

CPAT Report No 425

*Deserted Medieval and Later Rural
Settlements in Powys and Clwyd:
The Final Report*

FIELD ASSESSMENT

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Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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Deserted Rural Settlements in Powys and Clwyd: The Final Report

Introduction

- 1.1 This paper comprises the fifth and final report in a series, compiled annually, that has sought to examine the deserted rural settlements of medieval and early post-medieval date in the regions that go to make up Powys and the former county of Clwyd. It draws heavily on the earlier reports, particularly in the introductory sections that follow.
- 1.2 The project was initiated in 1996/97 with funding from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, when a sample of the known population of deserted rural settlement sites in Radnorshire, the central portion of the modern county of Powys, was assessed (Silvester 1997a).
- 1.3 The following year witnessed the extension of the deserted rural settlement study to Montgomeryshire (northern Powys), Denbighshire and the eastern part of Conwy County Borough, the last two formerly integral parts of the former Clwyd (Silvester 1997b).
- 1.4 In 1998/99 a decision was taken at the request of Cadw to return to Radnorshire to complete the examination of the settlement sites in that region, the rationale being that the list of statutorily protected deserted rural settlement sites in Radnorshire could only be satisfactorily established if all the known sites were critically assessed, involving field visits wherever necessary. The third report appeared at the end of the year (Silvester 1999). In addition it was anticipated that during the year a proportion of the sites in the northern part of Brecknock (Breconshire) would be examined.
- 1.5 The aim in 1999/2000, the fourth year of the project, was to complete Brecknock, though from the beginning it was obvious that the large number of relevant sites, many of them in relatively remote upland areas, might create difficulties, as indeed proved to be the case. In the event coverage of north and west Brecknock was completed with the exception of a handful of sites on the military ranges on Mynydd Epynt, and likewise in the south of the county the fieldwork in the Brecon Beacons was taken as far as possible, but excluded the Black Mountains and Mynydd Llangynidr and Mynydd Llangatwg. In addition and in response to a concern that had been expressed at various project meetings that attention tended to focus on the better preserved and much more widely recognised settlement sites in the uplands, Cadw suggested that a rapid identification survey on a block of lower, farmed land be undertaken to establish whether significant numbers of settlements sites remained to be identified in such environments. Work in the previous year in Gwynedd had witnessed a good return from such a survey and a similar study was advocated in Powys. From a shortlist a block of farmland north of Aberedw village in Radnorshire was selected for study because a considerable number of deserted settlement sites had already been recognised on the commons above the village (Silvester 2000, 24).
- 1.6 The final year of survey during 2000/2001 was recognised as a time for completing various county surveys, effectively tidying up the loose ends that remained from the earlier years. On paper this appeared straightforward. For Brecknock the Black Mountains and the contiguous limestone plateaux formed a coherent block and permission for access to the latter was granted by the landowner's agents after initial reluctance. However, early on the regional SMR revealed that there were a significant number of DRS sites from the second year's upland survey conducted by Dr R Skeates of National Trust land in the Brecon Beacons as part of the RCAHMW's Uplands Initiative that had been entered into the Record only after its delayed release and after the initial database extract has been passed to the project in 1999. It was felt necessary to include some of these in the year's survey because the level of record usually generated by these rapid upland surveys was not up to the standard required for the DRS programme. Elsewhere, considerable numbers of sites remained to be examined in Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, while Flintshire and Wrexham County Borough were examined for the first time. One specific case study was

undertaken: an assessment of the houses and cottages shown on a fine set of estate maps from 1587 for the Usk Valley region, which it was anticipated would provide some useful data on site survival over the last four hundred years.

2 Scope of the Study

2.1 *The Geographical Area.* Several of the areas involved in the current year's programme have been described in previous reports – Montgomeryshire (Silvester 1997b, para 3.1.2), Denbighshire and eastern Conwy (Silvester 1997b, para 3.1.3) and Brecknock (Silvester 2000, para 2.1) – and there is nothing to be gained by repeating them here. Two areas, however, are new. Flintshire in its present guise is a smaller replication of its former self. A wedge between the crest of the Clwydian Hills and the Dee Estuary, it is an industrial zone with what appears on the surface to be a rich medieval background as evinced by Dorothy Sylvester (1969, 463) though one whose physical reality is difficult to grasp. Wrexham County Borough is effectively a new creation, a district given enhanced status in recent years, and one that is matched by its awkward geography lumping together chunks without obvious logic: in the east is Maelor Saesneg, flat lands which are an extension of the Cheshire plain while to the south-west of Wrexham is Welsh hill land encompassing some of the valleys that penetrate the eastern Berwyn massif.

2.2.1 *Monument Definition.* Since the inception of the survey in 1996, CPAT has adopted the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's approach in defining the monument types to be included in the survey. Their scoping definition stated: 'any site which represents the remains of a deserted rural settlement which is characterised by the ruined remains of a stone-built structure (or structures) which is rectangular in plan and/or the presence of a rectangular, levelled platform which probably formerly held a building, and which does not appear to belong more properly to another monument class (e.g. barn, cottage, farm)..' GAT Interim Statement of Background and Methodology: December 1995).

2.2.2 The chronological range of the Gwynedd study - 'post-Roman and pre-nineteenth century' - has, however, not been followed with any great precision. Remarkably few early medieval sites have been recognised in Clwyd and Powys and those that have, normally from excavation, are not included in the study. Excluded too, except where their origins remain open to debate, are the very large number of new farmsteads and cottages which were or appear to have been established on the commons and waste between the 17th and 19th centuries. It is estimated from a cursory study of early Ordnance Survey, Tithe and estate maps that many hundreds of these grew up and were subsequently often abandoned on and around the commons of Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire and Brecknock. A few are already entered in detail on the SMR, but a much larger number have been cursorily incorporated into the Record as a result of indiscriminating field and aerial survey. This was particularly the case in Montgomeryshire, necessitating extensive fieldwork to isolate these sites in order to obtain a reliable record of the deserted rural settlements under review.

2.2.3 A general term coined by Scottish archaeologists - MOLRS or 'medieval or later rural settlement' - is useful in this context because it highlights the uncertainties of chronologically attributing settlement sites for which little dating information is available (Hingley 1993, 62). Whilst recognising the caveat about buildings on the waste noted above, the term MOLRS is one that can usefully be employed to cover the range of sites under study here.

3 Aims of the Study

3.1 Four basic aims of the study, envisaged at the initiation of the project were outlined in the first report (Silvester 1997a, section 5), and these are repeated here:

3.1.1 GAT noted in their pilot study report that: "the nature of the resource in this instance, the monument type, was so varied and so little-understood, that some sort of basic classification [was]

required. Sites have been inconsistently described and listed on the SMR and in evaluation reports, as 'hut', 'long hut', 'platform', 'platform hut', 'platform house', 'house platform', 'house platform', 'hut platform', 'farmstead', 'homestead' etc" (GAT 1996, section 2.1.2). What holds true for Gwynedd is equally pertinent to Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire and other parts of our region, and a fundamental aim of this study has been to move to a more systematic and useful classification of site types whilst standardising terminology. This has been achieved to a large extent in consultation with colleagues engaged in similar studies in the other Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

- 3.1.2 Quantification of the resource was another broad objective. Though it would be naive to assume that a realistic impression could be achieved for any of the counties in the region, given the variability of the background research that underpins the project, some recent fieldwork programmes at least provide a working guide to the scale of the situation. Extrapolation from these specific surveys to areas such as the Brecon Beacons or western Montgomeryshire might be feasible, though it has not been attempted in this report.
- 3.1.3 A further aim was to examine the current condition and test the reliability of the records that exist for those extant sites visited. The records have been compiled over several decades by a number of archaeologists and/or organisations, both professional and local, and the survey offered the opportunity to access the standard of individual records, both the descriptions and, in upland areas where control points are few, the precision with which they have been located. The enhancement of the regional SMR falls under the same generalised heading.
- 3.1.4 Fourthly, focusing on the vulnerability of these sites and the threats to their continuing existence, the final objective centred on the future conservation and management of the more significant sites, primarily those visited during the field survey. Very few sites are currently scheduled (though this situation has improved as the project has developed and recommendations have been acted upon), and the survey offered an opportunity for scheduling enhancement of a monument class that has never before been examined as an entity.

4 Methodology

- 4.1 The basic approach to data collection and analysis has remained unaltered since the project was initiated, namely:

- i) desk-top analysis of the resource
- ii) assessment in the field
- iii) evaluation of data from i) and ii)
- iv) report preparation, recommendations to Cadw and input into SMR

- 4.2.1 *Desk-top analysis.* The preliminary analysis for Brecknock, using a free-standing database derived from the CPAT SMR was undertaken in January 1999, and to this subsequently was added computerised data from surveys undertaken by Dr R Skeates on Abergwesyn Common in 1998, by the RCAHMW for the Brecknock Inventory (RCAHMW 1997), for what became known as the Mynydd Du and Fforest Fawr survey (Leighton 1997), and for the RCAHMW aerial mapping survey of Mynydd Epynt (Driver 1997). Additional data, though limited, was garnered from the National Monument Record in Aberystwyth and, as noted above, further data from Dr Skeates' survey in the Brecon Beacons was made available through the SMR at the beginning of the 2000.
- 4.2.2 The databases already in place for Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire (with eastern Conwy County Borough) from 1997 were taken up again, but a rapid trawl of the SMR was made to ensure that any further sites that had entered the record subsequent to that time were incorporated. New databases generated for Flintshire and Wrexham County Borough were created at the end of 1999 in order to inform the grant application for the following year. These were analysed early in

the new financial year and a downward readjustment to the total of known sites was made upon realisation that a significant proportion of the sites recorded were of standing buildings or were associated with mining which fell outside the remit of the project (as discussed with Dr M Yates 16 April 2000).

Table 1

Area	Total No. Sites	Projected Sites in 2000/01 Cadw application	No sites visited 2000/01	No. of relevant sites
Brecknock	888	190	167	116
Denbighshire with Conwy	205	50	58	19
Montgomeryshire	472	75	212	57
Flintshire	19	(64)	13	2
Wrexham	29	(64)	21	7
Total	1613	443	471	201
Badminton Atlas	98	--	66	N/A

- 4.3 *Aerial Photograph and Map prospecting.* In the first three years time was devoted to an examination of readily available vertical aerial photography with the aim of identifying previously unrecognised sites in specific target areas, a method particularly effective in Radnorshire (Silvester 1999, 3). Because of the very large number of sites identified for field visits during 2000/01 no such prospective work was scheduled. The assessment of early cartography was continued. During the previous year a start was made on analysing the rural settlements in the 1587 Badminton Manorial Survey and this was continued during the current year with a more cursory examination of the successive map volumes which enabled the pattern of abandonment and loss to be charted (see Table 3).
- 4.4.1 *Fieldwork.* Site visits commenced at the beginning of the new financial year and continued throughout the period, being brought to an abrupt and unplanned halt in February 2001 when the Trust in line with other organisations conducting practical work in rural areas of Wales ‘grounded’ their field staff because of the foot and mouth epidemic. As in previous years it was anticipated that an average of up to four sites a day could be recorded by one fieldworker, but in practice this was not always possible, particularly where there were a limited number of sites in remote valleys in the Brecon Beacons, in Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire where safety requirements necessitated that visits should involve two-man teams.
- 4.4.2 The selective policy of the previous year towards sites in the Brecon Beacons had, perforce, to be continued. Useful though it would have been to visit all known DRS sites in the high valleys, not least because our knowledge of the appearance of the Brecknock sites is probably now unrivalled and thus allowed an objective assessment for the purposes of scheduling recommendations, it was clearly impracticable in relation to the available resources.
- 4.4.3 Excluded from the fieldwork, as in earlier years, were a number of platforms and structures that were recorded in the SMR close to modern villages and other settlements, or appeared to form nucleated settlements in themselves. The former was certainly the case in Brecknock in 1999/2000 (Silvester 2000, para 4.4.3), the latter was most apparent in the case of the platform settlement at Hen Caerwys in Flintshire: see para 11.3). Similar restrictions were introduced for the Badminton Manorial survey (see below, para 14.1.4).

- 4.4.4 Identification fieldwork – that is the discovery of new archaeology by prospecting - does not form an integral element of the DRS project, other than in the incidental discovery of new sites whilst visiting known examples. Unfortunately, work in the Brecon Beacons and to a lesser extent on Abergwesyn Common was compromised by the comparatively large number of sites that we encountered that were overlooked during the original Uplands Initiative field surveys of these areas. All of these sites were found during routine visits to recorded sites with the exception of the Y Gyrn complex (PRN 34619 etc) above Glyn Tarell in the western Beacons where there was some reconnaissance of the surrounding area because of the nature of this interesting and important complex.
- 4.5 *Evaluation.* All of the new fieldwork records were evaluated for the purposes of archaeological analysis, record enhancement and future management. This involved the interrogation of the database and the manipulation of the data within it. The fourth of the pro forma sheets covering scheduling assessments was considered, and the results assessed to provide, in conjunction with professional judgment, a list of sites which are believed to be of sufficiently high quality for statutory protection. This list and the supporting documentation is provided in a separate report.
- 4.6 *Report preparation and SMR input.* This report has been compiled at the end of the survey. It is an interim study but results from it and from the earlier reports will be correlated to produce one or more chapters of the proposed DRS monograph which will be the major undertaking of the final year of the project, 2001-02.

5 History

- 5.1 Background histories have already been compiled for the major areas studied here: for Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire (Silvester 1997, para 2) and for Brecknock (Silvester 2000, para 5). It is not proposed to repeat these here. Very little of any significance has been written about deserted rural settlements in the extreme north-east, with the exception of Hen Caerwys.

6 Sources

- 6.1 The normal sources of data for deserted settlement studies have been described in earlier reports (see in particular Silvester 1997a, para 6; Silvester 1997b, 5) and do not vary fundamentally from county to county. For fuller information reference should be made to these reports, supplemented by what has been written in section 4, above.

7 Terminology

- 7.1 The development of an outline terminology for deserted rural settlements in Wales is an issue that has been considered by Cadw and the Trusts over several years. Cambria Archaeology was charged with developing a final statement which can be used primarily as an indicator of descriptive site types in the regional SMRs. This report takes cognisance of the descriptive terms that have been agreed, as will be obvious from Appendix 1 where the site type is included. Necessarily, rather more licence has been retained in the descriptive text which follows.
- 7.2 Some other terms merit further attention in as much as their use has come to the fore during the course of the current fieldwork programme.
- 7.2.1 *Platform house* In the late 1930s the Cyril and Aileen Fox first identified platforms in the Glamorganshire uplands which proved to be the sites of medieval houses, and to which was given the name 'platform house' (Fox 1940). Gresham tried to distinguish between 'platform houses' where structural evidence of the building remained and 'platform house site' where only the earthwork was visible (Gresham 1963, 273) but the fine line between the two has not been

observed by other commentators. Though the DRS steering committee has now determined that the term 'platform house' is potentially misleading if widely applied to all such similar earthworks it is a term which in the milieu of Welsh settlement studies has been in place for nearly seventy years.

- 7.2.2 The elements that go to make up the standard platform were discussed in passing by Gresham in 1954 in a seminal article on north-west Wales. His research in Merioneth demonstrated that many platform houses had a semi-circular bank around the top of the platform which, whether or not accompanied by a gully, was evidently designed to deflect water away from the platform. He termed this the 'hood', following its initial use by the Foxes in 1934 who continued to use the term in the same sense up to 1949 which was effectively their last statement on platform sites. The level area cut into the slope at the rear and built up at the front was termed the 'platform'.
- 7.2.3 In a fine example of obfuscation the RCAHMW in their Glamorganshire study stated that 'the upper end is usually referred to (following Fox's usage) as the 'hood' and is sometimes, though by no means always, surmounted by a 'hood bank' (1982, 18).
- 7.2.4 The hood as defined by Fox and Gresham is uncommonly encountered on the platform sites of Powys. The excavation at the rear of the platform which is not named by these authorities (and only misguidedly by the RCAHMW) we have termed the fan, while its counterpart at the front of the platform, the face of the built-up material we have called the 'apron'. Whilst these names will be used but rarely in this report, they appear with consistent regularity in the site records generated for the SMR.
- 7.2.5 The term hafod is one that is used widely if often rather loosely. It is an interpretative term that has been increasingly and loosely adopted for descriptive purposes, and in this respect it can be highly misleading. In addition it appears in various regional forms. Strictly speaking the term was originally applied to an area of land used for summer grazing and only subsequently to the seasonally occupied building on that land. The date of its transition is not known, but as a term it is often coupled with 'hendre', meaning the old or home farm, and the fact that in old Cornish there were comparable terms which seem to relate to buildings, seems to point to a time prior to the 9th century when the English conquered Cornwall (check).
- 7.2.6 In different parts of Wales, different versions of the term hafod are used. Elwyn Davies who is our prime authority states that in north Wales the usual terms are *hafoty* and *hafotai*, while in mid and south Wales the equivalent terms are *hafod* and *hafodydd*. The situation is complicated however by the fact that the term hafod was originally given to the area of upland pasture that was grazed during the summer months and that *hafoty* was a derivation of hafod + ty, i.e the house on the hafod (Davies 1984-5, 76). Whilst most writers have followed this north/south division, Crampton (1966) confused the situation by referring to *hafotai* in the Brecon Beacons.

The Results

8.1 Previous reports in this series have examined such aspects as site numbers, location and morphology for specific counties (e.g. Silvester 2000, sections 8-11). For the current work this approach does not seem appropriate, not least because for the wholly new areas of the study – Flintshire and Wrexham – the dataset is much too small to be meaningful. Rather the text that follows focuses on the nature of the sites that were examined in 2000-01, drawing out points which are relevant to the general study of deserted rural settlements and which will almost certainly be further addressed in the CPAT contribution to the proposed monograph on the Cadw DRS programme. As in previous reports, sites in each county are listed in the appendices at the end of the report, but in this instance complete listings have been eschewed and only those settlements which are certainly or possibly relevant have been included.

9 *Brecknock (Fig 1)*

9.1 *Fieldwork: scope and limitations*

9.1.1 Fieldwork in Brecknock in 2000/01 followed on seamlessly from that in the previous year which was reported on in the earlier report (Silvester 2000). It was recorded there that the old county can be sub-divided more readily into a number of sub-regions or zones, with river valleys forming the boundaries, than in than the other former administrative areas that go to make up the modern Powys. It was also claimed that these sub-regions can aid the description and analysis of deserted rural settlements but are perhaps less likely to have any fundamental significance in socio-economic or historic terms.

9.1.2 Five sub-regions were distinguished (Silvester 2000, section 2), and subsequently a sixth area was added:

- i) Elan Valley and Abergwesyn Common at the northern end of Brecknock
- ii) Mynydd Epynt, rolling upland moorland bounded by the Wye and the Usk, and dominated by the Sennybridge military range.
- iii) Usk and Wye lowlands in the vicinity of Brecon, Hay, and Tretower and Crickhowell
- iv) Brecon Beacons
- v) Black Mountains - sandwiched between the Wye and the Usk with the Llynfi to the west; shared with Herefordshire and Monmouthshire.
- vi) Mynydd Llangynidr and Mynydd Llangatwg, distinguished as a sub-region not only because of their geographical location but also because the underlying geology is largely limestone.

9.1.3 Of these sub-regions fieldwork had been largely completed in the Elan Valley/Abergwesyn Common, the Usk and Wye lowlands and, it was believed, the Brecon Beacons during 1999/2000. Most, though not all of the Epynt sites had also been visited, but fieldwork on sites in the Black Mountains, and on Mynydd Llangatwg and Mynydd Llangynidr was timetabled for the current year.

9.1.4 The sudden and previously unanticipated release of data from Dr Robin Skeates' second season in the Brecon Beacons (see above para 1.6) fundamentally altered the perceived pattern of activity on the northern Beacons, something that merited attention in last year's report, where it was erroneously noted that:

“there was no convincing evidence of systematic survey in the valleys to the north [of the watershed]. To counter this potential bias it can be reiterated that the known sites in the northern valleys are higher up the slopes, not necessarily where casual field observers would look... More significant is the geomorphological influence on settlement: the southern valleys appear from cursory examination to be, if not steeper, then at least to have a more consistent

gradient from valley floor to ridge top, in contrast to their northern counterparts which exhibit natural shelves that appear to have been attractive for seasonal use. A second factor to consider is the apparent spread of later fields and enclosures higher up the northern valleys, often coupled with natural deciduous woodland, in contrast to the valleys to the south. This perceived dichotomy needs to be quantified rather more rigorously than the brief assessment made by the writer here, but if correct it might indicate a higher potential loss of settlement sites in the northern valleys” (Silvester 2000, para 12.7).

This second tranche of settlement sites, amounting to about 44 sites, needed to be assessed; time was found, though at the expense of other fieldwork targets, to visit just over half of them.

9.1.5 This approach has reinforced the selective policy already adopted for field visits in Brecknock (Silvester 2000, para 4.4.2), where the available time and resources simply could not accommodate the large numbers of known sites, and therefore those previously examined by the RCAHMW were not revisited.

9.1.6 A further question which has considerable implications for fieldwork hangs over the reliability of some of the locational data available in the SMR, and this has created problems which have proved insurmountable. It is primarily the case with quite a number of the sites identified by Dr Robin Skeates’ student teams working on Uplands Initiative projects in the Brecon Beacons and on Abergwesyn Common. In as far as we can judge from our own visits a not inconsiderable number of deserted rural settlements have either been misplaced or have gone unrecognised. Thus one of the Drum Du long huts (PRN 13464) on Abergwesyn Common could not be located at the given NGR nor within 100m of it, but it is unclear whether this was the result of an incorrect interpretation of one of the natural stone spreads in the area or simply a very inaccurate grid reference. In the case of sites going unrecognised, the failure of inexperienced fieldworkers to recognise platform sites is not at all surprising – the Royal Commission’s own inconclusive musings in 1911 on the classic and extensive platform site at Beili Bedw, St Harmon in Radnorshire (reported in Silvester 1999, para 13.2) is a useful signal that even experienced fieldworkers cannot satisfactorily identify what they do not understand, and we should not expect young students, unversed in upland archaeology, to achieve what professionals for many years could not. The failure to locate sites precisely in areas of often featureless moorland is also explicable where field teams did not have vertical aerial photography to guide them or were working in the days before the use of GPS handsets became commonplace (though it could also of course reflect a carelessly recorded NGR, as was perhaps the case with PRN 34624 in the Brecon Beacons which was identified by chance more than 400m to the south-west of the given location). Such inaccuracies do present a problem in that the work programme for the DRS project does not permit the intensive assessment of large areas in the search for misplaced sites. In some cases sites recorded as not visited simply could not be found.

9.2 *Results*

9.2.1 A number of sites in the SMR database were generated in the late 1970s or early 1980s by field teams from the Trust. The majority have a simply entry like ‘site of house’, ‘position of former house’ or ‘foundations of house’ with little if any further detail. Typical is PRN 9490 - Waun Hengaer House – where the only entry in the SMR is ‘low walls of former house’. It is not always apparent whether these field visits were simply confirming the location of buildings that had been spotted on Tithe or early Ordnance Survey maps, or were the result of new field identifications for which no full records were compiled. In Montgomeryshire a considerable number of these were visited in the hope that some at least might be of interest in their morphology, but in large measure they turned out to be buildings of 18th and 19th-century date which had little immediate relevance to the present study (see para 12.2.8 below). This experience in Montgomeryshire has resulted in a much more cautious attitude in Brecknock where the extremely large number of sites necessitated

some degree of selectivity. As a result a number of the sites in the database with such neutral records were excluded from the field visit programme, while those that were visited were generally discarded from the database. Nant Cymran house site (PRN 9033) was one of the very few to be validated because of the survival of a platform lacking any convincing signs of a building on it, but even this was shown to have a dwelling on it at the time of the mid-19th century Tithe survey.

- 9.2.2 *Brecon Beacons*: the limited further work has served to reinforce previously held views (Leighton 1997; Silvester 2000, para 12.3) that the majority of deserted rural settlements are seasonal sites (*hafodydd*), or at least are assumed to be. Simplicity is one of the key elements of these sites which usually show as long huts, and less frequently as platforms without traces of structures on them. In the case of the more prevalent long huts there is often some minor variation which shows itself either in the layout of the building or in its associations.
- 9.2.3 Rarely, there are exceptions to the almost ubiquitous appearance of seasonal settlements. Attention was previously drawn to a group of features in Cwm Cwareli including a large long house on a platform (PRN 80698; Silvester 2000, para 12.9). A parallel discovery this year was on a terrace-like spur below Y Gyrn overlooking Glyn Tarell where it opens into the Usk Valley lowlands. A pair of large platforms (PRNs 34619 and 81344) had been recognised by Dr Skeates' field team, but inexplicably a pair of fine long huts, one perhaps a genuine long house over 15m long (PRNs 81366 and 81367), were identified less than 40m away, together with several other platform sites and several field or enclosure boundaries (PRNs 81340, 81341, 81363 and 81368). These are at heights of 400-420m OD and should surely be interpreted in terms of a permanent medieval farming settlement. Together with the Cwm Cwareli settlement they flag up the strong possibility of medieval farming spreading on to the periphery of the Beacons and well beyond the later enclosures of post-medieval origin that stretched along the valleys incised into the northern flank of this mountain range. Moreover it seems unlikely that these two are solitary survivors – others must await discovery. It is anticipated that the Y Gyrn complex will be the focus of a measured survey when conditions permit.
- 9.2.4 *Mynydd Epynt*: the Royal Commission's aerial photo mapping study of Epynt (Driver 1997) provided a valuable dataset for this otherwise largely unexplored region, but our fieldwork in 1999 demonstrated that considerably more deserted settlements remained to be discovered. This process has continued. The environmental officer on the military range has over the last twelve months drawn our attention to a number of new sites, not all of which have been visited (e.g PRNs 81375 and 81376). Some have, however, including a group of four long huts (PRNs 81093-81096) in a remote tributary valley of Ysgir Fechan at the heart of Epynt which highlights the potential of the area, putting it on a par with the Brecon Beacons.
- 9.2.5 Important from the point of view of preservation are a group of sites on a spur above Nant Bran. Consisting of a substantial platform with traces of a long hut on it (PRN 81071) and, nearby, a pair of long huts with orthostat-like slab walling (PRN 81072 and 81073), this group neatly epitomizes the heterogeneous nature of deserted rural settlement on Epynt: both lie within the post-medieval enclosures of the Nant Bran valley but both could relate to earlier, albeit different, periods of land use. Again it is anticipated that a full EDM survey will be prepared of the group.
- 9.2.6 *Mynydd Llangynidr and Mynydd Llangatwg*: comprising a relatively level plateau at the south-eastern extremity of Brecknock these contiguous mountains, at least in the northern half, are distinctive because of the underlying limestone bedrock. No coherent, extensive survey has been done on the plateau, as far as is known with the result that the few sites that have been recognised tend to lie around the periphery, particularly above the sharply-sloping valley of Dyffryn Crawnon (for which see para 14.4). Here a number of platforms and long huts have been identified in the past, just beyond the boundary that separates the enclosed lands from the common, but visits to these have generally picked out other unrecorded examples (e.g PRNs 12675; 80988-80990).

