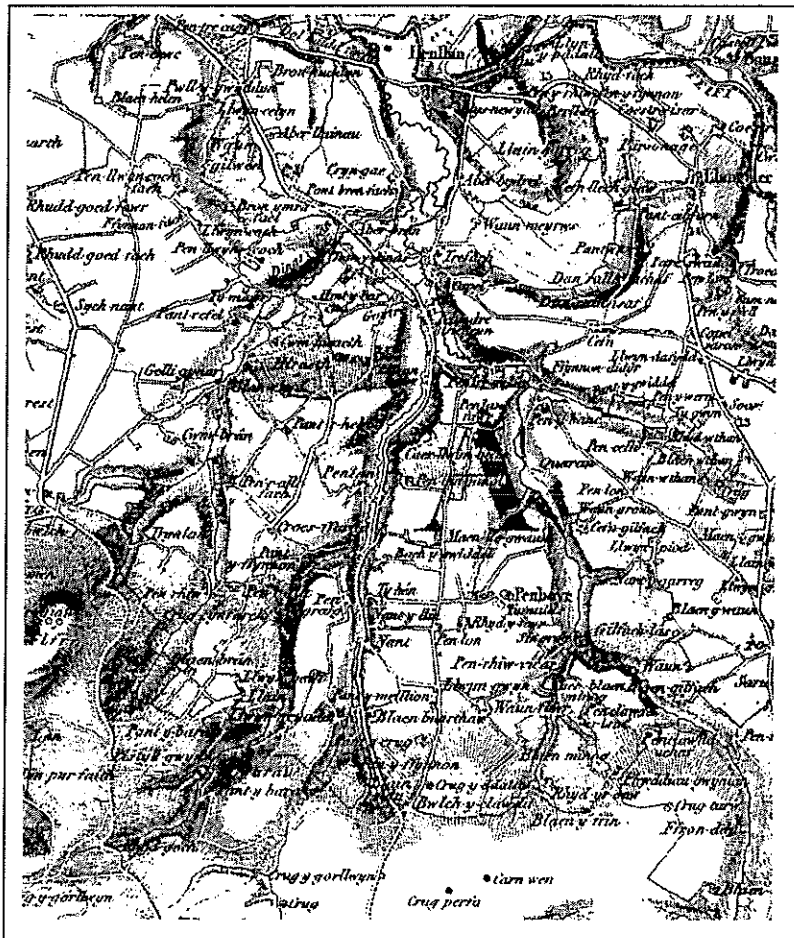


Fig.3: A section of the 1831 Ordnance Survey (Old Series) Map covering a similar area as shown by Fig.2 and based on the Budgen map.

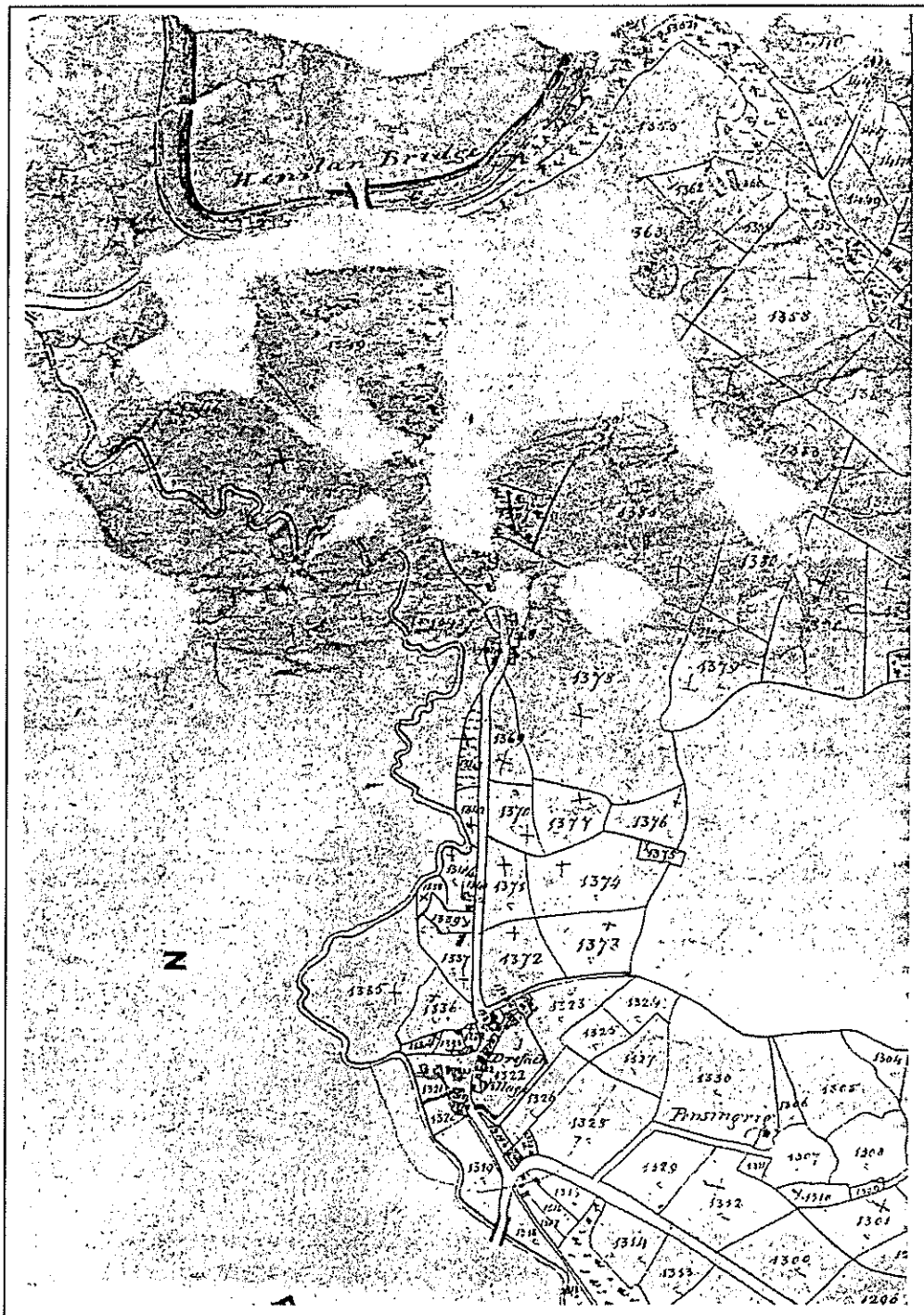


Fig.4: A section of the Llangeler parish tithe map of 1839. This shows some of the damage to the map kept at the National Library of Wales.

### *2.5.5 Inclosure Award Maps 1855 & 1866*

A combination of land pressure through population growth and improvements in agricultural practice and technology, led to a movement to extend the area of cultivated land across the country. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, extensive areas of uncultivated land remained in the landscape. Mostly this comprised upland moorlands, used since time immemorial as common pasture for lowland communities, such as existed on Mynydd Castell Newydd or Rhos Llangeler, to the south of the study area. Some parcels of lowland common land also survived, local examples being Meiros, near Llangeler, and Cwmhiraeth common.

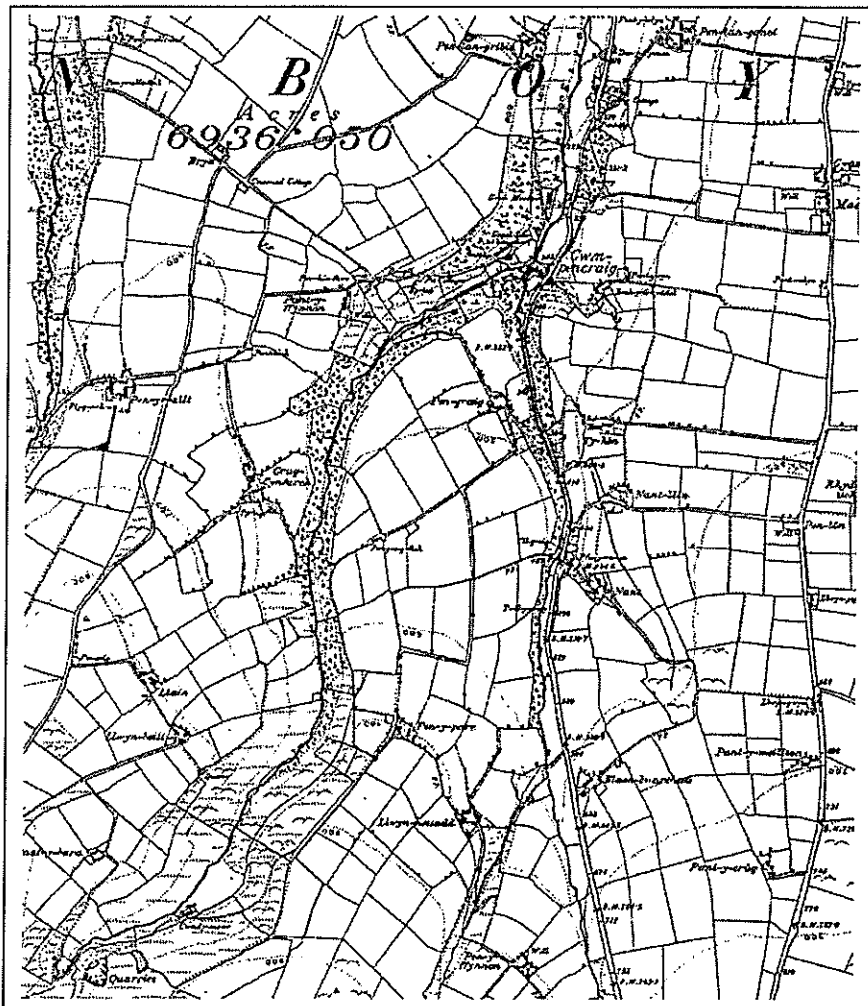
The process of enclosing and cultivating such open common land was usually driven by large landowning estates. Common land could only be enclosed legally with the permission of parliament and as a result a large number of Parliamentary Acts of Inclosure were passed at Westminster during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. In each instance, a map and schedule were prepared for the affected land, showing the area to be enclosed and also details of ownership, as the newly enclosed ground would be divided into neat parcels and sold into private hands.

The enclosure of common lands in Llangeler and Penboyr parishes occurred relatively late, with Acts of Parliament dating to 1855 (Waun Meiros common) and 1866 (for Llangeler, Penboyr and Cilrhedyn parishes). The maps that were drawn up at this time are of great historical interest. They show the extent of the common land that had been enclosed and also how it was divided into new holdings. Interestingly, "stopped up roads" across the old Rhos Llangeler common are shown along with a series of new access trackways and public watering places.

### 2.5.6 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1891 (County Series)

The Ordnance Survey was engaged in both 1:2500 (25 inch to 1 mile) and 1:10560 (6 inch to 1 mile) surveys of the country throughout the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Accurate mapping for purposes of land ownership identification was by now an increasingly compelling reason for more detailed maps than had been possible in earlier decades. Both the 1:2500 and 1:10560 series show remarkable detail. The numbering of field parcels, and the labelling of every field with its acreage, shown on the 1:2500 scale maps is an obvious sign of the importance of mapping to landowners. The Llangeler and Penboyr area was surveyed during 1887, the 1:10560 scale maps being published in 1891. One of the most interesting aspects of the maps covering the Llangeler and Penboyr area is that the woollen industry is represented essentially as a cottage industry, with relatively few, small woollen mills in the district. Road, trackways and footpaths are shown in great detail, although there is no differentiation between public and private routes.

Fig.7: A section of the 1891 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map



### *2.5.8 Land Valuation Maps 1910-11*

The Finance Act of 1909-1910 was enacted in order to levy a new property tax. A nationwide survey was carried out of all properties, recording details of each property's owner, occupier and value. Ordnance Survey maps were used to identify each property, with details then entered into Field Books. The map records and the surviving field books are held at the Public Records Office, Kew Gardens. In west Wales, County Archive Offices hold some copies of the record maps, although coverage is incomplete.

The Llangeler and Penboyr area was covered by the Inland Revenue's Dyfed Valuation Office, which produced almost 1700 maps of Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire c.1910-11. Only partial coverage of the Llangeler district is available at the Carmarthenshire Record Office, Carmarthen. This project has not viewed the collection held at Kew Gardens.

