

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

# *Middle Wye Valley*

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION



Llangwathan Farm, south-west of Hay, viewed from the west. Photo CPAT 1041.04

**CPAT Report No 420**

CPAT Report No 420

# *Middle Wye Valley*

## HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION

by **W J Britnell**  
March 2001

The study was undertaken during the 2000/01 financial year (project CPAT 761)  
with funding provided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

**The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**  
7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL  
tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179, email [trust@cpat.org.uk](mailto:trust@cpat.org.uk)

© Crown Copyright and © CPAT



# Contents

<b><i>Preface</i></b>	2
<b><i>Introduction</i></b>	
The purpose of the present study .....	4
Evolving historic landscape characterization methodology .....	4
Managing historic character .....	5
Summary of work carried out as part of the present study .....	11
<b><i>Summary of the Middle Wye Valley Historic Landscape Area</i></b>	12
<b><i>Historic Landscape Themes in the Middle Wye Valley</i></b>	
Natural landscapes .....	14
Administrative landscapes .....	16
Settlement landscapes .....	17
Architectural landscapes .....	21
Agricultural landscapes .....	27
Transport and communication landscapes .....	34
Industrial landscapes .....	37
Defensive and military landscapes .....	42
Religious landscapes .....	44
Ornamental and picturesque landscapes .....	50
<b><i>Historic landscape character areas in the middle wye valley</i></b>	53
1082 Bryn-yr-hydd .....	56
1083 Maesllwch .....	60
1084 Cwmbach .....	63
1085 Trebarried .....	66
1086 Gro .....	70
1087 Llyswen .....	72
1088 Hay .....	76
1089 Tir-uched .....	80
1090 Gwernnyfed .....	84
1091 Llynfi .....	87
1092 Maestorglwydd .....	93
1093 Ffostyll .....	98
1094 Gwrlodde .....	101
1095 Pen-rhos-dirion .....	105
1096 Tir-mynach .....	109
1097 Glasbury .....	112
1098 Gwy .....	116
<b><i>Photographs of character areas</i></b>	119
<b><i>Published sources</i></b>	136
<b><i>Documentary Sources</i></b>	142
<b><i>Topographical index</i></b>	146
<b><i>Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments Records</i></b>	150

## Preface

Natural forces and human activity acting together over the last six thousand years have contributed to produce a landscape of great beauty and variety in Wales, a national asset that is essential both to our national identity and to our individual 'sense of place' and well-being. The diversity and imprint of human activity on the landscape is everywhere to be seen, from the enigmatic stone monuments of the prehistoric period and the magnificent castles and abbeys of the medieval period, to quite commonplace and typical features like field boundaries that can often be of great age. But the landscape is more than just attractive scenery or a record of the past; it also provides a place for us to live, work and sustain ourselves, through farming, forestry, tourism and so on, processes that all shape, and will continue to shape, the landscape.

Recognising and raising awareness of the importance and wealth of the historic fabric of the landscape has been the central theme and message of the non-statutory, *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*, the first part of which, covering thirty-six 'outstanding' landscapes, was published in January 1998. This is being compiled as a joint initiative between Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), working in collaboration with the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the Welsh unitary authorities.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* provides a first step, a national overview of the historic content of the Welsh landscape. The next step, so essential to the process of informing the way in which aspects of the historic landscape may be managed, is to make available more detailed information about the character of this landscape at a more local level. This is achieved through a process known as historic landscape characterisation which has been developed in Wales jointly by Cadw, the CCW and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. This involves the identification of geographically definable and mappable areas of historic character, as determined by the range and distribution of surviving archaeological and historical features and the main types of historical land use patterns or his-

## Rhagair

*Mae'r grymoedd naturiol a'r gweithgaredd dynol a fu'n gweithredu ar y cyd dros y chwe mil o flynyddoedd diwethaf wedi cyfranmu at y broses o gynhyrchu tirwedd o harddwch ac amrywiaeth hynod yng Ngymru, ased cenedlaethol sy'n hanfodol i ni o ran ein hunaniaeth henedlaethol a hefyd o ran ein lles a'n 'hymdeimlad o berthyn i le' unigol. Gellir gweld ymhobman yr amrywiaeth a'r olion a adawyd ar y tirwedd gan weithgaredd dynol, o henebion cerrig enigmatig y cyfnod cynhanesyddol a chestyll ac abatai gwyth y cyfnod canoloesol, i'r nodweddion eithaf cyffredin a nodweddiadol fel ffiniau caeau a all yn aml fod yn hen iawn. Ond nid dim ond golygyfeydd deniadol neu gofnod o'r gorffennol yn unig yw'r tirwedd; mae hyfyd yn darparu lle i ni fyw, gweithio a chynnal ein hunain ynddo, drwy gyfrwng amaeth, coedwigaeth, twristiaeth ac ati, oll yn broseu sy'n llunio, ac a fydd yn yn parhau i lunio'r tirwedd.*

*Bu cydnabod a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd a chyfoeth ffarig hanesyddol y tirwedd yn thema ac yn neges ganolog y gofrestr anstatudol, Cofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol Yng Nghymru, y cynoeddwyd y rhan gyntaf ohoni, sy'n cwmaus trideg chwech o dirweddau 'eithriadol' ym mis Ionawr 1998. Caiff y Gofrestr ei llunio fel menter ar y cyd rhwng Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'r Cyngor Rhyngwladol ar Henebion a Safleoedd (ICOMOS) sy'n gweithio mewn cydweithrediad â phedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru, y Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru ac awdurdodau unedol Cymru.*

*Cofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol yw'r cam cyntaf, trosolwg cenedlaethol o gynnwys hanesyddol tirwedd Cymru. Y cam nesaf, mor hanfodol i'r broses o lywio'r modd y gellir rheoli agweddau ar y tirwedd cenedlaethol, yw trefnu bod gwybodaeth fwy manwl ar gael ynglyn â chymeriad y tirwedd hwn ar lefel fwy lleol. Cyflawnir hyn drwy broses a elwir yn nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol y gellir eu diffinio a'u mapio'n ddaearyddol, yn ôl yr hyn a benderfynir gan ystod a dosbarthiad y nodweddion archeolegol a hanesyddol sy'n goroesi a'r prif fathau o batrymau defnydd tir hanesyddol neu 'themâe' hanesyddol sydd wedi llunio'r ardal. Nodir nodweddion hanesyddol allweddol yr ardal*



toric 'themes' that have shaped the area. The key historic characteristics of the area are then identified along with recommendations for their positive management.

This report is one of a series of landscape characterisation exercises being undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts with grant-aid from Cadw. These studies will initially concentrate on those areas identified on the *Historic Landscapes Register*, although it is accepted that the whole of the Welsh landscape can be said to be, in one way or another, historic. Information is being prepared in a form which is compatible to the CCW's landscape assessment and decision making methodology, known as *LANDMAP*. It will be made available to a wide range of organisations and will feed into various initiatives to protect and manage the Welsh countryside, most notably the *Tir Gofal* agri-environment scheme. It is also seen as making a particularly important contribution to raising awareness and heightening a feeling of local distinctiveness.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* and these characterisation exercises fully acknowledge the dynamic and evolving nature of the landscape. They promote the view that protecting the legacy of the past in the landscape is not to be achieved by preventing change or fossilising the landscape but rather by informing the process of change, creating tomorrow's landscapes without necessarily sacrificing the best of yesterday's.

*felly ynghyd ag argymhellion ar gyfer eu rheli'n gadarnhaol.*

*Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn un o gyfres o ymarfeirion nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol yr ymngmeirir ag ef gan Ymddiriedolaethau Archaeolegol Cymru gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw. Bydd yr astudiaethau hyn yn canolbwyntio yn y lle cyntaf ar yr ardaloedd hynny a nodwyd yn y Gofestr o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol, er y caiff ei dderbyn bod modd disgrifio tirwedd Cymru gyfan, mewn un ffordd neu'r llall, fel yn hanesyddol. Mae gwybodaeth yn cael ei pharatoi ar ffurf sy'n cydweddau â methodoleg asesu tirweddau a gwneud penderfyniadau Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, sef LANDMAP. Bydd ar gael i ystod eang o sefydliadau a chaiff ei fwydo i fentrau amrywiol er mwyn diogelu a rheoli cefn gwlad Cymru, yn bennaf y cynllun agri-amgylcheddol sef, Tir Gofal. Caiff ei weld hefyd yn gwneud cyfraniad arbennig o bwysig i'r broses o godi ymwybyddiaeth a dwyshau'r ymdeimlad o arbenigrwydd lleol.*

*Cydnabyddia'r Gofestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol a'r ymarfeirion nodweddiad hyn yn llawn natur ddeinamig y tirwedd sy'n parhau i esblygu. Hyrwyddant y farn mai nid trwy rwystro newid neu ffosileiddio'r tirwedd y mae diogelu treftadaeth y gorffennol yn y tirwedd, ond yn hytrach drwy lywio'r broses o newid, gan greu tirweddau'r dyfodol heb o anghenraid abethu tirweddau gorau'r gorffennol.*

*Richard Avent*

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

*Richard Kelly*

Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru/Countryside Council for Wales



## Introduction

### THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

This study is a contribution to the overall historic landscape initiative currently being funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS UK. Its principal aim is to provide information to aid the management of the historic landscape. The following uses of historic landscape characterization were identified by Cadw:

- Planning, including large-scale intrusions such as roads, windfarms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill/waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement schemes, and major industrial developments
- Landscape management by large corporate landowners, farmers, industrial companies, water and electricity companies, the forestry industry, and the National Trust
- Advice to conservation bodies such as Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales, the Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks
- Local landscape conservation initiatives and management agreements by Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales, local authorities
- To enhance our understanding of the historic aspects of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies

### EVOLVING HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION METHODOLOGY

Historic landscape characterization is a contribution towards the overall historic landscape initiative currently being funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS UK. Its principal aim is to provide information to aid the management of the historic environment.

Historical landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped the land to serve human needs in the past; they reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of these people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of human activities and the exploitation in the past (above and below ground, known and potential), and our understanding, interpretation and even perception of those remains. They may reflect a variety of activities occurring at one time, or evolving functions in different periods of time.

The Countryside Commission (in its document *Views from the Past*, 1996) states that as managers we should be concerned with the historic character of the present landscape, and not with the study of the past for its own sake. It places the idea of 'historic landscape character' at the centre of these ideas. Characterization is defined as the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics which make each area distinctive, and is rapidly emerging as the basis for describing and understanding the environment. Historic landscape characterization is one dimension of this approach: it sets out to identify the principal historic components within the current landscape. It is the great depth of human activity which underpins much of that which we feel is important and helps to give an idea of its local distinctiveness.

The term 'historic character' is generally preferred to 'historic landscape', as it is now accepted that all landscape is

historic in that it reflects, to a greater or lesser degree, the processes which have occurred in history and which have formed its present appearance.

At present there is no standard, accepted methodology for establishing the historical characterization of landscape, but work on Llyn and elsewhere in Wales has suggested a practical approach based on considering the evidence as a series of themes which may provide an answer. At a landscape level, what is significant in historical terms includes field boundary patterns (whether they are irregular or regular, their size, their date etc); settlement patterns (whether they are scattered, nucleated, their date of origin etc); the relict remains of earlier periods which are to be found in upland or marginal landscapes; the effect of 18th- and 19th-century estates on the landscape; the impact of industry, military installations and so on.

The dominant historic themes or patterns in a locality help define local historic character. The combination of these characteristics give an area its local distinctiveness, and it is the definition of areas of local distinctiveness which leads to the definition of 'character areas'.

The concept of 'character areas' differs somewhat from comparable studies in England, which are based on 'historic landscape types', where the predominant form of the present landscape is identified principally by the existing patterns of enclosures within areas of landscape.

The process of characterization adopted here can be summarised as follows:

one or more <u>dominant patterns</u>	→	<u>coherent character</u>
<u>coherent character</u> with definable limits	→	<u>character area</u>
one or more <u>character areas</u>	→	<u>historic landscape area</u>

Characterization is a practical tool intended to aid management in its broadest forms. In order to be of any practical use, this has to be translated into the management of 'landscape tangibles' (ie the evidence for historical processes and periods in the present landscape). It is essential, therefore, that the key historic landscape characteristics are features and/or patterns to which can be applied management prescriptions whose success or otherwise can be measured for monitoring purposes.

The reports emanating from this work contain a number of elements: the description of each character area split into three parts — historical background, key historic landscape characteristics, and key historic landscape management priorities — accompanied by a map and a photograph. The historical background provides a straightforward description of the archaeological and historical development of the area. The section on key historic landscape characteristics lists the principal characteristics which make that area distinctive and which future management should therefore concentrate on. The section on key historic landscape management priorities begins to define the scope for creative action within a number of initiatives (including LANDMAP, Unitary Development Plans, and Tir Gofal, the all-Wales agri-environment scheme) which can sustain or even enhance elements considered essential to the historic character of the areas.

## MANAGING HISTORIC CHARACTER

### Rural land-use change

There have been many pressures on the rural environment and the countryside over the last 50 years as a result of changes in land use and shifting priorities for agriculture (the principal rural land use). Agricultural intensification and the maximization of productivity were the priorities up until the mid-1980s, and as a consequence the character of rural landscapes changed dramatically during this period as hedgerows and trees were removed to create more efficient



farming systems. Reclamation of the hills and marginal land led to the removal of significant upstanding archaeological sites and palimpsest landscapes.

Currently, due to agricultural overproduction and a general greater awareness of and concern for the quality and protection of the rural environment, the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy provides a number of incentives to farmers and landowners to manage their land in an environmentally sensitive manner. The all-Wales Tir Gofal scheme includes provision for the conservation of certain habitats as well as sites and features of archaeological and historic landscape interest.

However, of the estimated 27,000 farms in Wales, only about 600 farms per year are currently entering into such agreements, which leaves the vast majority outside any formal management scheme, and so many important archaeological sites and landscape features continue to be lost. The challenge therefore is to identify historic landscape priorities for conservation, protection, enhancement or even restoration both within the scheme and without it.

Three of the principal advantages of an approach using character areas are that (a) it is able to identify and map both local distinctiveness and national importance; (b) by identifying physical features which can be managed it can feed directly into land management and development planning strategies; and (c) it sets the management of individual features within their local landscape context, allowing emphasis to be placed on those features which best define local landscape character. It can assist in management plans by setting priorities for management and enhancement, highlighting intrinsic values, and encouraging links to multi-purpose management.

Characterization is about management: if we are going to manage effectively, we must know what is there, what is important and what we want to do with it. Character areas can tell us what is distinctive (ie important both locally and nationally) about a particular area, and therefore what needs to be managed in order to retain that area's distinctiveness (character).

### **General considerations**

Positive management should be aimed at halting and, if necessary, reversing any trends that can be shown to be causing unacceptable damage to the historic landscape resource. If at the same time management can actually enhance the historic landscape, then that is even better. It is essential that such management is continuous, and contains provisions for monitoring and review.

One of the basic tenets underpinning management is that we should be aiming to continue (rather than halt) the past evolution of the landscape: to do this we must first identify what is important and significant in historic landscape terms. It is the overall historic character of the present landscape (as evidenced in important and significant groupings and patterns) which we should aim to retain, but in order to do this we must concentrate management actions at the level of individual components. We must identify, conserve and enhance the local and regional historic diversity of our landscapes.

Agri-environment and other rural initiatives offer the opportunity to integrate the needs of the historic environment with modern land-use requirements to produce a workable, effective management system. More importantly, they should result in a working, viable landscape, which should provide ways and means for the various human activities in an area to be integrated with each other and with conservation, at the same time providing opportunities for study, research, education, interpretation and quiet enjoyment.

This means that sites and features of historic landscape interest are positively managed for their own sake, rather than just left unimproved. It is important that the management of such features is integral to the management of the farm, or the scheme, as a whole, rather than an isolated, unrelated activity.



By working at the most basic level, management can be used to retain the general historic character of the area.

management of <u>components</u> boundaries, buildings, archaeological sites etc	→	retain <u>character</u>	→	conserve <u>diversity</u> and <u>character areas</u>
---	---	-------------------------	---	---

A management plan should specify conservation objectives for a site/area and how they will be monitored: it should identify points at which some response will be made if monitoring shows that a feature is changing: it should establish what activities/processes will be the subject of monitoring: it should establish what management of on-going activities is required; and identify the types of development or activities which might adversely affect the site.

Not all the sites and features which comprise the historic environment require the same detailed level of management: some sites can be adequately managed by the application of simple, general strategies, while more complex sites merit more detailed, site-specific, problem-led responses.

### General mechanisms

It is envisaged that characterization has many potential applications to management including the following:

- assisting in developing landscape conservation and enhancement projects, by identifying elements and patterns of the historic environment which are considered either typical of a local area (provide local distinctiveness) or are of particular importance (rare at a national level)
- targeting resources within grant-aid by government and other organisations towards conserving elements and patterns of the historic environment in the same way
- developing policies for unitary development plans
- assisting in determining planning applications, especially large-scale developments such as roads, windfarms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill, waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement and major industrial development
- aiding the management of land by farmers, and large corporate landowners such as industrial companies, water or electricity companies, the forestry industry and the National Trust
- providing baseline information for local areas against which future change can be monitored, for example as part of the Tir Gofal scheme
- providing general information not already on the SMR which can be used to inform advice given as part of a number of rural initiatives such as Tir Gofal, Woodland Grant Schemes etc
- providing advice in a rural framework to conservation agencies including Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales, Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks and others
- providing information to a number of wider initiatives, including contributing to our academic understanding of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies

## Specific mechanisms

*Tir Gofal* is open to applications from farmers throughout Wales. Within the scheme, payments will be made to farmers for observing ‘codes of good environmental practice’, one of which is care and enhancement of the historic environment. As the scheme is a ‘whole farm’ scheme, it will allow archaeological management strategies sensitive to the character of the landscape as a whole to be integrated with farming practices. Characterization is useful for monitoring purposes, as it sets out the wider historic environment framework within which individual farm plans will sit. It can also help prioritise management within a broader landscape context.

*Unitary Development Plans* address ‘land use’ issues and are currently being compiled by unitary authorities in Wales and England.

*Countryside strategies* are the responsibility of local authorities (together with others), which have a general duty under section 1 of the Countryside Act, 1981, to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside in the exercise of their functions relating to land. Countryside strategies principally address management of the countryside in areas outside settlement limits, but they are also a mechanism, at least in part, of implementing development plan policies. In Wales, such strategies are supported by the Countryside Council for Wales and in England by the Countryside Agency.

*Local authorities* have a number of powers which have implications for the management of the historic environment including the power to establish Country Parks (section 7 of the Countryside Act 1968); the ability to declare Local Nature Reserves (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to enter into access agreements with landowners (section 64 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to buy derelict land (often of industrial archaeological interest) for reclamation purposes (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the duty to make Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate (section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990); and the duty to apply The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 which controls the removal of certain important hedgerows (from section 97 of the Environment Act 1995). Other powers are treated separately below.

*Local Agenda 21 programme* At Rio, governments committed themselves to setting up national targets for safeguarding and improving the environment. Local Agenda 21 and Local Biodiversity Action Plans provide the means of meeting these targets, and of promoting the principles of sustainable development, at a local level. Both initiatives are about embracing a conscientious vision of the long-term future by identifying what matters locally and paying serious attention to the global costs of maintaining local lifestyles.

This has implications for archaeology and the historic environment. At a local level, sense of place is a fundamental aspect of quality of life. The present-day landscape underpins our sense of the place in which we live. Much of its character and distinctiveness is derived from the historic environment (archaeology and the built heritage in all its forms). The historic environment is of course both fragile and non-renewable. We have a responsibility to maintain it so that future generations can also appreciate and benefit from it in the same way that we do. However, the landscape is not static. Just as today’s landscape is a product of the changing relationships between people and their environment through time, so it must be allowed to continue to change.

The point of sustainability is that it promotes change which meets the needs of the future whilst retaining the integrity of the historic environment. In order to do so decisions have to be made about the relative importance of different elements. Traditionally, evaluation has been based on individual sites, with particular examples being selected out for special protection (known as scheduling). However, it is the sum total of archaeological features not individual sites which give landscape its grain and it is often the more ordinary features that create ‘local distinctiveness’. In order to ensure that decisions about the future of the historic environment are made on a secure basis, sound information



needs to be gathered. Historic landscape characterization work of the kind being carried out by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts provides historic environment audits, from which decisions of this kind can be made.

**Biodiversity Action Plans** Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) are a means by which Local Government Authorities can implement the biodiversity recommendations established after the Rio Summit. They achieve this by building up local partnerships and taking account of both national and local biodiversity priorities to develop strategies for the conservation of species and habitats of local significance. As we are still at the early stages of our involvement, more information will be forthcoming at a later date, but it is already obvious that the type of general information coming from characterization projects will be able to feed into such plans.

At a general level, archaeology is of relevance to LBAPs because it raises awareness of the historical origins of the contemporary environment. There are no purely 'natural' environments in Britain; the landscape is the product of millennia of human activity. Our knowledge of the changing relationship between people and their environment through history allows us to understand the land-use activities which have led to the creation of contemporary landscapes, and comment from an informed historical perspective on those practices which could be encouraged in order to protect and conserve particular landscapes and ecosystems.

**Access** is a key issue in the countryside, if we are to enjoy the landscape and all its inherent interests and in turn engender understanding and respect for the countryside and the way it works. In addition to the rights of way network, a bill has recently been passed by Parliament with proposals to provide greater public access to open areas of countryside. As many of the best-preserved and most fragile palimpsest archaeological sites and landscapes lie within open areas of countryside, this has potential implications for archaeological management.

Historic landscape characterization can identify these areas (ie where there are well-preserved yet fragile archaeological remains) and thus highlight the potential management problems if the areas are 'opened up' to public access. It may even be that such areas could be excluded from unfettered access under new legislation, either permanently or on a temporary basis.

Characterization also has the potential to inform leaflets, trails and other interpretative material.

**Leisure strategy** Historic landscape characterization may have a bearing on local authority leisure strategies.

**Tourism** The Tourist Boards for Wales and England have the strategic responsibility for encouraging people to visit the borderlands and for the provision of tourist facilities. In recent years tourism has become one of the most important growth sectors of the economy. Unitary authorities all have a tourism strategy of some description, and historic characterization has a part to play in sustainable 'green tourism' in that it can help identify local distinctiveness which can be used both to attract visitors (by way of advertising), create atmosphere and to inform quality initiatives such as local walks, guides and other recreational activities. It can also direct visitors to areas with a robust historic environment, and away from those which are particularly fragile.

**Management agreements** In addition, local authorities have the ability (under section 39 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981) to enter into management agreements with landowners. This is an area which could be explored further from the historic environment perspective, as such agreements could cover not only individual monuments but also historic landscape characteristics (such as boundary types).

**Other local authority programmes** Local authorities have programmes for economic development, highways maintenance, environmental education and coastal protection. These would all benefit from the information which is being compiled through the characterization projects, and, in the other direction, the safeguarding of the historic environment would benefit from those drawing up these programmes having direct access to historic landscape characteriza-



tion data. In fact, information at this broad level would probably be more useful than detailed, site-specific SMR data.

**Forestry Commission** Information from characterization projects will be invaluable in contributing to national and regional indicative forestry strategies, indicating where new proposals for planting are likely to be acceptable (or unacceptable) from an historic environment perspective. On a day to day basis, it can provide information at a landscape level which can inform proposals for new planting. It will be particularly useful when considering proposals under any of the challenge schemes.

**Environment Agency** is responsible for producing Local Environment Action Plans (LEAPs) and Catchment Management Plans (CMPs). The historic environment does not have a high profile in either of these, and both could therefore benefit from information which characterization can provide.

**Other bodies** Historic landscape characterization information can be used to educate and inform a wide range of organisations and individuals including statutory agencies, voluntary bodies (RSPB, Woodland Trust, Wildlife Trusts, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, National Trust) town councils, community councils, farming unions and others. It is our experience that often it is easier to explain the importance of, and inherent interest of, the historic environment by using historic characterization, than by the more traditional means of individual archaeological sites and excavations.

Local distinctiveness and a sense of place, which are of undoubted interest to people, can all be conveyed by such means, and the potential importance of this aspect of characterization cannot be emphasised too strongly.

*David Thompson and Dafydd Gwyn*

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

## *Summary of work carried out as part of the present study*

A basic source of information used during the course of the present study was the Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) for the area maintained by CPAT, from which a project database was created. Desk-based studies were undertaken to capture additional historical landscape information not held in the existing SMRs. Of primary importance here were the more readily available text-based sources such as *Brycheiniog* and the *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society*, as well as a number of other published works dealing with communications and transport, industrial history, vernacular architecture, and land-use history. A review was also made of the records held by the National Monuments Record for Wales

An assessment was also made of the cartographic sources held by the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth and the Powys Record Office, Llandrindod Wells, including Tithe Maps, enclosure awards, estate maps and published Ordnance Survey maps, notably the 1st and 2nd editions of the 6-inch map. Graphical data was collected from these sources, particularly relating to field patterns, the extent of enclosed and unenclosed land and structures relating to the history of industrial activity, craft industry, transport and communications. A record was also made of a number of significant field and place-names recorded in the Tithe Apportionments.

About 000 new records relating to the historic landscape area were created during the course of the project which it is anticipated will be incorporated with the SMRs in due course.

Fieldwork was undertaken to help in the definition of character areas, to record field boundary types and traditional building materials and to enable some photographic recording to be undertaken. A single flight in a light aircraft was also undertaken in order to produce illustrative material for this report.

Historically there has been some variation in the spelling and punctuation of place-names in the area, as for example in Trefeca/ Trefecca/Trevecka/Trevecca, Porthamel/Porthamel/Porth-aml, Llyswen/Llys-wen. The spellings in this volume normally follow that given on the modern editions of Ordnance Survey maps, with one or two exceptions.

Thanks are due to Richard Hankinson and Wendy Owen who helped with the capture of new SMR records from various published and unpublished sources, and for digital mapping, to Nigel Jones for undertaking aerial photography, to Chris Martin for his help in the production of the thematic maps in this report. Helpful advice on an earlier draft was provided by Peter Dorling, Will Hughes and Rosy Whitfield of the Brecon Beacons National Park and Judith Alfrey of Cadw.



## Summary of the Middle Wye Valley historic landscape area

The Middle Wye Valley represents a diverse and well-preserved historic landscape. The following description, taken from the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (Cadw 1998, 136–39), identifies the essential historic landscape themes in the historic character area that are considered in greater detail in the sections which follow.



*This distinctive Powys landscape lies to the south west of Hay-on-Wye in the shadow of the Black Mountains, and runs from Hay Bluff at its north end to Mynydd Troed in the south. The landscape identified includes the floodplain and steeply sloped northern edge of the Wye valley, and the deeply incised plateau beneath the northern scarp of the Black Mountains.*

*This particular region of the Wye valley is in many ways similar to the Usk valley further to the south west, around Brecon, typified by small hedged fields enclosing the rich agricultural land on the valley floor between about 80 to 100m above OD. To the south east the land rises steeply onto the Black Mountains, which reach up to 700m above OD, with evidence of agrarian encroachment along the lower slopes, rising onto the open moorland beyond. The area has a rich and varied history with important cultural associations.*

*Along the southern side of the valley, on the edges of the upland, lie a series of important Neolithic funerary monuments of a type known, because of their distinctive form and plan, as Severn-Cotswold tombs. These tombs were in recurrent use as communal repositories for the remains of the dead during the later half of the fourth millennium BC. There are impressive tombs surviving at Penywlodd (Llanigon), Little Lodge, Pipton, Fostyll and Penywlodd (Talgarth). Among the other impressive prehistoric monuments in the area of the is the Pen-y-Beacon Bronze Age stone circle on the edge of the Black Mountains.*

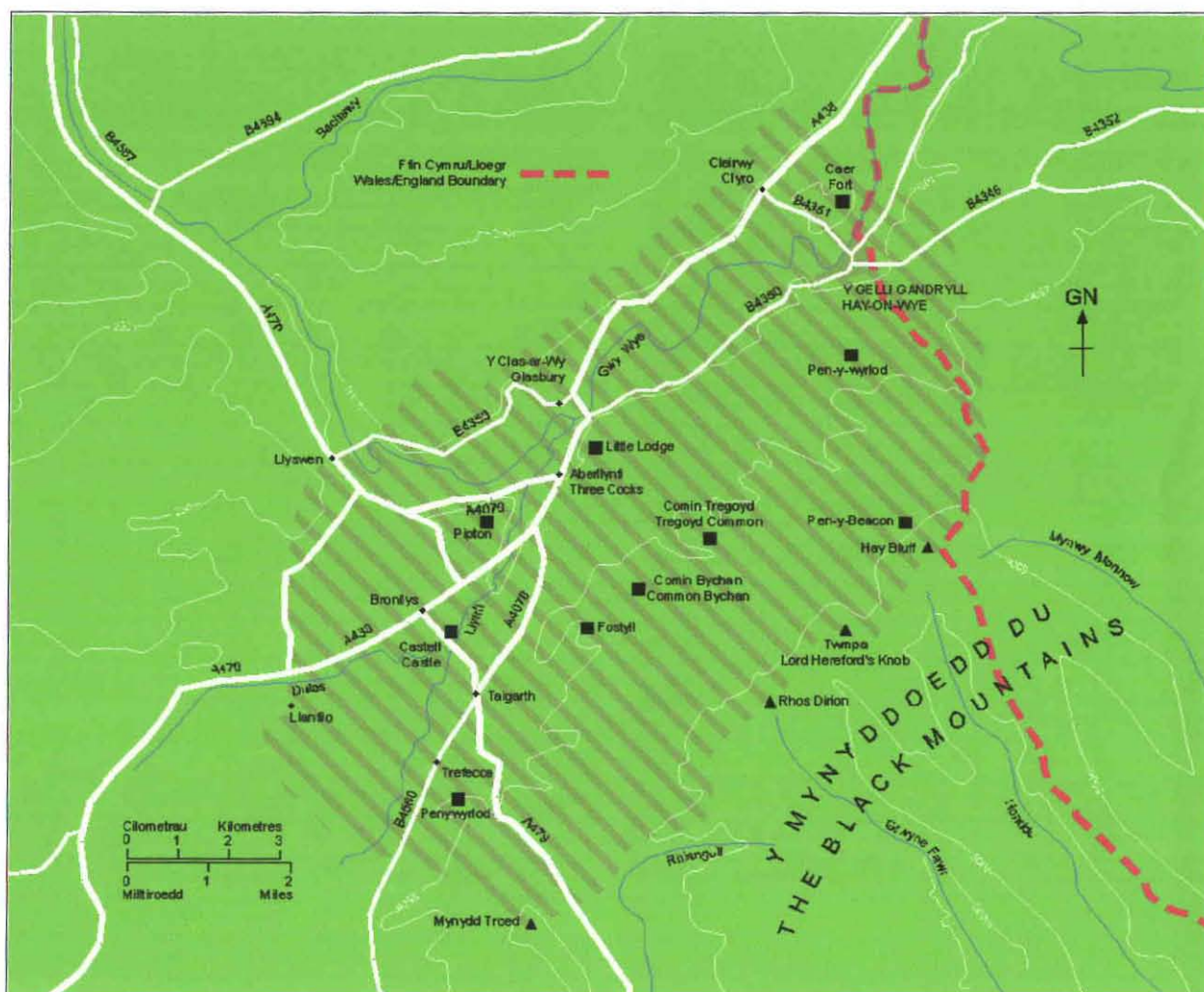
*Although much of the area owes its appearance to Anglo-Norman influences, there is significant evidence for native Welsh settlement. Glasbury is thought to have originally been a clas foundation (the administrative centre of a monastic unit of settlement in medieval times), and it is also recorded as being the site of the Battle of Clasbirig in 1056 between the Saxons and the Welsh. Llyswen is reputedly focused on another clas church, founded during the 6th century, and there is documentary evidence for a religious site being given to the See of Llandaff in about AD 650.*

*The Anglo-Norman settlement is most clearly seen at Hay-on-Wye, which still retains its medieval street plan, with remnants of the castle and town defences. Today, the town is best known for its book shops and the annual festival of literature. Across the Wye from Hay lies the site of the Roman fort alongside the river, and beyond it, Clyro, made famous by the diary of the Reverend Francis Kilvert, who lived in the village in the 1870s. Although many of the places described by Kilvert are currently outside the area described here, the lifelike account he has left of the places and people he knew, has caused the region centred upon Clyro to become known as Kilvert Country, and to become a place of literary pilgrimage. Other important medieval settlements include Talgarth and Bronllys, both of which had extensive open arable field systems surviving up to the middle of the 19th century; that of Bronllys having been only enclosed in 1863. Many of the small villages are thought to have had early medieval origins and some, such as Llanfili, display important earthwork remains relating to their former medieval extents.*

*Trefecca is famous for Trevecca College founded in the mid-18th century by Howell Harris, who was well-known for founding early Welsh Methodist societies, assembling a community of about 100 followers at his home, Trevecka Fach, in 1752. The community was influential in printing religious books and also for agricultural improvements.*

*Along the northern slopes of the Black Mountains lie several commons, such as Tregoyd Common and Common Bychan, which preserve their post-medieval field systems. The landscape here contrasts strongly with the moors to the south-east and the hedged landscape of the valley floor.*





## Summary

<b>Ref number</b>	HLW (P)3
<b>Index map no.</b>	36
<b>OS map</b>	Landranger 161
<b>Former county</b>	Powys (Hereford and Worcester)
<b>Unitary authority</b>	Powys (South Herefordshire)
<b>Principal area designations</b>	The greater part of the area is within the Brecon Beacons National Park. The north western part is within the Radnor Environmentally Sensitive Area. The area includes: the River Wye Site of Special Scientific Interest; Bronllys Castle Guardianship Site; Hay-on-Wye, Clyro, Glasbury and Talgarth Conservation Areas.
<b>Criteria</b>	3, 5
<b>Contents and significance</b>	A river valley and dissected foothills situated on the north side of the Black Mountains, containing diverse archaeological remains and historic interests spanning the prehistoric to recent periods. The area includes: Neolithic chambered tombs; a Roman fort; medieval monastic and Anglo-Norman settlements; recent historic religious and literary associations.



## *Historic landscape themes in Middle Wye Valley*

**NATURAL LANDSCAPES** The Middle Wye Valley historic landscape occupies a well-defined topographical area, with the dramatic escarpment of the Black Mountains to the south and with the lower and more gently sloping sandstone hills of Brecknock to the west and of Radnorshire to the north, the overall topographical range falling between about 700m above Ordnance Datum on the crest of the Black Mountains to about 80m on the floor of the valley. The Old Red Sandstone which underlies most of the area shows considerable variation, and includes red marls, siltstones, flaggy mudstones, grits and some conglomerates, green Senni Beds, red and purple Brownstones, and thin beds of limestone. The sandstone strata have been selectively exploited in the past as sources of building stone for houses, barns, walls and other structures, and for stone roofing tiles. The beds of limestone have been quarried for the production of agricultural lime.

The landscape was shaped during the last glaciation when ice flows moving south-eastwards, along the upper Wye valley, merged with a glacier moving north-eastwards along the Llynfi valley, the ice eventually escaping into the Herefordshire plain to the east of Hay. Glaciation created the broad and flat-bottomed valleys of the Llynfi and the Wye and also left a legacy of landforms and drift deposits which have had a significant effect upon natural vegetation, human settlement and land-use. Notable amongst these features are the substantial recessional moraine which partly blocks the valley between Clyro and Hay, the partly drift-covered foothills of the Black Mountains south of Talgarth, and the gravelly till composed of red marls on parts of the floor of the Llynfi and Wye valleys. Some of these fluvioglacial deposits have been exploited in the past as sources of both gravel and clay.

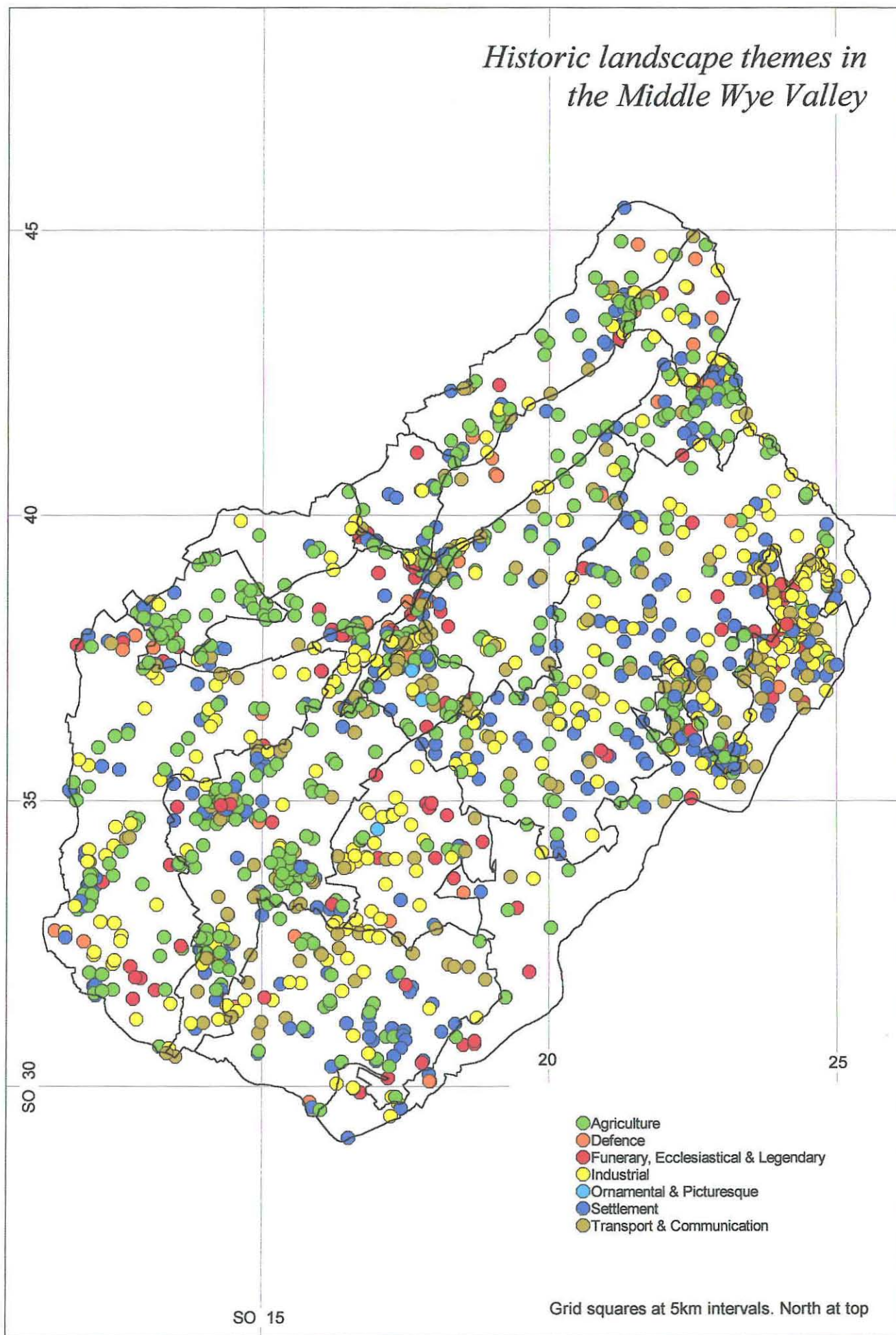
The drainage pattern established following the glaciation is based upon the Wye and the Llynfi rivers which merge at Glasbury. The Llynfi, originating at and deriving its name from the late glacial lake at Llangorse, is joined by the eastward-flowing Dulas at Bronllys and by several streams occupying steep-sided valleys running off the northern escarpment of the Black Mountains, notably the Nant yr Eiddil which joins it near Trefecca, the Ennig which joins it near Talgarth, and the Felindre Brook which joins it near Three Cocks. The northern slopes of the Black Mountains are deeply incised by a number of other streams which form tributaries to the Wye, including the Nant Ysgallen, Digedi Brook, Cilonw Brook and Dulas Brook. The Wye follows a meandering course along the floor of the valley, with numerous oxbows, cutoffs and palaeochannels emphasising the constant deposition and reworking of alluvial deposits that has taken place since the last glaciation. The floodplain of the Wye is up to about 1 kilometre wide though there are three natural crossing points within the historic landscape area at Llyswn, Glasbury and Hay, where higher land approaches the river more closely upon either side. Between Clyro and Hay the Wye has cut a narrow channel only a matter of a few hundred metres wide through the 50m-high glacial moraine which otherwise blocks the valley at this point.

A wide variation in soil types is to be found within the historic landscape area, depending upon hydrology, the underlying geology and the presence of drift deposits or alluvium. Apart from some areas of impeded drainage with cambic stagnogley soils, high up on at the foot of the Black Mountain escarpment, the foothills of the Black Mountains and the lower hills to the north and west are largely covered with relatively well-drained brown earths, which in the past have permitted cultivation to be carried on at relatively high altitudes above sea level. There is greater local variation in soil types along the base of the Llynfi and Wye valleys, essentially depending upon whether they overlie clayey marls, gravel deposits, or river alluvium. Most of the lower-lying soils are well-drained and easily worked, though some are affected by seasonal waterlogging and flooding.

Little paleoenvironmental analysis has been undertaken on deposits within the historic landscape area itself, but work at Rhosgoch Common and a number of other upland and valley bottom sites in the region indicate that by



*Historic landscape themes in  
the Middle Wye Valley*





a date of about 6000 BC the local vegetation would have been dominated by oak woodland, with widespread local occurrences of lime, elm, ash, birch, hazel and alder, the woodland extending to altitudes of up to perhaps 600m above Ordnance Datum. There are indications that this natural woodland cover was already beginning to be affected by human activity by the Mesolithic period, and there is evidence of local cultivation for cereal production in the early Neolithic period, from a date of about 4000 BC. Progressive woodland clearance took place throughout the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, and it seems likely that by the later medieval period the extent of woodland cover resembled that of the present day, with areas of semi-natural mixed deciduous woodland largely confined to the steeper and less accessible hillslopes and stream valleys.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LANDSCAPES** The historic landscape area is thought to have fallen within the territory of the Silures, a pre-Roman tribe which occupied south-east Wales. Tribal organisation at this period is probably reflected locally in a number of hillforts throughout the area including those at Pen-rhiw-wen and Hillis on the western side of the area and Pendre and Castell Dinas to the south. The area was conquered by the Roman armies in the later 1st century, the period of the Roman conquest being represented by one or possibly two temporary forts on the north bank of the Wye to the south of Clyro. The area probably was subdued and had become integrated into the Roman empire by about AD 70, and remained under Roman control until the early 5th century.

By the earlier medieval period the area to the north of the Wye fell within the early Welsh kingdoms which became known as *Elfael* and *Rhwng Gwy a Hafren* ('between Wye and Severn'), the area south of the river falling within the kingdom of *Brycheiniog*. *Brycheiniog* had emerged as one of the early British kingdoms in Wales by the 8th century, pre-Norman traditions suggesting an association between the kings of *Brycheiniog* and Talgarth at that period. These 11th-century foundation legends identify Teuderic (Tewdrig) as the king of the district in perhaps the early 5th century. Teuderic, who claimed descent from a Roman nobleman, lived in a place called *Garth Matrun*, the *garth* 'mountain spur' being identified as the prominent hill known as Mynydd Troed, to the south of Talgarth, *Garth Matrun* being itself identified as Talgarth 'the brow of the garth' below Mynydd Troed. According to tradition the kingdom of *Brycheiniog* was founded by the legendary figure of Brychan, grandson of Teuderic, apparently by expansion of his grandfather's kingdom with its administrative focus at Talgarth in the fertile valley of the Llynfi. *Llyswn* 'White Court' was a further focus of secular power along this axis in the pre-conquest period, having historical associations with Rhodri Mawr in the 9th century.

There are indications of conflict between the kingdom of *Brycheiniog* and the emergent kingdom of Gwynedd in north-west Wales by the 9th century, the rulers of *Brycheiniog* in the latter part of the century seeking protection from the King Alfred. Dependence upon the English crown continued into the 10th century, the kings of *Brycheiniog* attending the English royal court in the 930s, though towards the end of the 10th century the kingdom recognised the overlordship of the kingdom of Deheubarth in south-west Wales. In the earlier 10th century the kingdoms of *Gwynedd* and *Powys*, including *Rhwng Gwy a Hafren* were united under the leadership of Hywel Dda. Following the conquest of *Deheubarth* during the reign of Gruffudd ap Llywelyn, in about the mid 11th century, the kingdom of *Gwynedd* exercised temporary control over the sub-kingdoms of *Brycheiniog* and *Rhwng Gwy a Hafren*.

The Wye valley, like the valleys of the Usk, Severn and Dee played an important role in the Norman conquest of eastern Wales. The kingdom of *Brycheiniog*, was conquered by the marcher lord Bernard de Neufmarché in the 1080s and 1090s. Neufmarché's defeat of Rhys ap Tewdwr, ruler of South Wales and overlord of *Brycheiniog*, was an event of considerable significance which contemporary chroniclers defined as the point at which 'kings ceased to reign in Wales'. The Middle Wye Valley was subsequently subdivided into lesser lordships granted to knight's who had given service to the marcher lord, and who in turn granted land to English settlers. New territories created in the conquered territory included at one time or another the lordships of *Brecon*, *Hay*,



*Blaenllynfi, Talgarth, Glasbury, Dinas and Elfael*. For a time *Elfael*, part of the former territory of *Rhwyng Gwy a Hafren* was held by lesser British chieftains under the protection of Lord Rhys of *Deheubarth*, but eventually it too became included within the domain of the marcher lords, who were subject to the king of England and yet who ruled a separate land which lay between England and Wales which was independent of the institutional and legal structure of the English kingdom.

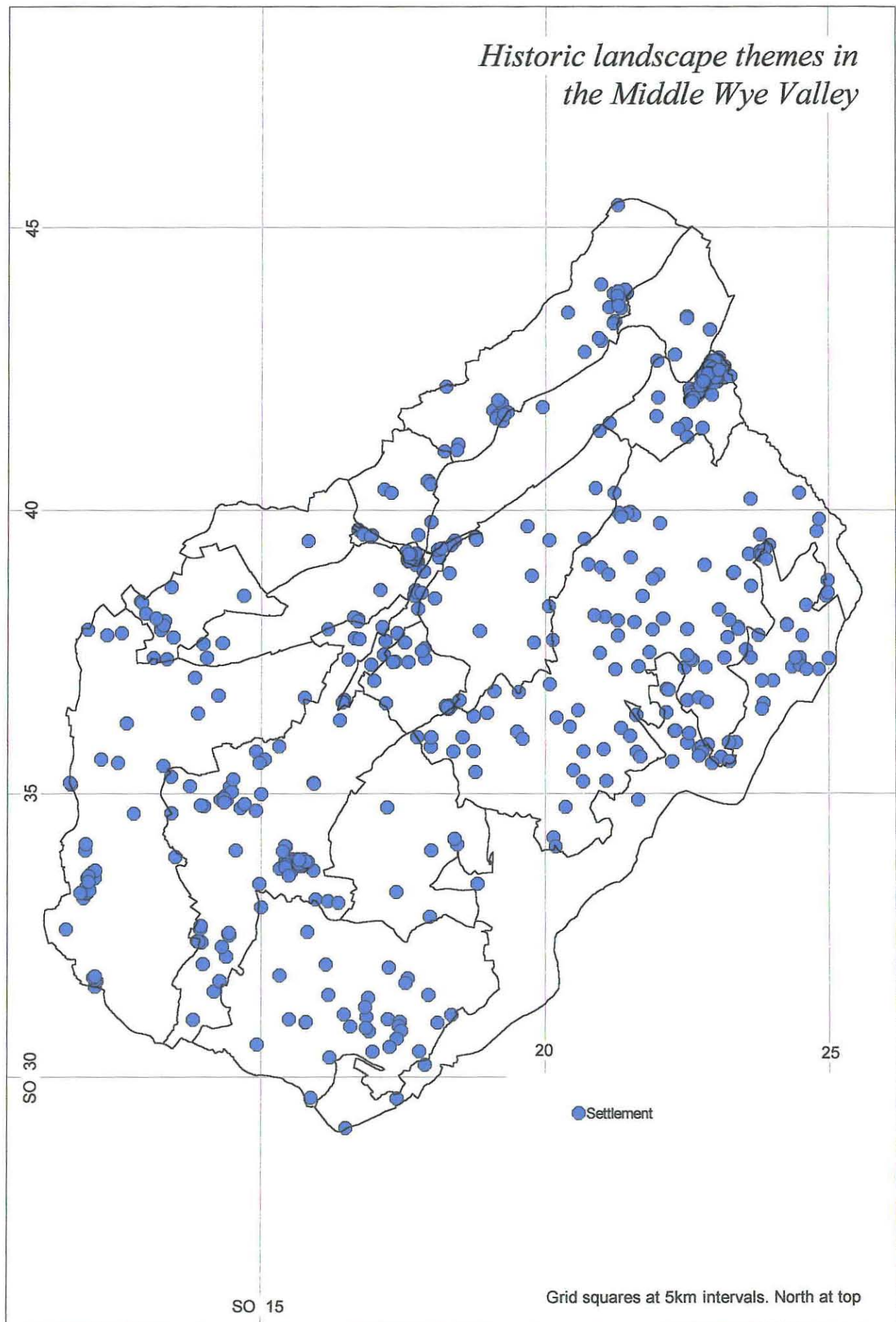
Neufmarché granted Hay to William Revel, probably the builder of the first earthen castle at Hay, which was to remain one of the main elements of control within the newly-conquered territory. Much of the rest of the lowlands being parcelled into minor lordships or as gifts to knights who would continue to owe service to the lord, including Norman friends or kinsmen like Walter Clifford, who was granted a large estate at Bronllys, and by tenants from their English estates who became settlers.

By the 13th century, various of the lordships within the historic landscape area, as in a number of other marcher lordships, became divided into Welsh and English administrative units which recognised the cultural differences that had continued to distinguish the English settlers from the indigenous Welsh population. Numerous feudal manors after the English model were created on the lower-lying and more easily cultivated ground, with native patterns of settlement and land-use emerging in the surrounding hill land. The englishries and welshries which emerged in the lordships of both Talgarth and Hay following the Norman conquest were instrumental in perpetuating the distinctions between English and Welsh customs of law, inheritance, land tenure, civil administration, dues and rents well into the 16th century.

The territories of the Middle Wye Valley were to play a relatively minor role in the Welsh wars of independence in the later 13th century or in the Welsh rebellion in the early years of the 15th century. At the Act of Union in 1536 the area was shared between the lordships of Brecon, Blaenllynfi and Hay, which were integrated into the new county of Brecknock, and the lordship of Elfael which was to form part of the new county of Radnor, the middle Wye becoming thus split between the Radnorshire hundred of Painscastle to the north and the Brecknockshire hundred of Talgarth to the south. The southern part of the parish of Glasbury, south of the Wye, remained in Radnorshire until the mid 19th century, following which it was amalgamated with Tregoyd and Felindre to create the new civil parish of Tregoyd and Felindre. As part of the local government reorganisation in 1974 Brecknockshire and Radnorshire were combined within the new county of Powys.

**SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPES** Many elements in the settlement history of the Middle Wye Valley are reflected in the modern landscape, including elements derived from the early pre-conquest kingdom of *Brycheiniog*, from the manorial system imposed following the Norman conquest, the decay of medieval feudal system and the rise of landed estates in the later medieval period, the changes resulting from improvements in communications in the 18th and 19th centuries, the effects of rural depopulation in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the growth of nucleated settlements in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Little is yet known of the nature or extent of human settlement within the Middle Wye before the early medieval period. No settlement sites have so far been identified belonging to the earlier prehistoric period, though the distribution of earlier burial monuments, including both Neolithic long cairns and Bronze Age round barrows, suggests that a wide range of topographical areas were being exploited and that family groupings or clans were beginning to emerge, each perhaps with their own well-defined territory. The Iron Age saw the emergence of a handful of hillforts which appear to represent the growth of nucleated settlements, again to be associated with clan or tribal groupings. There are suggestions that a number of farming estates emerged during the course of the Roman period, though little is known of these.





Complex patterns of settlement had evidently developed throughout the early medieval period and it seems possible that the patterns of settlement which emerged following the Norman conquest, towards the end of the 11th century, developed from rather than simply replacing the pattern that existed within the kingdom of *Brycheiniog* before the conquest. Some elements of the Welsh patterns of settlement would have been familiar to the Norman overlords, being based upon a pattern of both nucleated and dispersed settlements, the nucleated settlements often occupying the richer, lower-lying ground and the dispersed settlements occupying the more hilly areas. Nucleated settlements were represented by a system not dissimilar to that of the English manors, and included a *llys* 'court' of the local lord, the land belonging to the lord, a *maerdref* 'bailiff's farm', and bond communities whose members held shares of arable land in return for labour services on the lord's land. Dispersed patterns of settlement were based on landholdings occupied by free hereditary family groups, or *gwely*, whose members had rights to arable, pasture, woodland and rough grazing, and which often gave rise to a pattern of settlement represented by clusters of *tyddynau* ('homesteads') surrounding relatively small arable sharelands.

Certain elements of the pre-conquest pattern are discernible in the landscape of the Middle Wye. Important pre-conquest administrative centres appear to have existed at the royal residence at Talgarth and the *llysoedd* at Llyswn and Bronllys. Each of these centres is likely to have been associated with *maerdrefi* and bond settlements, based on extensive areas of arable in the fertile valleys of the Wye and Llynfi, the courts at Talgarth and Llyswn associated with early church sites. The early churches at Llanfilo, Llanellieu, Llanigon, Llowes, and Glasbury probably represent other nucleated bonded settlement, but in these instances generally sited with more ready access to both upland and lowland and suggesting an economy combining upland and lowland patterns of land-use

The complex pattern of rural settlement which emerged within the Middle Wye Valley following the Norman conquest appears to be firmly rooted in the system that had developed in the pre-conquest period and may represent a strong degree of continuity rather than mass in-migration of English settlers and the displacement of the native population. One element is represented by the large lowland manors and bonded settlements with extensive open fields at Llyswn, Bronllys and Talgarth, whose inhabitants owed labour services to the lord of the manor. The continuing importance of these pre-conquest centres is emphasised by the status of Talgarth as the principal administrative centre of the lordship of Talgarth, a sub-lordship within the lordship of Blaenllynfi, and the status of Bronllys as the administrative centre of the lordship of *Cantref Selyf*, which extended to the western reaches of the later county of Brecknockshire. A second element in the rural settlement pattern of the Middle Wye Valley in the post-conquest period was the creation of numerous smaller manors and subtenancies such as those at Llanthomas, Porthamel, some possibly being based upon earlier bonded settlements. These manors were held by virtue of military service, and were initially often granted to those who had assisted in the conquest of *Brycheiniog*. A number of the manors were held by knights who held considerable properties elsewhere, as in the case of Humphrey Videlon, granted the tenancy of Trewalkin, who also held several manors in Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Suffolk. A third distinct element, which may either have had its origins in the pre-conquest period or may have been partly the result of a displaced native population, were the Welsh settlements or *welshries*, especially prominent in the foothills of the Black Mountains. The tenants of the *welshries* possessed cattle and pigs and worked arable strips, and owed tribute and services such as ploughing and harvesting to the lordship. Considerable expansion took place, particularly as a result of woodland clearance within the *welshries*, and by the late 13th and early 14th centuries permanent farmsteads had been established high up on the foothills of the Black Mountains and the hills elsewhere within the Middle Wye Valley historic landscape area.

A new element was the emergence of the lordship boroughs at Hay and Talgarth, with markets designed to increase trade and revenue and to act as administrative centres for their respective lordships. Hay was laid out on a virgin site next to a new stone castle and Talgarth at the assumed site of the pre-conquest royal court. There is no evidence of a foundation charter in the case of the fortified castle borough at Hay, and it appears to have



become established by prescription or custom by some time in the early 13th century. Murage grants were made in 1232 and 1237, associated with the erection of a new stone castle, following destruction caused by King John in 1216 and Llywelyn ap Iorwerth in 1231. By 1298 the borough had 183 burgages, with a preponderance of English names. Talgarth became a borough in the early 14th century, and had 73 burgages in 1309. The borough was never to be fortified, though a stone tower was built within the town during the 14th century to safeguard its administrative interests.

The collapse of the medieval system of bond settlements was already well advanced by the end of the 14th century. This partly resulted from the severe plague, *y Farwolaeth Fawr*, which beset especially the marcher lordships of the south-eastern borderland in about the mid 14th century and which led to the shrinkage or desertion of a number of hamlets and villages. A possible example of this process is suggested by fieldwork evidence near Penishapentre, on the northern side of Llanfilo, where hollow-ways and house-platforms seem to represent part of the village abandoned during the medieval period. Similar evidence is suggested in the village of Clyro and in some marginal upland townships in the foothills of the Black Mountains.

The 15th century saw the formation of a new society and the development of new settlement patterns, with the breakdown of the social distinction between bondsmen and freemen, the rise of the *uchelwyr* or native gentry families, and the gradual consolidation of the scattered landholdings which had arisen from both the English manors and the Welsh *gwely*. The emergence of distinct farms and estates, some based upon earlier manors and subtenancies, were often to be known by personal or family names. Some were of Norman origin and belonging to knights who assisted Bernard de Neufmarché in the conquest of *Brycheiniog*, such as Tregunter (after the family of Peter Gunter) and Trewalkin (after Wakelin Vissdelon), and others such as Trebarried (after ap Harry Vaughan), Trefecca (after Rebecca Prosser), Trephilip (after Philip ap John Lawrence Bullen) and Pentre Sollars (after Sir Henry Solers) were of medieval or Elizabethan origin. Some of the farm names also have earlier, English forms such as *Ythelston* from the personal name Ithel, for Trevithel and *Phelippeston* for Trephilip, both of which are recorded in 1380.

Most of the population in the Middle Wye until the end of the 19th century were engaged in agriculture, though the growth of industry in the South Wales coalfield and migration to the towns was represented by a marked drop in the population of some rural areas such as the countryside around Talgarth, where up to one house in ten had become uninhabited in the first decade of the 19th century.

Hay, like many other castle boroughs along the border suggested a decline in the 16th century due to loss of its military significance and loss of its former privileged position as the administrative centre of a marcher lordships. By 1460 the castle was already described as 'ruinous, destroyed by rebels and of no value', and the town was described by Leland in the 1530s as being 'wonderfully decayed'. The slowly growing trade in the region was being channelled through the towns, however, and Hay gradually emerged as an important service centre, with the development of processing industries including milling, woollens and tanning, and a market important for grain and provisions, horses, cattle and some sheep. During the later 18th and throughout the 19th century the town benefited from the improvements being made to communications, firstly from the introduction of the turnpike roads and subsequently from the Brecon-Hay Tramroad opened in 1818 and the Hereford, Hay and Brecon Railway which opened in the 1860s. The 1801 and 1891 censuses show that its population almost doubled during the course of 19th century. By 1900 Hay had become an important border town with new houses and hotels of 'highly respectable appearance' and all the trappings of provincial town life: a market hall of the 1830s, gas lighting in the 1840s, a new reservoir on Hay Common by the 1860s, almshouses of the 1830s and 1860s, new cemetery of the 1870s on Brecon Road former open fields, a clock tower of 1881, and a parish hall of 1890. Following a decline in the earlier 20th century the town has undergone a more recent regeneration as a cultural centre following the purchase of Hay Castle by Richard Booth as part of his vision of creating a rural centre of the purchase of books.



Talgarth's position dominating the Llynfi valley and the pass through the Black Mountain to the south, as a road centre and subsequent railway centre is probably responsible for its survival as a small town. It too developed as an important market town during the later 18th and 19th centuries, the markets at which cattle and some pigs were sold and its well-known horse fair being attended by drovers and dealers. Like Hay, many new buildings were erected during the course of the 19th century, including shops and inns, a hotel, a market hall and assembly rooms, a drill hall, almshouses and nonconformist chapels.

A number of smaller settlements expanded and some new settlement emerged in response to improvements to the transport system during the 18th and 19th centuries. Early developments included the roadside settlements of Felindre and Ffordd-las which sprang up along the former main road between Talgarth and Hay. A new focus of settlement was also to emerge alongside the road at Llanigon, a little distance from the historic core of the village. The linear settlement between Treble Hill and Three Cocks developed due to the improvements to the turnpike road between Bronllys and Hay, the construction of the Brecon-Hay horse-drawn tramway in the early 19th century, the development of the railway in the later 19th century, and the construction of the new bridges across the Wye at Glasbury and across the Llynfi at Pipton. Three Cocks is aptly named after a roadside hostelry dating from the pre-turnpike era, but refurbished when the improvements to the roads were made in the 18th century. Llyswen doubled in size during the first half of the 19th century, partly in response to the construction of a new toll bridge across the Wye at Boughrood in the 1830s. The new nucleated settlement at Cwmbach, to the north of Glasbury grew up partly as a consequence of the moving of the public road to make way for Maesllwch Castle Park, the new setting attracting a Wesleyan Methodist church built in 1818 and the new parish church of All Saints built in the 1880s. The cluster of cottages at Boughrood Brest seems to have developed partly as the result of the development of the new road between Boughrood and Glasbury along the river terrace to the north of the river, and partly as a result of the enclosure of the former common open fields which the road cut across. A further development which added coherence to a number of the smaller nucleated settlements during the 19th century was the development of village schools, which arose at Felindre, Llanfilo, Glasbury, Bronllys and Llanigon. Most of the nucleated settlements in the area have experienced sustained expansion during the 20th century, Hay on the west, Talgarth especially on the north, Clyro on the west and with infill development at Bronllys and Three Cocks.

The Middle Wye Valley historic landscape area is of particular importance in presenting a microcosm of the settlement history in the southern borderland of Wales from the prehistoric period up to the recent past. Much of the earlier history is quite sketchy, however, and the management and conservation of archaeological deposits, buildings and structures relating to settlement history are especially important in the early medieval and medieval periods. Of particular significance are archaeological deposits associated with the following: the older nucleated settlements relating to the history of *llysoed*, *maerdrefi*, and bond settlements; dispersed farms and houses emerging from early medieval and medieval bond settlements, farms and manors; the development of medieval and early post-medieval towns, including evidence of their layout, the buildings they contained, their defences, and the crafts and industries which took place within them. The visual character of historic towns and villages is also important, including the visual association with the surrounding countryside.

**A**RCHITECTURAL LANDSCAPES The Middle Wye Valley historic landscape area has an rich heritage of historic buildings, which help to chart the social and economic history of the area in fine detail from the later medieval period onwards.

The Neolithic chambered long cairns at Pipton, Penyrwlodd (Talgarth), Penyrwlodd (Llanigon), Little Lodge, and Ffostyll show a variety of constructional techniques including orthostatic burial chambers, mass walling and drystone revetments which represent the earliest architectural expression within the area. The general form of the monuments suggests a 'house of the dead' though to what extent they bear any comparison with the houses of



the living at this period in the area is unknown. The chambers are normally entered from the sides of the long cairns and there is usually a false portal at the broader end of the mound, suggesting a ritualised doorway to the other world. Little if nothing is known of building styles and techniques that were used in the area during the later prehistoric to early medieval periods, and it is therefore important to manage and conserve sites where evidence of this kind is preserved.

The earliest surviving buildings in the area are a number of 13th- to 14th-century stone-built churches, monastic establishments and castles. Foremost amongst the churches are those at Llanelieu, Llanfilo, Llanigon and Talgarth, where much of the medieval fabric survives, including fragments from the early 12th century in some instances, though there are no certain architectural fragments belonging to the pre-conquest period. Many of the other churches in the area were substantially rebuilt in the 19th century, though a 13th-century detached belltower survives at Bronllys, one of only a small number of surviving examples in Wales, and parts of the 15th-century church towers survive at Clyro and Hay. Reused fragments taken from earlier churches are to be seen here and there, including the 13th century doorway built into the Jacobean manor house at Old Gwernyfed, which is thought to have come from Llanthony Abbey, Brecon Priory, or from the former medieval chapels at Aberllynfi or Felindre. Other fragments of medieval fabric include the arched doorways in a barn at Court Farm, Clyro and in the house at Llanelieu Court, both of which are thought to have monastic associations of perhaps the 14th to 15th century. The building at Clyro appears to be a surviving portion of the monastic grange of Cwmhir Abbey in Radnorshire and the building at Llanelieu is thought to be a survival of a monastic cell of Llanthony Priory.

Important remains of medieval stone castles survive at each of the three principal administrative centres of the marcher lordships, at Hay, Bronllys and Talgarth. At Hay Castle are the remains of the square stone keep built in about 1200 and the main gateway refurbished in the 1230s. The round tower at Bronllys Castle was probably built in the period between the 1220s and the 1260s, and like the similar tower at Tretower in Brecknockshire was probably based on contemporary French concepts of military architecture, a second storey having evidently been added to the tower in about the 14th century. Part of 14th- to 15th-century rubble stone hall range also survives at Bronllys, incorporated within a workshop and gallery at Bronllys Castle House. The Tower House in the centre of Talgarth is probably of 14th century date, and is one of the few examples of its kind in Wales. Most domestic buildings of the medieval period are likely to have been of timber, though there is evidence of stonework at the possibly 14th-century moated sites at Lower House Farm (Clyro), Cwrt-coed and Hillis, with a fragment of stone roofing tile at Cwrt-coed, suggesting that the buildings associated with the moats were either stone-built or were timber buildings set on stone footings.

A significant number of domestic buildings in the historic landscape area have their origins in the later medieval period, in the 15th and 16th centuries, many of which originated as timber-framed building of cruck-framed construction. The buildings were sometimes set on platforms cut into the slope, when sited on sloping ground, the buildings with timber-framed outer walls most probably being set on sill walls of sandstone rubble construction. In many instances the timber-framed outer walls of these early buildings have either been rendered or more commonly replaced in stone, though some of the buildings appear to have had stone outer walls when first built. Only in a number of rare instances is there any surviving evidence of the wattle and daub panels that would once have filled the timber-framing. By the early post-medieval period many of the buildings appear to have had stone tile roofs, though the pitch of some roofs suggest that they may originally have been thatched.

This late medieval horizon includes a number of buildings in the towns and villages of the area, including houses in the settlements at Hay, Talgarth, Glasbury, Clyro and Llowes. One of the best preserved of the smaller medieval houses in the region is the Old Vicarage at Glasbury, with a 15th-century timber roof and stone outer walls. The 15th/16th-century Tithe Barn at Glasbury was cruck-built, again with stone outer walls. Other early buildings of this kind include a former cruck-framed hall house in the village of Clyro, the Old Vicarage and the Radnor Arms in Llowes, the Old Radnor Arms in Talgarth, and the Three Tuns in Hay, all of which appear to originate in the 15th



and 16th centuries. Some of the buildings were hall-houses, and are in most are the earliest surviving domestic structures within the nucleated settlements in the area.

An even richer array of early buildings survive in the countryside, having escaping the redevelopment which resulted from the growth of many of the nucleated settlements during the course of the 19th century. Most of the early buildings were farmhouses, some evidently having begun life as multipurpose buildings of longhouse type, with a central hall and accommodation for animals at one end and for the family at the other end, specialised farm buildings of the 15th and 16th centuries, such as separate barns or granaries, being comparatively rare in the area. Buildings of this type have survived in both the upland and lowland areas, though there is a noticeable concentration in the former welshries of the lordships of Talgarth and Hay, in the foothills of the Black Mountains, where there had evidently been an emphasis upon cattle rearing from medieval times. Characteristic buildings of this type include the farmhouses at Penygenhill, Tynllyne, Ty Mawr (Llanigon), Llwynmaddy, Penlan, Middle Maestorglwydd barn, Lower Wenallt, Wenallt-uchaf, Old House, Maescoch and Cwmcoynant. The Middle Maestorglwydd barn is a remarkable survival. It originated as a cruck-built hall house in the mid to later 15th-century and is one of the few surviving buildings of this kind within the area which escaped conversion to a storeyed house in the 17th or 18th centuries, eventually being converted to use as a barn. The later history of the similar cruck-built hall house of longhouse type at Llangwathan in Cusop Dingle is more characteristic of the group as a whole. A chimney was inserted into the former open hall in the late 16th or early 17th century, and the walls rebuilt in stone in the 18th or 19th century, a time of transition in the development of the longhouses in the region. Other lowland farmhouses of the late medieval period include Upper Skynlais, which began as a winged open hall-house, later encased in stone, with internal timberwork indicating high social status, and Pentre Sollars, a small cruck-built house.

Great Porthamel, described as 'one of the more remarkable medieval houses of Wales', belonged to one of the notable ruling families which emerged in the area following the demise of the feudal manors in the richer lowlands. Other major medieval houses probably once existed at Old Gwernyfed and Maesllwch, but were substantially or wholly rebuilt during the 17th and 18th centuries, though part of the medieval roof still survives at Gwernyfed. Great Porthamel is a stone-built hall built by Roger Vaughan in the later 15th century. It is one of the greater houses of the Anglo-Welsh elite in the central and southern borderland, and accommodated Henry VII on his way to the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. The status of the house was emphasised by the walled precinct which once surrounded it, though this was largely demolished in 19th century. The precinct was entered by a two-storey stone gatehouse which fortunately still survives, and which is characteristic of a number of the more imposing 15th-century houses in the Marches.

