
Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

May 2000

**A report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
by Martin Locock BA MIFA**



Contracts Division



*Site 2048m, Glyncorrgw, Neath and Port Talbot, looking southwest.
The interior is filled with rubble from demolition.*

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Contents	Page
<i>List of figures</i>	2
<i>List of tables</i>	2
<i>List of plates</i>	2
Summary	3
Acknowledgements	3
Copyright notice	3
1. Introduction	4
1.1 <i>Reason for study</i>	4
1.2 <i>Terminology</i>	4
2. Methodology	6
2.1 <i>Study areas and site definition</i>	6
2.2 <i>Validation and desk-based searches</i>	7
2.3 <i>Field visits</i>	7
2.4 <i>Reporting</i>	8
3. Results	9
3.1 <i>Neath area</i>	9
3.2 <i>Glyncorwg area</i>	14
3.3 <i>Pontypridd area</i>	18
3.4 <i>Barry area</i>	20
4. Discussion	23
4.1 <i>Placename evidence</i>	23
4.2 <i>Dating</i>	23
4.3 <i>Features present</i>	24
4.4 <i>Distribution</i>	24
5. Conclusion	25
6. Gazetteer of DRS sites visited	27
Appendices	
<i>Appendix 1: Terminology for Deserted Rural Settlements project</i>	35
<i>Appendix 2: Concordance of RCAHMW site reference numbers and Sites and Monuments Record Primary Record Numbers</i>	38
<i>Appendix 3: Catalogue of photographs</i>	42
<i>Appendix 4: Site record form (Silvester 1999)</i>	46
References	48
<i>Primary sources</i>	48
<i>Printed sources</i>	48
CD-ROM Project photographs	pocket in back cover

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

List of figures

Figure 1	Decision tree showing criteria for terminology (simplified)	5
Figure 2	Distribution of platform houses recorded on the SMR	6
Figure 3	Neath study area	11
Figure 4	Glyncorrgw study area	15
Figure 5	Pontypridd study area	19
Figure 6	Barry study area	21

List of tables

Table 1	Glossary of terms	5
Table 2	Sites in Neath study area	10
Table 3	Sites in Glyncorrgw study area	14
Table 4	Sites in Pontypridd study area	18
Table 5	Sites in Barry study area	20
Table 6	DRS terms in Glamorgan	23

List of plates

Plate 1	Site 2048w, Glyncorrgw	front cover
Plate 2	Site 523w (SAM Gm 326 NPT)	12
Plate 3	Site 5656w (Bwlch-y-tafarn)	12
Plate 4	Site 5657w (Pen-y-Lan farmhouse)	12
Plate 6	Site 70m (Tarren Lluest-fforch-ddu)	16
Plate 7	Site 1715m (Garth Hill)	16
Plate 8	Site 1715m; detail of wall	16
Plate 9	Site 2053w (Hafod)	16
Plate 10	Site 1740m (Rhiwgarn)	18
Plate 11	Site 1015s (Highlight)	20
CD-ROM	See Appendix 3 for details	pocket in back cover

Notes on the report

This report supersedes a circulated draft (report no. 2000/012); the changes are minor. In addition to the current report on the project, there is a report to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments concerning management, further work and recommendations for Scheduling.

Technical note

The CD-ROM contains scanned copies of the photographs taken as part of the project. The images are in JPEG format, viewable in most graphics programs (e.g. MS Paint, Corel Photopaint, PictureEasy). Alternatively, they can be inserted into a word processing document for printing.

Summary

As part of the pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlement survey, undertaken by the Welsh archaeological trusts for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, a study was made of four representative areas of the old county of Glamorgan in order to examine the evidence for the distribution of 'platform houses', 'long huts' and 'longhouses'.

The study areas, Neath, Glyncorrwg, Pontypridd and Barry, were selected to investigate the date, form and function of these sites, and in particular to examine the hypotheses that the sites represented medieval transhumance, marginal settlement, or more recent activity. A total of 56 sites were considered, although a significant proportion were re-assigned to other site types. A small number of new sites were identified.

The study included documentary and desk-based work and field visits to all accessible examples. It was concluded that the DRS sites in Glamorgan are generally early, although later *lluest* sites may have had a comparable function.

Acknowledgements

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1. Introduction

1.1 Reason for study

In the 1930s, Aileen and Cyril Fox identified a new type of site in the hills of South Wales, which they called the 'platform house', comprising a **platform** (created on sloping ground by cutting into the hillside and depositing the spoil downhill; sometimes with a 'hood' or bank around the upper edge to direct water around the platform) and the **house** (a rectangular structure at right-angles to the slope). Initially, the sites were suggested as Dark Age (i.e. Early Medieval) in date, but excavations at Gelligaer implied a medieval date.

Although large numbers have now been noted in the area and throughout Wales, there remains considerable doubt as to their date, status and function; rather than being a distinct settlement type, it would appear that they are part of a continuum which extends into the longhouses of rural Wales of the much more recent past. The possible connection between platform houses, *hafod* place names and seasonal transhumance suggests a different interpretation to that favoured by the Foxes.

A corpus of the known examples of platform houses, and the similar long huts (aligned along the slope) was included in the RCAHMW *Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan vol. 3 Medieval, part ii Secular, non-defensive sites*, compiled from 1950-1975 and published in 1982.

In 1995, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments commissioned a review of the extent to which the Schedule of Ancient Monuments of national importance reflected the full range of site types as recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. One of the outcomes was the recognition that medieval rural settlement sites, recorded in the Sites and Monuments Records under the terms 'longhut', 'longhouse' and 'platform house' were very numerous but under-represented by Scheduled examples. This group of monuments was poorly understood, with even basic questions of date and function still unresolved. It was apparent that, to permit the identification of the best and most characteristic sites, a baseline study of the monuments as a whole would be required.

Following a pilot study in Gwynedd in 1996 (GAT 1996), Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments proposed to extend the study to all of Wales. CPAT, GAT and ACA have run a series of projects (Sambrook 1997, Sambrook and Ramsey 1998; Silvester 1997, 1998, 1999) which have done much to characterise the nature of settlement in their regions. The current survey covers the first part of the project in southeast Wales, examining four areas in the Glamorgan uplands and the Vale of Glamorgan.

1.2 Terminology

There are several archaeological terms which have been used to describe abandoned upland settlement sites, including longhouse, long-hut, platform house (and sometimes house platform); there are also Welsh names which have been applied: *llyest*, *hafod*. The diversity and inconsistency of usage by past workers has tended to mask both the common traits observed across Wales and the degree of variation

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

within regions. At the core of the pan-Wales project has been the creation, in consultation with the Sites and Monuments Officers and others, of an agreed terminology and typology to allow direct comparisons between regional data-sets (see Appendix One). The over-arching term **deserted rural settlement** has been adopted, within which sub-types have been defined.

Platform	Earthwork feature without evidence of a building
Longhouse	Rectangular building divided into compartments, usually with a drop in floor level
Long hut	Rectangular stone building
Platform hut	<i>Long hut</i> which occupies a distinctly larger platform
Shelter	Small walled structure (probably roofed) for stock or human use
Sunken shelter	Cut feature for storage
Storage clamp	Linear cut feature
Fold	Walled enclosure for stock

Table 1: glossary of terms (see Appendix One for details)

It should be noted that this terminology differs from that used by the RCAHMW for the Glamorgan Inventory, where the distinction between longhouse (platform house) and long hut was based on orientation to the slope: a platform house runs down the slope, a long hut across it. The RCAHMW also used terms ascribing function and tenorial status (e.g. *hafod*, *lluest*).

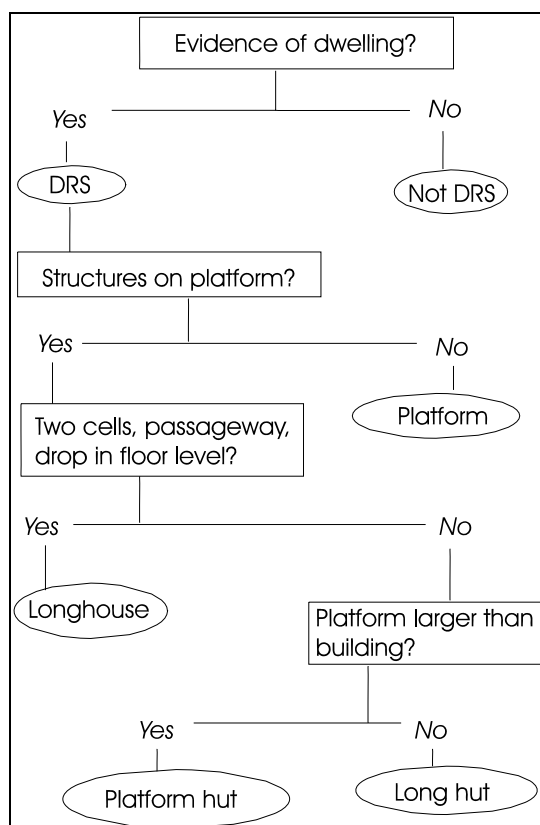


Figure 1 Decision tree showing criteria for terminology (simplified)

2. Methodology

2.1 Study areas and site definition

The intention of the current project is to examine the distribution of Deserted Rural Settlements (platform houses and long huts) as reflected by sites recorded in the regional Sites and Monuments Record for southeast Wales. The SMR contains *c.* 180 sites listed as 'platform house/medieval', and a further 80 'long hut/medieval' and other variants. The terminology used in the SMR had been standardised in line with the RCAHMW Inventory, although there were a few additional medieval sites whose descriptions mentioned 'platform', 'longhouse' or 'hafod'; these were also considered. All sites reported to the SMR as platform houses were included, even where (as is the case of a number of examples published by Green (1954)) these have been rejected or disproved by later workers.