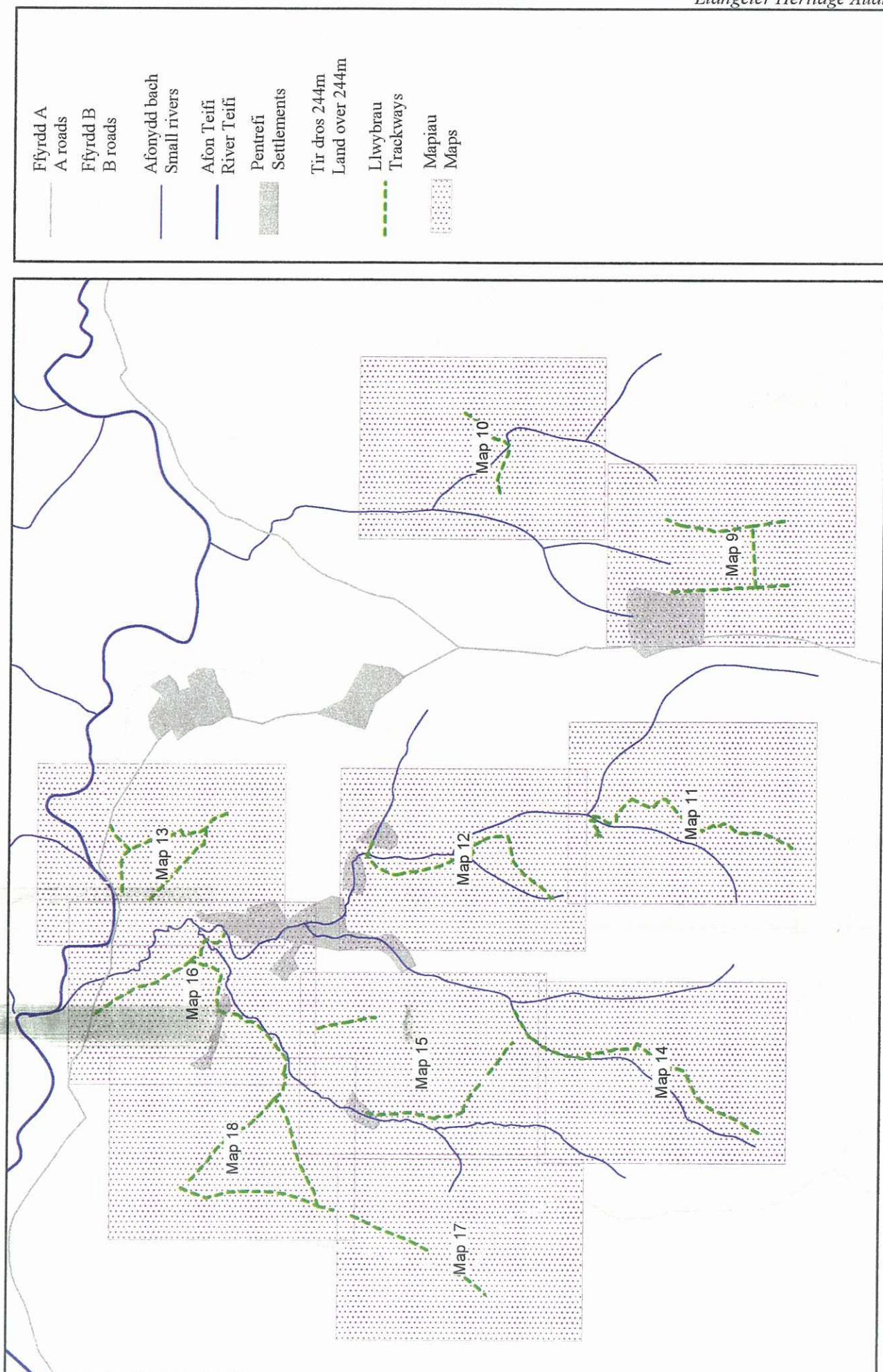
### *2.5.9 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 1964 (Provisional Edition)*

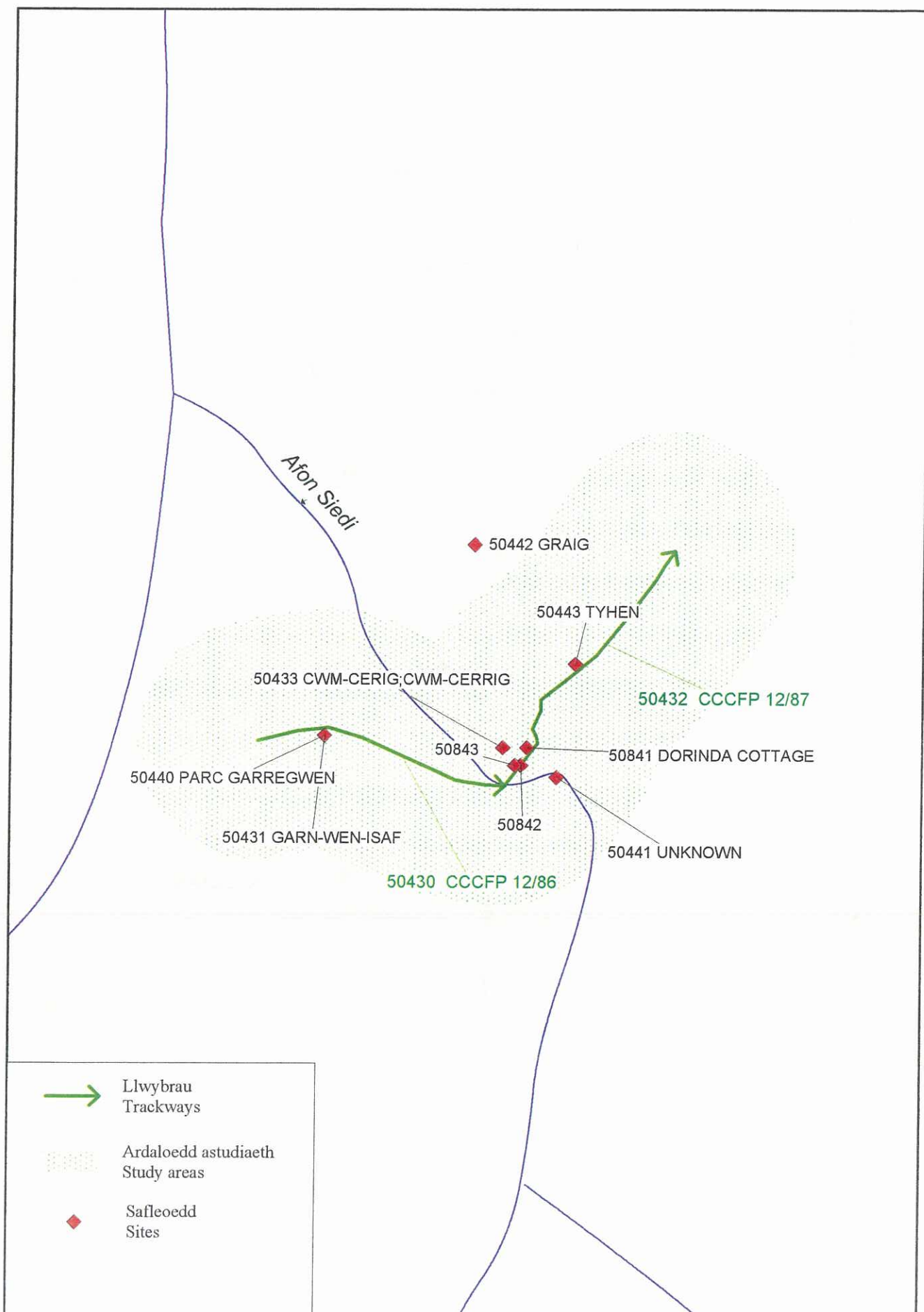
Further resurveying occurred after the Second World War, and all Ordnance Survey maps since that time have shown the National Grid. By the 1960s, more up to date road classification was shown on Ordnance Survey maps and Public Rights of Way were shown for the first time. The information was derived from the definitive rights of way maps prepared by the local authorities, although the quality and quantity is very variable.

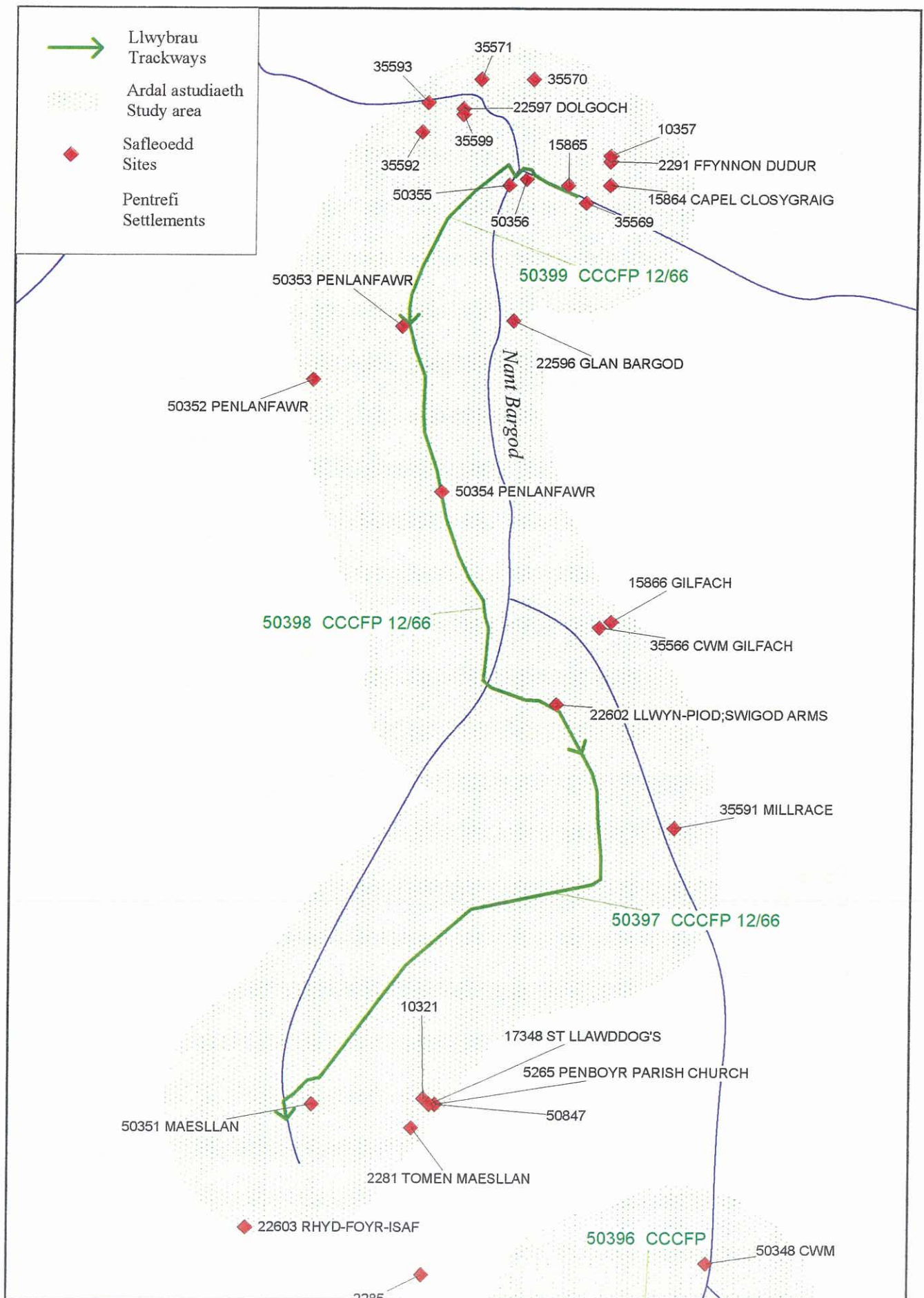
The 1964 (Provisional Edition) of the 1:10560 series was consulted, as it served for many years as the base map for the Regional Sites and Monuments Record for the region. Cambria Archaeology has a full set of this series for the old county of Dyfed, on which are shown the locations and reference numbers for all sites recorded in the SMR until 2001, when digital mapping replaced the old system. These base maps remain a useful archive and marginal notes give information that is not available elsewhere for some sites.

