

Ffermydd Coll

Lost Farmsteads

Gofalu am

Caring for

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
Adeilad y Goron
Parc Cathays
Caerdydd CF10 3NQ

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
Crown Building
Cathays Park
Cardiff CF10 3NQ



CADW

WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS
gydag | with
Ymddiriedolaethau | the Welsh
Archeolegol | Archaeological
Cymru | Trusts



Bwthyn ger ymddyfri, Caerfyrddin, c. 1900 (Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru).

Cottage near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, c. 1900 (National Library of Wales).

The exteriors (of the cottages) sometimes promise well, but are deceptive. There is an appearance of neatness in the thatched roof and whitewashed walls which creates at first a favourable impression... Nothing, however, can be conceived more wretched than the interior of most of these habitations. The cottage is often only one room, which is divided into two compartments, in one of which the cooking is done; the other is used for meals and contains the beds which are simply boxes, and five or six of these box beds are often packed together within the compass of a few square yards. The windows have no apertures; ventilation is supplied by the chimney and the door; the floor is of clay, and in this close damp, dreary hovel are often housed a labourer, his wife and six or eight children.

Account of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, 1870.

Cyfeiriadau Defnyddiol/Useful Addresses

Am wybodaeth ynglŷn ag archeoleg eich fferm neu dir a chyngor ar sut i'w rheoli:

For information on the archaeology of your farm or land and advice on how to manage it:

- 1 Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeoleg Clwyd-Powys/Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**
7a Stryd yr Eglwys/7a Church Street
Yr Trallwng/Welshpool
Powys SY21 7DL
Ffôn/Tel 01938 553670
Ffacs/Fax 01938 552179

- 2 Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeoleg Gwynedd/Gwynedd Archaeological Trust**
Craig Beuno
Ffordd y Garth
Bangor
Gwynedd LL57 2RT
Ffôn/Tel 01248 352535
Ffacs/Fax 01248 370925

- 3 Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeoleg Glamorgan-Gwent/Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust**
Ty Heathfield/Heathfield House
Heathfield
Swansea SA1 6EL
Ffôn/Tel 01792 655208
Ffacs/Fax 01792 474469

- 4 Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeoleg Dyfed/Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Archaeoleg Cambrian Archaeology)**
Neuadd y Sir/The Shire Hall
Stryd Caerfyrddin/Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin/Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF
Ffôn/Tel 01558 823131
Ffacs/Fax 01558 823133

Am wybodaeth ynglŷn â henebion cofrestredig, cytundebau rheoli a grantiau:

For information about scheduled ancient monuments, management agreements and grants:

- 5 Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments**
Adeilad y Goron/Crown Building
Parc Cathays/Cathays Park
Caerdydd/Cardiff CF10 3NQ
Ffôn/Tel 029 2050 0200
Ffacs/Fax 029 2082 6375

Am wybodaeth ynglŷn â Thir Gofal:
For information on Tir Gofal:

- 6 Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru/Countryside Council for Wales**

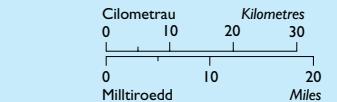
Plas Penrhos
Fford Penrhos
Bangor
LL57 2LQ
Ffôn/Tel 01248 385500
Ffacs/Fax 01248 385510

Cyfeiriadau defnyddiol eraill:
Other useful addresses:

- 7 Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru/Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales**
Adeilad y Goron/Crown Building
Plas Crug
Aberystwyth
SA23 1NJ
Ffôn/Tel 01970 621200
Ffacs/Fax 01970 627701

- 8 Amgueddfa Werin Cymru/Museum of Welsh Life**
St Fagans
Caerdydd/Cardiff CF5 6XB
Ffôn/Tel 029 2057 3500
Ffacs/Fax 029 2057 3490

- 9 Amgueddfeydd ac Orielau Cenedlaethol Cymru/National Museums and Galleries of Wales**
Parc Cathays/Cathays Park
Caerdydd /Cardiff
CF1 3NP
Ffôn/Tel 029 2039 7951
Ffacs/Fax 029 2037 3219



Gofalu am
Ffermydd Coll

Caring for
Lost Farmsteads

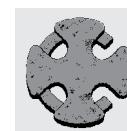


CADW

WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS

gydag | with
Ymddiriedolaethau | the Welsh
Archeolegol | Archaeological
Cymru | Trusts

Gofalu am Ffermydd Coll Caring for Lost Farmsteads



CADW

WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
Adelad y Goron/Crown Building

Parc Cathays/Cathays Park
Caerdydd/Cardiff
CF10 3NQ

Rhif ffôn/Telephone 029 2050 0200

Cyhoeddwyd gyntaf gan Cadw 2002.
First published by Cadw 2002.

ISBN 1 85760 178 5

Hawlfraint y Goron/Crown Copyright 2002.

Ofnyddoedd Eryri i wastatiroedd arfordirol Sir Fynwy mae cefn gwlad Cymru yn frith o dai a ffermydd anghyfannedd sy'n adlewyrchu llanw a thrai anheddu dros nifer fawr o ganriffoedd. Boed yn fythynnod gweithwyr amaethyddol o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg neu'n dai ffermwyr o'r Oesoedd Canol, cartrefi coll y boblogaeth wledig yng Nghymru yw'r aneddiadau anghyfannedd hyn. Ynddynt y mae tystiolaeth a allai ddweud wrthym am y bobl a fu'n byw yno ar un adeg.

Bu ymchwiliadau yn y gorffennol yn aml yn canolbwytio ar weddillion mawreddog, bryngaerydd yr Oes Haearn, a chestyll Normanaidd uchelwyr y gymdeithas. Ond nid yw treftadaeth Cymru yn ymwneud â chyfoeth a braint yn unig — beth am fywyd y ffermwyr, y crefftwr, y bugail a'r labwr?

Prin iawn yw'r cofnodion ysgrifenedig sy'n sôn am y werin. Os ydym yn dymuno dysgu mwy mae'n rhaid i ni droi at archeoleg. Wedi eu gwasgaru drwy'r dirwedd mae olion eu cartrefi, bythynnod adfeiliadol, sylfaeni adeiladau anghyfannedd a llwyfannau wedi eu creu i gynnal tai. Efallai mai prin yw'r olion ond gallant fod yn ffynhonnell annisgwyl o gyfoethog ar gyfer ymchwiliadau archeolegol.

Sefydlwyd yr Arolwg Aneddiadau Gwledig Anghyfannedd er mwyn ymchwilio i'r tai a'r ffermydd coll hyn a'u cofnodi. Mae'r llyfr yn rhoi braslun o ganfyddiadau'r astudiaeth honno. Ein gobaith yw y bydd yn tynnu sylw at y safleoedd hynod ddiddorol hyn, yn ennyd diddordeb ynddynt ac yn rhoi gwybodaeth i ni am y ffordd o ofalu am yr adnodd pwysig hwn ar gyfer astudio hanes y Gymru wledig.

From the mountains of Snowdonia to the coastal plains of Monmouthshire the Welsh countryside is dotted with abandoned houses and farmsteads reflecting the ebb and flow of settlement over many centuries. From the cottages of nineteenth century agricultural labourers, to the houses of medieval farmers, these deserted settlements are the lost homes of the rural Welsh population. Buried within them is evidence that can tell us about the people who once lived there.

Past investigations have often concentrated on grandiose remains, the Iron Age hillforts, and Norman castles of the society elite. But the heritage of Wales is not all about wealth and privilege — what of the lives of the farmers, artisans, shepherds and labourers?

Written records rarely mention the peasantry. If we wish to learn more we must turn to archaeology. Scattered throughout the landscape are traces of their homes, ruined cottages, abandoned building foundations and earth platforms built to support houses. The remains may be faint but they can still be surprisingly rich ground for archaeological investigations.

The Deserted Rural Settlements Project was set up to investigate and record these lost homes and farmsteads. This booklet outlines the findings of that study. We hope it will draw attention to, and encourage interest in these fascinating sites, and provide information about the care of this important resource for the study of Welsh rural history.