A wider range of building types emerged during the 17th century, including several more specialised forms. Stone came to be more commonly used as a building material, perhaps due to the development of the quarrying industry as well as to an increasing scarcity of timber. A series of lowland farmhouses were built in rubble sandstone during the century, including those at Upper Sheephouse, Llwynbarried, Trevithel, Trebarried, and Tredomen Court. A number of new sandstone rubble farmhouses were also built on the upland farms, some evidently replacing earlier timber houses, as at Moity, Cefn, the farmhouses at Lower, Middle, and Upper Maestorglwydd, and Upper Dan-y-fforest, some of which like Lower Genffordd were now built across rather than up and down the slope of hill. In some instances a combination of stone and timber was employed, as in the case of the possibly 17th-century farmhouse at The Rhos, which appears to have had a stone ground floor with timber framing above. Earlier traditions of roofing continued, as shown by raised or upper crucks set on stone walls at Middle Genffordd. A number of later medieval timber farmhouses were also converted at this period, with sandstone walls replacing the outermost timber framing. A number of the farmhouses were also rendered either at this time during the 18th or 19th centuries.



Many of the farmhouses would originally have been associated with separate bakehouses or kitchens of which only a small number of examples have survived, as in the case of the detached stone kitchen at Cilonw Farm and the possible detached bakehouse at Gwrlodde. Specialised types of farm building began to emerge more clearly during the course of the 17th century, including cowhouses and threshing barns, often with distinctive local vernacular details, such as vertical ventilation slits. Stone barns of this period were erected at many farms across the area, including those at Lower Maestorglwydd, Gwrlodde, and Tredustan, though a number of weatherboarded timber-framed barns were also built during the 17th century, some combining cruck and box-frame construction, including the barns at Penlan, Llangwathan (mostly replaced in stone), Great Porthamel, and Lower Maestorglwydd. Some of the timber barns, like those at Bryn-yr-hydd and Pentwyn, were set on high sandstone walls.

An array of larger gentry houses and mansions also appeared in the countryside at this time, alongside the farmhouses. These were generally associated with the richer lowland farms, some of which had their origin in medieval manors and evidently replaced earlier buildings on the same site. Probably belonging to the period about the beginning of the 17th century are Old Gwernyfed, Llowes Court, Y Dderw, whilst those belonging to later in the century include Trefecca Fawr, Tredustan Court and Tredustan Hall. Two of the houses, Y Dderw and Old Gwernyfed have distinctive gabled front elevations which are characteristic of the period. A third house belonging to this group was Tregoyd Hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1900. A number of these houses belonged to families of some distinction. Old Gwernyfed was built by Sir David Williams, the High Sheriff of Brecknockshire. Tregoyd Hall belonged to Lord Hereford. Llanelieu Court is associated with the Aubreys, and has doorway erected in the 1670s, embellished with quotations from Virgil's *Ecolgues* and Ovid's *Heroides*. Most of the gentry buildings continued to be built of local sandstone rubble, with the occasional use of imported ashlar, the contemporary roofing material probably generally being of local stone tiles, as in the case of those which survive at Y Dderw and Tredustan Court.

In comparison with the countryside, few large town or village houses appear to have been built during the 17th century, one of the few notable examples being the Hay Castle Mansion, built in the 1660s in coursed sandstone rubble with freestone window dressings. Some of the town houses continued to be built in timber in the earlier part of the century, the Cafe Royal in Hay being a timber-framed town house of the early 17th-century, with a jettied upper floor. More characteristic of the nucleated settlements, particularly of the villages, are the stone cottages surviving from this period, including Rose Cottage, Sacred Cottage and a number of others in Clyro for example.

A considerably wider range of building types were constructed during the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, reflecting the various changes that affected the area during this dynamic period, including improvements in agriculture, the growth of the local towns, improved communications, the rise of nonconformism, and public education and welfare. The social upheavals of the period are evident in Samuel Lewis's comments of the area around Talgarth given in his *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, published in 1833:

There were formerly in this parish many ancient seats, the residences of genteel families, which, having in course of time been abandoned by their proprietors, have fallen into neglect, and are now become comparatively insignificant. Among these is Porthaml . . . . Tregunter . . . . Tredustan.

Consequently existing buildings were rebuilt and many new buildings and new types of building were erected during the 18th and 19th centuries, reflecting this new social order, including townhouses, farmhouses, gentry houses, vicarages, country houses, inns and hotels, shops and other commercial and industrial premises, new churches, nonconformist chapels, public buildings including market halls, almshouses, workhouses, schools and hospitals, worker's housing, toll-houses, stables and coachhouses, merchants and manager's housing, and new farm buildings. Sandstone rubble remained the most common building material throughout most of the 18th century, though increasingly the stonework was rendered. Ashlar was more commonly used on some of the larger



houses and public buildings from the early 19th-century onwards, especially for window and door openings and quoins, and slate appears to have gradually replaced the use of local stone tiles during the course of the 18th century. A number of brick buildings were erected during the 18th century, though the use of this material remained relatively uncommon until towards the end of the 19th century when yellow, red and blue bricks became more frequently used for window or door dressings. Glazed ceramic ridge tiles appear to have been in production locally near Whole House farm near Talgarth, in the period between about the mid 17th century and the early 18th century and were no doubt used in conjunction with either stone tile or slate roofs. Red ceramic ridge tiles, some crested, were in use in the area by about the mid 19th century. Notable brick buildings of the early years of the 20th century include Tregoyd Hall, rebuilt after a fire in 1900, and the farmhouse at The Rhos, which superseded the earlier stone and timber farmhouse.

A large number of stone farmhouses were rebuilt or substantially refurbished throughout the area during the 18th century, particularly in the case of the richer lowland farms such as Trephilip, Penyrwrlodd (Llanigon), New Forest Farm, Plas Celyn, Glan-hen-Wye, and Llwynfilly, some of the new farmhouses such as Lower Sheephouse being provided with genteel interiors. A similar process continued throughout the 19th century, with the stone-built and occasionally rendered farmhouses at Pipton, Maes-y-garn, and Great House Farm in Talgarth, some like Lower House in Llyswn with ashlar dressings and a genteel appearance, characteristic of the gentrification of the countryside at this period.

An increasingly wider range of specialised farm buildings such as cowhouses, haybarns, wainhouses, barns with central cartways and winnowing floors, granaries, and stables were constructed over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries to meet the needs of the improved farming techniques that were being introduced. Important buildings of this period include the stone barns at Y Dderw, Llwynmaddy, Lower Maestorglwydd, Pendre and Pipton, often with ventilation slits, and the 19th-century barns at Trephilip with characteristic red and blue brick dressings to the openings. The large 18th-century brick-built former barn at Great House Farm in Talgarth is relatively unusual in the area, as indeed are the 341 pigeon nesting boxes in the gable wall. Other pigeon lofts, on the smaller and more usual scale, are to be seen at a number of other probably 18th to 19th-century farms and farm buildings, including the gable wall of a barn at Pentwyn south of Talgarth, the gabled dovebox above the granary at Ty Mawr at Llanigon, the gabled dovebox in a barn at Y Dderw Barn with nest holes in the gable wall, and the small pigeon loft under eaves of the farmhouse at Pendre Farmhouse. The only separate dovecotes which appear to have survived within the area are the cylindrical stone pair in front of Old Gwernyfed, which are probably originally of late 15th- or early 16th-century date, though there are suggestions that others once existed at a number of farms until perhaps the late 18th or early 19th centuries, as possibly at Trefecca Fawr.

Various gentry houses were also built during the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries, especially in the towns and villages with improved communications or with easy access to the new turnpike roads. Notable houses of the period include Castle House in Bronllys, Woodlands, Parc Gwynne and Green House in Glasbury, Ashbrook House and Cae Mawr at Clyro, and Ashgrove House at Treble Hill. A number of the houses, such as Glasbury House, are substantial gentlemen's residences, and some of the houses like Aberllynfi House at Treble Hill and Bryn-yr-hydd on the main road midway between Glasbury and Llowes are conspicuously sited within the landscape. A majority of the houses of this kind are rendered or pebbledashed sandstone rubble, with several in coursed rubble. Other characteristic large village houses of the period include a number of large 19th-century vicarages and parsonages, including the Old Vicarage at Clyro and Vicarage House, Llowes.

The 19th-century saw the rise of the country house in the historic landscape area, normally built in ashlar masonry. The most prominent buildings of this kind in the area are Maesllwch Castle built in the 1830s in a castellated Tudor style, Clyro Court built in the 1840s, and Gwernyfed Park House and Pont-y-wal Mansion built in the 1870s and 1880s in a neo-Jacobean style. Gwernyfed Park appears to have replaced an earlier hunting lodge, set within the medieval deer park, and both Pont-y-wal and Maesllwch replaced 18th-century or earlier houses



probably set within existing pleasure grounds and landscape parks. Other contemporary buildings and structures associated with these large country houses were stables and coachhouses, as at Clyro Court, Gwernyfed Park and Pont-y-wal, and with lodges and lodge gates, as at Gwernyfed Park and Maesllwch Castle. A number of the larger estates in the area, such as Llanthomas, had a significant impact upon the surrounding countryside, parkland furniture, gates, cottage windows and doors of distinctive styles being manufactured in estate workshops or commissioned by the estate from outside craftsmen.

Improvements to the turnpike roads during the late 18th and early 19th century, followed by the introduction of the Hay-Brecon tramway in the early 19th century and the Hereford, Hay and Brecon Railway in the later 19th-century, led to an increased the number of visitors to the area, and in turn gave rise to a number of new or substantially refurbished hotels and roadside hostelries. Prominent amongst these were the Griffin Inn, Bridge End Inn and Star House in Llyswn, the Maesllwch Arms Hotel in Glasbury, the Baskerville Arms Hotel in Clyro, and the Swan Hotel, Crown Hotel and George Inn (subsequently the vicarage) in Hay, the former Sun Inn at Llanigon, and finally the Tower Hotel in Talgarth. A number of earlier inns continued in use or rose to prominence during the period, including the Three Cocks Hotel, an early pre-turnpike hostelry, which has the distinction of having given its name to an area along the important communications corridor which sprang up between Bronllys and Hay. A wide range of other buildings emerged from the transport revolution in the Middle Wye Valley, including stabling and coachhouses associated with inns and private houses during the later 18th and early 19th century, as at the Old Radnor Arms, Talgarth, and at Glan-hen-Wye farm. Belonging to the Hay-Brecon Tramway are the Tramway Office at Broomfield and probably the stables at Llwynau-bach, both at Treble Hill, and railway stations and other railway buildings, of which examples survive at Talgarth and Trefeinion.

Both Hay and Talgarth witnessed a considerable expansion during the course of the later 18th and 19th centuries as the towns developed as service centres for the surrounding area. Numerous new town houses and shops were built, and especially noticeable at this period was the arrival of terraced workers' housing, often either in stone with brick dressings or wholly in brick. A number of the lowland villages also saw an expansion in the number of workers' houses, particularly during the 19th century, including Albert Terrace and Barn Cottage in Llowes, which probably represent farmworkers' cottages.

New and occasionally imposing public buildings were erected in the towns of Talgarth and Hay during the 19th century. Dating to the 1830s are the Harley Almshouses in Church Street and Brecon Road, Hay, the former being built, according to a plaque, 'for the reception of 6 poor indigent women AD MDCCCXXXII'. Also of the 1830s are the Butter Market and Cheese Market and Poor Law Union at Hay and dating to the 1870s is Talgarth's Town Hall. Hay's clock tower of the 1880s, in a 'High Victorian Gothic' style, provides a further expression of civic pride at this period. Many of the existing medieval churches were rebuilt in a Victorian Gothic style during the course of the 19th century including Bronllys, Clyro, Hay, Llowes and Llyswn. New churches were built in the former parish of Glasbury at All Saints to the north of the Wye and St Peters to the south, following the abandonment of the medieval church site due to flooding in the 17th century. A further impact of the religious revival during the course of the century was the rapid expansion in nonconformist places of worship in the towns, villages and surrounding countryside. The chapels sited within the nucleated settlements were generally more sophisticated architecturally and included the Gothic-style former Congregational Chapel in Glasbury, built in the 1860s with rock-faced coursed sandstone rubble masonry with ashlar dressings, and the contemporary Treble Hill Baptist Chapel, built in red brick with sandstone dressings in a simple classical-style. The 19th-century rural chapels were invariably much simpler in style, and were generally constructed in rendered sandstone rubble, as in the case of the New Zion Primitive Methodist Chapel at Moity, and the Penyrheol Baptist Chapel.

A final distinctive element in the architectural landscapes of the Middle Wye Valley came with the arrival to the large hospital complexes at Talgarth and Bronllys, each built with an separate architect-designed chapel. The former Mid Wales Hospital at Talgarth, opened in 1903, was built in a severe institutional style. It is built of local

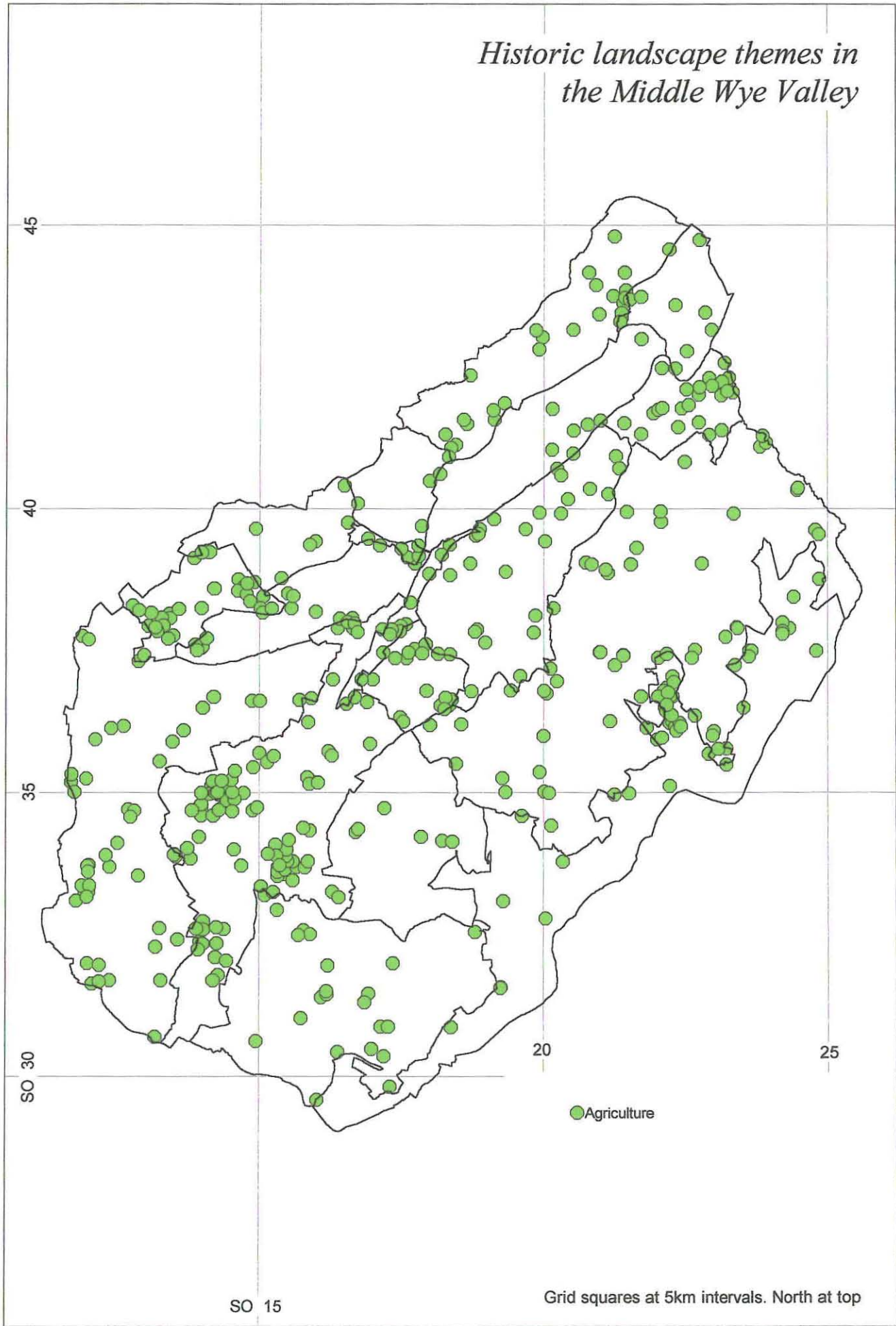


stone with Grinshill sandstone dressings, its interior lined with bricks made on site. Bronllys Hospital was purpose-built as a tuberculosis sanatorium between 1913–20, designed on the widely-spaced pavilion system, and is still in use as a hospitable.

Historic buildings form an important element of the historic landscape of the Middle Wye and apart from their intrinsic architectural value they also provide a vital record of the social and economic history of the area. A number of buildings are also important from the point of view of their historical or literary associations: Maesyrnonnen Chapel is associated with the early nonconformist movement in Wales; Trefecca College and Trefecca-isaf (Trefecca College Farm), are associated with the 18th-century Methodist leader Howel Harris and hymn-writer William Williams, Pantycelyn; Ashbrook House and the Vicarage at Clyro, were home to the diarist Frances Kilvert during his curacy in the 1860s and 1870s; Clyro Court, is associated with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the writing of his novel, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*; and Glasbury Gate Cottage was the scene of the only recorded incident in the area during the Rebecca Riots against the imposition of the turnpike tolls in the 1840s. Individual buildings and groups of buildings also form an important visual element in the landscape. Management of the visual setting of a number of buildings is a particular priority, especially in the case of historic churches and castles, the landscape of historic towns and villages, and in the landscape setting of isolated country houses, farms, and upland chapels.

The management and conservation of the architectural landscapes of the Middle Wye historic landscape area presents many challenges for the future, particularly in finding alternative uses for buildings which have now become redundant. All the country houses in the area have been converted either to hotels or to institutional use, as has one of the two 20th-century hospitals in the area. Many of the larger 18th- to 19th-century gentry houses and some of the farmhouses have already been successfully converted to outdoor pursuit centres, and a number of former nonconformist chapels have likewise been converted into houses. The greatest priority is undoubtedly with regard to redundant historic farm buildings and farmhouses, especially in the more remote parts of the area, some of which are now in poor condition. Where conversion or conservation are not a viable proposition there is an urgent need to make a record of the individual buildings before they are lost. A further important priority from the point of view of management and conservation relates to a wide range of archaeological deposits which preserve the now-missing elements of the architectural history of the area. Of particular importance here are deposits containing evidence of buildings belonging to the prehistoric, Roman and early medieval periods, the form of early town and village houses and farmhouses and peasants' houses, monastic granges and castles, abandoned churches, and early industrial sites, of which relatively little is known. The archaeology of a number of standing buildings is also important, especially in relation to information about their original use, form and dating.

**A**GRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES There is evidence from both pollen work and carbonised plant remains for the beginnings of agricultural activity for cereal production in the region during the early Neolithic period, from a date of about 4000 BC. Animal bones from a number of local sites, including the Penyrwlodd long cairn south of Talgarth, have also provided evidence of cattle, sheep, and pig husbandry from this early date, together with evidence for the hunting of wild deer. Woodland clearance continued throughout the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods for building materials, cultivation and for the creation of grassland, and there is some evidence for the selective clearance of local elm and lime woodland in the Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age periods, between 3500–1200 BC. Several studies in the Llynfi and Wye valleys suggest marked by increases in sediment accumulation in the valley bottoms throughout the prehistoric period, probably resulting from progressive forest clearance. As yet there is little evidence of agricultural activity in the area during the later Bronze Age, Iron Ages and Roman periods, but it seems likely that this intensified throughout this period. Increases in the sedimentation rate at Llangorse lake have been tentatively interpreted as indicating intensified arable agriculture and increased soil erosion in the Llynfi valley beginning in about the 1st and 2nd centuries, during the later Iron Age and earlier Roman period. Little is yet known about the extent of Romano-British settlement and land-use in





the area, but the claimed descent of the lineage of Brychan, the legendary founder of the kingdom of *Brycheiniog*, from a Roman nobleman, hints at the possibility that a number of estates belonging to prominent Romano-British landowners having become established in the area by the end of the Roman period.

Progressive woodland clearance took place throughout the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, and it seems likely that by the medieval period the extent of woodland cover resembled that of the present day, with areas of semi-natural mixed deciduous woodland largely confined to the steeper and less accessible hillslopes and stream valleys. It is probable that from an early date systems of land-use developed to take advantage of the varied resources available within the historic landscape area. The area subdivides naturally into topographic regions, each with a distinct agricultural potential: wetter meadows along the floodplain of the Llynfi and Wye, best for winter grazing; the well-drained lower-lying ground above the floodplain, with extensive areas suitable for ploughing; sloping hill land, with woodland resources, meadows, and smaller level areas suitable for ploughing; and finally the exposed hill-land, best suited to summer grazing. Place-names often reflect the different kinds of land-use, ploughland (*maes*) probably being reflected in the names Maestorglwydd, Maesllwch, Penmaes and Pen-y-maes, woodland (*coed*) in the names Tregoyd and Cwrt-coed, meadow (*gweirglodd*) in the names Gwrlodde, Penyrwrlodd, and upland pasture or moorland in the names Rhos Fawr, Pen-rhos-dirion, and The Rhos.

Little is again known of the nature agricultural activity in the area during the early medieval period, though the legendary siting of Brychan's court at Talgarth and the supposed siting of the court Rhodri Mawr at *Llyswen* ('White Court') in the 9th century suggest that the rich low-lying farmland along the Llynfi and the Wye valleys saw the emergence of a number of important estates in the pre-conquest period, probably serviced by a number of bond settlements. The name of *Bronllys*, possibly derived from a personal name *Braint* and *llys* ('court'), suggests the location of another such estate.

A new administrative order was superimposed upon this system following the Norman conquest and the integration of the area into the newly-formed marcher lordships. Most if not all of the richer ploughlands on the lower-lying ground were confiscated and granted to lesser lords, knights and English settlers, to form feudal manors administered on the English system, extensive open fields being laid out in and around the former pre-conquest nucleated settlements at Llyswen, Bronllys, and Talgarth and around the new town of Hay and with smaller manors becoming established elsewhere, as at Aberllynfi, Pipton, Porthamel, Pont-y-wal, Trephilip, Tregoyd, Trevithel, Trebarried and Llanthomas. Settlements belonging to free men probably became established on the surrounding hill land from the conquest period, if not before, based upon Welsh inheritance rules and the joint rights to land by members of a single clan or *gwely*, and probably in some instances manifested by a group of *tyddynau* or farmsteads forming a township or *tref* clustered or with access to meadows, rough grazing and one or more sharelands divided into small open field strips. These welshries were largely confined to the smaller farms on the surrounding hill land throughout the medieval period. They remained subject to the marcher lordships and continued to form a vital element in the economic life of the lordship as a whole, the Welsh tenants of *Cantref Selyf* in the 14th century, for example, periodically undertaking harvest services to the English manor of Bronllys.

An idyllic picture of the region at the end of the 12th century is painted by Gerald of Wales who speaks of the production of great amounts of corn, ample pasture for cattle, woodland teeming with wild animals, and the Wye well stocked with salmon and grayling. Frequent documentary references to newly assarted lands in the parishes of Glasbury and Talgarth in the 12th century point to continuing population growth, and like other areas of Wales it is probable that by the end of the 13th century population densities had reached levels that, following plague and other disasters during the later 14th century, would only again be matched in the 16th century. Land shortage resulting from population growth and the effects of Welsh inheritance rules (which demanded equal shares between all male heirs) is evident from the fact that a majority of the tenants in the upland welshries of the lordship of Hay in the 1340s had less than 5 acres of arable land. A similar picture of overcrowding at this date is evident in the fertile lowland areas around Bronllys.



Llyswen was to have three common fields, one to the west of the village, one in the loop of the river to the north of the church, and one to the south-west of the village. Glasbury had extensive open fields on the sloping ground to the north of the village, with names such as *Maes y llan issa* and *Maes y pentre* in mid 17th-century documents. Bronllys remained an open field parish until the middle of the 19th century, the layout of fields on the Tithe map of 1839 suggesting a three-field system like Llyswen, with *Minfield* (Mintfield) to the north of the village, *Coldbrook Field* to the north-east, and with one or more open arable fields to the west and south-west, with names such as *Maes Waldish*, *Maes dan Derwad*, and *Maes y bach*. Talgarth again had a three-field system with *Red Field* to the north-east, *Briar Field* to the south-west and *Lowest Common Field* between the town and the Llynfi. Complex patterns of ownership had developed by the late 17th century within the extensive areas of open arable in the adjacent parishes and manors within the Llynfi valley, shared ownerships and the intermixture of strips suggesting that the agricultural economies of Talgarth, Porthamel and possibly Bronllys were highly dependent upon each other.

Much of the former extensive manorial open fields in the area have now been lost, following the enclosure movement particularly in the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries, though some areas have been lost to other activities. Various former areas of open field were cut through by new turnpike roads built in the later 18th century. Much of Glasbury's former open fields was emparked for Maesllwch Castle Park in the 18th century. Former areas of open field to the north of Talgarth, to the south of west of Bronllys, to the west of Llyswen, and to the west of Hay have been built over in relatively recent times. More extensive areas were still visible as individual strips shown on Tithe maps of the mid 19th century, but have since been lost due to hedge removal and the amalgamation of smaller fields. Significant traces of the common fields still survive in some areas, however, being represented by distinctive strip fields enclosed by hedges or by areas of ridge and furrow, as in the case of the area to the north-east and south-west of Talgarth, in the area of Penmaes to the north-east of Bronllys, in the area of Boughrood Brest, and on the sloping ground to the south of Hay. A number of smaller areas of ridge and furrow probably represent open fields belonging to some of the smaller manors, as for example near Llanthomas and Trevithel.

Animal husbandry also played an important role in the manorial economy, an important element here being the low-lying and formerly unenclosed meadow land to either side of the confluence of the Llynfi and Wye, traditionally open to commoners between the end of November to Lady Day, the 25 March, some areas such as Upper Gro and Lower Gro near Glasbury still surviving as common land.

From an early date the emphasis within the foothills and mountains was upon animal husbandry, cattle rearing for meat and dairy products, and sheep in response to boom in the wool trade in the 14th century. Much of the hill land was the province of the welshries, the broken topography of these areas, combined with different patterns of landownership and economic activity resulting in a distinct pattern of small and irregular fields in the valleys and lower slopes with unenclosed pasture on the hills and moorland above, used for summer grazing. Unlike the extensive open fields of the lowland manors, the sharelands of the native townships were probably often no more than a few small parcels of parallel strips which, following enclosure in the post-medieval period, are now much more difficult to identify. Some of the former sharelands can occasionally be identified by field-name evidence, however, the occurrence of the word *maes* often standing for the English 'open field'. The lands within the native welshries was held by tenants of the lordship, who also owned cattle and pigs, in return for ploughing and harvesting duties. In the lordship of Hay in 1340s, for example, 9 tenants held about 37 acres at Maestorglwydd at about 320m above Ordnance Datum, and at Wenallt 175 acres was held by 22 tenants at a height of 400m. The land at Wenallt was held by virtue of *Calan Mai*, a tribute of cows rendered at the beginning of May in alternate years. Hedged fields and paddocks were created from an early date to protect upland meadows and to control stock during the winter months and probably by at least the 15th century timber longhouses were being built for the upland farms which could accommodate animals at one end.



In some areas the enclosed land perhaps already extended to the margins of the mountain land by the middle of the 13th century. This is suggested by records suggesting that during the first few decades of the 13th century the monks of Brecon Priory were extending the land they held at Trewalkin by clearing woodland in the direction of Mynydd Troed, at heights of between about 300–400m above Ordnance Datum. In many respects the boundary between the enclosed and unenclosed land below the escarpment of the Black Mountains represents a relict landscape of the later medieval period, with fields and isolated holdings pushed out onto the common. Documentary evidence describing the lordship of Hay in the 1340s identifies *Trefynes* a name evidently derived from the Welsh *Tref-ynys* (island township), probably representing Lower Island, the ‘island’ of enclosed land on Waun Croes Hywel at 350m. In the 1330s the castle at Castell Dinas, at a height of over 400m, was evidently being used for little more than housing cattle, possibly within the defences of the former Iron Age hillfort, referred to as the *beili-glâs* (‘green bailey’).

Other early systems of land-use in the area are suggested by the remains of 14th-century stone buildings belonging to the Cistercian grange at Clyro Court Farm, but are as yet poorly understood. The later medieval period saw the gradual decay of the medieval systems of land tenure in both the English manors and the Welsh townships, the substitution of rents for feudal duties, the amalgamation of holdings, and the emergence of a number of estates based on the earlier feudal manors. Surpluses of both corn and cattle were being exported to other regions of Wales and England. The local cattle trade in the early 18th century is described by Daniel Defoe in his *Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, published in the 1720s: ‘from hence they send yearly, great herds of black cattle to England, and which are known to fill our fairs and markets, even that of Smithfield it self’. Extensive apple, pear and cherry orchards attached to the lowland farms around Talgarth, Bronllys, Llyswen, Glasbury and Hay had evidently already become a distinctive feature of the landscape by the 17th century, some clearly planted on former ridge and furrow enclosed from the medieval open fields and some perhaps on newly-constructed ridges. The remarkable late 17th-century plaster ceiling in the parlour Trefecca Fawr farmhouse is enriched with foliage and a profusion of cider apples which ‘worthily celebrates the fruitfulness of the land’. The apple and pear orchards at Trefecca Fawr, which extended to over 10 acres in the middle of the 19th century, were known for a variety of apple called Golden Pippin, which is recorded from at least the 1620s.

The improvements in farming methods introduced during the 18th century effectively saw the end of the medieval system of farming in the area. Farms in the Wye valley between Hay and Talgarth by introducing new machinery, new crop rotations to improve soil fertility, and new breeding stock, were at the forefront of this agricultural revolution in Wales. Board of Agriculture reports note that as many as five rotations were in use in the lowland hundred of Talgarth by the late 18th century, including wheat, oats, barley, peas and clover leys. Many of the innovations were spearheaded by Howel Harris, the charismatic Methodist leader who played a leading role in the founding of the Brecknockshire Agricultural Society in 1755. Harris’s primary objective had been to promote good farming practice within the cooperative and self-sufficient Christian community he had founded at Trefecca, which combined with ‘manufactures’ helped to create a profitable use of the land.

Commercial rabbit farming for both meat and fur is implied by the place-name The Warren which appears in the loop of the river, just to the west of Hay, and near Felindre, but pillow-mounds or artificial rabbit warrens are not recorded in either of these areas, and the date of this possible local agricultural industry is uncertain.

During the course of the later 18th and 19th centuries extensive tracts of common land in the form of the common open fields, common meadows along the Wye and Llyfni, and the upland commons or sheep walks were to be partitioned and fenced, walled or hedged. Though Brecknock still today has the highest percentage of rough grazing and common land of any county along the borderland of Wales, the amount of common land in the county as a whole was reduced by almost 50% during the course of the 19th century. Enclosure of the common land by means of fencing and hedging was promoted for the purpose of increasing agricultural efficiency, by consolidating landholdings, enabling drainage and other land improvement schemes to be undertaken, and as a means of controlling livestock and protecting crops. Enclosure was actively promoted by the major landowners and the



Brecknock Agricultural Society, the society offering awards in the 1770s for the 'reclamation and [making] profitable the greatest quantity of Rough Land overrun with Fern, Broom, Furze or Heath, uncultivated within Memory'. Most of the medieval open fields had evidently been enclosed by the end of the 18th century. Only two common fields are recorded as being enclosed in the area in the first half of the 19th century, 50 acres at Llyswn in 1858 and 105 acres at Bronllys in 1863.

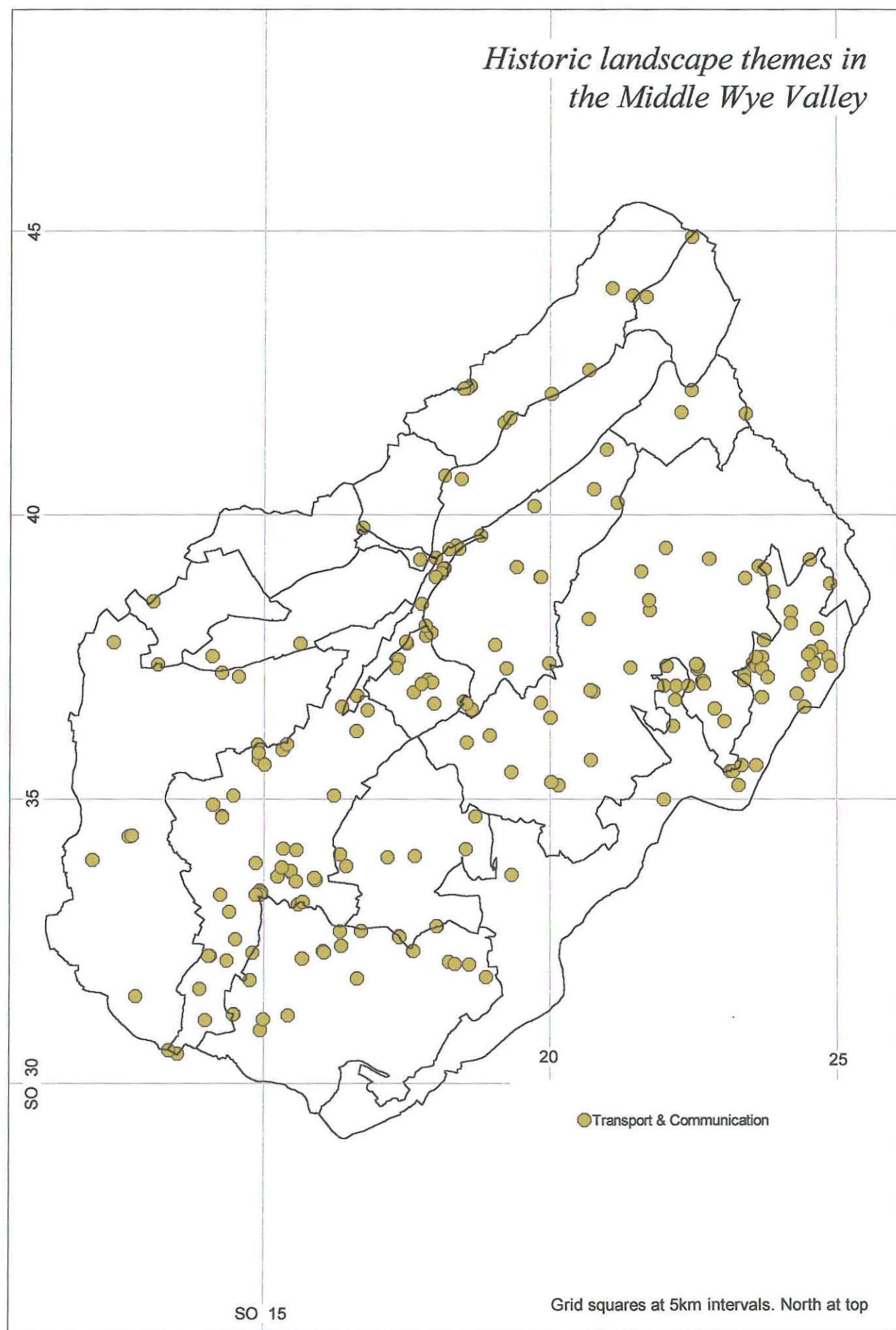
Other agricultural improvements undertaken during the 18th and 19th-centuries included the digging of drainage ditches and the creation of water meadows in some of the lower-lying areas along the Wye and Llynfi. Sale particulars of the 1790s for Chancefield farm, south of Talgarth, for example, mentions that the 'lands may at all times be overflowed with water', suggesting that some form of irrigation scheme was in operation. The demand for lime for spreading on the land gave rise to a number of small quarries and limekilns in the hills above Talgarth, Llanigon and Hay. New cattle breeds were introduced to the area, especially from the adjacent county of Hereford, which replaced or were crossed with the breeds that were traditional to the area. Oxen remained the main working farm animal for ploughing and other tasks upon the land until about the middle of the 18th century. Horses until this period had been largely used for road transport, but were becoming the most common working animal from the beginning of the 19th century.

Studies from the sediments deposited in Llangorse lake suggest a renewed period of soil erosion possibly resulting from a significant increase in the amount of marginal land being brought into cultivation and reflecting an increase in cereal prices in the troubled years at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the early 19th century. Further studies are needed, but it is possible that increased runoff of water resulting from agricultural expansion resulted in increased flooding in the valley bottoms, possibly giving rise to the abandonment in the mid 17th century of the medieval church site next to the bank of the Wye at Glasbury, which had perhaps safely occupied the same site during the previous millennium. In the first decade of the 19th century Theophilus Jones was bemoaning the continuing inroads being made into the native woodlands, noting that Llanigon 'like the rest of the county [is] becoming daily more denuded; few thinking of planting and still fewer of preserving'. By the middle of the 19th century the broad fertile valley of the Wye and its major tributary the Llynfi had become the main grain producing areas of both Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, the percentage of ploughland given in the Tithe rising to 30% in the parishes of Bronllys and Llyswn to over 40% in Clyro.

As noted above, Brecknockshire and Radnorshire suffered from rural depopulation in the early 19th century, resulting from the migration of substantial elements of the rural population to the South Wales coalfield. This was particularly marked in Talgarth, where the number of uninhabited houses in the 1801 census reached almost 10%, beginning a trend that continued throughout the 19th and earlier 20th centuries, and resulting in the further amalgamation and consolidation of farm holdings, and the abandonment of smaller farms, tenements and cottages especially in the more remote and marginal areas of the historic landscape area.

In addition to buildings and other structures, the complex history of agricultural land-use within the Middle Wye historic landscape area has given rise to a considerable variety of expression within the landscape: remnant areas of ridge and furrow representing medieval common fields; strip fields enclosed by planted single-species hedges representing the enclosure of former open fields in the 18th and 19th centuries; small and irregular fields on the foothills and hillslopes with mature multi-species hedges resulting from gradual and piecemeal woodland clearance from the medieval period onwards; large rectangular fields along the floodplain representing the late enclosure of former common meadows used for winter grazing; former water-meadows crossed by shallow gullies; large upland polygonal fields bounded by single-species hedges, banks or orthostatic walling representing late enclosure of upland commons; field lynchets indicating former plough erosion; areas of narrow-rig cultivation in some marginal areas; and unenclosed upland commons moorland. A wide range of conservation and management issues are involved, but the most vulnerable elements which of importance in illustrating the history of land-use in the area are the variety of field boundary types, including hedges, banks, walls and lynchets, the management of ancient broad-leaved woodland, and the conservation of waterlogged deposits and other sediments which







preserve evidence of environmental change.

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION LANDSCAPES** It has been supposed that a Roman road leading eastwards from the fort at Brecon Gaer to Kenchester Roman fort in Herefordshire ran through the Middle Wye, possibly along the line of the A438 between Bronllys and Hay, but no certain evidence of this road has yet been found. The earliest visible evidence of transport history in the Middle Wye historic landscape area is represented by the winding roads, green lanes, hollow-ways, and trackways which linking the major settlements and isolated farms, many of which almost certainly have their origin in the medieval periods when the intensive settlement of the area began. Particularly distinctive of these earlier periods are the substantial hollow-ways, sometimes up to 5–6m deep, on the roads and trackways linking the lowland villages and farms with the upland commons, emphasising the considerable erosion that took place in the long period before the introduction of metalled road surfaces and road drains.

Fords across both major rivers and minor streams were an important feature of the historic landscape area until the late 19th or earlier 20th century, earlier fords often coming back into use when a bridge that had been built to replace it had been swept away by floods, which was a fairly common occurrence up to the middle of the 19th century. Early fords across the Wye are known at Llyswen, Glasbury and Hay, the narrowest crossings of the floodplain of the Wye, and have influenced the siting of settlements and other sites at these places which have controlled or taken advantage of the crossings, including probably the Iron Age fort at Pen-rhiw-wen near Llyswen, the early medieval *clas* or ‘mother church’ at Glasbury and the Clyro Roman fort, on the bank of the Wye opposite Hay. Ferries were often provided at these crossings, a ferry across the Wye at Glasbury being mentioned as early as 1311, and at Hay as early as 1337. The fords evidently continued to be used until these crossings were replaced by bridges and could be hazardous: John Leland, the English antiquary spoke of the difficulties in crossing the ford across the Wye at Hay in about the 1530s; ‘for lak of good knowleg yn me of the Fourde did sore troble my Horse’. The earliest mention of a bridge across the Wye appears to be a reference in 1665 to a former bridge at Glasbury, further upstream from the present bridge, near the confluence of the Llynfi. The first bridge across the Wye at Hay dates to the mid 18th century and the first bridge between Llyswen and Boughrood to as late as the 1830s. Samuel Lewis’s *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, published in 1833, mentions that ‘a boat and horse are in constant attendance’ at the Boughrood river crossing. Former fords across rivers and streams are recorded in places where bridges have since been built, as in the case of Old Ffordd-fawr across the Digedi Brook and Ffordd-las across the Nant Ysgallen. The ford across the Wye at Boughrood is recorded in the field-name *Cae Rhyd* to the west of the present bridge, the name of Boughrood itself being possibly (but by no means certainly) being derived from *Bach-rhyd* or ‘little ford’. Numerous fords and foot-bridges across smaller streams in the area are marked on Ordnance Survey maps published in the later 19th century, many of which have now been culverted or replaced by small concrete bridges.

Little appears to be known about early river transport up the Wye, though it is likely that some commodities were moved up and down the river, at least on a seasonal basis, until about the mid 18th century, when improvements were being made to road transport in the area. The name of Boatside Farm on the opposite bank of the Wye at Hay, and the field-names *Maeslan Cafan* (from *cafn* ‘boat’), *Boatside Field*, *Boatside Ground* Boughrood Bridge, recorded in the Llyswen Tithe Apportionment of 1838, probably all refer to the former ferries at these points.

Simple bridges across streams are likely to have been built from early times. Stone slab bridges crossing smaller streams were a feature of areas where suitable stone was readily available. A number of these have survived, including one near the entrance to Blaenau-isaf Farm, at the head of Felindre Brook.

There are indications that following the growth in the export trade of Welsh cattle to English markets in the earlier 18th century that the Middle Wye Valley became one of the important drovers’ roads, the route from West Wales



splitting at Brecon into a southern route via the Wye valley to Monmouth and via the Llynfi and Wye to Hereford.

Major changes to the road system took place with the road improvements carried out in the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries. Until this time many of the roads in the historic landscape area would have been 'little better than ditches, full of dust in summer and almost impassable in winter'. It was probably the state of the roads that led Defoe to repeat the jestful reference to the county as 'Breakneckshire' in his *Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, published in the 1720s. Richard Fenton on tour with Sir Richard Colt Hoare in May 1804 described the journey from Builth in the following words: 'and at last got to Hay, through most horrid roads, but a beautiful country, thank God, without any accident, and with only my Feet a little damped'

A start on road improvements in the county was made by the Brecknock Agricultural Society in the 1750s, who amongst other initiatives made available a road plough to interested parties. The Agricultural Society's interests in this sphere were superseded by a turnpike trust set up following an act of Parliament to allow for the improvement of some of the principal roads in Brecknockshire in the 1760s. A second act was passed in 1830, and a new road built south of Talgarth to Nant y Ffin. Some turnpikes were removed following the Rebecca Riots in the 1840s, the responsibility for all the former turnpikes being transferred to the county by the 1880s, by which time the road network resembled that of the present day. Some of the new roads cut through earlier field systems as in the case of the roads which cut through medieval strip fields just to the west of Llyswen and at Boughrood Brest, and the engineered road south of Talgarth which cuts through numerous possibly medieval field boundaries. A number of other roads were moved or removed for other purposes at this period, as in the case of the former road which connected Glasbury with the upland commons at Ffynnon Gynydd, which was diverted in the early 19th century to enable the creation of the Maesllwch Castle Park.

New more direct roads were built or existing roads straightened or widened and provided with ditches. Toll gates and toll houses were set up to pay for the improvements. New hedges were planted to prevent stock from straying and to protect growing crops from animals being moved along the roads. A significant number of milestones belonging to the turnpike era of road transport in the late 18th and early 19th centuries still survive within the historic landscape area, usually taking the form of sandstone slabs, often limewashed and with curved tops, which showed the distance by road to the major settlements in either direction. Surviving examples include the following: Bronllys Road in Talgarth, opposite Ty Arfon; opposite College Farm in Trefecca; near Marish farm on the Talgarth-Llyswen turnpike; near Little Eames and Y Dderw on the Aberllynfi-Llyswen turnpike; near the turning to Porthamel; in the centre of Clyro; to the north-east of Llowes; and to the east of Maesllwch. Few of the former toll houses along the turnpike roads in the area appear to have survived, a number such as Trefecca Gate on the turnpike road between Talgarth and Llangorse, and Dewsbury Gate near Penmaes on the turnpike between Bronllys and Hay having been demolished in the 20th century to allow for road improvements. The former Glasbury Gate Cottage, still surviving on the northern approach to the village, is shown on the Tithe Map of 1841. It was probably the scene of the only recorded local incident during the Rebecca Riots of 1843–44.

Many early bridges within the historic landscape area have been replaced in modern times, but a number of bridges survive from either the late medieval period or the age of improvements in communication in the later 18th and earlier 19th century, some built by turnpike trusts, some by the county authorities, and some by private estates. The three bridges spanning the Wye and linking the northern and southern sides of the historic landscape area have a particularly complex and chequered history. As noted above, the earliest reference to Glasbury Bridge is at some date before 1665, further west than the present bridge. A timber bridge which fell in 1738 was replaced by another timber bridge which continued in use for about 40 years, before being replaced by stone bridge with five arches in 1777. This fell as a result of flooding in 1795 and was replaced by a wooden bridge in 1800. The bridge suffered damage in 1850 and although it was made safe for foot passengers it again fell and replaced by a ferry boat. Plans were drawn up for the repair, to be of wood with stone piers. A legal dispute arose over the cost of the repairs, however, following the transfer of the southern part of Glasbury parish to Brecknockshire



from Radnorshire in 1844, as a consequence of which the new bridge had stone piers on the southern side of the river and with wooden trestles on the northern side. The present concrete bridge was erected in the 20th-century. The first recorded bridge across the Wye at Hay was a timber bridge built in early or mid 18th century. This was replaced by the first stone bridge, a toll bridge with seven arches, built in the 1760s, the site of the former ford indicated by Wye Ford Road, about 200m to the north of the present bridge. This, like Glasbury Bridge, was in part destroyed by floods in 1795, and though repaired was destroyed again in 1854–55 and replaced by a ferry. A new toll bridge was completed in 1865, being subsequently replaced by the present prestressed concrete bridge in 1958. Boughrood Bridge, a stone with four segmental arches and with semicircular arches at the approach, was built in 1838–42. A toll-house of two storeys was added to the northern approach in the 1843, the occupants in the 1850s combining toll-collecting with running a cobbling business. The bridge was erected by a private estate to replace an earlier ford and ferry, having been built at the expense of the de Wintons of Maesllwch Castle to enable the carriage of coal, coke and lime into southern Radnorshire, tolls continuing to be levied until 1934.

A number of bridges with early histories pre-dating the turnpike era, the earliest probably being Pont-y-twr ('Tower Bridge') across the Ennig in Talgarth. This is possibly of late medieval origin but repaired in 1801 and altered more recently. Other early bridges, few of which now survive in their original form, include Pontithel and Pipton Bridge across the Llynfi mentioned in 1686, 'Diwlas Bridge' across the Dulas Brook at Hay mentioned in the later 17th century, Pont Eiddil, south of Trefecca, mentioned in 1706, Llanthomas Bridge across the Digedi Brook, rebuilt in 1707. Many of these and other bridges and culverts were replaced in the turnpike period in the later 18th and early 19th century, some of which are still extant, often single centred stone arches with rubble stone parapets and flat slab copings. These include an ?18th-century bridge across the Ennig on the southern outskirts of Talgarth, the later 18th-century bridges at Pontithel and Pont Tregunter which have subsequently been widened, Llanigon Bridge and Old Ffordd-fawr Bridge both across Digedi, the first mentioned in 1803, and the second dated 1812. Other later 19th-century bridges include Pont Cwrtyrargoed north-east of Felindre, the road bridge adjacent to Tregoyd House, and the bridge over the Dulas Brook at Hay, rebuilt in 1884, some of which have brick arches. Modern concrete bridges which have in many instances replaced former bridges within the historic landscape area include Glasbury Bridge and Hay Bridge across the Wye, Glandwr Bridge, Pont Nichol, Coldbrook Bridge, Bronllys Castle Bridge and Pipton Bridge across the Llynfi and its tributaries, Felinnewydd, Pont Trephilip, Pontybat across the Dulas and its tributaries, and many other smaller concrete bridges which have replaced earlier fords across streams.

A number of coachhouses and stables were built in association with some of the gentry houses and coaching inns in the area following the improvements to the turnpike roads, especially during the course of the 19th century. Notable examples include the 19th-century coachhouse and stable range at Hay Castle, the stone-built stable block at Clyro Court dated to the 1830s, the stone-built stables and coachhouse of 1830–40 at Glan-hen-Wye, the former brick-built stable and coachhouse at Parc Gwynne, Glasbury of the 1860–70s, and the former stable block at Gwernyfed Park House, dated to the 1870s. New Hotels sprang up in the major settlements and alongside the new turnpike roads to meet the needs of the near coach travellers. The Swan Hotel of about 1812, which has formerly with stabling ranges to the rear, is of this period. Also dating to the period between the late 18th to mid 19th century is the Baskerville Arms Hotel at Clyro, with former coachhouse to the rear, the former Radnor Arms, Talgarth with stables to the rear, and the Maesllwch Arms Hotel, Glasbury, with stable and coachhouse to rear. The early 18th-century stables at Penyrwrlodd, south of Llanigon, is one of the few such buildings in the area belonging to the pre-turnpike era.

Further important developments in the transport system within the Middle Wye historic landscape area took place in the wake of the completion of the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal to Brecon in the late 18th century. Initially there were proposals to build a branch canal from the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal to join the river Wye at Hay, but the scheme fell through due to lack of capital. Eventually, the link was established by the Brecon-Hay horse-drawn tramway whose construction began in 1816, with iron rails set to a 3ft 6in gauge on stone



sleepers. The tramroad was built by the Hay Railway Company, a consortium of landowners, coalowners, ironmasters and bankers, and was primarily intended for bringing coal, coke, lime, bricks and other commodities into the district from the South Wales coalfield, and thereby developing trade. The route from Brecon to Hay was completed in 1818, and in the same year the Kingston Railway Company was formed to continue the line to Kington and Burlingjobb limeworks in Radnorshire, linking with the Leominster Canal at Kington. The tramroad continued in existence for over 40 years, competing with the improved turnpike roads for custom. In 1862 the tramway was superseded by the Hereford, Hay and Brecon Railway Company. Much of the former course of the tramway was followed by the railway, though traces of its former embankment and culverts survive in places, as in the case of the Trefecca Fawr embankment south of Tredustan and the terrace cut into the edge of the Wye floodplain at The Warren to the west of Hay. The railway, like the tramroad before it, mostly avoided existing buildings, but cut through earlier field systems throughout its course. The improvements to the line over the next few years included the digging the Glasbury Cutting at Treble Hill, the line being joined within a few years to the Mid Wales line to Llanidloes at Three Cocks junction. The Hereford, Hay and Brecon Company was amalgamated with the Midland Railway Company in 1874, subsequently becoming known as the Mid Wales Railway. Stations and depots existed at one time or another at Talgarth, Trefeinion, Boughrood, Three Cocks, Glasbury and Hay, the railway eventually closing to passenger traffic in 1962.

Various buildings and other structures are associated with the tramway and railway. Although the railway line is now dismantled, a series of bridge abutments of the 1860s still survive at Treble Hill and to the south-west of Talgarth, with a fine arched bridge of the same period with a brick vault surviving at Treble Hill. At Llwynau-bach, north-east of Treble Hill a former two-storey stone-built stable building, alongside the former embankment of the Brecon-Hay tramroad, appears to have been used for stabling the draught animals employed on the tramway, the buildings later becoming part of the home farm for Broomfield. The fine early 19th-century house at Broomfield was probably built by William Bridgewater, the operator of the Hay-Brecon Tramway. It lies next to a goods yard and tramway office formerly known at Glasbury Wharf, where there are the surviving remains of compartmented stores for coal, lime and other goods. Drivers and from Hay and Brecon exchanged horses and consignments at this depot. Other remains of the tramway and railway to be seen in the area include a number of the stone sleepers from the tramway, sometimes reused as gateposts, and occasional goods vans used as field sheds.

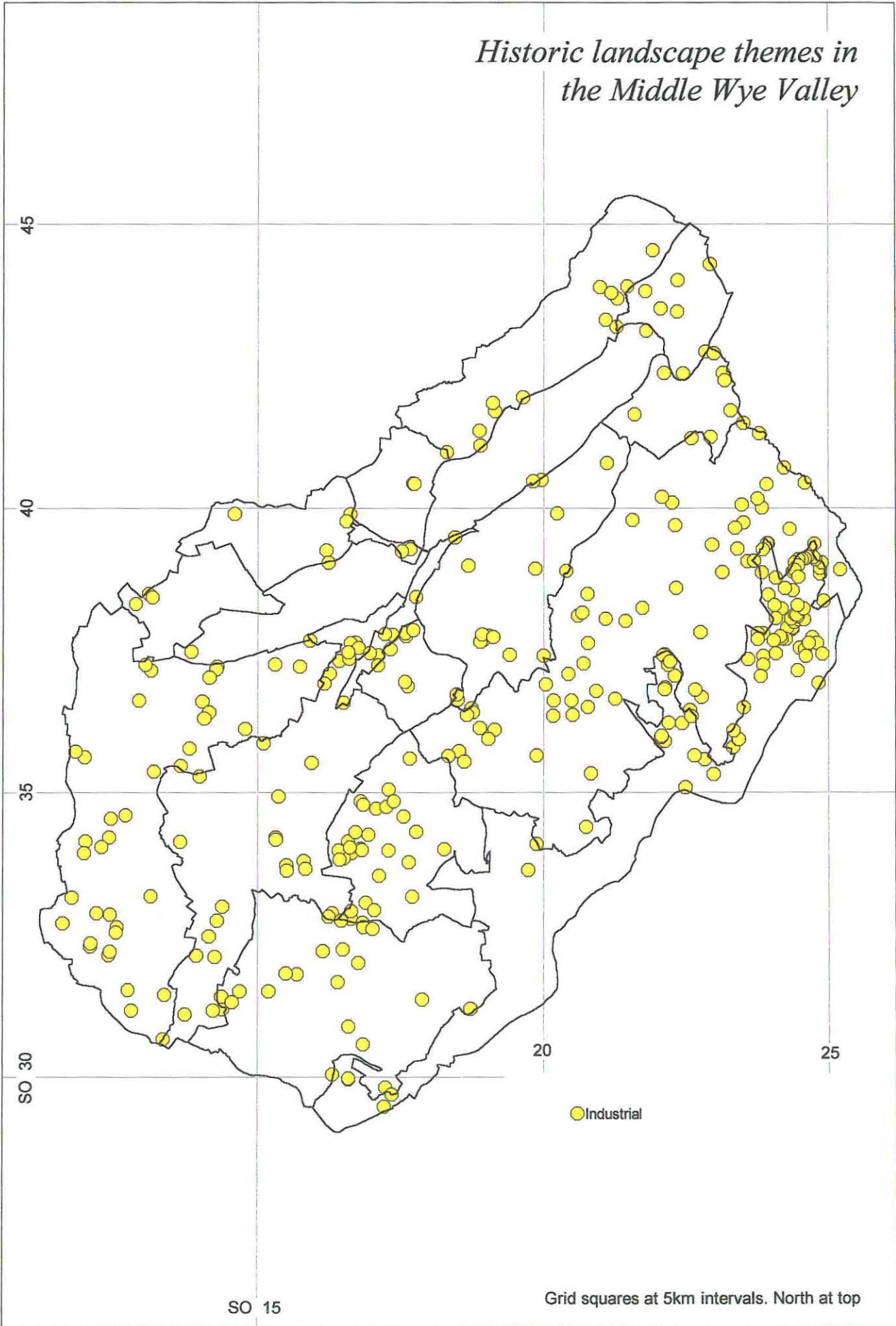
The 20th century saw the gradual dominance of mechanised road transport over other forms of transport in the historic landscape area, and the consequent archaeological impact of road-straightening schemes and car-parks, notably the Clyro bypass constructed in 1959 and the municipal car-park at Hay, built over part of the former open fields to the south of the town centre.

The Middle Wye historic landscape area includes a diverse range of structures relating to transport and communications history, raising a broad range of conservation and management issues, including the following: traces of earlier bridges, early tracks, hollow-ways and green lanes; structures relating to the turnpike period of transport history including toll-houses, milestones, bridges, coachhouses, stables; structures relating to tramways and railways, including cuttings and embankments, culverts, bridges, bridge abutments, tramway stables, stations and goods yards.

**I**NDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES The only evidence of early industrial activity within the historic landscape area is the evidence for a Romano-British iron bloomery at Gwernyfed Gaer identified in as a result of archaeological excavations in the 1950s.

Later industries were mostly involved with the processing of agricultural produce, and generally involved the use of water power. Two early water corn mills are recorded at Hay in the 1330s, one being mentioned in the 1340s as operating on a leat diverted from the Dulas Brook. Numerous other mills are recorded, many for the first time in the







later 18th or early 19th century, including the following: one on the Cilonw at Llanigon; one at Llowes using the stream in Garth Dingle; three mills on the Clyro Brook, Pentwyn Mill, Paradise Mill and Clyro Mill itself, to the south of the village which ceased operating in about the 1920s; Little Mill, east of Maesllwch, operating on the stream running through Cilcenni Dingle, first mentioned at the beginning of the 17th century; at least four mills on the river Llynfi at Glandwr, Pont Nichol mill, Porthamel and Three Cocks; Trebarried Mill on the Dulas and at Felin-newydd on the Triffrwd, a tributary of the Dulas west of Bronllys. The history of some of the mills is reasonably well documented, though little is known of some of the others, such as former in Felin Cwm on the Nant yr Eiddil south of Talgarth. Only one corn mill within the historic landscape area was sited on the Wye itself, a mill by the bridge at Boughrood, though a water-driven sawmill was built on the north bank of the Wye at Glasbury. The function of some of the mills changed through time. Talgarth Mill, for example, is thought to have started as a weaving mill, but was later used as a corn mill and then as a mill for animal foodstuffs, and finally ceasing operation in the 1970s. In a similar way, Tregoyd Mill began life as a corn mill but was converted to a sawmill which operated between about 1920–60. The water supplies to many of the mills were poor or seasonal and many ceased operation in the later 18th to early 20th centuries due to competition with mills elsewhere once better road transport available. By 1900 only about six or seven water corn mills remained in operation in the area, at Clyro, Talgarth, Three Cocks/Aberllynfi, Hay, Llanigon, Trebarried, all of which ceased to be used for milling corn during the first few decades of the 20th century.

Water power was also harnessed at an early date to power fulling mills, which had hammers for beating cloth after weaving in order to clean and consolidating the fabric. A handful of these mills are recorded in the area in the 14th century including one in the parish of Glasbury, one in Bronllys, probably on the Dulas, one in Hay, probably on the Dulas Brook, and one in Talgarth, probably on the Ennig. Some of the fulling mills had probably already disappeared by the end of the medieval period, although a mill at Bronllys continued in operation until the 1760s. Several paper mills were built on the Dulas Brook, one near Llangwathan and one near Cusop, both of which were probably short-lived and had probably ceased production before the end of the 19th century. Water power was occasionally harnessed for use on farms. Old Gwernyfed Farm included a water-powered threshing barn installed in 1890s, fed by leat.

A number of 18th- to 19th-century stone mill buildings survive, as in the case of Talgarth Mill, some of which have been converted to other uses, as in the case of Llangwathan Mill. Tregoyd Mill is one of the few mills within the historic landscape area which retains former machinery. Traces of ancillary structures such as weirs, leats and millponds have survived in many cases, even where the buildings themselves have fallen into disrepair or have been demolished.

Various other former processing industries carried out within the area, some for only a number of years, which have left little or no visible archaeological trace. Flax growing and processing was carried out experimentally in the 1780s and 1790s in the parishes of Hay, Glasbury and Llanelieu. A saw pit belonging to a timber yard was in use near Genffordd in the mid 19th century. A local hop industry is suggested by the field-name *Upper Hop Yard* near Lower Porthamel, given in the mid 19th-century Tithe Apportionment, and there are records of a malting business at Bronllys at about this period. A former malting house also survives at the rear of the former Radnor Arms in Talgarth. Platforms in Park Wood and in adjacent fields, near Talgarth suggest that charcoal burning was formerly carried out here. Tanning was formerly undertaken at several businesses in Hay until the early 20th century, supporting a local saddler's workshop. A substantial wool sorting business was carried out in a large warehouse Glasbury in early 20th-century. The former flannel factory survives at Hay had been founded in the late 18th century but had closed by about the end of the 19th century, and little is known of the former flannel factory at Trefecca, said to have produced 'some of the finest flannels made in the principality'. The Trefecca mill was founded by the Methodist community in 1752 in an attempt to support an already ailing industry, but this itself declined after the death of Howel Harris, the community leader, in 1773.

Blacksmith's shops were amongst the other rural craft industries which were once widespread and which can still be identified in one or two instances. From the point of view of accessibility the smithies were sited within the



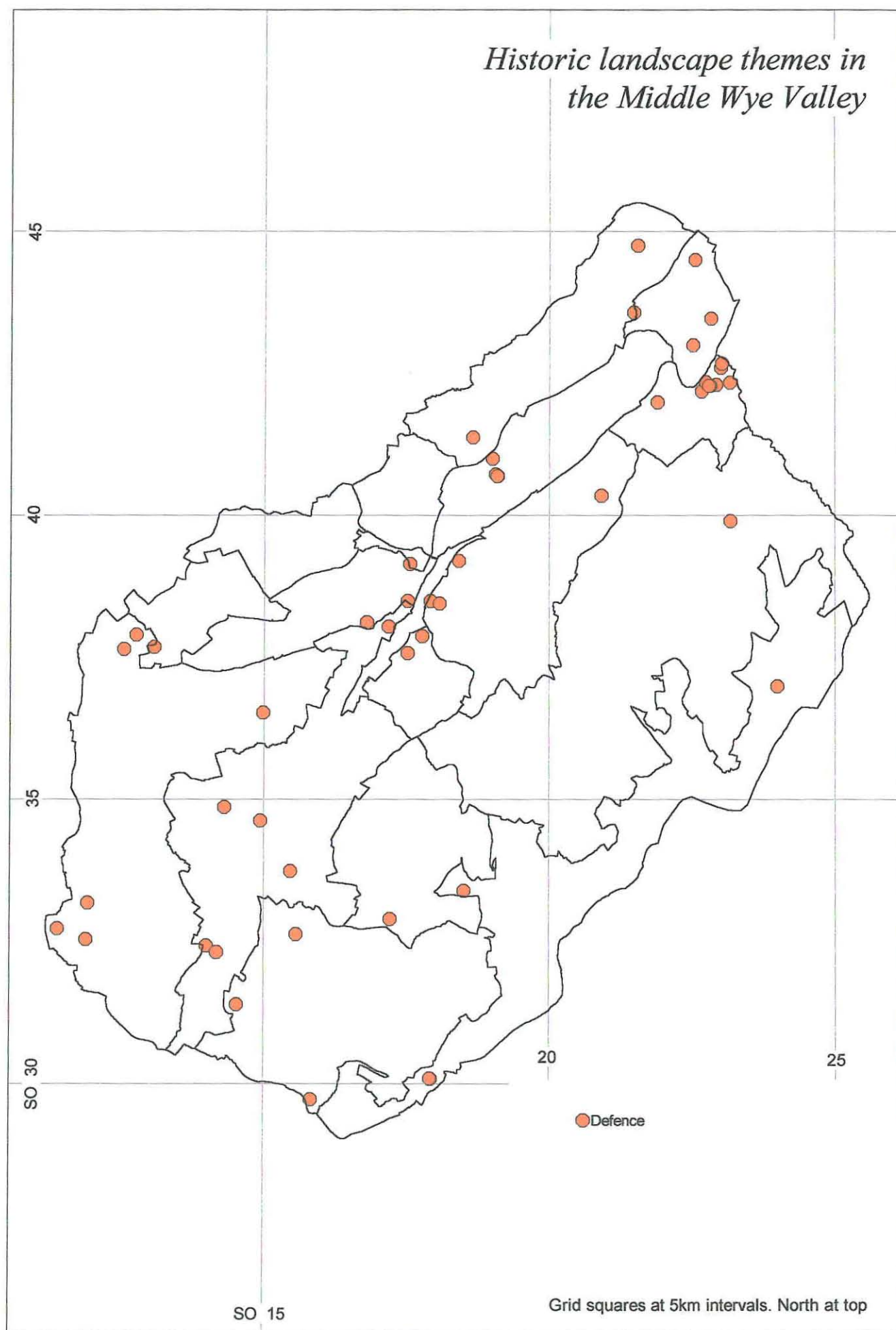
towns or villages or at important road junctions. Single businesses are recorded at Trefecca, Felindre, Pontybat, Clyro, Glasbury, Llanfilo, Llanigon and Bronllys, two at Hay, two at Talgarth, and three at Three Cocks/Aberllynfi at one time or another during the 19th and early 20th century, the business at Felindre and one of the businesses at Hay being associated with wheelwright's workshops. A smith's products were often distributed quite local, an example being the ironmongery of J. Jones, the Pontybat smith, whose hinges are to still to be seen on the barn doors at Trephilip Farm, only about 1 kilometre away from his former smithy.

Lime production was another important industry carried out on some scale in support of the local agricultural economy in the area in the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries, normally next to the small quarries exploiting narrow beds of limestone, and often sited in remote rural locations. Former limekilns are recorded at the following sites: New Forest in Cusop Dingle; Park Wood west of Talgarth; in Cwm Rhyd-Ellywe, west of Llanellieu; Dairy Farm limekiln, south of Ffordd-las; near Blaenycwm Wood and at Cefn, south of Tregoyd; near Blaenau-uchaf at the head of Felindre Brook; near Bwlch at the head of the Digedi Dingle; at Chwarel-ddu to the east of Twmpa; near Tredomen; near Hillis Farm; near Draen; and near Court Llwyfen. Structural remains of the former kilns survive in several instances, notably at New Forest and Chwarel-ddu. Tufa deposits on Hen Allt Common appear to have been quarried both for building stone and for lime burning. A number of kilns are only known from place-name evidence, being indicated by Welsh field-names such as *Cae'r ody* ('Kiln Field') and variations such as *Cae rody* and *Cae y rody*, including a number in the vicinity of Troed-yr-harn, on the hills south of Talgarth. A further limekiln based on a local quarry is recorded at Chancefield, evidently in operation in the late 18th century. The general incidence of the field-names appears to correspond with known outcrops of limestone, and it seems unlikely that in these instances that it is corn-drying kilns or pottery or brick kilns that are referred to. Several kilns are indicated by English field-names, including *Limekiln Field* south of Felindre and *Kiln Piece* near Pant Barn to the south of Hay. Theophilus Jones noted at the beginning of the 19th century that because of the distance from the coal-pits the expense of producing lime locally was very great. The industry declined during the later 19th century due to competition from the larger producers elsewhere, especially following the construction of the Hay-Brecon Tramroad in the early 19th century.

Numerous other stone quarries are to be seen throughout the historic landscape area. These are mostly small and were probably largely in use from the later medieval period onwards for building stone and in some instances for field walls. A small number of quarries were worked on a more commercial scale, Llanigon stone quarries, within a short distance of the Hay and Brecon tramroad, being worked in the 1840s evidently for limestone, building stone and roofing tiles. Small gravel quarries which exploited fluvioglacial deposits are recorded to the south of Llowes, near Tregunter, near Gwernllwyd to the east of Talgarth, west of Three Cocks/Aberllynfi, west of Bronllys, and south of Talgarth Hospital. Clay deposits in the side of a steep-sided stream valley to the west of Whole House farm, on the boundary between the parishes of Talgarth and Llangorse, gave rise to a local pottery kiln producing tygs, jugs, jars and slipware plates and dishes in the period between about the mid 17th century and the early 18th century. Wasters suggest that glazed ridge tiles were also produced at this period. Surface finds and clay pits in the Boatside Farm, Tir-mynach and Wyeclyff area to the east of Clyro suggest that similar kilns were also operating here at about this period. Though not representing a significant local industry, brick production was carried out intensively for particular building projects, as in the case of those mentioned by the Reverend Kilvert in the 1870s, probably in the area of Clyro Brook. Three million bricks said to have been made on site from local clay, for lining the otherwise stone-built hospital at Talgarth at the beginning of the 20th century.

Other short-lived industries which have left little trace but which depended upon imported raw materials include the former gasworks at Hay, provided for street lighting from the middle of the 19th century to the early 20th century. More remarkably, Maesllwch Castle was provided with its own gas lighting in the 1840s, using imported coal, the remains of the retort house and gasholders being still visible in the ground to the east of the house. A small chemical works for producing Naphthalene from the distillation of coal-tar was in operation from the mid to later 19th century until the 1920s on a site adjacent to the railway to the rear of Pontithel House, which for a time







was the residence of the works manager.

Cider orchards were formerly widespread throughout the historic landscape area, many farms and public houses once possessing their own cider houses and presses. The New Inn at Talgarth claimS to be the last public house in Wales at which cider was made. Little visible trace of this craft industry survives apart scattered and depleted orchards which once produced varieties such as Golden Pippin, Redstreak, Kingston Black, Old Foxwhelp, Perthyre and Frederick in profusion. The former cider press outside Penmaes Farm, Llanfilo, is one of the few examples to be seen in the area. Another example from Llanigon, made of Forest of Dean millstone grit, is now in the Museum of Welsh Life at St Fagans. For a time in the late 19th and early 20th century a cider works was also in operation in the town of Hay.