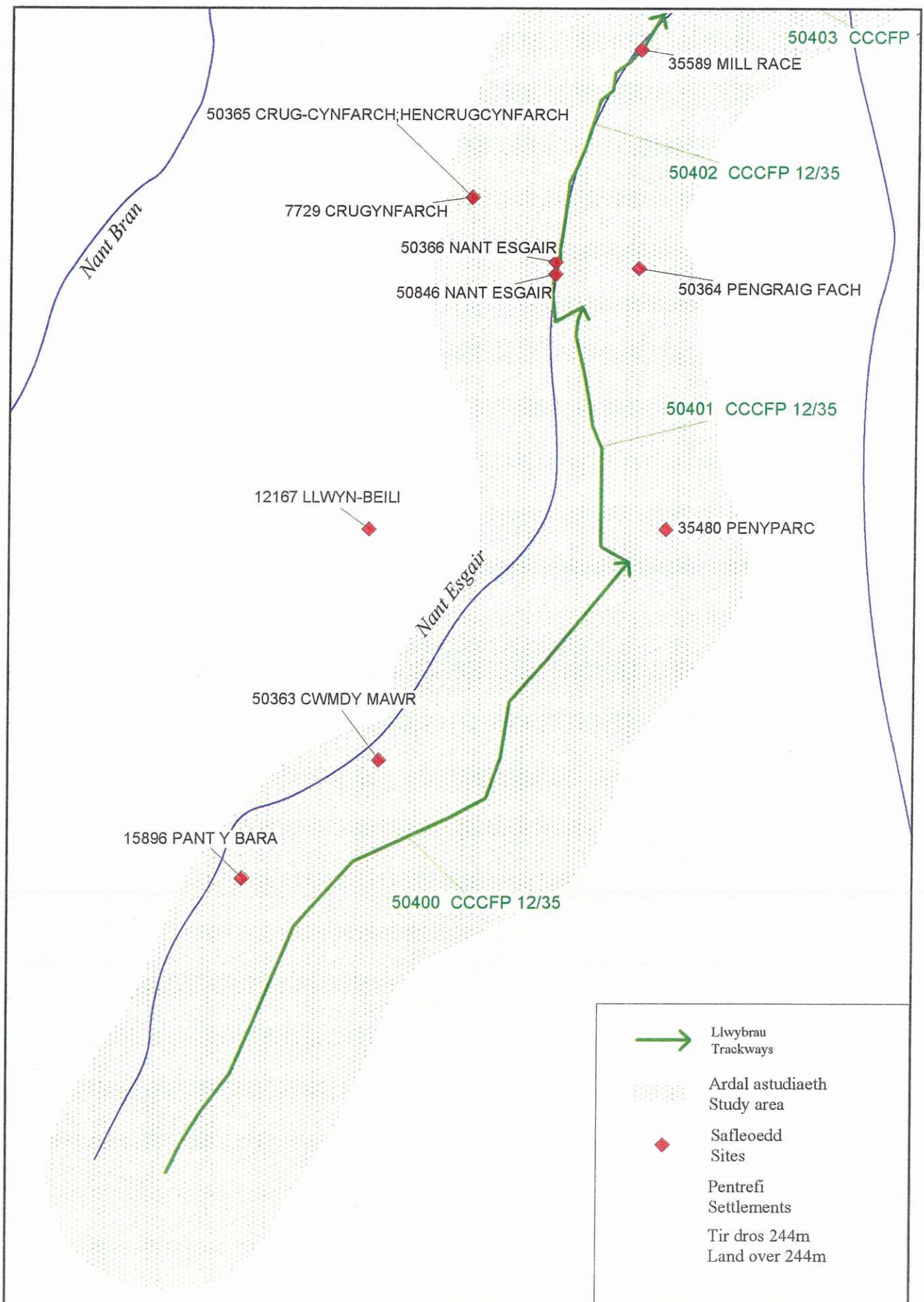
### *2.5.10 Ordnance Survey 2003 Digital Map (Coflein)*

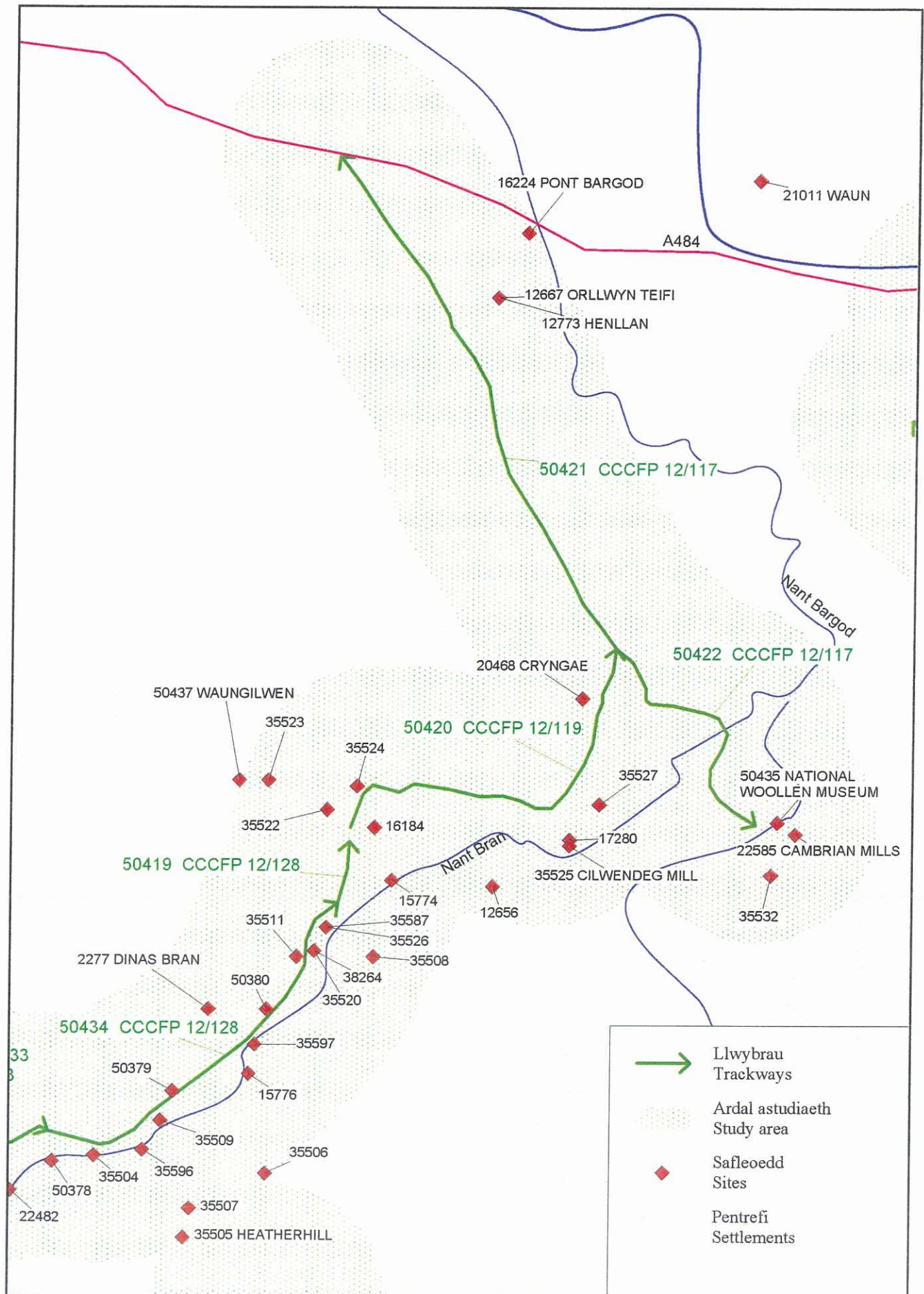
Since 2004, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) have provided an internet service called Coflein (available through the RCAHMW website <http://www.rcahmw.org.uk>) that allows public access to digital maps showing sites recorded in the National Monuments Record (NMR). This is not as extensive as the Regional SMR and therefore relatively few sites are shown for the Llangeler area.

