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# Deserted Rural Settlements in South-West Wales: 1999-2000 Survey



Report prepared for Cadw

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Deserted Rural Settlements  
in South-west Wales:  
1999-2000  
Survey

# Contents

## SECTION A

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>ii</b>
Acknowledgments	
Summary	
<b>2. Methodology</b>	<b>iii</b>
Selection of Study Areas	iii
Documentary & Cartographic Research	iv
Field Visits	v
<b>3. Observations on Lowland Deserted Rural Settlements</b>	<b>vi</b>
The extent of the resource	vi
The nature of the resource: date	vii
The nature of the resource: form & condition	vii
The value of the resource	viii
Threats to the resource	x
Protecting Deserted Rural Settlements	xi
Listing or Scheduling	xiii
Terminology	xiv
<b>4. Recommendations for Scheduling</b>	<b>xv</b>
<b>5. Study Area Reports</b>	<b>xvi</b>
Llansadwrn	xviii
Troedyr aur & Llangynllo	xx
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park	xxii
<b>Appendix: Deserted Rural Settlements in Eglwysrw</b>	<b>xxv</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>xxx</b>

## SECTION B: Site Gazetteers

1

Parish of Llansadwrn	2
Parishes of Troedyr aur & Llangynllo	19
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park	37

## SECTION C: Maps

Fig. 1 Location of Study Areas 1999-2000	
Fig. 2 Eglwysrw Study Area (Overlay)	
Fig. 3 Eglwysrw in 1822	
Fig. 4 Llansadwrn Study Area	
Fig. 5 Troedyr aur & Llangynllo Study Area	
Fig. 6 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Study Area	

## SECTION D: Photographs

## **1. Introduction**

This report covers the findings of the fourth successive year of the study of Deserted Rural Settlements in South-west Wales, carried out by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology and grant-aided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

The 1999-2000 marked a significant departure from the previous three years of survey in this field as it focused primarily on the evidence for deserted settlement in selected lowland areas. This report will show, that lessons have been learned which compliment effectively the work of previous years and mark a significant step forward in ACA's ability to address the issues which surround the understanding, management and promotion of Deserted Rural Settlements in the region.

In many respects, this report deals with issues surrounding DRS Sites in the region which represent the homes of those at the lower end of the social scale during post-mediaeval times, the cottages of the agricultural labourers who formed the rural majority. It is therefore very different in content and objectives to the reports covering the previous three years of study, but hopefully valid for addressing an important aspect of rural settlement history from an archaeological viewpoint.

### **1.1 Acknowledgments**

ACA are grateful for the continuing support of Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments in grant-aiding this project. Thanks must also be expressed to those who have contributed to the development of the project. The following ACA staff members were central to the development of the project and production of the report; Richard Ramsey, who was responsible for the field work carried out in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and SMR Officer Jenny Hall and draughtsman Hubert Wilson who created the tables and maps which make up the latter sections of this report.

### **1.2 Summary**

Deserted Rural Settlements are known to form an important class of archaeological monument in the Welsh Uplands. The 1999-2000 DRS Project undertaken by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology, funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, endeavoured to demonstrate that deserted settlements are similarly important to the archaeological resource of our lowland communities.

The study of Deserted Rural Settlements in the lowland zone differ greatly in character from upland survey work. It involves the study of evidence for abandoned dwellings in areas which continue to be farmed and settled and which also continue to be areas within which new settlements are being developed.

The project focused on the parishes of Llansadwrn in Carmarthenshire and Trodyraur and Llangynllo in Ceredigion, as well as undertaking a condition survey of recorded Deserted Rural Settlement sites within the area of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, dealing with nearly 300 individual rural settlement sites.

Through historical research and field survey, its findings suggest that lowland communities in South-west Wales include a significant number of Deserted Rural Settlement sites which have early- or pre-19th century origins. Therefore Deserted Rural Settlements must be recognised as an important archaeological monument type characteristic of lowland, as well as upland landscapes.

However, the project has also shown that Deserted Rural Settlements in lowland areas are a threatened and decreasing monument type. It is evident that a high proportion (as high as 50%) of those dwelling sites included in this survey now have no surface remains. The need for the best surviving examples of lowland Deserted Rural Settlements to be brought into statutory protection or other management schemes is therefore highlighted by the report.

The survey also indicates that the continued study and evaluation of Deserted Rural Settlements offers opportunities to link the archaeology of settlement to the social, cultural and economic history of the community. Lowland Deserted Rural Settlements, even in intensively farmed landscapes, are important symbols of past communities and their increasing scarcity increases their collective and individual value.

The study of the homes of the *werin bobl* or the common people undoubtedly needs to be addressed from an archaeological perspective in order to unravel the complexities of settlement history in rural communities. This project takes positive a step in that direction, in what is a dynamic and rewarding field of research which can have major implications for our perception of the built and archaeological heritage of our nation.

## 2. Methodology

Having devoted three years of field and desktop study to examining Deserted Rural Settlements (DRSs hereafter) sites in predominantly upland environments, it was recognised by ACA that a wide range of settlement-related issues pertaining to lowland areas also needed addressing.

DRSs are an important monument type in the region's uplands, found mostly in the context of marginal or moorland environments. Within lower-lying areas, where land is much more intensively farmed and settled, the profile of DRS sites is not so obvious and the issues surrounding their preservation and management less clearly defined.

To begin addressing these issues and making some sense of the complex settlement history of lowland areas, appropriate methodologies had to be adopted to achieve the maximum possible advance within the space of a single year's survey; it was therefore found necessary to adopt a variety of approaches to the issue within the 1999-2000 study areas.

### 2.1 Selection of Study Areas

Evidence for DRSs within the following study areas were examined by ACA's 1999-2000 DRS project.

- |                        |   |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Carmarthenshire</b> | - | the parish of Llansadwrn, where the survey focused on dwelling sites shown as being occupied on the parish tithe map (1839) but not shown on modern OS Pathfinder Map  |
| <b>Ceredigion</b>      | - | the parishes of Troedryaur & Llangynllo (essentially the modern community of Troedryaur), where the survey also focused on dwelling sites shown as being occupied on the parish tithe maps (1840 & 1842) but not shown on modern OS Pathfinder Map |

**Pembrokeshire** - the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, where a condition survey of settlement sites recorded on the regional SMR which were considered to relevant to the study of DRSs

An additional appendix concerning the use of early documentary and cartographic sources for the settlement history of Eglwyswrw parish in Pembrokeshire is also found at the end of the report.

## **2.2 Documentary & Cartographic Research**

It has been ACA's contention throughout that a greater understanding is required of post-mediaeval settlement and general landscape and settlement history before older settlements can be identified. A combination of documentary and cartographic study has previously been found to be of value when attempting to gain a greater understanding of the settlement history of specific communities or the wider region. This approach was maintained in 1999-2000.

### **2.2.1 Llansadwrn, Troedyr aur & Llangynllo**

Searches were carried out of documentary and cartographic sources in the National Library of Wales. The OS Original Surveyors Drawings of the second decade of the 19th century were also analysed as were the parish tithe map and the 1st edition OS Survey 1:10560 series maps published in 1891.

The tithe map was taken as base line to represent the settlement pattern of the parishes in question just before the great social and economic changes which were brought to communities in the rural south-west by the arrival of the railway and the growth of the industries of Carmarthenshire and South Wales coalfields.

The tithe data has been compared with modern OS information to highlight where settlements have been lost since the 1840s. A high percentage of the sites identified by this analysis were visited as part of the project.

### **2.2.2 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park**

This aspect of the survey was very different to that of the study areas described in 2.2.1. A list was extrapolated from the regional SMR of those DRS sites which were;

- located within the PCNP boundary<sup>1</sup>
- recorded under a generic type which made them of possible relevance to the study of DRSs.

### **2.2.3 Eglwyswrw**

The availability of Elizabethan documentary records for the parishes of north Pembrokeshire (contained in the "Extent of Cemaes" of 1592, which gives rental details of properties on the estates of George Owen, author of the "Extent" and Marcher Lord of Cemaes) was the spur for some additional research with regard to the parish of Eglwyswrw, Pembrokeshire. Notes pertaining to the Elizabethan records and early 19th century cartographic sources are found at the end of this report. No fieldwork was undertaken in the parish of Eglwyswrw, but the author of this report is familiar with many of the places considered.

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<sup>1</sup> Excluding those located on the MoD firing ranges at Castlemartin and also those located on the Pembrokeshire islands.

## **2.3 Field Visits**

### ***2.3.1 Llansadwrn, Troedyr aur & Llangynllo***

Due to general problems encountered with vegetation during the summer and autumn of 1999, the bulk of the field visits to these areas were undertaken during the winter of 1999-2000.

A high percentage of the sites identified through the comparison of tithe map information with modern cartographic data were located in the field and their remains recorded. Each site identified from cartographic sources was given a Primary Reference Number (PRN) and entered into a sub-directory of the main SMR database before the field visits began.

The nature of the project meant that there was little exploratory field survey carried out apart from these site visits, therefore few sites were recorded which were not either shown on 19th century map sources or already entered in the SMR. Some areas of marginal land were examined in Llansadwrn, around the area of the former common of Llansadwrn mountain, which was almost wholly enclosed and improved following a Parliamentary Act of Inclosure of 1817. Excellent results were provided on one property, Tir y Graig Farm, where some fragments of unimproved pasture had been retained.

### ***2.3.2 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park***

The visits were mostly carried out by single worker during the summer and autumn of 1999. Mild and wet weather meant that vegetation was a particular hindrance for fieldwork in general during that season.

### 3. Observations on lowland Deserted Rural Settlements

The following analysis of the findings of the 1999-2000 project survey is intended to be a constructive contribution to the process of highlighting the importance of lowland DRSs as a significant monument type.

The small number of study areas included in this report are enough to demonstrate the simple truth that the lowland landscape is packed with DRS sites. Their patterns of distribution and density, their condition of survival and their dates of origin, occupation and abandonment certainly vary according to local factors, but they form a huge and significant archaeological resource which deserve to be taken much more seriously by archaeologists and historians.

#### 3.1 The extent of the resource

It was noted in the report of the 1998 DRS project undertaken by ACA that a recent historical account<sup>2</sup> of the parish of Myddfai, Carmarthenshire recorded that 84 dwellings in the parish that had been abandoned during the 20th century. This was a point of no small significance. The DRS study of that year only addressed the issue of DRS sites on the parish commons, and it is probable that few if any of the 84 sites mentioned by the parish historian were included amongst these.

In the parishes examined during 1999-2000, a significant number of settlement sites were recorded which had been abandoned during the decades years between 1800 and 2000;

⇒ Troedyr aur/Llangynllo	76
⇒ Llansadwrn	54
⇒ Eglwysrw	31

These figures are based on relatively rapid observation of limited cartographic sources and cannot possibly represent the full extent of the Deserted Settlement archaeological resource for any of the parishes named, but they indicate that the observation made by the James in the context of Myddfai was not exceptional; there does appear to be a significant post-mediaeval archaeological resource in rural communities which has hitherto been poorly recorded and which remains poorly under-represented in the records of the regional archaeological trusts.

If an average figure as modest as 30 DRSs per community council area was to be taken as a base for estimating the totals for the three modern county council areas of Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, the resultant figures put the total of listed sites into perspective;

⇒ Carmarthenshire	(72 communities)	= 2160
⇒ Ceredigion	(51 communities)	= 1530
⇒ Pembrokeshire	(77 communities)	= 2310

As will be seen below (3.6), relatively low number of these sites currently enjoy statutory protection and it is arguable that there is a requirement for a greater selection of post-mediaeval DRSs to be considered for statutory protection.

<sup>2</sup> James, D, 1991, Myddfai: Its Land and Peoples



### 3.2 The nature of the resource: Date

This survey indicates that a large number of lowland DRSs sites can be shown to be of later post-mediaeval occupation, simply by observing recent cartographic surveys, which show the loss of a great number of dwellings which were occupied in the 18th - 20th centuries.

We often are left ignorant of the origins of settlements shown on early maps, whether they remain occupied or not. It is often only the absence of a settlement from an early map that will give us an indication as to whether it belongs to a more recent period. A cottage such as Ffynnonlas, Llangynllo (PRN 40394) is of interest as its absence from the parish tithe map tells us that it was built in the mid- or late-19th century, an observation supported by oral evidence and its physical appearance, which indicate it to be a mid- or late-19th century estate farm.

There are strong grounds to believe that in lowland South-west Wales, the principal holdings or historic farmsteads and minor-gentry houses tend to represent the earliest established occupied settlements and an unquantified proportion of deserted settlements (see Appendix on Eglwysrwrw). It is clear that there are examples of even high status settlements falling into decay and becoming abandoned and lost. The best example encountered by the project was at Gwernant, Troedyr, where the ruined mansion of Alderbrook or Gwernant is attested by local witnesses to be the second house of that name; the mediaeval Gwernant is said to have stood a kilometer from its successor.

This examples alone indicates that the archaeological potential of DRSs in the South-west Wales countryside is by no means confined to peasant cottages, nor necessarily to the later post-mediaeval period.

Nevertheless, in the lowlands, as in the uplands, almost all Deserted Rural Settlements maintain an air of anonymity with regard to their origins which is genuinely difficult to overcome unless very specific cartographic or documentary sources, or excavated evidence, is available. The dearth of modern archaeological excavation data remains, as ever, a barrier to our understanding of the origins of many DRS sites.

### 3.3 The nature of the resource: Form & Condition

DRSs of all types, from abandoned farmsteads to 'old cottages' and longhuts form an important element of the built heritage and archaeological resource of communities in South-west Wales. There are, nevertheless, considerable variations in the quality and nature of the surviving evidence for DRS sites in the regional lowlands, as indeed is the case in marginal and upland environments. This fact is clearly demonstrated in the final section of this report which includes photographs of a selection of DRSs encountered by project staff.

The form of surviving lowland DRSs is in many respects comparable to that of upland sites; 18th and 19th century lowland cottage sites seem to decay into a condition similar to that of the upland single-cell longhut if left undisturbed. Two significant absences are worthy of note here however;

- in terms of form, no instances comparable to the typical upland suite of longhut accompanied by ancillary structures such as sunken shelters and animal or storage shelters were noted. Garden plots and ancillaries certainly occur, but their relationship with the dwelling seems to differ; possibly as space is more constrained in the lowland landscape. Ancillaries appear to be more likely to be attached to the dwelling rather than perhaps located 20 or 30 metres away as often is the case in upland moorland contexts.

- no examples of the 'longhouse' type DRSs described by ACA in 1998-99 were noted in the lowland communities. This may be due to the fact that the longhouse type arrangement was employed at settlements which survived long enough to be significantly modified. Individual examples of upland DRSs of the longhouse type seem to have undergone little fundamental development during their occupation and therefore their archaeological remains are relatively

It may be added that the condition of deserted settlements tends to be markedly better or markedly worse in the lowlands, ranging from virtually intact cottages to those which have had all or most of their surface features removed by agricultural clearance. Relatively few sites seem to have been left abandoned and undisturbed long enough to decay gradually to a condition comparable with upland DRSs which may have been of comparable date and character.

In each of the study areas examined in 1999-2000, examples of the latter described condition was usually confined to areas of the parishes concerned where the land was semi-improved or unimproved. Surviving evidence for sites on more intensively farmed land were generally found to be rather more ephemeral in nature.

The following list gives some indication as to the range of conditions in which DRSs recorded by ACA during 1999-2000 were found to survive.

- Sites which have been completely removed by erosion, quarrying or landscaping
- Sites which have been built over by later structures but which may survive as archaeological features
- Sites with slight surface remains; perhaps indicated by a slight platform, depression or ephemeral features (including crop-mark sites)
- Earthwork sites, including long-hut or platform type structures. Documentary evidence in the lowlands, as in the uplands, indicates that such sites are often of demonstrable 18th or 19th century date
- Stone foundations, which may represent badly ruined stone buildings or the surviving portion of a part stone, part *clom* (mud) structure
- Stone buildings, which may survive in varying states of preservation, including
  - ⇒ buildings which remain roofed and almost intact
  - ⇒ buildings which have lost their roof but which still have most of their stonework intact
  - ⇒ buildings which have become badly ruined and of which few architectural features remain
- Buildings which have been renovated and reoccupied

### 3.4 The value of the resource

There has been an historic tendency to undervalue the importance of the dwellings of those at the lower end of the social scale. It is notable that only 10 pages of the 604 pages of the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales' authoritative publication "Houses of the Welsh Countryside" are devoted to the subject of "Cottages."

Some redressing of the balance has occurred with the appearance of publications such as “*Welsh Country Workers Houses*” (Lowe, 1993), “*Save the Last of the Magic: Qualities of the Traditional Cottage in West Wales*” (Davies, 1991) and “*Home-made Homes*” (Wiliam, 1990). The interest shown, and the increasing acceptance of lower-status dwellings as being of some importance, has not always extended to the protection and preservation of the surviving examples of rural cottages and small-holdings *in situ*. They have continued to disappear from our landscape, or undergo substantial reconstruction and modernisation. The collective value of examples of deserted rural dwellings (or indeed those which remain in occupation) which retain sufficient standing fabric and detail to be representative of the characteristic dwelling types of the 18th and 19th centuries is greatly increased by the diminishing numbers of their type. Where they survive, their value must be recognised and strategies are required to ensure the protection of the best in their original context.