Streams, rivers and wells continued to provide the main domestic water supply for towns, villages until perhaps well into the 18th and 19th centuries, when many private water cisterns were built for many of the larger farms and houses in the area. The growth of the larger nucleated centres required greater investment to ensure reliable sources. Hay Water Works was built on Hay Common above the town by a private company in 1863 to supply the town of Hay, the reservoir being taken over and extended by the town council in 1895. Problems of water supply at Talgarth were only to be resolved in the early years of the 20th century, with a newly-constructed reservoir jointly supplying the town and Talgarth Asylum.

The wide range of processing and craft industries carried out within the historic landscape area are represented archaeologically by a range of buildings and structures, including mill buildings, watercourses and ponds, quarries and kilns, artefacts and machinery, ruins and buried archaeological remains, each involving a wide range of conservation and management issues. Perhaps the most widespread and vulnerable remains of importance to the history of the area is the evidence of the use of water power from the medieval period to the recent past.

**DEFENSIVE AND MILITARY LANDSCAPES** The historic landscape area contains a diverse range of defensive sites and structures belonging to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and modern periods. An important group of hillforts probably represent tribal centres of the pre-Roman Iron Age, including those at Hillis and Pen-rhiw-wen on the low hills to the west of the Llynfi, The Gaer on the river terrace above the Wye at Aberllynfi, at Castell Dinas on a detached hill along the edge of the escarpment of the Black Mountains, at Pendre on the foothills of the Black Mountains behind Talgarth and on Bryn-yr-hydd Common near Llowes, on the low hills to the north of the Wye. The distribution of the forts, like later fortifications in the area, suggests an attempt to control both territory and access. Pen-rhiw-wen overlooks the fording point across the Wye at Llyswen. The Gaer overlooks the fording point at Aberllynfi. Castell Dinas overlooks the pass through the Black Mountains south of Talgarth. The hillforts vary considerably in size, ranging from an area of about 3.6ha enclosed by the defences of Hillis hillfort to about 0.45ha in the case of Aberllynfi Gaer. Several smaller enclosures, including one near Court Llwyfen and a possible example in Gwernyfed Park, may represent smaller defended Iron Age farmsteads.

The Roman fort at Clyro likewise overlooks a traditional fording point of the Wye at Hay, and lies in area of strategic importance on the route between Herefordshire and the Usk valley, to be controlled in the medieval period by the castles at Clyro and Hay. The fort appears to date to the early conquest period and seems to have been fairly short-lived, possibly belonging to the campaigns against the native tribe of the Silures between AD 50–60. A possible Roman marching camp has been identified by aerial photography further to the south-west.

Little if anything is known of defensive structures in the area during the early medieval period. The site of the supposed royal princely courts at Talgarth is unknown, and it is uncertain in what manner it might have been defended. It has been suggested that the hillfort at Pen-rhiw-wen might represent the *llys* at Llyswen, but this is



unproven, as is the suggestion that the larger outer bailey at Bronllys marks the precinct of the pre-conquest *llys* or court which is assumed to have existed here.

The most remarkable series of defensive structures in the Middle Wye Valley belong to the Norman conquest period and to the subsequent holding of the territory by the marcher lords. The distribution of sites is generally on the low-lying ground following the Wye and Llynfi, and corresponds to the areas where the English-held manors were established. The exception is the stone castle at Castell Dinas, set within the defences of the Iron Age hillfort on the edge of the Black Mountains, which at over 450m is the highest medieval castle in England and Wales. The earliest castles were earth and timber motte and bailey castles, built to defend and administer the lordships and manors established after the conquest spearheaded by Bernard de Neufmarché in the 1080s. The newly-conquered territory in *Brycheiniog* was initially divided into lesser lordships as gifts to knights who had rendered service during the conquest, and who in turn granted various manors to tenants from their English estates who became settlers in return for rendering service.

Earth and timber castles of varying sizes belonging perhaps primarily to the late 11th and 12th centuries are known at Aberllynfi, Bronllys, Hay, Llanthomas, Garn-y-castell, Tredustan, Trefecca, possibly Clyro, Castle Kinsey at Court Evan Gwynne, the former motte at Glasbury, Castle Tump near Llowes, possibly the ringwork at Cefn Bank near Trefecca Fawr, and finally Boughrood Castle, which lies just outside the historic landscape area. Some of these early castles are associated with defended baileys, as in the case of Bronllys, Tredustan, Trefecca, Court Evan Gwynne, Aberllynfi, but in other instances the mottes appear to stand alone. Castle Tump near Llowes appears to be associated with a rectangular cropmark enclosure, which may however be of Roman date. The history of many of these early castles is poorly documented though the mottes at both Hay and Bronllys undoubtedly belong to the 1090s, though Hay is first mentioned in 1121 as *castello de haia*, Garn-y-castell is possibly referred to in 1150, Glasbury Castle in the 1180s and Aberllynfi in 1233.

Bronllys castle was possibly superimposed upon one of the pre-conquest seats of power, but many of the other early castles appear to have been set up on new sites. Hay castle was strategically sited at one of the main fording points of the Wye, land access into the Middle Wye being controlled by both Hay and Clyro castles. The mottes at Glasbury and Boughrood and Llowes each possibly controlled other fording points across the Wye, whilst Bronllys, Aberllynfi, Tredustan, and Trefecca were sited along the Llynfi. A few of the early castles were sited on much higher ground, such as Garn-y-castell, on a spur below Mynydd Troed, possibly also for strategic reasons.

These more numerous early castles of the conquest period were superseded during the 13th century by fewer but more strongly defended stone castles that could withstand a prolonged siege, the marcher lords showing considerable achievement in adopting the latest styles of military fortification which in some instances were based on ideas borrowed from northern France. The first masonry castle at Hay was a ringwork and rectangular stone tower built at the very end of the 12th century, which underwent a number of periods of rebuilding and repair throughout the 13th century. A fire in an earlier stone tower at Bronllys is mentioned by *Giraldus Cambrensis* in 1175, the surviving round stone tower and walled inner bailey probably dating to the mid 13th-century, the tower being heightened in the 14th century to allow for domestic accommodation. Boughrood Castle had stone tower in 1205, and although little is known of the form or early history of Clyro Castle it evidently possessed a stone structure set on a motte-like platform, the castle being mentioned in 1397. The stone walls and probably stone keep of Castell Dinas, also known as *Bwlchyddinas*, set within the earthwork defences of a prehistoric hillfort, probably belong to the late 12th or early 13th century. The square Tower House in the centre of Talgarth probably dates to the 14th century, and seems to have been intended to defend the crossing of river Ennig and the town, which had been granted borough status in the early 14th century. The tower house, probably three-storeys high and with a pyramidal roof, was described by Leland in the early 16th century as 'a little prison'. It is one of only a handful of similar structures in Wales. The medieval town defences at Hay, dating from the earlier 13th century, were much more substantial. A strong wall with three gates were noted by Leland in the earlier 16th century of which little is



now visible, much having already gone by the early 19th century. The line of the medieval defences is suggested around parts of the town by the road pattern and by property boundaries, however, and in one stretch adjacent to the former Water Gate on the east side of the town by a more recent wall which seems to have been built out of earlier masonry.

The later history of many of the castles is unclear, though several including Hay, Castell Dinas, Bronllys and Clyro were provisioned during the Glyndwr rebellion in 1403, the outer bailey of Bronllys being repaired as late as 1410. The castles ceased to have much military purpose after the early years of the 15th century, and by the mid 16th century most were probably already in a poor state, Leland recording that Bronllys was already beyond repair in 1521. A number were superseded by later gentry houses, such as the mansion built against the keep of Hay castle in about 1660, and the house built within the outer bailey of Bronllys Castle in the late 18th century.

A further important element in the history of defensive sites in the Middle Wye is the notable concentration of moated sites in the area which would have enclosed important timber or stone houses, whether for defence or show. The sites represent a significant element in the local settlement pattern and probably representing the rise of a class of sub-tenants of the feudal marcher lords in perhaps the 13th and 14th centuries. Probable moated sites which have been identified in the area include the following: Hillis, south of Llanfilo; Llanfilo village to the south of the church; in the village of Bronllys; Cwrt-coed west of Trefithel; and Lower House to the north-east of Clyro. Two of the moated sites, Bronllys and Llanfilo, are associated with church settlements.

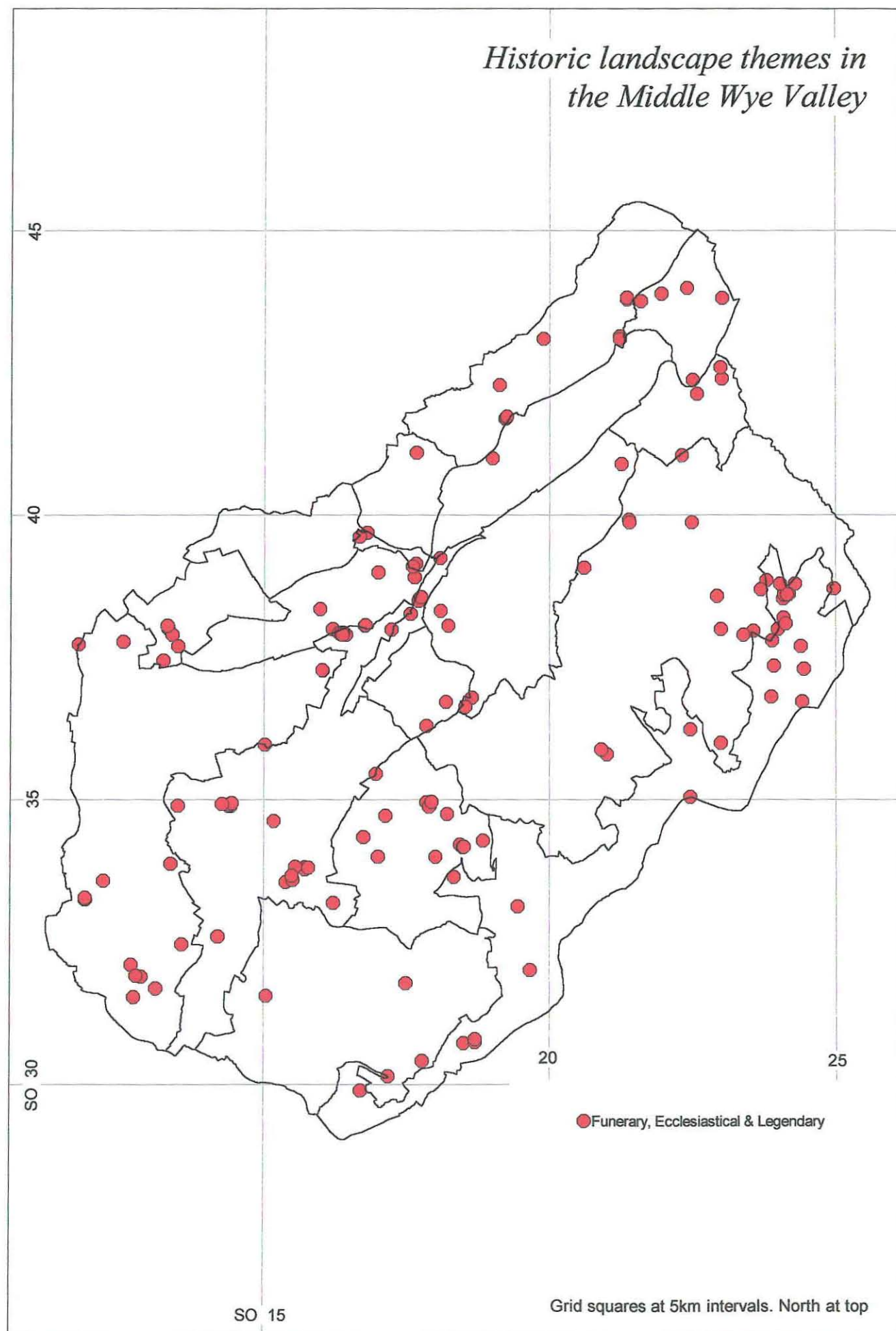
The end of the tradition of fortified houses in the area is represented by the gatehouse at Porthamel, north of Talgarth, one of the greater medieval manor house of the area, and is a rare survival of medieval domestic gatehouse. The name of the house is derived from the Welsh *Porth-aml* ('many doored'), the late 15th-century two-storey sandstone gatehouse being described by Leland in the earlier 16th-century as 'a fair gate and strong waul embateled', referring to the walled precinct around the house, with wall walk and parapet, which had been demolished by the early 19th century. The gatehouse, in high quality stonework, is a feature of a number of more imposing 16th-century borderland houses.

An unusual element in the defensive and military landscapes of the Middle Wye is represented by the earthworks of ditches dug around tents of the Brecon Militia during their summer camp on the south side of Rhos Fach Common in the 1870s. Even the Second World War has left its mark on the historic landscape, including the now-demolished observation post set up on the motte at Hay, bomb craters near Cockalofty, and the extensive repairs to Llanigon church necessitated by a bomb dropped by the Luftwaffe in 1941.

The Middle Wye historic landscape area contains a wide range of important defensive and military landscapes which raise a broad range of management and conservation issues. The defences of many of the prehistoric hillforts, medieval motte and baileys, ring-works and moated sites have been subjected in the past to ploughing, quarrying, ditch digging, road and railway construction, and housing development, which have resulted in the loss of archaeological information about the form of the sites and when and how they were occupied. Other sites, such as Castle Tump near Llowes, are potentially vulnerable to river erosion at some date in the future. A number of the sites, and perhaps especially the deeper ditches encircling hillforts, mottes and moated sites, are likely to contain waterlogged deposits which preserve important environmental information. A further issue which needs to be considered is the visual siting of monuments, since the prominent aspect which many of the monuments were intended to have within the landscape can often be considerably diminished by unsympathetic development in the immediate environs.

**RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPES** The Middle Wye historic landscape area preserved a rich heritage of religious landscapes represented by buildings and other structures from the prehistoric period, the early medieval to







post-medieval periods.

Belonging to the Neolithic period are an important group of chambered long cairns including those at Pipton, Penyrwlodd (Talgarth), Little Lodge, Penyrwlodd (Llanigon), Clyro, and the pair of long cairns near Ffostyll. At least one additional tomb once existed at Croes-llechau, east of Porthamel, which survived until at least the early years of the 19th century. The tombs belong to a distinctive group of monuments in the Black Mountains area of Brecknockshire, whose closest parallels lie in the Cotswolds. A number of the sites in the area have been excavated and have been shown to consist of long trapezoidal cairns, up to 50m long in some instances, enclosing one or more burial chambers that were used for the burial of a number of different individuals. The form of the monuments possibly symbolize a 'house of the dead', with the individual chambers possibly representing different family groups. The tombs are widely spaced and cover a wide topographical range, from the edge of the floodplain of the Wye in the case of Clyro, up to the lower foothills of the Black Mountains in the case of Penyrwlodd (Llanigon). The scale of the monuments suggest that they may in some way defined the territories of different groups.

The round barrow became the principal form of burial monument during the earlier Bronze Age, of which a number of examples are recorded in the on the lower-lying hills at Ffostyll, Park Wood, and Coed Meiadd near Tredomen, as well as on the lower edge of the Black Mountains at Pen-y-beacon, Wern Frank, Twyn-y-beddau, Y Grib, and Mynydd Bychan and on the edge of the escarpment of the Black Mountains at Twmpa. A number of the burial mounds are prominently sited within the landscape, on spurs, ridges or hilltops, and although many barrows have either not yet been identified or have been damaged beyond recognition, the fact that the sites often occur singly and at some distance from each other suggests that they might again have some territorial significance as well as having been used for burial. In addition to the surviving mounds a number of ring-ditches have been identified by aerial photography which probably also represent Bronze Age burial monuments. A single ring-ditch has been identified near Applebury on the north side of the Wye west of Glasbury, and a group of six have been identified near Spread Eagle, to the west of Pipton. The Spread Eagle group appear to form part of a barrow cemetery perhaps significantly sited on the edge of the floodplain near the confluence of the Llynfi and Wye. Cropmark evidence suggests that the ring-ditches might form part of a complex which includes a Neolithic cursus monument represented by two parallel ditches. The purpose of cursus monuments is uncertain, but they appear to be associated with ritual activity. A single stone remains prominently visible of the Pen-y-beacon or Blaenau stone circle below Hay Bluff, a Bronze Age monument of a type which again appears to have had ritual or ceremonial functions.

Little further is yet known of the religious activity in the area until the early medieval period. Christianity had already become adopted by the late 5th century, and by this time the earliest recorded rulers of *Brycheiniog* are closely associated with the church. The traditional burial place of Gwenfrewi (Gwendoline), daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog, king of *Brycheiniog*, is at Talgarth, his chief court, suggesting the existence of an royal burial ground and possibly a church associated with the court at this early date. The dedication of the churches at both Talgarth and Llyswen to Gwendoline indicate that she was the focus of an important local cult. The church at Llyswen had probably been established by the middle of the 6th century, in association with a pre-conquest *llys* or court, but there is no certain evidence of a pre-conquest church associated with the assumed *llys* at Bronllys.

Glasbury is a further important early religious centre in the area of the Middle Wye in the pre-conquest period, its name possibly either deriving from the Welsh *Clas-ar-wy* ('clas on the Wye', a version of the name first recorded in the 16th century), or representing a hybrid of the Welsh *clas* and the English burh ('fort, enclosure') and synonymous with the name *Clastbyrig* first recorded in 1056. The church appears to have lain at the heart of an extensive pre-conquest parish which spanned the entire width of the valley, and which perhaps ceded territory to other daughter churches as they became established in the pre-conquest period. The *clas* church at Glasbury is associated with the legend of Cynidr, an alledged son of Brychan, who is said to be buried at the church he



founded there. The earlier church at Glasbury was strategically sited at the confluence of the Llynfi and Wye, aerial photography suggesting that the church may have lain within a large curvilinear enclosure. There have been suggestions that the original foundation may alternatively have been on Ffynnon Gynydd Common to the north of Glasbury, but this seems less likely. Other pre-conquest churches in the area appear to have been those at Llowes, Llanigon, Llanfilo, and Llanellieu, each sited within circular churchyards, each with Welsh dedications, to Meilig, Eigon, Beilo, and Ellyw respectively. Two possibly 7th to 9th-century inscribed pillar stones in the churchyard at Llanellieu a possibly 11th-century cross with wheel-cross of celtic type at Llowes appear to confirm the pre-conquest foundations of at least these two churches, Llowes also probably referred to in the 12th-century Book of Llandaff, with reference to a grant made in the 7th century.

A number of significant changes were made to the organisation of the church in the area following the Norman conquest in the 1090s. The *clas* church at Glasbury was refounded and bestowed upon St Peter's in Gloucester. The churches in Talgarth and Llanigon were both bestowed upon the new Benedictine priory founded by Bernard de Neufmarché in the 1090s at Brecon, the glebe land at Talgarth being known at *Tir-y-prior* ('Prior's Land') until modern times. A new parish church dedicated to St Mary was built at Hay, perhaps initially to serve the early castle built by William Revel following the conquest of *Brycheiniog*, its parish being carved out of the pre-conquest parish of Llanigon. The church had evidently been built before the medieval town was founded further to the north and was consequently to remain outside the town walls. The church at Bronllys likewise appears contemporary with the foundation of Bronllys castle by the Clifford's in about 1090, and similarly dedicated to St Mary, its parish in this instance being carved out of the extensive parish belonging to Glasbury church. The church was given to the Cluniac priory at Clifford Herefordshire, who still held it at the dissolution. The origins of the parish church dedicated to St Michael and All Angels at Clyro is uncertain, but it too may have been a new foundation associated with the construction of Clyro Castle. A number of other churches and chapels in the area possibly originated as non-parochial proprietary churches associated with early manorial centres at Aberllynfi and possibly Pipton and Llanthomas, a former private chapel or *llan* at the latter possibly being referred to as *Thomaschurch* in 1340. These smaller chapels were probably never wealthy, but a number of the parish churches had evidently accumulated significant wealth during the later medieval period despite the apparently size of the settlements associated with them. The fine rood screens in the isolated churches at Llanellieu and Llanfilo can only have been purchased at considerable cost, and yet the parishes themselves seem unlikely to have ever had large populations.

Following the re-establishment of the castle and town at Hay away from the original focus of the settlement a new chapel dedicated to St John was built within the town walls possibly in the 1250s, serving as a guild chapel as well as for the convenience of the townspeople. A change in the course of the Wye and Llynfi flooded the former *clas* church at Glasbury in about 1660, leading to its abandonment and ultimately to the further fragmentation of its parish. The parish church was replaced by the new church of St Peters consecrated in 1665, built on higher ground on the river terrace 400m to the south, and possibly using some stone brought from the old church. The new church eventually fell into disrepair and was replaced by the present church dedicated to St Cynidr and St Peter in the 1830s. The chapel of St John's in Hay, long known as *Eglwys Ifan*, had an equally chequered history. Abolished at the Reformation in the mid 16th century, it was used as a schoolroom in the 17th century but had become ruinous by the 1770s. It was turned into lock-up between 1811–70, later becoming a fire station, a shop and then a house. The building was substantially rebuilt in the 1930s and is now used as a chapel and meeting room.

Three further elements of the medieval Christian landscape in the area of the Middle Wye are holy wells, monastic lands, and a single wayside cross. Several holy wells or springs are known in the area, and though little is generally known about them some are associated with folklore or have supposed curative powers. They include *Ffynnon Eigon* at Llanigon, opposite side of Digedi Brook from the church, *Ffynnon Beilo* outside the churchyard at Llanfilo, now capped with stone but formerly the village water supply, *Ffynnon Gynydd* to the north of



Glasbury, and *Monk's Well* at Tir-mynach. The lands at Tir-mynach formed part of a grange or farm managed by lay brothers, belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir. Stone buildings of 14th-century which probably formed part of the grange are evident at Clyro Court Farm. Other lands granted to the Benedictine Priory at Brecon included lands near Trefecca Fawr, granted in the later 12th century, and lands between Trewalkin and Mynydd Troed granted in the early 13th century. The medieval stone wayside cross south of Llanigon, known as the Scottish Pedlar, may have been sited on the medieval pilgrimage route from Hay to Llanthony via Gospel Pass. It is first described in 1690 as 'Pitch'd in a hedge by ye way side call'd hewl y groes'.

By the end of the medieval period the Middle Wye historic landscape area was divided between the ecclesiastical parishes of Hay, Llanigon, Clyro, Glasbury (on the north and south banks of the river, but subsequently split), Llowes, Boughrood, Llyswen, Llanelieu, Aberllynfi, Talgarth, Bronllys, and Llanfilo, together with small areas of Llandefalle and Llangorse parishes. The guild chapel of St John at Hay was abolished at the time of the Reformation and the former chapelries at Aberllynfi, Felindre, Cilonw, and the possible chapel at Pipton had all disappeared by the 18th century. The chapel at Cilonw, possibly dedicated to St Celin, was already in ruins by the 1570s. The chapel at Aberllynfi had no incumbent after 1660, its old font dated to 1635 being moved to the new church of St Peter's, Glasbury. The chapel at Felindre is supposed to have fallen into decay by the 18th century its site possibly below the present community hall in a field formerly known as *Chapel Field*.

Much of the original medieval fabric survives at Llanigon, Llanelieu, Llanfilo, and Talgarth, whilst at Hay the church collapsed in about 1700, leaving only the 15th-century tower. The main body of the church was rebuilt at Clyro in the mid 19th century, leaving only the base of the medieval tower intact, and at Bronllys the main body of the church was similarly rebuilt in 1880s, leaving the 13th-century tower intact, a rare Welsh example of a detached medieval belltower. The remaining churches at Llowes and Llyswen, like the nave and chancel of Hay, were totally rebuilt between the 1830s and 1860s, though the foundations of the medieval churches no doubt still lie buried below the ground. A new church near Cwmbach to the north of Glasbury was opened in 1882, which formed the new parish of All Saints, Glasbury, Radnorshire.

The eastern borderland of Radnorshire and Brecknockshire played an important role in the history of Welsh nonconformism, of which significant traces are still to be seen within the landscape. A sermon before the House of Commons in 1646 spoke with evident concern that 'The Gospel has run over the mountains between Breconshire and Monmouthshire as the fire in the thatch'. Early nonconformism in the area is especially associated with the Baptist leader Vavasor Powell who is believed to have started his itinerant preaching at The Beudy near the present Maesyronnen Chapel on the hills to the north of Glasbury in the 1640s. Maesyronnen Chapel, described as 'the most important surviving building associated with the early nonconformist movement in Wales' was converted from a 16th-century farmhouse and barn in about 1696, being an offshoot of the early Baptist communities which had already become established at Hay and Llanigon.

An Act of Parliament passed in 1649 permitted the setting up of licensed nonconformist groups, which for a time were to meet in private houses and barns throughout the district. Part of the new house built by the Parliamentary soldier William Watkins at Penyrwlodd, Llanigon, in 1650, is said to have been aside for this purpose. Subsequently, in 1707, a stable-block was built to provide a dissenting chapel on its upper floor. A dissenting academy was established at the old farm of Llwynllwyd to the west of Llanigon in the early 1700s. This was attended by both Howel Harris and Williams Williams, Pantycelyn, who were to become prominent figures in the history of Welsh nonconformism.

Various denominations emerged during the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, including the Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, who in time were able to build their own places of worship within the area. Many of the surviving chapels date to the mid or later 19th century, in some instances replacing later 17th- or earlier 18th-century buildings. These buildings



often form important architectural and historical elements within the towns and villages of the area, and include five chapels in Hay, three chapels in Talgarth, and one each in Bronllys, Glasbury, Cwmbach, Felindre, Llyswen and Treble Hill. A number of chapels were built in the countryside, to serve the dispersed rural communities, including those at Felin-newydd, Tredomen, Pwll-mawr near Tredustan, Pengeffordd, and the New Zion Primitive Methodist Chapel near Moity Farm. A number of the chapels have awe-inspiring upland settings, including Penyrheol and Rhosgwyn, both with the dramatic escarpment of the Black Mountains as a backdrop, and Brechfa, on the edge of the common next to Brechfa Pool.

A further important legacy of nonconformism in the Middle Wye are the complex of 18th- and 19th-century buildings at Trefecca resulting from the ministry of Howel Harris with the support of Selina Hastings, the Countess of Huntingdon. The Methodist community at Trefecca was established by Howel Harris, the founder of Welsh Calvinistic Methodism, who following a profound religious experience in the Talgarth churchyard, had spent the years after 1735 preaching and founding Methodist societies in Wales and England. Harris's preaching in turn inspired the hymn-writer William Williams, Pantycelyn, to the nonconformist persuasion. In 1752 Harris assembled about 100 of his Welsh supporters whom he referred to as his *teulu* ('family') in a community at Trefecca Fach, his own home. A new building was built for the community, next to the farmhouse in 1772, in a 'modern Gothick style', being described by William Williams as 'the castellated monastery' and by John Wesley as 'a little paradise'. The community, sometimes referred to as 'a kind of Protestant monastery' was actively involved in farming and manufacturing and aimed at self-sufficiency, Howel Harris also playing a leading role in the formation of the Brecknockshire Agricultural Society in 1754, the first such society in Wales. Further buildings were erected to serve the community, including a chapel, infirmary, bathhouse, dovecot and fishpond. A printing press was established in 1758 which continued until 1806, and a school for the manufacture of woollens with 8 looms was set up in 1756. At one stage the residents of the community are said to have been engaged in up to sixty different crafts and trades. The vitality of the community dwindled after Harris's death in 1773. The building became a Calvinistic Methodist Theological College (*Coleg Trefeca*) in 1842, to which a terrace of students' lodgings were added in 1876. The college closed in 1906 and the buildings have now become a training centre for the Presbyterian Church in Wales.

Rapid population expansion and the more frequent use of memorial stones in the later 19th-century gave rise to a shortage of burial spaces, particularly in the case of the larger nucleated settlements, giving rise to the large new cemetery at Hay, opened in 1870, which remains the only municipal cemetery in the historic landscape area. The cemetery, along Common Lane, to the west of the town, is set out within one of strip fields resulting from the enclosure of the former medieval open fields of the town.

The most recent religious landscapes within the Middle Wye are those created by the presence of the 20th-century hospital chapels at Talgarth and Bronllys. The chapel at Talgarth was built in a gothic style in 1900, Bronllys chapel being built in 1920 in an 'Arts and Crafts style with Modern Movement influences'.

The Middle Wye historic landscape area contains a rich and diverse heritage of what can loosely be termed religious associations from the prehistoric past up to modern times and which are important in number of spheres — for their significance in terms of architectural history, for their visual significance within the landscape, for their association with important historical figures or movements, and for the archaeological evidence they preserve below and above ground. The monuments present an equally diverse range of conservation and management issues, but a number of priorities can be outlined. The management of below and above ground archaeological evidence is particularly important in the case of prehistoric cropmark sites, prehistoric burial mounds and abandoned medieval church and chapel sites. Building conservation is clearly most important as regards medieval and later churches and chapels. Churchyards and churchyard monuments are of equal importance in terms of landscape history. Memorial stones in the historic landscape area largely date from the later 18th century onwards and are important in terms of social, cultural and family history, and sadly because of the nature of the local



sandstone many of these monuments are now under threat. The visual setting of the the religious monuments and buildings is of some importance, perhaps particularly in relation to medieval churches and upland nonconformist chapels.

**ORNAMENTAL AND PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPES** The ornamental and picturesque qualities of the historic landscape area have been widely commented upon, as in the following description in Theophilus Jones's *History of Brecknockshire*.

The system of agriculture pursued in the low lands is not excelled any where within the county or neighbourhoods; the prospects from both sides of the Wye, particularly from Pen y lan . . . and from Maesllwch are as beautiful as imagination can paint; whether the eye be directed up or down the river, picturesque objects present themselves, though of a very different nature. Below, looking from Pen y lan are the wooden bridge at Glasbury, the luxuriant pastures and fertile banks of the Wye, at a little distance to the north east is a gentle rising ascent, thickly interspersed with wood, among which are apple, pear and cherry trees, which, when in full bloom, improve the scene and complete the landscape of a highly cultivated country. The view upwards consisting of a long reach of the Wye, the village of Llyswen, and the abrupt ascent to Craig lai, with a distant view of the Brecon beacons, forms a picture differing totally in the general features from the former, yet possessing great beauties, improved by the contrast; descending, however, from either of these enchanting eminences towards the turnpike gate, we find the river Llynfi, emptying itself into the Wye.

Samuel Lewis in his *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* published in 1833 no doubt expresses the sentiments of other early 19th-century travellers when he speaks of the countryside around Talgarth: 'it is characterized more by features of rugged boldness than of picturesque beauty, even in some parts bordering on the romantic'. The eye of the 18th and 19th century artist, however, was largely drawn to the scenery and antiquities of the valleys of the Wye and Usk rather than the surrounding hills, many of the views of Brecknockshire being published in books of views as well as in topographical and historical works. The earliest views to be published were those of Hay Castle and Bronllys Castle by the Buck brothers in the 1740s, views which were again sketched by the Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the antiquarian, during his tour with Richard Fenton in 1804. Bronllys Castle again appeared in Hugh Hughes's *Beauties of Cambria*, published in 1823, one of the other buildings of interest in the area of which views were published being that the Calvinistic Methodist College at Trefecca, which appeared from 1786 onwards.

Parks and gardens are a particularly important element of the landscape of the historic landscape area, a number of which appear in the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*. A wide range of ornamental and recreational landscapes being represented in the area, including a late medieval or Renaissance deer park, the remains of Elizabethan and Jacobean formal gardens, 18th- and 19th-century landscape parks and pleasure grounds, and a some notable modern gardens.

The deer park at Gwernyfed appears to have originated in the late medieval period. This extensive tract of formerly unenclosed lowland, extended from the foothills of the Black Mountains near Felindre to the banks of the Llynfi at Aberllynfi, and appears to have survived with relatively little alteration until the later 18th century. The deer park formed part of a manor whose ownership by one of the major gentry families in the country can be traced back to at least the beginning of the 16th century and possibly earlier. The original manor house at Old Gwernyfed lay on the old highway between Talgarth and Hay, passing through Felindre and Llanigon. The house was extensively rebuilt in the early 17th century, and probably also belonging to this period are the remnants of a remarkable formal terraced garden laid out behind the house, integrated with orchards and possibly earlier fishponds. The primary residence of the owners transferred to Llangoed Hall near Llyswen in about the 1730s, though various ornamental elements were added to the deer park during the later 18th century and the early 19th



century, including a series of radiating tree-lined avenues, a fountain and a maze. The new Jacobean-style country house of Gwernyfed Park was built in the northern side of the park in the 1870s and 1880s with walled kitchen gardens, its long drive, lodge and massive wrought-iron gates giving access to the new lines of communication between Talgarth and Hay passing through Three Cocks and Treble Hill to the north. Ornamental plantings of firs and beech were made throughout the park in the later 19th century and are still evident today, though following the break-up of the estate in the 1950s much of the parkland is now divided into arable fields.

The various ornamental landscape elements represented in sequence at Gwernyfed are repeated on a smaller scale elsewhere within the historic landscape. Hay Castle contains the remains of 17th-century terraced formal garden and 18th- to 19th-century pleasure grounds within the remains of the medieval castle and associated with the Jacobean manor house. Other traces of late medieval gardens are possibly to be seen within the 20th-century formal garden at Trefecca Fawr. Low earthworks associated with Trebarried suggest the remains further garden of the formal garden period. A number of mounds at Y Dderw and elsewhere may represent garden viewing mounds.

A deer park or early landscape park is shown surrounding Great Porthamel Saxton's early 17th-century map of Radnorshire. A picturesque landscape park appears to have been created along the brook to the west of the former gentry house at Tregunter in the later 18th century, partly by damming the stream which forms a tributary of the Dulas — being amongst the works carried out with the London-made fortune of Thomas Harris, an elder brother of Howel Harris of Trefecca. The late 18th- to 19th-century parkland, now forming the grounds of the former Bronllys Hospital was first built as a setting for a mansion of the 1750s and includes a number of substantial parkland trees up to 200 years old. This mansion was replaced by the existing Pont-y-wal Mansion, a country house built in the late 19th century, with walled garden to the north-east of the house. The parkland belonging to Maesllwch Castle occupies an area enclosed from the former common open fields of Glasbury, probably created in the first half of the 18th century. The parkland was already in existence by the 1770s, and probably also belonging to this period is the ha-ha to the north of the house. The present form of the park dates from the 1840s when a large landscape park, with formal gardens, walled kitchen gardens to the west, and wooded pleasure grounds to the north, was created as the setting to the castellated country house, prominently sited overlooking the Wye valley. This involved the realignment of the public road from Glasbury up to Ffynnon Gynydd Common on the hills above. The effect of a landscape park has been achieved by 19th-century plantings around a number of other large houses in the area, including Trephilip, Felin-newydd, Tregoyd House, Boatside Farm and Clyro Court.

The apple, pear and cherry orchards attached to houses and farms were once an important element of the landscape in the Middle Wye historic landscape area, though sadly many are decayed today. Some of the orchards possibly date back to the medieval period, whilst others seem likely to date from the late 17th century onwards. The Reverend Francis Kilvert, the curate of Clyro between 1865–72, provides a contemporary description in his diary in the spring of 1870:

The whole country is now lightened up by the snowy pear blossom among their delicate light-green leaves. The pear trees stand like lights about the gardens and orchards and in the fields. The magnificent great old pear tree opposite the Vicarage is in bloom.

The effect of the fruiting trees the autumn of the same year was equally evocative:

Just below on the orchard bank grew an apple tree whose bright red boughs and shoots stood up in beautiful contrast against the light blue mountains and the grey town and blue valley. And the grey tower of Clyro Church peeped through the bright red branches.

Several fishponds are known within the area in addition to those noted at Old Gwernyfed. These include the fishponds near Tregunter, earthworks near *Fishpond Wood* at Cwmbach, which seem to represent former fish-



ponds, and the fishponds at Trefecca Fawr. The ponds at Tregunter appear to have been created in the 1760s or 1770s, but others are possibly of medieval origin. The ponds to the north of Trefecca Fawr appear to be those mentioned in a charter of the 1170s in a charter granting land to Brecon Priory by Roger de Baskerville.

The Middle Wye historic landscape area contains a notable concentration important parks and gardens which are important as expressions of the wealth and influence of the landed estates that emerged from the medieval manors in the richer lowlands along the Llynfi and Wye. The physical remains include earthworks, viewing mounds, garden structures, fishponds, remnant orchards, boundaries, walled gardens, and tree plantings. Of particular importance are the potentially medieval fishponds, the remains of medieval and Renaissance formal gardens, remnant ancient orchards, 18th- and 19th-century walled gardens or kitchen gardens, and landscape parks, which clearly raise a wide range of conservation and management issues.



## *Historic landscape character areas in the Middle Wye Valley*

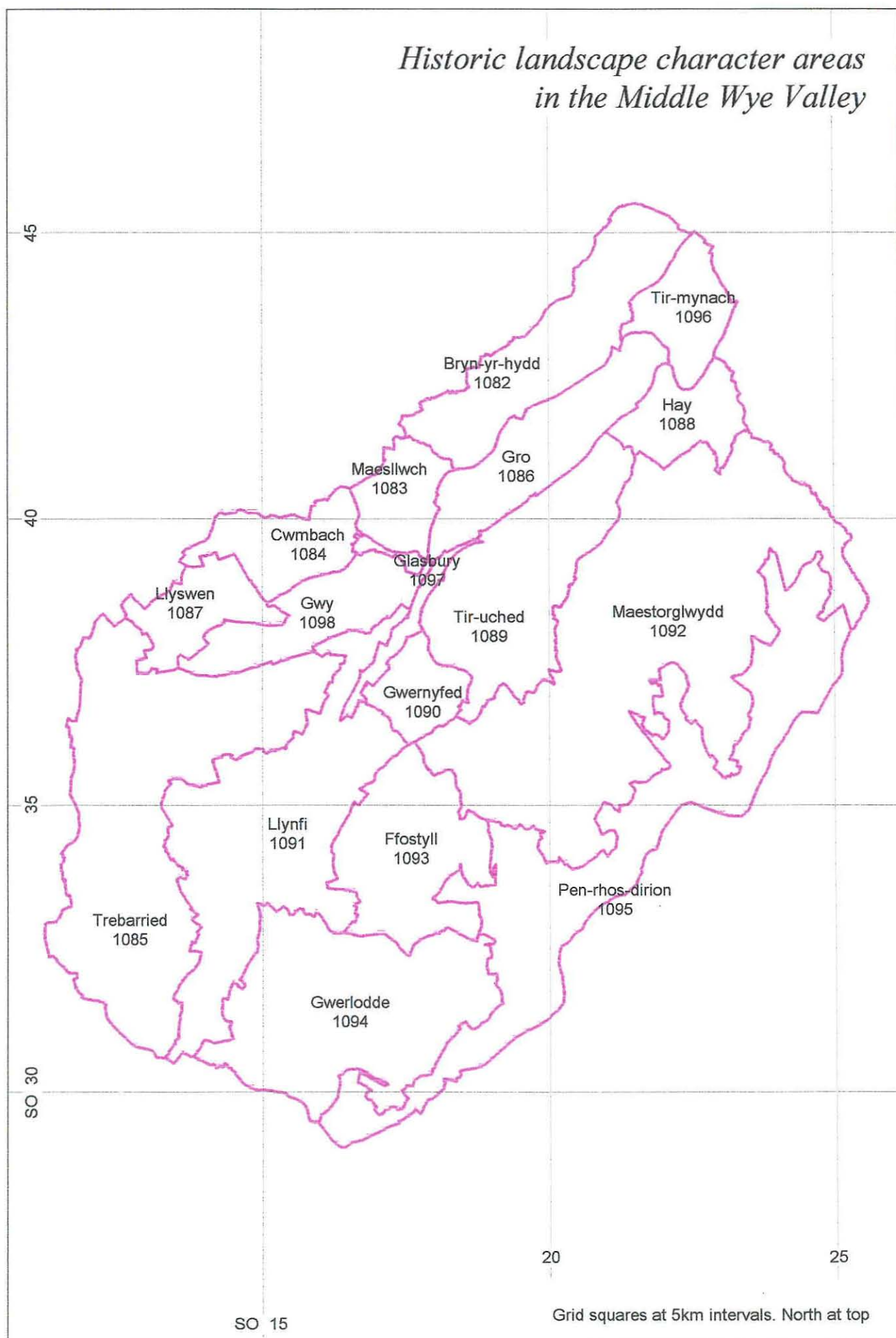
The following character areas have been defined within the Middle Wye Valley historic landscape area, described in more detail on the pages which follow:

- |      |                            |   |
|------|----------------------------|---|
| 1082 | <b><i>Bryn-yr-hydd</i></b> | <i>Small medieval nucleated church and castle settlements on valley edge, medieval and later scattered farmsteads on lower-lying hill land in landscape of small irregular fields, representing gradual encroachment on upland commons.</i>   |
| 1083 | <b><i>Maesllwch</i></b>    | <i>Large 19th-century landscape park forming picturesque setting to the Victorian mock Tudor castle occupying area of Glasbury's medieval open fields enclosed in the late 18th century, with remnant areas of ancient semi-natural woodland.</i>   |
| 1084 | <b><i>Cwmbach</i></b>      | <i>Medieval and later dispersed farmsteads on lower-lying hills, in landscape of medium-sized hedged fields and hollow-ways, with remnant strips of ancient semi-natural woodland on steeper slopes.</i>  |
| 1085 | <b><i>Trebarried</i></b>   | <i>Nucleated medieval church settlement of Llanfilo and scattered medieval and later farmsteads on undulating lower hill land on west of the Llynfi, a number of the farms originating in smaller medieval manors and subtenancies held by either English or Welsh families.</i>                |
| 1086 | <b><i>Gro</i></b>          | <i>Floodplain of the Wye with oxbow lakes and river meanders and large rectangular fields representing late enclosure of former low-lying common meadow, between Llyswn and Glasbury.</i>   |
| 1087 | <b><i>Llyswn</i></b>       | <i>Nucleated medieval church settlement and manors and extensive former open field cultivation on well-drained lower-lying ground spanning the Wye, with later building and structures resulting from the development of road and railway transport systems in the 18th and 19th centuries.</i> |
| 1088 | <b><i>Hay</i></b>          | <i>Medieval castle borough, market town and associated open fields, emerging as important commercial and service centre in 17th and 18th centuries and cultural and tourist centre in the modern period.</i>  |
| 1089 | <b><i>Tir-uched</i></b>    | <i>Medieval and later dispersed farmsteads on lower-lying land bordering the south bank of the Wye between Hay and Glasbury, some deriving from English-held manors.</i>  |
| 1090 | <b><i>Gwernyfed</i></b>    | <i>Low-lying and gently-sloping landscape with former medieval deer park and hunting lodge, remains of formal Renaissance gardens and manor house, and 19th-century landscape park and country house.</i>   |
| 1091 | <b><i>Llynfi</i></b>       | <i>Nucleated settlements and large dispersed farms deriving from medieval English-held manors associated with extensive medieval open fields along the fertile Llynfi valley corridor.</i>  |



- 1092 **Maestorglwydd** *Foothills below the northern escarpment of the Black Mountains, deeply incised by stream valleys with clustered farmhouses, some of late medieval longhouse origin, in landscape of small irregularly-shaped fields and small hilltop commons.*
- 1093 **Ffostyll** *Small, isolated church settlement at Llanelieu surrounded by lower hill land at the foot of the Black Mountains with dispersed farmsteads in a landscape of wooded slopes and large polygonal fields perhaps first enclosed early post-medieval period.*
- 1094 **Gwrlodde** *Dispersed farmsteads and small orderly fields resulting from systematic woodland clearance and enclosure on the sloping foothills of the Black Mountains south of Talgarth during the medieval period.*
- 1095 **Pen-rhos-dirion** *Unenclosed upland common on the northern escarpment of the Black Mountains with prehistoric burial and ritual monuments, traces of marginal agriculture, quarrying, and abandoned post-medieval encroachments.*
- 1096 **Tir-mynach** *Orderly lowland farming landscape laid out on hummocky glacial moraine, with a field pattern possibly reflecting the presence of a Roman fort and medieval monastic grange.*
- 1097 **Glasbury** *Post-medieval linear settlements along communications corridor, superimposed upon medieval nucleated settlement at important early river crossing on the Wye.*
- 1098 **Gwy** *Floodplain of the Wye with oxbow lakes and river meanders and field boundaries representing late enclosure of former low-lying common meadows between Glasbury and Hay.*







1082

***Bryn-yr-hydd*** CHARACTER AREA  
Clyro and Glasbury Communities, Powys

*Small medieval nucleated church and castle settlements on valley edge, and medieval and later scattered farmsteads on lower-lying hill land in landscape of small irregular fields, representing gradual encroachment on upland commons.*

### Historic background

Early settlement in the area is indicated by scatters of flintwork of Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age date, a Neolithic polished stone axe, and the remains of the Neolithic chambered tomb at Court Farm, just to the south-west of Clyro. Settlement in the Iron Age period is suggested by the earthwork enclosure on Bryn-yr-hydd Common. The character area fell along the southern edge of the Welsh medieval kingdom of *Elfael*, whose boundary at this point lay along the river Wye on the south and probably along the line of Cilcenni Dingle on the west. The area formed part of the medieval ecclesiastical parishes of Clyro and Llowes. The earliest evidence relating to St Meilig's church, Llowes, is a decorated cross of the 11th-century, but both the church and the settlement around it possibly date to the early medieval pre-Conquest period. The early history of St Michael's Church at Clyro is less clear. Parts of the church are possibly of early 15th-century date, though the church and associated settlement may have been first established in association with the earthwork and stone castle, known as *La Royl*, to the south-east of the village. The castle is first mentioned in 1396, but it may have had its origins in the period between the late 11th to 13th centuries. Castle Kinsey motte and bailey at Court Evan Gwynne is again likely to this period. Buildings at Court Farm, Clyro, include part of medieval stone buildings probably belonging to a monastic grange of Cwmhir Abbey, Radnorshire. At the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundred of Painscastle in Radnorshire. In the mid 19th century the area fell within the tithe parishes of Clyro and Llowes.

### Key historic landscape characteristics

The area occupies low, south-facing undulating hills, overlooking the floodplain of the river Wye, between a height of between 80–244m above Ordnance Datum. The soils are predominantly well-drained fine reddish loams overlying sandstone bedrock (Milford Series). The present-day land-use is predominantly pasture, with areas of modern conifer plantation on steeper slopes, as at Cwm-Sirhwy Wood, Forest Wood and Pen-y-lan. There are some areas of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland along some of the steep-sided stream valleys such as Clyro Brook, Garth Dingle, Fron Wood and Cilcenni Dingle. Small remnant areas of unenclosed upland Common Land survive at Llowes Common and Bryn-yr-hydd Common, with birch scrub, and bracken.

The present-day settlement pattern includes the small nucleated villages at Clyro and Llowes on low-lying ground on the edge of the floodplain of the Wye, together with a pattern of dispersed medium to small-sized farms about 300–900m apart, mostly on the higher ground, in many cases lying within their own lands and approached by farm tracks. The large country house of the 1840s at Clyro Court approached by a long drive to the south-west of Clyro and is set out in a dominating position above the former turnpike road to the south.

Surviving medieval buildings include part of the fabric of St Michael's Church at Clyro and the pointed arches in a barn at Court Farm, Clyro, which are believed to be part of the a monastic grange belonging to the Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir.

A number of building platforms on sloping ground to the north of the village of Llowes possibly represent abandoned medieval or later house sites. The earliest surviving domestic buildings are of late medieval to early post-medieval date and include a number of cruck-framed timber buildings rebuilt in stone in the 17th–19th



centuries. This building horizon is represented by several dwellings in the village of Clyro, the Old Vicarage and Radnor Arms in Llowes (both of which area based on late medieval hall houses), and Bryn-yr-hydd farmhouse and barn, the farmhouse at Bryn-yr-hydd possibly being derived from a longhouse plan. Other farmhouses, and larger and smaller dwellings built anew in the 17th to early 19th centuries are generally of stone rubble, as at Moity farmhouse, Parciau, and cottages within the villages of Clyro and Llowes. A number of 17th- to 18th-century stone farm buildings survive, occasionally with stone gable walls and weatherboarded sides, including a linear range of buildings at Moity Farm, Gaer Farm, a hay barn at Court Evan Gwynne and a converted stone hay barn within the village of Llowes. Stone rubble, sometimes rendered or roughcast, continued to be the predominant building material in the area in the 18th to early to mid 19th-century, as in the case of houses and farmworkers' cottages within the village of Llowes and Clyro, including some with brick window and door dressings. Local stone roofing tiles were probably commonplace before the widespread adoption of slate in the later 19th century. Stone tiles survive on a number of buildings, including the Old Vicarage, the Radnor Arms and Barn Cottage in Llowes and Sacred Cottage and a number of other cottages in Clyro.

Clyro in particular expanded following improvements to the road system from the later 18th century onwards, notable buildings of this period including the earlier 19th-century Baskerville Arms Hotel, the former stone Victorian school, Clyro Court (now the Baskerville Hall Hotel), and the former stables and coachhouse to Clyro Court (now Cil y Beiddiau) and the stone-built Victorian school and Schoolmaster's House. Clyro Court and a number of later 19th-century buildings, such as the Vicarage House at Llowes, were built in ashlar masonry, or had ashlar dressings.

Traces of ridge and furrow on west side of Clyro possibly represent former medieval open fields belonging to the village. The modern agricultural landscape is dominated by small and irregularly-shaped fields, with lynchet formation on the steeper slopes indicating that more widespread cultivation in the past. Most of the field boundaries are formed of multi-species hedges, including hazel, holly, and blackthorn. Small areas of unenclosed land at Bryn-yr-hydd Common and Llowes Common appear to represent the remnants of more extensive areas of upland grazing, perhaps enclosed during the course of the 18th century. Relatively late enclosure appears to be indicated by a pattern of medium-sized rectangular fields with single-species hedges to the north-west Llowes Common, in the area between Old Forest and Fforest-cwm. A number of the upland farms evidently represent earlier phases of encroachment in the medieval and late medieval periods, with occasional drystone wall field boundaries and low clearance banks on some of the higher ground. Many of the farms and houses in the area were associated with orchards in the 19th century, particularly in the area around Clyro, of which some remnants survive.

A pattern of early winding roads, lanes and footpaths links the farms, townships and village centres, many of which are likely to be of medieval origin. The lanes generally skirt around the field boundaries, some occupying hollow-ways up to 3m or more in depth, which formed in the period before the introduction of metalled road surfaces. Surviving from the turnpike era of road transport are milestones near Clyro, Courtway and Llowes and Bronydd.

Processing industry is represented by several former water corn mills. Llowes Mill on Garth Brook, a tributary of the Wye is first mentioned in the 1840s; it ceased working in about 1920 and is now derelict. The Clyro Brook in the village of Clyro once provided power for two water corn mills, Pentwyn Mill and Paradise Mill, both possibly of 18th century origin. Pentwyn Mill had probably ceased working by 1840, whereas Paradise Mill was last worked in 1940. Extractive industry is represented by a number of small stone quarries which were probably worked for building stone from about the 17th century onwards.

Defensive structures within the area include the possibly Iron Age earthwork Bryn-yr-hydd enclosure, Castle Kinsey motte and bailey at Court Evan Gwynne, and Clyro Castle, which has a motte-like platform with possible foundations of stone shell keep.



Important religious buildings include the churches within the medieval nucleated settlements at Llowes and Clyro, both of which were substantially rebuilt in the 1850s. The former early 19th-century New Zion Chapel near Moity Farm, is built of stone rubble. Like many nonconformist places of worship in the area it is characteristically sited in isolation on the higher ground, where it would have served a dispersed rural community.

In terms of cultural associations, the area is well known for its links with the writings of the diarist Francis Kilvert, curate of Clyro between 1864–76. Clyro Court is associated with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle who is said to have stayed at the house (built by the Baskerville family) to write *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, serialized in the *Strand Magazine* between 1901–02.

### Sources

Bartley 1960a; 1960b; Cadw 1994a; Cadw 1995d; Haslam 1979; Jenkinson 1997; King 1983; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; RCAHMW 1997; Richards 1969; Silvester 1994; 1997b; Soil Survey 1983; Sothorn & Drewett 1991

### Key historic landscape management priorities

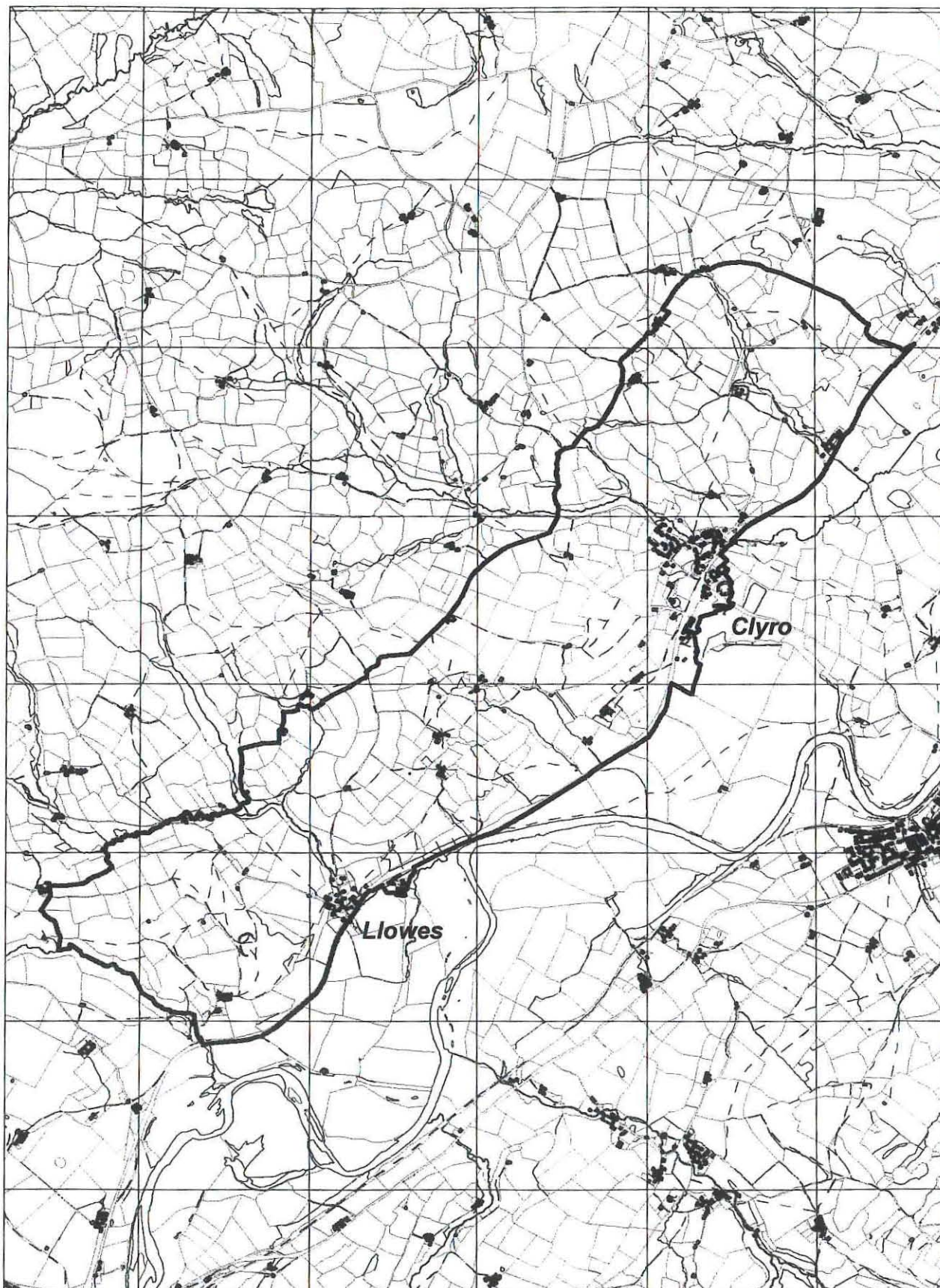
Part of the historic landscape character area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area, and includes the Clyro Conservation Area. The area also includes the Radnorshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve at Cwm Byddog near Court Evan Gwynne, the Moity Dingle, Garth Dingle and Cilcenni Dingle SSSIs, and the Woodland Trust's nature reserves at Fron Wood, Garth Dingle and Cilcenni Dingle. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include Castle Kinsey (the motte and bailey castle near Court Evan Gwynne), Clyro Castle, and the medieval cross-slab at Llowes Church. A range of Listed Buildings fall within the area including medieval and later church buildings, village cottages and houses, milestones, farmhouses, a former stables and coachhouse, farm buildings, several inns, the large gentry house at Llowes Court, and the country house at Clyro Court. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland areas.*
- *Management of prehistoric flintwork scatters.*
- *Management of defensive earthwork monuments including a hillfort and several motte and bailey castles.*
- *Management of buried archaeological deposits relating to the history and development of the nucleated medieval settlements at Clyro and Llowes, including house platform sites.*
- *Management of relict areas of possibly medieval ridge and furrow, possibly representing medieval open field cultivation.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*
- *Maintenance of traditional hedged and drystone field boundaries, clearance banks, and lynchets.*
- *Management of buildings and structures associated with the use of water power.*



1082

***Bryn-yr-hydd*** CHARACTER AREA  
Clyro and Glasbury Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1083

**Maesllwch** CHARACTER AREA

Glasbury Community, Powys

*Large 19th-century landscape park forming picturesque setting to the Victorian mock Tudor castle occupying area of Glasbury's medieval open fields enclosed in the late 18th century, with remnant areas of ancient semi-natural woodland.*

**Historic background**

Little ancient settlement evidence has so far been found within the historic landscape character area. In the earlier medieval period the area formed part of the kingdom of *Brycheiniog* and fell within the extensive ecclesiastical parish of Glasbury. Following the conquest led by Bernard de Neufmarché in the 1080s it formed part of the marcher lordship of Brecon. An English-held manor was established at Glasbury before the late 13th century. At the time of the Act of Union in 1536 the area formed part of the hundred of Painscastle in Radnorshire. In the mid 19th century the area fell within the tithe parish of Glasbury.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

The area occupies gently sloping ground, facing south-east, on the north side of the Wye Valley, between a height of 85m to 200m above Ordnance Datum. The soils are predominantly well-drained fine reddish loams which overlie sandstone bedrock (Milford Series). Present-day land-use is mostly pasture with some fodder crops, with areas of semi-natural ancient broad-leaved woodland on steeper slopes, as at The Nursery, including ash, silver birch, and oak.

Settlement within the area is dominated by the service wing and stables of Maesllwch Castle, a Victorian mock castle in castellated Tudor style which replaced a former house demolished in 1729 and which had in turn replaced a late 16th-century house. The Victorian house was requisitioned for use as a Canadian hospital and by the Land Army in the second world war, the west end of the house being demolished when it was derequisitioned in 1951. Associated with the country house are a walled kitchen garden, a formal garden and wooded pleasure grounds, with former orchards and gardener's cottage and a lodge with associated gate piers and screen at the entrance to the eastern drive. Settlement within the area is otherwise largely confined to a number of dispersed stone farm complexes towards the eastern side of the area such as the 18th-century stone farmhouse and outbuildings and stone-walled yard at Maesyronnen, and the large late 18th to early 19th-century farmhouse at Glan-hen-Wye with its associated earlier 19th-century stone coachhouse and stables arranged around yard.

The former 19th-century landscape park surrounding Maesllwch Castle country house, represented by scattered mature parkland oaks and chestnuts with some small conifer plantings, was probably first established in the 1770s, in association with a former house on the site, a ha-ha to the north-west and north-east of the house probably being of 18th-century date. The parkland is now subdivided into large rectangular fields with hedged and post and wire boundaries, part of the outer boundary of the park being defined by drystone walling. A number of older boundaries in the northern part of the area have multi-species hedges, including holly, ash and maple, with occasional boundaries on the higher ground formed of orthostatic walling.

The western and southern sides of the area are bounded by more recent roads. The road to the south is a late 18th-century turnpike and the road to Ffynnon Gynydd Common on the west was resited when the parkland was created during the 19th century. The winding lane up to the common past Maesyronnen on the eastern side of the area is more ancient and runs in a hollow-way up to 1.5m deep. A milestone belonging to the turnpike period of road transport survives near Little Mill Cottages.



Industrial archaeology within the area is represented by a former water corn mill known as Little Mill. This was in operation between the beginning of the 17th century and the end of the 19th century, taking water by means of a weir from the Cilcenni brook, a tributary of the Wye. Maesllwch Castle was provided with its own gas works to light the house in the late 19th century. Traces of the retort and gasometer associated with the production and storage of the coal gas still survive in the woodland to the east of the house.

Maesyronnen Chapel and cottage, on the higher ground towards the eastern side of the area, is important in being one of the earliest surviving nonconformist places of worship in Wales. The stone-built chapel, founded in the 1690s, was originally a 16th-century cruck-built farm and barn.

### **Sources**

Cadw 1995d; 1999; Gregory 1994; Haslam 1979; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Ridyard 1993; 1998; Soil Survey 1983

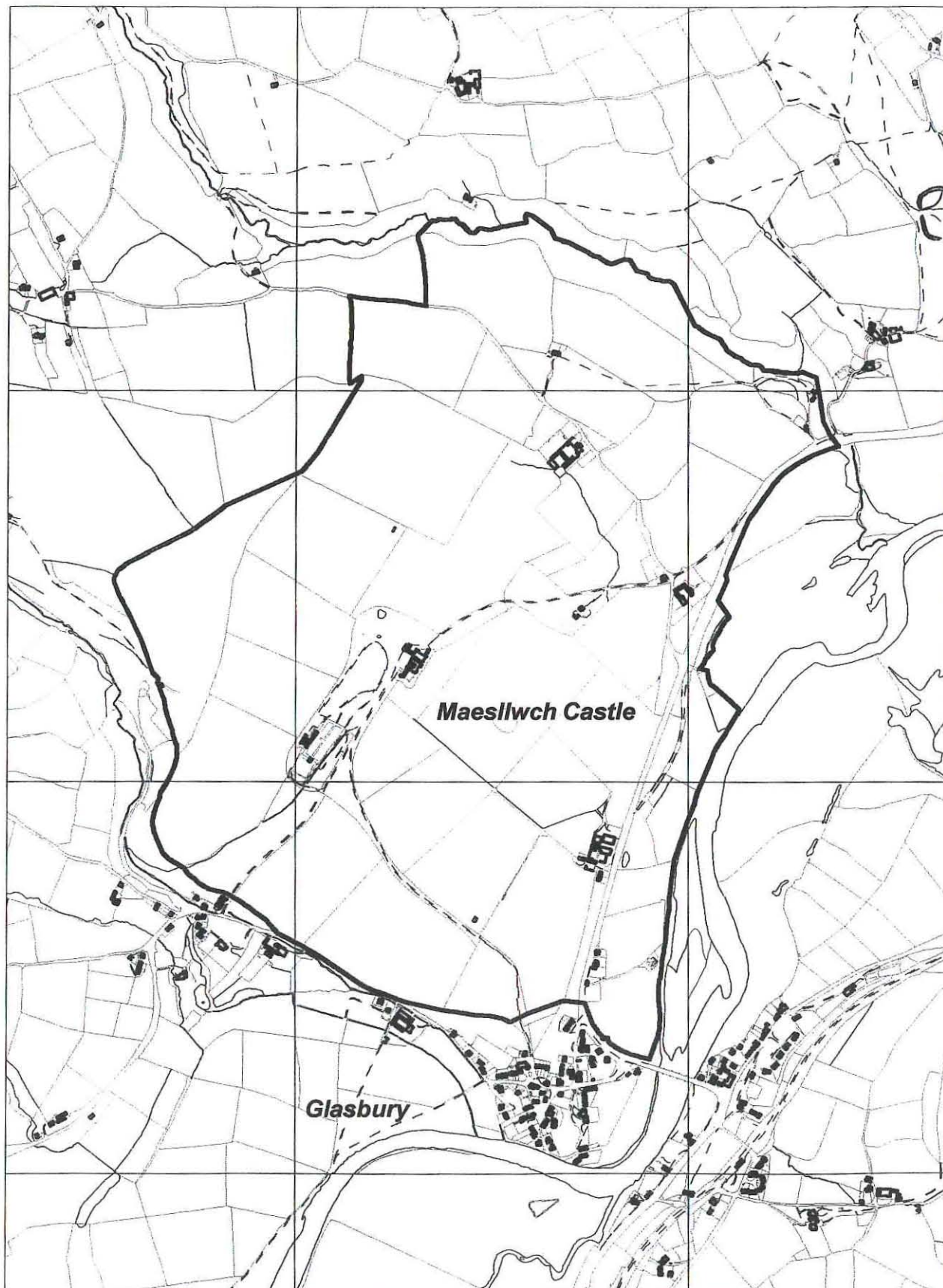
### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

The historic landscape character area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area. Other conservation interests include the Cilcenni Dingle SSSI. Listed Buildings include Maesllwch Castle and its associated lodge and gate, the house, stables and coachhouse at Glan-hen-Wye, Maesyronnen nonconformist chapel, and a milestone. The 19th-century landscape park, formal gardens and kitchen gardens at Maesllwch Castle are listed in the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens*. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland areas.*
- *Maintenance of parkland plantings, drystone parkland walling, garden features and visual setting of Maesllwch Castle.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*
- *Maintenance of the fabric and visual setting of Maesyronnen Chapel.*
- *Maintenance of ancient hollow-ways and traditional field boundaries.*



1083 **Maesllwch** CHARACTER AREA  
Glasbury Community, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1084

## **Cwmbach** CHARACTER AREA

Glasbury Community, Powys

*Medieval and later dispersed farmsteads on lower-lying hills, in landscape of medium-sized hedged fields and hollow-ways, with remnant strips of ancient semi-natural woodland on steeper slopes.*

### **Historic background**

Little ancient settlement evidence has so far been found within the historic landscape character area. In the earlier medieval period the western part of the area fell within the kingdom of *Elfael* and the eastern part in the cantref of *Glasbury* in the kingdom of *Brycheiniog*, both of which came under the control of the Anglo-Norman marcher lords during the later 11th to early 13th centuries. At the time of the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundred of Painscastle in Radnorshire. By the middle of the 19th century it formed part of the tithe parishes of Glasbury and Boughrood.

### **Key historic landscape characteristics**

The area occupies predominantly south-facing, gently undulating low hills to the north of the Wye, between a height of between 100–210m above Ordnance Datum, and broken by occasional steep-sided stream valleys. There are remnants of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland on steep banks at Sgyllas Wood and along steep-sided streams near Lower Skynlais and Cilgwyn, and in the valley north of Cwmbach, as well as several small modern conifer plantations. The soils are mostly well-drained fine reddish loams (Milford Series) overlying the sandstone bedrock. Modern land-use is largely pasture, with some fodder crops. A strip of Common Land north of Cwmbach links the lowlands with the upland grazing on Ffynnon Gynydd Common to the north.

Settlement within the area is characterized by dispersed medium-sized farms up to about 1.5m apart on hilltops. Several of these have their origins in the medieval and later medieval period, such as Upper Skynlais farmhouse which originated as a medieval timber winged hall-house remodelled and given stone rubble walls in the 17th century. There are a number of late 19th- to earlier 20th-century smallholdings in the area, with brick farmhouses and small corrugated iron barns.

The agricultural landscape is dominated by small to medium-sized irregularly-shaped fields, often with boundaries set out along or across the contour. Many of the field boundaries on steeper ground have low banks and lynchets, indicating the greater prevalence of ploughing in the past. Most of the field boundaries are accompanied by robust, low-cut and occasionally laid multi-species hedges including hazel, ash and elder. Many of the farms, houses and cottages in the area were associated with orchards in the 19th century, of which some traces survive. The possible remains of fishponds of uncertain date are represented by earthworks north of Cwmbach, near Fishpond Wood.

The straighter road between Glasbury and Boughrood which forms the southern boundary of the area is a turnpike road of the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries. The twisting roads and green lanes on the hills are probably mostly of medieval origin, some forming distinct hollow-ways up to 2m deep, formed by erosion before the introduction of metalled road surfaces, some of which are revetted with drystone walling.

Few traces of former industry are represented within the character area, though there are a number of small scattered stone quarries for building stone.