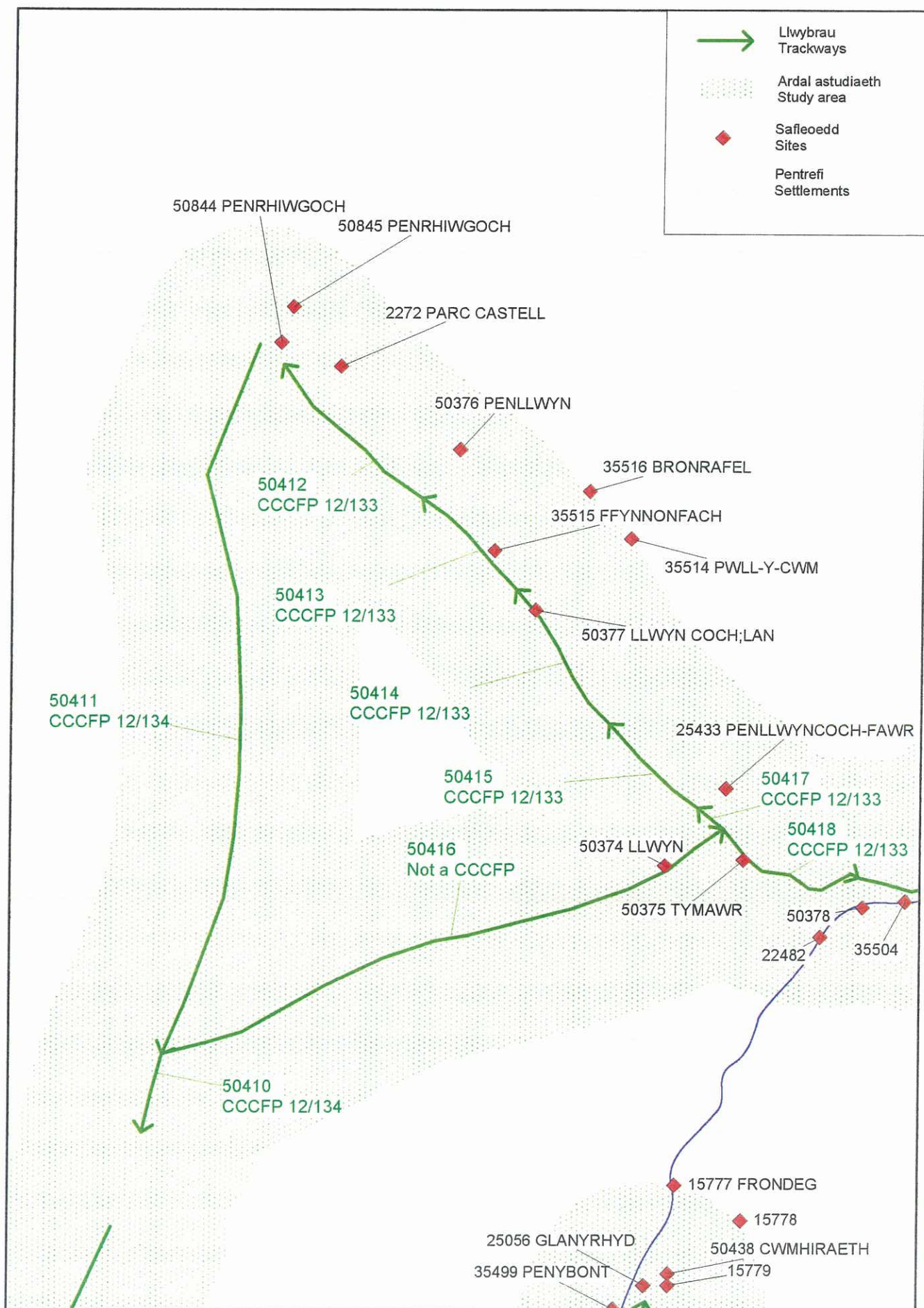










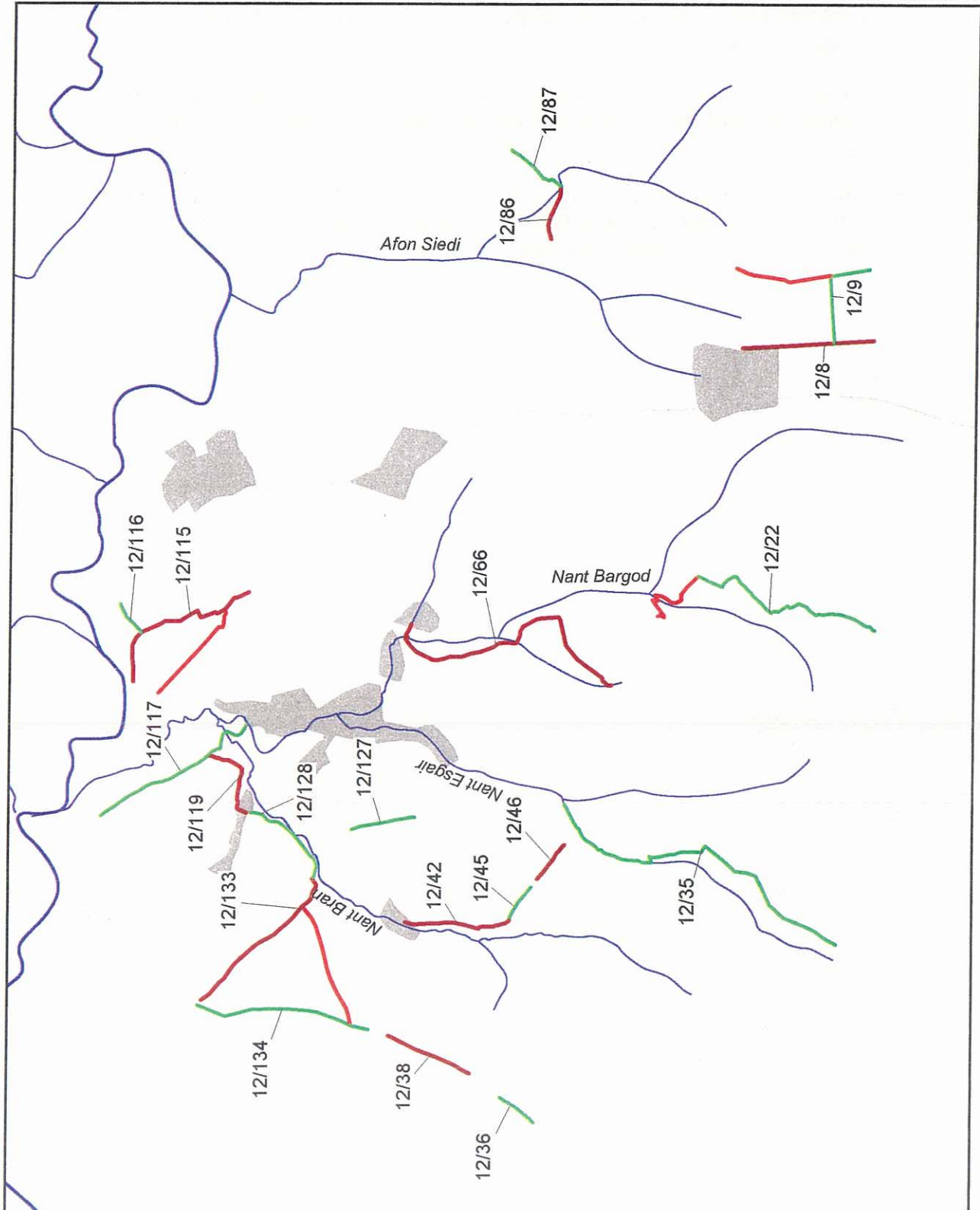


**Llwybrau  
Cyngor  
Sir Caerfyrddin**

Defnyddir tri lliw i ddynodi'r llwybrau er mwyn helpu gwahaniaethu rhwng llwybrau gyda gwahanol cofnodrifau. Nid oes cofnodrif gan y Cyngor Sir ar gyfer y llwybrau sydd wedi eu dangos mewn coch.

**Carmarthenshire  
County Council  
Footpaths**

Three colours are used to denote the trackways in order to show separately numbered footpaths. There are no County Council footpath numbers for those marked in red.



**50386***Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/8*

<b>Map Source</b>	<b>Shown</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	Unenclosed land
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	Common land, Llangeler 1839
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a track or path, XXIII.NW
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a roadway on the 2nd edition (XXIII.NW)
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Classified as "Other road" on OS 1964 map (SN33NE and SN 33SE)

**Description:**

This straight trackway forms part of CCC footpath number 12/8, along with PRNs 50387 and 50388. It runs south from the southern end of PRN 50387 where a track (PRN 50389) adjoins from the east. It runs south to join an east-west road across the former Rhos Llangeler common. The trackway is reported to be 3-4m wide, with a solid surface, with hedges or fences on either side.

The trackway is not shown on Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1891 as the trackway system to the south of Rhos village was laid out in 1866 as part of the enclosure of Mynydd Castell Newydd common land. The most important historical feature visible along this trackway therefore is the surrounding field system (PRN 50342), with its straight and regular field boundaries, characteristic of 19th century common land enclosures. Copies of the Inclosure Award map are kept at the National Library of Wales and Carmarthen County Record Office. During the late 19th century and early 20th century, the trackway seems to have been part of the parish road network, and mid-20th century Ordnance Survey maps classify it as an "Other Road." By the late 20th century, and confirmed by early 21st century digital Ordnance Survey maps, it is defined as a "Track."

The registration map annotated by the parish council for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 shows it as a CRB. It was also noted as being "maintained at public expense." CRB was defined as a "Public carriage or Cart Road or Green (unmetalled) Lane mainly used as Bridleway"

50388

*Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/8*

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	Unenclosed land
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	Common land, Llangeler 1839
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Marked on the OS 1st edition as road. The land had been enclosed in 1866.
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a road on the 2nd edition (XIV.SW)
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Classified as "Other road" on OS 1964 map (SN33NE and SN 33SE)

**Description:**

This straight trackway forms part of CCC footpath number 12/8, along with PRNs 50387 and 50386. It runs south from an east-west road at the southern end of Rhos village and joins PRN 50387 where a track adjoins from the west. The trackway is reported to be 3-4m wide, with a solid surface, with hedges or fences on either side.

The trackway is not shown on Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1891 as the trackway system to the south of Rhos village was laid out in 1866 as part of the enclosure of Mynydd Castell Newydd common land. The most important historical feature visible along this trackway therefore is the surrounding field system (PRN 50342), with its straight and regular field boundaries, characteristic of 19th century common land enclosures. Copies of the Inclosure Award map are kept at the National Library of Wales and Carmarthen County Record Office. During the late 19th century and early 20th century, the trackway seems to have been part of the parish road network, and mid-20th century Ordnance Survey maps classify it as an "Other Road." By the late 20th century, and confirmed by early 21st century digital Ordnance Survey maps, it is defined as a "Track."

The registration map annotated by the parish council for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 shows it as a CRB. It was also noted as being "maintained at public expense." CRB was defined as a "Public carriage or Cart Road or Green (unmetalled) Lane mainly used as Bridleway"

There are several historical features recorded close to its course. These include the Welsh Independent Chapel, Seilo (PRN 15885) and a former smithy (PRN 22803). A short distance to the northwest are two other places of worship, namely Bryn Saron Independent Sunday School (PRN 15884), which was the original Independent chapel at Rhos, and the 20th century Anglican Church of St James.

## 50390

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/9

Map Source	Shown	Comment
Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811	No	Unenclosed land
Parish Tithe Map	No	Common land, Llangeler 1839
Ordnance Survey First Edition	Yes	Only the northern half exists as a trackway leading to Triol maen gwyn. The southern part doesn't exist.
Ordnance Survey Second Edition	Yes	Marked as a roadway on the 2nd edition (XXIII.NW)
Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition	Yes	Classified as "Other road" on OS 1964 map (SN33NE and SN 33SE)

**Description:**

This trackway runs north from an east-west road across the former common to meet PRN 50389 and PRN 50391. It forms CCC footpath number 12/9 with PRN 50389. The trackway is reported as having hedges or fences on either side.

The trackway is not shown on Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1906. Around the end of the 19th century, it was added to the trackway system to the south of Rhos village was laid out in 1866 as part of the enclosure of Mynydd Castell Newydd common land. The most important historical feature visible along this trackway therefore is the surrounding field system (PRN 50342), with its straight and regular field boundaries, characteristic of 19th century common land enclosures. Copies of the Inclosure Award map are kept at the National Library of Wales and Carmarthen County Record Office. During the early 20th century, the trackway seems to have been part of the parish road network, and mid-20th century Ordnance Survey maps classify it as an "Other Road." By the late 20th century, and confirmed by early 21st century digital Ordnance Survey maps, it is defined as a "Track."

The registration map annotated by the parish council for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 shows it as a CRB. It was also noted as being "maintained at public expense." CRB was defined as a "Public carriage or Cart Road or Green (unmetalled) Lane mainly used as Bridleway"

A public watering pond, Ffynnon Christmas (PRN 50341) is shown on the 1866 Llangeler Common enclosure award map at the southern end of this trackway. Also to south is an extensive conifer plantation, planted during the mid-20th century.

50392

*Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number:*

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	Unenclosed land
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	Common land, Llangeler 1839
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a road XXIII.NW
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a roadway on the 2nd edition (XIV.SW)
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Classified as "Other road" on OS 1964 map (SN33NE and SN33SE)

**Description:**

This short section of trackway leads northwards from track PRN 50391 to the east-west road south of the village of Rhos. It is not part of the CCC footpath network. It is reported as having hedge/walls on either side and is hard surfaced.

The trackway is not shown on Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1891. The trackway system to the south of Rhos village was laid out in 1866 as part of the enclosure of Mynydd Castell Newydd common land. The most important historical feature visible along this trackway therefore is the surrounding field system (PRN 50342), with its straight and regular field boundaries, characteristic of 19th century common land enclosures. Copies of the Inclosure Award map are kept at the National Library of Wales and Carmarthen County Record Office. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the trackway seems to have been part of the parish road network, and mid-20th century Ordnance Survey maps classify it as an "Other Road." By the late 20th century, and confirmed by early 21st century digital Ordnance Survey maps, it is defined as a "Track."

## 50394

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/22

Map Source	Shown	Comment
Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811	No	The map is not distinct at this point but it does not appear to be shown.
Parish Tithe Map	Yes	The first section of this segment to Penclawdd isaf farmyard is shown in 1840 but the track does not exist beyond that point.
Ordnance Survey First Edition	Yes	The first section of this segment to Penclawdd isaf farmyard is shown in 1891 as trackway (two solid lines). On the south side of the farmyard a footpath is denoted heading to Rhyd yr Onw
Ordnance Survey Second Edition	Yes	The first section of this segment to Penclawdd isaf farmyard is shown in 1891 as trackway (two solid lines). On the south side of the farmyard a footpath is denoted heading to Rhys yr Onw
Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition	Yes	The first section of this segment to Penclawdd isaf farmyard is shown in 1891 as trackway (two solid lines). On the south side of the farmyard a footpath is denoted heading to Rhys yr Onw

#### Description:

This trackway forms part of the CCC footpath 12/22 along with PRNs 50393, 50395 and 50396. This trackway runs northwards from PRN 50393 at Rhyd yr Onw to join 50395 just north of Penclawdd Isaf.

This trackway is not shown by the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing, but appears to be represented on the 1831 1 inch:1 mile Ordnance Survey map. This shows the section of trackway between Penclawdd Isaf and the road to the north, as well as part of its continuation southwards towards Rhyd-yr-onw, but this area is obscured by farm names overwritten across the line of the trackway. The 1840 parish tithe map shows a clearer picture and does not show this southern part of the trackway connecting to Rhyd-yr-onw, but rather turning southwards towards Ffrydiau Gwynion. The 1891 Ordnance Survey map shows the whole trackway, with the section not represented on earlier maps now shown as a footpath. 20th century maps represent the trackway in the same manner.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was "continuing from Rhydyronw as CRB to Penclawdd Isaf, branching outside fieldgate 68 to Ffrydiau Gwynion. Continuing through Penclawdd Isaf farmyard". A CRB was defined as a "Public Carriage or Cart Road or Green (unmetalled) Lane mainly used as Bridleway"

There are several points of historical interest along or near this trackway. Near its southern end is the site of the farmstead which apparently was called Rhyd-yr-onw on the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing map (PRN 50345), but which had disappeared by the time of the 1831 1 inch:1 mile Ordnance Survey map. The trackway passes through the farmyard of Penclawdd Isaf farm at its northern end. To the northwest, on a prominent spur on the opposite side of a tributary stream of the Nant Bargod, stand the earthwork remains of an Iron Age hillfort, Caer Blaen Minog (PRN 2280). Views of this site may be obscured by the woodland that occupies the slopes of the spur.