Yr Arolwg Aneddiadau Gwledig Anghyfannedd

Ymgynherwyd â'r Arolwg Aneddiadau Gwledig Anghyfannedd gan y pedair ymddiriedolaeth archeolegol yng Nghymru, gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw. Ymwelodd archeolegwr â bron 4,000 o safleoedd aneddiadau anghyfannedd a chofnodi eu holion, ac roedd tua hanner o'r rhain yn anhysbys cyn hynny. Yn ogystal, ymchwiliwyd i safleoedd a ddetholwyd yn fwy manwl a chloddiwyd rhai yn rhannol.

Mae'r arolwg wedi dangos pa mor niferus yw'r safleoedd hyn yng Nghymru. Mae wedi gwella ein dealltwriaeth ac wedi ein galluogi i ddatblygu strategaethau rheoli ac ymchwil at y dyfodol.

Mae'r gwaith hefyd wedi tynnu sylw at ba mor agored i ddifrod a dinistr y gall safleoedd aneddiadau anghyfannedd fod. Cafodd nifer o enghreifftiau ar draws Cymru eu cofrestru yn henebion o bwys cenedlaethol.



The Deserted Rural Settlements Project

The Deserted Rural Settlements Project has been undertaken by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, grant-aided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Archaeologists visited and recorded the remains of nearly 4,000 deserted settlement sites, about half of which were previously unknown. In addition, selected sites were investigated in more detail and some were partly excavated.

The project has shown just how numerous these sites are in Wales. It has advanced our understanding and enabled the development of future management and research strategies.

The work has also focused attention on how vulnerable to damage and destruction deserted settlement sites can be. A number of examples across Wales have been scheduled as ancient monuments of national importance.

Aneddiadau gwledig — rhai ffeithiau sylfaenol

Defnyddir y term 'aneddiadau gwledig anghyfannedd' gan archeolegwr i ddisgrifio amrywiaeth eang o safleoedd a fu'n gartrefi yng nghefn gwlad Cymru, gan gynnwys olion ffermydd mawr, tai bychain, bythynnod a chabanau bugeiliaid. Gallant ddyddio o'r cyfnod canoloesol neu ynghynt hyd at ddechrau'r ugeinfed ganrif.

Mewn rhyw ffordd, mae pob anheddiad sydd wedi ei adael yn wag yn unigryw. Cafodd pob un ei adeiladu i ddiwallu anghenion y deiliaid ond ar ôl hynny gallent gael eu haddasu gan y cenedlaethau a ddaeth ar eu hôl i fodloni eu gofynion newidiol eu hunain. Câi cynlluniau a diwyg tai yn y Gymru gwledig eu dylanwadu gan gymhlethod o ffactorau daearegol, daearyddol, economaidd a chymdeithasol, ond fe'u hadeiladwyd yn bennaf ar gyfer defnyddioldeb. Carreg a choed lleol oedd y dewis cyntaf ond os nad oedd y rhain ar gael gallai pridd neu glai wedi ei gymysgu â gwellt a thail gael ei fowldio yn waliau. Glaswellt, corsen a gwellt oedd y deunyddiau mwyaf cyffredin ar gyfer y toi; prin y defnyddiwyd llechi cyn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg.

Nid oes dim fel amser a dirywiad i ddileu gwahaniaethau a heddiw mae aneddiadau anghyfannedd yn ymddangos fel adfeilion cerrig, twyni glaswelltog neu'n syml fel llwyfannau lle safai tai pren ar un adeg. Nid yw'n bosibl gweld rhai safleoedd claddedig o gwbl ar yr wyneb erbyn hyn. Prin yw'r cofnodion ysgrifenedig, ac yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, archeoleg yn unig a all ffwrdd mwy wrthym amdanyst.

Pan gaiff ei gloddio, gall anheddiad anghyfannedd roi cyfoeth o wybodaeth i ni. Gall crochenwaith, darnau arian a'r broses o ddyddio drwy radiocarbon ddweud wrthym pryd yr oedd pobl yn byw ar y safle. Gall sbwriel y cartref daflu goleuni ar fywydau, diet a chyfoeth materol y rheini a oedd yn byw yno. Gall astudio paill, hadau, malwod a phryfed alluogi'r archeolegwr amgylcheddol i ailgreu rhywfaint o dirwedd ac economi'r anheddiad.

Olion fferm anghyfannedd Gelli Clwydau sy'n edrych dros Gwm Mwyro, Ceredigion (Mick Sharp Photography).

Abandoned remains of Gelli Clwydau farm overlooking the Mwyro valley, Ceredigion (Mick Sharp Photography).

Deserted rural settlements — some basic facts

The term 'deserted rural settlement' is used by archaeologists to describe a wide range of domestic sites in the Welsh countryside, from the remains of large farmsteads, through small houses and cottages, to shepherds' huts and shelters. They can date from the medieval period or earlier to the beginning of the twentieth century.

Every abandoned settlement is, in some way, unique. Each was built to meet the needs of the occupants but could be subsequently adapted by following generations to suit their own changing requirements. The houses of rural Wales owe their designs and layouts to a complex interaction of geological, geographical, economic and social factors, but were built primarily for utility. Local stone and timber were favoured but if these were not available earth or clay mixed with straw and manure could be moulded into walls. Turf, reed and straw were the most common roofing materials; slate tiles were rare before the nineteenth century.

Time and decay are great levellers and today deserted settlements appear as stone ruins, grassy humps and bumps or simply as earth platforms on which timber houses once stood. Some buried sites are no longer visible on the surface at all. Written records are few, and in most cases it is archaeology alone that can tell us more about them.

When excavated, a deserted settlement can provide a wealth of information. Pottery, coins and radiocarbon dating can tell us when a site was occupied. Domestic refuse can shed light on the lives, diet and material wealth of those who lived there. The study of pollen, seeds, snails and insects can allow the environmental archaeologist to reconstruct something of the landscape and economy of the settlement.

Isel ei fargod twt a gwellt yn do,
A'i dolciog loriau pridd a'i furiau llaith,
Ei gronglwyd gynnes yn ddiddanwch bro,
A'i aelwyd lân yn noddfa i'r hen iaith.

Y Bwthyn, T. E. Nicholas, 1947

Trafod aneddiadau anghyfannedd

Mae'r amrywiaeth o aneddiadau anghyfannedd a geir yn y dirwedd wedi arwain archeolegwyr i fabwysiadu termau arbennig i'w disgrifio.

Bydd y term **fferm** yn gyfarwydd i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl. Mae yna enghrefftiau o hyd yn oed ffermydd mawr yn cael eu gadael yn wag. Yn aml bydd eu holion yn cynnwys adfeillion neu sylfeini nifer o adeiladau, yn cynnwys y ffermdy a'r adeiladau allan. Efallai mai bwthyn ynghyd ag ychydig o adeiladau bach atodol a fyddai'n fwy nodweddadol o ddaliadau llai.

Mae'r **tŷ hir** Cymreig yn fath arbennig o ffermdy lle roedd anifeiliaid a phobl yn byw o dan yr un to. Dros amser, tueddai'r tai hirion i gael eu troi'n dai mwy a byddai'r beudy anifeiliaid yn cael ei symud i adeilad allan ar wahân. Mae nifer o aneddiadau gwledig anghyfannedd yn dilyn traddodiad y tŷ hir, gan fod ganddynt ddwy ystafell a llawr un ystafell yn is na'r llall. Roedd y beudy ar y pen isaf i sicrhau nad oedd y biswail yn draenio i mewn i'r annedd.



Enghraift dda o gwt hir mewn dyffryn cysgodol ger Pontarfynach, Ceredigion. Ynghudd o dan y glaswellt mae sylfeini waliau carreg anedd fach, gyda drws i'w gweld ar yr ochr dde. Mae'n bosibl y byddai'r tu mewn wedi ymdebygu i'r hyn sydd yn y darlun gyferbyn. Y tu ôl i'r ddau ffigwr gellir gweld rhychau llorweddol isel cae bychan wedi ei drin ar gyfer tyfu cynydau (Archaeolwg Cambria).

A long hut in a sheltered valley near Devil's Bridge, Ceredigion. Concealed beneath the grass are the stone foundation walls of a small dwelling, with an entrance visible on the right-hand side. With its timber walls, the interior would probably have resembled that in the illustration opposite. Behind the two figures can be seen the low horizontal ridges of a 'lazy bed' cultivated field (Cambria Archaeology).