The study areas were selected to examine the range of topography found in southeast Wales, and also to check on the reported distribution as reflected in the RCAHMW Inventory. The study areas were defined as:

Neath area	several clusters reported by Green and RCAHMW, but gaps elsewhere; excellent documentary and cartographic coverage
Glyncorrwg area	scatter of examples across the lower slopes and a few on summits; little previous fieldwork (apart from Davis 1980)
Pontypridd area	few reported examples in area where more might be predicted
Barry area	mismatch between limited RCAHMW distribution and large number of excavated and recorded sites

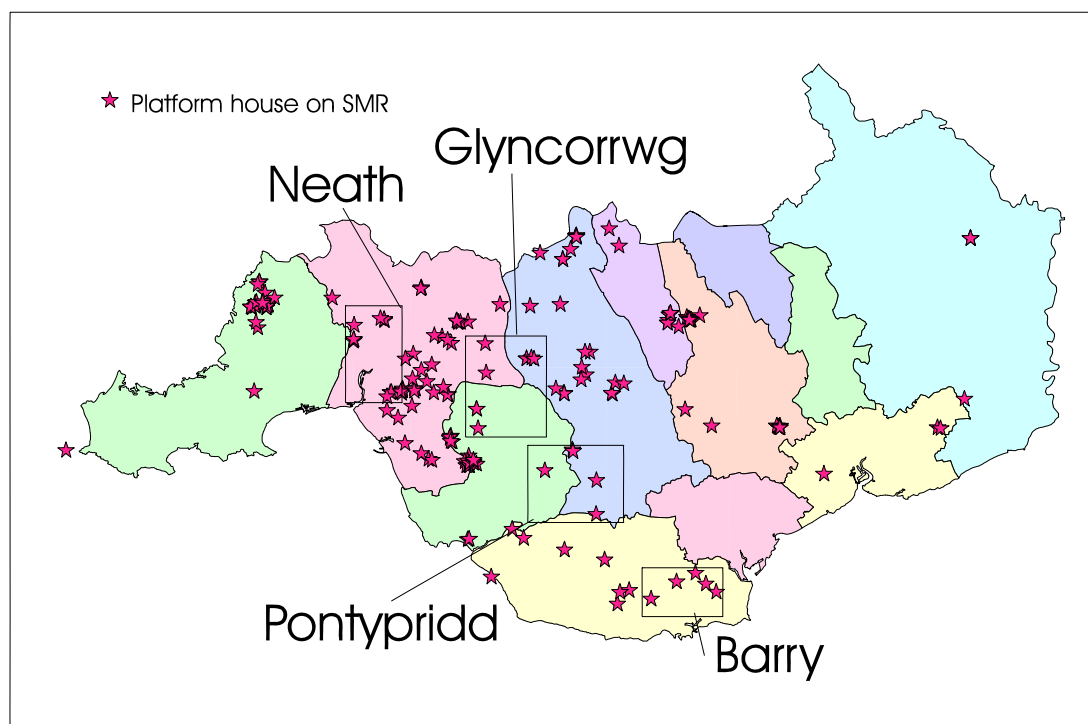


Figure 2: Distribution of platform houses recorded on the SMR

The study areas were intended to cover 40 platform houses, and examined 56 sites.

2.2 *Validation and desk-based searches*

The SMR records were downloaded as an Access database and additional project fields were added. The electronic records were then checked against additional paper sources and primary references, and correlated with the RCAHMW Inventory (see Appendix Two). As an additional tool, records for all medieval sites within the study areas were also downloaded.

The recorded locations of the sites were then checked against documentary and cartographic evidence in order to establish a basic chronology (i.e. standing / abandoned / ruined / vanished at date of map). Relevant placenames were noted from these sources.

Aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, Cardiff, were examined, but it was found that the vertical small-scale photographs which comprises most of the cover were unable to provide sufficient diagnostic data for these sites.

2.3 *Field visits*

It was the aim to visit all recorded sites within each study area in order to record current condition and a description. In a few cases, sites on private land to which access could not be obtained were not visited; some sites located in dense modern forestry were not visited, since they would be difficult to reach, difficult to locate and probably in a relatively poor state. For these sites the recently-completed Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets survey was consulted (CAP 1999a, 1999b), although it was found that of the seven relevant sites only two had been visited. A few outlying sites in difficult terrain were not visited.

One of the difficulties in recording these sites has been the uncertainty of location and interpretation. Although sites had been reported previously with 6- or 8-figure grid references, it proved difficult (and in some cases impossible) to locate the feature described on the ground. The current work was undertaken with a GPS system yielding 10-figure grid references.

More significant has been the problem of misidentification. There are a wide range of activities which can create small platforms on hillsides, including quarrying and trial coal levels, both prevalent in the areas studied. The RCAHMW adopted a rigorous policy in defining sites, although it should be noted that some 'rejected sites' were assigned to other archaeological categories.

For the current work, the following criteria were used:

- hood or platform rectangular rather than rounded
- surface of platform level or sloping downhill
- evidence for structures, earthworks or stone scatter on platform
- size greater than 3m

"Platforms' without any of these features were rejected.

The small lengths of dry-stone walling which comprise the structural evidence pose similar problems of definition. A record was made of the extent to which the stones were overgrown by moss etc. in order to provide some chronological indications, but dating remains a major problem.

In describing the sites, attention was paid to related structures and features nearby, both as a clue to the chronology of landscape development and as an aid to interpretation. The checklist of features developed by CPAT (Silvester 1999: see Appendix 4) was completed to supplement the written field description.

2.4 Reporting

This report presents a descriptive account, discussion and gazetteer of sites visited. The project database on which it draws will be used to enhance the SMR records.

A separate report on the condition and management of the sites, recommendations for further work, and recommendations for Scheduling, has been prepared for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

3. Results¹

3.1 Neath area (SS 69 93 - SN 78 05) (108 sq km)

This study area is centred on the medieval town of Neath (old parishes of Cilbebyll, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Neath, Llantwit-juxta-Neath and Baglan), and includes three main groups of Deserted Rural Settlements, on the east side of Mynydd Drumau, at the south end of Mynydd Marchywel, and on the north side of Foel Fynyddau. There were 16 DRS sites on the SMR.

The area is covered by a good series of late 18th century estate maps (for the Neath Abbey, Gnoll and Briton Ferry estates), allowing the examination of the DRS sites at that time, and comparison with the progress of enclosure and other land-use.

The groups of DRSs are well-known, and a range of dates and functions have been suggested, which might briefly be summarised as:

Early Medieval	pre-Norman settlement pattern
Medieval	native Welsh settlement at fringes of Norman territory
Medieval	temporary settlement as part of lowland/upland farming practice
Post-medieval	squatter settlement during early stages of enclosure
Post-medieval	shelters for shepherds on upland pasture

The medieval settlement whose name is preserved by the area of **Faerdre**, in the Tawe valley between Glais and Clydach, has left no physical trace (1529w). The name is derived from *maer + tref* (reeve's town) as found in the Welsh laws and studied extensively in Gwynedd. It lies outside the scope of the DRS project; modern settlement has obscured the site.

The ridge of **Mynydd Drumau** runs north-south, defining the east bank of the Tawe valley, from Alltwen and Rhos in the north to Birchgrove and Skewen in the south. It lay within the Neath Abbey estate, and is enclosed with a complex of well-built dry-stone walls and tracks, similar in character to the hillside above Margam Abbey, and thus perhaps of medieval date. After the Dissolution, the Neath Abbey estate saw extensive industrial activity, but it would appear that Pen-y-Lan (5657w: plate 4) survived as a farm (perhaps replacing a grange). Three distinct groups of DRSs survive.

On the sloping east side of the ridge above Dyffryn Farm, there are a total of four platforms (812w-814w). The site 814w is the remains of a rectangular stone building; the others appear to be bare platforms. Site 812w is a pair of platforms, with some indication of cultivation ridges on the slopes nearby.

¹ This section provides a summary of the study areas. Fuller details of individual site are presented in the Gazetteer (section 6), and photographs on the CD-ROM (catalogued in Appendix 3).

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

Two fields to the north of the 812w-814w group, on the summit plateau, there are a complex group of earthworks which include pillow mounds and rectangular building remains (815-817w). Unfortunately, the site is complicated by later use as a Second World War decoy site; the Command Post survives in the northwest corner of the field, and it would appear that some of the linear features, and possibly some of the mounds, may be of quite recent origin. None are shown on the early maps, although the tithe map records the presence of a 'Warren'.

At the north end of the ridge, in fields enclosed by banks, are a pair of platforms (513w), with little indication of structure. On the lower slopes, well within the walled fields, is the ruined house at Lletty Ffowler (5655w).

id	NGR	SITE_NAME	STATUS
00508W	SN72550075	MYNYDD DRUMAU	0
00513W	SN72790198	TIR ABBEY, MYNYDD DRUMAU	0
00523W	SN76280252	TIRLAN, MYNYDD MARCHYWEL	SAM Gm 326
00524W	SN76260265	TIRLAN, MYNYDD MARCHYWEL	SAM Gm 326
00655W	SS77009419	FOEL FYNYDDAU	
00661W	SS771942	GELLIGAER	
00662W	SS783944	FOEL FYNYDDAU	
00663W	SS784945	FOEL FYNYDDAU	
00664W	SS784946	FOEL FYNYDDAU	
00665W	SS784944	FOEL FYNYDDAU	
00812W	SN72700015	MYNYDD DRUMAU	0
00813W	SN72780029	MYNYDD DRUMAU	0
00814W	SN72730034	MYNYDD DRUMAU	0
00815W	SN72620077	MYNYDD DRUMAU	0
00816W	SN72670068	MYNYDD DRUMAU	0
00817W	SN72600077	MYNYDD DRUMAU	0
01414W	SS766937	MYNYDD-Y-GAER	0
01529W	SN69090169	FARDRE	0
02049W	SS78309409	FOEL FYNYDDAU	
02193W	SN75830277	MYNYDD MARCHYWEL	0
05655W	SN730014	LLETTY-FFOWLER	
05656W	SS772986	BWLCH-Y-TAFARN	
05657W	SS723984	PEN-Y-LAN	
05658W	SN767008	TY-HIR	

Table 2: Sites in Neath study area

The ridge of **Mynydd Marchywel** runs northeast from Bryncoch, separating the parishes of Cilbebyll and Cadoxton-juxta-Neath. The reported location of 2193w lies on the summit, in land unenclosed until recently; it could not be located. The three platforms comprising sites 523w (SAM Gm 326 NPT: plate 2) and 524w occupy the southwest slope, just above the walled fields. There is minimal evidence for structure; cultivation ridges can, however, be seen outside the walled fields. None of these sites are shown on the maps; in contrast *Ty-hir* (long house) is shown as an occupied building in 1840, at Gelli-march Farm (5658w).

