

Archaeoleg Cambria
Neuadd y Sir
Stryd Caerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com



Cambria Archaeology
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email: cambria@acadat.com

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)



**Prepared for:
Glanystwyth**

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/11/4975**

**ACA Report No. 2005-70
Project Record No. 52253**

**Prepared by
Helen Milne**

Other documents enclosed:

**Kenneth Murphy & Neil Ludlow, 2000: Ceredigion Historic Landscape
Characterisation. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales.
Historic Landscape Character Area 77: Llanfihangel-Y-Creuddyn. Upland
Ceredigion**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Some of the area encompassed by the main holding falls within Upland Ceredigion landscape of outstanding historic interest. The Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales is a non-statutory, advisory publication, which aims to provide information and raise awareness of significant historic landscape areas in Wales to aid their protection and conservation. Within this broader designation, the area is sub-divided further into Historic Landscape Character Areas, each of which has an individual name and number. These areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape. The main holding is partially covered by HLCA 77: Llanfihangel-Y-Creuddyn. Glanystwyth farm lies in a landscape characterised by an irregular enclosure pattern of medium sized fields. The settlement pattern on the main holding is characterised by dispersed farmsteads with occasional small nucleations. The overall landscape pattern had been established by the late nineteenth century and has remained relatively stable since this time, although a number of dwellings were abandoned between the first and second half of the nineteenth century.

Holding W/11/4975a comprises two parcels of land, both of which lie in an upland area characterised by a regular enclosure pattern of medium sized fields. This had been established by the late nineteenth century and has remained stable since this time. A settlement pattern of scattered farms and cottages is associated with a nineteenth century mining complex. Several abandoned cottage sites testify to population decline in the area, probably when mining ventures were abandoned.

Holding W/11/4975b comprises a small upland area of rough, boggy ground, with no settlement. The field pattern is recent as the present field boundaries were established during the twentieth century.

Holdings W/11/4975c and d (described in the HE1 report for this farm) will not be included in the Tir Gofal scheme.

Archaeological and historical content

The archaeological and historical content of this farm is largely comprised of sites dating from the Post-medieval period, including farmsteads, and an abandoned cottage site. There is also a 19th century lead mine within holding W/11/4975a. However earlier archaeology is represented by the course of a Roman road, which runs through the main holding, a possible round barrow in holding b, and a stone axe-hammer (PRN9993) dating from the bronze-age, which was found near to Glanystwyth farm.

Key objective

The management priority for this farm is to preserve stretches of the Roman Road whose archaeological sensitivity has been positively identified (ie. where the Roman road is marked as a solid line on attached maps), and also appropriate management of the mining complex within holding a.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.

- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.

"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:

Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1	SARN HELEN (N); SARN ELEN (N) (5222)	Roman road	SN6540	U	Specific
	Roman road (ref. RR69c, the northern continuation of RR69d) from Pennal to Llanio. Also referred to as Sarn Helen. From Llanio, the route of the road is reasonably certain to have followed the same course as the modern B4578 heading north as far as SN65426817. The course marked on the attached map is conjectural, but the road is believed to run somewhere in this vicinity. The fields through which the road is likely to run are currently under improved pasture. During the archaeological farm visit the area was inspected, but no surface traces of the road were visible. The farmer reported that these fields were under plough in the past, and when asked if he had ever encountered any areas of stone or harder ground whilst ploughing, he said he had not. This suggests that the remains of the road in this area are either largely destroyed, or buried at a greater depth than that to which it has been ploughed in the past. <i>Visited 21/04/2005 (HGM)</i>				
2	TAN YR HAFOD (6140)	Post Med? pond?; Prehistoric? barrow?	SN66296998	U	Specific
	Previously recorded as a pond, the representation of this feature on the first edition Ordnance Survey map suggests a ditched round-barrow. The feature was not seen during the archaeological farm visit as it is surrounded by impenetrable marshy land, which the farmer stated was dangerous to cross. However, the farmer reported that he did not believe it to be a pond, as the area is raised above the level of the surrounding				

boggy land, and is drier. The description given by the farmer strongly suggests that the site is of archaeological significance, but its precise nature remains uncertain. The feature occupies an area of rough upland grazing, surrounded by very boggy ground, and threats to its stability are therefore likely to be minimal.