Talking about deserted settlements

The variety of abandoned settlements that can be found in the landscape has led archaeologists to adopt special terms to describe them.

The term **farmstead** will be familiar to most people. There are examples of even large farmsteads becoming deserted. Their remains will often include the ruins or foundations of several buildings, including the farmhouse and outbuildings. Smaller holdings may be represented by a cottage with a few small ancillary buildings.

The Welsh **longhouse** is a particular type of farmhouse in which animals and people lived beneath one roof. Over time, longhouses tended to be converted into larger houses and the animal byre to be moved to a separate outbuilding. Many deserted rural settlements follow the longhouse tradition, having two rooms, the floor of one being lower than that of the other. The byre was at the lower end to make sure it did not drain into the dwelling.



...they do not erect sumptuous palaces, nor lofty stone buildings, but content themselves with small huts made of the boughs of trees twisted together; constructed with little labour and expense, and sufficient to endure throughout the year.

Giraldus Cambrensis (late twelfth century)

Adeiladau bach, un neu ddwy ystafell hirsgwar yw'r strwythurau mwyaf cyffredin. Byddai rhai ohonynt wedi bod yn fythynnod neu'n gartrefi bach, tra byddai gan rai eraill swyddogaethau atodol, megis sgorboriau a chysgodfeydd anifeiliaid. Mae'r amrywiaeth o ddefnyddiau wedi arwain archeolegwyr i ddefnyddio'r term cyffredinol **cwt hir** i gyfeirio atynt.

Mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, **llwyfannau** pridd syml lle byddai adeiladau pren wedi sefyll yw'r aneddiadau anghyfannedd gan fwyaf. Credir bod nifer o'r **llwyfannau tai** hyn yn dyddio'n ôl i'r Oesoedd Canol, pan oedd pren ar gael yn fwy eang.

Ceir adeiladau atodol hefyd yn gysylltiedig â safleoedd aneddiadau anghyfannedd. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys corlannau anifeiliaid a ffowls, cytiau bugeiliaid, storfeydd oer ar gyfer cynnyrch llaeth, a chladdau tatws, wedi eu torri i'r pridd i ddiogelu'r gwreiddlysiau rhag rhew y gaeaf.

The most common structures are small, one- or two-roomed rectangular buildings. Some would have been occupied as cottages or small houses, while others had ancillary functions as barns and animal shelters. The variety of uses has led archaeologists to refer to them by the general term **long hut**.

In some parts of Wales, deserted settlements are most commonly represented by simple earthen platforms, upon which timber buildings would have stood. It is thought that many of these **house platforms** date to the Middle Ages, when timber was more widely available.

Ancillary buildings may also be found on deserted settlement sites. These include animal and fowl pens, small shepherds' or cowherds' huts, cool stores for dairy products, and storage clamps, cut into the ground surface to protect root vegetables from winter frosts.

Hen dŷ ger Ystrad Fflur, Ceredigion, fel y'i cofnodwyd ym 1888. Defnyddir pared pleth i sgrinio'r drws ac mae pyst yn cynnal y to sy'n dymchwel. Hyd y Chwyldro Diwydiannol a'r safonau byw uwch a ddaeth yn ei sgil byddai llawer o bobl wledig wedi byw mewn tai fel hwn (Cambrian Archaeological Association).

Old house near Strata Florida, Ceredigion, as recorded in 1888. A wattle partition is used to screen the entrance and posts prop up the collapsing roof. Until the Industrial Revolution began to raise living standards many country people would have lived in houses such as this (Cambrian Archaeological Association).

Enwau Lleoedd

- *Magwr* (adfail, ll. *magwyr*) — yn aml fe'i defnyddir i gyfeirio at aneddiadau sydd wedi eu gadael yn segur yn yr ucheldiroedd.
- *Murddun* (adfail, ll. *murddunau*) — fe'i defnyddir i ddisgrifio adfeilion bythynnod neu ffermydd.
- *Lluest* (yn llythrennol ‘gwersyll’, ll. *lluestau/lluestydd*) — yn gysylltiedig â bythynnod bugeilio yn ucheldiroedd canolbarth Cymru.
- *Hafod* (lle haf, ll. *hafodydd*) — fe'i diffinir fel tir pori lle cai anifeiliaid eu gyrru i bori yn ystod yr haf neu weithiau y tŷ a godwyd yno.
- *Hafoty* (tŷ haf, ll. *hafotai*) — annedd ar diroedd yr ‘hafod’.
- *Hendref*, (annedd y gaeaf, ll. *hendrefi*) — yr anheddiad sefydledig neu barhaol, fel arfer ar yr iseldir neu'n agos at y tir ffermio gorau.



Place Names

- *Magwr* (ruin, plural *magwyr*) — often applied to upland deserted settlements.
- *Murddun* (ruin, plural *murddunau*) — used to describe ruined cottages or farmsteads.
- *Lluest* (literally ‘camp’, plural *lluestau/lluestydd*) — associated with shepherding cottages in the mid-Wales uplands.
- *Hafod* (summer place, plural *hafodydd*) — the pasture to which animals were driven for seasonal grazing or sometimes the house built there.
- *Hafoty* (summer house, plural *hafotai*) — a dwelling on the ‘hafod’ lands.
- *Hendref* (winter dwelling, plural *hendrefi*) — the established or ‘permanent’ settlement, usually in a lowland location or near the best farmland.

Aneddiadau anghyfannedd o'r Oesoedd Canol

Prin iawn yw'r adeiladau sy'n sefyll sydd wedi goroesi o'r Oesoedd Canol, ac yn gyffredinol y tai mwyaf ysblennydd a adeiladwyd orau yn eu cyfnod yw'r rheini sy'n dal i sefyll. Mae'n bosibl bod nifer o'r aneddiadau a nodwyd yn ystod yr Arolwg yn dyddio o'r cyfnod hwn ac mae'n cynnwys tai oedd yn perthyn i bobl o bob haen gymdeithasol, y cyfoethog a'r tlawd.

Ni ddatblygodd llawer o'r patrwm o gaeau amgaeädig y gwelwn heddiw tan ar ôl y bymthegfed ganrif. Byddai teithiwr yng Nghymru yn ystod yr Oesoedd Canol wedi mynd trwy dirwedd wahanol iawn o gefn gwlad agored a fforestydd trwchus. Ffermio bugeiliol a geid yn bennaf yn y rhan fwyaf o ardaloedd, gyda ffermydd unigol wedi eu gwasgaru hwnt ac yma ar draws y dirwedd.

Mewn ardaloedd lle bu i'r Normaniaid ymsefydlu, roedd ffermio tir âr wedi ei grynhoi o gwmpas yr aneddiadau trefol a phentrefol a ddatblygodd yn y gwastadeddau ac ar lawr y dyffryn. Mae canrifoedd o aredig y tir wedi dileu'r rhan fwyaf o'r dystiolaeth o'r aneddiadau canoloesol hyn oddi ar wyneb y tir, er bod modd eu gweld weithiau o'r awyr fel olion cnydau. Mae'n debygol bod nifer o ffermydd heddiw sydd wedi eu hen sefydlu yn sefyll ar aneddiadau a ffermydd cynharach o'r Oesoedd Canol.

Yng ngogledd Cymru mae yna beth dystiolaeth o ffermio tir âr ar dir agored mewn ardaloedd ar y gwastadeddau, ond yn y tiroedd uwch ac ar dir comin agored — ardaloedd lle nad oes llawer o bobl yn byw yno heddiw — y ceir y dystiolaeth orau o aneddiadau ac amaethu canoloesol. Yma, hyd yn oed ar uchderau o dros 400m (1300 troedfedd) yn uwch na lefel y môr, ceir olion adeiladau a chaeau canoloesol.

Darlun dyfrlliw a phastel o olygfa ddomestig symyl, a lofnodwyd gan R.S. Bond yn 1860. Golygfa o ardal Betws-y-coed, Gwynedd, lle y bu'r artist yn byw am gyfnod ydyw yn ôl pob tebyg (Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru).

Watercolour and pastel painting of a simple domestic scene, signed R.S. Bond 1860, reputedly of the Betws-y-coed area, Gwynedd, where the artist lived for a time (National Museum of Wales).

