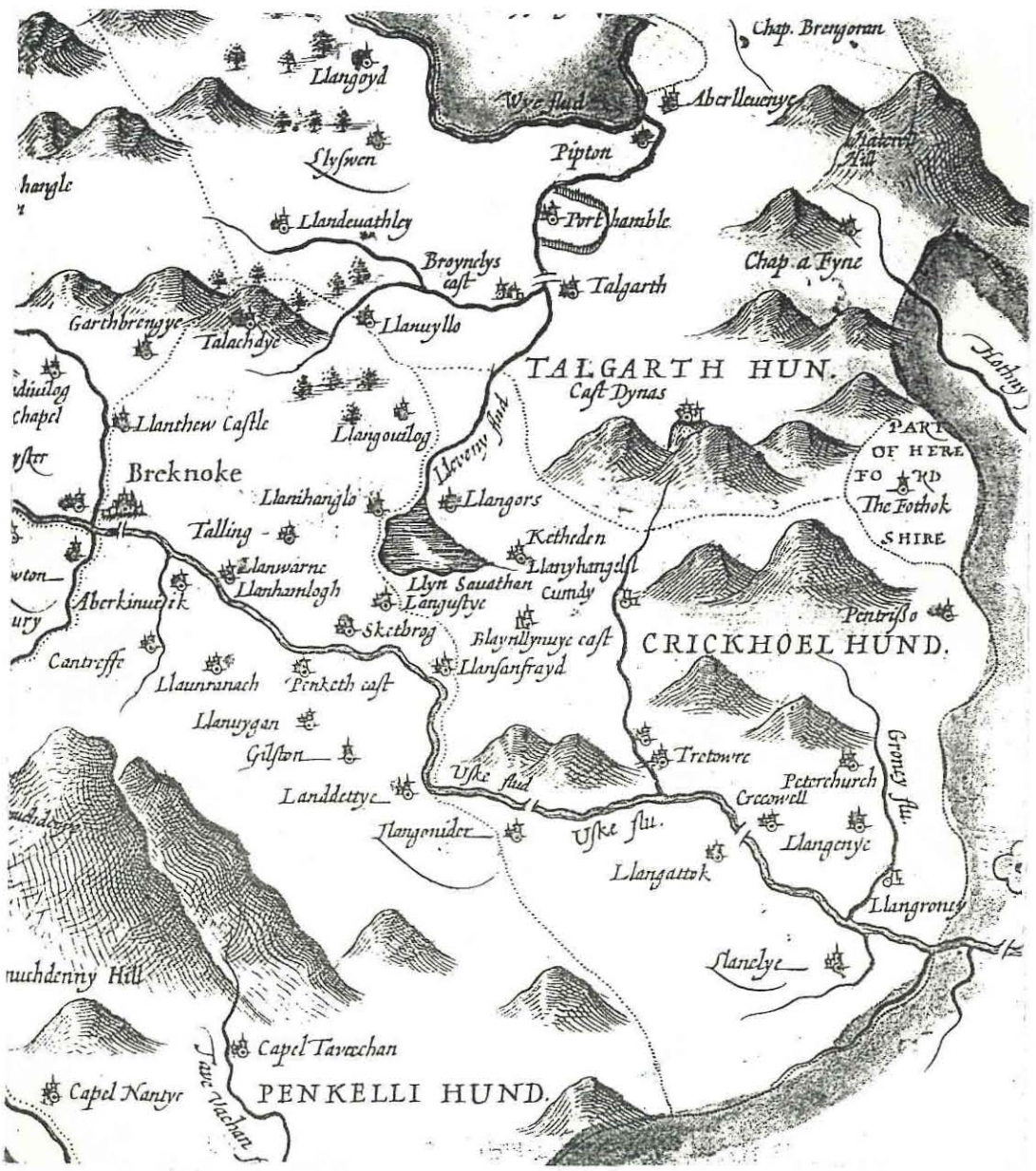
THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Historic Settlements in the Brecon Beacons National Park



CPAT Report No 44

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Historic Settlements in the Brecon Beacons National Park

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Report prepared for: Brecon Beacons National Park
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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CONTENTS

Introduction....2
Abercraf....8
Aberyscir....9
Bwlch....11
Cantref....12
Capel Gwynfe....13
Cathedine....14
Crai....16
Crickhowell....17
Cwmdu (Llanfihangel Cwmdu)....20
Cwmyoy....22
Defynnog (Devynock)....23
Felindre....25
Gilwern....27
Govilon....28
Glyntawe....29
Hay-on-Wye....30
Llanbedr....33
Llanddetty....34
Llanddeusant....35
Llanddewi Court....36
Llanelieu....37
Llanelly....39
Llanfeugan....41
Llanfihangel Crucorney....42
Llanfrynach....44
Llangasty Talyllyn....46
Llangattock....47
Llangenny....49
Llangors....50
Llangynidr....52
Llanhamlach....54
Llanigon....56
Llanilltyd....58
Llansantffraed....60
Llanspyddid....61
Llanthony....63
Llanwenarth....65
Llywel....66
Myddfai....68
Oldcastle....69
Partrishow....71
Pencelli....72
Penderyn....74
Scethrog....76
Sennybridge....78
Talgarth....79
Talybont....81
Trallong....82
Trecastle....84
Trefecca....86
Tretower....87
Vaynor....89
Ystradfellte....91
Bibliography....92
Annex 1

1. Introduction

1.1 It has long been recognised that development within town and village may disturb or obliterate significant information about the past, but a suitable response to a specific project has usually been instigated, if at all, on an ad hoc basis. A more structured approach to the understanding of historic settlements and the preservation and management of their fragile remains is obviously required and this has been given a greater urgency by the publication in 1991 of the Welsh version of the Planning and Policy Guidance Note: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16). This emphasises the responsibilities of Local Planning Authorities in the conservation of the archaeological heritage and confirms that archaeological remains are a material factor in considering planning applications.

1.2 The National Park Authority together with Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments has taken the lead in commissioning a study of the historic settlements in their area. The report that follows is essentially a tool for planning purposes rather than an academic exercise as the objectives and methods of study outlined below make clear. It has been prepared jointly by staff of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the National Park Authority, and is now complemented by a similar assessment of the rest of the old county of Brecknockshire commissioned by Brecon Borough Distric Council in conjunction with Cadw.

2. Objectives

2.1 Three principal objectives of the study were defined:

i) to produce a general picture of historic settlement in the National Park

ii) to identify, in as afar as the evidence allows, those areas within the historic settlements that could be termed archaeologically sensitive, in order to assist in the day-to-day planning process and long term strategic plan development carried out by the Park Authority

iii) to define areas of potential archaeological significance where developers might be required to undertake an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process

3. Settlements in the Study

3.1 Fifty-five settlements were examined during the survey. These included settlements which are so classed in present-day planning terms and also smaller groupings including isolated churches which have undoubted historical significance. Most communities that came into existence during and after the Industrial Revolution have been omitted though a few are included here for varying reasons. The major omission, however, is Brecon and its smaller neighbour, Llanfaes. It was felt that in the time available it would not be possible to complete an adequate survey of the county town. This will form the subject of a separate survey to be carried out during 1992/93.

4. Methods of Study

4.1 It was realised from the outset that a dual approach to the study of individual settlements was necessary involving both site visits and documentary research. Thus the results are based on a consistent methodolgy which has some value in any assessment of the relative significance of the settlements in the National Park. In order to establish the strengths and more importantly the weaknesses of this dual approach, it will be useful to detail the practical aspects of the methods involved.

4.2 Fieldwork focused on the identification of open areas within and around the settlements and the examination of those areas for any signs of earthworks that might signal earlier habitation or land-use. In general it was assumed that the church represented the original focus of activity in the past and attention was paid to the churchyard, the form of which may well have changed through time. Observations were made from public roads and paths, but no attempt was made to investigate thoroughly those fields and other open areas that appeared archaeologically interesting: arranging access would have taken up time that was not available. Where relevant recommendations for further fieldwork have been included in the settlement gazetteer. In the field large-scale Ordnance Survey map copies were annotated with information relevant to the study.

4.3 Documentary research centred on the more easily accessible records and maps. These included:

i) the Sites and Monuments Record for Powys held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

ii) Early printed maps (primarily Ordnance Survey editions, but also Ogilby, Bowen and Kitchin) and manuscript maps (Tithe Maps, Estate Maps etc) at the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth

iii) The National Monument Record held by the Royal Commission on the Archaeological and Historical Monuments of Wales at Aberystwyth

iv) Listed building information held by the National Park Authority

v) Vertical aerial photography held by the National Park Authority

vi) Secondary sources including the main county histories and other relevant works considering the archaeology and historical geography of the region

4.4 Original research into manuscript records held at Aberystwyth was not thought feasible nor was consultation of the numerous calendars of state papers published by the Public Record Office and its predecessors.

4.5 Place-names pose one of the fundamental problems in the study of Welsh settlement. With one or two regional exceptions, there are no detailed philological surveys of Welsh place-names and some of the more superficial studies that have appeared have to be treated with caution.

5. An Overview of Historic Settlements in the National Park

5.1 The general map accompanying this report reveals the imbalance in the geographical distribution of historic settlements in the National Park. Over much of the region, settlements are rare revealing the deterrent of the Brecon Beacons, the Black Mountains, and the Black Mountain in Dyfed. Rather, villages cluster along the valley of the Usk and to a lesser extent in the valleys of its tributaries, and on the slopes above the Wye. Lines of communication in upland regions frequently depend on river valleys and historical geographers such as E.G.Bowen have highlighted the importance of these major valleys for the movement of people and ideas during the formative centuries after the Roman withdrawal. Most of the National Park's historic settlements are thus in low-lying locations where soils are likely to have been more productive.

5.2 Historic settlement studies in England have made rapid progress in recent years with the work of Taylor, Roberts and several others to the fore. That most recent books on the subject of villages and settlements have included the qualifying term 'English' in the title is indicative of the problem facing anyone attempting to study the development of Welsh settlement in the historic period. Basically Welsh settlement studies are still in their infancy and it is not even clear yet whether one is justified in assuming medieval precursors for the majority of modern day villages.

5.3 Central to the argument are the concepts of nucleation and dispersal. For long it has been argued that native Welsh communities from the early medieval period onwards were spread out across the landscape, individual farms loosely knit into administrative groupings that have come to be known as townships. The conventional view sees these scattered households as having an economy based in pastoralism. On this basis the isolated church that is such a prominent feature of Brecknockshire and other Welsh counties provided the spiritual centre but not the physical focus for these farms. Clusters of dwellings in hamlets and villages are thus viewed as a rarity due primarily to outside influences.

5.4 An alternative view advocated initially by Glanville Jones is that early medieval Wales contained numerous bond settlements where the bond men of the local lord lived in nucleated groups and that many a church now isolated was originally located in a maerdref or reeve's settlement, the most important of the bond hamlets in any particular grouping. This is not to suggest that all such hamlets were nucleated, although medieval Welsh laws assert that the ideal bond settlement was a unit of nine closely grouped dwellings. As time passed the system of bond labour gradually broke down, and some hamlets were deserted leaving only the church. Elsewhere the bond hamlet was adapted into the Anglo-Norman village. On the basis of his studies in north Wales, Jones has claimed, perhaps controversially, that almost every Celtic church was originally sited in a maerdref. His views are based largely on analysis of such documents as the various Welsh law tracts and Giraldus Cambrensis' itinerary which provide incidental information on settlements.

5.5 Leaving aside for the moment the debate over the nucleation of early settlement, it is evident that there are three decisive phases in the emergence of settlement both in the area under discussion and elsewhere in Wales. Assuming that continuity of occupation from the Roman era is a rarity restricted to a very few sites in the Principality and not evidently represented in the National Park, the earliest phase is the so-called 'age of the saints', the period from the 5th to the 7th or 8th century AD when holy men established cells in isolated locations which in time would be superseded

by a chapel in a circular enclosure, the dedication recalling the founding 'saint'. The second phase is marked by the Norman intrusions of the late 11th and early 12th century which saw the emergence of new settlements, often deliberately founded or at least encouraged, in the vicinity of recently established strongholds. Finally the industrial age saw a new generation of settlements growing up as a result of mining and alterations to the communications network.

5.6 Unfortunately it is considerably easier to establish this conceptual framework than to determine what it means in terms of physical settlement in southern Powys and adjacent areas. There are a considerable number of small settlements in the National Park that have churches with Celtic dedications, names incorporating the 'llan' prefix, or circular churchyards. None of these is an irrefutable guide to an early establishment for even a dedication to a Celtic saint could mark the foundation of a new church at the time of a renewal of interest in a particular individual some centuries after his death. Nevertheless, the majority are likely to have originated in the early medieval period between the 5th and 8th centuries.

5.7 Whether each of these churches remained as an isolated structure or subsequently became the focus of a nucleated settlement is not something that can be readily determined from the records. Undoubtedly some cells erected by holy men in remote spots were succeeded only by solitary chapels or churches, and it is perhaps worth noting that today Brecknockshire, together with Anglesey, has the highest proportion of isolated churches in the Principality. In rare instances the location of a church is such that any dwellings in the vicinity are likely to have left a landscape mark. Partrishow is an example for any nearby dwelling would have had to have been recessed into the steep slope just as the church itself was. Partrishow, however, is exceptional in the National Park, both in its siting and remoteness, and the majority of early churches are in river valley locations that would have been more attractive for early settlement. For these only excavation can demonstrate whether they emerged as nucleated maerdrefi.

5.8 Occasionally the early medieval era saw the establishment of more important churches. These 'mother churches' supported a clas or community of canons and it has been argued that they were normally established close to an existing settlement. Glasbury, just beyond the north-eastern border of the national park, is the closest, documented example of a clas foundation, but Talgarth has been proposed as a mother church on the speculative grounds that it lay close to the supposed court of Brychan, legendary founder of Brycheiniog and that the church was dedicated to one of his offspring.

5.9 The Norman invasion of Wales at the end of the 11th century utilised the easy communication routes provided by the river valleys of Usk and Wye and it was these lowlands that were annexed as Englishries, the uplands being left to the indigenous population in Welshries. Strategic locations were controlled by newly erected castles and some of these became foci for settlements that grew up around them. To control local trade and collect tolls the lord obtained the rights to hold fairs and markets and in rare instances communities such as Crickhowell were granted borough status. Other settlements that originated at this time included the walled town of Hay-on-Wye and perhaps Trecastle.

5.10 But the nature of the majority of small settlements during the medieval period remains unknown. No maps exist for this era and written records are unlikely to distinguish between the dispersed populations of townships and the

inhabitants of nucleated communities. Open fields of the type that surrounded Talgarth have been suggested for Llanigon and might be taken as an indicator of nucleation, but the sharelands of the dispersed Welsh gwely could leave similar traces in the landscape.

5.11 The Industrial Revolution and its aftermath witnessed the emergence of a further group of settlements. Talybont expanded adjacent to the canal which was built at the end of the 19th century, Crai on the west edge of the Brecon Beacons owes its nucleated appearance to the coming of the railway in 1867, while Abercraf grew with the expansion of the coal mining industry. The corollary to these developments may be seen in the desertion of existing settlements: the movement of population from Llanddetty to Talybont appears to be the clearest example of the trend. Whilst some of these late settlements may contain intrinsically significant industrial archaeology, they cannot be legitimately classified as historic settlements in the terms of this study.

6. Reference works

Bowen 1956
Bowen 1977
Butler 1971
Davies 1982
Jones 1960
Jones 1985
Longley nd
Rees 1933
Rees 1972
Roberts 1987
Sylvester 1969
Taylor 1983

7. Settlement Reports

7.1 The individual reports that follow on the fifty-five settlements in the National Park are ordered alphabetically, regardless of their county location. Each report summarises the current state of knowledge under a consistent set of sub-sections, although for some settlements the historic background has had to be limited to a skeleton outline.

7.2 The accompanying maps are all at a scale of 1:2500 except for Cathedine, Glyntawe, Llywel, Partrishow and Ystradfellte.

7.3 Listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments are defined where relevant. However, it should be noted that their depiction is for guidance only. For the definitive depiction of the extent of a particular scheduled ancient monument or listed building, the reader should refer to the official schedules produced by Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments.

7.4 The continuous line (or envelope) represents an attempt, based on a variable number of facts and assumptions, to define the historic core of a particular settlement. It cannot be assumed, however, that there are no archaeological remains relevant to the historic settlement outside the line, or that archaeological evaluations will not be required outside it. In time, further research may alter our perception of the extent of any particular settlement, necessitating modifications to the historic core envelope.

7.5 The following standard abbreviations have been used in the reports:

CPAT	Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument

7.6 The following symbols have been used on the settlement maps:

Archaeological Feature/Earthwork

Area for Evaluation in advance of development

Historic Core of Settlement

Listed Building

Scheduled Ancient Monument

ABERCRAF Powys SN 8312

Location

1.1 Abercraf is situated on the A4067, on the southern fringe of the Brecon Beacons and close to the boundary of the National Park.

History

2.1 The name signifies 'the mouth of [the] river Craf', though no such watercourse is shown on modern maps. Alternatively ''Aber' can mean 'a small stream' which might be more appropriate in this context. Craf may have been so named after the wild garlic on its banks.

2.2 Coal was first mined in the region in the second half of the 18th century and it was in this period that the initial growth of settlement occurred.

2.3 Abercraf lay within the ecclesiastical parish of Ystradgynlais and is now in the modern community of the same name.

Buildings

3.1 St David's church was constructed in 1911. There is no indication of an earlier foundation on the site.

Archaeology and Topography

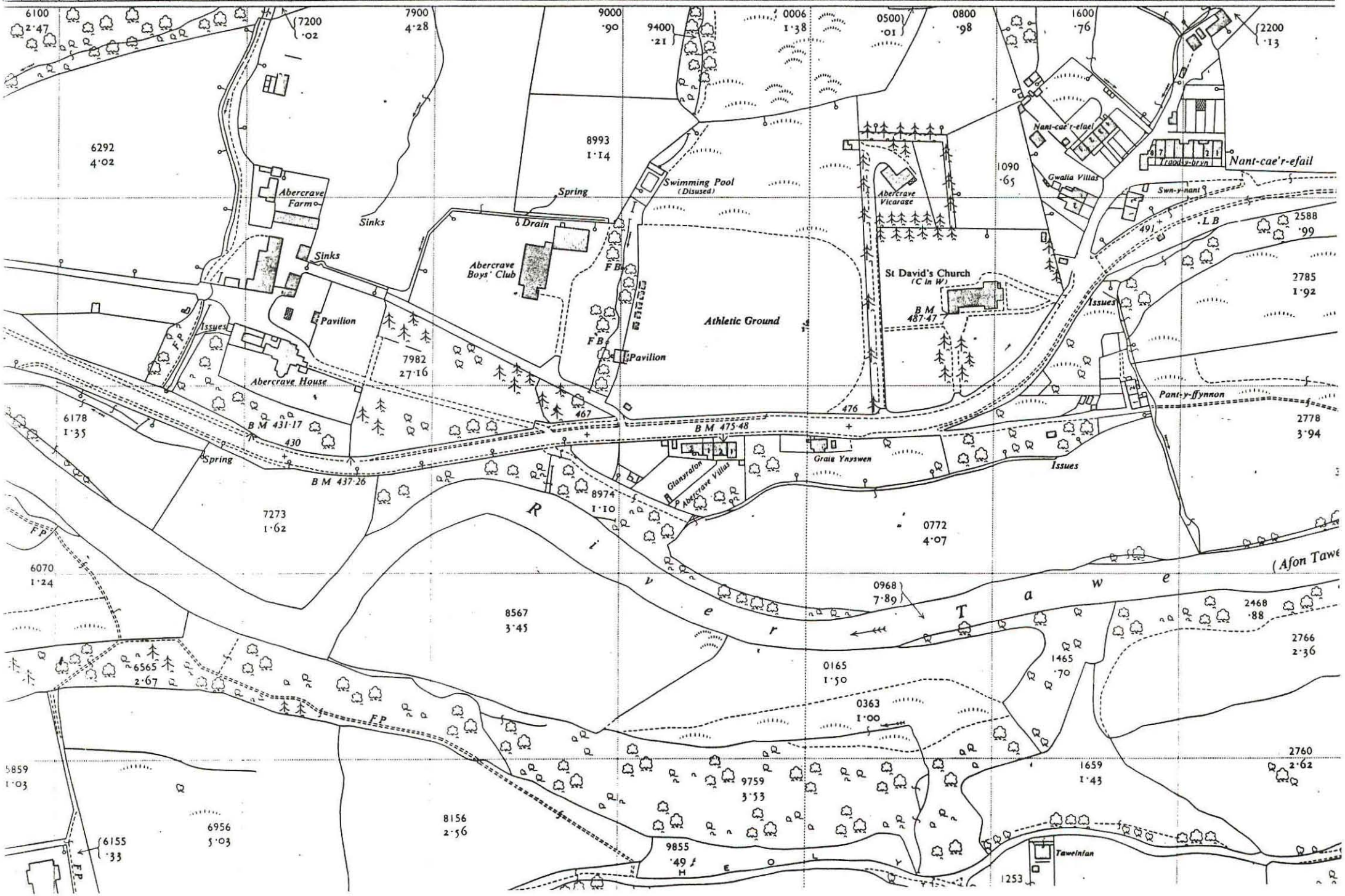
4.1 Abercraf lies on the northern bank of the River Tawe. Nothing of archaeological significance has been recorded in the area of the modern settlement.

Recommendations

5.1 No recommendations are made for this settlement.

References

Davies n.d., 1
Haslam 1979, 279
Williams 1965, 156



BRECON ADMIN CO
826
827
828
829
831
832
Abercrave Farm
Sinks
Sinks
Pavilion
Issues
Abercrave House
Spring
Drain
Abercrave Boys' Club
Swimming Pool (Disused)
Athletic Ground
Pavilion
Abercrave Vicarage
St David's Church (C in W)
B M 487·47
Nant-cae'r-efael
Gwalia Villas
Nant-cae'r-efail
Swn-y-nant
Issues
Pant-y-ffynnon
Issues
Graig Ynyswen
Glanyrafon
Abercrave Villas
B M 475·48
B M 431·17
B M 437·26
Spring
R i v e r T a w e
(Afon Tawe
Taweinfan
H E O L Y

ABERYSCIR Powys SO 0029

Location

1.1 Aberyscir lies on the north bank of the River Usk (Afon Wysg), 4km west of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name signifies 'mouth of the Yscir', Afon Ysgir being the stream to the east which empties into the Usk, 200m south of the church.

2.2 Bernard de Neufmarche, Lord of Brecon, granted land here to Sir Hugh Surdwal in the late 11th century and it has been argued that the motte below Aberyscir Court (see 4.2) was the focus of his estate.

2.3 By the 14th century it is possible that the motte had been superseded by a unfortified manor house.

Buildings

3.1 The church of St Mary and St Cynidr was largely rebuilt in 1860 but retains a 15th century north doorway. It is set in a sub-oval churchyard.

3.2 Aberyscir Court, just to the south-west of the church, was built in 1837 on the site of an earlier house. Originally listed as a Grade III structure, it is now on the Supplementary List.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Church and court lie on a flat-topped spur formed by the confluence of Wsyg and Ysgir. Edging the churchyard on the north is a natural hollow that provides access to the ford across Afon Ysgir. Further north the ground undulates with natural hillocks rising above the otherwise level terrain.

4.2 On the opposite bank of Afon Ysgir lies the Roman fort of Brecon Gaer (SAM Brecknock 1). The contemporary road leading to the west gate of the fort supposedly passes just to the north of the churchyard, crossing Afon Ysgir where a ford is shown on current OS Maps.

4.3 A motte (SAM Brecknock 21) without an obvious bailey lies c.100m south of the church. The remains of a tower and curtain wall can be seen on its summit.

4.4 The field to the north of the church (OS no. 0079) contains earthworks including platforms, tentatively identified as a deserted medieval settlement. There is a reference, too, to a possible Roman practice camp in this field.

Recommendations

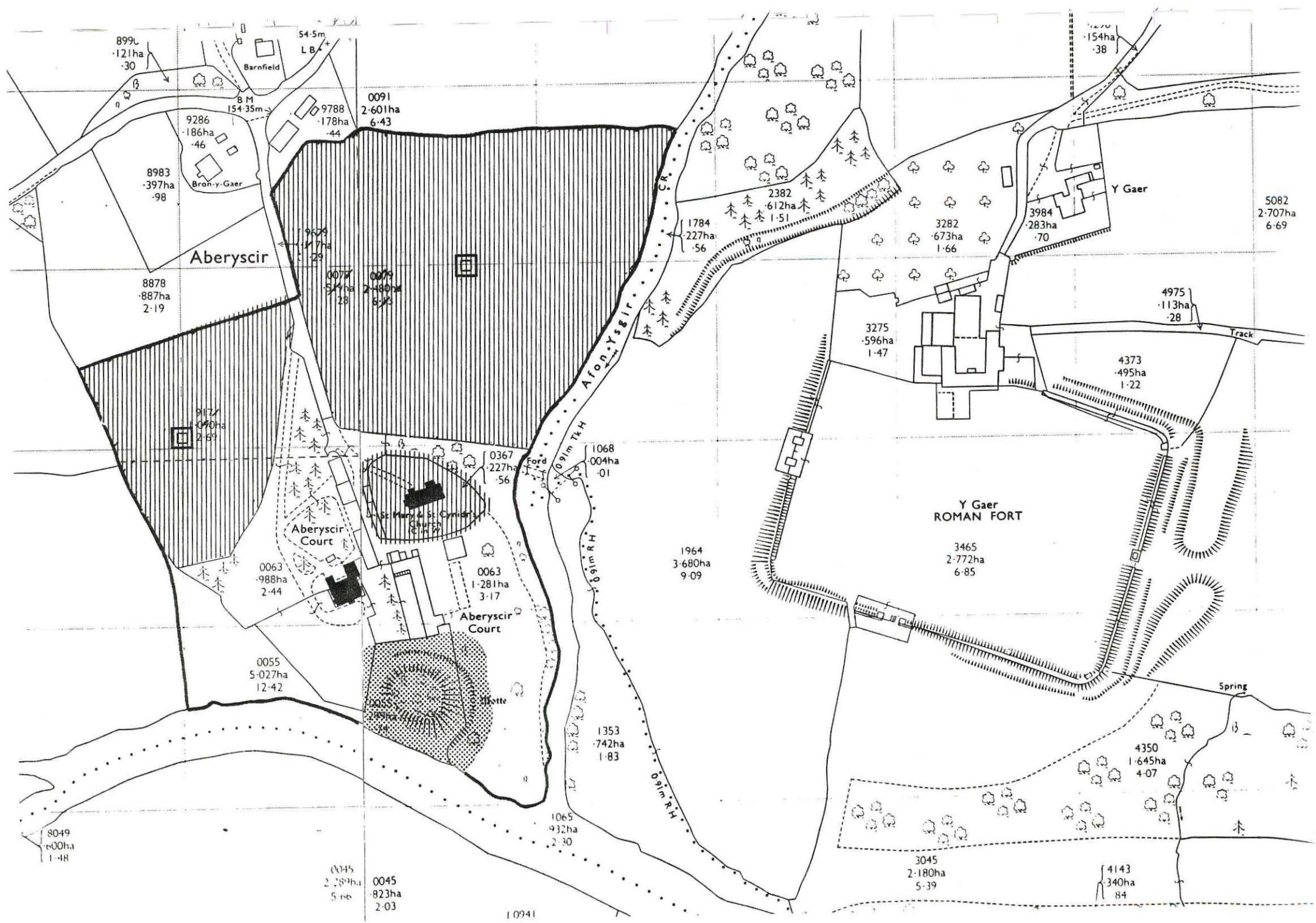
5.1 A thorough examination of the field OS 0079 should determine whether the earthworks are of sufficient significance to warrant a measured survey and

a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Wales that they should be scheduled. The appropriate course of action should then be adopted.

5.2 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. An evaluation will be necessary in certain specified areas, notably field OS 0079 though depending on the results of a more thorough examination, preservation in situ might be a preferable option.

References

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
Colyer 1984, 45
Haslam 1979, 280
Jones and Bailey 1911, iii, 202
King 1961, 84
Lewis 1833
Rees 1933



Aberyscir
Barnfield
Bron-y-Gaer
Y Gaer
Y Gaer
ROMAN FORT
Aberyscir Court
Aberyscir Court
St Mary & St Cynidr's Church
Afon Ysgir
Ford
Track
Spring
0091
2·601ha
6·43
9788
·178ha
·44
9286
·186ha
·46
8983
·397ha
·98
8878
·887ha
2·19
0367
·227ha
·56
0063
·988ha
2·44
0063
1·281ha
3·17
0055
5·027ha
12·42
1068
·004ha
·01
1964
3·680ha
9·09
1353
·742ha
1·83
1065
·932ha
2·30
0045
·823ha
2·03
8049
·600ha
1·48
1784
·227ha
·56
2382
·612ha
1·51
3282
·673ha
1·66
3984
·283ha
·70
5082
2·707ha
6·69
4975
·113ha
·28
3275
·596ha
1·47
4373
·495ha
1·22
3465
2·772ha
6·85
4350
1·645ha
4·07
3045
2·180ha
5·39
4143
·340ha
·84

BWLCH Powys SO1422

Location

1.1 Bwlch straddles the main A40 trunk road, some 13km south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 Bwlch is a descriptive term meaning 'pass' (see 5.1).

2.2 In 1675 it was termed a 'dis-united village seated on an eminence', though the road itself was even then a major thoroughfare into central Wales.

Buildings

3.1 The settlement contains no listed buildings and its church post-dates the Tithe Survey of 1844.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Bwlch lies on a saddle separating the westernmost ridge of the Black Mountains from Buckland Hill.

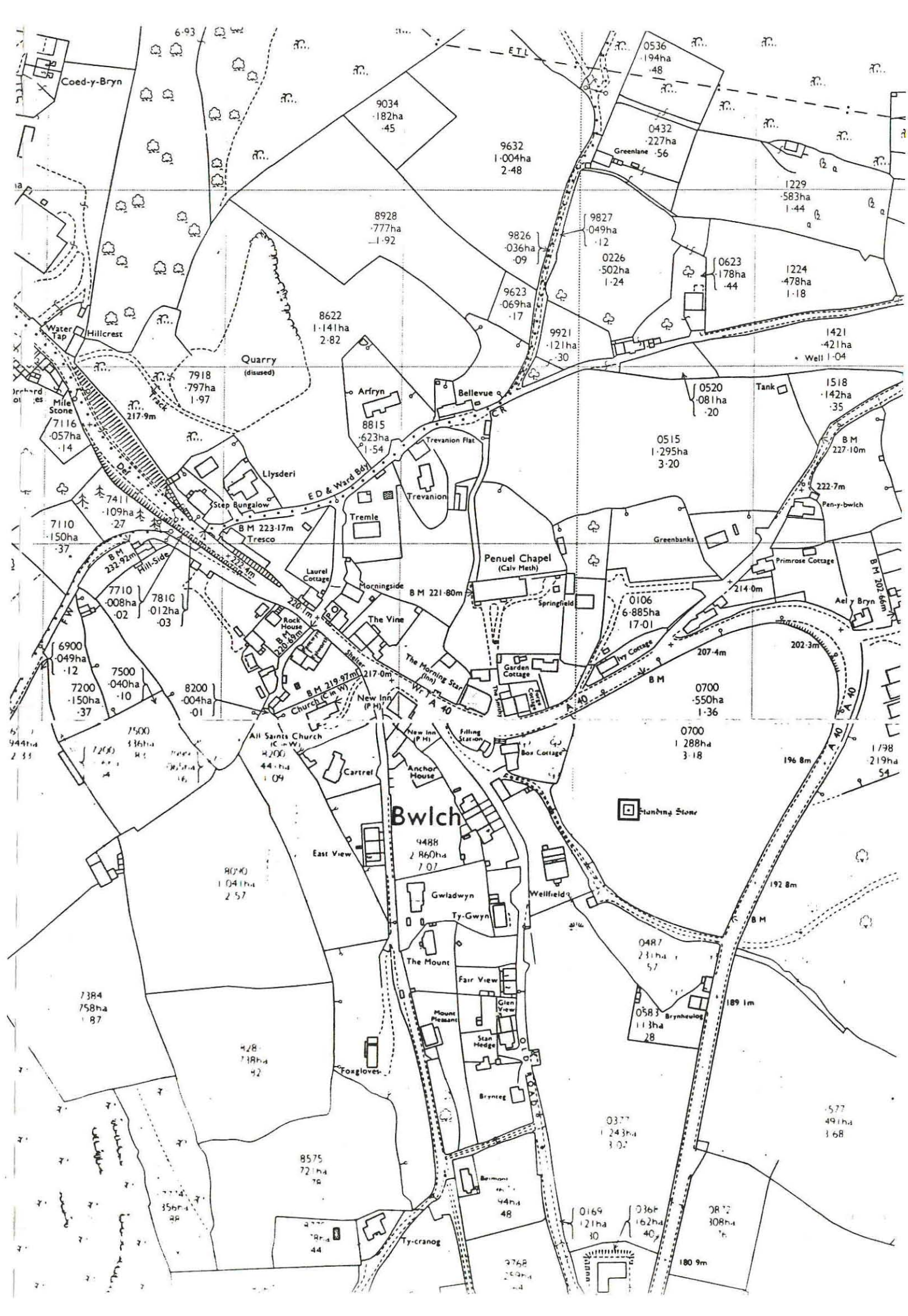
4.2 A standing stone signals the importance of the pass in the prehistoric period.

Recommendations

5.1 Although the road utilising the pass undoubtedly has a long history, the settlement at Bwlch is largely a post-medieval development. The standing stone apart, there is no archaeological potential and no archaeological recommendations need be made.

References

Ogilby 1675, 154


Bwlch
Penuel Chapel
(Calv Meth)
Quarry
(disused)
Coed-y-Bryn
Hillcrest
Water Tap
Mile Stone
Track
Def
Step Bungalow
Llysderi
Arfryn
Bellevue
Trevanion Flat
Trevanion
Tremle
Tresco
Laurel Cottage
Morningside
Hill-Side
Rock House
The Vine
Shelter
The Morning Star (Inn)
Garden Cottage
The Smithy
Ivy Cottage
Springfield
Greenbanks
Primrose Cottage
Pen-y-bwich
Ael y Bryn
Tank
Well
Greenlane
Church (C in W)
New Inn (P H)
All Saints Church
(C in W)
Filling Station
Box Cottage
Cartref
Anchor House
East View
Gwladwyn
Ty-Gwyn
Wellfield
The Mount
Fair View
Glen View
Mount Pleasant
Stan Hedge
Foxgloves
Brynteg
Brynheulog
Ty-cranog
Standing Stone
Step
Lodge
Fence
Telephone
Pump
Shelter
Tank
Well
Track
Def
ETL
CR
FW
PO
BM 223·17m
BM 232·92m
BM 220·69m
BM 219·97m
BM 221·80m
BM 227·10m
BM 202·66m
222·7m
214·0m
207·4m
202·3m
217·0m
220·1m
224·4m
217·9m
196·8m
192·8m
189·1m
180·9m
A 40
B 4598
LOAD
6·93
9034 ·182ha ·45
9632 1·004ha 2·48
0536 ·194ha ·48
0432 ·227ha ·56
1229 ·583ha 1·44
9827 ·049ha ·12
9826 ·036ha ·09
0226 ·502ha 1·24
0623 ·178ha ·44
1224 ·478ha 1·18
8928 ·777ha 1·92
9623 ·069ha ·17
9921 ·121ha ·30
1421 ·421ha
8622 1·141ha 2·82
7918 ·797ha 1·97
7116 ·057ha ·14
8815 ·623ha 1·54
0520 ·081ha ·20
1518 ·142ha ·35
0515 1·295ha 3·20
7411 ·109ha ·27
7110 ·150ha ·37
7710 ·008ha ·02
7810 ·012ha ·03
6900 ·049ha ·12
7200 ·150ha ·37
7500 ·040ha ·10
8200 ·004ha ·01
0106 6·885ha 17·01
0700 ·550ha 1·36
0700 1·288ha 3·18
1798 ·219ha ·54
9488 2·860ha 7·07
8040 1·041ha 2·57
7384 ·758ha 1·87
0487 ·231ha ·57
0583 ·113ha ·28
8575 ·721ha
0377 1·243ha 3·07
0169 ·121ha ·30
0368 ·162ha ·40
0577 ·491ha 1·68

CANTREF Powys SO 0525

Location

1.1 Cantref lies on a minor road just over 3km to the south of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name, recalling the medieval administrative unit known as the 'cantref' or 'hundred', presumably originated when this part of Breconshire was known as Cantref Mawr. It has been suggested that the earliest documentary reference is that of 1291 to Ecclia de Kened on the grounds that churches dedicated to St Mary often had a second but perhaps earlier dedication to St Cynidr.

Buildings

3.1 St Mary's church was partly rebuilt in 1829, but retains a tower of c.1600 and a font of 12th-century origin. There is no evidence of a circular churchyard.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church lies on the north slope of the valley of Afon Cynrig, a small stream to the north and east together with a natural slope on the east providing a spur setting.

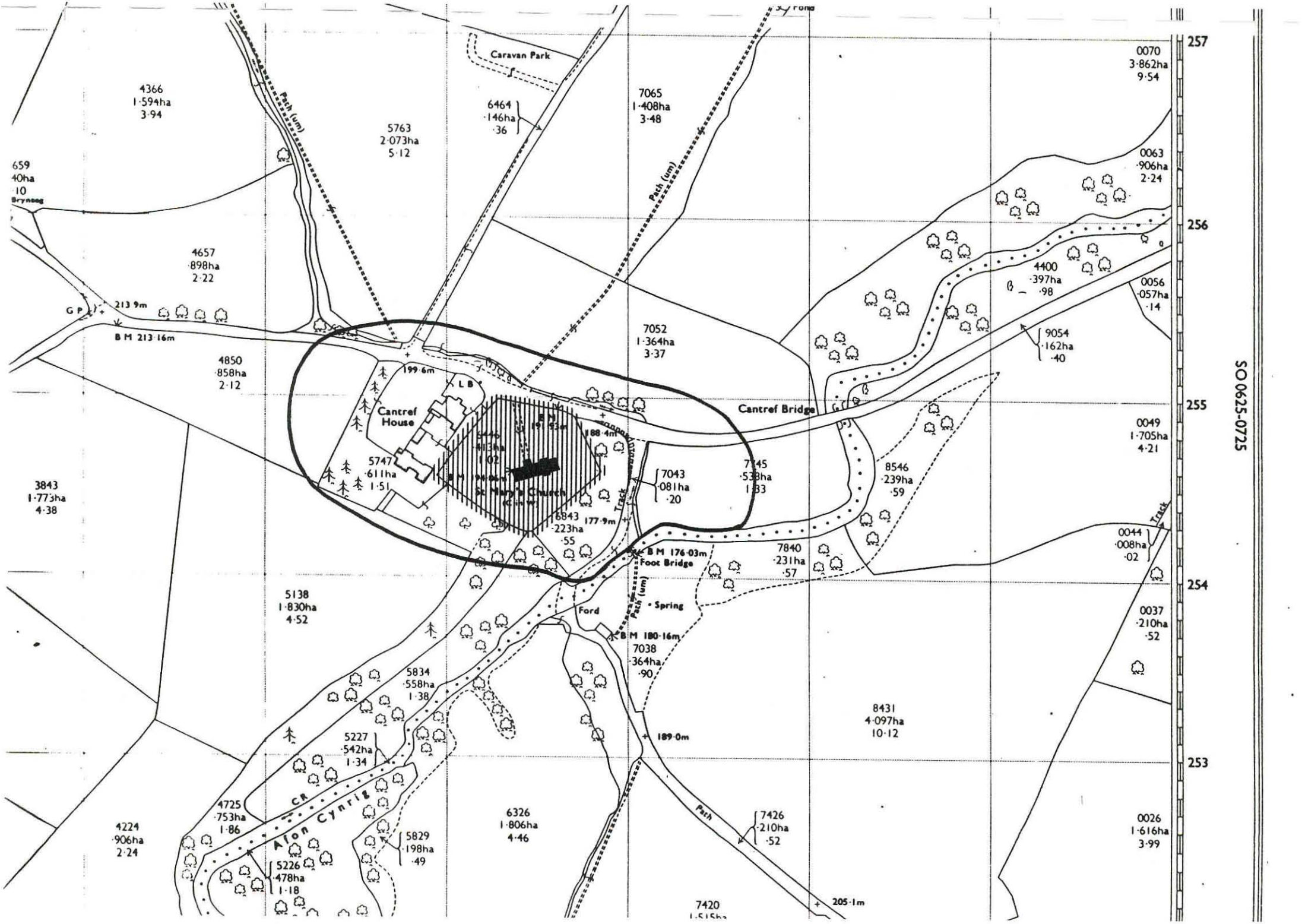
4.2 Nothing of archaeological significance has been recorded here.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response.

References

Haslam 1979, 307
Powell 1988/89, 85



Caravan Park
Path (um)
4366
1·594ha
3·94
5763
2·073ha
5·12
6464
·146ha
·36
7065
1·408ha
3·48
0070
3·862ha
9·54
0063
·906ha
2·24
4657
·898ha
2·22
4400
·397ha
·98
0056
·057ha
·14
9054
·162ha
·40
7052
1·364ha
3·37
4850
·858ha
2·12
213·9m
B M 213·16m
199·6m
L B
Cantref House
Cantref Bridge
188·4m
5747
·611ha
1·51
St Mary's Church
7043
·081ha
·20
7745
·538ha
1·33
8546
·239ha
·59
0049
1·705ha
4·21
3843
1·773ha
4·38
6843
·223ha
·55
177·9m
Track
B M 176·03m
Foot Bridge
7840
·231ha
·57
0044
·008ha
·02
5138
1·830ha
4·52
Ford
Spring
B M 180·16m
7038
·364ha
·90
0037
·210ha
·52
5834
·558ha
1·38
8431
4·097ha
10·12
5227
·542ha
1·34
189·0m
4725
·753ha
1·86
CR
Afon Cynrig
6326
1·806ha
4·46
Path
7426
·210ha
·52
0026
1·616ha
3·99
4224
·906ha
2·24
5829
·198ha
·49
5226
·478ha
1·18
7420
205·1m
257
256
255
254
253
SO 0625-0725

CAPEL GWYNFE Dyfed SN 7222

Location

1.1 Capel Gwynfe is situated 6.5km south of Llangadog.

History

2.1 The name Capel Gwynfe means 'chapel of the white field'.

2.2 The maenor of Gwynfe was one of the divisions of the commote of Perfedd.

Buildings

3.1 The church hall which stands within the churchyard was originaly the church. It is mainly early C19 but is said to be of medieval origin. C18 gravestones may indicate the possibility of an earlier building on the site.

3.2 The present church was built within an enlarged churchyard in 1898.

3.3 The church hall is a listed building as is the former Post Office and village shop, an early to mid C19 structure.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Capel Gwynfe lies on high ground in the rolling foothills to the north of the Black Mountain.

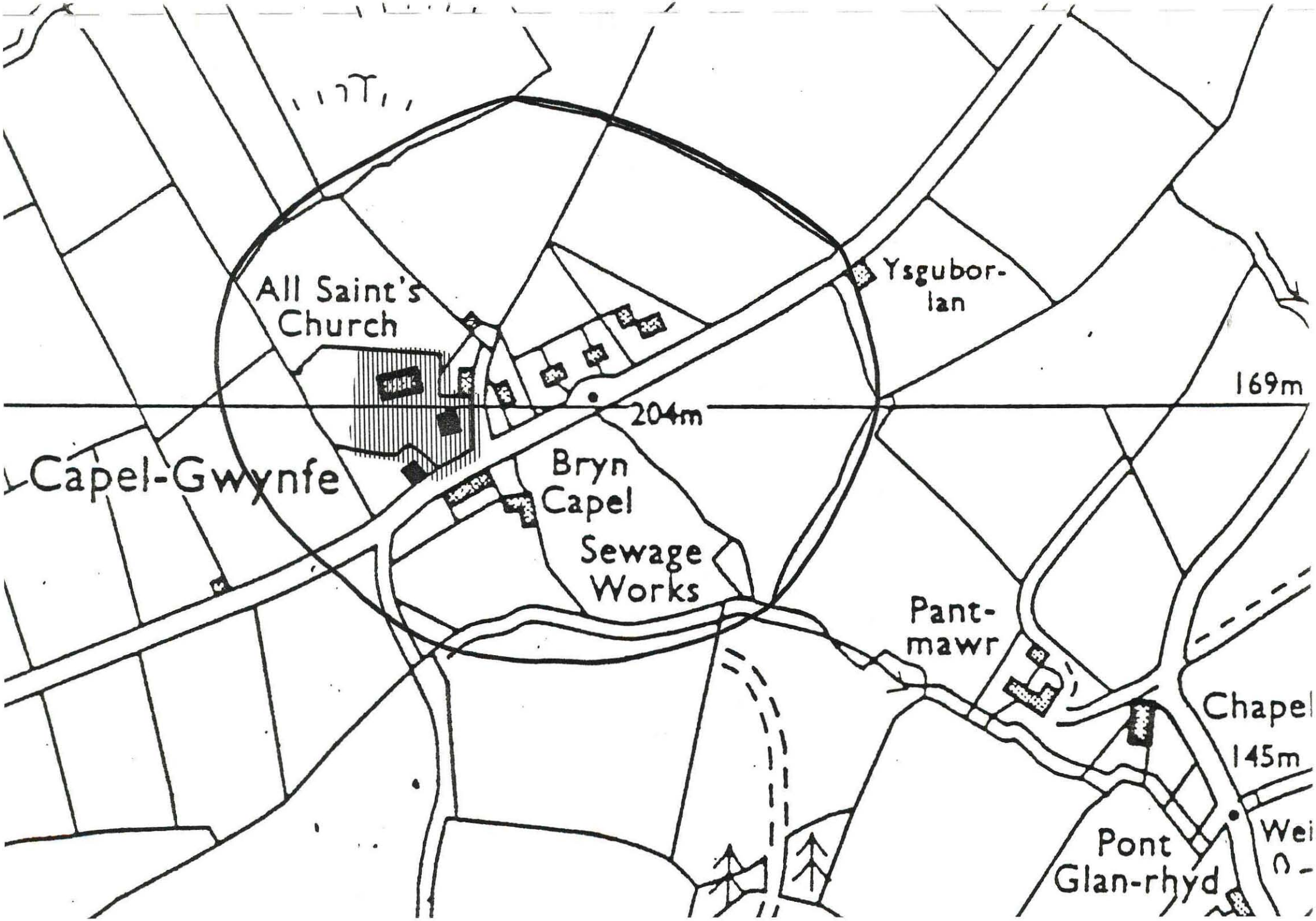
4.2 There are no known finds or sites of archaeological significance.