- 3 **BWLCHTEULU ([9255](#))** **Post Medieval wheelpit** **SN68216786 B** **Specific**

A wheel pit which forms part of the Llwyn-Malws/ Cwm Camddwr lead mine complex (PRN 26,566). This was previously recorded as a ruined drystone cottage in 1979. The wheelpit is stone built and lies at the western end of an aqueduct (both features are shown on the OS map of 1888). At the time of the archaeological farm visit, the wheelpit was still extant, and structurally in reasonable condition. However, there is loose stone at the tops of the walls, and the pit has been filled with farm rubbish (wire fencing rolls, corrugated tin, etc.). *Visited 21/04/2005 (HGM)*



Bwlchteulu wheelpit, looking west.

- 4 **CWM-CAMDDWR ([26566](#))** **Post Medieval lead mine** **SN6825267838 B** **Specific**

A minor 19th century metal mine working, which was part of Llwyn-Malws lead mine (the main focus of this mine lies just under 1 km to the west, outside the area encompassed by this holding). The mine was visited during 1992-3 as part of the Protheroe-Jones metal mines survey. The first edition Ordnance Survey map records a reservoir, sluice, and an aqueduct. There are also spoil tips, and a wheelpit (previously recorded as a cottage, and described elsewhere in this report, see PRN 9255). The aqueduct took water from the Camddwr stream, (the uptake lies to the north of the holding), and follows the contour south, to feed the water-wheel (see wheelpit PRN 9255). The course of this aqueduct can be seen in places. The waterwheel would have provided power for Llwyn-Malws lead mine via a series of flat-rods. The route of these flat-rods is still identifiable in places (see above photograph) by the stone-lined gully that runs to the east, towards the rest of the Llwyn-Malws site (see PRN 53,100).



The site of the reservoir (see description below).

A reservoir lies to the south of the complex. It is linear and orientated north south, with an intact embankment on the downslope (west side). The pool has become very silted, so that the surface now has a cover of grass, and there are trees growing out of the centre. Farm debris including fencing rolls and posts is scattered around the site of the mine, but is particularly concentrated around the wheelpit (PRN 9255).
Visited 21/04/2005 (HGM)

- 5** **PYLLAU UCHAF** **Roman road** **SN64397563 A** **Specific**
[\(51957\)](#)

A segment of Roman road (ref. RR69c) between Trawscoed and Pennal forts, running in a northerly direction, identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs. 'Cropmark' is a term used to describe a buried archaeological feature that has been identified through patterns of vegetation growth or different coloured soils. These sites are usually identified from aerial photographs and may not be visible from the ground. The fields where cropmarks were identified are currently under improved pasture. During the archaeological farm visit the area was inspected, but no surface traces of the road were visible. However, cropmark indications confirm that buried archaeological remains survive in these areas (marked on the map as a solid grey line). *Visited 21/04/2005 (HGM)*

- 6** **YNYS** [\(9262\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN68336802 B** **Generic**
cottage

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. The remains of this cottage lie in improved pasture and comprise low rubble-stone walls with gable-ends at north and south surviving to a slightly greater height. Three mature trees currently grow within and around the walls, but other scrub has been kept to a minimum by grazing livestock. *Visited 21/04/2005 (HGM)*



The remains of 'Ynys'

- LLWYN-COGAU** **Post Medieval** **SN6530475851 U** **Generic**
[\(52762\)](#) **farmstead**

A small farmstead named Llwyn-Cogau marked on the Old Series OS of 1834. By 1888 only one small building is marked, but it is not named suggesting the site had been abandoned by this time. This site was not seen during the archaeological farm visit.

- [\(52763\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN6527475771 C** **Generic**
quarry

A quarry marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, and on current map sources.

- [\(52764\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN6410574909 C** **Generic**
flood defence

A breakwater marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey on the north side of the Afon Ystwyth

- BWLCH-TEULU** **Post Medieval rod-** **SN6846167880 B** **Generic**
[\(53100\)](#) **way**

A long narrow channel running between the waterwheel at Bwlchteulu, and the main focus of Llwynmalws lead mine to the east. The earthwork is a very pronounced ditch in some places, which appears to have been

stone-lined along its entire length in the past. In some places the stone lining is intact, whilst in others large stones lie in heaps. *Visited 21/04/2005 (HGM)*



The stone-lined gully, used to house flat-rods

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).

- Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.**

Site 1 on MAP 1 **SARN HELEN (N);SARN ELEN (N) (5222)** **SN6540**

Site 2 on MAP 1 **TAN YR HAFOD (6140)** **SN66296998**

Site 3 on MAP 1 BWLCHTEULU (9255) SN68216786

Site 4 on MAP 1 **CWM-CAMDDWR (26566)** **SN6825267838**

Site 5 on MAP 1 **PYLLAU UCHAF (51957)** **SN64397563**

The farmer plans to undertake arable options in this area through the Tir Gofal scheme. It is recommended that where cropmarks have been positively identified (ie where the course of the road is marked as a solid line on the attached map), no ploughing should take place. If ploughing is to be undertaken anywhere in the vicinity of the solid line, Cambria Archaeology should be contacted beforehand to discuss appropriate measures to protect the remains of the road.

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

Ideally the mature trees should be removed from this site.

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
MURMUR Y NANT (52760)	Post Medieval dwelling	SN6422875441	B	Generic
A building marked on the first and second edition OS maps, still inhabited although much modified. Privately owned and not part of the agreement. <i>Visited 21/04/2005 (HGM)</i>				
GLAN-YSTWYTH (52761)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN6417975148	B	Generic
The present layout of Glanystwyth farmstead reflects that shown on historic map sources, and there has been no change to the basic core plan since the late nineteenth century. The farmstead comprises a traditional three-bay, two storey cement rendered farmhouse, with extensions to north and east sides (a modern porch has been added to the front), and a detached range of stone-built traditional buildings, which lie to the west of the farm-house. The semi formal range has seen only minor modification, and retains historic integrity and many traditional features. Modern shelter sheds have been erected in various places around the traditional single-storey, rubble-stone stock-sheds, which occupy three sides of the broad yard. The inward facing elevations have a variety of openings, many are single door openings, usually paired with single, square windows.				



The traditional single-storey range of outbuildings at Glan-Ystwyth

The northern portion of the west side of the range has four wide, arched entrances, resembling cart-house openings. However, this is probably an open fronted stock-shelter rather than a cart-house. The ground level

immediately in front of the arches is raised above the level of the yard, and has a stone retaining wall (which appears to be an original feature). Two of the four openings have been blocked with stone of the same type as the surrounding structure, whilst the central two openings have had wooden panels added which accommodate single doors. Two buildings are slightly off-set from the main single-storey range. A two-storey rubble-stone barn with external staircase, and second-storey pitch-holes lies parallel with the southern row of stock sheds.



The two-storey stone barn with external staircase.

This is now flanked on north and south sides by modern shelter sheds. On the north-east corner of the yard is a long, low stone building, aligned north to south. The low entrances facing west distinguish it as a pigsty. Historic maps show that there were formerly pens on the west side of the building. The uniformity of material and style show that the traditional range was constructed in one phase. The separation of the outbuildings from the house, and their formal layout suggests that Glan-Ystwyth was a relatively wealthy farm. The function of the buildings points to this wealth being largely founded on rearing livestock. *Visited 21/04/2005 (HGM)*

PONT PENTRE-DU
[\(52759\)](#)

**Post Medieval
building;
dwelling?**

SN6418475411 B

**Not part of the
agreement**

This house is still occupied privately and is not part of the agreement.

BWLCH-TEULU
[\(52765\)](#)

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN6851367872 B

Generic

The present layout of this upland farmstead is the same as the layout shown on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. Two almost parallel rows of buildings are orientated east to west, with the farmhouse to the south, and a row of outbuildings to the north. One building has exposed stone with pointing, and the remainder have been cement rendered. The farmstead was tenanted at the time of the archaeological farm visit, and so was not examined in detail. *Visited 21/04/2005 (HGM)*



Bwlch-Teulu farmstead viewed from the west.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Cambria Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the application area

*HM - 09/06/2005 (14:10:53) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 52253.
Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.
tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@cambria.org.uk, website www.cambria.org.uk*

This HE2 report supersedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Maps