The majority of the Deserted Settlement Sites considered by this report are of 18th or 19th century date and are cottages representative of the dwellings of the lower end of the social scale. An impression of how materially poor the rural majority were in 18th and 19th century South-west Wales can be gleaned from statements such as the following;

*“Pum mlynedd yn ol yr oeddwn yn talu 10c y dydd i’r gweithwyr, yr wyf yn awr yn talu 1s, hyny yw 6s yr wythnos. Rhaid i mi gyfaddef nas gwn yn y byd pa fodd gallant fyw ar hyny, ond y maent yn gwneyd, ac yn dod ymlaen, hwy a’u teuluoedd. Hwyrach taw drwy gyflawnder y tato a godant ar gaeau y ffermwyr. Mae y rhan fwyaf o’r bobl gyffredin yn magu mochyn, ond nis gwn i am yr un ohonynt sydd yn cyfwrdd a chig, ond yn amser y cynhauaf.”*

(Five years ago I was paying 10p a day to my workers, I am now paying 1s a day, or 6s a week. I must admit that I have no idea how they can live on this, but they do, and thrive, they and their families. Perhaps it is through the good crop of potatoes that they grow on farmers fields. The majority of the common people keep a pig, but I know of none of them who touch meat, other than at harvest time.”)<sup>3</sup>

The simplest of Deserted Settlement Sites are representative of the homes of majority of the inhabitants of the region during the same period and must be seen collectively as being of great historical significance and certainly not without archaeological importance. In the experience of this writer, the range of pottery, glass, metalwork and domestic items which can be seen on the surface at ploughed out DRS sites is often quite surprising. Undisturbed sites may of course be of even greater archaeological potential.

It is evident that, by their very nature, post-mediaeval DRSs present a resource which can be studied, evaluated and, moreover, employed to raise interest in the study of past societies and local history. Deserted settlements of all kinds can inspire an interest in the past as they are so directly identified with the lives of real people. The detail of the lives of their former occupants provides a source of material of value to students of “the human condition” in very general terms and therefore the evidence pertaining to deserted settlements which can be collated by archaeological and historical study can be of exceptional educational value.

<sup>3</sup> The words of E. Crompton Lloyd Hall Fitzwilliams before the Land Commission, Newcastle Emlyn, 1845 in relation to the economic position of agricultural labourers in the district.

Work undertaken by Harold Mytum<sup>4</sup>, in Cwm Clydach near Newport, Pembrokeshire during 1987-88 provides an excellent, but comparatively rare, example of the lessons that can be learnt from the study of a group of post-mediaeval deserted settlements. The findings of the study point to a dynamic community occupying the cottages along the valley, with a great deal of movement in and out of that community reflected in parish census returns. Comparison with tithe survey data also suggests that some houses were unoccupied at various times, possibly as dwellings remained empty between tenants.

The following quotation gives a fair summary of the nature of the community studied, underpinned by archaeological excavation and historical research;

*“The examination of the deserted settlements emphasises the unsavoury living conditions of the rural poor. Moreover, finds from the sites indicate the limited, low quality material possessions of such people trapped by this mobile lifestyle and their low wage earning capacity.”*

The range of material found at four of the cottages which were subject to excavation is fascinating, even if “of low social importance”. Ink pots, whisky flasks, glass baby-feeding bottles, clay pipes and a variety of earthenware and ceramic fragments give an indication of the type of possessions belonging to the families who lived at the cottages.

There was also some indication of different phases of building and occupation at least one site, Llystyn Mill. Here a possible earlier mill building site was identified, next to an earlier wheel-pit, as well as a cottage which appeared to predate the 19th century mill complex. This serves as a reminder that archaeological study can begin to unravel the question of the earlier history and origins of some DRS sites; also that we are not simply dealing with later post-mediaeval peasant cottages when studying DRSs as a monument group.

### 3.5 Threats to the resource

The factors which threaten the survival of lowland DRSs are in many respects more varied than in the uplands. This is largely due to the fact that;

- Lowland areas are in general more intensively and more permanently settled than the uplands.
- There has, in general, been no retreat of settlement from the lowlands, but rather a continuity of settlement as well as a shifting of settlement
- In terms of agriculture and other human activities, lowland landscapes are much busier than those of the uplands.

In such a context, deserted settlements suffer a very different threats and they are much more likely to be removed from the surface of the landscape. Where there is no cartographic record of the site, its identification is likely to be extremely difficult if surface evidence has been largely or completely removed; although archaeological features may of course survive.

<sup>4</sup> Mytum, H, 1988, “The Clydach Valley: A 19th century landscape” published in *Archaeology Today*, March 1988. The work at Cwm Clydach was funded and staffed by volunteers supplied by the Center for Field Research, Watertown, Mass., U.S.A.

Fieldwork during 1999-2000 has indicated quite clearly that the pressures most likely to result in the complete or substantial loss of lowland DRSs are;

- the effect of agricultural activity, whether from the improvement of pasture, arable ploughing or simply the clearance of a ruin which is just 'in the way.'
- road widening/improvement. It seems that roadside sites are more likely to be removed than sites in less accessible locations. Examples were noted where it is believed that road improvements were responsible for this.
- landscaping/robbing of stone. It is difficult to assess to what degree stone robbing has occurred on DRS sites in the lowlands. It is probable that this is a widespread phenomenon, but where sites survive as mere dry-stone or earth and stone wall-bases, insufficient information exists about the material employed to construct the building to allow us to assess whether or not stone has been robbed from deserted settlement sites. This is especially true of those districts such as Southern Ceredigion where *clom*-built cottages were built in large numbers.
- new building can occur on deserted settlement sites, and indeed may be directed towards such sites in open countryside, where planning regulations often deter building on greenfield sites. An example of this was noted at Cwmhen, near Penrhiwllan, Llangynllo. It is also the case that deserted settlements within and on the margins of rural villages are susceptible to radical alteration or demolition.
- a small number of sites were affected by forestry plantations; afforestation is of course not limited to the uplands, although lowland plantations tend to be much smaller.
- even where buildings survive in relatively good condition (roofed, internal fittings intact) the loss of original features, representative of vernacular building techniques can be serious if improvement or renovation occurs. The following is a list of tasks accompanying plans for the renovation of a rural dwelling in Carmarthenshire in 2000. Clearly, there would be very little of the detail of the original dwelling intact once renovation was complete, even though a superficial resemblance may be retained;
  - ⇒ All existing floor and roof timbers removed
  - ⇒ All internal lath and plaster removed
  - ⇒ All existing doors and windows to be replaced
  - ⇒ Staircase to be replaced. All walls to be hacked clean and checked prior to rendering
  - ⇒ Existing chimneys to be removed
  - ⇒ Existing floor to be excavated to minimum 300mm depth
  - ⇒ External ground level to be reduced minimum 150mm below proposed floor level

### 3.6 Protecting Deserted Rural Settlements.

The following quotation taken from a CBA publication dating to 1955, highlights the historical nature of the problem of preserving or recording rural settlements threatened by abandonment or renovation;

*"Present conditions are causing extensive demolition and rebuilding in town and country alike, and this at a time when historians are looking more and more to architecture as a source of*

*evidence for the economic and social life of the past. The changes themselves are largely inevitable, but if buildings can be recorded before the work begins the historical evidence will be in large measure saved. The only official bodies responsible for such work - the National Buildings Record and its Scottish counterpart - lack the resources to record properly every manor-house, much less every farm-house and cottage. These notes have been compiled in the hope that people who are untrained in the study of architecture, but who are interested in the history of their county or parish, may be willing to assist in salvaging evidence just as valuable as that derived from documents and even more liable to destruction. The buildings most in need of record are the smaller farm-houses, often now merely cottages, which on examination will frequently be found to have a long history extending back to the late sixteenth century. The succeeding paragraphs are written with such structures, often of several periods, in mind.<sup>5</sup>"*

During the 45 years which has elapsed since the above words were written, there has been continuous study, recording and preservation of dwellings of all kinds. The efforts of the Welsh Folk Life Museum at St Fagans to identify and preserve the best examples of vernacular architecture is a most notable example of this work pertaining to Wales.

In 2000, a range of management tools are available to encourage the protection and preservation of DRSS in lowland communities. Statutory protection through listing or scheduling is arguably the surest method of identifying and preserving the best surviving examples of DRSS.

Agri-environmental schemes such as Tir Gofal and a range of pro-conservation land management practices employed by large land holders (such as Forest Enterprise and the National Trust) also offer alternative strategies of value. This includes the growing tendency to consider the management of the archaeological resource in the context of historic and cultural landscapes.

The existence of this wider range of management options makes it difficult to assess how many lowland (and indeed upland) DRSS are now protected by some form of management agreement. At the outset of the Cadw-funded Deserted Rural Settlements Project in 1996, it was evident that few deserted settlements in South-west Wales enjoyed Scheduled Ancient Monument status, probably fewer than 20. Accurate figures were hard to establish, it is suspected that the true number may have been somewhat higher, but masked by the use of misleading site type descriptions when scheduling some sites and the likelihood that some mediaeval or post-mediaeval settlement sites fall within the scheduled area of other ancient monuments such as hillforts, which can encompass relatively large blocks of land.

The contribution of three successive years of Deserted Rural Settlements Project fieldwork by ACA, and other field projects, has further increased this number. Even so, it is likely that fewer than 50 DRSS of mediaeval or post-mediaeval date in the region are protected by scheduled status.

A great number of the settlements considered by this study have now quite literally disappeared from the landscape, or been reduced to fragmentary ruins or earthwork sites. In most cases, therefore, the best examples would be viewed by the field archaeologist as sites for which Scheduled Ancient Monument status would be appropriate, unless other suitable management arrangements could be agreed, such as through Tir Gofal farm management plans.

<sup>5</sup> CBA Research Report No 3 (1955). Prepared by the CBA Post-Medieval Research Committee Reprinted from *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, CIV (1955).

A significant group, albeit a minority, are relatively well preserved; they may still stand as roofless ruins, sometimes with internal features such as hearths and ovens intact. Gravity dictates that such ruins will continue to collapse without human intervention, and the number and geographical spread of ruined cottages would make it unlikely that the will could be found to begin a programme of preservation - unless the building were to have connections with a person or event of historical importance.

It is also possible that such buildings will prove suitable for partial reconstruction or re-use as building plots for new houses, with some original stone salvaged and re-used. Examples of both were noted during fieldwork. There must be a case for some regulation of such rebuilding to ensure that examples of vernacular architecture can be preserved. The rebuilt cottage of Penygraig Cottage, Llangynllo demonstrates that it is possible to retain something of the character of a deserted cottage in the process of rebuilding.

Analysis of Cadw's Database of Listed Buildings suggests that sites classed by function as Cottages are generally poorly represented in the listed buildings record for South-west Wales.

By former District Council area, the number of "Cottages" of all kinds which were listed as of 1999 were as follows;

<b>Carmarthenshire</b>	<b>15</b>
Carmarthen District	7
Llanelli District	0
Dinefwr District	8
 <b>Pembrokeshire</b>	 <b>91</b>
Preseli District	55
South Pembrokeshire	36
 <b>Ceredigion</b>	 <b>35</b>
Ceredigion District	35

The numbers of listed cottages shown above can be put into some sort of context if we consider the likely number of DRS sites which exist in South-west Wales, as discussed in 3.1 above.

### 3.7 Listing or Scheduling

There is undoubtedly a degree of uncertainty present in the minds of field archaeologists as to the most satisfactory method of protecting the best examples of DRSs and this issue merits further consideration. Resolution of any such uncertainty is essential as the situation remains that there is a considerable amount of settlement-related evidence which is unrecorded and unappreciated in the Welsh countryside.

Moreover, an awareness of the need to preserve and interpret archaeological and historical features *in situ* has been strengthened in an age when 'Green Tourism' encourages local communities to exploit their traditions and heritage for educational and economic benefit.

The physical remains and historical or personal associations of DRSs in rural communities now, therefore, need to be evaluated in a new, less academic light. They represent the homes of the local

importance', their contribution to the built heritage and archaeological resource of the nation is considerable.

If the best examples of Deserted Rural Settlement sites, of all types, are accepted as Monuments of National Importance, there is a clear need to ensure that a representative sample are brought into some form of management scheme which can ensure their protection. The scheduling of upland long huts and longhouses is one established part of the management of the Deserted Settlement resource. Another is the listing of traditional cottages and farm buildings. It seems that the profile of lowland DRSs is less obvious and this imbalance needs redressing.

Perhaps the simplest observation that can be contributed by this report is that it would appear logical and practical for intact or virtually intact DRSs to be considered as suitable for listing, whilst ruined or badly decayed DRSs should be considered for scheduling only. This may be too simplistic a model, but future debate can undoubtedly arrive at a satisfactory set of guidelines with which a programme of identifying and preserving DRSs can proceed, whatever their landscape context.

### **3.8 Terminology**

A brief note regarding the terminology applied to the new sites recorded by the 1999-2000 Deserted Rural Settlements Project is required.

The majority of the sites dealt with by the report are newly recorded. The term "cottage" has been used as a generic type by which to enter their records into the regional SMR.

"Cottage" is deemed to be the most appropriate term to describe the type of peasant dwellings encountered by the project as that is the term which is generally applied to the sites by the parish tithe surveys and other 18th and 19th century sources. "Cottage", in this instance, is applied solely to the dwelling at a DRS.

Typically, these "cottages" are distinguished from farmsteads as they had only small holdings, from as little as a garden plot to one or two fields attached to them. They are distinguished from "farmsteads," as in the tithe surveys, by virtue of their size; but an examination of 19th century census returns will invariably show that whereas the heads of households at farms have "farmer" listed as their occupation, the heads of households residing in cottages are most often described as "Agricultural labourers" or "Male Servants," although a wide range of crafts can also be found (tailor, smith, cobbler, etc).

In 19th century terms at least, "cottage", like "farmstead", does seemingly carry with it a very distinctive meaning reflecting the occupation of its inhabitants and their social and economic status.

Other terms such as long hut and platform occur less frequently and are applied in accordance with the definitions given in the draft DRS Glossary in ACA's 1998-99 Project Report.



#### 4. Recommendations for Protection

It is felt by this author that the current position regarding developing an approach to designing management strategies for standing buildings which may be considered suitable for statutory protection is in no way sufficiently advanced for any recommendations to be forwarded as a result of this project. It must be emphasised that further consideration of the issue is urgently required however to design such strategies as it is evident that lowland DRSs are a rapidly diminishing resource.

The following sites are felt to be worthy of consideration for Scheduled Ancient Monument status as examples of 18th or 19th century dwellings deserted during the 19th and 20th centuries and now surviving in relatively good condition as earthwork sites.

PRN 9946	Tafarn-y-bwlch (on Preseli common)
PRN 23165	Iet-Wilym, Mynachlogddu (on edge of Preseli common, possibly common land status)
PRN 23170	Llwyn-piod, Mynachlogddu (on farm land at Plas-dwbwl Farm, Mynachlogddu)
PRN 37842	Persondy, Glebe Farm, Llangynllo (on land of Glebe Farm, Llangynllo)
PRN 22495	Penylan, Llansadwrn (accessed via public footpath, owner unknown)

## **5. Study Area Reports**

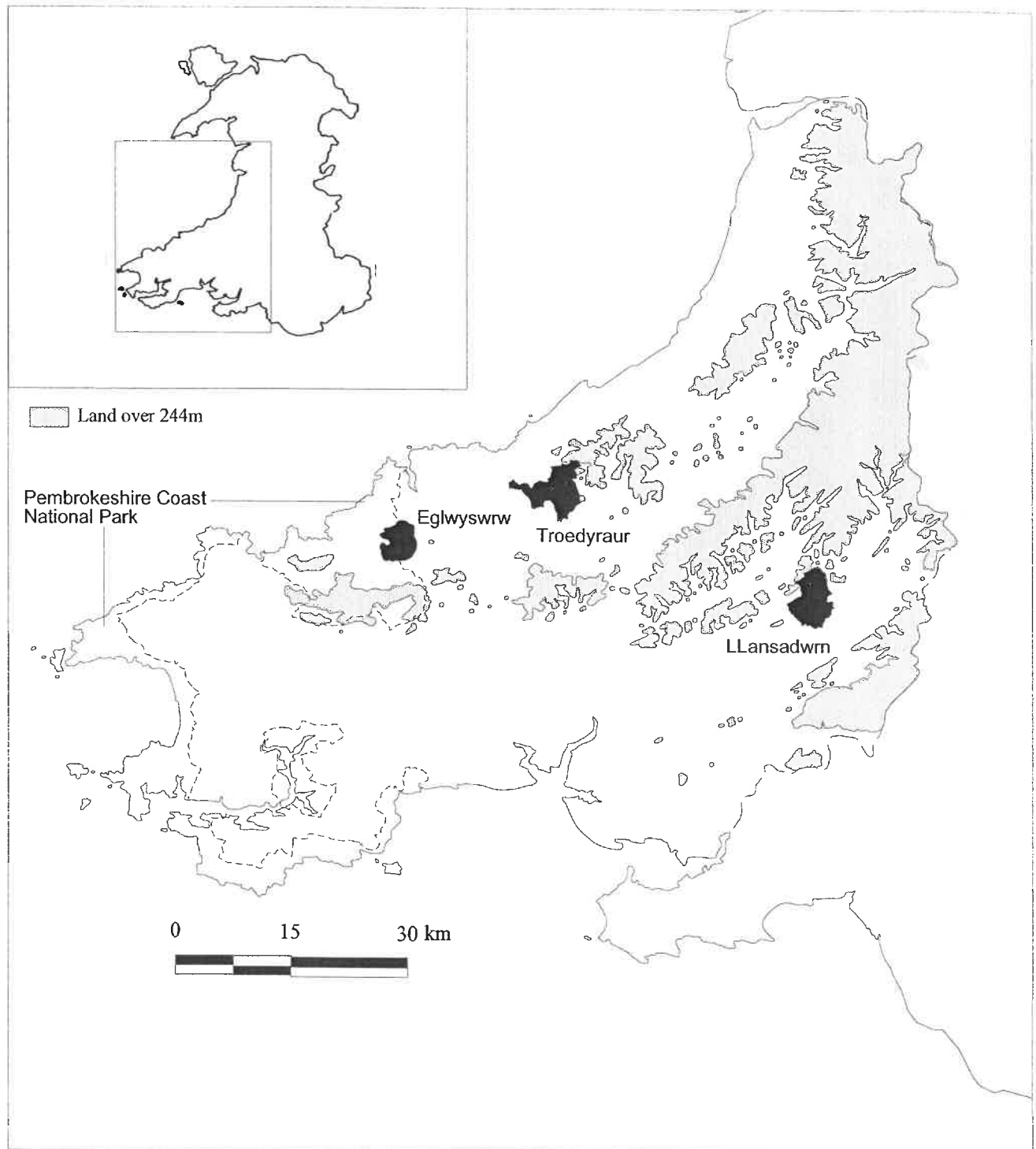


Fig.1: Location of Study Areas, ACA DRS Project 1999-2000

## 5.1 Llansadwrn

The parish of Llansadwrn is situated in the upper Tywi valley, midway between the towns of Llandeilo and Llandovery. It lies to the west of the valley, and the Afon Tywi forms part of the eastern boundary of the parish.