Recommendations

5.1 Apart from the definition of an area of historic settlement potential no recommendations are made for this settlement.

References

Lloyed 1935
Lloyed 1939


All Saint's Church
Ysgubor-lan
169m
204m
Capel-Gwynfe
Bryn Capel
Sewage Works
Pant-mawr
Chapel
145m
Pont Glan-rhyd

CATHEDINE Powys SO 1425

Location

1.1 Cathedine is located just beyond the south end of Llangorse Lake, some 10km to the south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name is believed to refer to the land of a man called Cathed.

2.2 Nothing is known of the existing settlement's early history, although the church was the subject of a dispute between the convent of Brecon Priory and Peter fitz Herbert at some unspecified point in the Middle Ages. The name 'Kethedyn', probably referring to the district rather than the hamlet itself, appears in 1382.

Buildings

3.1 St Michael's church was largely rebuilt in the late 19th century, but does contain a 13th-century font. THere is no evidence of a circular churchyard.

3.2 Castell Blaenllynfi lies in this community, just over 2km to the south of the church. This was the principal castle of a large lordship spreading over eastern Brecknockshire in the 13th-15th centuries, though the castle itself was in ruins by 1398. Today a few isolated lumps of masonry accompany the impressive earthworks. Leland, in the first half of the 16th century, recorded a tradition that beside the castle was a 'borow (borough) town now in decay' but he found no traces of it. No settlement remains that could illuminate this statement have been recorded in modern times.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Cathedine lies on the gentle east slope of the valley containing Afon Llynfi.

4.2 Nothing of archaeological significance has been recorded here.

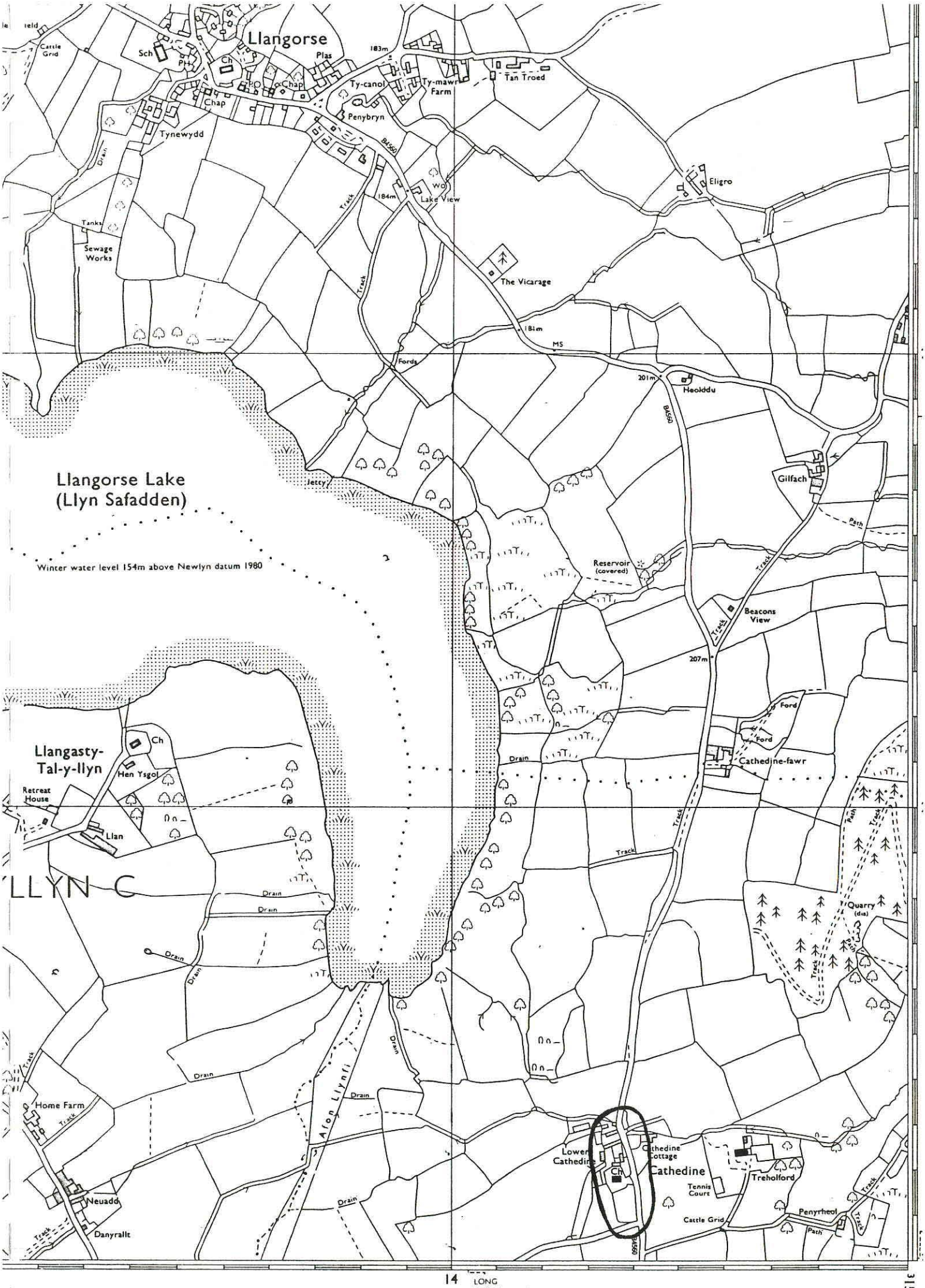
4.3 Cathedine Common (Werndu Common), an irregular tract of low-lying ground in the valley bottom some 400m to the south-west of the church, was a focus for dwellings in the 19th century. It can be assumed that such encroachments onto the common commenced several centuries earlier.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief. However, evaluation need not be considered unless there is further positive evidence of early settlement around the church.

References

Charles 1938, 167
Davies n.d., 9
Haslam 1979, 309
King 1961, 74
National Monument Record (RCAHMW)
Rees 1972, pl.40ff
Smith 1906, 107


Llangorse
Sch
PH
Ch
Chap
Plas
183m
Ty-canol
Ty-mawr Farm
Tan Troed
Penybryn
Tynewydd
B4560
Drain
Track
184m
Wo
Lake View
Eligro
Tanks
Sewage Works
The Vicarage
181m
MS
Fords
201m
Heolddu
Llangorse Lake
(Llyn Safadden)
Jetty
Gilfach
Path
Winter water level 154m above Newlyn datum 1980
Reservoir (covered)
Beacons View
207m
Ford
Llangasty-Tal-y-llyn
Hen Ysgol
Retreat House
Llan
Cathedine-fawr
'LLYN C
Quarry (dis)
Home Farm
Afon Llynfi
Neuadd
Danyrallt
Lower Cathedine
Cathedine Cottage
Cathedine
Tennis Court
Treholford
Penyrheol
Cattle Grid
14
LONG 3° 15'W
CATHEDINE C
315000

CRAI Powys SN8924

Location

1.1 The small settlement at Crai is situated beside the A4067, 5km south-west of Sennybridge.

History

2.1 The name is taken from the adjacent valley and stream (Afon Crai), together perhaps with that of the district which may have been termed Crai as early as the 12th century.

2.2 At the time of the Tithe Survey in 1840 Crai was a dispersed settlement of farmsteads. Its development as a village dates from the opening of the railway in 1867, and the church was constructed as late as 1882.

Buildings

3.1 St Ilid's church replaced the distant Capel Ilid which was apparently located at the farm called Tircapel, 3km to the north. The earlier site can no longer be identified.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The settlement has developed on a flat saddle of land sandwiched by Afon Crai to the west and a tributary of Afon Senni on the east.

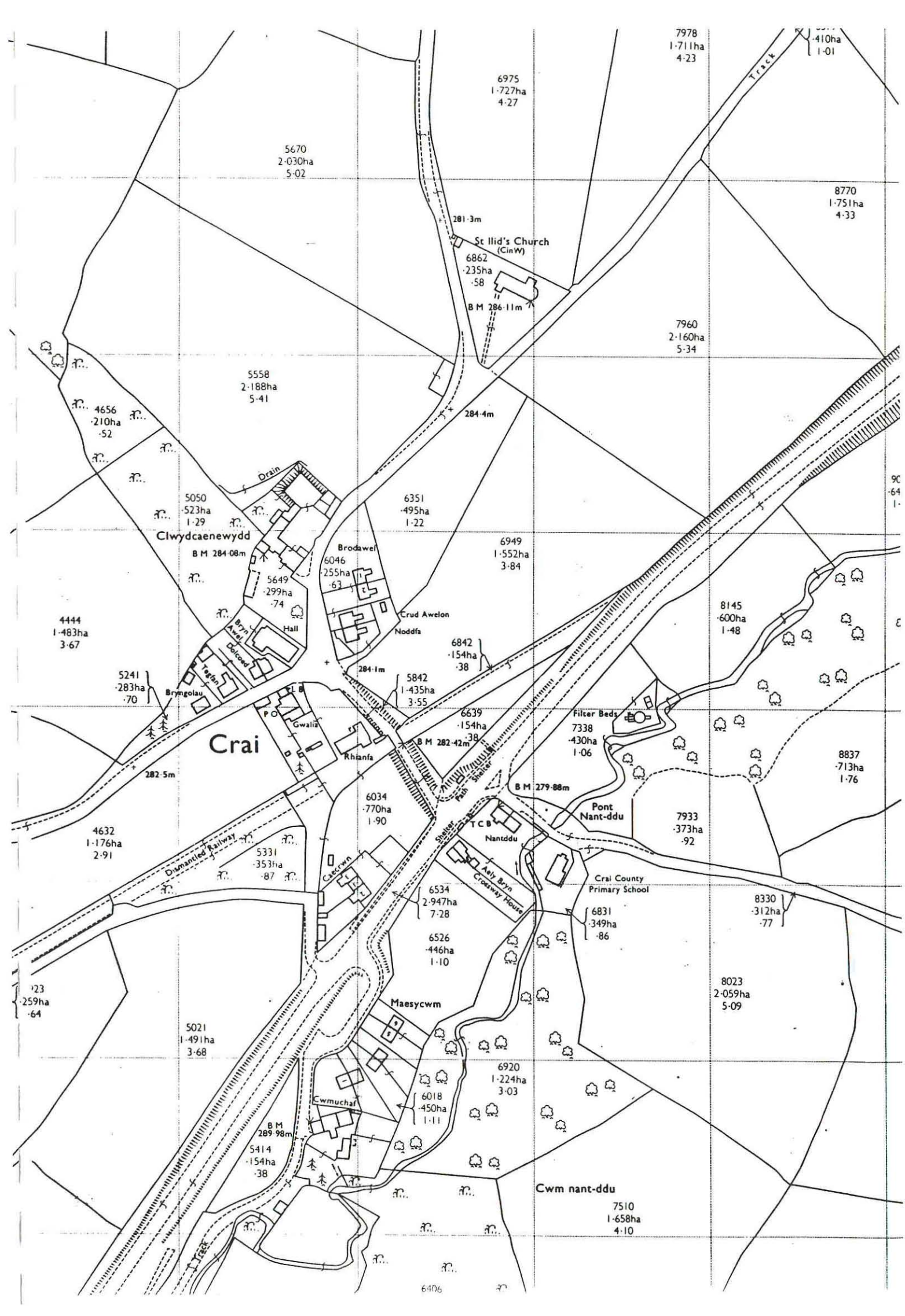
4.2 Nothing of archaeological significance has been discovered within the area of the village.

Recommendations

5.1 In view of its relatively recent development, no archaeological recommendations are considered necessary for Crai.

References

CPAT records
Dawson 1909, 60
Jones and Bailey 1930, 141
Powell 1986/7, 78 and 80



7978
1·711ha
4·23
·410ha
1·01
Track
6975
1·727ha
4·27
5670
2·030ha
5·02
8770
1·751ha
4·33
281·3m
St Ilid's Church
(CinW)
6862
·235ha
·58
B M 286·11m
7960
2·160ha
5·34
5558
2·188ha
5·41
4656
·210ha
·52
284·4m
Drain
5050
·523ha
1·29
6351
·495ha
1·22
Clwydcaenewydd
B M 284·08m
Brodawel
6046
·255ha
·63
6949
1·552ha
3·84
5649
·299ha
·74
Crud Awelon
Noddfa
4444
1·483ha
3·67
Bryn Awel
Hall
Dolcoed
Tegfan
8145
·600ha
1·48
6842
·154ha
·38
284·1m
5241
·283ha
·70
Bryngolau
5842
1·435ha
3·55
P O
Gwalia
6639
·154ha
·38
Filter Beds
7338
·430ha
1·06
Crai
Rhianfa
B M 282·42m
8837
·713ha
1·76
282·5m
Path
Shelter
B M 279·88m
6034
·770ha
1·90
Pont
Nant-ddu
7933
·373ha
·92
4632
1·176ha
2·91
Dismantled Railway
5331
·353ha
·87
Caecrwn
Shelter
T C B
Nantddu
Aely Bryn
Crossway House
Crai County
Primary School
6534
2·947ha
7·28
6831
·349ha
·86
8330
·312ha
·77
6526
·446ha
1·10
·259ha
·64
8023
2·059ha
5·09
Maesycwm
5021
1·491ha
3·68
6920
1·224ha
3·03
Cwmuchaf
6018
·450ha
1·11
B M
289·98m
5414
·154ha
·38
Cwm nant-ddu
7510
1·658ha
4·10
Track
6406

CRICKHOWELL Powys SO2118

Location

1.1 Crickhowell lies on the north bank of the River Usk, 22km south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The Welsh place-name, Crucywel is derived from 'Crug Hywel' meaning 'the mound of Howell'.

2.2 The beginnings of Crickhowell as a settlement cannot be established with any certainty. The presence of a large motte known as Alisby's Castle provides a possible focus of activity in the 12th century, set strategically to control the Usk valley. However, it has been argued that the motte at Maes-celyn, 1.5km to the north-west, was the original centre, in existence by 1121 (SAM Brecknock 55). Adjacent to it was St Mary's Chapel of which nothing survives above ground.

2.3 A small town was in existence by 1281 when the inhabitants received a grant of murage, and in the same year Edward I confirmed its existing markets and fairs. Two years later, it acquired borough status, although no charter is known.

2.4 At the beginning of the 14th century, St Edmund's Church was constructed, apparently when the parish of Crickhowell was carved from the older parish of Llangattock. Its construction obviated the need of the townspeople to travel to St Mary's Chapel.

2.5 The castle was attacked in 1403 and there is no evidence that it was rebuilt.

2.6 The town declined in the later Middle Ages and by 1610 was no longer listed as a market town. In 1675, it was said to have about one hundred houses and one indifferent inn, The White Lion. The re-establishment of the market did not occur until the early 19th century.

Buildings

3.1 The motte, certainly of the 11th or 12th century, supports the remains of a shell keep. Just to the east are the remains of two abutted towers, one circular, the other rectangular. The former might possibly be the gate-tower. These together with the remains of another circular tower to the west of the motte are early 14th century. An engraving of 1741 shows a curtain wall and angle drum-towers on the southern side. It has been postulated that the curtain lay just to the north of Castle Road, but this view remains to be confirmed. Much of the castle area is scheduled (SAM Brecknock 111).

3.2 The large church of St Edmund was built in 1303 on a cruciform plan, with some reconstruction work in 1826 and 1835 and restoration in the 1860s and again in 1897. Many of the fittings are of 19th-century origin.

3.3 A pair of small, supposedly 14th-century drum-towers in Church Street (known as the Ivy Tower; Grade II* listing) were formerly considered to be an outer gateway to the castle. Recent recording work and trial excavation by RCAHMW indicates a more complicated story, the tower being an 18th/19th century folly, with traces of a 15th-16th century house behind.

3.4 Crickhowell has a large number of historic buildings, many of them listed. The vast majority are 17th century and later (and are Grade II listings). Various buildings are said to have earlier origins though with no firm architectural confirmation, including the Bear Hotel (15th century; Grade II*); the Beaufort Arms Hotel (1337; Grade II), The Malt House, part of an earlier mansion, does contain 16th-century work and is said to have been in existence by 1540 (Grade II*). Ivy Towers (Grade II*) also has probable late-medieval features surviving (see Section 3.3 above).

3.5 Porth Mawr on the north side of the town occupies the site of Cwrt-y-Carw, the late-medieval home of the Herbert family. Porth Mawr Gatehouse is of 15th-century build, a relatively rare Welsh example of a late-medieval secular gateway (SAM Brecknock 114 and Grade I listing). The adjacent boundary walls should be of contemporary date, but seem to have been reconstructed in the early 19th century.

3.6 A bridge across the Usk is mentioned in 1558 and the present structure with its 13 arches is of 16th-17th century type, though widened in 1810 and frequently repaired (SAM Brecknock 5; Grade I listing).

Topography and Archaeology

4.1 The castle occupies a spur formed by the confluence of the Usk and the Cwmbeth Brook, the ground dropping quickly to the river just to the south of the bailey. Much of the town is set on a gentle slope beyond the castle, except to the south and west of the church where the houses are set on the steeper slopes above the brook.

4.2 In addition to the motte and standing masonry there are earthwork traces of a large bailey on the south incorporated into the Recreation Ground. An oral report indicates that earthworks were levelled out on the adjacent cricket ground, earlier this century.

4.3 No traces of the town walls survive and despite the 1281 grant (Section 2.3) it is possible that they were never built. However, Lamb Street and its continuation to the west of New Road (which was imposed on the existing street pattern in c.1828) may define the original western perimeter of the town, whatever the form it took, the line then running north-eastwards with New Road picking up its line near Porth Mawr. The definition of the medieval town boundary on the north and east is not possible, although perhaps on the east and certainly on the south, the castle defences fulfilled that function.

4.4 The street pattern is of some interest. Centred on High Street, the narrow holdings to the west fossilise the original burgage plots, and a surviving boundary line suggests that a back lane may originally have separated the plots from the church and open ground to the north. The slight shift in alignment of High Street further south suggests it swung out to avid the castle earthworks. St Edmund's Church appears to have been placed within an

existing street system.

4.5 Medieval open fields to the north and west of the town survived into the 19th century, depicted on contemporary maps as narrow strips opposite Porth Mawr and to the west of Mill Street.

4.6 Aerial photography together with modern OS maps indicate that significant garden features may survive behind Porth Mawr. The date of these and their relation to the 19th-century Porth Mawr or the earlier Cwrt-y-Carw remain to be established.

Recommendations

5.1 Crickhowell is one of the most interesting of the small towns in Brecknockshire, but post-medieval development has obscured the settlement pattern and fortifications. Opportunities to preserve and elucidate the medieval layout would appear to be rare and a full archaeological evaluation would be a necessary pre-requisite were any of the few remaining open spaces to come up for development.

5.2 The High Street frontages, the land adjacent to Lamb Street, and the open ground east of the castle (formerly the cricket ground but apparently no longer fulfilling that role) should all be considered as key areas.

5.3 The castle at Crickhowell is very poorly known and the area scheduled as an ancient monument cannot be taken as an accurate guide to the original layout. Any development in the vicinity of the scheduled area should merit careful consideration for evaluation.

5.4 The grounds of Porth Mawr and the field to the west warrant more detailed study to establish whether there are garden or landscape features associated with Cwrt-y-Carw.

References

Cadw 1986
Davies, D. n.d., 13
Haslam 1979, 312
Jones and Bailey 1911, iii, 118
King 1961, 76
Lewis 1833, ii
Ogilby 1675, 127
Soulsby 1983, 119
Tithe Apportionment Map 1839
Williams 1965, 163

CRICKHOWELL (CRUCYWEL)

Pen-y-Dre
Danygrug
Crickhowell High School
Leisure Centre
Tennis Courts
Green Meadow
Niraddie
Bella-Vista
Orchard Lane
Porth Mawr
Porth-mawr
Cwmbeth Brook
Path (um)
Brookfields
Presbytery
St Joseph's Church
St Joseph's Cottage
Tygwyn
Pen-y-dre Cottage
Brecon Road
Porthmawr Lodge
The Paddocks
Oakfield Drive
Ynnonau
Playground
St David's House
Awalon
Robin Hill
Oaklands
Tyrawen
Yew Tree
Ashfield Cottages
Ashfield
Rectory Road
The Rectory
Ty-Bryn
Glan-y-Dwr
Craig-y-Nos
Trondeg
Glen View
Ownwyeg
Uplands
Fairways
Fairview
Provinder Mill
Upper House Farm
Malt House
The Granary
Standard Street
Vancouver
Melrose
Poet
Ty-heulon
Lindley
Winburg
Yard
Caravan Site
Bullpit Picnic Site
River Usk (Afon Wysg)
Gwinderi
Sunny Bank
River View
Bethabara Chapel
Llale-yr-Afon
Ty-Mawr
Glanyrafon Court
Pump House
Cricknowell Bridge
Weir
Greenways
The Yews
Legar Lodge
Church Street
New Road
High Street
Tower Street
Lamb Street
Bridge Street
Castle Road
Beaufort Street
Lower Gabriel
Tower Gabriel
Gaol
Police Houses
Herbert Hall
Ty-Draw
Ty-Isaf
Recreation Ground
Cricket Ground
Pavilion
Mill
Abbey's Castle
Caldicot Cft
Clarence Hall
Council Yard
Car Park
Allotment Gardens
Greenhill Villas
Tennis Court
Bowling Green
Memorial
Fair-lea
Llanadown
Courtlands
Greenhill
Henardd
Court Beeches
Abbey House
The Old Stablings
Burfield House
Burfield
Orchard Lea
Valmor
Fire Twr
Fire Station
Greenhill Way
Tan-y-Bryn
Orchard Cane
Sub Sta
Track
Path (um)
Th
Gp
Pc
Ph
Po
Fb
Lb
Tcb
Liby
Town Hall
Shelter
Garage
Offices
Cemetery
Chapel
Vicarage
Rectory
Abbey Cottage
Abbey House
Bridge House
Salman House
Gaer Ash-y-Bryn
Ty-Draw
Ty-Isaf
Ty-Mawr
Llale-yr-Afon
Glanyrafon Court
Pump House
Abbey's Castle
Caldicot Cft
Cricket Ground
Recreation Ground
Pavilion
Mill
Police Houses
Herbert Hall
Ty-Draw
Ty-Isaf
Bridge House
Salman House
Gaer Ash-y-Bryn
Ty-Mawr
Llale-yr-Afon
Glanyrafon Court
Pump House
Abbey House
The Old Stablings
Burfield House
Burfield
Court Beeches
Henardd
Greenhill Villas
Tennis Court
Bowling Green
Memorial
Fair-lea
Llanadown
Courtlands
Greenhill
Orchard Lea
Valmor
Fire Twr
Fire Station
Greenhill Way
Tan-y-Bryn
Allotment Gardens
Car Park
Council Yard
Clarence Hall

CWMDU Powys SO 1823

Location

1.1 Cwmdu is located on the A479(T) 10km south of Talgarth and 6km north-west of Crickhowell.

History

2.1 Cwmdu means 'dark valley'. To this should be added the fact that St Michaels's church has given the term Llanfihangel to the parish.

2.2 The earliest reference to Cwmdu, in Liber Llandavensis, concerns the consecration of the church by Herwald in or around 1060.

2.3 Theophilus Jones called the parish the granary of Brecknockshire, a reflection presumably of its arable capability.

Buildings

3.1 St Michael's Church is largely of 15th-century date, though earlier masonry dating back to the 11th century may be encased in the existing structure. Extensive rebuilding occurred in 1831-33 and again in 1907. A pillar stone (SAM Brecknockshire 109) with Latin and Ogam inscriptions and of late 6th-early 7th century date was built into a buttress on the south side of the church in the 19th century, having been found a mile away; and fragments of two 11-12th century crosses are stored in the priest's porch. There is no evidence in the building itself or in the layout of the churchyard to suggest an origin earlier than the 11th century.

3.2 There are no other buildings of significance in the neighbourhood.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church occupies a spur projecting into the valley of the Rhiangoll, while the modern settlement lies at a lower level just to the south.

4.2 The modern A479 is almost certainly a replacement for an earlier road which wandered along the valley side and is apparent in the lane which passes just to the west of the church and continues on southwards.

4.3 No tangible evidence survives of early settlement around the church, although the field to the east contains at least two terraces or platforms whose function and date are uncertain.

Recommendations

5.1 The settlement at Cwmdu on current evidence would appear to be largely of modern origin. The evaluation of any development area in the vicinity of the church should be undertaken to test this hypothesis.

References

Haslam 1979, 315
Jones and Bailey 1911, iii, 178

Drain
9286
·843ha
2·08
Neuadd
Pond
F B Path (um)
A 479
0194
·240ha
·59
St Michael's Church
(C in W)
Church House
9684
·539ha
1·33
137·9m
Wr T
Brynhyfryd
Church Villa
Farmers' Arms
(P H)
129·9m
Farmers' Arms
(P H)
Track
Weir
The Crescent
Wr T
Cwmdu
St Michael's Close
St Michael's Close
Garage
Issues
9873
·989ha
2·44
L B
T C B
P C
Track
Galway
0471
3·569ha
8·82
Woodleigh
B M 136·01m
Rectory
Ty-newydd
7376
1·650ha
4·08
8677
·725ha
1·79
7568
·916ha
2·26
8666
·299ha
·74
7961
2·315ha
5·72
Drain
9055
2·193ha
5·42
Rhiangoll
9450
·466ha
1·15
127·8m
Sewage Works
Filter Bed
8552
·729ha
8649
·677ha
0056
·299ha
·74
0056
·186ha
·46
1248
1·177ha
1267
·551ha
1·36
1477
·710ha
1·75
2383
1·728ha
4·27
2891
·276ha
·68
B M 161·81m
151·1m
3486
1·249ha
3·09
3976
·779ha
1·93
2471
1·558ha
3·85
3171
·272ha
·67
3467
1·054ha
2·60
Path (um)
1959
1·403ha
3·47
2658
·499ha
1·23
ETL
3257
·666ha
1·65
3755
·325ha
·80
Track

CWMYOY GWENT SO 2923

Location

1.1 Cwmyoy lies in the vale of Ewyas some 8km north of Abergavenny and 19km south of Hay-on-Wye.

History

2.1 The name, a corruption of Cwm-iau, (the valley of the yoke),most likely derives from the local topography.

2.2 The manor of Cwmyoy was part of the lordship of Ewyas and was conferred on the priory of Llanthony about the year 1103. The church belonged to, and was served by, the priors of Llanthony priory.

2.3 After the Dissolution,curates were appointed to serve both the church at Llanthony and at Cwmyoy. In 1969 the two parishes joined with Llanfihangel Crucorney and Oldcastle to form the community of Crucorney.

Buildings

3.1 The church is dedicated to St Martin, and is probably best known for its distorted shape, having been built on an old landslip which has moved considerably over the years since the construction of the church. The churchyard is of irregular plan.

3.2 A C13 stone cross, found at a nearby farm and thought to be one of the crosses from the pilgrims way to St Davids, is housed within the church.

3.3 The remains of a churchyard cross base and shaft lie to the south of the church. Both church and cross remains are listed.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The uneven hillside location severely restricts the area of potential settlement and only four buildings occupy the area around the church.

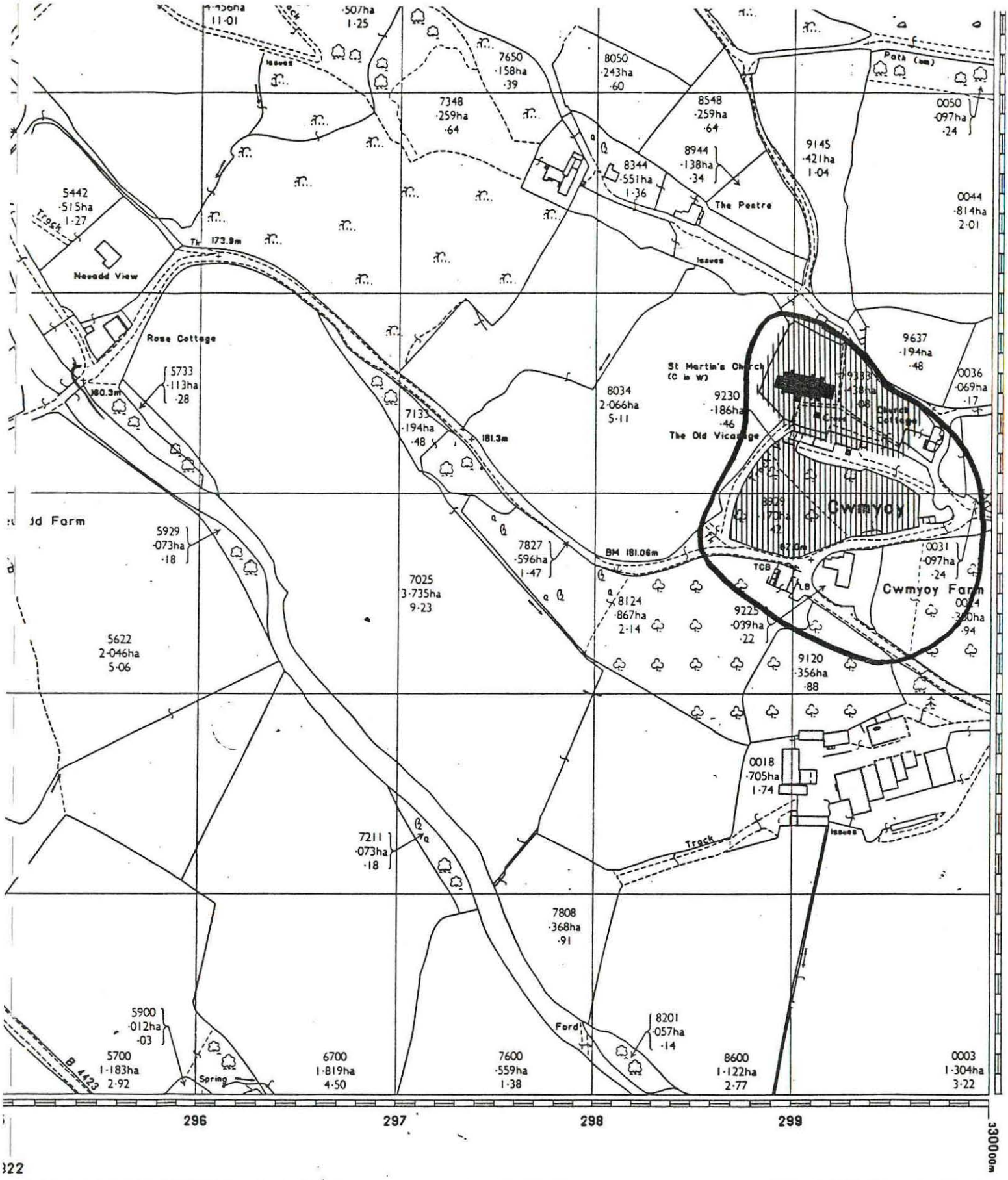
4.2 No archaeological sites or finds are recorded from Cwmyoy.

Recommendations

5.1 One area is considered worthy of evaluation in the event of proposed development: that is the south-west half of The Old Vicarage garden (OS plot 0929).

References

Bradney 1906, 1907



12 Hectares
28 29 Acres
1080 1080 1100 Metres
3500 3800 Feet

One grid square on this plan represents one hectare

SCOTLAND
Region or Islands Area
District
Not shown

Made and published by the Director General of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

AREAS

Area measurement is to plan edge only.
The number and area, in hectares (ha) and acres, is shown within each parcel of land.

4267 ..... parcel number
EXAMPLE: 1·809ha ..... area in hectares
4·47 ..... area in acres

When identifying a parcel it is important to specify the number of the plan on which it falls.
Enclosures or features joined for measurement of area ..... S
Limit of area within which individual parcels are not shown ..... ?

To convert hectares to acres multiply by 2.47105
To convert acres to hectares multiply by 0.40469

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE

DEFYNNOG Powys SN9227

Location

1.1 Defynnog lies on the A4067, less than 1km south of Sennybridge and 12km west of Brecon. The present road follows a modern course, but the earlier road is apparent from the surviving street pattern.

History

2.1 The meaning of the name has not been established.

2.2 It has been claimed that Defynnog was a small borough in the 14th century By the mid-19th century it was one of only thirteen nucleated settlements in Brecknockshire.

Buildings

3.1 St Cynog's church dates in the main from c.1500 and was partly restored in 1888. However, the north wall of the nave contains masonry and a window which may survive from the pre-Norman church, and a similar date has been attributed to the font and a stoup. In addition the font has a Runic inscription - the only one in Wales - which ought to indicate a Viking presence. A 5th/6th century pillar stone is housed in the porch (SAM Brecknock 182).

3.2 The church dedication backed by the features of pre-Norman origin would suggest an early medieval foundation. The present form of the churchyard does nothing to confirm this view but the southernmost portion is clearly a modern extension and a more curvilinear shape around the southern perimeter is discernible on 19th-century maps.

3.3 The listed vernacular buildings are, almost without exception, of 18th and 19th-century origin.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Defynnog has two obvious foci, around the church and 200m to the south on the east bank of Afon Senni.

4.2 St Cynog's church lies on the edge of a gently sloping terrace above a sharp drop into the valley of the Senni. Though the majority of listed buildings clustered around the church are not of any age, it is likely on topographical grounds that this was the original focus of Defynnog.

4.3 The built-up area to the south was classed as the village in 1838 and lies on ground of regular slope above the river. With a Congregational Chapel close to the centre, it consists of a distinctive and attractive network of small lanes, some still cobbled. On the face of it there is nothing to point to a date earlier than the post-medieval era, particularly with street names redolent of development during the Industrial Age.

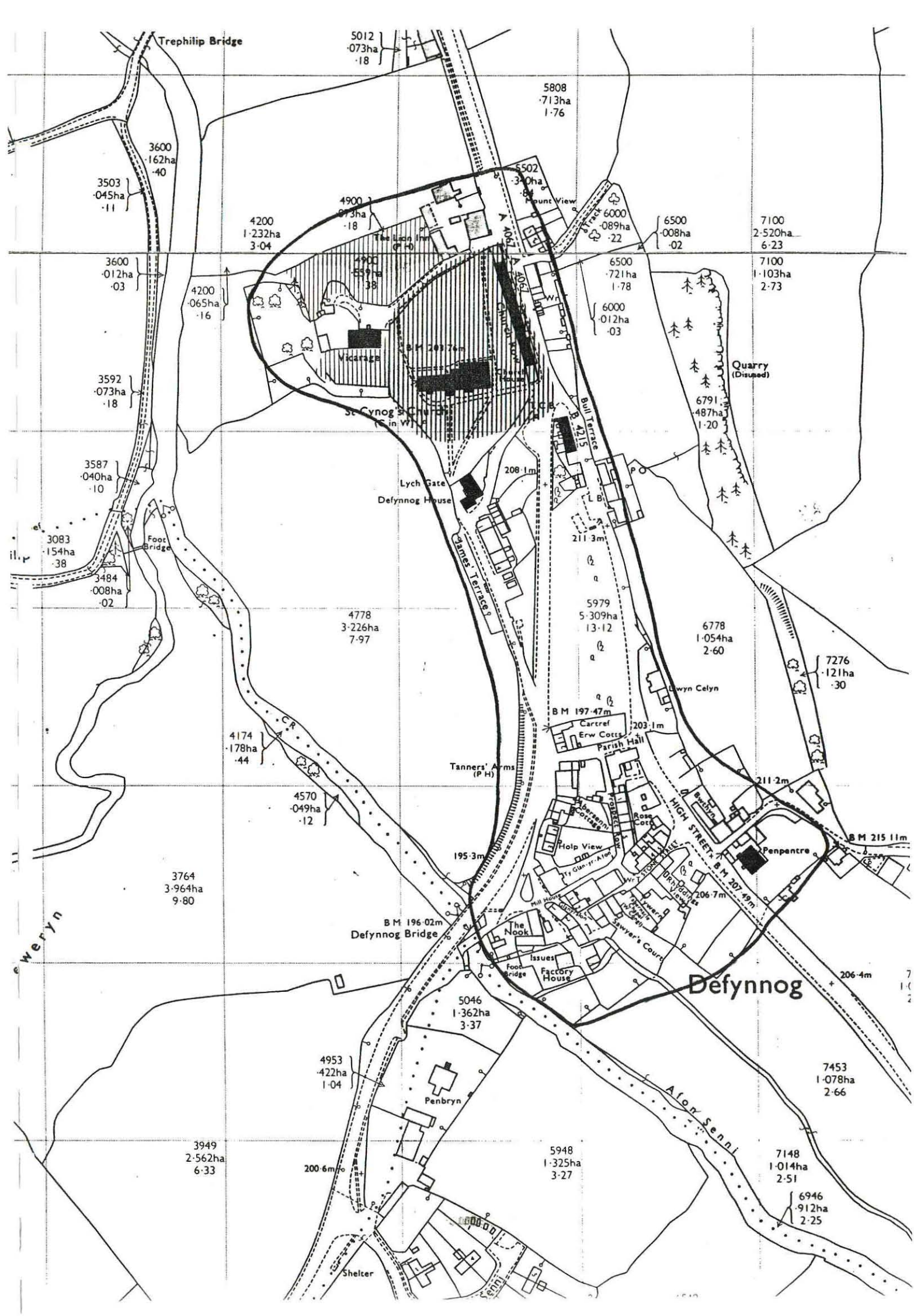
Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief, and proposals affecting land close to the church and particularly on the terrace above the river may require evaluation.

5.2 Unless subsequent research confirms the post-medieval date of the southern focus, development opportunities should be monitored to allow clarification of the origin and ensure that this was not the location of the medieval borough.

References

Defynnog Tithe Map 1838
Haslam 1979, 316
Lewis 1833
Sylvester 1969, 217



Trephilip Bridge
5012
·073ha
·18
5808
·713ha
1·76
3600
·162ha
·40
3503
·045ha
·11
5502
·340ha
·84
Mount View
4900
·073ha
·18
The Lion Inn
(P H)
4200
1·232ha
3·04
6000
·089ha
·22
6500
·008ha
·02
7100
2·520ha
6·23
3600
·012ha
·03
4900
·559ha
·38
6500
·721ha
1·78
7100
1·103ha
2·73
4200
·065ha
·16
6000
·012ha
·03
Church Row
Vicarage
B M 203·76m
Church House
Quarry
(Disused)
3592
·073ha
·18
St Cynog's Church
(C in W)
Bull Terrace
B 4215
6791
·487ha
1·20
3587
·040ha
·10
208·1m
Lych Gate
Defynnog House
P O
L B
211·3m
3083
·154ha
·38
Foot Bridge
James' Terrace
3484
·008ha
·02
4778
3·226ha
7·97
5979
5·309ha
13·12
6778
1·054ha
2·60
7276
·121ha
·30
Llwyn Celyn
B M 197·47m
Cartref
Erw Cotts
203·1m
Parish Hall
4174
·178ha
·44
C R
Tanners' Arms
(P H)
211·2m
4570
·049ha
·12
Abersenni Cottage
Prospect Row
Rose Cott
HIGH STREET
Bwthyn
B M 215·11m
Penpentre
Holp View
195·3m
Ty Glan-yr-Afon
Wr T
STONE STREET
B M 207·49m
3764
3·964ha
9·80
Rhyddings View
206·7m
Mill House
Lywern
Sawyer's Court
B M 196·02m
Defynnog Bridge
The Nook
Issues
Factory House
Foot Bridge
Defynnog
206·4m
5046
1·362ha
3·37
4953
·422ha
1·04
Penbryn
7453
1·078ha
2·66
Afon Senni
3949
2·562ha
6·33
200·6m
5948
1·325ha
3·27
7148
1·014ha
2·51
6946
·912ha
2·25
Shelter
Senni

FELINDRE Powys SO1836

Location

1.1. Felindre lies about 2km to the south-east of the A479 (T) from Brecon to Hereford, and about 7km south-west of Hay-on-Wye. The boundary of the National Park follows the small road that forms the effective north-western side of the settlement, severing it from the important manor house of Old Gwernyfed a short distance to the west.

History

2.1 Felindre means 'mill-hamlet'. Lewis stated that 'here was anciently what was called the Lord's Mill'. The name 'Gwernyfed' would seem to contain two elements which may mean 'the great sacred grove' or 'great sanctuary'.

2.2 The hamlet lay in the ecclesiastical parish of Glasbury. It has no church and singularly little known history.

2.3 A chapel of ease was supposedly demolished in the middle of the 18th century, and another authority suggests that a Norman arch from here was moved to Old Gwernyfed during the same period. A headstone, presumably from a burial, was recovered during building work, conflicting with the the concept of a chapel of ease. The traditional site of the chapel is where the village hall now stands.

Buildings

3.1 The original Jacobean manor house at Old Gwernyfed was constructed sometime between 1600 and 1613, and partly destroyed by fire in c.1780. It has a Grade I listing, while some of the external features such as the two dovecots in front of the house are listed as Grade II. Its successor lies nearly 1km to the north-west in Gwernyfed Park.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The settlement has grown up around Felindre Brook as it runs down the gentle lower slopes below the northern edge of the Black Mountains.

4.2 Old Gwernyfed appears to stand on a levelled platform. Earthworks surviving in the vicinity of the house include fishponds and formal gardens, and fields recorded in 1841 to the west of the house were referred to by warren, park and fishpond fieldnames. Together these probably signal an earlier, medieval manorial centre, and it has been suggested that the manor may go back to the time of the Norman Conquest.

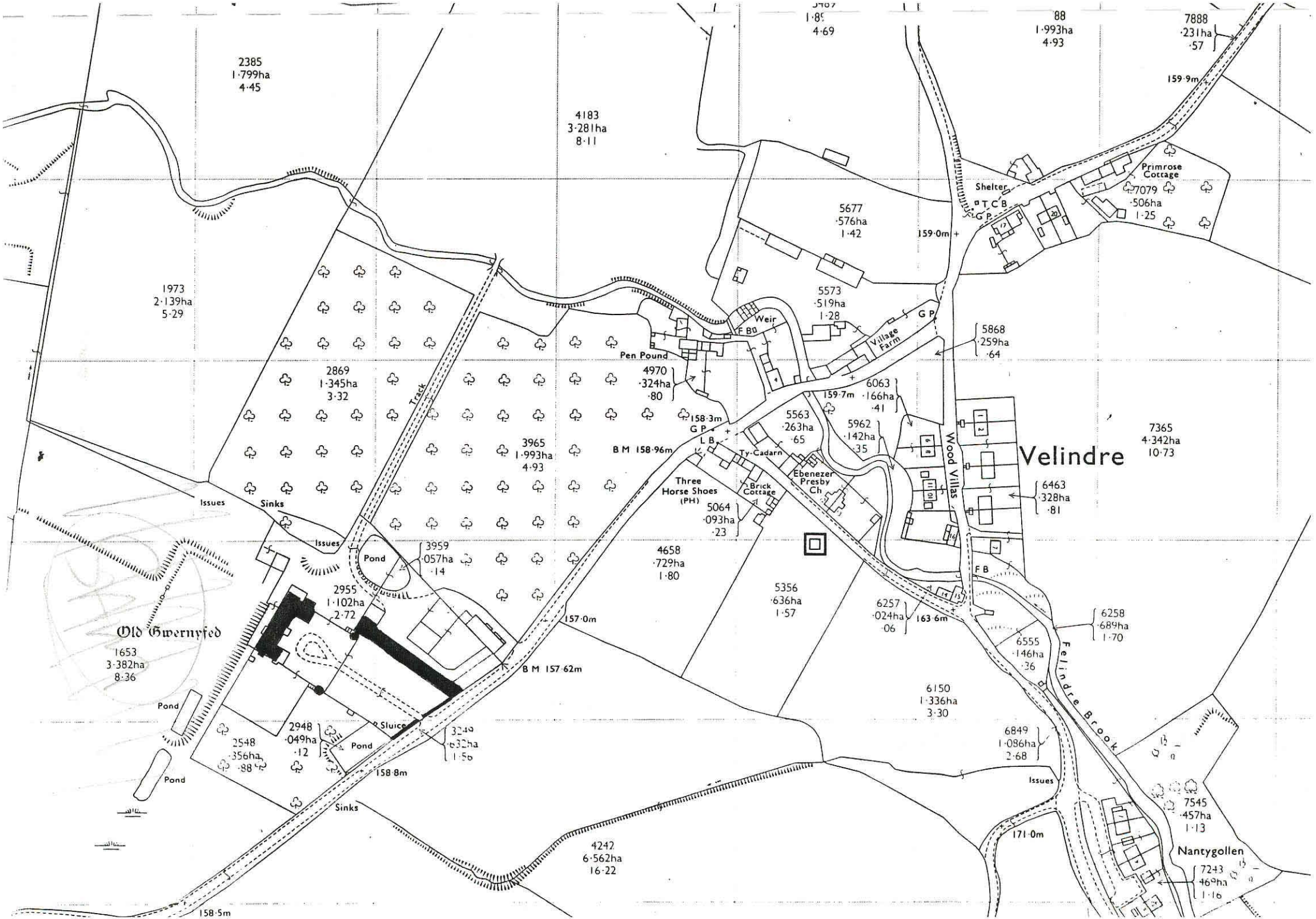
4.3 The only earthwork recognised in the village was a scarp bank, perhaps the line of an earlier track, to the south of the road leading past the Presbyterian Chapel.

Recommendations

5.1 Available evidence cannot distinguish a definite historic settlement. Nevertheless, modification of this view may be required, particularly if the medieval origins of Old Gwernyfed and the chapel are confirmed by more detailed documentary research.