9.2.7 It is evident that again what has been identified – and it should be stressed that considerably more fieldwork needs to be undertaken to produce anything like a satisfactory picture for this limestone plateau - is largely seasonal settlement. Some of the long huts appear roughly constructed, a result in part of the limestone rubble available as raw material. But there are also a small number of relatively well-built structures on the plateau where it is difficult to determine from their form whether they are folds or dwellings (e.g. PRNs 8488 and 8489); such ambiguity has occurred elsewhere but not frequently. One exceptional site has been examined: PRNs 81062 and 81063 comprise two long huts, one over 20m long with opposed entrances in the long sides, probably a long house, and attached to this a small enclosure. This may not be a permanent residence for its is located at a height of around 410m OD, but it does lie towards the head of Nant Cleisfer, one of the few streams that has cut an accessible valley into the limestone.

9.2.8 *Black Mountains* Two groups of sites above Grwyne Fawr (PRNs 80063-80068; 80072-80073) were mentioned in passing in the last report (Silvester 2000, Appendix 4) but not put into context for they were almost the only sites that had then been visited in the Black Mountains. First discovered by Graham Makepeace (*Archaeology in Wales* 38 [1998], 93), they signal a potential in the Black Mountains which is not readily apparent from either the modern cartography or from visual inspection, both emphasising the extremely steep sides of the mountains and the high flat ridges that surmount them. Neither appears particularly attractive for settlement, whether temporary or permanent, and the three Black Mountains surveys undertaken under the Uplands Initiative (Dorling 1994; Jones and Dorling 1997; Hankinson *et al* 1998) have tended to reinforce this belief. The sites above Grwyne Fawr, however, offer a different perspective and highlight the problems of generalisation even within a single area. The pair of platforms (PRNs 80072-80073) lie below the steepest slopes, at a point where the common drops down that little bit closer to the river than elsewhere, presumably one of the quirks of piecemeal enclosure. Elsewhere such sites, would have been enclosed, probably ploughed over and degraded, and in all probability would have fallen outside the remit of any archaeological survey - their survival here is due to chance and not to their unique character. On the south side of the ridge the six platforms strung out along the contour over a distance of 500m or so are rather more unusual. We should probably see them as seasonal settlements but the regularity of their occurrence points to deliberate planning by a local farming community, not to successive replacements of one or more dwellings, and as such they are an important indicator of seasonal activity on the hill.

9.2.9 The distribution of the other sites known around the Black Mountains does however illustrate the perceptions referred to in the paragraph above. Most lie towards the bases of the mountains' steep slopes. Platforms are common, as are the ruins of post-medieval farms and cottages. Few are unusual in any way, except perhaps for the group on the shelf of a spur above the Rhiangoll. The shelf is itself unusual in a region where slopes pitch down from the ridge straight to the valley, and almost certainly this was why this was an attractive location for both long huts (PRNs 77854 and 81378) and perhaps the associated enclosure banks, first spotted by Graham Makepeace and recently surveyed by him (February 2001).

9.3 *General trends*

9.3.1 *The hafod.* The defining site type in the deserted rural settlement coterie in Brecknock is without doubt the stone-built long hut which is broadly accepted as a hafod. Such huts are commonplace in the Brecon Beacons, on Mynydd Epynt and seemingly on the limestone plateau of Mynydd Llangynidr and Mynydd Llangatwg, and the database currently contains over three hundred examples. Given that large portions of the eastern Beacons as well as the other areas noted above have yet to be fieldworked, it is evident that the numbers of such sites in Brecknock alone might double or perhaps treble.

- 9.3.2 Much discussion of this type has already appeared in print, particularly in the *Mynydd Du* and *Fforest Fawr* publication (Leighton 1997) and beyond the borders of Powys, in the work on *Perfedd** by Anthony Ward. The subject was also addressed, though more briefly, in the previous report (Silvester 2000, section 12), and the current fieldwork has added new examples which have reinforced existing trends in both morphology and location. Not that these fairly simple structures should be seen as a uniform type, for though conforming to a common form they often reveal minor variations in their design or their associations. Many of course are basic rectangular structures such as that below *Clo Cadno* (PRN 12675), but intermittently variant forms appear. For instance on the limestone, PRN 3858 on *Clo Cadno* comprises a double-celled structure with an attached enclosure, though one cell is almost two metres narrower than the other, suggesting either that this is in reality a small, almost square enclosure with an appended, unroofed fold or pen, or alternatively that it was a two-phase structure. PRN 4473 is an ordinary rectangular structure but has a possible pen beside it defined by extra walling, while PRN 5353 has a semi-circular annex at its eastern end with a square-headed alcove set in the party wall; an animal shelter or perhaps a kennel seems the most likely explanation. In this respect a long hut (PRN 81058) in the *Black Mountains* shows a similar characteristic in that set into the rock outcrop immediately above the hut is a peaked alcove which may have been a kennel. Finally there are inevitably sites which do not apparently conform in their outward appearance: PRN 34624 in the *Brecon Beacons* is one such site where an almost oval platform has been created by stone removal, with quite a pronounced fan around two or even three sides of the long hut which is more square than rectangular (Fig 2).
- 9.3.3 Also referred to in the previous report were the subject of date and speculatively the survival of the hafod as a working structure into the 19th century (Silvester 2000, para 12.4). Little research appears to have been completed on transhumant practices in the *Brecon Beacons*, but the presence of long huts with walls standing to a considerable height certainly implies usage in the post-medieval era. PRN 80992 in a remote *Black Mountains* valley shows a fireplace, a lobby entrance and one wall standing to a metre in height. Like in the *Brecon Beacons*, of a series of long huts in the upper reaches of *Blaen Taf Fawr*, PRN 34160 also has walls of up to one metre, and evidence too that there may have been an earlier building on the site.
- 9.3.4 *Platforms*. The appearance of platform sites set down the slope is addressed briefly in the section on the *Badminton Estate Survey* (para 14.5.6) but clearly has a wider significance, not only in *Brecknock* but also beyond. Where such a platform appears solely as an earthwork there is a temptation to attribute a medieval date to it though it should be clear that such platforms were certainly being used and may also have been widely constructed into the 17th century. Considerable numbers of farmsteads, some of them still occupied have their long axes down the slope, and it cannot be ascertained on archaeological evidence at what time they originated. This of course is fundamental to understanding the whole settlement pattern of any given area. An abandoned farmholding such as *Ty-berth* (PRN 8189) with its two stone buildings, both set downslope on gently shelving ground looks like a traditional post-medieval farmholding but there is also a third building slightly upslope from the other two and comprising a rectangular structure defined by low rubble walls and set on a platform raised at the front. Had this been noted in isolation it would have been recorded as a long hut, but here it is surely part of the farm complex. The type of query that a site such as *Ty-berth* raises is a constant occurrence. Architectural historians have recognised the integral platform aspects of post-medieval farms for many years (Smith 1989, 114) but it appears to this writer that the archaeological implications have yet to properly addressed.
- 9.3.5 The bias in the records towards sites in the uplands, often on unenclosed ground, has been commented on in previous years and was an important consideration in defining the *Aberedw* survey in 1999 (Silvester 2000, section 17). Nowhere is this more evident than in the discussion of platforms. Both the *Aberedw* and the recently conducted *Trefnant* (*Castle Caereinion*, *Montgomeryshire*) survey (Silvester forthcoming b) signal the occurrence of platforms at lower altitudes in enclosed farmland, something that is anticipated but rarely demonstrated. Few such sites are known in the lower lands of *Brecknock* but this is manifestly due to a lack of methodical

field examination. The chance identification of PRN 81348, a fine pair of contiguous and deeply-cut platforms in farmland below Mynydd Troed on the Black Mountains edge, is a clear indicator of what might be expected.

- 9.3.6 *Buildings*. Closely associated with the platform question is that of what constitutes the cut off point for this survey of deserted rural settlements. For Clwyd and Powys we have tried to defer study of 18th-century cottages and farms as this merits a programme of its own. As such it is typology that guides the deserted rural settlement study, and not chronology for it has to be assumed that some, perhaps many, of the long huts in the mountains are of similar date to those cottages and farms that have been omitted. But defining what is or is not an 18th-century farm or cottage is a problem in itself, that can best be exemplified by the building known as Brestbailly West on Epynt (PRN 15585). This is a 15m-long, two-cell rectangular building, its interior sunken into the slope though with no real attempt to create a platform; it has a fireplace with orthostats forming its sides and a portion of the internal face on one side; and orthostats were used for the internal division. But because of the nature of the rear of the building set into the slope, the wall on this side is 1.4m high. The site appears as an abandoned structure on early Ordnance Survey maps. But from fieldwork alone it cannot be determined whether it should be an integral part of the study.
- 9.3.7 Dating remains a fundamental concern. Surface finds are rare, though where they have been made they tend to reinforce the expectations of a more complicated picture than the surface evidence suggests. Thus in last year's work Gefail-fach (PRN 15544), a post-medieval building platformed into the slope produced some medieval pottery, while Cwm Brychen House 1 (PRN 35823) on a well-defined platform in the Black Mountains yielded 18th-century pottery.

10 *Denbighshire and eastern Conwy (Fig 3)*

10.1 *Fieldwork: scope and limitations*

- 10.1.1 As in Montgomeryshire, this season's work has been primarily concerned with completing the pattern of visits to known sites and this involved assessing sites that at least on paper did not appear to be so significant as many of those examined in 1997/98.
- 10.1.2 An overview of Denbighshire together with that part of the former county that has now been hived off to Conwy reveals an extremely uneven spread of deserted rural settlements. Significant concentrations of platforms and long huts have been recognised on the western edge of the Berwyn as a result of CPAT's work over the last decade (see Silvester, forthcoming a), and another concentration of sites, mainly long huts and shelters, appears on Mynydd Hiraethog (the Denbighshire Moors), again due in part to relatively recent fieldwork. Together sites in these two areas, whether confirmed or not, count for about 73% of the total for the region.
- 10.1.3 Denbighshire is not as straightforward as Brecknock when it comes to sub-dividing the region into meaningful areas that may have some validity in the consideration of past settlement types and patterns. The uplands can be reasonably defined: Mynydd Hiraethog running eastwards to take in Clocaenog Forest, the Clwydian range of hills, Ruabon and Llantysilio Mountains above the Dee Valley (the former shared with Wrexham), and the Berwyns (though these are shared with Wrexham, and the southern reaches with Montgomeryshire). The lower lands are less readily categorized: the Vale of Clwyd presents no problems but there is also the coastal strip, the undulating hills between the Denbigh Moors and the sea, the Dee Valley, and also the various valleys at the south of the Clwydian range. However, the validity of these divisions is impossible to gauge because in some instances there is virtually no known relevant archaeology. The Abergele area, SN97 (the coastal strip and the hills to the north of the Moors), has only three recorded sites: one can no longer be traced because of agricultural degradation, one is in an 'urban' context and the third was wrongly identified as a settlement earthwork. A similar dearth of

sites is apparent in the adjacent map square (SJ07) that extends over the Vale of Clwyd and into Flintshire.

10.2 Results

- 10.2.1 *The Berwyns* Many of the already confirmed platform sites lie above the valley of Cwm Pennant, south of Llandrillo where they are associated with strip fields; in the tributary valleys and on the interfluvial spurs are long huts, some though not necessarily all of them being *hafodydd*. Cwm Pennant itself is occupied by working farms but a desk-top survey several years ago demonstrated that a significant number of buildings had been abandoned during the 19th century if not earlier (Hankinson 1995). Field assessment has now demonstrated that many have disappeared completely, leaving no ground traces, whilst the majority of the remainder were almost certainly buildings of 18th or 19th-century appearance. Two derelict buildings - Ty-cerrig House (PRN 23240) and Tyddyn-famaeth House (PRN 24242) - were both identified by Peter Smith as cruck-framed buildings which should indicate that they qualify, at least in chronological terms, for consideration here. Both are aligned down the slope but the latter in particular is largely of massive stonework.
- 10.2.2 On the north side of the Berwyn overlooking the Dee Valley very little is known of past settlement, though there are several valleys running down off the plateau with post-medieval steadings in them which could well have attracted earlier settlement. Of interest then is the pair of structures above Tan-y-graig (PRN 37333) in one such valley. The more northerly building has one better preserved section that could represent a later shelter, but otherwise the walls of both are defined by grass-covered rubble spreads through which large facing blocks protrude. Pottery from adjacent molehills can be attributed to the 17th- to mid-18th century, and significantly one of the local farmers knows the site as Foty (an abbreviation derived from *hafod*).
- 10.2.3 *The Clwydians* Despite several seasons of fieldwork by Denbighshire County Council under the Uplands Initiative, the number of deserted rural settlement sites on this line of hills is surprisingly small. The present pattern of settlement is very distinctive, especially on the steep western scarp where modern farms girdle the lower slopes before they begin to rise steeply towards the ridge; few shallow intakes fringe these steep hillsides and occasional settlement traces are located within them. But quite a number of the recorded sites appear to be encroachment-era buildings, and both platform sites and long huts are sparse. The Pwll y Rhos structure (PRN 37367), a rectangular spread of stone in a remote location on a shelf below the main Clwydian ridge, is what might be anticipated, yet it appears to be the only confirmed example of a long hut in these uplands, though several other possible examples seem to have been lost to improvement (e.g Teiran long hut – PRN 37305). One undisturbed site (PRN 37308) lies above Banhadlen-uchaf on the eastern side of the range and within enclosed but largely unimproved pasture. Identified on high-level aerial photographs it comprises three conjoined enclosures with a terraced platform lying along the contour at the rear of one of them, tucked into the base of the hillslope. Morphologically it does not fit readily into any of the standard sites types, but it can only be a calculated guess to suggest that it might be late medieval or early post-medieval, a failed farm at an altitude much higher than most of those known on the Clwydians.
- 10.2.4 *Llantysilio and Ruabon Mountains* Llantysilio Mountain is an area that has been examined under the Uplands Initiative (in 1998/9), but apart from some indications that platforms and possibly strip fields have been identified (F Gale: pers comm.) no information is available to inform the DRS programme. That this area may be a fruitful one for deserted rural settlement is however implicit in the fact that these upland tracts are separated from the Berwyns only by the Dee Valley, and also from the presence of a pair of platforms – the Ty Cymmen platform site (PRN 106427) – overlooking a re-entrant to the Dee Valley which effectively truncates the peninsula at

the west end of Llantysilio Mountain from the main block of upland. The larger platform at Ty Cymmen is an unconventional shape and both it and its smaller partner have been plough-eroded but again it appears likely that this was a farm site on the lower slopes. Long huts too have been identified on Ruabon Mountain, further to the east, in the past (e.g PRNs 19687 and 80165) and it seems probable that other exist on Llantysilio Mountain.

- 10.2.5 *Mynydd Hiraethog* Long huts and shelters feature strongly on the Denbigh Moors, not surprisingly because its large size will have made it attractive for seasonal use in the past, as the presence of farm names incorporating the element 'hafod' around the northern fringes indicates. To the sites already known from earlier fieldwork, a couple of new sites have been added, most notably Nant y Foel long hut (PRN 81333), where the substantial sheepfold towards the head of a remote valley can now be seen as the successor to a fine long hut with attached enclosure, and a single-celled long hut beside Afon Cadnant (PRN 81334). Moel Seisiog long hut II (PRN 105715), previously identified as a small single-celled structure more like a shelter, can now be recognised as a more traditional long hut of two compartments, about 9m long.
- 10.2.6 Possibly one of the points emerging from Hiraethog is that the patterns of seasonal usage have yet to be assessed. There is an increasing body of evidence that suggests that as in the Brecknock uplands, many of the hafodydd were confined to the valley floors, but there are also sites appearing on the more exposed slopes and these need to be assessed to determine whether they fall into the same class of monument.

11 *Flintshire (Fig 4)*

- 11.1 Initially it was estimated in the proposal put to Cadw in March 2000 that in the newly configured counties of Flintshire and Wrexham County Borough there might be more than 60 sites worthy of examination (see section 4.2.2. and Table **). A detailed assessment of the SMR data revealed that only a handful were potentially relevant to the study, and further analysis ruled out some of these such as Hen Caerwys and also Downing Hall, the Georgian mansion that was home to the traveller, writer and antiquarian, Thomas Pennant, and was demolished in the early 1950, and other gentry houses such as Wepre Hall (PRN 103740) and Nant-y-Ffrith Hall (PRN 70885).
- 11.2 Deserted rural settlements have never featured strongly in the records of the far north-east of Wales, and with the exception of the excavations at Hen Caerwys, remarkably little has been written either about Flintshire or the adjacent modern county of Wrexham (see section 13 below). The topography must play some part in this if only because the hilly areas where the ground lends itself to the creation of platforms contrast with the heartlands of Powys in terms of size, and superficially at least the absence of pronounced hills and valleys.
- 11.3 But the presence of Hen Caerwys in western Flintshire on the rolling plateau land to the north of the Clwydians and no more than 1.5km from the medieval planned town that has given its name to the site, implies that the situation is not so straightforward. Hen Caerwys, scheduled in part (FL162; PRNs 17444, 102461 and 102517), is classed as a deserted village and thus falls outside the brief of the project, being akin to the platforms and comparable features around villages in Brecknock and Radnorshire. A complex site, one house platform was excavated in the early 1960s and yielded late 14th century and 15th-century pottery, and there is also a tract of woodland containing other platforms. Relict boundaries surviving in nearby fields reveal a more extensive settlement, though in the absence apparently of an overall plan and analytical assessment, it is difficult to frame an overall impression of the settlement. Nevertheless, the vital point with Hen Caerwys is that platforms of proven medieval date survive, on ground of no great steepness, though primarily in areas where subsequent degradation through ploughing has been restricted.

- 11.4 As platforms were used at Hen Caerwys, there is no fundamental reason why they should not have been created elsewhere in the north-east, but they remain remarkably elusive. Only one site the Arcade Old House in the hills to the south of Llanasa (PRN 70593) meets some of the criteria adopted in areas further south for defining a platform and here the overall length of 9.5m and the absence of a hood and fan, hardly reflect the typical earthwork site. Indeed the fact that it appears on the 1839 Tithe map from whence its name was derived, indicate a late build and one not necessarily relevant to this study. One further site for which only the descriptor 'earthwork platform' (PRN 19924) exists, was overlooked during the initial fieldwork and has yet to be assessed.
- 11.5 Possibly more significant are the remains of Buarth-y-wacco (PRN 21958). It is known that there was formerly a building here, but preliminary records from a pipeline evaluation in 1997 suggested minimal survival. In fact the earthworks comprise linear banks, at least one mound, and a scarp on the south that may have been accentuated by the passage of the pipeline and two possible platforms, both too ill-defined to be measurable. The earthworks look like enclosures and access ways and presumably represent a farmstead. More importantly Buarth-y-wacco occupies reasonable quality pasture land where the processes of improvement have undoubtedly led to the degradation of the earthwork. To understand the patterns of medieval and early post-medieval settlement in this region it is relict earthworks of this form that we should be searching for.

12 *Montgomeryshire (Fig 5)*

12.1 *Fieldwork: scope and limitations*

- 12.1.1 This season's fieldwork in Montgomeryshire has attempted to fill in the numerous gaps left after the sampling procedures adopted in 1997/98. Those procedures were not mathematically or even geographically based but the selection of sites turned on such factors as the perceived integrity of the sites gleaned from existing records and the grouping of sites which facilitated fieldwork access. One result of that subjective selection process has been that many of the remaining recorded sites were potentially of marginal or unproven relevance to the Deserted Rural Settlement Project.
- 12.1.2 Overall, it is clear that unlike the more southerly counties that make up Powys there are no significant concentrations of deserted settlement sites in Montgomeryshire. There are some minor groups such as around the north side of Lake Vyrnwy but nothing that will bear comparison with the large concentrations in the Brecon Beacons, the Elan Valley or on the south Radnorshire commons. The mapped distribution is a fairly even one, though thin, and this reflects two features inherent in the data, namely that except around Vyrnwy methodical fieldwork has been rather limited in the uplands of northern Powys, in part because in contrast to Brecknock and Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire has a lower ratio of upland to lowland; and secondly because the evidence that we have at present for deserted rural settlement in Montgomeryshire is less readily classifiable into discrete and readily recognisable types, and thus the return on fieldwork tends to be less predictable. That this is not wholly the case, however, is implied not only by the Vyrnwy work but also the field study of Trefnant township in Castle Caereinion (see below, para 12.2.7).
- 12.1.3 A major concern here is what might be termed the inadequacies of the SMR for Montgomeryshire. There are very large numbers of entries from the 1980s where the descriptions are so brief that it is impossible to determine whether they signal sites relevant to this study or not. This is not a problem unique to Montgomeryshire but it is probably exacerbated in this region because of the apparent dearth of sites whose integrity is undoubted which necessitates careful consideration of all possible examples. For there can be no doubt that deserted rural settlement sites are thin on the ground in Montgomeryshire – we need look no further than the hilly region around Llanidloes (SN98) where not a single site is recorded in the 100km² of that particular map sheet.

12.1.4 One final introductory point can be made and that is the significant number of sites that can no longer be traced on the ground. In some instances it may be due to inadequate grid references or the sparsity of other locational details but in the main it must be the result of agricultural degradation. It is estimated that of around 450 sites visited in Montgomeryshire 91 could not be found, around 20% of the total.

12.2 Results

12.2.1 *Platforms* At first sight the distribution of earthwork platforms in Montgomeryshire is relatively sparse compared with the spread witnessed across southern Powys. The first report (Silvester 1997, 12) drew attention to the scatter of well-defined platforms in the hills of western Montgomeryshire, interpreting those with small appended enclosures as seasonal settlements. Group of platforms above the Cedig Valley by Lake Vyrnwy and the half a dozen platforms in the Kerry Hills were seen as exceptional, and in the case of the former were certainly viewed as indicators of permanent settlement (1997, 13; Silvester: forthcoming a). Taken at face value the distribution implies that the occurrence of platforms is patchy and irregular; as a corollary there is the implication, too, that medieval and later colonists and farmers in Montgomeryshire would have adopted mechanisms at variance with those of their fellows further south in the location of their settlements.

12.2.2 This view needs to be re-assessed. Information is still patchy, but the absence of good quality fieldwork may be at the heart of the problem. One or two platform sites have long been known in the hills west of the Severn and given the heavily undulating nature of the local topography it would be rather surprising if such sites were not in evidence. Thus in Berriew, south-west of Welshpool, an isolated platform (PRN 8570) is set into a relatively steep north-facing slope above one of the many U-shaped valleys in the area. But it is the recent work in Trefnant township, Castle Caereinion, undertaken as part of the background to the study of the 15th-century house at Ty Mawr, that is fundamental to our appreciation of what is really out there in the landscape (Silvester: forthcoming b). Ty Mawr itself stood on a platform set down the slope and there were indications no longer easily visible of a second platform a short distance away. James Davies in preparing an ecological study of the environs of Ty Mawr for the Welsh Office in 1978 had had a further pair of platforms known as Trefnant Hall platforms III and IV (PRN 81079) pointed out to him by a local farmer, some 900m to the south-east of the building, and Bill Britnell had identified another group near Pen-y-bryn (PRNs 81075 and 81076), 300m to the north. Fieldwork in 2000 confirmed not only those platforms already identified, though the Trefnant Hall platforms are now very slight, but also another pair near Upper Trefnant (PRNs 81080 and 81081) and three others occurring singly, all on south-facing slopes (PRNs 81085, 81087 and 81088). The distribution and location of these platforms are significant and are discussed elsewhere (Silvester: forthcoming b), but the important point in the present context is the density of sites: in a township of little more than 2km² seven platform sites have been identified and in addition there is also the medieval moated site of Plas Allar which represents a different form of medieval deserted settlement. The latter may be exceptional but otherwise there is no reason to assume that Trefnant township is in any way different from the surrounding Montgomeryshire hills, other than the fact that it has been subject to systematic fieldwork.

12.2.3 Equally significant in this context is the platform at Nant-y-glyn (PRN 38019) identified by the late Barri Jones. This is rolling farm land above the confluence of the Rivers Tanat and Vyrnwy. It is important because it is virtually the only known deserted settlement site in the area, but is none the worse for that – a large platform nearly 30m long, with a fan and apron still pronounced despite agricultural improvement. A slightly sunken holloway approaches the west side of the platform, an enclosure can be seen on the south and east, and there appears to be a further, smaller platform downslope, about 50m away.

12.2.4 Finally and more akin perhaps to some of the enclosed long huts of Radnorshire is what in the records has been termed Lletty Field Longhouse (PRN 1871) which lay on the far side of an

isolated hill rising above the Upper Severn, south of Llandinam. The site was already mutilated when Jack Spurgeon undertook salvage work in 1973, prior to further agricultural activity. He revealed the front section of a platform set down the slope which supported a turf-walled house with minimal internal measurements of 7.6m by 4.3m, though it is fairly evident that not all of the building was exposed. It was positioned within an enclosure about 40m in diameter, but unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered. Now only a small part of the enclosure bank remains.