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

On the south side of the Neath valley lies the isolated summit of **Mynydd-y-Gaer**. Site 1414w, on the summit plateau, above the enclosed fields, could not be located. Site 655w was reported on the side of the Bwlch road (from Baglan to Cimla); this could not be located in the forestry. An additional site was located, however: Bwlch-y-tafarn, on the side of the road as it crosses the saddle of the ridge (5656w: plate 3). It would appear to be a longhouse, with a complex of outbuildings. A building on the site is shown in ruins in 1798; there appears to be no building on an earlier map of 1704 interleaved in the Britton Ferry estate map book (WGRO BF/E/1).

On the northern slopes of **Foel Fynyddau**, a large number of sites have been reported (661w-665w, 2049w). The two locations now in unenclosed land (661w, 2049w) were rejected, but the remainder form a cluster around the steep valley running northwest to Efail-fach. Immediately below the boundary wall of the fields are three platforms (662w, 663w) with little indication of structure; to the south lies a large platform (664w), shown as a long rectangular building on the tithe map (probably a barn). A further platform in the forestry land to the east was not found (665w).

Figure 3: Neath study area

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan



Plate 2: Site 524w (SAM Gm 326 NPT), looking northeast. Note the large stone at the hood end. Cultivation ridges were seen on the slope around the site.



Plate 3: Site 5656w, ruins of Bwlch-y- tafarn, looking east. The two-celled building burned down in the 1940s; it occupies the saddle between Foel Fynyddau and Mynydd-y-Gaer.



Plate 4: Site 5657w, Pen-y-Lan farmhouse, built of stone, with a central porch and stairway. The farm may be a post-medieval successor to a grange of Neath Abbey.

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

In terms of the various models proposed for the creation of the sites, the Neath examples give a broadly consistent picture. The sites must have been abandoned by the late 1700s, and disappeared so thoroughly from local knowledge that they were not known as placenames.

They typically occur close to access routes to the summits at the upper limit of the old enclosed fields; this location argues that they were part of the broader farming pattern rather than a separate entity. In general, it would appear that stone building was rare, as was cultivation. The absence of the ancillary structures found elsewhere in Wales is notable.

It would therefore seem that most are likely to originate as temporary shelters in the medieval period.

It is interesting to examine the area of **Cilybebyll**, which appears to be devoid of sites. The documentary sources reveal a well-defined landscape by the 16th century with farm names including the elements Hendre and Lletty. The farm at Hendrelas is recorded in a 1575 marriage settlement (WGRO D/D/Cil/2/4); also listed are two other tenements 'at Hendre Lace', with different tenants, perhaps implying a development from a hendre/hafod system to small permanent units. Lletty-ffowler is not mentioned in the documents. The association of 'lletty' names with the upper areas of enclosed fields may imply a chronology, expanding out from the lowland 'hendre' areas.

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

3.2 Glyncorrwg area (SS 86 88 - SN 94 03) (40 sq km)

This area examines the deeply-cut valleys running south from the Glamorgan uplands north of Bridgend, and includes four groups of Deserted Rural Settlements, on Garth Hill and Mynydd Bach west of Pontycymmer, on Craig y Gelli south of Blaengwynfi, and on Mynydd Corrwg Fechan, northeast of Glyncorrwg. Fourteen DRS-type sites were recorded on the SMR.

id	NGR	SITE_NAME	STATUS
00070M	SS91479296	TARREN LLUEST-FFORCH-DDU	0
01715M	SS87169001	GARTH HILL	0
01735M	SS91189807	PEN RHIW-GASTELL-LLAETH	0
01736M	SS91759993	CWM LLUEST	0
01739M	SS91169145	MOEL GARN	0
01863M	SS92789810	CWM SAERBRYN P/FORM HUT	0
01864M	SS92789810	CWM SAERBRYN LONG HUT	0
01975M	SS93359820	CWM SAERBRYN	0
02048W	SS87999985	HENDRE GARREG, MYNYDD CORRWG FECHAN	0
02053W	SS88449876	HAFOD, MYNYDD YNYSORRWG	0
02504M	SS87009224	PLATFORM HOUSE, PANTYFFOLD (1 OF 2)	0
02505M	SS87009224	PLATFORM HOUSE, PANTYFFOLD (2 OF 2)	0
03005W	SS88109646	PLATFORM HOUSE, CRAIG Y GELLI, BLAENGWYNFI	0
03007W	SS89369726	HAFOD, CWM GWYNFI	0
04197M	SS8635092803	MYNYDD BACH 1	
04198M	SS8636092500	MYNYDD BACH 2	
04199M	SS91499735	CWM SELSIG FOLD	
05659W	SS887987	LLUEST NANT-GRUFFYDD	

Table 3: Sites in Glyncorrwg study area

The southernmost site is on **Garth Hill**, in the Llynfi valley. Site 1715w is a well-defined rectangular building with a central passageway, alongside a field wall (plates 7-8). The building is not shown on the tithe map.

North of Garth Hill is **Mynydd Bach**; the base of the cliffs are followed by a series of field walls with small shelters (4197m, 4198m). Above the field walls, on the south-facing slope above Cwm Du, is a complex stone scatter within the remains of an ovoid enclosure c. 100m across, within which there are a number of structures and lengths of walling, including at least one stone platform, probably a long-hut (2503m). The slopes of the hill are covered with quarrying and coal-mining features, but the enclosure appears to belong to an earlier phase of activity.

Mynydd Llangeinwyr forms the north-south divide between Cwm Garw and the Ogwr valley. Site 1739m, above Pontycymmer, is an overgrown rectangular building; ancillary shelters lie in the stone scatter in the vicinity, although they may be more recent. Site 70m lies on the north-facing terrace near the summit of Tarren-y-fforch-ddu, and includes three square buildings and related stretches of walling (plate 6). The site is level and there is therefore no platform.

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

Figure 4: Glyncoirwg study area

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan



Plate 6: Site 70m (Tarren Lluest-fforch-ddu), showing central structure with storage recess on south wall (at left)



Plate 7: Site 1715m (Garth Hill), looking southeast. The external bank leading to the doorway can be seen.



Plate 8: Site 1715m (Garth Hill), looking east. Detail of wall at platform end showing facing.



Plate 9: Site 2053w (Hafod), looking northeast; fold in foreground, structure in centre. Enclosure of Lluest (5659w) in background

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

Two sites are reported from the **Gwynfi** valley, east of Cymer. Site 3005w lies in open moorland on the steeply-sloping north-facing side of Coetgae Isaf, near the summit. It is a small, sub-rounded structure, heavily overgrown, and probably represents a simple shelter. There was no evidence of related features. Site 3007w is in modern dense forestry, and was not visited; the site visit for the Welsh Heritage Assets survey reports the remains of a rectangular building and an associated fold.

On the north slope of **Mynydd Ynyscorrwg**, above Glynccorrwg, there are two sites at the edge of a terrace (plate 9). Site 2053w is the older; it retains the name 'Gwaun yr Hafod'. The small rectangular building with an east 'apsidal' end is in ruins; an ovoid fold lies to the west, and there are indications of other structures in the area. The site and structures are not marked on the tithe map. Site 5659w occupies a similar location to the east, and includes a large enclosed area; it is named as Lluest Nant Gruffydd. It is positioned at a point where two moorland walls meet the enclosed lower fields. It was in use relatively recently, and included two buildings and a three-cell sheepfold. A track runs north to Nant-yr-Allor Farm and Lletty Dafydd.

On **Mynydd Corrwg Fechan**, northeast of Glynccorrwg, there is the remains of a large stone building in the walled fields (2048w: see plate 1, front cover). This building is shown as roofed on the tithe map, and would appear to be later than the Mynydd Ynyscorrwg sites; indeed, only its orientation at rightangles to the slope and the necessity of creating a platform mark it out from conventional post-medieval farm outbuildings.

Cwm Saerbren is a hanging valley to the southwest of Treherbert; the valley floor has been afforested (now partly cleared). Site 1863m proved to comprise two small shelters built onto the field wall marking the upper limit of enclosure. Site 1864m is more complex: a two-celled structure, now heavily overgrown, but with a braid dividing wall, perhaps making the presence of a central chimney. Site 1975m lay within cleared forestry and now appears as a large sloping platform, without evidence of structure.

Immediately northwest of Cwm Saerbren is the much deeper valley of **Nant Selsig**, now occupied by the settlement of Blaen-y-Cwm. Three sites lie on the slopes of the valley. Site 1736m (Lluest) was not visited; it lies in dense forestry; it was not visited for the Welsh Historic Assets survey. The RCAHMW describes it as a small square enclosure with an associated square building. Site 1735m was not visited; it is a small enclosure with associated rectangular building. Site 4199m is the remains of a simple sheepfold with no indication of antiquity. It lies on the main track running southwest from Blaen-y-Cwm across the ridge at Pebyll.

The sites in the Glynccorrwg study area are clearly of a different character to those near Neath. The survival until recent times of upland folds and related small shelters, typically called 'lluest' is an indication of a pattern of husbandry that spanned into the industrial era. Evidence for longhouses and platforms is sparser, restricted to Garth Hill (1715m), Pontycymmer (1739m) and Gwynfi (3007w), and perhaps Cwm Saerbren (1864m). The most interesting site is the *hafod* at Glynccorrwg (2053w), which may represent continuity from a genuine transhumant economy to later use of mountain pasture.