## 50396

*Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number:*

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	Yes	Shown as part of a trackway depicted by two parallel dotted lines heading from Penboyr parish church south eastwards towards the unenclosed land.
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	Yes	Shown as part of a trackway depicted on the 1840 Penboyr map by two parallel dotted lines heading towards from Penboyr parish church south eastwards towards the unenclosed land.
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway depicted on the 1891 OS map by two parallel dotted lines. There are a footbridge and ford shown at the crossing over the Nant Bargod.
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	No	Shown as a trackway depicted on the 1891 OS map by two parallel lines, dotted on the west side of the river. There are a footbridge and ford shown at the crossing over the Nant Bargod.
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway depicted on the 1891 OS map by two parallel dotted lines. There are a footbridge and ford shown at the crossing over the Nant Bargod.

**Description:**

This trackway forms part of a trackway that has no CCC footpath designation, along with PRN 50395. It runs westwards from the western end of PRN 50395, at its junction with CCC footpath 12/68. This trackway then crosses a tributary of the Nant Bargod, where there is a ford (PRN 50350) and a footbridge (PRN 50349) over the stream. The track doglegs back to join the road at Penrhiw Vicar which leads up to Penboyr parish church.

This trackway appears on all maps consulted since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, linking Penboyr parish church with the farms and cottages of the area to the southeast.

There are a small number of sites of historical interest along this trackway. At its western end is the former farmstead of Penrhiw Vicar (PRN 50347), which is shown on all maps since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, although it is not named on that map. There is a small abandoned cottage site just to the north of the trackway. This cottage was called Cwm (PRN 50348) and was occupied in the early 19th century, but empty by the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The Iron Age hillfort of Caer Blaen Minog (PRN 2280) stands on the high spur to the south of the trackway.

## 50398

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/66

Map Source	Shown	Comment
Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811	No	Not shown on the 1811-12 map. However, its northern part is shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map that is based on the 1811-12 map.
Parish Tithe Map	No	Not shown
Ordnance Survey First Edition	Yes	Shown as a pathway, marked as a footpath
Ordnance Survey Second Edition	Yes	Shown as a pathway, marked as a footpath
Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition	Yes	Shown as a pathway, marked as a footpath

**Description:**

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath 12/22 along with PRNs 50397 and 50399. It runs northwards from PRN 50397, along the western side of the Nant Bargod to Penlanfawr.

The trackway is not shown on the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing, but is shown, in part, on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map that is based on that survey. The 1831 map shows the northern half of the trackway, but it peters out and does not appear to lead anywhere. The 1840 parish tithe map does not show this trackway, but the 1891 Ordnance Survey map shows it in full, apparently classed as a footpath following field boundaries for much of its route. Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show a similar picture.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was "Branching at Llwynpïod at field 754 and 756, continuing to the end of field 849 and branching along through Penlanfawr farm". It is slightly unclear as to the nature of the trackway but there is probably a stronger case for saying it was a footpath.

There are a number of features of historical interest along this trackway. Near the southern end once stood a cottage named on late 19th century maps as Llwynpïod, but which was also known as a tavern called the Swigod Arms (PRN 22602) during that century. On the opposite side of the Nant Bargod valley from here was the Gilfach Woollen Factory (PRN 15866). As it proceeds northwards, the trackway passes alongside a parcel of woodland that is named as "Plantation" on the 1840 parish tithe map (PRN 50354). A farmstead shown on the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors map and the tithe map of 1840 but abandoned by the late 19th century. At its northern end, this trackway joins with an access trackway to Penlanfawr farm (PRN 50352) which has been shown by all map surveys since the early 19th century.

**50400***Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/35*

<b>Map Source</b>	<b>Shown</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	Not shown
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	Not shown
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway/pathway depicted by various line styles.
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway/pathway depicted by various line styles.
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway/pathway depicted by various line styles.

**Description:**

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath 12/35 along with PRNs 50401, 50402 and 50403. From the east-west road across the former common, it runs northeastwards towards Penyparc. It runs parallel to the Nant Esgair, along its eastern side. The southern part of the track is ill defined on modern aerial photographs, but it becomes more defined as it approaches Penyparc, where it joins track PRN 50401.

This trackway is not shown on the 1811-12 or 1831 Ordnance Survey maps, nor the parish tithe map of 1840. It is first depicted on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, although its status is not clear. It is shown on the 1891, 1906 and 1964 Ordnance Survey maps as a trackway or pathway, connecting Penyparc farm with the main road to the south.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was "FP (footpath) commencing from highway through Rhos, branching to old quarries (NOW DELETED) and Cwmdy Mawr and field 666. Joining between fields 350 and 414 leading along lane to Penpark joining footpath 2" (crossed out and renumbered 15). It was also stated "Has always been used by pedestrians."

There are few recorded historical features along the route of this trackway. Close by to the west are the deserted cottage site of Cwmdy Mawr (PRN 50363) and the old Pantybara quarries (PRN 15896), from where the stone for St Barnabas Church, at Drefach-Felindre, is said to have come.

**50402***Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/35*

<b>Map Source</b>	<b>Shown</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	Not shown
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a footpath, ford marked at the crossing of the Nant Esgair.
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a footpath, ford marked at the crossing of the Nant Esgair.
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a footpath, ford marked at the crossing of the Nant Esgair.

**Description:**

This trackway forms part of the CCC footpath 12/35, along with PRNs 50400, 50401 and 50403. It runs northwards from the junction between footpaths 12/35 and 12/54, ending at the junction between footpaths 12/35 and 12/53. For the first part of its course, it heads down into the Nant Esgair valley and briefly follows the eastern bank of the stream, which it then fords. After short distance following the western bank of the stream, it then again crosses back to the east bank and proceeds to its junction with footpath 12/53.

This trackway is not shown on the 1811-12 or 1831 Ordnance Survey maps, nor the 1840 Penboyr parish tithe map. Both the 1891 and 1906 6" Ordnance Survey maps show it as a public footpath however.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was "Branching in woods 543 to Pencraig Fach,... Also across wood 543 over footbridge to Crugcynfarch and following river to Esgair Mill (Woollen Factory)." It was stated that the whole footpath "Has always been used by pedestrians."

There are several points of historical interest associated with this trackway. To the east of its southern end stood the 19th century farmstead of Pengraig Fach (PRN 50364), which had been demolished by the 1990s. Close to its southern end, the trackway passes through what is shown as a woodland clearing on late 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, where a building of unknown purpose (PRN 50846) is shown to have stood on the 1840 Penboyr parish tithe map. Possibly this was a small cottage, or even a mill building in view of its proximity to the stream, and was apparently accessed via a trackway from Hencrug Cynfarch, to the west. Hencrug Cynfarch itself has an interesting name, and the crug" element may indicate that a prehistoric burial mound was once located in the vicinity (PRN 7729). At the northern end of this trackway the leat (PRN 35589) of the old Esger View Woollen Mill runs close to the line of the trackway.

## 50404

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/46

Map Source	Shown	Comment
Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811	No	Very short stretch of the western end is marked
Parish Tithe Map	Yes	Shown as a trackway for the western half but it terminates at a field boundary and the eastern part doesn't seem to be a trackway.
Ordnance Survey First Edition	Yes	Shown as a trackway, two solid lines.
Ordnance Survey Second Edition	Yes	Shown as a trackway, two solid lines.
Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition	Yes	Shown as a road

**Description:**

This trackway (CCC footpath 12/26) is a short section linking Cwmpengraig village with a minor road to the northwest. It is defined by a hedge/wall along both sides and is relatively wide. Apparently, sections of an original cobbled surface can be seen in places.

The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings of 1811-12 show only a short section of the western end of this trackway. By the mid-19th century tithe map, the western half seems to be in place, but the trackway does not appear to continue along its eastern half. By the end of the 19th century, Ordnance Survey maps show the complete trackway, and it has been represented as such on all subsequent maps.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 made no claim on this trackway. However, a map collated after 1951 showed that the council department responsible for highways at that time was not maintaining it as a road.

At the northwestern end of this trackway is a dwelling called Derllys, PRN 22594, which was formerly known as Crossroads Cottage as it stands at a staggered junction where four trackways meet. Near its southeastern end are the cottage of Pantyffynnon, PRN 50367, and the site of the now lost weaver's cottage of Pen Pit, PRN 22595, which appears to have been destroyed by road straightening. A short distance to the southeast of this end of the trackway, in the valley bottom below, is the former woollen mill known as Esger View, PRN 35590. Reportedly, this trackway served to link Cwmpengraig with the woollen factories at Cwmhiraeth.

## 50406

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/42

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	Not shown
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway, two solid parallel lines
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway, two solid lines.
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway, two solid lines.
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road

**Description:**

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath 12/42, along with PRN 50407 and an unnumbered section that runs to Penyrallt to the south. There is a bank/hedge defining the route along its entire length and it is relatively narrow. The surface is solid in places. It runs from its junction with footpaths 12/44 and 12/45 to the junction with footpath 12/39.

The 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing does not show a trackway here, but an estate map dating to 1815 (NLW JCD Deposit Map Book p. 61) does show it. The 1831 Ordnance Survey shows a track connecting Troedyrhiw and Penyrallt Fach. Later 19th century maps show this as a formal trackway for the entire length of this segment. During the 20th century it appears to be a minor road.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 made no claim on this trackway. However a map collated after 1951 showed that the council department responsible for highways at that time was not maintaining it as a road.

Reportedly, this trackway served to link Cwmpengraig with the woollen factories at Cwmhiraeth. Troedyrhiw, PRN 50370, stands at the northern end of this trackway and Penyrallt Fach, PRN 50368, at its southern end. Half way along its length there is an access lane to the east leading to Derwig, formerly known as Penyrallt Isaf.

## 50408

*Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/36*

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	Not shown on 1811-12 map, but a faint dotted line is shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map which is derived from the surveyors drawings.
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	Not shown
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a footpath.
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a footpath.
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a footpath.

**Description:**

Trackway 12/36 is a short trackway that connects two modern metalled roads, following the line of a single field boundary.

The 1811 and 1831 Ordnance Survey maps, as well as the 1841 parish tithe map for Penboyr do not show a road or trackway here, although a faint dotted line is visible on the 1831 map. It is possible that, in the late 18th or early 19th century, the superimposition of the turnpike roads that cut across each end of this section of trackway deliberately split up an earlier roadway to ensure that all traffic had to pass through the tollgate placed at a fork in the road at Bwlchydomen, just to the east. This trackway appears on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map however and all subsequent maps consulted. On both the 1891 and 1906 Ordnance Survey maps it is shown as a footpath, following the line of a field boundary, which is its modern status.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was a "Footpath....fair condition"

There are a number of sites of great historical importance in close proximity to this trackway. The medieval motte castle known as Tomen Sheba (PRN 2273) lies just to the east. This is said to have been an outpost of Newcastle Emlyn castle in the 12th century. At the crossroads at Bwlchydomen, also to the east, there stood a turnpike tollgate (PRN 46555) and its accompanying tollhouse (PRN 50372) during the 1840s, which were amongst those destroyed by Rebecca rioters. Near the same road junction is the Calvinistic Methodist chapel of Capel Pantybwllch (PRN 15894). The chapel seems to take its name from the dwelling of Pantybwllch (PRN 50373) at the southern end of the trackway, which is shown on all maps since 1811-12 and predated the chapel.

**50410***Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number:* 12/134

<b>Map Source</b>	<b>Shown</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road

**Description:**

This trackway is a short section of CCC footpath 12/134. It is defined by a hedge/wall along both sides for its entire length and is very wide, up to 7 metres in places. It is a very short and straight section of track that runs from a minor metalled road at its southern end to the junction of footpath 12/134 and trackway PRN 50416 (which has no CCC footpath designation). It, reportedly, has a hard surface.

This trackway is shown on all consulted maps since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, consistently represented by two solid parallel lines.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this trackway was a Footpath and Cart Road in poor condition but "used by many". A map collated after 1951 shows that the council department responsible for highways at that time did not maintain it as a highway for most of its length.

There are no recorded sites of archaeological or historical interest along the course of this trackway, but it is worth noting that the landscape through which it passes is characterised by medium sized field parcels, with straight boundary banks. This suggests that the land here was probably open mountain ground until post-Medieval times, being enclosed sometime between the 16th and 18th centuries. The straightness and width of the trackway suggests that it was laid out at the time of enclosure.