- 12.2.5 There is thus some justification for assuming that platforms may be very widely spread across Montgomeryshire, but in the enclosed lands where agricultural degradation is likely to have a considerable impact few have been recognised. It is a pattern reinforced by the fortuitous identification of platforms in at least two of the county's major river valleys: those in the Dyfi, north-east of Machynlleth, were noted previously (Silvester 1997, 12), while one in the Severn valley near Abermule, previously considered a quarry, can now be reinstated (PRN 81382).
- 12.2.6 But it is in the Montgomeryshire uplands where the greater number of platforms continue to be identified. In the western half of the county, for instance two small platforms were recognised on Mynydd Rhiw-Saeson (PRNs 70097 and 70098), conjoined platforms (PRN 37332) above Cwm Pennant, and further examples have been recognised around Lake Vyrnwy (PRNs 81511 and 81526, the latter with the remains of a long hut on it). In Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr (recently ceded to Montgomeryshire from Denbighshire), one large platform with the fragmentary remains of a long hut on it was identified just below the common boundary and above Afon Iwrch (PRN 70524), but its significance lies in the fact that about 300m away in a similar position and occupying a platform (though less obviously) is the decaying 15th-century house of Ty Draw (Smith and Hague 1958). It is anticipated that these two sites will be the subject of a case study during the current year, but Ty Draw also flags up something that has not been given much attention until now, the cross-over between standing buildings and archaeology.
- 12.2.7 *Standing buildings* Little attention has been paid during this deserted rural settlement study to standing buildings, not surprisingly perhaps because the emphasis, quite understandably, is on archaeology not architecture. It might be claimed, however, that there is much to be learned at the interface of the two disciplines, not least in the application of consistent terminology, and it can be questioned why buildings only become of interest in the Deserted Rural Settlement study when they are reduced to wall stubs. Richard Suggett's work for RCAHMW promises to open up the issue at least in relation to Radnorshire and buildings figure, though with a different emphasis, in another part of this report (section 14). The significant point about Ty Draw is that it encapsulates the two approaches, as does Ty Mawr at Castle Caereinion (Britnell: forthcoming) and there are other buildings too. Old Llanerch (PRN 8848), for instance, is a ruinous box-framed timber house, near the Shropshire border, possibly of around 1600. Its main axis lies down the slope with some evidence of a platform beneath it, while the walls still rise to roof level. Basically there is a whole category of evidence, particularly in eastern Wales, which has hardly been touched upon, yet which almost certainly has interesting implications for the development of the medieval and sub-medieval settlements that are the ingredients of the deserted rural settlement study.
- 12.2.8 Problems of applicability are more general where buildings are involved. From the beginnings of the project cottages and farmsteads that reflected the 18th and 19th-century expansion onto the wastes and commons have been purposefully avoided (see above para 2.2.2). But there is no specific yardstick for determining what sites fall into this category and which do not. Settlement after all is a continuum – geographically it may ebb and flow, but in its morphology there are likely to be gradual shifts rather than abrupt changes. Attention has focused briefly above on the many ruined buildings in Montgomeryshire which have had to be assessed, but there is no clear-cut methodology that facilitates the division between relevant and irrelevant sites. There are in fact two interrelated issues: the chronological uncertainties over sites that appear only as foundations and secondly whether abandoned or ruined dwellings of relatively recent date occupy earlier sites.

- 12.2.9 The fact that a site has been completely razed, obliterating it in the landscape, is no guide to its age. Ty'n Twll (PRN 8635) a cottage shown on early Ordnance Survey maps south-west of Llanfyllin in the 19th century and now wholly unlocatable, exemplifies significant numbers of dwellings that have disappeared as a result of deliberate demolition and land improvement. Not surprisingly then, other sites that can be confirmed as occupied dwellings in the last hundred years or so, reveal themselves only as foundations (and this can also be extended to platforms as is the case with Llwyn Dugan platform (PRN 1695), now an earthwork but recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1973 as the position of a recent house). While Pen-y-bryn (PRN 9000) in Castle Caereinion is significant in this context for the site can be dated on documentary grounds to approximately the 15th or 16th century, (even if there was some subsequent rebuilding), but now there are only formless humps on the ground and no evidence at all of the farmstead itself. This leads to questions over sites such as Rhyd-y-gwydde (PRN 8670) which is not shown on any cadastral mapping. Its location suggests it may be the degraded remnants of a post-medieval cottage, but the possibility remains that it was a seasonally occupied long hut, albeit one that was also post-medieval in date.
- 12.2.10 Farmsteads, ostensibly of 18th or 19th-century date, that lie down the slope, could conceivably occupy sites of much earlier origin. In the absence of early cartographic evidence (of the sort discussed below in relation to the Earl of Worcester's Brecknock estate), documentary guides, or excavation there seems no way of clarifying the situation.
- 12.2.11 *Long huts* The simple long hut remains the most prevalent type of deserted rural settlement identified in Montgomeryshire. It appears in most of the unenclosed uplands, usually along the valleys that cut into them. New and previously recognised sites have been examined in several areas but particularly around Vyrnwy and on the southern reaches of the Berwyns. PRN 23181, for instance, is one of several long huts along Afon Barog, north of Lake Vyrnwy, a ruinous two-unit, drystone-walled building on the valley floor with at least one wall standing to over a metre in height. Afon y Dolau Gwynion long hut (PRN 7815), on the edge of a damp valley basin a little closer to the lake, is smaller with only wall stubs surviving but a raised portion of the interior may reflect a former fireplace. The Moel Bwlch-sych long hut (PRN 81377) is a single-unit building set on the slope below a ridge and rather more distant from water than many comparable huts. With its grass-covered foundations no more than 0.3m high, it represents the other end of the long-hut spectrum in its appearance.
- 12.2.12 The assumption that the majority of these structures were seasonally occupied, a facet of the *hafod/hendre* system, has not been radically challenged, but the period at which this system began to decline and then finished has not been satisfactorily established. It is well known that the *hafod* system was still in use in the mountains of Snowdonia in the 19th century, but its contemporary functioning in less remote uplands areas has not yet been chronicled and might indeed be doubted.
- 12.2.13 A building by Nant Llwyngwrgi (PRN 33184) is a truly remote long hut beside one of the tributaries feeding into the headwaters of the Tanat. Its walls still stand to 1.4m and together with some possible evidence of an earlier structure underlying its east end, this suggests usage in the recent historical past. More helpful perhaps is the settlement site by Nant y Cerig-duon (PRN 37341) which appears to be of at least two phases with a building, probably a *hafod* at one end and a fold at the other, though their relationship is far from clear. It is interesting because cartographic sources depict and describe it, though not in the chronological order that might be anticipated. A sketch map of the manor of Mochnant of around 1810 (*Denbighshire Record Office DD/WY/8585*) labels the building 'Hafoty', but an earlier map - Myddleton's vast map of the manor of Chirk and Chirkland (*NLW RM C36*) of about 1760 - describes it as sheepfold. Rationalising this conflicting information - it would be considerably more likely for the *hafod* to be superseded by a fold - is not possible, although the later sketch map might be adjudged a more reliable guide, and this might be taken as an indication that the *hafod* system was still in operation in the Berwyns at the beginning of the 19th century.

12.2.14 *Other Sites* Although difficult to quantify it does appear from a cursory examination of the records that Montgomeryshire has rather more unusual settlement earthworks than in southern Powys that cannot be accommodated within the standard classification use above.

12.2.15 Bachaethlon deserted farmstead (PRN 5774) south of Montgomery on the lower slopes of Clun Forest has a large, raised sub-square platform about 43m by 35m with other, adjacent platforms, boundaries and possible holloways. On the other hand Trelydiart House (PRN 9020) on the edge of Montgomery is a sunken 'terrace' approached by a holloway. The earthwork at Mynydd Garnedd Wen (PRN 6544) was identified during the Carno-Dwyrhiw uplands programme in 1989/90 and consisted of a ditch platform and other earthworks, while Cold Orchard house in Berriew (PRN 8568) consists of a raised rectangular platform with slightly sunken interior. It must be stressed that the sites described above simply exemplify the range of earthworks encountered across the more easterly parts of the county; none can be attributed to a specific century and one or two might well be 18th or 19th-century in date. The point must be made, however, that the classification of deserted rural settlements can be based only on an adequate sample and this is what is missing from eastern Montgomeryshire. For the moment we have no clear picture as to whether these sites conform to an undefined norm or are atypical.

13 Wrexham County Borough (Fig 6)

13.1 The new county of Wrexham with its mixture of lowlands around the Dee and its uplands that include part of the Berwyns and also Ruabon Mountain seems rather more likely to reveal some of its rural settlements than neighbouring Flintshire. Yet again large tracts of it are record-less as a result of the absence of concerted fieldwork. The area west of Chirk for instance extends over more than half mapsheet SJ23 but not a single site has been identified in hilly terrain which is likely to have seen both permanent settlement and probably seasonal activity as well.

13.2 Like Flintshire the initial tranche of sites from the SMR was whittled down on close inspection of the details. Moated sites (Spurgeon 1991) –quite prevalent on the lowland drift deposits of Maelor Saesneg (Sylvester 1969, 284) – have been excluded from the study as they were in the Usk Valley of Brecknock and elsewhere. Many of the deserted rural settlements that remain on the list result from fieldwork undertaken by CPAT in upland areas such as the Berwyns and in fact from the extremely meagre site count of some 30, no less than 15 come from one valley, that of Nant Cwm-llawenog, which cuts deeply into the east flank of the Berwyn range. The relevance of this is perhaps that the valley is one of a number striking south-eastwards off the Berwyn massif, and the discoveries in Nant Cwm-llawenog serve to remind us of the potential of these hills for the identification of deserted settlements.

13.3 Included in the database are recently identified but unvisited sites such as the Cefn-y-fedw long hut (PRN 81066) which was reported to a member of the Trust during work on the prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments project. And even place- and fieldnames have been examined occasionally: Old House Croft (PRN 100360) appeared on a mid-19th century Tithe Map for lowlands north of Wrexham. Nothing was found.

13.4 *Platforms* That platform sites form a considerable proportion of the known sites in Wrexham is little surprise as many of them are sited in the Berwyns not so very far distant from the great concentration of such sites in Cwm Pennant. None of these platforms is sufficiently exceptional to merit individual attention, except perhaps for the long-known example (referenced on modern Ordnance Survey maps) above Llan-gau (PRN 101018) which is one of the larger examples with an internal length of over 15m and is accompanied by a sub-polygonal enclosure. Two platforms sites appear to have associated platforms. Fedw Ty'n Twll platform I (PRN 105100) is set down the slope but is accompanied by what seems to be a second platform lying at right-angles to it. Dolwen long hut (PRN 37342) is potentially more interesting. The building itself is in a much

denuded condition but it occupies a well-defined platform at the base of an extremely sharp slope. It and a second, more fugitive platform lying parallel to it look southwards over a broad U-shaped valley that subsequently joins with the Ceiriog. The paired platforms and carefully selected location signal a permanent farmstead, probably of medieval date.

- 13.5 *Long huts* A few long huts have now been recognised. There are at least two in the higher reaches of Nant Cwm-llawenog (PRNs 81372 and 105033) and as noted previously a long hut above Cefn-y-fedw (PRN 81066) has yet to be assessed but seems to be one of several known on Ruabon Mountain (e.g PRNs 19680, 19682 and 19684).

14 *Deserted Rural Settlement Sites in the Badminton Manorial Survey*

14.1 *Introduction*

- 14.1.1 What is normally referred to as the Badminton Manorial Survey, but is known more correctly and fully as the survey of the Crickhowell and Tretower estates of the Earl of Worcester, only later to become the Duke of Beaufort, was compiled by Richard Johnson, steward to the Earl, in 1587 (NLW Badminton 3). It is certainly the earliest surviving collection of Welsh estate maps, and perhaps the earliest from the British Isles as a whole, that were drawn to a common scale. It is also one of the very few cartographic surveys of large estates in Wales from before the later 18th century. The evidence points to a reasonably high level of accuracy in the survey, as demonstrated by the CPAT boundary mapping project in 1997 (Thomas 1997). A full cartographic study of the survey has been prepared by Fraser Henderson, formerly of the National Library of Wales, but this has yet to be published, and its contents are unknown.
- 14.1.2 The survey contains a total of 45 maps; Thomas was able to locate 30 during the 1997 survey, and a further ten have been pinpointed since that time. The remainder illustrate solitary fields with few external control points and little if any extraneous detail, and it is unlikely that these will be identified except under fortuitous circumstances.
- 14.1.3 The Badminton Manorial lies at the beginning of a remarkable sequence of surveys which includes what is considered to be a 17th-century copy (NLW Vol 59); a similarly detailed survey of the growing Brecknock estates of the Duke of Beaufort prepared by the Brecon surveyor, Meredith Jones, in 1760 (NLW Badminton 14); a second, probable working copy by Jones of the same date (NLW Badminton 7); an undated, but evidently late 18th-century, copy of Meredith Jones' survey by John Dowding¹ (NLW Badminton 13); and a further copy by Adam Murray which supported a new valuation of the Duke's lands in 1840 (NLW Badminton 17). If we add to these the Tithe surveys for the five or six parishes around Crickhowell from the 1840s and early Ordinance Survey maps, and the Beaufort estate in Brecknock probably has one of the fullest cartographic records of any in Wales.
- 14.1.4 As cartographic statements this set of estate maps has considerable relevance to an overall assessment of regional mapping as well as for establishing the general development of the historic landscape in the area around Crickhowell. More immediately for the purposes of the present study on medieval and later deserted rural settlements the maps depict the presence of more than 90 houses (or in a few cases what may be isolated barns) towards the end of the 16th century. Though some of these lie within the settlements of Tretower in Cwmdy parish, Llangynidr and Llangattock and are thus outside the remit of the study, many are in rural locations. This enables an assessment of a significant sample of settlement sites in the early post-medieval era, establishing the survival and loss of houses in different topographical zones over the past four hundred years.

14.2 *Methodology*

- 14.2.1 Rapid fieldwork has focused on those sites where there is no longer an occupied standing building. In some cases it is quite clear that there is a new building on an old site: no attempt has been made to investigate these closely. In other instances the buildings have the outward appearance of being older, though not necessarily as far back as the time of the survey; no attempt has been made to arrange an internal examination, but an examination of the readily available published sources has thrown some light on the few buildings that appear to fall into this category. Not all the manorial survey sites have been visited. Access proved difficult in one or two instances, and the restrictions imposed by the foot and mouth outbreak prevented the study of the sites by Coed-yr-Ynys (Llangynidr), though the results from similar areas elsewhere would argue for little survival around the former common.

- 14.2.2 The lands owned by the Earl of Worcester do not form a coherent tract of land but are broken into blocks of varying size spread across six parishes. For the purposes of this assessment these blocks can be rationalised into four groups: the low-lying valley lands adjacent to the Usk and its tributaries, the valley known as Dyffryn Crawnon, the Black Mountain fringes, and the villages. The first three of these have been examined and while the Black Mountains sites were visited the number of sites is too small for the results to be strictly meaningful though examples are drawn on in what follows. Houses within the villages of Tretower and Llangattock have not been considered, but in passing we may note that the analysis of the Tretower buildings might form an interesting study in its own right.
- 14.2.3 For ease of reference the site visit details have been tabulated in two tables. Table 1 is a detailed assessment based on the individual maps in the manorial survey, while Table 4 offers a general listing according to area.
- 14.2.4 Even though the Badminton maps are believed to be reasonably accurate depictions of the late 16th-century landscape of southern Brecknock – though this has not been closely scrutinised during the present survey – there are problems implicit in their use for an assessment of the features they portray. Where dwellings are illustrated within the framework of the surrounding field pattern it is relatively straightforward to locate them in a modern context. By way of example one building (PRN 81370), perhaps a barn, adjacent to a field boundary on the western slope of the Black Mountains above Cwmdy, could not be precisely positioned because of a lack of conformity between the boundary of 1587 and that on the modern map. Fieldwork, however, revealed that there was a relict boundary beside its modern counterpart, conforming in its sinuous alignment to that of 1587, and allowing a fairly precise position to be established for the lost building. Where such field boundaries are absent or intermittent there are constraints on the analysis.
- 14.2.5 In 1587 there were areas of common or waste attached to the manor. It is probable that encroachment was already under way on many of the common lands in this part of Brecknock, paralleling a trend in other parts of Wales such as Merioneth where Thomas was able to identify 16th-century expansion on to waste lands (Thomas 1967, 159). But these areas generate peculiar problems of identification: the map of a common called ‘Coed yr Enis’ now Coed-yr-Ynys, lying beside the Usk between it and the village of Llangynidr (Llangynidr LHS 2000, fig 38), has upwards of fourteen cottages positioned around its edge and two set within what is otherwise a featureless common. It is fortuitous that because of the subsequent spread of settlement within this open area (largely enclosed by the time of Meredith Jones’ survey in 1760) that two cottages can be reasonably satisfactorily linked to farmsteads that were present two centuries later and remained down to the present day, but this is not the case with several of the cottages around the edge of the common whose sites cannot be pinpointed at all accurately.
- 14.2.6 Similar problems beset one of the ‘forests’, those areas which from medieval times were reserved for the lord’s hunting. The ‘forest of Fawstock’, colonized now by the village of Ffawyddog, a short distance to the north-west of Llangattock, was a largely open area but with about thirteen encroachments around or within its boundary, three or four of which seems to have been set within their own enclosures. Only with a few of the cottages is it possible to be absolutely certain that the sites as depicted in 1587 are those to be seen on more recent maps, and because of the nature of the unenclosed landscape at the end of the 16th century, there are one or two sites that cannot be located. Different again is 1587 plan of the ‘Foresta de Myarth’, the conifer-covered hill that divides the valley of the Rhiangoll from that of the Usk. Johnson’s plan of this area is clearly unfinished, the only one in the Badminton Manorial Survey to appear as simply an ink outline. But though not a single building is depicted, numerous small intakes appear around the edge of the common and it would be facile to assume that there were no cottages here in 1587.
- 14.2.7 A further consideration needs to be addressed here, namely the fact that not all of the buildings shown by Johnson were necessarily dwellings. His depiction of buildings would probably form a short study in itself but is not germane to this assessment. Later in this chapter we shall return to the significance of the depiction of the buildings in relation to the topography, but here it can be

noted that a small number of the isolated buildings on the 1587 were probably barns. Superficially at least, these can be distinguished by the absence of chimneys, but there are indications that Johnson may not to have been consistent in this aspect of his cartography. Where there are inconsistencies they seem to appear either where a map was unfinished or more usually with those cottages that encroached on 'Coed yr Enis' and the 'forest of Fawstock'. Conceivably the small, often temporary dwellings of the underclass that moved on to the commons may have lacked the prominent chimneys of the more permanent farmhouses. That barns are shown on the maps there can be little doubt. They or 'beast houses' (byres) appear commonly in association with dwellings on many maps, but they also appear as small buildings isolated in the fields, presaging an increasingly common feature of the Brecknock agricultural scene in later centuries. No attempt has been made in the following discussion to distinguish these barns from the dwellings, for it is felt that the question of survival and loss is relevant to both types of structure, and there are probably instances, too, where barns may have been replaced by dwellings or where only the barn has survived of what was originally a farm complex.

Table 2

Folio	No. of maps	No. of rural sites	No. in urban setting (not assessed)	No. assessed	Original building	Later building	Run	Remnant	No trace
44 (UV)	1	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	6
46	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47b (UV)	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
48a (UV)	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
48b (UV)	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
48d (BM)	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
48e (UV)	1	13	-	11	-	8	-	3	-
69 (UV)	1	7	37	7	1	2	-	-	4
71a (BM)	1	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	2
71b (UV)	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
71d (BM)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72a (UV)	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
72b (BM)	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
72c (BM)	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
73	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81 (UV)	1	3	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
82a (UV)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
82b (DC)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82c (DC)	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
83a (DC)	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
83b (UV)	1	3	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
83c (DC)	1	7	-	7	-	2	1	-	4
84a (DC)	1	5	-	5	-	1	2	1	1
84b (DC)	1	4	-	4	-	-	3	-	1
85a (DC)	1	2	-	2	-	1	1-	-	-
85b (DC)	1	5	-	5	-	1	2	1	1
86 (UV)	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Numbers in the first column refer to the individual folios or pages on which the maps appear in the survey.

14.2.8 Finally, it has to be recognised that the manorial survey was drawn up at a time when the type of house being constructed was undergoing change. W G Hoskins called it the 'Great Rebuilding' of

1570 to 1640 while Peter Smith saw the period as marking one of four rebuildings when, particularly for the yeoman and gentry classes, the medieval hall-house gave way to the storeyed sub-medieval house (Smith 1989, 100). This phase may not have any direct influence on the results of what is strictly speaking an archaeological assessment, but it is of interest in one or two of the related themes that are addressed in the final section.

14.3 *The Usk Valley lowlands*

- 14.3.1 The Badminton lands lay well scattered along the valley of the Usk and its tributaries. There were significant blocks of land around Llangynidr, Tretower, Crickhowell, and Llangattock as for instance Killelan Park (later to become Llangattock Park) and much of the environs of Tretower (for reproductions of the maps see Llangynidr LHS 2000 and Redwood 1996/7). But there were also smaller groups of fields occurring sporadically along the valley, as for instance at Langoyney Mill south of Glangrwyney on the Brecon/Monmouth border where the holding was a single field and a paddock adjacent to the mill.
- 14.32 From these it is not possible to draw a picture of the complete settlement stock for any one parish nor even a large portion of it; the closest that we can approach an overall picture is around Tretower (Llangynidr LHS 2000, fig 30), but unfortunately this low-lying plain near the mouth of the Rhiangoll, a tributary of the Usk, is largely devoid of housing except in the village itself. Drawback though this incomplete picture may be, the number of dwellings depicted in 1587 does permit some interesting deductions.
- 14.3.3 The buildings in the Usk Valley area shown in the Badminton Manorial Survey fall into only two broad classes: those where there remains a building on the site, though almost without exception these are the successors of those shown on the map, and those that have completely disappeared. As an example we can look at the small group of buildings on the lane that runs south from Tretower towards Myarth hill. Of the five, the most southerly (PRN 80942) is likely to have been a barn. Its site, now indiscernible, lies on the far side of the main Brecon to Abergavenny road, but within living memory there was a stone-built barn there (Mr Legge-Bourke: pers. comm.). Heoldraw (PRN 80945) on the west side of the lane remains as an occupied house though no longer a farm, its porch reportedly of 17th-century date, with possibly the only earlier feature being an internal stair (Cadw 1998a, 42). In passing it can be noted that even in this very low-lying position on the valley floor, the house has been terraced down into the natural ground on the south side. The two cottages on the opposite side of the road (PRN 80943 and 809442) have disappeared, leaving only a sparse spread of pottery in the ploughsoil; still there in the mid-18th century they had disappeared by the time of the first large-scale Ordnance Survey map in 1887.
- 14.3.4 It is a picture equally apparent elsewhere. Ffawyddog has been mentioned above in respect of the difficulties of locating the cottages of 1587. The common has shrunk considerably since that date and only a small patch remains. Other cottages have been established, each with its own little intake. Many of the original dwellings have been replaced, probably in the second half of the 19th century when the Glanusk Estate seems to have acquired the land; though this has not been confirmed, some of the houses on the northern side of Ffawyddog have fenestration with distinctive labels, and occasionally datestones suggestive of estate structures. Thus it is only on the west side of the common where the sites of three cottages can be discerned clearly, two as faint relict earthworks and the third, Penffawyddog (PRN 81127), an occupied house seemingly of no great antiquity but with an unidentified coat-of arms above the main door, and a converted barn or outbuilding supported by massive buttresses and clearly much older. Otherwise, the survival of rather amorphous earthworks may herald a further site within the common but this cannot be confirmed without more cartographic analysis (PRN 81118).
- 14.3.5 That so little remains is of no surprise. These relatively small tracts of common and forest held by the Beaufort estate, like so many others of their kind, continued as magnets for encroachment and settlement in the post-medieval centuries. The cottages that had already sprung up on them by

1587 were undoubtedly small, flimsy and often poorly built, little better than the 'hovels' which were so named on 18th-century estate maps in the region. Where the owners and their descendants thrived, these cottages were sooner or later replaced by a more substantial building; where the family died out or moved on the cottage disintegrated reasonably quickly. Thus even where the site of the cottage is readily distinguishable there is virtually no chance of any survival from the late 16th century. In Ffawyddog every cottage on the northern edge overlooking the Usk has disappeared, with their wholesale replacement by 19th-century stone buildings.

14.3.6 Around the southern and eastern edges of Killalan (Llangattock) Park nothing can be seen of the six cottage sites around the southern and eastern perimeter of the park in 1587. One (PRN 80998) was still there when the Tithe survey was compiled in the mid-19th century, the rest had already gone.

14.3.7 There are a handful of exceptions to the bipartite division noted above, excluding those on the west side of Ffawyddog. The sparse ruins of Cyffredin Mill (PRN 80954), so clearly depicted in 1587, remain at the mouth of Nant Claisfer, though whether any of the surviving walling or indeed the still visible mill leat can be attributed to the 16th century is of course impossible to determine. More interesting are the earthwork remains (PRN 80936) of a large complex beside what was Bell Fountain Park to the east of Crickhowell. In 1587 there were at least six buildings here, the main house with double chimneys appearing as a substantial residence, part of a complex that included what could be a complex H-shaped building, presumably a hall-house. And while the main residence was set along the contour there was yet another dwelling house, assuming the presence of a chimney is a guide, within the group and this was set down the slope. The remaining three structures must have been ancillary buildings. By 1839 the whole group had disappeared and there is no local memory of anything here. But the mutilated earthworks of several platforms remain together with some stone walling in improved pasture land, and it is likely that this was a substantial farm to match those visible on the other side of the Grwyne Fawr valley to the east.

14.3.8 This pattern of several dwellings in a group is repeated at Tre Graig in Llanfihangel Cwmdy seen on another map. Here there were no less than five chimneyed buildings around what must have been a large yard: from the map three were of simple design but two others were more of more complex designs. The reason for several houses in a group appears to relate to the Welsh system of partible heritance (*cynfran*) whereby all male heirs had a right to an equal share of their father's estate, though by 1587 this was in decline, having been abolished as an obligatory requirement in 1542. Its architectural signature has been suggested elsewhere in Cwmdy for the farms at Cilfaenor, Llwynau Mawr and Llanddegman (Cadw 1998a, 11), while more than thirty years ago Jones and Smith noted that 'evidence is gradually accumulating of Welsh sites where there are two, three or even four separate small houses instead of the one that might have been expected of an ordinary country hose of farmhouse. They were first recognized in Merionethshire and we have retained the name "the unit system" then applied to them' (1966/67, 53). Here then in cartographic form is evidence that extends the argument beyond the few examples recognised from these architectural studies. It may be possible to go further than this: two examples, Llanddegman and Cross Keys Inn appear in plan as houses adjoining and set at right angles to each other (Jones and Smith, 1966/67, 54). Several such complexes are shown on the Badminton map and though in each case only one of the 'wings' is depicted with chimneys it is conceivable that both were dwellings.