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

3.3 Pontypridd area (SS 97 81 - SS 09 91) (120 sq km)

The study area covers the area of upland margin west of Pontypridd and Llantrisant. Deserted Rural Settlements are found on the lower slopes of Mynydd Maendy, south of Gilfach Goch, and on Mynydd Meiros, northeast of Llanharan. There are eight DRS-type sites.

id	NGR	SITE_NAME	STATUS
01193M	ST00878002	LLANHARRY	
01717M	SS98128752	TY NEWYDD 1	
01718M	SS98198733	TY NEWYDD 2	
01721M	ST00918395	MYNYDD MEIROS	0
01740M	ST02598973	HAFOD, RHIWGARN	0
01741M	ST00728425	MYNYDD MEIROS	0
01742M	ST00878408	MYNYDD MEIROS	0
01746M	ST01808518	GRAIG FATHO	0

Table 4: Sites in Pontypridd study area

The northernmost site in the study area is on the lower slopes of **Mynydd-y-Glyn**, Rhiwgarn (1740m: see plate 10). It is a simple, squarish structure alongside an old field wall; it is heavily overgrown and its plan cannot be determined in detail. It is a rare example of a site with a *hafod* placename.



Plate 10: Site 1740m (Rhiwgarn) looking north

On the north slope of **Mynydd Maendy** there are a pair of platforms in a small stream valley (1717m, 1718m), without evidence of structure.

On **Mynydd Meiros**, northeast of Llanharan, a cluster of sites have been reported in the vicinity of the braided trackway that climbs the ridge. There is evidence for quarrying in the area. Of the reported sites, 1721m appeared to be two small platforms or quarry hollows, rejected as DRS sites; and 1742m was a large poorly-defined platform on the valley side. Only 1741m retained evidence of structure; it was a simple rectangular building, at rightangles to the slope.

Site 1746m, northeast of **Craig Fatho**, appears to be a relatively recent farm enclosure.

Figure 5: Pontypridd study area

South of **Llanharry**, a group of possible platforms were noted by the UCC M4 Survey. The site is recorded as destroyed by the motorway without record (1193m), but a single possible survivor has been noted in the small triangular field immediately south of the motorway cutting.

Thus the evidence for DRS sites with platforms is restricted to the two examples on Mynydd Maendy (1717m, 1718m) and the possible site at Mynydd Meiros (1742m). It is possible that this reflects the relative ease of access to the higher ground, which peaks at 300m OD, thus making the construction of shelters for longer-term habitation unnecessary. Nevertheless, the Mynydd Maendy sites, the *hafod* placename at Rhiwgarn, and the existence of *hendre* names in the area, are presumably indications of earlier transhumance.

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

3.4 Barry area (ST 07 68 - ST 15 76) (64 km sq.)

The study area examines the area of the Vale of Glamorgan north of Barry, between Dinas Powys and Llancarfan. Deserted Rural Settlements are found at Moulton, Barry Old Village, Wenvoe, St Andrews Major and Southra. There are 15 sites considered as possible DRS.

id	NGR	SITE_NAME	STATUS
00024S	ST124732	WENVOE	0
00027S	ST148710	WESTRA, DINAS POWYS COMMON	
(0809S)	ST102722	PLATFORM HOUSE, BARRY VILLAGE	0
00846S	ST13377190	DESERTED MEDIEVAL FARM, YSGBORGGOCH	0
00976S	ST12496990	PENCOEDTRE	0
00977S	ST12726952	EDWARD STREET,CADOXTON	0
00978S	ST12816945	BRIDGE ST.CADOXTON	0
00980S	ST12986905	MAIN STREET CADOXTON	0
00987S	ST12307045	PENCOEDTRE,CADOXTON	0
01015S	ST096699	HIGHLIGHT	0
01019S	ST13056941	CASEY COMMON	0
01429S	ST07247020	MOULTON COURT	0
01913S	ST14157004	GREENYARD	0
01970S	ST13617194	HOUSE PLATFORM, YSGUBORGGOCH	0

Table 5: Sites in Barry study area

In **Moulton**, east of Llancarfan, a platform is recorded at Moulton Court as a lonhghouse by RCAHMW, but no evidence of structure could be seen (1429s). The site lies overlooking a stream, and is now part of the Moulton Court property, which is an extensive farmstead.

At **Highlight**, northwest of Barry, a rectangular stone building was excavated in the 1960s (1015s: plate 12), alongside the stub walls of the church. The building (RCAHMW Inventory 1982, 226, DV 9 i) was of dry-stone construction, divided into two rooms by a timber partition; occupation was dated to the 13th-14th century. The site was backfilled, and cannot now be traced on the ground. There is no reason to consider it as anything other than a conventional medieval house.



Plate 11: Site 1015s (Highlight), looking north; the walls of the church are visible to the left, the excavated 'priest's house' lay on the ground dropping away in mid-right, now overgrown.

Figure 6: Barry study area

The location recorded in the SMR for medieval building 809s lay close to the prehistoric burial chamber at **St Lythans** (location shown as (809s) on fig. 6); after the field visit, the sources were checked, and the correct grid reference was found at Barry Old Village, to the south of the study area near **Cold Knap**; it has probably been covered by modern development.

Site 24s, to the east of **Wenvoe**, and site 27s, at **Dinas Powys**, could not be confidently located by the site visit; certainly nothing which could be considered a rectangular platform was found.

Two sites are reported from the east-west ridge to the north of the village of **St Andrews Major**, at Ysguborgoch. Site 846s is a substantial rectilinear earthwork on the summit, probably a farmstead site; site 1970s is a reported platform house on the slope to the southeast (not visited).

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

At the edge of Cog Moors, northeast of Barry, a platform house was reported from **Biglis Farm** (site 1913s) (not visited). The site at **Pencoedtre** (site 987s) was recorded originally as a scatter of medieval pottery (Dowdell 1965, no. 48 b), although it had been re-assigned in the SMR as a platform house. There is no reason to consider it a DRS.

The remaining cluster of sites lie in the northeast part of **Barry**, investigated in the 1960s and 1970s in advance of redevelopment. Sites 976s and 977s were large rectangular medieval buildings (Dowdell 1971); site 978s and 1019s are present only as finds scatters (Dowdell 1965).

The range of sites recorded as possible DRSs can therefore be seen to be wide; even those which are medieval buildings are rarely associated with platforms. The excavated medieval houses in the area (Thomas and Davies 1972; Thomas and Dowdell 1987) reveal that the standard layout is rectangular, sometimes with rounded corners, and a doorway in one side. Given topographical constraints, it is not surprising that some display elements of platform construction; it is arguable whether they should be considered as 'platform houses' (as strictly defined). Nevertheless, there remains a rump of conventional platforms in the Vale of Glamorgan indistinguishable in form from those seen in higher altitudes; this raises the question of their function and relationship to the general settlement pattern.

The early map evidence for both Wenvoe and Barry suggests a surprising degree of stability in settlements; although the present buildings are often of no great antiquity, they can be shown to have replaced early post-medieval predecessors. In general, settlements were small and linear. Although there is evidence for the shrinkage and desertion of settlements in the late medieval period in the area (Cosmeston is the best-known example), there does not appear to have been any great land shortage earlier. Thus it seems that the DRS sites are part of a pattern of medieval exploitation, rather than a parallel system of squatting or encroachment; its distribution within areas, like the Vale, with strong Anglo-Norman influence, suggests that local topography is a key determinant.

4. Discussion

4.1 Placename evidence

The most noticeable feature of the placenames assigned to DRS sites in Glamorgan is that very few have survived either as proper names or within topographic terms; most sites have left so little imprint on the mindscape of the 19th century that their existence was ignored or forgotten. Nevertheless, the small number which do survive reflect the full range seen elsewhere in Wales, including *hafod*, *ty-hir*, *llest* and *lletty*. There appears to be a pattern in their usage, suggesting different location, function, and perhaps date (Table 6).

Term	Location	Function	Date
<i>hafod</i>	at upper limit of enclosed fields, on track leading to valley	temporary settlement site	early
<i>lletty</i>	on lower slopes of enclosed fields	permanent settlement site: farmstead	early
<i>llest</i>	near summit in open moorland	shelter and sheep fold	late
<i>ty-hir</i>	as <i>hafod</i>	permanent settlement site	late

Table 6: DRS terms in Glamorgan

The formation '*lletty*' (*lle* (place) + *ty* (house)) is often associated with a name rather than a toponym (as seen at Lletty-ffowler), which might be taken as an indication of a pre-settlement stage when an area was associated with a right of land-use by a particular family, followed by later enclosure and permanent occupation. Certainly, the *lletty* sites seem to be peripheral to the main lowland farmland, suggesting that they belong to a period of expansion.

The *llest* sites, although not readily dateable, appear to have survived in use until relatively recently, with an indication at Glyncorwg that a *lleust* may be replacing or superseding a *hafod*, perhaps because of a change in pastoral practice (from kinship groups each represented to a communally-organised single shepherd?).

Hafod names are poorly represented, but are implied by the more numerous *hendre* survivals. In the Glyncorwg example, *Gwaun Hafod* relates to unimproved upland pasture, enclosed by a slight bank, rather than hay-meadow.

4.2 Dating

As noted above, the placename evidence suggests that DRS sites belong to the quite distant past, distant enough for them to be omitted from the quite detailed surveys of the late 18th and 19th centuries. In itself, this provides a basic chronology in which a late medieval date seems to be most likely. Alongside this evidence from the documentary sources, there is the evidence of context: in particular, the close relationship between the DRS sites (proper) and the extent of enclosed fields defined by dry-stone walls or banks. Unfortunately, the process of enclosure is poorly documented, but a late-medieval date seems most likely.

4.3 *Features present*

There are three types of building represented: the longhouse, a rectangular stone building with opposed central doorways; smaller square, D-shaped or rounded structures of simple design; and sites with a platform and no indications of structure. Despite the probability of stone-robbing, it would appear that the last is a genuine type, particularly prevalent in the Neath area; presumably the superstructure was light, temporary and/or timber.

Although some associated structures are found (mainly sheepfolds and pens), the sites are generally simple. Stores were not noted. Cultivation ridges were absent from all but two sites, both in the Neath area. Thus the indications of development into a separate settlement seen elsewhere in Wales are absent.