### **Sources**

Cadw 1995d; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Soil Survey 1983; Sothorn & Drewett 1991



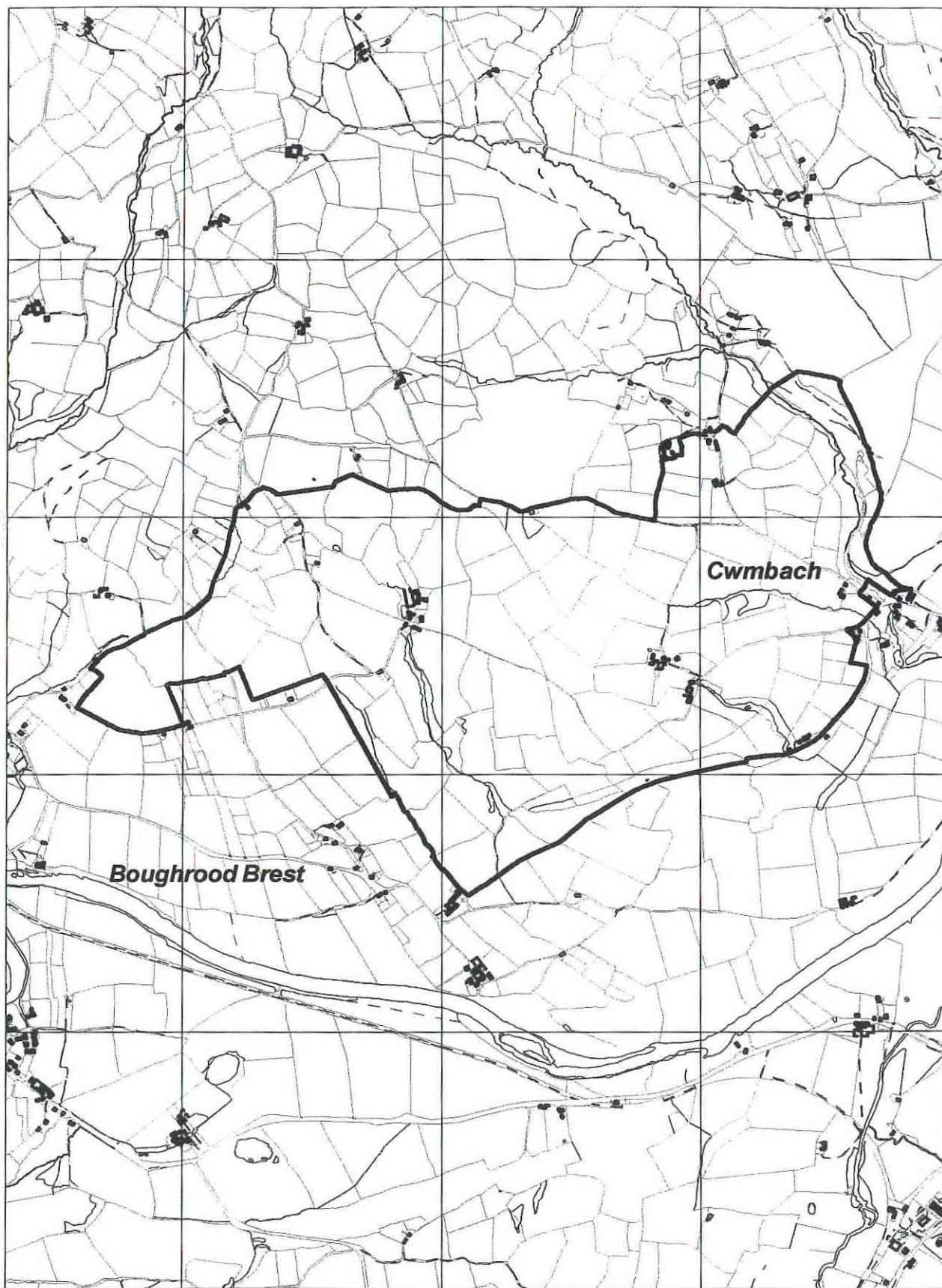
**Key historic landscape management priorities**

The historic landscape character area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area. Other conservation interests include the Upper Skynlais Farmhouse Listed Building. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland areas.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*
- *Maintenance of traditional field boundaries, including hedges, banks and lynchets.*



1084 **Cwmbach** CHARACTER AREA  
Glasbury Community, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1085

**Trebarried** CHARACTER AREA

Bronllys, Felinfach and Talgarth Communities, Powys

*Nucleated medieval church settlement of Llanfilo and scattered medieval and later farmsteads on undulating lower hill land on west of the Llynfi, a number of the farms originating in smaller medieval manors and subtenancies held by either English or Welsh families.*

**Historic background**

Earlier prehistoric activity in the area is attested by the Pipton Neolithic long cairn, to the north of Trevithel, by several probable Early Bronze Age burial mounds, and by the find of a late Bronze Age socketed bronze axe. Later prehistoric settlement is indicated by the Pen-rhiw-wen and Hillis hillforts on the western side of the area, which reflect tribal organisation in the area during the pre-Roman Iron Age. By the early medieval period the area fell within the cantrefs of *Cantref Mawr*, *Cantref Selyf* and *Glasbury* within the kingdom of *Brycheiniog*. Evidence of settlement at this period is lacking, though the early church site at Llanfilo, set within a circular churchyard, hints at the presence of a pre-conquest nucleated bond settlement. Following the Norman conquest led by Bernard de Neufmarché, in the 1080s the area formed part of the marcher lordship of Brecknock. By the 14th century a number of smaller manors had been created, those at Pont-y-wal and Bryndu being held by English families and those at Trephilip, Trebarried and Tredomen being held by Welsh families. At the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundred of Talgarth in the county of Brecknock. The area formed part of the tithe parishes of Bronllys, Glasbury, Llandefalle, Llanfilo, Llyswen and Talgarth in the middle of the 19th century.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

Predominantly east-facing undulating lower hill land to the west of the Llynfi and south of the Wye, lying between a height of between 120–280m above Ordnance Datum, broken by a number of shallow stream valleys generally lined by alders. The soils are mostly well-drained fine reddish loams (Milford Series) overlying sandstone. Modern land-use is largely pasture, with areas of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland at Dderw Wood, overlooking the Wye, and along a number of stream valleys, with small scattered broad-leaved and conifer plantations elsewhere. A small area of upland Common Land survives at Llangoed Common, near Brechfa Pool.

Present-day settlement is characterized by a number of contrasting patterns. One is represented by the probably pre-conquest nucleated medieval church settlement of Llanfilo, surrounded by its former open fields. A second is represented by dispersed medium-sized upland and lowland farms, about 1–1.5km apart, many of which have their origins in medieval manors established following the Norman conquest, many with names, such as Trebarried, Trephilip, Tregunter, and Trevithel, derived from well-established families in the area. A further settlement pattern is represented at the small nucleated township settlement at Tredomen which is focused on a cluster of four small farmhouses together with a number of 18th-century farmworkers' cottages and modern bungalows. Some of the smaller farmsteads on higher and more marginal ground have been lost and amalgamated with other farms since the beginning of the 20th century, farm buildings sometimes being retained even though the farmhouses are now only visible as ruins or earthworks. Earthwork evidence of house platforms and hollow-ways to the east of the village of Llanfilo suggest that the village was much larger in the medieval period.

The earliest surviving building horizon is represented at Pentre Sollars, a small cruck-built farmhouse of about the 16th century, subsequently extended in stone. A similar sequence is suggested at the sandstone rubble house at Tredomen Court which contains some 16th century fabric. Most other early buildings are of late 17th to early 18th-century date, again of stone rubble construction. Slate is now the most commonly used roofing material, though scattered stone tiles are to be seen here and there as in the case of St Bilbo's Church, Llanfilo, and this was probably the most common roofing material up to about the end of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th



century. Characteristic of the lower-lying farms in the area is the late 17th- to early 18th-century sandstone rubble farmhouse with brick dressings at Trephilip. The 18th- and 19th-century farm buildings at Trephilip are again characteristic of the development of farm complexes in the area from the 18th-century onwards, and include a barn, cowhouse, and hay barn with cart doors and vertical slit vents. The earlier buildings are of stone rubble with slate roofs and the later 19th-century buildings are of stone rubble with red and blue brick dressings. Similar farm complexes are to be seen at Penmaes and Penishapentre within the village of Llanfilo, and at Tregunter, Felin-newydd Home Farm, Pont-y-wal Home Farm and Tredomen Court, the farm buildings often set around a farmyard. The 19th-century stone rubble farmhouse at Tregunter, part pebble-dashed, for example, is associated with a 18th to 19th-century stone cowhouse and two-storey granary, the late 18th-century brick gentry house associated with the farm here having been demolished in the 1920s. Other large gentry houses of 17th-century date are associated with several low-lying farms as at Trebarried and Trevithel. Characteristic 19th-century farmworkers' cottages at Trevithel, are of sandstone rubble with yellow brick dressings.

Former medieval open fields appear to be represented by surviving areas of ridge and furrow near Mintfield, Penishapentre, Glandwr, Tredomen, Trephilip, and south-west of Tredustan, and probably also by the field-names such as *Maes Pwll* and *Maes Coglean* near Tredustan, given in the Tithe Apportionment, which incorporate the element *maes*. The present-day agricultural landscape of the area is characterized by medium-sized irregularly-shaped fields which appear partly derive from the enclosure of former open fields associated with the former medieval manors and partly from the gradual process of woodland clearance and enclosure in the surrounding countryside during the medieval and later medieval periods, leaving residual areas of upland common such as that around Brechfa Pool. Field boundaries are generally represented by multi-species hedges including hazel, holly, and hawthorn and ash, with scattered mature oaks on some boundaries, though there are some straighter, single-species hawthorn hedges in some higher areas which probably represent later 18th to earlier 19th-century enclosure of former upland commons. Many of the hedges are becoming degraded and are being replaced by post and wire fences, though a proportion of field boundaries have disappeared since about the end of the 19th century and are now represented by no more than low banks. Some of the boundaries on steeper land are associated with and low stone clearance banks, occasionally containing substantial boulders or with orthostatic revetments. Likewise, a number of the fields on steeper slopes are associated with substantial lynchets, sometimes up to 1–2m high, indicating that cultivation has been more extensive in the past. Occasional roughly-hewn stone gateposts survive which are probably pre-date the 19th-century. Extensive orchards accompanied a number of the farms in the area in the 19th century and possibly earlier, including Trebarried, Trephilip, Penishapentre, Trevithel, Tredomen, of which occasional traces survive.

Many of the minor roads lanes which skirt around field boundaries and run in distinct hollow-ways 1–2m deep on the steeper slopes are likely to be of medieval origin. The straighter roads which cross the area are generally late 18th- and early 19th-century turnpike road improvements. A number of earlier bridges, including several built during the turnpike period, have now been replaced by modern bridges, including Felin-newydd Bridge and Pontybat, reconstructed in the 1930s and the more recent bridge at Pont Trephilip.

Only limited evidence of former industry survives in the area. A stone cider press at Penmaes Farm, Llanfilo, is one of the few physical reminders of a once flourishing local cider industry. Several water mills once existed in the area, including one on the Llynfi near Glandwr, one on the Triffrwd (a tributary of the Dulas), one at Gwern-y-bedd near Felin-newydd, and Trebarried Mill with its leat from the Dulas. Former limestone quarries and limekilns to the north of Tredomen, and near Draen, Hillis, and Court Llwyfen are recorded on Ordnance Survey maps published in the late 19th century. A number of other small scattered quarries were probably used for building stone from about the 17th century onwards.

The historic landscape area includes a number of important defensive sites, including the probably Iron Age hillforts at Pen -rhiw-wen above Llyswn and at Hillis, and a smaller enclosure is known near Court Llwyfen.



Several medieval moated sites are known in the area, at Cwrt-coed, Llanfilo, and near Hillis.

Early prehistoric funerary and ritual sites include the Pipton long cairn and several possible round barrows on the hilltop to the east of Tredomen. More recent religious sites within the historic landscape character area include the medieval St Bilbo's Church, Llanfilo and the 19th-century Bethesda United Reformed Chapel. St Bilbo's Church, built of local stone rubble, characteristically lies at the heart of the medieval nucleated settlement and is probably of pre-conquest origin. Bethesda Chapel, like many other nonconformist chapels in the area is sited on the margins of the Common Land, in this instance on the hilltop next to Brechfa Pool on Llangoed Common, and like other contemporary buildings in the area it is of stone rubble construction with brick dressings.

A picturesque landscape park was created along the brook to the west of the former gentry house at Tregunter in the later 18th century, partly by damming the stream which forms a tributary of the Dulas. Similar landscape parks, represented by plantings of 18th to 19th-century date survive around Trephilip and at Felin-newydd, on the western boundary of the historic landscape character area. Possible remains of a formal garden are suggested by earthworks at Trebarried House.

Sediments preserved at the Brechfa Pool upland mire are of potential importance to an understanding of the environmental history of the area.

#### Sources

Bevan & Sothern 1991; Bowen 2000; Briggs 1991a; Cadw 1995a; Cadw 1995b; Coplestone-Crowe 1992–93; Grove 1962; Haslam 1979; Hughes 1990; Jenkinson 1997; Jervoise 1976; Jones 1993; Jones & Smith 1964; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Rees 1932; RCAHMW 1986; Silvester 1999a; Soil Survey 1983; Spurgeon 1981; Williams 1976

#### Key historic landscape management priorities

Other conservation interests within the historic landscape character area include the Brechfa Pools SSSI and the Cae Penmaes SSSI to the east of Llanfilo, and Brecknock Wildlife Trust's Brechfa Pool nature reserve. Listed Buildings include the parish church of St Bilo at Llanfilo, an important group of large farmhouses and gentry houses, and several farm buildings, including a carthouse and granary, and a cowhouse. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include the Pipton Neolithic long barrow, Pen-rhiw-wen and Hillis prehistoric hillforts, and the Hillis and Llanfilo medieval moated sites. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

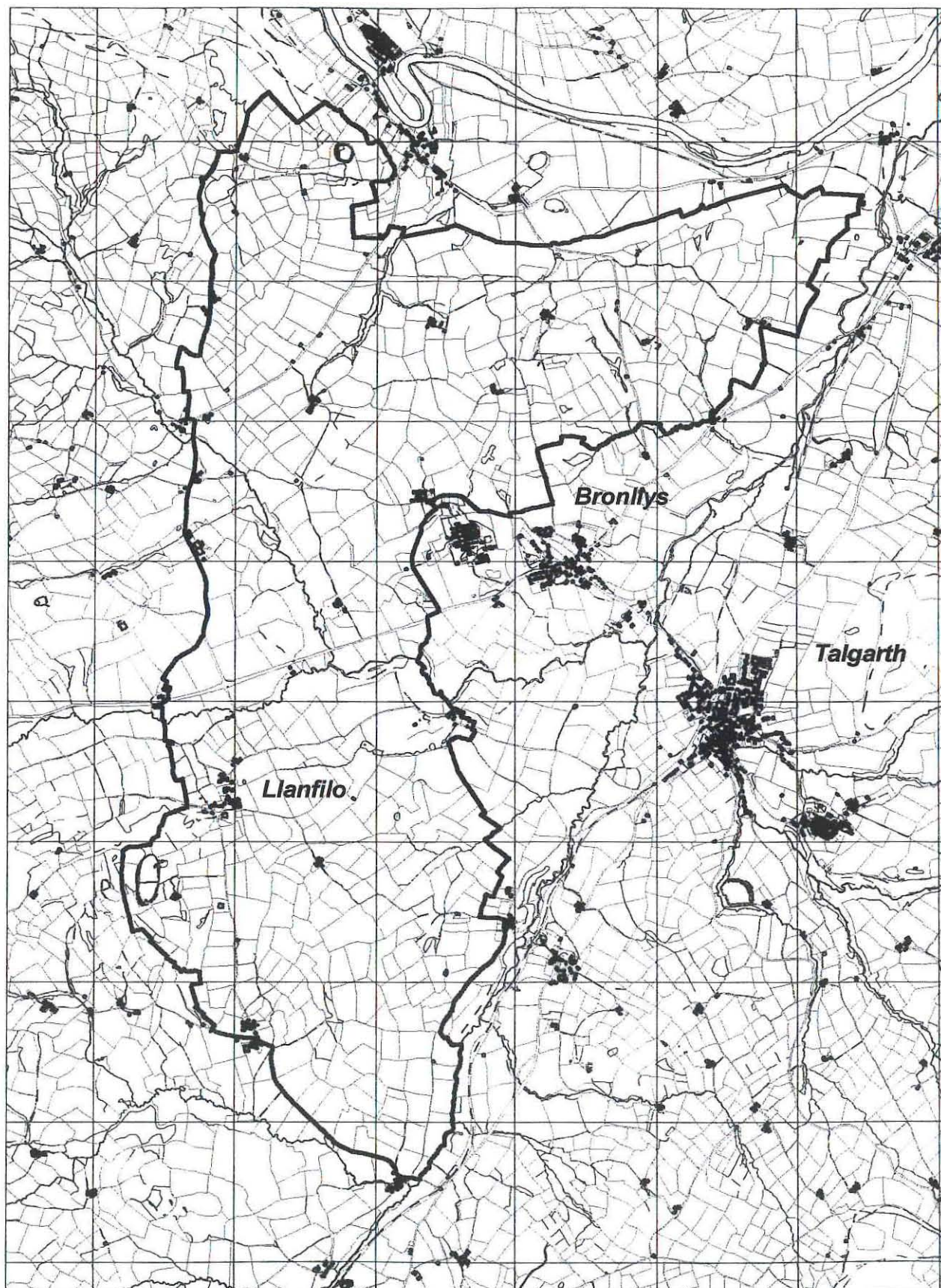
- *Management of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland areas.*
- *Management of deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance at Brechfa Pool.*
- *Management of buried archaeological deposits associated with nucleated medieval settlement and church at Llanfilo.*
- *Management of the remains of medieval field systems, including remnant areas of ridge and furrow.*
- *Management of defensive prehistoric earthwork monuments and medieval moated sites, including their visual setting.*
- *Maintenance of the visual setting of the medieval church at Llanfilo and Bethesda Chapel on Llangoed Common.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*
- *Maintenance of traditional field boundaries, including multi-species hedges, field banks and lynchets.*
- *Management of the landscape parks associated with a number of 18th- and 19th-century gentry houses.*



1085

**Trebarried** CHARACTER AREA

Bronllys, Felinfach and Talgarth Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1086

**Gro** CHARACTER AREA

Clyro, Glasbury, Gwernyfed and Llanigon Communities, Powys

*Floodplain of the Wye between Glasbury and Hay, with oxbow lakes and river meanders and large rectangular fields representing late enclosure of former low-lying common meadow.*

**Historic background**

Little is known of the history of the medieval motte in the middle of the floodplain south of Llowes, though it probably belongs to the Norman conquest period. It appears to be associated with rectangular earthwork enclosure, possibly of Roman military origin. It lies next to an ancient meander of the Wye and may once have guarded a former fording point across the river. In the mid 19th century the area formed part of the tithe parishes of Clyro, Glasbury, Hay, Llanigon, and Llowes.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

Low-lying floodplain of the Wye, liable to flooding, at about 80m above Ordnance Datum, with low river banks and pebble beaches along the river. There are numerous oxbow lakes and palaeochannels, some holding water only seasonally, together with streams and oxbow lakes lined with alder and willow. The soils are predominantly alluvial, being generally either deep stoneless permeable silty soils and stoneless fine or coarse reddish silty soils (Teme and Lugwardine Series). Present-day land-use is mainly pasture, though a number of orchards formerly existed on the slightly higher margins of the area, near Glan-hen-Wye, Lower Sheephouse, and Little Ffordd-fawr.

No settlement falls within the area at the present day and the only building structure is The Barn, built at the junction of a radiating pattern of field boundaries on the floodplain to the south of Clyro. The area is principally divided into large rectangular fields generally with limited-species low-cut hedges, generally of hawthorn, often being strengthened or replaced by post and wire fences which probably represents relatively late enclosure of former common meadow land belonging to the parishes of Clyro, Glasbury, Hay, Llanigon, and Llowes. The area is crossed by a number of ditches and dykes, some of which possibly originate from drainage schemes of the late 17th and 18th centuries onwards.

**Sources**

Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Soil Survey 1983

**Key historic landscape management priorities**

The historic landscape character area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area. Other conservation interests include the Upper Wye SSSI, and the Scheduled Ancient Monument at Llowes Motte. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

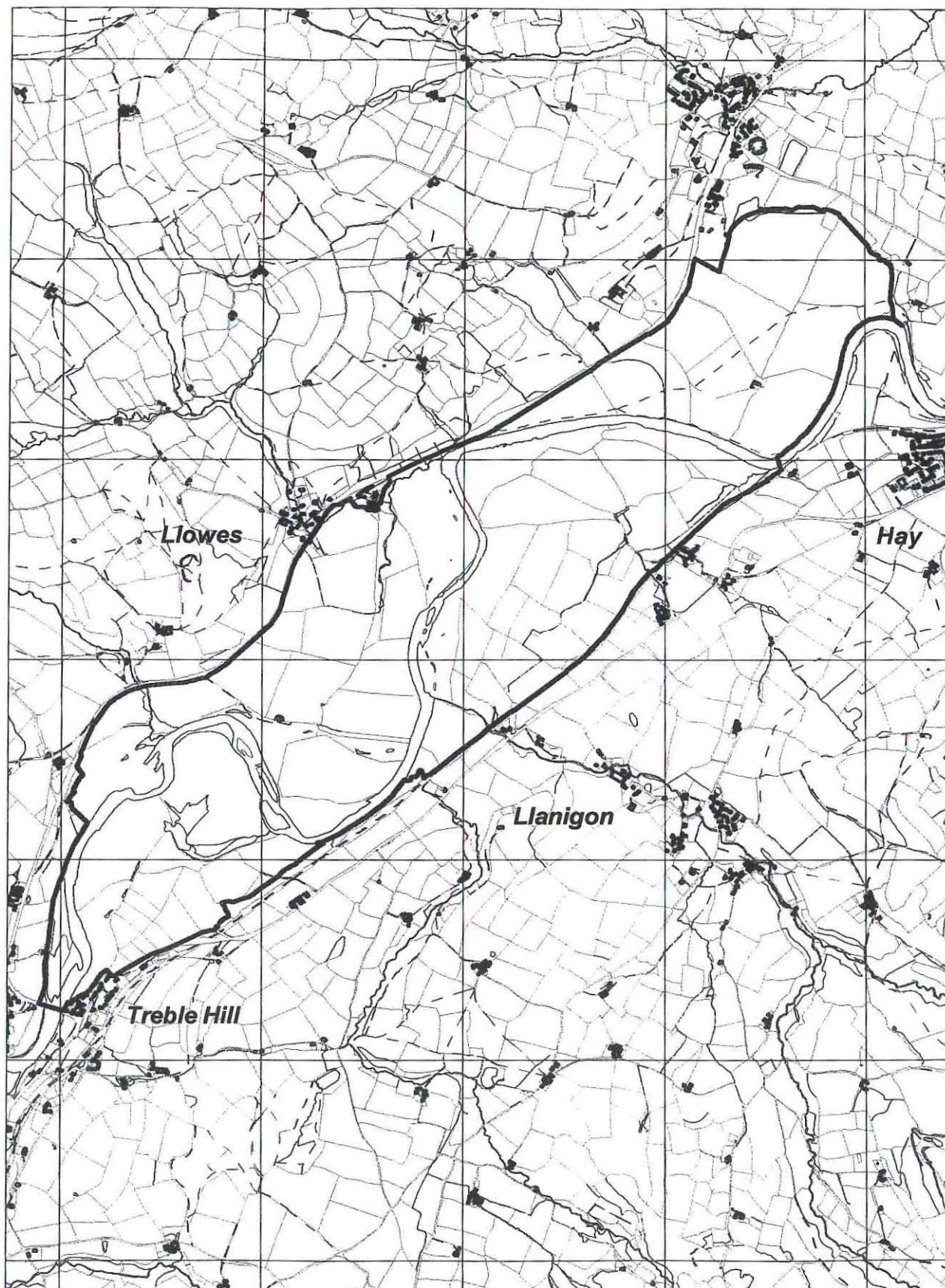
- *Management of oxbows and palaeochannels, which potentially contain deposits relating to the history of vegetation and land-use change in the Wye valley since the last glaciation.*
- *Management of Llowes motte and associated structures and deposits, which are potentially affected by river erosion.*



1086

**Gro** CHARACTER AREA

Bronllys, Clyro, Glasbury, Gwernyfed and Llanigon Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1087

**Llyswen** CHARACTER AREA

Bronllys and Glasbury Communities, Powys

*Nucleated medieval church settlement and manors and extensive former open field cultivation on well-drained lower-lying ground spanning the Wye, with later building and structures resulting development of road and railway transport systems in the 18th and 19th centuries.*

**Historic background**

There is no certain evidence of prehistoric settlement in the area, though possible Bronze Age burial mounds are recorded. Llyswen, meaning ‘white court’, appears to have become an important religious and administrative centre in the early medieval period. Strategically sited on the south bank of the river Wye, at an important river crossing, it is supposed to have been the site of a *clas* or mother church, given to the See of Llandaff in the 6th century. The site of this early religious centre is possibly occupied by the present-day church of St Gwendoline, a local 9th-century saint said to be buried at Talgarth. The churchyard is sub-circular in shape, suggesting an early foundation. Llyswen is also the supposed site of the court of the 9th-century prince, Rhodri Mawr. In the medieval period an early castle is thought to have been built at Llyswen, though its site is unknown. Following the Norman conquest the area around Llyswen, to the south of the Wye, was administered as a lowland manor within the marcher lordship occupying *Cantref Selyf* and administered from Bronllys. By the later medieval period the area formed part of the medieval ecclesiastical parishes of Llyswen, Boughrood and Glasbury.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

The area occupies the valley-bottom and lower hill slopes to the north and south of the river Wye, between a height of 90–170m above Ordnance Datum. The soils are well-drained fine loams (Rheidol Series) overlying glaciofluvial gravel in the lower-lying parts of area, and well-drained fine reddish loams overlying sandstone (Milford Series) in northern and southern parts of the area. The present-day land-use is largely pasture.

The modern settlement pattern is focused on the nucleated settlements of early medieval and medieval origin at Llyswen and Boughrood (the latter lying just outside the historic landscape area), with older farms within the settlements and later farms and cottages generally encroaching upon the margins of the former medieval open fields which surrounded the villages. The linear settlement development to the west of Llyswen is related to the improvement of the turnpike road and the construction of the toll bridge across the Wye at Boughrood in the early 19th century, buildings here including Victorian and Edwardian riverside villas and rectory, sited on part of the former open fields. Some substantial farms within villages of Llyswen and Boughrood probably have their origin in the amalgamation of earlier holdings during the course of the later medieval and early post-medieval period.

Little evidence has survived above ground of the early buildings which once existed within the historic landscape character area and which in the early medieval and medieval periods are likely to have been largely timber-built. The church at Llyswen perhaps lies on the site of both the pre-conquest and post-conquest medieval churches, but this was rebuilt in the 1860s, leaving nothing earlier above ground apart from the medieval font. The earliest buildings within the character area are largely stone-built structures dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Buildings within the village of Llyswen include 18th and early 19th-century sandstone rubble stone cottages, some rendered and the later ones often with brick dressings. There are a number of later 19th-century brick cottages and houses, including a several larger houses, such as Ty Mawr, accompanied by extensive gardens. Lower House farmhouse in Llyswen is of sandstone rubble construction but has ashlar dressings which give it a genteel appearance. Also within the village are several stone barns, possibly of 18th-century date, with ventilation slots. The wall of the former animal pound on the south side of the village survives as a garden



boundary.

The impact of the improvements to the turnpike road and the erection of the Boughrood Toll Bridge is reflected in the presence of later 18th- and early 19th-century Griffin Inn, Bridge End Inn and the former Star House, building materials characteristically comprising sandstone rubble with brick window and door dressings. There is an amount of modern infill housing within the village, including a small housing estate and isolated bungalows. Rural buildings are consistently of stone and include the 18th-century complex at Pistyll Farm, with stone farmhouse, stone-walled yard, and outbuildings with stone gable walls and weatherboarded sides. The late 18th to early 19th-century farmhouse at Glangwye is characteristically of rendered sandstone rubble construction, and forms part of a complex which includes an 18th- to 19th-century stone barn, earlier 19th-century stables and coachhouse of stone rubble with sandstone dressings, and 20th-century steel-framed outbuildings. Both farms lie on the edge of the former open fields within Boughrood parish, just above the floodplain of the river Wye and possibly represent late encroachment onto the former watermeadows along the north bank of the Wye. A cluster of 18th-century and more recent stone cottages at Boughrood Brest represent encroachment onto the former open fields of Boughrood. A scatter of modern roadside cottages and houses occupy the headlands of strip fields elsewhere.

Llyswen probably had three common fields, one to the west of the village, one in the loop of the river to the north of the church, and one to the south-west of the village, named in the mid 19th-century Tithe Apportionment as *Maeslan Cafan*, *Common Field*, and *Maes Megan*. A similar pattern is evident in the adjacent parish of Boughrood, to the north of the Wye. Substantial areas of the open field in the loop of the river to the west of the village remained unenclosed until they were enclosed in the 1850s, other former areas of open field having probably been enclosed during from at least the beginning of the 18th century onwards. The pattern of medieval open fields can still be traced in the distinctive pattern of strip fields and some ridge and furrow running up and down the contour on the sloping ground above the river between Boughrood Brest and Boughrood village, characteristically with overgrown multi-species hedges. Some elements of the field pattern have been lost as a result of recent hedge removal, though a number are still indicated by slight lynchets and low banks. Traces of the Llyswen open fields are likewise visible to the south of the river on the small area of flat land above the floodplain surrounding the village and on the sloping ground to the south-west in the area of Maes Megan, represented by a distinctive pattern of strip fields and in some instances by ridge and furrow. The fields here are bounded by low-cut or overgrown or occasionally laid multi-species hedges, with some green lanes between the original strip fields and some lynchet formation on sloping ground. Many of the houses and cottages throughout the character area are associated with small ageing orchards. These are the remnant of extensive areas of orchard that were to be seen in and around the village of Llyswen in the 19th century, especially in the vicinity of Lower House, Maes Megan and Maeslan Cafan on the south side of the river in the area of Lower Middle Road, Boughrood Brest, Pistyll and Glangwye on the north side of the river. Some of the orchards were evidently planted on areas of former medieval open field cultivation, which in some instances probably date to at least the 17th or 18th century.

Llyswen experienced a new lease of life in the early 19th century with the improvement to the turnpike road leading northwards to Builth, cutting through the former open fields to the west of the village. Further expansion came in the wake of the new and important Boughrood Toll Bridge, opened in the 1830s and by the Mid Wales Railway opened in the 1860s, with a station on the north bank of the river at Boughrood, which remained open until the 1960s. The embankment of the railway leading to the former bridge across the Wye, cutting across the former open fields to the east of Llyswen, forms a distinctive landscape feature within the area.

Little evidence of former industry survives within the character area. There are no known mills at Llyswen itself, though the former 18th-century stone-built water corn mill at Boughrood, operated by means of a weir and leat from the Wye, ceased working in the early 20th century and was dismantled in 1940.



St Gwendoline's Church, Llyswen possibly lies on the site of a church said to have been given to the See of Llandaff in the 6th century, a possible alternative site of this early church being in Llangoed Park. The building was extensively renewed in the 1860s but appears to take the plan of its medieval predecessor. The former earlier 19th-century nonconformist chapel at Llyswen was built by the Calvinistic Methodist and was administered by Trefecca College for many years.

#### **Sources**

Cadw 1995b; Cadw 1995d; Haslam 1979; Jervoise 1976; Lowe 1985; Martin & Walters 1993; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Silvester 1999b; Silvester 1969; Soil Survey 1983

#### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

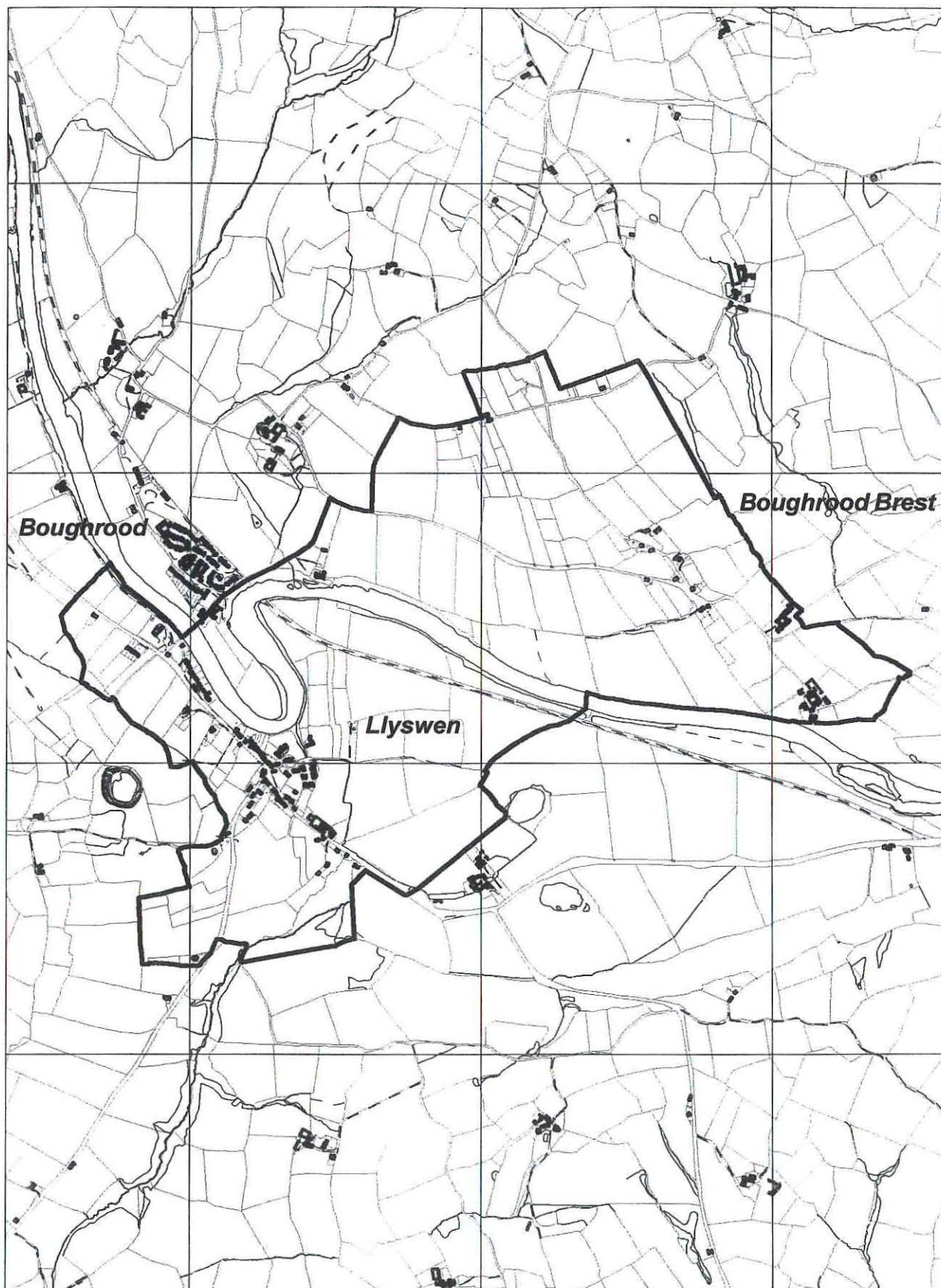
Other conservation interests within the Historic Landscape Character Area include the Upper Wye SSSI, and various Listed Buildings, including Boughrood Bridge and Toll Cottage, Llyswen parish church, Griffin Inn and Lower House farmhouse. The area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of buried archaeological deposits relating to the early medieval and medieval nucleated church settlement at Llyswen.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*
- *Maintenance of traditional field boundaries, particularly hedges and banks delineating strip fields of the former open fields of Llyswen and Boughrood.*
- *Management of structures associated with earlier periods of road, rail and river transport, including bridges, toll-houses, milestones, and railway embankments.*



1087

***Llyswen*** CHARACTER AREA  
Bronllys and Glasbury Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1088

**Hay** CHARACTER AREA

Hay and Llanigon Communities, Powys

*Medieval castle borough, market town and associated open fields, emerging as important commercial and service centre in 17th and 18th centuries and cultural and tourist centre in the modern period.*

**Historic background**

Hay, unlike other nucleated settlements in the Middle Wye Valley historic landscape area, appears to have been a wholly new foundation of the Norman period, though the ford across the river at this point is probably of much greater antiquity. The earliest earthen castle, to the south-west of the town, probably dates to the period of the Norman conquest period in about the 1090s, and was probably built by William Revel, to whom the lordship of Hay was granted by Bernard de Neufmarché in recognition of his part in the conquest of the pre-conquest kingdom of *Brycheiniog*. An early church on the site of the present church of St Mary was probably also built at this period. The name of the town is derived from the Norman French *La Haie Tailée* ('the clipped hedge'). The precise significance of the name is uncertain, though it appears to refer to a hedged and possibly defensive enclosure of some kind at this early period. It is uncertain whether the Welsh name of the town, *Y Gelli* or *Y Gelli Gandryll* is a direct translation, being composed of the elements *celli* ('grove') and *candryll* ('hundred piece'). The focus of the town shifted slightly to the north-east towards the beginning of the 13th century when the masonry castle was built. The new town of Hay grew up in the shadow of the stone castle, and following a number of attacks in the early 13th century it was provided with stone defences and gateways in about the 1230s, when the castle itself was refurbished by order of Henry III.

The town initially held an important administrative position within the lordship, but following the period of turmoil at the beginning of the 15th century the military significance of the castle declined in the later medieval period. Due to its prominent position controlling one of the few routes into the Middle Wye Valley, the town came to benefit from the gradual growth of trade in the later medieval period, becoming an important market town and service centre for an extensive hinterland in the 16th and 17th centuries. The town failed to develop as a significant industrial centre during the course of the Industrial Revolution, but further stimulus to growth came with the improvements to the turnpike roads in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the opening of the Hay-Brecon Tramroad in the second decade of the 19th century, and the opening of the Hereford, Hay and Brecon Railway in the 1860s. The town acquired many of the trappings of provincial urban life during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and in the later 20th century witnessed further rejuvenation following its development as a cultural and tourist centre.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

The character area occupies an area of sloping ground above the floodplain and to the west of Cusop Dingle, extending from the southern bank of the Wye at a height of 80m above Ordnance Datum to the lower slopes of the hillside above, at a height of about 160m above Ordnance Datum. The soils are well-drained reddish coarse and fine loams (Newnham Series) overlying gravel on lower ground, and deep well-drained reddish coarse loams (Esrick 1 Series) overlying reddish till on the higher ground above the town.

The town contains a number of significant buildings from the 13th century to the 19th century, which illustrate its historical progression from planted castle borough, through medieval market town to its present-day status as a modern service centre. Surviving medieval buildings include, the masonry castle probably started by Matilda de Breos in about 1200, consisting of a ringwork, square keep and curtain wall, refurbished in the 1230s. Belonging to the 15th century is the tower of St Mary's Church, the remainder of the church having been rebuilt following collapse at about the end of the 16th century. *Eglwys Ifan*, an early guild chapel within the town fell, into disrepair



and was substantially rebuilt in the 1930s. Many of the medieval houses and other buildings within the town are likely to have been of timber of which little or no trace has survived above ground. The earliest surviving building is the Three Tuns, perhaps characteristic of many former buildings in the town, which originated as a small 16th-century cruck-built timber hall. Timber-framing with wattle and daub panels probably continued to be the most common building material until well into the 17th century, later medieval buildings possibly being characterized by the Cafe Royal, which originated a timber-framed town house with a jettied upper floor, dating to the 1620s. Stone, as in the case of the large stone mansion built in about the 1660s against the west side of the medieval castle (badly damaged by fire in the 1930s and 1970s), may have been used only sparingly within the town until later in the 17th century. The town's medieval stone defences were evidently still to be seen in the 16th century, but practically all trace above ground was fast disappearing by the late 18th and early 19th centuries as the town expanded beyond its earlier limits. Little otherwise is known of the buildings of the town, however, before early 19th century, when a considerable amount of rebuilding took place, often still within the framework of the medieval street plan. A wide range of new buildings appeared, including new genteel town houses, civic building, almshouses, hotels, workers' houses, mills, nonconformist chapels, schools, a workhouse, and a clocktower. Sandstone rubble and slate remained the most commonly used building materials throughout the 19th century, though an increasing use was made of ashlar and red, yellow and blue bricks for window and door dressings.

Distinctive traces of the former open fields of Hay manor survive on the flatter ground to the west and the sloping ground to the south of the town centre some with field-names such as *Maes*, *Maesdownen* and *Lower Maesdownen*, indicating former open fields. Particularly characteristic are the strip fields to the south of the town, between Clay Cottage and Bryn Teg, representing enclosure of former medieval strip fields, now often with low-cut multi-species hedges including hawthorn, holly and hazel. Some of the field here as well as some bordering directly onto the southern and western boundaries of the town also retain traces of ridge and furrow, representing medieval open field strips, much of the original field systems having been built over as the town expanded during the 19th and 20th centuries. Cultivation of the town's open fields will have been undertaken from the town during the medieval period, the crises of the 14th century and Hay's growth as a market town during the 14th and 15th centuries probably leading to the amalgamation and consolidation of former dispersed holdings and the emergence of farmsteads sited in the countryside outside the town during the late medieval period, on the periphery of the former open fields. The substantial hollow-way, between Bryn Teg and Caenantmelyn to the south of Hay, cuts through part of the system of strip fields in this area, suggests that the process of enclosure of the open fields was already have been well advanced by the early post-medieval period.

Parts of the horse-drawn tramway between Hay and Brecon built in 1816 are still visible in the area, most notably a 400m-long terrace cut into the edge of the river bank at The Warren, to the west of Hay. Much of the former course of the tramway was superseded by the Hay, Hereford and Brecon Railway in 1862, which remained in operation until the 1960s, the course of which is still visible in places.

#### **Sources**

Bowen 2000; Cadw 1988; Cadw 1994b; Cadw 1999; Haslam 1979; Hughes 1990; Jenkins 1970; Jervoise 1976; Jones & Smith 1964; King 1961; Minchinton *et al.* 1961; Morgan 1995–96; Morris 1986–87; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Soil Survey 1983; Silvester & Dorling 1993; Soulsby 1983; Williams 1965

#### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

Other conservation interests within the Historic Landscape Character Area include the Upper Wye SSSI, numerous Listed Buildings within the town including the castle, parish church, sections of town wall, butter market, clocktower, town houses, vicarage, almshouses, nonconformist chapels, coachhouses, hotels, inns, shops, and former flannel mill. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include the motte and the castle. Much of the area falls within Hay Conservation Area and the Brecon Beacons National Park. The remains of the 17th-century formal garden and 18th- to 19th-century pleasure grounds at Hay Castle are listed in



the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens*. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

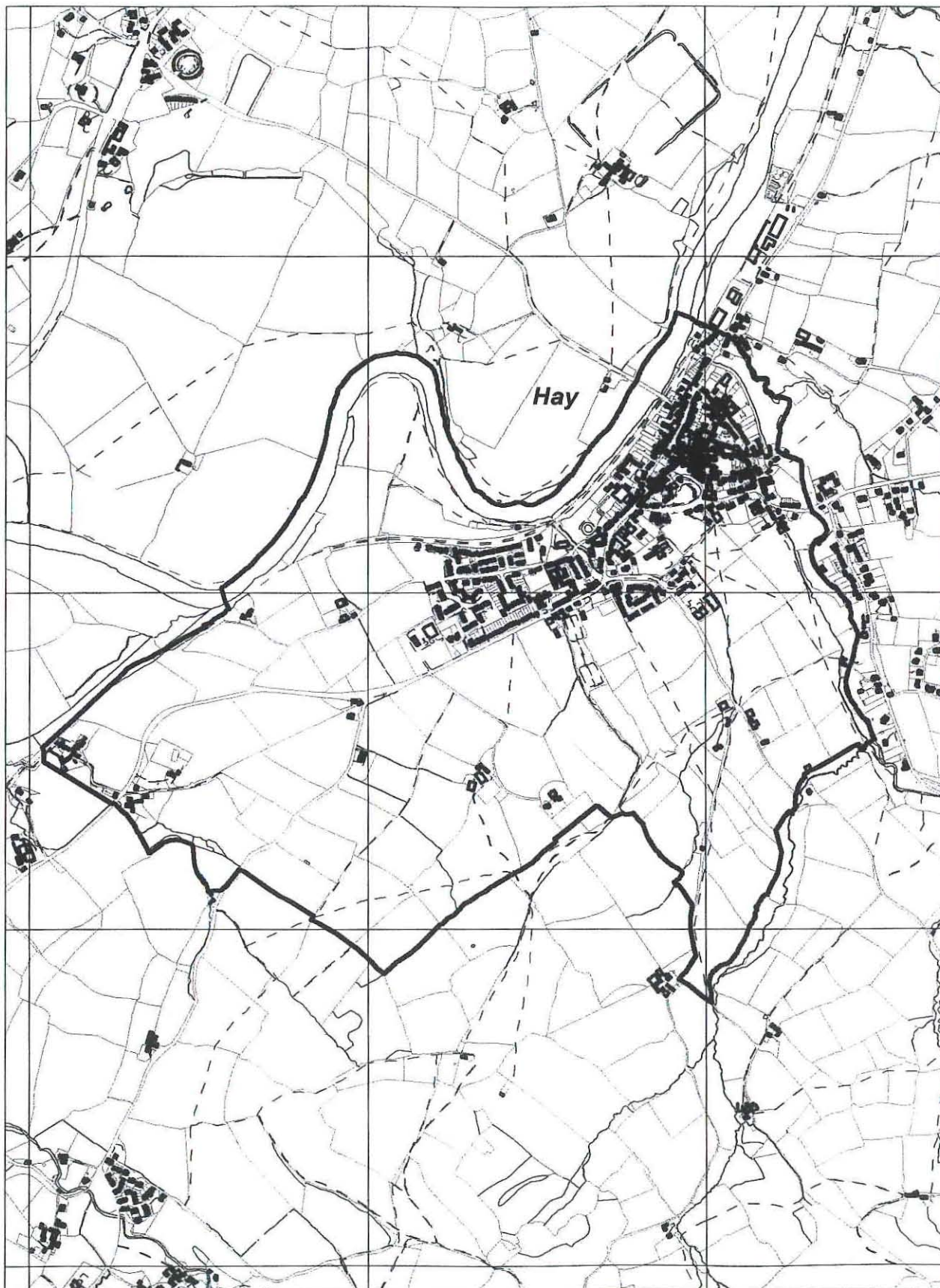
- *Maintenance of the character and setting of the Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings within the town.*
- *Management of traces strip fields and medieval ridge and furrow representing medieval open field agriculture.*
- *Management of buried archaeological deposits relating to the occupation and defences of the medieval town, castle and church.*
- *Management of buildings and structures associated with processing and craft industries, including smithies, mills.*
- *Management of structures and buildings relating to early transport history, including milestones, tramway, railway, bridges, and railway buildings.*



1088

*Hay* CHARACTER AREA

Hay and Llanigon Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1089

***Tir-uched*** CHARACTER AREA

Gwernyfed and Llanigon Communities, Powys

*Medieval and later dispersed farmsteads on lower-lying land bordering the south bank of the Wye between Hay and Glasbury, some deriving from English-held manors.*

**Historic background**

Early activity in the area is indicated by a Neolithic polished stone axe found near The Warren, a flint scraper near Llwynbrain, the Neolithic chambered long cairn at Little Lodge, and the Bronze Age round barrow near Coed-y-polyn. Later prehistoric settlement may be indicated by a cropmark enclosure on the river terrace overlooking the floodplain at Coed y Polyn. No early medieval or pre-conquest Welsh settlements are known within the area, though following the Norman conquest in the late 11th century the area fell partly within the sub-lordships of Hay and Glasbury and was partly held by a number of English-held manors. The motte at Llanthomas probably belongs to the later 11th to early 12th century and belonged to a manor that was probably associated with a proprietary church in the 14th century known as *Thomaschurch*. A second English-held manor of this period was established at Tregoyd as well as an English subtenancy at Felindre. A former dependent chapel of Glasbury church existed at Felindre until about the 18th century, by which time both it and the chapel at Llanthomas had disappeared. Small bonded settlements may have been attached to each of the manors, though no evidence of these has yet been identified. At the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundred of Talgarth in the County of Brecknock. In the mid 19th century the area formed parts of the Tithe parishes of Aberllynfi, Glasbury, Hay, and Llanigon.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

The area occupies the gently undulating low-lying terrace, above the floodplain on the south bank of the Wye and below the foothills of the Black Mountains, between a height of 90–170m above Ordnance Datum. The area is dissected by several steep-sided stream valleys including Nant Ysgallen and Digedi Brook, the banks of Nant Ysgallen being lined with broad-leaved semi-natural woodland including ash and oak. The soils are predominantly coarse to fine brown earths (Newnham Series), locally quite deep, overlying fluvioglacial drift including gravels. Present-day land-use is mostly pasture with some arable for fodder crops and cereals. The area includes a number of small mixed broad-leaved and conifer plantations, such as Allt Frân.

Present-day settlement is dominated by a pattern of medium-sized farms spaced about 500–600m apart and often set within their own fields. An earlier building horizon of late medieval date is represented at Tynllyne and Pentwyn. The farmhouse at Tynllyne possibly originated as a cruck-built longhouse, subsequently altered in the 17th to 19th centuries. A possibly later 16th-century cruck-framed and weatherboarded barn at Pentwyn is set on sandstone rubble walls, was enlarged in the 17th to 18th century. By the early 17th century sandstone rubble had become the predominant building material, as in the case of the farmhouses at Upper Sheepphouse and New Court. Many of the larger farmhouses belong to the 18th and 19th centuries, again in sandstone rubble, as at Tregoyd Farm, Llwynbrain, Little Lodge, Llwynfilly, Ffordd-fawr and Pentwyn, accompanied by 18th-century or earlier stone barns at Llwynbrain, Little Lodge and Llwynfilly, some with ventilation slots, and with occasional 19th-century brick and weatherboarded outbuildings, and 20th-century steel-framed buildings and other modern structures at Little Lodge, Tregoyd Farm and Ffordd-fawr. One of the few grander and more recent buildings in the character area is Tregoyd Hall (now an activity centre), an early 20th-century brick-built hall with sandstone dressings, replacing a 17th-century hall destroyed by fire in 1900. The house is set within contemporary pleasure grounds and has ornamental landscape plantings to the west, including Scots Pines, Wellingtonia and chestnut, beech, yew and cedar. A number of small settlements sprang up along the turnpike roads in the late 18th and earlier 19th centuries. Characteristic of this kind of roadside development is the chapel settlement at Felindre,



slightly away from the core of the original settlement, with 18th and early 19th-century farmworkers' cottages, and an inn, the earlier buildings of stone rubble and the later ones of stone and yellow and blue brick dressings. A similar development of this period is the small cluster of late 18th to early 19th-century roadside stone cottages at Ffordd-las. Surviving buildings with religious associations include the now converted Ebenezer Welsh Presbyterian Chapel of 1862 at Felindre and possibly a stone barn at Llwynllwyd, west of Llanigon, said to have been the site of the nonconformist academy established here in the early 1700s and attended by both Howel Harris and Williams Williams, Pantycelyn, who were to become prominent figures in the nonconformist movement in Wales.

The modern farming landscape is characterized by medium-sized rectangular fields with low-cut multi-species hedges including hawthorn, elder, holly and hazel. There is some evidence of former hedge-laying, but a number of degraded hedges are being supplemented or replaced by post and wire stock-proof fences. There are scattered mature oak and ash trees, some of those in the middle of fields representing former field boundaries which have now been removed. Some of the fields on steeper slopes show lynchet formation resulting from former ploughing. Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation survive in a number of places, an area to the west of Llanthomas possibly being a remnant of the medieval open fields of the medieval manor. There are occasional roughly hewn stone roadside gateposts. Many of the farmhouses such as Llanthomas, Ffordd-fawr and Tir-uched were associated with orchards in the 19th century, of which some remnants still survive in places.

The area is bounded on the east by the old road between Talgarth and Hay and on the west by the improved turnpike road. The area between these main lines of communication is crossed by winding lanes in hollow-ways and a maze of footpaths and green lanes, some evidently of considerable antiquity. A series of stone bridges are associated with the turnpike improvements at Felindre, Pontcwrtyrargoed, Tregoyd and Llanigon, as are a number of milestones at Upper Sheephouse and near Pont-yr-angell. Following the turnpike along the river terrace on the western side of the area is the course of the former early 19th-century tramroad between Brecon and Hay, superseded in the later 19th-century by the now dismantled railway, both of which are represented by embankments and former culverts.

Former processing industry is represented by the small stone-built corn mill at Tregoyd with adjacent miller's house, leats and mill pond, and by the former mill site at Felindre. Extractive industry is represented by a number of small and scattered stone quarries, probably for building stone in the period from about the 16th century onwards.

A number of small ponds are scattered throughout the area, which are of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.

### **Sources**

Cadw 1994b; Cadw 1995c; Davies 1957; Haslam 1979; Jones & Smith 1964; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Martin & Walters 1993; Morgan 1995–96; Rees 1932; Soil Survey 1983

### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

Most of the area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area and part falls within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Other conservation interests include a number of Listed Buildings including several farmhouses and barns, a mill house, a stables and the bridge across the Digedi Brook north-west of the Llanigon village, together with the Little Lodge chambered long barrow and Llanthomas Motte Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland areas.*
- *Management of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments and their visual setting.*
- *Management of ponds and waterlogged deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.*



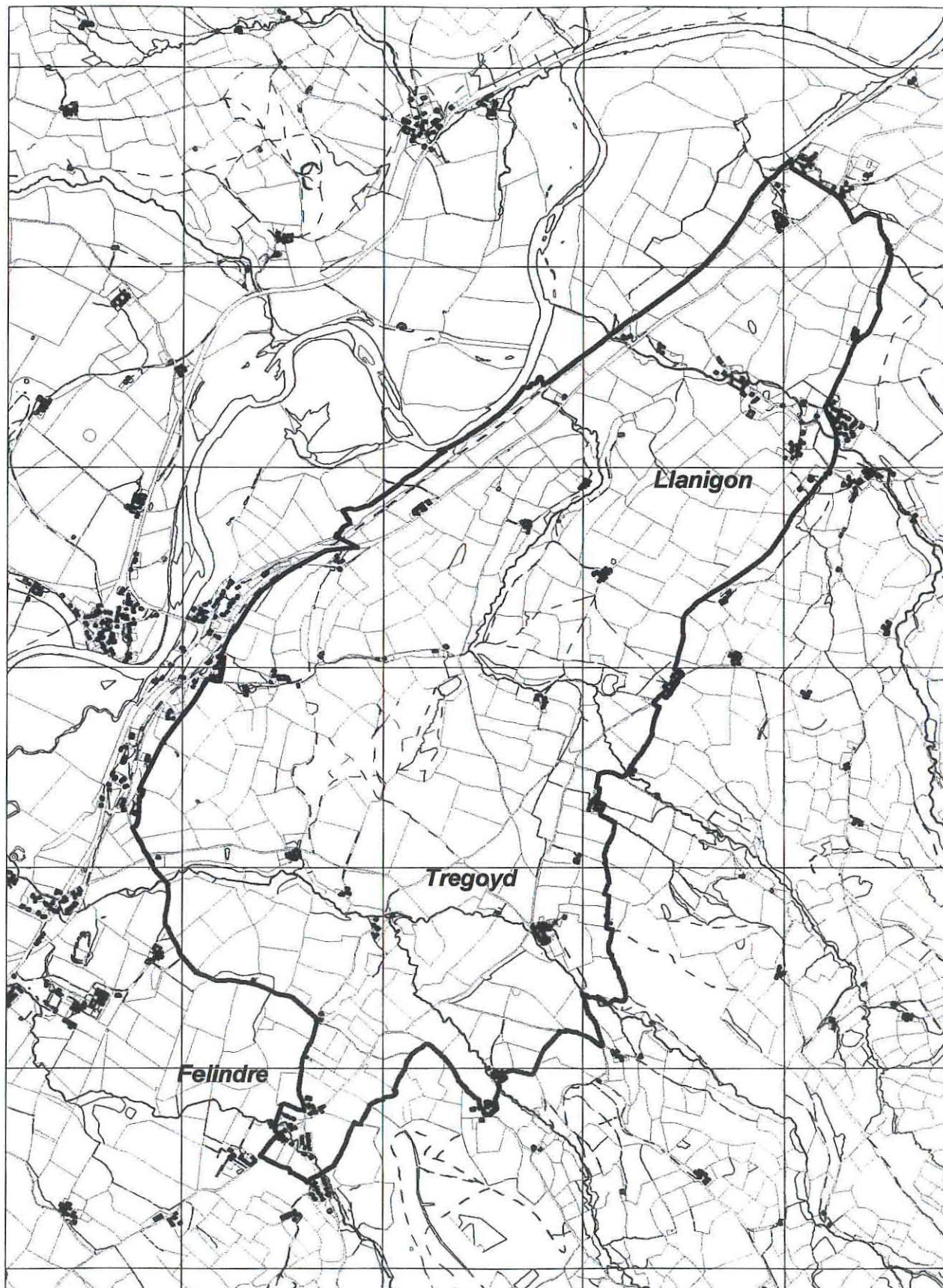
- *Management of traces medieval ridge and furrow representing medieval open field agriculture.*
- *Management of earthwork and cropmark defensive sites and their visual setting.*
- *Management of buildings and structures related to the use of water power, including mill buildings, leats, and ponds.*
- *Management structures relating to transport history including milestones and bridges belonging to the turnpike era and embankments and culverts associated with the former tramroad and railway.*



1089

***Tir-uched*** CHARACTER AREA

Gwernyfed and Llanigon Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1090

## *Gwernyfed* CHARACTER AREA

Gwernyfed Community, Powys

*Low-lying and gently-sloping landscape with former medieval deer park and hunting lodge, remains of formal Renaissance gardens and manor house, and 19th-century landscape park and country house.*

### Historic background

Early settlement and land-use in the area are indicated by the hillfort at Aberllynfi Gaer, probably constructed during the later pre-Roman Iron Age, whose defences were much damaged by ploughing after the second world war. Excavations at the site in the 1950s have shown that the hillfort overlies a Neolithic settlement, and that the hillfort was also reused during the Roman period, in about the late 1st to early 2nd century, when metalworking and other activities were carried out within its interior, ironworking probably being based on local iron-pan deposits. As yet there is no evidence of settlement in the area during the medieval pre-conquest period and it appears that unlike other lowland areas within the Middle Wye the area remained relatively remote from nucleated centres of population until perhaps the 18th and 19th centuries when both Felindre and Three Cocks emerged as roadside settlements on the turnpike roads between Talgarth and Hay. Following the Norman conquest the area fell within a sub-lordship of Glasbury, lying between the strategically more important sub-lordships of Hay and Talgarth.

Gwernyfed is thought to have originated as a holding granted to Peter Gunter by Bernard de Neufmarché following the conquest of *Brycheiniog*, perhaps in an area that was still extensively wooded at that period. By the 14th century an English-held subtenancy had been established at Felindre to the east and a Welsh subtenancy had been established at Tyle-glas to the west. A manor house had been built at the site of Old Gwernyfed by the later medieval period, possibly to one side of a deer park covering an extensive tract of land stretching from the foothills of the Black Mountains near Felindre to the banks of the Llynfi at Aberllynfi. The deer park appears to have survived with relatively little alteration until the later 18th century and encompassed the area of Little Lodge and Tregoyd Mill to the north-east and Gwernyfed Farm and Tyle-glas to the south-west. The manor house at Old Gwernyfed was extensively rebuilt at the beginning of the 17th century. Probably also belonging to this period are the traces of a formal terraced garden laid out with earlier fishponds behind the house, of which the earthwork remains of a terrace and the stone pillars of a gated entrance survive. The principal residence of the owners transferred to Llangoed Hall near Llyswen in about the 1730s, though various ornamental elements were added to the deer park during the later 18th century and the early 19th century, including a series of radiating tree-lined avenues, a fountain and a maze. The formal gardens behind Old Gwernyfed appear to have become disused by the middle of the 18th century when the area of the gardens is shown as an orchard.

The large Jacobean-style country house of Gwernyfed Park was built in the northern side of the park in the 1870s and 1880s, and said to be on the site of an earlier hunting lodge, together with walled kitchen gardens. This new house, with its long drive, lodge and massive wrought-iron gates was orientated upon the newer lines of communication to the north, passing through Three Cocks and Treble Hill, Old Gwernyfed with its attached farm buildings becoming the home farm. At this stage the park still extended to over 300 acres. Ornamental plantings of firs and beech were made throughout the park in the later 19th century, much of which still survives, though following the break-up of the estate in the 1950s most of the parkland was divided into arable fields by means of post and wire fences.

The origin of the place name *Gwernyfed* has been the subject of much dispute, but suggestions have included the poetic 'sacred grove' and the more prosaic 'soaking bog'.



### **Key historic landscape characteristics**

Low-lying, flat to gently sloping landscape, generally facing north-west and lying at a height of between 100–150m above Ordnance Datum. Present-day landscape is a combination of pasture, arable, garden and parkland, with some mixed deciduous and conifer plantations. Soils are predominantly well-drained fine loamy reddish soils (Milford Series) overlying sandstone bedrock. Present-day land-use is partly pasture with some arable and fodder crops.

Settlement within the character area is largely confined to the two large and important houses at Old Gwernyfed and Gwernyfed Park and associated farms and farm buildings. Old Gwernyfed on the southern side of the area (now a hotel) is a large early 17th-century Jacobean manor house built in sandstone rubble, the south-west wing of which has been in ruins since a fire in about 1780, with a pair of circular Tudor dovecots with conical roofs in the original forecourt. The house forms part of a complex which includes largely 18th to 19th-century sandstone rubble farm buildings arranged around a courtyard, some with ventilation slits, some of the later buildings with brick dressings, and including a water-powered threshing barn fed by leat, installed in 1890s. Gwernyfed Park House on the northern side of the area (now a school) is a large country house in a neo-Jacobean style of the 1870s, built in sandstone ashlar, with stable block, lodge and gates, kitchen garden, and glasshouses. Tyle-glas, one of the few farmhouses in the area, is a complex of 18th-century rendered farmhouse and sandstone rubble outbuildings, partly converted

### **Sources**

Briggs 1991a; 1991b; Cadw 1995c; Cadw 1999; Haslam 1979; Jones & Smith 1964; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; RCAHMW 1986; Soil Survey 1983; Williams 1965

### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

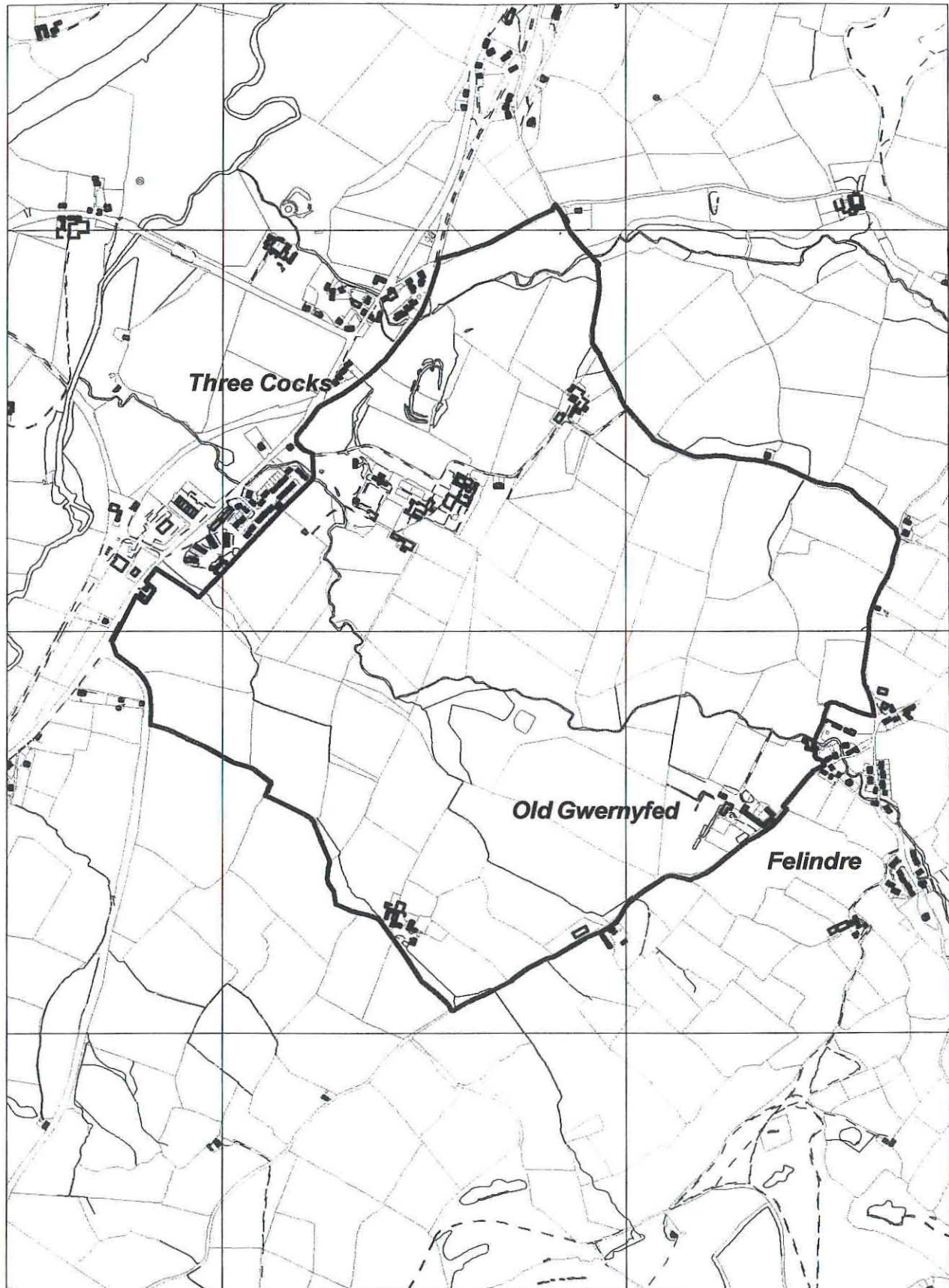
The historic landscape character area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area. Other conservation interests include several important Listed Buildings including Old Gwernyfed and the former Gwernyfed Park House and associated garden features, buildings and structures, and several Scheduled Ancient Monuments including Old Gwernyfed garden earthworks and Aberllynfi Gaer hillfort. The remains of the formal gardens at Old Gwernyfed and the landscape park associated with the former Gwernyfed Park House are both listed in the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens*. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of the hillfort defences and buried archaeological deposits.*
- *Maintenance of visual setting of Old Gwernyfed and Gwernyfed Park and management of associated garden features, landscape park and drystone estate walling.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*



1090

**Gwernyfed** CHARACTER AREA  
Gwernyfed Community, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1091

**Llynfi** CHARACTER AREA

Bronllys, Felinfach, Llangorse, Talgarth Communities, Powys

*Nucleated settlements and large dispersed farms deriving from medieval English-held manors associated with extensive medieval open fields along the fertile Llynfi valley corridor.*

**Historic background**

Early settlement is poorly represented in the area, but is indicated by flintwork scatters of Neolithic to early Bronze Age from the sloping ground to the south-west of Talgarth and the valley-bottom near Pontithel, by a Neolithic macehead from the bed of the Llynfi near Bronllys, and by the former Neolithic chambered tomb at Croes-llechau, to the south-west of Pontithel. Little further is known of the history of the area until the 7th and 8th centuries, when it formed part of the early Welsh kingdom of *Brycheiniog*, ruled by the house of Brychan. Brychan's court is traditionally thought to have been at Talgarth, the church at Talgarth being the reputed burial place of his daughter, St Gwendoline (*Gwenfrewi*). Talgarth may have formed the focus of a pre-conquest bonded settlement on the eastern side of the Llynfi associated with the royal residence. Place-name evidence suggests that Bronllys may have formed a separate pre-conquest bonded settlement on the opposite side of the river, though the church at Bronllys dedicated to St Mary may only date from the post-conquest period.

Following the Norman conquest led by Bernard de Neufmarché in the 1080s the area fell at the junction of the three sub-lordships of *Cantref Selyf*, Talgarth and Glasbury. Bronllys came to form the administrative capital of *Cantref Selyf* and Talgarth the administrative capital of Talgarth, the marcher lords possibly to some extent adopting and building upon the pre-existing administrative and economic structure of the conquered Welsh kingdom. English-held manors were created within the lordships over the course of time, some of which were held in return for military duties. Major manors were created at the two possible pre-conquest centres at Bronllys and Talgarth, with lesser manors at Pipton, Aberllynfi, Great Porthamel and Lower Porthamel (Porthamel-isaf) and Pont-y-wal, together with English-held subtenancies at Tredustan and Coldbrook. Earth and timber castles were built at a number of these holdings, as at Aberllynfi, Pipton, Bronllys, Tredustan and Trefecca in the late 11th and 12th centuries, probably as part of an official policy for controlling the newly conquered territory, all five mottes, no more than 4km apart, controlling fording points across the Llynfi. A stone keep was subsequently built at Bronllys in about the mid 13th century, and a square tower was built at Talgarth in about the 14th century, the moated site at Bronllys also probably being associated with its manorial status or its status as the administrative centre of the cantref. Extensive open fields were created around both Talgarth and Bronllys, with probably smaller areas of open field at the lesser manors. The church settlements at Talgarth and Bronllys probably both became the focus of nucleated settlements from an early date. Talgarth grew into a small town with 73 burgages in 1309, receiving a borough charter in the early 14th century. Following the gradual disintegration of the feudal system during the course of the later 14th and 15th centuries and the subsequent amalgamation and consolidation of scattered holdings many of the lesser manors and subtenancies had emerged as individual farms held by local gentry families by the later medieval period. At the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundred of Talgarth, in the county of Brecknock. By the middle of the 19th century the character area formed part of the Tithe parishes of Aberllynfi, Bronllys, Glasbury, Llangorse and Talgarth.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

The character area comprises a low-lying area of land bordering the Llynfi, between a height of about 90–180m above Ordnance Datum. The gently undulating landscape is broken by several steep-sided rejuvenated valleys such as the Coldbrook, the Dulas, the Ennig, and the Nant yr Eiddil, bordered by alder, willow and hazel, with areas of flatter land liable to flooding along the Llynfi. The soils include deep stoneless permeable silty to reddish fine silty soils overlying river alluvium (Teme and Lugwardine Series) on the lower ground to the north of



Talgarth, with well-drained fine loamy reddish soils over rock elsewhere (Milford Series). Present-day land-use includes pasture and some arable for fodder crops, root crops and cereals.

