

MONASTIC LANDSCAPES

A THREAT RELATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



Report No. 414

Prepared for

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

May, 2001
(Revised September 2002)

G1630

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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by
Andrew Davidson
and Jane Kenney

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General introduction

During the Middle Ages the church was a major land owner throughout the western world. It had resources available to provide capital and labour, and, in some instances, strong beliefs in the way in which the land it owned should be managed. Consequently it has often been suggested that the monastic orders, and the secular church, were responsible for exerting a profound influence upon the medieval economy and the development of the landscape.

The growth of monasticism in the eleventh century and beyond was one of the defining and most dominant trends in western Europe. Kings, barons and lesser lords all made their peace with God by massively endowing monasteries with land and rights, to the extent that by the thirteenth century they owned up to a fifth of the country's wealth, much of it used for the construction of monasteries and abbeys which dominated the landscape, and acted as a constant reminder of the presence and glory of God.

In north-west Wales this trend manifested itself in the establishment of two Cistercian monasteries at Aberconwy and Cymmer, and the integration into the Augustinian order of native Welsh monasteries at Penmon and Enlli. These establishments were endowed with land throughout the area. The Cistercians, in particular, were renowned for introducing new farming techniques, and for managing their land in a productive and efficient manner to maximise its potential. Being part of an international organisation, they would have been well placed to keep themselves informed of the latest trends, and once put in to practice these in turn could have influenced neighbouring landowners.

1.2 Aims and objectives

The aims of this project are to identify and assess monastic landscapes and the different components that make up those landscapes. Appropriate methods of management will be recommended where relevant.

The project aims will be met by: first, identifying those areas of land formerly owned by religious orders and by the secular church; second, identifying archaeological evidence relating to the management and occupation of the land during the medieval period within two pilot areas; and third, to assess the use of techniques of landscape archaeology for this purpose.

This project has been grant aided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

The early part of the project work was undertaken by Susan Jones, the remainder by Jane Kenney and Andrew Davidson, who supervised the project throughout.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

There are three key elements to this project, namely: it is a landscape study; it is confined to former monastic and secular church land; it is firmly fixed within the medieval period.

To start with the last point, a number of thematic studies of medieval sites have been carried out recently by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, including churches, high status settlements, lower status rural settlements, fish weirs and mills. It is now possible to build on the results of these projects, and to undertake an examination of complete landscapes. This will provide a more coherent understanding of the relationship between the elements that make up the landscape, and, it is hoped, lead to the identification of other lesser features, which a thematic survey would not identify, but which are, nonetheless, important components of the medieval landscape. Such a landscape survey will achieve the greatest success if undertaken in areas of known medieval ownership units. The boundaries of lands formerly in monastic ownership were often described in contemporary land grants, and can still

be recognised today. Many of them were managed as a coherent unit but with known wider relationships to other land areas and to the monastery or church to which it belonged.

The development of landscape studies has progressed rapidly in recent years, and is still undergoing considerable development as trends move away from the objective interpretation of physical remains to more subjective methods of analysis and classification (Muir 2000, 4-21 and Hooke 2000, 143-55).

This allows for the identification and appreciation of historic landscape character, and forms the first step towards positive management of the historic landscape. Landscape characterisation studies have been undertaken for much of north-west Wales, and it is the intention that this study will contribute towards the existing findings to allow a greater appreciation and understanding of the findings of the broader studies so far undertaken.

This report is in two parts. The first part contains a full list of all known church and monastic lands in north-west Wales. It includes lands owned by collegiate churches, the Bishop of Bangor and parish churches. Although these are not strictly monastic lands, many of them formerly belonged to native Welsh monasteries, and may, in the future, form a part of the project. Initially, however, further analysis will concentrate upon lands owned by monastic orders, and in particular Cistercian lands. The list is accompanied by a short description of the history of the church in north-west Wales as it pertains to the ownership and management of land.

The second part of the report contains two pilot studies of monastic holdings, followed by a concluding section, which contains recommendations for the way in which the project can be advanced.

3. OWNERSHIP OF CHURCH LANDS

3.1 Introduction

The lands discussed in this first part of the report can be divided into the following divisions of ownership:

- Bishop of Bangor
- Collegiate churches
- Other secular churches
- Augustinian priories
- Cistercian Monasteries
- Knights of St. John
- Dominican and Franciscan Friaries

There were no Benedictine foundations, nor foundations of other orders in north-west Wales.

3.2 Bishop of Bangor

The Bishop of Bangor had extensive estates, or at least extensive when compared to other Welsh landowners, even if not so when compared to English Bishops (Williams 1976, 271-297). These included a manor on Anglesey at Treffos, with other lands close by at Llangoed, Trefgoed, Bodfeddan, Penhesgyn and Llansadwrn. In the *cantref* of Aberffraw he held portions of Penconysioeg Llys, Bodeon and Bodffordd and the townships of Tal y Llyn, Tre Saint, Gwredog, Llanbeulan and Llanfeirian. In Twrcelyn he held Llwydiarth Esgob, Llandyfrydog, Y Dafarn and Moelfre, and in Talybolion were Bodegri and Llanfflewyn, and in Menai were Llanddwyn and part of Dwyran. The majority of these are thought to have been former royal bond lands (Jones Pierce 1972, 273). The Bishop also held substantial lands in Caernarfonshire around Bangor, to the west at Edern, and to the east at Gogarth. Lands were also held in Denbighshire at Garth Go-go.