4.4 *Distribution*

As noted, the key factor determining the distribution of sites appears to be the extent of early enclosed fields; sites are located at the boundary between the open moorland pasture and the lowland fields (probably also pasture). Other factors seem less important; a general preference for northerly aspect can be suggested, presumably to maximise shelter from southwesterly weather; flatter locations at the base of slopes seem to be preferred where available. In general, though, the emphasis seems to be on access to the lowlands, which perhaps reinforces the concept of upland exploitation directly linked to a broader lowland economy rather than independent expansion onto marginal land.

The reported distribution in the RCAHMW Inventory has been confirmed; the gaps in the pattern presumably reflect a different history of enclosure and land-use. The existence of sites in the lowlands of Glamorgan suggest that interpretations based on altitude and soil type are of less utility than those which focus on tenure and pastoral regime.

5. Conclusion

The study examined 53 sites recorded on the SMR as sites whose categories might be considered to be DRS, covering a range of different topographies and areas. The checking of documentary evidence has allowed the construction of a chronology of use in which it would appear that *hafod* sites are, as had been supposed previously, of late medieval or early post-medieval date. They would appear to be part of a system of medieval agricultural practice, presumably summer pasturing of sheep in the uplands. Although this model has been proposed before, the study has been able to suggest the particular factors in operation which prevented the change from this type of settlement to a fragmented encroachment on the uplands.

The corresponding lack of later 'surviving' DRS sites and longhouses is a product of regional characteristics which resulted in a different pattern of settlement development, linear encroachment and intensification, in response to rising population and a shift in activity towards industrial exploitation.

The sites examined included some excellently-preserved and complex sites worthy of protection, as well as refining the data on medieval settlement in Glamorgan as a whole. Candidates for sites worthy of statutory protection have been identified to reflect the range of types identified in a separate report to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

6. Gazetteer of sites visited

<i>id¹</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE_PERI</i>	<i>Condition²</i>	<i>Status³</i>	<i>DRS visited</i>	<i>DRS type</i>	<i>DRS description</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
00024S	ST 124 732	Platform House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	Rejected	Reported location on E bank of stream. No platform visible.	none
00027S	ST 148 710	Platform House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	Rejected	Possible earthwork on Dinas Powys common. Undated. Not a DRS.	none
00070M	SS 9147 9296	Enclosure/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: long huts and shelter	A series of structures at foot of slope, including three square stone buildings, a small, poss. goose pen at E; central building has poss storage area in wall. 1950 OS 'sheepfold, disused'. Tarren Lluest-fforch-ddu.	none
00508W	SN 7255 0075	Long House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: long hut	Rectangular earthworks of hut on summit, assoc. with others and pillow mounds. 10m x 5m.	LH 3
00513W	SN 7279 0198	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: platforms	Group of two platforms on NE facing slope. Upper (W) example is larger, 10m x 4m. No evidence of structure.	PH 17-18
00523W	SN 7628 0252	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Intact	SAM Gm 326	Yes	DRS: long hut	Long rectangular platform, 10m x 3m, some stonework visible at NE and SW, below track. Cultivation ridges to W.	PH 20
00524W	SN 7626 0265	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Intact	SAM Gm 326	Yes	DRS: long hut	On shoulder of hill just above field bank. Well-marked rectangular platform with a single large boulder at N. A second, small, doubtful platform 100m to NE, with boulder at N. Cultivation ridges between, running down the slope.	PH 19
00655W	SS 7700 9419	Platform House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	Yes	Rejected	Location in old driveway to W of modern road; now wooded; could not be found.	PH 53
00661W	SS 771 942	Platform House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	Yes	Rejected	Could not be found; RCAHMW reject. Low grass.	PH rejected site viii

¹ Primary Record Number: note county suffix. Sequence is ordered numerically.

² As recorded in SMR prior to DRS survey.

³ Scheduled Ancient Monument status; based on SMR data.

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

<i>id</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE_PERI</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>DRS visited</i>	<i>DRS type</i>	<i>DRS description</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
00662W	SS 783 944	Platform House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	Yes	DRS: long hut	Platform W of stream, 6 x 4m, stony bank; now covered with modern rubble. SS 7830 9430	PH 54-56, 58
00663W	SS 784 945	Platform House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	Yes	DRS: platforms	Pair of platforms on E bank of stream, well-formed rectangular platforms, 8m x 4m and 6m x 3m. SS 7835 9436	PH 57
00664W	SS 784 946	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Intact	0	Yes	DRS: long hut?	SS 7838 9462. Large stone platform in corner of field walls, 10m dia. Long stone building shown on title map in this position.	PH 59
00665W	SS 784 944	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Intact	0	No	DRS: platforms	Location in dense forestry; not visited. Lies within FE lands: Welsh Heritage Assets Survey visit on 11/1/99: 'A number of platform houses are believed to exist in this area. They were not located during the field visit as the area has been extensively afforested, also the large amount of wind thrown trees in this area greatly reduced ground visibility.' RCAHMW describe as a pair of platforms.	PH 60-61
00809S	ST 102 722	Platform House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	No	Not DRS	Medieval house. Grid ref incorrect: should be 1022 6773.	
00812W	SN 7270 0015	Platform House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: platforms	Pair of poorly-defined platforms; upper 10m x 6m, lower 8m x 4m; surface slopes to E. No structures. Some evidence of cultivation ridges to SW.	PH 13-14
00813W	SN 7278 0029	Platform House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: platform	Large rectangular platform cut into hillside; trace of stone outcrop at top of hood, 10m x 8m; track runs along E end.	PH 16
00814W	SN 7273 0034	Platform House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: long hut?	Long narrow rectangular platform; rectangular earthworks may define wall line of building, cut through by later track. 10m x 6m.	PH 15
00815W	SN 7262 0077	Long House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: long hut	Poorly-defined remains of building close to pillow mounds.	LH 4
00816W	SN 7267 0068	Long House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: long hut	Poorly-defined remains of building close to pillow mounds.	LH 6

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

<i>id</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE_PERI</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>DRS visited</i>	<i>DRS type</i>	<i>DRS description</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
00817W	SN 7260 0077	Long House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	Shelter	Small square structure built against E face of boundary wall near pillow mounds.	LH 5
00846S	ST 1337 7190	Long House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	Yes	Not a DRS	Earthwork of substantial ditched rectangular platform on summit of hill. Not a DRS.	
00976S	ST 1249 6990	Long House/ Medieval	Destroyed	0	No	Not a DRS	Medieval house, excavated 1966; north-south, rounded corners, 23.5m x 11.1m, door on west; additional buildings in vicinity. South end of building 'on stone platform'. Pottery 13th-14th century. (Dowdell 1971)	LH 56
00977S	ST 1272 6952	Building/ Medieval	Unknown	0	No	Not a DRS	Medieval house, excavated 1965, 15m x 6.6m. Pottery 12th-13th centuries (Dowdell 1965, no. 48 c).	
00978S	ST 1281 6945	Building/ Medieval	Unknown	0	No	Not a DRS	Pottery, 12th-13th C, post-med. (Dowdell 1965, no. 48 d).	
00980S	ST 1298 6905	Building/ Medieval	Unknown	0	No	Not a DRS	Pottery, 12th-17th C. No structural evidence. (Dowdell 1965, no. 48 k)	
00987S	ST 1230 7045	Building/ Medieval	Unknown	0	No	Not a DRS	Not visited. Finds scatter suggested as poss house site. Rejected as DRS. (Dowdell 1965, no. 48 f)	
01015S	ST 096 699	House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	Yes	Not a DRS	Site of priest's house. Now mostly overgrown; no stone visible. Slight platform.	DV 9
01019S	ST 1305 6941	Long House/ Medieval	Destroyed	0	No	Not a DRS	Medieval and post-medieval pottery (Dowdell 1965, no. 48 b).	
01193M	ST 0087 8002	Platform House/ Medieval	Destroyed	0	No	?DRS: platforms	Recorded as destroyed by M4 motorway. 'Series of platforms cut into hillside. Immediately to W is a small quarry-pit - prob. associated. Whole field under rough pasture' (UCC M4 Survey archive, 1973). The triangular remnant of the field to S of cutting contains a possible platform.	none
01414W	SS 766 937	Platform House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	Yes		Could not be located.	none
01429S	ST 0724 7020	Platform House/ Medieval	Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: platform	Small platform on N bank of stream; Moulton Court to S of stream. No visible structures.	LH 50
01529W	SN 6909 0169	Settlement/ Medieval	Unknown	0	No	Not a DRS	Not visited. Documentary references to a settlement called Faerdre. Presumed destroyed	none

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

<i>id</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE_PERI</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>DRS visited</i>	<i>DRS type</i>	<i>DRS description</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
01715M	SS 8716 9001	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: long hut	On S facing slope of hill, just W of field bank; well-marked rectangular platform, 10m x 5m, part of wall facing visible on S and W; N end large pile of rubble. Track runs through building (poss. opposed doors), with external banks defining.	PH 105
01717M	SS 9812 8752	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: long hut	Well-marked rectangular platform with little trace of walling.	PH 107
01718M	SS 9819 8733	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: platform	Less defined platform, with little structural evidence.	PH 108
01721M	ST 0091 8395	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes		Two doubtful small platforms E of 1742m. Could not be located.	PH 114-115
01735M	SS 9118 9807	House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: shelter	In woodland. Not visited. RCAHMW record as small rectangular building, entrance to N. Forest Enterprise: not visited. 'Noted as sheepfold on 1st ed OS'.	LH 33
01736M	SS 9175 9993	House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	No	DRS: fold and shelter	Placename Lluest. On tithe map. In dense forestry. Not visited. RCAHMW records a small (13m x 13m) walled enclosure with a small rectangular building. Forest Enterprise: not visited.	LH 34
01739M	SS 9116 9145	House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: long hut, shelters	On SW end of summit ridge, at junction of two field walls. Main feature is remains of building, walls up to 1m high, no evidence of openings; smaller (prob modern) enclosures to W and NE. RCAHMW records second house site, not seen.	LH 37-38
01740M	ST 0259 8973	House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: long hut	Large rectangular structure, walls 1-1.5m wide, overgrown, alongside wall, poss entrance to N. Wider E wall: ?hearth.	LH 51
01741M	ST 0072 8425	House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: platform	On bracken-covered valley slope. RCAHMW reports remains of rectangular building with opposing doorways and subdivision. Could not be located; two slight platforms, 10m across, noted.	LH 52