Ordnance Survey (6" to 1 mile) Sheet SN67NW, 1965

Ordnance Survey Old Series, Sheet LVII, 1834

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.12; 1888

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.11; 1888

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XVI.9; 1888

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XVI.13; 1888

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XVI.14; 1888

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XV.8; 1889

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XXVI.5; 1889

Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.9; 1888

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.12; 1905

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.11; 1905

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XVI.9; 1905

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XVI.13; 1905

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XVI.14; 1905

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XXVI.5; 1905

Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Cardiganshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.9; 1905

Tithe Map and Apportionment Lledrod Parish 1844

Other Sources

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and ICOMOS. 1998. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales

Kenneth Murphy & Neil Ludlow, 2000: Ceredigion Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales.

Historic Landscape Character Area 77: Llanfihangel-Y-Creuddyn. Upland Ceredigion

Protheroe Jones: Cambrian Mountains Metal Mines Project (1992-3) Field notes and drawings 186 – Llwynmalus.

UPLAND CEREDIGION

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 77 LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CREUDDYN

GRID REFERENCE: SN 668759

AREA IN HECTARES: 588.2

Historic Background

The history of this area has not been researched. Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn was probably the administrative centre for Cwmwd Creuddyn in the Medieval Period. Rees (1932) records it as a trading centre, but not a borough. It is uncertain when a church was established here, but the dedication hints at a pre Anglo-Norman foundation. The current imposing cruciform church dates from mainly the Middle Ages - the 14th- to 15th-century (Ludlow 1998). Morgan (1997, 192) considers that Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn was a bond vill of the Welsh lords of Creuddyn. If this is correct, then the implication is that there would have been a small nucleated settlement surrounded by a strip or open-field system. There are no map sources to support this, though compelling evidence comes from a document of 1743 quoted by Morgan (1997, 191) which refers to a slang of ground 131 by 11 yards in Pen-dre fields. In the 18th century Llanfihangel is occasionally referred to as a hamlet of half a dozen cottages. Assuming Morgan's suggestion is correct, there is little evidence to indicate when the loose girdle of farms that surrounded the village was created, and when the modern field system was established. However, it is likely that by the end of the Medieval Period, with the acceptance in the concept of private ownership, farms held in severalty and small estates were being carved out of former strip fields. This was possibly the case at Llanfihangel where the small estate of Abertrinant (now a farm) was recorded in the early modern period. It is therefore to the 15th and 16th-century that we must look to find the origins of the modern field system and dispersed settlement pattern. Estate maps of the 18th and early 19th-century and the tithe map of 1847 show a landscape similar to that of today - a nucleated settlement and dispersed farms set in a system of small fields.

Description and essential historic landscape characteristics

Centred on the village of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, this area includes the floor and sides of the terminal of an open-sided valley. The valley floor lies at 80m and sides rise up to over 180m. It is a remarkably homogeneous area, consisting of small fields of improved pasture bounded by earth banks topped by hedges. There are small stands of deciduous woodland and conifer plantations. Improved pasture dominates, with virtually no rougher ground or arable. Hedges are generally in good condition and well maintained, though some are overgrown and becoming neglected. Wire fences supplement most hedge boundaries. The field patterning of long narrow fields, particularly close to the village, indicates that the present enclosed pattern evolved from an open- or strip-field system. The settlement pattern comprises the small nucleation of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn surrounded by a loose girdle of dispersed farms. The village retains much of its historic character, a fine terrace of 18th- 19th-century stone-built cottages is present, and very little modern development has occurred. Six of these dwellings are listed for their group value. Traditional buildings are stone-built with slate roofs, interspersed with modern dwellings of rendered concrete. Most farms have steel-frame or other modern buildings annexed to them.

Recorded archaeology of this area is mostly composed of standing buildings - a church, chapel, dwellings, two mills and a smithy - however a cropmark enclosure indicates greater time-depth in the landscape as it may be the ploughed-out remains of an Iron Age fort. Two place-names, Castell Cynon and Castell Banc-y-mor, may also indicate sites of Iron Age hillforts or other defensive sites.

Though this is a distinct character area, its boundaries are not particularly well-defined. On the south side this area bounds the estate landscape of Crosswood (area 51). To the west landscape areas have yet to be described. Elsewhere land rises to higher, formerly unenclosed and less settled land (areas 53, 78, 80, 87, 94).