The evidence from historical sources suggests that the majority of lands of the Bishop were held in the same manner as secular lords; it is quite possible many of the lands were intermingled with secular owned lands, and there is unlikely to be evidence for positive management of the land by the church. One coherent unit was the manor of Treffos, perhaps originally managed directly by the Bishop, though in later times it was rented to the Bulkeleys of Beaumaris (Carr 1972, 270). The Bishop's manor at Gogarth in Caernarfonshire was leased from an early period to the Mostyn family.

7. CWM GRANGE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Background

The monastic grange of Cwm was situated to the east of Llanaelhaearn on the Llyn Peninsular (Figure 1). In the medieval period Cwm came within the administrative bounds of the cantref of Arfon and the commote of Uwch Gwyrfa. As a monastic grange the region was extra-parochial, but after the Dissolution was divided between the parishes of Llanaelhaearn and Clynog.

Considerable survey work had already been undertaken within this area, which partly influenced the choice of this grange. Former work included an upland survey, a survey of deserted rural settlement, and a survey of round hut settlements (GAT reports 149, 247, 288, 328). These provided much information, although were restricted to the uplands, which have been largely unaffected by agricultural activity and forestry, ensuring that the archaeology is both well preserved and easily visible. The consequence of this is clearly demonstrated on the site distribution maps (Figures 2, 3 and 4) by the large quantity of sites in the western half of the area, and the sparse scatter of sites in the east. However, the selection of the lowlands for extensive forestry may indicate that much of this area was of little use for agriculture, and never as intensively exploited as the uplands and hill slopes.

7.1.2 Geology and current landuse (Figure 5)

Topographically the Grange is divided into two. The western half is mostly highland, the peak of Pen y Gaer (389m OD) crowned with an Iron Age hillfort, and the open moorland rising gradually to the Clipiau ridge (415m OD). The eastern half is composed of lower land, much of it marshy, unless artificially drained. The lowland continues round the southern base of Pen y Gaer, and penetrates a little way into the uplands, up the narrow valley of the Afon Ceiliog.

The underlying geology of the area is composed of Ordovician sedimentary rocks, with igneous intrusions forming the mountains, which dominate the topography (Smith and George 1961). Rhyolite forms the peaks of Moel Bronmiod and Pen y Gaer, while Bwlch Mawr is composed of granodiorite. The Clipiau ridge is formed of siltstones, and blue and grey slates and mudstones are found in the valleys (Roberts 1979, 88).

The soils are generally poor. The eastern lowlands are marshy and usable only as rough grazing. Much of the poorer lowland soils are presently covered by forestry plantations. The best agricultural land is restricted to the base of the hills. Below the 300m contour the vegetation is now well-grazed, improved pasture, enclosed in small fields defined by drystone walls. However, much of this area was under arable cultivation in the 19th century. Above 300m is rough grazing on tussocky grass, which becomes moorland over c.350m. The rough pasture and moorland are naturally stony, with scree largely covering the slopes of Pen y Gaer (GAT Report No. 149). The uplands are used, almost exclusively, for sheep grazing, and are divided into large sheepwalks by drystone walls and fences. Numerous sheepfolds and shepherd's shelters of recent and earlier origins are scattered over the uplands, at all altitudes.

7.2 Archaeology

The earliest activity known from the area is Bronze Age, and is represented by the Cae Maen Llwyd standing stone (PRN 1311), and 3 bronze axes found in the eastern part of the area (PRN 2767, 3329). A number of burnt mounds on the uplands are probably also Bronze Age (PRN 13306, 13335-38, 13389). Settlement and agricultural use of the higher ground, which is now largely inhospitable, is usually assumed to date from Bronze Age times (Figure 2). Establishing a date for the numerous cairns, hut circles, and circular scoops, which may be hut remains, is very difficult. It has been assumed for this study that where these features occur on the higher uplands they are prehistoric, but a closer dating has not been attempted, although some may be of Bronze Age date. Amongst more than 30 cairns identified some will be prehistoric funerary monuments, but most are probably the results of field clearance. Only one hut circle on the higher uplands (PRN 2766) has been securely identified.

The hillfort on Pen y Gaer (PRN 1314) demonstrates that this area was important in the later prehistoric period. A track (PRN 3872) leading up the hillside to the fort is assumed to have originated in the Iron Age, though parts are still used for field access today. The lower slopes of the hills, mostly between the 240 and 260m contours, are covered by lynchets and farmsteads conventionally dated to the Iron Age and Romano-British period (Smith 1999, 4) (PRN 96, 97, 1322, 1323, 13590, 14559). One settlement (PRN 119), and its associated fields, are located at a particularly high altitude of 360m OD. Some of these sites are complex enclosed homesteads, with circular stone huts opening on to a central courtyard. Others are isolated hut circles. Although circular huts are most common at this period, some of the settlements can contain rectangular structures (Gresham 1954, 18). Clearance cairns and possible huts located in the vicinity of these settlements were assumed to be roughly contemporary, although they could also be the result of either prehistoric or medieval activity (Figure 2).