14.4 *Dyffryn Crawnon*

14.4.1 Of the rural areas covered in the Badminton Manorial Survey, the landholding in Dyffryn Crawnon (the Crawnon Valley) is amongst the most extensive, and certainly contain a greater number of rural settlement sites than anywhere else in the Brecknock estate. The valley is about 7km in length, extending from one of the limestone plateaux in the eastern Brecon Beacons and following a straight course north-eastwards to its confluence with the Usk, just to the west of

Llangynidr. It is steep-sided with average gradients on the south side of the valley of 1:3 and on the north side only slightly less pronounced rising.

- 14.4.2 The landholding is broken up into five discrete blocks, all of them spread along the southern side of the valley. Three of the blocks are concentrated at the eastern end where the valley begins to open out, with two others, much more widely spaced, higher up the valley including the smallest block which occupies the south-western head of the valley. Together these blocks, extending over about 112ha or little more than 1km², constitute just under half of the enclosed land along the southern side of the valley.
- 14.4.3 The Badminton maps offer some interesting insights into, amongst other things, the changing field patterns, the post-mapping enclosure of the open common or 'mountain' as it was termed in the Survey, particularly higher up the valley, the occurrence of freeholders' land between the blocks owned by the Earl of Worcester and the rarity with which these blocks ran down to the river itself but stopped short of the valley floor, and in the context of this report the settlements that existed on or in some instances immediately adjacent to the holding.
- 14.4.4 Generally the south side of the valley is the less attractive side for settlement. Not only does it have an essentially north aspect and would probably have seen less sun in winter but in Dyffryn Cwannon the slope is marginally steeper than on the north side. Today most of the active farms are on the north side of the Cwannon - Maes-y-beddau, Llanerch-y-beudy, Troed-y-rhiw and Tycanol, though not Y Neuadd and Pyrgad - but if we examine the first edition of the 6" Ordnance Survey map that was published in 1891 the number of named farms and cottages on either side of the valley is almost exactly equal, about twenty to each face. From this we may reasonably assume that though the south side of the Dyffryn Cwannon was perhaps not quite as attractive as the slope facing it, the drawbacks were not sufficiently serious to inhibit settlement in the historic period.
- 14.4.5 There are names on this south side from the Badminton Manorial Survey that suggest that formerly there had been seasonal activity here. One field is recorded as Kay Havod Vawre in 1587 and there was also a hill called Havott to the east of Clog-fawr (Llangynidr LHS 2000, 69). In the absence of systematic fieldwork it is not possible to determine whether any earthworks reminiscent of *hafoddydd* remain in these places.
- 14.4.6 The Badminton Manorial Survey depicts twenty buildings or groups of buildings in the five land blocks on the southern slope. One of these is atypical - a mill (PRN 80973) on the valley floor close to the Cwannon - both the mill wheel and the leat that fed it are depicted on the map and its function is referred to in the accompanying terrier. The status of the remaining buildings (together with three cottages that were constructed sometime after 1587) is summarised in Table 2, together with the names where these were given either on the maps or in the accompanying schedules. The condition, whether inhabited, ruined or lost, is also indicated from field observations, in the penultimate column.
- 14.4.7 *Names*: unfortunately, few of the buildings were attributed names in the 1587 atlas. Of the four two are toponyms and two are named after an inhabitant. On later maps names are sporadic, with never more than 50% of the buildings being thus identified. In some instances buildings have retained the same identify from the second half of the 18th century with only minor orthographic changes, and the consistency of the name, Glog Fawr, and the occurrence of Ter y Glog Fawr for PRN 80972 nearby, suggests that the building now known as Clog-fawr may have been so termed at a much earlier date. This continuity fits with an often articulated belief in the longevity of Welsh place-names (Ward 1999). Yet some of the other places along Dyffryn Cwannon raise doubts about the general applicability of this belief, though the possibility that the surveyor or cartographer may have made an error in the transmission of a name cannot be ruled out completely. Table 2 demonstrates that amongst the six places named on at least four of the maps (or schedules), two saw only minor orthographic changes to their names, two - Tyle (PRN 80981) and Tyle-bach (PRN 80959) - witnessed a single change of name, one saw two changes (PRN

80964), and Pen-y-waen (PRN 80985) has previously had three different names, one albeit a qualifying suffix. Four other buildings seem to have had their names changed at least once in their post-medieval history.

- 14.4.8 The gradual disappearance of the owner-related name as in Tere Ienn Meredite (PRN 80964) is hardly surprising; in a general sense this parallels, though not necessarily in a contemporaneous sense, the shift away in Wales from lineage names to full surnames which was a feature of the 17th century (Jenkins 1987, 219). However it may be noted that owner-related names were still being applied late in the 19th century as with Tir Hywel Sais (PRN 80985), and that the tradition is still current in the area is evidenced by another Badminton Manorial Survey place, Tyr William Richard (PRN 80961), which retains its name, just beyond the eastern edge of the village of Llangynidr. Other names might be explained by a change in the pattern of tenancy: the renaming of Nant-y-llaethdy Ucha (PRN 80984) as Tyle-uchaf is suggestive in this context. Other changes are more difficult if not impossible to understand. They may have been done for some good reason or on a whim, just as in the modern world. But what is clear is that without the various maps it would probably be very hard to unravel the individual tenurial histories from documents alone.
- 14.4.9 *Settlement in the valley.* The story of the building stock in Dyffryn Crawnon is one of gradual decline. Apart from the mill, six other buildings, one certainly a barn, one perhaps a barn (PRN 80972), and the other cottages or farmhouses, had disappeared by the time of Meredith Jones' survey two centuries later. Of these, only the position of PRN 80983 can be discerned with any degree of confidence; all the others have disappeared leaving virtually no trace above ground.
- 14.4.10 In those blocks of land held by the Badminton Estate along Dyffryn Crawnon few new buildings were established between 1587 and the later 18th century. Three new habitations, almost certainly cottages (PRNs 81051, 81052 and 81054), were established by the side of the road running along the valley after the atlas was compiled. Only one is known by a name and all had disappeared by the end of the 19th century. These were all probably encroachments on open roadside ground - it is noticeable that the cottage recorded as PRN 81052 occupied a spot where the roadside verge is still unusually wide - and all are likely to have declined rapidly.
- 14.4.11 Between the later 18th century and the Tithe Assessment in 1840 one or two farmsteads may have been abandoned; the picture is clearest for Pen-yr-wrlod (PRN 80969) but abandonment may also have been the fate of Nant-y-llaethdy Ucha (PRN 80984) during this period and possibly two of the cottages established by the road. The subsequent decline in the later part of the century is not as marked as might have been anticipated for the real decline came during the 20th century, and analysis of later editions of the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps might refine the picture. Five of the eighteen buildings appear to have been abandoned in the 20th century representing a significant proportion of the total stock, and it is worth bearing in mind that this figure might be higher were it not for the refurbishments which have created a number of house conversions and second homes along the valley (see final column in table 2).
- 14.4.12 A feature of the pattern of abandonment is the modification of a working farm to a barn. This cannot be taken to mean that the farmhouse itself was converted and downgraded, rather than it was abandoned while accompanying ancillary buildings were retained or even perhaps that it was demolished and a new barn constructed. Four of the buildings in 1587 appear to have witnessed this fate, including PRN 80974 which Meredith Jones classed as a barn. PRN 80967 was clearly a farmstead in 1587, for PRN 80968 its original function was not so clear. Most illuminating here is PRN 80980 which in 1587 was depicted as a sizable property, continuing in use throughout latter centuries but probably reduced in scale for certainly by 1888 and perhaps earlier in 1840 there was only a barn here. That barn has now been converted into a dwelling.

Table 3 Buildings in Dyffryn Crawnon: survival and names

PRN	1587	1760	1846	1888	2006	Conversion
80958	● Tere Griffith Dee	● Blaen Crannant	●	● ?	○	
80959	●	● Tir-y-Tyley	● Tille Bach	● Tyle-bach	● Tyle-bach	●
80964	● Tere Ienn Meredite	● Tir-yr-arglwydd	● Ty yr Arludd	● Pen-y-garn	● Pen-y-garn	●
80965	●				⊠	
80966	●	●	● Ty Gwillim Grotter	● Cae-hen	○	
80967	●	■ ? Scybor	■ ?	■ ?	□	
80968	●	●	■	■	■	
80969	● Cae Llin	● Pen-yr-wrlod	○ Peny Wrlod	○	○	
80970	■ ?				⊠	
80971	●	● Glog Fawr	● Glog Fawr	● Clog-fawr	● Clog-fawr	●
80972	● Ter y Glog Fawr				⊠	
80973	★ (mill)				⊠	
80974	●	■ (barn)				
80980	●	●	●	■ ?	●	●
80981	●	● Tir-y-Tyley	● Tille	● Tyle	○ Tyle	
80982	●	● Pant-y-pyre	● Pany y Piry	● Pant-y-paerau	● Pant-y-paerau	●
80983	●				○ ?	
80984	●	● Nant-y-llaethdy Ucha	○ ?	○ Tyle-uchaf	○	
80985	●	● Nant-y-llaethdy Issa	● Nant-y-llaithdy	● Tir Hywel Sais	□ Pen-y-waen	
80986	●				⊠	
81051		●	● ?		⊠	
81052		●			⊠	
81054		● Tir-cae-gronon	○ ?		⊠	

Circle = dwelling. Square = barn. Filled symbol = building inhabited/in use Open symbol = building abandoned Cross = no traces survive

14.4.13 Dyffryn Crawnon thus seems to have witnessed a relatively stable decline in the pattern of settlement and activity in the post-medieval centuries right up to the present. It is outside the remit of this report to discuss the current pattern of settlement along Dyffryn Crawnon, nor is it necessary. But it might be noted that of the twenty buildings shown on the set of 1587 maps only six are now in use.

14.4.14 *Typology of settlement in the valley.* Where there is some surviving evidence of a building on the site shown on the 1587 maps, it is normally in the form of a ruin or foundations rather than an earthwork. Occasionally, as the table implies, there are places where what survives are the remains only of a barn (e.g. PRNs 80967 and 80980), and there is no surface evidence of the house itself.

- 14.4.15 As to whether a surviving house, be it a standing structure or only a foundation, is the actual building depicted in 1587 cannot be determined but on the whole seems unlikely. All of the buildings were either of stone or set on stone foundation walls, and in almost all cases there is nothing in the visible external architectural detail to indicate a date. Where ruins survive, they appear to be typical of the simple stone constructional methods in use in the 18th and 19th centuries. This, however, is not to say that the basic styles could not have been employed at an earlier date. Of the standing buildings none has been examined internally, but Pant-y-paerau (PRN 80982) is possibly the best candidate for an early building, and this has been attributed to the 17th century (Cadw 1998c, 33). Half of those farms where a building plan can be discerned are terraced into the hillside at right angles to the contours. This cannot be taken as an indication that these originated in the medieval period but must remain a possibility (see below).
- 14.4.16 Rebuilding during the post-medieval centuries must have been common. Two examples seem to flag such fundamental changes: Pen-y-waen (PRN 80985), apart from going through various name changes, has lost its domestic accommodation completely. Conceivably the house was converted into one of the two barns now occupying the site, but if so the modifications were comprehensive for no obvious indications of domestic activity remain. For PRN 80968 the background is less certain for it is not entirely clear whether the 1587 map is depicting a dwelling or a barn; assuming the former, and the location is certainly suggestive, again only barns remain.
- 14.4.17 The maps themselves may also shed a little light on this process. The buildings are certainly depicted stylistically but as noted above, Richard Johnson, at least in Dyffryn Crawnnon, does seem to have distinguished between houses and outbuildings. There is also some evidence to suggest that the alignment of the buildings was recorded (see Table 3 and below). Houses were drawn showing different orientations, and it seems likely that this was not simply a stylistic device. In most instances there is a correlation between the present alignment and that deduced from the 1587 maps. Only in one instance - PRN 80971 - does this seem to have changed.
- 14.4.18 Some of the sites, if the houses were completely demolished, would undoubtedly leave a residual platform yet only one earthwork platform of traditional form was identified (PRN 80983) during the survey. Others of course might have been isolated if methodical fieldwork had been conducted along the valley.
- 14.4.19 But in three or perhaps four places much larger platforms are present (Table 3), the ground being extensively levelled presumably to provide a basis for the farmhouse, its outbuildings and a yard, collectively.
- 14.4.20 *The settlement pattern in the valley.* The topography of Dyffryn Crawnnon exerted a fundamental impact on the pattern of settlement in the Tudor period and presumably in the preceding medieval era. The valley floor has always been avoided, except in its upper reaches where farms of uncertain date (and outside the Beaufort holding) such as Wern are set close to the Crawnnon. The lane running up the south side of the valley, initially twenty or thirty metres above the river, but in the higher reaches immediately beside it, was an important line of communications in earlier times, yet the number of dwellings beside the lane is small. Pant-y-paerau in the Badminton holding together with the cottages that had been established by the end of the 18th century, and other farms in different ownerships such as Tir Alsome and Wern constitute a small proportion of the settlement total. An artery for access it may have been but it did not function as a focus for settlement. Rather it was the natural shelf at a higher level that attracted the settlement. Pen-y-waen (PRN 80985), Pen-y-garn (PRN 80964), Cae-hen (PRN 80966), Pen Wrlod (PRN 80969) and Clog-fawr (PRN 80971), together with other unnamed sites such as PRN 80974 which all lie a couple of hundred metres away from the road on gently shelving ground which in places corresponded with the base of the steepest slopes tipping down from Mynydd Llangynidr. These farmsteads represent an early phase of settlement in the valley but how early remains uncertain. It may be of significance that sites such as Clog-fawr and Pen Wrlod would be the type of locations favoured for medieval platform sites. They were linked to the road below by tracks often running straight uphill though occasionally traversing the slope. But there is a possibility that an earlier

track ran along the contours at this higher altitude, hints remaining in the vicinity of Pen-y-waen. In at least one instance there is some degree of chronological depth to the settlement pattern for the house (PRN 80986) below Pen-y-waen was approached by a track from the latter, indicating a secondary development.

Table 4 Dyffryn Cwannon: earthworks and alignments

PRN	Platform	Major platform	Building	Present alignment	1587 alignment	No evidence
80958			●	↓		
80959		●				
80964			●	⇒?	⇒	
80965					?	●
80966			●	↓	↓?	
80967					?	●
80968		●			↓	
80969			●	⇒	⇒?	
80970					⇒?	●
80971			●	⇒	↓	
80972					↓	●
80973						●
80974						●
80980					↓	●
80981		●	●	⇒	⇒	
80982			●	↓	↓	
80983	●				⇒	
80984			●	↓	↓	
80985		●?			↓	
80986					↓	●

Under alignment a vertical arrow indicates building set down the slope, a horizontal arrow indicates one set along the contour

14.4.21 Even higher up the slope towards the common were farms such as Tyle-uchaf (PRN 80984) and unnamed habitations such as PRNs 80965 and 80983. Some such as Cwrt-yr-icos, 500m beyond, and 130m higher than, Pen-y-garn, certainly came into existence after 1587, and the same may be true of Cae-Rees, at the same altitude and 250m to the south-west to Cwrt-yr-icos. The expansion of settlement in the 18th century higher up what are exceedingly steep slopes is hardly unexpected, the appearance of Tyle-uchaf and the others only slightly lower down, less so. All these have now been abandoned, but the fact is that in 1587 Dyffryn Cwannon was a well-populated valley with agricultural settlements located high up the hillslopes. The distribution of settlement visible in the first half of the 19th century was not the result of much recent expansion, it was a pattern largely established by the end of the 16th century.

14.5 General Discussion

14.5.1 The main points of enquiry to emerge from this study focus on the survival and loss of buildings since the manorial survey was drawn in 1587. Indeed it seems likely that in those rural areas owned by the Earl of Worcester virtually no building outside the villages has survived to the

present², though as noted above no internal examinations have been conducted and it is necessary to fall back on existing records. In the absence of a comprehensive study of Brecknock Houses we can fall back on three sources of data. Peter Smith's massive *Houses of the Welsh Countryside* (1988) is undoubtedly authoritative but is by common consent one of the most densely impenetrable texts currently in print and as a consequence its examination has at best been cursory. Part IV of the 'Houses of Breconshire', published by S.R.Jones and J.T.Smith in *Brychieniog* (1966/67) is more accessible but as a pioneering work it is also selective. Drawing on both of these are the Cadw *Lists of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* for the five communities over which the Badminton Manorial Survey extended (Cadw 1986, 1998a, 1998b, 1998c and 1998d).

- 14.5.2 Additionally but covering only a single community, the Llangynidr Local History Society with the assistance of Will Hughes, a buildings specialist with the Brecon Beacons National Park examined more than seventy houses in the preparation of their history of Llangynidr community (2000, 207). They were able to isolate no more than six which were classified within the system developed by Peter Smith as regional house type B of sub-medieval date, though only one – Aberyail (PRN 80956) – fell within the Beaufort lands and was shown on the Badminton maps. However, Aberyail and several of the others all appear to have been built or rebuilt after 1600, and only the farmhouse at Aberhoywe, a short distance from Aberyail, and perhaps Ty Sheriff, could have structural evidence that might be contemporary with the Manorial Survey. This is fundamental to an understanding of the buildings in and around Llangynidr and also to those buildings in Dyffryn Cwannon (see below) which lay within the parish. While there may be continuity of site location in many instances, the buildings themselves have been renewed and replaced, or modified.
- 14.5.3 The view that very few of the houses and cottages shown on the early maps have survived to the end of the 20th century is born out by Cadw's *Lists*. These cannot claim to be comprehensive in that many of the buildings did not have their interiors examined, but they offer a useful guide. From these it appears that outside the town of Crickhowell and the adjacent villages there are few late 16th-century survivals. Llangynidr has Aberhoyw, Llanfihangel Cwmdru can offer three including the earlier structure at Heoldrew (see above), Llangattock may have one, while the large Vale of Grwyney which encompasses three former parishes has perhaps seven. From an admittedly cursory analysis, it appears that of more than ninety rural properties in the Badminton Manorial Survey only Heoldrew retains a feature from that building that was depicted at that time.
- 14.5.4 But if virtually every building of 1587 has been swept away, the continuity of many of the sites is clearly evident. More than a third of the sites have an occupied building still on them, and if ruins are included, which are particular in evidence in Dyffryn Cwannon, the proportion rises to one half. Some of these later buildings were rebuilt within a short time of the survey being conducted: for instance Pant-y-paerau in Dyffryn Cwannon is classed as 17th-century (Jones and Smith 1966/67, 81). Others were certainly rebuilt at some undefined point in the 18th or 19th centuries, and in places such as Ffawyddog, there appears to have been large-scale replacement in the 19th century, all a part of the continuous cycle of modification and replacement to the building stock that is visible throughout the country.
- 14.5.5 Over one-third of the buildings shown in 1587 have disappeared without leaving any surface trace (see table *). In somewhere like the heavily agriculturalised Usk Valley, the processes of dereliction and demolition after abandonment come as little surprise, particularly if we assume that a significant number of those buildings, probably cottages, were predominantly of timber or other perishable materials. But elsewhere, in upland landscape settings where some remains might have been anticipated, there is nothing to see. On the edge of the Black Mountains, a small group of buildings, conceivably all barns but more likely to be a farmstead (PRN 80952) beside Cwm Nant-yr-ychain, have completely disappeared; likewise, in a nearby valley all but the largely imperceptible traces of a house and associated ancillary structure beside Cwm Charles (PRN 81371) have gone. Both lie on ground that has been improved but probably not frequently. A comparable picture is presented by Dyffryn Cwannon where the steepness of the valley sides

might lead to the assumption that some trace of a building's location would remain even if the building had gone: several of the Manorial Survey buildings belie that assumption.

Table 5

Folio	No. of rural sites	No. in urban setting (not assessed)	No. assessed	Original building	Later building	Ruin	Foundations/Earth works	No trace
Total	98	45	68	1	24	10	10	24
Usk Valley (UV)	56	45	36	1	17	-	6	13
Black Mountains Edge (BM)	16	-	7	-	-	1	2	4
Dyffryn Crawnon (DC)	26	-	25	-	7	9	2	7

14.5.6 *Orientation.* Previous reports have considered the role of platforms in the study of deserted rural settlements, highlighting their prevalence in the old counties that make up Powys and in parts of Denbighshire. The vast majority lie at right angles to the contours, thus providing a distinctive morphology that has provided, on the basis of rather limited substantive evidence, a diagnostic trait for identifying medieval house sites. A corollary to this is that at some stage there was a shift away from building down the slope to building along the contour. Not, of course, that this will have been a sudden and synchronic event initiated at a particular time. Rather it must reflect changing attitudes to house building that must have been fairly gradual. The earthwork evidence does not allow the change to be tied to a particular century, but it certainly occurred between the late medieval era and the 18th century. Peter Smith, however, was forthright in his belief that 'a distinctive feature of most hall-houses and one which again was retained in the later sub-medieval phase, was the siting of the house down rather than across the slope' (1989, 114).

14.5.7 Reference has been made above to Robert Johnson's depiction of buildings on the 1587 maps, and it is clear from even a cursory examination that these depictions were not entirely schematic, that though the buildings themselves were relatively stylised, the way in which they are depicted implies that not only was some attempt made to display the number of buildings in a farm unit but to show, too, their axial orientation; this is perfectly clear from the heterogeneous appearance of the buildings in the settlement at Tretower.

14.5.8 This presumed accuracy attributed to Johnson has interesting ramifications for the whole question of orientation and the evidence can be used in conjunction with the descriptions of the earlier buildings in the community lists.

Table 6

Folio	No. rural sites	1587 slope building; later contour building	1587 slope building; later slope building	1587 slope building; no later building	1587 contour building; later contour building	1587 contour building; no later building	Slope not significant
44 (UV)	6			1			5
47b (UV)	2*			2		2	
48a (UV)	2	1				1	
48b (UV)	1						1
48d (BM)	2			1		1	
48e (UV)	13	Evidence	unreliable				
69 (UV)	7	1					6
71a (BM)	3	1		2			
71b (UV)	1	Evidence	unavailable				
71d (BM)	1	Evidence	unavailable				
72a (UV)	2			1	1		
72b (BM)	1	Barn					
72e (BM)	1	Evidence	unreliable				
81 (UV)	3						3
82b (DC)	1			1			
82c (DC)	1	**					
83a (DC)	1	1					
83b (UV)	3		1		1		1
83c (DC)	7	1	1	1		2	1
84a (DC)	5	2 barns		2		1	
84b (DC)	4			1			3
85a (DC)	2		1		1		
85b (DC)	5		2	2		1	
86 (UV)	16	Evidence	unavailable				
Total		5	5	14	3	8	20

* Figures indicate several dwellings in a single context

** Unusual in that a building constructed along the contour appears to have been replaced by a later one down the slope.

14.5.9 The sample is small and the figures are hardly conclusive but do indicate that where the topography was likely to influence the location of a building, the ratio of dwellings set down the slope to those across it was greater than 2:1. Yet the manorial survey maps do not validate the exclusiveness of the former, and on their evidence it appears that houses were already being set along the contour in the second half of the 16th century.

Notes

- 1 In S. Bendall 1997, Dowding is shown to have worked in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire between 1789 and 1820.
- 2 The same of course is not true in the villages. Apart from the remarkable and nationally important complex of Tretower Court, there are or two other buildings in that village which may be of 16th-century and are thus shown (Cadw 1998, 79).

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- Ward, A, 1999, Transhumance and place-names: an aspect of early Ordnance Survey mapping on the Black Mountain commons, Carmarthenshire, *Studia Celtica* 33, 335-348

Notes on Appendices

The sites listed in the following appendices are those which have been confirmed as or are suspected to be deserted rural settlements relevant to the current study. The lists cover the whole of the region except for Radnorshire (for which see Silvester 1999, Appendix 2).

Most of the column headings are self-explanatory.

Integrity as might be inferred indicates the level of confidence in the relevance of the site to the current project, a question mark indicating that there is uncertainty about the nature of a specific settlement, whether because of its uncertain morphology or because of its condition.

Site Type is derived from the SMR thesaurus.

Category is an attempt to classify the various settlements for the purposes of analysis. The categories were set out in previous reports and have proved useful at a preliminary stage in sorting the data.

Grant-aid programme Threat Related Assessments

Financial year 2000/01

1 Code number and project title

CPAT 658

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENTS: FIELDWORK COMPLETION

2 Location: NGR, Community, SAM no/SMR no

Not applicable.

3 Summary of proposals for current/forthcoming year

The project forms part of a broader study current being carried out in several regions of Wales, for the purposes of establishing a clearer picture of deserted medieval and later rural settlement sites and settlement patterns, to help protect and manage the archaeological resource, and to enhance the both regional and national archaeological records.

It is anticipated that this will be the final year of fieldwork on this project in the Clwyd-Powys area, and its broad aim, therefore, is to complete complete the survey of known sites throughout the region. In previous years the programme has covered Radnorshire (1996/97 and 1998/99), parts of Brecknockshire (1998/99 and 1999/00) and eastern Conwy, Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire (1997/98), and the examination of a block of enclosed lower land at Aberedw, Radnorshire (1999/00), which formed an integral part of the project.

Fieldwork in 2000/01 will cover the remainder of Brecknockshire, additional sites in Conwy, Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, the whole of Flintshire and Wrexham, and will involve an examination of Brecknockshire settlement sites depicted in the Badminton Atlas of 1587. About 450 sites still need to be examined in the field, broken down into the following geographic areas: Brecknockshire 100; Duke of Beaufort Estate 90; Denbighshire and eastern Conwy 50; Montgomeryshire 75; Flintshire and Wrexham 128. Further analysis may reduce the numbers of sites to be covered in previously unexamined areas of the Beaufort Estate, in Flintshire and in Wrexham.