References

Briggs 1991, 150
Davies, D. n.d.
Glasbury Tithe Survey 1841
Haslam 1979, 318
Lewis 1833, i
Williams 1965, 165; 167


2385
1·799ha
4·45
4183
3·281ha
8·11
88
1·993ha
4·93
7888
·231ha
·57
159·9m
Primrose Cottage
7079
·506ha
1·25
Shelter
T C B
G P
5677
·576ha
1·42
159·0m
1973
2·139ha
5·29
5573
·519ha
1·28
Weir
F Bd
Village Farm
G P
5868
·259ha
·64
Pen Pound
B
2869
1·345ha
3·32
4970
·324ha
·80
Track
6063
·166ha
·41
159·7m
158·3m
G P
L B
5563
·263ha
·65
5962
·142ha
·35
3965
1·993ha
4·93
B M 158·96m
Ty-Cadarn
Wood Villas
Velindre
7365
4·342ha
10·73
Three Horse Shoes (PH)
Brick Cottage
Ebenezer Presby Ch
6463
·328ha
·81
Issues
Sinks
Issues
Pond
3959
·057ha
·14
5064
·093ha
·23
4658
·729ha
1·80
5356
·636ha
1·57
F B
2955
1·102ha
2·72
Old Gwernyfed
1653
3·382ha
8·36
157·0m
6257
·024ha
·06
163·6m
6258
·689ha
1·70
6555
·146ha
·36
B M 157·62m
Felindre Brook
6150
1·336ha
3·30
Pond
Sluice
2948
·049ha
·12
3240
·632ha
1·56
2548
·356ha
·88
Pond
Pond
6849
1·086ha
2·68
158·8m
Issues
Sinks
7545
·457ha
1·13
171·0m
Nantygollen
4242
6·562ha
16·22
7243
·469ha
1·16
158·5m

GILWERN Gwent SO2414

Location

1.1 Gilwern is situated 5.5km west of Abergavenny just to the north of the A465 heads of the valleys road.

History

2.1 The name means 'valley of the alder swamp'.

2.2 There is no known early settlement, the present Gilwern growing up around the junction of the Clydach Railroad and the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal. The historic interest is totally industrial.

2.2 The settlement formerly lay within the community of Llanwenarth and was thus served by the church 3km to the east (see entry under Llanwenarth).

Buildings

3.1 Aukland House was formerly a warehouse associated with the Gilwern wharf.

3.2 Factory House was formerly a woollen mill.

3.3 Both the above are recorded as National Park Treasures (3178 and 3120).

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Gilwern lies on gently sloping ground at the side of the Usk valley at the mouth of the Clydach Gorge.

4.2 The western part of Gilwern contains some important Industrial archaeological features associated with the wharf and its activities. Not all of these are in the records of the National Park.

4.3 The canal wharf complex and aqueduct are recorded as National Park Treasures (3114 and 3097).

Recommendations

5.1 The area of historic interest has been drawn around the known areas of industrial remains. A full survey of the area is really needed to identify and record all surviving features.

GWENT COUNTY

BLAENAU GWENT DISTRICT

242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251

Pen-y-bont

Dan-y-bont

Gilwern

Brynglas

No 19 WARD

Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal

HEADS OF THE VALLEYS ROAD

MAIN ROAD

CHURCH ROAD

COMMON ROAD

USK DRIVE

HIGH TREES ROAD

SCHOOL LANE

Llanelly Gilwern County Primary School (Junior & Infants Mixed)

Infant School

Commercial Buildings

Police Station

Recreation Ground

Pavilion

Upper Common

Dismantled Railway

River Clydach

Brynglas Tunnel

Gilwern Bridge (Pont Gilwern)

Navigation Hotel (PH)

Lion Hotel (PH)

Bridge End Inn (PH)

Rectory

Library

Surgery

Post Office

Tel Ex

Chimney

Sluice

Weir

Well

Car Park

Spring

Overflow

Culvert

Rock Terrace

Uplands Cottages

Pen-bont Terrace

Pen-twyn-Clydach

Auckland Cottage

Auckland House

Factory House

Corner House

Hope Chapel

Commercial Buildings

Pen-y-bryn

Rhoslyn

Cathwin

Ty-Gwen

Glanhyd

Lower Glanhyd

Sunny Croft

The Bell

Lower House

Thorncroft

Pantglas

Rye Croft

Avalon

High Trees

Belmont

Bryn House

Hopkinstown Buildings

Ty Hodl

Springdale

Hopkinstown Terrace

Ty Canol

High Beeches

Limbrick Villas

Glen-cairn

Cherry Lea

Yardro

Bitrlow

Norcott

Glanrannoch

Gwynfa

Glanmorfa

Pen Carres

Tryfan

Marpela

Peruana

Glen View

Stepaside

Bethany

Waterfall

Dingleswood

Nymphs Field

Oakland

Garese

Barberry House

Two Ways

Trevone

Abergavenny

Rock House

Brandon

Gaydrian

Timbers

Greenlands

Hill Crest

Shannore

Noddle

Meadow Croft

Brynheulog

The Alms

Rosecroft

Oakmere Way

Alltrola

Shieldals

Grosvenor

Cartrel

Tanglecrees

Retreats

Lawnwood

Kenrae

Meadalay

Tosthaus

Canyon

Shenfield

Green Acre

Newlands

High Mead

Ellery Avenue

Bank Crescent

Glangrwyney

Cae Howell Road

Allensford Grove

Ewenford Grove

Winsford Grove

Pen-y-bont Farm

Auckland Terrace

Lion Terrace

Dyffryn

St Anthony

Saltirk

Station Road

Broadmead

Basildene Close

The Firs

Dan y Bryn

Ellesmere

Mount View

Grey Hills

Hiskbury

The Rest

Rothbourne

Brynawel

Avalla

Armfila

Haven

Brackenlea

Corbourough

Glairlie

Highfield

Springfield

Holmlea

Valley House

Edenfield

Clwyfa

Ranmore

Broadlands

Glairlyn

Green Acre

Kendall

Fairvale

Bemfica

Brynhyfryd

1700 ·348ha ·86

2600 ·194ha ·48

3100 ·138ha ·34

2193 ·777ha 1·92

3294 ·210ha ·52

2891 ·129ha ·32

2685 2·108ha 5·21

1879 ·243ha ·60

2179 ·732ha 1·81

5800 ·680ha 1·68

6500 ·680ha 1·68

6300 ·186ha ·46

6366 60·138ha 148·60

5256 ·963ha 2·38

6741 1·279ha 3·16

8243 ·923ha 2·28

9642 1·255ha 3·10

1043 1·081ha 2·67

8335 1·522ha 3·76

9933 1·327ha

1235 ·801ha 1·98

5234 ·299ha

9050 2·351ha 5·81

0600 ·016ha ·04

0900 ·441ha 1·09

1300 1·165ha 2·88

1500 ·053ha ·13

0488 ·854ha 2·11

BM 86·05m

BM 99·54m

BM 102·31m

BM 109·61m

BM 101·45m

BM 125·85m

BM 88·15m

86·0m

93·0m

103·9m

110·9m

117·0m

99·4m

TCB

GP

FB

PH

PO

MS

GOVILON Gwent SO266139

Location

1.1 Govilon is situated 3km the west of Abergavenny just to the south of the A465 heads of the valleys road.

History

2.1 Govilon is a corruption of Gefeilion meaning forges.

2.2 The oldest part of the settlement is that which lies along the course of Cwm Shenkin Brook on Mill Lane, to the north of the former corn mill. Houses here date from the early 18th century. The railway and canal pass close to the south side of the village and these and the former ironworks account for associated industrial expansion.

2.3 The continuation of Mill Lane leads to the former site of the ferry to the parish church of Llanwenarth (qv). A new church was built in the village in 1848.

Buildings

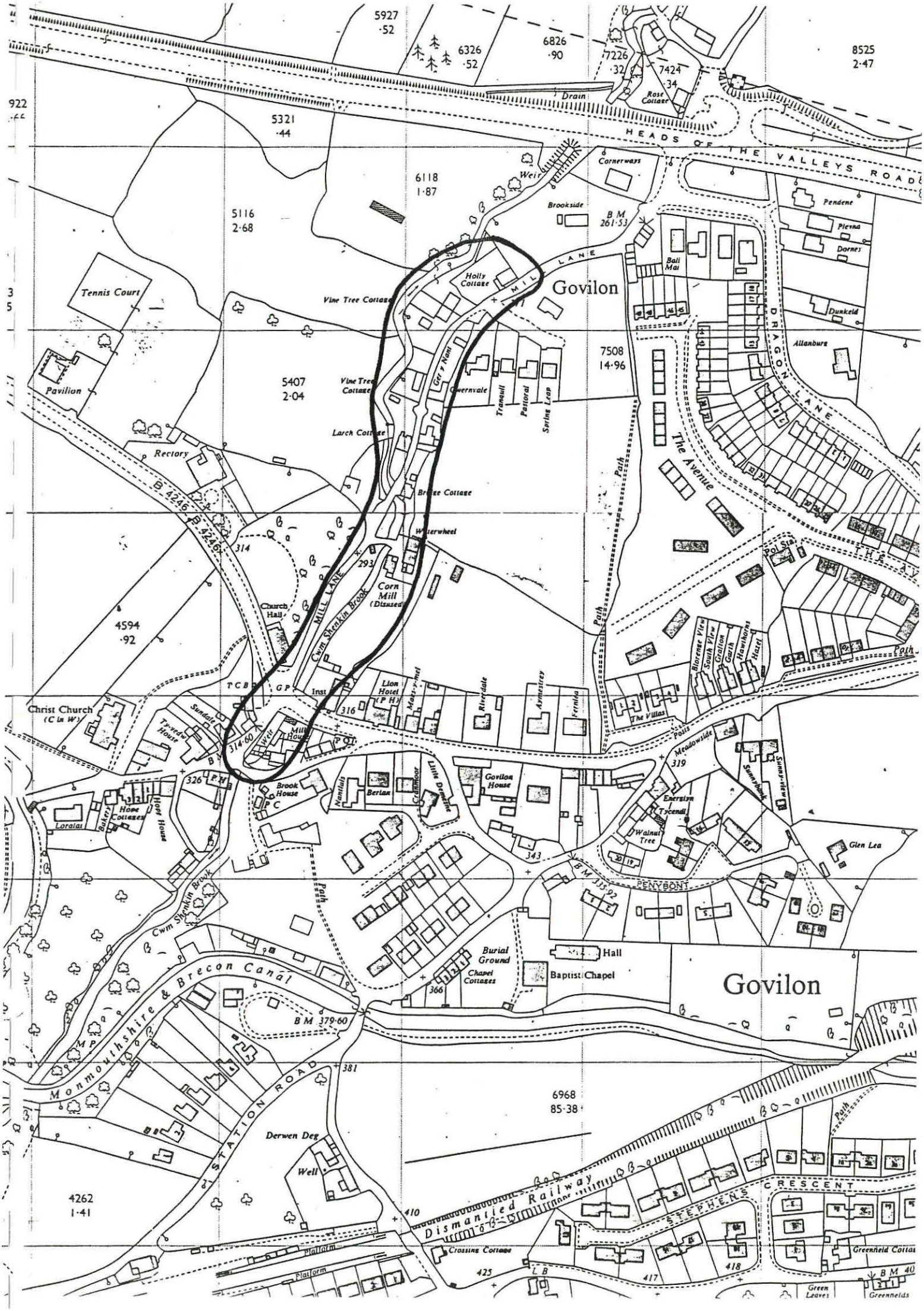
3.1 The former corn mill and Christ Church are recorded as National Park Treasures (3206 and 3213).

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Govilon lies at the northern foot of the Blorenge in the valley of the Usk.

Recommendations

5.1 There are no recommendations for this settlement.



5927
·52
6326
·52
6826
·90
7226
·32
7424
·34
8525
2·47
Drain
Rose Cottage
HEADS OF THE VALLEYS ROAD
5321
·44
6118
1·87
Weir
Cornerways
Brookside
B M
261·53
Pendene
Plevna
Dornes
5116
2·68
Holly Cottage
MILL LANE
Govilon
Bali Mai
Tennis Court
Vine Tree Cottage
Dunkeld
Allanburg
DRAGON LANE
7508
14·96
Pavilion
5407
2·04
Vine Tree Cottage
Gerry Nant
Gwernvale
Tranquil
Pastoral
Spring Leap
Larch Cottage
Rectory
The Avenue
Path
Bridge Cottage
B 4246
Waterwheel
314
293
Corn Mill (Disused)
Church Hall
MILL LANE
Cwm Shenkin Brook
4594
·92
Pol Sta
Blorenge View
South View
Grafton
Garth
Hawthorns
Hazel
Path
T C B
G P
Inst
Lion Hotel (P H)
Maes-y-mel
Riverdale
Aymestrey
Fernlea
The Villas
Christ Church (C in W)
Sundale
Ty-vedw House
316
Weir
Mill House
P O
Posts
Meadowside
319
Sunnybank
Sunny-view
326
P H
Brook House
P C
Nantlais
Berlan
Cranmoor
Little Demesne
Govilon House
Energlyn
Tycendi
Walnut Tree
Loralai
Bakery
Hope Cottages
Hope House
343
Glen Lea
B M 335·92
PENYBONT
Path
Cwm Shenkin Brook
Burial Ground
Hall
Chapel Cottages
Baptist Chapel
Govilon
Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal
366
B M 379·60
M P
381
STATION ROAD
6968
85·38
Derwen Deg
Well
Path
4262
1·41
410
Dismantled Railway
STEPHENS CRESCENT
Platform
Platform
Crossing Cottage
425
L B
417
418
Greenfield Cottage
B M 40
Green Leaves
Greenfields

GLYNTAWE Powys SN 8416

Location

1.1 Glyntawe lies astride the A4067, one of the few north to south routeways through the Brecon Beacons, near the southern edge of the National Park. It is 23km south-west of Brecon.

History

2.1 This was part of the ecclesiastical parish of Defynnog and known as Glyntawe Hamlet. Mid-19th century maps as a pattern of dispersed farmsteads. However, a chapel appears to have existed here as early as the 14th century.

2.2 This dispersed pattern is still in evidence today with no tangible focus in the valley.

Buildings

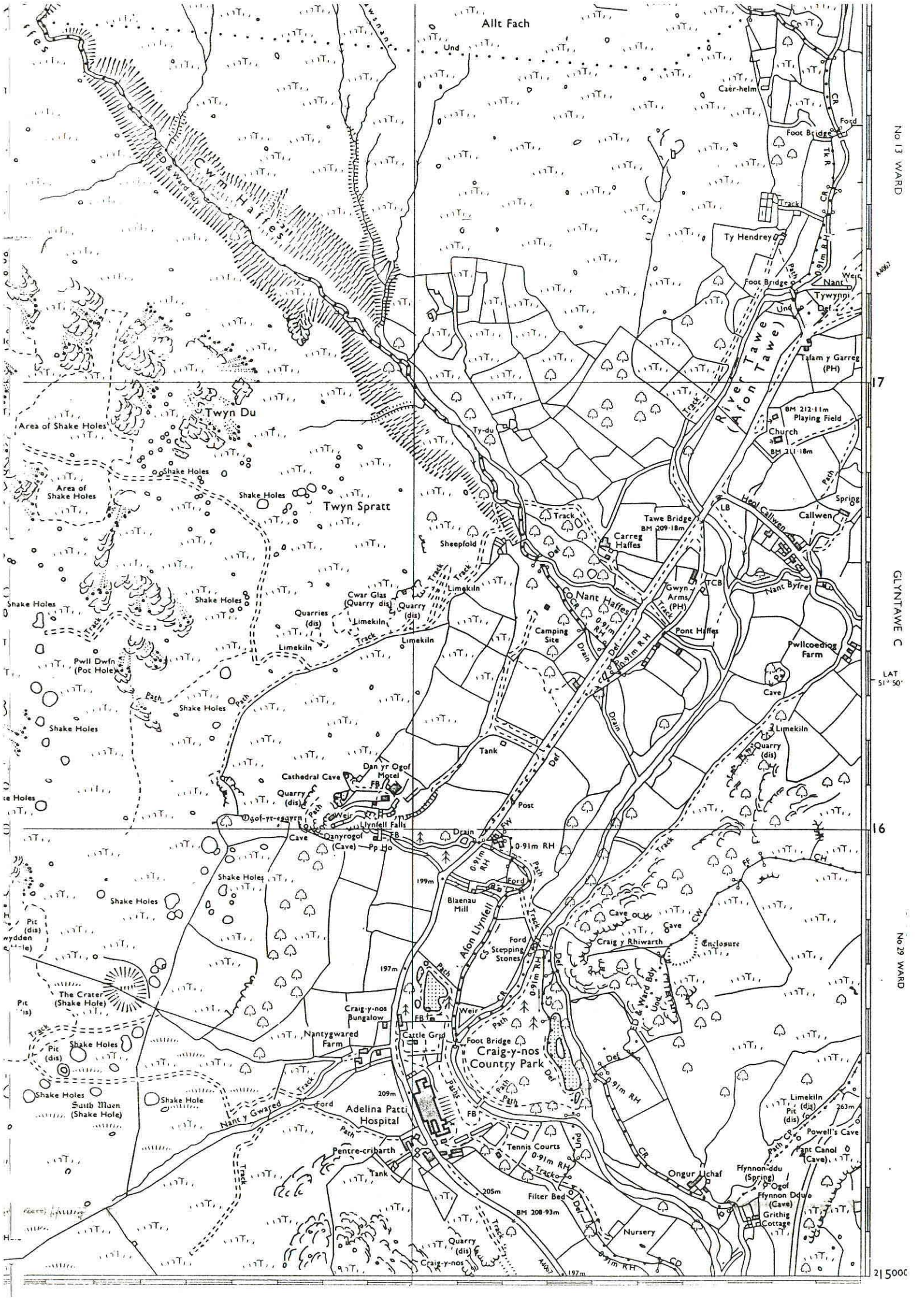
3.1 The present church dedicated to St Callwen was built in 1893, the earliest gravestone in the cemetery set up in 1773. Lewis refers to this as Capel Callwen, a chapelry attached to Defynnog.

Recommendations

5.1 Glyntawe cannot be classed as an historic settlement and on that basis no recommendations are needed.

References

Jones and Bailey 1930, iv 145
Lewis 1833, i
National Monument Record (RCAHMW)
Rees 1933



Allt Fach
Cwm Haffes
Twyn Du
Twyn Spratt
Area of Shake Holes
Shake Holes
Pwll Dwfn (Pot Hole)
Quarries (dis)
Limekiln
Cwar Glas (Quarry dis)
Quarry (dis)
Sheepfold
Ty-du
Caer-helm
Foot Bridge
Ford
Ty Hendrey
Nant Tywynni
Tafam y Garreg (PH)
River Tawe (Afon Tawe)
BM 212·11m
Playing Field
Church
BM 211·18m
Heol Callwen
Callwen
Spring
Tawe Bridge
BM 209·18m
Carreg Haffes
Nant Haffes
Gwyn Arms (PH)
Nant Byfre
Pont Haffes
Camping Site
Pwllcoediog Farm
Cave
Tank
Post
Cathedral Cave
Dan yr Ogof Motel
Ogof-yr-esgyrn
Llynfell Falls
Danyrogof (Cave)
Pp Ho
Drain
0·91m RH
Blaenau Mill
Afon Llynfell
Ford Stepping Stones
Craig y Rhiwarth
Enclosure
The Crater (Shake Hole)
Craig-y-nos Bungalow
Nantygwared Farm
Cattle Grid
Foot Bridge
Craig-y-nos Country Park
Adelina Patti Hospital
Nant y Gwared
Pentre-cribarth
Tennis Courts
Filter Bed
BM 208·93m
Ongur Uchaf
Ffynnon-ddu (Spring)
Ogof Ffynnon Ddu (Cave)
Grithig Cottage
Nursery
Limekiln (dis)
Pit (dis)
Powell's Cave
Pant Canol (Cave)
Quarry (dis)
Craig-y-nos
No 13 WARD
GLYNTAWE C
No 29 WARD
LAT 51° 50'
17
16
215000

HAY-ON-WYE Powys SO2242

Location

1.1 Hay-on-Wye occupies the most northerly corner of the National Park with the former counties of Radnorshire and Herefordshire converging on it from the north and east respectively. The B4350 runs through the town, the B4351 linking it with the main A438 from Brecon to Hereford on the far side of the River Wye.

History

2.1 The town's name is derived from the Norman French 'La Haie' meaning enclosure or forest clearing, and it has been suggested that the Norman parish was carved out of the earlier Welsh parish of Llanigon in c.1130.

2.2 The earliest reference appears to be to the 'castello de haia' in 1121 and it has been assumed that this refers to the small motte (SAM Brecknock 77) close to the church of St Mary, itself recorded about the same time and lying outside the town walls. Nevertheless, some ambiguity is created by a large ringwork attributed by some to the late 11th-early 12th century, which appears to have preceded the stone castle.

2.3 The stone castle is thought to have been built (or perhaps constructed on a previously defended site) around 1200 and the town was in existence in the early 13th century for it was burnt in 1216. It had borough status though no charter survives. In 1232, the inhabitants were granted the right to build the town walls, but these may not have been constructed until after 1237.

2.4 In 1298, more than 183 burgages were recorded in the town implying a substantial population, but in keeping with other border towns, Hay appears to have declined in the late medieval period. Leland recorded that the town was in decay in the 1530s, and excavations on Heol y Dwr in 1990 appeared to confirm the absence of post-medieval buildings in that part of the town.

Buildings

3.1 St Mary's church was dedicated between 1115 and 1135, but only the 15th-century tower survived a collapse at the beginning of the 18th century. Much of what now exists is 19th century.

3.2 Little of the town walls survive. Most parts were destroyed from the late 18th century through to the mid-19th century. It is generally considered that even the Grade II-listed section of wall beside Newport Street is basically of 19th-century build (see 4.5).

3.3 The castle (SAM Brecknock 76; Grade I) consists of a strong ringwork, a square keep and curtain wall, now much altered. Rebuilt in 1231, it suffered extensive damage in 1265 and again in 1460. Castle House within is of later 17th-century date.

3.4 The chapel of St John (Grade II) in Lion Street may have been established in 1254 and was used not only by the Guild of Tradesmen in Hay, but also by

the castle's inhabitants. In ruins in the later 18th century, it was restored in 1930.

3.5 Hay has a wealth of listed buildings in addition to those noted above. Most are of 17th-century or later date but The Three Tuns and The Bear Inn are 16th-century foundations (Grade II), while the Old Black Lion (Grade II) is reputed to have a 13th-century origin.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The settlement of Hay separates naturally into two parts. Facing each other across the Login Brook, the motte earthwork and St Mary's church lie to the south-west of the walled town and occupy flattish ground above steep slopes down to the Wye. Assuming that the motte was originally accompanied by a bailey, the fact that the motte lies back from the valley edge might indicate that the intervening gap was occupied by the bailey, though when and why the bailey defences were levelled out remains unclear.

4.2 The churchyard shows signs of enlargement for inside the present boundary a scarp bank can be traced around two sides.

4.3 Possibly as much as a century separates the emergence of church and motte and the construction of the castle and town so it is possible that during that period, settlement spread around the earlier focus.

4.4 The later town lies on a spur of land at the confluence of the Dulas Brook and the Wye. The town boundary as defined by the walls follows the steep sides of these watercourses and the only easy approach from the south was dominated by the castle.

4.5 The line of the town walls can be traced for almost the complete perimeter. It remains to be established whether any traces of the medieval wall survive on the south and east sides. On the north-west the construction of the railway in 1864 necessitated the demolition or replacement of the original walls, but on the south-west side a short length of wall foundation can still be recognised in an alley way. Of the town gates, nothing is known other than their location.

4.6 Three main thoroughfares are believed to have provided the framework of the street pattern in Hay. Broad Street and its continuation ran from the Water Gate in the north to the West Gate in the south-west, while Lion Street and Heol y Dwr ran eastwards and south-eastwards respectively from Broad Street to the East Gate. A large market-place now occupied by buildings off Market Street and High Town lay in front of the castle.

4.7 Patterns of narrow burgage plots are readily apparent lying off several of the medieval streets within the walls. There is also a possibility based solely on cartographic evidence that burgage plots existed outside the West Gate adjacent to the main road.

Recommendations

5.1 Hay's historic core is reasonably easy to define, except perhaps on the south-west. Any development within the area defined on the plan would be the

subject of a watching brief as a minimum response, unless overriding archaeological reasons dictate otherwise.

5.2 It is assumed that nothing of the town walls remain (see section 3.2). This might be confirmed by a detailed specialist survey. Any development close to the line of the wall should be carefully assessed for its archaeological implications.

5.3 The encroachment of the stock market into the area which may have contained the bailey of the early motte (section 4.2) gives cause for concern. Efforts should be made to clarify the nature of the archaeology in this area, perhaps by geophysical surveying techniques.

References

Beresford 1988, 536
Cadw 1988 (Listed Buildings)
King 1961, 78, 88
Smith 1906, 111
Soulsby 1983, 142
Sylvester 1969, 432

HAY-ON-WYE (Y GELLI)

River Wye (Afon Gwy)

Hay Bridge

Wyecliffe Cottages

Crown Hotel

Abattoir

Bank

Clock Tower

St Joseph's R C Church

Council Offices

War Memorial

Castle

Garage

Smallbrook Cottages

El Sub Sta

Brook Field House

Albert Terrace

Glan-nant

Club

Pol Sta

Half Moon

Dinglefield Cottage

Foot Bridge

Black Lion Green

Garage

Albion Terrace

Albion House

Chiltern

Winterton

Beech House

Oxford Villas

Oxford Road

Clinic

Caemawr Bungalow

Caemawr

Garibaldi Terrace

Black Lion Bridge

Brooklands

Old Toll House

Weir

Cattle Market

Sheep Pens

Blue Boar (PH)

The George

Shelter

Swan Hotel

Waterfall

Motte

Sackville

St Mary's Church (Ruin)

Harley's Almshouses

Church Terrace

St Mary's Villas

Gwynn's Almshouses

Laurel Cottage

Walwyn

Wyeside

The Pines

Forest View

Car Park

Garage

Hay-on-Wye County Primary School

Castle Gardens

Allotment Gardens

Community Centre

Presby

Chapel

Sunnyside

Skyrides

Arosfa

West View

Cartref

Shingle

Pond

Spring

Disused Railway

Ad Co & R D Bdy

Ad Co Const & R D Bdy

Path (um)

Sinks

Weir

Sub Sta

Hendre

Glengara

The Manor

Park

Tennis Courts

Bowling Green

Foot Bridge

Dulas Brook

Parish Ro

Bridge Street

Broad Street

Castle Street

Belmont Road

Church Street

Forest Road

Brecon Road

Gypsy Castle Lane

Lion Street

Oxford Road

Bear Street

Chancery Lane

Pipe Lane

Back Lane

Bull Ring

Market Street

Basket Street

Pound Lane

Castle Hill

Castle Meadow

Castle Terrace

Church Terrace

Belmont Terrace

Bridge Street

Broad Street

Castle Street

Oxford Road

Bear Street

Lion Street

Forest Road

Brecon Road

Gypsy Castle Lane

Church Street

Pipe Lane

Back Lane

Bull Ring

Market Street

Basket Street

Pound Lane

Castle Hill

Castle Meadow

Castle Terrace

Church Terrace

Belmont Terrace

Bridge Street

Broad Street

Castle Street

Oxford Road

Bear Street

Lion Street

Forest Road

Brecon Road

Gypsy Castle Lane

Church Street

Pipe Lane

Back Lane

Bull Ring

Market Street

Basket Street

Pound Lane

Castle Hill

Castle Meadow

Castle Terrace

Church Terrace

Belmont Terrace

LLANBEDR Powys SO 2320

Location

1.1 Llanbedr lies in the eastern part of the National Park beyond the southern edge of the Black Mountains, some 3km north-east of Crickhowell.

History

2.1 Translated into English, the full name of the parish, Llanbedr Ystradwy, (or Ystrad Yw) means 'St Peter's church in the vale of Yews', the second name referring back to the old commote of Ystrad Yw.

2.2 The church is recorded in the Liber Landavensis as having been consecrated about 1060, but there may have been a wooden predecessor of which no record survives.

2.3 LLanbedr was the home in the 18th and 19th centuries of the Brutes, a family of masons whose memorial stones form a distinctive feature of many churches in the district.

Buildings

3.1 St Peter's Church. Possibly some of the fabric in the nave may date back to the 11th-century construction, the tower is 14th century, and substantial additions were made in the 16th century. There was some rebuilding in 1897, following restorations in 1868 and 1883.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church and its surrounding habitations occupy gently sloping ground on the western edge of the steep-sided valley of Grwyne Fechan.

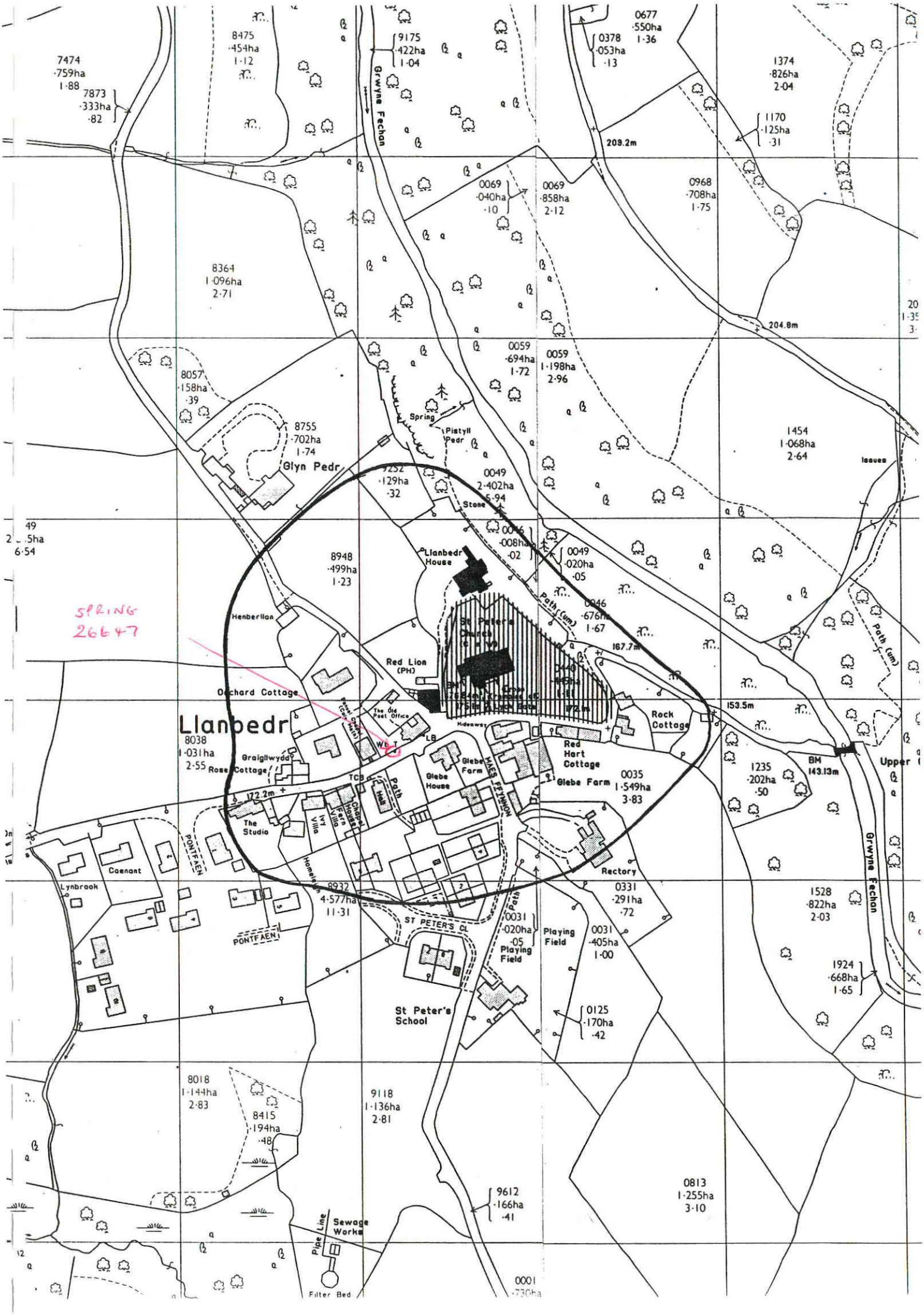
4.2 Small cottages surround the churchyard on the south and east in as far as the topography allows, and perhaps reflect the initial pattern of settlement, particularly as the lane running into Llanbedr from the west and then snaking down the valley side may represent the original means of access to Llanbedr. Most all of the interesting buildings in the locality are situated on the opposite side of Grwyne Fechan.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting open areas close to the church may require evaluation.

References

Brute 1990
Davies, D. n.d., 26
Haslam 1979, 327
Reed n.d.



SPRING
26647
Llanbedr
Glyn Pedr
Llanbedr House
Red Lion (PH)
Orchard Cottage
Henberllan
Graigllwydd
Rose Cottage
The Studio
Caenant
Lynbrook
PONTFAEN
Glebe House
Glebe Farm
Red Hart Cottage
Rock Cottage
Rectory
Playing Field
St Peter's School
ST PETER'S CL
Sewage Works
Pipe Line
Filter Bed
Grwyne Fechan
Spring
Pistyll Pedr
Stone
Path (um)
Issues
Upper
BM 143.13m
209.2m
204.8m
167.7m
153.5m
172.2m

LLANDDETTY Powys SO 1220

Location

1.1 Llanddetty lies beside the B4558 on the western bank of the Usk, 12km to the south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name refers to St Tetta's (or Detyw's) church.

Buildings

3.1 Occupying a semi-circular churchyard against the Usk, the small church has a plan at least as early as the 13th century, with architectural details added in the 15th and 16th centuries. Restoration occurred in the 1870s. A 9th-century inscribed pillar stone is set up in the chancel.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church lies on ground sloping gently to the river edge, overshadowed by the steeper slopes of Tor y Foel to the south-west.

4.2 The growth of Talybont-on-Usk is in part responsible for various changes in the pattern of settlement here. Several cottages lie to the north-west of the church, but one hundred and fifty years ago another group including the parsonage occupied land to the south. Only the foundations of these dwellings now survive, but suggest a more extensive settlement in the post-medieval era than exists today.

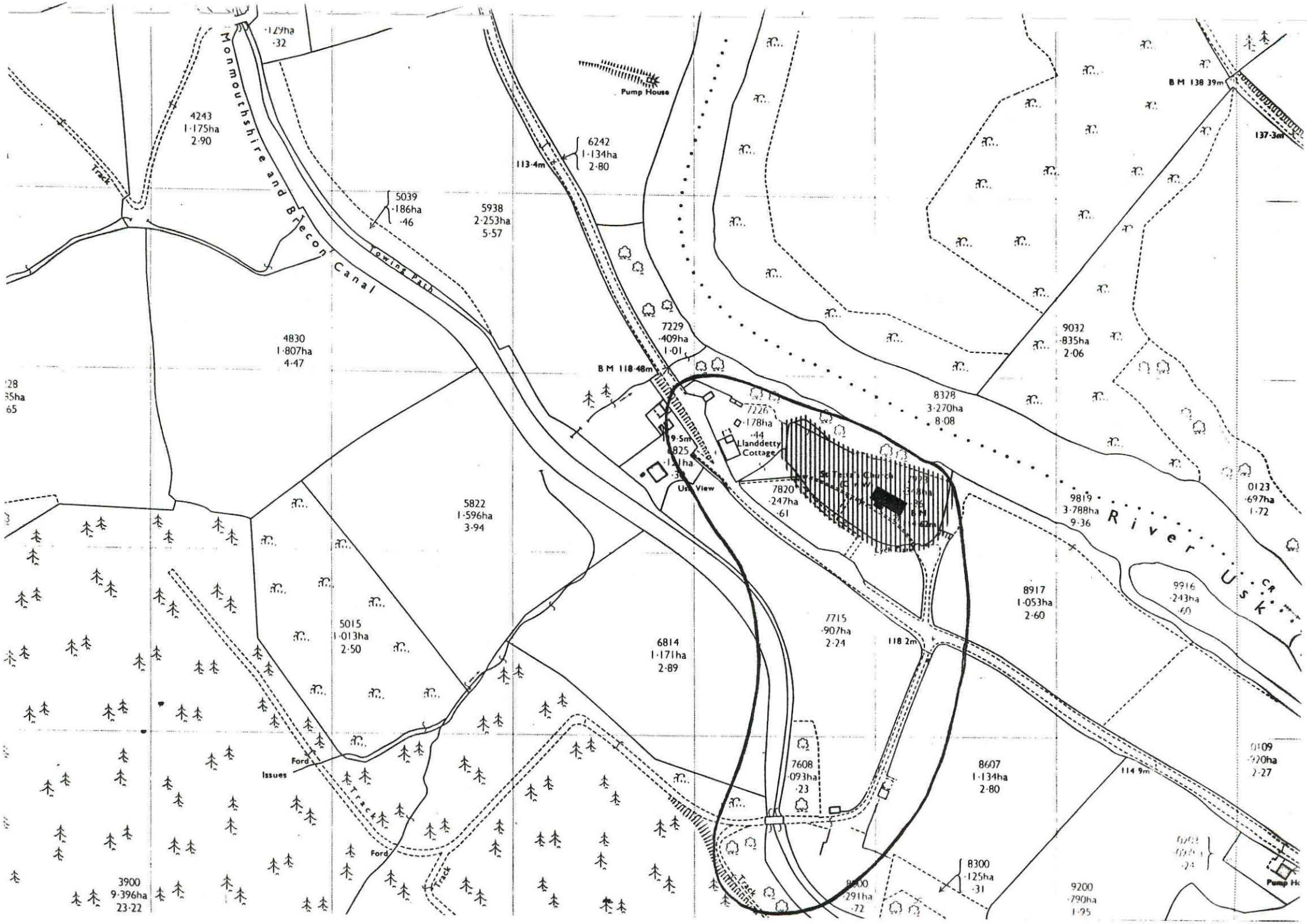
4.3 The road pattern has been modified as a result of the upgrading of the B4558 in the recent past. The antiquity of this valley road cannot be gauged, but at Llanddetty it appears to cut across the track linking the abandoned dwellings (Section 4.2) to the church.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting open areas close to the church may require evaluation.

References

Haslam 1979, 328
Henderson 1958
Tithe Survey 1839



Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal
Towing Path
Track
Pump House
4243
1·175ha
2·90
·129ha
·32
5039
·186ha
·46
5938
2·253ha
5·57
6242
1·134ha
2·80
113·4m
4830
1·807ha
4·47
7229
·409ha
1·01
B M 118·48m
7226
·178ha
·44
Llanddetty Cottage
Usk View
7820
·247ha
·61
St Tetta's Church
Lych Gate
8328
3·270ha
8·08
9032
·835ha
2·06
B M 138·39m
137·3m
9819
3·788ha
9·36
0123
·697ha
1·72
River Usk
CR
9916
·243ha
·60
8917
1·053ha
2·60
5822
1·596ha
3·94
5015
1·013ha
2·50
6814
1·171ha
2·89
7715
·907ha
2·24
118·2m
7608
·093ha
·23
8607
1·134ha
2·80
114·9m
0109
·920ha
2·27
Ford
Issues
Track
Ford
Track
Track
3900
9·396ha
23·22
8300
·125ha
·31
9200
·790ha
1·95
Pump Ho

LLANDDEUSANT Dyfed SN 7724

Location

1.1 Llanddeusant is situated 10km south of Llandovery.

History

2.1 The name means church of the two saints.

2.2 The church was a chapelry to Llangadog.

2.3 The site is supposedly that of the monastery of St Paulinus and dedicated to his twin brothers Notolius and Potolius.

2.4 The maenor of Llanddeusant was one of the divisions of the commote of Perfedd.

Buildings

3.1 The church is dedicated to St Simon and St Jude and consists of nave, chancel, north aisle and lower half of west tower. It was renovated in 1885 though some C14 features remain.

3.2 The Red Lion Inn, which has a date stone of 1798, is now a youth hostel.

3.3 Both the church and the Red Lion are listed buildings.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Llanddeusant is situated on high ground in the rolling foothills to the north of the Black Mountain.

4.2 The tithe map of 1841 shows six tenement plots to the south and south-west of the church, three of these are now occupied by the modern cemetery opened in 1926.

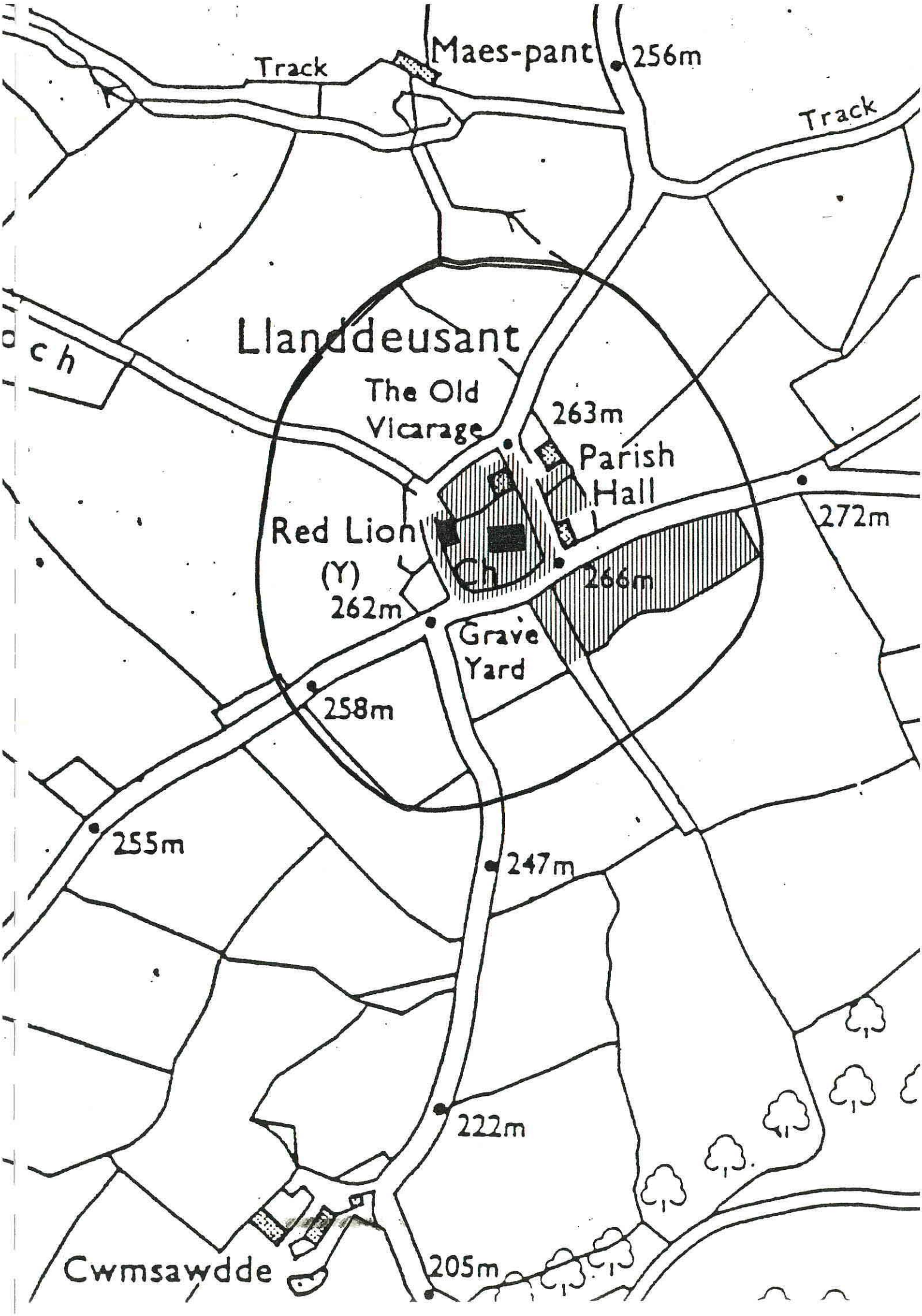
4.3 A supposed Group II cross slab forming the step to one of the youth hostel outbuildings is in fact concrete. Little sign of the recorded incisions can be seen.

Recommendations

5.1 Two areas to the south-west of the church, one to the east and one to the north are identified for evaluation in the event of application for development. The first are the areas of the remaining three tenement plots mentioned at 4.2 above.

References

Brook 1983
Lloyed 1935 and 1939


Track
Maes-pant
256m
Track
Llanddeusant
ch
The Old
Vicarage
263m
Parish
Hall
272m
Red Lion
(Y)
262m
Ch
266m
Grave
Yard
258m
255m
247m
222m
Cwmsawdde
205m

LLANDDEWI COURT (LLANDDEWI SCYRRID) Gwent SO 3417

Location

1.1 Llanddewi Court is situated just north of the B4521 about 5km north-east of Abergavenny.

History

2.1 The placename means the church of St Davids' by the Scyrrid.

2.2 The manor was held by a Norman family in the 14th century but passed by marriage to the Morgans.

2.3 About 1450, at the time of the occupancy of the second generation of the Morgan family, the house was described in verse by the poet Lewis Glyn Cothi as being fortified and whitewashed.

Buildings

3.1 The church is first mentioned in 1254. The present structure, apart from the medieval tower, is a rebuilding of 1875.

3.2 The old font and the base and shaft of the churchyard cross lie in the churchyard.

3.3 The nucleus of the court building is a 15th-century hall-house, though the visible remains are chiefly those of a large 19th-century farmhouse.

3.4 The Court, church and cross remains are all listed.

Archaeology and Topography.

4.1 The historic core of this settlement may never have been more than the court and associated church.

4.2 The ground rises steeply to the north and a stream passes close to the court on the western side restricting the potential for settlement in those areas.