Both Talgarth and Bronllys underwent rapid expansion in the 19th and 20th centuries and outwardly show little of the early medieval and medieval origins apart from the medieval fabric of the churches and fortified sites. Among the important surviving buildings of medieval origin at Talgarth are the church dedicated to St Gwendoline and the fortified Tower House, the latter being one of the few such buildings surviving in Wales. An early horizon of late medieval timber domestic buildings is represented at the Old Radnor Arms, in origin a timber hall house of perhaps the late 15th century, refaced in stone in the early 19th century. Most of the buildings in the town belong to its emergence as a market town and communications centre during the 19th century due to its position at the hub of the local turnpike road network and its subsequent position on the line of the Hay-Brecon Tramroad and then the Hereford, Hay and Brecon Railway. Buildings of this period include later 18th to early 19th-century terraced workers' cottages, detached 19th-century houses, and a interesting range of 19th-century non-domestic buildings including a mill, nonconformist chapels, former school, town hall, several inns such as the Bridge End Inn and former stables and malting house at the Old Radnor Arms, shops, hotel, and railway station. Later medieval and post-medieval buildings are invariably of sandstone rubble, sometimes rendered, together with a number of 18th and 19th-century buildings of brick with sandstone dressings, or of stone with yellow or red brick dressings. The survival of stone tile roofs at Talgarth Mill and the Old Radnor Arms stables suggest that this was the most common roofing material in the town before the late 18th or early 19th century, being superseded by slate late in the 19th century, together with crested ceramic ridge tiles in some cases.

Much of the topography and street plan of the medieval town still survives though many of the medieval open fields belonging to the settlement have been lost to the 20th-century housing and light industrial developments on the northern side of the town. Talgarth's agricultural origins are emphasised by the survival within the town of the Great House Farm, its stone farmhouse (largely 19th-century stone but with 17th-century origins) being one of the major houses within the town, the farm probably resulting from the amalgamation and consolidation of smaller holdings in the later medieval and early post-medieval period. The farm has a large and imposing later 18th-century brick barn with pigeon holes for nest boxes, being a good though relatively unusual example in the region of a brick-built post-improvement farm building, now converted to alternative use. The medieval church tower and medieval stone castle at Bronllys are architecturally important, but like Talgarth most of the earliest buildings are late 18th to early 19th-century workers' cottages and houses, the growth of the settlement at that time resulting from improvements to the road network. Communications and the availability of tracts of suitable building land led to the development of two large-scale hospital complexes in the earlier 20th century just outside Talgarth and Bronllys, giving rise to the temporary rejuvenation of both settlements. Talgarth Hospital was built on part the Chancefield Estate just to the south-east of the town in the early years of the 20th century as a lunatic asylum, together with a detached chapel, workers' houses and cottages and other ancillary works. Bronllys Hospital, together with a recreation hall and chapel, was built as a tuberculosis sanatorium during the 1920s in the former parkland of Pont-y-wal Mansion to the north-west of Bronllys.

Rural settlement outside the nucleated settlements of Talgarth and Bronllys is characterised by a series of relatively gentry farmhouses and gentry houses which, as noted above, have their origin in the series of medieval manors established within the fertile lands of the Llynfi valley. The farms are fairly widely spaced, often being up to about 800–1000m apart, and in avoiding the extensive open fields which once surrounded both Bronllys and Talgarth lie a little way outside those centres. The earliest buildings belonging to this horizon are two Elizabethan sandstone houses, Great Porthamel and Trefecca-isaf, both of which are noteworthy buildings. Great Porthamel, described as 'one of the more remarkable medieval houses of Wales', is in origin a later 16th-century hall, built by Roger Vaughan, the first High Sheriff of Brecknockshire following the Act of Union, and formerly set within a walled precinct. The precinct was entered by the surviving two-storey stone gatehouse, a feature of a number of other high-status 16th-century borderland houses. Trefecca-isaf (later Trefecca College Farm) is in origin a 16th-



century gabled farmhouse, with blocked Tudor doorway dated 1576, thought to have been the home of Walter Prosser, High Sheriff of Brecknockshire in 1592. The house was extended in the later 18th century by Lady Huntingdon, a friend Howel Harris, as an academy for Methodist preachers, with distinctive Gothic stucco front elevation. The other houses and farmhouses in the area were mostly built or rebuilt in the 17th and 18th centuries. Belonging to this period are the gentry houses built in sandstone rubble at Trefecca Fawr, Tredustan Court, Tredustan Hall and Marish, with stone roof tiles surviving at Tredustan Court, and in some cases associated with contemporary stone barns and cowhouses. Lesser houses of the 17th century include the stone house and former roadside inn at Spread Eagle, built on a platform site. Also belonging to the 18th century is Trefecca College (Coleg Trefeca) built as a self-sufficient religious community by the charismatic Methodist leader Howel Harris in the 1750s in 'Strawberry Hill Gothic' style. The building continued as a local centre of industrial and agricultural innovation until the early years of the 19th century, becoming a Calvinistic Methodist Theological College between 1842–1906, and with student lodgings added in 1867. Later houses on earlier sites include Pipton, a large early 19th-century stone farmhouse associated with stone barns and stone farmworkers' houses with brick dressings, and the 19th-century Pont-y-wal Mansion country house.

A number of the houses were associated with parks and gardens, of which some traces survive. An early 17th-century map by Saxton suggests that Great Porthamel once lay within a deer park stretching down to the banks of the Llynfi. The modern gardens at Trefecca Fawr include a number of elements suggesting that the house was associated with formal gardens and fishponds in the late medieval period. Pont-y-wal Mansion is set within a 19th-century landscape park which subsequently formed the grounds of Bronllys Hospital, but which was probably contemporary with the former 18th-century house at Pont-y-wal, or its predecessor. Extensive and widespread orchards are indicated on maps of the area in the mid 19th century around Bronllys and Talgarth and farms and houses in the surrounding countryside, including Pipton, Lower Porthamel, Tredustan Court, and Trefecca, for example, of which some relict areas survive, and which in some instances may have their origin in the later medieval period. Former hop growing is suggested by the place-name *Upper Hop Yard* near Lower Porthamel, given in the mid 19th-century Tithe Apportionment.

A variety of different field patterns are evident within the character area. Traces of former medieval open fields are represented by strip fields or by ridge and furrow, often running up and down the contour in the case of sloping land. Bronllys remained an open field parish until the middle of the 19th century, the layout of fields on the Tithe map of 1839 suggesting a three-field system like Llyswen, with *Minfield* to the north of the village, *Coldbrook Field* to the north-east, and with one or more open arable fields to the west and south-west indicated by field-names such as *Maes Waldish*, *Maes dan Derwad*, and *Maes y bach*. Talgarth likewise had a three-field system, with *Red Field* to the north-east, *Briar Field* to the south-west and *Lowest Common Field* between the town and the Llynfi, much of which appears to have been enclosed during perhaps the 18th century. Many areas of the former open fields have been lost to housing and other developments, though areas of strip fields or ridge and furrow still survive to the north of Talgarth, to the north of Bronllys, to the north-east of Bronllys at Penmaes and to the east of Marish, and to the north-east of Trevithel. Many of the post-enclosure strip field boundaries have multi-species hedges including blackthorn, ash, hazel and hawthorn, some well-maintained and others degraded, with scattered mature oaks. Medium-sized rectangular fields on the lower-lying ground along the Llynfi appear to represent late enclosure of meadow land, with some areas of water meadow formerly subdivided by broad open drains.

The Llynfi valley has probably formed an important route linking the Usk and Wye valleys from prehistoric and Roman times up until the present day, and consequently the area contains a variety of structures illustrating the transport history in the region. Major changes were made to the local communications network with the improvements to the turnpike roads in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and though the former toll cottages no longer survive at Dewsbury Gate (on the Bronllys–Glasbury road), Trefecca Gate (on the Talgarth–Brecon road), and Grigos Gate (on the Talgarth–Glasbury road), a series of milestones still remain, near Marish, Trefecca, Talgarth, and Porthamel. Few early road bridges survive, many of the early bridges and those of the belonging to the



turnpike period having been replaced by during the 20th century, including Coldbrook Bridge north-east of Bronllys, Pont Nichol south-west of Talgarth, Glandwr Bridge, Bronllys Castle Bridge, the bridge across Llynfi at Pipton. Bridges crossing the Llynfi at Pontithel and Pipton are both first mentioned in the late 17th century, and may have been of wood. An early road bridge possibly of medieval origin survives across the Ennig survives at Talgarth and a small 18th-century single stone-arch bridge across the Ennig survives on the minor road to the south of Talgarth. A fine 19th-century three-arched bridge in rock-faced stonework at Pontithel has been widened rather than replaced.

Parts of the horse-drawn tramway between Hay and Brecon built in 1816 are still visible in the area. Much of the former course of the tramway was superseded by the Hay, Hereford and Brecon Railway in 1862, which remained in operation until the 1960s. Landscape features surviving from the railway within the character area include bridge abutments, embankments, the dilapidated remains of the station at Glandwr, and the former railway station at Talgarth.

Former processing industries within the area are represented by watermills on the river Ennig at Talgarth (of which the mill building and a number of millstones survive in the garden of a house on the south side of the town) and at Chancefield, and by former mills at Pont Nichol on the Llynfi north of Trefecca, and on the Nant yr Eiddil stream in Felin Cwm to the south of Trefecca. Extractive industries are represented by a number of small scattered quarries for building stone and possibly limestone, and several small gravel pits, near Tregunter, Aberllynfi and Bronllys.

#### **Sources**

Baughan 1980; Briggs 1991a; Cadw 1995a; Cadw 1995b; Cadw 1998a; Cadw 1999; Clinker 1960; Davies 1987; Haslam 1979; Grove 1962; Jervoise 1976; Jones & Smith 1964; Holden 2000; King 1983; Martin & Walters 1993; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; RCAHMW 1997; Rees 1932; Silvester 1999a; Soulsby 1983; Spurgeon 1981; Sylvester 1969; Soil Survey 1983

#### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

Other conservation interests within the historic landscape character area include the numerous Listed Buildings are represented in Talgarth, Bronllys and the surrounding countryside, including town and village houses and cottages, inns, late medieval manor houses, a former mill, farmhouses, farm buildings, parish churches at Talgarth and Bronllys, nonconformist chapels, Coleg Trefeca, bridges at Talgarth and Pontithel, several milestones, and the chapels at Bronllys and Talgarth Hospitals. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include Bronllys Castle, earthwork castles at Aberllynfi, Tredustan and Trefecca, the moated site at Bronllys, and fishponds at Trefecca Fawr. Part of the area falls within the Talgarth Conservation Area and part falls within the Brecon Beacons National Park. The northern part of the area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area. The 18th- and 19th-century landscape park forming the grounds of the former Bronllys Hospital and the 1920s formal garden at Trefecca Fawr are both listed in the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens*. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of earthwork mottes, stone castles and moated sites and their visual setting .*
- *Management of sites of palaeoenvironmental potential including valley-bottom deposits and ditches of moated site.*
- *Management of surviving traces of medieval open fields represented by strip fields and areas of ridge and furrow.*
- *Management of buried archaeological deposits relating to the early history of the nucleated settlements at Talgarth and Bronllys.*
- *Management of buried archaeological deposits relating to the early history medieval manors and farms.*
- *Management of the setting of the medieval churches at Talgarth and Bronllys.*



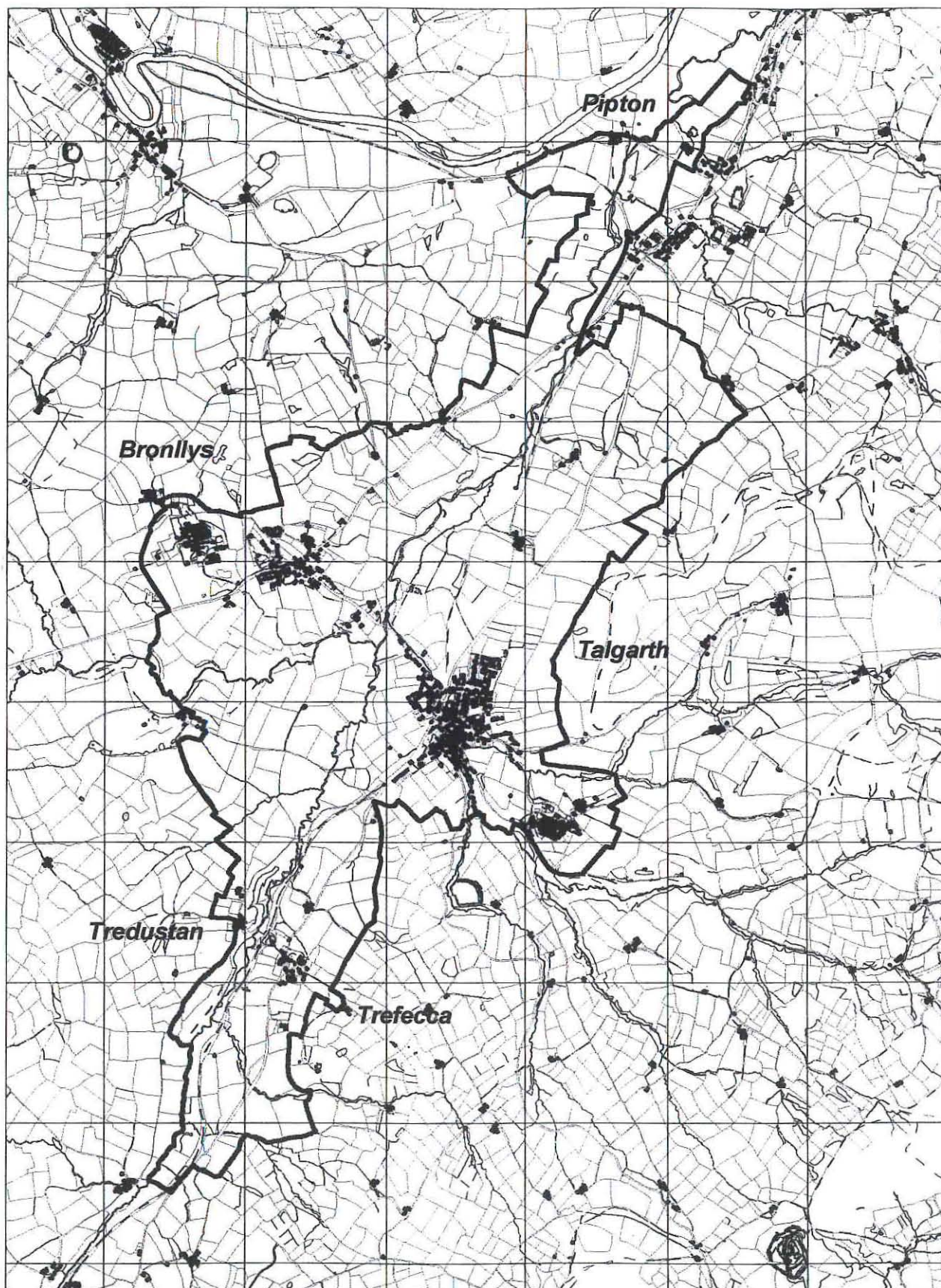
- *Management of historic parks and gardens and associated garden features associated with gentry houses and mansions.*
- *Management of historic water management features including areas of former water meadow.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings, especially those illustrating the development of farm complexes in the period between the 17th and earlier 19th centuries.*
- *Management of sites and structures associated with early processing and craft industries, including former water mills and associated millponds and leats.*
- *Management of remains of earlier transport history including those relating to the turnpike period and the former tramway and railway.*
- *Management or sympathetic conversion of the historic hospital complexes at Bronllys and Talgarth and their setting.*



1091

**Llynfi** CHARACTER AREA

Bronllys, Felinfach, Llangorse, Talgarth Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1092

**Maestorglwydd** CHARACTER AREA

Gwernyfed, Llanigon and Talgarth Communities, Powys

*Foothills below the northern escarpment of the Black Mountains, deeply incised by stream valleys with clustered farmhouses, some of late medieval longhouse origin, in landscape of small irregularly-shaped fields and small hilltop commons.*

**Historic background**

Early activity in the historic landscape area is indicated by scattered flintwork and the Neolithic chambered long cairn on the lower hillslopes at Penyrwrlodd. The church dedicated to St Eigon at Llanigon is assumed to represent a pre-conquest nucleated settlement, the extensive pre-conquest ecclesiastical parish belonging to the church having being reduced in size when the new parish of Hay was created following the Norman conquest. The area subsequently formed part of the welshries of the lordships of Hay, Talgarth and Glasbury. By the first half of the 14th century a distinctive settlement pattern had emerged within the area, characterized by a fringe of feudal manors and subtenancies along the lower edge of the area, at Felindre, Tregoyd and Llanthomas, with clusters of native settlements and farmsteads extending into the hills and valleys above, as at Maes-y-garn and possibly Llwynbarried, Cwmcadarn, ?Pant-y-fithel, Maestorglwydd, ?Lower Island, Wenallt and elsewhere. From an early date the manors were held in return for military service whilst the Welsh settlements were often held by virtue of a tribute of cows known as *Calan Mai*, rendered at the beginning of May in alternate years. Many of the tenants of the Welsh settlements in the 1340s held only small areas of arable, the 9 tenants at Maestorglwydd, for example, jointly holding about 37 acres in addition to common grazing land. Other farms such as Llangwathan and Cilonw had emerged by the first half of the 16th century, suggesting gradual expansion and land clearance during the later medieval period. By the middle of the 19th century the area fell within the Tithe parishes of Llanelieu, Glasbury, Llanigon and Hay.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

The area occupies the steeply-sloping lower slopes of the Black Mountains, on the southern side of the Wye valley, broken by the steep-sided valleys of Felindre Brook, Nant Ysgallen, Digedi Brook, Cilonw Brook and Dulas Brook. The general height range lies between 150–420m above Ordnance Datum and the land predominant faces the north-west. The soils are mostly well-drained fine reddish loams overlying sandstone (Milford Series). Tufa deposits are recorded on Hen Allt Common, which were formerly quarried for decorative building material as well as possibly for lime burning. Ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland with hazel, ash and oak, survives on steeper slopes and steep-sided streams in Blaenycwm Wood, Wenallt-uchaf, and along the Cilonw and Dulas Brooks. There are also a number of areas of ancient replanted woodland, as at Allt Wood (Tregoyd), Allt Wood (near Wenallt), Rook Wood and Tylau Wood, as well as some conifer plantations and a number of newly-planted areas of broad-leaved woodland as at Tack Wood. Present-day land-use is otherwise predominantly pasture with some arable for fodder crops.

Modern settlement is characterized by small to medium-sized farms in the narrow upland stream valleys and on the more level ground at towards the bottom of the hill land. The farms are generally closely spaced, often being within about 500–600m of each other, individual farms often forming close-set complexes with farmhouse, barn and cowshed. The farms in the higher valleys frequently have shared names, such as Cadarn and Upper Cadarn, Blaenau-isaf and uchaf, Lower, Middle and Upper Maestorglwydd, Blaendigedi-fach, uchaf and fawr, Wenallt-isaf and uchaf, and often appear in clusters, suggesting an origin in medieval Welsh tenurial systems. The only nucleated settlement in the area is the medieval church settlement at Llanigon. This has an older core which includes the church, churchyard, and a group of 18th to 19th-century stone cottages and houses, and a more recent focus with village core, school, community hall, and housing estate which has grown up on the Talgarth to



### Hay road.

An early architectural horizon in the character area is represented by a number of 16th to 17th-century buildings which originated as cruck-built or timber-framed farmhouses, some of longhouse type, a form of building well-suited to the mixed farming economy of the area, as at Wenallt-uchaf, Wenallt-isaf, and Llwynmaddy. Llangwathan originated as a cruck-built hall-house, and the upland house at Maes-coch as a single-bay hall. In most cases the original timber outer walls were later replaced in stone, Ty-mawr, Llanigon, being one of the few buildings to retain exposed timber-framing. An early cruck-framed barn with sandstone rubble walls also survives at Middle Maestorglwydd. Many of the early farmhouses probably had detached kitchens, like the rare early to mid 17th-century example surviving at Cilonw.

Later farmhouses were invariably in stone, as in the case of the 17th-century wing of the hall at Penyrwrlodd, one of the finer buildings of this period in the area, built by William Watkins, and officer in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War, with fine new front added in early 18th-century. 18th-century to 19th-century houses include the farmhouse, outbuildings and cottage at Cwm-dau-nant, New Forest Farm, Blaenau-isaf farmhouse and Cilonw, often with the stone farmhouse and outbuildings set around a farmyard.

Due to farm amalgamations some of the more marginal farms were either abandoned during the 19th and 20th centuries, as in the case of Pen-y-commin, or have been converted to other uses, as in the case of Maes-y-lade which is now an outdoor pursuits centre. Numerous houses and barns of former small farms and tenements on more marginal land now lie in ruins or are represented by no more than heaps of stones or by abandoned building platforms.

The distinctive farming landscape within the character area has a complex history. Medieval and early post-medieval enclosure is represented by a pattern of small irregular fields in the sheltered valleys and on the gentler slopes, with multi-species hedges including hawthorn, hazel and ash, with some former and some present-day hedge-laying. The fields are sometimes associated with shallow lynchets indicating more widespread cultivation in the past. Some of these field systems have their origin in native Welsh holdings recorded in the 14th century, and in some cases probably began as small arable sharelands. In some instances isolated islands of enclosed land were created, as in the case of Lower Island on Waun Croes Hywel, which appears equate to the Welsh settlement referred to as *Trefynes* in the 14th century.

The gradual process of clearance and enclosure in the medieval and later medieval periods led to the isolation of a number of small lower commons on the intervening hillslopes and hill-tops, below the unenclosed escarpment of the Black Mountains as in the case of Common Bychan, Hay Forest (The Allt), Tregoyd Common, Hen Allt Common, and Hay Common. A number of these commons appear to have subsequently been enclosed during the course of agricultural improvements in perhaps the later 18th century, represented by a number of larger rectilinear enclosures, some of which appear to have been later afforested. Some of these later enclosures on higher ground have single-species hawthorn hedges or drystone walls, and are associated with small clearance cairns, as for example near Wenallt, with low banks and drystone or orthostatic revetted banks defining the edge of the unenclosed common.

A number of the lower-lying farms such as Penyrwrlodd, Llangwathan, New Forest, Llwynbarried, and Dan-y-common were associated with small orchards in the 19th century, of which some remnants survive.

The area is crossed by numerous winding lanes and green lanes. Many of these form hollow-ways, some of which are up to 6m deep and are clearly of considerable antiquity. Some of the lanes appear to have their origin in ancient routeways between the lower-lying farms and the upland summer pastures. The remains of the medieval stone cross known as the Scottish Pedlar, south of Hay, appears to lie on the medieval track between Hay and



Llanthony via the Gospel Pass. Many of the lanes crossed streams by means of fords until the later 19th-century, some of which have now been bridged over.

Former processing industries carried out within the historic landscape area were mostly based on water power and included Penlan Mill on the Digedi Brook south of Llanigon and Old Mill and associated mill leat on the Cilonw Brook, south-east of Llanigon. Paper mills were in operation for a period of time at Llangwathan on a tributary of the Dulas Brook, in a building now converted to a dwelling, and the former Cusop Dingle Mill on the Dulas Brook, north of Llangwathan. Extractive industries included small-scale quarries for sandstone rubble building stone and for the limestone which occurs in narrow banks within the sandstone of the Black Mountains. Limekilns are shown on Ordnance Survey maps published in the later 19th century at New Forest Plantation, to the south-east of New Forest Farm, near Llwynbarried, to the east of Tregoyd Common at Cefn and near Blaenycwm Wood, and at Blaenau-uchaf at the head of the Felindre Brook, some of which are still visible in the field. Other former kilns are indicated by field-names such as 'Kiln Piece Field' to the west of Llangwathan and 'Limekiln Field' near Dan-y-common, given in the mid 19th-century Tithe Apportionment.

The area includes a number of significant religious monuments and landscapes including the medieval church set within an extensive churchyard in the village at Llanigon. A subsidiary chapel is recorded at Cilonw in 1733 but its site is unlocated. Nonconformist places of worship in the area include Pen-yr-heol Chapel, dramatically sited on the edge of the unenclosed moorland, just below the Black Mountains.

#### **Sources**

Bevan & Sothorn 1991; Cadw 1994b; Cadw 1995a; Cadw 1995c; Jones & Smith 1964; Lewes 1995–96; Morgan 1995–96; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; RCAHMW 1997; Soil Survey 1983; Young 1776

#### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

Other conservation interests within the Historic Landscape Character Area include the Hen Allt Common SSSI, the Pen-yr-hen-allt Common SSSI, the Coed Blaen-y-cwm SSSI and the Caeau Cwmcoynant SSSI, and Rook Wood and Tylau Wood, managed by the Woodland Trust. The area includes a number of notable Listed Buildings, including Llanigon parish church, Pen-yr-heol nonconformist chapel, the New Forest limekiln, several farmhouses, the detached farmhouse kitchen at Cilonw, and a number of historic farm buildings including barns, a cowshed, granary, stables, and a wainhouse. Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the area include the Penyrwlodd (Llanigon) long cairn and the Scottish Pedlar medieval stone cross base. The area falls wholly within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

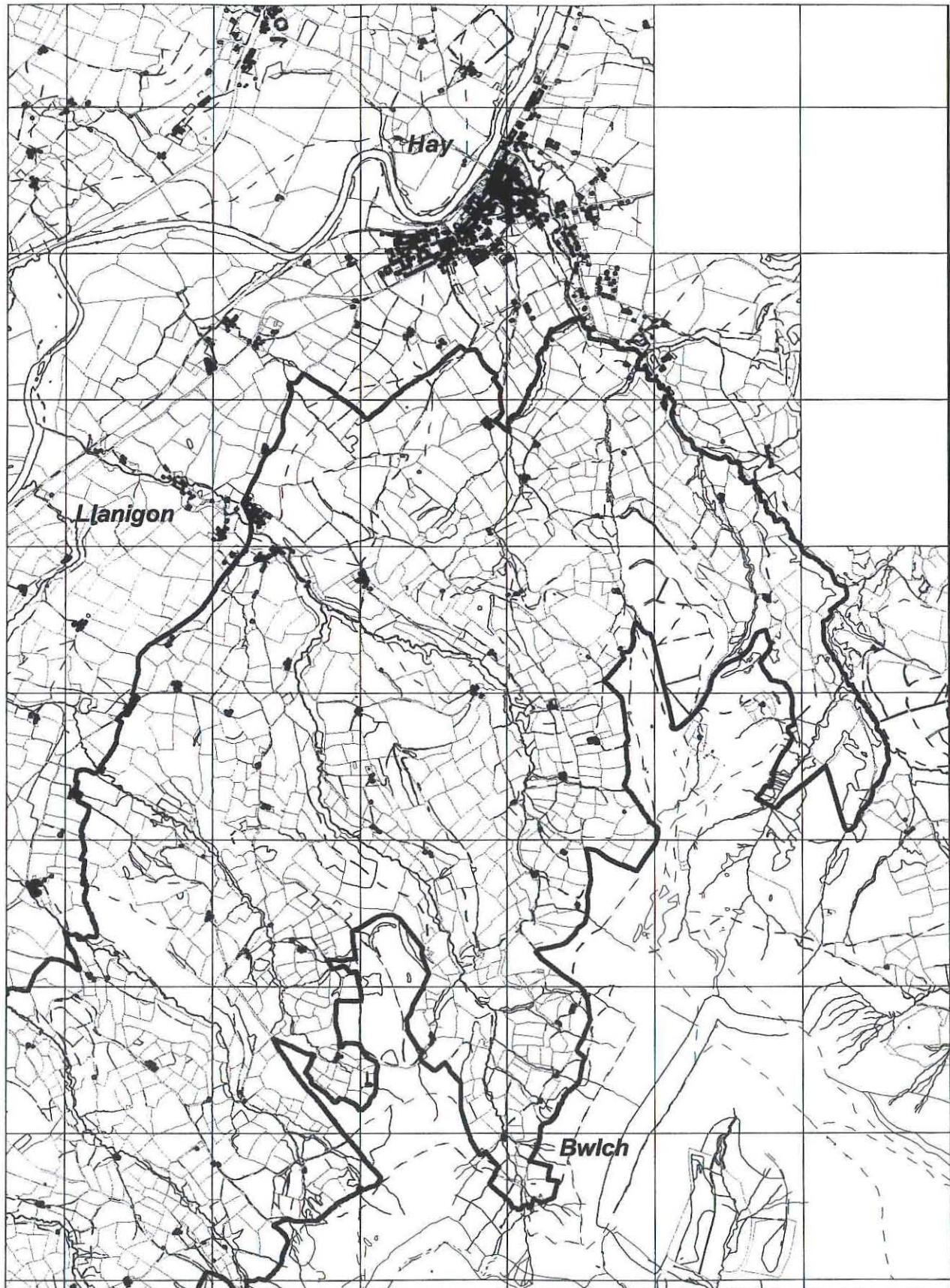
- *Management of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland areas.*
- *Management of buried archaeological deposits associated with the medieval church and nucleated settlement at Llanigon.*
- *Management of buried archaeological deposits associated with historic farms.*
- *Maintenance of traditional field boundaries and field lynchets, including banks, hedges, and drystone walls.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*
- *Recording abandoned and dilapidated houses and outbuildings.*
- *Management of ancient hollow-ways, green lanes and trackways.*
- *Management of historic mill sites and associated structures.*
- *Management of sites and structures connected with the early lime production industry.*
- *Management of the visual setting of the remote nonconformist upland chapel at Pen-yr-heol.*



1092

**Maestorglwydd** CHARACTER AREA**NORTH**

Gwernyfed, Llanigon and Talgarth Communities, Powys



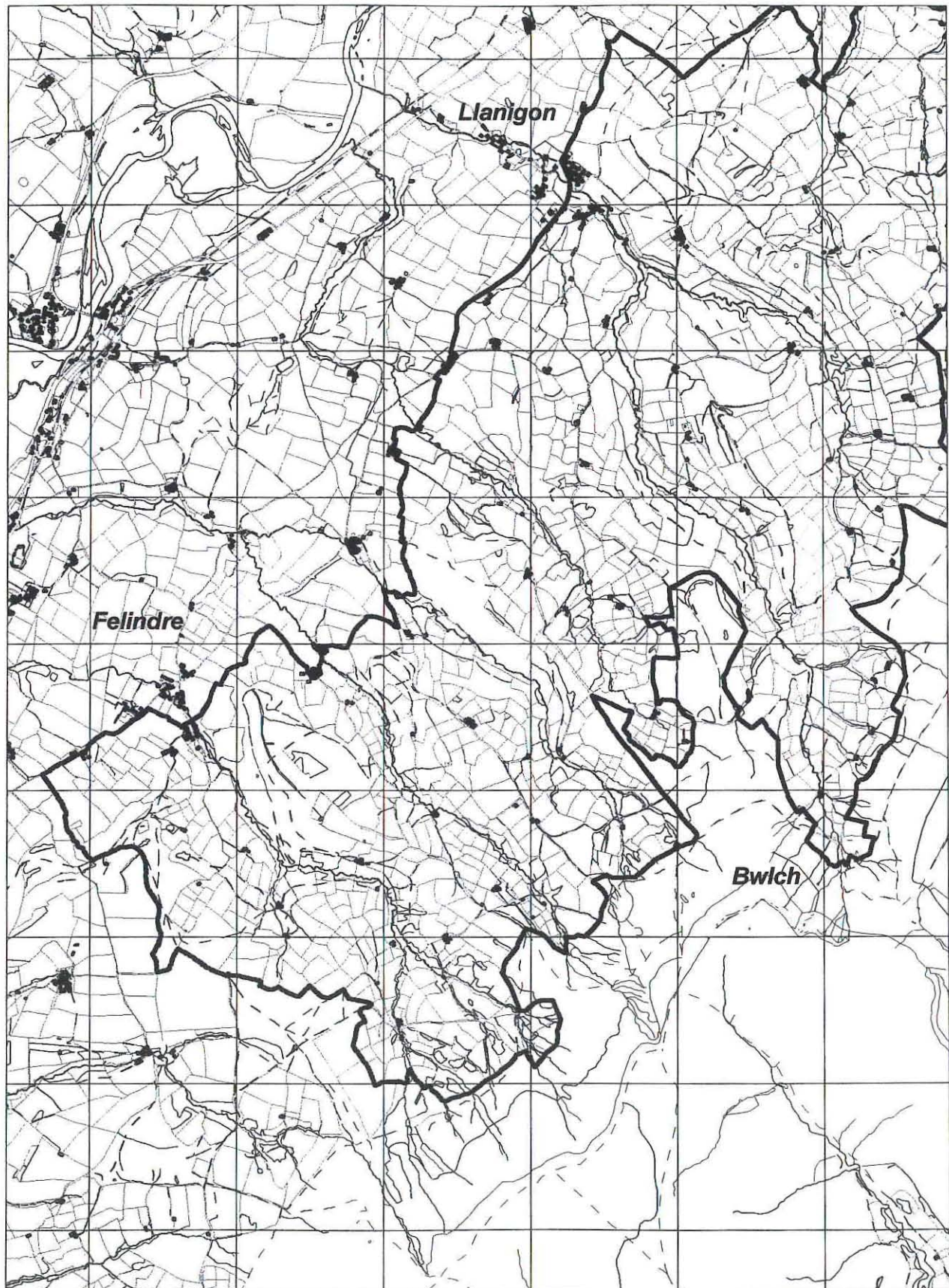
Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1092

**Maestorglwydd** CHARACTER AREA**SOUTH**

Gwernyfed, Llanigon and Talgarth Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1093

**Ffostyll** CHARACTER AREA

Gwernyfed and Talgarth Communities, Powys

*Small, isolated church settlement at Llanelieu surrounded by lower hill land at the foot of the Black Mountains with dispersed farmsteads in a landscape of wooded slopes and large polygonal fields perhaps first enclosed early post-medieval period.*

**Historic background**

Early prehistoric activity is represented by an adjacent pair of Neolithic long cairns at Ffostyll, together with several former Bronze Age round barrows and a possible stone circle no longer visible above ground, and a possible recently identified barrow. Prehistoric settlement is suggested by several flintwork scatters, notably in the vicinity of the Ffostyll long cairns. The fabric of the church dedicated to St Ellyw at Llanelieu dates to about the 13th century though it lies within a large circular churchyard and is associated with two cross-incised stones of 7th- to 9th-century date, suggesting that the church formed part of a pre-conquest nucleated bond settlement. Following the Norman conquest the area formed part of the sub-lordship of Talgarth and after the Act of Union in 1536 it fell within the hundred of Talgarth. In the mid 19th century the area formed part of the tithe parishes of Bronllys, Glasbury, Llanelieu, and Talgarth.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

The area occupies predominantly facing north-west lower hill land, between a height of 150–350m above Ordnance Datum. The soils are mostly well-drained fine reddish loams (Milford Series), overlying sandstone. The present-day land-use is largely pastoral, with areas of remnant ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland surviving on steeper slopes at Park Wood and Bradwys.

The small nucleated church settlement of Llanelieu, at the head of the steep-sided valley of Cwm Rhyd-Ellywe, includes a cluster of stone-built farm complexes including Llanelieu Court and Ty-du. These probably originated from the amalgamation of smaller holdings in the later medieval period, though the farmhouse at Llanelieu Court has two arched doorways which possibly survive from a 14th-century monastic cell of Llanthony Priory based at Llanelieu. Settlement in the surrounding countryside is predominantly represented by medium to large-sized farms of 18th-century origin, generally associated with springs or streams, and characteristically, as at Ffostyll, originally with stone farmhouses and outbuildings.

The agricultural landscape is characterized by a series of large polygonal fields, just below the unenclosed Common Land of Rhos Fach Common and Rhos Fawr Common, generally defined by low-cut multi-species hedges, with large banks revetted with drystone or orthostatic walling defining the margins of the common. There are recent stone clearance banks along some roadside verges.

Many of the twisting lanes, hollow-ways and footpaths cross the area are probably of considerable antiquity, linking the lowland farms in the valley of the Llynfi below, with the upland pastures of the Black Mountains above and running through distinct hollow-ways up to 3m deep on steeply sloping ground. On the flatter, higher ground the lanes are straighter and were probably only formalised when the land was first enclosed.

Former industry in the area is represented by former limekilns of probable post-medieval date recorded in Park Wood and to the north of Gwernllwyd Farm. Other limekilns north of Cwm Pwll-y-wrach and to the south-west of Llanelieu are suggested by the field-names *Cae rodin* and *Cae y roden* from *Cae'r ody* ('kiln field') recorded as field-names in the mid 19th-century Tithe schedule.



**Sources**

Bevan & Sothorn 1991; Cadw 1995a; Cadw 1995c; Haslam 1976; Jenkinson 1997; Jones & Smith 1964; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Silvester 1999a; Silvester & Dorling 1993; Soil Survey 1983; Williams 1976

**Key historic landscape management priorities**

Other conservation interests within the Historic Landscape Character Area include the Woodland Trust's Park Wood nature reserve. Listed Buildings include Llanelieu Church and a number of houses and cottages in the vicinity of Llanelieu. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include the two Ffostyll long cairns. The area falls wholly within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

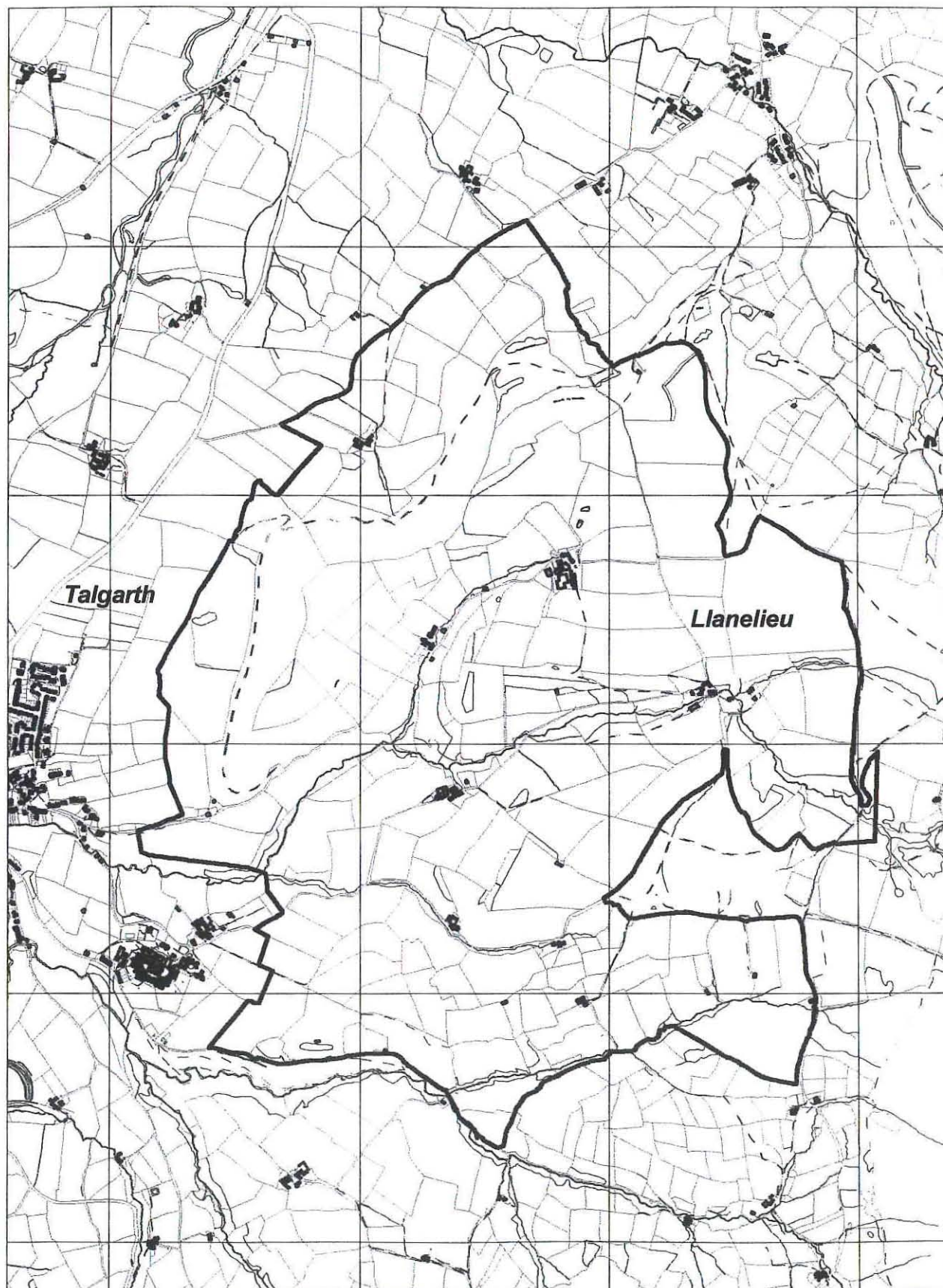
- *Management of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland areas.*
- *Management of early prehistoric flint scatter sites.*
- *Management of prehistoric funerary earthwork sites including the pair of Neolithic long cairns at Ffostyll and a possible round barrow near Park Wood.*
- *Management of the character and visual setting of the early medieval and medieval church settlement at Llanelieu.*
- *Management of archaeological deposits relating to the early history of the settlement and church at Llanelieu.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*



1093

***Ffostyll*** CHARACTER AREA

Gwernyfed and Talgarth Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1094

## *Gwrlodde* CHARACTER AREA

Talgarth Community, Powys

*Dispersed farmsteads and small orderly fields resulting from the systematic woodland clearance and enclosure on the sloping foothills of the Black Mountains south of Talgarth during the medieval period.*

### Historic background

Early settlement and activity in the area is indicated by the Neolithic long cairn at Penyrwrlodd (Talgarth) and by surface finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork in the Genffordd area. Later prehistoric settlement is indicated by the Pendre Iron Age hillfort. Nothing is known of early medieval or medieval activity in the area prior to the conquest, and it is possible that it was still largely wooded at this date. Following the Norman conquest the area fell within the sub-lordship of Talgarth. The two farms of Upper and Lower Trewalkin which formed a township near the centre of the character area, have their origin in the period of the Norman conquest. They are named after Walkelin Visdalon whose father, Humphrey, accompanied Bernard de Neufmarché in his conquest of *Brycheiniog* and who appears to have been granted the manor and probably the motte at Garn-y-castell, sited on spur just below Mynydd Troed. The castle itself is possibly to be identified as 'Waynard's Castle', referred to in an early 12th-century source. The manor was subsequently forfeited and granted to the Benedictine monks of Brecon Priory, disputes arising from their attempts to assart land probably between Trewalkin and Whitelow Farm and Garn-y-castell, at the foot of Mynydd Troed. By the 14th century Genffordd had become an English subtenancy and Garn-y-castell a Welsh freehold tenancy within the lordship. With the exception of several fields which lay within Llangorse, the remainder of the area fell within the tithe parish of Talgarth by the mid 19th century.

### Key historic landscape characteristics

The area occupies the lower hill land on the northern edge of the Black Mountains, between Mynydd Troed and Talgarth, broken by the steep-sided wooded fast-flowing stream valleys and waterfalls, including those of the Ennig and Nant yr Eiddil. The area is predominantly north-facing and lies at a height of between 125–370m above Ordnance Datum. The area generally has well-drained fine loamy reddish soils (Milford Series) which overlie sandstone bedrock. The present-day land-use is almost exclusively pasture, which is becoming encroached upon bracken and scrub vegetation in some more marginal areas.

The present day settlement pattern is characterized by small to medium-sized roadside farms, often in close-set clusters, 700–800m apart. The earliest surviving building horizon, possibly of later 16th-century date and contemporary with the pattern of enclosure within the historic landscape character area, is represented by farmhouses of longhouse derivation characteristically set on platforms built up and down the slope, as at Whole House Farm, Upper Trewalkin and Lower Genffordd. The farmhouse at Middle Genffordd, substantially altered in the later 18th or earlier 19th century, retains raised or upper crucks, and reused crucks survive in the roof of a barn at Gwrlodde. The older, possibly later 16th-century farmhouse at The Rhos apparently having stone ground-floor and a timber-framed first floor. A possibly earlier, medieval building horizon may be represented by platform sites, of which a number are recorded in the area between Penisha Rhos and Blaenau-isaf. Complexes of 17th to early 19th-century stone farmhouses and outbuildings, often set out around a farmyard, are represented at Gwrlodde, The Rhos, Troed-yr-harn, Cwm, Rhyd-y-pont, often including barns with cart doors and ventilation slits, and with pigeon lofts in the gable wall of a barn at Pentwyn and under the eaves of the farmhouse at Pendre. A possible former 17th to early 18th-century bakehouse survives at Gwrlodde. The later, early 19th-century brick farmhouse at The Rhos, is relatively unusual in the area. The predominant roofing material is slate, though many of the barn roofs have now been replaced in corrugated iron. Some of the more marginal farms have been abandoned since the later 19th-century due to the amalgamation of holdings, leaving derelict or ruinous farmhouses and outbuildings, as at Blaenau-isaf, though in some instances, as at Blaenau-uchaf the farm buildings continue to be used. A scattering



of small ruined cottages and farmhouses in a number of areas points to the abandonment and amalgamation of a number of smaller holdings in more marginal areas during the course of the 19th century.

The area has a distinctive enclosed landscape of small rectilinear fields representing systematic and progressive assarting and enclosure from the medieval period. Field boundaries are generally formed of robust, low-cut multi-species hedges including ash, hazel, oak, and holly. In some areas the clearance and enclosure of farmland had probably already reached the margins of the mountain land by the middle of the 13th century. This is suggested by records which suggest that during the first few decades of the 13th century the monks of Brecon Priory were extending the land they held at Trewalkin by clearing woodland in the direction of Mynydd Troed, at heights of between about 300–400m above Ordnance Datum. Some hedge-laying is still undertaken on lower-lying ground, though frequently derelict or grown out hedges being replaced by post and wire fences on higher ground. Some of the later enclosed fields on higher ground have single-species hawthorn hedges set on low or moderately-sized clearance banks and probably represent 18th- and 19th-century enclosure of former areas of upland grazing. Some lynchet formation on steeper ground represents former more extensive cultivation, former field boundaries occasionally being represented by low banks. There are several sheepfolds on the edge of the common near Pen-y-bryn, some of which are first recorded on the early editions of Ordnance Survey maps published in the later 19th century. An animal pound is shown on the mid 19th-century Tithe Map at Penygenffordd. Many of the farms such as Trewalkin, Whole House, Whitelow, Genffordd, Gwrlodde, Pendre, and Pentwyn, were accompanied by orchards in the 19th century, of which traces survive in some instances.

The area is crossed by a regular network of small lanes and green-lanes, contemporary with the pattern of enclosure link the farms throughout the area, running in hollow-ways, some up to 5m or more deep and evidently of considerable antiquity. The medieval road south of Talgarth via Genffordd has been superseded by the present-day main road to Crickhowell, an engineered turnpike road of the later 18th or early 19th century, which cuts across the pattern of earlier field boundaries. Small modern concrete road bridges have replaced many of the former fords across streams in the area, though several stone slab bridges survive, as for example near the entrance to Blaenau-isaf.

Extractive industry is represented by small scattered sandstone quarries for building stone, probably mostly dating from the 17th century onwards when the use of stone was beginning to replace timber as a building material, together with a number of limestone quarries probably for the production of lime. No surviving limekilns have been identified in the area though a number of field-names with the elements *Cae'r odyn* ('kiln field') to the north of Troed-yr-harn and to the east of Penyrwrlodd farm, probably indicate former kilns producing agricultural lime during the period following the introduction of agricultural improvements in the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries. Shallow surface quarries to the south of the Neolithic long cairn at Penyrwrlodd may have been used as a source of building stone to construct the monument. Clay deposits in the side of a steep-sided stream valley to the west of Whole House farm supported a local pottery kiln, now destroyed, which produced tygs, jugs, jars and slipware plates and dishes and probably glazed ridge tiles between about the mid 17th century and the early 18th century. A saw pit recorded at Genffordd in the 19th-century is the only other evidence of former industry in the character area.

Significant defensive elements in the landscape are represented by a number of earthwork monuments, namely the Iron Age hillfort at Pendre, its possible outer ditch reduced by ploughing, the medieval ringwork at Cefn Bank, south of Trefecca Fawr, whose defences on south and west are disturbed by quarrying, and Garn-y-castell motte on the moorland edge at the foot of Mynydd Troed, partly ploughed but with its ditch visible in places.

Religious expression in the area is confined to the former upland nonconformist chapels at Rhosgwyn and Penygenffordd.



**Sources**

Bevan & Sothern 1991; Britnell 1992; Britnell & Savory 1984; Cadw 1995a; Coplestone-Crow 1992–93; Davies *et al.* 1983; Jenkinson 1997; Jones & Smith 1964; Lewis 1980; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; RCAHMW 1986; Soil Survey 1983

**Key historic landscape management priorities**

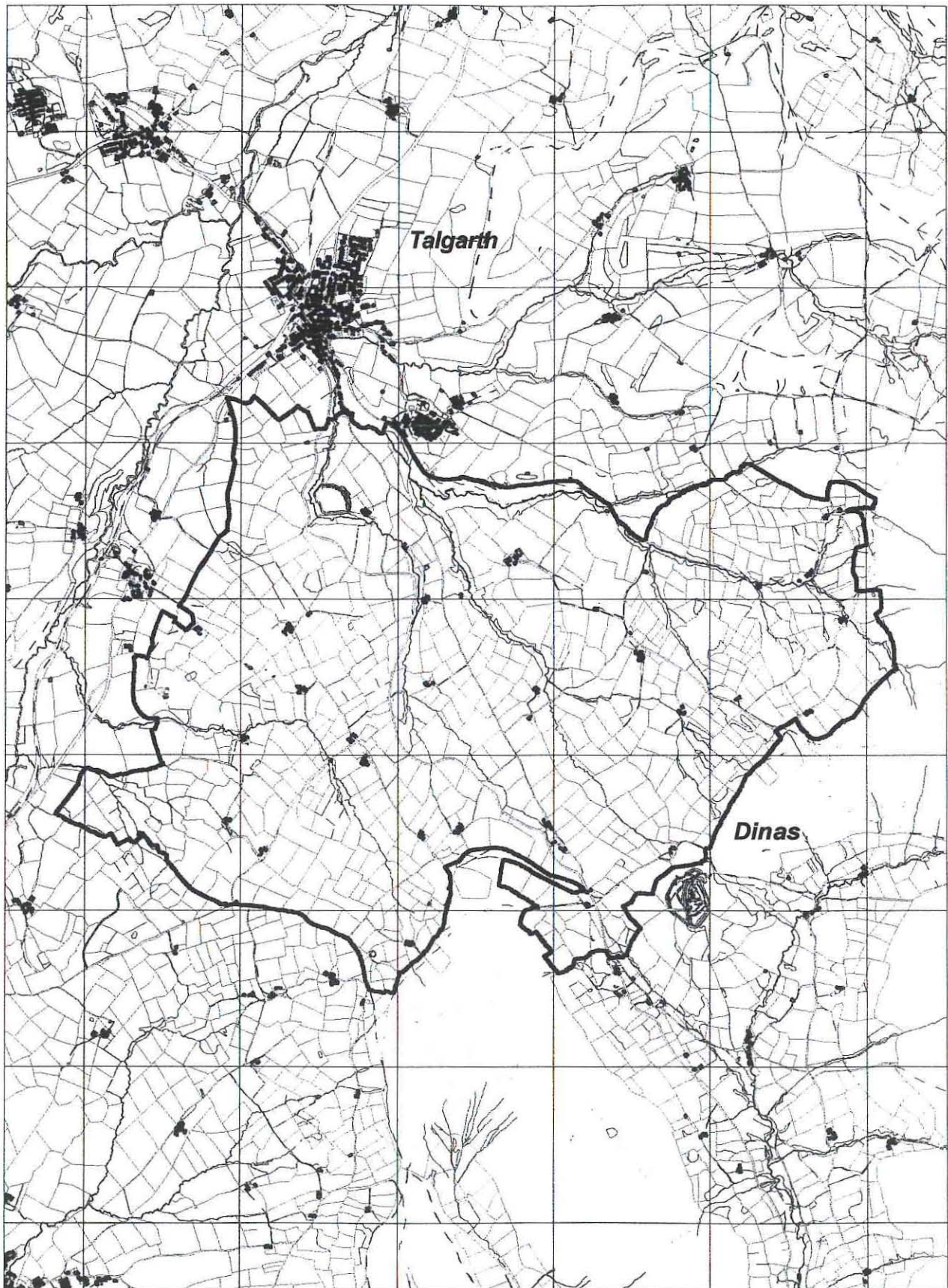
Other conservation interests within the Historic Landscape Character Area include the SSSI and Brecknock Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve at Cwm-pwll-y-wrach south-east of Talgarth, which has residual tracts of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland including ash, elm, and oak surviving on steep-sided slopes. There are various Listed Buildings in the area, including a number of farmhouses and farm buildings. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include Cefn Bank ringwork, Pendre hillfort, and Penyrwlodd long cairn. The area falls wholly within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of remnant areas of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland areas.*
- *Management of early quarry sites including possible Neolithic quarrying near the Penyrwlodd long cairn.*
- *Maintenance of traditional field boundaries.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*
- *Management of earthwork monuments including Pendre hillfort, Cefn Bank medieval ringwork, and Garn-y-castell motte.*
- *Management of structures relating to post-medieval lime production.*
- *Maintenance of the visual setting of upland nonconformist chapels.*



1094

**Gwrlodde** CHARACTER AREA  
Talgarth Community, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1095

***Pen-rhos-dirion*** CHARACTER AREA

Gwernyfed, Llanigon and Talgarth Communities, Powys

*Unenclosed upland common on the northern escarpment of the Black Mountains with prehistoric burial and ritual monuments, traces of marginal agriculture, quarrying, and abandoned post-medieval encroachments.*

**Historic background**

Early prehistoric activity of Bronze Age and possibly earlier date is indicated by scatters of prehistoric flintwork at Chwarel-ddu, and on slopes of Hay Bluff, Twmpa, and Mynydd Troed. Bronze Age burial and ritual activity is represented by a number of monuments including the round barrows at Twyn-y-beddau, Pen-y-beacon and Wern Frank and the remnants of the Pen-y-beacon (Blaenau) stone circle. Though remote from centres of population, the extensive upland grazing of the Black Mountains has probably been an important economic resource as summer grazing since at least the later prehistoric period. Later prehistoric activity is represented by the Iron Age hillfort at Castell Dinas, its position on an isolated hill at a height of over 400m on the edge of the Black Mountains, overlooking the Rhiangoll valley cutting through the mountains to the south, indicates its strategic significance as well as its potential economic significance in terms of exploiting upland grazing within the mountains. Following the Norman conquest the area was split between the sub-lordships of Hay, Glasbury and Talgarth. By the 14th century an upland manor had been established at Castell Dinas (*Bwlchyddinas*) focused on the stone castle probably built in the 12th century within the defences of the former Iron Age hillfort. The castle, one of the demesne castles of the marcher lordship of Blaenllynfi, was the highest castle above sea level in England and Wales. Though initially of strategic importance, its possessions by the 1330s comprised only three trestle tables and a herd of 55 cows and 17 calves, indicating that it had become no more than an upland dairy farm, the animals possibly kept in the enclosure provided by the prehistoric hillfort defences, described as the *beili-glâs* ('green bailey'). The castle had probably been used for a similar purpose since at least the late 13th century: on several occasions during this period, the constable of *Bwlchyddinas*, William Gethin, had taken cattle belonging to the prior of Llanthony Abbey and kept them at the castle. The castle continued to be occupied throughout the later 14th century, and though it probably continued to suffer from decay it was provisioned against attack during the Glyndŵr rebellion in the early years of the 15th century. At the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundred of Talgarth. Practically the whole of the area remains unenclosed Common Land to the present day.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

Topographically, the area encompasses the part of the northern escarpment of the Black Mountains and the unenclosed commons at the foot of the escarpment, between a height of about 300–700m. Some of the area has well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils, (Erdiston 2 Series), overlying sandstone bedrock which is exposed in places on the steeper slopes. Some of the flatter ground above the enclosed land and below the mountainside has seasonally waterlogged reddish fine silty soils and fine loamy soils, some with a peaty surface horizon (Fforest Series). Present-day land-use is predominantly rough grazing, with gorse and bracken. There are some marshy areas with reeds and pools of standing water in more poorly-drained areas, which in some instances may contain deposits which are of potential significance in terms of the environmental history of the area.

Traces of former settlement of medieval or late medieval date on the common is represented by house platforms and enclosures on less steeply sloping areas beyond margins of the enclosed land near Upper Island, Waun Croes Hywel, Blaenau, and Chwarel-ddu. Practically no modern settlement falls within the character area, with the exception of the possibly late 18th or early 19th-century encroachments at Cockalofty and Wern-ddu, which have small stone-built cottages and outbuildings, Cockalofty being described in the 1960s as 'the meanest rural house' seen in the Hay and Talgarth districts. These and a number of other abandoned and derelict stone house sites survive near the margins of the unenclosed land.



The area is largely unimproved rough grazing, often with no more than an occasional boundary stone marking parish boundaries and grazing rights on upland commons. There are some traces of agriculture possibly of late 18th- or early 19th-century date, though possibly earlier, represented by intermittent banks, narrow rig cultivation, and by remnant strip fields laid out date up and down or along the contours, as for example near Upper Island on Waun Croes Hywel, and on Rhos Fawr Common.

The area is crossed by numerous trackways and footpaths, some of which are probably of medieval or early post-medieval origin, some running in hollow-ways or terraced into the slope of the hill, giving access to mountain pastures from lower-lying farms and townships and forming routes to settlements on the southern side of the Black Mountains, including the made-up road through the Gospel Pass and on to Capel-y-ffin and Llanthony Abbey.

Extractive industry is represented by numerous small post-medieval stone quarries and associated trackways for building stone and limestone at Cockalofty, Chwarel-ddu, Wern-ddu and on the sides of Mynydd Troed, including some linear quarries and areas of shallow, surface quarrying and small pits, with remains of quarry buildings at the larger quarries at Chwarel-ddu. Limekilns formerly existed near Bwlch and Chwarel-ddu, of which some structural remains survive at Chwarel-ddu.

Prehistoric burial and ritual monuments form a significant landscape element within the area, including the Pen-y-beacon stone circle, of which only one stone is now clearly visible, and the round barrows at Wern Frank, Twyn-y-beddau and Pen-y-beacon, often sited at access points onto the mountain-top. It appears to be significant from the point of view of ancient routes across the mountains that the modern road from Hay to Llanthony via the Gospel Pass passes Twyn-y-beddau round barrow and Pen-y-beacon (Blaenau) stone circle. A possible early medieval hermit's cell also lay on the route near Dan-y-capel, represented by orthostatic walling, with incised crosses on one stone, known as Waun Chapel.

An unusual survival in the area are the traces of the drainage ditches dug around tents of the Brecon Militia who camped upon Rhos Fach Common in the 1870s.

### **Sources**

Burl 2000; Davies 1983; Haslam 1979; Jones & Smith 1964; King 1983; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; RCAHMW 1986; Rees 1932; Soil Survey 1983; Walker 1998–99

### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

Other conservation interests within the Historic Landscape Character Area include the Black Mountains SSSI. The area falls wholly within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include Twyn-y-beddau and Pen-y-beacon round barrows, Pen-y-beacon (Blaenau) stone circle, Castell Dinas Iron Age hillfort and medieval castle. A boundary marker on Mynydd Troed is a Listed Building. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of small pools, ponds and waterlogged areas, which are of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.*
- *Management of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, especially protection against damage from road improvements and vehicle damage and their visual setting.*
- *Maintenance of enclosure banks with drystone walling and orthostatic revetments defining the boundary between the common and the enclosed land.*
- *Management of traces of former agriculture on Rhos Fawr Common and Waun Croes Hywel.*
- *Management of remains of military encampment on Rhos Fach Common*
- *Management of structures relating to quarrying industries and lime manufacturing industries.*



1095

***Pen-rhos-dirion*** CHARACTER AREA**NORTH**

Gwernyfed, Llanigon and Talgarth Communities, Powys



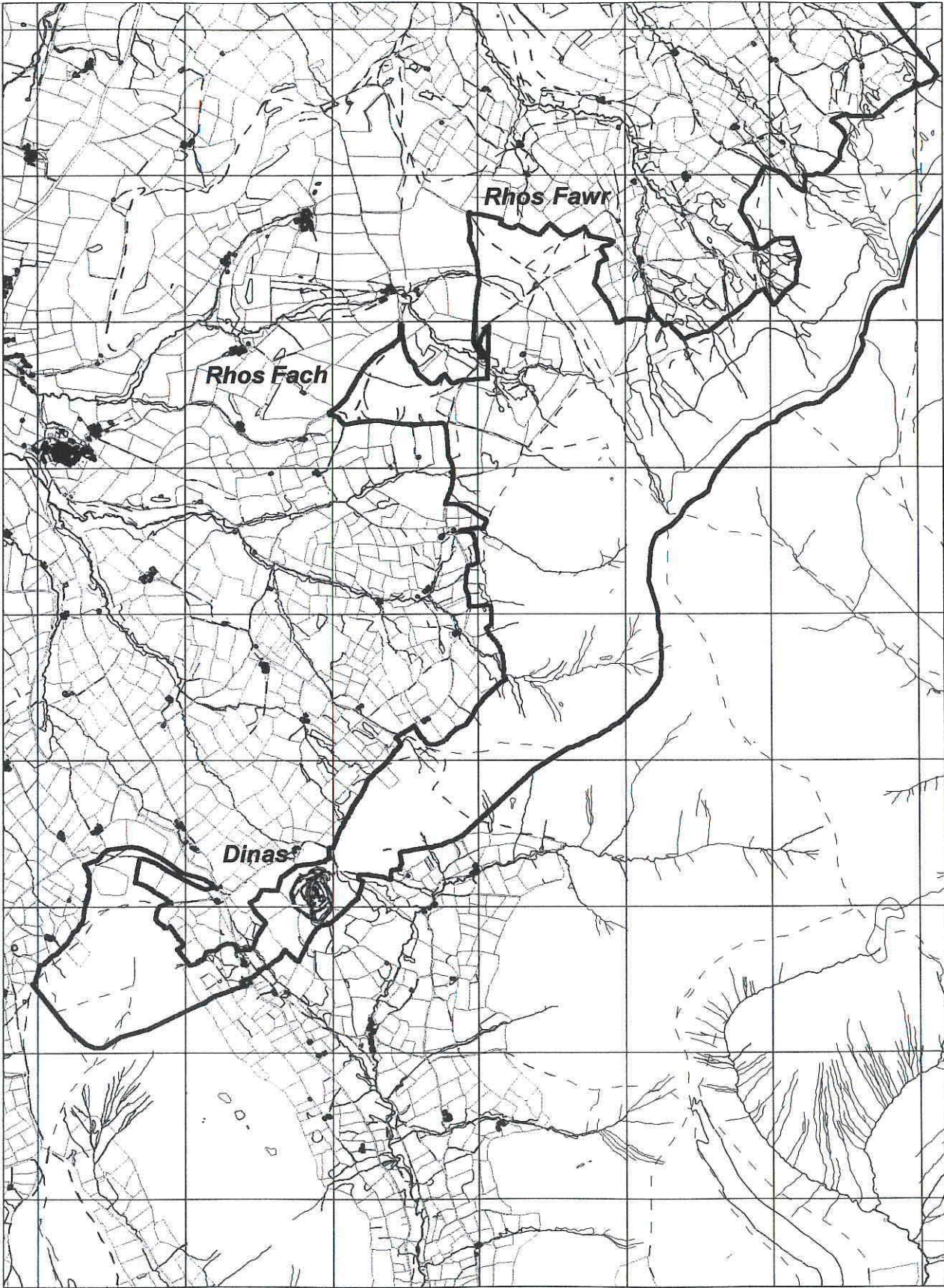
Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1095

*Pen-rhos-dirion* CHARACTER AREA  
Gwernyfed, Llanigon and Talgarth Communities, Powys

**SOUTH**



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1096

## *Tir-mynach* CHARACTER AREA

Clyro Community, Powys

*Orderly lowland farming landscape laid out on hummocky glacial moraine, with a field pattern possibly reflecting the presence of a Roman fort and medieval monastic grange.*

### Historic background

Early settlement in the character area is indicated by the find of a Neolithic polished stone axe and scatters of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork. A Roman fort was built near Boatside Farm probably as a temporary encampment during the Roman conquest of South Wales, possibly as early as AD 50–60, the fort probably sited in relation to a fording point across the Wye at this point where the valley narrows. The character area fell along the southern edge of the medieval kingdom of *Elfael*, whose boundary at this point lay along the river Wye. Following the Norman conquest an area of land at Tir-mynach ('Monk's Land') was granted as a grange to the Cistercian abbey at Cwmhir, the grange probably also to be associated with medieval buildings surviving at Court Farm, Clyro. At the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundred of Painscastle in Radnorshire. In the mid 19th century the area fell within the ecclesiastical parish of Clyro.

### Key historic landscape characteristics

Low-lying hummocky landscape, between 80–120m above Ordnance Datum, on a glacial moraine between Clyro and Hay, deposited by the Wye valley glacier. Predominantly deep well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils with some fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (Esrick 2 Series), especially along the Clyro Brook. A number of permanent pools and waterlogged areas here, such as Peter's Pool, form a distinctive element of the landscape, accompanied by pollarded willows and a number of ancient alders. The river Wye cuts through the glaciofluvial deposits near Hay, creating steep river cliffs as at Wyecliff. Present-day land use includes pasture with some arable and some fodder crops.

Modern settlement is confined to the dispersed farms at Boatside Farm, Tir-mynach and Lower House Farm, together with a number of roadside workers' cottages. The present buildings are mostly of sandstone rubble, rendered in the case of Tir-mynach, and area principally of late 18th- to early 19th-century date. Farm buildings including a stone barn with ventilation slits at Tir-mynach. A stone-walled kitchen garden and tree plantings give a gentrified aspect to the landscape west of Boatside Farm

The farming landscape is characterized by medium-sized fields with irregular boundaries suggesting various phases of enclosure from the medieval period onwards, the arrangement of fields possibly reflecting the presence of the Roman fort at Boatside Farm and possibly an early large enclosure surrounding the medieval monastic grange at Tir-mynach. The Monk's Well is a former spring which supplied the Tir-mynach farm. There are traces of ridge and furrow on the edge of the area between Clyro Court and Clyro Mill which may have belonged to medieval open fields belonging to the village of Clyro. The field boundaries in the area are generally formed by low-cut multi-species hedges including holly, hazel, maple and ash. A number of fields have been amalgamated in recent years, former fields in some instances being indicated by lynchets, old field banks and isolated mature trees which once fell along field boundaries. The fields are laid out in relation to the roads and lanes which cross the area. The winding lane between Boatside Farm and Lower House Farm runs in a distinct hollow-way for part of its course and is evidently of some antiquity.

Former industry is represented by the Clyro Mill a former 18th-century water corn mill on the Clyro Brook, which ceased working in the 1920s, and whose leat and millpond are now filled in. Clay pockets within the glacial moraine were also worked from time to time, represented by a clay pit near Wyecliff, south of Clyro, and a disused



pit to the west of Tir-mynach, which appear from surface finds of pottery to have supported a local post-medieval pottery kiln. Kilvert's diaries mention brick kilns in operation in the area in the 1870s, which no doubt supplied building materials for the regeneration of Hay, though production had evidently ceased by the late 1880s, presumably due to competition with kilns elsewhere.

Defensive sites are represented by the Clyro Roman fort, a temporary fort of the early conquest period, just to the north of Boatside Farm, and possibly by an adjacent Roman marching camp, known from aerial photography. The moated site at Lower House probably represents the site of a defended medieval farmhouse.