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

<i>id</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE_PERI</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>DRS visited</i>	<i>DRS type</i>	<i>DRS description</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
01742M	ST 0087 8408	House/ Medieval	Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: long hut	Overgrown remains of rectangular building, 8m x 3m, up to 0.3m high, to W of braided trackway. Quarry to W.	LH 53
01746M	ST 0180 8518	House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	Yes	DRS: long hut, shelters	Complex of earthworks in small walled enclosure in field boundaries. Probably 1 house platform. Recent.	LH rejected x
01863M	SS 9278 9810	Platform House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: shelter	Simple dry-stone D-shaped dry stone shelter, built into E side of boundary wall, doorway to N. Second example 100m to S, at opening in wall. Forest Enterprise: not visited.	none
01864M	SS 9278 9810	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: long hut	Rectangular building at rightangles to slope, slightly cut into hillside, in mature forestry. Two cells: W cell, overgrown, 8m x 4m; E cell (yard?) 4m x 4m. Wall between cells 1.5m wide (? Chimney). Forest Enterprise: not visited.	none
01913S	ST 1415 7004	Long House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	No		Not visited.	
01970S	ST 1361 7194	Platform House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	No		Recorded in woodland as poss DRS. Not accessible.	
01975M	SS 9335 9820	Platform House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: platform	Large platform (10m x10m) in area of cleared forestry. SS 93320 98166. No evidence of structures. Forest Enterprise: apparently not visited.	none
02048W	SS 8799 9985	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	Not a DRS: prob. barn	Long rectangular building on substantial platform; 12m x 4m; 3 doorways on S face; max wall height 2m; much rubble in interior. On tithe map.	none
02049W	SS 7830 9409	Platform House/ Medieval	Unknown	0	Yes	Rejected	Could not be found. Tussocky area on N shoulder of mountain to W of incised stream bed. No platform visible. Hollows marked on OS are quarry hollows.	PH rejected site viii

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

<i>id</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE_PERI</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>DRS visited</i>	<i>DRS type</i>	<i>DRS description</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
02053W	SS 8844 9876	Long House	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: long hut, shelters, fold	Hafod placename. Not on title map. Complex comprising house with apsidal end, poss. entrance to N, walls to 1m, fold, 1m high, slab-blocked entrance at NW, additional rectangular structures to W.	LH 26 plan
02193W	SN 7583 0277	Platform House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	Rejected	Reported location in dense forestry on W side of summit. Not located.	none
02504M	SS 8700 9224	Platform House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: long huts, shelters, fold	Large stone-bank enclosure containing numerous stones and two-three stone platforms with traces of walling.	none
02505M	SS 8700 9224	Platform House/ Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: long huts, shelters, fold	Large stone-bank enclosure containing numerous stones and two-three stone platforms with traces of walling.	none
03005W	SS 8810 9646	Platform House (?)/Medieval	Damaged	0	Yes	DRS: shelter	Small overgrown sub-square (D-shaped) structure, 5m x 3m in unenclosed pasture.	none
03007W	SS 8936 9726	House/ Medieval	Near Destroyed	0	Yes	DRS: long hut, fold	Reported location in dense forestry. Not visited. Forest Enterprise site visit 13/1/99: 'A very ruined rectangular drystone building, approx. 34 x 22 ft (sic) ... adjoining a drystone pen (3008w). Walls now only survive up to 0.5m high.'	none
04197M	SS 86350 92803				Yes	Shelter	Small ovoid shelter on E of boundary wall, 3m x 2m, prob. recent	
04198M	SS 86360 92500				Yes	Shelter	Two further examples like 4197m, on boundary wall	
04199M	SS91499735				Yes	Fold	Square sheepfold (shown on 19650 OS map)	
05655W	SN 730 014				Yes	Farm	Ruined farm building in enclosed fields on lower slopes of Mynydd Drumau.	

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

<i>id</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>TYPE_PERI</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>DRS visited</i>	<i>DRS type</i>	<i>DRS description</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
05656W	SS 772 986				Yes	Dwell- ing, cottage	Ruins of two-celled cottage, dry stone walls, no evidence of chimney. The farmer reports that it was a thatched drover's inn, burned down in 1940s. Remains of outbuildings. On 1700 estate map.	
05657W	SS 723 984				Yes	Dwel- ling, farmhous e	Remains of two-storey farmstead with porch, central staircase, extension to rear and farm buildings, stone built, chimneys in each gable.	
05658W	SN 767 008				Yes	DRS: long hut	Longhouse shown on tithe map. Not visible now.	
05659W	SS 887 987				Yes	DRS: long hut, shelters, fold	Complex within large enclosed field; two rectangular stone buildings; barn with sloping roof and opposing doorways, small square ?hut	

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

Appendix One: Terminology for Deserted Rural Settlement project (November 1999 version) (Paul Sambrook, ACA/DAT)

1. DRS (Deserted Rural Settlement)

Used as an overall description of a group of settlement related features i.e. a dwelling or dwellings with ancillary structures or features.

2. Platform

Refers to any bare platform, regardless of relationship to slope (cross-contour or parallel to contour) and also to size.

3. Longhouse

It seems appropriate to retain Iorwerth Peate's description of the Welsh longhouse¹ and apply the term as a generic type only when a site bears the main characteristics he describes;

“the long house is a single, long, low, oblong building which houses both the family and its cattle. The dwelling is always at one end, generally called the upper end (pen uchaf) though this depends on the situation of the house - in some cases the dwelling is at the lower end (pen isaf). The other end (generally pen isaf, occasionally pen uchaf) is the cow-house. Between the two is the door. In most cases this opens into a passage called penllawr (literally, the head of the floor) or bing, with another door at its further end. This passage dividing the house into its two parts, dwelling house and cow house, generally serves as a feeding walk. There are however many instances (a) where the feeding walk does not exist and (b) where it has been modified by the insertion, between cow-house and dwelling, of a dairy, store room or calf-box... The upper end, without exception, was always paved, the paving terminating in the passage, the cow house floor being of earth.

The differentiation between a longhouse and a long hut is not always an easy one to make, especially based on the observation of surface evidence alone. It certainly should not be made merely according to the length: width ratio of a structure or by the number of compartments present. Peate examined standing structures in the main, and therefore had a relatively easy task in identifying the component features described above. When dealing with the surface remains of very ruinous, archaeological sites this will necessarily be an imperfect science. However, the two-fold division of many DRS dwellings, with a characteristic step down from an upper room to a lower room and evidence for a dividing passage or storage compartment between the two main compartments, suggests that it is possible to identify structures which are firmly in the Welsh longhouse tradition.

4. Long hut

A long hut is defined as a rectilinear structure (stone built or earthwork) which may have one or more compartments.

It is not necessarily the case that a long hut means the same thing as a dwelling. Complexes where two or more rectilinear structures are present may well represent a dwelling and ancillary buildings, but all would be recorded as long huts - we can rarely be sure in such instances which of a group of long huts were in fact dwelling and which were put to some other function.

¹ Peate, I, 1946, *The Welsh House: A study in folk culture*, Chapter IV “The Rectangular House: The Long-House”, pp 51-84. Brython Press, Liverpool.

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

Long huts may or may not be situated on levelled building platforms. The difference between a Long Hut and a Platform Hut can be defined according to the size of the underlying platform. A platform which closely concurs with the dimensions of the long hut may be seen as an integral building platform and would not warrant the hut being categorized as a Platform Hut. The presence of a terraced platform which is significantly longer and (or both) than the overlying hut would distinguish the site as a Platform Hut (see below).

5. Platform hut

This term should be applied to those sites where a long hut is situated on a terraced platform which is significantly longer and wider (or both) than the overlying hut. The use of the term does not imply that the hut and the platform are necessarily contemporary, only that both elements are present.

6. Shelter

Refers to a minor structure, either rectilinear or sub-circular in form, which occurs either as a solitary feature or in association with other structures. They can survive as drystone ruins or earthwork sites. There is no implication of function beyond that of the simple RCHME Thesaurus definition of a shelter as “*A structure which protects an area of ground from the weather*”.

There is a presumption that such a structure would have been roofed. The term would of course include structures with different functions, from minor human shelters to animal/fowl pens and storage shelters. But the examination of surface evidence or possibly even excavation is unlikely to allow for a proper interpretation of the specific use of individual minor structures of this kind.

7. Storage clamp

Storage clamps may take different forms, but their common feature is that they are linear cuts in the ground surface (Ceredigion examples are usually up to 1m deep x 2m wide x up to 8m long. They sometimes occur singly but groups of up to 8 have been recorded. They are never far from the associated dwelling (usually within 50m). Clamps were sealed stores and therefore there was no entrance into the cut. Root vegetable crops buried for storage would simply be dug up when required.

Oral testimony in Ceredigion indicates that a clamp was prepared for root vegetable crops by simply excavating the cut and placing a thick layer of bracken in its base. A layer of potatoes would be placed over the bracken and then covered with more bracken. Several more alternating layers of potato and bracken could be added and then a final covering of earth was placed over the clamp to seal in the store.

8. Sunken Shelter

This is applied to a type of ancillary structure encountered in many locations. The typical sunken shelter is an elongated and narrow cut into a slope, often with drystone revetment along the sides of the cut.

Internally, these structures may be as little as 1m wide x 1m deep and as much as 8m long, or more. They tend to occur singly or in pairs and in close proximity to deserted settlements. One interpretation which may be put upon them is that they were intended as storage places for perishable foodstuffs such as milk, butter and cheese (an important consideration in any pastoral settlement and one which should be expected to be represented in the archaeological resource).