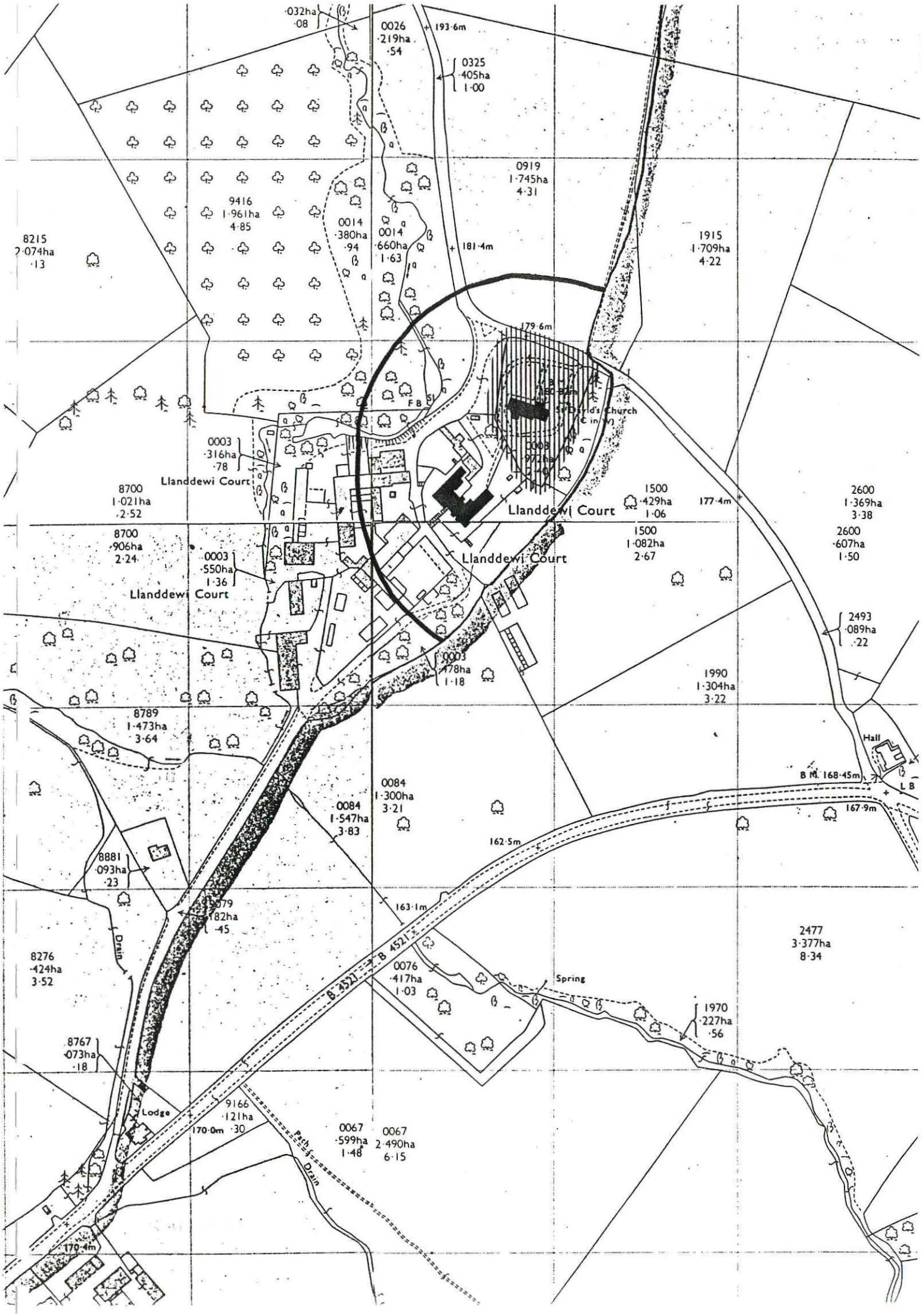
4.3 A level area to the east of the church (outside the National Park) has traces of a bank and a possible platform.

Recommendations

5.1 The only hint of archaeological features or areas of potential settlement lie outside the Park. Therefore, apart from the definition of the historic core, there are no recommendations made for this settlement.

References

Bradney 1906, 1907
Brook 1985-88


·032ha
·08
0026
·219ha
·54
193·6m
0325
·405ha
1·00
0919
1·745ha
4·31
9416
1·961ha
4·85
0014
·380ha
·94
0014
·660ha
1·63
181·4m
8215
2·074ha
·13
1915
1·709ha
4·22
179·6m
St David's Church (C in W)
FB
0003
·316ha
·78
Llanddewi Court
8700
1·021ha
·2·52
Llanddewi Court
1500
·429ha
1·06
177·4m
2600
1·369ha
3·38
8700
·906ha
2·24
0003
·550ha
1·36
Llanddewi Court
Llanddewi Court
1500
1·082ha
2·67
2600
·607ha
1·50
2493
·089ha
·22
0003
·478ha
1·18
1990
1·304ha
3·22
8789
1·473ha
3·64
Hall
B M. 168·45m
L B
0084
1·300ha
3·21
0084
1·547ha
3·83
167·9m
162·5m
8881
·093ha
·23
0079
·182ha
·45
163·1m
Drain
2477
3·377ha
8·34
8276
·424ha
3·52
B 4521
0076
·417ha
1·03
Spring
1970
·227ha
·56
8767
·073ha
·18
Lodge
9166
·121ha
·30
170·0m
0067
·599ha
1·48
0067
2·490ha
6·15
Path
Drain
170·4m

LLANELIEU Powys SO 1834

Location

1.1 Llanelieu occupies a remote location approached by minor lanes on the north-western slopes of the Black Mountains. It is nevertheless only 3km east of Talgarth.

History

2.1 The English translation of the name is the church of St Ellyw.

2.2 Nothing is known of the past history of this settlement. At the time of the Tithe Survey, it consisted of church, court and Ty-du cottage and was hemmed in by Rhos Fach Common on the south and Rhos Fawr Common to the east.

Buildings

3.1 The 13th-century church of St Ellyw has seen minor changes in subsequent centuries and some 19th-century repairs. Two pillar stones, carved sometime between the 7th and 9th centuries, reside in the churchyard, which itself is a large sub-circular enclosure, seemingly out of proportion to the number of burials that are marked.

3.2 Llanelieu Court less than 100m to the north-west of the church presents unresolved problems. The house itself is thought to be of 16th-17th build, but incorporates two 14th-century pointed arches which have been claimed as the (?in situ) remains of a monastic cell of Llanthony Abbey. The dismantled remains of a gateway dated 1676 and three Latin inscriptions considered to be of the same date, complete this architectural curiosity.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church lies in the loop of a stream that runs off the lower slopes of the Black Mountains, a second smaller stream converging on it from the east. The building occupies one of the flattest spots in the locality, yet the churchyard is on a slight slope and the church appears to occupy a platform which is unlikely to be completely natural.

4.2 The old pound which was still in place between the church and the court earlier this century has now been demolished.

4.3 Despite the lack of modern settlement around the church, no traces of earlier house sites were observed during the field visit. However, at least one building, presumably a dwelling, existed to the south-east of the church in the third quarter of the 18th century.

Recommendations

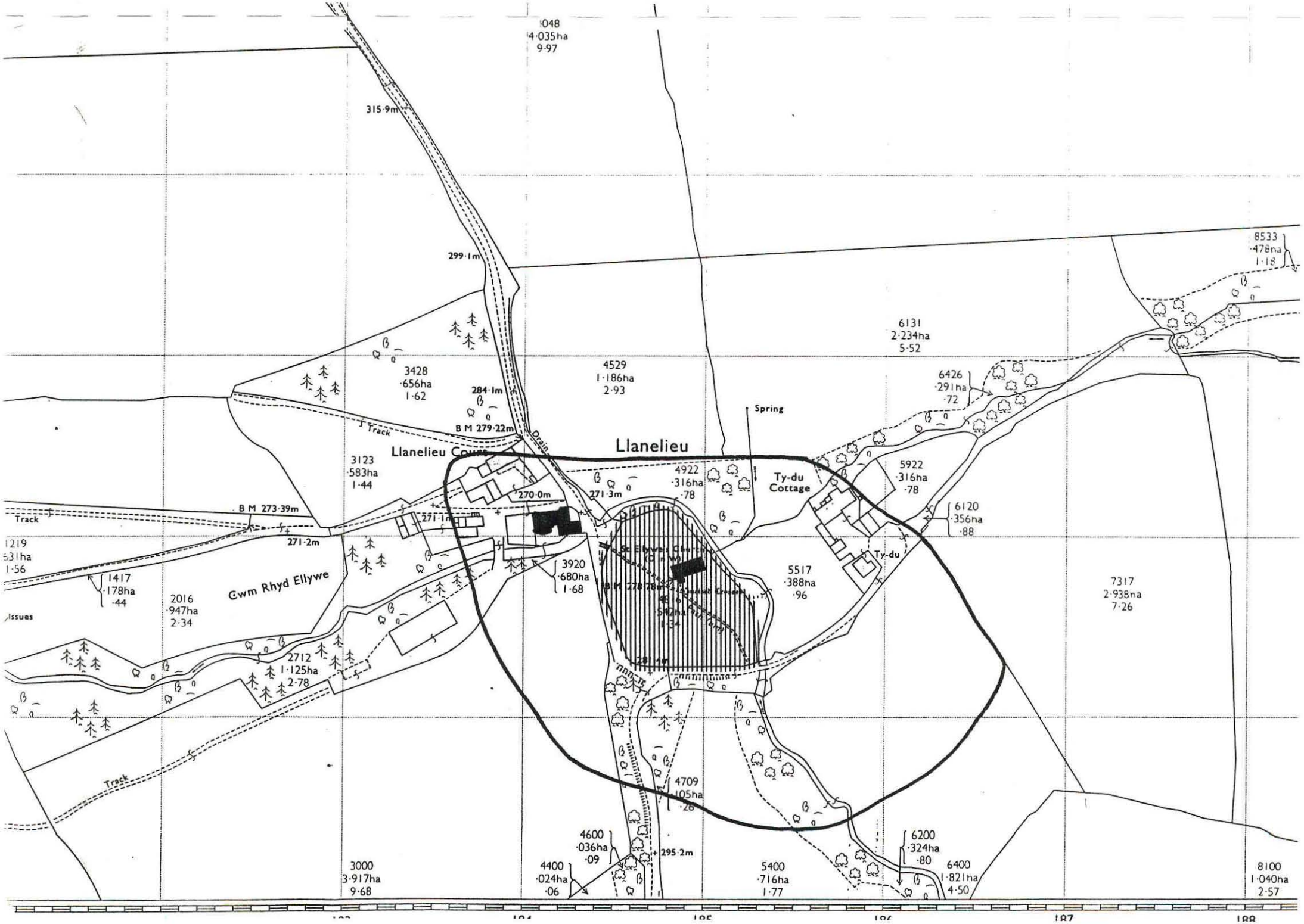
5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting open areas close to

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting open areas close to the church may require evaluation.

References

Ashburnham Atlas c.1770
Haslam 1979, 333
Jones and Bailey 1911, iii, 74
Tithe Survey 1843


1048
4·035ha
9·97
315·9m
299·1m
3428
·656ha
1·62
284·1m
B M 279·22m
Track
Drain
Llanelieu Court
Llanelieu
4529
1·186ha
2·93
Spring
6131
2·234ha
5·52
6426
·291ha
·72
8533
·478na
1·18
3123
·583ha
1·44
4922
·316ha
·78
271·3m
270·0m
Ty-du
Cottage
5922
·316ha
·78
B M 273·39m
Track
271·1m
271·2m
6120
·356ha
·88
Ty-du
1219
·531ha
1·56
1417
·178ha
·44
2016
·947ha
2·34
Gwm Rhyd Ellywe
3920
·680ha
1·68
5517
·388ha
·96
7317
2·938ha
7·26
Issues
2712
1·125ha
2·78
4709
·105ha
·26
4600
·036ha
·09
295·2m
6200
·324ha
·80
6400
1·821ha
4·50
4400
·024ha
·06
3000
3·917ha
9·68
5400
·716ha
1·77
8100
1·040ha
2·57
Track
184
185
186
187
188

LLANELLY Gwent SO 2314

Location

1.1 Llanelly is 7km west of Abergavenny overlooking the Usk and Clydach valleys.

History

2.1 The placename is thought to derive from the church dedication to St Elli or Ellyw or Almeda. Based on the date of the parish wake Theophilus Jones argues for a dedication to Ellyned, one of the daughters of Brychan, with Llanellyned becoming abbreviated to Llanelly.

2.2 The church was possibly a chapel subject, along with Llangeney, to Llangattock, but there is also evidence that in the 15th century they were independent vicarages.

2.3 The industrial settlement of Brynmawr, some 4km to the south-west and now a separate ecclesiastical and civil community, was once part of Llanelly and accounts for the extensive graveyards around an otherwise almost isolated church.

Buildings

3.1 The church, restored in 1868 but of mainly 1th-century fabric, consists of chancel, nave, north aisle and west tower. The font may be 11th or 12th century.

3.2 To the south of the church are the stepped base and shaft of the churchyard cross. Both church and cross remains are listed.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 "This chapel (for such it is reputed to be) is situated about a mile south of the Usk, upon a steep eminence and is much exposed to the fury of the north and east winds." (Theophilus Jones)

4.2 There are strong suggestions from the churchyard wall and topography and from the ring of yews that the yard was formerly more circular.

4.3 An extension of the yard to the south-east which required the re-routing of two roads took place at some time after the tithe survey of 1847. The result is that land previously adjacent to the church to the south and south-east, and of potential for early settlement, has become enclosed by the churchyard or overlain by the re-routed roads.

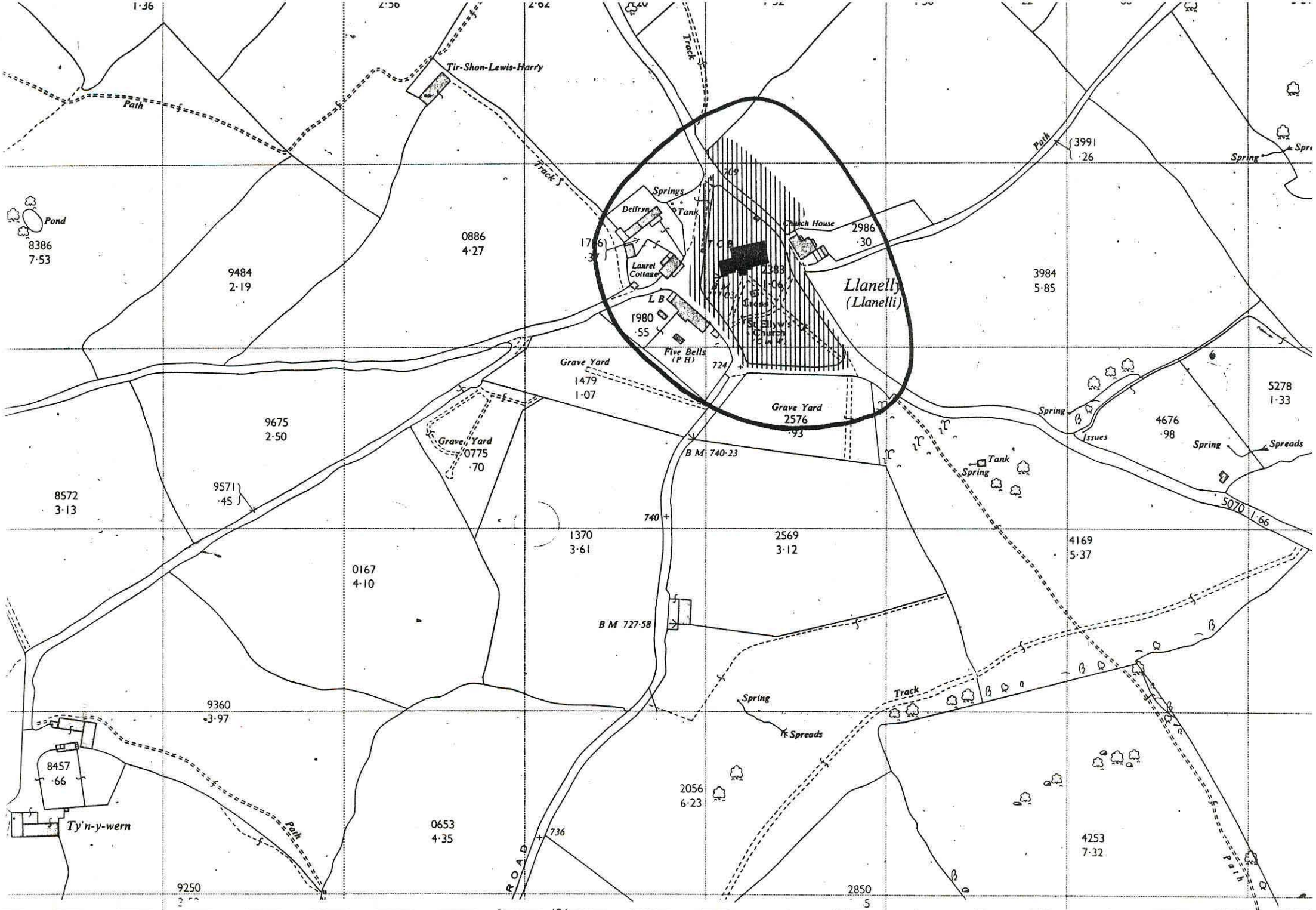
4.4 New graveyards have also been established to the south of the church further reducing the accessible areas of archaeological potential.

Recommendations

5.1 Only one area - that to the north of the church - is recommended for evaluation in the event of proposed development.

References

Haslam 1979
Jones and Bailey 1909-1930



Tir-Shon-Lewis-Harry
Path
Track
Pond
8386
7·53
9484
2·19
0886
4·27
Springs
Tank
Delfryn
Laurel Cottage
Church House
2986
·30
Llanelly
(Llanelli)
3984
5·85
3991
·26
Spring
L B
1980
·55
Five Bells
(P H)
724
Grave Yard
1479
1·07
Grave Yard
2576
·93
Grave Yard
0775
·70
B M 740·23
9675
2·50
8572
3·13
9571
·45
740
1370
3·61
2569
3·12
4169
5·37
5278
1·33
4676
·98
Issues
Spreads
Tank
5070 1·66
0167
4·10
B M 727·58
9360
3·97
8457
·66
Ty'n-y-wern
Spring
Spreads
2056
6·23
0653
4·35
736
ROAD
4253
7·32
9250
2850
5

LLANFEUGAN Powys SO 0824

Location

1.1 The church lies about 1km to the south-west of the Usk and 6km south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 Llanfeugan (or Llanfigan) signifies the church of St Meugan.

2.2 Nothing is known of the history of settlement in and around the church, but about 1272 the Lord of Pencelli Castle built a new church here. That the centre of worship was not moved to Pencelli itself some 800m to the north-east points to a pre-existing ecclesiastical focus here.

Buildings

3.1 Of the original late 13th-century church little survives, but the decidedly rustic construction of parts of the building is certainly medieval, and the nave roof is late 15th century. Some repair work was undertaken in 1891. The shape of the churchyard, almost elliptical, is dictated largely by the topography (see section 4.1).

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church lies on a spur formed by the convergence of two streams. That on the north lies in a steep-sided deep valley, that to the south and east less so. Nevertheless, topographically this is a distinctive location.

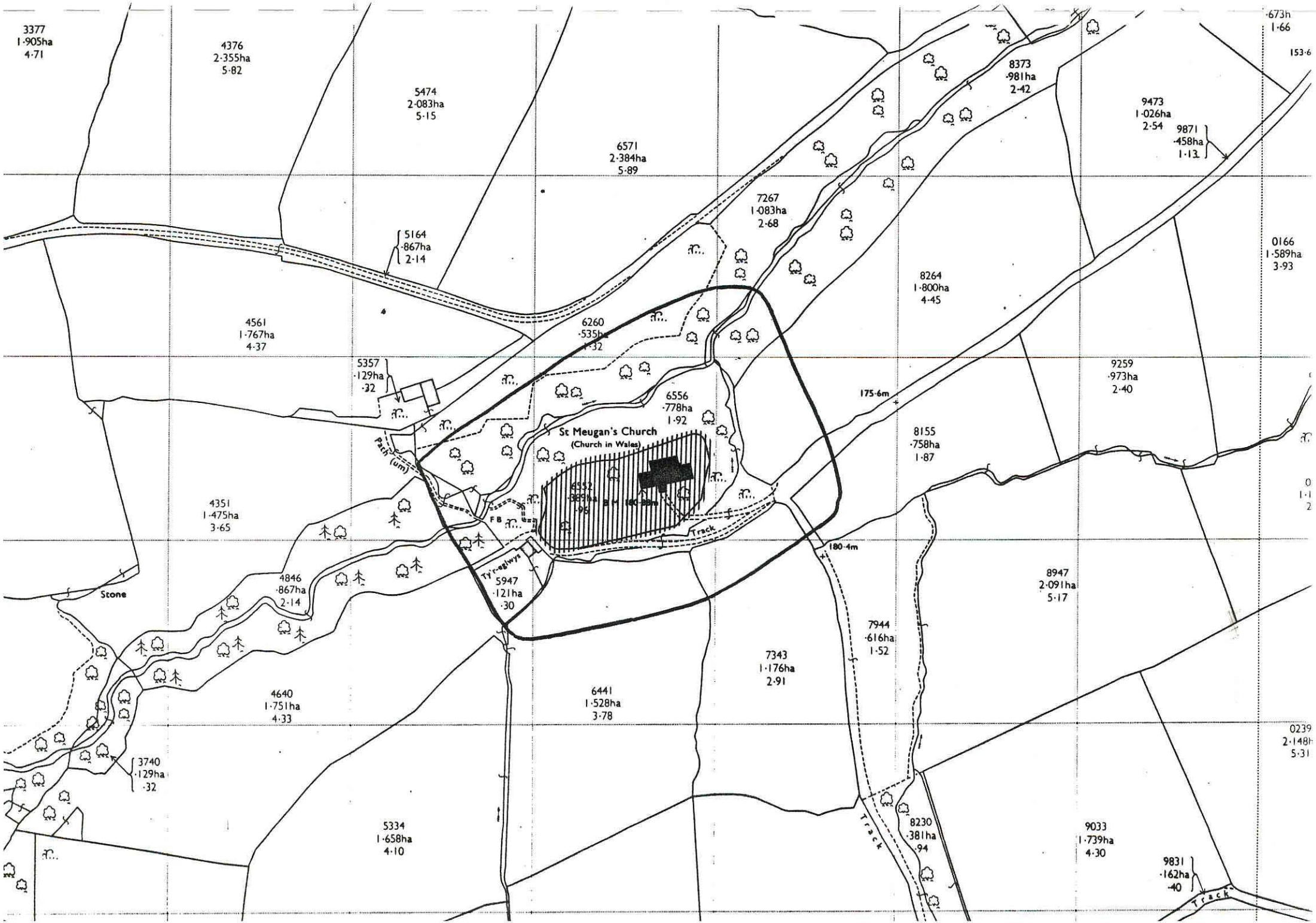
4.2 There are no signs of earlier dwellings in the vicinity and at the time of the Tithe survey, Ty'r-Eglwys was the only habitation.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response, while proposals affecting areas close to the church would also certainly require evaluation.

References

Haslam 1979, 337
Jones and Bailey 1930, iv, 31


3377
1·905ha
4·71
4376
2·355ha
5·82
5474
2·083ha
5·15
6571
2·384ha
5·89
8373
·981ha
2·42
9473
1·026ha
2·54
9871
·458ha
1·13
·673h
1·66
153·6
7267
1·083ha
2·68
5164
·867ha
2·14
0166
1·589ha
3·93
8264
1·800ha
4·45
4561
1·767ha
4·37
6260
·535h
1·32
5357
·129ha
·32
9259
·973ha
2·40
175·6m
6556
·778ha
1·92
St Meugan's Church
(Church in Wales)
8155
·758ha
1·87
Path (um)
6552
·889ha
·96
4351
1·475ha
3·65
FB
Track
180·4m
Tŷ-r-eglwys
5947
·121ha
·30
8947
2·091ha
5·17
Stone
4846
·867ha
2·14
7944
·616ha
1·52
7343
1·176ha
2·91
4640
1·751ha
4·33
6441
1·528ha
3·78
0239
2·148h
5·31
3740
·129ha
·32
5334
1·658ha
4·10
Track
8230
·381ha
·94
9033
1·739ha
4·30
9831
·162ha
·40
Track

LLANFIHANGEL CRUCORNEY Gwent SO 3220

Location

1.1 Llanfihangel Crucorney is situated on the Abergavenny to Hereford road approximately 6km north of Abergavenny.

History

2.1 The name means 'the church of St Michaels at the corner (cornel) of the hill (crug)', the hill being the Skirrid.

2.2 There is mention of a church here in AD 970.

2.3 The manor of Llanfihangel Crucorney formed part of the lordship of Abergavenny. Lands in the manor were granted to Llanthony Priory.

Buildings

3.1 The church stands in an elevated position at the west end of the village; it consists of a nave, chancel, west tower and south porch. The present building dates from the 14th century and is a grade II listed building. It contains a fine Elizabethan tomb stone depicting the recumbent figures of a man and wife with good detail of dress.

3.2 Llanfihangel Court, 300m to the south-east of the church and outside the settlement limits, is said to date from 1471, but the present house and outbuildings date from the 16th century. Most of the complex is grade II listed.

3.3 The Skirrid Mountain Inn is a grade II listed medieval stone house contemporary with the court.

3.4 A rectangular pound is situated on the eastern side of the road at the southern end of the settlement. It is recorded as a National Park Treasure (2980).

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The village is situated at the eastern end of a large moraine. The ground falls away steeply to the north excluding any possibility of settlement in that direction.

4.2 The church and the Skirrid Inn are sited along the north-west side of the road through the village (previously the main Abergavenny to Hereford road - the A465), with the Court set some 300m outside the village to the south-east. The drive from the Court originally ended immediately opposite the church but is now bisected by the new line of the A465 bypassing the village on the south-east.

4.3 The entrance to the churchyard opposite the drive from the Court appears to have been cut through the churchyard bank and may not be a primary feature.

4.4 The lack of settlement on the south-east side of the road may be due to restriction of building or even removal of buildings by previous occupants of the Court.

4.5 The pound can be taken as a marker for the outer edge of the village at the time of its construction; it is recorded on the tithe map of 1848.

4.6 A disused tramway skirts the village to the north-west.

4.7 There are traces of a platform or levelling on the south-east side of the road opposite the Skirrid Mountain Inn.

4.8 The scheduled site of The Moat motte and bailey castle, Tre Fedw (SAM Monmouth 63), lies one kilomtere to the north-east of the village.

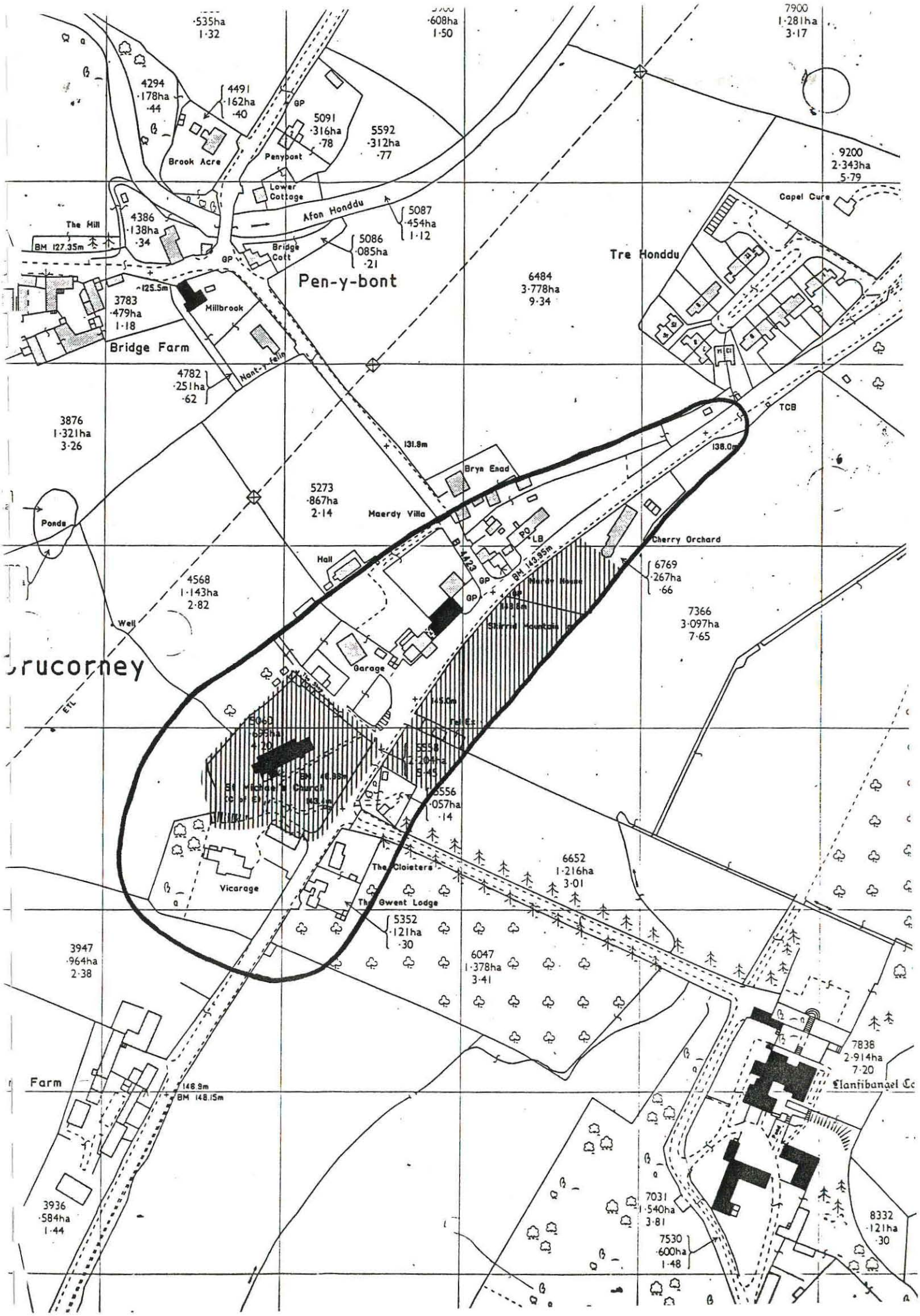
Recommendations

5.1 Given the uncertainty of the extent of settlement in the past but the undoubted potential for building in the medieval period on the south-eastern side of the road, it is recommended that these areas are evaluated prior to development being permitted.

5.2 The area of the Court and its landscape is omitted from these recommendations.

References

Bradney 1906, 1907
Brook 1985-88



·535ha
1·32
·608ha
1·50
7900
1·281ha
3·17
4294
·178ha
·44
4491
·162ha
·40
GP
5091
·316ha
·78
5592
·312ha
·77
Brook Acre
Penybont
Lower Cottage
9200
2·343ha
5·79
Capel Cure
Afon Honddu
5087
·454ha
1·12
The Mill
4386
·138ha
·34
BM 127.35m
Bridge Cott
5086
·085ha
·21
Tre Honddu
Pen-y-bont
6484
3·778ha
9·34
125.5m
3783
·479ha
1·18
Millbrook
Bridge Farm
Nant-y-felin
4782
·251ha
·62
TCB
3876
1·321ha
3·26
131.9m
138.0m
Bryn Enad
5273
·867ha
2·14
Maerdy Villa
Ponds
PO
LB
Cherry Orchard
Hall
B 4423
BM 143.95m
6769
·267ha
·66
4568
1·143ha
2·82
GP
Maerdy House
7366
3·097ha
7·65
Well
Shirrid Mountain
Garage
ETL
145.0m
5558
2·204ha
5·45
St Michael's Church
5556
·057ha
·14
6652
1·216ha
3·01
The Cloisters
Vicarage
The Gwent Lodge
5352
·121ha
·30
3947
·964ha
2·38
6047
1·378ha
3·41
7838
2·914ha
7·20
Farm
148.9m
BM 148.15m
Llanfibangel Co
3936
·584ha
1·44
7031
1·540ha
3·81
8332
·121ha
·30
7530
·600ha
1·48

LLANFRYNACH Powys SO 0725

Location

1.1 Llanfrynach has grown up beside Nant Menasgin a tributary of the Usk. The river itself is c.1.5km away and Brecon lies 4km to the north-west.

History

2.1 The name refers to the church of St Brynach.

Buildings

3.1 St Brynach's church is set centrally in a large sub-square churchyard which gives the impression of having originally been more circular. The tower and the font suggest that a stone church may have been constructed in the 14th century, but much of the present building dates from 1885. Within the church is a decorated slab of 10th-11th century origin, and two others of roughly similar date are also supposed to have been discovered during the 1885 rebuilding.

3.2 East of the church is Ty-mawr, with walling and an archway possibly of 15th-century origin. This may have been a fortified manor house.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Llanfrynach lies on a flattish plain between streams that edge the steeper foothills of the Beacons. A gentle ridge separates the spot from the River Usk.

4.2 The attractiveness of the locality is emphasised by the discovery in 1775 of coins and a Roman bath-house with mosaics at Maesderwen, less than one kilometre west of the village. Lewis also has a record of ancient smelting works in the locality, popularly attributed to the Romans.

4.3 The street pattern implies that the original thoroughfare ran from north to south, across Llanfrynach Bridge and on to Pencelli. The dwellings in Church Row may mark an early expansion of houses along the southern edge of the churchyard. The extension of the road eastwards to the B4558, however, is considerably more recent and perhaps originally served Ty-mawr. This might account for the curious masonry-edged constriction of the road close to the east corner of the churchyard.

4.4 The historic core of the village would appear to lie to the south of the church where the houses are tightly packed, with the built area to the north being a more recent addition.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting areas close to the

church and Ty-mawr (and see section 5.3) would require evaluation.

5.2 Only antiquarian records exist for the Maesderwen Roman site, yet this could represent one of the most important rural sites of the period in south Wales. A thorough reassessment of the 18th-century discoveries should be undertaken with a view to further examination of the site's potential.

5.3 Understanding of the true nature of Ty-mawr might benefit from further study. A full above-ground survey ought to be instituted to assess the standing remains, unless this has already been undertaken by RCAHMW.

References

Haslam 1979, 341
Jones and Bailey 1930, iv, 38
Lewis 1833, ii

3·771ha
9·32
3800
1·937ha
4·79
5700
2·834ha
7·00
7100
·138ha
·34
8600
2·197ha
5·43
139·7m
7291
·309ha
·76
Ty-mawr Farm
Waunberllan
Ty Berllan
Ivy Cottage
The Rectory
Rose Cottage
7485
·580ha
1·43
B M 133·20m
Ty-mawr Cottage
Ty-mawr
141·3m
2979
·479ha
1·18
Parish Hall
Mizpah Chapel
St Brynach's Church
133·9m
Tyfry Farm
Shelter
B M 141·37m
0076
·584ha
1·44
Telephone Exchange
P C
B M 140·14m
7·913ha
19·55
White Swan Inn (P H)
Llanfrynach
7071
·284ha
·70
Sewage Works
6773
·836ha
2·07
Tank
2073
1·010ha
2·50
3872
1·840ha
4·55
Llanfrynach V P School
East View
Church Row
Filter Beds
0970
1·638ha
4·05
Bryn Awel
139·0m
7573
·093ha
·23
School Row
Victoria Row
T C B
2867
·454ha
1·12
Orchard House
VICTORIA SQ
Masnachdy
Riverside
8266
2·125ha
5·25
1767
·198ha
·49
140·0m
Weirwood
Bridgerow
Llanfrynach Bridge
Weir
Brick House
Mountain View
4159
1·034ha
2·56
6759
3·438ha
8·50
Bridge House
3357
·818ha
2·02
140·8m
Tri-ffordd
140·0m
8552
2·327ha
5·75

LLANGASTY-TALYLLYN Powys SO 1326

Location

1.1 Llangasty-Talyllyn lies on the southern edge of Llangorse Lake, nearly 9km east-south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name signifies the church of St Gastayn; end (or edge) of the lake. The dedication is unique.

Buildings

3.1 The church was completely rebuilt after 1848. No features apparently survive from the medieval foundation, although fragments of the tower, built in c.1670 may be incorporated in the fabric. Hints of circularity are recognisable in the shape of the churchyard, and the outline may well have become distorted for in the early 19th century the boundary was poorly defined.

3.2 The adjacent school was constructed at the same time as the church and in similar style.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church occupies gently sloping ground about 100m from the lake shore and perhaps no more than two metres above the present water level.

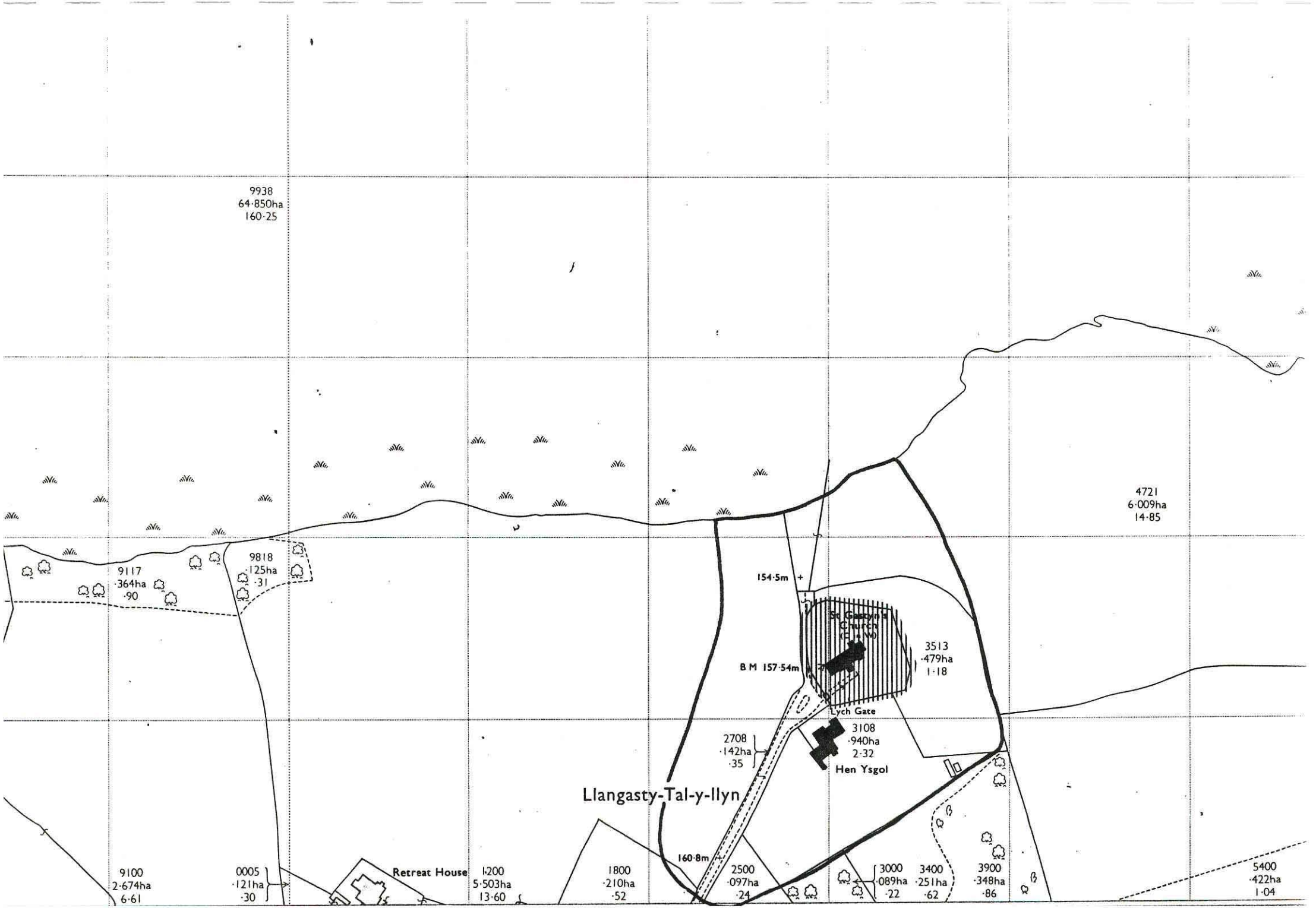
4.2 No traces of earlier settlement can be detected in the fields surrounding the church.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting areas close to the church would require evaluation.

References

Davies, n.d., 27
Haslam 1979, 343
Jones and Bailey 1909, iii, 217
Llangasty-Talyllyn church guide.


9938
64·850ha
160·25
4721
6·009ha
14·85
9117
·364ha
·90
9818
·125ha
·31
154·5m
St Gastyn's Church
B M 157·54m
3513
·479ha
1·18
Lych Gate
3108
·940ha
2·32
Hen Ysgol
2708
·142ha
·35
Llangasty-Tal-y-llyn
160·8m
9100
2·674ha
6·61
0005
·121ha
·30
Retreat House
1200
5·503ha
13·60
1800
·210ha
·52
2500
·097ha
·24
3000
·089ha
·22
3400
·251ha
·62
3900
·348ha
·86
5400
·422ha
1·04

LLANGATTOCK Powys SO 2117

Location

1.1. Llangattock (Llangatwg) lies on the south side of the River Usk facing Crickhowell.

History

2.1 The name refers to the church of St Catwg.

2.2 Little can be ascertained of the settlement history of Llangattock, but it appears to have been one of the original ecclesiastical parishes in the region from which additional parishes including Crickhowell were carved.

2.3 Its development as a settlement has progressed because of its proximity to Crickhowell.

Buildings

3.1 Basically 14th century with 15th and 16th-century additions, the church was restored on several occasions in the 19th century. The churchyard is sub-circular (see 4.3 below).

3.2 Plas Llangatwg, opposite the church, has an 18th-century front, but the rear is ascribed to the 16th century (Grade II* listing).

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church and older part of the village lie on flat ground beside Nant Onneu. Modern development has extended the settlement southwards across the stream, although the beginnings of this were already apparent at the time of the Tithe survey in 1845.

4.2 Two hundred metres south-east of the church is the large Neolithic or Bronze Age cairn known as Garn Coch (SAM Brecknock 28).

4.3 An earlier course of the churchyard boundary is discernible as an earthwork north of the churchyard wall, and slight modifications also appear on the west side and at the north-east corner.

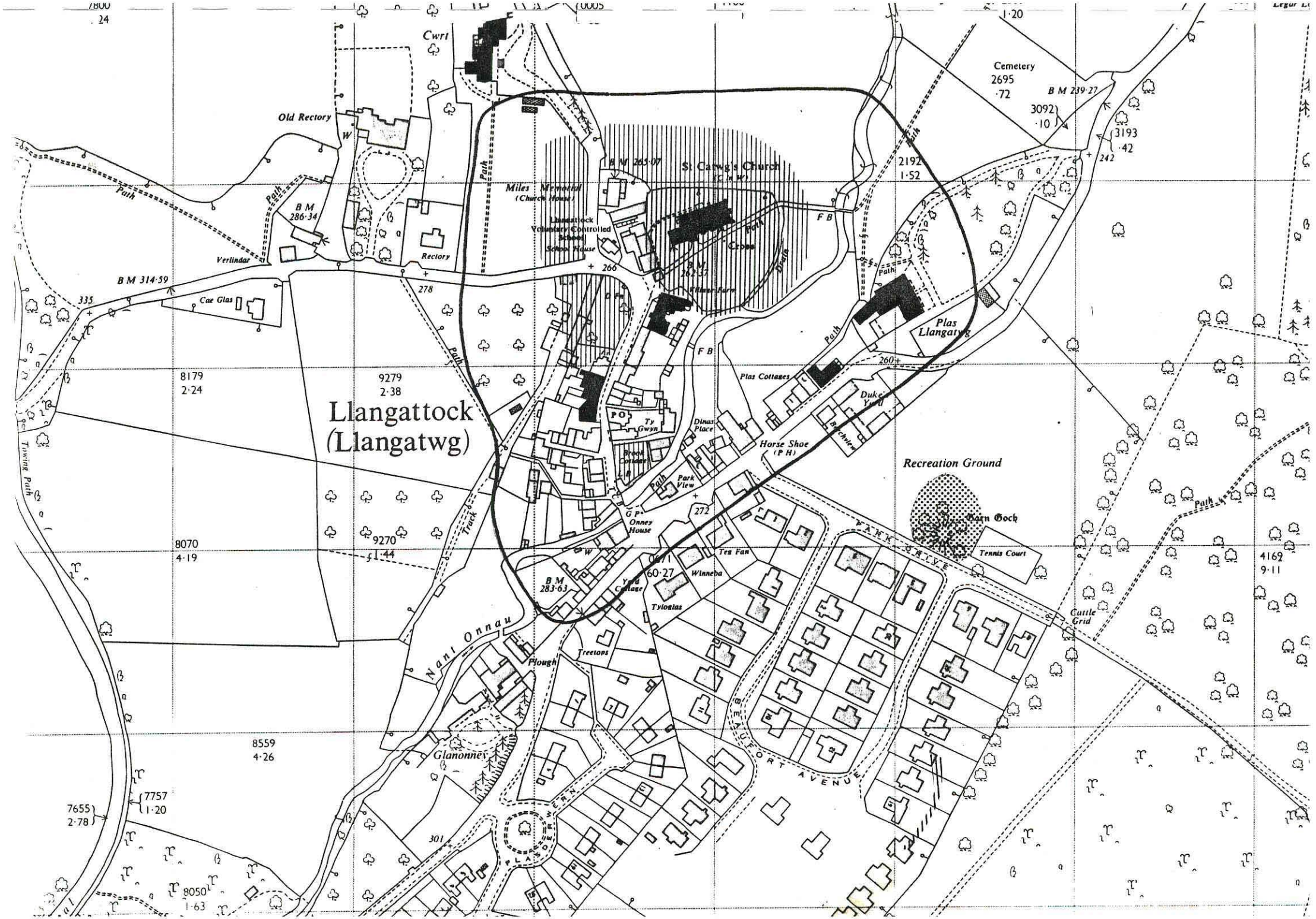
4.4 It is reasonable to assume that the winding street with its packed cottages leading from the church to the bridge over Nant Onneu forms the earliest recognisable focus of settlement. A map of 1577 shows Llangattock Park (otherwise termed Killelan Park) running up to the eastern side of the street with no more than five houses depicted on that side.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting areas close to the church would require evaluation.