#### **Sources**

Cadw 1994a; Jarrett 1969; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; RCAHMW 1986; Soil Survey 1983; Thomas 1959; Williams 1990

#### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

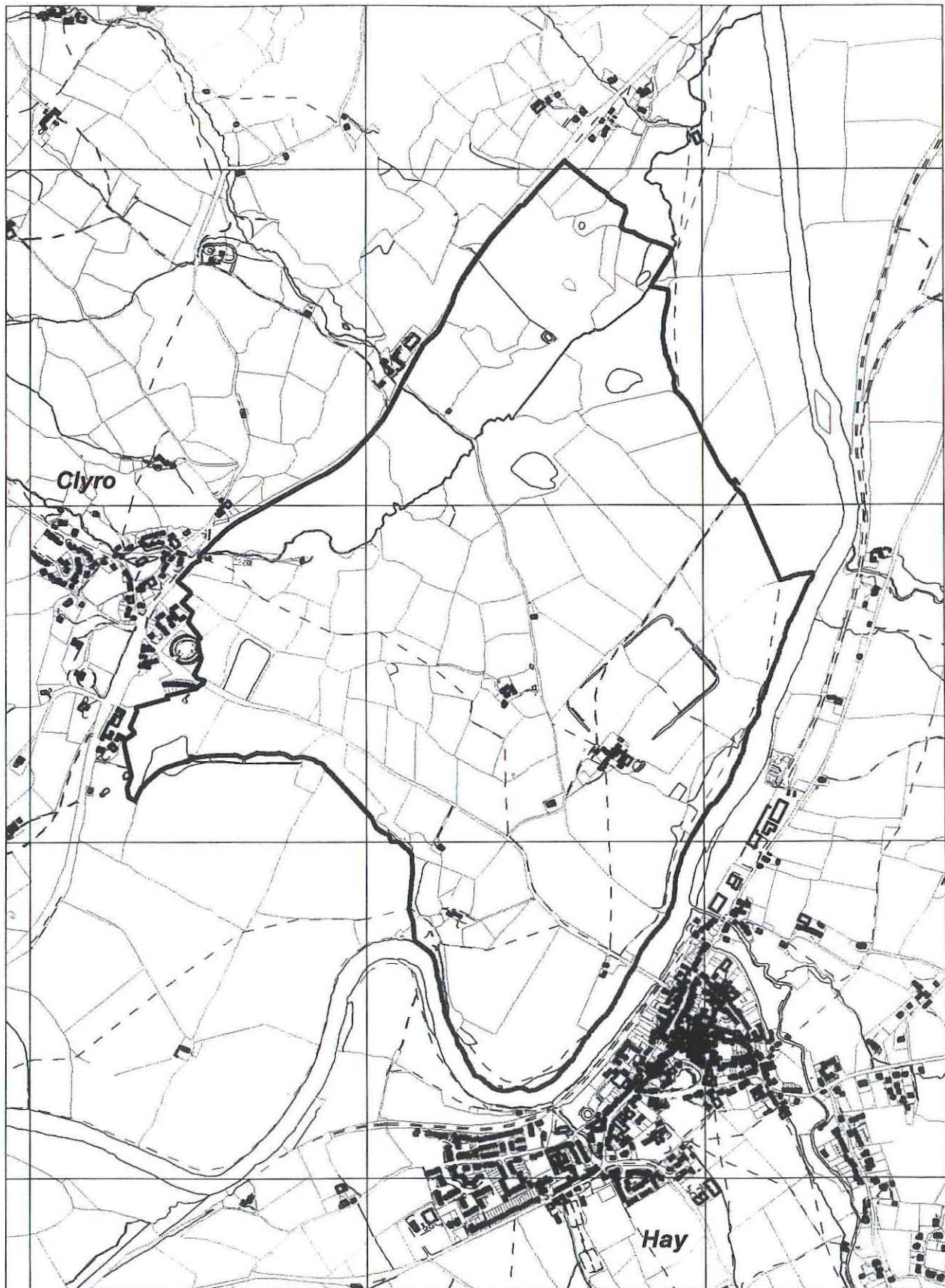
The Historic Landscape Character Area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area. Other conservation interests include the River Wye SSSI and the Clyro Roman fort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, just to the north of Boatside Farm. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of veteran alders.*
- *Management of small pools, ponds and waterlogged areas, which are of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.*
- *Management of earthworks and buried remains belonging to the Clyro Roman fort and the Lower House moated site.*
- *Management of surviving traces of ridge and furrow cultivation possibly representing medieval open fields.*
- *Maintenance of traditional field boundaries.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of traditional farm buildings.*
- *Management of structures relating to the Clyro water corn mill.*



1096

*Tir-mynach* CHARACTER AREA  
Clyro Community, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1097

**Glasbury** CHARACTER AREA

Glasbury and Gwernyfed Communities, Powys

*Post-medieval linear settlements along communications corridor, superimposed upon medieval nucleated settlement at important early river crossing on the Wye.*

**Historic background**

Administratively, the area has had a somewhat chequered history owing to the dislocation of earlier settlement patterns caused by civil and ecclesiastical boundary changes and the development of new lines of communication. During the medieval period the area fell within an extensive ecclesiastical area focused on the *clas* or mother church dedicated to St Cynidr at Glasbury. The earliest historical reference to Glasbury is in 1056, but it is probable that the church and settlement originated in the early medieval period. Following the conquest of *Brycheiniog* by Bernard de Neufmarché in the 1080s the area formed the sub-lordship of Glasbury. In line with the ecclesiastical reforms introduced following the conquest the church was refounded in about 1090 and dedicated to St Peter's. This church, which it is assumed lay on the same site as the pre-conquest *clas* church, was sited between the confluence of the Wye and Llynfi, on the east bank of the Wye. It seems likely that the church was associated with a nucleated settlement originating in the pre-conquest period which seems likely to have been in the area of the present village of Glasbury on the west bank of the river. The former earthen castle at Glasbury lay on this bank of the river, on the western edge of the present village, and probably formed the administrative centre of the medieval manor of Glasbury whose existence is known from about the late 13th century. The castle was in existence by the 1180s, but was lost to housing development in the 1970s. The open fields of the manor, named *maes y llan issa*, *maes y llan ucha*, and *maes y pentre* in documents of the 1640s, also lay on the west bank of the river, and extended northwards into the area emparked around Maesllwch Castle in about the 18th century, only a few of the original strips being left by the mid 19th century.

Glasbury lies on one of the natural crossing points of the Wye, where the valley is at its narrowest, and this is likely to have influenced the siting of the pre-conquest *clas* church and the Norman castle at Glasbury. A ferry across the Wye at Glasbury is first mentioned in 1311, and the earliest mention of a bridge at this point appears to be a reference in 1665 to a former bridge at Glasbury, further upstream from the present bridge, near the confluence of the Llynfi. The crossing was to remain insecure until the later 19th century, successive bridges of timber and stone giving way to floods in 1738, 1777, 1795 and 1850. From the Act of Union in 1536 the civil and ecclesiastical parishes of Glasbury to either side of the Wye formed part of Radnorshire. In 1844 the portion to the south of the river was transferred to Brecknock by Act of Parliament, the division being made along the middle of the river. A dispute arose over the repair of the bridge following the damage caused in 1850 and although it was made safe for foot passengers it fell again and was replaced by a ferry boat for a time. Plans were drawn up for the repair, to be of wood with stone piers. A legal dispute arose over the cost of the repairs, however, following the transfer of the southern part of Glasbury parish to Brecknockshire from Radnorshire, as a consequence of which the new bridge had stone piers on the southern side of the river and wooden trestles on the northern side for a number of years until the bridge was completed in stone. The present bridge is 20th-century. The separate civil parish of Glasbury, Brecknock, survived only until 1883 when it was amalgamated with the new civil parish of Tregoyd and Felindre, which itself became part of the new community of Gwernyfed created in the early 1980s. In the local government reorganisation of 1974 Brecknockshire and Radnorshire were combined within the new county of Powys. The old parish church by the river was abandoned in the 1660s, following a flood in which the course of the river is said to have changed. A new church dedicated to St Peter was erected on the river terrace to the south of the earlier church, on the Brecknockshire side of the river. The site of the former church is still visible and used to be marked by several yew trees. The new church was rebuilt in the 1830s and remains the parish church of St Peter's, Glasbury. A new church was built at Cwmbach to the north of village of Glasbury in Radnorshire in the 1880s,



when the new ecclesiastical parish of All Saints, Glasbury was created.

The present village of Glasbury, to the north of the river, is probably of medieval origin. It is sited in relation to the position of the 17th-century bridge across the Wye, its growth during the course of the later 18th and 19th centuries reflecting its position near the river crossing and along the turnpike road leading into England on the east. The linear extension to the village on the west, towards Cwmbach, is again 18th to early 19th century in origin, and results from the realignment of the public road during the creation of the landscape park from Maesllwch Castle in the middle of the 19th century.

The bridge across the Wye at Glasbury links to a linear settlement stretching for about 4km from Ffordd-fawr on the north-east to Pontithel on the south-west. The linear settlement arose due to the bridges across the Wye at Glasbury and across the Llynfi at Pipton, the improvement of the turnpike road between Brecon and Hay in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the construction of the Hay-Brecon Tramroad in the period between 1816–18 and its replacement by the Hereford, Hay and Brecon Railway in 1862, and its subsequent linking to the Mid Wales Railway at the Three Cocks Junction. New place-names were needed for the linear settlement on the Brecknockshire side of the Wye, the nucleation near the bridge at the northern end becoming called Treble Hill and the southern end becoming called Three Cocks, after the arms of the Williams family of Old Gwernyfed.

#### **Key historic landscape characteristics**

The area lies on the valley bottom and occupies old river terraces just above the floodplain of the Wye, at a height of between 90–100m above Ordnance Datum and encompasses the narrow east-west road corridor from Cwmbach to Glasbury and the bridge across the Wye, and the narrow north-south road corridor between Llwynau-bach to the north of Treble Hill and Pontithel to the south of Three Cocks. The soils are predominantly well-drained fine loamy reddish soils overlying sandstone (Milford Series).

Buildings and other structures within the character area clearly reflect its history and development. An early horizon is represented by two half timbered buildings in the nucleated medieval settlement at Glasbury, the Old Vicarage at Glasbury with a 15th-century roof and stone outer walls, and the Tithe Barn in Glasbury, a 15th/16th-century cruck-built building, again with stone walls. Most of the remaining buildings in the area belong to the period following the improvement of the turnpike roads, including a number of gentry houses of the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries, notably Woodlands, Parc Gwynne and Green House in Glasbury. Some of these houses, such as Glasbury House, were substantial gentlemens' residences, a number of which have now been converted to outdoor education centres. The Three Cocks inn originates in the pre-turnpike period, but was substantially refurbished at this period. Improvements in communications gave rise to new hotels, such as the Maesllwch Arms Hotel in Glasbury. Also belonging to the turnpike era is Glasbury Gate Toll Cottage, the scene of the only recorded incident in the area during the Rebecca Riots in the 1840s. Stables and coachhouses were built in association with a number of the gentlemens' residences and hotels, including the former brick-built stable and coachhouse at Parc Gwynne and at Woodlands, and the stables to the rear of the Maesllwch Arms Hotel. Various buildings and other structures are to be associated with the former tramway and dismantled railway. A two-storey, stone-built, former stable building, alongside the former embankment of the Brecon-Hay tramroad at Llwynau-bach, seems to have been used for stabling the horses employed on the tramway. The buildings later become part of the home farm for Broomfield, a substantial early 19th-century house which was probably built by William Bridgewater, the operator of the Hay-Brecon Tramway which itself lay next to the former goods yard and tramway office known at Glasbury Wharf. Other legacies of the railway era include a series of stone bridge abutments and a fine arched bridge of the 1860s survive at Treble Hill. A number of processing industries sprang up within this communications corridor, including a sawmill on the north bank of the Wye at Glasbury, a mill on the Llynfi at Aberllynfi, and smithy at Glasbury, and a smith and forge at Three Cocks. A large early 19th-century barn was built for a horse-driven threshing machine at Llwynau-bach. A former chemical works at Pontithel produced Naphthalene in the later 19th and earlier 20th century, based on raw materials transported by rail.



Workers' housing appeared in Glasbury and along the roadside between Treble Hill and Pontithel during the course of the 18th and 19th-centuries, represented by earlier stone cottages and later brick cottages with stone dressings and stone cottages with brick dressings. Other buildings relating to the new settlement patterns which emerged in the area included the early 19th-century Methodist rendered stone chapel at Cwmbach, the new stone church dedicated to St Peter of 1837–38, south of the river, the stone-built United Reformed chapel in Glasbury of the 1860s, Treble Hill Baptist Church of 1866, in red brick with stone dressings, and the stone-built All Saints Church north of Glasbury of 1881–82, and the earlier 20th-century corrugated-iron community hall adjacent to St Peter's Church. Following the reorganisation of the ecclesiastical parish of Glasbury in the late 19th century a new vicarage was built to the south of the church. Both Treble Hill and Three Cocks continued to expand during the 20th century due to their position on the main road, with areas of infill housing, and retail and light industrial developments.

### **Sources**

Cadw 1995c; Cadw 1995d; Clinker 1960; Baughan 1980; Brock 2000; Howse 1949; Hughes 1990; Jervoise 1976; Martin & Walters 1993; Morgan 1998; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Silvester 1994; Soil Survey 1983; Silvester 1969

### **Key historic landscape management priorities**

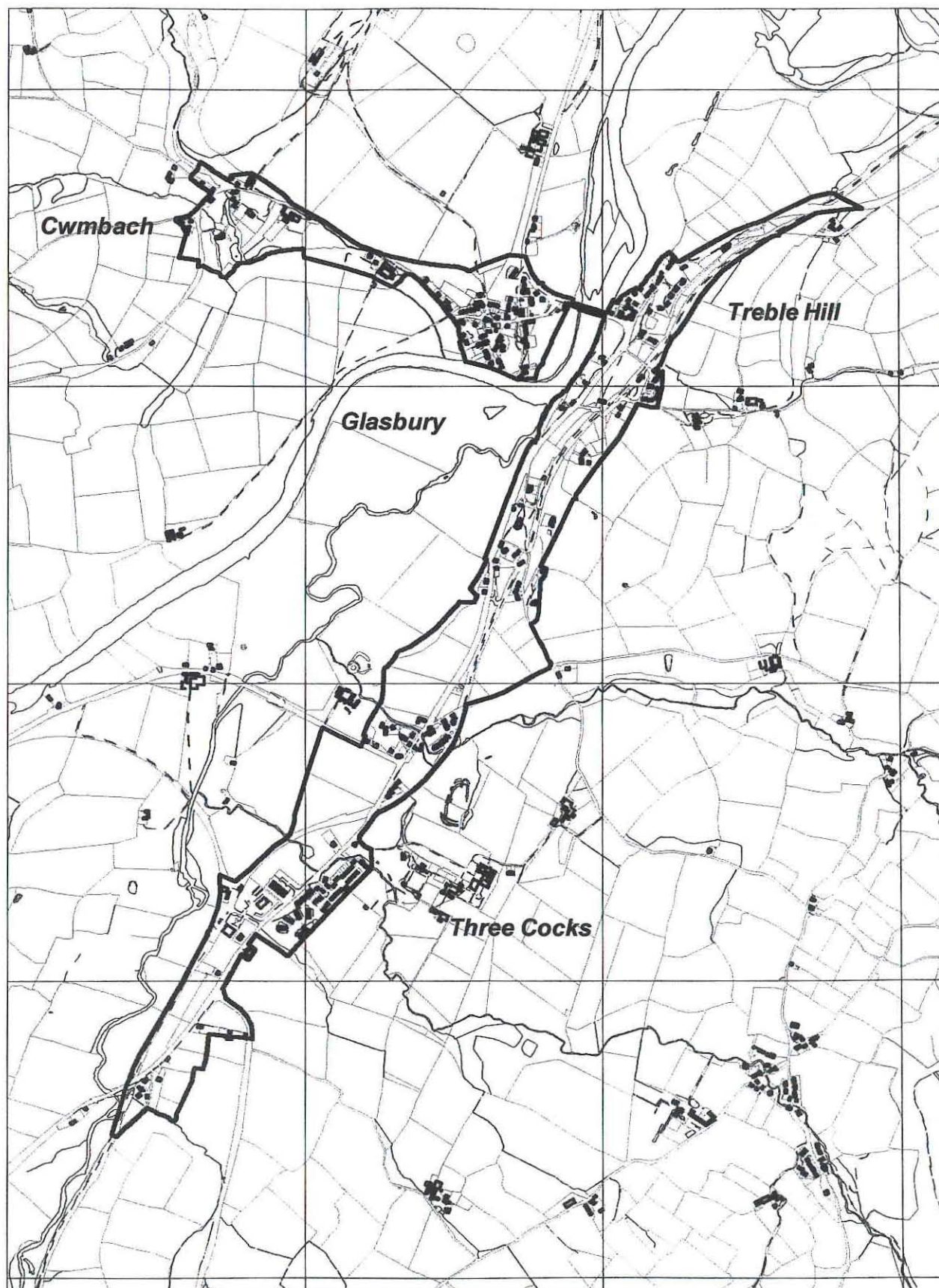
The Historic Landscape Character Area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area. Other conservation interests the Glasbury Conservation Area on the north bank of the Wye and a number of Listed Buildings including the church of St Cynidr and Peter, nonconformist chapels, village cottages, houses, inns and hotels and buildings and structures relating to transport history. Key historic landscape management priorities include:

- *Management of buried archaeological deposits relating to the early history of the nucleated settlement at Glasbury.*
- *Management of buildings and structures relating to post-medieval transport history, including traces of earlier road bridges, tramroad and railway bridges, bridge abutments and culverts, and milestones.*
- *Management of buildings and structures relating to processing and craft industries.*



1097

**Glasbury** CHARACTER AREA  
Gwernyfed Community, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.



1098

**Gwy** CHARACTER AREA

Bronllys, Glasbury and Gwernyfed Communities Powys

*Floodplain of the Wye with oxbow lakes and river meanders and field boundaries representing late enclosure of former low-lying common meadows between Glasbury and Hay.*

**Historic background**

Prehistoric burial and ritual activity is represented by cropmark ring ditches on the edge of the floodplain near Applebury to the north of the Wye and at Spread Eagle to the south, and by a probable Neolithic cursus monument at Spread Eagle. The probable site of the pre-conquest medieval *clas* or mother church of Glasbury is still to be seen at the confluence of the Wye and Llynfi rivers, abandoned following a change in the course of the river in about 1660 and replaced by a church on the present site of St Peter's Church. The church was refounded in about 1090, its incomes being gifted to St Peter's, Gloucester. The church was originally the focus of the extensive ecclesiastical parish of Glasbury which extended from southern Radnorshire to the foothills of the Black Mountains. In the middle of the 19th century the area formed part of the medieval ecclesiastical parishes of Aberllynfi, Boughrood, and Glasbury. The character area is named after the Welsh name for the Wye, first recorded by the historian Nennius in the 8th century. The river name may be derived from the element *wy* ('water'), or may alternatively be a simple form of the adjective *gwyr* ('curving, bending'), describing a meandering river.

**Key historic landscape characteristics**

Broad, flat and low-lying floodplain of the Wye, to the west of Glasbury, between a height of between 80m and 90m above Ordnance Datum. Soils are predominantly a combination of deep permeable alluvial soil, overlying gravel in places (Teme Series), and well-drained fine loamy soils, overlying gravel in places and in places affected by groundwater in hollows (Rheidol Series). Present-day land-use is as pasture.

The only modern habitations within the area are the isolated low-lying farm complexes at Glasbury Farm and at Y Dderw, just to the east of Llyswen. Y Dderw was originally a large gentry house of the later 16th century with former carriage house and stables, all in stone rubble, the house being rendered and with a stone tile roof, with later 17th century stone rubble corn-barn, converted in the 19th century when the complex became the home farm for Boughrood Castle. Two mounds near Y Dderw, of which one survives, might be 16th- to 17th-century garden viewing platforms.

The landscape is parcelled into medium to large-sized rectangular fields with hedged and fenced boundaries, some laid out with regard to old river channels, and probably representing early post-medieval enclosure of former common meadow land along the floodplain of the Wye. Enclosed orchards near Y Dderw, Applebury Farm, Grange Farm and Pipton on the margins of the floodplain were recorded in the mid 19th century.

Elements of transport history within the character area include the late 18th-century sandstone pillar milestones near Little Eames and near Y Dderw on the road between Pipton and Llyswen, and just to the north of Marish on the road between Bronllys and Llyswen, belonging to the turnpike era of road transport, and the embankment of the dismantled late 19th-century Mid Wales Railway, cutting across the floodplain between Little Eames and Boughrood, which ceased operation in the 1960s.

Oxbow lakes and palaeochannels mark the former course of the Wye and potentially preserve deposits which are important to an understanding of the history of vegetation and land-use change in the Middle Wye Valley since the last glaciation.



**Sources**

Briggs 1991; Gibson 1999; Jenkinson 1997; Jones & Smith 1964; Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Soil Survey 1983; Williams 1965

**Key historic landscape management issues**

The Historic Landscape Character Area falls within the Wye Valley Special Landscape Area. Other conservation interests include the Upper Wye SSSI, Radnorshire Wildlife Trust's Pwllpatti nature reserve, and several Listed Buildings including a number of farmhouses and farm buildings, and several milestones. Key historic landscape management issues include:

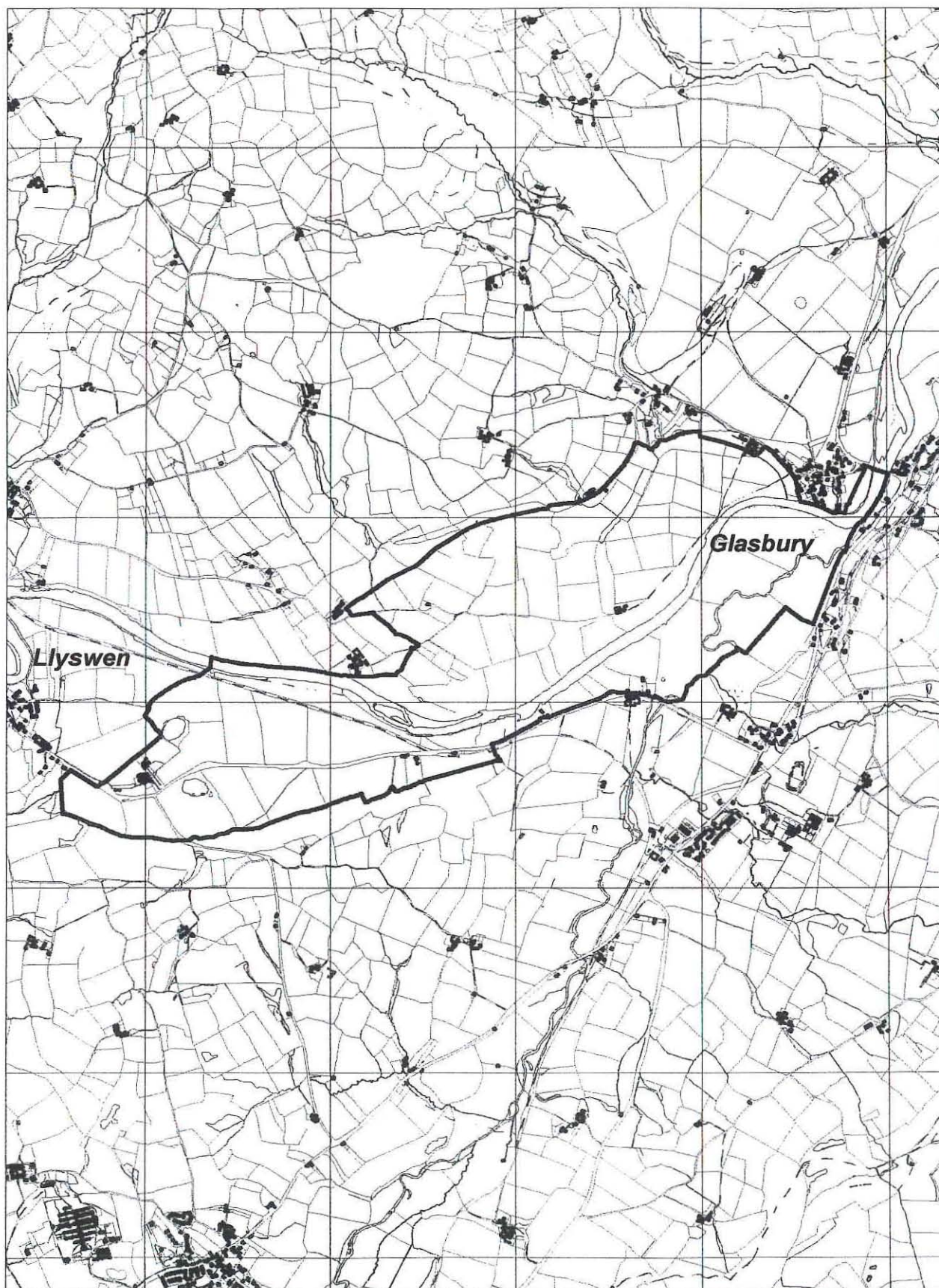
- *Management of buried prehistoric funerary and ritual cropmark sites.*
- *Management of an abandoned early medieval and medieval church site.*
- *Management of waterlogged deposits of potential importance to an understanding of the history of vegetation and land-use change in the Middle Wye Valley since the last glaciation.*
- *Maintenance of structures illustrating the history of the turnpike roads and railway.*
- *Maintenance or sympathetic conversion of historic farm buildings.*
- *Management of possible 16th- to 17th- century garden features at Y Dderw.*



1098

**Gwy** CHARACTER AREA

Bronllys, Glasbury and Gwernyfed Communities, Powys



Scale: Grid-lines at 1 kilometre intervals. This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No: GD 272221.





1082 *Bryn-yr-hydd* character area. Distant view of the medieval church settlement of Llowes from Bryn-yr-hydd Common, to the west. The parish church is visible to the right of centre and the river Wye is just visible in the background. Photo: CPAT 1035.14



1082 *Bryn-yr-hydd* character area. Aerial view of the medieval church settlement of Clyro from the north-west, with part of the *Tir-mynach* historic landscape area in the background. Photo: CPAT 00-C-079





1083 *Maesllwch* character area. Parkland trees near Grange Farm, within the 19th-century Maesllwch Castle landscape park. Photo: CPAT 1034.03



1083 *Maesllwch* character area. 19th-century lodge and gates at the end of the eastern drive to Maesllwch Castle, near Glan-hen-Wye. Photo: CPAT 1034.11





1083 *Maesllwch* character area. The 19th-century Maesllwch Castle from the south-east, with former parkland in the foreground. The parkland was created from the enclosure of the medieval open fields of Glasbury in the 18th century when the predecessor the present country house was built. *Photo: CPAT 1038.02*



1083 *Maesllwch* character area. Aerial view of the 19th-century Maesllwch Castle country house from the south, with the river Wye to the right. The landscape park surrounding the castle is represented by the scattered parkland trees. The walled garden is visible amongst the trees on the near side of the house. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-117*





1084 *Cwmbach* character area. The Cwmbach character area in the background is characterised by dispersed medieval and later farmsteads in a landscape of medium-sized hedged fields, with remnant tracts of ancient semi-natural woodland on steeper slopes. The village of Glasbury and the river Wye are visible in the foreground. Photo: CPAT 00-C-124



1085 *Trebarried* character area. Aerial view of the characteristic field pattern on the low undulating hills to the west of the Llynfi, with Brechfa Pool in the foreground and Llyswn and Boughrood in the middle distance. Photo: CPAT 00-C-141





1085 *Trebarried* character area. Aerial view of the medieval church settlement of Llanfilo, seen from the north. The pattern of fields has developed from the enclosure of former medieval common open fields to the east of the village, on the right-hand side of the photograph. There is also earthwork evidence of medieval trackways, house platforms and boundaries in this area which indicate that Llanfilo is a shrunken medieval village. Photo: CPAT 00-C-161



1086 *Gro* character area. Aerial view from the south-west with the town of Hay in the background to the right. The area occupies the floodplain of the Wye and is characterized by oxbow lakes and river meanders and large rectangular fields representing late enclosure of former low-lying common meadow. Photo: CPAT 00-C-99





1087 *Llyswen* character area. Aerial view from the north-west with Boughrood to the left and the medieval church settlement of Llyswen to the right, to either side of a distinctive meander of the river Wye. Strip fields resulting from the enclosure of the common fields of Llyswen are visible in the foreground (where they are cut through by the late 18th- to early 19th-century turnpike road) and also in the far loop of the river (where they are cut through by the former course of the Mid Wales Railway, built in the 1860s). *Photo: CPAT 00-C-133*



1088 The *Hay* character area. View of the small medieval castle-borough from the north-west, across the river Wye which lies in the foreground. The first earthen castle was built in the early 12th century, being superseded by the stone castle and walled borough in the early 13th century. *Photo: CPAT 1041.23*





1088 The Hay character area. View of Broad Street, one of the medieval roads in the town, looking towards the former site of Water Gate, the north-east gate of the walled medieval borough. Much of the medieval street plan survives but little of the medieval defences of the town remain visible above ground today. The disappearance of the defences is fairly recent: the antiquary Richard Fenton noted that the eastern defences were ‘pretty entire’ in 1804, and that the gates had only been removed in living memory. According to Leland the town had become ‘wonderfully decayed’ by the earlier 16th century, but it was revitalised as a market town in the 18th and 19th centuries with the coming of the turnpikes, the tramway and the railway. Photo: CPAT 1041.14

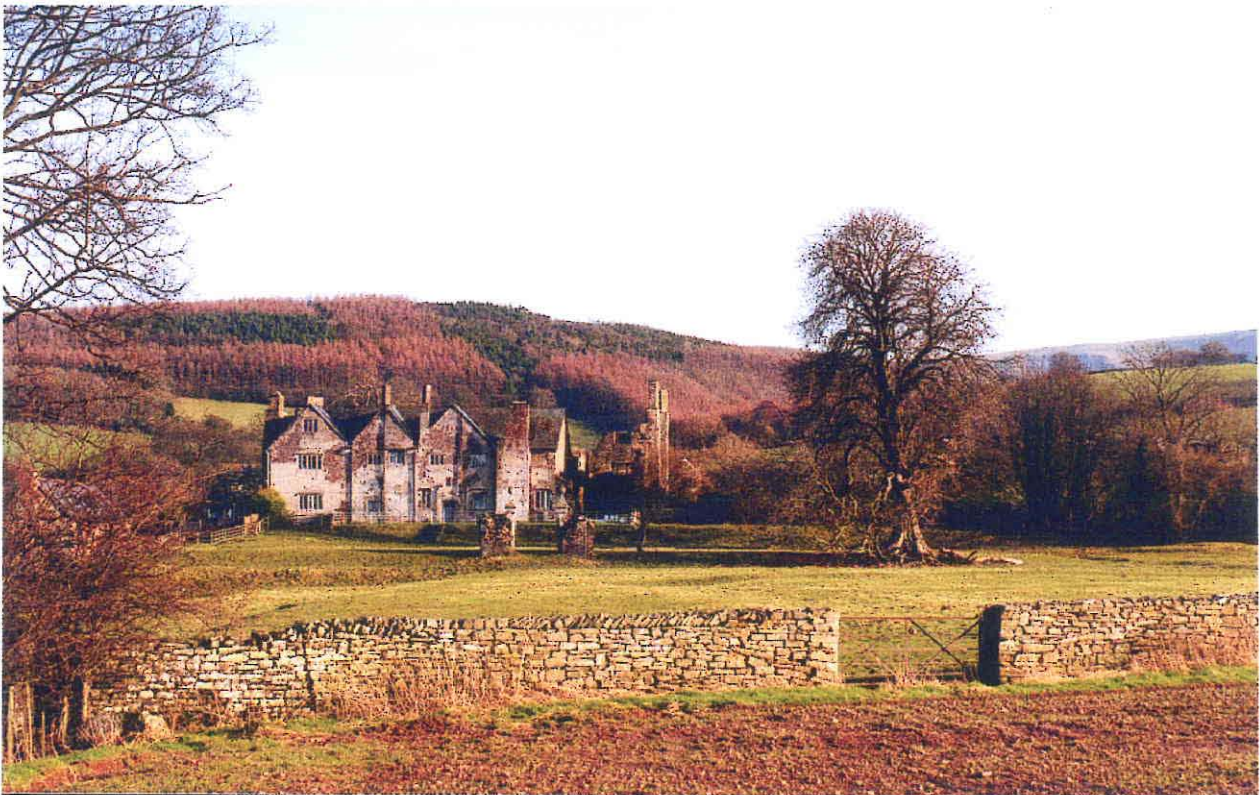


1088 The Hay character area. Aerial view of the town of Hay from the south-west. In the medieval period the town was surrounded by the open fields of Hay manor, still represented by strip fields and areas of ridge and furrow, much of which in the foreground has been built over by recent housing. The first bridge across the Wye at Hay was an 18th-century timber bridge. Leland talks of the difficulties in fording the river in the 1530s, which ‘for lak of good knowleg yn me of the Fourde did sore troble my Horse’. Photo: CPAT 00-C-85





1089 *Tir-uched* character area. Aerial view from the north-east, with Llanthomas alongside the Digedi Brook in the foreground and the floodplain of the Wye in the middle distance, a characteristic landscape of medieval and later dispersed farmsteads on the lower-lying land bordering the south bank of the Wye. Photo: CPAT 00-C-105



1090 *Gwernnyfed* character area. Old Gwernnyfed house and former gardens, viewed from the north-west. The earliest known house, dating to at least the beginning of the 16th century, was set out towards the northern side of a large deer park which extended from the foothills of the Black Mountains to the south bank of the river Llynfi. The present house was extensively rebuilt in the early 17th century. Probably also belonging to this period are the remnants of a remarkable formal terraced garden laid out behind the house, traces of which are visible in the foreground of the photograph. Photo: CPAT 1042.8a





1091 *Llynfi* character area. Distant view of Talgarth from the direction of Llanfilo, across the valley of the Llynfi, clouds building up over the Black Mountains in the far distance. During the medieval period a clear distinction developed between the lowland manors in the fertile Llynfi valley and the scattered farmsteads belonging to the welshries in the foothills of the Black Mountains beyond. Photo: CPAT 00-C-166



1091 *Llynfi* character area. The tower of the medieval church of St Gwendoline, Talgarth with Mynydd Troed in the distance, viewed from the north. Talgarth, the supposed site of the royal court of *Brycheiniog*, was established as an English-style manor after the Norman conquest. The manor had a three-field system with three common open fields, *Briar Field* to the south-west, *Lowest Common Field* between the town and the Llynfi, and *Red Field* to the north-east, much of which (as in the foreground of the photograph) was built over during the expansion of the settlement in the 20th-century. Photo: CPAT 1042.13a





1091 *Llynfi* character area. The former Mid Wales Hospital at Talgarth, built in 1900, viewed from the south-east, with Bronllys in the middle distance. A second early 20th-century hospitable complex, the former tuberculosis sanatorium at Bronllys built between 1913–20, is just visible to the top left. *Photo: CPAT 1038.11*



1091 *Llynfi* character area. Trefecca Fawr farmhouse, viewed from the north-west. The house, one of the notable ancient foundations in the *Llynfi* valley, is associated with orchards, possible traces of a medieval garden and fishponds that might be the ones referred to in charter of the 1170s granting land to Brecon Priory by Roger de Baskerville. The present farmhouse dates back to 1660, having been partly built by Rebecca Prosser, after whom the settlement is named. The house has a remarkable late 17th-century plaster ceiling, enriched with foliage and a profusion of cider apples, which ‘worthily celebrates the fruitfulness of the land’. The apple and pear orchards at Trefecca Fawr, which extended to over 10 acres in the middle of the 19th century, were known for Golden Pippins, a variety recorded from at least the 1620s. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-178*





1091 *Llynfi* character area. Bronllys viewed from the south-east with the medieval round tower of Bronllys Castle visible in the woodland in the foreground. The tower is set on a motte placed on the steep bank of the Llynfi near its confluence with the river Dulas. The first castle probably belongs to the period of the Norman Conquest in the 1090s. The tower, added in the 13th century, formed part of a more extensive fortification which included a stone-walled inner bailey and great hall. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-183*



1092 *Maestorglwydd* character area. Maes-coch farm in the middle distance, high on the foothills of the Black Mountains, lies near the margins of the enclosed land. The rectilinear field boundaries in the Wenallt area in the middle distance probably represent former common grazing land enclosed with banks, hedges and some stone walls in the early post medieval period. *Photo: CPAT 1040.24*





1092 *Maestorglwydd* character area. Llangwathan farm alongside the Dulas Brook, to the south-east of Hay, viewed from the south-west. Like a number of other farmhouses within the historic landscape character area it was originally a medieval cruck-built timber hall house, which was partly rebuilt in stone, possibly as a longhouse, in the early post-medieval period. *Photo: CPAT 1041.06*



1092 *Maestorglwydd* character area. Aerial view of the medieval church settlement of Llanigon, with the town of Hay in the background. The nucleated settlement at Llanigon lies in the valley of the Digedi Brook, at the base of the foothills of the Black Mountains. In medieval times the village fell within the welshry of the manor of Hay whose lands extended onto the hills to the right. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-101*





1093 *Ffostyll* character area. Characteristic boundary between the enclosed and unenclosed land on the edge of Rhos Fach Common consisting of a clearance bank revetted with vertical slabs and planted with birch or hazel. The distinctive curving field boundaries probably represent gradual piecemeal encroachment onto the unenclosed upland common land during the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. *Photo: CPAT 1040.06*



1094 *Gwrlodde* character area. Gwrlodde Farm, viewed from the west set in a landscape of scattered farms and small orderly fields which resulted from systematic woodland clearance in the foothills of the Black Mountain. Due to pressures on land, clearance appears to have been already well advanced by the 13th or 14th century. *Photo: CPAT 1038.07*





1094 *Gwrlodde* character area. Medieval or late medieval field boundaries in the Pen-y-bryn area near the head of the river Ennig in the hills above Talgarth, with the Black Mountains in the distance. Except where they are well maintained, hedges marking old field boundaries in the area are often reduced to intermittent lines of trees or shrubs, and eventually being replaced by post and wire fences. *Photo: CPAT 1038.17*



1095 *Pen-rhos-dirion* character area. Former hedged boundaries on the edge of Rhos Fach Common with part of the sandstone escarpment of the Black Mountains known as *Y Dâs* ('The Stack'), beyond. *Photo: CPAT 1040.01*





1095 *Pen-rhos-dirion* character area. Traces of probable late 18th or early 19th-century narrow-rig cultivation at a height of about 400m, on the upper edge of Rhos Fawr Common. Expansion of farming onto more marginal land was actively promoted by the Brecknock Agricultural Society in the 18th century. In the 1770s is offered awards for the 'reclamation and [making] profitable the greatest quantity of Rough Land overrun with Fern, Broom, Furze or Heath, uncultivated within Memory'. Photo: CPAT 1040.09



1096 *Tir-mynach* character area. Landscape of lowland fields and scattered farms, with Tir-mynach Farm in the middle distance, viewed from the south-east. The land formed part of a medieval Cistercian grange belonging to Cwmhir Abbey, which may have left its mark in the field layout. Photo: CPAT 1041.22





1096 *Tir-mynach* character area. Aerial view from the north-west with the village of Clyro in the foreground and the town of Hay in the background. The characteristically hummocky landscape forms the surface of a 50m-high moraine between Clyro and Hay, deposited by retreating glaciers at the end of the last glaciation, and eroded by former meanders of the river Wye on the right. Clyro Roman Fort was sited on the summit of the moraine and no doubt controlling an important fording point which already existed across the Wye at this point. Photo: CPAT 00-C-080



1097 *Glasbury* character area. Aerial view from the west with Glasbury village in the foreground. The site of the medieval church at Glasbury, a *clas* or 'mother church' with an extensive parish, can be seen next to an old watercourse in the right foreground. The church was abandoned as a result of flooding in the 17th century, when the river shifted its course. Photo: CPAT 00-C-119





1098 *Gwy* character area. Aerial view looking westwards, with Glasbury and Cwmbach in the foreground and Llyswn in the background, showing the river Wye in flood in mid December 2000. The large rectangular fields which subdivide the floodplain represent post-medieval enclosure of former common meadow land along the river. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-128*



1097 *Gwy* character area. Aerial view just to the west of Glasbury, with Treble Hill in the foreground. Deposits in the oxbows and palaeochannels represent an important palaeoenvironmental resource, preserving evidence of environmental conditions within the area since the last glaciation. *Photo: CPAT 00-C-188*



## Published sources

- Armitage, E.S., 1912. *The Early Norman Castles of the British Isles*, London.
- Banks, W., 1862. 'Bronllys Castle', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 81–92.
- Bartley, D.D., 1960a. 'Rhosgoch Common, Radnorshire: stratigraphy and pollen analysis', *New Phytologist* 59, 238–62.
- Bartley, D.D., 1960b. 'Ecological studies on Rhosgoch Common, Radnorshire', *Journal of Ecology* 48, 205–14.
- Baughan, P.E., 1980. *North and Mid Wales: A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain vol. II*, Nairn.
- Beresford, M., 1988. *New Towns of the Middle Ages*, 2nd edn, Gloucester.
- Bevan, J.M.S. & Sothorn, E., 1991. *Brecknock Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional)*, Nature Conservancy Council.
- Bowen, E., 2000. *Traditional Industries of Rural Wales: Self Sufficiency to Dependency in the County of Brecon*, Cardiff.
- Bowen, I., 1914. *The Great Enclosures of Common Lands in Wales*.
- Brecon Beacons National Park 1993. *Brecon Beacons National Park Plan, Third edition 1993–98*.
- Brecon Beacons National Park 1995. *Brecon Beacons National Park Local Plan, Deposit Version June 1995*.
- Brecon Beacons National Park 2000. *Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan 2000–2005*.
- Briggs, C.S., 1986. 'Druid's circles in Wales', *Landscape History* 8, 5–13.
- Briggs, C.S., 1991a. 'Garden archaeology in Wales', in A.E. Brown (ed.), *Garden Archaeology*, 138–59, Council for British Archaeology Research Report 78.
- Briggs, C.S., 1991b. 'Welsh gardens under threat: an archaeological perspective', *Journal of Garden History* 11, 199–206.
- British Geological Survey/NERC 1994. *The Rocks of Wales: Geological Map of Wales*, 1:250,000.
- Britnell, W.J. 1992. Penywrlodd Long Cairn, Talgarth, Powys, CPAT Report 19.
- Britnell, W.J. & Savory, H.N., 1984. *Gwernvale and Penywrlodd: Two Neolithic Long Cairns in the Black Mountains of Brecknock*, Cambrian Archaeological Association.
- Brooksby, H., 1968. 'Houses of Radnorshire', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 38.
- Brooksby, H., 1969. 'Houses of Radnorshire', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 39.
- Buck, S. & N., 1774. *Buck's Antiquities, or Venerable remains of above four hundred castles, monasteries, palaces, etc.*, 3 vols, London.
- Burl, A., 2000. *The Stone Circles of Britain, Ireland and Brittany*, Yale University Press.
- Burnham, H., 1995. *A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales: Clwyd and Powys*, London, HMSO.
- Butler, L.A.S., 1971. 'The study of deserted medieval settlements in Wales', in M. Beresford & J.G. Hurst (eds), *Deserted Medieval Villages*, 249–69, Guildford.
- Cadw 1988. Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Hay, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Cadw 1994a. Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Clyro, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Cadw 1994b. Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Llanigon, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Cadw 1995a. Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Talgarth, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Cadw 1995b. Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Bronllys, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Cadw 1995c. Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Gwernyfed, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Cadw 1995d. Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Glasbury, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Cadw 1998a. Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Llangors, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Cadw 1998b. *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS UK.
- Cadw 1999. *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1: Parks and Gardens: Powys*, Cadw, ICOMOS UK.
- Cain, R., 1976. 'Llyswen', *Archaeology in Wales* 16, 17.
- Caroe, W.D., 1924. 'Llanfilo Church', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 24, 291–8.
- Cary, J., 1806. *Traveller's Companion, or a Delineation of the Turnpike Roads of England and Wales*, London.
- Caseldine, A., 1990. *Environmental Archaeology in Wales*, St David's University College, Lampeter.



- CC 1993. *Landscape Assessment Guidance*, Countryside Commission.
- CCW 1995. *Traditional Orchards/Perllannau Traddodiadol*, Countryside Council for Wales.
- CCW 1996. *Ponds and Conservation/Pyllau a Chadwraeth*, Countryside Council for Wales.
- CCW 1998. *LANDMAP: The Landscape Assessment and Decision Making Process*, draft handbook for consultation, Countryside Council for Wales.
- CCW undated. *Special Landscape and Wildlife Areas in Wales*, Countryside Council for Wales.
- Chambers, F.M., 1985. 'Flandrian environmental history of the Llynfi catchment, South Wales', *Ecol. Mediterr.* 11, 73–80.
- Chapman, J., 1992. *A Guide to Parliamentary Enclosures in Wales*, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Charles, B.G., 1938. *Non-Celtic Place-Names in Wales*, London Medieval Studies Monograph 1.
- Clark, J., 1794. *General View of the Agriculture of Radnor*, Board of Agriculture, London.
- Clark, J., 1794. *General View of the Agriculture of Brecknock*, Board of Agriculture, London.
- Clark, K., 1991. *Book of Hay*.
- Clew, K.R., 1981. *Clyro and Bettws Clyro, Radnor, Powys: A Brief Guide*.
- Clew, K.R., 1982. *Hay-on-Wye, Llanigon and Capel-y-ffin: A Brief Guide*.
- Clinker, C.R., 1960a. *The Hay Railway*, Dawlish.
- Clinker, C.R., 1960b. 'Brecon railway crossroads', *Modern Transport*, September 1960.
- Colyer, R.J., 1976. *The Welsh Cattle Drovers: Agriculture and the Welsh Cattle Trade before and during the Nineteenth Century*, Cardiff.
- Coplestone-Crow, B., 1989. *Herefordshire Place-names*, British Archaeological Reports, British Series, 214.
- Coplestone-Crow, B., 1992–93. 'Trewalkin and its Anglo-Norman Lords', *Brycheiniog* 26, 43–51.
- Corcoran, J.X.W.P., 1969. 'The Cotswold-Severn Group', in T.G.E. Powell, J.X.W.P. Corcoran, J.G. Scott & F.M. Lynch (eds), *Megalithic Enquiries in the West of Britain*, Liverpool University Press, 13–104.
- Crampton, C.B. & Webley, D., 1966. 'A section through the Mynydd Troed long barrow', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 22, 71–77.
- Crossley, F.H. & Ridgway, M.H., 1952. 'Screens, lofts, stalls, situated in Wales and Monmouthshire: Breconshire', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 102, 48–82.
- Darvill, T.C., 1982. *The Megalithic Tombs of the Severn-Cotswold Region*, Highworth.
- Davies, D.S., 1940. 'Notes on Radnorshire', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 10.
- Davies, D.S., 1941. 'The Parliamentary surveys of the Manors of Radnorshire in 1649', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 9.
- Davies, G., 1971. 'Trevecka (1706–1964)', *Brycheiniog* 15, 41–56.
- Davies, H.T., 1960. 'The soils of Brecknock', *Brycheiniog* 6, 51–66.
- Davies, J., 1963. 'Howell Harris and the Trevecka Settlement', *Brycheiniog* 9, 103–7.
- Davies, J.H., Holroyd, J., Lumley, R.G. & Owen-Roberts, D., 1983. *Geology of Powys in Outcrop*, Merioneth Field Study Press.
- Davies, M., 1973. 'Field systems of South Wales', in A.R.H. Baker & R.A. Butlin (eds), *Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles*, 480–529, Cambridge University Press.
- Davies, M., 2000. *Images of Wales: Around Brecon*, Tempus Publishing, Stroud.
- Davies, W.T.P., 1957. 'Episodes in the history of Brecknockshire Dissent', *Brycheiniog* 3, 11–65.
- Davies, R., 1982. *Estate Maps of Wales 1600–1836*.
- Davies, R.R., 1978. *Lordship and Society in the March of Wales 1282–1400*, Oxford University Press.
- Davies, R.R., 1987. *The Age of Conquest: Wales 1063–1415*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Davies, R.R., 1995. *The Revolt of Owain Glyn Dŵr*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Davies, W., 1814–15. *General view of the Agricultural Economy of South Wales*, 2 vols, London.
- Davies, W., 1982. *Wales in the Early Middle Ages*, Leicester University Press.
- Dawson, G.F., 1909. *The Churches of Brecknockshire*, Swansea.
- Dawson, M.L., 1918. 'Notes on the history of Glasbury', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 73, 279–319.
- Defoe, D., *A Tour through Whole Island of Great Britain*, 1971 edn, Penguin Books.



- Dinley, T. *The Account of the Official Progress of His Grace Henry the First Duke of Beaufort through Wales in 1684*, 1888 edn, London, from Dinley's original MS.
- Dodd, J.P., 1960. 'The Breconshire Crop Returns for 1854', *Brycheiniog* 6.
- Ellison, F.B., 1938. 'The old tramroad from Brecon to Hay, Whitney, Eardisley, and Kington', *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club*, (1933–5).
- Ellison, F.B., 1937. 'The history of the Hay Railway 1810–1864', *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club*.
- Emery, E., 2000. *Greater Medieval Houses of England and Wales 1300–1500*, vol. 2, *East Anglia, Central England, and Wales*, Cambridge.
- Emery, F., 'The farming regions of Wales', in J. Thirsk (ed.), *The Agrarian History of England and Wales, IV, 1500–1640*, 113–60, Cambridge.
- Fairs, G.L. 1972. *History of the Hay*, London.
- Fenn, R.W.D., 2000. 'The characer of early Christianity in Radnorshire', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 70, 15–46.
- Fisher, J. (ed), 1917. *Tours in Wales (1804–13) by Richard Fenton*, Cambrian Archaeological Association.
- George, T.N., 1970. *British Regional Geology: South Wales*, 3rd edn, HMSO, London.
- Gibson, A., 1999. 'Cursus monuments and possible cursus monuments in Wales: avenues for research (or roads to nowhere)' in A. Barclay & J. Harding (eds), *Pathways and Ceremonies: The Cursus monuments of Britain and Ireland*, Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 4, 130–40.
- Gregory, D., 1994. *Radnorshire: A Historical Guide*, Gwasg Carreg Gwalch, Iard yr Orsaf.
- Grove, J.C., 1962. 'Eighteenth-century land use records in Breconshire', *Brycheiniog* 8, 83–95.
- Gunter, G.W., 1988–90. 'The descent of Tregunter', *Brycheiniog* 23, 47–8.
- Gwynne, T.A., 1973. 'Domesday Society in Herefordshire', *Transactions of the Woolhope Field Club* 41, 22–33.
- Hague, D., 1956. 'Maesyronen Independent Chapel, Glasbury (Radn.)', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 105, 144–7.
- Harley, J.B., 1972. *The County Maps from William Camden's Britannia 1695 by Robert Morden: A Facsimile*, Newton Abbot.
- Haslam, R., 1979. *The Buildings of Wales: Powys*, Penguin Books/University of Wales Press.
- Hilling, J.B., 1976. *The Historic Architecture of Wales*.
- Hogg, A.H.A. & King, D.J.C., 1967. 'Masonry castles in Wales and the Marches', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 116, 71–132.
- Holden, B.W., 2000. 'The making of the Middle March of Wales, 1066–1250', *The Welsh History Review* 20, 207–226.
- Howse, W.H., 1947. 'The old fairs of Radnorshire and its borders', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 17.
- Howse, W.H., 1948. 'Notes on the history of Glasbury', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 18.
- Howse, W.H., 1949. *Radnorshire*.
- Howse, W.H., 1954. *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 24.
- Hughes, H.J., 1892. *Life of Howel Harris*.
- Hughes, S., 1990. *The Brecon Forest Tramroads*, RCAHMW.
- Jack, R.I., 1981. 'Fulling-mills in Wales and the March before 1547', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 130, 70–130.
- Jarrett, M.G., 1969 (ed.). *The Roman Frontier in Wales*, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Jenkins, J.G., 1969. *The Welsh Woollen Industry*, Cardiff.
- Jenkins, J. G., 1970. 'Rural industry in Brecknock', *Brycheiniog* 14, 1–40.
- Jenkinson, A., 1997. *Wild Places of Mid Wales*. Festival of the Countryside, Newtown.
- Jervoise, E., 1936. *The Ancient Bridges of Wales and Western England*, 1976 edn.
- Jones, A., 1984. *Welsh Chapels*, National Museum of Wales.
- Jones, F., 1954. *The Holy Wells of Wales*.
- Jones, G.R.J., 1960. 'The pattern of settlement on the Welsh border', *Agricultural History Review* 8, 66–81.
- Jones, G.R.J., 1985. 'Forms and patterns of medieval settlement in Welsh Wales', in D. Hooke (ed.), *Medieval Villages: a Review of Current Work*, Oxford.



- Jones, N.W., 1992. Belmont Road, Hay-on-Wye, Powys: archaeological assessment, CPAT Report 36.
- Jones, N.W., 1993. Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements: Earthwork Survey, CPAT Report 83.
- Jones, R., Benson-Evans, K. & Chambers, F.M., 1985. 'Human influence upon sedimentation in Llangorse Lake, Wales', *Earth Surface Proc. Landf.* 10, 227–35.
- Jones, S.R. & Smith, J.T., 1964. 'The houses of Breconshire. Part II. The Hay and Talgarth District', *Brycheiniog* 10, 69–183.
- Jones, T., 1952. *Brut y Tywysogyon or The Chronicles of the Princes: Peniarth MS. 20 Version*, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Jones, T., 1909–30. *A History of Brecknockshire*, 4 vols, edn.
- Kay, R.E., 1964. 'Castell Dinas', *Brycheiniog* 10, 15–27.
- King, D.J.C., 1961. 'The castles of Breconshire', *Brycheiniog* 7, 71–94.
- King, D.J.C., 1983. *Castellarium Anglicanum*, 2 vols, New York.
- Lennox, P.J., 1994–95. 'Excavations at Belmont Road, Hay-on-Wye, 1992', *Brycheiniog* 27, 25–41.
- Lewes, F., 1995–96. 'Llangwathen and the Lewes Family – c. 1570 to 1868', *Brycheiniog* 28, 23–32.
- Lewis, D., 1920. *Radnorshire*, Cambridge University Press.
- Lewis, G., 1976–77. 'Topographical prints of Breconshire in the National Library of Wales', *Brycheiniog* 17, 66–85.
- Lewis, J. M., 1980. 'Pottery from a post-medieval kiln at Whole House Farm, Talgarth, Powys', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 3, 48–55.
- Lewis, S., 1833. *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, 2 vols, London.
- Lloyd, C. & Savory, H.N., 1958. 'Excavations at and Early Iron Age Hillfort and a Romano-British iron-smelting place at Gwernyfed Park, Aberllynfi, in 1951', *Brycheiniog* 4, 1–52.
- Lloyd, J.E., 1911. *A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the Edwardian Conquest*, 2 vols.
- Lloyd, T.A., 1957. 'The Georgian period in Welsh building', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 106.
- Lloyd, T., 1986. *The Lost Houses of Wales*.
- Lowe, J., 1985. *Welsh Country Workers Housing 1775–1875*, National Museum of Wales.
- Ludlow, N., 2000. 'Excavations in medieval Talgarth', *Brycheiniog* 32, 11–48.
- Lynch, F., Aldhouse-Green, S., & Davies, J.L., 2000. *Prehistoric Wales*, Stroud.
- Margary, I.D., 1973. *Roman Roads in Britain*, 3rd edn.
- Martin, C.H.R. & Walters, M.J., 1993. Brecknock Borough Historic Settlements, CPAT Report 60.
- Minchinton, W. E., Pollins, H., & Roberts, R. O., 1961. 'The place of Brecknock in the industrialisation of South Wales', *Brycheiniog* 7, 1–70.
- Moore, P.D., 1978. 'Studies in the vegetational history of mid-Wales, V: stratigraphy and pollen analysis of Llyn Mire in the Wye Valley', *New Phytologist* 80, 281–303.
- Moore, P.D., 1981. 'Neolithic land use in mid-Wales', *Proceedings of the 4th International Palynological Conference, Lucknow*, 3, 279–90.
- Morgan, R., 1978. 'Two tree-ring dated cruck buildings', *Vernacular Architecture* 9, 32–3.
- Morgan, R., 1995–96. 'The Extent of the lordship of Hay', *Brycheiniog* 28, 15–22.
- Morgan, R., 1998. *A Study of Radnorshire Place-Names*, Gwasg Carreg Gwalch, Llanrwst.
- Morris, J., 1984–85. 'A social analysis of Hay 1754–1890', *Brycheiniog*, 21, 28–33.
- Morris, J., 1986–87. 'Hay-on-Wye: local economy in the nineteenth century', *Brycheiniog* 22, 112–9.
- Muir, R., 2000. *The New Reading the Landscape*, University of Exeter Press.
- Nash-Williams, V.E., 1950. *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales*.
- Nuttall, G.F., 1965. *Howel Harris, 1714–1773*, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Olding, Frank, 2000. *The Prehistoric Landscapes of the Eastern Black Mountains*, British Archaeological Reports, British Series 297.
- Owen, D.H., 1989. 'The Middle Ages' in D.H. Owen (ed.), *Settlement and Society in Wales*, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.



- Owen, G.D., 1964. *Elizabethan Wales*, Cardiff.
- Peate, I. C., 1945. *Welsh Folk Crafts and Industries*.
- Powys County Council 1997. *Powys County Structure Plan (Replacement)*.
- Price, M.D.R., 1981. Palynological Studies on the Black Mountains, South Wales, unpublished PhD thesis, University of London.
- Price, M.D.R. & Moore, P.D., 1984. 'Pollen dispersion in the hills of Wales: a pollen shed hypothesis', *Pollen et Spores* 26, 127–36.
- Price, T.D.W., 1980–81. 'Kilvert and Breconshire', *Brycheiniog* 19, 50–9.
- Pugh, T.B. (ed) 1963. *The Marcher Lordships of South Wales, 1415–1536: Select Documents*, Board of Celtic Studies, History and Law Series 20, Cardiff.
- Quiney, A.P., 1982. 'The Old Vicarage, Llowes', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 52, 65–9.
- RCAHMW 1913. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. III. — County of Radnor*, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Wales and Monmouthshire.
- RCAHMW 1986. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Brecknock (Brycheiniog): The Prehistoric and Roman Monuments. Part ii: Hill-forts and Roman Remains*, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.
- RCAHMW 1997. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Brecknock (Brycheiniog): The Prehistoric and Roman Monuments. Part i: Later Prehistoric Monuments and Unenclosed Settlements to 1000 A.D.*, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.
- Rees, T., 1883. *History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales*, 2nd edn, London.
- Rees, W., 1915–16. 'The medieval lordship of Brecon', *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, 165–224.
- Rees, W., 1932. *Map of South Wales and the Border in the Fourteenth Century*.
- Rees, W., 1972. *An Historical Atlas of Wales from Early to Modern Times*, 2nd edn, London.
- Richards, M., 1969. *Welsh Administrative and Territorial Units: Medieval and Modern*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.
- Rowlands, I.W., 1968. 'Boughrood in the Middle Ages', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 38, 68–70.
- Rowlands, I.W., 1982–3. 'William de Braose and the lordship of Brecon', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 30, 123–33.
- Savory, H.N., 1955. 'Prehistoric Breconshire' *Brycheiniog* 1, 79–125.
- Savory, H.N., 1956. 'The excavation of the Pipton long cairn, Breconshire' *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 105, 7–48.
- Savory, H.N., 1963. 'The personality of the southern Marches of Wales in the Neolithic and early Bronze Ages', in I. Ll. Foster & L. Alcock (eds), *Culture and Environment*, 25–52, London.
- Savory, H.N., 1955. 'Prehistoric Brecknock' *Brycheiniog* 15, 3–22.
- Seaborne, M., 1992. *Schools in Wales 1500–1900: a Social and Architectural History*, Denbigh.
- Silvester, R.J., 1994. Radnorshire Historic Settlements, CPAT Report 92.
- Silvester, R.J., 1999a. Welsh Historic Churches Project: The Churches of Breconshire, CPAT Report 308.
- Silvester, R.J., 1999b. Welsh Historic Churches Project: The Churches of Radnorshire, CPAT Report 309.
- Silvester, R.J. & Dorling, P.J., 1993. Historic Settlements in the Brecon Beacons National Park, CPAT Report 44.
- Silvester, R.J. & Jones, N.W. 1992. 'Excavations at Hoel-y-dwr, Hay-on-Wye, Breconshire', *Brycheiniog* 24.
- Sinclair, J.B. & Fenn, R.W.B., 1990. *Marching to Zion: Radnorshire Chapels*.
- Smith, J.B., 1979. 'Quo Warrento: proceedings relating to Cantref Selyf in the lordship of Brecon 1349', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 28, 267–88.
- Smith, J. B., 1998. *Llywelyn ap Gruffudd: Prince of Wales*, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Smith, L. Toulmin (ed.), 1907–10. *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary, in or about the years 1535–45*, 5 vols, London.
- Smith, P., 1988. *Houses of the Welsh Countryside*, HMSO.
- Soil Survey 1983. *Soils of England and Wales*, Sheet 2, Wales, 1:250,000, Soil Survey of England and Wales.
- Sothorn, E., & Drewett, D.R., 1991. *Radnor: Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional)*, Nature Conservancy



Council.

- Soulsby, I., 1983. *The Towns of Medieval Wales*, Chichester, Phillimore.
- Spurgeon, C.J., 1981. 'Moated sites in Wales', in F.A. Aberg and A.E. Brown, *Medieval Moated Sites in North-West Europe*, British Archaeological Series 121, 19–70.
- Stanford, S.C., 1980. *The Archaeology of the Welsh Marches*. London, Collins.
- Stephens, M., 1986. *The Oxford Companion to the Literature of Wales*, Oxford.
- Sylvester, D., 1967. 'Glasbury, Norton, and the problem of the nucleated village in Radnorshire', *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 37.
- Sylvester, D., 1969. *The Rural Landscape of the Welsh Borderland*, London.
- Thomas, C., 1975. 'Colonization, enclosures and the rural landscape', *National Library of Wales Journal* 19, 133–46.
- Thomas, C., 1984. 'Rural Settlement', in H. Carter (ed.), *The National Atlas of Wales*, Cardiff.
- Thomas, C., 1989. 'Rural settlement in the Modern Period', in D.H. Owen (ed.), *Settlement and Society in Wales*, 249–67, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Thomas, C., 1994. *And Shall These Mute Stones Speak? Post-Roman Inscriptions in Western Britain*, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Thomas, D., 1963. *Agriculture in Wales During the Napoleonic Wars: A Study in the Geographical Interpretation of Historical Sources*, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Thomas, T.M. 1959. 'The geomorphology of Brecknock', *Brycheiniog* 5, 55–136.
- Thorpe, L., 1978 (trans). *Gerald of Wales, the Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales*, Penguin Books.
- Turner, H.L., 1971. *Town Defences in England and Wales*, London.
- Walker, D., 1977. *The Norman Conquerors*, Cardiff.
- Walker, D., 1990. *Medieval Wales*, Cambridge University Press.
- Walker, R.F., 1998–99. 'Bwlchyddinas Castle, Breconshire, and the Survey of 1337', *Brycheiniog* 31, 19–29.
- Webley, D.P., 1976. How the west was won: prehistoric land-use in the Southern Marches, in G.C. Boon & J.M. Lewis (eds), *Welsh Antiquity*, 19–33, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
- Whittle, L., 1992. *The Historic Gardens of Wales*.
- William, E., 1986. *The Historical Farm Buildings of Wales*, Edinburgh.
- Williams, D., 1955. *The Rebecca Riots: A Study in Agrarian Discontent*, Cardiff.
- Williams, D.H., 1984. *The Welsh Cistercians*, Caldey Island.
- Williams, D. H., 1990. *Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.
- Williams, G., 1976. *The Welsh Church from Conquest to Reformation*, revised edn, University of Wales Press, Cardiff.
- Williams, G., 1993. *Renewal and Reformation Wales c. 1415–1642*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Williams, J., 1905. *A General History of the County of Radnorshire (c. 1818–21)*, edited by E. Davies, Brecon.
- Williams, R.G., 1995. *Talgarth in Photographs*, vol. 1, Abertillery.
- Williams, R.G., 1996. *Talgarth in Photographs*, vol. 2, Abertillery.
- Williams, S.J., 1965. 'Some Breconshire place-names', *Brycheiniog* 11, 155–67.
- Young, A., 1776. *Tours in England and Wales: Selected from the Annals of Agriculture*, reprinted 1932.
- Yates, R.A., 1965. 'The south-east Borderland', in E.G. Bowen (ed.), *Wales: A Physical, Historical and Regional Geography*, 486–513, 1965 edn, London.



## Documentary Sources

### Abbreviations

NLW National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth  
PRO Powys Record Office, Llandrindod Wells

### ESTATE MAPS

#### BRECKNOCKSHIRE PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS

##### Aberllynfi Parish

NLW 134/1/4 MAP 7025. Y Lodge Fach: . . . belonging to the Hon. Sir Edward Williams Bart., 1753.  
NLW 134/1/4 MAP 7030. A map of the Three Cocks: . . . belonging to the Hon. Sir Edward Williams Bart. [with terrier], 1753.  
NLW 134/1/4 MAP 7036. A map of Pipton Farm: . . . belonging to the Hon. Sir Edward Williams Bart. [with terrier], 1753.  
NLW 134/1/4 MAP 7034. Plan of Gwernyfed Paddock, 1796.

##### Bronllys Parish

NLW 134/1/4 MAP 7033. An exact map of land in Pontywal Demesne belonging to the Hon. Sir Edward Williams Bart., 1759.  
NLW Ashburnham Deposit Volume , Plan 7. Land in Bronllys parish (around Bronllys Court), *c.* 1770.  
NLW D. T. M. Jones A5. Map of Bradwys and Brynygroes Farms, *c.* 1821.  
NLW Tredegar Deposit No. 1015. Rough plan of Bryndu and Porthmorddon Farms, 1850.  
NLW Tredegar Deposit Volume 5, Map 50. Porthmorddwy and Bryndu, 1868.

##### Hay-on-Wye Parish

NLW Tredegar Deposit No 686. Back Lane lands in . . . Hay [Warren and Swan Hotel], *c.* 1800.  
NLW Tredegar Deposit Volume 5, Map 16. Swan Hotel, Hay, 1868.  
NLW Tredegar Deposit Volume 11, Map 16. Swan Hotel, Hay, *c.* 1880.

##### Llandefalle Parish

NLW Volume 55, Map 21. Glebe land in . . . Llandefalle, 1824.  
NLW Tredegar Deposit Volume 11 (Map 15). Maesgwyn and Tynewydd [including Upper Brechfa], *c.* 1880.

##### Llanelieu Parish

NLW Ashburnham Deposit Volume, Plan 9. Lands in Llanelieu [Ffostyll], *c.* 1770.

##### Llanfilo Parish

NLW Tredegar Deposit Volume 2 , Map 5. A map of Hillis Farm, 1781.  
NLW Tredegar Deposit No 857. Rough plan of Hillis, 1857.  
NLW Tredegar Deposit Volume 5, Map 17. Hillis, Llanfilo, 1868.  
NLW Tredegar Deposit Volume 11, Map 17. Hillis [and Tredomen], *c.* 1880.  
NLW Tredegar Deposit No 1136. Plan of land in . . . Llanfilo . . . , *c.* 1880.

##### Llangorse Parish

NLW NLW Volume 40 (Map 2). An exact survey of lands . . . in Llangorse . . . [called] Penllanavel, 1738.



**Llanigon Parish**

NLW NLW Volume 44, page 21. A plan of Maestorglwydd Ycha and Maestorglwydd Issa, . . . surveyed 1763 . . . , 1764.

NLW NLW Volume 44, page 23. A plan of Llwyn Filly, Cockett and Pen y Cae Coch, . . . surveyed 1763 . . . , 1764.

NLW NLW Volume 44, inserted at page 45. A plan of Wenallt [Lower Wenallt], . . . surveyed 1763 . . . , 1764.

NLW Ashburnham Deposit Volume, Plan 13. Land at Llanigon [Pigeon Head], c. 1770.

PRO BD/JGW/44/1. Plan in sale particulars of Maesygarth and a cottage at Ffordd-lace, 1890.

PRO BD/BRA/1636/01. Plan of Pen-yr-hen-allt and Russells Birches, 18th-century.

PRO BD/BRA/1636/02. Plan of Pen yr Wrlod, Wenallt and other adjoining Tenement including Ceven Cangen, Pen y Common, and the Mill, 1757.

**Llyswen Parish**

NLW Tredegar Deposit Volume 5, Map 49. Y Dderw Estate, 1868.

NLW Tredegar Deposit Volume 11, Map 49. Y Dderw Estate, c. 1880.

**Talgarth Parish**

NLW 134/1/6 MAP 7042. Trefecca in Talgarth, 1760.

NLW Ashburnham Deposit Volume, Plan 6. Land in Talgarth (Town, Tower Farm, Castle Green), c. 1770.

NLW Ashburnham Deposit Volume, Plan 10. A map of land at Trefecca, c. 1770.

NLW Ashburnham Deposit Volume, Plan 11. A map of Closs-Newidd [near Troed yr harn and Ysgubor Uchaf], c. 1770.

NLW Ashburnham Deposit Volume, Plan 12. A map of land near Dinas [Cae Teiliwr] / A map of Wern land in Talgarth, c. 1770.

NLW MSS Dept Ashburnham No. 1529. Plan of intermixed lands on Troed yr Harn Farm, 19th-century.

**Glasbury Parish (Tregoyd and Felindre)**

NLW 134/1/7 MAP 7037. Gwernfyfed Estate: . . . belonging to the Hon. Sir Edward Williams Bart., 1755.

NLW NLW Volume 44, page 24. A plan of Tyle-y-glas and Pen-y-coed, . . . surveyed 1763 . . . , 1764.

NLW 134/1/7 MAP 7031. Gwernoved, 1776.

NLW NLW Volume 44, page 27. Upper Tyle-glas Farm, 1818.

PRO BD/JGW/7/4. Plan of Tyruched -Llwynebach, 1829.

PRO BD/JGW/33/30. Plan of Glasbury farm, c. 1880.

**Multiple Parishes**

NLW 134/1/4 MAP 7035. A map of several tenements in Brynlllys and . . . Glasbury belonging to the Hon. Sir Edward Williams Bart., 1753.

NLW 134/1/6 MAP 7023. A map of the Hon. Sir Edward Williams Barts lordship of Dynas in . . . Talgarth and Llanelieu . . . commonly called Ye Black Mountains or Mynydd Du [10,340 acres], 1759.

NLW Ashburnham Deposit Volume, Plan 8. Land in Talgarth [Porthamel etc.] and Bronlllys [near Coldbrook], c. 1770.

NLW NLW Volume 55, Map 1. Pont y Bat in . . . Llandyfalle and Llanfilo, 1824.

NLW D. T. M. Jones A34. Exchange. Aberllynfi, Glasbury, . . . and Talgarth, 1867.

**RADNORSHIRE PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS****Clyro Parish**

NLW NLW Volume 25, pages 3–4. Tenements in Clyro [along Clyro Brook, west of mill], 1816.

NLW 134/2/9 MAP 7600. New House, cottages and lands, c. 1820.



NLW NLW Volume 25, pages 6, 8–9. Allotments on Old Forest and tenements adjoining, 1816.