The Romano British farmsteads were succeeded by platform house farmsteads, which Gresham (1954, 36-40) dates to the 13th and 14th centuries AD. These are accompanied by numerous sheep folds and shepherds' shelters on the uplands. These features are very difficult to date, but one would expect a number of them to be of medieval origin (Figure 3).

The post medieval farmsteads are situated on lower land, just below the 220m contour, and are also located further east, as improved drainage techniques enabled farming of the marshier land (Figure 4).

7.3 The history of Cwm Grange

Cwm was one of four granges owned by Aberconwy Abbey which lay wholly or partially within Arfon; the others being Rhedynog Felen, Nant Call and Nanhwynain. Cwm, which lay 28 miles south-west of the Abbey, covered 2,100 to 2,200 acres, all of which were suitable for sheep farming (Hays 1963, 13). The Cistercians were great sheep farmers, and the large area of mountain pasture at Cwm would have been one of the attractions of the property (Williams 1965, 32).

The Grange was held as a single unit of rent throughout the monastic period, and for a considerable time after the Dissolution (Gresham 1983, 343; Lewis and Conway Davies 1954, 53-4). The only exception being a small holding called Tyddyn Ithel, the location of which has not yet been identified. In 1517 Geoffrey, abbot of Aberconwy, made out the last monastic lease of Cwm to Robert ap Howell ap Rhys of Beddgelert, for 99 years. Robert then sold the lease in 1522 to Thomas ap Gruffith ap Jenkyn ap Rhys, who moved to Cwm with his family. His stay there was not a happy one. In 1537 the site of the Aberconwy abbey, along with two granges, Cwm and Rhedynogfelen, were demised by the Crown to Sir John Puleston, in recognition of his service as a sergeant at arms. This grant was passed on to his son, Hugh, who in 1537/8 sent 50 people to forcibly expel Thomas Gruffith and his family, resulting in legal proceedings against Puleston (Gresham 1983, 343; Lewis and Conway Davies 1954, 53-4, 63). Hugh Puleston died without issue, and when the abbey site was next sold the granges were not included with it. The Cwm Estate returned to Thomas Gruffith, as lease holder, who was able to return to live there again. By 1613 the family had moved from Cwm Farm to Monachdy Gwyn, presumably founding this farm (Gresham 1983, 344).

After the Dissolution the Grange had to be absorbed into the parish system, and to do so a line was drawn diagonally across the township from north-west to south-east, dividing it into two roughly equal parts. The northern part was included in Clynnog parish and the southern part in Llanaelhaearn parish (Gresham 1983, 344). By 1777 the grange lands had been split between numerous owners and tenants. Two of the farms, Hengwm and Tyddyn Mawr, had become part of the Vaynol estate (Roberts 1973, 50-51).

7.4 The boundaries of the Grange (Figure 5)

Gresham (1939 and 1983) has closely studied the Aberconwy Charter to determine the Grange's boundaries. These are mostly marked by streams and watercourses, except on the west side, where the boundary crosses the open fell. Here a substantial bank with flanking ditches was constructed, known as Clawdd Seri by the 12th century.

The boundary as described in the Charter followed the river that flows past Cwm Ceiliog farm (called the Afon Ceiliog in the Charter), it followed the stream up to Sychnant, at the head of which Clawdd Seri begins. The bank curves round the hill and fades out in a marsh at the head of Seler Ddu. From here the boundary followed the stream (named as the Afon Efelog) down the valley. Then, Gresham suggests, it followed a small stream south, along what is still the boundary of both Clynnog and Llanaelhaearn parishes. Continuing along the parish boundary it passed to the east of Bryn Brych (possibly the Ynys Las of the Charter). The stream flows into the Afon Wen (presumably the Carrog named in the Charter), from where the boundary probably followed the well marked channel to the west, still followed by the parish boundary. This leads to a point where the road crossed a marshy area (probably Hensarngwm, where the Charter description begins).

From here Gresham sends the line directly west to join the Afon Ceiliog, however, his line is arbitrary and follows neither natural features nor later boundaries. For most of its course the boundary is marked by streams, and these are often still in use as parish boundaries. There is no reason to suppose that the nature of the boundary changes in this south-western corner. A consideration of the natural topography gives two possible routes (route 1 and 2, Figure 6). Route 1 continues to follow the stream up the valley and then joins with another leading into the Afon Ceiliog. Route 2 follows the line now taken by the parish boundary, heading south-west to join the Afon Ceiliog a little further south. Considering the continuity between the parish and Grange boundaries elsewhere route 2 seems to be the most likely. Further support for this route given by the pattern of landownership. The farm of Tyddyn Mawr extends south-east of route 1, but has its limits at the parish boundary.