The settlement history of Llansadwrn has in great part been determined by the nature of the topography of the district. Most of the parish is technically lowland, i.e. below the 244m contour, although Mynydd Llansadwrn lies above 244m and was until the early 19th century a genuine upland environment.

The settled heart of the parish lies in its southern quarter. Located here is the site of the ancient seat of Abermarlais, once home to the Lords of Dinefwr, including the prominent stalwart of the Tudor cause, Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Nearby lies the minor hamlet of Felindre, which may well represent the mediaeval bond-vill associated with the *llys* at Abermarlais. Further west are the farms of Maerdre which may well carry the name of the mediaeval *maerdref* of the *maenor* attached to Abermarlais.

The village of Llansadwrn, where the parish church is found is a small, nucleated settlement north of Abermarlais. It has been a focus of parish life throughout the centuries and apart from the parish church, three nonconformist chapels are found in or close to the village, as well as a primary school, reading room and inn; all have their origins in the late 19th century or earlier.

As noted above, the parish includes a significant area of former upland common land in the area of Llansadwrn Mountain, occupying the northern quarter of the parish, which was enclosed during the 19th century and has been continually improved until its character is now mostly that of well improved pasture. Only the large, raised bog of Cors Farlais, in the north-western corner of the parish remains unimproved.

The enclosure of Llansadwrn Mountain allowed for the expansion of settlement away from the earlier settled and lower lying southern portion of the parish. New settlements have come and gone from this upland area and the landscape of this portion of the parish has undoubtedly potential as the location of as yet unrecorded archaeological sites, including settlement sites.

Evidence of this was found on the land of Tir y Graig Farm. A small area of unimproved land (a steep and rocky slope) was found to include several features of interest, including a platform, two long huts and evidence of boundary banks. On the improved pasture, two more DRS sites were recorded, which had apparently survived despite the improvement of the land. A third DRS, a complex which cartographic evidence shows to have post-dated the enclosure of the Llansadwrn Mountain common, survived on higher ground on the holding.

The DRSs of the lowland portion of the parish are predominantly the sites of 18th and 19th century peasant cottages, but examples of deserted farmsteads and one fulling mill were also identified. The survival rate of the DRSs of the lowland is small, in terms of sites represented by any significant surface remains and most of the sites examined which had no identifiable surface remains were in lowland Llansadwrn; The following breakdown of 60 sites which were examined or for which a description was obtainable is illuminating;

No surface evidence	Slight earthworks	Reduced to wall bases	Badly ruined stone building	Relatively well preserved stone building
32 (53.5%)	10 (16.5%)	8 (13.5%)	6 (10%)	4 (6.5%)

That over one half of the DRSs examined by the project are no longer identifiable in the field illustrates the relative value of those sites which survive as well preserved earthworks or stone buildings. Of the 16.5% which have only slight earthwork traces, most have been seriously disturbed on the surface and are virtually unrecognisable.

This leaves only 30% of the sites examined as having any significant surface remains, and not all of these surviving in 'good condition'. However, it must be recognised that each site has an unquantifiable archaeological potential.

Without the supporting evidence of the tithe map and the detail provided by oral testimony, the 'pentre' of Cwmbach would be irretrievably lost, little over a century after its desertion.

The Cwm Bach cottages stand on a footpath which connected the mansion at Bronwydd with Llangynllo parish church. The path was used by estate workers and staff weekly to attend church and must have been well trodden by the occupants of the Cwm Bach cottages also. It is worth noting, for the record, that the lord of the manor took the longer route to church, by road; by returning along the footpath, the staff would be able to arrive back at Bronwydd in advance of his return. Another path was also noted in the field, linking the DRS site known as "Persondy" on the tithe apportionment with the cottages at Cwm Bach.

An analysis of the condition of the sites examined in these parishes reinforces the picture outlined in the case of Llansadwrn parish above.

No surface evidence	Slight surface evidence	Reduced to wall bases	Badly ruined stone building	Relatively well preserved stone building
38 (58.5%)	9 (14%)	9 (14%)	3 (4.5%)	6 (9%)

With over 70% of the sites examined having no or slight surface traces, the value of the best examples of the remaining 28% is enhanced significantly, whether they survive as earthworks or standing stone buildings.

Only three cottages shown on the parish tithe map (Penygraig Cottage PRN 37835); Unknown PRN 37848; Cwrt y Gamil PRN 37858) survive in a condition which could be described as being anything like reasonably intact. Penygraig Cottage has been restored and reoccupied, leaving only two roofless, ruined cottages which survive to gable height and have most of their stone built features (door and window openings, hearths) still identifiable.

Of those sites surviving as earthworks or wall bases, few display a complete or coherent ground plan. Persondy (PRN 37842) is however a particularly good example and its name belies an interesting early history.

Again, their rarity increases the importance of these modest structures; however, further debate is required to establish whether or not such ruinous buildings are worthy of statutory protection and what form that protection can and should take.

### 5.3 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

As explained in 2.2.2, 123 sites recorded on the regional SMR, within the PCNP boundary, were identified by their generic types, and by their period (Mediaeval or Post-mediaeval) as being of apparent relevance to the DRS issue.

The generic types included for this selection were;

Building	Hut
Building Platform	Long hut
Cottage	Long house
Hafod	Platform House

Of the 123 sites listed, not all were deemed appropriate to visit;

- 6 sites were recorded as being occupied (SMR Condition A)
- 2 sites were recorded as having been restored (SMR Condition R)
- 7 sites were recorded as having been destroyed (SMR Condition E)
- 14 sites were located on the Castlemartin Artillery Range and not visited
- 4 sites were located on the Pembrokeshire islands and also not visited.

The exclusion of these 33 sites left 90 sites which required a site visit to assess their condition and also to assess their relevance to the wider study of DRSs.

Of these, only 46 were visited during 1999-2000, as the remainder had been recorded by ACA as part of the Deserted Rural Settlements Project between 1996-99 and it was not considered necessary to revisit them after such a short interlude. The important contribution of the DRSs projects of the previous three years can be seen in these figures.

Further analysis of the sites located in the field shows that the sites listed are predominantly in good or relatively good condition, with over 60% recognisable as stone buildings (12 remain occupied or in use);

No surface evidence	Slight surface evidence	Reduced to wall bases	Badly ruined stone building	Relatively well preserved stone building
5 (12.5%)	2 (5%)	8 (20%)	9 (22.5%)	16 (40%)

#### Deserted Settlement Sites visited by ACA DRS Project 1996-99

The following list is of DRS sites within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park area which were visited by ACA as part of the deserted settlements project between 1996-99. They are shown on the accompanying distribution map, forming the tight cluster of sites recorded on the Preseli commons. They reinforce the importance of marginal and uncultivated landscapes as discrete blocks of land where the preservation and site condition of DRSs remains exceptionally good.

It should be noted that one site which had been mis-identified in 1996-97, PRN 9946, a longhut and associated field enclosure boundaries on the Preseli commons near Tafarn-y-bwlch, was successfully identified and is recommended for Scheduled Ancient Monument status in an earlier section of this report.

1039	SN14683398	PARC-Y-BOTTY	LONGHOUSE
1523	SN03423141	MYNYDD MORVIL	PLATFORM HOUSE?
1560	SN05693043	FAGWYR-GOCH; BANC DU I	D.M.V.
2905	SN068319	FOEL ERYR III	HAFOD?
6463	SN04903632	GOGEL SYTHI	HAFOD?; DWELLING
6672	SN04423753	PONT CEUNANT	FARMHOUSE
9828	SN09573020	CARN-AFR; CARN AFR	FARMSTEAD
9946	SN081338	TAFARN-Y-BWLCH	LONGHOUSE?
11535	SN14723260	CARN CYFRWY II	UNKNOWN
11536	SN13353355	CARN BRESEB IV	UNKNOWN
11539	SN13983375	CARN ALW VI	UNKNOWN
11540	SN13663387	CARN ALW VII	UNKNOWN
11541	SN13653387	CARN ALW VII	UNKNOWN
11563	SN05513243	WAUN TRALLWYN I	UNKNOWN
11568	SN12973086	CRAIG TALFYNYDD V	UNKNOWN
11573	SN13353156	CRAIG TALFYNYDD VIII	UNKNOWN
11577	SN12343160	CRAIG TALFYNYDD XI	UNKNOWN
11579	SN13433175	CRAIG TALFYNYDD XIII	UNKNOWN
13351	SN06623688	UNKNOWN	SETTLEMENT
20899	SN11673179	BWLCH GIDEN	COTTAGE
23170	SN14082938	LLWYN-PIOD	FARMSTEAD
24435	SN06403685	UNKNOWN	HAFOD
32878	SN094328	FFOS DRYSEINIOG	DRS
32880	SN16123388	FOELDRIGARN	DRS
32896	SN13293134	CRAIG TALFYNYDD	DRS
32911	SN14673395	PARCYBOTTY	DRS
32919	SN066346	BANC GELLI FAWR	DRS
35606	SN06703695	CARNINGLI LODGE	COTTAGE
35607	SN05043781	CARNINGLI COMMON	FARMSTEAD
35608	SN04093723	FFORDD BEDD MORRIS	LONG HUT
35609	SN04803791	CARN FFOI	SHELTER?
35610	SN02613650	MYNYDD MELYN	LONG HUT?; COTTAGE?
35611	SN01703805	CARN GWIBER	LONG HUT?; SHELTER?
35612	SN07443334	WAUN MAES	FOLD
35613	SN07523333	WAUN MAES	LONG HUT
35614	SN07463336	WAUN MAES	LONG HUT?
35616	SN09323013	CARN AFR	FOLD
35617	SN09343013	CARN AFR	LONG HUT?; SHELTER?
35618	SN09293013	CARN AFR	LONG HUT?
35619	SN09273013	CARN AFR	LONG HUT

If these sites are added to the site condition analysis above, a significant change occurs;

No surface evidence	Slight surface evidence	Reduced to wall bases	Badly ruined stone building	Relatively well preserved stone building
5 (6.5%)	5 (6.5%)	40 (51%)	11 (14%)	17 (22%)

Now over 60% of the sites fall into categories which indicate that they have either been reduced to wall bases or are even more ephemeral in terms of surface evidence.

The main conclusion to be drawn from this analysis is that, within PCNP, the recorded settlement sites which are genuine DRS sites are mostly concentrated on the Preseli commons and the marginal land around the commons.



Considering the geographical area involved, and in the knowledge of the density of deserted settlement sites recorded in other lowland communities by this project, it is immediately apparent that DRSs are poorly represented within the SMR record for the PCNP area, particularly away from areas of marginal or common land.

There can be no doubt that DRS sites occur in significant numbers across the PCNP. The identification, protection, consolidation and appropriate interpretation of the best DRS sites within PCNP could provide an added dimension to the recognised high-archaeological value of the Park's landscape and fit in well with the community-led tourism initiatives and environmentally sensitive land management schemes which are increasingly practiced.

## APPENDIX: Deserted Settlements in Eglwysrw parish

The following notes were drawn together during 1999 with the intention of exploring aspects of lowland settlement history in an area well known to this author and for which Elizabethan records are available which open exciting avenues for future study, with reference to mediaeval settlement patterns and demographic factors influencing the pattern and density of settlement. The value of these notes is uncertain, but future study might confirm or disprove some of the ideas presented. They are included here simply to draw attention to possible future avenues of study in rural parishes in South-west Wales. They have been left unpolished and should not be taken as an authoritative statement in any sense.

### *18th & 19th century settlement in Eglwysrw*

In 1799, Rev. Richard Warner recorded of the dwellings of the peasantry of the Eglwysrw district that “*We were... gratified by the comfort and decency visible amongst the little farms and labouring poor.*”

This may be a romanticised account, typical of the age, but it is a reminder of the fact that there existed a wider community than that of the village and principal farmsteads of Eglwysrw, or any other parish. It again reminds us of the need to account for the history of the “labouring poor” whose dwellings are the main focus of this study.

A Bronwydd estate map of the parish held at the National Library of Wales and dated to 1822, along with the parish tithe map of a generation later, show us that many small cottages which were once dotted across the parish landscape have vanished (see Table 4 and Figs. 2 & 3). This is consistent with the picture repeated in communities across the region.

These lost settlements were mostly the dwellings of the rural poor - the agricultural labourers and farm hands who lived with their families in poorly built cottages. But their importance lies in the fact that it was in these dwellings that the bulk of the population lived and analysis of the demography of a parish such as Eglwysrw can be highly relevant to settlement studies.

### *Demographic changes between the 16th and 19th centuries.*

Figures provided for population and households in the parish of Eglwysrw between 1563 and 1801 in the Pembrokeshire County History<sup>6</sup> give food for thought. A model is provided which suggests that the number of households recorded in early post-mediaeval sources can be multiplied by 4.33 to give an approximate idea of the contemporary population;

**Table 1: Eglwysrw Population Statistics**

Year	Source	Households	Known Population	Population @ x 4.33
1563		11		48
1599	George Owen's Taylors Cussion <sup>7</sup>	24		104
1670	Hearth Tax	48		209
1801	Census	97		420
1831	Census		563	
1841	Census		560	
1871	Census		490	

<sup>6</sup> Vol III, p11

<sup>7</sup> Pritchard, E ed., 1907, Fascimile Copy of George Owen's Taylor's Cussion

Although the figures can only be a rough guide to true population and household numbers, the steady rise in population must have implications for the post-mediaeval settlement pattern of the parish. If the population quadrupled between 1563 and 1670 there may have been a significant amount of new building taking place to accommodate the rising population. A further doubling of the population between 1670 and 1801 would have had a similar impact on settlement. It is apparent that a significant percentage of settlement sites in any parish are likely to be of post-Elizabethan origin.

### *Elizabethan Eglwysrwrw*

In Eglwysrwrw, and other parishes within the Lordship of Cemaes in North Pembrokeshire, the availability of good Elizabethan documentation opens a useful avenue of exploration. The antiquarian George Owen, Henllys, Nevern was the Marcher Lord of Cemaes in the late-16th century and his surviving papers include the *Extent of Cemaes* (1592), a record of rents paid to the Lordship. For the parish of Eglwysrwrw the following list can be extrapolated from the *Extent*;

**Table 2: Eglwysrwrw tenements (tyddynod) in 1594 (Extent of Cemaes)**

No.	16th C. name	Modern name	Description
1	<i>Berllan</i>	Berllan	In the tenure of David Gytto
2	<i>Carnhean</i>	Carnhuan	
3	<i>Carnhean Ycha</i>	?	Where John David formerly lived
4	<i>Castell</i>	Tyddyn Castell?	One of two tenements of Lewis Mathias
5	<i>Castell</i>	Tyddyn Castell?	One of two tenements of Lewis Mathias
6	<i>Coorte, The</i>	Court	Tenement
7	<i>Esker Wilim</i>	?	Where Rhys ap John ap Rhydderch lives (Known as Cefen yr Esker in 1583)
8	<i>Eglwysrwrw</i>	?	Howell Thomas has one tenement near the village where he lives
9	<i>Glangafran</i>	Blaengafren?	Newly built tenement near Glangafran built by Eynon Llewellyn Powell where he lives
10	<i>Gweun y Givir</i>	?	One tenement where William John lives
11	<i>Yr Hendy, (or Place y Llestrach)</i>		Messuage in decay (is this the old Manor House?)
12	<i>Henllan Issa</i>	Henllan?	One tenement held by Miles Thomas
13	<i>Henllan Owen</i>	Henllan Owen	Where Richard James lives
14	<i>Keven Diannell</i>	?	John Mathias holds a tenement where he lives
15	<i>Llanmerch Vychan</i>	?	One tenement where Lewis Morgan lives alias <i>Place Llanmerch Vychan</i>
16	<i>Melin Jordan</i>	Jordan's Mill	Held by Griffith ap Ievan
17	<i>Melin Jordan</i>	Jordan's Mill	One tenement near the mill where Rees and Phillip Lewis Phillip live
18	<i>Nant hean</i>	Huan?	Tenement where Lewis ap Jevan lived
19	<i>Nanthean issa</i>	?	One tenement where Owen Lewis lives
20	<i>Nanthean issa</i>	?	Where Miles Thomas, clerk, lives
21	<i>Nantyrhelygen</i>	Nantyrhelygen	One tenement where John Charles lives
22	<i>Nantyrhelygen</i>	Nantyrhelygen	One tenement where Robert Rhydderch lives
23	<i>Nantyrhelygen</i>	Nantyrhelygen	One tenement where Rees James lives
	<i>Penkelly Vawr</i>	Pengelli	Tenement where Thomas ap Rees lives
24	<i>Penkelly village</i>		One of two tenements late in tenure of Mathew Jenkin
25	<i>Penkelly village</i>		One of two tenements late in tenure of Mathew Jenkin
26	<i>Penycoed</i>	Penycoed	Where Griffith William Powell lives
27	<i>Sighpant</i>	?	Tenement where Phillip Mathias lives (near Esker Wilim)
28	<i>Treclyn</i>	Treclyn	Land of James Lewis where he lives
29	<i>Treclyn</i>	Treclyn	Land of Thomas Gytto where he lives
30	<i>Trewilim Issa</i>	Trewilim Isaf	
31	<i>Trewilim Ycha</i>	Trewilim Uchaf	

It is not clear from the evidence of the *Extent* whether the *tyddynod* listed represent all of the dwellings of the parish. The absence of the farm of Frochest, which is still occupied and is also named in pre-16th century sources, is curious. Empty tenements, or those outside the ownership of the Marcher Lord of Cemaes, may well not be included. It must also be suspected that the dwellings of landless members of the community may have existed alongside the *tyddynod*.