Unlike previous years it is not anticipated that project work will include prospecting for new sites using aerial photography or lowland fieldwalking, despite the success of work in the Aberedw area. The National Monuments Record will be consulted for Wrexham and Flintshire, and a limited study of early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps and other cartographic sources is planned for Brecknockshire, field visits in the Black Mountains, the Brecon Beacons and Mynydd Eppynt having revealed large numbers of small settlements which appear to have been in use or only recently abandoned in the nineteenth century.

A report on the final year of fieldwork will be prepared for Cadw at the end of 2000/01, and information will also be generated which will be fed into the anticipated publication programme in the following year.

Other anticipated inputs to the project include the following: Ordnance Survey digital mapping data from Powys County Council, Conwy County Borough Council, Wrexham County Borough Council,

Denbighshire County Council, and Flintshire County Council; field data from RCAHMW and Brecon Beacons National Park.

4 Description of the site(s), area, material etc and assessment of archaeological importance
The majority of sites are represented by the remains of long huts or by building platforms of buildings abandoned in the medieval and post medieval periods, excluding what are clearly more recent farm abandonments and represent important evidence for the past exploitation particularly of up-land and marginal land in Wales, for which relatively little documentary evidence has survived. The sites appear either singly or in groups and are sometimes found in association with enclosures or field systems.

5 Nature of threat, the likely extent of timing and destruction
Agriculture, land improvement and afforestation are likely to represent the major threat to this class of monument.

6 Research objectives

- a. Definition, classification and quantification of the classes of sites representing deserted rural settlements in the Clwyd-Powys area between the early medieval and early post-medieval periods.
- b. An assessment of the archaeological and historical significance of these sites in both a regional and national context.
- c. Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of the scheduling criteria which might be appropriate regionally, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- d. Enhancement of the Regional SMR and ENDEX.

7 Proposed work programme

See also [Project Management Plan](#) in section 15. The anticipated work programme includes the following elements (as numbered in the [Project Management Plan](#)):

1 Administration

Project Management, AMI monitoring, Financial statements, Audited statement, CPAT Committee reports, Half-Year and Annual Reports, Archaeology in Wales Report, Liaison meetings with AMI and other Trusts.

2 Survey preparation

Regional and national Monuments Record interrogation. Assessment of records and datafiles from other relevant studies. Enhancement of project database for recording.

3 Fieldwork/data capture

Liaison with landowners concerning access. Rapid field assessment and recording. Record creation and amendment. Selective ground survey.

4 Report preparation

Report preparation and dissemination, with recommendations for scheduling enhancement.

5 Scheduling recommendations

Assisting Regional Ancient Monuments Inspector with Scheduled Ancient Monument recommendations arising from past and current years.

6 Archive

Submission of records and archive to Sites and Monuments Record.

8 Specialist requirements

Not applicable.

9 Proposed timing of work programme

To be completed during course of financial year. See Project Management Plan Timetable in section 15.

10 Presentation of results

Preparation of a survey report in CPAT Report series, as previously, including the following elements: summary of work undertaken; methodology; synthesis of results; background, interpretation, classification, and appraisal of the significance of the archaeological resource in a regional and national framework; gazetteer of sites included in field survey; preparation of ground survey artwork. Report preparation and dissemination, with recommendations for scheduling enhancement. Provision of data relating to sites proposed for scheduling; site management recommendations; general and specific recommendations for further work in other areas.

Copies of report for limited circulation, 2 copies of which are to be lodged with Cadw and 1 with RCAHMW. Circulation to other bodies and individuals (eg Local Authorities, ADAS) as appropriate, following discussion with Cadw.

11 End products**a During the coming financial year**

1. Survey report and recommendations etc in CPAT Report series, as outlined in section 10.
2. Project archive (field record forms, slides, prints, negative) to be deposited with Regional SMR.
3. Enhanced Regional SMR data, to be fed into ENDEX in due course.
4. Summary report in Archaeology in Wales 2000.
5. Publicity material to be prepared by Heritage Management officer, to include report on CPAT web site at www.cpat.org.uk.

b Year by year until the completion of the project

1. Consideration to be given to one or more works of synthesis for publication in appropriate journals of monographs.

12 Progress

The following reports have been produced as part of the programme to date:

Silvester, R J, 1997 *Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Radnorshire*, CPAT Report

227.

Silvester, R J 1998 *Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Brecknockshire. A Preliminary Report* CPAT Report 251

Silvester, R J 1999 *Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Radnorshire. The Second Report* CPAT Report 305

In preparation

Silvester, R J 2000 *Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Breconshire.* CPAT Report

Forthcoming

Silvester, R J, *Deserted rural settlements in North-east and central Wales, Medieval or Later Rural Settlement Conference Proceedings*, British Archaeological Reports.

13 Project supervisor

a Name

Bob Silvester

b Qualifications

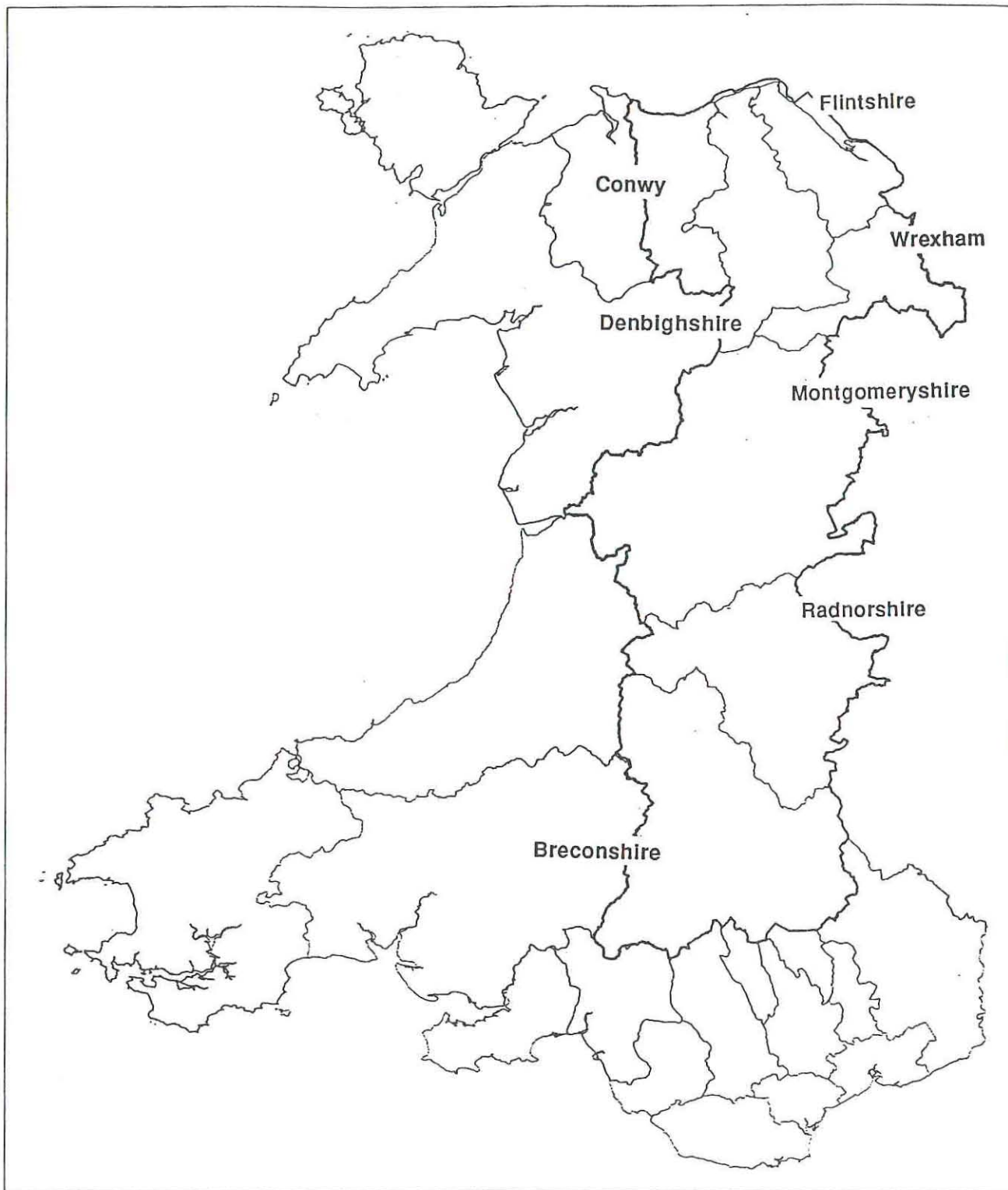
BA, MIFA

c Position in organisation

Deputy Director

d List of unpublished excavations

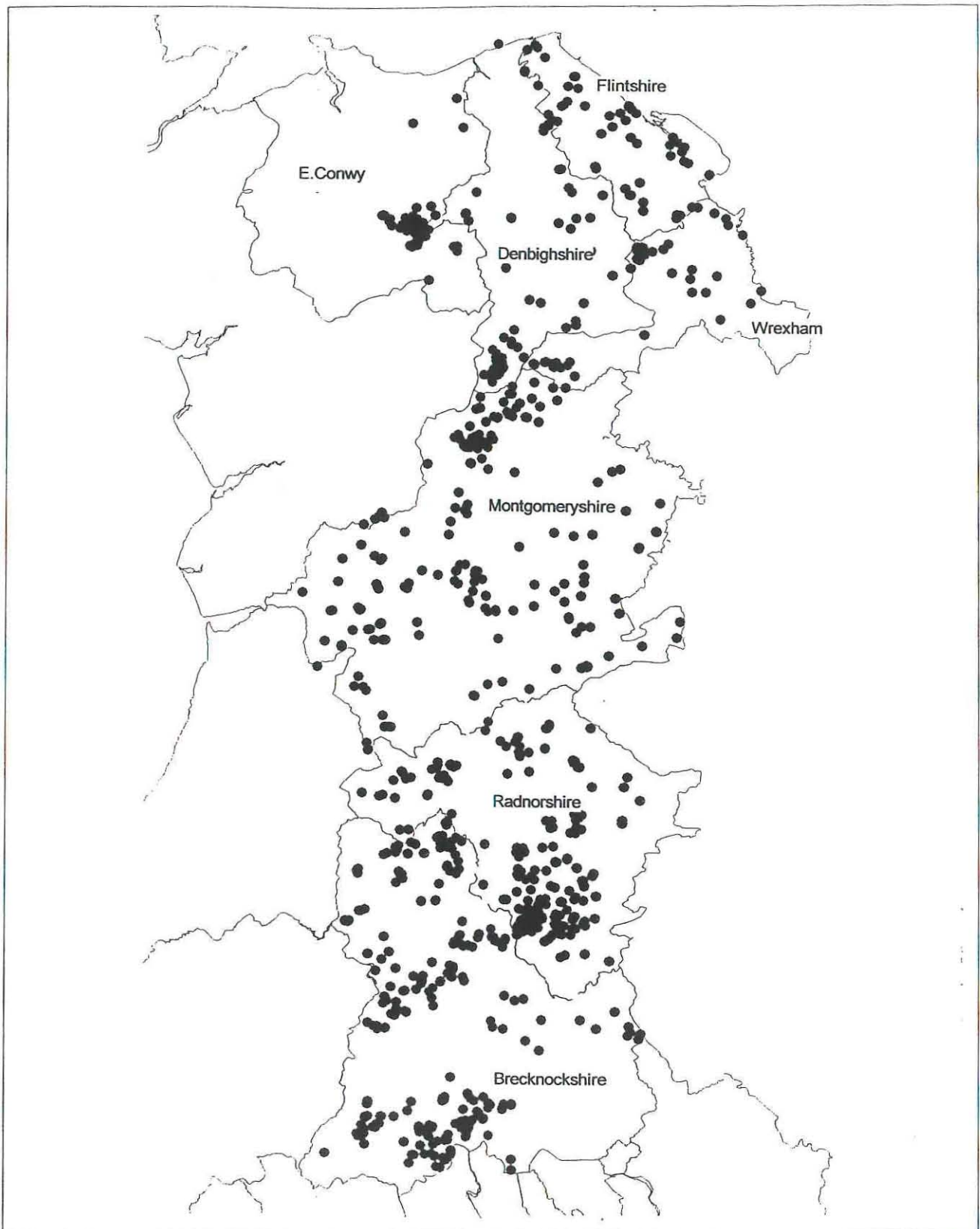
e Details of other commitments during the coming year



Deserted Rural Settlements: revised programme

Progress and the anticipated programme on this project is as follows, following various changes in the methodology of this pan-Wales programme:

- 1996/97 **Radnorshire**, selective survey.
- 1997/98 **Montgomeryshire, eastern Conwy and Denbighshire**, selective survey.
- 1998/99 **Radnorshire and north Brecknock**, comprehensive surveys, filling in sites not visited in Radnorshire during 1996/97.
- 1999/00 **Brecknock**, part.
- 2000/01 **Brecknock south**, additional sites in **eastern Conwy, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire,** and sites in **Flintshire, and Wrexham**



Deserted Rural Settlements: Clwyd-Powys area

Provisional overall distribution of sites in the Clwyd-Powys area. It is anticipated that this will be the final year of fieldwork on the Deserted Rural Settlements Project and the broad aim is to complete the survey of known sites throughout the region. This will complement the work that has been completed in Gwynedd and is currently being undertaken in the Glamorgan-Gwent region. In previous years the programme has covered Radnorshire (1996/97 and 1998/99), parts of Brecknockshire (1998/99 and 1999/00) and eastern Conwy, Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire (1997/98), and the examination of a block of enclosed lower

Project Description to appear in CPAT website www.cpat.org.uk



Deserted Rural Settlements

The project forms part of a broader study current being carried out in several regions of Wales, for the purposes of establishing a clearer picture of deserted medieval and later rural settlement sites and settlement patterns, to help protect and manage the archaeological resource, and to enhance the both regional and national archaeological records. The majority of sites are represented by the remains of long huts or by building platforms of buildings abandoned in the medieval and post medieval periods, excluding what are clearly more recent farm abandonments and represent important evidence for the past exploitation particularly of upland and marginal land in Wales, for which relatively little documentary evidence has survived. The sites appear either singly or in groups and are sometimes found in association with enclosures or field systems.

In previous years the programme has covered Radnorshire (1996/97 and 1998/99), parts of Brecknockshire (1998/99 and 1999/00) and eastern Conwy, Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire (1997/98), and the examination of a block of enclosed lower land at Aberedw, Radnorshire (1999/00). It is anticipated that this will be the final year of fieldwork on this project in the Clwyd-Powys, the broad aim is therefore to complete the survey of known sites throughout the region.

Fieldwork in 2000/01 will cover the remainder of Brecknockshire, additional sites in Conwy, Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, the whole of Flintshire and Wrexham, and will involve an examination of Brecknockshire settlement sites depicted in the Badminton Atlas of 1587. About 450 sites still need to be examined in the field, broken down into the following geographic areas: Brecknockshire 190; Denbighshire and eastern Conwy 50; Montgomeryshire 75; Flintshire and Wrexham 128. Further analysis may reduce the numbers of sites to be covered in previously unexamined areas of the Beaufort Estate, in Flintshire and in Wrexham.

Unlike previous years it is not anticipated that project work will include prospecting for new sites using aerial photography or lowland fieldwalking, despite the success of work in the Aberedw area. The National Monuments Record will be consulted for Wrexham and Flintshire, and a limited study of early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps and other cartographic sources is planned for Brecknockshire, field visits in the Black Mountains, the Brecon Beacons and Mynydd Eppynt having revealed large numbers of small settlements which appear to have been in use or only recently abandoned in the nineteenth century.

A project report on the final year of fieldwork will be prepared at the end of 2000/01, and information will also be generated which will be fed into the anticipated publication programme in the following year.

Appendix 2: Settlement Sites in Brecknock

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude Category</i>	
551	Tre Dum House Platform	U	WU	SO11373476	Platform	200	9
557	Park Wood Building	U	WU	SO17233476	Platform	285	4
1261	Dolecoed Hotel Platform I	U	EV	SN87294733	Platform	305	4
1500	Blaen Llech Enclosure	T?	BB	SN86221560	Sheepfold ?	420	3
1595	Allt Mawr Uchaf Farmstead	T?	ME	SO05804715	Long hut	390	3
2230	Cwm Ciliau Uchaf Earthwork	T	EV	SN95465542	Platform	320	4
2231	Pen y Ffynon Enclosure	U	EV	SN97915984	House	425	12
2253	Nant Y Gerdinen Hafod	U	BB	SN97512066	House	380	12
2321	Esgair Nant y Brain Platform	T	EV	SN84425149	Platform	300	4
2915	Llanddewi'r Cwm, Nant Gwyn Cott	T	ME	SO03514853	Platform	190	12
3028	Esgair Garm Farmstead	T	EV	SN82124973	Long hut	300	3
3056	Caen y Waen Farmstead	T?	ME	SN99784621	House	380	12
3068	Llawr y Dolau Platform	U	ME	SN98304352	Platform ?	395	4
3069	Bolgoed Dwelling	U	ME	SN99134120	Long hut ?	405	12
3097	Carnau Bach Farmstead	T	ME	SN87323720	Platform	375	8E
3167	Cerrig Gleisiad Longhouse	T	BB	SN96432245	Platform hut	445	2
3191	Blaen Cwm Banw Enclosure	T	BB	SO06912190	Platform	480	4
3234	Nant yr Wydd Farmstead	U	BB	SN93441587	House ?	365	0
3239	Rhyd Uchaf Farmstead	T	BB	SN92751842	Platform	420	0
3258	Twyn Garreg Wen House	T	BB	SN99091681	Long hut	350	3
3317	Buarth y Caerau Enclosure I	T	BB	SO06941342	Shelter	455	1
3329	Nant Morlais Hafod	T	BB	SO07001183	Long hut	495	3
3618	Cwm Cynwyn Hafod - Llanfrynach	T	BB	SO03662175	Platform	400	13E
3848	Cefn Bach Platform I	T	BB	SO06862171	Platform hut	480	4
3858	Clo Cadno Hafod II	T	LL	SO11731610	Long hut	515	3
4080	Cefn Farmstead	T	EV	SN96416468	Long hut	380	3F
4081	Cefn Hafod	T	EV	SN96666492	Long hut	360	3
4082	Tan yr Allt Enclosure	U	EV	SN96586441	Platform ?	345	4
4084	Tan yr Allt Longhouse	T	EV	SN96556437	Long hut	340	3F
4328	Cerig Llwydion Longhouse	T	EV	SN87906236	Long hut	360	2
4395	Cefn Cwm Llwhch Enclosure	U	BB	SO01042241	Shelter	590	16
4411	Maesmynis Longhouse	T	ME	SO01644778	Platform hut	315	3
4473	Darren Ddu Enclosure I	T	LL	SO11131568	Long hut	405	3
4493	Ty'n y Cwm platforms	T	WU	SO10913189	Platform	190	8
5353	Cae Rhos Hafod	T	LL	SO14261622	Long hut	445	2
5508	Fan Fawr Hafod	U	BB	SN96781980	Sheepfold	600	16
5588	Pendoverly House	U	WU	SO11083013	House	175	12
5688	Twyn Y Gaer Hut	T	BB	SN990280	Shelter	360	1
5726	Cefn Bach Platform II	T	BB	SO06902175	Platform	470	4
5863	Drain Duon House	T	WU	SO05563336	Platform hut	255	2
5985	Porth y Crwys House	U	ME	SN99044970	House ?	180	18
6187	Mynydd y Drum House Platform	T	BB	SN81951070	Platform	280	4
6464	Nant Cymrun	T	EV	SN97386189	Building	245	17
6770	Alexanderstone deserted farmste	T	WU	SO0739930023	Platform	190	13/14
6927	Cilyronnen House	T	ME	SO08623794	House	320	12
8205	Dan y Darran House Site I	U	BM	SO18681668	Building	300	12
8331	Creiddion House Site	U	ME	SO02305031	Building ?	145	15?
8488	Blaen Onnau Hafod Site II	U	LL	SO14881702	Long hut ?	420	16
8489	Blaen Onnau Hafod Site III	U	LL	SO14881701	Long hut ?	420	16
9033	Nant Cymran House Site	T	EV	SN97946245	Platform	205	14
9506	Nant y Crafn House Site	U	EV	SN83605125	House	290	12
9532	Clyn Glas Farmstead	T	EV	SN81564975	House	305	12
9540	Gwegil Hindda Farmstead	U	EV	SN83855125	House	290	12
9547	Groes Uchaf Hafod II	T	EV	SN89885685	Long hut	445	17/11
9548	Groes Uchaf Hafod III	T	EV	SN89715683	Long hut	420	2

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
9555	Ffynon Cae Rhos Hafod	U	LL	SO14311627	Shelter	440	1
9558	Nant Bwch Hafod I	U	BM	SO22743376	Hut ?	535	2
9963	Beili Celyn House Site	U	WU	SO08983155	Platform	225	0
9991	Cwm Farm House Site	T?	WU	SO06013028	Building	210	2
9994	Cwrt yr Abad House Site	U	ME	SO03603453	Platform	270	4
9999	Cilmynharen House Site II	U	ME	SO03953365	Platform hut	260	12
12413	Cwm Haffes long hut I	T	BB	SN83751697	Long hut	380	11
12414	Cwm Haffes platform I	T	BB	SN83821697	Platform	360	11
12415	Cwm Haffes structure	U	BB	SN83871691	Long hut	350	11
12416	Cwm Haffes long hut II	T	BB	SN83791689	Platform hut	375	11
12427	Alt Fach platform I	T	BB	SN84531739	Platform	310	8
12429	Alt Fach platform II	T	BB	SN84531736	Platform	300	8
12433	Alt Fach platform III	U	BB	SN84571757	Platform ?	335	4
12435	Alt Fach long hut I	T	BB	SN84511759	Long hut	350	17
12436	Alt Fach long hut II	T?	BB	SN84511758	Long hut ?	350	17
12458	Cwm Haffes platform II	T	BB	SN84601724	Platform	265	5
12470	Cwm Tawe platform I	T	BB	SN84821967	Platform	360	11
12471	Cwm Tawe platform II	T?	BB	SN84831971	Platform ?	360	11
12473	Cwm Tawe platform III	T	BB	SN84791972	Platform hut	370	11
12474	Cwm Tawe platform IV	T	BB	SN84821972	Platform	350	11
12475	Cwm Tawe platform V	T	BB	SN84791976	Platform	375	11
12476	Cwm Tawe platform VI	T	BB	SN84831974	Platform	370	11
12477	Cwm Tawe platform VII	T	BB	SN84851974	Platform	370	11
12478	Cwm Tawe platform VIII	U	BB	SN84861972	Platform ?	370	11
12480	Cwm Tawe platform IX	T	BB	SN84851977	Platform	370	11
12481	Cwm Tawe platform X	T	BB	SN84811978	Platform hut	370	11
12482	Cwm Tawe platform XI	T	BB	SN84831978	Platform	360	11
12483	Cwm Tawe platform XII	T	BB	SN84811982	Platform	370	11
12484	Cwm Tawe platform XIII	T	BB	SN84821982	Platform	370	11
12486	Cwm Tawe platform XIV	T	BB	SN84851989	Platform	380	11
12503	Cerrig Duon long hut I	T	BB	SN84952150	Long hut	425	5
12504	Cerrig Duon platform I	T	BB	SN85002157	Platform	420	4
12505	Cerrig Duon long hut II	T?	BB	SN84982164	Long hut ?	420	2
12514	Cerrig Duon platform II	T	BB	SN84702150	Platform	455	5
12516	Nant Tawe long hut I	T	BB	SN84912119	Platform hut	420	11
12517	Nant Tawe long hut II	T	BB	SN84902120	Long hut	420	11
12518	Nant Tawe long hut III	T	BB	SN84912122	Long hut	415	11
12534	Cerrig Duon long hut III	U	BB	SN85232018	Long hut ?	350	2
12544	Fan Llia platform I	T	BB	SN92831805	Platform	450	13/11
12545	Fan Llia platform II	T	BB	SN92821802	Platform	450	11
12546	Fan Llia platform III	T	BB	SN92801805	Platform	450	11
12547	Fan Llia platform IV	T	BB	SN92851805	Platform	450	11
12548	Fan Llia platform V	T	BB	SN92851807	Platform	450	11
12553	Nant Llywarch long hut	T	BB	SN96691622	Long hut	450	2
12561	Waun Llywarch platform	U	BB	SN96831661	Platform	470	8
12674	Dyffryn Clawnon platform	U	LL	SO10881543		445	0
12675	Clo Cadno long hut	T	LL	SO11901692	Long hut	440	2
12683	Twr Pen-cyrn hut group	T?	LL	SO20331433	Shelter	500	1
13411	Y Gamriw NE hut	T	EV	SN95916273	Long hut	465	2
13415	Nant Siencyn hut	T	EV	SN95096245	Long hut	415	3
13422	Nant Cymrun S hut	T	EV	SN97146136	Long hut	340	2
13428	Drum Ddu N enclosure & hut	T	EV	SN97286097	Long hut	475	2
13452	Trembyd N hut	T	EV	SN98826190	Long hut	390	2
13488	Nant Siencyn E hut	T	EV	SN95386271	Long hut	360	3
13502	Nant Cwmrun S hut	T	EV	SN96336188	Platform	320	4
13504	Nant Cwmrun S hut	T	EV	SN96456115	Long hut	310	2