These structures are sufficiently different to other minor structures to warrant identification as a separate monument class. They are not to be confused with root vegetable storage clamps, which are usually similar elongated earthwork cuts into the ground. Clamps rarely have a drystone component and do not have entrances, as the goods stored in a clamp are buried for a period of time before being

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

dug up for retrieval. A sunken shelter will often be open at its downslope end or have an entrance in either side, indicating that the ability to place materials within - and remove materials from - the shelter was an essential part of their function.

9. Fold

Unlike a shelter, a fold is an unroofed structure. Folds can vary in size and complexity from small single cell structures to large multi-cell arrangements associated with sorting animals returning from mountain pasture.

Folds have long been used for the penning of animals for specific reasons - most commonly in the uplands of mid-west Wales for the shearing, washing and milking of sheep. It is not always easy to distinguish a fold from an abandoned shepherd's hut; indeed there are many examples of old dwellings being rebuilt and reused as folds.

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

Appendix Two: Concordance of sites recorded by RCAHMW Inventory 1982 and SMR PRNs (LH = Long Hut, PH = Platform House)

<i>RCAHMW ref</i>	<i>SMR PRN</i>
LH 01	373w
LH 02	2050w
LH 04	815w
LH 05	817w
LH 06	816w
LH 07	1723w
LH 08	1724w
LH 09	515m
LH 10	154w
LH 11	2051w
LH 12	1003m
LH 13	1005m
LH 14	254m
LH 15	256m
LH 16	1725m
LH 17	1726m
LH 18	1727m
LH 19	1728m
LH 20	773w
LH 21	775w
LH 22	1729m
LH 23	1730m
LH 24	1731m
LH 25	2052w
LH 26	2053w
LH 27	1732m
LH 28	209s
LH 29	424m-431m
LH 3	508w
LH 30	430m
LH 31	1733m
LH 32	1734m
LH 33	1735m
LH 34	1736m
LH 35	1737m
LH 36	1738m
LH 37	1739m
LH 38	1739m
LH 39	1906s
LH 40	1907s
LH 41	1908s
LH 42	1909s
LH 43	1910s
LH 44	529s
LH 45	1911s
LH 46	329s
LH 47	328s
LH 48	384s
LH 49	933s
LH 50	1429s
LH 51	1740m
LH 52	1741m

<i>RCAHMW ref</i>	<i>SMR PRN</i>
LH 53	1742m
LH 54	560m
LH 55	1744m
LH 56	976s
LH 57	1019s
LH 58	576s
LH 59	1673s
LH 60	846s
LH 61	1913s
LH 62	1734m
LH 63	1734m
LH 64	1745m
LH rejected i	2054w
LH rejected ii	2054w
LH rejected iii	2055w
LH rejected iv	2056w
LH rejected v	109w
LH rejected vi	2057w
LH rejected vii	237w
LH rejected viii	2058w
LH rejected ix	1914s
LH rejected x	1746m
PH 001	1169w
PH 002	1170w
PH 003	1165w
PH 004	1166w
PH 005	1167w
PH 006	1173w
PH 007	368w
PH 008	369w
PH 009	371w
PH 010	2081w
PH 011	375w
PH 012	1174w
PH 013	812w
PH 014	812w
PH 015	814w
PH 016	813w
PH 017	513w
PH 018	513w
PH 019	524w
PH 020	523w
PH 021	545w
PH 022	546w
PH 023	1114w
PH 024	2037w
PH 025	2038w-2040w, 2777w, 2778w
PH 026	510m
PH 027	1709m
PH 028	509m
PH 029	507m
PH 030	505m

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

<i>RCAHMW ref</i>	<i>SMR PRN</i>
PH 031	506m
PH 032	508m
PH 033	508m
PH 034	508m
PH 035	1023m
PH 036	977m
PH 037	977m
PH 038	977m
PH 039	978m
PH 040	978m
PH 041	1711m
PH 042	979m
PH 043	982m
PH 044	980m
PH 045	980m
PH 046	975m
PH 047	975m
PH 048	975m
PH 049	1994w
PH 050	636w
PH 051	2041w
PH 052	2042w
PH 053	655w
PH 054	662w
PH 055	662w
PH 056	662w
PH 057	663w
PH 058	662w
PH 059	664w
PH 060	665w
PH 061	665w
PH 062	2043w
PH 063	2043w
PH 064	669w
PH 065	668w
PH 066	666w
PH 067	2044w
PH 068	114m
PH 069	114m
PH 070	114m
PH 071	1323m
PH 072	1323m
PH 073	113m
PH 074	127m
PH 075	127m
PH 076	128m
PH 077	128m
PH 078	129m
PH 079	129m
PH 080	131m
PH 081	130m
PH 082	130m

<i>RCAHMW ref</i>	<i>SMR PRN</i>
PH 083	133m
PH 084	133m
PH 085	133m
PH 086	133m
PH 087	132m
PH 088	132m
PH 089	1712m
PH 090	1713m
PH 091	1714m
PH 092	135m
PH 093	135m
PH 094	126m
PH 095	169m
PH 095	169m
PH 096	169m
PH 096	169m
PH 097	169m
PH 098	693w
PH 099	692w
PH 100	2045w
PH 101	2045w
PH 102	703w
PH 103	703w
PH 104	2046w
PH 105	1715m
PH 106	1716m
PH 107	1717m
PH 108	1718m
PH 109	46m
PH 110	1719m
PH 111	1720m
PH 112	1904s
PH 113	1905s
PH 114	1721m
PH 115	1721m
PH 116	540m
PH 117	540m
PH 118	540m
PH 119	582m
PH 120	582m
PH 121	581m
PH 122	581m
PH 123	1722m
PH rejected i	1417w
PH rejected ii	372w
PH rejected iii	1176w, 1177w
PH rejected iv	547w
PH rejected v	2049w
PH rejected vii	2047w
PH rejected viii	661w
PH rejected ix	1731m

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

<i>SMR PRN</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
0046m	PH 109
0109w	LH rejected v
0113m	PH 073
0114m	PH 068
0114m	PH 069
0114m	PH 070
0126m	PH 094
0127m	PH 074
0127m	PH 075
0128m	PH 076
0128m	PH 077
0129m	PH 078
0129m	PH 079
0130m	PH 081
0130m	PH 082
0131m	PH 080
0132m	PH 087
0132m	PH 088
0133m	PH 083
0133m	PH 084
0133m	PH 085
0133m	PH 086
0135m	PH 092
0135m	PH 093
0154w	LH 10
0169m	PH 095
0169m	PH 095
0169m	PH 096
0169m	PH 096
0169m	PH 097
0209s	LH 28
0237w	LH rejected vii
0254m	LH 14
0256m	LH 15
0328s	LH 47
0329s	LH 46
0368w	PH 007
0369w	PH 008
0371w	PH 009
0372w	PH rejected ii
0373w	LH 01
0375w	PH 011
0384s	LH 48
0424m-431m	LH 29
0430m	LH 30
0505m	PH 030
0506m	PH 031
0507m	PH 029
0508m	PH 032
0508m	PH 033
0508m	PH 034
0508w	LH 3
0509m	PH 028
0510m	PH 026
0513w	PH 017
0513w	PH 018

<i>SMR PRN</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
0515m	LH 09
0523w	PH 020
0524w	PH 019
0529s	LH 44
0540m	PH 116
0540m	PH 117
0540m	PH 118
0545w	PH 021
0546w	PH 022
0547w	PH rejected iv
0560m	LH 54
0576s	LH 58
0581m	PH 121
0581m	PH 122
0582m	PH 119
0582m	PH 120
0636w	PH 050
0655w	PH 053
0661w	PH rejected viii
0662w	PH 054
0662w	PH 055
0662w	PH 056
0662w	PH 058
0663w	PH 057
0664w	PH 059
0665w	PH 060
0665w	PH 061
0666w	PH 066
0668w	PH 065
0669w	PH 064
0692w	PH 099
0693w	PH 098
0703w	PH 102
0703w	PH 103
0773w	LH 20
0775w	LH 21
0812w	PH 013
0812w	PH 014
0813w	PH 016
0814w	PH 015
0815w	LH 04
0816w	LH 06
0817w	LH 05
0846s	LH 60
0933s	LH 49
0975m	PH 046
0975m	PH 047
0975m	PH 048
0976s	LH 56
0977m	PH 036
0977m	PH 037
0977m	PH 038
0978m	PH 039
0978m	PH 040
0979m	PH 042
0980m	PH 044

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

<i>SMR PRN</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
0980m	PH 045
0982m	PH 043
1003m	LH 12
1005m	LH 13
1019s	LH 57
1023m	PH 035
1114w	PH 023
1165w	PH 003
1166w	PH 004
1167w	PH 005
1169w	PH 001
1170w	PH 002
1173w	PH 006
1174w	PH 012
1176w, 1177w	PH rejected iii
1323m	PH 071
1323m	PH 072
1417w	PH rejected i
1429s	LH 50
1673s	LH 59
1709m	PH 027
1711m	PH 041
1712m	PH 089
1713m	PH 090
1714m	PH 091
1715m	PH 105
1716m	PH 106
1717m	PH 107
1718m	PH 108
1719m	PH 110
1720m	PH 111
1721m	PH 114
1721m	PH 115
1722m	PH 123
1723w	LH 07
1724w	LH 08
1725m	LH 16
1726m	LH 17
1727m	LH 18
1728m	LH 19
1729m	LH 22
1730m	LH 23
1731m	LH 24
1731m	PH rejected ix
1732m	LH 27
1733m	LH 31
1734m	LH 32
1734m	LH 62