PRO RC/E/CLY/2/151. Plan of Gwernfythen estate, surveyed 1792.

PRO RC/E/CLY/2/152. Plan of Gwernfythen estate, 1818.

PRO RC/E/CLY/5/127. Plan of proposed building in Clyro, 1839.

### **Glasbury Parish**

NLW 134/2/9 MAP 7601. A map of the common fields (Glasbury Farm): . . . belonging to the Hon. Sir Edward Williams Bart., 1753.

NLW 134/2/9 MAP 7602. A map of the Hon. Sir Edward Williams Barts lordship of Glasebury . . . commonly called Mynydd Bach, Ffynnon Gunyd, Grove, Gwynkeel Twrch and Coed Bolin, c. 1760 [copied 1864].

### **Llowes Parish**

NLW NLW Volume 25, page 38. Court of Llowis, 1816.

PRO RX/38/2. Plans with references relating to the estates of Walter Wilkins esq. [Clyro and Llowes parishes], 1816.

## **TITHESURVEY**

### **BRECKNOCKSHIRE PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS**

#### **Aberllynfi**

NLW 1849 schedule; 1850 map.

#### **Bronllys**

NLW 1839 schedule; undated map.

#### **Hay-on-Wye**

NLW 1846 schedule; 1847 map.

#### **Llandefalle**

NLW 1842 schedule; 1843 map.

#### **Llanelieu**

NLW 1840 schedule; undated map.

#### **Llanfilo**

NLW 1840 schedule; undated map.

#### **Llangorse**

NLW 1842 schedule; 1840 map.

#### **Llanigon**

NLW 1844 schedule; 1845 map.

#### **Llyswen**

NLW 1839 schedule; 1840 map.

#### **Talgarth**

NLW 1839 schedule; undated map.



**Glasbury**

NLW Tregoyd and Felindre townships: 1841 schedule; undated map.

**RADNORSHIRE PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS**

**Boughrood**

NLW 1839 schedule; undated map.

**Clyro**

NLW 1838 schedule; 1840 map.

**Glasbury**

NLW 1841 schedule; undated map.

**Llowes**

NLW 1843 schedule; 1844 map.

**ENCLOSURE AWARDS**

**BRECKNOCKSHIRE PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS**

**Bronllys**

NLW Brecon Q/RA 4. 11/6/1863.

**Llyswen**

NLW Brecon Q/RA 6. 5/3/1858.

NLW Brecon Q/RA 12. 22/4/1858.

**RADNORSHIRE PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS**

**Clyro**

PRO RC/E/CLY/2/34. 3/6/1813.



## Topographical index

- Aberllynfi 22, 29, 42, 46, 47, 79, 86,  
     115, 141, 143  
 Aberllynfi Gaer 40, 83  
 Aberllynfi House, Treble Hill 25  
 Albert Terrace, Llowes 26  
 All Saints Church, Glasbury 21, 26,  
     112  
 Allt Frân 79  
 Allt Wood (near Wenallt) 92  
 Allt Wood (Tregoyd) 92  
 Applebury 115  
 Applebury Farm 115  
 Ashbrook House, Clyro 25, 26, 56  
 Ashgrove House, Treble Hill 25  
  
 Barn Cottage, Llowes 26, 56  
 Barn, The 69  
 Baskerville Arms Hotel, Clyro 25,  
     36, 56  
 Baskerville Hall Hotel 56  
 Blaenau 104  
 Blaenau-isaf 34, 92, 93, 100  
 Blaenau-uchaf 92, 100  
 Blaendigedi-fach 92  
 Blaendigedi-fawr 92  
 Blaendigedi-uchaf 92  
 Blaenllynfi 19, 104  
 Blaenycwm Wood 39, 92, 94  
 Boatside Farm 34, 40, 50, 108  
 Boughrood 21, 34, 36, 37, 47, 62, 71,  
     72, 115, 144, 122, 124  
 Boughrood Brest 21, 30, 34, 72  
 Boughrood Bridge 35  
 Boughrood Castle 42, 43, 115  
 Boughrood Toll Bridge 72  
 Bradwys 97  
 Brechfa 48, 141  
 Brechfa Pool 48, 65, 67, 122  
 Brecon Priory 22  
 Bridge End Inn, Llyswen 25, 72  
 Bronllys 17, 19, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30, 32,  
     35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 65,  
     69, 71, 86, 97, 115, 141, 142, 143,  
     144, 128, 129  
 Bronllys Castle 22, 49, 129  
 Bronllys Castle Bridge 36, 88  
 Bronllys Castle House 22  
 Bronllys Court 141  
 Bronllys Hospital 50, 87, 88  
 Broomfield 26, 37, 112  
 Bryn Teg 76  
 Bryn-yr-hydd 24, 25, 52, 55, 56, 57,  
     119  
 Bryn-yr-hydd Common 40, 55, 56  
 Bryndu 65, 141  
 Bwlch 39, 105  
 Bwlchyddinas 43, 104  
  
 Cadarn 92  
 Cae Mawr, Clyro 25  
 Cae Penmaes 67  
 Caeau Cwmcoynant 94  
 Caenantmelyn 76  
 Caeronen Farm 83  
 Cafe Royal, Hay 24  
 Cantref Mawr 65  
 Cantref Selyf 19, 29, 65, 71, 86  
 Castell Dinas 40, 42, 43, 104  
 Castle House, Bronllys 25  
 Castle Kinsey 42, 57  
 Castle Tump, Llowes 42, 44  
 Cefn 23, 94  
 Cefn Bank 42, 101  
 Chancefield 32, 40, 90  
 Chwarel-ddu 39, 104  
 Cil y Beiddiau 56  
 Cilcenni brook 59  
 Cilcenni Dingle 37, 55, 57, 60  
 Cilgeuffordd 93  
 Cilgwyn 62  
 Cilonw 23, 47, 93  
 Cilonw Brook 14, 37, 92, 94  
 Clay Cottage 76  
 Clyro 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26,  
     34, 35, 39, 42, 43, 47, 50, 55, 69,  
     108, 142, 144, 119, 134  
 Clyro Brook 37, 55, 108  
 Clyro Castle 43, 46, 57  
 Clyro Church 50  
 Clyro Court 25, 26, 36, 50, 55, 56, 57,  
     108  
 Clyro Court Farm 30, 47  
 Clyro Mill 37, 108  
 Cockalofty 104, 105  
 Coed Blaen-y-cwm 94  
 Coed Meiadd 44  
 Coed-y-polyn 79, 143  
 Coldbrook 86, 142  
 Coldbrook Bridge 36, 88  
 College Farm, Trefecca 35  
 Common Bychan 93  
 Court Evan Gwynne 42, 56, 57  
 Court Farm 55  
 Court Farm, Clyro 22, 55, 108  
 Court Llwyfen 39, 40, 66  
 Croes-llechau 44, 86  
 Crown Hotel, Hay 25  
 Cusop 37  
 Cusop Dingle 23, 39, 75  
 Cusop Dingle Mill 94  
 Cwm 100  
 Cwm Byddog 57  
 Cwm Pwll-y-wrach 97  
 Cwm Rhyd-Ellywe 39, 97  
 Cwm-dau-nant 93  
 Cwm-Sirhwy Wood 55  
 Cwmbach 21, 47, 48, 50, 112, 122,  
     135  
 Cwmcadarn 92  
 Cwmcoynant 23  
 Cwmhir Abbey 22, 55  
 Cwrt-coed 22, 27, 43  
  
 Dairy Farm 39  
 Dan-y-capel 105  
 Dan-y-common 93  
 Dderw Wood 65  
 Dewsbury Gate 35, 88  
 Digedi Brook 14, 34, 35, 47, 79, 92,  
     93, 94, 126  
 Digedi Dingle 39  
 Dinas 142  
 Draen 39, 66  
 Dulas 37, 50, 66, 86  
 Dulas Brook 14, 35, 37, 92, 94



- Elfael 16, 55, 108  
 Ennig 35, 37, 86, 89, 100  
  
 Felin Cwm 37, 89  
 Felin-newydd 36, 37, 48, 50, 66, 67  
 Felin-newydd Bridge 66  
 Felindre 17, 21, 22, 39, 47, 48, 79, 83, 92, 111, 142  
 Felindre Brook 34, 39, 92  
 Felinfach 65, 86  
 Ffordd-fawr 79, 112  
 Ffordd-las 21, 34, 39, 80  
 Fforest-cwm 56  
 Ffostyll 21, 44, 97, 141, 131  
 Ffynnon Beilo 47  
 Ffynnon Eigon 47  
 Ffynnon Gynydd 35, 47  
 Ffynnon Gynydd Common 46, 50, 59, 62  
 Fishpond Wood 50, 62  
 Forest Wood 55  
 Fron Wood 55, 57  
  
 Gaer Farm 56  
 Garn-y-castell 42, 100  
 Garth Dingle 37, 55, 57  
 Garth Matrun 16  
 Genffordd 34, 39, 100, 101  
 George Inn, Hay 25  
 Glan-hen-Wye 25, 26, 36, 59, 60, 69  
 Glandwr 37, 66, 89  
 Glandwr Bridge 36, 88  
 Glangwye 72  
 Glasbury 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 46, 47, 48, 50, 55, 59, 62, 65, 69, 71, 79, 83, 86, 92, 97, 111, 115, 142, 144, 122, 134, 135  
 Glasbury Bridge 36  
 Glasbury Gate Toll Cottage 26, 35, 112  
 Glasbury House 112  
 Glasbury House, Glasbury 25  
 Glasbury Parish 92  
 Glasbury Wharf 37, 112  
 Gospel Pass 47, 105  
 Grange Farm 115, 120  
 Great House Farm, Talgarth 25, 87  
 Great Porthamel 23, 50, 86, 87  
  
 Green House 112  
 Green House, Glasbury 25  
 Griffin Inn, Llysven 25, 72  
 Gro 123  
 Gwern-y-bedd 66  
 Gwernllwyd 40  
 Gwernllwyd Farm 97  
 Gwernyfed 69, 79, 83, 97, 104, 111, 115, 141, 142, 126  
 Gwernyfed Community 92  
 Gwernyfed Farm 83  
 Gwernyfed Gaer 37  
 Gwernyfed Park 40, 49  
 Gwernyfed Park House 25, 36  
 Gwrlodde 23, 27, 100, 101, 131  
 Gwy 115, 135  
  
 Hay 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 47, 48, 69, 75, 79, 92, 104, 108, 141, 143, 123, 124, 125  
 Hay Bluff 44, 104  
 Hay Bridge 36  
 Hay Castle 22, 36, 49  
 Hay Castle Mansion 24  
 Hay Common 20, 93  
 Hay Forest (The Allt) 93  
 Hay Parish 92  
 Hen Allt 94  
 Hen Allt Common 93  
 Hillis 16, 22, 40, 43, 65, 66, 67, 141  
 Hillis Farm 39  
  
 La Haie Tailée 75  
 La Royle 55  
 Little Eames 35, 115  
 Little Ffordd-fawr 69  
 Little Lodge 21, 44, 79, 83  
 Little Mill 37, 59  
 Little Mill Cottages 59  
 Llandefalle 47, 65, 143  
 Llanelieu 19, 22, 39, 46, 47, 97, 141, 142, 143  
 Llanelieu Court 22, 24, 97  
 Llanelieu Parish 92  
 Llanfilo 19, 20, 21, 22, 39, 43, 46, 47, 65, 67, 141, 143, 123  
 Llangoed Common 65, 67  
 Llangoed Hall 49, 83  
  
 Llangoed Park 73  
 Llangorse 14, 31, 35, 47, 86, 143  
 Llangwathan 23, 37, 92, 93, 130  
 Llangwathan Mill 39  
 Llanigon 19, 21, 22, 23, 39, 40, 46, 47, 69, 75, 79, 92, 104, 142, 143  
 Llanigon Bridge 36  
 Llanigon Community 92  
 Llanigon Parish 92  
 Llanthomas 19, 29, 30, 35, 42, 46, 79, 92, 126  
 Llanthony Abbey 22  
 Llowes 19, 22, 25, 26, 35, 40, 46, 47, 55, 69, 143, 144, 119  
 Llowes Common 55, 56  
 Llowes Court 24, 56  
 Llowes Mill 56  
 Llowes Motte 69  
 Llwynau-bach 26, 37, 112, 142  
 Llwynbarried 23, 93  
 Llwynbrain 79  
 Llwynfilly 25, 79, 142  
 Llwynllwyd 48, 80  
 Llwynmaddy 23, 25, 93  
 Llynfi 14, 27, 86, 127  
 Llysven 14, 19, 21, 25, 26, 29, 32, 34, 42, 47, 48, 65, 71, 142, 143, 144, 122, 124  
 Lower Brechfa 66  
 Lower Genffordd 23, 100  
 Lower Gro, Glasbury 30  
 Lower House, Clyro 43  
 Lower House Farm (Clyro) 22, 108  
 Lower House, Llysven 25, 71  
 Lower Island 92  
 Lower Maestorglwydd 23, 25, 92  
 Lower Middle Road, Boughrood 72  
 Lower Porthamel 86  
 Lower Sheephouse 69  
 Lower Skynlais 62  
 Lower Trewalkin 100  
 Lower Wenallt 23, 142  
  
 Maes Megan 72  
 Maes-coch 93, 129  
 Maes-y-garn 25, 92, 142  
 Maes-y-lade 93  
 Maescoch 23  
 Maeslan Cafan 72



- Maesllwch 23, 27, 120, 121  
 Maesllwch Arms Hotel 112  
 Maesllwch Arms Hotel, Glasbury 25, 36  
 Maesllwch Castle 21, 25, 40, 50, 59, 60, 111, 120, 121  
 Maesllwch Castle Park 30, 35  
 Maestorglwydd 27, 30, 92, 129  
 Maestorglwydd-issa 142  
 Maestorglwydd-ucha 142  
 Maesyronnen 26, 59, 60  
 Maesyronnen Chapel 47, 59  
 Marish 35, 88, 115  
 Middle Genffordd 23, 100  
 Middle Maestorglwydd 23, 92  
 Mintfield 66  
 Moity 23, 26  
 Moity Dingle 57  
 Moity Farm 48, 56, 57  
 Monk's Well 47  
 Mynydd Bychan 44  
 Mynydd Troed 30, 42, 100, 104, 105, 127  
  
 Nant yr Eiddil 37, 89, 100  
 Nant Ysgallen 14, 34, 79, 92  
 Nant-yr-Eiddil 86  
 New Court 79  
 New Forest 39, 93  
 New Forest Farm 25, 93, 94  
 New Forest Plantation 94  
 New Inn, Talgarth 40  
 New Zion Chapel 57  
  
 Old Ffordd-fawr 34  
 Old Ffordd-fawr Bridge 36  
 Old Forest 56  
 Old Gwernyfed 22, 23, 24, 25, 49, 50, 126  
 Old Gwernyfed Farm 39  
 Old House 23  
 Old Mill 94  
 Old Radnor Arms, Talgarth 22, 26, 87  
 Old Vicarage, Clyro 22, 25, 56  
 Old Vicarage, Glasbury 22, 112  
 Old Vicarage, Llowes 56  
 Painscastle hundred 55, 108  
  
 Pant Barn 39  
 Pant-y-fithel 92  
 Paradise Mill, Clyro 37, 56  
 Parc Gwynne, Glasbury 25, 36, 112  
 Parciau 55, 56  
 Park Wood 39, 97  
 Pen-rhiw-wen 16, 40, 42, 67  
 Pen-rhos-dirion 27, 104, 132, 133  
 Pen-y-beacon 44, 104  
 Pen-y-bryn 101, 132  
 Pen-y-commin 93, 142  
 Pen-y-lan 55, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126  
 Pen-y-maes 27  
 Pen-yr-hen-allt Common 94  
 Pen-yr-heol Chapel 94  
 Pendre 25, 40, 100, 101  
 Pengenffordd 48  
 Penisha Rhos 100  
 Penishapentre 66  
 Penlan 23  
 Penmaes 27, 30, 35, 88  
 Penmaes Farm 66  
 Penmaes, Llanfilo 66  
 Pentre Sollars 23  
 Pentwyn 24, 101  
 Pentwyn (Talgarth) 25  
 Pentwyn (Tregoyd) 79  
 Pentwyn Mill 37  
 Pentwyn Mill, Clyro 56  
 Penygenffordd 101  
 Penygenhill 23  
 Penyrhenallt 142  
 Penyrheol 26, 48  
 Penyrwrlodd 27, 142  
 Penyrwrlodd (Llanigon) 21, 25, 36, 44, 47, 92, 93, 94  
 Penyrwrlodd (Talgarth) 21, 27, 44, 100, 101  
 Phelippeston 20  
 Pipton 21, 25, 29, 44, 46, 47, 65, 67, 86, 89, 115  
 Pipton Bridge 35, 36  
 Pipton Farm 141  
 Pistyll 72  
 Pistyll Farm 72  
 Plas Celyn 25  
 Pont Cwrtyrargoed 36  
 Pont Eiddil 35  
 Pont Nichol 36, 37, 88, 89  
  
 Pont Tregunter 36  
 Pont Trephilip 36, 66  
 Pont-y-bat 142  
 Pont-y-wal 29, 65, 66, 86, 88, 141  
 Pont-y-wal Mansion 25, 50, 87  
 Pont-yr-angell 80  
 Pontcwrtyrargoed 80  
 Pontithel 35, 36, 86, 89, 112  
 Pontithel House 40  
 Pontybat 36, 39, 66  
 Porthamel-isaf 86  
 Porthamel 19, 29, 34, 37, 142  
 Pwll-mawr, Tredustan 48  
 Pwllpatti 116  
  
 Radnor Arms, Llowes 22, 56  
 Radnor Arms, Talgarth 36, 39  
 Rhiangoll 104  
 Rhos Fach 43, 97  
 Rhos Fach Common 131, 132  
 Rhos Fawr 27, 97  
 Rhos Fawr Common 105, 133  
 Rhos, The 23, 24, 27, 100  
 Rhosgoch Common 14  
 Rhosgwyn 48, 101  
 Rhwng Gwy a Hafren 16  
 Rhyd-y-pont 100  
 Rose Cottage, Clyro 24  
  
 Sacred Cottage, Clyro 24, 56  
 Scottish Pedlar 47, 93  
 Sgylas Wood 62  
 Spread Eagle 44, 88, 115  
 St Bilbo's Church, Llanfilo 66  
 St Eigon's, Llanigon 92  
 St Ellyw, Llanellieu 97  
 St Gwendoline, Talgarth 86  
 St Gwendoline's Church, Llyswen 72  
 St Mary's, Bronllys 86  
 St Mary's Church, Hay 75  
 St Meilig's Church, Llowes 55, 57  
 St Michael's Church, Clyro 55, 57  
 St Peter's Church, Glasbury 26, 111, 115  
 Star House, Llyswen 25, 72  
 Sun Inn, Llanigon 25  
 Swan Hotel, Hay 25, 36, 141



- Tack Wood 92  
 Talgarth 16, 19, 21, 22, 26, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 46, 47, 48, 65, 86, 89, 92, 97, 104, 142, 143, 127  
 Talgarth Community 92  
 Talgarth Hospital 40, 87, 128  
 Talgarth Mill 37, 39, 87  
 Thomaschurch 46, 79  
 Three Cocks 21, 36, 37, 39, 40, 83, 112, 141  
 Three Cocks Hotel 26  
 Three Tuns, Hay 22  
 Tir-mynach 47, 108, 119, 133, 134  
 Tir-mynach Farm 40, 48, 133  
 Tir-uched 80, 142, 126  
 Tithe Barn, Glasbury 22, 112  
 Tower Hotel, Talgarth 25  
 Tower House, Talgarth 22, 43  
 Tramway Office, Broomfield 26  
 Trebarried 20, 23, 29, 50, 65, 66, 122, 123  
 Trebarried House 67  
 Trebarried Mill 37, 66  
 Treble Hill 21, 25, 26, 36, 48, 83, 112, 135  
 Tredomen 39, 44, 48, 65, 66, 141  
 Tredomen Court 23, 65, 66  
 Tredustan 23, 42, 66, 86  
 Tredustan Court 24, 88  
 Tredustan Hall 24, 88  
 Trefecca 20, 31, 39, 42, 48, 86, 142  
 Trefecca College 26, 73  
 Trefecca College (Coleg Trefeca) 88  
 Trefecca College Farm 26, 87  
 Trefecca Fawr 24, 25, 31, 47, 50, 88, 128  
 Trefecca Gate 88  
 Trefecca-isaf 26, 87  
 Trefeinion 26, 36  
 Trefynes 30  
 Tregoyd 17, 27, 29, 92, 111, 142  
 Tregoyd Common 93  
 Tregoyd Farm 79  
 Tregoyd Hall 24, 79  
 Tregoyd House 36, 50  
 Tregoyd Mill 37, 39, 80, 83  
 Tregunter 20, 40, 50, 65, 67  
 Trephilip 20, 25, 29, 39, 50, 65, 66, 67  
 Tretower 22  
 Trevithel 20, 23, 29, 30, 65, 66, 88  
 Trewalkin 20, 30, 100, 101  
 Triffirwd 37, 66  
 Troed-yr-harn 39, 100, 101, 142  
 Twmpa 44, 104  
 Twyn-y-beddau 44, 104  
 Ty Arfon 35  
 Ty Mawr (Llanigon) 23  
 Ty Mawr, Llanigon 25  
 Ty Mawr, Llyswen 71  
 Ty-du 97  
 Ty-mawr, Llanigon 93  
 Tylau Wood 92  
 Tyle-glas 83, 142  
 Tynllyne 23, 79  
 Upper Brechfa 66, 141  
 Upper Cadarn 92  
 Upper Dan-y-fforest 23  
 Upper Gro, Glasbury 30  
 Upper Island 104  
 Upper Maestorglwydd 23, 92  
 Upper Sheephouse 23, 79  
 Upper Skynlais 23, 62  
 Upper Trewalkin 100  
 Vicarage, Clyro 26  
 Vicarage House, Llowes 25, 56  
 Warren, The 79  
 Waun Chapel 105  
 Waun Croes Hywel 30, 93  
 Waynard's Castle 100  
 Wenallt 30, 92, 142  
 Wenallt-isaf 92  
 Wenallt-uchaf 23, 92  
 Wern Frank 44, 104  
 Wern-ddu 104, 105  
 Whitelow 101  
 Whitelow Farm 100  
 Whole House 101  
 Whole House Farm 100  
 Woodlands, Glasbury 25, 112  
 Wyecliff 40, 108  
 Y Dâs 132  
 Y Dderw 24, 25, 35, 50, 115, 142  
 Y Gelli Gandryll 75  
 Y Grib 44  
 Ythelston 20



## *Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments Records*

The following pages give a summary of the Sites and Monuments Records for each of the historic landscape character areas in the Middle Wye Valley historic landscape area. The entries, ordered by site name, have the following fields: Powys Record Number (PRN); Name; Period; Site Type; Grid Reference. Further details of each site are held in the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by CPAT, to which new sites and additional information are being continually added.



**1082 - Bryn-yr-hydd**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
25846	Ashbrook, barns	Post Medieval	Barn	SO2144543860
16205	Ashbrook, house	Post Medieval	House	SO2145843858
20636	Ashfield farm house	Post Medieval	House	SO2145043834
405	Bryn Rhydd enclosure	Iron Age	Hillfort ?	SO18654138
414	Bryn Rhydd field system	Medieval ?	Field system	SO18644150
31295	Bryn yr Hydd farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO18474117
78387	Bryn-rhydd Common	Medieval ?	Common	SO1858741581
78386	Bryn-rhydd Common quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1889541373
78310	Bryn-rhydd orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1826241319
78313	Bryn-rhydd orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1836441076
36575	Bryn-yr-hydd farm	Post Medieval	House	SO18454107
36576	Bryn-yr-hydd farm, barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO18454113
2090	Cae Groes placename	Medieval ?	Cross ?	SO19124229
78282	Cae-mawr lodge	Post Medieval	Lodge	SO2130643624
78294	Cae-mawr orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2097743440
431	Castle Kinsey	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO2153444759
16125	Clyro	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO2131643766
435	Clyro Castle	Medieval	Masonry castle	SO2146543575
78289	Clyro Castle orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2140043637
78290	Clyro Castle orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2142543726
16750	Clyro Church (St Michael)	Multiperiod	Church	SO21344383
16008	Clyro Church (St Michael), church	Post Medieval	Church	SO21344383
16202	Clyro Church (St Michael), yard	Medieval	Churchyard	SO21344380
36548	Clyro Court	Post Medieval	House	SO21224331
20635	Clyro Court Farm	Post Medieval	House	SO21244335
2170	Clyro Court Farm chambered tomb	Neolithic	Chambered tomb ?	SO2122343149
437	Clyro Grange (Abbey Cwmhir)	Medieval	Grange	SO21254335
78288	Clyro Vicarage orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2122543760
434	Clyro finds	Prehistoric	Find	SO2143
44100	Clyro ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow ?	SO2092043949
78281	Clyro school	Post Medieval	School	SO2135043578
78284	Clyro smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO2148143915
26841	Clyro stone axe	Neolithic	Find	SO200400
36532	Clyro, Baskerville Hall Hotel	Post Medieval ?	Hotel	SO207428
36533	Clyro, Cil-y-Bleiddiau	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2095443049
16204	Clyro, The Village 16-17	Post Medieval	House	SO2140743858
25848	Clyro, The Village 25	Post Medieval	House	SO2129843875
25849	Clyro, The Village 26	Post Medieval	House	SO2130543876
36536	Clyro, The Village 3, Stock house	Post Medieval	House	SO2132743751
16075	Clyro, The Village 4-6	Post Medieval	House	SO2133843763
36531	Clyro, The Village, 20-21	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2129343799
25847	Clyro, 'Baskerville Arms'	Post Medieval	Public house	SO2142543909
25850	Clyro, 'Cae-mawr'	Post Medieval	House	SO2114243590
25851	Clyro, 'Old Vicarage'	Post Medieval	Rectory	SO2130343721
16076	Clyro, 'Rose Cottage'	Post Medieval	House	SO21434386
16203	Clyro, 'Sacred Cottage'	Post Medieval	House	SO2122343834
36547	Clyro, milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO2144643870
78285	Court Evan Gwynne orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2124444812
78292	Court Farm orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2137043464
78280	Court Farm quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2129343202
78283	Court Farm reservoir	Post Medieval	Reservoir	SO2109943326
78348	Courtway milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO2068142558
78264	Cwm Buddog quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2193644548
78304	Dol-y-bongham footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1861042277



**1082 - Bryn-yr-hydd***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
78305	Dol-y-bongham ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1860442279
78309	Dol-y-bongham orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1870442359
78395	Fron Wood orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1930341865
78297	Little Hendom orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1992042816
78296	Lletty Cati orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1997943034
16175	Llowes	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO192417
16899	Llowes Church (St Meilig)	Multiperiod	Church	SO19244172
16039	Llowes Church (St Meilig), church	Post Medieval	Church	SO19254174
399	Llowes Church (St Meilig), cross	Dark Age ?	Cross	SO19244171
16206	Llowes Church (St Meilig), yard	Medieval ?	Churchyard	SO19224170
78388	Llowes Common	Medieval ?	Common	SO1986443153
78396	Llowes Court quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1964341961
23005	Llowes Mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO192417
78393	Llowes Mill orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1910941749
78394	Llowes Mill weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO1912141857
78390	Llowes Post Office	Post Medieval	Post Office	SO1920741629
78385	Llowes gravel pit (disused)	Post Medieval	Gravel pit	SO1890641109
78391	Llowes milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1930441717
407	Llowes monastery	Dark Age	Monastery	SO199431
78389	Llowes school	Post Medieval	School	SO1927241699
36592	Llowes, Moity Road Barn Cottage	Post Medieval	House	SO19154168
36591	Llowes, Moity Road No 1-3 Albert Terrace (consec.)	Post Medieval ?	House	SO19164166
36593	Llowes, Moity Road Vicarage house	Post Medieval	House	SO19134163
16073	Llowes, Old Vicarage	Medieval ?	House	SO1921641669
16208	Llowes, earthwork III	Post Medieval ?	Platform ?	SO19224189
16210	Llowes, earthwork IV	Post Medieval ?	Platform ?	SO19164195
16207	Llowes, earthworks I	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO19084177
36595	Llowes, milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO20034214
78265	Lower House Farm orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2219244577
36546	Lower Wern y Pentre Farm	Post Medieval	House	SO213454
36604	Moity Farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO18264219
78307	Moity footbridge I	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1855242239
78308	Moity footbridge II	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1848742230
78306	Moity ford I	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1854442240
78295	Old Forest orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2052843166
37590	Paradise Mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO212438
438	Parciau find catter	Neolithic	Find scatter	SO204435
2169	Pen Twyn find	Bronze Age ?	Find	SO2144
78287	Pen-lan orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2142044173
78299	Pen-twyn footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO2108743995
78286	Pen-y-lan Wood orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2079844173
37589	Pentwyn old mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO210439
72428	Saints Meadow	Unknown	Placename	SO21224310
78392	Sunny Bank orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1913341575



**1083 - Maesllwch**

PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
78321	Coed-y-glas pheasantry	Post Medieval	Pheasantry	SO1673040101
36600	Ffynnon Gynnydd Road Glan hen Wye	Post Medieval	House	SO17984047
36601	Ffynnon Gynnydd Road Stables and Coachhouses at G	Post Medieval ?	Stable	SO18004050
78513	Glasbury orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1779639353
36570	Glasbury, Glasbury Gate Cottage	Post Medieval	House	SO17773957
78318	Home Farm orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1786139702
37390	Little Mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO18324099
78314	Little Mill, orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1832640916
78311	Little Mill, weir	Post Medieval	Weir	SO1822641049
16658	Maes-yr-Onen chapel & cottage	Medieval ?	Chapel	SO1766041100
3090	Maesllwch Castle	Post Medieval	House	SO17934052
78320	Maesllwch Castle	Post Medieval ?	Country house	SO1730240310
36599	Maesllwch Castle, East Lodge	Post Medieval	Lodge	SO17934052
36597	Maesllwch Castle, Gate piers, gates and screen to the E drive	Post Medieval ?	Gate	SO17944053
78316	Maesllwch gas works	Post Medieval	Gas works	SO1772840440
78317	Maesllwch gasometer	Post Medieval	Gas holder	SO1775240434
78319	Maesllwch icehouse	Post Medieval	Icehouse	SO1717440377
36602	Maesllwch, Milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO18154070
413	Maesyronen Chapel (Congregational)	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO17664110



**1084 - Cwmbach**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
78501	Cilgwyn orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1493239654
22344	Cilgwyn quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1460139908
16211	Cwmbach fish pond	Post Medieval ?	Fish pond	SO16563976
78322	Cwmbach footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1670939778
78323	Cwmbach quarry I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1661139898
78324	Cwmbach quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1654439778
78397	Ffynnon Gynydd Common	Medieval ?	Common	SO1649840411
78503	Lower Skynlais orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1588739372
22276	Lower Skynlais quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1619239263
79345	Maescyfire placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1538638784
78502	Upper Skynlais orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1598539429
30460	Upper Skynlais Farm	Post Medieval	House	SO15833946



**1085 - Trebarried**

PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
78445	Brechfa Common	Medieval ?	Common	SO1201637703
5539	Brechfa Pool cairn	Prehistoric ?	Clearance cairn	SO11903776
44119	Brechfa, Bethesda United Reformed Chapel	19th Century	Chapel	SO1176837729
17242	Bronllysse barn	Post Medieval	House	SO133355
78457	Bryn-du orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1264336181
78458	Bryn-du orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1241836137
3480	Burrow Wood cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO12873190
12390	Burrow Wood stone	Bronze Age	Standing stone	SO12783191
5558	Cae Dan y Domen placename	Medieval	Motte ?	SO12553765
9221	Cae Felin	Post Medieval	Mill	SO13053725
5556	Cae Ffynnon Well	Medieval ?	Well	SO12563784
5557	Cae Main placename	Bronze Age	Standing stone ?	SO12553778
9220	Cae Velin	Post Medieval	Mill	SO13153715
79328	Cae rodin placename	Post Medieval ?	Limekiln	SO1241832862
542	Coed Myadd cairn	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO127321
79199	Coed Myadd quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1280831173
33248	Coed Myadd quarry I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO12743154
33249	Coed Myadd quarry II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO12743154
33250	Coed Myadd round barrow	Post Medieval	Non antiquity	SO12743154
33247	Coed Myadd trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO12743154
508	Court Coed moat	Medieval	Moated site	SO14993653
78564	Court-coed orchard I	Post Medieval	Orchard	SO1487436624
78565	Court-coed orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1501036624
9143	Croft house site	Post Medieval	House	SO12653625
78744	Cwrt-llwyfen limekiln	Post Medieval ?	Limekiln	SO1339131456
9240	Danylan trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO12353776
78567	Dderw Wood milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1425537228
22345	Dderw Wood pit I (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1430237218
22346	Dderw Wood pit II (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1429437176
9238	Dderw Wood trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO14553716
78737	Draen limekiln (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Limekiln	SO1254132640
78734	Draen quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1218132883
78738	Draen quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1252932549
78459	Felin-newydd orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1213535939
4492	Filo well	Medieval ?	Well	SO11903320
33237	Glandwr Mill	Post Medieval	Mill	SO13373067
5608	Glandwr ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO132307
9184	Glas Waen house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO12203561
9185	Glas Waen house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO12503555
78460	Gwern-y-bedd corn mill	Post Medieval ?	Corn mill	SO1196635626
78461	Gwern-y-bedd mill leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO1181135724
70806	Hillis farm	Post Medieval	House	SO11593261
534	Hillis hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO11403273
5610	Hillis limekiln	Post Medieval	Kiln (lime)	SO12073230
78739	Hillis limekiln quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1208032359
544	Hillis moat; Llanfilo moat I	Medieval	Moated site	SO11903254
9957	Llanfillo house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO11893316
2581	Llanfilo	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO119332
16858	Llanfilo Church (St Beilo)	Multiperiod	Church	SO11893326
2599	Llanfilo Church (St Beilo), carved stone	Medieval ?	Decorated stone	SO1189233252
2699	Llanfilo Church (St Beilo), carved stone	Medieval ?	Decorated stone	SO1189933253
20183	Llanfilo Church (St Beilo), church	Medieval	Church	SO11893326
31953	Llanfilo Church (St Beilo), cross	Medieval	Cross	SO11893328
31952	Llanfilo Church (St Beilo), lychgate	Post Medieval ?	Lych gate	SO11893328



**1085 - Trebarried***continued*

PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
16380	Llanfilo Church (St Beilo), sundial	Medieval	Sundial	SO11893328
2644	Llanfilo Church (St Beilo), yard	Medieval	Churchyard	SO11893326
2652	Llanfilo deserted settlement	Medieval ?	Deserted settlement	SO1208933510
44117	Llanfilo field system	Medieval ?	Field system	SO1233033900
15935	Llanfilo medieval building	Medieval	House	SO1195633244
34976	Llanfilo medieval building evaluation 1994	Modern	Evaluation	SO1195233259
4494	Llanfilo moat II	Medieval	Moated site	SO11933318
22289	Llanfilo quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1158932705
78733	Llanfilo rectory	Post Medieval ?	Rectory	SO1183833255
5603	Llanfilo ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO118331
44113	Llanfilo ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow ?	SO1290533545
2653	Llanfilo stone mound	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO1221433578
34362	Llanfilo, Penishapentre watching brief 1996	Modern	Evaluation	SO1198733553
37025	Llanfilo, Penlan quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1174933163
37025	Llanfilo, Penlan quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1174933163
30009	Llanfilo, Penmaes	Medieval	Farmstead	SO12003330
2654	Llanfilo, Penmaes, 'Village Green'	Post Medieval ?	Green ?	SO1195533245
30040	Llanfilo, Penmaes, outbuildings	Medieval	Farmstead	SO12003330
2997	Llanfilo, St Anthony's	Post Medieval	House	SO1198233421
37024	Llanfilo, St Anthony's house platform	Post Medieval ?	House platform	SO1198233450
44112	Llanfilo, Trebarried Mill ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow ?	SO1253434117
26912	Llanfilo, Tycanol evaluation 1994	Modern	Evaluation	SO1195033362
2438	Llwyfen cropmark	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO13133169
5618	Llwyfen ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO133317
9239	Maes Megan trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO13133737
79336	Maes coglan placename	Medieval ?	Open field	SO1327832618
79329	Maes pwl placename	Medieval ?	Open field	SO1321232284
78720	Marish quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1478636125
9183	Minfield Cottage house site	Post Medieval	House	SO13913642
78719	Minfield Cottage quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1408736307
5562	Minfield field system	Medieval ?	Field system	SO135359
79332	Minfield placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1369136104
22349	Mintfield Farm pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1416536418
5604	Pen Isa'r Pentre enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure ?	SO12033373
5602	Pen Isa'r Pentre ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO124337
5607	Pen Isa'r Pentre ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO12003371
504	Pen Rhiw Wen hillfort; Llswen camp	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO12773790
78474	Pen-isa'r-pentre orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1201433615
78732	Pen-y-maes orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1199533171
2999	Penishapentre Farm building platforms	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO1209833648
2650	Penishapentre earthworks I	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO1204733611
2651	Penishapentre earthworks II	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO1195933509
2617	Penmaes Farm cider press	Post Medieval ?	Cider press	SO1202533256
9117	Pentre Bach house site	Post Medieval	House	SO13853705
31109	Pentre Sollars	Post Medieval	House	SO14263674
17502	Pentre Sollars find	Bronze Age	Find	SO14023650
78566	Pentre Sollars orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1420336689
22348	Pentre Sollars pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1405136604
22347	Pentre Sollars quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1417937030
22282	Pipton Wood quarry I (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1530337258
511	Pipton long cairn	Neolithic	Chambered tomb	SO16043727
35069	Pipton long cairn excavation 1950	Modern	Excavation	SO16033728
78563	Pipton quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1590837682
78477	Pont Trephilip bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1267334364



**1085 - Trebarried***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
78469	Pont Trephilip milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1262434346
78468	Pont y Bat bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1199533931
9156	Pont y Bat house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO11923400
9157	Pont y Bat house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO11933412
78471	Pont y Bat leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO1226734051
78466	Pont y Bat smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO1198534151
78470	Pont y Bat weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO1196133945
78481	Pont-y-wal lodge	Post Medieval	Lodge	SO1345034659
78485	Pont-y-wal orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1327735555
22343	Pont-y-wal pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1382735776
78483	Pont-y-wal quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1320335376
78484	Pont-y-wal quarry II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1368035476
78444	Porth-y-morddwy quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1293836624
78736	Pwll-mawr Congregational chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1356732462
78735	Pwll-mawr orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1359632418
22286	Rook Wood pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1314733180
9158	Tir Gwallter house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO12303780
9159	Tir Gwallter house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO11963790
31236	Trebarried	Medieval	House	SO11653520
78467	Trebarried Mill	Post Medieval ?	Corn mill	SO1241034215
78465	Trebarried Mill leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO1243734550
19149	Trebarried earthworks	Post Medieval	Garden ?	SO11713519
78462	Trebarried orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1171435329
78463	Trebarried orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1198035249
78464	Trebarried orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1177035014
31110	Trebarried, stable block	Post Medieval	House	SO11673517
2603	Tredomen	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO121316
9955	Tredomen house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO12073176
9956	Tredomen house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO12103178
5609	Tredomen limekilns	Post Medieval	Kiln (lime)	SO12403215
78740	Tredomen limekilns quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1242432211
78741	Tredomen orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1221331964
78742	Tredomen orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1208831635
78743	Tredomen orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1221831677
5615	Tredomen ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO124317
5611	Tredomen, Middle House barn	Post Medieval	House	SO1213431701
5612	Tredomen, Upper House	Medieval ?	House	SO1209931720
5614	Tredomen, Upper house ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO120320
2604	Tredustan	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO139324
31114	Tredustan Hall	Post Medieval	House	SO1392432396
21040	Trefithel house	Post Medieval	House	SO1576536701
78558	Trefithel orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1591236669
78559	Trefithel orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1571036635
78562	Trefithel quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1572837219
42164	Tregunter Farm, cowhouse	Post Medieval ?	Byre	SO1353333911
2480	Tregunter mound	Modern ?	Non antiquity	SO13383388
36050	Tregunter, barn range	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO13543392
36051	Tregunter, carthouse and granary on E side of farmyard	Post Medieval ?	Cart shed	SO13563388
36049	Tregunter, farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	House	SO13523389
31115	Trephilip	Post Medieval	House	SO12783465
78478	Trephilip orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1283434686
78479	Trephilip orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1276534576
78480	Trephilip quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1270034606
36223	Trephilip, farmyard buildings	Post Medieval ?	Building	SO12733471



**1085 - Trebarried***continued*

---

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
33229	Ty Canol farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SO11963335
78472	Ty Canol orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1189733364
78473	Ty Canol orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1203933368



**1086 - Gro**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
70794	Clyro, 'The Long Lands' fieldwalking finds	Neolithic	Find	SO21714300
78315	Glan-hen-Wye footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1844940636
78312	Glan-hen-Wye orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1817240622
23123	Glasbury wooden structure	Post Medieval ?	Revetment ?	SO180398
72825	Little Ffordd-fawr orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2052840977
406	Llowes Castle	Multiperiod ?	Multiple site	SO1908940700
25863	Llowes Court	Post Medieval	House	SO19954183
7997	Llowes cropmark	Unknown	Cropmark	SO1941
50321	Llowes fort	Roman	Fort ?	SO1905640726
4347	Llowes hermitage	Medieval	Hermitage	SO1941
50322	Llowes motte	Medieval	Motte	SO1908840699
36594	Llowes, The Radnor Arms PH	Post Medieval	Public house	SO19244173
16209	Llowes, earthworks II	Post Medieval ?	Platform ?	SO19334174
72819	Old Lower Sheephouse orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2014841050
72824	Old Lower Sheephouse orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2053041382
72821	Old Lower Sheephouse orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2077941492
72822	Old Lower Sheephouse orchard IV	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2099841565
72823	Old Lower Sheephouse orchard V	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2015441768
78379	Pont yr Angel quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1981740483
78279	Wyecliff clay pit (disused)	Post Medieval	Clay pit	SO2181943134



**1087 - Llyswn**

PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
5553	Boatside Field	Post Medieval	Field system	SO128383
16119	Boughrood Brest	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO147385
19273	Boughrood Bridge toll house	Post Medieval	Toll house	SO1303938484
23007	Boughrood Mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO131385
78439	Boughrood Mill weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO1317038436
78438	Boughrood vicarage	Post Medieval ?	Vicarage	SO1344338653
78488	Breast-bach orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1463138758
78489	Breast-bach orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1473238647
78490	Breast-bach orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1462138557
78491	Breast-bach orchard IV	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1477538498
78492	Breast-bach orchard V	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1490838712
79347	Breast-bach strip fields	Medieval	Open field	SO1421338597
78440	Bridge End Inn	Post Medieval	Public house	SO1292038374
509	Bridge End Inn mound	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO12873832
79346	Broinglwg ridge and furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO1477738692
506	Danylan mound	Modern ?	Enclosure ?	SO13083769
78495	Glan-Gwy orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1501638257
78496	Glan-Gwy orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1505938178
78497	Glan-Gwy orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1521638246
2593	Llyswn	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO133380
16902	Llyswn Church (St Gwendoline)	Multiperiod	Church	SO13333801
20179	Llyswn Church (St Gwendoline), church	Post Medieval	Church	SO13333802
2549	Llyswn Church (St Gwendoline), yard	Medieval	Churchyard	SO13333801
78443	Llyswn Methodist Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1350537699
78441	Llyswn Rectory	Post Medieval	Rectory	SO1298838183
2539	Llyswn Upper House farm	Post Medieval	Farm	SO1325337894
79341	Llyswn common field placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1361238241
5824	Llyswn cropmarks	Post Medieval	Field system ?	SO14003825
5552	Llyswn field system	Post Medieval	Field system	SO1344738155
78446	Llyswn orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1345438079
78447	Llyswn orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1330738085
78448	Llyswn orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1312338169
78449	Llyswn orchard IV	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1333837945
5551	Llyswn pound	Post Medieval	Pound	SO13313798
13273	Llyswn tumulus	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO13323806
72303	Llyswn, Castle Street, 21, evaluation 1999	Modern	Evaluation	SO13303798
20814	Llyswn, Griffin Inn	Post Medieval	House	SO13263797
36217	Llyswn, Presbyterian Church	Post Medieval	Church	SO134379
36227	Llyswn, Star house	Post Medieval	House	SO13283792
2931	Llyswn, Tymawr	Post Medieval	House	SO1332338053
2932	Llyswn, ridge and furrow (a)	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO1308037942
9114	Lower House house site	Post Medieval	House	SO13483776
78451	Lower House orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1350637774
78452	Lower House orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1342437714
78437	Lower Middle Road orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1387139134
9118	Maes Megan house site	Post Medieval	House	SO13363738
9144	Maes Megan house site	Post Medieval	House	SO13133740
78455	Maes Megan orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1290537322
79342	Maes Megan placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1300137424
79340	Maeslan Cafan placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1291138214
5555	Pen Cerrig Placename II	Bronze Age	Standing stone ?	SO13253745
78493	Pistyll orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1506738463
78494	Pistyll orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1483438379
78442	Royal Oak public house	Post Medieval	Public house	SO1317038099



**1087 - Lllyswen***continued*

---

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
9142	School Cottage house site	Post Medieval	House	SO12903840
78486	Shegare orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1412839245
78450	Upper House orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1323337850
78456	Upper House orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1320637915
78487	Upper Middle Road orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1399839231



**1088 - Hay**

PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
78357	Black Lion Green	Post Medieval ?	Village green ?	SO2325042374
78330	Black Lion Green orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2324642318
78341	Brecon Road school	Post Medieval	School	SO2261541997
30932	Bryntirion Dairy barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO232422
78337	Cae-mawr orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2311842251
78338	Cae-mawr orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2294142175
78325	Cae-mawr smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO2318542261
9492	Cardigan Hall house site	Post Medieval	House	SO22774146
78339	Castle Gardens	Post Medieval ?	Garden	SO2293142046
78342	Cemetery lodge	Post Medieval ?	Lodge	SO2258841931
20867	Clifford Priory house, demolition material	Post Medieval	House	SO23054270
78358	Cwm-dau-ddwr footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO2342741790
78336	Cwm-dau-ddwr quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2328241732
78332	Dulas Brook orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2330942060
5833	Gipsy Castle enclosure	Iron Age	Hillfort ?	SO21874200
20865	Greenpit Farm house	Post Medieval	House ?	SO22354145
9491	Greenpit Farm house site	Post Medieval	House	SO22484153
19019	Greenpit barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO22354145
440	Hay Castle	Medieval	Masonry castle	SO2293142296
31068	Hay Castle, Castle Street boundary wall	Post Medieval ?	Wall	SO228423
31319	Hay Castle, former coach house & stable range	Post Medieval ?	Coach house	SO228422
31321	Hay Castle, main entrance	Post Medieval ?	Gate	SO228422
31320	Hay Castle, outbuilding range	Post Medieval ?	Outbuilding	SO228423
15882	Hay Chapel (St John)	Medieval	Chapel	SO230424
30906	Hay Chapel (St John), church	Post Medieval ?	Chapel	SO230424
16794	Hay Church (St Mary)	Multiperiod	Church	SO22584214
30927	Hay Church (St Mary), church	Post Medieval	Church	SO22584214
36000	Hay Church (St Mary), sundial	Medieval	Sundial	SO22584214
30928	Hay Church (St Mary), yard	Medieval	Churchyard	SO22584214
15956	Hay On Wye	Modern	Settlement	SO2242
29074	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22554215
29075	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22654215
29076	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22954265
29077	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22954255
29078	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22854245
29079	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22954245
29080	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22754235
29081	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22854235
29083	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22854225
29084	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO22954225
29085	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO23054265
29087	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO23054255
29088	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO23154255
29089	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO23054245
29090	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO23154245
29091	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO23054235
29092	Hay On Wye Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO23154235
19430	Hay Railway	Modern	Railway	SO2250042300
441	Hay Town Defences	Medieval	Town defences	SO230426
37585	Hay Town Defences, Castle Street 11-12	Post Medieval	Town defences ?	SO22784229
50342	Hay Town Defences, Lion Street Gate	Medieval	Town gate	SO23164234
50340	Hay Town Defences, Water Gate	Medieval	Town gate	SO23014268
50341	Hay Town Defences, West Gate	Medieval	Town gate	SO22814229
50343	Hay Town Defences, east side	Medieval	Town defences	SO23014268



**1088 - Hay***continued*

<i>PRN Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
50344 Hay Town Defences, south side	Medieval	Town defences	SO22814229
50663 Hay Town Defences, west side	Medieval	Town defences	SO22734235
5831 Hay find	Bronze Age	Find	SO2242
78278 Hay gas works	Post Medieval	Gas works	SO2300142735
439 Hay motte	Medieval	Motte	SO22654219
78340 Hay pound	Post Medieval ?	Pound	SO2270742020
30830 Hay, Bear St	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230423
30833 Hay, Bear St 18	Post Medieval ?	House	SO231423
40111 Hay, Bear St 19	Post Medieval ?	House	SO231423
30834 Hay, Bear St 20	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230423
30831 Hay, Bear St 7	Post Medieval ?	House	SO231423
30832 Hay, Bear St 8	Post Medieval ?	House	SO231423
30835 Hay, Bear St 'Pemberton Cottage'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230423
33877 Hay, Bear Street 23	Post Medieval	Outbuilding	SO2304042350
30836 Hay, Bell Bank	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230423
30837 Hay, Belmont Rd 1	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228424
30838 Hay, Belmont Rd 2	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228424
40112 Hay, Belmont Rd 3	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228424
30839 Hay, Belmont Rd 'Belmont house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228423
34987 Hay, Belmont Road burgage plot	Medieval	Burgage plot	SO228424
26911 Hay, Belmont Road evaluation 1992	Modern	Evaluation	SO2278342371
34988 Hay, Belmont Road evaluation 1992 medieval buildings	Medieval	Building	SO228424
17402 Hay, Belmont Road excavation 1992	Modern	Excavation	SO228423
23167 Hay, Belmont Road excavation 1992	Modern	Excavation	SO228424
34945 Hay, Belmont Road excavation 1992 medieval building	Modern	Excavation	SO228423
34946 Hay, Belmont Road excavation 1992 post medieval building	Modern	Excavation	SO228423
50023 Hay, Belmont Road excavation 1995 medieval occupation	Medieval	Building	SO228424
50025 Hay, Belmont Road excavation 1995 modern cider works building	Modern	Building	SO228424
50024 Hay, Belmont Road excavation 1995 tanning pit	Post Medieval	Building	SO228424
34947 Hay, Belmont Road watching brief 1993	Modern	Watching brief	SO228423
30840 Hay, Brecon Rd 1	Post Medieval ?	House	SO226420
30841 Hay, Brecon Rd 1 to 12 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40121 Hay, Brecon Rd 10 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40122 Hay, Brecon Rd 11 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40123 Hay, Brecon Rd 12 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40113 Hay, Brecon Rd 2 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40114 Hay, Brecon Rd 3 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40115 Hay, Brecon Rd 4 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40116 Hay, Brecon Rd 5 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40117 Hay, Brecon Rd 6 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40118 Hay, Brecon Rd 7 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40119 Hay, Brecon Rd 8 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
40120 Hay, Brecon Rd 9 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO225419
30844 Hay, Brecon Rd 'Golden Oak house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO225419
30842 Hay, Brecon Rd 'Oakfield'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO225413
30843 Hay, Brecon Rd 'Oakfield' coach range	Post Medieval ?	House	SO225413
30845 Hay, Bridge St 1	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30846 Hay, Bridge St 4	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228425
40369 Hay, Bridge St 5	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228425
30847 Hay, Bridge St 6	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
40370 Hay, Bridge St 7	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30857 Hay, Broad St	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30853 Hay, Broad St 11	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424



**1088 - Hay***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
30854	Hay, Broad St 12	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30855	Hay, Broad St 13	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228424
30858	Hay, Broad St 16	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30859	Hay, Broad St 17	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30860	Hay, Broad St 18	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30861	Hay, Broad St 20	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30862	Hay, Broad St 21	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
40371	Hay, Broad St 22	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30864	Hay, Broad St 24	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30848	Hay, Broad St 4	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30849	Hay, Broad St 5	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30850	Hay, Broad St 6	Post Medieval	House	SO229425
30851	Hay, Broad St 7	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30865	Hay, Broad St 'Brynhyfryd'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30866	Hay, Broad St 'Poplar house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30863	Hay, Broad St 'West house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229425
30852	Hay, Broad St 'Ye Olde Crown Hotel'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30868	Hay, Brook St 'Brook house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230425
30867	Hay, Brook St 'Brookfield house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230424
30869	Hay, Bull Ring 'Kilvert Country Hotel'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230423
44110	Hay, Caemawr ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2310742004
44111	Hay, Caemawr ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2321442083
40124	Hay, Castle St 14	Post Medieval ?	Fire station	SO227422
40125	Hay, Castle St 15	Post Medieval ?	Fire station	SO227422
30873	Hay, Castle St 16	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228422
30874	Hay, Castle St 18	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228422
40373	Hay, Castle St 19	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228422
33080	Hay, Castle St 22	Post Medieval	House	SO22844229
30875	Hay, Castle St 26	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228423
30876	Hay, Castle St 27	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228423
30870	Hay, Castle St 6	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228423
30871	Hay, Castle St 7	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228423
40372	Hay, Castle St 8	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228423
30872	Hay, Castle St 'Old Fire Station'	Modern	Fire station	SO227422
37584	Hay, Castle Street 11-12, evaluation	Modern	Evaluation	SO22784229
30877	Hay, Chancery Lane	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30878	Hay, Chancery Lane 'Nationwide'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30887	Hay, Church St	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228422
30884	Hay, Church St 13 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO226420
40126	Hay, Church St 14 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO226420
40127	Hay, Church St 15 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO226420
40128	Hay, Church St 16 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO226420
40129	Hay, Church St 17 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO226420
40130	Hay, Church St 18 'Harley's Almshouses'	Post Medieval ?	Almshouse	SO226420
30879	Hay, Church St 2	Post Medieval ?	House	SO227422
30880	Hay, Church St 5	Post Medieval ?	House	SO227422
30881	Hay, Church St 6	Post Medieval ?	House	SO227422
30882	Hay, Church St 7	Post Medieval ?	House	SO227422
40374	Hay, Church St 8	Post Medieval ?	House	SO227422
30883	Hay, Church St 'Swan Hotel'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO226421
30885	Hay, Church St 'The Vicarage'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO227422
30886	Hay, Church St 'The Vicarage'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO227422
44109	Hay, Clay Cottage ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2289341307
30856	Hay, Clock Tower	Post Medieval ?	Clock tower	SO229424



**1088 - Hay***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
44102	Hay, Dulas Brook ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2316742578
70813	Hay, Gypsy Castle Lane, Evaluation	Modern	Evaluation	SO22494211
38608	Hay, Heol y Dwr watching brief 1991	Modern	Watching brief	SO23064249
17216	Hay, Heol-y-Dwr excavation 1990	Modern	Excavation	SO230424
30888	Hay, High Town 1	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30896	Hay, High Town 10	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
40375	Hay, High Town 11	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30897	Hay, High Town 13	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2299342373
40376	Hay, High Town 14	Post Medieval ?	House	SO228423
30898	Hay, High Town 15	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30899	Hay, High Town 16	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30900	Hay, High Town 17	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30901	Hay, High Town 18	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30889	Hay, High Town 2	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30890	Hay, High Town 3	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30891	Hay, High Town 4	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30892	Hay, High Town 6	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30893	Hay, High Town 7	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30894	Hay, High Town 8	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30895	Hay, High Town 9	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30902	Hay, Lion St 1	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30903	Hay, Lion St 2	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30904	Hay, Lion St 3	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30909	Hay, Lion St 37	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230424
30910	Hay, Lion St 38	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230424
30911	Hay, Lion St 39	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30905	Hay, Lion St 4	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30912	Hay, Lion St 40	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30913	Hay, Lion St 41	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
30914	Hay, Lion St 44	Post Medieval	House	SO22974244
30915	Hay, Lion St 46	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
40380	Hay, Lion St 47	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
40377	Hay, Lion St 5	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
40378	Hay, Lion St 'Antique Shop'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO231423
30908	Hay, Lion St 'Half Moon house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230424
30907	Hay, Lion St 'Old Black Lion'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO231423
40379	Hay, Lion St 'Richard Booth's Bookshops'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
70345	Hay, Lion St, The Blacksmiths Shop	Post Medieval	Workshop	SO2315042390
30918	Hay, Market St 2-3	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30919	Hay, Market St 4	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30920	Hay, Market St 6	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30917	Hay, Market St 'Butter Market'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30916	Hay, Market St 'Cheese Market'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2293142296
30922	Hay, Newport St Chapel (Ebenezer United Reform)	Post Medieval ?	Chapel	SO229426
30921	Hay, Newport St 'Rock house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229426
44106	Hay, Oakland Villas ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2240941780
44107	Hay, Oakland Villas ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2252941834
44108	Hay, Oakland Villas ridge and furrow III	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2270841533
30923	Hay, Oxford Rd 2	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229422
40381	Hay, Oxford Rd 3	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229422
30925	Hay, Oxford Rd 'Caemawr house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230422
30924	Hay, Oxford Rd 'Oxford house'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230422
30926	Hay, St John's Pl 1	Post Medieval ?	House	SO230423
30929	Hay, St Mary's Rd Church Terrace 11	Post Medieval ?	House	SO225420



**1088 - Hay***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
30930	Hay, St Mary's Rd 'Union Workhouse'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO225420
34722	Hay, The Bell, The Bullring	Post Medieval	House	SO23014233
30931	Hay, The Pavement 5	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
40382	Hay, The Pavement 'Pin Up'	Post Medieval ?	House	SO229424
36009	Hay, Victoria Cottage	Modern	House	SO21974167
44104	Hay, Victoria Cottage ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2200041754
44105	Hay, Victoria Cottage ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2207241784
20863	Heol-y-Dwr house	Post Medieval	House	SO23054249
32348	Lower Sheephouse	Post Medieval	House	SO21224260
36015	Lower Sheephouse	Post Medieval	House	SO21154155
79316	Maes strip fields	Medieval	Open field	SO2272142148
79313	Maesdownen strip fields	Medieval	Open field	SO2311241395
78356	Oakfield quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2293941260
78349	Pen-y-maes orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2140941514
78351	Pen-y-maes orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2170041325
80549	Pen-y-maes quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2161341659
78347	The Warren bathing place	Post Medieval	Bathing place	SO2198942647
78345	The Warren placename	Post Medieval ?	Rabbit warren ?	SO2206642491
78344	The Warren quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2213542391
78343	Victoria Cottage milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO2230541814
78350	Victoria Cottage orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2191841695



**1089 - Tir-uched**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
518	Coed y Polyn barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO18083832
5817	Coed y Polyn enclosure	Iron Age	Hillfort ?	SO18063845
34939	Coed y Polyn enclosure, watching brief 1992	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO18063845
526	Coed y Polyn settlement	Roman	Hillfort	SO179385
78623	Cwm-clyd footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1999137393
78622	Cwm-clyd reservoir	Post Medieval ?	Reservoir	SO2000137408
78630	Cwm-dau-nant orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1959237055
78633	Cwrt-yr-argoed quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1941537428
36020	Digedi Brook bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO20764046
523	Felindre Chapel (St ????)	Medieval	Chapel	SO18643680
78518	Felindre Ebenezer chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1852936640
78548	Felindre footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1849636720
78551	Felindre ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1862936581
78637	Felindre orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1872136794
78549	Felindre smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO1851436636
78550	Felindre weir	Post Medieval	Weir	SO1850536728
78383	Ffordd-fawr orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1912339827
78384	Ffordd-fawr orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1887139646
78586	Ffordd-las smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO2040538908
78371	Glan-yr-afon orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2113540271
3420	Heol y Gaer fort	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO184392
78581	Heol-y-gaer ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1942539085
78378	Holly Bush quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1996540505
78377	Little Ffordd-fawr orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2031240594
512	Little Lodge barrow	Neolithic	Chambered cairn	SO18223806
35070	Little Lodge barrow excavation 1928-29	Modern	Excavation	SO18223806
2586	Llanthomas	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO209404
78373	Llanthomas footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO2117540225
443	Llanthomas motte	Medieval	Motte	SO20914035
38278	Llanthomas motte, watching brief	Modern	Watching brief	SO20914035
78372	Llanthomas orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2081440360
44103	Llanthomas ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO2043040178
78585	Llwyn-Filly footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1984238913
78584	Llwyn-Filly ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1983738909
78583	Llwyn-Filly quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1985738941
78381	Llwyn-llwyd orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1992439937
19387	Llwyn-y-Brain scraper	Prehistoric	Find	SO207395
31160	Llwynau Bach cottage & two barns	Post Medieval ?	Farm	SO18804060
31112	Llwynau Bach house	Post Medieval	House	SO18773954
78580	Llwynau Bach lodge	Post Medieval	Lodge	SO1878839490
78579	Llwynau Bach orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1884639561
41995	Llwynau-bach Lodge Hotel	Post Medieval	Stables	SO1879939532
31132	Llwynbarried	Post Medieval	House	SO20173833
78621	Llwynbarried boundary stone	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SO1985538122
36006	Llwynfilly	Post Medieval	House	SO19763885
78375	Nant Ysgallen orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2031239923
78376	Nant Ysgallen quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2023839918
31113	Newcourt Farm, house	Post Medieval	House	SO19533680
72826	Old Lower Sheephouse orchard VI	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2024440713
36239	Pen-twyn barn	Medieval ?	Barn	SO1882737878
78639	Pen-twyn orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1878337840
78640	Pen-twyn quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1893937785
78382	Pen-y-gengl orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1968239647
31304	Pentwyn house	Post Medieval ?	House ?	SO18853788



**1089 - Tir-uched***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
36010	Penygenhill	Modern	House	SO19683972
78632	Pont Cwrt-yr-argod bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1924937305
78380	Pont yr Angel milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1973040163
79315	Quarry field placename	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2112540802
72427	The Twmp	Unknown	Placename	SO21254090
78547	Three Horse Shoes public house	Post Medieval ?	Public house	SO1849336649
9797	Tir Uched kennels	Modern	Kennels	SO18703904
78522	Tir Uched orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1835138832
78521	Tir Uched quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1869938999
42015	Tir uched	Post Medieval	House	SO1831738898
16638	Treble Hill Chapel (Baptist)	Post Medieval ?	Chapel	SO18073925
33878	Tregod Mill	Post Medieval	Mill	SO18903765
80627	Tregod Mill, buildings	Post Medieval	Building	SO1891037657
78642	Tregod Mill, footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1904637716
9798	Tregod Mill, house	Post Medieval	Mill	SO1904637760
78643	Tregod Mill, orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1896937651
78641	Tregod Mill, weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO1913337743
20817	Tregoyd house	Post Medieval	House	SO19803767
78619	Tregoyd orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1982837828
78582	Ty'n-y-llwyn orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2002439429
78353	Tylau orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2126740937
78354	Tylau orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2132840723
31130	Tynllyne	Post Medieval	House	SO20073948
32367	Upper Sheephouse Farm, house	Post Medieval	House	SO21224262
21065	Upper Sheephouse house	Post Medieval	House	SO20974141
78352	Upper Sheephouse milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO2098641158
44128	Velindre bridge	19th Century	Bridge	SO1853936685
5567	Warren ditch	Post Medieval	Field system	SO18143745
530	Warren find	Neolithic	Find	SO18353744
5570	Wern fish pond	Post Medieval	Fish pond	SO19333890



**1090 - Gwernyfed**

PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
494	Aberilynfi Gaer	Multiperiod	Multiple site	SO17503758
50376	Aberilynfi Gaer, Iron Age hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO17503758
50375	Aberilynfi Gaer, Neolithic finds	Neolithic	Find	SO17543767
50377	Aberilynfi Gaer, Romano-British finds	Roman	Occupation site	SO17543767
35068	Aberilynfi Gaer, excavation 1951	Modern	Excavation	SO17503758
529	Aberilynfi Gaer, pond	Medieval	Pond	SO17753788
80624	Caeronen Pond building	Post Medieval ?	Building	SO1789237391
80608	Caeronen earthwork	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	SO1774037535
80614	Caeronen farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SO1787937569
78544	Caeronen orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1792737617
79338	Caeronen pond	Post Medieval	Fishpond	SO1786837455
5566	Cambrian Cottage ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO168370
4435	Garden Wood barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO18183672
80625	Garden Wood fishponds	Post Medieval ?	Fishpond	SO1794236799
80616	Garden Wood footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1761036881
80617	Garden Wood maze	Post Medieval	Maze	SO1775336778
80618	Garden Wood trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO1797036681
80615	Garden Wood weir	Post Medieval	Weir	SO1763836874
19290	Genffordd find VIII	Prehistoric	Find	SO17213660
44127	Glasbury, Box Cottage bridge	19th Century	Bridge	SO1791037935
78645	Great Tyle-glas orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1748236329
78646	Great Tyle-glas orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1753536252
520	Gwernyfed Bloomery	Roman	Bloomery	SO17113724
35071	Gwernyfed Bloomery, excavation 1950	Modern	Excavation	SO17113724
80628	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1733537457
78546	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1729937311
78545	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), fountain	Post Medieval	Fountain	SO1757837285
42000	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), front railing and gate piers	Post Medieval	Garden wall	SO1760037330
42002	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), gardener's cottage	Post Medieval	Estate cottage	SO1733137325
42001	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), glass houses in kitchen garden	Post Medieval	Glasshouse	SO1738937374
32344	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), house	Post Medieval	House	SO1760037330
41997	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), kitchen gardens	Post Medieval	Garden wall	SO1737137336
79339	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), lodge	Post Medieval	Lodge	SO1783437525
41999	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), stables	Post Medieval	Stable	SO1759137376
531	Gwernyfed Park find	Iron Age	Find	SO1737
80629	Gwernyfed Park leat	Post Medieval	Leat	SO1759336952
80619	Gwernyfed Park trackway I	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO1786037107
80620	Gwernyfed Park trackway II	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO1792737055
80626	Gwernyfed Park trackway III	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO1774637029
80609	Gwernyfed deer park	Post Medieval	Deer park	SO1762837470
80613	Gwernyfed deer park footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1782437879
80610	Gwernyfed deer park quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1761037752
80622	Hay tramway	Post Medieval	Tramway	SO1748237737
41996	North Tower	Post Medieval	Garden feature	SO1828936548
17858	Old Gwernyfed farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SO1834036543
35895	Old Gwernyfed farm garden	Post Medieval	Garden ?	SO1834036543
78552	Old Gwernyfed orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1838236644
78553	Old Gwernyfed orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1827536674
78554	Old Gwernyfed orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1825736476
31165	Old Gwernyfed, barn and cowhouse	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO1834036543
31164	Old Gwernyfed, boundary walls gatepiers and gate	Post Medieval ?	Wall	SO1834036543



**1090 - Gwernyfed***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
72178	Old Gwernyfed, evaluation, 1993	Modern	Evaluation	SO18323656
19334	Old Gwernyfed, garden earthworks	Post Medieval	Garden	SO1819136541
532	Old Gwernyfed, gate	Post Medieval	Gate	SO1818536572
42004	Old Gwernyfed, gate piers and walls	Post Medieval	Garden wall	SO1828036530
528	Old Gwernyfed, house	Post Medieval	House	SO18253655
31162	Old Gwernyfed, towers or dovecotes & gate	Post Medieval ?	Gate	SO18303650
42003	South tower	Post Medieval	Garden feature	SO1826936517
80611	Three Cocks Mill leat I	Post Medieval	Leat	SO1760237808
80621	Three Cocks Mill leat II	Post Medieval	Leat	SO1733137522
80612	Three Cocks Mill weir	Post Medieval	Weir	SO1773337862
525	Twyn y Klommendy barrow	Medieval ?	Dovecote ?	SO1737
2372	Tyle Glas Barrow	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO17843630