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
13591	Nant Cymrun N hut	T	EV	SN96886169	Long hut	270	2
15510	Cilieni Track house site	T?	ME	SN89103884	Farmstead	330	2
15515	Gardiners Hill E	T	ME	SN88373968	Platform hut	280	3
15517	Afon Dulas	T	ME	SN87503820	Platform	375	5
15520	Pant-y-Blodau E	T	ME	SN89193736	Long hut	355	3
15521	Cwm Mawan N	T	ME	SN89353598	Platform	370	4
15525	Topglas	T	ME	SN87793752	Long hut	380	3
15538	Gam Rhiw S	T	ME	SN85003418	Platform hut	280	5
15539	Ffynnon yr Oerfa W	T	ME	SN85893369	Platform hut	385	8E
15540	Twyn y Wern W	T	ME	SN87553333	Long hut	355	3
15544	Gefail-fach	T	ME	SN89104247	House	255	3/12
15545	Gwibedog E	U	ME	SN89744079	Long hut	330	12?
15548	Blaengefail SW	T	ME	SN88834201	Platform	290	13E
15550	Crychan Forest	U	ME	SN87704321		250	0
15554	Esgair Fach	U	ME	SN86994385	House	230	12
15556	Blaenegnant-isaf SE	T	ME	SN94153896	House	355	12
15557	Cwm Ffrengig S	T	ME	SN94503799	Long hut	365	3
15558	Llyn Dwr W	U	ME	SN94773679	Sheepfold	405	10
15567	Cwm Nant-Y-Moch W	T	ME	SN90693584	Platform hut	305	8
15571	Lan-fraith NW	T	ME	SN91363799	Long hut	350	3
15576	Gors Fach	U	ME	SN90283900	House	355	12
15581	Cefn-gwyn S	T?	ME	SN90753737	Farmstead	310	12?
15584	Cefn Merthyr Cynog	T	ME	SN96783953	Long hut	375	3
15585	Brestbaily W	T	ME	SN97943851	House	380	3/12
15588	Blaen Duhonw	T	ME	SN98014647	Long hut	345	2
15591	Maes Brwydr NW	T	ME	SN99074611	Long hut	340	2
15592	Cefn Corast	T	ME	SN99954604	Long hut	405	3
15593	Ysgir Fechan	U	ME	SN94484342	House	380	3/12
15594	Rhyd Du	T	ME	SN91754129	House	400	12
15595	Maen Ar Dwll NW	T	ME	SN90424112	Long hut	370	3
15596	Five Gate Track farmstead	T?	ME	SN90254254	Building ?	320	14
15601	Cefn Trum yr Hwch NE	T?	ME	SN99384063	House ?	400	14
15605	Pwll Cam S	T	ME	SN97464126	Long hut ?	345	3
15607	Pwll Cam W	U	ME	SN97134167	House	380	12/14
15608	Pwll Cam W	T?	ME	SN96904177	House	400	12/14
15609	Ysgir Fawr	T	ME	SN97624232	Long hut	350	3
15611	Ysgir Fawr	U	ME	SN97694238	Long hut ?	350	3
15613	Byllfa-uchaf E	T	ME	SN97224296	House	355	12/14
15615	Llawr y Dolau N long hut	T?	ME	SN98994399	Long hut	350	3
15622	Rhyd-y-maen SE	T	ME	SN95804059	Long hut	335	2
15624	Beili-Richard N	T	ME	SN95774045	House	325	12
15626	Cefn Corast E	T	ME	SO00644584	Platform hut	370	3
15630	Bryn-haul E	T	ME	SO01754086	Platform hut	360	3
16510	Bryn Melys hafod house II{S}	T	EV	SN93176006	Long hut	445	11
16511	Bryn Melys hafod house I{S}	T	EV	SN93186009	Long hut	445	11
16513	Nant Chwefri hafod	T	EV	SN93216008	Long hut	440	11
16517	Ty Segur Uchaf platform	T	EV	SN95666150	Platform	410	4
16524	Carnau Cefn-y-ffordd hafod	T	EV	SN95636089	Long hut	400	2
16531	Moelfryn hafod	T	EV	SN91206168	Long hut	350	2
16534	Nant Rhyd-goch/Esair Gwar-y-Cae	T	EV	SN91886138	Long hut	410	11
16535	Nant Rhyd-goch/Esair Gwar-y-Cae	T?	EV	SN91856143	Platform	400	11
16536	Nant Rhyd-goch/Esair Gwar-y-Cae	T	EV	SN91826146	Long hut	400	11
16537	Nant Rhyd-goch/Esair Gwar-y-Cae	T	EV	SN91796150	Platform hut	390	11/13
16539	Nant Rhyd-goch/Esair Gwar-y-Cae	T	EV	SN91806156	Long hut	390	2
16556	Marchnant hafod I	T	EV	SN90755995	Long hut	400	17
16557	Marchnant hafod II	T	EV	SN90755999	Long hut	395	17

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>AltitudeCategory</i>	
16569	Rhiwnant hafod	T	EV	SN89316120	Long hut	285	2
16571	Nant Dyrys hafod	T	EV	SN89166056	Long hut	345	2
16573	Nant Dyrys hafod	T	EV	SN88936021	Long hut	395	17
16575	Nant Dyrys building	T	EV	SN88916032	Long hut	375	2
16580	Nant yr Ast hafod	T	EV	SN87185980	Long hut	420	2
16595	Rhiwnant hafod	T	EV	SN88896093	Long hut	285	2
17993	Afon y waen house site I	T	BB	SN97581473	Long hut	370	17
19170	Nant Gwys hut site I	T?	BB	SN78961464	Shelter	275	1
23095	Beacons Reservoir longhouse IV	T	BB	SN98651884	Long hut	?	11
23100	Nant Gwydderig deserted farmste	T	ME	SN86463325	Long hut	375	3
23712	Ffynnon-ddu House Platform	T	BB	SN8476015647	Platform	300	8
26339	Cwm Sere E hut	T	BB	SO02562293	Long hut	370	2
26344	Cwm Crew E hut	T	BB	SN99871685	Long hut	400	1
26345	Cwm Crew E platform	T	BB	SN99961697	Platform	418	4
26353	Cwm Crew W hut complex	T	BB	SN99931905	Long hut	620	2
26386	Cwm Sere E enclosure	T	BB	SO02632289	Platform	410	13E
26413	Cwm Crew W hut	T	BB	SO00881939	Long hut ?	585	2
26422	Waun Lysiog S enclosure	T	BB	SO01651515	Long hut	390	2
26427	Gwaun Taf N hut II	T?	BB	SO01612071	Long hut	570	2
26445	Tyle Brith S enclosure	T	BB	SN99151918	Platform	530	5
26446	Tyle Brith N hut	T	BB	SN99432104	Long hut	550	2
26460	Gwaun Taf N hut	T	BB	SO01852040	Long hut	480	2
26461	Gwuan Perfedd hut 1	T	BB	SO01912043	Long hut	480	2
26462	Gwaun Perfedd hut complex	T	BB	SO01922038	Long hut	470	2
26488	Cwm Crew E building platform II	T?	BB	SO00111774	Platform	430	8
26489	Cwm Crew E hut complex I	T	BB	SO00161818	Long hut	425	2
26495	Cwm Crew W hut?	T	BB	SO00161826	Long hut	430	2
26496	Cwm Crew E hut complex II	T	BB	SO00361872	Long hut	465	2
26591	Coed Rees house site I	U	WU	SO18512265	House	245	12
26815	Gellirhyd house site	U	BM	SO25081935	Farmstead	260	12
26817	Nant Byddegai building	T?	BB	SN98562316	Long hut	310	2
26823	Brynmoelddu house site II	T	EV	SN92765276	Platform hut	270	17E
33302	Gwys Fawr long hut	T	BB	SN78891429	Long hut	255	2
33326	Nant Tawe Fechan long hut I	T	BB	SN84641789	Long hut	330	3
33329	Cwm Haffes long hut	T	BB	SN83601724	Long hut	380	2
33335	Nant Tawe Fechan long hut II	T	BB	SN84251857	Long hut	340	3
33336	Nant Tawe Fechan long hut III	T	BB	SN84311858	Platform hut	330	2
33358	Nant Gihirych platform	T	BB	SN89021987	Platform	460	4
33360	Blaen-crai platform I	T	BB	SN87081990	Platform	360	4
33361	Blaen-crai platform II	T	BB	SN87181989	Platform	350	4
33362	Cefn Cul platform I	T	BB	SN85901828	Platform hut	300	8
33364	Aber Nant Lloi long hut I	T	BB	SN86431875	Long hut	325	3
33365	Cwm nant Lloi long hut I	T	BB	SN86511872	Long hut	350	3
33374	Cwm Nant yr Wydd long hut	T	BB	SN86261822	Platform hut	310	2
33381	Nant Tywynni platform	T	BB	SN86381838	Platform	320	4
33384	Cwm nant Lloi long hut II	T	BB	SN86861881	Long hut	430	2
33402		T	BB	SN85142223	Long hut	460	2
33460		T	BB	SN90551602	Platform hut	370	2
33465		T?	BB	SN94911567	Platform hut ?	360	5
33468		T	BB	SN92901757	Platform	465	8
33469		T	BB	SN92991547	Platform	330	4
33470		U	BB	SN94141694	Platform hut	400	4
33471		T	BB	SN94281687	Platform	350	4
33472		T	BB	SN94101736	Platform hut	445	2
33473		U	BB	SN94251796	Long hut	465	2
33474		T	BB	SN94591804	Platform hut	380	8

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
33475		T	BB	SN94311855	Platform	500	4
33479		T	BB	SN94831839	Platform hut	370	4
33481	Cwm Dringarth House Plat. IV	T	BB	SN94731822	Platform hut	370	2
33485	Nant Mawr building I	T	BB	SN95561613	Long hut	440	3
33490		T	BB	SN97071629	Long hut	435	2
33497		T?	BB	SN95961604	Shelter	440	1
33499		T	BB	SN97211715	Long hut	475	2
33500		T	BB	SN97071637	Shelter	440	1
33516		T	BB	SN94641420	Long hut	435	8E
33522		T	BB	SN93681415	Platform	280	8
33523	Dyffryn Nedd settlement	T?	BB	SN91371279	Platform	295	4
33536		T	BB	SN92041406	Platform	325	4
33562		U	BB	SN96051455	Long hut	425	2
33576	Nant Hepste-Fechan long hut	T	BB	SN96501449	Long hut	390	2
33595		T	BB	SN95461227	Platform	305	4
33610		T	BB	SN95971212	Platform	360	4
33628		T	BB	SN95151395	Long hut	410	2
33629		T	BB	SN95151381	Long hut	405	2
33688		T	BB	SN91062080	Long hut	490	2
33699		T	BB	SN96552253	Platform	455	4F
33700		T	BB	SN96562254	Platform	450	4
33703		T	BB	SN96292235	Long hut	475	8
33704	Cerrig Gleisiad	T	BB	SN96382273	Platform hut	490	2
33706		T	BB	SN96592290	Platform	480	4
33749		T	BB	SN91781404	Long hut ?	330	2 ?
33754		T	BB	SN96401364	Long hut	380	2
33960	Cwmhindda I	T	ME	SO03944726	Long hut	405	2
33961	Cwmhindda II	T	ME	SO03964731	Long hut	395	3
33962	Pant-y-llyn Farmstead	T	ME	SO04104680	House	415	12
33963	Banc y Celyn Longhut	T	ME	SO04434673	Long hut	440	2
34096	Cwm Llŵch E hut group	T	BB	SO00922346	Long hut	380	2
34118	Pen Milan E hut	T	BB	SO00232324	Long hut	370	2
34134	Nant yr Offeiriad NW hut 2	T	BB	SN99342105	Hut ?	540	1
34159	Blaen Taf Fawr W hut 1	U	BB	SN99262057	Hut	520	2?
34160	Blaen Taf Fawr W hut 2	T	BB	SN99252068	Long hut	525	2
34584	Twyn y Dyfnant NW hut platform	T	BB	SO01102402	Platform	465	2/4
34617	Y Gyrm W hut	T	BB	SN98272161	Long hut ?	475	2
34619	Y Gyrm NW platform I	T	BB	SN98322266	Platform	415	13
34624	Pen Milan N hut platform	T	BB	SN99062375	Long hut	380	2/4
34650	Afon Tarell W platform I	T	BB	SN97432141	Platform	328	4
34653	Afon Tarell SE hut	T	BB	SN97422117	Long hut	344	2
34673	Y Gyrm SW hut	T	BB	SN98062060	House	460	2
34923	Gwys Fawr hut II	T?	BB	SN79051520	Shelter	300	1
34924	Afon Giedd building	T?	BB	SN79721485	Long hut	260	2
34925	Afon Giedd hut	T	BB	SN79791489	Long hut	270	2
35582	Chwarel Ddu Platform 1	T	BM	SO25003739	Platform	480	13
35660	Cockalofly House Platform 1	T	BM	SO24253799	Long hut	410	8E
35661	Cockalofly House Platform 2	T	BM	SO24253798	Long hut	410	8E
35693	Upper Island Platform 2	T	BM	SO22283611	Long hut	410	8
35694	Upper Island Platform 3	T	BM	SO22293612	Platform	410	8
35699	Talsarn Platform House	T	BM	SO24223245	Long hut	470	2
35823	Cwm Brychen House 1	T	BM	SO26053276	House	450	12
35824	Cwm Brychen House 2	U	BM	SO26113266	House	450	12
35854	Waun-rydd Building	U	BM	SO24323384	Platform hut	470	12
35858	Waun-rydd Hut	T	BM	SO24563298	Shelter	495	1
36975	Neuadd platform	T	EV	SN98005700	Platform	320	4

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38414	Pen Tir Structure	T	BM	SO1759025518	Long hut	420	2
38498	Cwm Sorgwm Platform	T	BM	SO1756027171	Platform hut	320	4
39452	Blaen-y-cwm Isaf Platform	T	BM	SO1721524602	Platform	235	8
39507	Cam y Castell enclosure platfo	T	BM	SO16292965	Platform	400	4
39521	Mynydd Troed Platform	U	BM	SO1628229357	Platform	450	4
39674	Blaen-y-cwm uchaf hut	T	BM	SO1603025908	Long hut	455	2
50262	Ffald Newydd platform	T	BB	SN97611431	Platform	355	3
50357	Blaen Taf Fechan house II	U	BB	SO02501957	Barn ?	465	15
50358	Blaen Taf Fechan house III	T	BB	SO02521954	Long hut	465	2/14
70054	Coed Owen platform	T	BB	SO00251545	Platform	360	4
70055	Brynmoelddu Building	T	EV	SN92755275	Building	270	17E
70056	Groes Isaf Longhut I	T	EV	SN89965617	Long hut	355	7
70057	Groes Isaf Longhut II	T	EV	SN89935620	Long hut	355	2
70058	Nant Cedni Longhut I	T	EV	SN89465725	Long hut	450	2
70060	Nant Cedni Longhut II	T	EV	SN89705690	Long hut	430	2
70061	Nant Cedni Longhut III	T	EV	SN89575696	Long hut	425	2
70062	Nant Cedni Longhut IV	T	EV	SN89525709	Long hut	435	2
70063	Nant Cedni Building	T?	EV	SN89505723	Long hut	440	2
70064	Bryn Du Platform	T	EV	SN83365694	Platform	400	4
70065	Brynhynae Platform I	T	ME	SO01474722	Platform	275	8
70066	Brynhynae Platform II	T	ME	SO01464723	Platform	275	8
70067	Carreg yr Adar Longhut I	T	EV	SN83305727	Long hut	400	3
70068	Carreg yr Adar Longhut II	T	EV	SN83255734	Long hut	395	2
70069	Carreg yr Adar Longhut III	T	EV	SN83275739	Long hut	395	2
70070	Carreg yr Adar Building	U	EV	SN83425759	Long hut ?	400	2/15
70071	Gellitalgarth Longhut	T	EV	SN97065739	Long hut	345	2
70072	Gellitalgarth Structure	T?	EV	SN97255737	Platform ?	345	4
70073	Gellitalgarth Platform	U	EV	SN97315738	Platform ?	345	13
70074	Llethr Melyn Platform I	T	EV	SN96685800	Platform	370	4
70075	Llethr Melyn Platform II	T	EV	SN96695820	Platform	390	5
70076	Ty-hir Longhut	T	ME	SN88054500	Long hut	200	3
70077	Blaen Duhonw Hut I	T	ME	SN97754623	Long hut	360	3
70078	Blaen Duhonw Hut II	T	ME	SN97744631	Long hut	350	2/15
70079	Blaen Duhonw Hut III	T	ME	SN97834630	Long hut	355	8
70080	Blaen Duhonw Platform I	T	ME	SN97874638	Platform	350	4
70081	Blaen Duhonw Hut IV	T	ME	SN97964647	Long hut	340	2
70082	Blaen Duhonw Platform II	T	ME	SN97844656	Platform	350	4
70083	Blaen Duhonw Hut V	T	ME	SN98154636	Long hut	370	2
70084	Cae'n-y-waun Hut I	T	ME	SN99004613	Platform hut	350	2
70086	Rhiwnant hafod building I	T	EV	SN87636005	Long hut	400	2
70088	Hafod Platform	T	EV	SN84944469	Platform	290	5/8
70091	Ysgir Fawr Longhut	T?	ME	SN97644278	Long hut	355	14
70092	Pwll Cam Longhut I	T	ME	SN97434135	Long hut	350	3
70093	Pwll Cam Longhut II	T	ME	SN97394131	Long hut	355	2
70094	Pwll Cam Longhut III	T	ME	SN97464128	Long hut	345	2
70095	Pwll Cam Longhut IV	T	ME	SN97514124	Long hut	335	2
70096	Pwll Cam Longhut V	T	ME	SN97574121	Long hut	330	3
70099	Cae'n-y-waun Platform	T	ME	SN99234595	Platform hut	380	2
70691	Garn Fach house platform	T?		SO11381540		489	
71902	Llwyn-y-celyn building foundati	T?		SN97072228		365	
71915	Llwyn-y-celyn platform	T?		SN96982239		370	
71977	Coed Ty-mawr building foundatio	T?		SN97102319		405	
71979	Pentwyn building foundations	T?		SN97322321		350	
71983	Pentwyn platform	T?		SN97322314		330	
72009	Llwyn-y-celyn terrace	T?		SN97382256		295	
72044	Llwyn-y-celyn building platform	T?		SN96872235		390	

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72045	Llwyn-y-celyn building foundati	T?		SN96872235		390	
72474	Mynydd Llysiau longhouse	T?		SO20082790	Longhouse	500	
77854	Cam Charles long hut	T	BM	SO19352521	Long hut	375	??
77855	Ty-uchaf platform	T	BM	SO19202572	Platform	300	
80000	Cae'n-y-waun Longhut I	T	ME	SN99194593	Long hut	375	2
80001	Cae'n-y-waun Longhut II	T	ME	SN99104604	Long hut	350	2
80003	Cefn Corast Hut	T	ME	SN99984601	Long hut	410	3/13
80006	Wennallt Platform I	T	EV	SN94945287	Platform hut	235	8
80007	Wennallt Platform II	T	EV	SN94975289	Platform	240	8
80008	Nant Gwrach Building	T?	EV	SN81934959	Long hut	285	2
80009	Cwmhindda III	T	ME	SO03934737	Platform	395	4
80011	Pant-y-llyn Hill Platform I	T?	ME	SO03694737	Platform	370	8/13
80012	Pant-y-llyn Hill Platform II	U	ME	SO03654734	Platform ?	360	8
80013	Allt mawr uchaf Longhut	T	ME	SO05794700	Long hut	380	2
80014	Hendy Longhut	T	ME	SO05724680	Long hut	380	3
80015	Waun Hirwaun Platform	T	ME	SO05354590	Platform hut	395	5
80016	Llwst-fach Platform I	T	EV	SN97096147	Platform	310	4
80017	Llwst-fach Platform II	T	EV	SN96886118	Platform	345	4
80018	Llwst-fach Platform III	T	EV	SN96606104	Platform	350	4
80023	Clyn-glas long hut	T	EV	SN81584963	Platform hut	295	2
80024	Cefn Ty-mawr platform	T	EV	SN98475765	Platform	295	4
80030	Gamrhiw long hut	T	EV	SN95626252	Long hut	490	2
80031	Gamrhiw-uchaf long hut	T	EV	SN96006218	Long hut	440	2
80033	Hendy building	U	EV	SN98345888	House ?	320	9
80034	Mynydd Illtud enclosure	T	BB	SN97412594	Long hut	335	3
80035	Waun Rudd long hut	T	LL	SO1909215569	Long hut	480	3
80037	Rhos Fawr enclosure	T	BM	SO19623348	Long hut	355	3
80038	Beacons Reservoir platform	T	BB	SN99151820	Platform	460	4
80039	Cwm Crew E building platform II	U	BB	SO00111774	Platform	430	8/13
80040	Ffynnon yr Oerfa	T	ME	SN86383365	Long hut	360	2
80041	Twyn y Wern	T	ME	SN87603339	Platform hut	360	4
80042	Cwm Mawn platform	T?	ME	SN89243634	Platform	375	3
80043	Nant Eithrim platform II	T	ME	SN89013536	Platform hut	360	8/6
80044	Nant Eithrim platform I	T	ME	SN88983535	Platform	360	8
80046	Blaen-nant-y-maen long hut	T	ME	SN88533551	Long hut	350	8
80047	Blaen-nant-y-maen platform	T	ME	SN88523555	Platform	360	8
80049	Cwm Crew E long hut I	U	BB	SO00391871	Long hut	470	9
80055	Cwm Crew E long hut II	T	BB	SO00461876	Long hut	490	2
80056	Blaen-talar Platform	T	ME	SN92173929	Platform	370	5
80058	Nant Bran Longhut I	T	ME	SN92924016	Barn ?	345	15
80059	Nant Bran Longhut II	T	ME	SN92934040	Long hut	350	2
80060	Nant Bran Longhut III	T	ME	SN92904049	Long hut	350	2
80063	Cwm Beusych platform I	T	BM	SO26252144	Platform	390	11
80064	Cwm Beusych platform II	T	BM	SO26242150	Platform	400	11
80065	Cwm Beusych platform III	T	BM	SO26202157	Platform	410	11
80066	Cwm Beusych platform IV	T	BM	SO26192160	Platform	410	11
80067	Cwm Beusych platform V	T	BM	SO26132167	Platform	405	11
80068	Cwm Beusych platform VI	T	BM	SO26112171	Platform	410	11
80069	Y Cwt platform I	T	BM	SO26682150	Platform	425	8
80070	Y Cwt platform II	T	BM	SO26662151	Platform	430	8
80071	Y Cwt platform III	T	BM	SO26612150	Platform	430	2
80072	Llwyn y Brain platform I	T	BM	SO27502307	Platform	400	8
80073	Llwyn y Brain platform II	T	BM	SO27512306	Platform	395	8
80075	Blaen Cwm Nant y Moch Platform	T	ME	SN90453599	Platform	350	4
80076	Cwm nant-y-moch	T	ME	SN90703580	Platform	300	8/13
80077	Cwm Cymog	U	ME	SN90433909	Long hut	350	2

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80078	Nant Bran Longhut VI	T	ME	SN93114133	Long hut	380	2
80079	Nant Bran Longhut V	T	ME	SN93014064	Long hut	360	3
80080	Nant Bran Longhut IV	T	ME	SN92974052	Long hut	355	2
80260	Cwm Cynwyn Hafod I	T	BB	SO03342190	Platform	470	13
80261	Cwm Cynwyn Hafod I	T	BB	SO03352190	Platform	460	5
80262	Cwm Cynwyn Hafod I	T	BB	SO03342193	Platform	440	13
80270	Cwm Cynwyn Hafod II	T	BB	SO03402200	Platform	440	13E
80271	Cwm Cynwyn Hafod II	T	BB	SO03402203	Platform	440	13
80322	Cwm Cynwyn long hut	T	BB	SO03342128	Platform hut	415	2
80331	Cwm-llwch platform I	T	BB	SO00122348	Platform	390	4
80332	Cwm-llwch platform II	T	BB	SO00612268	Platform	450	4
80406	Blaen Taf Fechan hut I	T	BB	SO02631968	Long hut	470	1
80407	Ffald Newydd long hut	T	BB	SO02331981	Long hut	480	2
80409	Blaen Taf Fechan hut III	T	BB	SO02131999	Long hut	490	2
80410	Blaen Taf Fechan hut II	T	BB	SO02621966	Long hut	470	2
80411	Waun Llwyn Rhydych platform	T	ME	SN93003670	Platform	280	4
80422	Blaentawe long hut I	T	BB	SN85062181	Long hut	420	2
80423	Ty-du long hut I	T	BB	SN84321679	Platform hut	300	2
80424	Ty-du long hut II	T	BB	SN84111712	Platform hut	300	2
80425	Ty-du long hut III	T	BB	SN84161722	Platform hut	300	5
80426	Ty-du long hut IV	T	BB	SN84031714	Long hut	300	2
80427	Cwm Haffes long hut I	T	BB	SN84101693	Long hut	280	8
80428	Cwm Haffes long hut II	T	BB	SN84081695	Long hut	280	8
80590	Blaenanteg long hut	T	BB	SN80131022	Long hut	175	2
80697	Cwm Cwareli long hut	T	BB	SO05772168	Long hut	470	3
80698	Cwm Cwareli longhouse	T	BB	SO05782185	Platform hut	450	2
80699	Rhiw Bwlch y Ddwyant longhouse	T	BB	SO05542110	Long hut	510	2E
80745	Rhiw Bwlch y Ddwyant longhut	T	BB	SO05572119	Platform hut	505	5/13
80746	Rhiw Bwlch y Ddwyant platform	T	BB	SO05632142	Platform	480	4
80747	Nant Mawr building II	U	BB	SN95541610	Long hut	430	2
80748		T	BB	SN96562256	Platform	450	4F
80749	Afon Hepste long hut I	T	BB	SN97521404	Platform hut	350	3
80750	Afon Hepste long hut II	T	BB	SN97531402	Long hut	350	2
80751	Afon Hepste hut I	T	BB	SN97511403	Long hut	350	2
80762	Afon Hepste long hut III	T	BB	SN97081355	Long hut	330	2
80763	Afon Hepste long hut IV	T	BB	SN97021349	Long hut	330	2
80764	Waun Tincer platform I	T	BB	SN96801322	Platform	335	4
80765	Waun Tincer platform II	T	BB	SN96761336	Long hut	335	2
80766	Waun Tincer long hut I	T	BB	SN96771332	Long hut	335	0
80793	Beacons Reservoir longhouse I	T	BB	SN98521875	Long hut	405	2
80794	Beacons Reservoir longhouse II	T	BB	SN98521882	Long hut	410	2
80795	Beacons Reservoir longhouse III	T	BB	SN98481875	Long hut	410	2
80796	Nant Pennig longhouse I	T	BB	SN98401881	Long hut	430	2
80797	Nant Pennig building	T	BB	SN98391883	Long hut ?	425	2
80798	Nant Pennig longhouse II	T	BB	SN98331883	Long hut	425	2
80799	Llwyn-on long hut	T	ME	SN96613899	Long hut	370	2F
80801	Nant Pennig longhouse III	T	BB	SN98311889	Long hut	440	2
80802	Nant Pennig longhouse IV	T	BB	SN98281890	Long hut	440	2
80803	Cefn Bach longhouse I	T	BB	SN98011896	Long hut	485	2
80804	Cefn Bach longhouse II	T	BB	SN98181894	Long hut	470	2
80805	Blaen Glyn building II	T	BB	SN97782210	Long hut	320	8
80806	Nant yr Eneth long hut	T	EV	SN84206361	Long hut	415	2
80807	Nant y Gath long hut	T?	EV	SN85076357	Long hut ?	390	16
80809	Cwplau building	T	EV	SN86726331	Long hut	335	2
80810	Garreg Felen longhouse	T	EV	SN86686317	Long hut	335	2
80811	Blaen Glyn building I	T	BB	SN97792210	Long hut	320	8