Deserted medieval settlements

Very few upstanding buildings have survived from the medieval period, and those which have were generally the grandest, best-built houses of their time. Many of the settlements identified during the project may date from this period and include houses belonging to people from all levels of society, rich and poor.

Much of the mosaic of enclosed fields that we see today did not develop until after the fifteenth century. A traveller in medieval Wales would have passed through a very different landscape of open countryside and dense forests. Pastoral farming was dominant in most areas and settlement was generally dispersed, with single homesteads scattered across the landscape.

In areas occupied by the Normans, arable farming was concentrated around the towns and village settlements that developed in the lowlands and on valley floors. Centuries of ploughing have removed most of the surface evidence of these medieval settlements, although they can sometimes be seen from the air as cropmarks. It is probable that many of today's well-established farms stand on earlier medieval settlements and homesteads.

In north Wales there is some evidence for open-field arable farming — in the form of strips of ridge and furrow — near former lowland townships. But it is in the uplands and on open common land — areas largely unoccupied today — that evidence of medieval settlement and agriculture survives best. Here, even at altitudes of over 400m (1300 ft) above sea level, the remains of medieval buildings and fields can be found.

Noddfa gwerinwr yng nghanol
Ysbail y bonedd a'r mawr;
Y Caban Unnos ! â'i ddrws ar led,
A deulin ar bridd ei lawr.

Tyfodd y Caban yn gartref,
Diflannodd y muriau mawn,
A dodwyd llechi Arfon yn do
A dadrys ysgubau'r cawn.

Y Caban Unnos, T. E. Nicholas, 1943



Adlun artist sy'n dangos o sut y byddai Cefn Graenog, anheddiad canoloesol, Gwynedd, wedi ymddangos oddetudo 1200 AD yn seiliedig ar ganlyniadau gwaith cloddio ar y safle (a ddangosir isod). Dengys y darganfyddiadau a adferwyd gyllun yr adeilad: o'r chwith, beudy, ysgubor, tŷ ac ystabl (darlun D. Lloyd Owen).

An artist's impression of how Cefn Graenog medieval settlement, Gwynedd, may have appeared around 1200 AD based on the results of excavations at the site (shown below). Recovered objects suggest that the buildings are, from left, a byre, barn, house and stable (drawing D. Lloyd Owen).



Y safle fel yr ymddangosai pan oedd y gwaith cloddio yn mynd rhagddo. Roedd llawr yr ystabl yn goblog a llawr clai oedd yn y tŷ, tra defnyddiwyd graean i ddiogelu y tu mewn i'r ysgubor. Mae carreg fawr yr aelwyd hefyd i'w gweld yng nghanol y ŷ. Mae astudiaethau magnetig wedi dangos i'r tân olaf gael ei gynnau rywbryd yn ystod y trydydd ganrif ar ddeg, ac yn fuan ar ôl hynny cafodd yr adeiladau eu dymchwel a'u gadael yn segur (Richard Kelly).

The site as it appeared during excavation. The stable floor was cobbled and the house floor beaten clay, while gravel was used to protect the interior of the barn. Also visible in the centre of the house is a large hearthstone or aelwyd. Magnetic studies have shown that the last fire was lit some time in the thirteenth century, shortly after which the buildings were dismantled and abandoned (Richard Kelly).

Y rhesymau dros adael yr aneddiadau yn segur

Byddai newid yn yr hinsawdd, plaon fel y Pla Du, a newid cymdeithasol ac economaidd oll wedi chwarae rhan yn y broses o adael aneddiadau yn segur. Roedd y rhesymau yn amrywio o ardal i ardal.

Cafwyd hyd i aneddiadau ledled yr ucheldiroedd yng Nghymru, yn cynnwys rhai ar uchderau a oedd llawer yn uwch na'r rhai lle mae pobl yn byw heddiw. Mae'n bosibl i'r ffermdai hyn ddyddio o'r unfed ganrif ar ddeg i'r bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg, pan oedd yr hinsawdd yn gynhesach ac yn fwy sych nag yw heddiw. Yn ystod y bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg, gwaethygodd yr hinsawdd, gan fynd yn oerach ac yn wlypach. Parhaodd yr 'Oes lâ Fach' hon, fel y'i gelwir, tan y ddeunawfed ganrif, er bod astudiaethau amgylcheddol wedi dangos nad rhywbedd cyson oedd yr hinsawdd wael a chafwyd sawl cyfnod o dywydd mwynach.

Hafod-y-garreg, ger Tal-y-bont, Gwynedd. Efallai fod y fferm ôl-ganloesol hon wedi datblygu ar sail hafod gynharach (Mick Sharp Photography).



Reasons for the abandonment of settlements

Climatic change, plagues such as the Black Death, and social and economic change will all have played a part in the abandonment of settlements. Responses varied from locality to locality.

Settlements have been found throughout the Welsh uplands, including some at much higher altitudes than are occupied today. These homesteads could date from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries, when the climate was both warmer and drier than at present. During the fourteenth century, the climate deteriorated, becoming cooler and wetter. This so-called 'Little Ice Age' lasted into the eighteenth century, although environmental studies have shown that the poor climate was not constant, and there were many phases of more clement weather.

Hafod-y-garreg, near Tal-y-bont, Gwynedd. This post-medieval permanent farmstead may have developed from an earlier summer dwelling (hafod) (Mick Sharp Photography).

Yr Hafod a'r Hendref

Ymgorfforwyd traddodiad yr Hafod a'r Hendref yng nghyfreithiau Cymru yn ystod yr Oesoedd Canol a'r cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol cynnar. Roedd y boblogaeth rydd yn byw yn yr hendrefi neu'r ffermdai, ar y tir amaethyddol gorau neu'n agos ato, fel arfer yn y gwastadeddau neu ar lawr cysgodol y dyffrynnoedd. Roedd da byw yn pori'r tir o gwmpas yr hendre drwy fisioedd y gaeaf, ac roedd eu tail yn helpu i wrteithio'r tir. Yn ystod misoedd yr haf, trowyd y tir gwell hwn yn dir âr ac aed â'r da byw i hafodydd y tir uchel neu'r tiroedd ymhol. Byddai rhai aelodau o'r gymuned yn symud gyda'r anifeiliaid, ac yn byw mewn hafotai (tai haf) ar borfeydd y mynyddoedd, er mwyn gwarchod y da byw a chynhyrchu'r menyn, llaeth, caws a'r cig yr oedd eu hangen i fwydo'r gymuned gyfan.

Yn raddol daeth y system Hafod/Hendref i ben ar ôl Oes Elisabethaidd. Mae nifer o ffermydd modern wedi'u sefydlu ar ben olion hendrefi cynharach ac mae rhai hafodydd wedi datblygu i fod yn ffermydd parhaol yn yr ucheldiroedd, ond mae'r rhan fwyaf o hafotai y llethrâu mynyddig wedi eu gadael yn segur. Heddiw efallai y gall adfeilion neu lwyfan pridd ddangos lle yr arferai hafoty sefyll, ond mewn achosion eraill dim ond yr enw sy'n aros.

Mae gweddillion adfeiliadol yr adeilad hwn yng Nghwm Bychan, Llanbedr, Gwynedd, yn cydweddu'n agos â'r disgrifiad canlynol o'r fro yn gynnar yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg (Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd).

The ruined remains of this building at Cwm Bychan, Llanbedr, Gwynedd, fit closely with the following early nineteenth century description of the region (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust).



'In the more mountainous parts, the cottages are constructed of loose stones, such as are found in abundance about the basements of the mountains. These are piled on each other, and the interstices caulked, or stuffed with moss, to prevent the ingress of winds and driving rain.'

John Evans, 1812.

Hafod and Hendref

The *hafod/hendref* tradition of medieval and early post-medieval Wales was enshrined in Welsh law. The free population lived in the *hendrefi* or homesteads, on or near the best farmland, usually in the lowlands or on sheltered valley floors. Livestock grazed the land around the *hendre* through the winter months, and their manure helped fertilize the land. During the summer months, this better ground was turned over to arable and stock were taken to upland *hafodydd* or summer places. Some members of the community would move with the animals, and live in *hafotai* (summer houses) on the mountain pastures, in order to tend the stock and produce the butter, milk, cheese and meat needed to feed the whole community.