7.5 Settlement patterns: the history of the existing farms (Figure 7)

7.5.1 Cwm

The central position of Cwm Farm within the area of the Grange, and its use of the Grange's name suggest that the modern farm is in the same location as one of the principle settlements of the medieval township (Gresham 1983, 343), although presumably it was established later than Hengwm. It must be here that Thomas ap Gruffyth came to live with his family in 1522 (Lewis and Conway Davies 1954, 53). To the north-west of the present farmhouse are the remains of medieval platform house settlements, which may mark the location of the primary medieval settlement.

7.5.2 Mynachdy Gwyn

Mynachdy Gwyn means the land belonging to the white monks, ie the Cistercians (Gresham 1939, 160), so demonstrating that it was within the grange. This farm was occupied in 1613 by Humphrey Meredith, Thomas ap Gruffith's grandson (Griffith 1914, 206), and it is likely that the Meredith family founded this farm. Gresham (1983, 344) claims that the family had moved to Mynachdy Gwyn from Cwm by 1598, but his argument relies on Cwm farmhouse having being included in Llanaelhaearn parish, when all the map evidence suggests that it lay within Clynnog parish after the Dissolution. Whatever the exact date, Mynachdy Gwyn seems to have been founded at the end of the 16th century or the beginning of the 17th century.

There are two cottages marked on the land of Mynachdy Gwyn on the tithe map, and two other structures, one of which was a cowhouse. Although undated, these are unlikely to be earlier than the founding of the farm.

7.5.3 Hengwm

This farm belonged to Thomas Assheton Smith in 1777 as part of the Vaynol Estate, but it is not known how much earlier it may have been established. The name suggests some antiquity, and a close association with the Grange, so there may have been a medieval farmstead on this site, possibly marked by the small platform house settlement west of the modern farm. The name Hengwm suggests it precedes that of Cwm.

On the Hengwm land are two cowhouses, which are shown on the 1832 estate map, but not before. The cottage to the south-east of the farmhouse is marked as a cottage on the 1777 map.

7.5.4 Tyddyn Hir

This farm is shown on the tithe map, but no earlier maps were available for this area, so its origin is unknown. The fact that the farmhouse is not named on the tithe map may suggest that it originated as a cottage associated with Cwm Farm. It is most likely of post medieval origin.

7.5.5 Tyddyn Mawr

This farm is marked on the 1777 estate map of Vaynol, when it was the property of Thomas Assheton Smith of Vaynol Hall. The north-west wing of the house may have been built c. 1700 (RCAHM Inventory 1960, site 1049), and the farm name is mentioned in the early 18th century (Griffiths 1914, 175).

Close to the farmhouse is a cowhouse marked on the 1777 map. Also on this map is a house and garden, near the road, north-east of the farmhouse. The location of this site on the best land makes it possible that it was the site of a medieval farmstead.

7.5.6 Ysgubor Fawr

This is shown on the 1777 Vaynol Estate map as a building on the farm of Tyddyn Mawr, and possibly started as an outlying field barn (*ysgubor* = barn). By 1832 it had become a house with associated land. The existing buildings (now listed grade II) include a mill, and date from the late 18th or early 19th century (Cadw, listed buildings register).

7.5.7 Bryn Brych

This farm is shown on the tithe map, and though there are no earlier maps available for this area it would appear to be a compact farmstead, probably established fairly late, and on relatively poor quality land. The farm, however, stands on a low rise above the surrounding marsh, and may have a longer history than is immediately apparent. It is thought to be located in the vicinity of Ynys Las, named in the Aberconwy Charter (Gresham 1939, 137).

7.6 Medieval settlement remains

The table below summarises the field evidence for platform houses.

Summary of platform house sites

PRN	Size	L:B Ratio	Partitions	Orientation	Garden plot	Relation to contours	Hood	Associated PRNs
94	14.6 x 4.5m	3.24:1	1	E-W	S, c. level with house	Nearly perpendicular	No	13168-70, 13172-3, 13178-9, 13206
95	6.4 x 4.0m	1.6:1	2	NW-SE	No	Perpendicular	No	10, 13174-7
1324	8.5 x 4.5m	1.89:1	None visible	north-east-south-west	SE, c. level with house	Perpendicular	Yes	
6731	6.4 x 4.1m	1.56:1		north-east-south-west	?	Nearly perpendicular	Yes	
13195	8m x ?		No	N-S	S, down slope	Perpendicular	Yes	44
14556	14 x 8m	1.75:1	1	north-east to south-west	?W, up slope	Perpendicular	Yes	14557, 14560-1, 393,

								1016
14557	16 x 7m	2.29:1	1	north-east to south-west	No	Perpendicular	No	14556, 14560-1, 393, 1016
14558	8 x 4.5m	1.78:1		E-W	No	Perpendicular	No	14559
13587	8.6 x 3.5m	2.46:1	1	north-east-south-west	SE, same level	Perpendicular	Yes	13588-9, 13591

Nine sites are listed, with some confidence, as platform houses. All are orientated at a right-angle to the slope, several have internal divisions visible, and 5 have features that might be interpreted as drainage hoods. Five also have associated enclosures, although these are not always down slope from the house platform. All fit within the size range given by Gresham, but only 4 achieve the 2:1 or greater ratio for length to breadth (the exact width of one is not known).