The names of the tenements named in the *Extent* are remarkably similar to those of the farmsteads of the parish in modern times. Nantyrhelygen, Carnhuan, Treclyn, Pengelli and Trewilym, for example, are still recognisable, although there are now two farms bearing the name Nantyrhelygen instead of three and one Pengelli Farm where there was once a farmstead and a 'village.'

Significantly, some names on the list represent holdings which survived until the 19th century, which are named in sources such as the 18th century parish Land Tax returns<sup>8</sup> or the later tithe survey, but which have since disappeared from the landscape (Nanthean, Esgair Wilym and Sychpant for example). Others are unrecognisable - Yr Hendy, Gwaun y Geifr and Llanerch Fychan do not figure in any of the later records consulted.

The important lesson to be learned here is that there are undoubtedly DRS sites dotted throughout the lowland landscape which represent a class of dwelling above that of the landless labourers cottage and of earlier origins than many of the cottages shown on 18th and 19th century maps.

### *Mediaeval echoes*

These deserted *tyddynod* are undoubtedly of potentially high archaeological interest, and this is emphasised by a striking pattern which emerges within Eglwyswrw parish. The *tyddynod* are generally described as being of 4, 8 or 12 Welsh acres (or other multiples of 4 acres), in accordance with Welsh agrarian law. Here we see an echo of pre-16th century agrarian organisation; but a further echo of significance is the fact that there are seven apparent clusters of settlement within the parish - possibly reflecting the pre-Norman settlement pattern of a classic Welsh multiple-estate.

These clusters of settlement can be seen in loose proximity to the principal holdings of Nantyrhelygen, Carnhuan, Henllan Owen, Pengelli, Court, Trewilym and Treclyn. It is perhaps significant that both Pengelli and Trewilym were identified as vills or villages as late as the 16th century. The location of the *caput* of the Norman manor is identifiable as being close to the modern village and parish church. Court is an obvious candidate, but whether it was also the site of the *llys* of the pre-Norman community is unknown. It is situated in a band of fertile land to the north of the village includes the principal holdings of Frochest (pre-16th century), Court (mediaeval), Berllan (Tudor) and Penycoed (later post-mediaeval), which at various period during the past 600 years can be seen to have been the leading settlements in the district

It may of course be wholly coincidental that there are seven apparent foci of settlement in Eglwyswrw, but the possible correlation with the model of the multiple estate outlined in Welsh law tracts and explored by Glanville Jones during the late 20th century is certainly intriguing. Only future investigation can establish whether it is indeed possible that where reasonably reliable Elizabethan or earlier records survive that details of mediaeval settlement patterns and agrarian organisation can be discerned. But the information of such records must clearly be considered alongside that of later periods in order to attempt to construct a meaningful picture of local settlement history.

<sup>8</sup> Original documents held at the Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest Castle.

**Table 3: Eglwysrwrw tenements in 17th century or earlier deeds.**

No.	Name	Earliest reference <sup>9</sup>	Description
1	<i>Berllan</i>	1537	One tenement
2	<i>Carnhean</i>	1597	2 tenements
	<i>Carnhean Issa</i>	1595	2 tenements in 1646
3	<i>Carnhean Ycha</i>	1595	2 tenements in 1646
4	<i>Castell</i>	1583	Place y Castell 1613; Place Pen y Castell 1635; Tyddyn Castell?
5	<i>Castell</i>	1583	Place y Castell 1613; Place Pen y Castell 1635; Tyddyn Castell?
6	<i>Coorte, The</i>	1583	One tenement
7	<i>Tre Esker Willym</i>	1553	Eskerwillim 1557; Plas Esker Willym 1597; Village of Eskerwillim 1597; Ysgar Willym Isaf/Ganol/Uchaf 18th century.
8	<i>Glangafran</i>	1594	Newly built in 1594.
9	<i>Gweun y Givir</i>	1594	Tenement
10	<i>Yr Hendy or Place y Llestrach</i>	1594	cf. Place y Llannerch?
11	<i>Henllan Issa</i>	1583	Tenement
12	<i>Henllan Owen</i>	1578	Tenement
13	<i>Llannerch Vychan</i>	1594	Tenement
14	<i>Melin Jordan</i>	1579	2 Tenements in 1594
15	<i>Nant hean</i>	1520	Tenement
16	<i>Nanthean issa</i>	1578	Tenement
17	<i>Nantyrhelygen</i>	1307	Multiple Tenements
18	<i>Palley</i>	1597	Place y Palley & Blaen Palley Vychan 1597
19	<i>Penkelly Vawr</i>	1573	Multiple Tenements
20	<i>Penkelly village</i>	1597	Multiple Tenements
21	<i>Penycoed</i>	1583	Tenement
22	<i>Sighpant</i>	1594	Tenement near Esgair Willym
23	<i>Treclyn</i>	1583	Possibly Clyn Berfedd in 15th century. 3 Tenements in C16th
24	<i>Trewilim Issa</i>	1594	Treffe Willym 1412
25	<i>Trewilim Ycha</i>	1594	Treffe Willym 1412
26	<i>Vroches</i>	1409	Tenement

<sup>9</sup> Derived from Charles, BG, 1986, *Place Names of Pembrokeshire*. UWP

**TABLE 4: 19th Century cottages deserted before 2000**

<b>Name (known name in bold)</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>PRN</b>
Blaen Duad	SN1429 4130	Cottage	38286
Feidr Trewilym Isaf	SN1396 4071	Cottage	38287
Parc Trewilym Isaf	SN1362 4068	Cottage	38288
Parc Cippyll	SN1278 4060	Cottage	38289
Coed Cippyll	SN1278 4038	Cottage	38290
Rhiw Coed Devonald	SN1211 4013	Cottage	38291
<b>Ffynnon Ddu</b>	SN1220 3975	Cottage	38292
<b>Ffynnon Haiarn</b>	SN1264 3959	Cottage	38293
<b>Pant Teg</b>	SN1229 3942	Cottage	38294
Pontgarreg	SN1472 4105	Cottage	38295
Banc Pengelli	SN1342 3984	Cottages	38296
Feidr Penycoed	SN1391 3891	Cottage	38297
Feidr Penycoed	SN1400 3893	Cottage	38298
Pengelli	SN1293 3861	Cottage	38299
Unknown	SN1298 3854	Cottage	38300
Unknown	SN1258 3873	Cottage	38301
Unknown	SN1262 3871	Cottage	38302
<b>Fagwr Charles</b>	SN1251 3746	Cottage	38303
Parc Carnhuan	SN1217 3758	Cottage	38304
Parc Huan	SN1311 3709	Cottage	38305
Parc Huan	SN1300 3700	Cottage	38306
<b>Glandwr Isaf</b>	SN1310 3687	Farmstead	38307
Nantyrhelygen Isaf	SN1422 3699	Cottage	38308
Nantyrhelygen Isaf	SN1428 3730	Cottage	38309
<b>Poor House</b>	SN1445 3802	Poor House	38310
Fountain Hill	SN1494 3694	Cottage	38311
<b>Woodland</b>	SN1581 3850	Cottage	38312
<b>Bryn Hyfryd</b>	SN1579 3849	Cottage	38313
Llain	SN1569 3808	Cottage	38314
Cwm Gafren	SN1436 3858	Cottage	38315
Parc Luke Uchaf	SN1526 3870	Cottage	38316

**SECTION B:  
SITE  
GAZETTEERS**

**Gazetteer of Deserted Rural Settlements on the  
Regional Sites and Monuments Record:**

**Parish of Llansadwrn  
Carmarthenshire**



ACA Deserted Rural Settlements Project 1999-2000: Llansadwrn  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 5104      *Site name* CAPEL-Y-GORS      *NGR* SN68303515  
*Site type* CHAPEL      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

In a ruinous condition, with only one gable and the lower portion of the remaining walls standing.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 6124      *Site name* PANT YR HENDRE      *NGR* SN67433426  
*Site type* FARMSTEAD;HENDRE?      *Period* Mediaeval?;Post Med?      *Form* Place-name

*Description*

Although recorded as a Hendre place-name site, this farmstead is located on the former Llansadwrn common and is likely to be of 18th century or 19th century date in origin. Deserted by mid-20th century.

*Condition*

*PRN* 6125      *Site name* PEN-YR-HAFOD      *NGR* SN68583400  
*Site type* FARMSTEAD;HAFOD?      *Period* Mediaeval?;Post Med?      *Form* Complex

*Description*

Recorded originally as a 'hafod' place-name. This farmstead became abandoned during the latter half of the 20th century.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 6952      *Site name* BRYN-MAWR      *NGR* SN68983466  
*Site type* DWELLING      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Not visited by 2000 DRS survey, but neighbouring farmer confirmed the building to be in a ruinous state.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 21901      *Site name* CWM-BRAN-FACH      *NGR* SN70163132  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No surface traces identified during visit in summer of 1999. Vegetation was a problem however.

*Condition* D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements Project 1999-2000: Llansadwrn  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 21981      *Site name* CWM-Y-DWR      *NGR* SN67213178  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No surface remains of cottage seen, although evidence of garden boundary banks are still visible at the roadside

*Condition* D

*PRN* 21982      *Site name* DISGWYLFA      *NGR* SN67233171  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No obvious surface evidence of the cottage was seen during field visit (summer 1999) but the garden boundary banks were still in evidence.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 22463      *Site name* PARK LODGE      *NGR* SN67942933  
*Site type* LODGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Former lodge at one of the entrances to the demesne of the Abermarlais estate. The house is deserted and reduced to wall bases. A now disused roadway into the estate passes to the east of the building and there are traces of the boundary walls of associated garden plots.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 22493      *Site name* PANT Y MAEN      *NGR* SN686349  
*Site type* FARMSTEAD      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Complex

*Description*

Deserted settlement of probable late 18th or early 19th century origin. Located on the former common of Mynydd Llansadwrn, which was enclosed during the second decade of the 19th century. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 22495      *Site name* PEN Y LAN      *NGR* SN67323357  
*Site type* FARMSTEAD      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Complex

*Description*

Deserted farmstead of uncertain origin; present on parish tithe map and located on land which had been enclosed prior to the parliamentary enclosure of Llansadwrn common in 1811. Probably pre-19th century therefore. Deserted by mid-20th century. Survives as a complex which includes a 5-celled linear building, now reduced to wall bases which measures overall c.24m long NNW-SSE x 5.5m wide. This presumably includes a 2- or 3-celled dwelling and associated byre/animal house. An 8m sq. enclosure to the west of this building was presumably a fold. These features are located within a more extensive garden or fold defined by low earth and stone banks.

*Condition* B

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements Project 1999-2000: Llansadwrn  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 22496      *Site name* GODRE-Y-MYNYDD      *NGR* SN68233414  
*Site type* FARMSTEAD      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Complex

*Description*

There are now no surface traces of this farmstead complex, which has apparently been cleared since the 1960s.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 22498      *Site name* OCHR Y FAN      *NGR* SN673317  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Roadside cottage of 19th century date (not shown on tithe map). Fragmentary and overgrown ruins on a moderate slope.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 22500      *Site name* GLAN Y NANT      *NGR* SN67833236  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No surface evidence for building. Now a pasture field.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37756      *Site name* DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENTS      *NGR* General  
*Site type* PROJECT RECORD      *Period* Mediaeval;Post Med      *Form* None

*Description*

*Condition*

*PRN* 37757      *Site name* ABERTEGAN      *NGR* SN68083465  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Two cottages shown here on parish tithe map, but a single occupied dwelling is now present. Not possible to determine if this in any way includes elements of one or both of the original cottages.

*Condition* U

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements Project 1999-2000: Llansadwrn  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37758      *Site name* ABERTEGAN      *NGR* SN68083465  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Two cottages shown here on parish tithe map, but a single occupied dwelling is now present. Not possible to determine if this in any way includes elements of one or both of the original cottages.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37759      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68283492  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

On the tithe map, a cottage is shown in the corner of the field. Nothing survives on the surface to indicate that a building has been here.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37760      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68153425  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Appears to have been a two-roomed building, measuring 11m NEE-SWW x 6m. The outline of a split-level terrace survives with the remaining stone having all been pushed to the south side of the terrace. No walling survives on the north, east or west sides. There was a 0.5m step down from the eastern room into the western, suggestive of a longhouse type division of the building into dwelling and byre. The rooms were 6m and 5m long respectively.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 37761      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68213418  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The only indication of a building having been here is a slight mound at the site and a quantity of good building stone pushed to the edge of the field - presumably stone from the demolished cottage.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37762      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68263421  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No structural evidence survives on surface. Pasture field, levellish area inside hedgebank. A few stones scattered around.

*Condition* D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements Project 1999-2000: Llansadwrn  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37763      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68263418  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No structural evidence survives on surface. Pasture field, levellish area inside hedge bank. A few stones scattered around.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37764      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68393427  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Access not gained, but the area was viewed from within 200m and no evidence of a standing building was seen.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37765      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68353423  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Access not gained, but the area was viewed from within 200m and no evidence of a standing building was seen.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37766      *Site name* CWMDU;CWMDUBACH      *NGR* SN69203423  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Not located due to thick vegetation.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37767      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69663450  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site located in improved pasture field. Building presumed to have been cleared.

*Condition* D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements Project 1999-2000: Llansadwrn  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 37768 Site name CWM MARLAIS NGR SN68403321  
Site type COTTAGE Period Post Med Form Building

*Description*

Earth bonded ruins survive at trackside. House on E-W alignment. West end best preserved, with fragments of the N and W wall standing up to 2m high. Robbed of most of its stone in the mid 20th century. Overall dimensions about 7m x 5.5m with 0.80m thick walls. Either side of the house, to the N and S, are garden plots c.10m x 15m, with a possible third plot seen on the other side of the trackway to the E of the house.

Condition C

PRN 37769 Site name CWM MARLES NGR SN68403321  
Site type BUILDING Period Post Med Form Building

*Description*

Two structures are shown on the tithe map at Cwm Marles. Only one now survives (PRN 37768). Function of this building unknown.

Condition C

PRN 37770 Site name CWM MARLAIS NGR SN68423318  
Site type COTTAGE? Period Post Med Form Building

*Description*

The site is now only represented by a featureless level terrace approx.15m N-S x 7m E-W. A few stones protrude through the grass, but no structural form was observed.

Condition D

PRN 37771 Site name UNKNOWN NGR SN68573307  
Site type COTTAGE Period Post Med Form Building

*Description*

Now in pasture field, with no obvious evidence for any remaining structure. Site viewed through field boundary hedge to south.

Condition D

PRN 37772 Site name UNKNOWN NGR SN68593309  
Site type COTTAGE Period Post Med Form Building

*Description*

No evidence for the structure shown on the tithe map now exists. The change in the line of the field boundary to the east is probably significant, and it may well have defined the side of the plot upon which the building stood. There are many large stones within the field boundary which may have been derived from the building.

Condition D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements Project 1999-2000: Llansadwrn  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37773      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68613309  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

This site lies in the corner of a pasture field and no evidence of a structure survives. However, a depression up against the field boundary to the east of the field gate may well be the site of the former building.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37774      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69033394  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

No surface evidence survives. Some gorse and bracken in this area of the field may obscure evidence.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37775      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69093363  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

No surface evidence survives. Some gorse and bracken in this area of the field may obscure evidence.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37776      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN67343297  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

No surface evidence for cottage site. The area has undergone improvement and the enclosing boundary-bank has been removed.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37777      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN67863216  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

The site is in a small pasture field. A slight rise in the field surface may represent a building platform, but no structure survives. The field boundary-bank along the road to the north is lower in front of the supposed house site.