The *hafod/hendref* system gradually came to an end after the Elizabethan period. Many modern farms overlay the remains of earlier *hendrefi* and some *hafodydd* have developed into permanent upland farms, but most of the *hafotai* of the mountain slopes were abandoned. Today ruins or an earth platform may show where a *hafoty* once stood, but in other cases only the name remains.

Enghraifft o Fap Arolwg Maenoraid dyddiedig 1587. Mae'r map hwn o ardal Cyffredin, Ystad Badminton, Powys, yn dangos tir lle yr oedd Rice Thomas ap Rice yn byw ac yn cynnwys Melin Cyffredin yn y gornel chwith uchaf. Mae mapiau megis y rhain yn ffynhonnell ddefnyddiol o wybodaeth i archeolegwyr sy'n chwilio am olion aneddiadau anghyfannedd (Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru).



An example of a Manorial Survey Map dated 1587. This map of the Cyffredin area of the Badminton Estate, Powys, shows land occupied by Rice Thomas ap Rice and includes Cyffredin Mill in the top left corner. Maps such as these are a useful source of information for archaeologists seeking to locate the remains of deserted homesteads (National Library of Wales).

Aneddiadau ôl-ganoloesol

Yn dilyn y dinistr a ddaeth yn sgîl newyn a phla ni ddechreuodd y boblogaeth wledig dyfu eto tan yr unfed ganrif ar bymtheg. Mae ffynonellau hanesyddol yn dangos i ffermydd a chartrefi newydd gael eu codi yn y gwastadeddau ynghyd â diddordeb newydd mewn gwneud y defnydd gorau o'r ucheldiroedd, nid yn unig ar gyfer pori anifeiliaid ond hefyd ar gyfer deunyddiau crai megis glo, mwynau a mawn.

Erbyn y ddeunawfed ganrif roedd ucheldiroedd Cymru yn gartref i gymunedau sylweddol o ffermwyr mynydd, bugeiliaid, mwynghloddyr a thorwyr mawn, sy'n wahanol iawn i'r llonyddwch gwledig yr ydym yn gyfarwydd ag ef heddiw.

Yn anffodus, prin yw'r mapiau manwl sydd gennym i'n helpu i nodi'r newidiadau a fu mewn anheddiad yn ystod y cyfnod deinamig hwn, ond gall archeoleg lenwi rhai o'r bylchau yn ein gwybodaeth drwy waith cloddio a thrwy gofnodi maes. Yna gall y dystiolaeth dduriaethol hon gael ei chymharu â thystiolaeth y dogfennau hanesyddol sydd wedi goroesi.

Post-medieval settlements

Following the devastation of famine and plague it was not until the sixteenth century that the rural population began to increase again. Historical sources show new farms and homes in the lowlands and fresh interest in exploiting the uplands not only for grazing, but also for raw materials such as coal, metal ores and peat.

By the eighteenth century the uplands of Wales were home to substantial communities of hill farmers, shepherds, miners and peat cutters, far removed from the silent landscapes to which we are accustomed today.

It is unfortunate that we have so few detailed maps to help us chart changes in settlement during this dynamic period, but archaeology can fill in some of the gaps in our knowledge through excavation and by field recording. This tangible evidence can then be compared with that of the historical documents that survive.

Lluestau

Roedd y lluestau yn gartrefi i deuluoedd bugeiliol a cheir niferoedd sylweddol ohonynt yn ardal ganolog Mynyddoedd Cambria, yn enwedig ar fyniau Ceredigion. Yn ôl pob tebyg yr oedd pobl yn byw yno yn dymhorol i ddechrau ond erbyn y ddeunawfed ganrif roeddent yn byw yno drwy'r flwyddyn, er bod nifer o'r lluestau wedi eu lleoli mewn mannau anghysbell a gwylt. Roedd lluest yn cynnwys bwthyn, cae bach ar gyfer tyfu gwreiddlysiau neu geirch a rhai adeiladau ategol bach a chytiau ffowls.

Ni allai bywyd yn y lluest fod wedi bod yn rhwydd, ond gallai teulu a oedd yn byw'n gynnil wneud bywoliaeth drwy gadw defaid. Heddiw, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r bythynnod hyn wedi dynchiwel a dim ond eu sylfeini cerrig y gellir eu gweld. Yn aml codwyd yr adeiladau eu hunain gan ddefnyddio tyweirch neu blethwaith a chlai, gyda tho gwellt, sydd wedi pydru ers tro.

Cafwyd aneddiadau tebyg yn holl ardaloedd mynyddig Cymru ac yn aml cyfeiriwyd atynt fel hafotai gan deithwyr yn y ddeunawfed ganrif a'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg.

Ffermdy anghyfannedd a'i chorlan yn Nhyddyn Grasod, Eryri, Gwynedd
(Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru).

A deserted farmstead and sheepfold at Tyddyn Grasod,
Snowdonia, Gwynedd (RCAHMW).

He keeps his whole territory in his own hands; but distributes his hinds among the Havadwys, or summer-dairy houses, for the conveniency of attending his herds and flocks: he has fixed his heir on another part of his estates.

Thomas Pennant
(visiting Cwm Bychan, Llanbedr, Gwynedd, in 1773)

Lluestau

The *lluestau* were home to shepherding families and are found in significant numbers in the central Cambrian Mountains area, particularly in the hills of Ceredigion. They were probably occupied seasonally at first but by the eighteenth century they were permanently occupied, even though many were located in remote and wild locations. A *lluest* included a cottage, a small field for growing root vegetables and a few small ancillary buildings and fowl pens.

Life at the *lluest* cannot have been easy, but a frugal family could make a living from their sheep. Today most of these cottages have collapsed and only their stone foundations can be seen. The buildings themselves were often built of turf or wattle and daub, with a thatched roof, long since decayed.

Comparable dwellings were to be found in all the Welsh upland regions and were often referred to as *hafotai* by eighteenth- and nineteenth-century travellers.



Aneddiadau a adawyd yn segur yn ystod y canrifoedd diweddar

Yn ystod y ddeunawfed ganrif tyfodd y boblogaeth wledig a neilltuwyd mwy o dir at gynnyrch amaethyddol. Cyrhaeddodd hyn ei anterth yn ystod y Mudiad Cau Tiroedd ddiwedd y ddeunawfed ganrif a dechrau'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg pan roddodd y Senedd ganiatâd i unigolion preifat amgáu degau o filoedd o erwau o dir a arferai fod yn dir comin. Bu dadlau chwyrn yngylch lleoliadau bythynnod a ffermdi unig a oedd eisoes yn bodoli a gadawodd rhai pobl eu cartrefi'n segur pan gawsant eu hunain ynghanol brwydrau dros hawliau amaethu.

Mae mapiau ac arolygon o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, megis y cyfrifiad cenedlaethol ac arolygon degwm y plwyfi, yn dangos yn glir iawn bod y dirwedd amaethyddol yn frith o fythynnod niferus a oedd yn gartrefi i weithwyr heb dir. Y rhain oedd y mwyafriw gwledig — gwerinwyr a oedd yn gweithio oriau hir ar y tir ac yn y chwareli am gyflogau isel. Codwyd eu bythynnod yng nghorneli caeau, wrth ymwl y ffyrdd ac weithiau ar dir comin. Pan fyddai nifer o deuluoedd yn meddiannu darnau o dir comin byddent yn aml yn wynebu gwrthwynebiad o du pobl leol oedd â hawliau comin yn ogystal ag o du tirdeddianwyr mwy. Mae disgrifiadau cyfoes yn dangos bod eu cartrefi yn aml yn anghyfforddus ac wedi eu hadeiladu'n wael.

Deserted settlements of recent centuries

During the eighteenth century the rural population grew and yet more land was taken into agricultural production. This reached a peak with the Enclosure Movement of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when Parliament permitted private individuals to enclose tens of thousands of acres of previously common land. Some cottages and isolated homesteads were located on bitterly disputed land, and were abandoned when people found themselves in the forefront of battles over farming rights.

Nineteenth-century maps and surveys, such as the national census and parish tithe surveys, show very clearly that the farmed landscape was dotted with numerous cottages which were homes to landless labourers. These were the rural majority — peasants who worked long hours on the land and in the quarries for low wages. Their cottages sprang up in the corners of fields, on roadside verges and sometimes on common land. Where several families seized parcels of common land they often met with resistance from local people with rights of common as well as larger landowners. Contemporary descriptions show their homes were often poorly built and uncomfortable.