Most of the platform houses are associated with a complex of other features, including smaller hut platforms, enclosures, field clearance cairns, and field boundaries. This is in contrast to the area studied by Gresham where he states the platform houses were not associated with 'field enclosures or distinctive areas of cultivation' (Gresham 1954, 24).

PRNs 14556 and 14557 (Figure 8) are located close together; a possible third house (PRN 14561) is probably a 19th century structure. To the south-west of the platforms are several small fields visible on the aerial photographs, which appear to be contemporary with the platform houses. A cow house is marked in the vicinity as early as 1777 (PRN 12924), but this may be post-medieval in origin.

PRN 94 (Figure 9) is part of a considerable complex of features including other buildings, possibly another long hut to the south (PRN 13206), various enclosure walls to the north of the house, and a possible stack stand. PRN 95 has associated fields including an enclosed area of field clearance cairns to the north, and narrow strip enclosures and other structures to the north-west. The strip enclosures run up the hill slope parallel to walls associated with the Romano British settlement (PRN 119). PRN 95 is located just below a lynchet, which seems to respect the house. The same lynchet also respects the Romano British settlement PRN 96. Similarly, the platform house PRN 13195 is positioned in the middle of a field system associated with Romano British settlements PRN 96 and PRN 97.

The aerial photographs show that PRN 1324 (Figure 10) has a rectangular enclosure to its north, and the remains of fields to the south-east. The two platform houses PRN 6731 and 13587 are located within an extensive field system, often attributed to the Romano British settlements in the area. They are also close to a group of small enclosures, which may be livestock pens (PRN 6732). PRN 13587 also has several small enclosures adjoining it in addition to its garden plot. The only isolated exception is PRN 14558 (Figure 8), which has no other features in its vicinity, except for a possible round house (PRN 14559).

7.7 The influence of the landscape on the archaeology

The surviving Romano British settlements (Figure 2) are all located in a well defined band at the foot of the higher ground, above the marshy lowlands, but not too high up the hills for arable agriculture. This pattern may, to some extent, be the result of modern preservation. It is noticeable that almost all the settlements lie just above the area under arable cultivation in the 19th century (Figure 11), and it is possible other remains have been destroyed by this later activity. It is clear, however, even from the surviving evidence, that the settlements were located just above, or on, the better lands.

Gresham (1983, 343) claims that this pattern is totally unrelated to the layout of the later Grange, however, the general pattern of settlement and landuse appears to remain remarkably consistent down to recent times. The earliest of the post medieval farms are all located in this zone (Figure 4); the expansion of farming onto the lowlands seems only to have occurred in the 17th century, with improved drainage. As mentioned above, the arable fields of the 19th century closely followed the area previously occupied by the Romano British farmsteads. The location of the platform houses is similar

to the earlier settlements (Figure 3), occurring at an almost identical altitude on the hill slopes, and in some cases they could even be continuing to use the Romano British field systems (Figure 9).

Perhaps most interesting are the spatial relationships. The long house settlements are generally located at a similar distance from neighbouring round house settlements as the latter are from each other (Figure 9). That is, they seem to be respecting these settlements as if they were in contemporary use. The fields belonging to settlements of one period tend to merge into those of another period, as if they were laid out and used together, rather than being widely separated in time. The reuse of fields on the premium agricultural land would be expected, but this would also be expected to damage remains of previous settlements, yet the Romano British and long house settlements are equally well preserved. It is tempting to see this as evidence for long term continuity of settlement, with some families continuing to inhabit the round house settlements when new settlements were being built in the new long house style. Evidence for post-Roman use of native settlements has been found in excavations in north Wales (Smith 1999, 4), and the frequent proximity of hut circle and platform house settlements has previously led to suggestions of continuity of settlement (Crew 1984). Later the farms moved a little further down the hill slope to just below the 220m contour line. The remains of an intermediary farm are seen on the 240m contour (PRN 13157, Figure 9).

The boundaries of the Grange relate closely to the landscape, and seem to reflect a desire to include a variety of landscape types (Figure 5). In common with earlier periods the focus of settlement and arable agriculture would have been the central axis of the Grange area. The eastern and western limits are roughly equidistant from this zone. Also in common with earlier periods, the uplands would have been used for grazing and the lower lands for meadows, woods, and as a source of naturally occurring products.

The boundaries of the Grange are almost all geomorphological features, mainly streams, and the area defined includes a diverse range of landscape types, each containing a valuable resource contributing to the requirements for human settlement and agriculture. It could, therefore, be suggested that these limits are of considerable antiquity. The Pen y Gaer hillfort fits very comfortably within this area, close to the zone of occupation, and visible from most of the interior of the area. The location of the settlements within the landscape and their spatial relationship with each other strongly suggests a continuity of settlement, and hence the existence of the Grange as a definable unit of land, from the Iron Age through to the present. Later distortions occur with the division between the two parishes at the Dissolution, and as farms spread into the lowlands during and after the 17th century.