*Condition* D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements Project 1999-2000: Llansadwrn  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37778      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69033292  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No evidence of this cottage, which stood on the roadside at a fork in the road. Site cleared.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37779      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69453258  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37780      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69933284  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37781      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN70213294  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37782      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN70193222  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The site of the house is visible from the roadside but has been much disturbed through use as a garden plot. Currently there are foundations being dug on the site for a new building. There is no surface evidence for the 19th century cottage.

*Condition* D



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*PRN* 37783      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN65423121  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The plot in which the cottage formerly stood is identifiable at the roadside. The owners of Maerdy Uchaf confirmed this to be their garden. No remains survive.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37784      *Site name* LLANCWMSIDAN FARM      *NGR* SN66683151  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37785      *Site name* PENYCOED      *NGR* SN68563184  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Roadside cottage, occupied. Some walls are of pointed stone and may be the renovated remains of the cottage which stood here in the 19th century.

*Condition* R

*PRN* 37786      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68353154  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 37787      *Site name* PISTILL FARM      *NGR* SN69323187  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

One of two cottages marked at this site on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

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Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37788      *Site name* PISTILL FARM      *NGR* SN69353187  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

One of two cottages marked at this site on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37789      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69833192  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The site of this cottage is now a small wooded parcel of land at the roadside. There is no obvious evidence for a structure, but a series of low earth banks and field boundaries define an area of approximately 10 square metres which is probably the house site. Small amounts of stone on this level area may be derived from a building, but no structural remains are present.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37790      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69893197  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site viewed through field gate; no surface evidence of the cottage survives, field is level pasture.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37791      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69703138  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

A cottage is shown on the tithe map but the ground was heavily vegetated at time of visit and apparently a garden plot for a nearby house. Entry was not gained and no standing evidence for a building noted from road.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37792      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69063126  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

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Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37793      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69283103  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site cleared of any structure. In level pasture field.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37794      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN65333049  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37795      *Site name* YSGAR      *NGR* SN66853020  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Roadside location. Site used for stacking big bales of silage. No surface evidence seen of cottage.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37796      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN67993037  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Roadside site. The plot within which the building stood is visible from the road but there no surface evidence of a structure is visible. Some tree and bramble growth may obscure features, but they could only be ephemeral.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37797      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69653022  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Building may have been removed by road improvement. No surface evidence exists for a structure, other than a small deviation in the field boundary at the roadside.

*Condition* D

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Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37798      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN70933105  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No surface evidence. Now a garden plot within which a number of trees have been recently planted.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37799      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN70963101  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site occupied by a modern garage.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37800      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN70993089  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained. Appears to be in the garden of an occupied house.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37801      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN66592987  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained. In a pasture field.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37802      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN67302970  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

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Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37803      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN67762915  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37804      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN67142882  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37805      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68852891  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No surface evidence for cottage seen, although a quantity of jumbled stone at this point in the field boundary may be derived from the cottage that once stood here.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37806      *Site name* PEN WAUN GYNYDD      *NGR* SN68872887  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

A building appears to occupy the site on 1964 1:10560 OS survey map, but it seems that the cottage shown on the parish tithe map has been removed.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37807      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN68672853  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

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Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 37874      Site name BRYN PRIBWLL      NGR SN69063428  
Site type COTTAGE      Period Post Med      Form Building

**Description**

Deserted cottage, still fairly complete with a zinc roof. Stands on a terrace cut into a moderate slope. Internally, two rooms survive and a wooden staircase (at east gable end) leads to a croft loft. Hearths and chimney breasts survive in both gable walls. Northern wall is collapsing and top of west gable has fallen. An extension added the west gable was probably a pigsty. Above the terrace, to the west, is a small levelled garden plot cut into hillside.

Condition C

PRN 37875      Site name BLAEN CWM MARCHON      NGR SN69093443  
Site type PLATFORM      Period Post Med      Form Earthwork

**Description**

Oval platform, c.8m x 12m north-south. Fall of c. 0.5m east-west across platform. Overlooks valley, on a moderate-steep slope. An old trackway seems to pass just above to west.

Condition C

PRN 37876      Site name GRAIG BEYNON      NGR SN69233466  
Site type PLATFORM      Period Post Med      Form Earthwork

**Description**

On a rocky scree strewn slope. Platform measures 7m SW-NE x 12m. No structure evident on platform; the SE end may be stone revetted. To NW of platform is a very denuded earth bank, which runs downslope and turns to west, merging with the modern trackway. From the SE end of the platform, a denuded stone wall runs to the east and leads to platform PRN 37877.

Condition B

PRN 37877      Site name GRAIG BEYNON      NGR SN69363467  
Site type PLATFORM      Period Post Med      Form O.Struct

**Description**

Platform in the form of a very rough terrace, 7m x 7m. On a scree strewn slope.

Condition B

PRN 37878      Site name GRAIG BEYNON      NGR SN69363467  
Site type PLATFORM      Period Post Med      Form O.Struct

**Description**

10m to south of PRN 37877 are the low wall bases of this small D-shaped structure and a levelled terrace occupying an area of c.5m squared, with an apparent entrance in its downslope facing side. Walls are denuded and spread to 1.5m wide.

Condition C

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Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

**PRN** 37879      **Site name** CRAIG BEYNON      **NGR** SN69393466  
**Site type** PLATFORM      **Period** Post Med      **Form** O.Struct

**Description**

Near PRN 37878 is this irregular platform c.7m NE-SW x 5m levelled out of a very stony area of ground.

**Condition**

**PRN** 40388      **Site name** TIRYGRAIG      **NGR** SN69803515  
**Site type** PLATFORM      **Period** Mediaeval?;Post Med?      **Form** Earthwork

**Description**

A platform terraced into a steep north-facing slope. Measures 8m North-south x 5.5m. The stone foundations of rectangular structure protrude through the grass cover, some of which are edge set slabs. Stones are also scattered across the site. The terrace cut is about 2.5m deep maximum.

**Condition** B

**PRN** 40389      **Site name** TIRYGRAIG      **NGR** SN69723501  
**Site type** LONG HUT      **Period** Mediaeval?;Post Med?      **Form** Building

**Description**

Two-celled long hut located in improved pasture field. Overall dimensions are 11m east-west x 5m; the western cell is 6m long, the eastern 5m. The structure stands on a slight platform, cut into a gentle slope at the western end of the long hut, with a positive platform to the eastern end. The interior of the hut is slightly sunk into the surface of the field. Some drystone walling is seen in the eastern gable end wall. Wall bases generally less than 0.3m high.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 40390      **Site name** UNKNOWN      **NGR** SN69273493  
**Site type** FARMSTEAD      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Complex

**Description**

Farmstead complex. Not shown on the parish tithe survey and probably dating to the mid 19th century in origin. The complex includes the foundations of a 4-celled dwelling/byre, on a east-west axis, measuring 22m x 6m overall. It was well-built of large, local stone slabs, but the drystone walls now stand to a maximum of 0.5m in height in general, with parts of the northern side still standing to c.2m high. The rectangular parcel which encloses the whole complex is defined by earth and stone banks topped with planted blackthorn hedging. A smaller garden plot attached to the dwelling has mature sycamore and ash trees growing on its banks which may give some indication of the age of the settlement.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 40391      **Site name** UNKNOWN      **NGR** SN69203467  
**Site type** LONG HUT      **Period** Mediaeval?;Post Med?      **Form** Building

**Description**

Long hut which is now only identifiable by low earth and stone wall bases, up to 0.3m high, defining a structure 11m NNW-SSE x 4m., The SSE end is badly damaged and indistinct., Located on natural terrace on otherwise steeply sloping ground.

**Condition** C

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements Project 1999-2000: Llansadwrn  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 40392      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN69283473  
*Site type* LONG HUT      *Period* Mediaeval?;Post Med?      *Form* Building

*Description*

Single cell long hut which is defined by low earth and stone wall bases. The structure measures 11m east-west x 5m. No internal features apparent on the surface. On natural terrace on top of steep slope.

*Condition* C

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*PRN* 40393      *Site name* FELINBAN      *NGR* SN68443312  
*Site type* FULLING MILL      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The Original OS Surveyors drawing shows a dwelling at this location which is annotated with the name "Felinban", denoting that it was at that time, or previously had been, a fulling mill. The area has been recently landscaped and the site also appears to now be occupied by a later mill pond. No surface trace of the mill building was identified.

*Condition* D

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**Gazetteer of Deserted Rural Settlements on the  
Regional Sites and Monuments Record:**

**Parishes of Troedyr aur and Llangynllo  
Ceredigion**

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedryaur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 9071      *Site name* TRUM-LWYD      *NGR* SN35654566  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of deserted cottage. The cottage is survives as a terraced platform, 20m N-S x 12m. The grassy wall base of a gable wall c.5m long survive at the north end of the platform and the northern ends of the eastern and western long walls survive. The rest of the building has been removed and is crossed by a modern farm track. Archaeological evidence may well survive across the whole of the site. There may have been a small ancillary structure between the north gable wall and the edge of the terrace cut no more than 3m long.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 9183      *Site name* CIL-MAENLLWYD      *NGR* SN30774666  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Cottage has been demolished and reduced to wall footings. Boundary banks around garden survive.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 9187      *Site name* NANT FFINNANT      *NGR* SN35504703  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Not visited in 1999/2000. Access not gained. Shown as an abandoned dwelling on 1988 OS Pathfinder map.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 16060      *Site name* BRONWYDD LODGE      *NGR* SN35364246  
*Site type* LODGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Unusual two storey, octagonal lodge building at former entrance to the Bronwydd estate. In ruinous condition, ivy covered and roofless, but masonry largely complete. Two substantial octagonal, stone gateposts stand to 3m high outside lodge, with iron gate hinges still in place.

*Condition* B

*PRN* 37808      *Site name* PANTYBARA      *NGR* SN30404669  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The plot formerly occupied by Pantybara cottage is now wholly or partly overbuilt by a new dwelling called Esgair Bettws. The latter takes its name from a cottage or small-holding which stood on the opposite side of the access road on the 1964 1:10560 OS map and which has itself been completely removed.

*Condition* E

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedyr aur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 37809      *Site name* PENYBANC BACH      *NGR* SN31494667  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

The cottage only partially survives and has also been partly incorporated into a modern shed which has been built over the ruins. The south-western end of the cottage is fairly well preserved, although ivy-covered and difficult to interpret. The north-eastern half of the cottage has been demolished and is defined only by wall footings.

*Condition* C

PRN 37810      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN32934674  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

A cottage site which survives down to its wall bases at less than 1m in height. The main building measures 12.5m x 5.2m but has no recognisable internal features and no obvious entrance. A small ancillary building stands 1 metre to the NE, and measures 3m x 4.5m NE-SW. SW of the main building there is a, probably later, zinc shed measuring 4m x 3m with its long axis orientated NE-SW. Garden plots to the NE may be associated with the main dwelling. All the buildings are of drystone construction, and a small extension or lean-to/pen is appended to the NW wall.

*Condition* C

PRN 37811      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN32824636  
*Site type* COTTAGE?      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. No surface evidence of structure seen.

*Condition* D

PRN 37812      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN34404697  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

Two cottages indicated as being here on parish tithe map. No surface evidence seen despite thorough examination of the location in the company of the landowner. Cottages stood opposite to Hawen cottage (PRN 37813).

*Condition* D

PRN 37813      *Site name* HAWEN      *NGR* SN34404694  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

Rectilinear outline of the cottage survives, with ruined drystone wallbases standing to c.1m high. Measures 12m NWW-SEE x 7m. No internal or external details recognisable.

*Condition* C

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedyr aur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37814      *Site name* PENLAN      *NGR* SN34274616  
*Site type* FARMSTEAD      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Complex

*Description*

This farmstead is shown on the parish tithe map but had been abandoned by the mid-20th century and does not appear on the 1964 1:10560 OS survey. The site was very overgrown with bramble, gorse and sycamore at the time of visiting and no structural features were evident on the surface. A pile of rubble on site suggests that the buildings may have been demolished at some time. Archaeological features may well survive.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37815      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN34414616  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Cottage site not identified with confidence. A small quarry exists which may have disturbed the site. A short distance north of the quarry a level platform with traces of low wall bases was recorded. Wall bases were 1m wide x 0.2m high and 5.5m N-S x 4m in dimension. They may define a single structure or part of a larger structure damaged by quarrying. There appears to be a garden plot on a natural terrace, measuring 10m square downslope of this structure.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37816      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN34464612  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

One of three cottages shown here on tithe map. No surface evidence found, but area obscured by vegetation at time of visit.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37817      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN34474610  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

One of three cottages shown here on tithe map. No surface evidence found, but area obscured by vegetation at time of visit.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37818      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN34504608  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

One of three cottages shown here on tithe map. No surface evidence found, but area obscured by vegetation at time of visit.

*Condition* D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedysraur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37819      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35674621  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of former cottage situated on high ground on Gernos mountain, presumably of late 18th or early 19th century origin and representing encroachment onto former common land. Dwelling has been demolished and only a stone scatter on the surface now indicates its approximate site.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37820      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN34774763  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The site of this cottage now falls within the garden of a later house and no surface evidence survives of the earlier building.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37821      *Site name* WERN      *NGR* SN34494712  
*Site type* FARMSTEAD      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Complex

*Description*

Small farm complex shown on parish tithe map. Viewed from adjacent land and seen to be level pasture land with no surface evidence of former settlement, which had been abandoned before the mid-20th century.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37822      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35484780  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No surface evidence for cottage. Site within a pasture field.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37823      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35674793  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No surface evidence for cottage. Site in a pasture field.

*Condition* D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troeddyr and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

**PRN** 37824      **Site name** BACHYRHEW BACH      **NGR** SN36294765  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

No traces of the cottage survive and the site is now built over by a new dwelling. However a neighbour provided the name of the cottage and also testified to the house being a stone building, in poor condition and occupied by a 'tramp' in the 1930s.

**Condition** D

**PRN** 37825      **Site name** UNKNOWN      **NGR** SN36564759  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Site of a small cottage shown as occupied on parish tithe map. Abandoned before mid-20th century. Access not gained.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 37826      **Site name** LLEINE      **NGR** SN36944763  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Not shown on 1964 1:10560 OS survey. Access not gained.

**Condition** U

**PRN** 37827      **Site name** FFYNNON      **NGR** SN35584892  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Deserted by mid-20th century. No surface evidence of cottage survives.

**Condition** D

**PRN** 37828      **Site name** UNKNOWN      **NGR** SN35544818  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Site not accessed, but owner of neighbouring cottage testified that within the past 50 years the local postman would walk through the fields to reach the house. Cottage said to have been demolished.

**Condition** D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedryaur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37829      *Site name* FFOSLAS      *NGR* SN38114934  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

This site is now a car parking space/yard adjacent to Ffoslas cottage. There appear to be no structural remains of the cottage shown on the parish tithe map.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37830      *Site name* PORTHYRHYD      *NGR* SN32364516  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The area is now densely overgrown and wooded. Access was not possible, but from the roadside the site formerly occupied by the dwelling is visible and appears to be marked by a mound of earth or rubble, possibly the demolished remains of the building. No structural remains were evident.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37831      *Site name* TROEDYRAUR      *NGR* SN32774533  
*Site type* COTTAGE?      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

A cottage is shown on the tithe map, but the site has been built over by a new barn.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37832      *Site name* TROEDYRAUR      *NGR* SN32834562  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

There is no visible evidence of either Bwlch Troedryaur or the dwelling shown on the tithe map in parcel number 497 (which may be the same dwelling). The vacant plot has been invaded by Japanese Knotweed which made the site impenetrable at the time of the field visit.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37833      *Site name* FRON Y GAER      *NGR* SN34624512  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of a smallholding or cottage which is shown on parish tithe map and appears to have remained in occupation into the mid-20th century. Now abandoned and not shown on modern maps. Access not gained.

*Condition* D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedyr aur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

**PRN** 37834      **Site name** UNKNOWN      **NGR** SN37214529  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Earthwork

**Description**

Only a rectilinear earthwork now survives to show the site of this 19th century cottage. Grassy wall bases, less than 0.3m high define a single cell earthwork estimated to measure c.11m x 5m.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 37835      **Site name** PENFFYNNON      **NGR** SN37264520  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Attractive stone built cottage, recently restored. The title map shows that more than one dwelling occupied this site, known as Penffynnon Cottages. By the early 20th century a single cottage occupied the site and this was apparently demolished by a falling tree in the 1920s, forcing its elderly inhabitant to leave. During the 1990s the cottage was rebuilt and restored.

**Condition** R

**PRN** 37836      **Site name** CWMHEN      **NGR** SN37344510  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

The ruins of Cwmhen cottage now stand in the garden of a modern house, under construction at the time of visit. The old cottage survives only as low drystone wall bases, but appears to be largely intact in plan.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 37837      **Site name** COTTAGE      **NGR** SN32274471  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

The area has been extensively quarried and the dwelling site, at the roadside, has been destroyed.

**Condition** E

**PRN** 37838      **Site name** UNKNOWN      **NGR** SN32574451  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Cottage shown on title but not on modern OS maps. Access not gained.