Rhwng Penmaenmawr a Bangor
gan J. Warwick Smith (1749–1831)
(Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru)

Between Penmaenmawr and
Bangor by J. Warwick Smith
(1749–1831) (National Library
of Wales).

Cafodd tai unnos eu hadeiladu fel cartrefi i sgwawyr. Roedd y rhain yn fythynnod bregus a adeiladwyd dros nos yn dilyn traddodiad, sef bod hawl gan sgwatiwr gadw tŷ a darn o dir o'i gwmpas yn eiddo iddo ef ar yr amod bod mwg yn codi o'r simnai cyn toriad gwawr. Nid oedd sail gyfreithiol i'r traddodiad hwn ac roedd perygl y gallai tai o'r fath gael eu dynchwel neu y gallai'r landlord y cafodd ei gomin ei feddiannu godi rhent. Dim ond i bara am rai misoedd yn unig y codwyd y tai unnos go iawn, hyd nes y gallai tai mwy parhaol gael eu codi. Y strwythur diweddarach hwn sydd effalai wedi goroesi ar ryw ffurf heddiw.

Gyda dyfodiad y Chwyldro Diwydiannol, bu cwmp yn y boblogaeth wledig wrth i bobl symud i ffwrdd i'r trefi diwydiannol newydd gan adael eu cartrefi cefn gwlad yn segur. Gwelodd nifer ohonynt fod gweithio mewn tref ddiwydiannol yn gyfle i ddianc rhag y tlodi yng nghefn gwlad, er nad oedd yr amodau rhyw lawer gwell mewn gwirionedd.

Yn ystod y ddeunawfed ganrif a'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, daeth diwydiant i'r ardaloedd gwledig yn sgîl datblygiad y chwareli llechi a'r mwyngloddiau, yn enwedig yng ngogledd-orllewin a chanolbarth Cymru. Daeth mwyngloddio plwm i ben ar ddiwedd y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg a symudodd llawer o weithwyr i ffwrdd i byllau glo de Cymru a Lloegr, gan adael mwy o gartrefi yn segur.



14

Tai unnos (one-night-houses) were built at 'squatter' settlements. These were flimsy cottages built during the space of one night according to a tradition that, providing smoke ascended the chimney before daybreak, the occupant was entitled to keep the house and a plot of land around it as his own. There was no legal basis for this tradition and such houses risked being pulled down or having a rent charged by the landlord whose common had been invaded. True one-night-houses were designed to last only a few months, until a more permanent house could be built. It is this later structure that may survive in some form today.

With the Industrial Revolution, the rural population declined as people moved away to the new industrialized towns leaving their rural homes empty. Many saw working in an industrial town as a chance to escape from the poverty of the countryside, although in reality the conditions were rarely much better.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the development of slate and metal mining, particularly in north-west and mid-Wales, brought industrialization to rural areas. Lead mining collapsed at the end of the nineteenth century and many workers moved away to the mines of south Wales and England, leaving more homes empty.

Anheddiad 'Sgwawyr' ym Mryngwyn Bach, i'r gogledd o Tregaron, Ceredigion. Meddiannwyd tir comin a thir diffaith yn sgîl cynnydd yn boblogaeth yn ystod y ddeunawfed ganrif a châi ei ffermio gan rai o'r bobl dloataf yn y gymdeithas, yn aml yn anghyfreithlon (Comisiwn Brehinol Henebion Cymru).

'Squatter' settlement at Bryngwyn Bach, north of Tregaron, Ceredigion. Population expansion during the eighteenth century meant that common and wasteland was occupied and farmed by some of the poorest people in society, often illegally (RCAHMW).



Bu'r bwthyn hwn yn Llansadwrn, Sir Gaerfyrddin, sy'n dyddio o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, yn wag ers canol yr ugeinfed ganrif. Cymharol brin yw'r bythynnod anghyfanedd sydd wedi goroesi o'r cyfnod hwn mewn cystal cyflwr (Archaeoleg Cambria).

Gofalu am ffermdai coll

Mae'r llyfrynn hwn wedi olrhain hynt cartref gwledig y Cymry yn ôl dros fil o flynyddoedd ac wedi dangos sut y mae'r dirwedd wedi newid mewn ymateb i'r hinsawdd, y boblogaeth ac arferion amaethu. Mae'r un grymoedd yn parhau i ddylanwadu ar gefn gwlad heddiw ac mae'n rhaid i ni ddisgwyl newidiadau pellach, yn enwedig o ystyried y pwysau a geir heddiw o ran datblygiad, arferion amaethyddol newydd a gweithgareddau hamdden.

Yn erbyn y cefndir hwn, mae'n bwysig nad ydym yn colli yr olion o'n gorffennol sydd wedi goroesi. Efallai mai'r etifeddiaeth orau y gallwn ei throsglwyddo i genedlaethau'r dyfodol yw amgylchedd y gofalydd amdano ac sy'n gyfoethog o ran amrywiaeth a diddordeb. Mae'r elfen archeolegol o'r dirwedd yn rhan bwysig o'r etifeddiaeth honno.

This nineteenth century cottage in Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire, has been unoccupied since the mid-twentieth century. Relatively few deserted cottages of this period have survived (Cambria Archaeology).

Caring for lost farmsteads

This booklet has traced rural settlement in Wales back over a thousand years and has shown how the landscape has changed in response to climate, population and farming practice. The same forces continue to influence the countryside today and we must expect further changes, especially with modern pressures from development, new agricultural practices and leisure activity.

Against this background, it is important that we do not lose the surviving traces of our past. Perhaps the greatest gift we can pass on to future generations is a well-cared-for environment, rich in variety and interest. The archaeological element of the landscape is an important part of that inheritance.

Y dirwedd wledig gyfnewidiol

Er y gellir nodi llawer o'r aneddiadau anghyfannedd o hyd, mae'r niferoedd yn prinbau. Mae mwy o safleoedd i'w gweld yn yr ucheldiroedd, ond mae yna hefyd dystiolaeth o aneddiadau anghyfannedd ar nifer o ffermydd ar dir isel. Fel arfer fe'u lleolwyd mewn corneli caeau; mewn mannau coediog; yn agos i nentydd ac o dan gorlannau diweddarach. Yn y gorffennol aeth llawer ar ddifancoll yn ystod gwaith clirio caeau ac wrth aredig, neu cafodd cerrig eu waliau eu hysbeilio at ddibenion eraill. Tra bod gweithgareddau o'r fath yn bygwth safleoedd unigol mae newidiadau ar raddfa fwy hefyd yn peryglu tirweddau cyfan, yn cynnwys systemau caeau a phatrymau anheddu.