References

Badminton Archive in National Library of Wales
Haslam 1979, 345
Jones and Bailey 1911, iii, 163
Sylvester 1969, 436



Llangattock
(Llangatwg)
Cwrt
Old Rectory
Miles Memorial
(Church House)
Llangattock
Voluntary Controlled
School
School House
St Catwg's Church
Cross
Village Farm
Rectory
Verlindar
Cae Glas
Cemetery
Plas Llangatwg
Plas Cottages
Duke's Yard
Horse Shoe
(P H)
Dinas Place
Ty Gwyn
Brook Cottage
Park View
Onney House
Recreation Ground
Garn Goch
Tennis Court
Tea Fan
Winneba
Yard Cottage
Tyloglas
Treetops
Plough
Glanonney
Nant Onnau
Cattle Grid
Towing Path
Track
Path
Drain
PARK DRIVE
BEAUFORT AVENUE
PLASDERWEN
B M 314·59
B M 286·34
B M 265·07
B M 262·37
B M 283·63
B M 239·27
8179
2·24
9279
2·38
8070
4·19
9270
1·44
8559
4·26
7655
2·78
7757
1·20
8050
1·63
4169
9·11
2192
1·52
3092
·10
3193
·42

LLANGENNY Powys SO 2418

Location

1.1 Llangenny lies beside the stream known as Grwyne Fawr, 2km east of Crickhowell.

History

2.1 The name alludes to the church of St Cenau.

Buildings

3.1 The church has a medieval core and was extended probably in the late 15th century. Restoration occurred in 1863. The font is of 12th-century date. The present churchyard reflects recent expansion. The Tithe Map shows an almost circular enclosure and surface traces of a low bank surmounted by ancient yews confirm this earlier layout.

3.2 The only other listed structure is the undated Llangenny Bridge (Grade II), 200m to the south of the church.

3.3 Fynnon Ceneu (St Ceneu's well) lies in woodland on the east side of the stream. Traditionally it is supposed to have been associated with St Ceneu's chapel (or oratory) which was removed c.1790.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Grwyne Fawr passes within a few metres of St Cenau's church and the settlement thus occupies a valley floor position. Only in the last one hundred and fifty years has the settlement begun to spread up the valley sides.

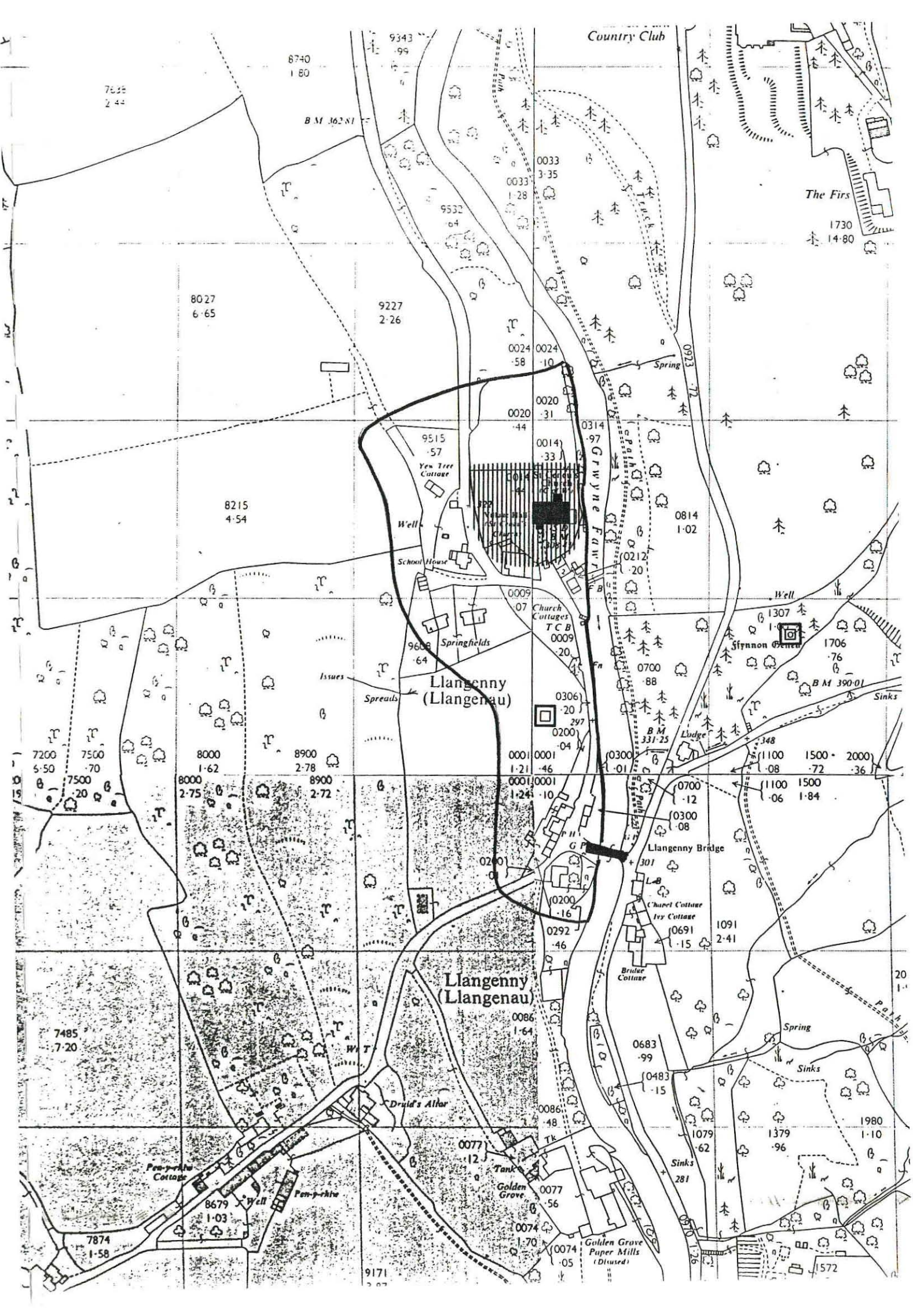
4.2 The configuration of lanes at the heart of Llangenny has been modified in recent times. The road on the west side of the church is recent: previously the only lane running up the valley wound past the church and west of Yew Tree Cottage where only a farm lane now exists. In addition the road beside the river leading to the church may be a replacement of one lying some 25m further west where a ridge is now visible under pasture.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting areas close to the church would require evaluation.

References

Haslam 1979, 347
Tithe Survey 1839



Country Club
The Firs
Grwyne Fawr
Llangenny (Llangenau)
Llangenny (Llangenau)
Llangenny Bridge
Yew Tree Cottage
School House
Church Cottages
Springfields
Issues
Spreads
Well
Spring
Sinks
Lodge
Chapel Cottage
Ivy Cottage
Bridge Cottage
Druid's Altar
Pen-y-rhiw Cottage
Pen-y-rhiw
Golden Grove
Golden Grove Paper Mills (Disused)
Tank
Track
Path

LLANGORS Powys SO 1327

Location

1.1 Llangors lies on the B4560 from Talgarth to Bwlch, 9km east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name probably means church by the swamp or bog, an allusion to the low-lying ground around Llangorse Lake.

2.2 An early monastic establishment, referred to in the Llandaff charters and supposedly dedicated to St Paulinus, is believed to have functioned in Llangors from the 7th century until no later than the Norman Conquest.

2.3 Llangors is claimed as the former borough of 'Mara', and the church was called 'ecclesia de Mara' in 1143x47.

Buildings

3.1 The church of St Paulinus retains a few 15th and 16th-century details together with a tower of the same period, but much of the church was rebuilt in 1874. The font may be of c.1300 and there are three early medieval stones, two with inscriptions of the 7-9th and 10-11th centuries, and a third of about the 10th century. The plan of the churchyard appears to have been modified in the past (see Section 4.2).

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church lies in the bottom of a valley adjacent to the stream known as Nant Cwy, the valley sides rising quite gently to the south-east and rather more sharply to the north-west.

4.2 The present churchyard appears to be rather smaller than in its original form. Existing boundaries suggest that the Castle Inn and the adjacent old school occupy the southern segment of the original enclosure and that the western segment has been detached by the construction of the the road to Llangorse Bridge, the original road now serving as a minor lane a short distance to the west. Originally, then, a sub-circular enclosure would have abutted the stream.

4.3 The location of the early monastery is unknown.

4.4 Adjacent to Rosebank on the road leading north out of the village is a small chapel-like structure with 'Gothic' features. There may, however, be some re-used medieval architectural features here. An absence of references in standard works argues for a cautious approach to this building.

4.5 Meandering boundaries, most noticeable to the south of the road leading south-eastwards out of the village and north of the church where the recently developed housing estate in Maesyfelin occupies an irregular enclosure, point to earlier patterns of land utilisation. For the former there is some 19th-century map evidence to confirm ribbon development with houses accompanied by

crofts at the rear. Whether these represent the presence of tenement plots of medieval origin remains unclear.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting areas close to the church would require evaluation.

References

Charles 1938, 167
Davies 1982, fig.50
Haslam 1979, 348
Knowles and Hadcock 1971, 477
Raikes, Parry and Powell 1986/87
Sylvester 1969, 435
Tithe Survey 1842

No 9 WARD
Llangorse
Maesyfelin
Neuadd
Rosebank
Loan Riarach
Gwynfa
Issues
Weir
Aelwyd
Rothbury
Holly Bank
Ty Gwyn
Penrhyl
Hazeldene
Hall
The Old Vicarage
Pen-y-bont
The Timbers
Red Lion Inn
Llangorse Bridge
St Paulinus's Church
Old Mill
Bethel Chapel (Calv Meth)
Safaddar
Plas
Fronwen
Ty-isha
Abattoir
Lynwood
Penuel Baptist Chapel
Brynawel
Her Dyr Gof
Ty Canol
Cefn Nant
Issues
The Laurels
Plas Villa
Tyllyn
Ivy Cottages
Bank House
West Dale
St Mark's Cottage
Tyluce
Penybryn
Pond
Bromelys
The Sheeling
Wenlock
The Sunninges
Track
3800 ·210ha ·52
4100 ·040ha ·10
176·7m
5300 1·176ha 2·91
6400 3·396ha 8·39
7900 ·186ha ·46
7588 2·261ha 5·59
6282 ·539ha 1·33
3375 ·474ha 1·17
177·6m
5474 ·182ha ·45
5872 ·907ha 2·24
169·9m
172·9m
6869 1·540ha 3·81
6264 ·190ha ·47
168·3m
173·1m
6057 16·147ha 39·90
176·5m
181·5m
3849 ·438ha 1·08
5744 2·529ha 6·25
3940 2·339ha 5·78
7035 2·440ha 6·03
7530 ·121ha ·30
4929 3·064ha

LLANGYNIDR Powys SO 1519

Location

1.1 Llangynidr lies just over 6km west of Crickhowell, beside the B4558, a road constructed about 1830 linking Brecon and Crickhowell.

History

2.1 The name refers to the church of St Cynidr.

2.2 Nothing is known of its history and Jones writing at the beginning of the 19th century referred somewhat disparagingly to: 'the parish church of Llangynidr.... near a few houses called a village'.

Buildings

3.1 St Mary and St Cynidr's church was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1928, after a restoration in 1873. Only a broken (13th century?) font and a couple of other fixtures survive from the earlier building. Traces of a circular churchyard exist on the east side where a curving bank is visible just inside the present perimeter. Elsewhere the boundary of the churchyard appears to have been modified severely in past centuries.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Llangynidr's church lies on flattish ground which slopes very gently down to Nant Cleisfer, about 100m to the south-east. The stream empties into the River Usk, and the village has developed on the southern side of the Usk valley, overlooked by the Brecon Beacons to the south.

4.2 An allegedly inscribed, recumbent stone between the church and the stream cannot now be traced.

4.3 A network of small lanes covers the ground between church and stream as far south as the bridge that carries Mill Road over the stream. The road running directly from Ash Cottage to the church appears to be a relatively modern creation and Mardy Lane is more likely to be the original way through the village. The network of lanes is thus likely to represent the historic core of Llangynidr and an area of ground abutting Mardy Lane on its north side contains the earthworks of building platforms and adjacent plots, presumed to be of medieval date (SAM Brecknock 187).

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting areas close to the church and the area scheduled as an ancient monument would require evaluation.

References

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
Haslam 1979, 349
Jones and Bailey 1911 iii, 183

Llangynidr
Glan-yr-afon
Church Close
Groesffordd
Cae Porth
Pontganol
Pumping Station
Nant Cleisfer
Nant Ffrwd
Meadowbrook
Cattle Grid
DUFFRYN ROAD
Clouds Hill
Sardis United Reformed Church
Grave Yard
Penpentre
Rock Cottage
Rock House
Far End Cottage
Saladin Cottage
Penmelin
Gorwelion
Old Mill Cottages
Mill House
Holly Cottage
Laural Cottage
Ivy Cottage
Ash Cottage
Bridgend Cott
Danygraig
Cae Bach
Glenbedw
Greenacres
Stepaside
Wesley House
Wesley Cottage
Persondy
Downfield
Bridgend Cottage
Mawthorne Cottages
Scycamore Cottage
Rose Cottage
Cynidr House
Holmleigh
Glanllan
Swn-y-nant
Brynheulog
Red Lion Hotel
St Mary & St Cynidr's Church
The Horse Shoe
Post
F B
T C B
B M 141·16m
B M 148·17m
138·8m
132·3m
126·2m
123·6m
2756 1·234ha 3·05
4556 2·712ha 6·70
5659 ·71
6859 ·668ha 1·65
6455 1·230ha 3·04
1550 ·781ha 1·93
3749 ·486ha 1·20
3446 ·219ha ·54
2345 1·263ha 3·12
1142 2·243ha 5·54
2336 ·162ha ·40
4333 14·362ha 35·49
1728 ·757ha 1·87
2528 ·583ha 1·44
1127 ·105ha ·26
0223 ·182ha ·45
5830 ·591ha 1·46
6223 2·413ha 5·96
5718 ·174ha ·43
5116 ·931ha 2·30
5617 ·085ha ·21
5713 ·170ha
7000
7109 ·761ha
7236 ·308ha ·76
7528 1·543ha 3·81
7219 ·089ha ·22
7117 ·494ha 1·22
6814 ·081ha ·20

LLANHAMLACH Powys SO 0725

Location

1.1 Llanhamlach lies on the A40 trunk road, 5km south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name is thought to be a derivative of Llanamlwch meaning 'church of swamp'.

2.2 The history of the settlement remains obscure. It was termed a 'small village' in 1675.

Buildings

3.1 The church, dedicated to St Peter and St Illtyd, has a 14th/15th-century tower and 15th-century porch, the rest having been rebuilt in 1887. Housed within the building is an inscribed 10th/11th-century pillar stone known as the Moridic Stone, and an early 14th-century stone effigy. The curvilinearity of the churchyard is discernible in the line of the surrounding wall on the south and east sides and by a slight break of slope within the churchyard on the north-east.

3.2 Peterstone Court, 200m north-west of the church, has a long history supposedly going back almost to the Norman Conquest. The present building dates from 1741 and is a Grade II listed building.

3.3 The Old Rectory supposedly contains re-used Norman architectural fragments. The Moridic Stone was recovered when the rectory was rebuilt in the 1830s.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church lies on the terrace above and to the east of the River Usk. Beyond the churchyard wall a steep scarp marks the drop into the river valley below. Peterstone Court occupies a similar location.

4.2 Another pillar stone - the Victorinus Stone - is set on the verge of the A40, 300m north of the church. It supposedly gave its name to Peterstone Court and has also been claimed as a Bronze Age standing stone. However, it originally is said to have been set near Scethrog Post Office and only been re-sited here after having served as a garden roller.

4.3 Peterstone Court and the Old Rectory apart, Llanhamlach church occupies an isolated position, although there are a few cottages beside the main road. The fields to east and west of the church both contain surface irregularities though on cursory examination these appear to be natural than rather than man-made.

4.4 It is likely that earthwork features associated with the predecessor(s) of Peterstone Court survive in its vicinity, but as far as we aware no study of

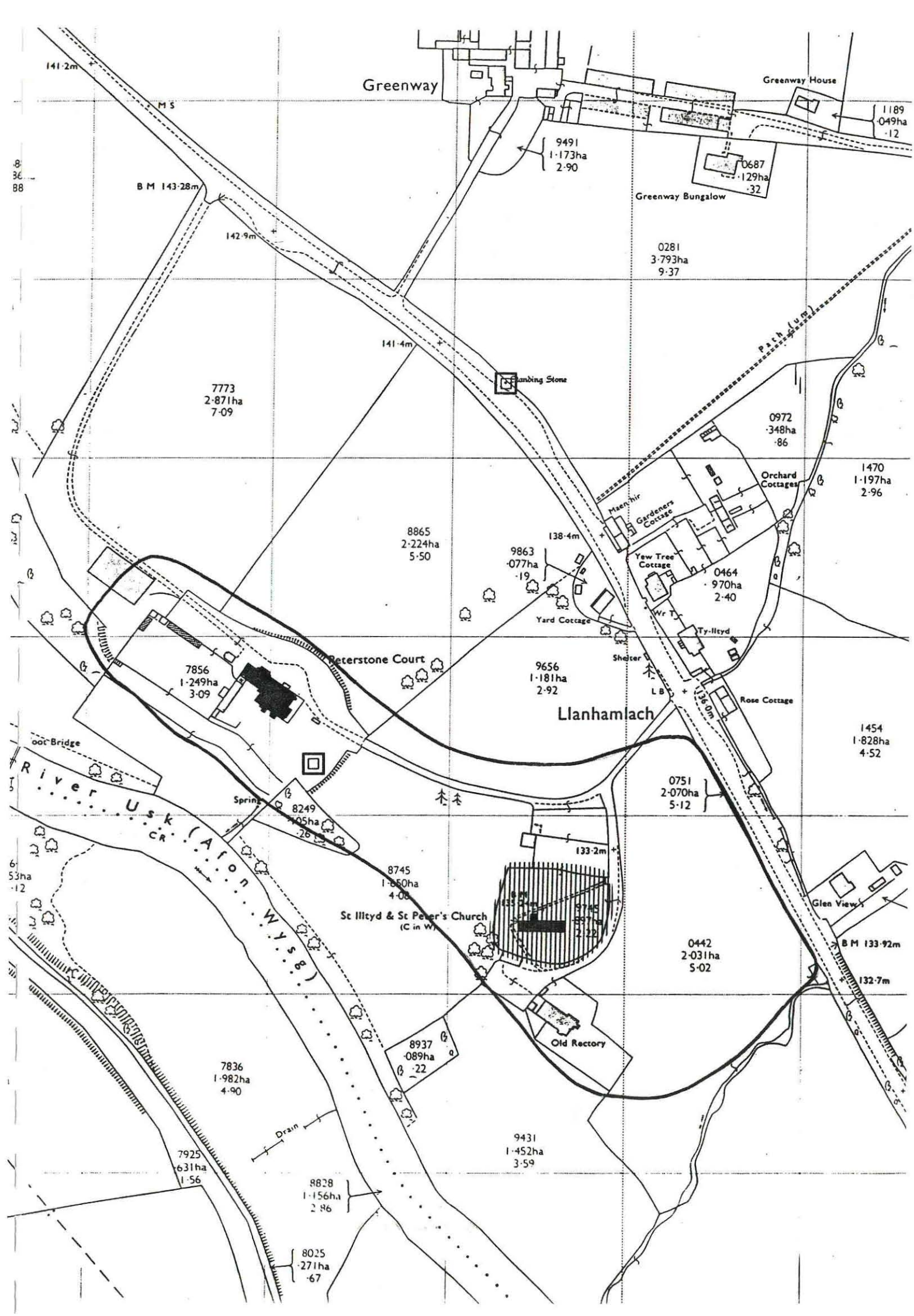
these has as yet taken place.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting any area close to the church will require evaluation.

References

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
Davies n.d. 27
Haslam 1979, 349
Jones and Bailey 1911, iii, 214
Lewis 1833, ii
Ogilby 1675, 154


Greenway
Greenway House
Greenway Bungalow
141·2m
M S
B M 143·28m
142·9m
141·4m
9491
1·173ha
2·90
1189
·049ha
·12
0687
·129ha
·32
0281
3·793ha
9·37
Standing Stone
7773
2·871ha
7·09
Path (u/m)
0972
·348ha
·86
1470
1·197ha
2·96
Orchard Cottages
Maen-hir
Gardeners Cottage
8865
2·224ha
5·50
138·4m
9863
·077ha
·19
Yew Tree Cottage
0464
·970ha
2·40
Yard Cottage
Wr T
Ty-Iltyd
Peterstone Court
7856
1·249ha
3·09
9656
1·181ha
2·92
Shelter
L B
136·0m
Rose Cottage
Llanhamlach
1454
1·828ha
4·52
oot Bridge
River Usk (Afon Wysg)
Spring
8249
·205ha
·26
0751
2·070ha
5·12
133·2m
8745
1·650ha
4·08
St Illtyd & St Peter's Church
(C in W)
Glen View
BM 133·92m
132·7m
0442
2·031ha
5·02
Old Rectory
8937
·089ha
·22
7836
1·982ha
4·90
Drain
9431
1·452ha
3·59
7925
·631ha
1·56
8828
1·156ha
2·86
8025
·271ha
·67

LLANIGON Powys SO 2139

Location

1.1 Llanigon lies on a by-road 3km south of Hay-on-Wye and within 200m of the boundary of the National Park.

History

2.1 The name refers to St Eigon's church.

2.2 Nothing is known of the settlement's history, though some relationship with the motte at Llanthomas 700m down the Digedi Brook seems assured.

2.3 Llanigon functioned within the Englishry of Hay and small blocks of strip fields existed nearby, perhaps signifying a medieval nucleated community.

Buildings

3.1 The present church sits on a slight mound. Much of the building dates to the 14th century and later, with some restoration in 1857. In the porch is a 13th-century font. The churchyard may originally have been circular but now reveals this only on the north-east side; on the Tithe Map of 1844 both north and east sides are depicted as curvilinear.

3.2 Ty-mawr to the east of the church is half-timbered and of early 17th-century date. It has a Grade II listing.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The churchyard sits on a spur on the western edge of the small valley containing the Digedi Brook which empties into the River Wye less than 2km to the north-west. Southwards the ground rises to the Black Mountains.

4.2 St Eigon's well lies on the opposite side of the Digedi Brook to the church.

4.3 It seems likely that the lane passing south-east of the church and fording the brook by Ty-mawr marks the original thoroughfare through the settlement. The road between Talgarth and Hay running north-west of the village was a turnpike road. Whether it had a medieval successor remains uncertain, but development will have had an effect on the growth of settlement along the lane passing by Church House.

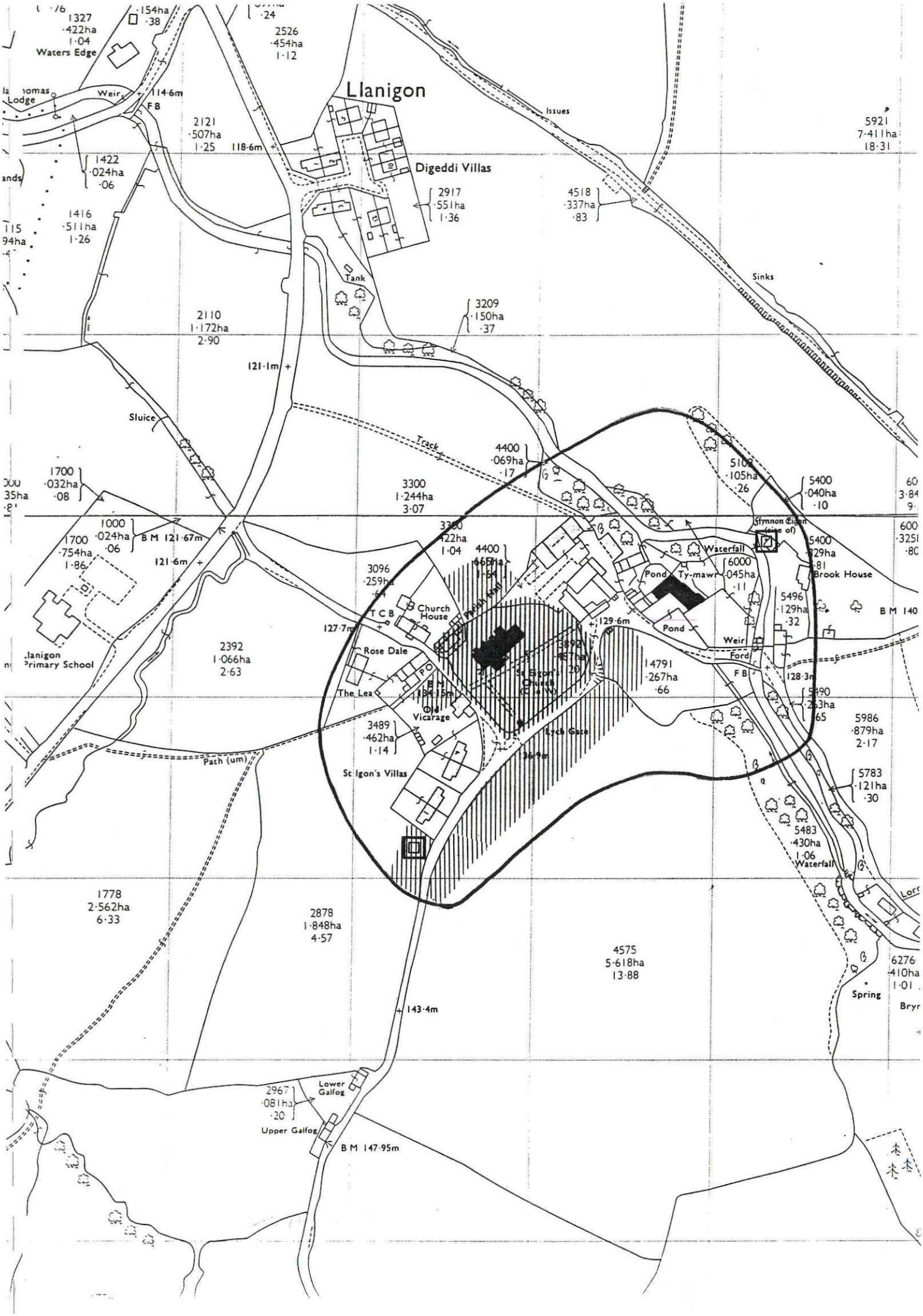
4.4 In the last century habitations were more common in the valley bottom beside the brook, and the existence of a leat points to the former presence of a mill near Ty-mawr. There are few traces of any settlement earthworks in the fields south and west of the church. A small platform of unknown function survives in the field next to No.1 St Igon's Villas.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting any area close to the church may require evaluation.

References

Clew 1982, 5
Davies 1973, 486
Haslam 1979, 350
Jones and Bailey 1911, iii, 108
Lewis, 1833 ii
Tithe Apportionment Map 1844



Llanigon
Digeddi Villas
Waters Edge
Weir
Lodge
Issues
Sinks
Tank
Sluice
Track
Church House
Rose Dale
The Lea
Old Vicarage
St Igon's Villas
Lych Gate
Waterfall
Pond
Ty-mawr
Brook House
Weir
Ford
Spring
Lower Galfog
Upper Galfog
Llanigon Primary School
Path (um)
B M 121·67m
B M 147·95m
B M 140

LLANILLTYD Powys SN 9726

Location

1.1 Llanilltyd lies on Mynydd Illtyd, about 8km to the south-west of Brecon. It is located within the parish of Defynnog.

History

2.1 The name refers to the church of St Illtyd here, the site where the 5th-century saint is said to have been martyred and buried.

2.2 It was recorded as 'Eglwysceyll' in the 14th century and as 'Capel yllдyt' on Saxton's map of 1579.

Buildings

3.1 St Illtyd's church was rebuilt in 1858 and nothing of the earlier structure(s) remains, although the building stands on a slight mound. The churchyard, sub-circular in form, displays a complex pattern of earthworks, which have been interpreted as prehistoric though on no firm evidence.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church occupies a remote spot on an undulating ridge between the valleys of the Usk and Afon Tarell, with boggy moorland to the west and the major peaks of the Brecon Beacons forming a backdrop to the south.

4.2 A Roman road passes within 500m of the church.

4.3 The farm of Llanilltyd, the only companion to the church, is a late 18th or 19th-century addition to the landscape. An estate map of 1781 shows the church without the neighbouring farm which clearly originated as an encroachment on the common.

4.4 Llanilltyd represents one of the best examples in the Brecon Beacons National Park of the isolated church serving a dispersed farming community.

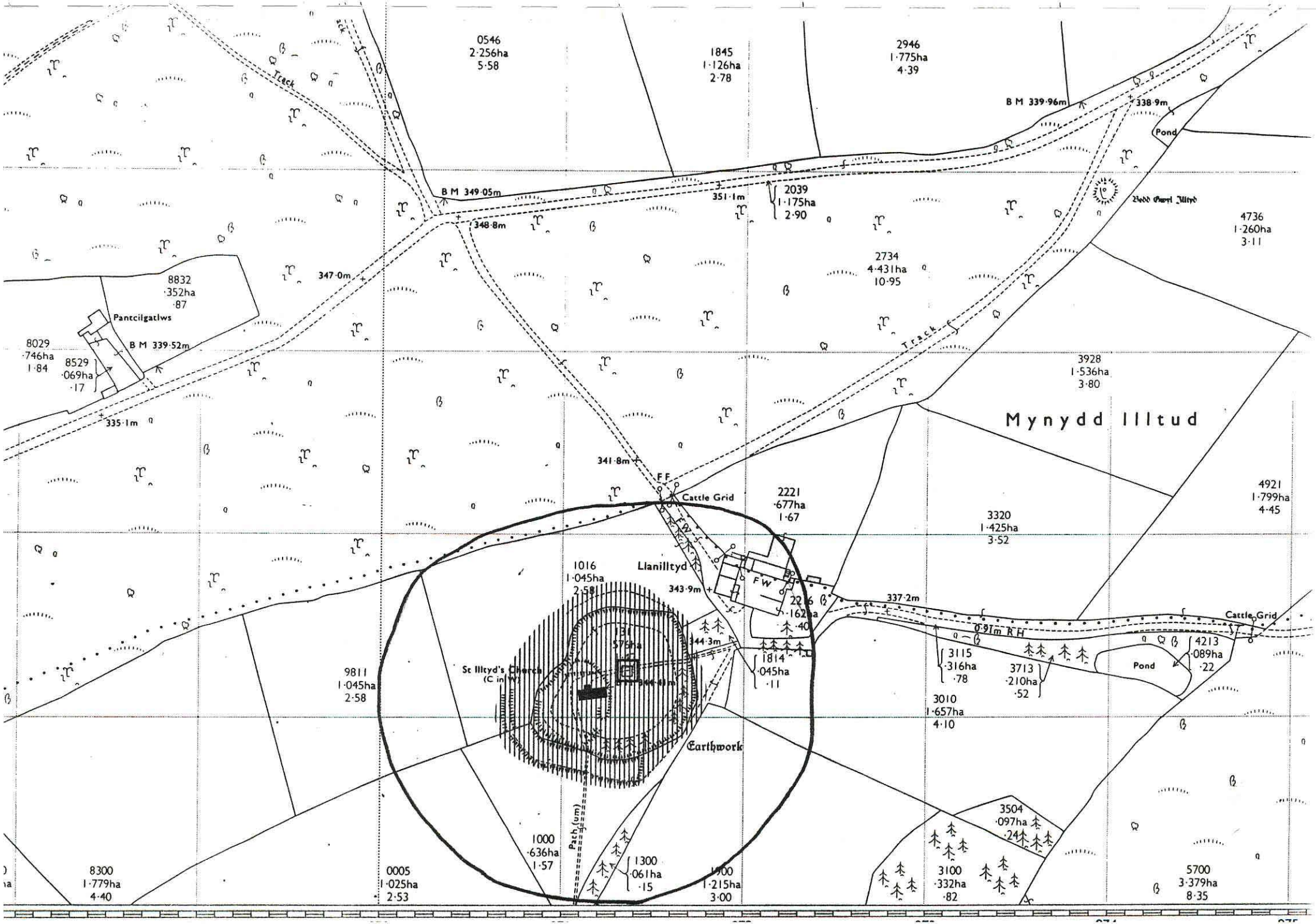
Recommendations

5.1 Proposals affecting any area close to the church will require evaluation.

5.2 The level of statutory protection afforded to the various components of the churchyard enclosure should be re-assessed, with particular attention to those earthworks falling outside the perimeter of the present churchyard.

References

Haslam 1979, 352
Henken 1987, 113
Powell, 1988/89, 100
National Library of Wales: Map Collection.
National Monument Record (RCAHMW)
Rees 1933


0546
2·256ha
5·58
1845
1·126ha
2·78
2946
1·775ha
4·39
B M 339·96m
338·9m
Pond
B M 349·05m
351·1m
2039
1·175ha
2·90
348·8m
4736
1·260ha
3·11
2734
4·431ha
10·95
347·0m
8832
·352ha
·87
Pantcilgatlws
8029
·746ha
1·84
8529
·069ha
·17
B M 339·52m
335·1m
Track
3928
1·536ha
3·80
Mynydd Illtud
341·8m
F F
Cattle Grid
2221
·677ha
1·67
4921
1·799ha
4·45
3320
1·425ha
3·52
1016
1·045ha
2·58
Llanilltyd
343·9m
F W
2216
·162ha
·40
337·2m
Cattle Grid
0·91m R H
344·3m
1814
·045ha
·11
St Illtyd's Church
(C in W)
9811
1·045ha
2·58
Earthwork
3115
·316ha
·78
3713
·210ha
·52
4213
·089ha
·22
Pond
3010
1·657ha
4·10
Path (um)
1000
·636ha
1·57
1300
·061ha
·15
1900
1·215ha
3·00
3504
·097ha
·24
3100
·332ha
·82
5700
3·379ha
8·35
8300
1·779ha
4·40
0005
1·025ha
2·53

LLANSANTFFRAED Powys SO 1223

Location

1.1 Llansantffraed is located beside the A40 trunk road, just over 9km south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name indicates the church of St Brigid (St Bride).

2.2 Nothing is known of its history but it was called a small village in 1675.

Buildings

3.1 The church was rebuilt in 1884-85, but there are earlier funerary monuments and a 13th-century font inside. Some evidence of an original circular churchyard remains, and a map of 1817 suggests a more curvilinear boundary on the north side.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Llansantffraed lies on the eastern edge of the Usk valley. Beyond the main road the ground drops abruptly to the valley floor, while the church is set into the lower hill slope which rises increasingly steeply to the ridge above.

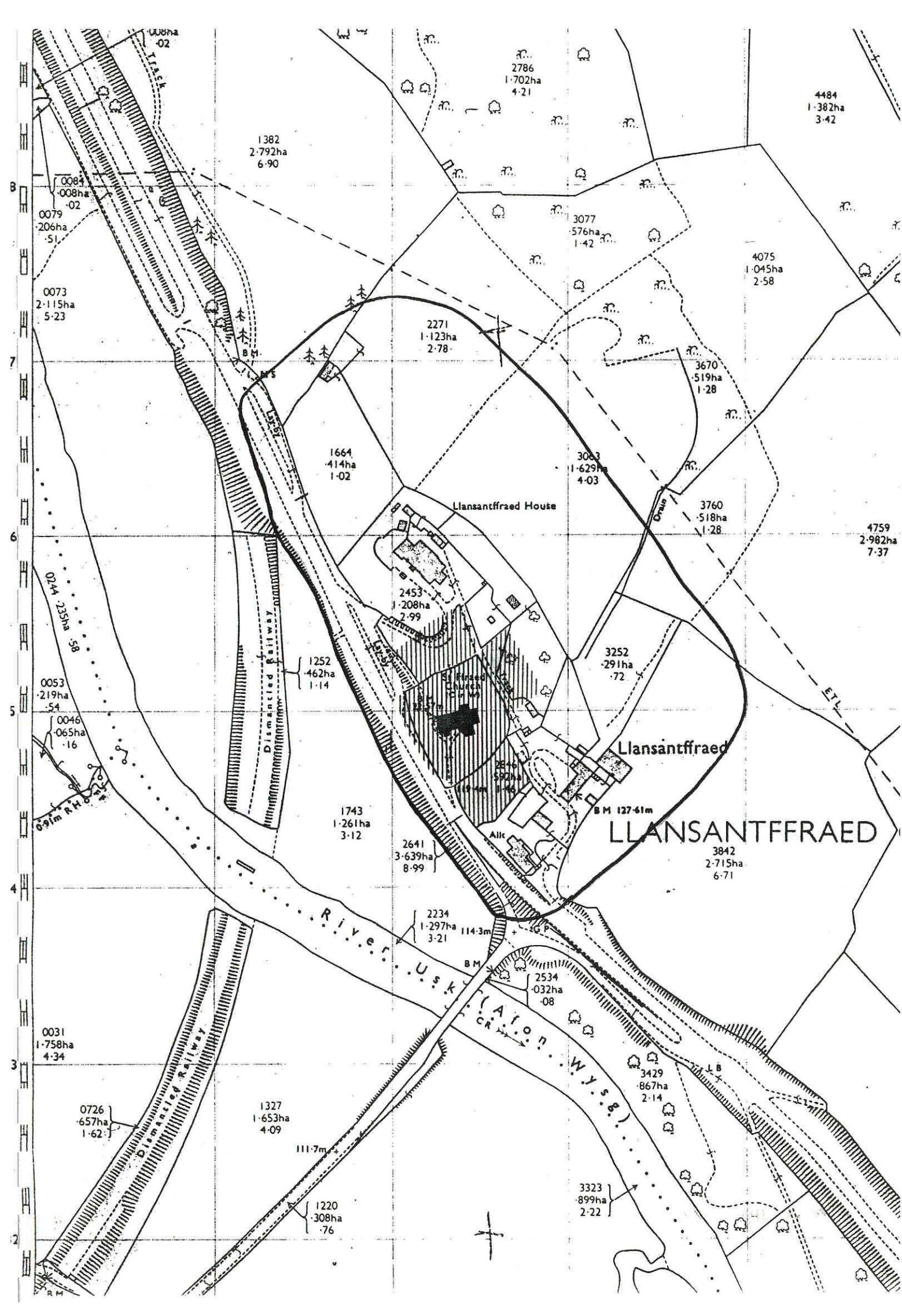
4.2 No obvious earthworks can be detected on the land adjacent to the church for much of the area has been landscaped or covered with buildings. In fields behind Llansantffraed House, further north, there are terraces that might repay more detailed examination.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting any area close to the church would require evaluation.

References

Haslam 1979, 354
National Library of Wales: Map Collection
Ogilby 1675, 154



LLANSANTFFRAED
Llansantffraed
Llansantffraed House
St Ffraed Church
Dismantled Railway
River Usk (Afon Wysg)
Track
Drain
ETL
BM 127·61m
114·3m
111·7m
2786
1·702ha
4·21
4484
1·382ha
3·42
1382
2·792ha
6·90
0084
·008ha
·02
0079
·206ha
·51
3077
·576ha
1·42
4075
1·045ha
2·58
0073
2·115ha
5·23
2271
1·123ha
2·78
3670
·519ha
1·28
1664
·414ha
1·02
3063
1·629ha
4·03
3760
·518ha
1·28
4759
2·982ha
7·37
0244
·235ha
·58
2453
1·208ha
2·99
1252
·462ha
1·14
3252
·291ha
·72
0053
·219ha
·54
0046
·065ha
·16
1743
1·261ha
3·12
2641
3·639ha
8·99
3842
2·715ha
6·71
2234
1·297ha
3·21
2534
·032ha
·08
0031
1·758ha
4·34
3429
·867ha
2·14
0726
·657ha
1·62
1327
1·653ha
4·09
3323
·899ha
2·22
1220
·308ha
·76

LLANSPYDDID Powys SO 0127

Location

1.1 Llanspyddid is sited beside the A40 trunk road, 3km W of Brecon.

History

2.1 The Welsh form of the name is Llansbyddid which, it has been suggested, means the church of the hawthorn tree. The earliest reference in 1223-25 terms it Llandespetit and in 1536 Llanspithitt.

2.2 The early history of the settlement is unknown, although the Llandaff charters refer to a church or perhaps even a monastery here in the pre-Conquest period. In the 14th century the church belonged to Great Malvern Priory. By 1675, it was classed as a 'small village'.

Buildings

3.1 The church of St Cadog (Cattwg) is basically of 14th-century construction with a curious 16th-century porch. Restoration with some additions occurred in 1870. Inside is a 13th-century font and an earlier stoup. The churchyard boundary curves in part (see below: section 4.2) and contains a 7th/9th-century pillar stone (SAM Brecknock 121).

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The settlement has grown up on the south side of the Usk valley, with the land sloping gently upwards to the south and, on the opposite side of the main road, dipping sharply to the valley floor.

4.2 Based on the course of the lane running around the southern side of the church, it might be inferred that the churchyard was once considerably larger, incorporating the ground which Llanspyddid Farm now occupies.

4.3 Earthwork platforms have recently been identified in the field to the south-west of the church and further eastwards beyond Maesyrhaf there are surface traces of at least one tenement plot that existed in 1838.

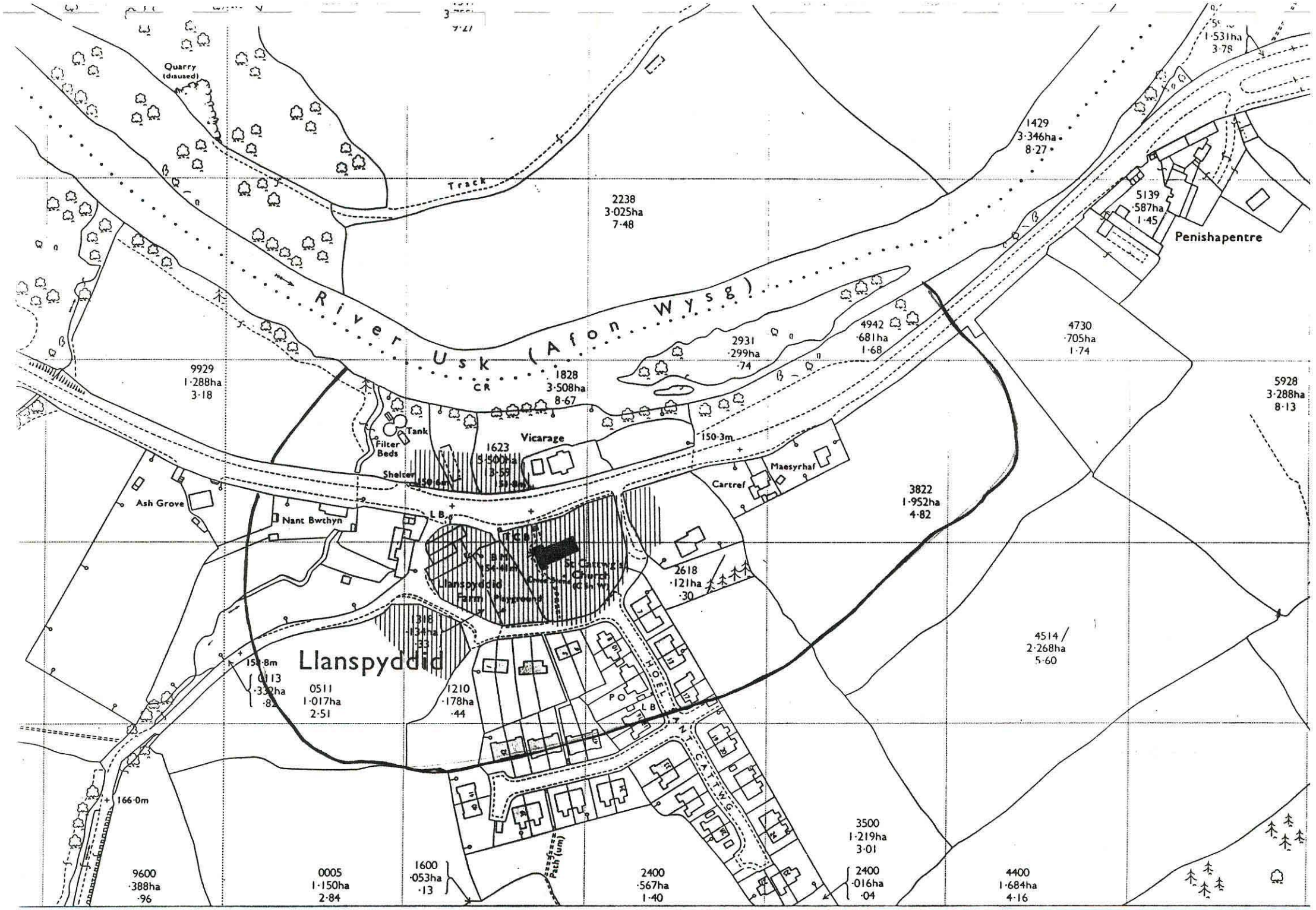
Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response.

5.2 Proposals affecting any area in the vicinity of the church and particularly within the area proposed for the early churchyard enclosure would require evaluation.

References

Davies n.d. 28
Davies, 1982, fig.50
Haslam 1979, 354
Ogilby 1675, 154
Powell 1984/5, 80
Rees 1933


Quarry (disused)
Track
River Usk (Afon Wysg)
2238
3·025ha
7·48
1429
3·346ha
8·27
5139
·587ha
1·45
Penishapentre
5
1·531ha
3·78
9929
1·288ha
3·18
1828
3·508ha
8·67
CR
2931
·299ha
·74
4942
·681ha
1·68
4730
·705ha
1·74
5928
3·288ha
8·13
Tank
Filter Beds
Shelter
1623
3·500ha
3·59
Vicarage
150·3m
Maesyrhaf
Cartref
Ash Grove
Nant Bwthyn
LB
3822
1·952ha
4·82
TCB
St Cattwg's Church
Llanspyddid Farm
2618
·121ha
·30
318
·134ha
·03
Llanspyddid
159·8m
0113
·332ha
·82
0511
1·017ha
2·51
1210
·178ha
·44
HOTEL
PO
LB
ST CATTWG'S
4514
2·268ha
5·60
166·0m
9600
·388ha
·96
0005
1·150ha
2·84
1600
·053ha
·13
Footpath (um)
2400
·567ha
1·40
3500
1·219ha
3·01
2400
·016ha
·04
4400
1·684ha
4·16

LLANTHONY Gwent SO 2827

Location

1.1 Llanthony lies in the Vale of Ewyas, some 13km north of Abergavenny and 14km south of Hay-on-Wye.

History

2.1 The name is a corruption of Llan Honddu (The Church on the Honddu), or more fully in Welsh, Llan-Ddewi-nant-honddu (The Church of St David on the River Honddu).