## 50412

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/133

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	Yes	Shown as a road, part of the parish road network
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	No	

**Description:**

This trackway forms the northwestern end of CCC footpath 12/133 along with PRNs 50413-50415 and 50417-50418. It runs southeastwards from a metalled road, to the entrance to Penllwyn farm.

This trackway is shown on all consulted maps since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, consistently represented by two solid parallel lines. An estate map of Blaenhalen Farm, dating to 1801, significantly annotates the northwestern end of this trackway as "Old Road to Newcastle", indicating that it was originally the main road from Felindre to Newcastle Emlyn, before the new road was built across Waun Gilwen common towards the end of the 18th century.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was part of a "Cart road starting from County Road bypass Penllwyn, Ffynnon Fach, Berllan and Fron and Dandinas and to main road by Rose Villa....Poor condition, used by many."

There are several features of historical interest along the trackway. The 1801 estate map of Blaenhalen Farm shows two cottages at the western end of the trackway (PRNs 50844 & 50845). On the northern side of the trackway, at its western end, is a field named as Parc Castell (PRN 2272) on the parish tithe map. The significance of the "castell" element in the name is not known. The eastern end of the trackway joins a lane that runs north to give access to the farm of Penllwyn (PRN 50376), which appears on all maps since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, although on that map it is named as Ffynnon Fach, and throughout the rest of the 19th century was known as Penllwyncoch Fach.

**50414**

*Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/133*

<b>Map Source</b>	<b>Shown</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	Yes	Shown as a road, part of the parish road network
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	No	

**Description:**

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath 12/133, along with PRNs 50412-50413, 50415 and 50417-50418. It runs southeastwards from the junction between footpath 12/133 and a minor trackway giving access to fields just west of Lan, to a similar access track halfway between Lan and Penllwynoch Fawr farm. It is defined by hedges/walls along either side over much of its length. It is generally relatively wide and has a hard surface in places.

This trackway is shown on all consulted maps since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, consistently represented by two solid parallel lines.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was part of a "Cart road starting from County Road bypass Penllwyn, Ffynnon Fach, Berllan and Fron and Dandinas and to main road by Rose Villa....Poor condition, used by many."

There are several features of historical interest along the trackway. It passes a farmstead or dwelling that is now called Lan (PRN 50377), which was known as Llwyn Coch during the 19th century (and called Llain Rhydderch on the 1840 tithe survey map). There are several weavers and hosiers cottages downslope to the northeast, such as Fron Rafael (PRN 35516), Pwlycwn (PRN 35514), which stood at the edge of the unenclosed Waungilwen common.

## 50416

*Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number:*

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	Apparently not shown, although it does appear on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map which is based on the 1811-12 survey.
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	Yes	Shown as a road. Quite clearly part of the parish road network.
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road or trackway. The western part becomes less well defined although it is marked with two solid lines by the time it reaches the main road.
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway. The western part becomes less well defined although it is marked with two solid lines by the time it reaches the main road.
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway. The western part becomes less well defined although it is marked with two solid lines by the time it reaches the main road.

**Description:**

This trackway has no CCC footpath designation, but runs east-west linking CCC footpaths 12/133 and 12/134. It is defined by a hedge/wall on both sides for most, perhaps all of its length. It appears to be a relatively narrow track.

This trackway is shown on all consulted maps since the 1831 Ordnance Survey map, largely represented by two solid parallel lines, although west of its middle section it appears as two dotted lines for some of its length. It does not appear to be on the 1811-12 surveyors drawings, although a trackway on a different alignment on that map may actually be a misrepresentation of this route.

There are few features of historical interest along the trackway. Early 19th century maps show two cottages, now lost, near its eastern end. These were Llwyn (PRN 50374) and Tymawr (PRN 50375). It crosses an area of medium sized fields, with straight boundaries which seem to be characteristic of an area enclosed between the 16th and 18th centuries on what would have been open mountain land prior to enclosure.

## 50418

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/133

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway by two dotted lines. May be some divergence at its northern end.
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	Yes	At either end of this section , it is a road defined by parallel solid lines but for most of its course, through Allt y Ddinas it is shown by parallel dotted lines.
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	At either end of this section , it is a road defined by parallel solid lines but for most of its course, through Allt y Ddinas it is shown by parallel dotted lines. At its eastern end it reaches a ford.
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	At either end of this section , it is a road defined by parallel solid lines but for most of its course, through Allt y Ddinas it is shown by parallel dotted lines. At its eastern end it reaches a ford.
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	At either end of this section , it is a road defined by parallel solid lines but for most of its course, through Allt y Ddinas it is shown by parallel dotted lines. At its eastern end it reaches a ford.

#### Description:

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath 12/133, along with PRNs 50412-50415 and 50417. It runs eastwards from the junction between footpath 12/133 and trackway PRN 50416, to the junction between footpath 12/133 and footpath 12/128. It is defined by hedges/walls along both sides and is generally hard surfaced.

This trackway appears on all consulted maps since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, which shows it as two parallel dotted lines.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was part of a "Cart road starting from County Road bypass Penllwyn, Ffynnon Fach, Berllan and Fron and Dandinas and to main road by Rose Villa....Poor condition, used by many."

It runs downslope from the northwest into the Nant Bran valley. One site of historical interest between the track and the Nant Bran is that of the Dinas Fach Woollen Mill (PRN 22842), now a ruin.

## 50420

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/119

Map Source	Shown	Comment
Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811	Yes	Shown as a road
Parish Tithe Map	Yes	Shown as a road/trackway
Ordnance Survey First Edition	Yes	Shown as a road/trackway
Ordnance Survey Second Edition	Yes	Shown as a road/trackway
Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition	Yes	Shown as a road/trackway

**Description:**

This trackway forms the whole of CCC footpath 12/119, which runs northeastwards from the main road in Waungilwen village to its junction with CCC footpath 12/117 near Cryngae farm. The line of this trackway is continued south of Waungilwen by footpath 12/128. It is a relatively narrow trackway

This trackway is shown very clearly on an estate map of Cryngae Farm, dating to 1799 (NLW JCD Deposit Map Book p.48). It is shown by two solid parallel lines on both the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and the 1831 1 inch:1 mile Ordnance Survey map. Its appearance on subsequent maps changes little in terms of the route followed, although the tithe map of 1840 shows it defined on its southern side by a dotted line and the 1891 and 1906 Ordnance Survey maps better define the trackway itself as two parallel dotted lines within between the field boundaries to the east and west.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was a "Cart Road, starting from Nantyrefail to Cryngae... Fair condition, used by many"

At the western end of the trackway is the village of Waungilwen, which developed after the old Waungilwen common was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1866, where there are several former weavers cottages (PRNs 35521-35524). The track passes close to the northern side of what was formerly the site of Felin Cryngae corn mill (PRN 17280), which had medieval origins. Around the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, Felin Cryngae was extended and became the site of the Cilwendeg Woollen Mill (PRN 35525). This mill was closed by the time of the Second World War and was used as a US Army barracks during the war. In more recent times it has been converted into a leisure centre. The trackway also passes through the farmyard of Cryngae (PRN 20468), which is an historic home, associated in medieval times with the family of Dafydd ap Gwilym.

## 50422

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/117

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	Yes	Shown as a road.
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	Yes	Shown as a road on the tithe map, although possibly the western end now deviates slightly to the north.
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road, marked with a ford over the Bargod
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road, no ford marked.
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a road, no ford marked.

**Description:**

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath 12/117, along with PRN 50421. It runs southeastwards from the junction between CCC footpaths 12/117 and 12/119 near Cryngae farm, to the Drefach-Felindre Woollen Mill Museum, crossing the river Bargod on its way.

This trackway is shown clearly on all maps since an estate map of the Cryngae farmstead dated to 1799, which is kept at the National Library of Wales. (NLW JCD Deposit Map Book p.48).

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was a "Cart Road, starting from Cryngae, bypass Clyngwiall, out to Cambrian Mills.... Poor condition. Never used."

There are two important historical sites recorded along its course. To the west is the historic home of Cryngae (PRN 20468) and just beyond the eastern end of the trackway is the site of the former Cambrian Woollen Mill (PRN 22585), which is now the National Woollen Museum (PRN 50435).

**50424***Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/115*

<b>Map Source</b>	<b>Shown</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	Yes	Shown as a road (the main road between Newcastle Emlyn and Llangeler)
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	Not shown as a road on tithe map 1839 Llangeler.
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway for the eastern part but a footpath for the western two thirds marked as FP
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway for most of its length, solid and dashed line
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway for most of its length, solid and dashed line

**Description:**

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath 12/115, along with PRNs 50426 and 50427. It runs from the main A484 Newcastle Emlyn - Llangeler road, eastwards to the junction of footpath 12/115 and 12/116. It is defined by field boundaries and is a hard surfaced track.

This trackway is shown on the 1811-12 and 1831 Ordnance Survey maps as being part of the main road between Llangeler village and Newcastle Emlyn. However, an Act of Parliament of 1835 enabled the Carmarthen and Newcastle Emlyn Turnpike Trust to build a new road, slightly to the north, which evidently led to a decline in the use of this trackway. By the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, it is shown merely as a footpath. Its status has remained as a footpath ever since and in modern times it seems to serve as an access lane to fields west of Penrhiw Farm.

The only historical sites along its course are the farmstead of Penrhiw (PRN 50360) which is shown on all maps since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing and a small quarry nearby (PRN 50362) which may have excavated to provide stone during the construction of the turnpike road.

## 50426

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/115

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	Not shown apart from the northern part as far south as Berllan which may be shown as a track.
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	Not shown apart from the northern part as far south as Berllan which may be shown as a track.
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a path (two dashed lines or single dashed)
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a path (two dashed lines or single dashed)
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Marked as a path (two dashed lines or single dashed)

**Description:**

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath 12/115, along with PRNs 50424 and 50427. It runs from the junction between footpaths 12/115 and 12/116 to the farmyard at Cefn-llech-clawdd.

The representation of this trackway on early 19th century maps suggests that originally it existed as an access trackway running southwards from the pre-turnpike Llangeler to Newcastle Emlyn road, as far as Berllan farm. There is no indication of it existing south of Berllan on the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey map. By the time of the 1831 map, it is shown extending south of Berllan to Llain-garreg, a dwelling which is not shown on the 1811-12 map. Therefore, it seems probable that this section of the trackway was added between 1811-12 and 1831, at the time that Llain-garreg was built. The 1839 tithe map is very indistinct for this area and only a short section of the trackway to the north and west of Berllan is clearly visible. The 1891 Ordnance Survey map shows the trackway faintly for most of its course past Berllan and southwards through the western edge of Coed Mawr wood as far as Llain-garreg and then on to Cefn-llech-clawdd. This is repeated on the 1906 and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was a Cart Road "along field No. 2354 from Cefnlllechclawdd... along 2342 FG and through field 2331 FG Field 2315 continue alongside woodlands 775 and field 2316 to quarry near 2310".

Along the route of this trackway are the farmsteads of Cefn-llech-clawdd (PRN 50357) and Berllan (PRN 50359), which appear on all maps since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey map. The dwelling of Llain-garreg (PRN 50358) appeared by 1831. A quarry near Berllan (PRN 15834) dates to the 19th century and may have been worked during the construction of the turnpike road north of Berllan in the late 1830s.

50428

*Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/127*

Map Source	Shown	Comment
<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	Yes	A trackway across largely unenclosed land denoted by two parallel dotted lines
<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	Not shown but another north-south track crosses Cwm Hireath common a short distance to the west
<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as a trackway across improved land
<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as at trackway
<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	Yes	Shown as at trackway

**Description:**

This trackway forms the northern half of CCC footpath 12/127, PRN 50429 forming the southern half. It runs from the Felindre to Cwmhiraeth road at its northern end, to its junction with PRN 50429 to the south. It has a hedge/wall either side of the track. The track is hard surfaced and relatively narrow.

It crosses the former Cwmhiraeth common, PRN 13777, that was open common until an Act of Parliament of 1866 saw it enclosed and turned into productive farmland. The Inclosure Award map of 1866 is particularly interesting as shows that there was no trackway there at that time, but a field parcel (number 226) was defined on its eastern side by a field boundary along which the trackway later ran. It also shows that the boundary line that presently divides this trackway from the southern half of CCC footpath 12/127 (PRN 50429) did in fact exist in 1866. It is important also to note that the land either side of this boundary was under different ownership in 1866 (and at the time of the 1911 Land Valuation map). Therefore it seems unlikely that the northern and southern portions of 12/127 were ever a single, open trackway or through road across the area of the former common.