**Condition** U



ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedyr aur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37839      *Site name* CWM      *NGR* SN32254362  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on tithe map but not on modern OS maps. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37840      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN34524445  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on tithe map but not on modern OS maps. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37841      *Site name* PEN-YR-ALLT      *NGR* SN34874474  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Survives as a rectilinear earthwork, 10m north-south x 5m. The wall foundations appear to have been of coursed stone, and some is exposed in the south gable wall. Entrance appears to have been in the western side. Wall bases less than 1m high, the western wall reduced to just 0.2m. blackthorn bushes invading the site. There appear to be small garden plots flanking either side of the dwelling.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 37842      *Site name* PERSONDY      *NGR* SN34964367  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Earthwork

*Description*

Site of cottage which was occupied at the time of the parish tithe survey. Its name indicates that it was originally the parsonage and it lies close to both the parish church and the 19th century vicarage. Survives in good condition as a rectilinear earthwork on a platform cut into a moderate slope. An access trackway and two garden plots also survive as earthwork features.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 37843      *Site name* PENTRE CWMBACH      *NGR* SN35434388  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The site of a small cottage on the Bronwydd estate. There is only a small portion of the cottage at this site which is identifiable, being the base of the NW gable end, which is a low drystone revetment set into a steep slope. The outline of a small portion of levelled platform, c. 4m x 3m lies downslope of this and must be part of the cottage, but it seems that the rest of the structure has either been deliberately removed or has slipped downslope. There is nothing to indicate that a substantial stone building stood here and it may have been a clom house.

*Condition* D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedyr aur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 37844 Site name CWM BACH NGR SN35474388  
Site type COTTAGE Period Post Med Form Building

*Description*

The best preserved of the three cottages at Pentre Cwm Bach, on the Bronwydd estate home demesne. The building survives only as a rectilinear foundation, with some immature trees growing within the walls. The structure was built on a possibly artificial platform which raises it above damper ground to the west. The house measured 12m ENE-WSW x 5m. Wall bases are very low but show it to have been a drystone construction. No details survive on the surface other than the rectilinear outline.

Condition C

PRN 37845 Site name CWM BACH NGR SN35494387  
Site type COTTAGE Period Post Med Form Earthwork

*Description*

One of three cottages which made up the small settlement at Pentre Cwm Bach. There is little surface indication of the structure, other than a rectilinear outline of a two roomed structure, defined by low earth wall bases, standing on a levelled area quarried into the hillside. Too overgrown with bramble to accurately measure or interpret.

Condition C

PRN 37846 Site name UNKNOWN NGR SN36374393  
Site type COTTAGE Period Post Med Form Building

*Description*

Cottage shown on tithe map, and also as recently as the OS 1:10560 map of 1964. No surface trace now visible from roadside, but the outline of the garden plot and house is visible from the hill above to the west as a yellow parch mark in the field, suggesting the survival of archaeological features.

Condition D

PRN 37847 Site name LON NGR SN36444398  
Site type COTTAGE Period Post Med Form Building

*Description*

Site of one of two neighbouring cottages shown on parish tithe map. Apparently coincides with a parking area/garden associated with the second of the dwellings shown on the tithe map, an occupied cottage known as Lon, immediately to the west.

Condition

PRN 37848 Site name UNKNOWN NGR SN36844339  
Site type COTTAGE Period Post Med Form Building

*Description*

Cottage and grinding mill noted in Tithe Apportionment. Although roofless, the cottage survives in relatively good condition, with lateral walls and gables largely intact. Chimney has collapsed however. Drystone construction with some large stones included in the fabric. Nature and location of 'grinding mill' not established.

Condition C

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedyr aur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37849      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35744281  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

This site was not accessible, now within a private forest plantation. Located alongside one of the main access roads to Bronwydd Mansion and presumably an estate workers cottage.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37850      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35764287  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

This site was not accessible, now within a private forest plantation., Located alongside one of the main access roads to Bronwydd Mansion and presumably an estate workers cottage.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37851      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35784279  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of a cottage shown on tithe map. It is uncertain as to whether it may have been removed by road widening or quarrying. Fragmentary boundaries are visible which may represent either a garden plot associated with the cottage or part of the cottage itself.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37852      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN36774285  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained but the approximate area of the cottage was viewed from a distance of less than 100m. No standing structure was visible, but bracken and other scrub vegetation obscured the area.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37853      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN36694266  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Cottage shown on parish tithe map. Site not accessed, but the cottage and its garden plot are shown as being unoccupied on the 1964 1:10560 OS map.

*Condition* U

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedryaur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37854      *Site name* GRAIG FACH COTTAGES      *NGR* SN36684234  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The tithe apportionment records more than one cottage but seems not to record the actual number of dwellings. The site could not be accessed, and from the direction of Wern Newydd (north-east) the public footpaths were very overgrown and impassible.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37855      *Site name* YETLAS      *NGR* SN29514660  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The surviving portion of the dwelling here consists of grassy wall bases, with a drystone component evident, measuring approx. 5m N-S x 9m E-W and standing up to 1.5m high x 1m thick. The building appears to have been truncated by an access track driven through to provide an entry point to the field behind the site. It seems therefore that only the eastern half of the structure survives; a mound of rubble to the west of the track may represent the portion of the structure that was demolished to make way for the road.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 37856      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN31434658  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Documents

*Description*

Cottage shown on OS Original Surveyors Drawing of 1811. Possibly the same as cottage PRN 37809 which is shown nearby on the parish tithe map. No evidence of a second cottage noted in field.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37857      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN31604627  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on Original OS surveyors drawings. Not shown on later maps, including parish tithe map. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37858      *Site name* CWRT-Y-GAMIL      *NGR* SN31404515  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Cottage survives as a relatively well preserved ruin alongside a public footpath which cuts laterally across a steep slope. Gables and lateral wall still stand, although the roof has long disappeared. The cottage has been built on a terrace in the slope. The area is obscured by vegetation but it seems likely that a garden plot occupied the terrace also.

*Condition* C

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedynaur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37859      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN33084718  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Cottage shown here on Original OS Surveyors Drawing. The 1964 OS 1:10560 map seems to indicate that a structure still existed here, although not an occupied dwelling. In the field, there is now no surface evidence of the cottage or any other structure.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37860      *Site name* BRIBWLL      *NGR* SN34664876  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Elements of the cottage shown on the tithe map may still survive as part of an outbuilding associated with a later, occupied dwelling on the opposite side of the road, which still bears the name Bribwll.

*Condition* R

*PRN* 37861      *Site name* BLAENYWAUN      *NGR* SN36274848  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

May have been the site of an agricultural building associated with Blaenywaun cottage (PRN 37861) or a cottage in its own right originally. Location was accurately identified and the faint outline of the structure was defined by two fragments of field boundary and also by a slight depression on the site of the structure. Dimensions would be approximately 6m NW-SE x 4m.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37862      *Site name* BLAENYWAUN      *NGR* SN36204838  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

No evidence found, but the area is a steep sided, wooded valley which is very overgrown with gorse and brambles. No standing structures appear to survive.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37863      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN37054800  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on parish tithe map. Access not gained, but cottage is not shown on 20th century maps.

*Condition* U

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedryaur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37864      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35844484  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of a cottage shown on the parish tithe map. No surface evidence for structure survives.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37865      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35854481  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of a cottage shown on the parish tithe map. No surface evidence for structure survives.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37866      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35834480  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of a cottage shown on the parish tithe map. No surface evidence for structure survives.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 37867      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35944212  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of a cottage shown on the parish tithe map but not on 20th century OS maps. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37868      *Site name* BLAENGWENLLAN CROSS      *NGR* SN33314417  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of cottage shown on Original OS Surveyors Drawings. No surface evidence for a building having stood here. Now open pasture ground.

*Condition* D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedryaur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 37869      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN31974373  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

Site of a cottage shown on Original OS Surveyors Drawings. Absent from tithe and later maps. Access not gained.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37870      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN31754592  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

Site of a cottage shown on Original OS Surveyors Drawings. A public footpath passes close to the site, from which no surface evidence of a cottage was seen. However, it is possible that the building stood further to the east and some evidence might survive in adjacent woodland, which was not accessible.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37871      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN31394680  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Unknown      *Form* Cropmark

**Description**

Possible house site noted on AP, but nothing visible in field. Viewed from roadside above. Field appeared wet and boggy, unlikely site for a dwelling.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37872      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN35644635  
*Site type* COTTAGE?      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

**Description**

A number of possible dwelling sites show on a 1955 Meridian Air Maps AP Frame 18090, but no surface evidence was noted in the field.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 37873      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN36064554  
*Site type* COTTAGE?      *Period* Post Med?      *Form* Building

**Description**

A small wooded parcel shown on 1964 1:10560 OS map. An AP (Meridian Air Maps Frame 18090) taken in 1955 suggests that a deserted settlement may have been located within this parcel.

*Condition* U

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troeddyr and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

**PRN** 39371      **Site name** CRIBIN CLOTTAS      **NGR** SN35064729  
**Site type** FARMSTEAD      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Documents

**Description**

A small farmstead, first recorded in 1787, consisting of a single building and several fields. The building was almost certainly of the long-house type with animals and people housed in the same building. The farmstead survived into the mid 19th century, it was called Cribben on the parish tithe map, but had disappeared by the 1870s when the surveys for the 1st edition OS maps were undertaken. Aerial photographs taken in the 1950s show that the site of the building had been levelled and ploughed and there are no surviving above ground remains of the house. A short length of track flanked by stone-faced banks leads south from the house site.

**Condition** E

**PRN** 39379      **Site name** ESGAIR-BETTWS      **NGR** SN30344670  
**Site type** DRS      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Documents

**Description**

Esgair-bettws was a smallholding shown on the tithe map of 1841 when it consisted of two rectangular buildings and five fields. On the 1st edition OS map of 1891 only one of the buildings was shown, and by the time of the second edition (1906) the surviving building had been reduced in length by roughly half. This suggests that the surviving building may have been a house with an attached barn or animal house which was no longer required as Esgair-bettws lands became incorporated into the Esgairgraig holding. The site is now levelled but the name Esgair-bettws has been revived on a modern house nearby.

**Condition** U

**PRN** 40381      **Site name** UNKNOWN      **NGR** SN35524260  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

A cottage was shown here on parish tithe map, but the site has been cleared, possibly to create a passing place for the roadway.

**Condition** E

**PRN** 40382      **Site name** LOOK OUT;COEDFRYN      **NGR** SN35834349  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Cottage called Look About shown here on parish tithe map. It has either been replaced or modified, and a small farm called Coedfryn now occupies the same site.

**Condition** R



ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedryaur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 40383      *Site name* PANT      *NGR* SN36214397  
*Site type* DWELLING SITE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Original cottage site has been reused and a modern bungalow and garage occupy the land. A drystone revetment at the bottom of the garden plot in front of the house may be a fragment of the original cottage or its boundary wall.

*Condition* E

*PRN* 40384      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN33694647  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of a cottage shown on OS Original Surveyors Drawing. No surface evidence for dwelling now survives.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 40385      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN33804664  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of a cottage shown on OS Original Surveyors Drawing. No surface evidence for dwelling now survives.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 40386      *Site name* UNKNOWN      *NGR* SN33814689  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of a cottage shown on OS Original Surveyors Drawing. No surface evidence for dwelling now survives.

*Condition* D

*PRN* 40387      *Site name* PENWERN      *NGR* SN33164706  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

19th century cottage which has become abandoned during the second half of the 20th century. Present landowner has photographs of the wattled chimney that survived until the 1980s. The building is now roofless and in a state of collapse.

*Condition* C

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Troedryaur and Llangynllo  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

<i>PRN</i>	40394	<i>Site name</i>	FFYNNON-LAS	<i>NGR</i>	SN34824435
<i>Site type</i>	FARMSTEAD	<i>Period</i>	Post Med	<i>Form</i>	Building

*Description*

19th century farmhouse. Located on the Bronwydd estate demesne and probably built as an estate farm. Well built in local stone which may have been quarried from the immediate neighbourhood. Now quite ruinous although main features still recognisable. Measures overall 18.5m east-west, x 5m. Divided into three sections; to the western end a narrow extension 2m x 5m; the main dwelling (which would probably originally have had wooden internal partitions) measuring 10m x 5m ; to the eastern end a second extension measuring 6m x 5m. The entrance to the dwelling faces south. This dwelling does not appear on the parish tithe map and dates to the later 19th century in origin. Deserted since the mid-20th century.

*Condition* C

**Gazetteer of Deserted Rural Settlements on the  
Regional Sites and Monuments Record:**

**Pembrokeshire Coast National Park**

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

<b>PRN</b> 6386	<b>Site name</b> CLIFF COTTAGES	<b>NGR</b> SM80231003
<b>Site type</b> COTTAGE	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Form</b> Building

**Description**

A terrace of three cottages, the most westerly being the oldest and the most easterly being added to the other two in 1947. The cottages are situated on the cliff overlooking the beach. The most westerly cottage measures some 6m x 9m and has a solidly built porch on its south side which has squint windows on either side; whilst on its northern side there is a blocked in arch visible. Local folklore says that this building was once a seaman's chapel.

**Condition** A

<b>PRN</b> 6882	<b>Site name</b> ABEREIDDY	<b>NGR</b> SM79803129
<b>Site type</b> SETTLEMENT	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Form</b> Complex

**Description**

Abereddidd Village. There are six lived-in cottages and a scattering of ruined walls, potentially further dwellings in the fields adjacent to the current standing cottages.

**Condition** V

<b>PRN</b> 7290	<b>Site name</b> DRUSSELTON	<b>NGR</b> SS10409883
<b>Site type</b> COTTAGE	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Form</b> Building

**Description**

Rectilinear 2-celled stone-built building, substantially destroyed, built into a high bank at its eastern end. Long axis orientated east-west 14m x 7m. The site was too overgrown to enable full characterisation, but much of the east gable end appears to remain and wall remnants average 0.5metres high. Possible third cell at west end but this unclear, may be an ancillary building.

**Condition** D

<b>PRN</b> 7604	<b>Site name</b> DRUIDSTON	<b>NGR</b> SM87531668
<b>Site type</b> COTTAGE?	<b>Period</b> Post Med?	<b>Form</b> Building

**Description**

The site was too overgrown at time of site visit to allow effective description (July 1999).

**Condition** C

<b>PRN</b> 13071	<b>Site name</b> HENDRE	<b>NGR</b> SM78322724
<b>Site type</b> PLATFORM	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Form</b> Earthwork

**Description**

This feature is part of the more extensive Hendre Deserted Rural Settlement PRN 39840 and appears as a low bank rectilinear earthwork, measuring approximately 17m x 20m with its long axis orientated east-west, more akin to an enclosure rather than simply a platform. Some 20m north of this feature lies extensive evidence of the major portion of the Hendre DRS.

**Condition** C

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

**PRN** 14351      **Site name** STACKPOLE PARK      **NGR** SR98359573  
**Site type** BUILDING?      **Period** Unknown      **Form** Cropmark

**Description**

A rectangular cropmark of a site partly overlaid by a copse of woodland was reported here in 1989. Parching suggests surviving masonry of a large building, possibly a lost 'Roman' building reported in early sources. The field visit observed no presence of earthworks on this site. However, a recently dug drain had exposed a linear configuration of limestone rubble in an otherwise coarse component free soil. The rubble was present for a length of 18 metres in the upper fill of the ditch and was orientated east to west. There was no mortar present. This field has undergone much ploughing and is currently under pasture.

**Condition**

**PRN** 21680      **Site name** SLADE COTTAGE      **NGR** SS03679912  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Access was not gained during field visit. A ruined stone building was noted behind Slade Farm House the occupants of which do not know the building as "Slade Cottage".

**Condition** B

**PRN** 22395      **Site name** TRETIO      **NGR** SM78542894  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

A rectangular two celled stone built dwelling. It measures approximately 15m x 8m with its long axis orientated north to south; two entrances on east side, one to each cell and centrally located respectively. At the time of the field visit this building was undergoing wholesale restoration and re-building; all walls and gable ends were standing to full height there was no roof. Grade 2 listed building.

**Condition** R

**PRN** 23165      **Site name** IET-WILYM      **NGR** SN13173022  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

A stone-built rectangular dwelling orientated NE-SW with two cells and an enclosed "cwrt" at the front (west). The entrance is on the eastern side and near centrally located. There is a fireplace in the SW corner of the south gable wall in the larger of the two cells. The south gable wall stands to 1m whilst the north gable stands up to 0.5m. There is an animal pen lean-to of upright set slate slabs at NW corner of north gable (up to 1.2m in height).

**Condition** D

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

**PRN** 23169      **Site name** GELLI-FACH      **NGR** SN14192980  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

The main, older, building is approximately 9.5m x 4m with long axis orientated north-south. Drystone built, with some earth-bonding. There is evidence for at least two cells and a possible fireplace in the south-west corner which butts up against a further cell to the west measuring 1.6m x 4m. This additional cell increases the width of the south gable by 1.6m. Butting up against the south gable wall is a later extension, drystone, measuring 7m x 4m with a centrally located entrance on the eastern side 0.8m wide. All the walls stand to an average height of 1.2m. There is much tumbled stone and roofing slate present on the site and thick growth of hawthorn within the building. Immediately to the east there is a square walled garden 18m x 18m.

**Condition** D

**PRN** 23171      **Site name** GLAN-YR-AFON      **NGR** SN14412938  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

19th century cottage. Access was not gained July 1999.

**Condition** U

**PRN** 23172      **Site name** YR-ALLT      **NGR** SN14582926  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Documents

**Description**

The site of the cottage would appear to now lie within the garden of a modern dwelling and no trace of the earlier building was visible from the roadside.