2.2 The major feature of this settlement is the ruined Augustinian Priory (SAM Monmouth 4; in guardianship). The majority of this now mostly ruined complex dates from 1175 and after, but the first church on the site was consecrated in 1108 and had evolved into a priory by around 1118. Tradition has it that the site chosen was occupied by a ruined chapel erected by St David in the 6th century. The priory enjoyed a turbulent history but managed to survive through to the Dissolution and was finally surrendered in 1538. The priory and its estates then passed into private ownership, the fabric of the buildings gradually falling into decay. In 1951 the remains were taken into guardianship by the Ministry of Works, now Cadw.

2.3 The compact settlement to the immediate south-west of the priory consists of five houses only. These include 'The Corn Mill', 'The Mill House'and 'The Smithy'. The last of these and one other possibly date from the late 17th century the remainder are 19th century. Situated in a bend of the Honddu, is appears to have been the extent of any secular settlement serving the priory, later estates and the surrounding farms.

Buildings

3.1 The priory church was dedicated to St Mary, St John the Baptist and St Florence. The present church is that of St Davids; it dates from the main priory building phase of the 13th century and probably incorporates the infirmary hall and chapel.

3.2 All the priory remains are listed buildings, but there are no other listed buildings in Llanthony.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Recorded archaeological features are entirely associated with the priory. The area scheduled amounts to some 10.5ha.

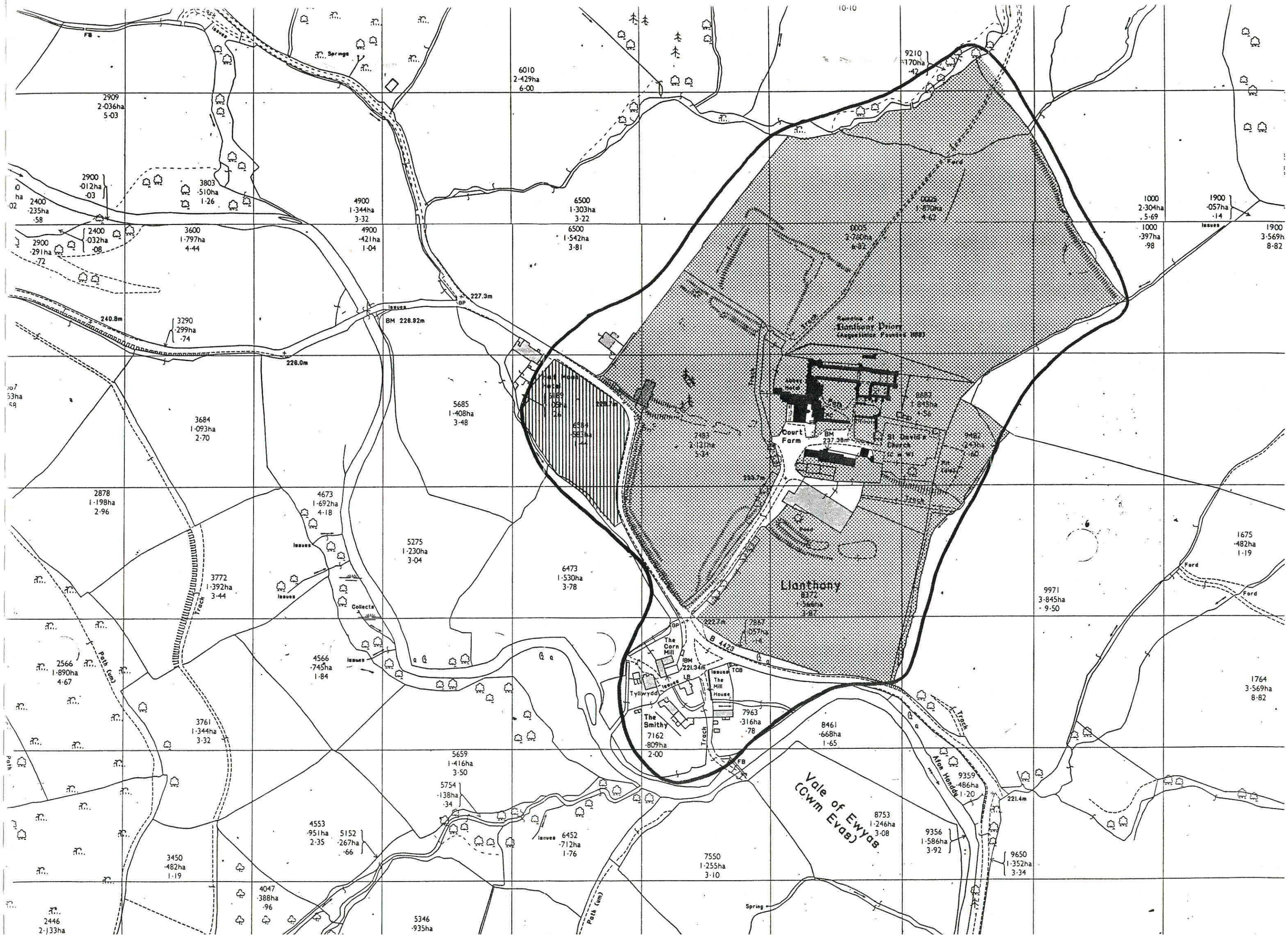
4.2 The area for potential settlement outside the limits of the priory are severely restricted by the narrow valley floor and the course of the Honddu.

Recommendations

5.1 As shown above the priory remains and surroundings are protected by scheduling. Only one area outside this is considered worthy of evaluation in the event of proposed development, that being the field to the south-west of the Half Moon Hotel (OS no. 6584).

References

Bradney 1906, 1907



Llanthony
Remains of Llanthony Priory (Augustinian Founded 1108)
Court Farm
St David's Church
The Corn Mill
The Mill House
The Smithy
Tyllwydd
Vale of Ewyas (Cwm Evas)
Afon Honddu
Path (um)
Track
Ford
Springs
Collects
Issues
Spring
B 4423
BM 226.82m
BM 237.38m
BM 221.34m
227.3m
226.0m
240.8m
221.4m
10·10

LLANWENARTH Gwent SO 2714

Location

1.1 Llanwenarth lies in the Usk valley 2km west of Abergavenny.

History

2.1 The name is compounded from Llan Gwen Garth (the church of the blessed enclosure).

2.2 The parish is divided by the river Usk into Llanwenarth Citra and Llanwenarth Ultra. The church in Citra was reached by the majority of the parish's population in Ultra by ferry.

2.3 There is no sign of settlement around the church apart from three houses of no great antiquity, one of which was the former school house.

Buildings

3.1 The church is first mentioned in 1254 when dedicated to Waynardo. It has been much altered and restored and is now dedicated to St Peter. It consists of chancel, nave, west tower and south porch. The base of a medieval preaching cross survives in the churchyard.

3.2 The church along with the cross base is listed, while the school house is a National Park Treasure (3223).

Archaeology and Topography

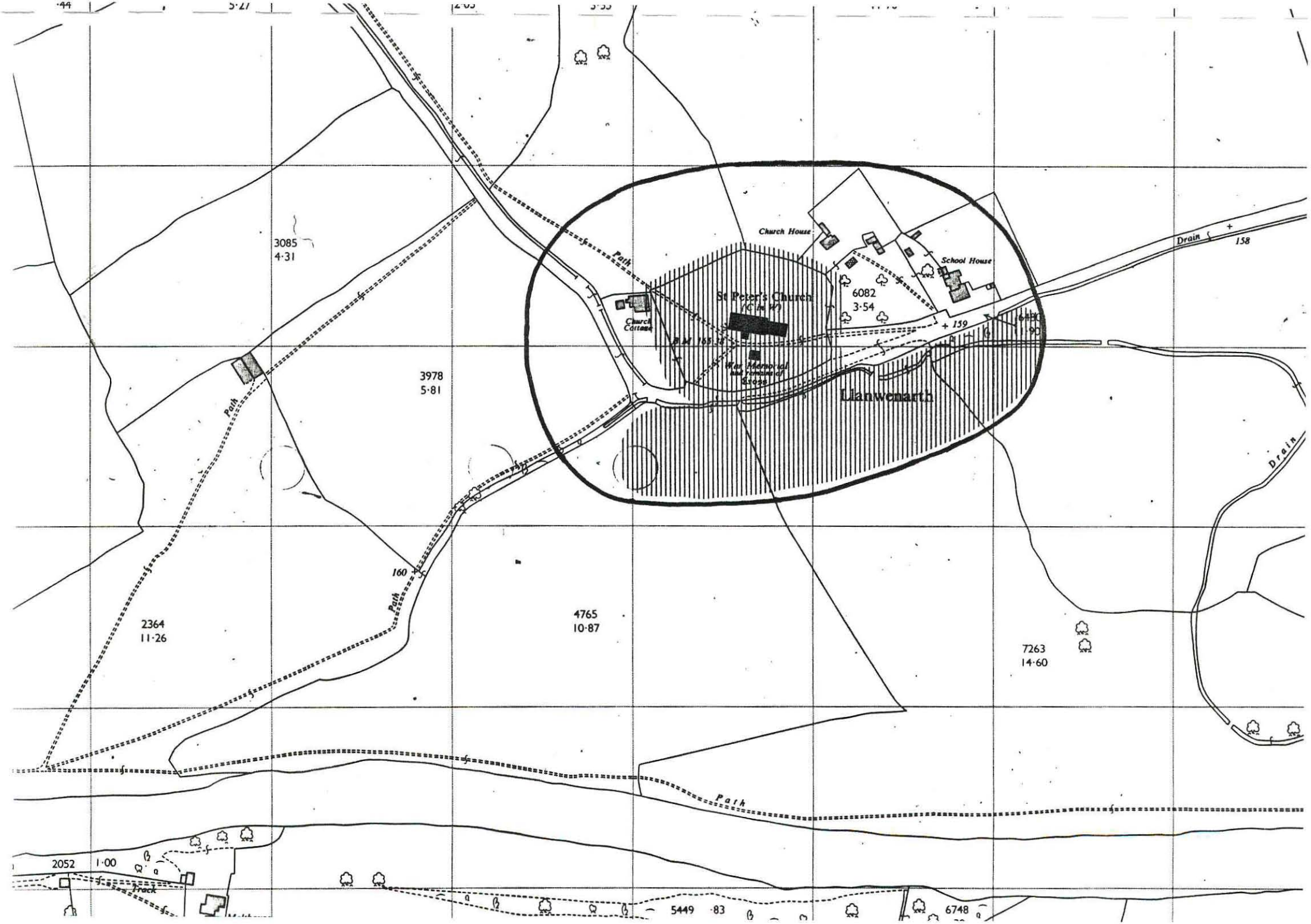
4.1 The church lies on the flood plane of the Usk and the churchyard is known to have flooded in the past. There are hints of earthworks in the fields to the south and south-east of the church but these may be the confused results of flood defences. There is no other suggestion of accompanying settlement. The church enclosure is partly curved.

Recommendations

5.1 The area of possible archaeological interest has been drawn to include the immediate environs of the church and the earthworks to the south. In the event of an application being seriously considered within this area an archaeological evaluation would be requested.

References

Bradney 1906, 1907
Brook 1985-88



Church House
School House
St Peter's Church
(C in W)
Church Cottage
War Memorial and remains of Cross
Llanwenarth
Path
Drain
158
159
160
3085
4·31
3978
5·81
6082
3·54
2364
11·26
4765
10·87
7263
14·60
2052
1·00
Track
5449
·83
6748

LLYWEL Powys SN 8630

Location

1.1 Llywel lies close to the A40 trunk road, 18km west of Brecon. The National Park boundary follows the northern edge of the churchyard so that all but a small part of the modern settlement lies within the park.

History

2.1 The name is that of the saint who in the 5th century supposedly founded the church close to the Roman road connecting the vale of Tywi and the Usk valley.

2.2 In the 13th century it passed to the bishops of St Davids and presumably acquired its present dedication at that time. Previously it is thought to have been dedicated to three saints and consequently termed Trisant.

Buildings

3.1 The present church of St David was constructed towards the end of the 15th century, though the tower may be at least a century earlier. Repairs were undertaken in 1869. The church contains a pillar stone with a 5th-century Ogam inscription, a replica of the Llywel stone found in the adjacent parish, its inscription and decoration dating from the 6th and 8th centuries, and a pre-Norman font. Modifications to the churchyard layout have disguised the original sub-circular design which is apparent on maps of the last century and can still be detected on the ground.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Llywel occupies flat ground beside Nant Gwydderig, a tributary of Afon Tywi. Low-lying, potentially marshy ground lies to the south while northward the ground rises to the heights of Mynydd Eppynt.

4.2 It is evident from a cursory examination of the modern map that the original east-west road passed around the southern edge of the churchyard but was replaced by the turnpike road - now the A40 - through Trecastle.

4.3 A few cottages surround the churchyard, the residue of a larger number depicted on earlier maps and still recalled in folk memory. Earthworks of Trehowell cottages survive in pasture to the south-east of the church and a group of small closes north and east of the church point to other properties.

4.4 The village pound, east of the church, was demolished accidentally by the water authority a few years ago.

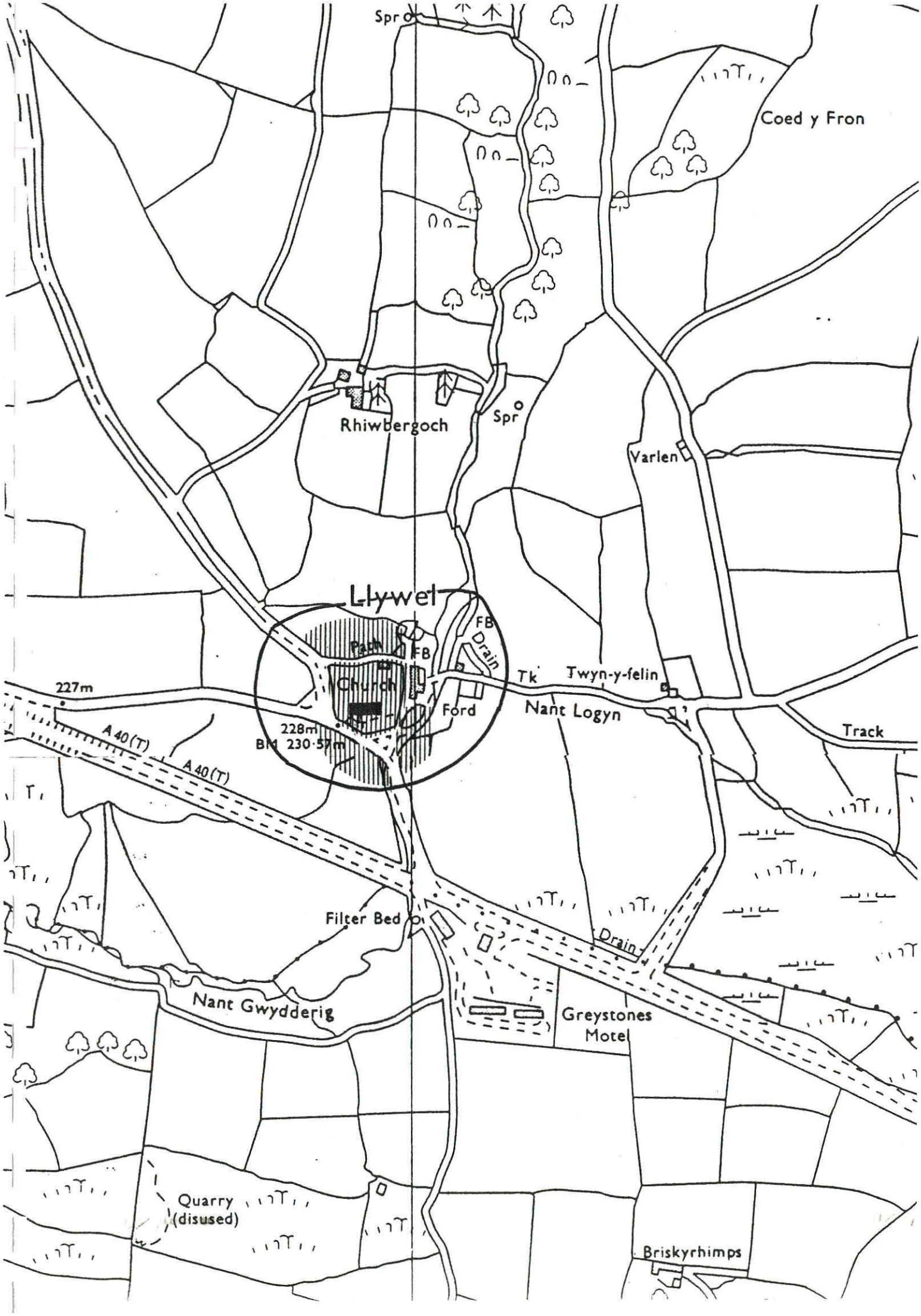
Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting any area close to

the church would require evaluation.

References

Bowen 1956, 63
Davies n.d., 30
Haslam 1979, 359
Jones and Bailey, 1930, iv 99
Rees 1933
Tithe Apportionment 1839


Spr
Coed y Fron
Rhiwbergoch
Spr
Varlen
Llywel
Path
FB
FB
Drain
Church
Tk
Twyn-y-felin
227m
Ford
Nant Logyn
Track
228m
BM 230·57m
A 40 (T)
A 40 (T)
Filter Bed
Drain
Nant Gwydderig
Greystones
Motel
Quarry
(disused)
Briskyrhimps

MYDDFAI Dyfed SN 7730

Location

1.1 Myddfai is situated 4km south of Llandovery.

History

2.1 There is no satisfactory explanation for the meaning of Myddfai a topographical derivation has been suggested based on mai or fai - field or plain and mydd - a hollow or depression.

2.2 The Maenor of Myddfai was one of the divisions of the commote of Perfedd.

Buildings

3.1 The church is dedicated to St Michael and first mentioned in 1284. It consists of nave, chancel and north aisle. It is conjectured that the north aisle was the original nave and chancel and that the present nave and chancel was a C15 addition as a south aisle. Restored in the C19 it still retains features of the C13 and C15.

3.2 The church is a listed building.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Myddfai lies in a slight hollow in the rolling foothills to the north of the Black Mountain.

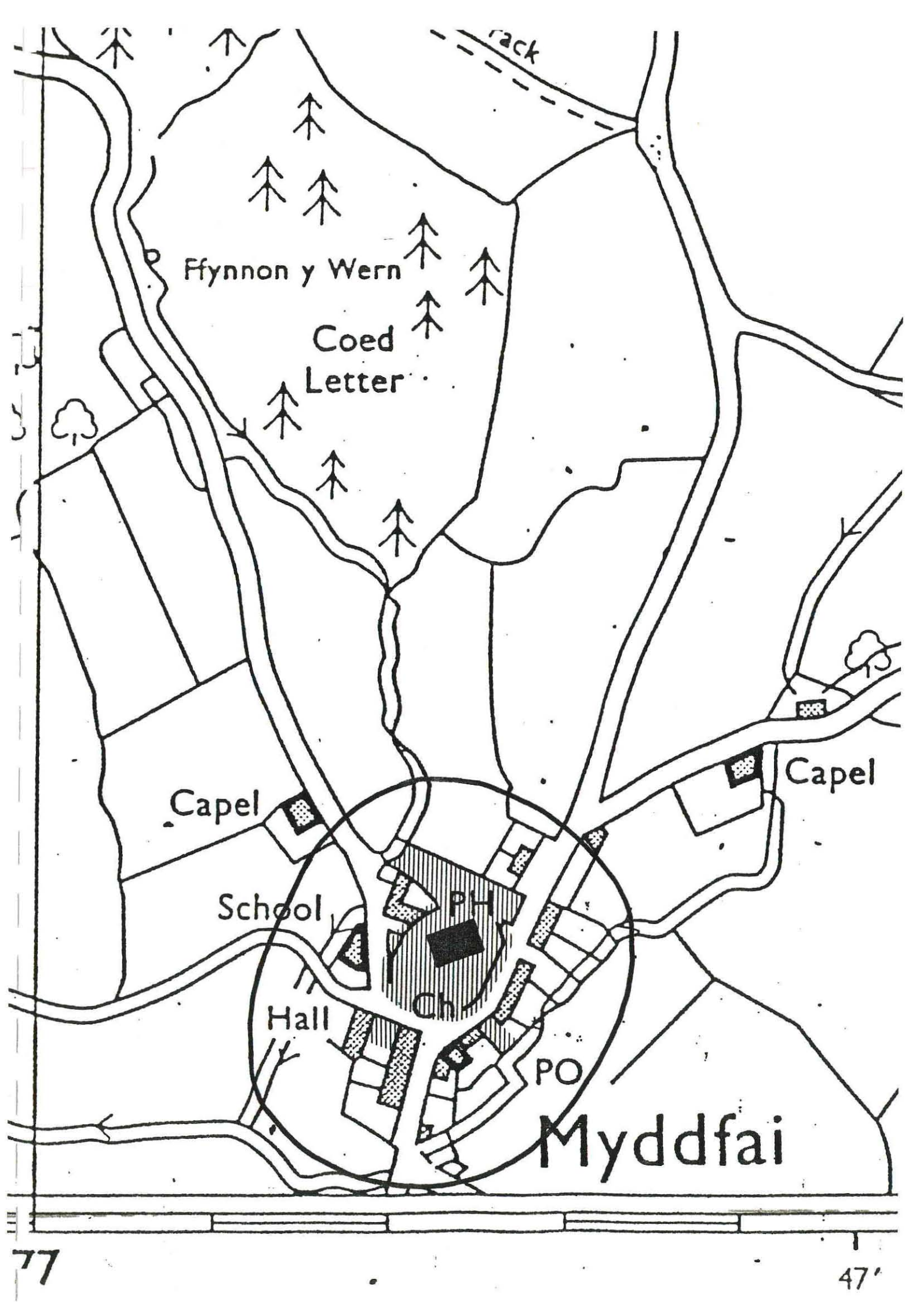
4.2 Castell Wauberllan a possible Medieval moated homestead lies 250m west of the village.

Recommendations

5.1 Three areas are recommended for evaluation in the event of proposals for development.

References

James 1991
Lloyed 1935 and 1939


Ffynnon y Wern
Coed
Letter
Capel
Capel
School
PH
Ch
Hall
PO
Myddfai

OLDCASTLE (Hen-gastell) Gwent SO 3224

Location

1.1 Oldcastle is situated just of the minor road to Longtown, Craswall and Hay, c4.5km north of Llanfihangel Crucorney.

History

2.1 The name comes from the earthworks on which the present farmhouse (Court Farm) and church stand.

2.2 It has been suggested that the site was previously that of a Roman station on the road between Abergavenny and Kenchester. Roman coins are said to have been found here.

2.3 The medieval fortification is thought to have been abandoned by the 14th century.

2.4 The church was probably founded and served by Llanthony Priory. After the Dissolution curates were appointed by the lay owners of Llanthony Priory. It became a perpetual curacy in the 18th century and in 1866 was made into a rectory. Oldcastle joined with Llanthony, Cwmyoy and Llanfihangel Crucorney in 1969 to form the community of Crucorney.

Buildings

3.1 The present church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, was built in 1864 completely replacing an earlier building. At the time of writing in 1992 the church is disused and there is local concern for its future.

3.2 To the south of the church lies the stepped base of the churchyard cross.

3.3 Court Farm was rebuilt in c1760 but may contain elements of the earlier building.

3.4 The church, cross base and court are all National Park treasures.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Situated on a level shelf on the lower slopes of the eastern side of the Black Mountains, Oldcastle occupies an elevated position overlooking the Monnow valley. The ground continues to fall to the east, restricting the area available for settlement.

4.2 The earlier castle site appears to have been an earthwork motte and bailey castle with the church and its yard now occupying the (perhaps denuded) higher motte area, and the court and its gardens occupying the bailey area to the south.

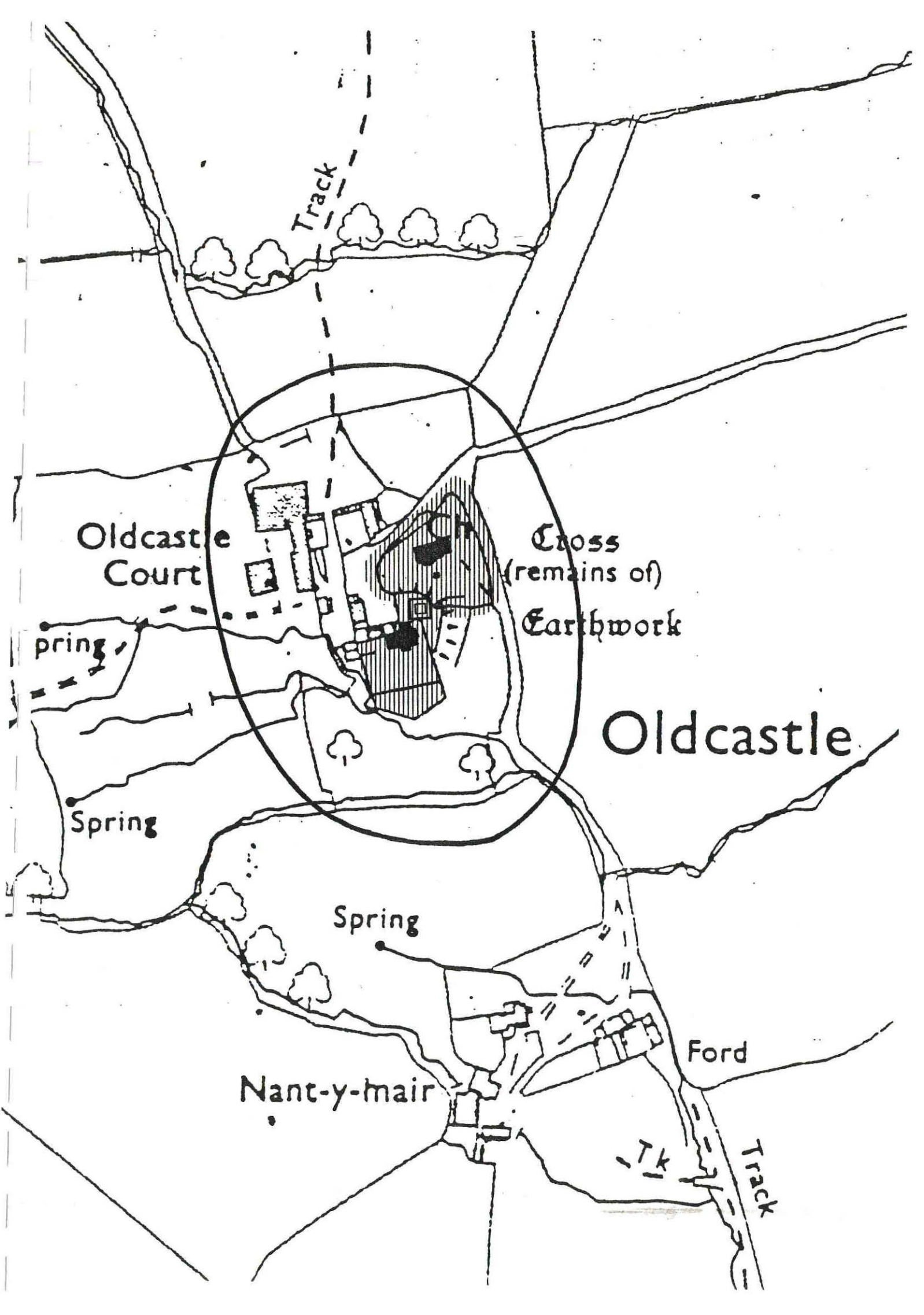
4.3 The tithe map of 1839 shows the church to be more centrally placed within the churchyard than its successor.

Recommendations

5.1 A minimum response within the area of historic interest would be a watching brief. Selected areas, for instance within the immediate area of the church and court, would require an archaeological evaluation as part of an application.

References

Bradney 1906, 1907


Track
Oldcastle Court
Cross (remains of)
Earthwork
Oldcastle
Spring
Spring
Spring
Ford
Nant-y-mair
Track

PARTRISHOW Powys SO 2722

Location

1.1 Partrishow lies in a remote valley in the Black Mountains, 8km north of Abergavenny.

History

2.1 It has been suggested that the name probably means the church of St Issui (or Ishow).

2.2 The church was consecrated by Herwald, Bishop of Llandaff (1056-1104) soon after his consecration. It was termed Methur Issui and dedicated to a local saint who was supposedly murdered near the site. It came under the mother church at Llanbedr.

Buildings

3.1 The church has a Norman nave and 16th-century chancel, and an eglwys-y-bedd with 13th and 14th-century features. There is a fine screen and rood loft of c.1500 and a font with inscription which dates to about 1055. The churchyard is of oval shape with the road winding around its western side. It also contains a medieval preaching cross which is listed as Grade II*.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church is terraced into a moderately steep, south-facing slope above the valley of Nant Mair at 300m above sea level.

4.2 A holy well called Ffynnon Ishow lies in the valley below.

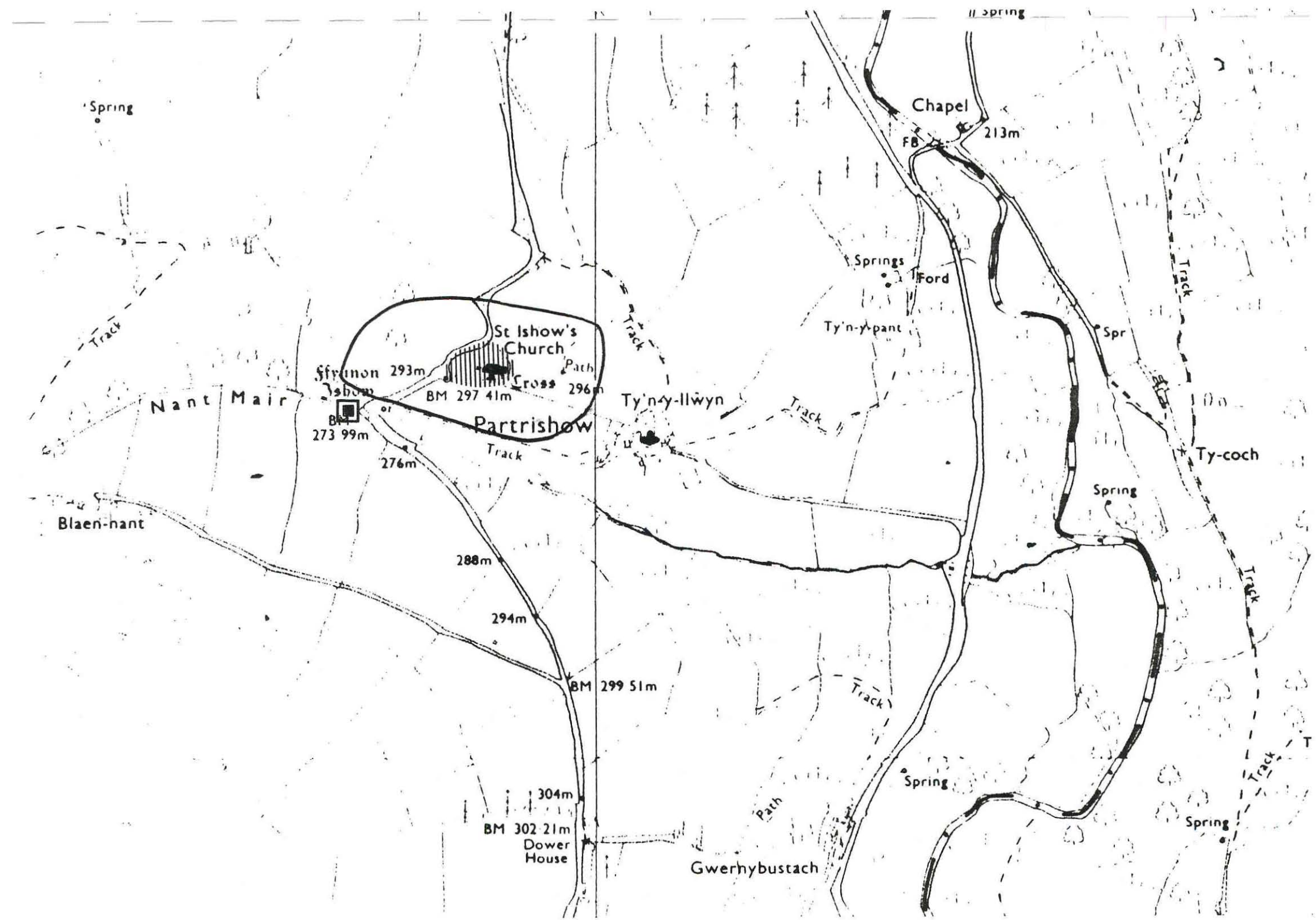
4.3 The church is deeply terraced into the hillside and it is likely that had there been any dwellings in and around the church in past centuries, their platforms would still be recognisable.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting any area close to the church would require evaluation.

References

Davies n.d., 35
Haslam 1979, 362
Jones and Bailey 1911, iii, 111



Spring
Chapel
FB
213m
Springs
Ford
Ty'n-y-pant
Spr
Track
St Ishow's Church
Path
Cross
293m
296m
BM 297 41m
Nant Mair
BM
273 99m
Partrishow
Ty'n-y-llwyn
Track
276m
Ty-coch
Spring
Blaen-nant
288m
294m
BM 299 51m
304m
BM 302 21m
Dower House
Gwernybustach
Path
Spring
Spring

PENCELLI Powys SO 0924

Location

1.1 Pencelli lies on the B4558, 6km south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name means 'head of the grove'.

2.2 The settlement lay within the ecclesiastical parish of Llanfeugan.

2.3 Pencelli Castle appears to be documented from 1215, but the possibility of an earlier earth and timber fortification cannot be dismissed out of hand. Ralph de Mortimer may have been responsible for a major phase of construction in the second half of the 13th century.

2.4 Of the surrounding settlement little is known, but it appears to have been termed 'Castro' in 1675 when it was classed as a 'small village'.

Buildings

3.1 Pencelli Castle consists of an earthwork complex and a few masonry remains. Considerable destruction of the castle has occurred since 1741. A motte may have existed in the northern corner. Within the perimeter the listed farmhouse (Grade II*?) has a datestone of 1583 and evidence of the reuse of architectural features from the castle. There is a record of a free chapel dedicated to St Leonard within the walls.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The castle lies on the south side of the River Usk where a spur of higher ground projects into the valley. To the south the ground rises gently and then more steeply to the hills above.

4.2 A settlement has grown up below the castle to the north-west. Its age cannot be ascertained. One might expect habitations to have been erected around the castle during its medieval occupancy but this could only be proved by excavation. Neither the appearance of the present buildings nor the layout of the tenements offers confirmation of a medieval origin, while the presence of the canal may have encouraged 19th-century growth.

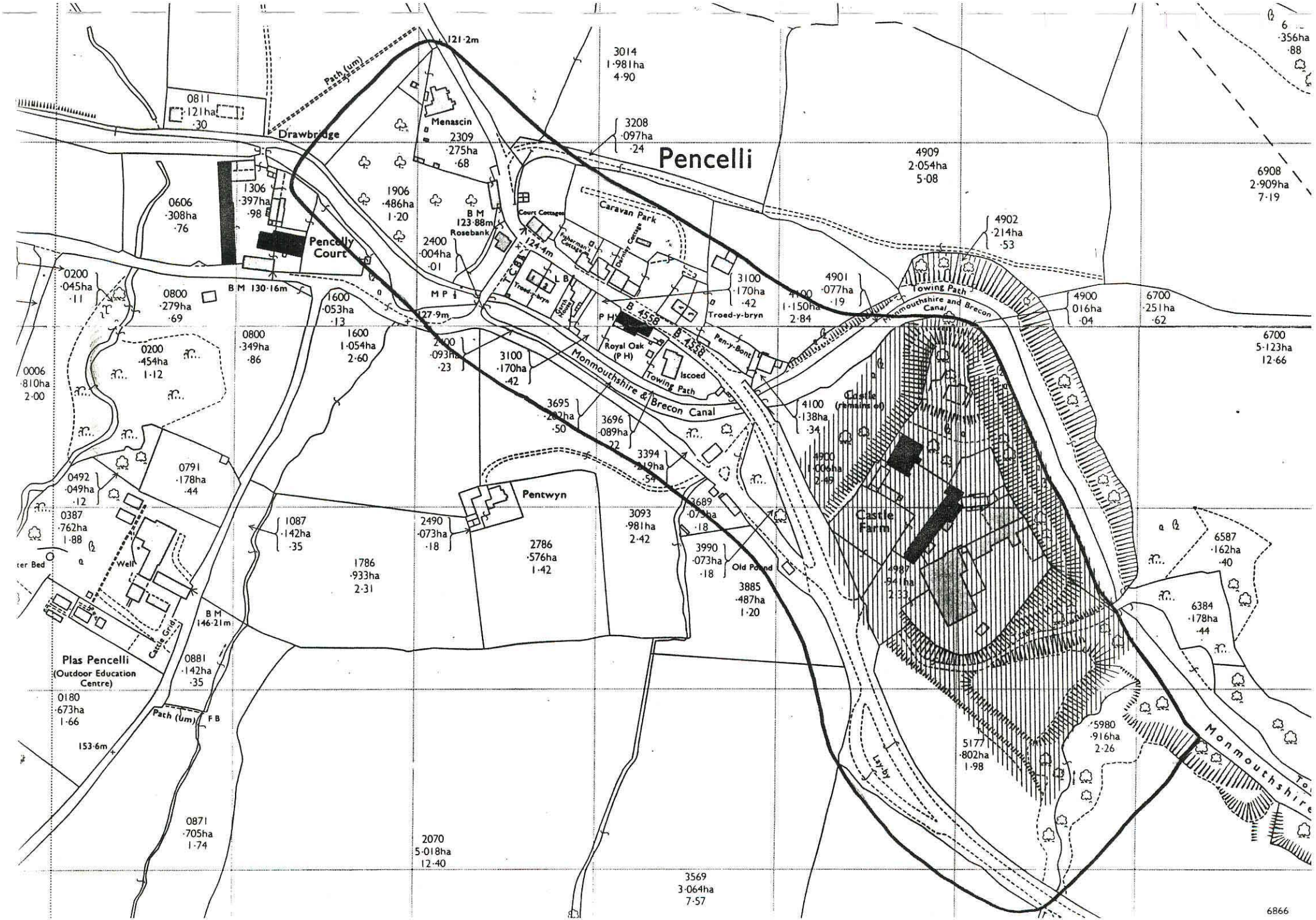
4.3 No obvious earthworks have been recorded in and around Pencelli but the pasture field south of Menascin might repay closer examination.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response. Proposals affecting any area within the bounds of or close to the castle would require evaluation.

References

Buck and Buck 1742
CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
Davies n.d., 36
Haslam 1979, 365
Jones and Bailey 1930, iv, 29
King 1961, 79
Ogilby 1675, 154



Pencelli
Drawbridge
Path (um)
121·2m
Menascin
Pencelly Court
Caravan Park
Court Cottages
Fisherman's Cottages
Darnley Cottage
Troed-y-bryn
Royal Oak (P H)
Iscoed
Pen-y-Bont
Towing Path
Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal
Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal
Castle (remains of)
Castle Farm
Pentwyn
Old Pound
Plas Pencelli (Outdoor Education Centre)
Well
Cattle Grid
Lay-by
Monmouthshire
B M 123·88m Rosebank
B M 130·16m
B M 146·21m
124·4m
127·9m
153·6m
6866

PENDERYN Mid-Glamorgan (pre 1974 = Breconshire) SN 9408

Location

1.1 Penderyn is situated c10km west of Merthyr Tydfil.

History

2.1 The name is from Pen-y-daren (top of the rocky cliffs).

Buildings

3.1 The church is dedicated to St. Cynog. It consists of a 15th-century tower, a 19th-century nave, a chancel and south porch. It is on the supplementary list of buildings of architectural/historic interest.

3.2 A circular pound is built into the west wall of the churchyard (National Park Treasure 3782).

3.3 The Rectory to the south-east of the church and Pantcefnffordd to the west are recorded as National Park Treasures (3830 and 3838): both are post-medieval.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church is situated at the very top of a rounded hill and, after a relatively level shelf extending out some 20m from the churchyard wall, the ground falls away steadily, restricting the area of potential nucleated settlement.

4.2 The churchyard wall and topography and the position of the church within the yard suggest that it may formerly have been more circular and that the southern part of the yard is a later extension. If this is correct then any early settlement on this side of the church will have been overlain by the extension and the realigned road.

4.3 The area to the north of the Red Lion Inn was previously recorded as containing possible deserted village remains. Landscaping to provide car parking and tree planting have removed any remains that may have existed.

4.4 The 1840 tithe survey shows a building (another Inn) in the small enclosure to the south of the churchyard (OS plot no 4843).

4.5 Immediately to the west of the above plot are the earthwork remains of another enclosure within which are the low remains of a building.

Recommendations

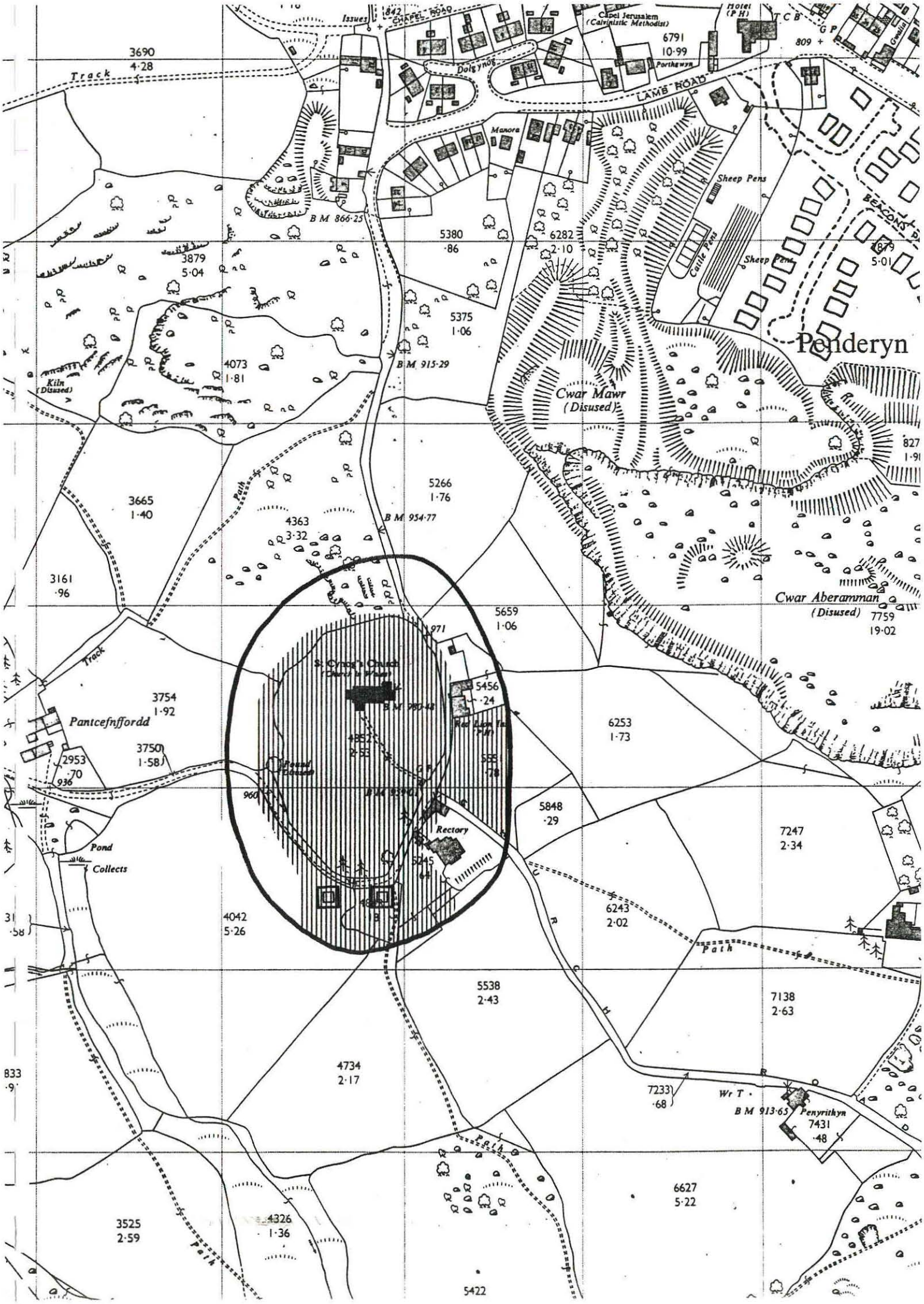
5.1 The areas described in 4.4 and 4.5 above are recommended for evaluation in the event of them being the subject of a planning application, as is the plot immediately to the south of the Red Lion, and the western part of the Rectory

garden.

5.2 A suitable response in the rest of the defined historic core would be to request a watching brief.

References

Haslam 1979
Jones and Bailey 1909-1930



Issues
842
CHAPEL ROAD
Capel Jerusalem
(Calvinistic Methodist)
Hotel
(P H)
T C B
G P
809
Gwalia
6791
10·99
Porthgwyn
Dolgynog
LAMB ROAD
3690
4·28
Track
Manora
Sheep Pens
BEACONS
B M 866·25
5380
·86
6282
2·10
Cattle Pens
Sheep Pens
3879
5·04
5375
1·06
Penderyn
4073
1·81
B M 915·29
Kiln
(Disused)
Cwar Mawr
(Disused)
827
1·91
5266
1·76
3665
1·40
Path
4363
3·32
B M 954·77
3161
·96
Cwar Aberamman
(Disused)
7759
19·02
5659
1·06
971
Track
St Cynog's Church
(Church in Wales)
5456
·24
3754
1·92
B M 980·48
Red Lion Inn
(P H)
Pantcefnffordd
6253
1·73
3750
1·58
2953
·70
936
Pound
(Disused)
960
B M 959·01
5848
·29
Rectory
7247
2·34
Pond
Collects
5245
·64
4042
5·26
6243
2·02
Path
5538
2·43
7138
2·63
4734
2·17
7233
·68
Wr T
B M 913·65
Penyrithyn
7431
·48
Path
6627
5·22
3525
2·59
4326
1·36
Path
5422

SCETHROG Powys SO 1025

Location

1.1 Scethrog lies beside the A40 trunk road in the community of Llansantffraed, 7km south-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name has been taken to mean 'rough' or 'rocky'. Alternatively it might be derived from a personal name.