The land valuation map of 1910-11 does not show this trackway as belonging to any landowner and therefore it is presumed that it was open to the public.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was a "Footpath passing through field No. 1542, 154?, 1574 Closed." It also stated that "These paths have been used within living memory."

There are no recorded historical or archaeological features associated with this trackway.

50430

Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number: 12/86

Map Source	Shown	Comment
Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811	Yes	From the west end of the track, through Gaerwen Isaf farmyard, it appears as shown on modern Ordnance Survey mapping for most of its course down to the river Shiedi, where a cottage stood. The actual access to the river follows a different course.
Parish Tithe Map	Yes	Only the western portion of the trackway, as far as Garnwen Isaf farmyard is shown. As earlier and later maps show the trackway in its entirety and a cottage on the banks of the Shiedi, their absence from the tithe map suggests that it is inaccurate.
Ordnance Survey First Edition	Yes	Shown in its entirety, although the eastern end is represented only by parallel dotted lines, the rest being shown by parallel solid lines with trees or hedges present.
Ordnance Survey Second Edition	Yes	Shown as it appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, although the trees or hedges along the trackway are no longer represented.
Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition	Yes	Shows trackway in its entirety.

#### Description:

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath number 12/86, along with trackway PRN 50432. It runs eastwards from the north-south road from Rhos to Pentrecwrt, through the farmyard of Garnwen Isaf, PRN 50431, down towards the Afon Siedi. It continues as PRN 50432 that then crosses the river. Local information says that the track west of Garnwen Isaf is fenced on either side with a stone surface. After passing through the farmyard it is reported as being slightly narrower and in a wooded area.

Historic maps depict this trackway in a generally consistent form throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The first map is an estate map dating to 1799, which shows the trackway through Garnwen Isaf farmyard clearly, but the eastern end of its course is depicted only as a faint dotted line. The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing of 1811-12 is less clear, but certainly does show a trackway. The mid-19th century tithe map is however inconsistent, and presumably inaccurate, as it shows only the western end of the trackway, from the road to Garnwen Isaf farmyard. It does not show the rest of the trackway, nor a cottage or building on the banks of the Afon Siedi to which it led. Both the trackway and riverside cottage are again shown clearly on the 1891 and 1906 Ordnance Survey maps however. The trackway continues to be shown on modern maps.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 noted this as a footpath originating at a footbridge near Clyn-llwyd to south which ran for 750 yards along river and bore left to Gaerwen Isaf farmyard. It also said that this and other paths in area were maintained at public expense, and to have been in existence "for lifetime".

There are a number of historical sites along the trackway. Most evident is the farmstead of Garnwen Isaf, which is shown on all maps since the 18th century and may well have a medieval or early post-medieval origin. The 1799 estate map of the farm is included in the Llanllyr estate papers, from Ceredigion. Llanllyr was medieval monastic establishment. Just north of Garnwen Isaf was the medieval monastic grange of Cwrt Maenorforion, focused on what is now the village of Pentre Cwrt, which was owned by Whitland Abbey. Garnwen Isaf is shown as Gaerwen Isaf on modern maps, a name presumably taken from an Iron Age hillfort a short distance to the south of the farm, known as Y Gaer Wen (PRN 2283).

The 1799 estate map provides an interesting name for the field immediately south of this trackway at its western end. The field was called Parc Garregwen (Field of the White Stone) (PRN 50440). This name may suggest that a prehistoric standing stone once stood here and make the Garnwen (White Cairn) name itself rather more evocative. Perhaps there were a group of prehistoric monuments here at one time.

**50434**

*Carmarthenshire County Council footpath number:* 12/128

Map Source	Shown	Comment
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<i>Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1811</i>	No	
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<i>Parish Tithe Map</i>	No	
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<i>Ordnance Survey First Edition</i>	No	
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<i>Ordnance Survey Second Edition</i>	No	
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<i>Ordnance Survey 1964 Provisional Edition</i>	No	
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**Description:**

This trackway forms part of CCC footpath 12/128, along with PRN 50419 and an unnumbered section that runs south to Cwmhiraeth village. It runs northeastwards from the junction between footpaths 12/128 and 12/133 to the junction between footpaths 12/128 and 12/125. It runs along the base of a steep and wooded slope, roughly parallel to the Nant Bran stream. It is hedged/walled along one side and beyond this field boundary is a drop into the fields on the valley floor. It is a hard surfaced trackway.

This trackway is shown on all maps since the 1811-12 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, on which it is defined by two parallel dotted lines. Since the Ordnance Survey map shows it with two solid parallel lines. Subsequent map surveys show it mostly with dotted lines however.

The registration documents for the review of public Rights of Way in 1951 stated that this was part of a "Cart road starting from County Road bypass Penllwyn, Ffynnon Fach, Berllan and Fron and Dandinas and to main road by Rose Villa....Poor condition, used by many."

There are many sites of historical interest along the route of this trackway. To the north, atop the valley slope, is the Iron Age hillfort of Dinas Bran (PRN 2277). Along the valley on the Nant Bran are numerous relics of the woollen industry that flourished here in the late 19th century. These include weirs such as PRN 50378, several woollen mills, including Pantybarcud Mill (PRN 15776) and the Dandinas Mill (PRN 35511). There are also several dwellings shown as weavers and hosiers cottages on the 1871 parish census, such as Cwm (PRN 35504), Berllan Dywyll (PRN 35509) and Dandinas (PRN 38264).

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	2272	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33383944
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	CASTLE?;HILLFORT?	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw Name</b>	PARC CASTELL		

A "castell" place-name of unknown significance.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	2273	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN32553702
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MOTTE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	TOMEN SEBA		

A large medieval castle motte, surrounded by a slight ditch, but with no surface evidence for the existence of a bailey. The site gives extensive views northwards over the Teifi valley. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	2277	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34523879
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HILLFORT	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Enw Name</b>	DINAS FAWR;DINAS BRAN		

A small hillfort in a field above Allt y Dinas. It has been reported as being ploughed out in the past (1917), but later descriptions imply that some defensive banks and ditches were visible, including some evidence for possible hut circles within the defences. The site has not been visited for over 25 years at the time of writing and its present condition is unknown.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	2280	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36273565
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HILLFORT	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Iron Age
<b>Enw Name</b>	CAER BLAEN MINOG		

An impressive promontory fort overlooking the confluence of the Nant Bargod and a minor stream. It is defended on its southern side by three substantial earthwork banks and ditches. The entrance appears to be at the eastern edge of the southern defences.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	2281	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN35983625
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MOTTE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	TOMEN MAESLLAN;TOMEN LLAWDDOG		

A fine medieval motte and bailey castle which is now protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The motte is up to 6m high and there are traces of the bailey still visible in the field to the west and the churchyard to the north.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	10357	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN363379
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	DELETED	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Enw Name</b>	ST TUDUR DEDICATION		

Record deleted during Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project PRN 44753. Record now merged with PRN 2291. NDL 2003

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	10594	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34363733
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Enw Name</b>	CEFN HIRAETH;CEFN ARETH		

Fenton described numerous mounds on Cefn Hiraeth in amongst the remains of an oak forest. One of these mounds was opened and described as being made of "a very unctuous earth and bits of charcoal which indicated a cremation" It would seem to indicate that there was a Bronze Age barrow cemetery here although Fenton related that local tradition said that these were the graves of the slain resulting from a battle between the "Britons and Saxons".

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	12167	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34073559
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLWYN-BEILI		

Originally, Llwyn-beili was recorded due to its "beili" place-name. Beili is commonly used in Carmarthenshire as a term describing a yard or farmyard and is not associated with the use of the term "Bailey" as used with reference to a medieval castle.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	12656	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN3539
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WATER MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	PONT-BRAN		

There may have been a water mill at Pont Bran in medieval times but its location is not known.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	12667	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN3540
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WATER MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Enw Name</b>	ORLLWYN TEIFI		

There is a record of a medieval water mill within the parish of Orllwyn Teifi, but its precise location is not known.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15777	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33953806
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	FRONDEG		

A woollen factory in existence by 1899.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15778	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34063800
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	GRAVEL PIT	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>			

A gravel pit shown on the 1906 and 1964 edition Ordnance Survey maps. It can possibly be seen on the 1891 edition but is not named as such.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15779	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33943789
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>			

Quarries shown on the 1906 and 1964 edition Ordnance Survey maps. They appear to be depicted on the 1891 edition but are not named as such.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15780	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33863782
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PANTGLAS		

A woollen factory shown on the 1891, 1906 and 1964 edition Ordnance Survey maps on the Nant Bran.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15782	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34883671
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>			

A minor quarry marked on the 1964 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15865	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36233785
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	EFAIL GLYNTEG		

A smithy is named on the 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, but the map does not make it clear which building was the site of the smithy.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15866	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36313711
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	GILFACH		

A small woollen factory on the banks of the Nant Bargod, which appears to have been built around 1900. It is not shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. Late 20th century maps show it as a disused woollen factory.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15885	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN38333529
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CAPEL SILOH;SEILO		

This Independent or Congregational chapel was built in 1889. It remained in use as a place of worship at the end of the 20th century.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15886	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN38623534
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	FFYNNON FACH		

A small cottage is shown here on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey. It had disappeared by the time of the 1905 Ordnance Survey map.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	15894	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN32493685
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	CHAPEL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CAPEL PANT-Y-BWLCH		

A Calvinistic Methodist chapel, built originally in 1835 and rebuilt in 1888. It was still a place of worship in 1975 but its present status is not known.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	17348	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36013629
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	CHURCH	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	ST LLAWDDOG'S		

The church of St Llawddog in the parish of Penboyr was built in 1809 on the site of a medieval church of the same dedication, PRN 5265. It was heavily restored in 1887 to the designs of the architect, D Jenkins of Gorslas. The church consists of a chancel, nave, belltower with spire and vestry. It was built of local slate rubble with yellow oolite dressings although is now rendered externally and plastered internally.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	20468	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN35153932
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Medieval;Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CRYNGAE		

The 13th century home of Llewelyn ap Gwilym Fychan. His sister Ardudfyl was mother to the famous 14th century poet Dafydd ap Gwilym. Cryngae is now a farm, which was been let to farming tenants before 1850.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	21011	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN35444020
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MANSION	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	WAUN;WAIN		

Waun mansion appears to have either changed its name or been lost. The grid-reference supplied by Francis Jones for the house puts it at the same site as a house called Pengallt, near St Davids church in Henllan. Waun was described by SR Meyrick as "the principle house in this parish" in 1810.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	22482	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34193848
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	DINAS FACH FACTORY		

This woollen factory is first shown on the 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, published in 1906. It appears to have taken the name of a cottage called Dinas Fach on the opposite side of the Bran river.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	22585	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN35513909
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CAMBRIAN MILLS		

A major 20th century woollen mill that has housed the National Museum of Wales Woollen Museum, PRN 50435, during the last quarter of the 20th century and into the 21st century. The Cambrian Mills were built between 1902 and 1912.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	22602	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36223697
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE?;INN?	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLWYN-PIOD;SWIGOD ARMS		

A cottage shown on the late 19th century and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps but abandoned by the 1964 edition Ordnance Survey map. Local information suggests that this was used as an inn, the Swigod Arms, which closed at the beginning of the 20th century. It was part of a "Coffin Trail" and offered a place to rest for bearers and mourners on their way to Penboyr church. The building was a ruined at the end of the 20th century.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	22603	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN35703608
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	RHYD-FOYR-ISAF		

Cottage shown on 1907 6" Ordnance Survey map, present condition unknown. RPS August 2001

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	22803	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN38373533
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	RHOS		

A smithy is shown on the 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, but does not appear to be shown by the 1891 map.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	22804	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN38353541
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	RHYDAU-BACH		

Cottage shown on 1906 6" Ordnance Survey map. Present condition not known. RPS September 2001

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	25056	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33903789
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	GLANYRHYD		

Historic dwelling described by Francis Jones in 1987. RPS September 2001

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35489	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34873657
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HOSIERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	WERNEWYDD UCHAF		

Home to stocking knitters and specialist yarn makers on 1871 census. RPS September 2001

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35490	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34863662
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS WORKSHOP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	ABERDAUDDWR		

Handloom weavers workshop between 1880 and 1900 used as a private dwelling in 2004.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35491	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34833660
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	DANGRAIG		

A cottage in use as a domestic handloom and weavers workshop on 1871 census. According to local information, the manager of Coedmor Mill, PRN 35488, used to live here.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35492	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34793658
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	TY CANOL		

Used as a domestic handloom and weaving shop on 1871 census. RPS September 2001

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35495	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34923679
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	GREEN MEADOW		

Cottage which was home of weavers and factory manager in late 19th century. RPS September 2001

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35505	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34483840
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	HEATHERHILL		

Home of Mill Owner, formerly Pant-y-Barcud

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35506	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34623851
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HOSIERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	GELLIAUR		

Stocking knitters on census of 1871.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35507	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34493845
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	HOSIERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	DANCWARRE		

Stocking knitters on census of 1871.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35508	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34803888
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS WORKSHOP	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	ABERBRAN		

Small rural mill and domestic weaving shop on 1871 census.