7.8 A recreation of the landscape of Cwm Grange in the medieval period (Figure 12)

7.8.1 Settlement

The main zone of settlement in the medieval period was almost certainly that area used for arable agriculture in the 19th century, and most densely populated in preceding and succeeding periods, ie the lower hill slopes. The surviving platform houses fall within this area, and the evidence of continuity of settlement, discussed above, makes it possible that some of the round hut settlements were also in use into the medieval period.

Cwm Farm is remarkably central to the Grange, and its acquisition of the Grange's name also suggests that this site was the location of the principle farm in the Grange. However, there is little evidence to suggest a nucleated settlement here. Williams (1984, 238) states that granges could have either one or two nuclei of settlement, or settlement might be more dispersed. The platform house settlements within Cwm Grange are widely spaced, and it is possible that other medieval farmsteads underlie the modern farms of Tyddyn Mawr and Hengwm. This gives a dispersed settlement pattern suited to the linear distribution of the arable land.

7.8.2 Agriculture

The principal arable lands were formed by the belt of land still used as such in the 19th century, and the settlements were located within or on the edge of the arable fields. It is probable that many of the earlier (ie prehistoric) field systems and lynchets continued in use during the medieval period.

The uplands were most suited to sheep pasture. Remains of boundaries on the high moors, which do not follow the dominant field system present in the 1840s, probably relate to the medieval exploitation of the moors. Many of the more denuded sheepfolds and shelters may have been constructed in the medieval period for the management and protection of sheep. The remains are too fragmentary to reconstruct medieval sheepwalks. They were probably less regular than the later enclosures, although essentially the landscape would have looked little different.

The lowlands would have been most productive as meadowland, producing hay to feed the sheep throughout the winter. Large areas were used for this purpose in the 19th century. Meadows are most productive when seasonally flooded, so even very wet areas would be farmed. Marshland on poorer wet soils was not unproductive. It could provide grazing for cattle, reeds for thatching and wild fowl as an alternative food source. The drier parts of the lowland would be suitable for sheep and cattle grazing; field names on the tithe map suggest that cattle were of some importance in the 19th century economy, and cattle are listed in the taxation rolls of the abbey.

The tithe map only records a few field names incorporating 'coed', but when the lowlands were extensively cleared of woodland is not known. It is very probable the monks contributed to this process, both by using the resource and to create additional grazing land (Williams 1965, 16).

7.8.3 Transport

The Royal Commission Inventory (RCAHM 1960, lxiv) marks a packhorse trail running along the route of the modern roads to the south of the Grange. The packhorse trails originated at latest in the medieval period (RCAHM 1960, lxiv), and would be important in supplying the Grange and in exporting its products. The trail joined to the main coastal route between Caernarfon and Pwllheli, the line of a turnpike road by the end of the 18th century (RCAHM 1960, lxiv).

The road running north-south along the central axis of the Grange is shown on the maps from 1832. It does not appear as a continuous road on the 1777 map, but the field boundaries respect the line of the later road, so it may have been a track at that time, and not considered worth representing on the map. The naming of Hensarnwgwm in the Aberconwy Charter (Gresham 1939, 134) strongly suggests the presence of a route running north-south across the Grange, and joining with the packhorse trail to the south. This route would run past all the early farmsteads in the area, so it would be an ideal line for a medieval trackway, providing a northern link to Clynnog and the coastal road.

7.8.4 The mill

The farm of Ysgubor Fawr had a mill, probably built in the late 18th or the early 19th century. This was presumably a windmill, as there is no stream next to the farmyard. Whether there was an earlier windmill on this site or elsewhere in the Grange is not known.

The only other evidence for a medieval mill is restricted to two field names at the south-western boundary of the grange. These appear on the 1777 map, and are adjacent to the most powerful stream in the area, Afon Ceiliog. A building is clearly marked on the opposite bank of the stream on the tithe map. If this river was the Grange boundary this site would lie outside the Grange. However, this is the best location for a water mill, and it is possible the monks had a right to site the mill in that location.

7.8.5 The religious landscape

Perhaps surprisingly for a monastic grange the only name or other evidence referring to religious connections or activities is that of Mynachdy Gwyn. There was a tendency to use local parish churches to administer the sacrament and take confession, so not all granges had chapels of their own (Williams 1984, 233). Where chapels did exist they are often now only known from field names. There is no field name evidence suggesting either a chapel or a graveyard at Cwm. The medieval churches at Clynnog Fawr and Llanaelhaearn are 6km and 8km respectively from Cwm Farm, along the medieval roads. These may have been considered to be within reasonable travelling distance of the Grange, removing the need for either a chapel or graveyard of its own.

7.9 Conclusions

The documentary evidence for Cwm Grange is sparse, and gives little impression of the layout of the medieval grange. The field evidence in the western part of the Grange is considerable. The limited arable cultivation of the lowlands suggests that some field remains may survive where not destroyed by forestry. More intensive field survey and evaluation of this area may identify additional sites, and so aid our understanding of the use of the eastern half of the Grange.

Where field remains are numerous the major problem is identifying chronological sequences. Further work is required to test the hypothesis that the round hut settlements continued in use alongside the platform houses, to more accurately date the platform houses, and to date the creation and use of the field lynchets. Similarly, the dating of the upland sheepfolds and related features, although made difficult by lack of artefactual evidence, would aid our understanding of the development of the medieval landscape.