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
80812	Nant y Gerdinen longhouse	T	BB	SN97512069	Long hut	370	2
80820	Claerwen Dam longhouse II	T	EV	SN86766331	Long hut	370	11
80821	Claerwen Dam longhouse I	T	EV	SN86776335	Long hut	370	11
80823	Cerrig Llwydion long hut I	T	EV	SN88136235	Long hut	360	11
80824	Cerrig Llwydion long hut II	T	EV	SN88146230	Long hut	385	11
80825	Cerrig Llwydion long hut III	T	EV	SN88206238	Long hut	350	11
80826	Cerrig Llwydion long hut IV	T	EV	SN88186233	Long hut	360	11
80827	Cerrig Llwydion long hut V	T	EV	SN88096222	Long hut	380	11
80828	Cerrig Llwydion long hut VI	T	EV	SN88036220	Long hut	400	11
80829	Llwydnant long hut	T	EV	SN87746228	Long hut	385	2
80830	Nant y Wern long hut I	T	EV	SN87406240	Long hut	370	2
80831	Ty'n y pant platform	T	EV	SN92996360	Platform	405	5
80832	Cwm Llysiog platform	T	BB	SO01621510	Platform	380	4
80833	Nant y Wern long hut II	T	EV	SN87466248	Long hut	360	2
80834	Cerrig Llwydion long hut VII	T	EV	SN88156231	Long hut	360	11
80835	Nant y Wern long hut III	T	EV	SN87506242	Long hut	355	2
80836	Cerrig Llwydion long hut VIII	T	EV	SN88316255	Long hut	330	2
80907	Cwm Wern-ddu N hut complex II	T	BB	SO01141490	Long hut	425	3
80908	Pen Rhiw Calc long hut	T	BB	SO09131656	Long hut	470	3
80909	Pen Rhiw Calc building I	T	BB	SO09001677	Long hut	395	8
80910	Pen Rhiw Calc building II	T	BB	SO09001677	Platform	395	8
80911	Tor y Foel long hut	T	BB	SO11201921	Long hut	495	8
80912	Tor y Foel platform	U	BB	SO11201921	Platform	495	8
80913	Cwm yr Annell long hut	T	ME	SN92174522	Long hut	280	8
80915	Traeth Mawr platform	T	BB	SN96362598	Platform	325	5
80917	Nant y Gwair sheepfold I	U	BB	SN95542060	Sheepfold	490	16/1
80918	Nant y Gwair platform	T	BB	SN95462050	Platform	480	4
80919	Nant y Gwair sheepfold II	T?	BB	SN95402040	Sheepfold	470	16
80920	Nant y Gwair long hut I	T?	BB	SN95252005	Shelter	445	1
80921	Nant y Gwair long hut II	T	BB	SN95221998	Sheepfold	440	16
80922	Nant y Gaseg long hut I	T	BB	SN95062009	Long hut	445	2
80923	Nant y Gaseg long hut II	T	BB	SN94992008	Long hut	445	2
80924	Nant y Gaseg sheepfold	T?	BB	SN95011996	Sheepfold	430	16
80925	Sennybridge rifle range enclosu	T	ME	SN89604001	Platform hut	375	3
80926	Cwm Cymo platform hut I	T	ME	SN90353850	Platform hut	335	2
80927	Cwm Cymo platform hut II	T	ME	SN90393841	Long hut	335	2
80928	Warren long hut I	T	ME	SN97394707	Long hut	395	17
80929	Warren long hut II	T	ME	SN97384707	Platform hut	395	17
80930	Warren platform I	T	ME	SN97864671	Platform	370	4
80931	Warren platform II	T	ME	SN98124702	Platform	380	5?
80932	Warren platform III	T	ME	SN98094711	Platform	390	4
80933	Warren platform IV	T	ME	SN97874735	Platform	435	4
80987	Clo Cadno Hafod III	T	ML	SO11731610	Long hut	510	3
80988	Nant Trosglwyd platform	T	LL	SO12411724	Platform	430	11?
80989	Nant y Wern platform I	T	LL	SO12341718	Platform	430	11?
80990	Nant y Wern platform II	T	LL	SO12341718	Platform	430	11?
80991	Nant Ganol building I	T?	BM	SO23143338	Long hut	490	2
80992	Nant Ganol building II	T?	BM	SO23163341	House ?	490	2
80993	Nant Bwch hut	T	BM	SO23223336	Hut ?	460	2
80994	Grwyne Fawr platform	T	BM	SO23973025	Platform	470	4
80995	Grwyne Fawr hut	U	BM	SO24502945	Long hut ?	425	2?
81057	Clo Cadno long hut II	T	LL	SO11401657	Long hut	475	3
81058	Nant y Gadair Fawr long hut	T	BM	SO24402910	Long hut	480	2
81059	Nant y Helyg long hut	T	BM	SO24182991	Long hut ?	450	3?
81060	Mynydd Llangynidr long hut I	T	LL	SO14261633	Long hut	410	2
81061	Mynydd Llangynidr long hut II	T	LL	SO14241642	Long hut	335	2

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
81062	Ffynnon Cae Rhos long hut I	T	LL	SO13741620	Platform hut	415	17E
81063	Ffynnon Cae Rhos long hut II	T	LL	SO13741617	Long hut	415	17E
81064	Cwm Grigws Uchaf longhouse	T?		SO22683056	Longhouse	600	
81067	Cefn Perfedd long hut	T	BB	SN94951999	Long hut	445	2
81068	Afon Dringarth hut I	T	BB	SN95041890	Hut	380	2
81069	Afon Dringarth hut II	U	BB	SN95111935	Hut ?	400	2?
81070	Afon Dringarth hut III	T	BB	SN95091940	Long hut	400	2
81071	Tir-cyd platform	T	ME	SN93023766	Platform hut	355	4
81072	Tir-cyd long hut I	T	ME	SN93023773	Long hut	360	17
81073	Tir-cyd long hut II	T	ME	SN93023775	Long hut	360	17
81074	Gelli-gaeth platform	T	ME	SN91243670	Platform	320	4
81093	Bryn Du long hut I	T	ME	SN94924171	Long hut	380	2
81094	Bryn Du long hut II	T	ME	SN95004173	Long hut	375	2
81095	Bryn Du long hut III	T	ME	SN95044176	Long hut	370	2
81096	Bryn Du long hut IV	T	ME	SN95144176	Long hut	370	2
81097	Maen ar Dwill long hut	T	ME	SN89714009	Long hut	380	3
81152	Twyn Cil-rhew long hut I	T	BB	SO01802444	Long hut	465	17
81153	Twyn Cil-rhew long hut II	T	BB	SO01840240	Long hut	465	17
81154	Dyfnant platform I	T	BB	SO01172419	Platform	380	4
81155	Cil-rhew platform I	T	BB	SO0179924748	Platform hut	390	8
81156	Cil-rhew platform II	T	BB	SO0177824750	Platform hut	390	8
81157	Wenallt platform I	T?	BB	SO0135924259	Platform	440	4
81159	Dyfnant platform II	T	BB	SO0115524156	Platform	400	4
81160	Twyn y Dyfnant platform	T?	BB	SO01032401	Platform	460	4
81163	Pont ar Daf long hut	T	BB	SN99182025	Long hut	485	2
81164	Blaen Tarell longhouse	T	BB	SN97402155	Longhouse	312	2
81165	Blaen Tarell platform	T	BB	SN97402157	Platform	314	3
81335	Mynydd Pen-y-fal long hut	T	BM	SO25511876	Long hut	370	2
81336	Pen Milan platform I	T	BB	SN99782418	Platform	320	4
81337	Pen Milan platform II	T	BB	SN99492400	Platform	360	4
81338	Pen Milan platform hut I	T	BB	SN99072366	Platform hut	410	4
81339	Pen Milan platform III	T	BB	SN98992367	Platform	395	4
81340	Y Gym platform I	T	BB	SN98352280	Platform	400	8
81341	Y Gym platform II	T	BB	SN98342277	Platform	400	8
81344	Y Gym NW platform II	T	BB	SN98322266	Platform	415	8
81345	Pen Milan platform III	T	BB	SN99552404	Platform	360	4
81346	Pen Milan platform hut II	T	BB	SN99012358	Platform hut	420	2
81347	Cwm Sorgwm Platform II	T	BM	SO17492714	Platform	310	4
81348	Cam y Castell platforms	T	BM	SO15842964	Platform	355	8
81363	Blaenglyn platform I	T	BB	SN98252255	Platform	400	4
81364	Blaenglyn platform II	T	BB	SN98442288	Platform	390	4
81365	Carno platform	T?	BB	SN98532298	Platform	360	4
81366	Blaenglyn longhouse I	T	BB	SN98352270	Longhouse	415	17E
81367	Blaenglyn longhouse II	T	BB	SN98352270	Longhouse	415	17E
81368	Blaenglyn platform III	T	BB	SN98292290	Platform	375	4
81375	Blaen Ysgir Fawr long hut I	T?		SN96154513	Long hut	420	
81376	Blaen Ysgir Fawr long hut II	T?		SN96904434	Long hut	390	
81378	Cam Charles long hut II	U	BM	SO19362528	Long hut	375	2
81379	Cam Charles stone structure	U	BM	SO19342520		375	16

Appendix 3: Settlement Sites in Denbighshire and Eastern Conwy

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
19592	Pennant House	T	SJ03883330	Long hut	385	3
19593	Nant Esgeiriau platform V I	T	SJ03438337	Platform	340	6
19594	Nant Esgeiriau platform VII	T	SJ03503373	Platform	350	6
19667	Cym y Brain hafod	T	SJ21184823	Long hut	415	
19676	Cefn y Cist hafod	T	SJ23774934	Long hut	440	
23240	Ty-cerrig House	U	SJ03193485	House	215	12
23242	Tyddyn-famaeth House	U	SJ03183466	House	235	12
26601	Gwern Wynodl hafod	T	SJ04443545	Long hut	410	3
37201	Hafod y Nant Criafolen building 1	T	SH98645740	Long hut	410	14/3
37202	Hafod y Nant Criafolen building 2	T	SH98645746	Long hut	415	14/3
37203	Hafod y Nant Criafolen building 3	T	SH98585738	Long hut	405	14/3
37204	Hafod y Nant Criafolen building 4	T	SH98645739	Long hut	420	14
37205	Hafod y Nant Criafolen building 5	T	SH98655739	Long hut	420	14/3
37206	Hafod y Nant Criafolen building 6	T	SH98655738	Long hut	420	14
37207	Hafod y Nant Criafolen building 7	T	SH98645739	Long hut	420	14/3
37210	Pentre rubble spread	U	SJ13346440	Structure	180	?
37213	Ty Isaf ruin	T?	SJ10667073	House	175	2/12
37215	Fron Uchaf house	T	SJ11297111	House	185	19?
37219	Pentre Cerrig House Platform	U	SJ19636048	Platform?	260	4?
37232	Hen Ddinbych terrace 2	T	SH99055636	Platform	410	12
37233	Hen Ddinbych terrace 3	T	SH99055636	Platform	410	12
37235	Blaen y Pennant long hut	T	SJ02713309	Long hut	245	4
37236	Nant Esgeiriau shelter	T?	SJ04143320	Shelter	430	1
37237	Ffridd yr Eglwys platform house	T	SJ03483342	Long hut	370	8/10
37238	Nant Esgeiriau platform III	T	SJ03273387	Platform	320	8/10
37239	Nant Esgeiriau platform IV	T	SJ03243381	Long hut	300	4
37240	Nant Esgeiriau platform V	T	SJ03393377	Platform	330	8
37241	Nant Esgeiriau platform VIII	T	SJ03453375	Platform	345	8
37242	Nant Esgeiriau platform VIII	T	SJ03633368	Platform	370	6/8
37243	Ffridd Camen hafod VII	T	SJ04403459	Long hut	385	3
37308	Banhadlen-uchaf	T	SJ17825700	Farmstead	340	13E
37333	Tan-y-graig	T?	SJ14354023	Long hut	33	17/12
37334	Cadwst fach long hut	T	SJ03483557	Long hut	200	4
37335	Cadwst platform I	T	SJ03623533	Platform	260	6
37336	Cadwst platform II	T	SJ03633514	Platform	320	6
37337	Nurse Gron platform	T	SJ03583505	Platform	340	6
37338	Gwern Wynodl long hut	T	SJ04443545	Platform	410	3
37339	Moel Ty-uchaf platform	T	SJ06033763	Platform	370	4/10
37340	Coed Brwynog house	T	SJ05943809	House	275	9?
37345	Dinas medieval farmstead II	T	SJ05024927	Platform	250	10
37349	Afon Ro long hut I	T?	SJ15794069	Long hut	300	2
37350	Afon Ro long hut II	T?	SJ15814125	Long hut	250	2
37351	Bryn Mawr structure	T	SH90735249	Long hut	360	1
37352	Cwm Tywyll platform IV	T	SJ04643394	Platform	430	7/10
37353	Pentre earthworks	U	SJ13036430	Platform	135	15
37367	Pwll y Rhos structure	T	SJ150629	Long hut	410	2
81333	Nant y Foel Long hut	T	SH87525538	Long hut	381	3
81334	Afon Cadnant long hut	T	SH86105599	Long hut	350	2
81373	Pennant long hut I	T?	SJ02903408	Long hut	215	2
81374	Pennant long hut II	U	SJ02833399	Long hut	215	2
100623	Hen Ddinbych farmstead and enclosu	T	SH99055636	Sheepcote	411	12
100643	Fron Bellaf settlement	T?	SH90235244	Farmstead	345	13
100668	Bryn Heilyn hafod	T	SH96815234	Long hut	322	3
100781	Dinas medieval farmstead I	T	SJ05024925	Platform	250	10
100812	Caer Drewyn platform house {S}	T	SJ08674441	Long hut	255	4

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
101886	Ffridd yr Eglwys platform house	T	SJ03483342	Long hut	370	9/10
101968	Ffridd yr Eglwys hut	T	SJ03133373	Long hut	315	8
105120	Ffridd Camen hafod IV	T	SJ04563455	Long hut	420	2
105125	Ffridd Camen hafod I	T	SJ04553485	Long hut	390	3
105127	Ffridd Camen longhouse	T	SJ04503477	Long hut	395	9
105130	Ffridd Camen hafod III	T	SJ04233500	Long hut	325	3
105132	Ffridd Camen hafod VIII	T	SJ04403460	Long hut	385	9?
105135	Cwm Tywyll hafod	T	SJ04423394	Long hut	418	2
105153	Cwm Tywyll platform I	T	SJ04603391	Platform	430	6
105154	Cwm Tywyll platform II	T	SJ04643394	Platform	430	7/10
105155	Cwm Tywyll platform III	T	SJ04773413	Platform	450	8
105172	Nant Esgeiriau platform I	T	SJ03273387	Platform	320	8/10
105173	Ffridd Camen hafod V	T	SJ04453504	Long hut	380	2
105180	Bwlch y Garnedd fold	T?	SH90375472	Long hut ?	440	2?
105198	Bwlch y Garnedd structure I	T?	SH90825444	Shelter	440	1
105206	Afon Alwen hafod	T	SH90495640	Long hut	390	2
105219	Bwlch y Garnedd shelter	T?	SH91355506	Shelter	450	1
105221	Afon Alwen possible platform	U	SH91165656	Platform	379	?
105222	Afon Alwen shelter III	T	SH90575697	Long hut	388	2
105242	Bwlch-y-garnedd structure II	T?	SH91205408	Shelter	490	1
105247	Cefn Penagored platform II	U	SJ03803436	Platform	405	4
105248	Cefn Penagored stone building	T	SJ03633420	Long hut	400	3
105380	Afon Llaethog hafod	T	SH91305253	Long hut	355	2
105382	Afon Lleathog platform	T	SH91245270	Platform	360	4
105400	Voelas Estate platform	T	SH90605237	Platform	360	5
105403	Bryn Mawr house and shooting butt	T?	SH90905278	House	380	1
105424	Mwdwl Eithin building	T	SH91305381	Long hut	470	1
105573	Alwen Reservoir platform structure	T	SH92885488	Platform ?	380	2
105591	Mwdwl-eithin Hafod	T	SH92475387	Long hut	415	2
105637	Nant Heilyn long hut	T?	SH91805468	Long hut	440	3
105640	Bwlch Gwyn building	T	SH89695471	Long hut	310	2?
105662	Moel Rhiwllug hafod	T	SH88725515	Long hut	396	3
105663	Pen yr Orsedd hut	T	SH89055566	Long hut	400	2
105669	Llyn Alwen hut	T?	SH89915620	Long hut	385	3
105675	Llyn Alwen platform	T	SH89495671	Platform	330	5
105681	Moel Rhiwllug shelter	T	SH88645522	Long hut	404	1
105696	Braich y Tarw shelter	U	SH87055620	Shelter	419	1
105713	Moel Seisiog Long hut	T	SH86375706	Long hut	433	2
105714	Moel Seisiog shelter 1	U	SH86205710	Shelter	435	1
105715	Moel Seisiog long hut II	T	SH86025700	Long hut	418	2
105741	Cottage Bridge structure 1	T?	SH92015596	Shelter ?	375	1
105742	Cottage Bridge structure 2	T	SH92045596	Building	378	2
105754	Cottage Bridge house platform	T	SH91665600	Platform	395	5
105758	Nant Ysgeiriau hafod	T	SJ03783332	Long hut	360	2
105759	Nant y Waun shelter	T?	SJ03863290	Shelter	425	1
105760	Nant y Waun hafod	T	SJ03883290	Long hut	420	2
105765	Ffridd yr Eglwys platforms	T	SJ03503332	Platform	400	8/10
105782	Nant Crechwyl shelter	U	SJ02513117	Shelter	350	1
105791	Rhyd y Gethin long hut	T	SJ03213351	Long hut	360	9
105793	Rhyd y Gethin platform	T	SJ03033336	Platform	360	8/10
105794	Rhyd y Gethin platform	T	SJ03033344	Platform	360	8/10
105842	Blaen Pennant platform	T	SJ02853239	Long hut	365	8
105843	Blaen Pennant house site II	T	SJ02803220	House	365	12/4
105845	Blaen Pennant platform II	T?	SJ03063185	Platform	410	4
106427	Ty Cymmen platform site	T?	SJ10454402	House	190	8
106476	Ffridd Camen hafod I	T	SJ04203490	Long hut	330	3

Appendix 4: Settlement Sites in Flintshire

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
21958	Buarth-y-wacco building	U	SJ13307905	Farmstead	185	9
70593	Arcade old house site	T	SJ10738015	House	212	9

Appendix 5: Settlement Sites in Montgomeryshire

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
49	Afon Barog Longhouse I	T	SJ02892342	House	450	2
914	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Longhouse	U	SN99639859	Long hut	470	16
915	Craig y Llyn Mawr Hut I	U	SN99809835	Long hut ?	470	1
916	Craig y Llyn-mawr	T	SN99769819	Long hut	460	1
1366	Esgair Graflwyn Longhouse	T	SN83379694	Long hut	280	2
1367	Foel Lletty Morfydd Longhouse I	T	SN83489709	Long hut	350	7
1368	Foel Llettymorfudd Longhouse II	T	SN83119731	Long hut	304	3
1553	Lluestrcerrig Longhouse I	T	SO02299926	Long hut	335	2
1695	Llwyn Dugan platform	T	SJ03851141	Platform	213	4
1711	Llandybo Platform I	T	SH83760992	Platform	244	10
1729	Lluest Cethingrych Hafod	T	SH85790091	Platform	266	7
1738	Braich Odnant Platform	T	SH90570109	Long hut	320	?
1871	Lletty Field Longhouse	T	SO00728404	Platform	250	3
4028	Lluestrcerrig Longhouse II	U	SO02379922	Long hut	335	
4038	Ty n Twll Enclosure	T	SH80120127	Platform	190	5
4041	Cae Lluest Platform	T	SH86360454	Platform	259	10
4042	Cae Lluest Platform II	T	SH86370451	Platform	259	10
4043	Moel Eiddew Platform	T	SH86600483	Platform	350	5
4044	Nant Craig y Fran Hafod	T	SH96570850	Long hut	305	2
4049	Pen y Llan Platform	T	SH98901222	Platform	213	5
4067	Nant Gamedd Wen Platform	T	SH97262329	Platform	310	5
4239	Waun Hir Platform	T?	SO05058621	Platform	457	5
4286	Craig y Pit Platform	T	SH89970057	Platform	380	5
4427	Glan Hafon Uchaf Platforms	T	SJ06252665	Platform	229	10?
4487	Craig-y-Gronfa Platform I	T	SH86831103	Platform	410	5
4505	Heldre Hill/Clod Hall House Site	T	SJ27820925	Long hut	295	15?
4704	Glog Platform	T	SO09248517	Platform	450	8?
4977	Craig-y-Gronfa Platform II	T	SH86301118	Platform	255	5
4995	Gwernen Lydan Platform	T	SJ10282583	Platform	228	9
5070	Glan Helem Platform	T	SN86868090	Platform	320	7
5118	Garn uchaf earthwork	T	SJ08272655	Platform	380	7
5119	Afon Barog Longhouse II	T	SJ02902326	Platform	420	2
5120	Afon Barog Longhouse III	T	SJ02932328	Long hut	420	2
5665	Cwm Bryn Moel Long hut	T	SN86509498	Long hut	400	13
5668	Bedran Platform I	T	SO17128846	Platform	300	4
5670	Bedran Platform III	T	SO17248843	Platform	312	4
5746	Cwm Mule House Platform	T	SO16329385	Platform	152	7
5771	Llynytarw Hafod	T	SO02249741	Long hut	425	3
5774	Bachaethlon Deserted Farmstead	T?	SO21129028	Farmstead ?	198	5
6162	Mynydd Bychan Longhouse	T	SN78259221	Long house	404	2
6168	Nant y Creigiau hafod I	T	SN88077922	Long hut	340	2
6170	Nant y Creigiau hafod III	T	SN88047917	Long hut	345	2
6172	Nant Himant Hafod	T	SN87737926	Long hut	340	2
6272	Nant Ffridd Goch House Platform	T	SH96781050	Platform	260	5
6530	Esgair Cwmown house	T	SO00289996	Long hut	370	2
6544	Mynydd Gamedd Wen earthworks	T	SJ00510137	Platform	380	9
6613	Gwaenydd hut	T	SJ00640307	Long hut	315	2
6616	Mynydd y Gribin house	T	SJ00580249	Long hut	385	2
6624	Nant Wythan house	T	SH97690300	Long hut	370	2
6625	Nant Wythan structure	T	SH97790312	Structure	345	2
6645	Pistyll Du platform house	T	SH99040402	Platform ?	305	4
6664	Waun Lluest Owain settlement	T	SO03698418	Long hut	515	2
6675	Shepherd's Hall Hafod	T?	SO02878012	Farmstead	530	13
6721	Cwm Bidno house platforms	T	SN83988529	Long hut	440	3
6722	Cwm Bidno hafod	T	SN84378474	Long hut	430	2

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
7091	Tyn Y Bryn Farmstead	T	SO09799787	Farmstead	183	8
7779	Pwll Brwyn platform II	U	SJ00492243	Platform ?	440	13
7783	Pen Cerrig hut	T	SJ01212785	Long hut	425	22
7785	Pen Cerrig hafod	T	SJ01042796	Long hut	450	2
7792	Pen Cerrig platform II	T	SJ01022788	Platform	430	5
7793	Pen Cerrig platform III	T	SJ01002783	Long hut	400	2
7801	Cedig building	T	SJ00012290	Long hut	420	2
7815	Afon y Dolau Gwynion long hut	T	SJ01712258	Long hut	380	2
7817	Rhos Collfryn hut site	T	SJ01392284	Long hut	400	2
7833	Ffridd Fach shelter	T?	SJ02382194	Shelter	360	1
7835	Ffridd Fach platform	T	SJ02352190	Platform	355	5
7841	Cedig platform I	T?	SH99972325	Platform	420	13
7842	Hafotty Arllen-Fawr long hut	T	SJ00442354	Long hut	430	2
7846	Waen Llesti platform I	T	SJ00982377	Platform	450	10
7913	Pistyll Blaen y Cwm house	T	SJ00522766	Farmstead	450	2
8004	Ruby Cottage Enclosure and House S	T	SO15169621	Platform	172	7
8239	Fridd Hafod	T	SJ27840931	Platform	280	5
8284	Bryn y Chwilod Uchaf House Site	U	SH97741386	House	259	12
8510	Gwaelod Longhouse	U	SJ01070897	House	205	12
8511	Gwaelod House Site I	U	SJ01010881	House	200	12
8519	Caban y Nos House Site	U	SH96630578	House	265	12
8521	Ty Helyg House Site	U	SH96500572	House	255	12
8524	Pant y Gaseg House Site	U	SH95850568	House	265	12
8527	Troed yr Ffordd House Site	U	SH95370367	House	325	12
8553	Cil Common Farmstead	T	SJ17450235	Farmstead	195	5
8568	Cold Orchard House Site	T?	SJ14430126	House	283	9
8570	Moat Field Platform House	T	SO17019942	Platform	143	4
8589	Gwaelod House Site II	U	SJ01010887	Long hut ?	191	12?
8632	Allt Goch House Site	U	SJ12951760	House	308	13
8655	Foel Uchaf Hafod	T	SN80769138	Long hut	495	2
8656	Isaf Hafod Site I	T	SN80769153	Long hut	500	2
8657	Glaslyn Hafod	T	SN82359385	Long hut	480	2
8670	Rhyd-y-gwydde house	T	SN96849362	House	330	2/12
8765	Coed y Gaer platform	T?	SO00498409	Platform	280	13
8766	Upper Caerau House Site	T?	SO00128423	House	213	13
8769	Bryn yr Wyn House Site	T	SN906961	House	458	2
8797	Cuckoo Hall farmstead	T	SO18339470	Platform	186	10
8848	Old Llanerch House Site	T	SO30609362	House	195	19
9000	Pen y Bryn House Site	U	SJ16860472	Farmstead	191	18
9020	Trellydiart House Site	T?	SO226968	Platform	141	4
16607	Nant Carfan hafod	T	SH89920790	Long hut	390	2
17997	Llwyd-allt platform	T	SJ15800843	Platform	177	13
18356	Craig-y-Mwyn Mine Platforms	T	SJ07352860	Platform	534	10
21079	Bod yr yrfa house	T?	SN72329873	House	55	19
23097	Afon Hore house site	T	SN83248681	Long hut	390	3/12
23181	Afon Barog Longhouse V	T	SJ03302304	House	370	2
23182	Garnedd Wen Hofodty	T	SJ06852795	Structure	575	1
26899	Blaen-Hafren house site	T?	SN83588838	Farmstead ?	405	12
33184	Nant Llwyngwrgi building	T?	SH99832757	Building	500	2
33889	Llanwddyn Hospitium Building	T	SN99821935	Long hut	365	12
33892	Llanwddyn Hospitium Structure	T	SH99791943	Shelter	371	1
33894	Llanwddyn Hospitium Platform I	T	SH99841940	Platform	369	12
33899	Llanwddyn Hospitium Platform II	T	SH99721943	Platform	375	5
34320	Wtra Heylin House Site	U	SJ09541010	Platform	130	5/12
34877	Lletgwm Terraced Platform	T	SH90310028	Platform	350	5
34878	Adwy'r Graig hut	T	SJ05422730	Long hut	505	1