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<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35509	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34443860
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	BERLLAN DYWYLL		

A handloom weavers workshop in the late 19th century, in use as a carpenters workshop at the end of the 20th century.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35522	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34723913
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	GILWEN TERRACE		

A handloom weaving workshop in the late 19th century, one of many in the area.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35523	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34623918
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	TY RICEY		

A handloom weaving workshop in the late 19th century, one of many in the area.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35524	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34773917
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	TY'R IET		

A handloom weaving workshop in the late 19th century, one of many in the area.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35525	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN35133907
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CILWENDEG		

Factory

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35526	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34723893
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MILL RACE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	MILLRACE		

Mill race for the Cryngae Mill, taken off the river Nant Bran by sluice and ending as it joins the river Bargoed .

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35571	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36083803
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	DANYRYNN		

A domestic handloom weaving shop and specialist yarn maker on 1871 Census.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35576	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34193688
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	BRYN		

A handloom weavers workshop on 1871 census.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35584	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34803659
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE;HOSIERS COT	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	TY UCHA		

A domestic weaving workshop and stocking knitting on 1871 Census.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35585	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34723778
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENLON		

A domestic weaving workshop and specialist yarn makers on 1871 Census.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35587	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34723893
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MILL RACE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	MILL RACE		

The mill race for the woollen factory, Pantglas, PRN 15780. The race was taken off the Nant Bran.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35596	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34413855
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MILL RACE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	MILL RACE		

The mill race servicing Nant Bran woollen factory, PRN 15776. It was taken off the Nant Bran by sluice and rejoined by sluice at the factory.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35597	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34603873
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MILL RACE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	MILL RACE		

The mill race servicing the woollen factory Dandinas, PRN 35511, taken off the Nant Bran.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	35599	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36053797
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	AQUEDUCT	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	AQUEDUCT;DOLGOCH		

Aqueduct serving the factory at Dolgoch, PRN 22597. It was fed by mill race, PRN 35592, which was taken from the Nant Bargod by weir near Ffynnonddur.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	38264	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34703889
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEAVERS COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	DANDINAS		

A domestic handloom weaving workshop on 1871 Census and a specialist weaving shop on 1841 Census.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	45326	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN3651040120
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>			

A cottage shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887. Its current condition is unknown.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50344	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36333500
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	RHYDYRONW		

A farmstead shown on all available maps since 1811. Still occupied in 2004.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50345	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36403509
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A cottage or farmstead appears to be shown on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors map of 1811 but cannot be traced on later maps.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50346	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36563542
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENCLAWDD ISAF		

A farmstead shown on all available maps since 1811. Still occupied in 2004.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50347	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36263587
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENRHIW VICAR		

A farmstead shown on all available maps since 1811. Still occupied in 2004.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50348	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36483602
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD?;COTTAGE?	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CWM		

A farmstead or cottage shown on the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors map but abandoned by the late 19th century. The tithe map is ripped at this point so no information can be gleaned from this source.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50354	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36023733
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	PLANTATION	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENLANFAWR		

Parcel 246 is named as "Plantation" on the tithe map of 1840. Late 19th century maps show it as coniferous woodland.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50355	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36133785
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WEIR;FOOTBRIDGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENTRE DREFELIN		

A footbridge across the Nant Bargod shown on late 19th century and 20th century maps at this point. In 1907, it is shown as a weir over which a footpath crosses.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50356	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36163786
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FOOTBRIDGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENTRE DREFELIN		

A footbridge is shown here on late 19th and early 20th century maps.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50357	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36343928
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CEFN LLECH CLAWDD		

A farmstead shown on all maps from 1811 onwards. It is shown on the northern edge of a large area of unenclosed land on the tithe map of 1840 and Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors map of 1811. The common is enclosed by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1891.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50358	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36313949
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLAIN GARREG		

A cottage or small farmstead shown on the 1831 1" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map and subsequent maps to the present day but not evident on the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors map.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50364	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34523603
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENGRAIG FACH		

A cottage shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map and later editions. It postdates the tithe map of 1840. According to Anthony Dolwion this was an old house and cowshed combined in one building.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50365	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34243615
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CRUG-CYNFARCH;HENCBUGCYNFARCH		

A farmstead is shown here on all maps since 1811. Now known as Hencrugcynfarch.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50366	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34383604
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FORD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	NANT ESGAIR		

A ford named on the 1907 edition Ordnance Survey map.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50367	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34453656
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PANT Y FFYNNON		

A farmstead is shown all maps since the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors drawings

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50368	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33913704
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENYRALLT BACH		

A cottage shown on all maps since 1811.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50374	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33933860
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLWYN		

A cottage is shown here on the 1811 and 1831 Ordnance Survey maps, as well as the 1840 parish tithe map. The tithe schedule names the parcel (1273) and the two adjacent parcels to the west as "Llwyn." The site is shown as an empty plot on the 1891 Ordnance Survey.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50375	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34063861
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	TYMAWR		

Tymawr appears on all maps from the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings onwards, until the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, on which it is named, but shown as an empty dwelling. It is not represented at all on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50376	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33583930
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENLLWYN		

A farmstead shown on all maps since the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Original Drawings.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50377	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33713903
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	LLWYN COCH;LAN		

A farmstead or dwelling shown on all maps since the 1811 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. By the late 20th century, the name appears to have changed from Llwyn Coch to Lan.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50378	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34263853
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	MILL POND	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	UNKNOWN		

A dammed pond is shown here on the 1891 and 1906 Ordnance Survey maps, with a sluice also marked on the 1906 map. It may have provided water for a woollen mill a short distance downstream on the Nant Bran (PRN 15776). The pond still appears on later 20th century maps, but does not appear on the 1840 parish tithe map, or earlier map surveys. According to the Anthony Dolwion in his booklet "Welsh Woollen Trails" the mill pond was to provide a reservoir of water to power Pant y Barcud Mill, PRN 15776, during the summer months when the river levels were low.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50436	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34923679
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	WOOLLEN MILL	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Modern
<b>Enw Name</b>	GREEN MEADOW;DOLWERRD		

A woollen mill built on the site of a former fulling mill, according to J Geraint Jenkins. The mill was built in 1899, was closed at some point during 1920-22 but re-opened in 1969. It is still a working woollen mill. J Geraint Jenkins and the Welsh Woollen Mills leaflet call it Dolwerdd but it also seems to have been known as Green Meadow.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50437	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34573918
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SETTLEMENT	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	WAUNGILWEN		

Waungilwen developed as a settlement of weavers' cottages strung along the road from the common of Gilwen down to the bridge over the Afon Bran.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50438	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33943791
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SETTLEMENT	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CWMHIRAETH		

At the end of the 19th century, Cwmhiraeth was a busy industrial village. There were mills and weaving shops at Frondeg, Glanrhyd, Pantglas, Glandwr and Dinas Fach downstream. The village takes its name from the former common, called Hiraeth, which was up on the hilltop.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50439	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34843663
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	SETTLEMENT	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	CWMPENGRAIG		

The village of Cwmpengraig is squeezed onto the valley floor where the Nant Esgair and Arthen Brook meet. It was an important centre of the textile production in the area and the modern woollen industry probably began here when Coedmor Mill, PRN 35488, installed carding and spinning machines powered by water. Before this, textile production was carried out in the home and many of the cottages in the area have a history of weaving or stocking knitting.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50440	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN39373678
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	STANDING STONE?	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Bronze Age?
<b>Enw Name</b>	PARC GARREGWEN		

A 1799 estate map of Garnwen Isaf farm provides an interesting name for this field, which was called Parc Garregwen (Field of the White Stone). This name may suggest that a prehistoric standing stone once stood here and makes the Garnwen (White Cairn) name itself rather more evocative. Perhaps there were a group of prehistoric monuments here at one time.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50843	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN39693673
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FORD	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>			

A ford across the Afon Siedi shown on Ordnance Survey maps since 1964

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50844	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33283948
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENRHIWGOCH		

A cottage is shown at this location on an estate map of Blaenhalen farm dated to 1801.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50845	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN33303954
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	PENRHIWGOCH		

A cottage is shown at this location on an estate map of Blaenhalen farm dated to 1801.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50846	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN34383602
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	BUILDING	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Post Med
<b>Enw Name</b>	NANT ESGAIR		

A small building is shown here on the 1840 Penboyr parish tithe map. The 1891 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map shows a cleared parcel of land in the wooded valley at this point, with what appears to be the outline of the same building at its northwest corner. The 1906 map shows the same clear parcel, but not the building.

<b>Cyfeirnod Record Number</b>	50847	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid Grid Reference</b>	SN36023629
<b>Math o safle Site Type</b>	FORT?	<b>Cyfnod Period</b>	Roman?
<b>Enw Name</b>			

Daniel Jones, in 1899, described a Roman camp on the site of Penboyr churchyard. He said that antiquarians and historians were agreed that there was a Roman camp here and that the remains could be seen at the beginning of the 19th century.

## **Maps**

### **Estate Maps**

National Library of Wales, 1793, *Pantyrhebog* J Clement Davies Deposit Volume, p.56

National Library of Wales, 1796, *Garwen Issa* NLW Map Book 7: Maps of the Llanlleir Estate 1796-9

National Library of Wales, 1799, *Cryngae* J Clement Davies Deposit Volume, p.48

National Library of Wales, 1800, *Blaenhalen* J Clement Davies Deposit Volume, p.46

National Library of Wales, 1801, *Penllwyn-coch-fach* J Clement Davies Deposit Volume, p.61

National Library of Wales, 1815, *Tryale* J Clement Davies Deposit Volume, p.61

### **Tithe Maps**

National Library of Wales, 1839, *Tithe map for the parish of Llangeler*

National Library of Wales, 1840, *Tithe map for the parish of Penboy*

### **Inclosure Maps**

National Library of Wales, 1866, *Plan of Llangeler Penboy and Kilrhedin Inclosure 1866* Ms Vol 84 (PE965)

Parliamentary Enclosure award for 138 acres of Waunmeiros, 1855, no map, shown for first time on 1887 OS map

### **Land Valuation Maps**

Carmarthenshire Record Office, 1910, Land valuation maps using the 1906 Ordnance Survey maps

## **Appendix 1: The project brief**

### *Scope of the study and related considerations*

The research will be used for a number of purposes;

1. To provide essential background information for the evidence required for the updating of tracks and drovers roads. This evidence needs to be as robust as is possible but we accept that this might be difficult in practice.
2. The research will also be used as the basis for a number of additional projects based upon leisure, tourism and heritage and our expectation is to proceed with additional research when funding sources have been identified. Symud Ymlaen is committed to establishing long term working relationships with local contractors/ research based organisations

### *The Brief*

1. To undertake a heritage audit of selected drovers roads / connecting tracks and trail as marked on the maps (Appendix 1), concentrating on historical usage and usage in the recent past of these drovers roads/ connecting tracks and trails.
2. To collate existing data, wherever feasible, at present lodged with Carmarthenshire County Council and National Woollen Museum of Wales Drefach Felindre. Other appropriate sources and organisations are the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (held by Cambria Archaeology, Llandeilo), Carmarthenshire Record Office and the National Library of Wales.
3. To identify any points of interest and associated heritage relating to the tracks/ drover's roads/ connecting roads and on land immediately adjacent.
4. To identify key residents who may have a story to tell for future oral recording of heritage in the area.
5. To produce a factual report on a numbered track basis with evidence and clear referencing of sources of information.

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