2.2 Its history is likely to be that of the tower house on the Usk plain, with the hamlet developing only in the post-medieval era (see below).

Buildings

3.1 Scethrog Tower to the south of the main road has a Grade II listing and is one of only two confirmed tower houses in Breconshire. On the basis of some of the stonework, it may have originated in the early 14th century , although much of the structure is of 16th-century date. It occupies what is considered to be a natural knoll and is surrounded by what are believed to be flood defence works and landscape garden remains.

3.2 Hen Bersondy within the hamlet, though much modernised, may date to c.1600 and is a Grade II listed building. Neuadd, the adjacent house may also have fabric dating to around this time, but is not listed.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Scethrog lies on the north side of the Usk, the Tower occupying the knoll projecting from the flood plain. The rest of the houses straggle up the south-facing hillslope.

4.2 It is essentially a collection of dwellings of various dates, without a distinctive focus. In this respect it does not appear as an historic settlement in the conventional sense and except in the vicinity of Scethrog Tower, archaeological constraints on development would serve litle purpose.

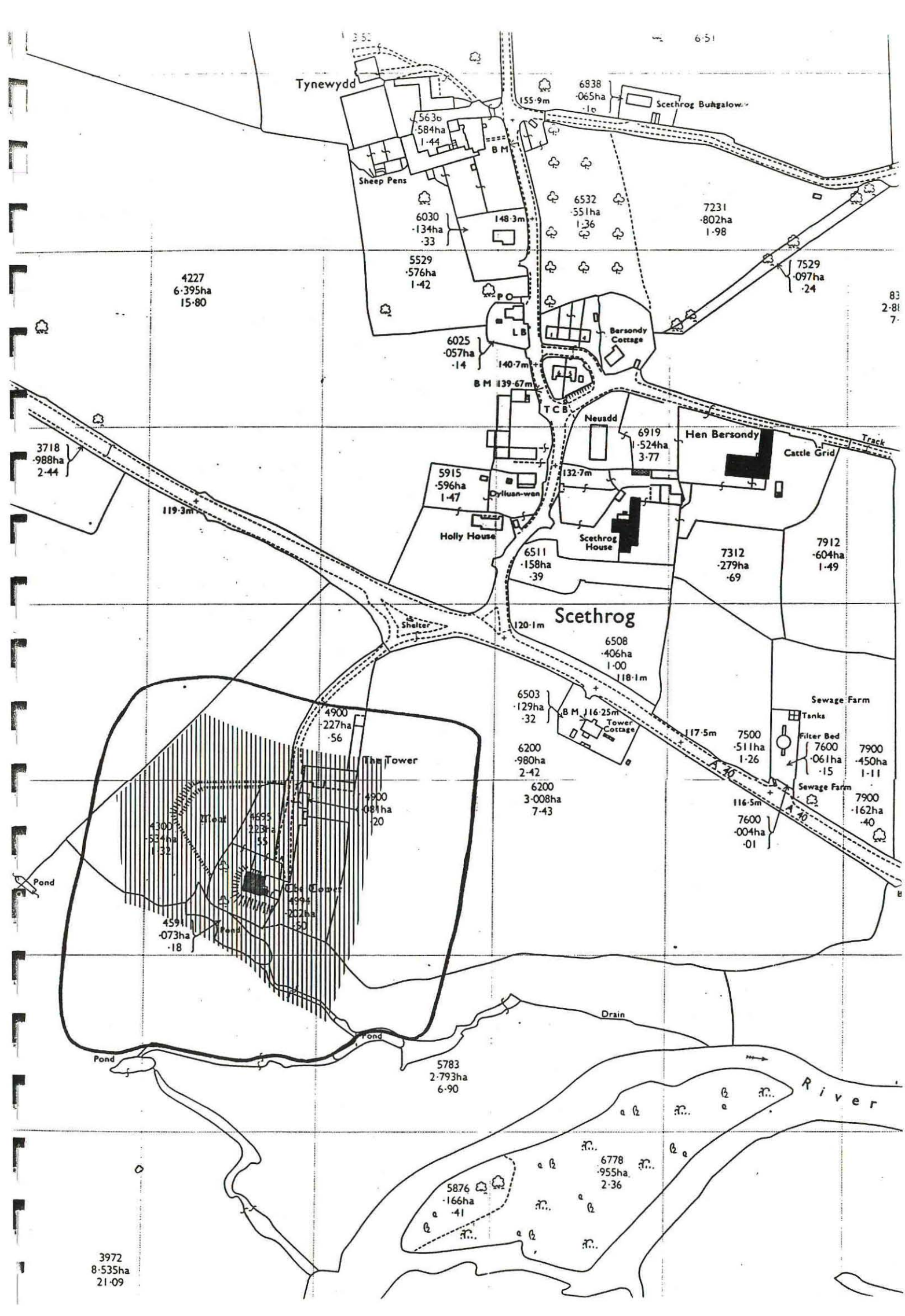
Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the vicinity of Scethrog Tower should be carefully monitored and may require evaluation.

5.2 The earthworks around Scethrog Tower would benefit from modern survey and interpretation.

References

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
Davies, n.d., 41
Haslam 1979, 370
King 1961, 82
National Monument Record (RCAHMW)



Tynewydd
Sheep Pens
Scethrog Bungalow
Bersondy Cottage
Neuadd
Hen Bersondy
Cattle Grid
Track
Dylluan-wen
Holly House
Scethrog House
Scethrog
Shelter
Tower Cottage
Sewage Farm
Tanks
Filter Bed
The Tower
Pond
Drain
River

SENNYBRIDGE Powys SN 9128

Location

1.1 Sennybridge, in Maescar Community, straddles the A40 trunk road, 12km west of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name is self-explanatory and its Welsh equivalent, Pontsenni, is a direct translation.

2.2 A castle commanding the confluence of the rivers Usk and Senni was constructed in the 13th century, though Lewis claimed it to be of Norman origin and the residence of the constable of the forest of Brecknock. It was destroyed by Edward or Llewelyn in c.1265. It lay within the ecclesiastical parish of Defynnog.

2.3 A small settlement had grown up on the west side of the Senni by 1675.

Buildings

3.1 Sennybridge Castle, also known as Castell-du, consists only of a fragment of a masonry tower set on a knoll (SAM Brecknock 126). Recent geophysical survey and trial excavation (1991) has failed to detect any further details of the original layout.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The castle as noted above commands the Usk and its tributary from a natural eminence. The village has developed on flat ground where the two rivers meet.

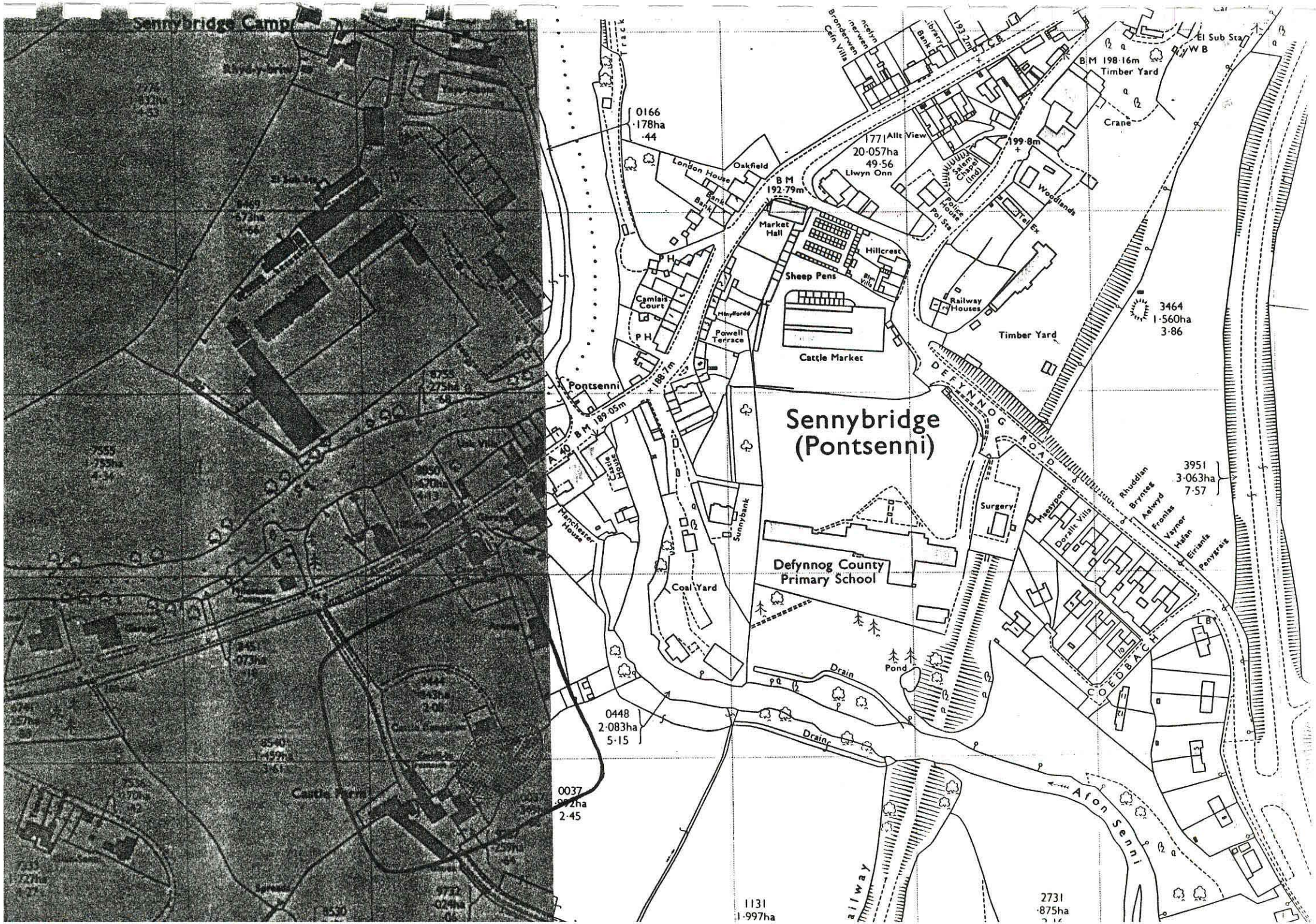
4.2 The castle apart there is no evident historical interest in this settlement.

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the vicinity of Castell-du should be monitored carefully and may require evaluation.

References

Haslam 1979, 370
King, 1984/85, 9
Lewis 1833, i
Ogilby 1675, 154



Sennybridge Camp
Rhyd-y-briw
El Sub Sta
Castle Farm
Sennybridge
(Pontsenni)
Defynnog County
Primary School
Cattle Market
Sheep Pens
Market Hall
Hillcrest
Powell Terrace
Camlais Court
Pontsenni
London House
Oakfield
Bank
Llwyn Onn
Allt View
Salem Chapel (Ind)
Police House
Pol Sta
Woodlands
Tel Ex
Railway Houses
Timber Yard
Crane
Surgery
Maesyponti
Doralt Villa
Rhuddlan
Brynteg
Aelwyd
Fronlas
Vaynor
Hafan
Eirianfa
Penygraig
Sunnybank
Coal Yard
Manchester House
Castle House
Drain
Pond
Afon Senni
Railway
DEFYNNOG ROAD
COEDBACH
0166
·178ha
·44
1771
20·057ha
49·56
3464
1·560ha
3·86
3951
3·063ha
7·57
0448
2·083ha
5·15
0037
2·45
1131
1·997ha
2731
·875ha
B M 192·79m
B M 189·05m
B M 198·16m
199·8m
188·7m
193·2m

TALGARTH Powys SO 1533

Location

1.1 Talgarth lies in the valley of Afon Llynfi some 14km north-east of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name means 'front of (the) headland'.

2.2 Talgarth is reputed to have been the major royal residence in Brycheiniog before the Norman Conquest, though there is no tangible evidence to support the assertion.

2.3 The church was well established by the beginning of the 12th century when it was granted to the new priory at Brecon. Its lord, the Bishop of St David's, was granted rights for a market and fair in 1291/2. It had borough status by 1309 with 73 burgage plots, 60 of which were occupied. There is, however, no record of a charter.

2.4 The settlement was the centre of the hundred of the same name.

Buildings

3.1 Some features of St Gwendoline's church may reveal a cruciform church of the 13th century, a plan which is commonly associated with a clas (mother church) foundation of the pre-Conquest era. It now consists of a nave and chancel in one, together with a west tower, a north vestry which may originally have been a transept, a south aisle and a south porch. The nave was rebuilt c.1400 and there was extensive restoration work in 1873. The churchyard is of irregular form with no indication that it evolved from a circular plan.

3.2 The sole vernacular building of significance is the Tower House (Listed Grade II*) on the east bank of the River Ennig. This may be of 14th-century origin, fulfilling a defensive role. It was used subsequently as the borough prison.

3.3 Seven other buildings and structures are listed, including two bridges, Great House Barn, the former Radnor Arms and its barn on the west side of the river, and the Town Hall. All are Grade II, and none evidently pre-dates the 18th century, except perhaps for the bridge beside the Tower House which may be late medieval.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The church sits on a gently sloping spur formed by the Ennig on the west and a small tributary to the south. Close to these watercourses the natural slopes become steeper. The properties on the south side of The Bank sit on the edge of the break of slope. North of the church the ground drops away gently but elsewhere the land is fairly level in this direction.

4.2 There is no conclusive evidence of activity predating the Early Medieval Period, although a Roman pipeclay figurine, now in the National Museum of Wales, is supposed to have come from the town.

4.3 Views differ as to whether Talgarth was a planned settlement with three parallel roads leading westwards from the church. It has been suggested too that a market place, now built up but edged by irregular and narrow streets, lay immediately to the west of the church.

4.4 The putative remains of burgages run downhill on the south side of The Bank,though the present pattern appears to be contradicted by the portrayal on the Tithe Map of 1839.

4.5 It is logical to assume that settlement spread down hill from the area around the church towards the river and that this area forms the historic core of Talgarth, the west bank being settled in more recent times. The area of greatest archaeological potential would be in the vicinity of the church. A recent (1991) evaluation on a plot of land adjoining The Bank has yielded artefacts and features of medieval date.

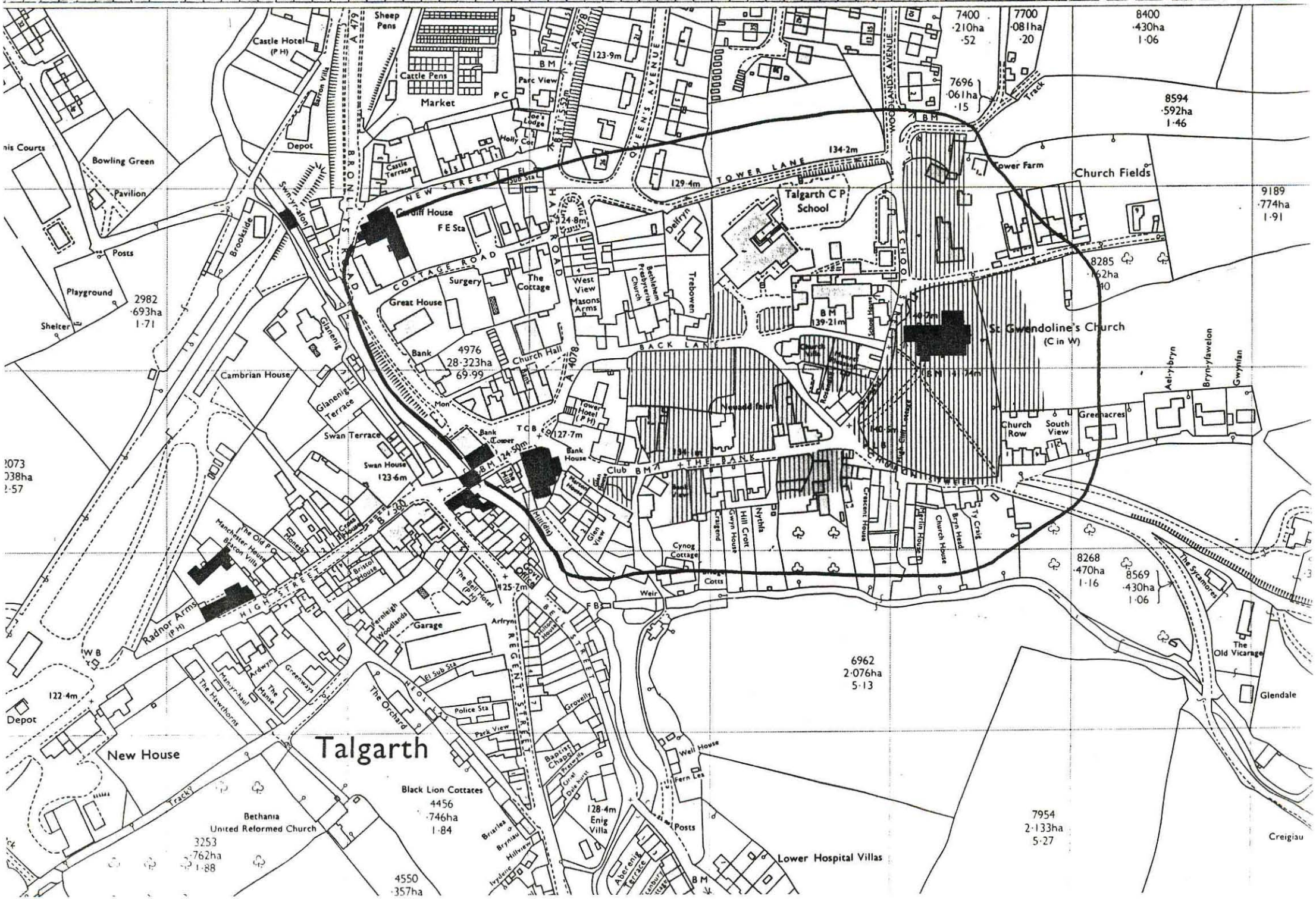
4.6 Open fields - Brier Common Field and Lowest Common Field - lay on the west side of the Ennig, while Red Common Field was laid out to the north of the church.

Recommendations

5.1 Areas proposed for development within the historic core of the town should be considered for evaluation because of the supposed pre-Conquest origin of Talgarth and because of its subsequent history as a borough. The areas of highest potential are the open grounds fronting Back Lane and the open area to the north and west of the church.

References

Beresford, M., 1988
Davies n.d., 42
Haslam 1979, 371
King 1961, 83
National Library of Wales: Map collection
National Monument Record (RCAHMW)
Sylvester, D., 1969, 435


Talgarth
Castle Hotel (P H)
Sheep Pens
Cattle Pens
Market
PC
Parc View
Joe's Lodge
Holly Cot
Depot
Barton Villa
Swn-yr-afon
Brookside
Bowling Green
Pavilion
Posts
Playground
Shelter
Courts
Castle Terrace
NEW STREET
Cardiff House
FE Sta
COTTAGE ROAD
Surgery
The Cottage
Great House
Bank
Church Hall
Chapel
Mon
Glanenig
Glanenig Terrace
Cambrian House
Swan Terrace
Swan House
123·6m
Bank Tower
Bank House
Tower Hotel (P H)
Club
THE BANK
Vessel Hall
Rosedale
Pharmacy
Masons Arms
West View
Bethlehem Presbyterian Church
Trebowen
Delfryn
Talgarth C P School
SCHOOL
Tower Farm
TOWER LANE
Track
Church Fields
St Gwendoline's Church
(C in W)
Church Row
South View
Greenacres
Ael-y-bryn
Bryn-y-fawelon
Gwynfan
Ty Craig
Bryn Head
Church House
Martin House
Crescent House
Nythfa
Hill Crest
Gwyn House
Craigend
Cynog Cottage
Bridge Cotts
Weir
Sycamores
The Old Vicarage
Glendale
Creigiau
Lower Hospital Villas
Abercenig Terrace
Well House
Fern Lea
Enig Villa
Grovelly
Baptist Chapel
Park View
Police Sta
The Orchard
Bethania
United Reformed Church
Black Lion Cottages
Briarlea
Brynhal
Hillview
Ivydene
Tracks
New House
Manyr-haul
The Hawthorns
Ardwyn
The Manse
Greenways
Radnor Arms (P H)
Manchester House
Beacon Villa
The Old P O
Pioneer
Cross House
Bristol House
The Bell Hotel (P H)
Govt Offices
Garage
Fernleigh
Woodlands
Arlryn
Hillcrest House
Glen View
Hill (Gin)
Mariner House
REGENT STREET
HIGH STREET
BRONLLYS ROAD
A 479
A 4078
QUEEN'S AVENUE
WOODLANDS AVENUE
HAY ROAD
B 4560
123·9m
129·4m
134·2m
124·8m
124·5m
127·7m
125·2m
122·4m
128·4m
7400 ·210ha ·52
7700 ·081ha ·20
7696 ·061ha ·15
8400 ·430ha 1·06
8594 ·592ha 1·46
9189 ·774ha 1·91
8285 ·162ha ·40
8268 ·470ha 1·16
8569 ·430ha 1·06
6962 2·076ha 5·13
7954 2·133ha 5·27
4976 28·323ha 69·99
4456 ·746ha 1·84
4550 ·357ha
3253 ·762ha 1·88
2982 ·693ha 1·71
2073 ·038ha ·57

TALYBONT-ON-USK Powys SO 1122

Location

1.1 Talybont-on-Usk is almost 10km south-east of Brecon, the B4558 passing through the village.

History

2.1 The name means the 'end of the bridge'.

2.2 It has grown up beside the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal which was constructed between 1796 and 1800, and in the first half of the 19th century was claimed as a considerable village with a carding mill, limekilns and coal wharfs.

Buildings

3.1 The mill, a 17th-century structure at its core, is a grade II* listed building on account of the completeness of its internal machinery.

3.2 A chapel called Taf Fechan of which little is known and nothing survives lay on the further side of the canal.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Talybont occupies flat ground on the northern side of the river known as the Caerfanell which empties into the Usk one kilometre away.

4.2 Its historic interest is limited to its industrial heritage focused on the canal. Most of the industrial features have now disappeared.

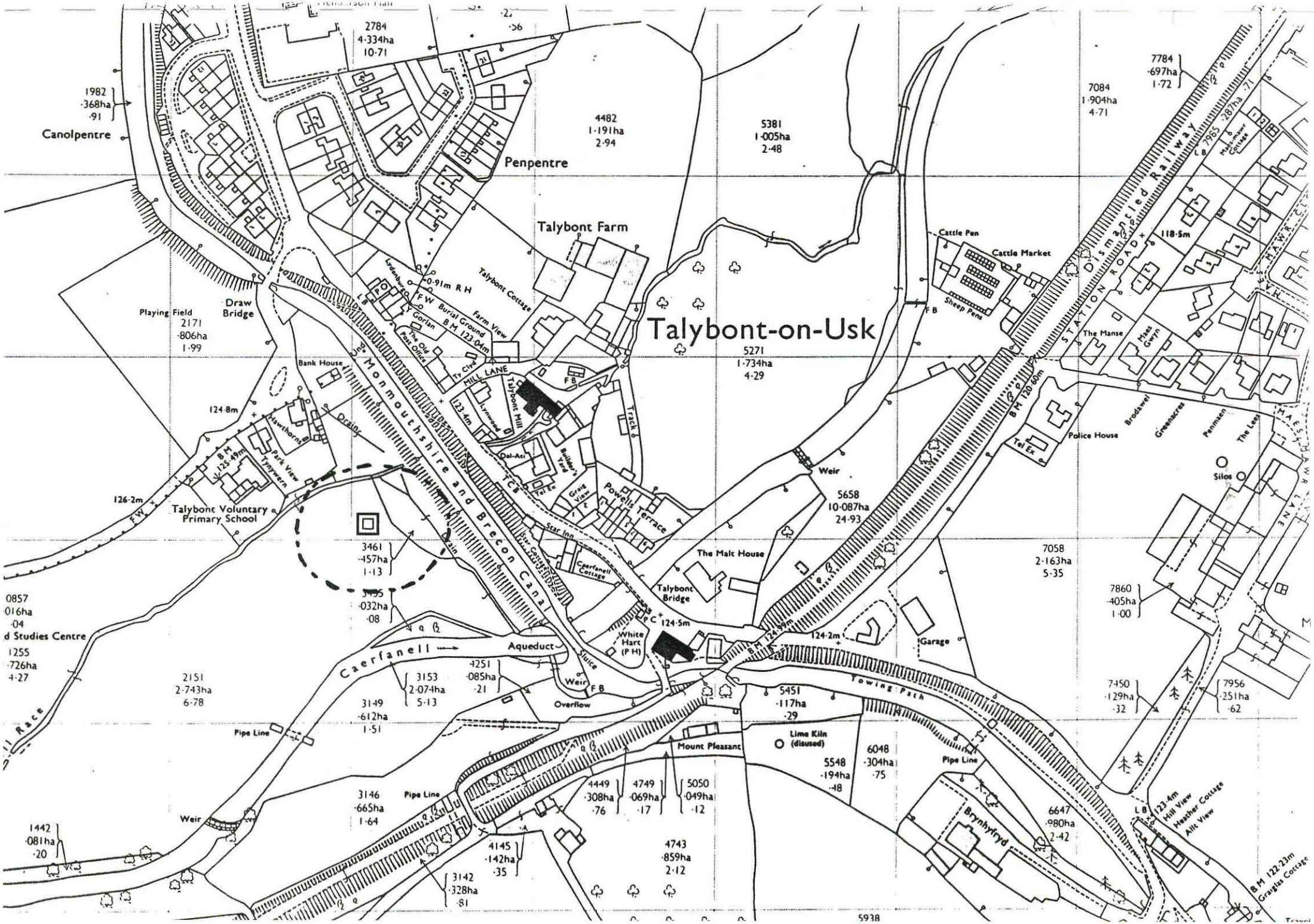
Recommendations

5.1 Should the site of the chapel ever be the subject of development proposals, a full archaeological examination would be required.

5.2 Otherwise the apparent absence of an historic settlement pre-dating the phase of industrial development at Talybont obviates the need for any recommendations.

References

Davies n.d., 42
Lewis, 1833, ii
National Monument Record (RCAHMW)



Talybont-on-Usk
Canolpentre
Penpentre
Talybont Farm
Talybont Cottage
Farm View
Burial Ground
Lydenburg
Gorlan
The Old Post Office
Ty Clyd
MILL LANE
Talybont Mill
Lynwood
Dal-Ati
Builder's Yard
Tel Ex
Graig View
Powells Terrace
Track
Star Inn
Star Cottage
Caerfanell Cottage
Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal
Playing Field
Draw Bridge
Bank House
Hawthorns
Park View
Tynywern
Drain
Talybont Voluntary Primary School
Caerfanell
Aqueduct
Sluice
Weir
Overflow
White Hart (P H)
The Malt House
Talybont Bridge
Weir
Cattle Pen
Cattle Market
Sheep Pens
Dismantled Railway
STATION ROAD
The Manse
Maes Gwyn
Police House
Tel Ex
Brodawel
Greenacres
Penmaen
The Lees
Silos
Garage
Towing Path
Lime Kiln (disused)
Mount Pleasant
Pipe Line
Brynhyfryd
Hill View
Heather Cottage
Allt View
Graiglas Cottage
Race
d Studies Centre
1982 ·368ha ·91
2784 4·334ha 10·71
4482 1·191ha 2·94
5381 1·005ha 2·48
7084 1·904ha 4·71
7784 ·697ha 1·72
7965 ·287ha ·71
5271 1·734ha 4·29
5658 10·087ha 24·93
7058 2·163ha 5·35
7860 ·405ha 1·00
7450 ·129ha ·32
7956 ·251ha ·62
6647 ·980ha 2·42
6048 ·304ha ·75
5548 ·194ha ·48
5451 ·117ha ·29
5050 ·049ha ·12
4749 ·069ha ·17
4449 ·308ha ·76
4743 ·859ha 2·12
4145 ·142ha ·35
3142 ·328ha ·81
3146 ·665ha 1·64
3149 ·612ha 1·51
3153 2·074ha 5·13
4251 ·085ha ·21
2151 2·743ha 6·78
3461 ·457ha 1·13
3435 ·032ha ·08
1255 ·726ha 4·27
0857 ·016ha ·04
1442 ·081ha ·20
124·8m
126·2m
124·5m
124·2m
118·5m
123·4m

TRALLONG Powys SN 9629

Location

1.1 Trallong lies in the Usk Valley, 8km west of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name of the village means 'a marsh' but its origins are obscure. In the 14th century it was recorded as Trathllan.

2.2 Trallong was a vill belonging to the Bishop of St David's and a collecting point for produce from the bishop's lands in the area. Bishop Thomas was granted the right to hold an annual fair and a weekly market here by Edward I in 1290/91.

Buildings

3.1 St David's church consists of a single-chamber nave and chancel, largely rebuilt in the mid-19th century though with 14th-century and 16th-century work surviving. A 13th-century font and a 5th-6th century pillar stone are housed in the church. The curvilinear churchyard boundary on the north is distinctive, with the road through the village arcing around it well below the graveyard level.

3.2 The church apart there are no buildings of any significant interest in the settlement.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Trallong occupies a shelf on the northern side of the Usk valley, the church and secular buildings to the south of the main road lying close to a break of slope where the ground drops away to the Usk.

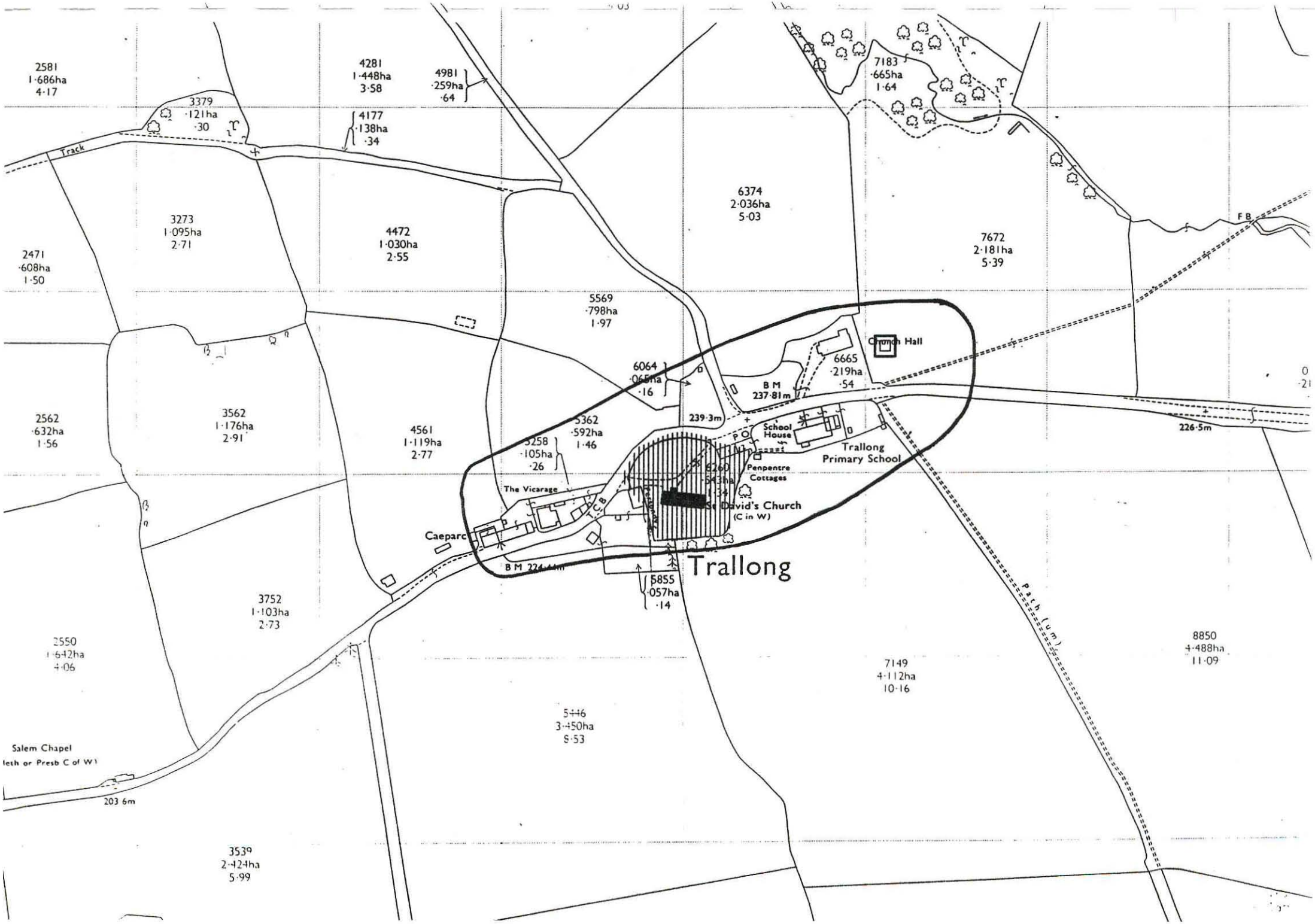
4.2 It seems likely that any earlier settlement clustered close to the church and along the natural shelf. There are no obvious relict earthworks, apart from a platform of uncertain origin and function to the east of the Church Hall.

Recommendations

5.1 Most of the area within the putative historic core has been built over, the ground on the opposite side of the road to the church only recently. However, archaeological evaluation should be considered if any further development is proposed within the historic core.

References

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
Davies n.d., 43
Davies 1973, 485
Dawson, 1909
Haslam 1979, 374
National Monument Record (RCAHMW)
Rees 1933



2581
1·686ha
4·17
3379
·121ha
·30
4281
1·448ha
3·58
4981
·259ha
·64
4177
·138ha
·34
Track
7183
·665ha
1·64
6374
2·036ha
5·03
3273
1·095ha
2·71
4472
1·030ha
2·55
2471
·608ha
1·50
7672
2·181ha
5·39
F B
5569
·798ha
1·97
Church Hall
6665
·219ha
·54
6064
·065ha
·16
B M
237·81m
239·3m
2562
·632ha
1·56
3562
1·176ha
2·91
4561
1·119ha
2·77
5362
·592ha
1·46
5258
·105ha
·26
School House
P O
Trallong
Primary School
226·5m
Penpentre
Cottages
The Vicarage
St David's Church
(C in W)
Caeparc
Trallong
B M 224·44m
5855
·057ha
·14
3752
1·103ha
2·73
2550
1·642ha
4·06
Path (um)
8850
4·488ha
11·09
7149
4·112ha
10·16
5446
3·450ha
8·53
Salem Chapel
leth or Presb C of W)
203 6m
3539
2·424ha
5·99

TRECASTLE Powys SN 8829

Location

1.1 Trecastle (Trecastell) sits on the A40 trunk road, 16km west of Brecon.

History

2.1 The name presumably means 'the home of the castle'.

2.2 The earthwork castle was thrown up in the 12th century and was in some way linked with the English lordship of Llandovery which collapsed in 1160.

2.3 Throughout its existence it lay within the ecclesiastical parish of Llywel and a part of it constituted a detached portion of the Bishop of St David's chief manor at Llanddew. In 1290/91 it was one of the Bishop's holdings that was granted an annual fair and weekly market by Edward I.

2.4 The eastern half of Trecastle was treated as an outlying part of Brecon borough, though there are hints that it was borough in its own right.

2.5 In the 1530s, Leland claimed that it was ...'sumtime a large borow and market, now much in ruine'. He also appeared to differentiate Trecastle from Bishop's Town on the opposite side of the stream on the basis of their differing lordships. In 1675 it was classed as a small village.

Buildings

3.1 The village has no buildings of particular interest.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Trecastle lies on gently sloping land on the north side of the Usk valley, a small stream, Nant Logyn, flowing through the village from north to south.

4.2 The fine motte and bailey castle occupies higher ground on the eastern edge of the village (SAM Brecknock 26).

4.3 The line of the A40 is largely a post-medieval creation (a turnpike), as is Vicarage Road, the original way curving down into the valley bottom through Bishop's Town. It is this area that almost certainly represents the historic core of Trecastle, away from the motte and bailey. At the beginning of the 19th century there were 30-40 houses on the east side of Nant Logyn and a few cottages with acres of land in Bishop's Town on the opposite side.

4.4 It has been suggested that the triangular patch of ground north of Bush House where the lane into Bishop's Town diverges from the A40 represents the location of the market.

4.5 A dam consisting of an earthwork 76m long and over 2m high lies just to the north of the A40 and ponds the waters of Nant Logyn. This was supposedly constructed by the Gwyn family who lived at Trecastle in the 16th century: the

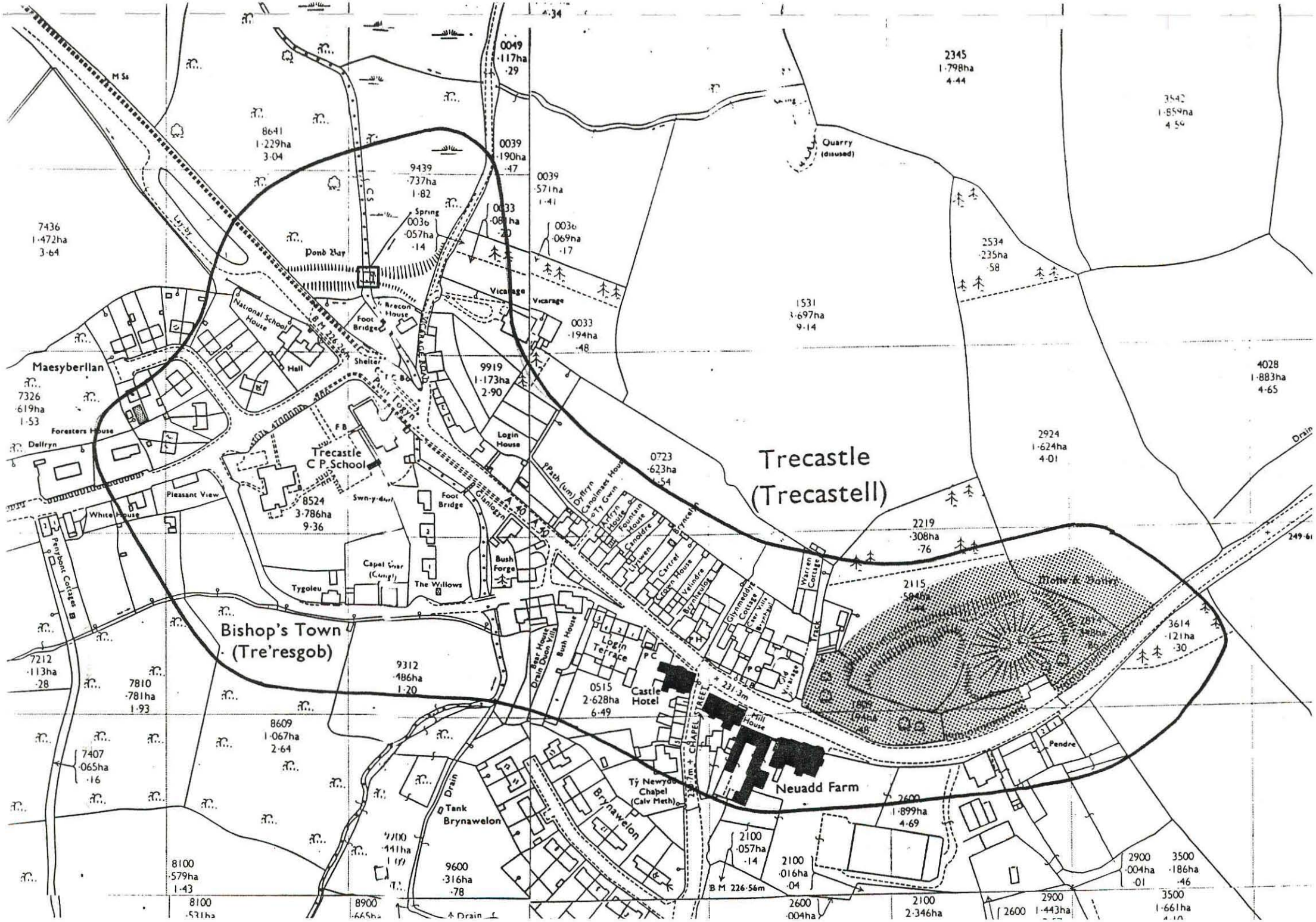
wet meadows between Trecastle and Llywel were converted into a lake and fish pond and the family were rowed to church at Llywel!

Recommendations

5.1 Any development within the areas defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response.

References

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
Haslam 1979, 375
Jones and Bailey 1930, iv, 101
King 1961, 92
Ogilby 1675, 154
Rees 1933
Smith 1906, 112
Sylvester 1969, 436
Tithe Apportionment Map 1839


Trecastle
(Trecastell)
Bishop's Town
(Tre'resgob)
Maesyberllan
Trecastle C P School
Castle Hotel
Neuadd Farm
Ty Newydd Chapel (Calv Meth)
Brynawelon
Tygoleu
The Willows
Bush Forge
Login House
Login Terrace
Mill House
Pendre
Quarry (disused)
Vicarage
Pond Bap
Spring
Foot Bridge
Shelter
Hall
National School House
Foresters House
Pleasant View
White House
Penybont Cottages
Bear House
Bush House
Warren Cottage
Glynmeddyg Cottage
Fountain House
Canolmaes House
Ty Gwyn
Afryn House
Canodre
Llysewn
Cartref
Crown House
Velindre
Brynheulog
Carr Villa
Brynceiliog
Old Vicarage
Path (um) Dyffryn
Drain
Tank
Chapel (Cong'l)
Swn-y-dwr
Dyffryn
Brecon House
Pont Torpyn
Mawr
Llan
Gwyn
Gwyn
Gwyn

TREFECCA Powys SO 1432

Location

1.1 Trefecca lies on the B4560, 2km south-west of Talgarth.

History

2.1 The hamlet appears to have been named after Rebecca Prosser who lived at Trefecca Fawr nearby in the second half of the 17th century. It lay within the ecclesiastical parish of Talgarth.

Buildings

3.1 Famous for Trefecca College of mid-18th century origin, the settlement itself has no buildings of any great age. However, College Farm and Trefecca Fawr, several hundred metres to north and south respectively, have more history attached to them.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Trefecca is situated on flattish ground, about 200m east of Afon Llynfi.

4.2 Overlooking the river is a much damaged motte and bailey earthwork (SAM Brecknock 83).

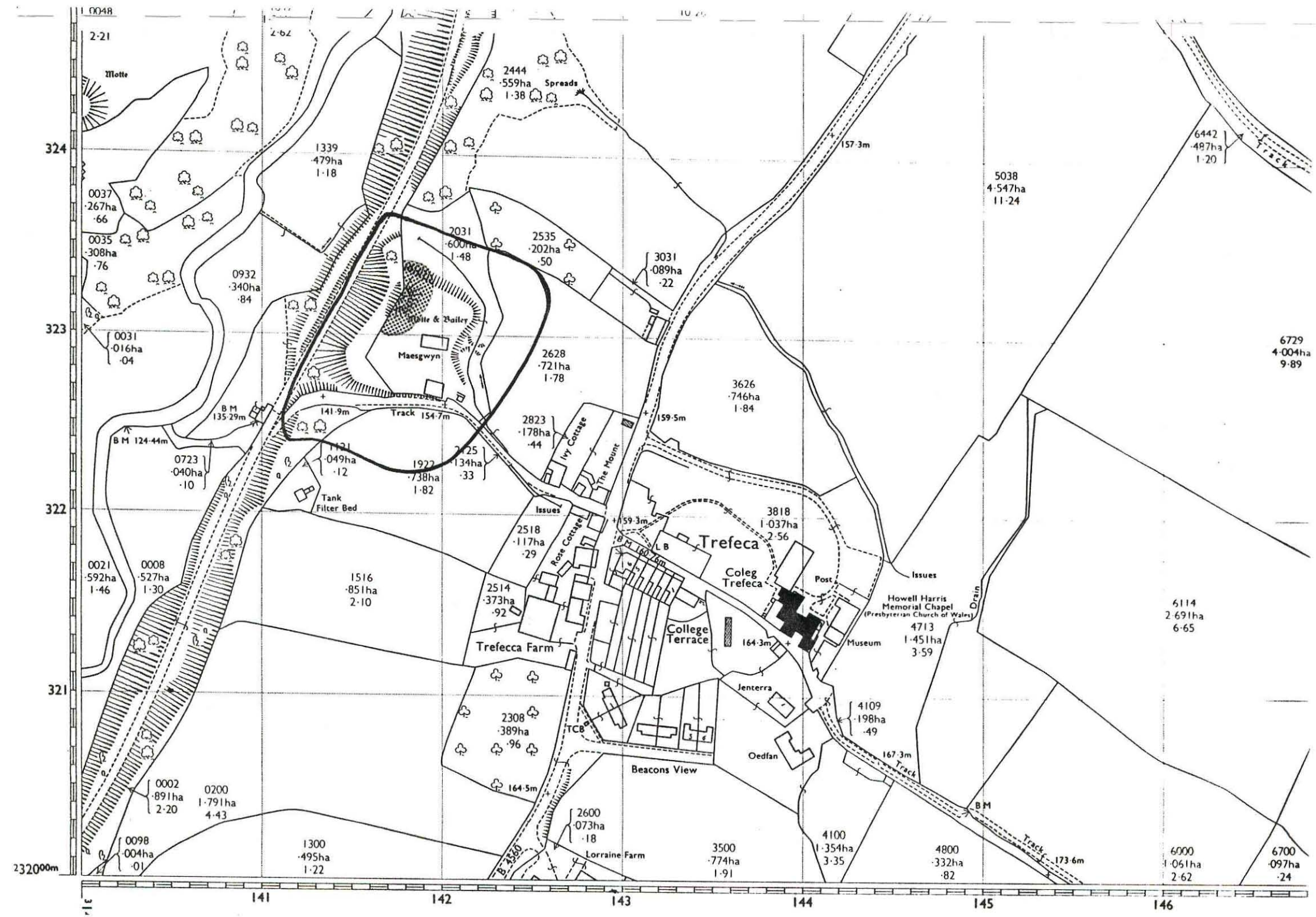
4.3 Estate maps reveal only two or three dwellings here in 1760-1770.