**1091 - Llynfi**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
513	Aberllynfi Castle	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO17173805
527	Aberllynfi Church, site	Medieval	Church	SO17233799
6201	Aberllynfi forge	Post Medieval	Forge	SO16713764
78718	Bethel Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1443834947
78678	Black Lion Inn	Post Medieval ?	Public house	SO1549533561
70645	Briery Common ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO15253325
2556	Bronllys	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO143349
72131	Bronllys Castle	Medieval	Masonry castle	SO14943463
78702	Bronllys Castle orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1496534743
20820	Bronllys Castle, 'Castle house'	Post Medieval	House	SO14913471
72134	Bronllys Castle, masonry castle	Medieval	Masonry castle	SO14943463
539	Bronllys Castle, motte and bailey	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO14943463
32347	Bronllys Castle, outbuildings	Post Medieval	Outbuilding	SO1489034690
16721	Bronllys Church (St Mary)	Multiperiod	Church	SO1437934898
20184	Bronllys Church (St Mary)	Medieval	Church	SO1437434898
36216	Bronllys Church (St Mary), bell tower	Medieval ?	Tower	SO14393492
5559	Bronllys Church (St Mary), find	Medieval	Find	SO1439434890
538	Bronllys Church (St Mary), stone	Dark Age ?	Tomb	SO14423494
2991	Bronllys Church (St Mary), yard	Medieval ?	Churchyard	SO1441134892
5560	Bronllys Church ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO14373475
2992	Bronllys Court	Post Medieval	Building	SO1446235129
78711	Bronllys Court orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1451135225
78704	Bronllys Hospital gravel pit	Post Medieval	Gravel pit	SO1400435293
36224	Bronllys Hospital, Basil Webb Hall	Post Medieval ?	House	SO13773514
31072	Bronllys Hospital, Chapel	Modern	Chapel	SO135349
546	Bronllys Moat	Medieval	Moated site	SO1430734871
38217	Bronllys Moat, evaluation 1989	Modern	Excavation	SO1430734871
78715	Bronllys Post Office	Post Medieval	Post Office	SO1445935069
44129	Bronllys Presbyterian Church of Wales	20th Century	Chapel	SO1426834929
34346	Bronllys bypass evaluation 1996	Modern	Evaluation	SO143347
34347	Bronllys field bank	Post Medieval ?	Bank	SO139347
34350	Bronllys field boundary	Post Medieval ?	Bank	SO142346
5823	Bronllys find II	Neolithic	Find	SO1535
34351	Bronllys hollow way	Medieval ?	Trackway	SO1425634710
38613	Bronllys hollow way, excavation 1997	Modern	Excavation	SO1426034684
34352	Bronllys house platform	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO1396434797
38614	Bronllys house platform, excavation 1997	Modern	Excavation	SO1396434797
78705	Bronllys orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1420035209
78706	Bronllys orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1413134980
78707	Bronllys orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1438535075
78708	Bronllys orchard IV	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1443834867
78709	Bronllys orchard V	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1456934894
78713	Bronllys orchard VI	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1424135001
78714	Bronllys orchard VII	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1427235011
2994	Bronllys ridge and furrow	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO1436235124
34348	Bronllys ridge and furrow I	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO140346
34349	Bronllys ridge and furrow II	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO140348
44114	Bronllys ridge and furrow III	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO1452634679
44115	Bronllys ridge and furrow IV	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow ?	SO1434235210
78717	Bronllys school	Post Medieval	School	SO1435834854
78716	Bronllys vicarage	Post Medieval ?	Vicarage	SO1435534924
34353	Bronllys well	Unknown	Well	SO1401634781
35052	Bronllys, The Laurels	Post Medieval	House	SO14373496
2993	Bronllys, possible site of market	Medieval ?	Market	SO1441934976



**1091 - Llynfi***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
2995	Bronllys, strip fields	Post Medieval ?	Field system	SO1472735002
2996	Bronllys, terraced orchards	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1417335123
70332	Bronllys: Lower house	Post Medieval	House	SO14493502
70657	Cae Post	Post Medieval	House	SO14973341
70660	Cae Post finds	Neolithic	Find	SO15033335
79334	Cae hendy placename	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1451635261
79326	Cae odin placename	Post Medieval ?	Kiln	SO1375331107
78672	Castle Green smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO1531334177
4088	Castle Green stone	Bronze Age	Standing stone	SO15223459
78671	Castle Green weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO1531734214
78673	Castle Inn	Post Medieval ?	Public house	SO1538433991
78665	Chance Field orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1629033261
9186	Coldbrook Bridge house site	Post Medieval	House	SO15323584
44121	Coldbrook bridge	Modern	Bridge	SO1540435974
79333	Coldbrook field placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1525235649
78724	Coldbrook milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1532535868
78725	Coldbrook stone	Unknown	Stone	SO1586236243
36023	Coleg Trefeca, coach house	Post Medieval	House	SO14453250
22283	College Farm	Post Medieval	Farm	SO1443332543
79212	College Farm orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1438032599
78666	Creigiau footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1590233578
78667	Creigiau ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1587333621
78669	Creigiau quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1583333665
515	Croes Llechau barrow	Neolithic	Chambered tomb ?	SO16963546
70652	Dewsbury Gate	Post Medieval	Toll gate	SO15013561
78722	Dewsbury Gate orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1514035542
5563	Dewsbury Gate ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO150357
70653	Dewsbury Gate, cottages	Post Medieval	Cottage	SO15063561
20823	Elms house	Post Medieval	House	SO15443407
78681	Enig Villa ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1556433559
44116	Faircroft ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO1577434388
78700	Far Barn footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1485533881
78698	Far Barn orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1469233716
9765	Felin Cwm Mill site	Post Medieval	Mill	SO144312
79225	Felin Cwm footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1445931215
79224	Felin Cwm ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1447131219
22284	Felin Cwm quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1424031180
79220	Glan-cath house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1383231014
79221	Glan-cath milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1397031114
44123	Glandwr bridge	20th Century	Bridge	SO1332630590
9226	Great House farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SO17153795
78540	Great House orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1716737875
78670	Grigos Gate toll house	Post Medieval	Toll house	SO1556634113
79219	Hay Railway	Post Medieval	Tramway	SO1387031666
3382	Hay Road	Medieval	Road	SO166362
44122	Hay, Hereford Hay and Brecon Railway bridge	19th Century	Bridge	SO1485933321
70655	Hen Ysgubor, outbuildings	Post Medieval	House	SO14643475
78647	Lower Barn orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1695335862
78710	Lower House orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1452435011
78648	Lower Porthamal orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1622435737
78649	Lower Porthamal orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1628435658
9254	Maes Bach	Post Medieval	Field system	SO1414934990
5565	Maes Clawdd earthwork	Medieval ?	Field system ?	SO16653790
5561	Maes Dan Derw ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO140347



**1091 - Llynfi***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
9113	Maes Du house site	Post Medieval	House	SO16663775
9140	Maes Du house site	Post Medieval	House	SO16743773
79330	Maes Waldish placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1384134689
79324	Maes dan y dre placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1425232632
79323	Maes dan y dre ucha placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1376134023
79331	Maes derw placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1400034995
78534	Maes-du orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1673737829
36225	Marish Farm milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO14893596
70651	Marish farm	Post Medieval	Farm	SO14913575
70650	Marish farm, sunken trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO14903582
70656	Mid-Wales Railway	Modern	Railway	SO14933340
78703	Neuadd milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1409834906
79213	New Inn	Post Medieval ?	Public house	SO1431832305
79214	New Inn orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1425932350
9755	Pen yr Wrlodd trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO148323
78721	Pen-y-maes orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1489435453
70654	Penmaes, outbuildings	Post Medieval	Cottage	SO14973555
70348	Pentwyn barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO13983238
21042	Pentwyn house	Post Medieval	House	SO13983238
79245	Penybont bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1567333195
78532	Pipton orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1655538008
78533	Pipton orchard IV	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1668337984
22280	Pont lthel quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1642237322
9764	Pont Nichol Mill Site	Post Medieval	Mill	SO14403300
79202	Pont Nichol Mill leat (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO1430232754
79203	Pont Nichol Mill weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO1416432479
79201	Pont Nichol bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1438933025
78699	Pont Nichol ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1422933324
78482	Pont-y-wal aviary	Post Medieval	Aviary	SO1344135307
23124	Pontithel flint scatter	Prehistoric	Find	SO164363
78555	Pontithel milestone I	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1679536570
23122	Pontithel mound	Prehistoric ?	Mound	SO16253710
79337	Pontithel strip fields	Medieval	Open field	SO1668436684
36222	Pontithel, Pont lthel	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO16353663
36044	Porth-aml, farm-building	Post Medieval ?	House	SO15943518
36043	Porth-aml, milestone	Modern	Milestone	SO16213507
514	Porthamael Manor house	Medieval	Manor house	SO15933520
78726	Porthamal Mill	Post Medieval ?	Corn mill	SO1593735525
78730	Porthamal Mill leat	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO1536334937
78727	Porthamal orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1584835274
78728	Porthamal orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1588435156
78729	Porthamal orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1604035184
25073	Porthamal Manor house, gateway & barns	Post Medieval	Outbuilding	SO1595235190
79317	Red field placename	Medieval	Open field	SO1588834338
5568	Rose Cottage field system	Medieval ?	Field system	SO169366
78712	Slwch orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1457135391
36219	Spread Eagle	Post Medieval	House	SO16183791
5819	Spread Eagle field system	Post Medieval	Field system ?	SO16383790
5820	Spread Eagle ring ditch I	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO16353792
5976	Spread Eagle ring ditch II	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO16393794
5977	Spread Eagle ring ditch III	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO16383793
5978	Spread Eagle ring ditch IV	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO16383793
5979	Spread Eagle ring ditch V	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO16363792
5980	Spread Eagle ring ditch VI	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO16383790



**1091 - Llynfi***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
5821	Spread Eagle ring ditch VII	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO16323793
5822	Spread Eagle ring ditch VIII	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO16443790
15977	Talgarth	Modern	Settlement	SO1533
13093	Talgarth (adj St Gwendoline's Church), evaluation	Modern	Excavation	SO1579033810
37051	Talgarth (adj St Gwendoline's Church), watching brief 1997	Modern	Watching brief	SO1583233801
78677	Talgarth Baptist chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1551433598
32275	Talgarth Bridge	Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1546733741
70644	Talgarth Bypass assessment	Modern	Assessment	SO149357
16959	Talgarth Church (St Gwendoline)	Multiperiod	Church	SO15733382
36053	Talgarth Church (St Gwendoline), Howell Harris tomb	Post Medieval	Tomb	SO15733378
20180	Talgarth Church (St Gwendoline), church	Medieval	Church	SO15733382
70266	Talgarth Church (St Gwendoline), excavation 1997	Modern	Excavation	SO1579033810
13094	Talgarth Church (St Gwendoline), medieval occupation	Medieval	Occupation site	SO1579033810
16438	Talgarth Church (St Gwendoline), yard	Medieval	Churchyard	SO15733382
78676	Talgarth Congregational Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1539033555
79247	Talgarth Hospital	Post Medieval	Mental hospital	SO1618933106
79248	Talgarth Hospital, chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1622733189
79249	Talgarth Hospital, hospital	Post Medieval ?	Hospital	SO1637333073
79246	Talgarth Hospital, lodge	Post Medieval	Lodge	SO1597033138
79252	Talgarth Hospital, reservoir	Post Medieval	Reservoir	SO1623232822
29252	Talgarth Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO15453375
29253	Talgarth Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO15553375
29254	Talgarth Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO15753375
29255	Talgarth Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO15753375
29256	Talgarth Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO15553385
29257	Talgarth Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO15653385
29258	Talgarth Medieval Town	Medieval	Urban area	SO15753385
78668	Talgarth Methodist chapel I	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1556433827
78680	Talgarth Methodist chapel II	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1549833677
78674	Talgarth Railway Station	Post Medieval	Railway station	SO1531833803
78675	Talgarth Railway Station goods shed	Post Medieval	Goods shed	SO1524233640
70705	Talgarth bypass, geophysical survey 1996	Modern	Geophysical survey	SO14563400
70706	Talgarth bypass, geophysical survey, ditches	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure ?	SO14563400
70707	Talgarth bypass, geophysical survey, embankment	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure ?	SO14713482
78682	Talgarth orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1544433564
78683	Talgarth orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1532133536
78684	Talgarth orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1532533614
78685	Talgarth orchard IV	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1545233647
78690	Talgarth orchard IX	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1559133799
78686	Talgarth orchard V	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1559433460
78687	Talgarth orchard VI	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1565833700
78688	Talgarth orchard VII	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1580533691
78689	Talgarth orchard VIII	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1586433799
78691	Talgarth orchard X	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1550233805
78692	Talgarth orchard XI	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1546733885
78693	Talgarth orchard XII	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1548234004
78694	Talgarth orchard XIII	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1552434170
78695	Talgarth orchard XIV	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1528734089
78696	Talgarth orchard XV	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1529833892
78697	Talgarth orchard XVI	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1536133728
20879	Talgarth rectory	Post Medieval	Rectory	SO159336
78731	Talgarth school	Post Medieval	School	SO1567433842
78679	Talgarth smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO1550733639
562	Talgarth tower	Medieval	Tower	SO15483374



**1091 - Llynfi***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
36024	Talgarth, Back Lane Former Shop at Olde Mason's Arms PH	Post Medieval ?	Shop	SO15543381
36030	Talgarth, Bell Street Upper Enig House	Post Medieval	House	SO15533362
36038	Talgarth, Bronllys Road Great House	Post Medieval	House	SO15433382
36046	Talgarth, Bronllys Road milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO15343413
36054	Talgarth, Church Street Church house	Post Medieval	House	SO15733373
36027	Talgarth, Church Street Crescent house and Crescent Cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SO15683374
36026	Talgarth, Church Street Highcliffe house	Post Medieval	House	SO15713373
36025	Talgarth, Church Street Merlin house	Post Medieval	House	SO15723373
31069	Talgarth, Great House, barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO15433388
36029	Talgarth, High Street Ashburnham house	Post Medieval	House	SO15433371
36028	Talgarth, High Street Bridge house and Glanant	Post Medieval ?	House	SO15443375
17435	Talgarth, Neuadd Felin evaluation 1991	Modern	Evaluation	SO15583378
34978	Talgarth, Neuadd Felin medieval building	Medieval	Building	SO15583378
32276	Talgarth, Radnor Arms	Post Medieval ?	Public house	SO15333368
32277	Talgarth, Radnor Arms Barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO15333369
36031	Talgarth, School Street Brynglwys	Post Medieval	House	SO15673377
36032	Talgarth, School Street Rosendaal	Post Medieval	House	SO15673377
31080	Talgarth, The Elms	Post Medieval ?	House	SO15423408
36033	Talgarth, The Square Talgarth Mill	Post Medieval	Mill	SO15503373
25609	Talgarth, 'Bridge End Hotel'	Post Medieval	Public house	SO15463373
25608	Talgarth, 'Tower Bridge'	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO15463373
23512	Talgarth, School Street evaluation	Modern	Evaluation	SO158338
79318	The Common field	Medieval ?	Common	SO1515433926
9253	The Forge	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO16623763
78535	The Forge gravel pit I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Gravel pit	SO1676337548
70658	The Hay Railway	Post Medieval	Tramway	SO14963336
9111	Three Cocks Junction house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO16553737
9112	Three Cocks Junction house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO16553737
22281	Three Cocks pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1659637358
2673	Tredustan Court	Post Medieval	House	SO13953262
12395	Tredustan Court barrow	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO142326
72117	Tredustan Court barrow - event	Modern	Excavation	SO142326
79204	Tredustan Court, orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1403132743
79205	Tredustan Court, orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1402932590
79206	Tredustan Court, orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1391332611
536	Tredustan castle	Medieval	Motte	SO14003243
79211	Tredustan footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1402432248
79210	Tredustan ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1404632252
79209	Tredustan leat (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO1395732142
79207	Tredustan orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1402532338
79208	Tredustan orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1394832245
36045	Tredwstan, U-shaped ranges of farm buildings enclosing the	Post Medieval ?	Building	SO13963267
36048	Trefeca College milestone	Modern	Milestone	SO14503254
36047	Trefeca College, 'U'-plan range	Post Medieval ?	Building	SO14443255
15981	Trefecca	Modern	Settlement	SO1432
541	Trefecca Castle ;Waynard's Castle	Medieval	Motte and bailey	SO1417932319
31117	Trefecca College	Post Medieval	House	SO14403213
31084	Trefecca College, coach house	Post Medieval ?	Coach house	SO1533
31118	Trefecca College, farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO14453251
31116	Trefecca Fawr, house	Post Medieval	House	SO14283170
79218	Trefecca Fawr, orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1419931694
548	Trefecca Fawr, ponds	Medieval	Fish pond	SO14283179



**1091 - Llynfi***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
70659	Trefecca Gate	Post Medieval	Toll gate	SO14933332
79216	Trefecca orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1423832100
79217	Trefecca orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1442532040
549	Trefecca platform	Modern ?	Platform ?	SO14193151
79215	Trefecca smithy	Post Medieval ?	Smithy	SO1427132119
79200	Trefeinion Railway Station	Post Medieval	Railway station	SO1347830527
78560	Trefithel quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1615636918
78476	Tregunter gravel pit	Post Medieval	Gravel pit	SO1367034143
78475	Tregunter orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1381733845
78701	Tregunter orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1396434225
5564	Trevithel ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO163370
2371	Twmp placename	Prehistoric	Round barrow ?	SO15023597
78723	Twmp quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1510135869
78561	Upper Barn quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1657837472
30463	Upper House Barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO1429434976
79251	Wern-fawr gravel pit (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Gravel pit	SO1629632883
79250	Wern-fawr orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1640533157



**1092 - Maestorglwydd**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
78612	Allt Wood quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2071037272
78593	Allt footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO2278939237
9485	Allt house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO19503610
9486	Allt house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO19503610
78594	Allt quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2296339363
9522	Allt trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO20153525
78601	Blaen Digedi footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO2269637032
78600	Blaen Digedi ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2269037038
9363	Blaen Digedi house site	Post Medieval	House	SO22503665
78599	Blaen Digedi quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2266936810
9479	Blaen y Cwm Uchaf house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21703564
19379	Blaen-Diged arrowhead	Prehistoric	Find	SO227367
78614	Blaen-y-cwm Wood ford I	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2075436894
78615	Blaen-y-cwm Wood ford II	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2069736923
78613	Blaen-y-cwm Wood limekiln	Post Medieval	Limekiln	SO2092736789
79290	Blaen-y-cwm-isaf orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2117036265
9488	Blaenau Uchaf house site	Post Medieval	House	SO20153423
9370	Blaenau house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO23143740
9371	Blaenau house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO23523755
35539	Blaenau quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23853780
79308	Blaenau-isaf orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2014534425
79307	Blaenau-uchaf limekiln (disused)	Post Medieval	Limekiln	SO2075734402
22265	Blaencwm Wood pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO2043737091
35560	Blaendigedi Fawr boundary	Post Medieval	Boundary wall	SO23503650
35561	Blaendigedi Fawr quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23503650
78604	Bridge End footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO2173338507
78603	Bridge End ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2173838509
78605	Bridge End house	Post Medieval	House	SO2172938488
9374	Brook Cottage house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21583992
5391	Bryn Glessy platforms	Post Medieval	Platform settlement	SO219379
79294	Bryn-ddwy-nant quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2083535345
35851	Bwlch bank	Post Medieval ?	Bank	SO23203578
79289	Bwlch house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2322635576
35563	Bwlch trackway 1	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23153550
9483	Bychan Common house site	Post Medieval	House	SO18393575
9356	Cae Ceiliog house site	Post Medieval	House	SO23083565
9535	Cae Marchog farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SO22833583
9352	Cae'r Bwld house site	Post Medieval	House	SO23773928
79288	Cae-marchog sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SO2305135775
72106	Caetwmpyn barrow	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO234379
72119	Caetwmpyn barrow - event	Modern	Plough damage	SO234379
20193	Capel Tair Yswen church site	Medieval	Church	SO237387
42017	Cefn farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO2058836477
78616	Cefn limekiln	Post Medieval	Limekiln	SO2052036369
22262	Cefn quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2078236510
9545	Cefu y Waun farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SO19603597
9364	Cil Geufford house site	Post Medieval	House	SO22453720
36003	Cilonw Farm, detached kitchen	Post Medieval	Kitchen	SO23313891
20851	Cilonw house	Post Medieval	House	SO23303890
5386	Cilonw stone structure	Modern ?	Peat cutting ?	SO23573907
9366	Cloggers Cottage house	Post Medieval	House	SO22603733
22263	Cocket Wood quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2060838114
78651	Commin Bychan common	Medieval ?	Common	SO1845735510
78650	Commin Bychan quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1835835650



**1092 - Maestorglwydd***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
9504	Croes Howell house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21303779
9357	Croes Howell house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO21303806
9359	Croes Howell house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO21073812
78607	Croes Howell quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2110238062
78420	Cusop Dingle paper mill	Post Medieval ?	Paper mill	SO2421740723
78432	Cusop orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2390741174
78433	Cusop orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2385041290
78428	Cusop quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2377941323
19123	Cwm (Tregoyd) find	Prehistoric	Find	SO20363477
9475	Cwm Bach house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21113524
9367	Cwm Brochan house	Post Medieval	House	SO22603733
9476	Cwm Gwilym house site	Post Medieval	House	SO20203635
79291	Cwm Gwilym quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2017536352
9473	Cwm house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21513601
78618	Cwm-clyd orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2012337192
79305	Cwm-hwnt orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2001635018
79306	Cwm-hwnt orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2010334998
79304	Cwm-syfyddig footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO2002735307
79303	Cwm-syfyddig orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1993835363
36008	Cwmcoynant, barn	Modern	Barn	SO23183775
36007	Cwmcoynant, farmhouse	Modern	House	SO23203776
78638	Cwrt-y-machyn house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1909836810
78610	Dairy Farm ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2067238179
78609	Dairy Farm limekiln	Post Medieval	Limekiln	SO2068938168
9361	Dairy house site	Post Medieval	House	SO20883815
9358	Dan Llan house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21593803
78606	Dan Llan quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2144938026
20852	Dan-y-Capel house	Post Medieval	House	SO23613867
78626	Dan-y-comin orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1854836208
78596	Daren ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2288736599
78597	Daren house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2284136622
78598	Daren quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2277636683
80343	Darren farmstead	Post Medieval ?	Farmstead	SO2208938090
80346	Digedi Brook footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO2268237081
80348	Digedi Brook footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO2260037340
71309	Digedi Brook footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO2257237379
80345	Digedi Brook ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2267937079
80347	Digedi Brook ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2260337345
80349	Digedi Brook ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2257837379
9369	Digedi Brook house site III	Post Medieval	House	SO22503745
80350	Digedi Brook pigsty	Post Medieval	Pigsty ?	SO2258137382
9368	Digedi Brook trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO22603733
9519	Digedi Brook trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO23053638
9474	Dipping Pool house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21653575
78326	Dulas Brook mill leat	Post Medieval ?	Mill leat	SO2350541511
9493	Esgyrn Brook house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO2498038763
9494	Esgyrn Brook house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO24953849
9495	Esgyrn Brook house site III	Post Medieval	House	SO24983855
78576	Esgyrn Brook quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2491438379
9373	Farside house site	Post Medieval	House	SO23053825
15954	Felindre	Modern	Settlement	SO1836
78635	Felindre quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1878136417
78634	Felindre reservoir	Post Medieval	Reservoir	SO1875236484
79296	Felindre school	Post Medieval	School	SO1874036367



**1092 - Maestorglwydd***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
35984	Forest Enterprise Harvesting: an archaeological evaluation	Modern	Survey	SO2036
21634	Forest Wood quarry I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2431339639
21635	Forest Wood quarry II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2382740014
21636	Forest Wood quarry III	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2374640176
5832	Greenpit mound	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO22314106
78359	Hay Common	Medieval ?	Common	SO2246540838
22274	Hay Forest pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1915236110
78355	Hay Water Works	Post Medieval	Water works	SO2261141242
78361	Hen Allt Common	Medieval ?	Common	SO2332539926
78360	Hen Allt Common quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2347640065
78362	Hen Allt Common rifle range	Post Medieval	Rifle range	SO2316639907
9484	Iron house site	Post Medieval	House	SO17993583
9353	Isaac's Cottage house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21853750
22254	Karma Naro quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2313438882
79314	Kiln piece field placename	Post Medieval ?	Kiln	SO2391040429
79343	Limekiln field placename	Post Medieval ?	Limekiln	SO1867536367
78644	Little Tyle-glas orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1800336193
9487	Llanerch house site	Post Medieval	House	SO20683522
9531	Llangwathan Mill site	Post Medieval	Mill	SO24584045
31134	Llangwathan house	Post Medieval	House	SO24474031
36004	Llangwathan, barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO24464034
78435	Llangwathan orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2447840373
15968	Llanigon	Modern	Settlement	SO2139
16881	Llanigon Church (St Nicholas)	Multiperiod	Church	SO21383992
20192	Llanigon Church (St Nicholas), church	Post Medieval	Church	SO21383992
32438	Llanigon Church (St Nicholas), lychgate	Medieval	Lych gate	SO21393988
15932	Llanigon Church (St Nicholas), yard	Medieval	Churchyard	SO21383992
78369	Llanigon vicarage	Post Medieval ?	Vicarage	SO2135839895
78374	Llanigon weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO2157639802
38558	Llanigon, Church house plot - watching brief	Modern	Watching brief	SO21313996
36012	Llanigon, The Old Post Office	Post Medieval	House	SO21343992
78611	Llwyn Barried Plantation quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2077438502
21062	Llwyn Maddy house	Post Medieval	House	SO21133887
78588	Llwyn-maddy orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2109238938
78620	Llwynbarried orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2018338250
32445	Llwynllwyd, barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO2125037250
36018	Llwynmaddy barn	Modern	Barn	SO21133887
79300	Lower Cwm-cadam weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO1904435945
442	Lower House camp	Modern	Drainage work	SO238411
21064	Lower Maestorglwyd house	Post Medieval	House	SO20983749
36013	Lower Maestorglwydd barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO20993748
36014	Lower Maestorglwydd, wainhouse	Post Medieval	Barn	SO21003748
35648	Lower Tack trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO24533922
20850	Maes Coch Hall house	Post Medieval	House	SO23393791
20874	Maes Coch barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO23383792
9534	Maes Coch farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SO23383795
6261	Maes Coch mound	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO23573797
3122	Maes Coch mounds	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow cemetery ?	SO234379
32450	Maes-y-Gaen barns	Post Medieval	Barn	SO20753906
32449	Maes-y-Gaen farmhouse	Post Medieval	Farm	SO20773905
3128	Maes-y-Garn placename	Prehistoric ?	Round barrow ?	SO20603908
78587	Maes-y-garn orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2084339026
22275	Maes-y-laid quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1988135656



**1092 - Maestorglwydd***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
22264	Maestorglwyd Wood Pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO2078737630
36011	Maestorglwydd, cowshed	Post Medieval	Building	SO20993748
78608	Middle Maes-torglwyd footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO2140737318
32447	Middle Maestorglwyd barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO21403742
31131	Middle Maestorglwydd	Post Medieval	House	SO21253720
9350	Neuadd Newydd house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO23573923
8930	Neuadd Newydd house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO23573923
9355	Neuadd Newydd house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO23773922
9518	Neuadd Newydd trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO23653910
21297	Neuadd field boundary I	Post Medieval	Field bank	SO20063675
72149	Neuadd find	Prehistoric	Find	SO210358
78595	Neuadd-newydd quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2339639294
78631	New Court orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1942536804
78417	New Forest camping ground	Post Medieval ?	Camping ground	SO2483139846
32349	New Forest farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO24783963
78436	New Forest orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2484139558
21637	New Forest plantation limekiln	Post Medieval	Kiln (lime)	SO2520138925
36019	New Forest, farm building to W	Post Medieval	Building	SO24783963
9372	Old house	Post Medieval	House	SO23233807
9481	Pant y Gollen house site	Post Medieval	House	SO18553600
9482	Pant y Gollen trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO18553600
79298	Pant-y-gollen aviary	Post Medieval	Aviary	SO1874135759
22277	Pant-y-gollen pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1854435737
21063	Pen Cae Coch house	Post Medieval	House	SO20133772
79292	Pen Daren footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO2070935695
9478	Pen Daren house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21663576
22279	Pen Y Coed quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1863335551
9500	Pen y Commin house site	Post Medieval	House	SO18773539
9552	Pen y Llan (The Bakery)	Post Medieval	House	SO22803904
80342	Pen y Werlod Serth barn	Post Medieval	Barn ?	SO2263737517
9365	Pen y Wyrldod Serth house site	Post Medieval	House	SO22783723
9480	Pen yr Heol house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21063579
78636	Pen-y-cae house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1896736433
78629	Pen-y-lan footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO2001236440
78628	Pen-y-lan ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1984136701
36016	Pen-y-lan, barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO22763904
78368	Pen-y-wyrldod orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2204339962
78365	Pen-y-wyrldod quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2232139712
78366	Pen-y-wyrldod quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2226840110
78367	Pen-y-wyrldod quarry III (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2209540208
42016	Pen-yr-heol Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO2090035890
80344	Penlan Mill	Post Medieval ?	Mill	SO2174838257
80351	Penlan Mill trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO2175038330
79286	Pennant orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2297836088
79287	Pennant orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2295036011
22266	Penycwm Wood pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO2049036624
22261	Penycwm Wood quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2126636651
32439	Penyrrwlodd, house	Post Medieval	House	SO22033978
32440	Penyrrwlodd, stable	Post Medieval	Barn ?	SO22053978
1062	Penyrrwlodd long cairn	Neolithic	Chambered tomb ?	SO2248639878
13031	Penyrrwlodd long cairn, excavation 1921-22	Modern	Excavation	SO2248639878
9360	Plas Celyn house	Post Medieval	House	SO21523917
78591	Plas-celyn ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2159339013
78589	Plas-celyn orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2152539024



**1092 - Maestorglwydd***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
78590	Plas-celyn orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2163139320
2475	Rhos Fawr enclosure	Post Roman ?	Enclosure	SO19623459
1067	Scottish Pedlar; Pedlar's stone	Medieval ?	Cross	SO22933858
1063	St Eigon's Well	Modern ?	Well	SO21523998
78627	Tregoe Common	Medieval ?	Common	SO2001436798
78624	Tregoe Common quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2017736624
78625	Tregoe Common quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2004336900
78617	Tregoe orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2023836963
1065	Twyn Cae yr Eithin long barrow	Neolithic	Long barrow ?	SO2336
5722	Twyn y Beddau stones	Bronze Age ?	Stone setting	SO2438
9472	Ty Bach house site	Post Medieval	House	SO21353616
36017	Ty Mawr, grannary	Post Medieval ?	Granary	SO21463995
21061	Ty Mawr, house	Post Medieval	House	SO21463995
42005	Upper Cwm-cadarn, barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO1932835014
79301	Upper Cwm-cadarn, ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1933235481
79302	Upper Cwm-cadarn, orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1927935258
36005	Upper Danyforest	Post Medieval	House	SO23604021
20858	Upper Maestorglwydd house	Post Medieval	House	SO21663725
9520	Waun Chapel Cilonw trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO23413890
3124	Waun Chapel finds	Bronze Age ?	Find scatter ?	SO2338
35669	Waun Croes Hywel enclosure 5	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO21703670
35613	Waun Croes Hywel trackway 4	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO22433700
79299	Well house ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1895836126
79297	Well house sluice	Post Medieval	Sluice	SO1890436141
20855	Wenallt Isaf	Post Medieval	House	SO22003887
20854	Wenallt Uchaf	Post Medieval	House	SO22503791
22257	Wenallt quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2233738602
34373	Wenallt-isaf	Medieval	House	SO219388
78592	Wenallt-isaf ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO2203439425
22258	Wenallt-uchaf quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2276237821
5393	Wern Ddu stone	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone ?	SO24973871
5390	Wern Fach building	Medieval	Tithe barn ?	SO21403743
9351	Wern Feirig house site	Post Medieval	House	SO23773958
78363	Wern Feirig quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2350339755
78364	Wern Feirig quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2336039660
9477	Wern y Gerwn house site	Post Medieval	House	SO20473617
79295	Wern-ddu house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO2050235420
35768	Wernddyfwg Grange (Abbey Dore)	Medieval	Grange	SO1775236004
78370	White Swan Inn	Post Medieval ?	Public house	SO2123740313
42018	Windsor Castle Cottage (Ty twyn)	Post Medieval	House	SO2008236937



**1093 - Ffostyll**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
26975	Bradwys Wood quarry (stone) I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO17263475
26980	Bradwys Wood quarry (stone) II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO17303506
26981	Bradwys Wood quarry (stone) III	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO17393485
26982	Bradwys Wood quarry (stone) IV	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO16803485
26983	Bradwys Wood quarry (stone) V	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO16853479
79320	Cae rodin placename	Post Medieval ?	Kiln	SO1663532921
79335	Cae y rodin placename	Post Medieval ?	Kiln	SO1828834014
78657	Cefn barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO1785434228
3481	Cefn enclosure	Iron Age	Hillfort ?	SO172329
79259	Cefn quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1705132940
79260	Cefn quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1689533065
79261	Cwm Pwll-y-wrach ford I	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1735632596
79269	Cwm-gynfin footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1801032773
79268	Cwm-gynfin ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1801832770
79267	Cwm-gynfin house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1797532828
5825	Ffostyll finds	Neolithic ?	Find scatter	SO179349
553	Ffostyll long cairn I	Neolithic	Chambered cairn	SO1790634946
35073	Ffostyll long cairn I excavation 1921-23	Modern	Excavation	SO1788434886
552	Ffostyll long cairn II	Neolithic	Chambered cairn	SO17893489
12306	Ffostyll long cairn complex	Multiperiod	Multiple site	SO1734
22268	Ffostyll pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1756734585
554	Ffostyll round barrow I	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO17933497
35074	Ffostyll round barrow I excavation 1921-23	Modern	Excavation	SO17933497
555	Ffostyll round barrow II	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow	SO17843496
2439	Ffostyll stone circle	Bronze Age	Stone circle ?	SO18203475
22270	Homeleigh quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1663032787
15959	Llanelieu	Modern	Settlement	SO1834
16843	Llanelieu Church (St Ellyw)	Multiperiod	Church	SO18503418
20182	Llanelieu Church (St Ellyw), church	Medieval	Church	SO18503418
563	Llanelieu Church (St Ellyw), stone I	Dark Age	Decorated stone	SO1848534175
5829	Llanelieu Church (St Ellyw), stone II	Dark Age	Decorated stone	SO1848534175
566	Llanelieu Church (St Ellyw), sundial	Post Medieval	Sundial ?	SO18493418
15923	Llanelieu Church (St Ellyw), yard	Medieval	Churchyard	SO18503418
564	Llanelieu Court	Post Medieval	House	SO18413420
5828	Llanelieu Court, inscription	Post Medieval ?	Inscribed stone	SO18433422
36039	Llanelieu Court, wall	Modern	Wall	SO18413421
70843	Llanelieu flint find	Prehistoric	Find	SO18843429
78661	Llanelieu ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1853134126
78658	Llanelieu orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1821734159
78659	Llanelieu orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1839534144
22269	Llanelieu pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1779234314
565	Llanelieu stocks	Post Medieval	Pillory	SO18463411
26970	Park Wood boundary I	Post Medieval	Boundary bank ?	SO16703431
557	Park Wood building	Post Medieval	House platform ?	SO17233476
558	Park Wood cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO17133472
26971	Park Wood cairn I	Prehistoric	Cairn	SO16753435
26962	Park Wood charcoal platform I	Post Medieval	Charcoal burning site	SO16643394
26964	Park Wood charcoal platform II	Post Medieval	Charcoal burning site	SO16503385
26965	Park Wood charcoal platform III	Post Medieval	Charcoal burning site	SO16413399
26966	Park Wood charcoal platform IV	Post Medieval	Charcoal burning site	SO16433383
26974	Park Wood charcoal platform V	Post Medieval	Charcoal burning site	SO17083472
26972	Park Wood flint find I	Prehistoric	Find	SO16753436
26973	Park Wood flint find II	Prehistoric	Find	SO17213473
26967	Park Wood hollow way	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO16433383



**1093 - Ffostyll***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
33873	Park Wood hollow way	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO16323403
78652	Park Wood limekiln	Post Medieval ?	Limekiln	SO1682633997
26963	Park Wood quarries (stone) I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO16803402
26968	Park Wood quarries (stone) II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO16583415
26969	Park Wood quarries (stone) III	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO16713431
78653	Park Wood quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1661034040
79266	Penrheol quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1772233176
5403	Rhos Fawr cropmark	Medieval ?	Trackway ?	SO187347
78654	Rhyd Ellyw ford I	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1714433979
78656	Rhyd Ellyw ford II	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1762834006
78655	Rhyd Ellyw limekiln	Post Medieval ?	Limekiln	SO1730133988
36052	Sychnant and Sychnant Cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SO17393327
78662	Sychnant quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1713533547
78664	Talgarth Park	Medieval ?	Park	SO1699234506
78663	The Park quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1693934267
559	Ty Du Cairn I	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO1834
13055	Ty Du Cairn I - event	Modern	Excavation	SO1834
5826	Ty Du Cairn II	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO1834
5827	Ty Du Coin Hoard	Roman	Hoard (coin)	SO1834
22278	Tyle-glas Wood Pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1767335601
78660	Wern-lwyd gravel pit (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Gravel pit	SO1766033781



**1094 - Gwrlodde**

PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
79256	Afon Enig ford I	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1632232677
79253	Afon Enig quarry I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1645832756
79254	Afon Enig quarry II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1683832715
79255	Afon Enig tramway (disused)	Post Medieval	Tramway	SO1668632687
79258	Afon Enig weir	Post Medieval ?	Weir	SO1685732637
9739	Blaenau Bach farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SO18363110
79240	Blaenau-fach footbridge I	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1602732333
79241	Blaenau-fach footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1604532310
79239	Blaenau-fach quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1613632220
78569	Blaenau-uchaf quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1874031209
70661	Briery Common Field	Post Medieval	Field	SO15103320
79321	Cae Common placename	Post Medieval ?	Common	SO1736531997
79325	Cae olyn placename	Post Medieval ?	Kiln	SO1549631830
79322	Cae rodin placename	Post Medieval ?	Kiln	SO1648532252
79319	Cae'r olyn placename	Post Medieval ?	Kiln	SO1701332612
9674	Cae-teiliwr house site	Post Medieval	House	SO18113096
540	Cefn Bank ringwork	Medieval	Ringwork ?	SO14533140
79222	Cefn barn quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1470031513
79223	Cefn barn quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1456831325
22285	Cefn-mawr quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1438631425
79263	Cwm Pwll-y-wrach footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1735932578
79262	Cwm Pwll-y-wrach ford II	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1735632584
79271	Cwm footbridge I	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1823832139
79273	Cwm footbridge II	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1833932101
79275	Cwm footbridge III	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1859732098
79270	Cwm ford I	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1823432140
79272	Cwm ford II	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1834132102
79274	Cwm ford III	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1859432096
9677	Garn y Castell house site	Post Medieval	House	SO15882964
637	Garn y Castell motte	Medieval	Motte	SO15842973
19285	Genffordd double hedgerow	Post Medieval ?	Boundary bank	SO17283088
19178	Genffordd find I	Prehistoric ?	Find	SO16983045
19179	Genffordd find II	Prehistoric	Find	SO16923081
19180	Genffordd find III	Prehistoric	Find	SO16873106
19182	Genffordd find IV	Prehistoric	Find	SO16863087
19291	Genffordd find IX	Prehistoric	Find	SO17283053
19287	Genffordd find V	Prehistoric	Find	SO17443090
19288	Genffordd find VI	Prehistoric	Find	SO17483082
19289	Genffordd find VII	Prehistoric	Find	SO17403068
19181	Genffordd fish pond	Post Medieval ?	Fish pond	SO17153088
19176	Genffordd house site I	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO16593089
19284	Genffordd house site II	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO17253102
19286	Genffordd house site III	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO17453098
19292	Genffordd house site IV	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO17793046
19293	Genffordd inscribed stone	Post Medieval	Inscribed stone	SO17773042
79235	Genffordd orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1698330485
19177	Genffordd saw pit	Post Medieval ?	Saw pit	SO16593089
36035	Genffordd, Rhos Lane "Middle Genffordd"	Post Medieval ?	House	SO16903140
36036	Genffordd, Rhos Lane "Pen-twyn" (including attached barn)	Post Medieval ?	House	SO16853124
79280	Genffordd-ganol orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1692931461
79238	Genffordd-isaf orchard	Post Medieval	Orchard	SO1621131957
79234	Genffordd-uchaf orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1719930359
19174	Gwrlodde flint find	Prehistoric	Find	SO16473111
19175	Gwrlodde house site	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO16593089



**1094 - Gwrlodde***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
79236	Gwrlodde orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1618931506
79237	Gwrlodde quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1639931672
32279	Gwrlodde, barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO161314
32278	Gwrlodde, old farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	House	SO16203145
32280	Gwrlodde, outbuilding	Post Medieval ?	Farm building	SO16203145
79265	Heol-Rowland footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1760732335
79264	Heol-Rowland ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1759932331
79227	Llanerch footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1499231132
79226	Llanerch ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1499731131
9754	Llanerch trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO14943094
22211	Llygoden pit (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1735829696
22210	Llygoden quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1724729819
36034	Lower Genffordd farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO16153199
19018	Lower Trewalkin house	Post Medieval	House ?	SO15793097
22271	Mynydd Troed pit I (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1627230086
79228	Neuadd-fach ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1542531198
22273	Neuadd-fach quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1519531516
9671	Pen Rhos house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO17953145
9672	Pen Rhos house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO17953145
9673	Pen Rhos house site III	Post Medieval	House	SO17953145
21044	Pen y Wyrld longhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO15333180
9680	Pen yr Heol Fach house site	Post Medieval	House	SO16223035
79281	Pen-twyn orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1686631307
78573	Pen-y-bryn sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SO1879532547
79233	Pen-y-genffordd chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1718130153
79283	Pen-y-genffordd pound	Post Medieval	Pound	SO1730729820
36041	Pendre Farm	Post Medieval ?	House	SO15823256
36042	Pendre Farm, barn	Modern	Barn	SO15783258
556	Pendre hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO15583263
79242	Pendre orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1589532513
79243	Pendre orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1569532496
70662	Pendre ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SO15323294
70663	Pengenffordd trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO15673220
9670	Penisha Rhos house site	Post Medieval	House	SO17583175
79244	Penybont footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1559933155
22272	Penywrlodd quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1568431812
568	Penywyrlod long cairn	Neolithic	Chambered cairn	SO15053156
35075	Penywyrlod long cairn excavation 1972	Modern	Excavation	SO15053156
72455	Penywyrlod long cairn, survey 1991	Modern	Survey	SO15053156
79276	Rhos chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO1748231781
36037	Rhos farmhouse	Post Medieval ?	House	SO17553166
78572	Rhyd-y-bont ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1889131871
70238	Talgarth Agricultural Group	Modern	Prisoner of war camp	SO1533
5830	Talgarth find	Roman	Find	SO1533
79230	Tre-walkin orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1574031031
9756	Trefecca trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO14763182
79257	Troed-yr-harn footbridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SO1634232426
79278	Troed-yr-harn ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1662131851
79279	Troed-yr-harn quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1676732014
79229	Ty-draw house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1549831021
20824	Upper Trewalkin house	Post Medieval	House ?	SO15803098
79282	Wern quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1789831372
79232	Whitelow Farm orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1639030435
20822	Whole house	Post Medieval	House	SO14933058



**1094 - Gwrlodde***continued*

---

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
79231	Whole house orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1495030626
79327	Wortodd felin placename	Post Medieval ?	Mill ?	SO1684730579
79277	Ysgubor-uchaf house	Post Medieval ?	House ?	SO1725831935



**1095 - Pen-rhos-dirion**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
5320	Blaenau Bach enclosure	Modern ?	Enclosure	SO18373087
35547	Blaenau boundary	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23603735
3866	Blaenau enclosure	Medieval	Enclosure	SO23353725
35543	Blaenau enclosure 1	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SO23603750
35544	Blaenau enclosure 2	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SO23653750
35545	Blaenau enclosure 3	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SO23603740
35551	Blaenau leat	Post Medieval	Leat	SO23603740
35542	Blaenau platform	Medieval ?	Platform ?	SO23743780
35540	Blaenau quarry 2	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23753780
35548	Blaenau quarry 3	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23583735
35557	Blaenau quarry 4	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23753770
35541	Blaenau trackway 1	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23743780
35546	Blaenau trackway 2	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23553740
35549	Blaenau trackway 3	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23403720
35550	Blaenau trackway 4	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23703750
35573	Blaenau trackway 5	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23603750
35574	Blaenau trackway 6	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23403710
35558	Blaendigedi Fawr leat	Post Medieval	Leat	SO23803700
35559	Blaendigedi Fawr trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23703680
35842	Blaendigedi-fach enclosure	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SO22643636
35840	Blaendigedi-fach quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO22583645
35841	Blaendigedi-fach quarry 2	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO22603635
5097	Bwlch Bach a'r Grib cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO18503073
35565	Bwlch boundary	Post Medieval	Boundary bank	SO232355
9354	Bwlch house site	Post Medieval	House	SO22243557
35853	Bwlch leat	Modern	Leat	SO23223591
35569	Bwlch limekiln	Post Medieval	Kiln (lime)	SO23413594
35848	Bwlch limekiln	Post Medieval	Kiln (lime)	SO22983533
35570	Bwlch limestone quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23423594
35571	Bwlch platform	Medieval ?	Platform	SO23343591
35568	Bwlch quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23323580
35852	Bwlch quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23333609
35564	Bwlch trackway 2	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO232355
35566	Bwlch trackway 3	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23303525
35572	Bwlch trackway 4	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23353560
35845	Caemarchog bank	Post Medieval ?	Bank	SO22883569
35843	Caemarchog leat 1	Post Medieval	Leat	SO22753583
35844	Caemarchog leat 2	Post Medieval	Leat	SO22753573
35847	Caemarchog leat 3	Post Medieval	Leat	SO22933554
35849	Caemarchog leat 4	Post Medieval	Leat	SO22703567
35846	Caemarchog quarry 1	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO22833559
35850	Caemarchog quarry 2	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO22653566
561	Castell Dinas	Multiperiod	Multiple site	SO17913009
50423	Castell Dinas, castle	Medieval	Masonry castle	SO17903010
50422	Castell Dinas, hillfort	Iron Age	Hillfort	SO17913009
79284	Castle Inn	Post Medieval ?	Public house	SO1740029622
35579	Chwarel Ddu boundary 1	Post Medieval	Boundary bank	SO24803750
35594	Chwarel Ddu building 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24273790
35595	Chwarel Ddu building 2	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24273790
35590	Chwarel Ddu enclosure 1	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SO24323790
5981	Chwarel Ddu finds	Neolithic ?	Find	SO2437
3116	Chwarel Ddu hut sites	Bronze Age ?	Hut	SO24483740
35616	Chwarel Ddu limekiln 1	Post Medieval	Kiln (lime)	SO24823693
35617	Chwarel Ddu limekiln 2	Post Medieval	Kiln (lime)	SO24453715



**1095 - Pen-rhos-dirion***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
35582	Chwarel Ddu platform 1	Medieval ?	Platform	SO25003739
35589	Chwarel Ddu platform 2	Prehistoric ?	Hut ?	SO24523779
35629	Chwarel Ddu quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24453810
22253	Chwarel Ddu quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2458137528
35593	Chwarel Ddu quarry 10	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24273790
35596	Chwarel Ddu quarry 11	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24253770
35625	Chwarel Ddu quarry 12	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24393800
35626	Chwarel Ddu quarry 13	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24483805
35627	Chwarel Ddu quarry 14	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24573805
35575	Chwarel Ddu quarry 3	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24713773
35577	Chwarel Ddu quarry 4	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24803763
35580	Chwarel Ddu quarry 5	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24893744
35584	Chwarel Ddu quarry 6	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24603740
35588	Chwarel Ddu quarry 7	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24653763
35591	Chwarel Ddu quarry 8	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24363788
35592	Chwarel Ddu quarry 9	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24363790
4966	Chwarel Ddu stone	Bronze Age	Standing stone ?	SO24453730
3115	Chwarel Ddu stone setting	Bronze Age ?	Hut ?	SO24483732
35576	Chwarel Ddu trackway 1	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24723768
35578	Chwarel Ddu trackway 2	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24853750
35581	Chwarel Ddu trackway 3	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24903735
35583	Chwarel Ddu trackway 4	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24603740
35585	Chwarel Ddu trackway 5	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24553760
35586	Chwarel Ddu trackway 6	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24503755
35587	Chwarel Ddu trackway 7	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24503755
35628	Chwarel Ddu trackway 8	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24653800
22252	Chwarel-ddu quarry I (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2449237545
5333	Cil Haul cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO167299
22260	Cilgeuffordd quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2231837062
35515	Cockalofty boundary bank	Post Medieval ?	Boundary bank	SO24403845
5389	Cockalofty cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO24093854
35657	Cockalofty enclosure 1	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO24203800
35658	Cockalofty enclosure 2	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO24203785
35659	Cockalofty enclosure 3	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO24203780
35660	Cockalofty house platform 1	Post Medieval ?	House platform	SO24253799
35661	Cockalofty house platform 2	Post Medieval ?	House platform	SO24253798
3126	Cockalofty quarries	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24403890
35630	Cockalofty quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24343806
35653	Cockalofty quarry 10	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24373856
35654	Cockalofty quarry 11	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24233860
35516	Cockalofty quarry 12	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24053830
35622	Cockalofty quarry 13	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24373889
35631	Cockalofty quarry 2	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24413814
35632	Cockalofty quarry 3	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24443813
35633	Cockalofty quarry 4	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24563824
35634	Cockalofty quarry 5	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24453830
35649	Cockalofty quarry 6	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24413905
35650	Cockalofty quarry 7	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24463900
35651	Cockalofty quarry 8	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24403892
35652	Cockalofty quarry 9	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24473880
35635	Cockalofty spring	Post Medieval	Spring	SO24593833
35655	Cockalofty trackway 1	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24203830
35656	Cockalofty trackway 2	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24203810
79310	Cwm Cwnstab quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1973333644



**1095 - Pen-rhos-dirion***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
79293	Cwm-bach stone	Unknown	Stone	SO2124534966
22255	Dan-y-capel quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2382438873
9362	Daren house site	Post Medieval	House	SO23833660
569	Dinas Well	Medieval ?	Spring	SO17893022
6145	Esgryn Brook barrow	Neolithic	Chambered tomb ?	SO244377
5392	Esgryn Brook well	Medieval ?	Well	SO24483727
9489	Felindre Brook house site	Post Medieval	House	SO20193407
78574	Ffos-Rhys boundary stone	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SO1928833093
35562	Ffynnon y Parc trackway 2	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23603560
35567	Gospel Pass trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23303525
5318	Grib cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO18703075
17321	Grib cairn	Prehistoric	Round barrow	SO187308
17585	Grib cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SO187308
19295	Hay Bluff find I	Prehistoric	Find	SO24823720
19296	Hay Bluff find II	Prehistoric	Find	SO244374
19297	Hay Bluff find III	Prehistoric	Find	SO246372
19298	Hay Bluff find V	Prehistoric	Find scatter	SO238365
19299	Hay Bluff find VI	Prehistoric	Find	SO2437
5387	Hay Bluff hut	Bronze Age ?	Hut ?	SO24343724
35502	Hay Bluff triangulation pillar	Modern	Triangulation point	SO24433663
3120	Hay Road	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO24303686
79285	Heol-Ilygoden quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1722429488
22256	Hill Farm quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2394238480
35529	Lord Hereford's Knob cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO22463505
35528	Lord Hereford's Knob quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO225351
35671	Lower Island platform	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO21623639
35647	Lower Tack quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24753938
70264	Maes Coch long barrow	Neolithic	Long barrow	SO239378
5388	Maes Coch stones	Bronze Age ?	Stone row ?	SO241382
22267	Mynydd Bychan cairn	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SO1967032015
36040	Mynydd Troed boundary marker stone	Modern	Boundary stone	SO16022959
17429	Mynydd Troed find	Prehistoric	Find	SO165291
22214	Mynydd Troed pit II (dis)	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1658629968
26830	Mynydd Troed pit III	Post Medieval	Pit	SO1658629968
35618	Offa's Dyke Path trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24503720
5805	Pen Rhos Dirion stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SO20353379
3118	Pen y Beacon barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SO2442136730
35662	Pen y Beacon leat	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24153775
3117	Pen y Beacon long cairn	Neolithic	Long barrow	SO239378
35552	Pen y Beacon quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23853740
35553	Pen y Beacon quarry 2	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23853725
35556	Pen y Beacon quarry 3	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23803705
35597	Pen y Beacon quarry 4	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24173771
35663	Pen y Beacon quarry 5	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24073807
35664	Pen y Beacon quarry 6	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24073745
35665	Pen y Beacon quarry 7	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24033768
35554	Pen y Beacon quarry trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23703730
3125	Pen y Beacon stone circle	Bronze Age	Stone circle	SO2392937358
35555	Pen y Beacon trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23803715
79312	Penrhos house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1881233415
35801	Rhiw Wen bank	Medieval ?	Bank	SO21503499
35802	Rhiw Wen leat	Post Medieval	Leat	SO21653490
35803	Rhiw Wen trackway	Post Medieval ?	Trackway	SO22003500
567	Rhos Fach long cairn	Neolithic	Non antiquity ?	SO18333365



**1095 - Pen-rhos-dirion***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
37044	Rhos Fach militia camp	Post Medieval	Military camp	SO185334
79309	Rhos Fawr quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1987834103
78570	Rhyd-y-bont sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SO1925531573
78571	Rhyd-y-bont sheepwash	Post Medieval	Sheepwash	SO1924331559
3119	Tair y Wen Chapel (St ????)	Dark Age ?	Chapel	SO243388
1066	The Ancient King stone	Bronze Age	Standing stone ?	SO23893681
19301	Twmpa find I	Prehistoric	Find	SO227358
19302	Twmpa find II	Prehistoric	Find	SO225359
50549	Twyn Y Beddau cist I	Bronze Age ?	Cist ?	SO24113861
50550	Twyn Y Beddau cist II	Bronze Age ?	Cist ?	SO24113861
50551	Twyn Y Beddau cist III	Bronze Age ?	Cist ?	SO24113861
3123	Twyn y Beddau battle site	Medieval	Battle site	SO24163861
1064	Twyn y Beddau cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SO2414338611
35170	Twyn y Beddau cairn, excavation 1871	Modern	Excavation	SO24163861
5723	Twyn y Beddau cemetery	Bronze Age ?	Cemetery ?	SO24113861
5724	Twyn y Beddau find	Modern	Find	SO2414138604
35507	Twyn y Beddau leat 1	Post Medieval ?	Leat	SO23853930
35508	Twyn y Beddau leat 2	Post Medieval	Leat	SO23803920
72243	Twyn y Beddau long barrow	Neolithic	Long barrow	SO24143810
35504	Twyn y Beddau quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23933939
35506	Twyn y Beddau quarry 2	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23923939
35510	Twyn y Beddau quarry 3	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23693908
35512	Twyn y Beddau quarry 4	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24073878
35514	Twyn y Beddau quarry 5	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO23843928
35505	Twyn y Beddau spring 1	Unknown	Spring	SO23933939
35509	Twyn y Beddau spring 2	Post Medieval	Spring	SO23883914
35513	Twyn y Beddau standing stone 1	Prehistoric ?	Standing stone	SO24043880
5982	Twyn y Beddau stone	Bronze Age	Standing stone ?	SO24193861
35620	Twyn y Beddau trials	Post Medieval	Mine trial	SO24173824
35679	Upper Island boundary bank 1	Post Medieval	Bank	SO22063597
35680	Upper Island boundary bank 2	Post Medieval	Bank	SO22203512
35672	Upper Island boundary bank 3	Post Medieval ?	Bank	SO21803615
35688	Upper Island boundary bank 4	Medieval ?	Bank	SO22123651
35689	Upper Island boundary bank 5	Medieval ?	Bank	SO22143644
35691	Upper Island boundary bank 6	Medieval ?	Bank	SO22233637
35697	Upper Island boundary bank 7	Medieval ?	Bank	SO22153655
35673	Upper Island enclosure 1	Post Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO21993594
35681	Upper Island enclosure 2	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22203623
35682	Upper Island enclosure 3	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22253626
35683	Upper Island enclosure 4	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22293616
35684	Upper Island enclosure 5	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22373623
35685	Upper Island enclosure 6	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22323609
35686	Upper Island enclosure 7	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22393617
35687	Upper Island enclosure 8	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22393617
35690	Upper Island platform 1	Medieval ?	Platform ?	SO22143644
35693	Upper Island platform 2	Medieval ?	Platform	SO22283611
35694	Upper Island platform 3	Medieval ?	Platform	SO22293612
35698	Upper Island platform 4	Medieval ?	Platform	SO22533607
35674	Upper Island quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO22073591
35675	Upper Island quarry 2	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO22143591
35676	Upper Island quarry 3	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO22083598
35677	Upper Island quarry 4	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO22093600
35695	Upper Island quarry 5	Post Medieval	Quarry ?	SO22443622
35678	Upper Island ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO22213623



**1095 - Pen-rhos-dirion***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
35696	Upper Island standing stone	Prehistoric ?	Standing stone	SO22463624
35692	Upper Island trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO22163629
22259	Upper Maestorglwydd quarry (dis)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2213737435
5385	Waun Chapel stone setting	Dark Age ?	Stone setting	SO23803886
35623	Waun Chapel trackway 1	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23903865
35624	Waun Chapel trackway 2	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO23753905
35598	Waun Croes Hywel boundary 1	Post Medieval	Bank	SO22153685
35615	Waun Croes Hywel boundary 2	Post Medieval	Bank	SO22103680
35666	Waun Croes Hywel boundary 3	Post Medieval	Bank	SO22203670
35668	Waun Croes Hywel boundary bank	Post Medieval ?	Bank	SO22173677
35601	Waun Croes Hywel enclosure 1	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22003738
35602	Waun Croes Hywel enclosure 2	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22153745
35608	Waun Croes Hywel enclosure 3	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22253705
35609	Waun Croes Hywel enclosure 4	Medieval ?	Enclosure	SO22273695
35667	Waun Croes Hywel field system cropmarks	Post Medieval ?	Field system	SO22003670
35600	Waun Croes Hywel leat	Post Medieval	Leat	SO22153685
35604	Waun Croes Hywel mound 1	Post Medieval	Mound	SO22123742
35605	Waun Croes Hywel mound 2	Post Medieval	Mound	SO22213728
35606	Waun Croes Hywel mound 3	Post Medieval	Mound	SO22203725
35670	Waun Croes Hywel platform	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SO22183684
35599	Waun Croes Hywel quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO22153685
35607	Waun Croes Hywel quarry 2	Post Medieval	Quarry ?	SO22233731
35610	Waun Croes Hywel quarry 3	Post Medieval	Quarry ?	SO22143682
35511	Waun Croes Hywel ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SO22253670
35603	Waun Croes Hywel trackway 1	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO22053735
35611	Waun Croes Hywel trackway 2	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO22223700
35612	Waun Croes Hywel trackway 3	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO22003700
35614	Waun Croes Hywel trackway 5	Post Medieval	Trackway ?	SO22203675
35636	Wern Ddu boundary bank	Post Medieval	Boundary bank	SO24853877
35638	Wern Ddu quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24853885
35639	Wern Ddu quarry 2	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24853895
35640	Wern Ddu quarry 3	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24883905
35641	Wern Ddu quarry 4	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24773910
35642	Wern Ddu quarry 5	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24743914
35643	Wern Ddu quarry 6	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24633915
35644	Wern Ddu quarry 7	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24583912
35645	Wern Ddu quarry 8	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24533910
35646	Wern Ddu quarry 9	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO24473910
35637	Wern Ddu trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway	SO24883880
560	Wern Frank Wood barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SO19453313
79311	Wern Frank ford	Post Medieval ?	Ford	SO1933633674
78575	Y Das stone	Unknown	Stone	SO2003932785



**1096 - Tir-mynach**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
78346	Bell Pool Field quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2246542381
5301	Boatside Cottage cropmark	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO23024382
436	Boatside Farm marching camp	Roman	Marching camp ?	SO225430
78270	Boatside Farm orchard	Post Medieval	Orchard	SO2293643165
78268	Boatside Farm quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2285142762
78263	Bronydd Farm orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2272344744
36534	Bronydd, milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO22554498
17959	Carnaf Grange (Abbey Cwmhir)	Medieval	Grange	SO225434
78291	Clyro Castle orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2151643696
18236	Clyro Mill	Post Medieval	Mill (corn)	SO21804383
78298	Clyro Mill footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO2169243845
4278	Clyro Well	Medieval ?	Well	SO22504343
70792	Clyro fieldwalking finds, arrowhead	Bronze Age	Find	SO22504279
430	Clyro fort	Roman	Fort	SO22824347
6289	Clyro fort find	Neolithic	Find	SO22824347
39958	Clyro fort-event	Modern	Excavation	SO22824347
2171	Clyro long barrow	Neolithic	Long barrow ?	SO21594377
44101	Clyro ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow ?	SO2170143743
70795	Clyro, 'Bell Pool Field' fieldwalking finds	Prehistoric	Find	SO22504238
70793	Clyro, 'Top Field' fieldwalking finds	Prehistoric	Find	SO22304248
26623	Court Farm earthwork	Post Medieval ?	Bank	SO21374338
78293	Court Farm orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO2134743310
19397	Hay find	Roman	Find	SO229432
78269	Tir-mynach quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2236243470
22350	Tir-mynach quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO2207143520
78266	Tump house quarry I (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2237244023
78267	Tump house quarry II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO2293244305
72425	Twmp Meadow	Unknown	Placename	SO21954390
72426	Twmp placename	Unknown	Placename	SO22404400
31266	Upper Bettws Farm, barn	Post Medieval ?	Barn	SO2230043600
433	Wet Covert moat; Lower House moat	Medieval ?	Moated site	SO2253944499
4279	Wyecliff find	Neolithic ?	Find	SO2242

**1097 - Glasbury**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
2551	Aberllynfi	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO172377
5569	Aberllynfi Church Hall mound	Unknown	Non antiquity	SO17563827
5571	Aberllynfi Church, font	Post Medieval	Font	SO17723852
41993	Aberllynfi house	Post Medieval	House	SO1786638926
32343	Aberllynfi, 'Three Cocks Inn'	Post Medieval	Public house	SO1741537835
2988	Aberllynfi, barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO1739037876
2989	Aberllynfi, mill	Post Medieval	Mill	SO1736837782
42013	Ashgrove house	Post Medieval	House	SO1811039311
31159	Broomfield	Modern	House	SO18404050
41994	Broomfield	Post Medieval	House	SO1841239469
78514	Broomfield footbridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1840839408
78515	Broomfield milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1835039461
78523	Broomfield orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1833839372
78602	Broomfield storage bunkers	Post Medieval	Storage bunkers	SO1847039491
78529	Coed y Polyn orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1766238355
78527	Coed y Polyn quarry (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SO1778238444
16130	Cwmbach	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO1671739661
16759	Cwmbach Church (All Saints)	Modern	Church	SO1681239692
16010	Cwmbach Church (All Saints), church	Post Medieval	Church	SO1681239692
16760	Cwmbach Church (All Saints), yard	Modern	Churchyard	SO1681239692
36585	Cwmbach, Boughrood Road Clynheddwch	Post Medieval	House	SO1681339581
36586	Cwmbach, Boughrood Road The Woodlands	Post Medieval	House	SO1696439566
2564	Glasbury (Brecknock)	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO177385
16144	Glasbury (Radnor)	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO176391
70968	Glasbury Bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1798739246
517	Glasbury Castle	Medieval	Motte and bailey ?	SO17543915
42012	Glasbury Church (St Cynidr & St Peter), Hughes Monument	Post Medieval	Commemorative monument	SO1774038570
42010	Glasbury Church (St Cynidr & St Peter), Sunday School	Post Medieval	School	SO1772338599
20176	Glasbury Church (St Cynidr & St Peter), church	Post Medieval	Church	SO1771438534
42011	Glasbury Church (St Cynidr & St Peter), sundial	Post Medieval	Sundial	SO1775238562
36584	Glasbury Methodist Church	Post Medieval	Church	SO1668339626
78516	Glasbury Post Office	Post Medieval	Post Office	SO1822639400
78520	Glasbury Station	Post Medieval	Railway station	SO1809938983
16017	Glasbury Tithe barn	Medieval	Barn	SO17743904
16212	Glasbury house	Post Medieval	House	SO17733914
19322	Glasbury house earthworks	Post Medieval ?	Earthwork	SO17763910
78509	Glasbury milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1771539222
78512	Glasbury orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1780339169
78508	Glasbury saw mill	Post Medieval	Saw mill	SO1768639288
78526	Glasbury school	Post Medieval	School	SO1783138549
78519	Glasbury signal box	Post Medieval	Signal box	SO1813139056
78511	Glasbury smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO1752839251
78528	Glasbury vicarage	Post Medieval	Vicarage	SO1776838272
44130	Glasbury, Box Cottage railway waggon	20th Century	Railway wagon	SO1781138054
36566	Glasbury, Crescent House	Post Medieval ?	House	SO17723924
36567	Glasbury, Grangeton	Post Medieval ?	House	SO17643923
36569	Glasbury, Lamb House	Post Medieval	House	SO17613923
36568	Glasbury, Maesllwch Arms Hotel	Post Medieval	Public house	SO17573928
36606	Glasbury, The Green Former stable and coachhouse to	Post Medieval ?	Stable	SO17613915
36598	Glasbury, The Green Glasbury United Reformed Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	SO17653915
36572	Glasbury, The Green No 2 to 5 Green Cottages (consec	Post Medieval	House	SO17643913
36607	Glasbury, The Green Old Police Cottage	Post Medieval	House	SO17613912
36605	Glasbury, The Green Parc Gwynne	Post Medieval	House	SO17583914



**1097 - Glasbury***continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
524	Glasbury, 'Old Vicarage'	Medieval	House	SO17723904
70788	Glasbury, battle site	Medieval	Battle site	SO177385
70789	Glasbury, battle site	Dark Age	Battle site	SO176391
25855	Green House	Post Medieval ?	House	SO17623919
32345	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), lodge and gates	Post Medieval	House	SO1716937460
41998	Gwernyfed Park (Gwernyfed High School), lodge walls	Post Medieval	Wall	SO1718337474
78517	Harp Inn	Post Medieval	Public house	SO1817339332
78510	Maesllwch Arms orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1750339304
80623	Mid-Wales Railway	Post Medieval	Railway	SO1746737769
78525	Pen-lan orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1799038858
78557	Pontithel Chemical Works	Post Medieval	Chemical works	SO1649336586
42007	Pontithel Cottages 4	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1644736620
42008	Pontithel Cottages 5	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1644236614
42006	Pontithel house	Post Medieval ?	House	SO1647036660
78556	Pontithel milestone II	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO1660736824
79348	Pontithel orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1653436570
9796	Smiths shop site	Post Medieval	Smithy ?	SO17123742
78536	The Forge gravel pit II (disused)	Post Medieval ?	Gravel pit	SO1696537455
20815	Three Cocks Inn	Post Medieval	House	SO17413784
32346	Three Cocks Inn, conservatory etc	Post Medieval	Gate	SO174373
9141	Three Cocks Junction house site III	Post Medieval	House	SO16953728
78537	Three Cocks orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1758037969
78538	Three Cocks orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1749037939
78539	Three Cocks orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1747337849
78541	Three Cocks orchard IV	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1733337881
78542	Three Cocks orchard V	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1729937795
44124	Three Cocks railway bridge I	19th Century	Bridge	SO1799338913
44125	Three Cocks railway bridge abutments II	19th Century	Bridge	SO1774438440
44126	Three Cocks railway bridge abutments III	19th Century	Bridge	SO1879239637
78543	Three Cocks smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	SO1723437791
42014	Tramway Office at Broomfield	Post Medieval	Office	SO1834539389
42009	Treble Hill house	Post Medieval	House	SO1813339176
78524	Treble Hill orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1820439193
9223	Treble Hill, railway bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SO1815239064
78505	Woodlands aviary	Post Medieval	Aviary	SO1694039537
78506	Woodlands orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1691639482

**1098 - Gwy**

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
20819	Aberllynfi, house	Post Medieval	House	SO17113860
78498	Applebury orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1556338257
4281	Applebury ring ditch	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SO15993835
507	Dderw	Post Medieval ?	House	SO14003765
20810	Dderw Farm outbuilding	Post Medieval	Barn	SO1401637581
20811	Dderw Farm outbuilding	Post Medieval	Barn	SO1401537582
3479	Dderw barrow	Bronze Age	Garden viewing platform	SO14253768
			?	
20809	Dderw house barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SO14003756
9115	Dderw house site I	Post Medieval	House	SO14063740
9116	Dderw house site II	Post Medieval	House	SO14333766
78453	Dderw orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1388937608
78454	Dderw orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1392537510
78568	Dderw orchard III	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1408437727
78499	Ddol-hir orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1549838517
78500	Ddol-hir orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1559038468
20174	Glasbury Chapel (St ????)	Medieval	Chapel	SO1678138070
16781	Glasbury Church (St Cynidr & St Peter)	Multiperiod	Church	SO17633891
16990	Glasbury Church (St Cynidr & St Peter), yard	Medieval ?	Churchyard	SO17633891
519	Glasbury Church (St Peter) site	Medieval ?	Church	SO17633891
516	Glasbury Clas	Dark Age	Monastery	SO1739
36218	Little Eames milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO15633774
505	Llyswen mound	Medieval	Spoil heap ?	SO13863748
79344	Maesdommen common	Medieval	Open field	SO1598738189
2600	Pipton	Multiperiod	Settlement	SO1672138085
521	Pipton Chapel (St ????)	Medieval	Chapel	SO16773806
2990	Pipton deserted settlement	Post Medieval ?	Deserted settlement	SO1664338113
36220	Pipton farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SO16723805
78530	Pipton orchard I	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1664038079
78531	Pipton orchard II	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1641738073
522	Pipton tower	Medieval ?	Tower	SO1679138123
38640	Pipton tower, excavation	Modern	Excavation	SO1679138123
78504	Skynlais Wood quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SO1622639053
5818	Spread Eagle cursus	Neolithic	Cursus ?	SO16213800
9799	The Glys	Post Medieval	Placename	SO175385
78507	The Grange orchard	Post Medieval ?	Orchard	SO1712639357
36221	Y Dderw milestone	Post Medieval	Milestone	SO14083752