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
34879	Craig Rhiwarth Long Hut I	T	SJ05802702	Long hut	510	2
34880	Craig Rhiwarth Long Hut II	T	SJ05652699	Long hut	512	2
34881	Craig Rhiwarth Long Hut III	T	SJ05642691	Long hut	490	2
34882	Craig Rhiwarth Long Hut IV	T	SJ05742686	Long hut	472	2
34888	Craig-y-Mwyn Mine Platform II	T	SJ07372861	Platform	532	10
34889	Craig-y-Mwyn Mine Platform III	T	SJ07382861	Platform	532	10
34890	Ty Fedw platform	T	SO17089470	Platform	168	6
34891	Cuckoo Hall farmstead platform II	T	SO18339470	Platform	186	10
34892	Cae'r-gof platform I	T	SH99191285	Platform	230	5
34893	Cae'r-gof platform II	T	SH99331312	Platform	255	5
35054	Gribin long hut	T	SJ03992648	Long hut	430	9
35703	Bryn Gwyn Hafod	T	SH98682215	Long hut	415	3
35704	Bryn Gwyn Platform I	T	SH99042224	Platform	445	8
35706	Bryn Gwyn Platform II	T	SH99142221	Platform	430	8/10
35707	Bryn Gwyn Platform III	T	SH99252216	Platform	420	8/10
35711	Bryn Gwyn House Site	T	SH99612182	House	370	15?
35714	Llechwedd Hafod	T	SH99172198	Platform	375	11
35716	Bryn Gwyn Platform IV	T	SH99462212	Platform	400	6
35718	Bryn Gwyn Platform V	T	SH98992206	Platform	410	8
35719	Bryn Gwyn Platform VI	T	SH98942202	Platform	425	8
35721	Bryn Gwyn Platform VII	T	SH99292240	Platform	455	6
35722	Bryn Gwyn Platform VIII	T	SH99232240	Platform	460	6
35723	Carneddau platform	T	SN99179970	Platform	390	8
35752	Bryn Gwyn Platform IX	T	SH99222181	Platform	355	6
35753	Bryn Gwyn Platform X	T	SH98902190	Platform	350	6
35901	Old Hall Camp, platform	T?	SO20678970	Platform	305	4
37220	Heldre Hill platform house	T	SJ27900930	Platform	310	15?
37221	Heldre Hill possible platform II	T	SJ27890925	Platform	310	6
37222	Middle House platform	T	SJ27980926	Platform	325	5
37224	Craig-y-Gronfa Platform III	T	SH86451180	Platform	120	6
37225	Craig-y-Gronfa Platform IV	T	SH86381138	Platform	240	5
37226	Ty Mawr Platform I	T	SH86001115	Platform ?	120	4
37227	Ty Mawr Platform II	T	SH85501080	Platform ?	110	4
37229	Ffridd y Cleira Platform III	T	SN79109678	Platform	240	10
37230	Pant-y-drain Platform V	T	SO17958853	Platform	370	11
37231	Pant-y-drain Platform VI	T	SO17948854	Platform	370	11
37245	Waen Llesti platform II	T	SJ00982377	Platform	450	10
37246	Nant Troed-y-esgair structure I	T?	SN87257923	Long hut	370	2?
37247	Nant Troed-y-esgair structure II	T?	SN87197922	Long hut	375	1
37300	Bwlch Ravellon Goch	T	SN74839960	Building	165	15
37320	Mynydd Llwytygoed	U	SO03929689	Platform	340	4??
37332	Llechwedd-y-garth	T	SJ03342656	Platform	355	8
37341	Nant y Cerig-duon	T	SJ06133112	Long hut	585	2
37346	Hafodty blaen twrch	T	SH93201926	Long hut	480	15?
37348	Nant Wythan platform	T	SH98260394	Platform	330	7
37354	Isaf Hafod Site II	T	SN80769153	Long hut	500	2
37356	Cwm Bryn-moel long hut II	T	SN86329481	Long hut	400	3
37357	Cwm Bryn-moel platform	T	SN86509496	Platform	400	10
37358	Pen-y-cae platform I	T	SN86779244	Platform	320	6
37359	Pen-y-cae platform III	T?	SN86949246	Platform	330	5
37360	Garn uchaf platform I	T	SJ08542647	Platform	395	10
37361	Garn uchaf platform II	T	SJ08532647	Platform	395	10
37362	Pen-y-cae platform II	T	SN87159245	Platform	320	6
37363	Flumes building	T?	SN82648533	Shelter	385	2
37365	Cwm Ednant platform	T	SH86010042	Platform	290	5
37366	Cwm Ednant long hut	T	SH86120021	Long hut	240	2

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
37368	Llandybo Platform II	T	SH83810993	Platform	244	10
38019	Nant-y-glyn Platform	T	SJ23870215	Platform	105	5
38334	Lluest Dolgwial Platform	T	SN84547674	Platform	390	5
38339	Craig y Lluest Platform I	T	SN84737569	Platform	330	10
38340	Craig y Lluest Platform II	T	SN84717580	Platform	350	10
38370	Moel y Belan Platform	T	SJ01482018	Platform	285	5
38379	Pwll Bryn hafod	T	SJ00812166	Platform	410	7
50363	Ty'n yr Wtre platform	T	SO14529852	Platform	158	16
50368	Pant-y-drain Platform I	T	SO17988859	Platform	370	11
50369	Pant-y-drain Platform II	T	SO18008866	Platform	370	11
50370	Pant-y-drain Platform III	T	SO17838880	Platform	370	11
50371	Pant-y-drain Platform IV	T	SO17808882	Platform	370	11
50372	Ffridd y Cleira Platform I	T	SN79049678	Platform	240	10
50373	Ffridd y Cleira Platform II	T	SN79299687	Platform	200	6
70097	Mynydd Rhiw-Saeson platform I	T	SH89890582	Platform	335	4
70098	Mynydd Rhiw-Saeson platform II	T?	SH90200619	Platform	375	4
70524	Ty draw platform	T	SJ12612812	Platform	270	2/4
80188	Graig platform	T	SO29519515	Platform	325	4
81075	Pen-y-bryn platform I	T	SJ17200473	Platform	210	8
81076	Pen-y-bryn platform II	T	SJ17200469	Platform	215	8
81079	Trefnant Hall platforms III + IV	T	SJ17920374	Platform	185	8
81080	Upper Trefnant platform I	T	SJ18360441	Platform	290	8
81081	Upper Trefnant platform II	T	SJ18370442	Platform	290	8
81085	Pen-y-parc platform	T	SJ18710471	Platform	260	4
81087	Trefnant Hall platform I	T	SJ18230387	Platform	205	4
81088	Trefnant Hall platform II	T	SJ18780429	Platform	185	4
81138	Afon Disgynfa farmstead	T	SJ06362992	Long hut	425	2
81139	Nant Cwm-main long hut I	T	SJ06512967	Long hut	430	2
81140	Nant Cwm-main long hut II	T	SJ06492964	Long hut	435	2
81162	Hafod farmholding	U	SH98361439	Farmhouse	250	
81377	Moel Bwlch-sych long hut	T	SJ03132364	Long hut	475	2
81382	Glan Hafren platform	T	SO16479617	Platform	110	4
81511	Hirddu Fawr platform	T	SH95662132	Platform	405	4
81526	Hirddu Fawr platform II	T	SH95392133	Platform	425	2/4
101017	Tyn y Rhos settlement	T	SJ12443105	Long hut	390	2

Appendix 6: Settlement Sites in Wrexham County Borough

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Integrity</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Category</i>
19684	Nant y cwm mawr hut II	T	SJ25134949	Hut	445	1/2
37342	Dolwen long hut	T	SJ14583451	Long hut	375	8
81066	Cefn-y-fedw long hut	T	SJ24234437	Long hut	375	2?
81372	Blaen Cwm-llawenog long hut II	T	SJ09273466	Long hut	430	2
101018	Llan-gau Platform House	T	SJ14353106	Platform	404	5
105031	Blaen Cwm Llawenog platform II	T	SJ09543463	Platform	410	4
105032	Blaen Cwm Llawenog platform	T	SJ09523463	Platform	410	4
105033	Nant Cwm Llawenog hafod	T	SJ09283469	Long hut	440	2
105100	Fedw Ty'n Twll platform I	T	SJ12583425	Platform	395	8
105108	Fedw Ty' Twll platform II	T	SJ12473434	Platform	350	4

Appendix 7: List of Measured Surveys of Deserted Rural Settlements

Site name	Parish/ Community	County	Nature	SAM Status	PRN
Fron Top Longhouse	Llanbister	Radnor	Long Hut/enclosure		7040
Aberedw Hill	Aberedw	Radnor	Platform Hut/enclosure		36924
Aberedw Hill	Aberedw	Radnor	Platform Hut/enclosure		33981
Aberedw Hill	Aberedw	Radnor	Platforms/enclosure		36935
Bank House	Penybont	Radnor	Platform group	RD159	33940 etc
Cadwst	Landrillo	Denbigh	Medieval fields		
Caer Fawr	Llanelwedd	Radnor	Platform group		50225
Castell-y-blaidd	Llanbadarn Fynydd	Radnor	Platforms/enclosures		33986 etc
Cwm-brith Bank	Penybont	Radnor	Platform group		50246
Ffridd yr Eglwys	Landrillo	Denbigh	Paired platforms		37237
Ffridd yr Eglwys	Landrillo	Denbigh	Long Hut/enclosure		105791
Gwern Winodl	Landrillo	Denbigh	Long Hut/enclosure	De247	37370
Llanwddyn Hospitium	Llanwddyn	Montgomery	Platform Hut/enclosure		495
Pant-y-rhiw	Glascwm	Radnor	Long Hut/enclosure	Rd158	3778
Penybont Common	Penybont	Radnor	Platforms and fields	Rd157	6726 etc
Rhyd Gethin	Landrillo	Denbigh	Platforms/fields		37369
Ty-uchaf	Llanwddyn	Montgomery	Platforms and fields	Mg251	37371

Fig. 1 Brecknock: distribution of known deserted rural settlements. Scale 1:300,000



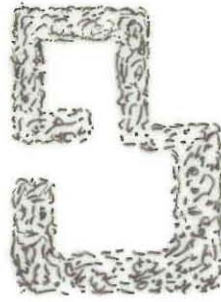
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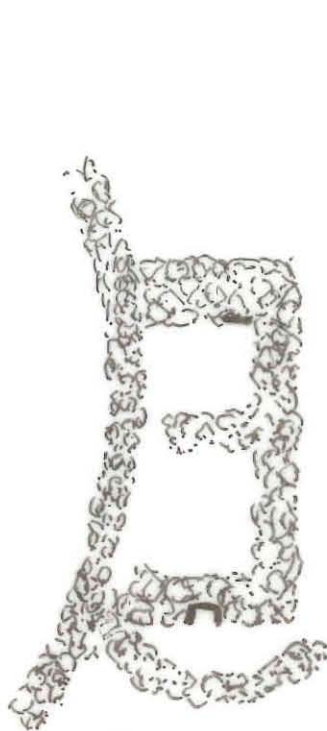
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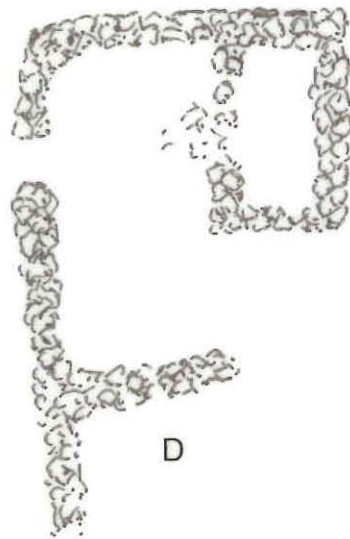
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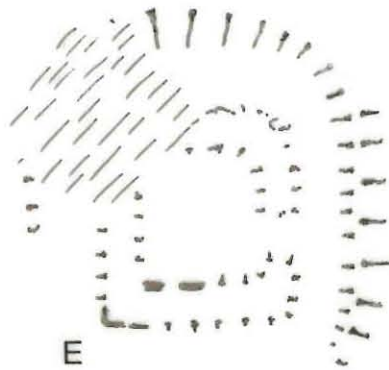
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C



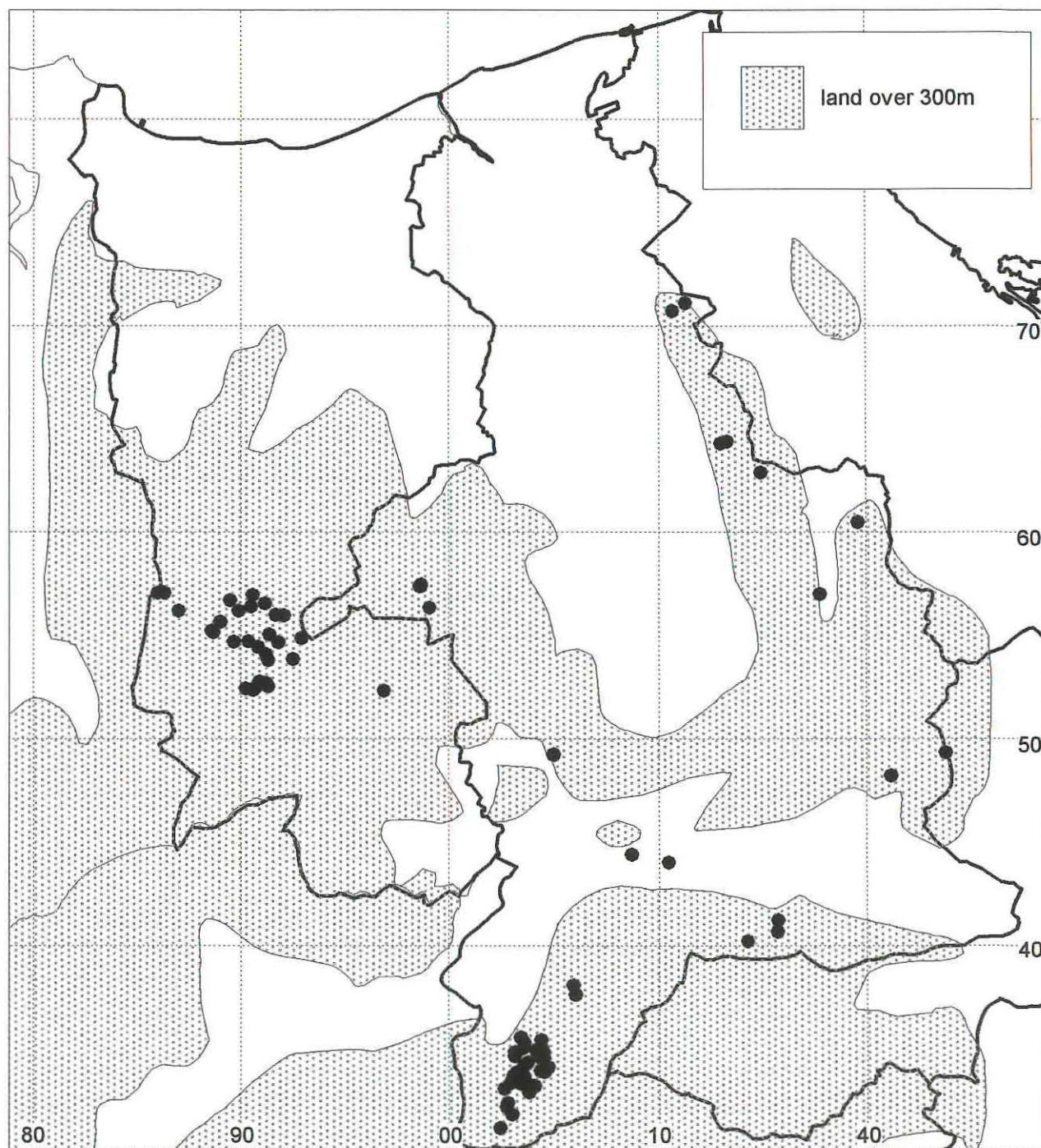
D



E

Fig 2: Brecknock long hut types in Brecknock: sketch plans to a common scale of 1:200.
A = PRN 12675; B = PRN 3858; C = PRN 5353; D = PRN 4473; E = PRN 34624

Fig. 3 Denbighshire and eastern Conwy: distribution of known deserted rural settlements. Scale 1:300,000



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Fig. 4 Flintshire: distribution of known deserted rural settlements. Scale 1:200,000

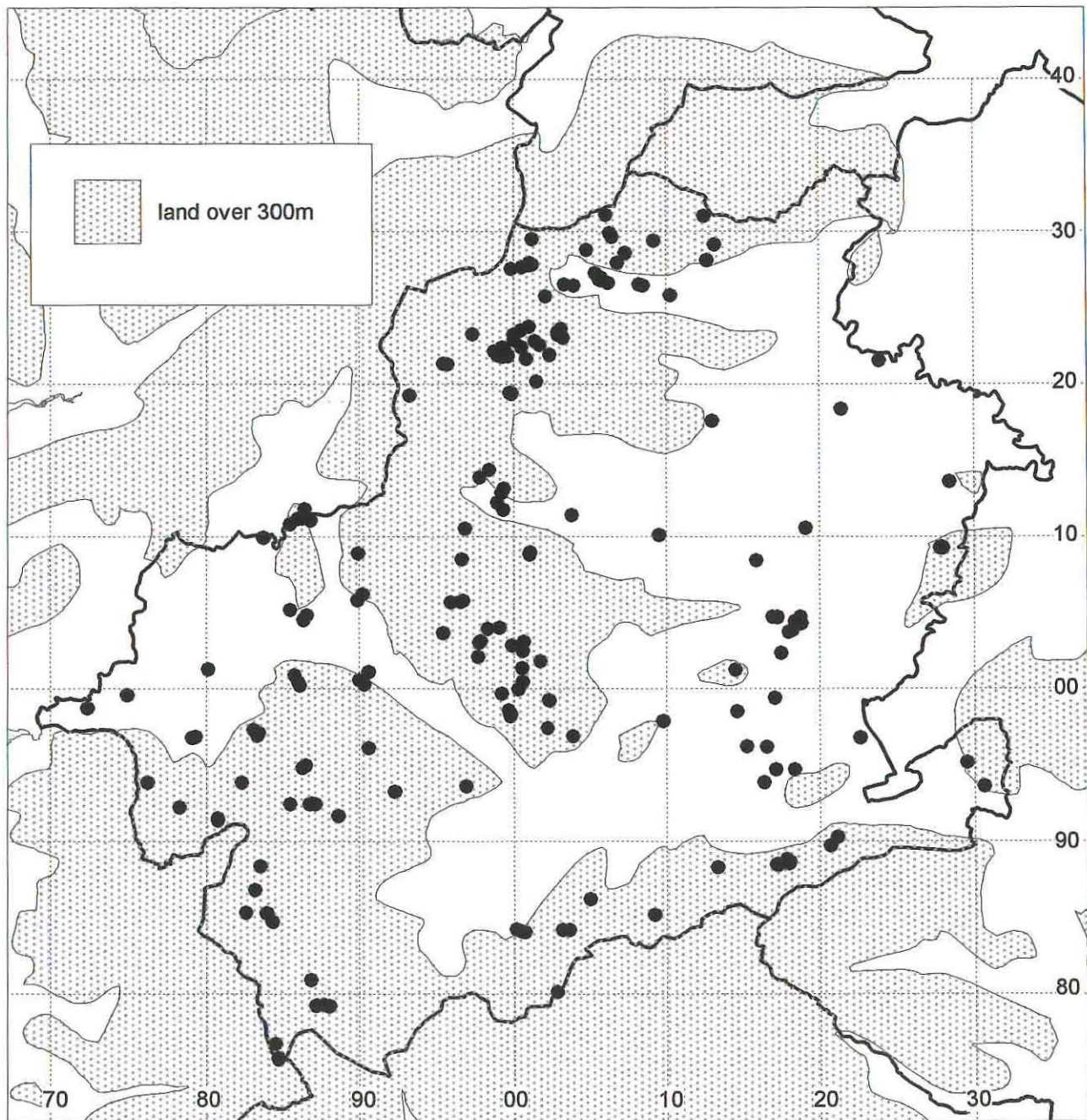


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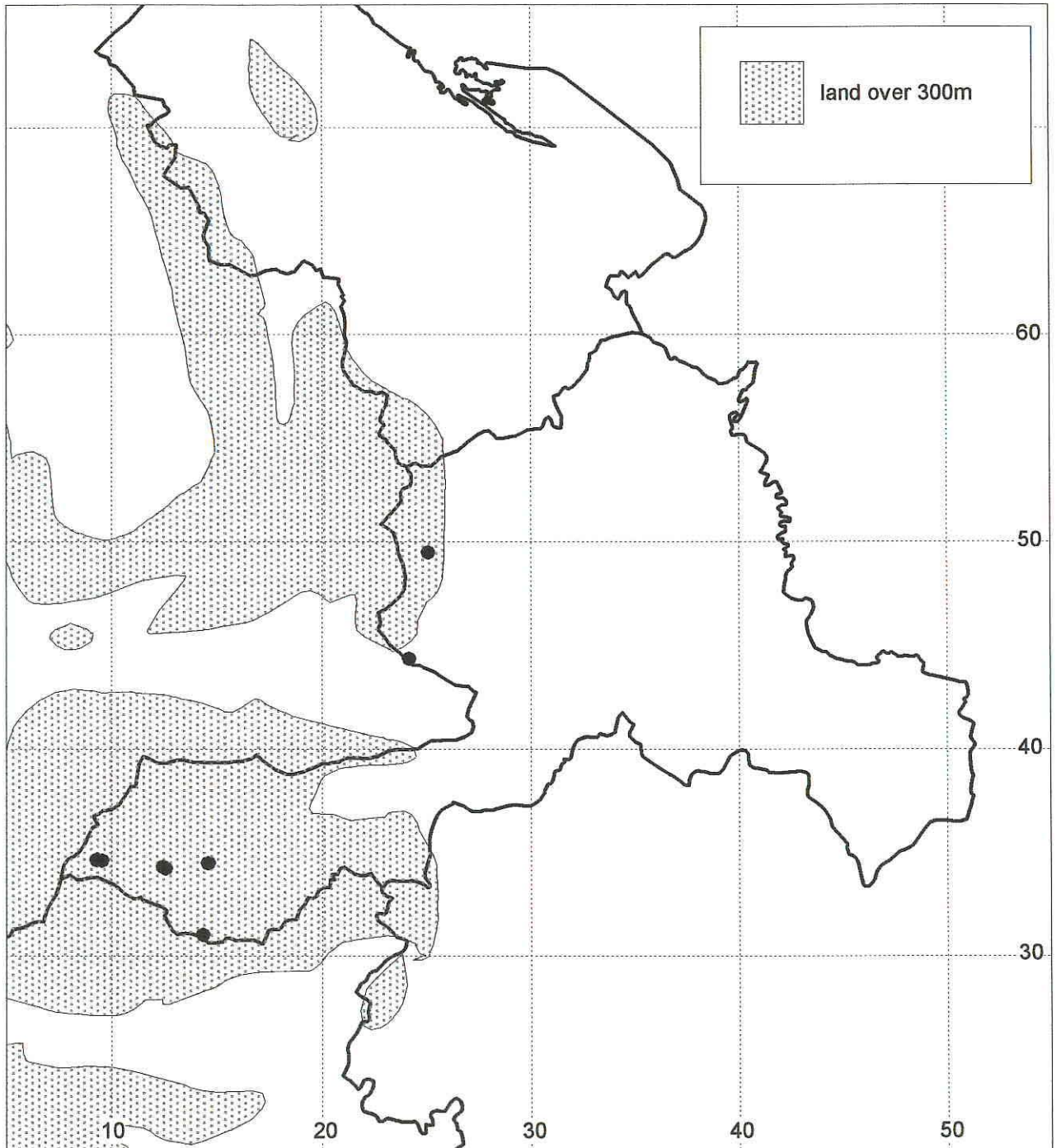
Fig. 5 Montgomeryshire: distribution of known deserted rural settlements. Scale 1:400,000



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Fig. 6 Wrexham County Borough: distribution of known deserted rural settlements. Scale 1:300,000



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