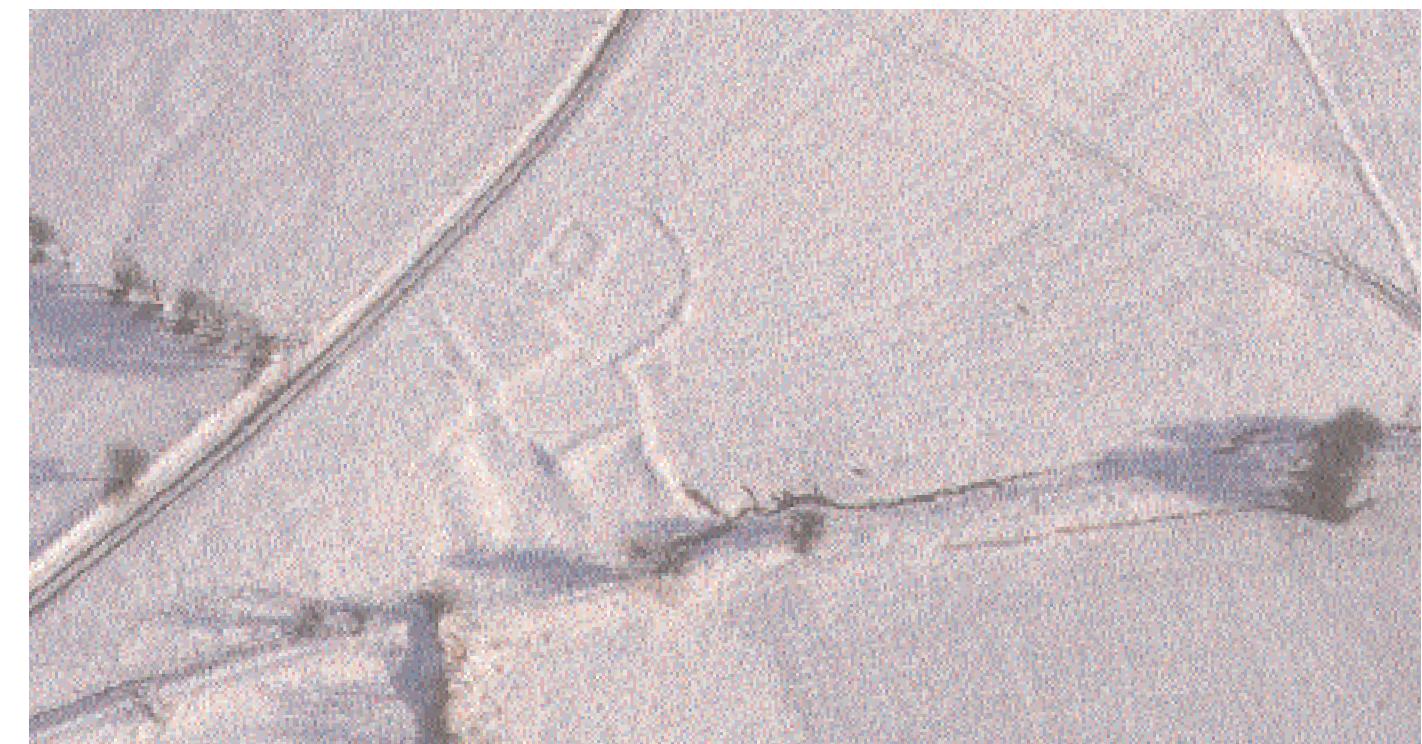
Yr hen a'r newydd — wyneb cyfnewidiol yr ucheldiroedd. Mae ffyrdd fferm wynt Trefenter a'i thyrbinau yn torri ar draws y dirwedd wledig hŷn o ffermydd bach a chaeau (Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru).



The changing rural landscape

Although many abandoned settlements can still be identified, the numbers are dwindling. There are more sites visible in the uplands, but there is also evidence of deserted dwellings on many low-lying farms. Typical locations are in field corners; within wooded copses; close to streams; and beneath later sheep folds. In the past many were lost during field clearance and ploughing, or their walls were quarried for stone. While such activities threaten individual sites, whole landscapes, including field systems and settlement patterns, are also at risk from larger scale changes.

The old and the new — the changing face of the uplands. The access roads and turbines of Trefenter wind farm cut across an older rural landscape of small farmsteads and fields (RCAHMW).



Golyfa bictiwrés o anheddiad Fron Top, Sir Faesyfed, sydd wedi ei adael yn segur, o dan orchudd o eira. Gellir gweld siâp hirsgwar tŷ gyda chaeau o'i gwmpas. Mae ôl aredig ar y tir wrth ymyl y fferm yn dangos bod y trigolion wedi tyfu cnydau yn ogystal â chadw stoc (Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru).

Pwysau Heddiw

- Datblygiadau ar raddfa fawr megis chwarelu, ffermydd gwynt, parciau carafán a chartrefi
- Planhigfeydd coedwigo newydd
- Clirio prysgwydd a cherrig
- Tir âr newydd
- Cerbydau 4x4 a cherbydau eraill
- Eryriad a achosir gan dda byw ac ymwelwyr
- Cymryd cerrig o adfeilion adeiladau
- Eryriad naturiol
- Anifeiliaid sy'n tyrchu
- Tyfiant ymledol

A picturesque view of Fron Top deserted settlement, Radnorshire, under a blanket of snow. The rectangular shape of a house can be seen surrounded by enclosures and animal paddocks. Cultivation ridges extend outwards from the farmstead indicating that the occupants planted crops as well as keeping stock (RCAHMW).

Pressures Today

- Large-scale developments such as quarrying, wind farms, caravan parks, and housing
- New forestry plantations
- Scrub and stone clearance
- New ploughland
- 4x4 and other vehicles
- Erosion by livestock and visitors
- Removal of stone from ruined buildings
- Natural erosion
- Burrowing animals
- The encroachment of vegetation

Rheoli archeoleg ar y fferm

Diogelir olion archeolegol orau pan gânt eu hadnabod a'u deall gan y bobl sy'n rheoli'r tir o ddydd i ddydd. Gall safleoedd fod yn fregus a gellir eu difrodi'n rhwydd, ond drwy reoli'r tir yn sensitif mae fel arfer yn bosibl i sicrhau y gellir osgoi gwneud difrod i olion archeolegol sy'n goroesi, neu wneud cyn lleied o ddifrod â phosibl iddynt.

Mae pwysigrwydd olion hanesyddol yn cael ei gydnabod fwyfwy gan sefydliadau sy'n ymroddedig i gynorthwyo'r gwaith o gynnal tirwedd Cymru, megis Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru. Mae safleoedd archeolegol o bob math yn cyfrannu tuag at fod yn gymwys i gael eu cynnwys yn y fenter amaeth-amgylcheddol dros Gymru gyfan, sef **Tir Gofal**. Gall y cynllun hwn gynnig cymorth ariannol er mwyn helpu i gadw ac adfer safleoedd archeolegol sydd wedi eu difrodi.

Managing archaeology on the farm

Archaeological remains are best protected when they are recognized and understood by the people who manage the land on a day-to-day basis. Sites can be fragile and easily damaged, but with sensitive land management it is usually possible to ensure that damage to surviving archaeological remains can be avoided or at least minimized.

Increasingly, the importance of historic remains is being recognized by organizations devoted to assisting in the maintenance of the Welsh landscape, such as the Countryside Council for Wales. Archaeological sites of all types contribute towards eligibility for entry into the all-Wales agri-environmental initiative, **Tir Gofal**. This scheme can offer financial assistance to help preserve and also repair archaeological sites that have been damaged.



Golygfa wledig anhysbys. Mae'r astudiaeth o aneddiadau anghyfannedd yn ein cynorthwyo i ddeall y bobl a oedd yn byw ac yn gweithio ar y tir dros y canrif oedd (Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru).

An unidentified rustic scene. The study of deserted rural settlements helps to bring us closer to the people who lived and worked on the land over the centuries (National Library of Wales).

Chwilio am wybodaeth

Y cam cyntaf yw darganfod pa safleoedd sy'n bodoli. Mae pob safle archeolegol sy'n hysbys yng Nghymru wedi eu cofnodi ar gronfeydd data ar gyfrifiadur a gedwir gan y pedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol ranbarthol yng Nghymru.

Gall unrhyw un wneud apwyntiad gyda'r Ymddiriedolaeth briodol (gweler y dudalen gefn am fanylion) i weld y Cofnodion hyn yn ymwneud â Safleoedd a Henebion. Nid oes tâl am ymholaadau dilys. Mae'r Ymddiriedolaethau hefyd yn cynnig gwasanaeth ymgynghorol cynhwysfawr i gynorthwyo'r gwaith o nodi a rheoli safleoedd ar dir amaeth.

Ffynonellau eraill o wybodaeth yw Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, y Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru (RCAHMW), ac Amgueddfeydd ac Orielau Cenedlaethol Cymru. Rhoddir pob cyfeiriad ar gefn y llyfryn hwn.

Seek information

The first step is to find out what sites exist. All the known archaeological sites in Wales are recorded on computerized databases held by the four regional Welsh Archaeological Trusts. Anyone can make an appointment with the appropriate Trust (see back page for details) to consult these Sites and Monuments Records. There is no charge for *bona fide* inquiries. The Trusts also offer a comprehensive advisory service to help with the identification and management of sites on farmland.

Other sources of information are Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), and the National Museums and Galleries of Wales. All addresses are given at the back of this booklet.



Gadawyd llawer o fythynnod gwerinwyr yn y Gymru wledig yn segur ddiwedd yr bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg a dechrau'r ugeinfed ganrif. Saif eu hadfeillion bregus fel cofebau i'r gorffennol (Archaeoleg Cambria).