**Condition** E

**PRN** 23182      **Site name** BONT      **NGR** SN14432862  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

A rectangular derelict building measuring approximately 9m x 6m with long axis orientated N-S. Walls of coursed slate stand up to maximum 1.2m. There is a possible animal house and enclosure to the north and ancillary to this building.

**Condition** D

**PRN** 23512      **Site name** WATER GOCH      **NGR** SN16960915  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

A small terrace of inhabited, restored two storey cottages formerly known as Water Goch and now called Hawthorns. Access was not gained during field visit.

**Condition** R

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 23717      *Site name* DWRHYD      *NGR* SM79122475  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The site was too overgrown to enable access and identification at the time of the site visit (July 1999).

*Condition* U

*PRN* 23758      *Site name* HOLY WELL      *NGR* SM86842075  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The site was too overgrown at time of field visit (July 1999) to establish any presence on the ground.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 23801      *Site name* BRYN HEULOG      *NGR* SM81163193  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The building in its present form was built in the early 20th century as a farm manager's house for Barry Island farm (pers comm present owner/occupier).

*Condition* A

*PRN* 23802      *Site name* THE ELMS      *NGR* SM81203188  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The current building on this site is a rectangular pre-fabricated rendered structure which appears to be 1940's in style. It is currently unoccupied, and is being used for storage by the near by Ynys Barry Hotel.

*Condition* A

*PRN* 23813      *Site name* BELLVUE      *NGR* SM85223126  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

A terrace of two stone-built cottages of two storeys on the north side of the main road. The more westerly of the two is unrendered and has local Caerbwdi stone quoins. Both properties are occupied. The westerly cottage has sash windows, the other has pvc double glazing and is totally rendered.

*Condition* R

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

**PRN** 23817      **Site name** GOULTROP ROADS      **NGR** SM84011255  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

This building seems to have been built on a terrace built out in front of a rock face, possible quarry. All that remains of the site is a revetting wall to the terrace. A path leads down the steep coastal slope to the site.

**Condition** D

**PRN** 23821      **Site name** LITTLE FOXHILL      **NGR** SM87881367  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

This land appears to be common land at Broadway crossroads. The whole area was walked during field visit but no physical sign of the building was found. The site was obscured by long grass at the time of visit.

**Condition** U

**PRN** 24710      **Site name** PORTHGAIN SLATE QUARRY QUARRYM      **NGR** SM79583138  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

A rectilinear terrace of at least two cottages, measuring approximately 4.2m x 27m with long axis orientated E-W, the separating gable stands to full height and is centrally located. The more westerly of the two buildings in this terrace appears to be the older as it is butted up against by the other. The walls stand in places up to 1.3 metres high. There is a stone lintelled doorway at the South East side. There are ancillary buildings on the cliff-edge to the south.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 24729      **Site name** PORTHGAIN QUARRY      **NGR** SM813234  
**Site type** QUARRY BUILDING      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Roofless remains of a rectangular building, measuring approximately 6.2m x 5m and orientated NNW-SSE. The S gable wall stands up to 2.0m, N gable stands 0.60m, E wall stands 1.80m high and W wall stands 1.40m high. There is a doorway with red brick jambs at the north end of the eastern wall. Fireplace of red brick centrally located in south gable end. The two side walls have, internally what appear to be openings for floor joists evenly spaced every 0.6m or so about 0.5m above the present ground surface. Centrally located on the eastern wall is a 1m wide x 0.25m opening which is recessed some 0.3m and then bricked-up it has a wooden lintel above. This building appears to have had an industrial use rather than being a dwelling.

**Condition** D

**PRN** 24730      **Site name** PEN-TOP TERRACE      **NGR** SM81283260  
**Site type** COTTAGE; TERRACE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

The more westerly of the ruins of two linear buildings measures 46m x 8m with only wall bases surviving to average 0.30m height with a cell outline well preserved at south end; the walls are 0.6m thick. Some 8 metres to the east is another rectangular building, wall bases only surviving, measuring approximately 29m x 8m. Both buildings are of drystone construction in local slate.

**Condition** D



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Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

<b>PRN</b> 24737	<b>Site name</b> LOWER TREGINNIS FARMYARD	<b>NGR</b> SM724239
<b>Site type</b> COTTAGE	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Form</b> Building

**Description**

In its present form this is a three-celled stone built building of one storey with a slated gable roof, approximately 12m x 6m with its long axis orientated SW-NE. There is a lean-to to the rear (SE side) comprising 3 pig sties and one other animal pen which back onto an enclosed yard. The front entrance is on the NW facing side of the building together with two red brick segment-headed window openings. There is another entrance in the NE gable end. There is a hearth in the north wall of the most southerly cell and a single red brick chimney above. The building is currently being used as a poultry shed, but is commonly described as a labourer's cottage.

**Condition** B

<b>PRN</b> 24748	<b>Site name</b> LOWER TREGINNIS FARM	<b>NGR</b> SM724239
<b>Site type</b> BUILDING	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Form</b> Building

**Description**

Described in the National Trust Archaeological Survey of Treginnis and Porth Clais (Plunket-Dillon, 1989) as a field shelter, but was not seen during a field visit to Treginnis Farmyard.

**Condition** U

<b>PRN</b> 24762	<b>Site name</b> PORTH CLAIS	<b>NGR</b> SM74042428
<b>Site type</b> COTTAGE	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Form</b> Building

**Description**

Ivy covered, single storey, stone built building, approximately 7m long and 4m wide. Gable walls surviving to a maximum height of approximately 5m, adjoining walls to gable ends survive to approximately 1.5m. Single chimney and fireplace intact, set alongside road. Garden enclosed by boundary wall, approximately 15m by 9m, completely overgrown no signs of terracing. The Tithe Map of 1838 shows this property as occupied, but early OS maps show it as derelict by the end of the 19th century.

**Condition** C

<b>PRN</b> 24765	<b>Site name</b> KETE FARM COTTAGE	<b>NGR</b> SM80360412
<b>Site type</b> FARMHOUSE	<b>Period</b> Post Med	<b>Form</b> Building

**Description**

A two storey single pile building with slated gable roof, measuring approximately 10m x 8m with its long axis orientated N-S. The building is rendered and appears to have undergone very recent renovation. It is occupied. Front entrance is on the eastern side with a small garden between it and the road. Sash windows. An annexe has been built onto the north end. There are two Old Red Sandstone buildings on the opposite side of the road to the east, the more northerly being a substantial two storey barn and the other a single storey building, with a yard between the two.

**Condition** R

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

**PRN** 24768      **Site name** PONT CLEGYR      **NGR** SM76862505  
**Site type** COTTAGE;PLATFORM      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

The site was too overgrown (July 1999) with vegetation to gain access, however, the site was viewed from the opposite side of the valley and there appears to be a rectilinear building platform terraced into the valley side (long axis orientated N-S) with evidence for possible enclosed gardens. No visible evidence of a standing building.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 25117      **Site name** CUCKOO'S NEST      **NGR** SN16020819  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

This site was not found during a field visit in July 1999.

**Condition** D

**PRN** 26370      **Site name** GLEBE      **NGR** SR96349487  
**Site type** FARMHOUSE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

A large two-storeyed building, stone-built and rendered with an extension (circa 1989) that connects the house to an old cow shed which is now incorporated into living quarters. Sash windows. Currently occupied and in excellent condition.

**Condition** R

**PRN** 26375      **Site name** WINDSOR      **NGR** SR96609463  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

The building marked on the Tithe Map has gone, and the Coastguard Station appears to have replaced it.

**Condition** E

**PRN** 26376      **Site name** BOSHERSTON      **NGR** SR96619469  
**Site type** COTTAGE      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Not visited by 1999-2000 DRS project.

**Condition** U

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 26377      *Site name* BOSHERSTON      *NGR* SR96679450  
*Site type* COTTAGE?      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

A small stone-built animal house, approximately 4m by 3m and 1.3m high, with a newly slated roof was seen but further access was not gained to establish the presence of a cottage or other buildings on this site.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 26378      *Site name* BOSHERSTON      *NGR* SR96299492  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Not visited by 1999-2000 DRS project.

*Condition* U

*PRN* 26379      *Site name* HAZELDENE      *NGR* SR96429490  
*Site type* FARMHOUSE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The extant occupied building in this location has a date stone of 1926 and is 2-storeyed, 4-bayed and sash windowed. Slated gabled roof, with centrally located large 2x3 pot chimney. At the time of the site visit an extension wing was being added to the rear, north side.

*Condition* A

*PRN* 26380      *Site name* BOSHERSTON      *NGR* SR96639474  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

The site was too overgrown at the time of the field visit to allow access to establish the extent, if any, of the cottage. The retaining wall at the roadside frontage of this property was undergoing repair and consolidation at the time of the site visit in July 1999.

*Condition* R

*PRN* 26482      *Site name* CREATURE      *NGR* SR96039494  
*Site type* COTTAGE      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Derelict cottage. Gables standing to full height, SW. wall standing, NE.wall collapsed. Cottage faces NE. central door with a window each side. Small window in SW. wall. Small fireplace in NW. gable. Large fireplace with bread oven in SE. gable. Small window by side of large fireplace. length of cottage 9m., width 5m. Random coursed stone with pinkish mortar. Some brick deteriorating. One and a half storey. Extant in 1908.

*Condition* B

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

*PRN* 26483      *Site name* BUCKSPOOL      *NGR* SR96079487  
*Site type* DWELLING      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Site of abandoned cottage. A 2m high by 11m long stone and mortar wall built into the base of a bank and orientated approximately north to south. This eastern wall is in good order and displays joist holes and possible evidence for window openings. Remnants of north and south gables but nothing remaining of western wall although there is evidence for a garden enclosure to the west in front of the building.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 26484      *Site name* BUCKSPOOL      *NGR* SR96039493  
*Site type* BUILDING      *Period* Post Med      *Form* Building

*Description*

Remains of a building built into the base of a bank. Extant building in 1908. What remains of this building appears to be part of a south gable wall some 2m in height and approximately 3.5m long and butting up against a low bedrock outcrop. There is evidence of a few courses of wall footing up against the bedrock but undergrowth present at the time of the site visit made full characterisation impossible. The building appeared to be orientated north to south with a slight earthwork on the eastern side possibly indicating original boundary or extent.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 32615      *Site name* PORTHLYSGI BAY      *NGR* SM73062380  
*Site type* BUILDING      *Period* Unknown      *Form* Building

*Description*

Cut into bank approximately 10m long by 4m wide and 2m deep, stone lined at rear. Function unclear, however a building is marked on the Tithe Map in this location as Store House. Long axis is orientated NNW-SSE and cut into glacial boulder clay bank next to the coastal path and is of large block drystone construction. The entrance end of the building, to the NNW, remains only as a stone footing but the two long lateral walls and the rear wall stand up to about 1.2m in height. All walls are ivy-clad and obscured by other vegetation. At time of visit, this derelict building was being used to house a rowing boat.

*Condition* C

*PRN* 32616      *Site name* PORTHLYSGI BAY      *NGR* SM73092377  
*Site type* BUILDING      *Period* Unknown      *Form* Building

*Description*

Described in 1996 as consisting of stone walls set into slope 2m deep, the building measuring approximately 4m by 3m. The area was too overgrown with vegetation to identify and locate the site.

*Condition* C

ACA Deserted Rural Settlements 1999-2000: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park  
Gazetteer of Sites on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

**PRN** 32635      **Site name** PORTHLYSGI BAY      **NGR** SM73092381  
**Site type** PLATFORM      **Period** Mediaeval?;Post Med      **Form** Building

**Description**

Possible buried foundations of a cottage, but the site consists of a level earthwork platform approximately 10m long, 4m wide and 0.5m high. The site was very overgrown at time of visit in 1999. There are stone gate posts nearby on either side of the coastal path.

**Condition** D

**PRN** 32675      **Site name** ABER CASTLE      **NGR** SM85213379  
**Site type** BUILDING      **Period** Post Med?      **Form** Building

**Description**

Three storey stone building W, N, E walls stand to just over two storeys, E wall to 1st storey. Five windows on 1st floor, W wall, and five on 2nd storey. Ground floor has two doors and one window. Function uncertain but the large size of this building would seem to indicate that it formerly had an industrial use.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 32680      **Site name** ABER CASTLE      **NGR** SM85023375  
**Site type** COTTAGE?      **Period** Post Med?      **Form** Building

**Description**

Rectangular stone building, approximately 4m wide and 11m long and 1.5m high. Wall comprising stone slabs and cobbles. Probably a cottage?. Also traces of a second smaller structure further upslope, now essentially an earthwork.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 32698      **Site name** PORTH CLAIS      **NGR** SM74062416  
**Site type** BUILDING      **Period** Unknown      **Form** Building

**Description**

Three walls surviving to approximately 3.5m high, features obscured by vegetation. Set back from the kilns within part of the quarried section. No roof surviving. Function unknown but likely to be associated with the quarry and the kilns. The site was too overgrown to enable access at time of visit in July 1999.

**Condition** C

**PRN** 39840      **Site name** HENDRE      **NGR** SM78332726  
**Site type** DRS      **Period** Post Med      **Form** Earthwork

**Description**

A number of dwellings field enclosures and tracks marked on the 1840 Tithe Map but largely gone by the time the 1st Edition 1:10560 OS map was published in 1891. At the time of a field visit in July 1999 despite much vegetation cover many earthwork features and remnants of stone walls probable buildings and former paths/tracks were in evidence which coincide with the tithe map evidence. To fully appreciate what is present on the ground a field visit and topographic survey undertaken during the winter months is recommended.

**Condition** D

## **SECTION C: MAPS**

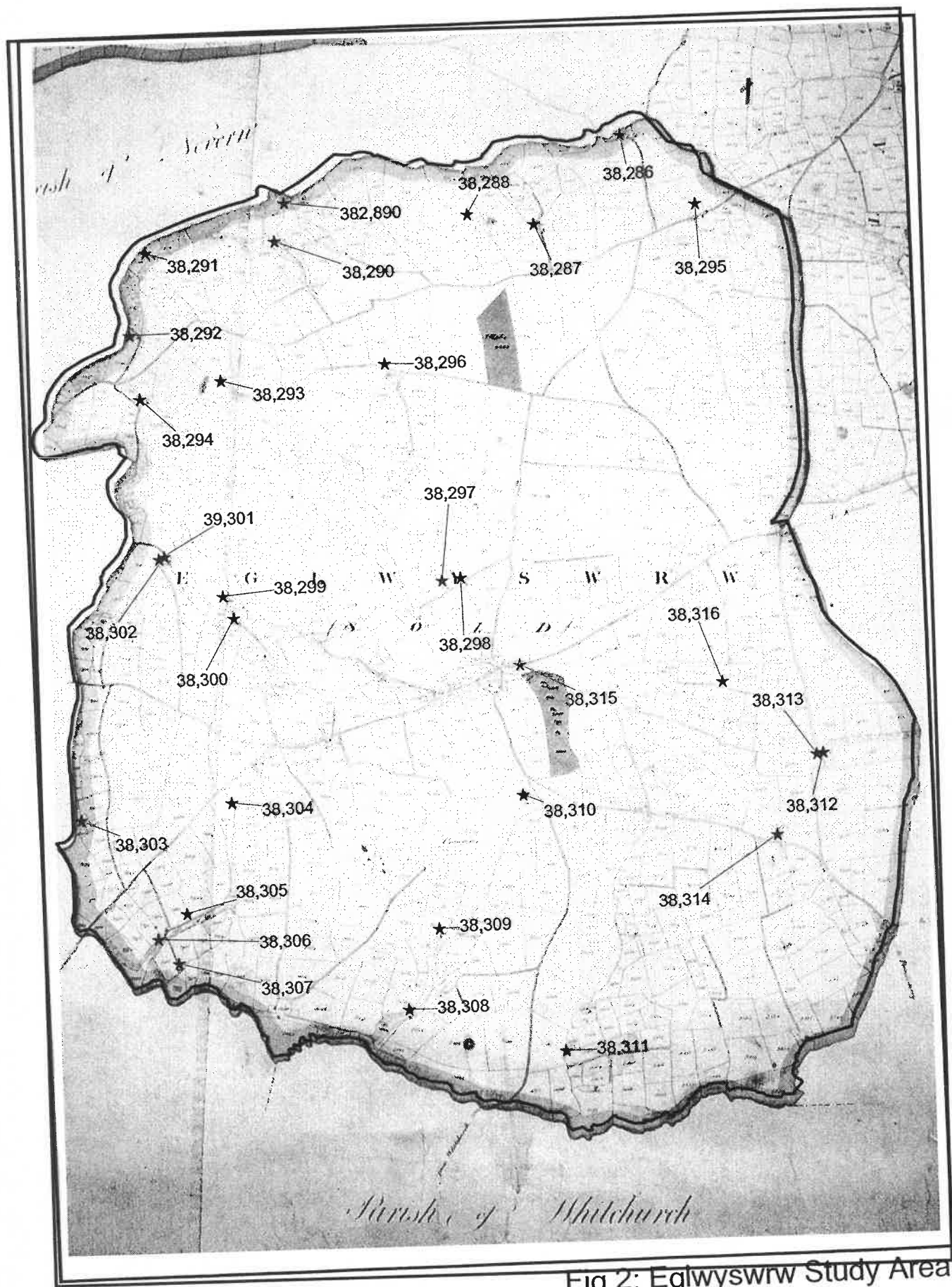


Fig.3: Eglwysrw in 1822  
(Bronwydd Estate Map, NLW)