3.3 Lands of the early Welsh monasteries

This study is primarily concerned with the church in the 12th century and after, but many of the earlier mother churches held land before then, and it remained in their ownership after the conquest. The land belonging to these churches was known as its *abadaeth*, or endowment. Within the 12th century many of these churches became the parish church of the then developing parochial system. Examples include Llanelian, Llanfechell and Llangadwaladr on Anglesey, but even following their reduced status, many of them still held certain rights over areas of land, and in the medieval extents the adjacent townships are described as being held by the saint of the respective church.

In south and east Wales a number of former Welsh church monastic sites became Benedictine priories, a movement instigated by the Norman invaders in the eleventh century, but which was not echoed by the Welsh rulers in other parts of Wales.

In north-west Wales Holyhead and Clynnog became collegiate churches, and continued to support a chapter of secular canons. Although Holyhead does not seem to have owned any lands directly, Clynnog held substantial estates in Caernarfonshire and Anglesey, many of which may have been sold to pay for the construction of the new church in the 16th century. These lands, however, like those of the Bishop, were not managed directly by the church, but rather the church received revenue from dues and rents.

Three of the early mother churches became absorbed in the Augustinian Order, namely Beddgelert, Enlli and Penmon. The Augustinian Order was favoured for former Welsh monastic churches as they too supported a body of canons who were ordained. At Aberdaron, where the earlier church lands had included both the end of the Llyn Peninsular and Bardsey, the new Augustinian abbey was based on Bardsey alone, with rights over some of the townships on the mainland, but part of the former *abadaeth* remained associated with Aberdaron (Pierce Jones 1963, 391-406). At Penmon the Augustinians appear to have absorbed both the church at Penmon and the church and monastic remains on Ynys Seiriol.

3.4 The new Orders of the 12th century

The foundation of Latin monasteries in Wales was initially led by the Norman invaders, who founded Benedictine Priories in the late 11th and early 12th century. During this period, however, there was, within western Europe, a proliferation of new monastic orders, each searching for a pure and perfect form of monasticism, and characterised by the desire to return to more primitive monastic observances. These orders included those of Tiron, Savigny, Citeaux and La Grande Chartreuse, and the two military orders of the Knights Templar and the Knights of St John. In the 13th century these establishments were to be supplemented by the mendicant orders which included the Franciscan and Dominican Friars.

In Wales, the founding of monasteries of these orders was, like the earlier Benedictine priories, initially under the patronage of Anglo-Norman lords, the first settlement being undertaken by Robert fitz Martin, lord of Cemais, who founded a Tironian priory (St Dogmaels) at Llandudoch between 1113 and 1115. Dependant priories were founded at Caldey and Pill. In 1130 Richard de Granville founded the Savigniac abbey of Neath, and in the following year Basingwerk was founded by Ranulf, earl of Chester.

The first Welsh ruler to make any major contribution towards the support of the monasteries of the new orders was the Lord Rhys, Rhys ap Gruffydd, who continued to support the Norman foundations of the Cistercian monasteries of Whitland (founded 1151) and Strata Florida (founded 1164) in Ceredigion, and also founded the Premonstratensian priory at Talley and the Cistercian Nunnery at Llanllŷr. Other Cistercian houses were founded by Welsh rulers in mid- and south-Wales in the later 12th century including Strata Marcella (1170), Cwmhir (1176) and Llantarnam (1179).

In north-west Wales the two principal monastic houses were the Cistercian monasteries of Aberconwy and Cymmer. The first was founded in 1186, probably under the patronage of Rhodri ap Owain Gwynedd, who was the son in law of Rhys ap Gruffydd. The initial foundation was at Rhedynog

Felen, in Arfon, though by 1192 they had moved to a new site at the mouth of the Conwy river, only to be moved again in 1283 to another new site seven miles up the Conwy valley when Edward I decided to establish his castle and borough on the site of the abbey. Cymmer Abbey was founded in 1198, probably under the patronage of Gruffudd ap Cynan, who was already a benefactor of Aberconwy where he died in 1200 after becoming a member of the Order. The two abbeys received major support from Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, who confirmed and added to their lands and privileges in charters of 1198 and 1209.

The only other order to hold land in north-west Wales was the Order of the Knights of St John, who had a hospice at Ysbyty Ifan, and held the lands at Tir Eidda.

4. LIST OF CHURCH LANDS

4.1 Introduction

Monastic income was derived from two principal sources: temporal income which included all rents and profits from its lands and property, and spiritual income, which consisted of tithes and fees from appropriated churches. The proportion of income from each source varied between Orders. The Augustinian priories generally received a far greater proportion from spiritualities than from temporalities, Penmon, for example, in 1535 had an income of £33 6s 8d from the former and £14 8s 7½d from the latter. The Cistercians, however, typically received a greater proportion of their income from temporalities, and initially were not allowed to receive income from tithes, though this was relaxed with time, and particularly after the integration of the Order of Savigny in 1157, who held a number of appropriated churches. Aberconwy and Cymmer both received approximately one third of their income from spiritualities. Below are listed first the temporalities of each order, and second the spiritualities. These are also shown on the maps of temporal and spiritual holdings.