Many of the peasant cottages of the Welsh countryside fell out of use in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Their crumbling ruins remain as monuments to the past (Cambria Archaeology).

Diogelu a chadw

Ar ôl iddynt gael eu hadnabod, mae cadw safleoedd archeolegol yn aml yn waith cymharol syml a diffwdan. Mae problemau nodwediadol yn cynnwys erydiad, anifeiliaid sy'n sathru'r tir, difrod a achosir gan gerbydau a thyfiant ymledol. Yn aml gallai'r ateb fod mor syml â chadw da byw allan dros dro i alluogi'r glaswellt dros y safle i dyfu'n ôl, neu symud llwybr neu gafnau porthi.

Camau Ymarferol

- Cynllunio ffyrdd a llwybrau ar ffermydd sy'n arwain oddi wrth neu o gwmpas gweddillion hanesyddol nid ar eu traws.
- Gosod cafnau porthi anifeiliaid draw o safleoedd archeolegol, yn enwedig mewn tywydd gwylb.
- Cynnal da byw ar lefelau na fydd yn achosi erydiad ar olion pridd.
- Cynnal lawnt laswellt dda ar weddillion pridd.
- Lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl, osgoi aredig safleoedd archeolegol. Mae aredig bob tro'n ddinistriol i archeoleg sydd wedi ei chladdu.
- Osgoi plannu coed ar safleoedd archeolegol
- Cysylltu â'r Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol leol cyn symud cerrig o adfeilion adeiladau.
- Gwaredu cerrig sydd wedi eu clirio neu wastraff fferm i ffwrdd o safleoedd archeolegol.
- Cyfeirio gwaith draenio o gwmpas safleoedd.
- Sicrhau bod contractwyr sy'n gweithio ar eich tir yn gwybod am fodolaeth a maint y safleoedd a'u bod yn cael cyfarwyddiadau i beidio â'u difrodi.
- Dywedwch wrth eich amgueddfa leol neu eich Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol am bob canfyddiad.
- Mae gan Amgueddfa Werin Cymru gofnod llafar o straeon am hanes lleol. Os oes gennych straeon i'w hadrodd hoffent glywed gennych.

Protect and preserve

Once they have been recognized, preserving archaeological sites is often relatively simple and straightforward. Typical problems include erosion, animal trampling, damage from vehicles and vegetation encroachment. Often the solution could be as simple as temporarily excluding stock to enable the grass over the site to recover, or moving a track or feeder.

Preservation in Practice

- Plan farm roadways and tracks away from or around historic remains not across them.
- Place animal feeders well away from archaeological sites, especially in wet weather.
- Maintain stock at levels that will not cause erosion on earthwork features.
- Maintain a good grass sward on earthen remains.
- Wherever possible, avoid ploughing archaeological sites. Ploughing is always destructive to buried archaeology.
- Avoid planting trees on archaeological sites.
- Consult the local Archaeological Trust before removing stone from ruined buildings.
- Dump cleared stones or farm waste away from archaeological sites.
- Route drainage works around sites.
- Make sure contractors working on your land know of the existence and extent of sites and are instructed to avoid damaging them.
- Report all finds to your local museum or Archaeological Trust.
- The Museum of Welsh Life has an oral record of tales of local history. If you have stories to tell they would like to hear from you.

Sut y gallwch helpu ychwanegu at ddealltwriaeth o'r gorffennol

Mae'r Arolwg Aneddiadau Gwledig Anghyfannedd wedi cymryd cam sylweddol ymlaen wrth ddatblygu dealltwriaeth o dirweddau cyfnewidiol y Gymru wledig. Mae pob safle newydd a ddarganfyddir yn rhan o'r darlun cyflawn, a gallant ehangu ein dealltwriaeth a'n gwybodaeth. Mae'r cofnod yn dal i dyfu. Efallai eich bod yn gwybod am safleoedd archeolegol neu hanesyddol na chawsant eu cofnodi. Os felly, cysylltwch ag archeolegwr yn eich Ymddiriedolaeth leol. Mae eich gwybodaeth am eich amgylchfyd lleol yn bwysig a gall ychwanegu at ddealltwriaeth pawb o'r gorffennol.

How you can help add to the understanding of the past

The Deserted Rural Settlements Project has made a significant step forward in piecing together the changing landscapes of rural Wales. Each newly discovered site forms a part of the overall picture, with the potential to expand our understanding and knowledge. The record is still growing. You may know about archaeological or historic sites that have not been recorded. If so, please contact an archaeologist at your local Trust. Your knowledge of your local surroundings is important and can add to everyone's understanding of the past.



Tŷ hir dienw, Ceredigion. Achosir difrod mawr i arwyneb y lloriau mewnol bregus a'u cyfrinachau archeolegol yn sgil y defnydd a wneir o safleoedd tebyg i'r safle hwn fel mannau bwydo anifeiliaid (Mick Sharp Photography).

An unnamed longhouse, Ceredigion. The use of the site as an animal feeding point could cause great damage to the delicate interior floor surfaces where much of the archaeological interest lies (Mick Sharp Photography).

Henebion Cofrestredig

Mewn cydnabyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd aneddiadau gwledig anghyfannedd, mae nifer o safleoedd wedi eu cofrestru (diogelu) o dan Ddeddf Henebion ac Ardaloedd Archeolegol 1979 yn henebion o bwys cenedlaethol. Mae'n ofynnol cael caniatâd gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (trwy Cadw) cyn y gellir tarfu arnynt neu eu newid. Mae Cadw yn monitro cyflwr safleoedd sydd wedi eu cofrestru a gall ddarparu gwybodaeth a chymorth i sicrhau goroesiad parhaus y safleoedd hanesyddol pwysig hyn.

Grantiau a chytundebau rheoli

Â rhagofal, gellir cynllunio gweithgareddau ffermio i osgoi gwneud difrod i safleoedd archeolegol. Lle bydd erydiad neu ddifrod eisoes wedi digwydd, efallai y gellir eu hadfer. Mae grantiau i dalu costau adfer henebion cofrestredig ar gael gan Cadw. Bydd y gwaith sydd ei angen yn amrywio o safle i safle ond fel arfer mae'n cynwys gwaith fel rheoli rhedyn a phrysgwydd, adfer clooddwaith sydd wedi erydu ac atgyfnerthu gwaith carreg adfeiliadig.

Trefniadau gwirfoddol rhwng Cadw a pherchenogion a thenantiaid henebion yw'r cytundebau rheoli gyda'r bwriad o wrthbwysu costau cymryd mesurau cadw cadarnhaol a fydd yn gwella cyflwr yr heneb. Mae gwerth cytundebau unigol, sydd fel arfer yn parhau am bum mlynedd, yn cael eu cyfrifo yn ôl maint hectarau. Gall cynlluniau rheoli wella ymddangosiad henebion yn ddirfawr a helpu i sicrhau eu goroesiad er mwyn i genedlaethau'r dyfodol eu mwynhau.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

In recognition of the importance of deserted rural settlements, a number of sites have been scheduled (protected) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as monuments of national importance. Consent from the National Assembly of Wales (through Cadw) is required before they can be disturbed or altered. Cadw monitors the condition of scheduled sites and can provide information and assistance to ensure the continued survival of these important historic sites.

Grants and management agreements

With forethought, farming activities can be planned to avoid damaging archaeological sites. Where erosion or damage has already taken place, repair may be possible. Grants to cover the costs of repairs to scheduled ancient monuments are available from Cadw. Works required will vary from site to site but might typically include bracken and scrub control, repairs to eroded earthworks and the consolidation of crumbling stonework.

Management agreements are voluntary arrangements between Cadw and the owners and tenants of scheduled ancient monuments intended to offset the costs of positive conservation measures that will improve the condition of the monument. Usually lasting for five years, the value of individual agreements is calculated by hectarage. Management schemes can vastly improve the appearance of ancient monuments and help to secure their survival for future generations to enjoy.

All is ochre and earth and cloud-green
 Nettles tasting sour and smells of moist
 Earth and sheep's wool. The wattle and daub
 Chimney hood has decayed away, slowly
 Creeping to dust, chalking the slate
 Floor with stories.

From *Blaen Cwrt* by Gillian Clarke
 (Reprinted from *Collected Poems*, 1996,
 by permission of Carcanet Press).