<i>SMR PRN</i>	<i>RCAHMW ref</i>
1734m	LH 63
1735m	LH 33
1736m	LH 34
1737m	LH 35
1738m	LH 36
1739m	LH 37
1739m	LH 38
1740m	LH 51
1741m	LH 52
1742m	LH 53
1744m	LH 55
1745m	LH 64
1746m	LH rejected x
1904s	PH 112
1905s	PH 113
1906s	LH 39
1907s	LH 40
1908s	LH 41
1909s	LH 42
1910s	LH 43
1911s	LH 45
1913s	LH 61
1914s	LH rejected ix
1994w	PH 049
2037w	PH 024
2038w-2040w, 2777w, 2778w	PH 025
2041w	PH 051
2042w	PH 052
2043w	PH 062
2043w	PH 063
2044w	PH 067
2045w	PH 100
2045w	PH 101
2046w	PH 104
2047w	PH rejected vii
2049w	PH rejected v
2050w	LH 02
2051w	LH 11
2052w	LH 25
2053w	LH 26
2054w	LH rejected i
2054w	LH rejected ii
2055w	LH rejected iii
2056w	LH rejected iv
2057w	LH rejected vi
2058w	LH rejected viii
2081w	PH 010

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

Appendix 3: Photograph catalogue

<i>id</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>CD-ROM title</i>	<i>Film/shot</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Direction</i>
00024S	ST 124 732	24s	4/12	Earthworks near reported location of platform house	N
00027S	ST 148 710	27s	4/13	Break of slope in vicinity of reported platform	E
00070M	SS 9147 9296	70m-1	3/6	View of terrace of Tarren fforch ddu showing structures	SE
		70m-2	3/7	W structure (sub-circular) looking towards main building	E
		70m-3	3/8	Building showing 'gatepost' in wall	SW
		70m-4	3/9	Central cell showing storage recess in S wall	SW
		70m-5	3/10	E cell showing iron grate	E
		70m-6	3/11	Small shelter (?goose pen) at SE corner of site	S
		70m-7	3/12	general view	SE
00523W	SN 7628 0252	523w-1	1/18	View of platform with slight indications of cultivation ridges running down the slope in the foreground	W
		523w-2	1/19	View from platform towards possible (rejected) second platform (marked by reeds)	NE
		523w-3	1/20	View of platform with slight indications of cultivation ridges running down the slope in the foreground	W
		523w-4	1/25	Detail of platform; stone at hood end, reeds at platform end	NE
		523w-5	1/26	as above	NE
00524W	SN 7626 0265	524w-1	1/21	End of platform	N
		524w-2	1/22	General view; modern track visible just uphill	NE
		524w-3	1/23	Platform and reed-filled hood end	N
		524w-4	1/24	General view	E
00662W	SS 783 944	662w-1	1/3	Platform covered in rubble (662w), with pair of platforms (663w) in background	SE
		662w-2	1/4	As above, detail of platform	E
		662w-3	1/6	Platform 662w from 663w	NW

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

00664W	SS 784 946	664w-1	1/8	Platform (cleared of stone building shown on tithe map) by stream; pair of platforms (623w) visible near summit; lower platform (622w) to left of tree	SE
		664w-2	1/9	as 664w-2	SE
00812W	SN 7270 0015	812w-1	1/28	General view of ridge; 812w visible in far field to left of track	N
		812w-2	1/29	as above	NE
		812w-3	1/30	View looking down over the pair of platforms	E
00813W	SN 7278 0029	813w	1/32	Platform to left of track; Mynydd Marchywel in distance	NE
00814W	SN 7273 0034	814w-1	1/33	End view showing prob. walls and track through building.	W
		814w-2	1/34	General view (platform at right) looking across valley; Foel Fynyddau at far left	S
01015S	ST 096 699	1015s-1	4/10	Highlight church; site of house to right	N
		1015s-2	4/11	Detail of site of house	SW
01715M	SS 8716 9001	1715m-1	2/21	Overall view from hood end looking to south; track through centre; rubble in southern end	S
		1715m-2	2/22	General view of platform end	SE
		1715m-3	2/23	Detail of S wall line showing facing stones	E
		1715m-4	2/24	Overall view	SE
01717M	SS 9812 8752	1717m	4/9	Small platform (centre left)	SE
01718M	SS 9819 8733	1718m	4/8	Platform on side of small valley	SW
01721M	ST 0091 8395	1721m	3/34	Rejected platforms	NE
01739M	SS 9116 9145	1739m-1	3/1	Overall view; overgrown walls in foreground	NE
		1739m-2	3/2	Interior of building looking towards hood	N
		1739m-3	3/3	Shelter to W of building	NW
		1739m-4	3/4	Shelter attached to field wall at E end of site	E
		1739m-5	3/5	Additional fold 100m to S	SW
01740M	ST 0259 8973	1740m-1	4/6	General view of summit area (site to right)	SE
		1740m-2	4/7	Overgrown walls (field wall to left)	N
01741M	ST 0072 8425	1741m	3/35	Poss. platforms	W
01742M	ST 0087 8408	1742m	3/33	Rems. of building	NW
01746M	ST 0180 8518	1746m-1	4/1	Overgrown poss. structure	SW
		1746m-2	4/2	as above	SW
		1746m-3	4/3	Enclosure; building in foreground	N

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

		1746m-4	4/4	Enclosure, E end	S
		1746m-5	4/5	From enclosure	NE
01863M	SS 9278 9810	1863m-n	3/31	General view of shelter attached to field wall	SW
		1863m-s	3/32	Detail of S shelter, at opening in wall	S
01864M	SS 9278 9810	1864m-1	3/28	General view showing site at base of slope	S
		1864m-2	3/29	W cell, overgrown,	E
		1864m-3	3/20	E cell, filled with rubble	SW
01975M	SS 9335 9820	1975m	3/32	Platform in cleared forestry	SE
02048W	SS 8799 9985	2048w-1	3/24	View from above showing building and rubble	W
		2048w-2	3/25	View of N wall (no openings) and S wall (central doorway visible)	SW
		2048w-3	3/26	Standing walls at NW corner; field wall in background	E
		2048w-4	3/27	Central opening	NE
02053W	SS 8844 9876	2053w-1	3/16	Hafod (5659w fold in background)	E
		2053w-2	3/17	Detail of fold; building in centre	NE
		2053w-3	3/18	Fold from building; stub wall to terrace on left	W
		2053w-4	3/19	Building	NE
02504M	SS 8700 9224	2503m-1	2/15	General view of rems. of stone enclosure at base of slope, just outside field wall	E
		2503m-2	2/16	Detail of rems. of structure in NW corner of enclosure	NE
		2503m-3	2/17	General view of interior	E
		2503m-4	2/18	Small shelters in SW corner of enclosure	NE
		2503m-5	2/19	Interior of enclosure (SE part)	NE
		2503m-6	2/20	Interior of enclosure (NW part)	W
03005W	SS 8810 9646	3005w-1	3/13	Overgrown D-shaped shelter	SW
		3005w-2	3/14	Detail	NW
		3005w-3	3/15	View of N end, showing ?wall facing	S
04197M	SS 86350 92803	4197m-1	2/12	Detail of shelter built to E of field wall at quarry	E
		4197m-2	2/13	General view	NE
04198M	SS 86360 92500	4198m	2/14	View from Mynydd Bach to field wall at base of slope with two circular shelters	S
04199M	SS91499735	4199m	3/33	Square fold shown on OS map	E
05655W	SN 730 014	5655w	1/17	Ruins of Lletty-ffowler	W
05656W	SS 772 986	5656w-1	1/10	Site of cottage (to left); road to right	SE

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

		5656w-2	1/11	Cottage walls (part overgrown)	E
		5656w-3	1/12	as above	S
		5656w-4	1/13	as above, from E side	SW
		5656w-5	1/14	as above	W
		5656w-6		<i>photo deleted</i>	
		5656w-7	1/15	Rems. of outbuilding to E of cottage	S
		5656w-8	1/16	Cottage rems. from yard	SW
05657W	SS 723 984	5657w-1	2/5	Pen-y-Lan (barn to right)	SW
		5657w-2	2/6	Pen-y-Lan, showing gables and kitchen extension to rear	S
		5657w-3	2/7	Barn	NW
		5657w-4	2/8	Detail of outbuilding showing poss. re-used moulding in doorway	SE
		5657w-5	2/9	View from rear showing window and gables	S
		5657w-6	2/10	Detail of E gable wall, showing chimney and window facing	SE
		5657w-7	2/11	Front view, showing porch	N
05659W	SS 887 987	5659w-1	3/20	Lluest, showing enclosure wall in foreground, barn to right and smaller square building to right	NE
		5659w-2	3/21	Detail of doorway to square building	NW
		5659w-3	3/22	From square building, looking to barn; opposing doorways visible	N
		5659w-4	3/23	Sheepfold to SE of building complex, along enclosure; sheep doors at N end.	NE

Other sites

03w	ST 722 102	03s-1 - 03s-5	4/14-4/18	St Lythans chambered tomb, enclosure bank, and detail of incorrect NGR for platform house	
	SN 726 008	drumcp-1	2/1	WW2 Decoy Command Post on Mynydd- Drumau from walled track	SE
	SN 726 008	drumcp-2	2/2	as above	SE
	SN 760 030	mynydrum	1/27	Mynydd Drumau from Mynydd Marchywel	W
	SS 781 936	mynyaer	1/2	Mynydd-y-Gaer from Foel Fynyddau	W
581w	SS 723 995	581w-1	2/3	Carreg Bica showing damage in vicinity of SAM	S
		581w-2	2/4	as above	S

Appendix 4: Site record form (from Silvester 1999)

GGAT 65: Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan

References

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WGRO D/D/Cil	Cilybebyll Estate catalogue and abstracts
WGRO D/D D E/157	Neath Abbey estate, map book, 1770-1771
WGRO D/D Gn E/1	Gnoll demesne, c. 1750
WGRO D/D Gn E/3	Gnoll Estate map, 1801

NLW	Tithe map, Baglan, 1840
NLW	Tithe map, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, 1840
NLW	Tithe map, Cilbebyll, 1840
NLW	Tithe map, Glyncoirwg, 1840
NLW	Tithe map, Llangwynyd, 1840
NLW	Tithe map, Llantwit-juxta-Neath, 1840
NLW	Tithe map, Neath, 1840
NLW	Tithe map, Ystradfordwg, 1840

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