Fig.2: Eglwysrw Study Area  
(overlay)

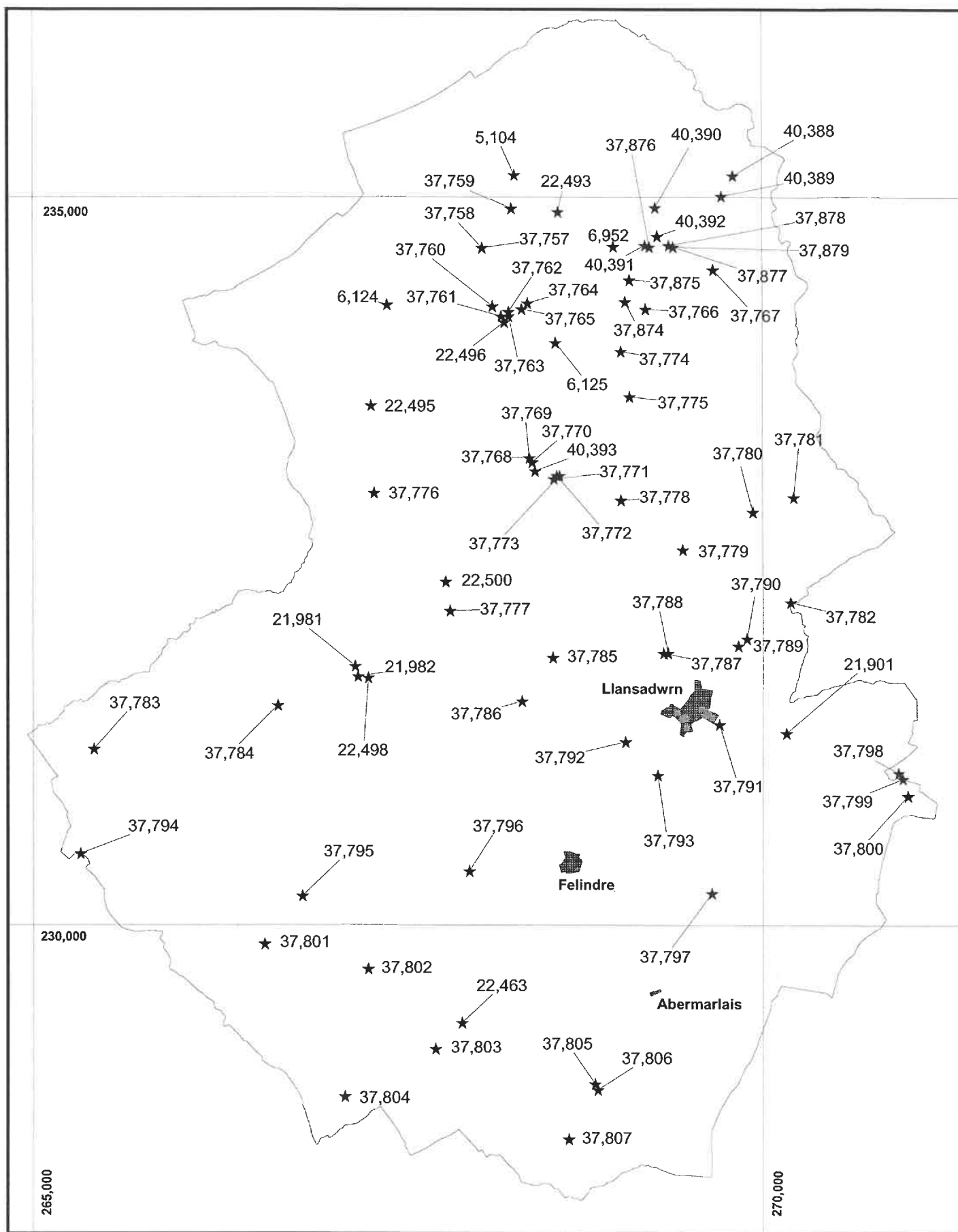


Fig.4: LLansadwrn Study Area



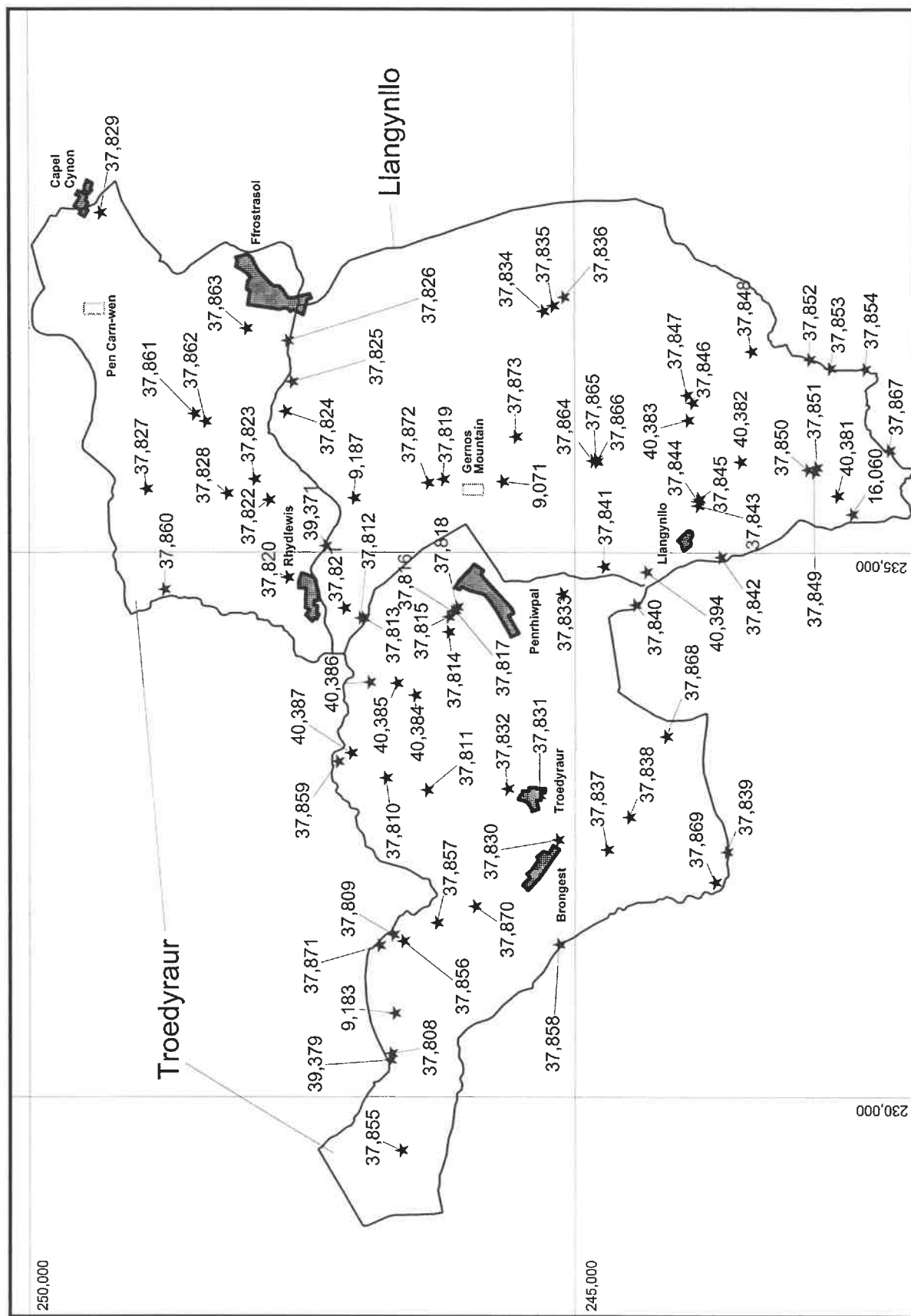


Fig.5: Troedryraur Study Area

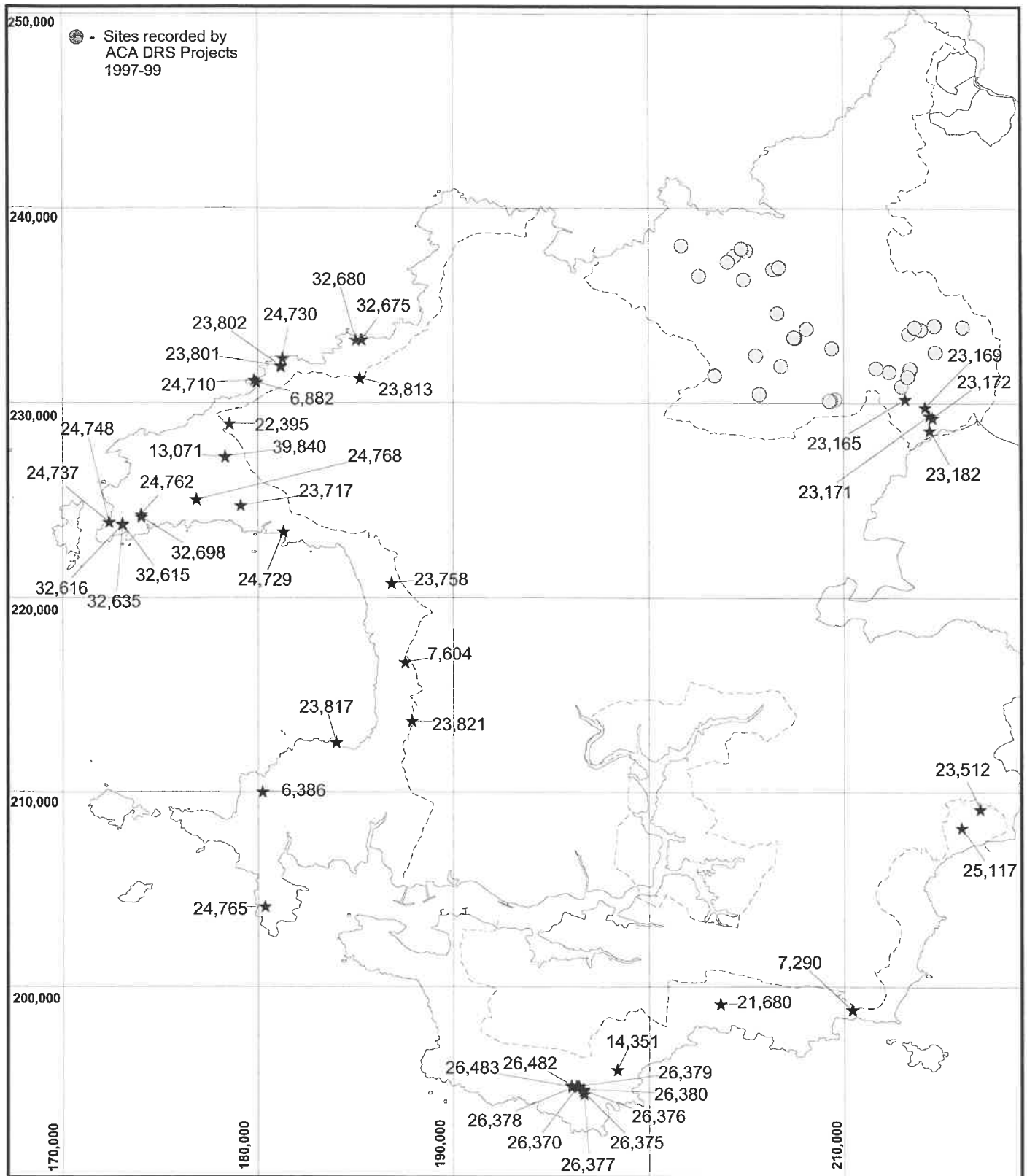


Fig.6: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Study Area

**SECTION D:  
PHOTOGRAPHS**



Plate 1: Thatched cottage in the Llandovery area in late 19th century. (from DC Harries Collection, NLW). Note the wooden boxed chimney.



Plate 2: Thatched cottage in the Llandovery area, late 19th century. This demonstrates how small many rural cottages were, and also how they were often extended by the addition of lean-tos. If reduced to wall bases, the plan of a cottage such as this would probably lead an archaeological fieldworker to record the site as a longhut. The additional cells created by the extensions at either end of the dwelling are often seen in longhuts in both upland and lowland contexts.



Plate 3: Thatched cottage in the Llandovery area in late 19th century. (from DC Harries Collection, NLW). This building appears to have a stone chimney.





Plate 4: Platform at Tirygraig Farm, Llansadwrn. A small parcel of unimproved pasture near Graig Beynon, formerly part of the Mynydd Llansadwrn common, preserved a collection of archaeological features, including long huts, boundary banks and platforms such as that shown here (PRN 37876). Technically, these features are found in an upland context, however they demonstrate the archaeological potential of unimproved land on otherwise heavily modified land.



Plate 5: Also at Tirygraig, but here in an improved pasture field carved out of the former Mynydd Llansadwrn common. The foundations of a longhut (PRN 40389) of unknown date, found in a pasture field. It is evident that ploughing has avoided the interior of the longhut and the archaeological potential of the site may well be high. Again, this site is technically in an upland location and it may well be a dwelling which predates the enclosure of the parish commons in 1817.



Plate 6: Also at Tirygraig, the stone foundations of a rectilinear structure (PRN 40388) can be seen on this platform cut into a moderate slope. Stone foundations are not commonly found on platforms in the district and therefore this site is particularly interesting. Ploughing and agricultural activity does not appear to have seriously disturbed the site and its archaeological potential remains. Located on semi-improved pasture on the former parish commons.





Plate 7: This earthwork 'longhut' has a name and history. 'Persondy' (PRN 37842) was occupied in the mid-19th century and was the parsonage attached to nearby Llangynllo parish church. Its origins are less clear, but the survival of the foundations of the dwelling and the boundaries of the associated garden plots as well as trackways linking the site to other dwellings in the vicinity makes this an interesting site with clear archaeological potential.



Plate 8: The best preserved of the three cottages which stood at Pentre Cwm Bach, Llangynllo now only survives as a rectilinear earthwork (PRN 37844), over which mature sycamores grow. However, the landowners could testify to this house being occupied until at least the late 19th century and a standing ruin until the 1940's. The process of ruination rapidly turns a recent building into an 'ancient' pile.



Plate 9: Another of the Pentre Cwm Bach cottages. Oral evidence suggests that this dwelling had been abandoned by the 20th century. Very little surface evidence survives for its presence, other than a small fragment of drystone reventment in the slope and a rectilinear depression. This is the condition in which the majority of the settlements viewed during 1999-2000 now survive. The archaeological potential of such 'lost' buildings is unknown.





Plate 10: The ruined dwelling of Llwynpiod, a deserted farmstead PRN 23170, on the land of Plas Dwbwl, Mynachlogddu. The Preseli portion of the PCNP includes a significant number of deserted settlements of this quality on the marginal and less intensively farmed land. Llwynpiod was in use into the early 20th century. The survival in plan of the house and farmyard complex make this a site worth considering for statutory protection.



Plate 11: The standing cottage of Lôn, is one of three cottages that are shown at this location on the Llangynllo parish tithe map. A yellow parch mark to the left, in the field in front of the house, is the only physical evidence to show the location of PRN 37846, one of the two other settlements here. The second 'lost' cottage, PRN 37847, would have stood where a parking area now exists to the right of the house.



Plate 12: Cwrt-y-gamil (PRN 37858) is an example of what would, in the experience of the 1999-2000 DRS project, qualify as a relatively well preserved cottage. Although roofless, ivy-covered and decaying, the structure still stand to original gable and wallplate height and features such as fireplaces, entrances and windows can be identified. Vegetation obscures the surrounding area, but it is apparent that a garden plot also exists.





Plate 13: Another 'relatively' well preserved structure (PRN 37848) was described as being associated with a 'grinding mill' on the parish tithe map. The nature of this mill was not established, but the surviving building appears to have been a simple cottage with a central doorway, two windows in the front lateral wall and a small extension built on to the furthest gable wall. The use of fairly large stone blocks in the wall fabric is not typical of the cottage sites visited in the area.



Plate 14: PRN 37809, Penybanc Bach, is an example of a 19th century cottage which has been, in part, salvaged for an alternative use. Half of the building has been incorporated into a modern shed; the other half probably robbed of some stone and therefore now only defined by low wall bases.



Plate 15: This cottage in southern Ceredigion will remain anonymous in this report as it is subject to a planning application which will involve demolishing the building to make way for a new dwelling. It is part clom-built and the need to record and/or preserve the diminishing examples of this type of structure is becoming increasingly important as their number dwindles.





Plate 16: The gable end of the cottage shown in Plate 14. The half clom, half stone fabric of both gables is interesting and illustrates why many longhut type deserted settlements have only relatively small amounts of stone present on site, or low drystone wall bases with no evidence for tumbled stone from collapsed walls. The mud walls will invariably dissolve once exposed to the elements.



Plate 17: A well preserved cottage at Bryn Pribwll, Llansadwrn. Although outwardly in apparently good condition, this stone built structure's earth bonded fabric is beginning to collapse at the rear and it is unlikely that the structure will survive many more winters unless major repairs are undertaken. The likelihood of that happening in the case of a great number of rural cottages of this type is of course very small.



Plate 18: An interesting example of a deserted rural settlement site which has been restored to something approaching its former character. Penygaig Cottage, Llangynllo. The house was abandoned in the 1920s when a falling tree smashed the roof. The original stone was used to restore the building during the 1990s and an effort made to keep its essential character. Penygaig Cottage demonstrates that deserted and ruined cottages can be reclaimed and reused.