Recommendations

5.1 The motte and bailey castle offers the only focus of interest prior to the post-medieval era, and it is only in the area around the earthwork that evaluation will be required in the event of development.

References

Davies n.d., 43
Haslam 1979, 376
King 1961, 92
National Library of Wales: Map collection



Motte
Spreads
Motte & Bailey
Maesgwyn
Track
Tank Filter Bed
Ivy Cottage
The Mount
Issues
Rose Cottage
Trefeca
Coleg Trefeca
Post
Howell Harris Memorial Chapel (Presbyterian Church of Wales)
Museum
College Terrace
Trefecca Farm
Jenterra
Oedfan
Beacons View
Lorraine Farm
Drain
Track
B M 135·29m
B M 124·44m
141·9m
154·7m
159·5m
159·3m
157·3m
164·3m
164·5m
167·3m
173·6m
B 4560
2·21
2·62
0048
324
323
322
321
232000m
141
142
143
144
145
146
0037 ·267ha ·66
0035 ·308ha ·76
0031 ·016ha ·04
0932 ·340ha ·84
1339 ·479ha 1·18
2444 ·559ha 1·38
2031 ·600ha 1·48
2535 ·202ha ·50
3031 ·089ha ·22
2628 ·721ha 1·78
3626 ·746ha 1·84
5038 4·547ha 11·24
6442 ·487ha 1·20
6729 4·004ha 9·89
0723 ·040ha ·10
1121 ·049ha ·12
1922 ·738ha 1·82
2125 ·134ha ·33
2823 ·178ha ·44
3818 1·037ha 2·56
2518 ·117ha ·29
2514 ·373ha ·92
1516 ·851ha 2·10
0021 ·592ha 1·46
0008 ·527ha 1·30
4713 1·451ha 3·59
6114 2·691ha 6·65
4109 ·198ha ·49
2308 ·389ha ·96
0002 ·891ha 2·20
0200 1·791ha 4·43
0098 ·004ha ·01
1300 ·495ha 1·22
2600 ·073ha ·18
3500 ·774ha 1·91
4100 1·354ha 3·35
4800 ·332ha ·82
6000 1·061ha 2·62
6700 ·097ha ·24

TRETOWER Powys SO 1821

Location

1.1 Tretower is situated beside the A479 trunk road, 4km north-west of Crickhowell.

History

2.1 Tretower emerged at the end of the 11th century when Picard one of the lords involved in the Norman expansion into south Wales was granted land in the district.

2.2 The bishop of St David's was granted an annual fair and weekly market here in 1290/91.

Buildings

3.1 Rebuilt in 1876-7 and re-dedicated to St John the Evangelist, the church may originally have been the chapel to Tretower Castle, dedicated to St Michael. It was mentioned in a document of 1234. There are no pre-Victorian features.

3.2 Tretower Castle originated as a motte and bailey earthwork on a slight ridge running out onto the marshy valley floor. A stone curtain wall was constructed in the middle of the following century, and a keep and stone-walled bailey around 1230 (SAM Brecknock 14).

3.3 Tretower Court, adjacent to the castle, came into existence at the beginning of the 14th century with alterations in the 15th century. This important fortified manor house designed around a courtyard is of stone and timber (SAM Brecknock 117). The barn on the opposite side of the road could be of 16th-century origin (SAM Brecknock 146). Both are Grade I listed buildings.

3.4 Tretower Court Inn could be in part as early as the late 16th century. It has a Grade II listing.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 Tretower has grown up close to the valley floor of the Rhiangoll with the settlement pressing back against the steeply rising ground that ascends eastwards to the Black Mountains.

4.2 The houses in the present settlement are quite widely dispersed, but a rather denser grouping is portrayed on an estate map of 1587. The pattern is of small irregularly shaped closes, rather than long narrow tenement plots. On the basis of the map, together with minor earthworks in the pasture fields to the north of the castle, it is evident that Tretower has significant archaeological potential.

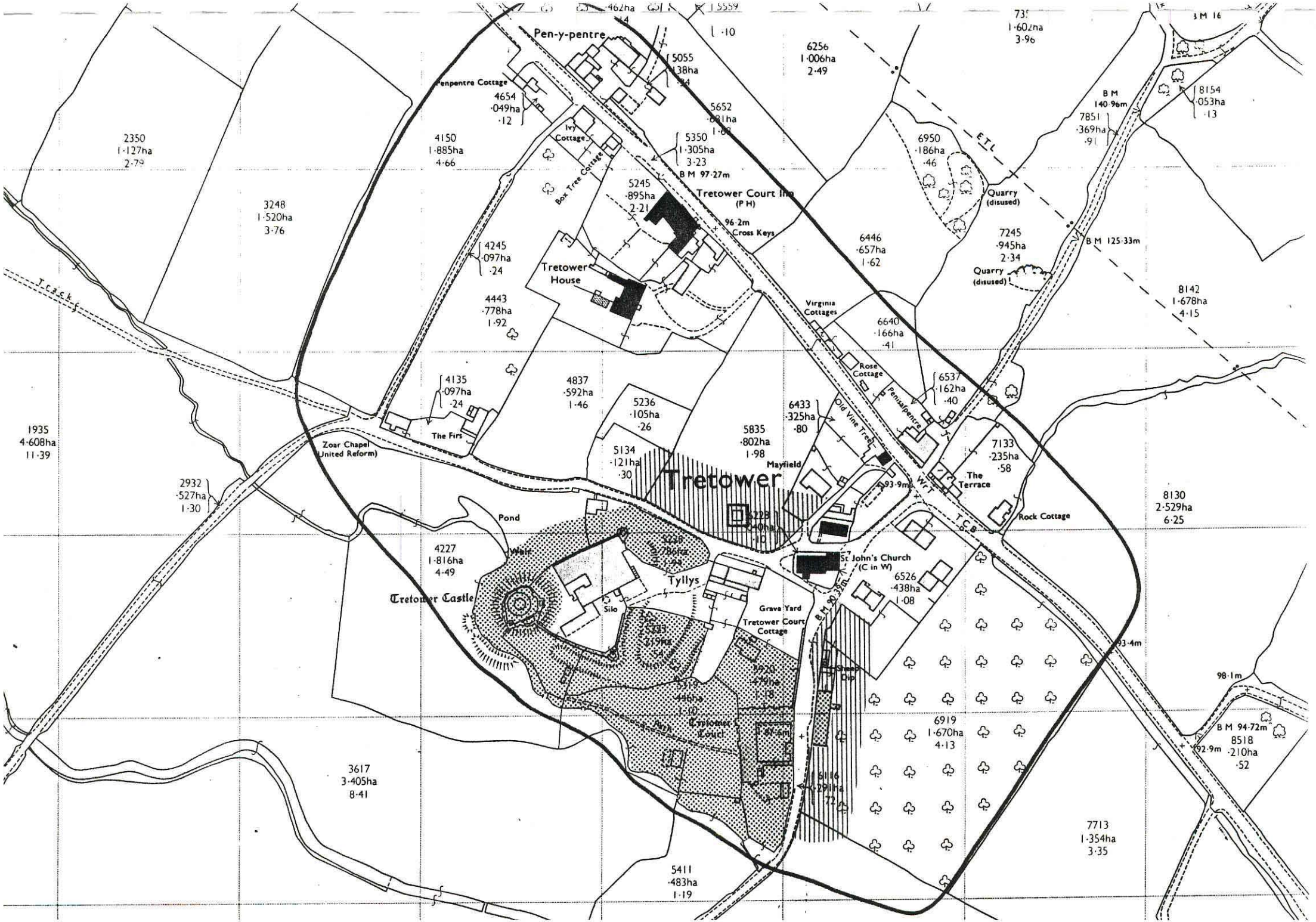
4.3 Ridge and furrow can be detected in several places around the village, notably on the lower slopes of the hillside north-east of the main road.

Recommendations

5.1 Areas proposed for development within the historic core of the town **must** be considered for evaluation, particularly in the vicinity of the Castle and Court and on the frontages of those streets depicted on the map of 1587 to the south of the present A479.

References

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
Haslam 1979, 378
Jones and Bailey 1911, iii, 182
King 1961, 81
National Library of Wales: Map collection



Pen-y-pentre
Penpentre Cottage
Ivy Cottage
Box Tree Cottage
Tretower Court Inn (P H)
96·2m Cross Keys
Tretower House
Virginia Cottages
Rose Cottage
Penisalpentre
Old Vine Tree
Mayfield
Tretower
The Firs
Zoar Chapel (United Reform)
Pond
Weir
Tyllys
Silo
Tretower Castle
Grave Yard
Tretower Court Cottage
St John's Church (C in W)
The Terrace
Rock Cottage
Quarry (disused)
Quarry (disused)
Track
ETL
WrT
TCB
B M 97·27m
B M 140·96m
B M 125·33m
B M 90·39m
B M 94·72m
93·9m
93·4m
98·1m
92·9m
2350 1·127ha 2·79
3248 1·520ha 3·76
4150 1·885ha 4·66
4654 ·049ha ·12
5055 ·138ha
5652 ·681ha 1·68
5350 1·305ha 3·23
5245 ·895ha 2·21
4245 ·097ha ·24
4443 ·778ha 1·92
4135 ·097ha ·24
4837 ·592ha 1·46
5236 ·105ha ·26
5134 ·121ha ·30
5835 ·802ha 1·98
6433 ·325ha ·80
6256 1·006ha 2·49
6950 ·186ha ·46
6446 ·657ha 1·62
6640 ·166ha ·41
6537 ·162ha ·40
7133 ·235ha ·58
7245 ·945ha 2·34
7851 ·369ha ·91
8154 ·053ha ·13
8142 1·678ha 4·15
8130 2·529ha 6·25
6526 ·438ha 1·08
6919 1·670ha 4·13
8518 ·210ha ·52
7713 1·354ha 3·35
5411 ·483ha 1·19
3617 3·405ha 8·41
4227 1·816ha 4·49
2932 ·527ha 1·30
1935 4·608ha 11·39

VAYNOR Mid-Glamorgan (pre 1974 = Breconshire) SO 0410

Location

1.1 Vaynor is situated c4km north of Merthyr Tydfil.

History

2.1 The name is from Maenawr, or manor, possibly signifying a manor attached to Morlais Castle which lies just over 0.5km to the south.

Buildings

3.1 The old church is said by Bailey to have been first built in 844, destroyed in the battle of Maesvaenor in 1291, and rebuilt in 1295. It is dedicated to St. Gwenfrewi, one of the daughters of Brychan, though the more likely dedication is to Gwynno. Jones describes it as having a "small tower, nave and chancel only, being low and dark, the roof not ceiled, the floor of earth, and uneven, the seats decayed and irregular". Only the 16th-century tower now stands. It has a grade II listing.

3.2 A new church was built 100m to the east in 1870.

3.3 The new church, Hy-Brasail, a cottage with attached Italian folly, and Llwynrodin are recorded as National Park Treasures (3885, 3953 and 3946).

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 100m to the south-west of the old church across a steep stream valley and on the very edge of the steep slope above the Taf Fechan lies the scheduled motte Cae Burdydd (SAM Brecon 118). It is recorded as having been opened in 1823 and was found to contain (apparently in the body of the mound) a great number of burials with fragments of iron weapons. It is possible that an existing motte was used to bury the dead from the battle of Maesvaenor.

4.2 A standing stone recorded 1.5km north-west of the old church cannot now be located (3923).

4.3 The old church lies on a narrow shelf of land above Taf Fechan. The ground falls steeply to the south and rises to the north and it is unlikely that any settlement existed in the vicinity of the church.

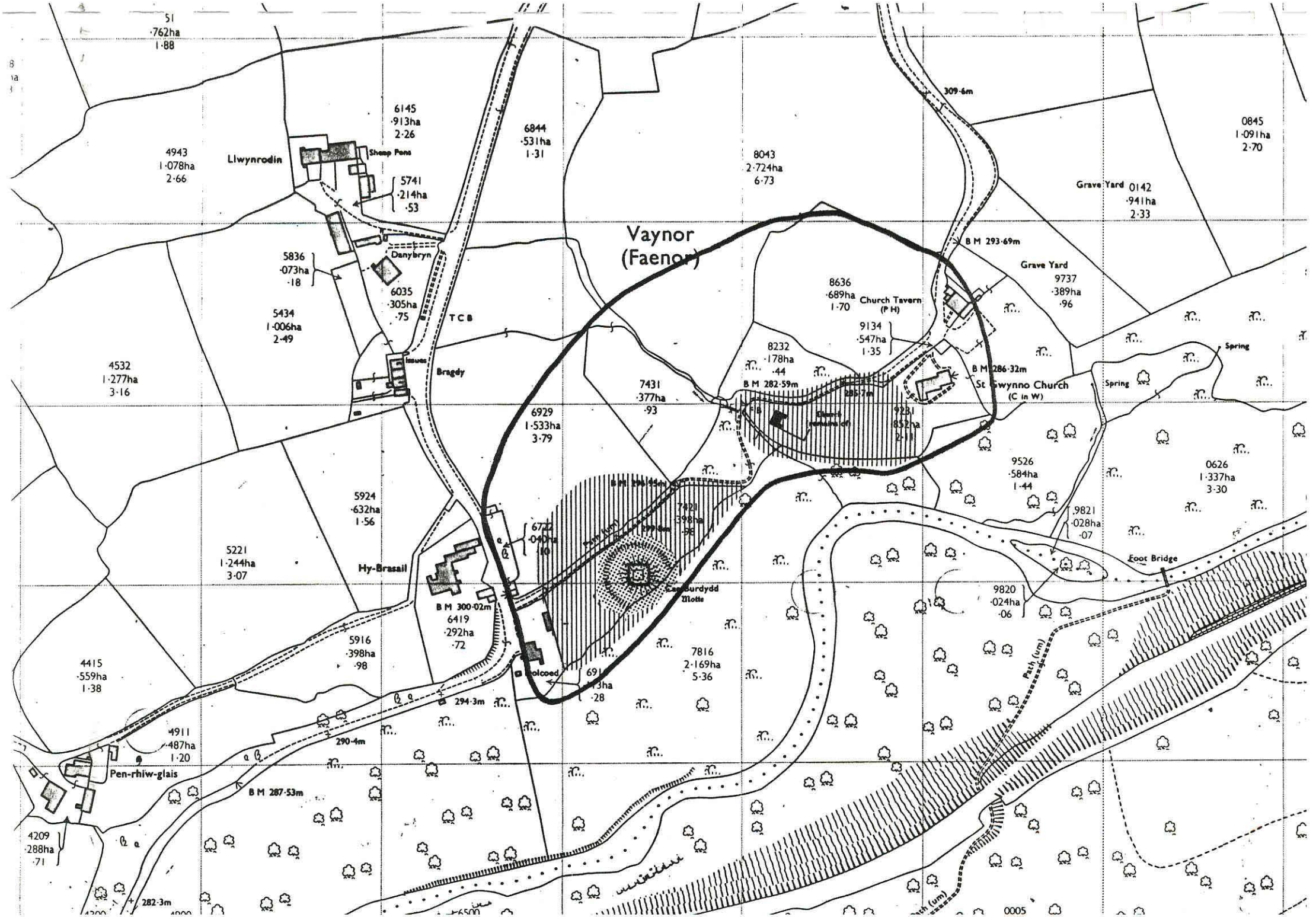
4.4 The motte occupies the same shelf as the church, but the ground here rises less steeply and there is the possibility of a bailey occupying the ground to the north-west.

Recommendations

5.1 Given the topography in this area the only recommendation relates to evaluation in the vicinity of the motte and the possible area of its bailey.

References

Haslam 1979
Jones and Bailey 1909-1930



Vaynor
(Faenor)
Llwynrodin
Sheep Pens
Danybryn
Issues
Bragdy
T C B
Hy-Brasail
Pen-rhiw-glais
Church Tavern
(P H)
St Gwynno Church
(C in W)
Grave Yard
Spring
Foot Bridge
Path (um)
Cae Burdydd
Motte
Colcoed
309·6m
294·3m
290·4m
282·3m
B M 293·69m
B M 286·32m
B M 282·59m
B M 300·02m
B M 287·53m
51
·762ha
1·88
6145
·913ha
2·26
6844
·531ha
1·31
8043
2·724ha
6·73
0845
1·091ha
2·70
4943
1·078ha
2·66
5741
·214ha
·53
0142
·941ha
2·33
5836
·073ha
·18
6035
·305ha
·75
8636
·689ha
1·70
9737
·389ha
·96
5434
1·006ha
2·49
9134
·547ha
1·35
8232
·178ha
·44
4532
1·277ha
3·16
7431
·377ha
·93
6929
1·533ha
3·79
9526
·584ha
1·44
0626
1·337ha
3·30
5924
·632ha
1·56
9821
·028ha
·07
5221
1·244ha
3·07
6419
·292ha
·72
9820
·024ha
·06
5916
·398ha
·98
7816
2·169ha
5·36
4415
·559ha
1·38
4911
·487ha
1·20
4209
·288ha
·71

YSTRADFELLTE Powys SN 9313

Location

1.1 Ystradfellte lies in a remote valley in the centre of the Brecon Beacons, 19km south-west of Brecon.

History

2.1 Translated, the name means 'valley of [the] river Mellte'. Mellte means swift.

2.2 Nothing is known of its history.

Buildings

3.1 St Mary's church was apparently totally rebuilt in the 16th century. No fittings of earlier date survive. There is no tangible evidence of a circular churchyard except on the north-east where a scarp bank just outside the present boundary wall has a distinctive curve.

3.2 There are no other buildings of architectural or historic significance in the vicinity.

Archaeology and Topography

4.1 The settlement occupies a slight spur projecting into the valley floor of Afon Mellte.

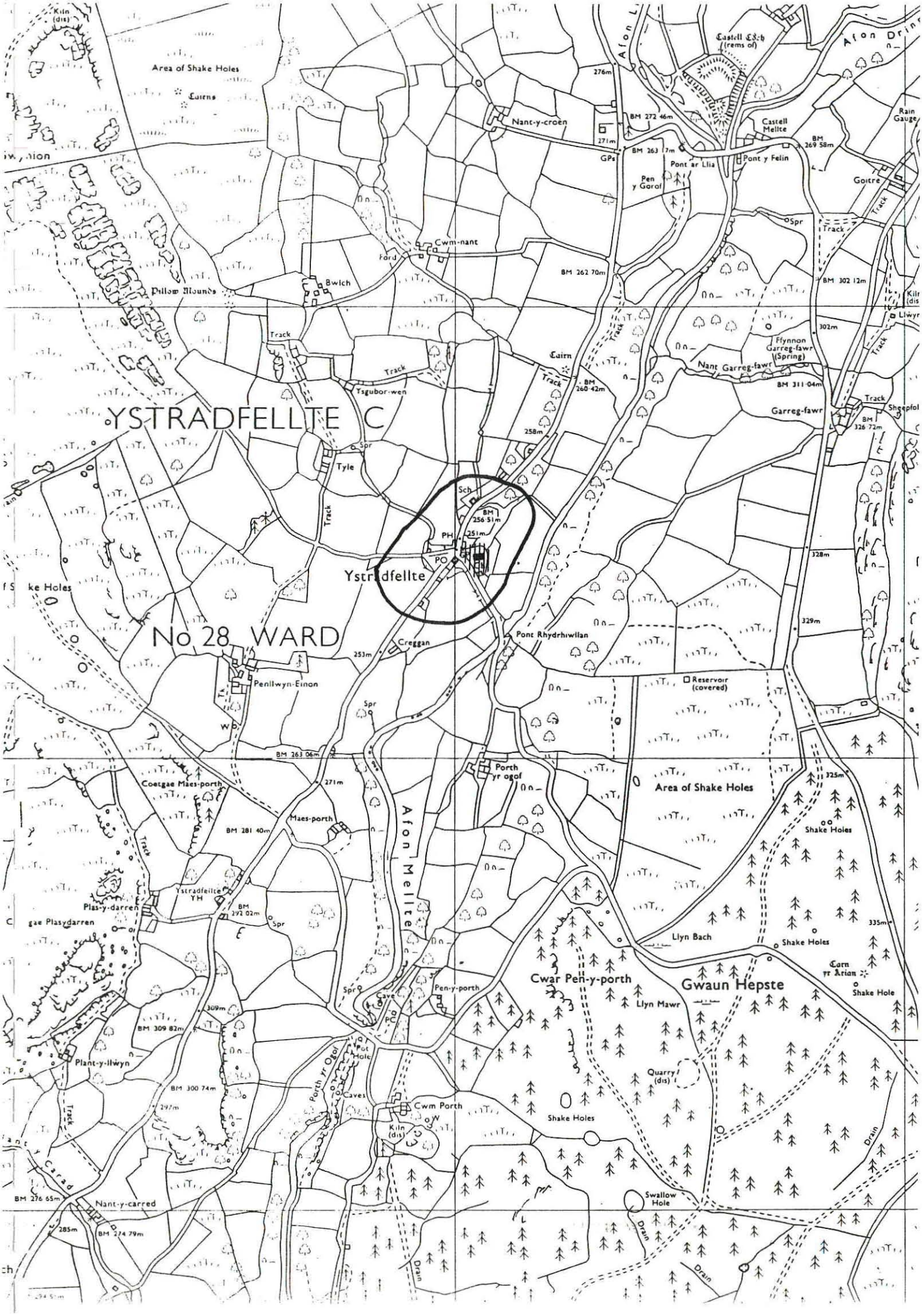
4.2 A few areas near the church may have supported dwellings that have now vanished. West of the church ploughing has revealed dark-stained soil, perhaps indicative of occupation, while to the north there are building foundations. No earthworks have been recognised.

Recommendations

5.1 The remoteness of this community raises interesting questions about how it functioned in past centuries. Consequently, any development within the area defined on the plan should be subject to a watching brief as a minimum response.

References

Davies n.d., 47
Haslam 1979, 386



Kiln (dis)
Area of Shake Holes
Cairns
Nant-y-croen
276m
BM 272 46m
271m
GPs
BM 263 7m
Pont ar Llia
Pen y Gorof
Castell Mellte
Pont y Felin
BM 269 58m
Rain Gauge
Goitre
Track
Spr
Cwm-nant
Ford
Bwlch
Pillow Mounds
BM 262 70m
BM 302 12m
302m
Ffynnon Garreg-fawr (Spring)
Nant Garreg-fawr
BM 311 04m
Garreg-fawr
Sheepfol
BM 326 72m
Track
Cairn
BM 260 42m
Ysgubor-wen
YSTRADFELLTE C
258m
Tyle
Sch
BM 256 51m
251m
PH
PO
Ystradfellte
328m
329m
No 28 WARD
Creggan
253m
Pont Rhydrhiwllan
Penllwyn-Einon
Reservoir (covered)
BM 263 06m
Porth yr ogof
Area of Shake Holes
325m
Coetgae Maes-porth
271m
Maes-porth
BM 281 40m
Afon Mellte
Shake Holes
Ystradfellte YH
Plas-y-darren
BM 292 02m
Llyn Bach
335m
Shake Holes
Carn yr Arian
Shake Hole
Cwar Pen-y-porth
Gwaun Hepste
Llyn Mawr
Pen-y-porth
Cave
PC
309m
BM 309 82m
Plant-y-llwyn
Pot Hole
Porth yr Ogof
Caves
Quarry (dis)
BM 300 74m
297m
Cwm Porth
Kiln (dis)
Shake Holes
Drain
Swallow Hole
BM 276 65m
Nant-y-carred
285m
BM 274 79m

References

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The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING IN POWYS

INTRODUCTION

The following notes are designed to provide guidance to Planning Authorities and Developers in Powys on procedures relating to the implementation of ***Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning*** (PPG 16 Wales). Advice is given within the framework of PPG 16.

PPG 16 places much of the responsibility upon Planning Authorities for ensuring that due weight is given within the planning process to the preservation of sites of archaeological importance. It is therefore recommended that Local Planning Authorities should consider appointing archaeological staff to provide in-house advice on the impact of proposed developments on the archaeological resource, particularly with regard to the implementation of PPG 16. Where this is not considered appropriate, Planning Authorities are advised to continue to seek advice from The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. CPAT recognises a number of codes of practice relating to archaeological matters (see Appendix 3).

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, established in 1975, is an independent charitable trust which receives funding from Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments (an Executive Agency within the Welsh Office) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales. It is one of the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts covering different regions of Wales which carry out a broad range of archaeological activities including planning control work on behalf of Planning Authorities. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust employs staff offering a broad range of archaeological expertise and undertake complementary roles in securing the preservation and interpretation of the archaeological heritage. Historically, The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has taken a leading role in the establishment of the County Sites and Monuments Record, rescue excavation and fieldwork recording, research excavation, monument conservation and interpretation.

PPG 16 recognises that CPAT provides advice and guidance to Planning Authorities, property owners and developers on the handling of archaeological matters. Because of its role in rescue archaeology, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust may also be contracted to carry out archaeological assessments, field evaluations or investigations which arise from this advice.

PPG 16 pulls together and expands existing advice from central government on the handling of archaeological matters in the planning process and sets out a number of new procedures that might be followed. This document is intended to clarify and streamline the role of CPAT within the framework provided by PPG 16. These procedures will need to be revised as and when archaeological staff are appointed to Planning Authorities or in the event of the establishment of Unitary Authorities in Wales. CPAT will for the time being take a leading role in certain aspects of handling individual planning applications and will continue to provide advice on planning applications and will also take a leading role in the development of the regional Sites and Monuments Record in conjunction with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales.

ADVICE ON THE HANDLING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATTERS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

The following section is intended to be read in conjunction with the relevant parts of PPG 16, as indicated, and to provide guidance upon procedures which are appropriate in the local context. See also flowchart on page 4.

Summary of standard archaeological procedures

In considering the impact of proposed developments upon archaeological sites it is advised that the response of Planning Authorities should normally take one of the following forms, either singly or in combination, as and when appropriate. Definitions of a number of the terms used in these guidance notes are given in Appendix 1. Model conditions designed to meet these various circumstances are given in Appendix 2. These may be found appropriate in circumstances where a voluntary or 106 Agreement is not entered into.

- refusal of the planning application on archaeological grounds
- that a watching brief should be maintained during the course of development in order to record archaeological remains
- that (particularly in the case of buildings or other above-ground structures) a photographic or drawn record should be made in advance of proposed works
- that a site of archeological interest should be fenced or marked to avoid disturbance during the course of development
- that the proposed development should be amended to remove or lessen the impact on archaeological remains
- that a field evaluation should be carried out in order to provide further information upon which the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains can be assessed
- that archaeological excavations should be carried out in advance of the proposed development
- advice that Scheduled Monument Consent is or may be required (in the case of Scheduled Ancient Monuments)

Development Plans PPG 16, paras 15-16

CPAT will continue to provide advice 'on policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and on their settings'. Cadw is also ready to advise on the archaeological content of policies proposed for inclusion in draft plans.

Sites and Monuments Records PPG 16, para 17, Annex 1, paras 4-6

This is a dynamic record of all known archaeological sites and finds and buildings and industrial monuments etc of historic interest maintained by CPAT. About 10000 sites are currently listed in the County record, which is constantly updated and expanded as new information becomes available. The record held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust is one of four regional records maintained by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts and forms part of a national record being developed by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales. As well as its role in planning, the Record also plays an important function in the positive management and presentation of the historic landscape for the purpose of education and recreation and as a source for input to local history, conservation and tourism projects. Since in many instances the records consist of a summary or index of information recorded elsewhere, it will often be necessary to call upon the experience of a trained archaeologist to gauge the full significance of particular sites listed in the record. See also flowchart on page 5.

Archaeology and Planning PPG 16, para 18

CPAT reaffirms that 'the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled.'

Pre-planning consultations PPG 16, para 19

Prospective developers should be encouraged to consult CPAT at an early stage in order to assess whether their site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains. Access to information from the County Sites and Monuments Record will be accordingto the ***Code of Practice - Access and Charging for Sites and Monuments Records*** (Association of County Archaeological Officers). In the event of a proposed development affecting the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the prospective developer should be advised by the Planning Authority of the need to apply for Scheduled Monument Consent from Cadw.

Archaeological Assessment PPG 16, para 20

Where appropriate, prospective developers should be encouraged to commission their own archaeological assessment. The names of appropriate individuals or organisations working in this field may be obtained from CPAT.

Archaeological Field Evaluations PPG 16, paras 21-22
Field evaluation, to be carried out in advance of a planning decision, should be considered in cases where early discussions with developers indicate that important archaeological remains may exist. CPAT will provide advice to the Planning Authorities on the scope of the archaeological field evaluation and the archaeological factors which should be taken into account. This advice will normally take the form of a written brief. The Planning Authority should notify the developer of the course of action which should be followed and it will then become the responsibility of the prospective developer to commission evaluation work from a professionally qualified organisation or consultant. The names of appropriate individuals or organisations working in this field may be obtained from CPAT.The brief will indicate whether a detailed specification is required, and whether monitoring should be carried out. Copies of a report on the field evaluation should be submitted to the Planning Authority. In due course copies should be made available to CPAT for the purposes of providing further advice to the Planning Authority and in order to up-date the Sites and Monuments Record.

Consultations by Planning Authorities PPG 16, para 23
When planning applications are made without prior discussion, CPAT will continue to liaise and to offer their services in identifying applications which have archaeological implications. In cases where it appears that the proposed development affects or might affect important archaeological CPAT will draw this to the attention of the Planning Authority, and suggest possible courses of action. In the event that a pre-planning field evaluation is recommended a similar course of action to that outlined in the previous paragraph should be followed.

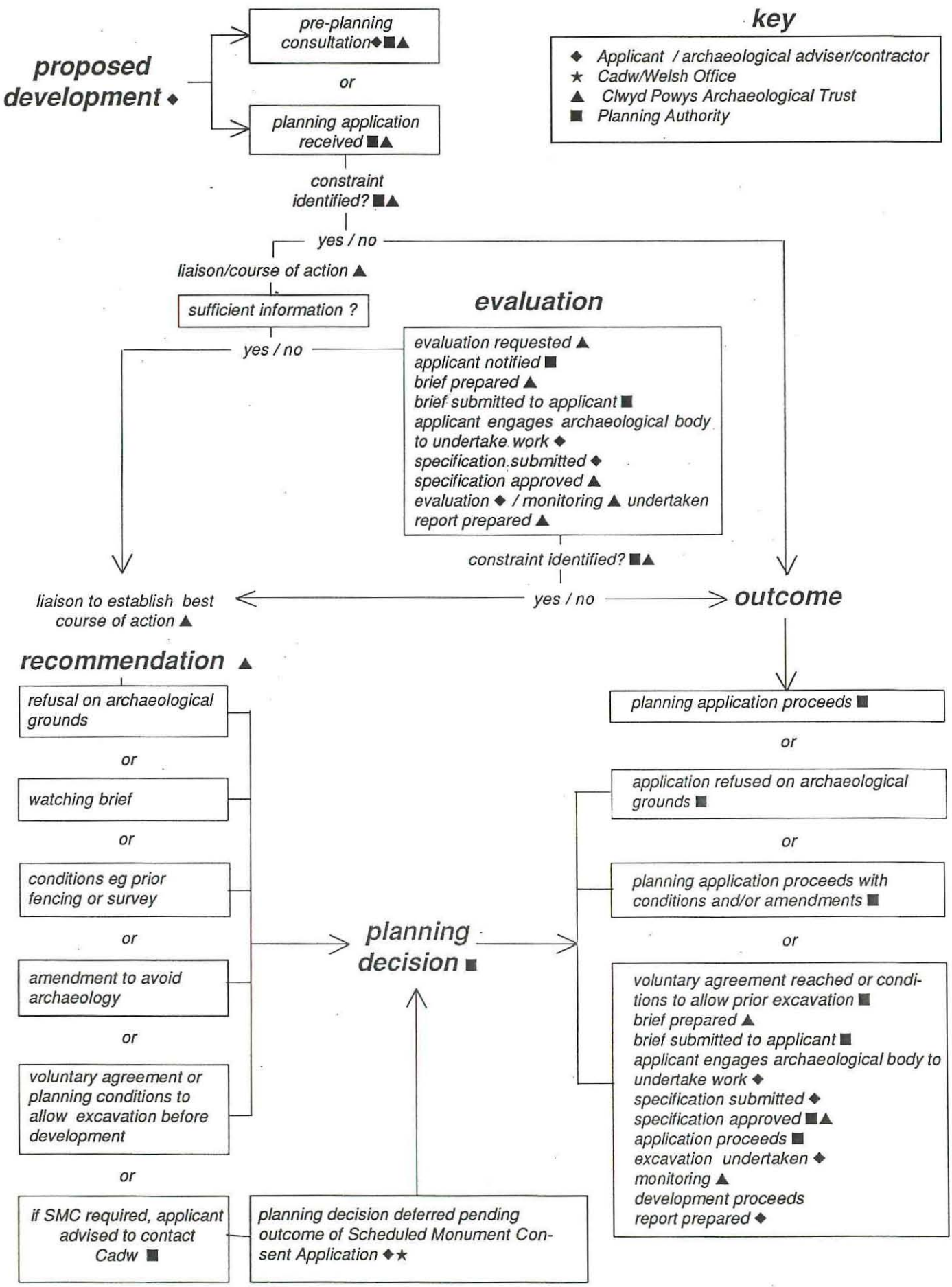
Excavations in advance of development PPG 16, para 24-26
Where a Planning Authority deems that it is not feasible to preserve archaeological remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange for archaeological excavations in advance of development. In these circumstances it will be appropriate for Planning Authorities to request CPAT to prepare a brief giving outline details of the work to be undertaken. This might form part of a voluntary agreement between the developer and the Planning Authority, as for example under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In the absence of such an agreement Planning Authorities should consider imposing planning conditions which enable excavations to be carried out in advance. Procedures for preparing a brief for excavation and the developer's responsibility for engaging the services of an archaeological body to undertake the work will follow a similar course to that outlined in previous paragraphs. It is the policy of central government that under most circumstances developers will be expected to bear the costs of archaeological work. In some instances, however, it may be appropriate for a developer to apply to the Secretary of State for Wales for financial assistance, either directly or in consultation with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

Planning decisions PPG 16, paras 27-28
Planning authorities should attempt to take account of the intrinsic importance of individual archaeological sites in order that they may weigh these considerations against the need for proposed developments. CPAT will, as and when required, continue to provide Planning Authorities with advice on these matters.

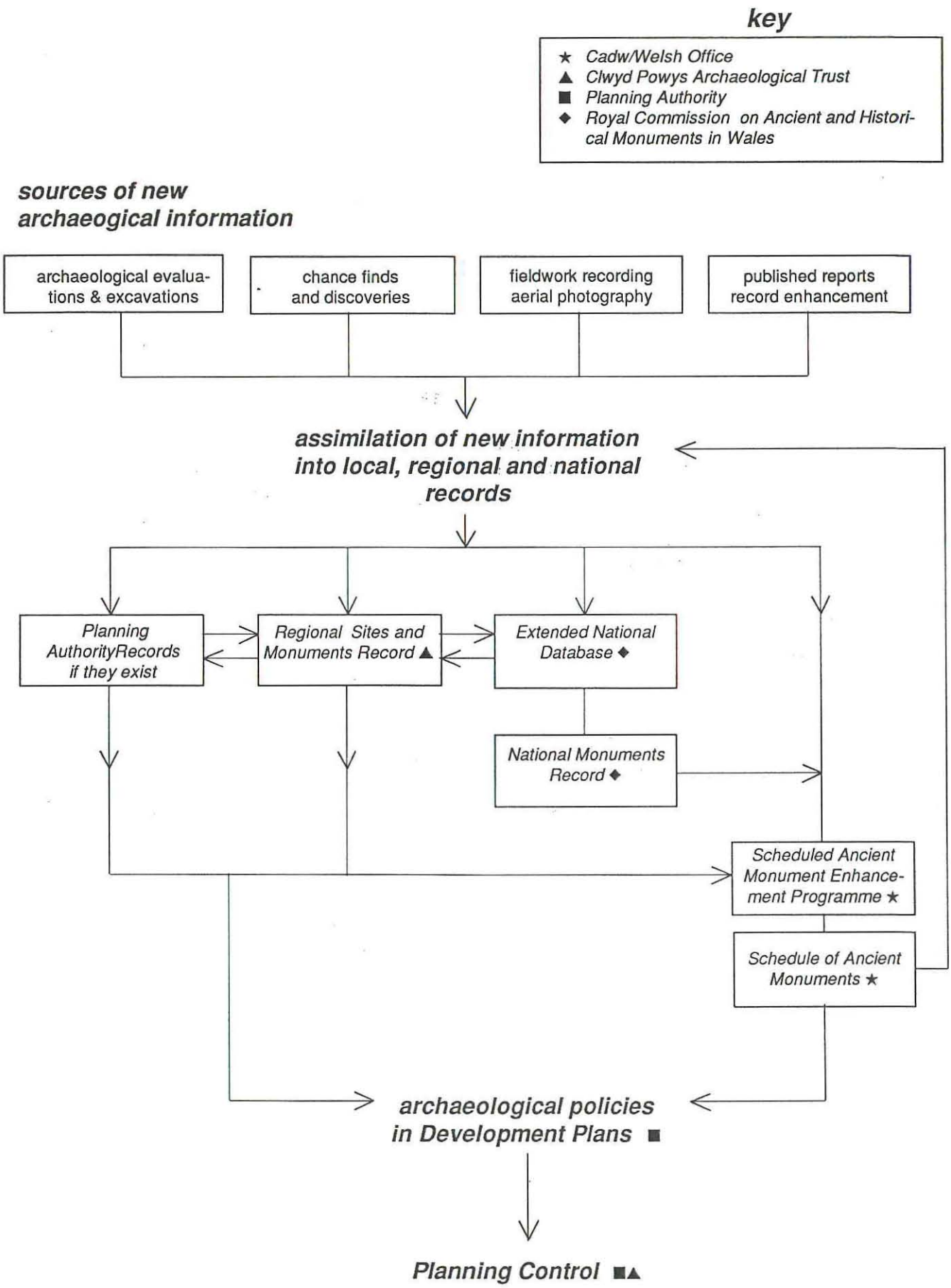
Planning conditions PPG 16, paras 29-30
CPAT will continue to advise local authorities in circumstances where they consider it is appropriate that a watching brief should be maintained during the course of development for the purpose of recording archaeological remains. Limited pieces of work of this kind may be undertaken at no cost to the developer. It will be helpful if the body to undertake the work is either identified in a note attached to the planning consent or if there is a condition requiring the applicant to submit for approval to the Planning Authority, well in advance, the name of the body to carry out the work. If a significant amount of work is anticipated it will be appropriate for CPAT to prepare, on behalf of the Planning Authority, a brief to cover this work, and for the developer to engage the services of an archaeological organisation to undertake the work. In any event, the condition applied by a Planning Authority should state the amount of notice that the developer should give of the commencement of on-site work.

Discovery of archaeological remains during development PPG 16, para 31
The Planning Authority should be notified of any unexpected archaeological remains which only become apparent once a development has commenced. CPAT will provide advice on the best means of dealing with unexpected problems of this kind.

Recommended procedures for handling archaeology and planning



Relationships between Local, Regional and National Achaeological Records, Development Plans and Planning Control



APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

ASSESSMENT

An assessment aims to determine the likely effects of a proposed development on archaeological sites. It may or not form part of an Environmental Assessment (WO Circular 23/88; Statutory Instruments 1988 no. 1 199), concerning relevant aspects of the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage. In either case the objective is to act as a guide. An assessment is usually only necessary for larger development projects or where a range of archaeological responses are envisaged.

BRIEF/SPECIFICATION

An archaeological ***brief*** is the outline or framework for assessment, excavation, fieldwork or recording work. A ***specification*** is a detailed statement of work to be undertaken which meets the objectives outlined in the brief. In many instances it may be appropriate for this to be prepared by a contractor undertaking work on behalf of a developer, and might also form the basis for contractual arrangements made between a developer and archaeological organisation engaged to undertake the work. In these circumstances it will be appropriate for the specification to be approved in advance of the work being undertaken. There are as yet no nationally recognised guidelines for archaeological briefs or specifications, but factors to be taken into consideration will include the following: the location of the proposed development; details of the proposed development and an assessment of their potential affect upon archaeological remains; the aims and objectives of the proposed archaeological work; the advisable scale and scope of the work; the timetable for carrying out the work; the techniques or methods to be adopted; the staffing levels and expertise required to undertake the work; permissions that might need to be sought; the codes of practice or conduct to be adopted by the organisation carrying out the work; the monitoring procedures to be adopted (including funding arrangements to cover the cost of this, where appropriate); the amount of notice required of the commencement of work; the nature of the report which should be prepared and whether, in the case of assessment work, the archaeological organisation undertaking the work is expected to provide recommendations; guidelines or procedures for archiving site records, finds conservation and reporting; site reinstatement.

EVALUATION

An evaluation aims to locate archaeological deposits, normally by selective partial excavation, and to determine their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, quality, setting and amenity value. This is for the purpose of establishing their significance and to enable an appropriate response to be formulated by the Planning Authority to a proposed development.

MONITORING

In the case of field evaluations or excavations in advance of development it may be appropriate for visits to be made to a site whilst works are being undertaken, to ensure that the aims and objectives of the archaeological recommendations are being satisfied.

RESCUE EXCAVATION

Rescue excavation aims to produce a total archive of an archaeological site, and thus to 'preserve by record'. It entails the identification, investigation, recording and ultimately the complete removal of all archaeological deposits in advance of development. It will normally only be considered a satisfactory response if all else fails. All proposals for rescue excavation should include provision for the preparation and publication of a report on the results, and provision for the long-term storage and curation of finds and records.

SALVAGE RECORDING

Salvage recording aims to produce an archive of an archaeological site (for which rescue excavation or other forms of archaeological response were not deemed appropriate), by investigating and recording deposits exposed during the process of development. Exposure of deposits will normally be determined by the development programme.

SURVEY

Archaeological survey aims to quantify and record the surviving physical remains of archaeological sites, and thereby enable further analysis and interpretation. It will normally involve recording visible 'above-ground' features, but might include, for example, aerial photography or geophysical prospecting techniques. Survey work is non- destructive and although in this context would normally be carried out either as part of an evaluation or in advance of excavation, it might also also be used to record areas of lesser archaeological value prior to their destruction (which would normally then be accompanied by salvage recording or a watching brief).

WATCHING BRIEF

An archaeological watching brief aims to identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and thereby to produce a minimal archive of an archaeological site during the course of development in circumstances where prior excavation is not deemed an appropriate response. Exposure of the deposits will normally be wholly governed by the development programme.

APPENDIX 2

SUGGESTED PLANNING CONDITIONS

The following conditions might be used either singly or in combination in circumstances where a voluntary agreement has not been entered into by a developer.

To afford protection to archaeological deposits during the course of development.

No development shall take place within the area indicated [the area of archaeological interest] until it has been [clearly or securely fenced or marked] according to a scheme to be approved in advance by the Planning Authority and no works shall take place within the demarcated area without the further written approval of the Planning Authority. Advice on the area to be [fenced or marked] might be sought from [name, address and telephone number of nominated body].

The purpose of this condition is to protect a site of archaeological interest within or adjacent to a development site during the course of on-site works.

To advise on the potential need to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent prior to development

The applicant shall take steps to determine the precise boundaries of Scheduled Ancient Monument [county number and site name] in order to ensure that the proposed development does not affect the site or setting of the Scheduled Monument. Information and advice about Scheduled Ancient Monuments and the Scheduled Monument Consent procedures may be obtained from [name and address and telephone number of nominated body].

Under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, no works of any sort will normally be permitted within the scheduled area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent having been granted by the Secretary of State for Wales .

To ensure sufficient advance notice is given of the date of commencement

A minimum of 21 days notice of the commencement date of development shall be given in writing to the Planning Authority and [name, address and telephone number of nominated body].

Advance notice may be needed in the case of maintaining a watching brief, to allow recording work to be carried out, or in the case of an evaluation or excavation in order to allow the work to be monitored.

To allow a watching brief to be maintained during development

The Developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to [name, address and telephone number of nominated archaeological organisation], in order to enable the observation and recording of any archaeological remains revealed during the course of the development.

The purpose of this condition is to enable archaeological deposits to be recorded during the course of the development. As an alternative the Planning Authority might nominate a body to carry out the watching brief in notes attached to the planning consent, or to require the developer to submit for approval to the Planning Authority, well in advance, the name of the body to carry out the wrok.

To enable archaeological investigation prior to development

No development shall take place within the area indicated [the area of archaeological interest] until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

The purpose of this condition is to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to carry out excavation or recording in advance of development in circumstances whre a voluntary agreement has not already been entered into.

To enable recording work prior to development

No development shall take place within the area indicated [the area of archaeological interest] until the applicant has undertaken [photographic and/or drawn] recording of [the existing buildings or structures] in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

The purpose of this condition is to ensure that an approprite record can be made in advance of development. The scheme should stipulate the nature and detail of the proposed survey and should make provision for lodging plans and/or photographs with a body of record.

APPENDIX 3

CODES OF PRACTICE

Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust recognise the following codes of conduct or practice:

The Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct

Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (The Institute of Field Archaeologists)

Archaeological Investigations Code of Practice for Mineral Operators (Confederation of British Industry)

The British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice (British Property Federation & Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers)

Archaeologists and Developers Code of Practice (Confederation of British Industry)

Code of Practice - Access and Charging for Sites and Monuments Records (Association of County Archaeological Officers)

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust also recognises the following code of practice:

Curators' Code of Practice (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts)

APPENDIX 4

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF BODIES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
7a Church Street
Welshpool
Powys
SY21 7DL
tel 0938 553670, 552179

Principal Curatorial Officer: C H R Martin
Development Control Officer: M Walters

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
Brunel House
2 Fitzalan Road
Cardiff
CF2 1UY
tel 0222 465511

The Institute of Field Archaeologists
Minerals Engineering Building
University of Birmingham
PO Box 363
Birmingham
B15 2TT
tel 021 471 2788

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales
Government Building
Plas Crug
Aberystwyth
Dyfed
SY23 2HP
tel 0970 624381

These notes are available in both Welsh and English language versions. Further copies are obtainable from the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust at the above addresses.