4.2 Temporal holdings

Institution/Order: Augustinian

Proprietor: Beddgelert

37	Dolwyddelan	SH740520
38	Tir y Prior in Nant Colwyn	SH570480
39	Cadair Wrychyn in Pennardd	SH560520
40	Tir y Prior in Braich-y-bih	SH540440
41	Maes-y-llech	SH560430
42	Prior in Aber-erch	SH390360
43	Pant Ddreiniog and Bwlch Gwyn in Llecheiddor	SH460440
190	Berw township	SH464716
192	Llanfair-yn-y-Cwmwd township	SH44726678
193	Tre'r-beirdd, hamlet	SH478665

Proprietor: Enlli

44	Ynys Tudwal	SH341260
48	Bardsey	SH120220
49	Uwch Sely	SH200310
53	Mynachdy Biswail or Bach (part in Llecheiddor)	SH440440
54	Bodferin Church	SH170300

Proprietor: Penmon

117	Bodewryd township	SH399908
173	Pentir, hamlet	SH626810
177	Bancenyn township	SH612782
180	Crymlyn township	SH572772
209	Penmon Priory land	SH620810

Institution/Order: Bishop of Bangor**Proprietor: Bishop of Bangor**

59	Maenol Bangor	SH570700
60	Llanfaglan	SH460610
62	Castellmai	SH500610
63	Rhuddallt	SH530630
65	Aber-erch	SH400380
69	Edern	SH280400
70	Betws	SH470410
71	Merthyr	SH510400
72	Manor of Gogarth	SH770830
73	Glanwydden	SH821805
74	Gwerydros	SH760770
111	Cornwy-lan township	SH329890
119	Bodegri township	SH341890
120	Llanflewlin township	SH349892
121	Cerrigcamog township	SH333877
131	Gwardog township	SH403864
132	Llandyfrydog township	SH444853
133	Moelfre township	SH512863
134	Y Dafarn township	SH501851
135	Tre-saint township	SH363836
136	Llwydiarth, hamlet	SH425851
137	Penimynydd-mwyn, hamlet	SH407814
138	Tal-y-llyn township	SH466824
139	Craigoed township	SH581801
140	Llangoed township	SH609793
141	Brynberfi township	SH599781
142	Llwydiarth township	SH549792
143	Buarth-brych township	SH546788

144	Maes-y-llan township	SH396772
145	Treflesg township	SH305772
146	Llanbeulan township	SH373754
147	Tal-y-llyn township	SH368734
148	Conysiog-lan	SH337729
149	Llanfeirian township	SH388686
150	Bodorgan township	SH385675
151	Bodeon township	SH380667
153	Dwyran Esgob township	SH44746583
157	Bodhenlli	SH421740
158	Trewalchmai township	SH392760
159	Bodffordd township	SH425768
161	Nanhwrfa township	SH459752
163	Carnan Isaf township	SH600724
164	Treffos township	SH54627542
165	Penhesgyn township	SH534742
166	Bodbabwyr, hamlet	SH523715
167	Treforion township	SH536720
168	Pwllgwyngyll township	SH53457174
169	Llansadwrn township	SH55377583
170	Bodffyddion township	SH576742
171	Trefelias township	SH566735
172	Llanel township	SH582745
173	Bodwylog township	SH586749
201	Glanwydden, windmill or township?	SH81708047
202	Llanddwyn township	SH350340
208	Penrhos	SH390640

Institution/Order: Secular churches

Proprietor: Eglwys-Ail

191	Eglwys-Ail, ?	SH381692
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Proprietor: Heneglwys

186	Bodwina	SH401763
187	Heneglwys township	SH422762

Proprietor: Llaneilian

115	Llaneilian township	SH469929
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Proprietor: Llanfechell

116	Llanfechell township	SH371912
122	Bod-ddeiniol, hamlet	SH371857

Proprietor: Llangefni

188 Llangefni township

SH459757

Proprietor: Rhosbeirio

113 Rhosbeirio township

SH392917

Institution/Order: Cistercian**Proprietor: Aberconwy**

1 Cornwy Llys Grange

SH30909230

2 Ucheldref

SH34908740

3 Gwaunydog

SH35908590

4 Tre Fcibion Maelog

SH35908590

5 Bodgedwydd

SH36307140

6 Penmynydd

SH520745

7 Gelleiniog Grange with Cyfydd Grange

SH458649

8 Rhedynogfelen

SH461574

10 Nant Call Grange

SH478467

11 Ffriwlwyd Grange

SH458384

12 Nanhwynan Grange

SH629513

16 Creuddyn Grange

SH790801

17 Hiraethog Grange

SH906504

123 Tal-y-bont, watermill

SH449667

124 Rhuddgaer, windmill

SH44546429

200 Cwm Grange

SH440460

204 Ardda and Darlas Grange

SH740650

205 Extension to Ardda Grange

SH749642

206 Maenan

SH800660

Proprietor: Basingwerk

19 Cwmtlylo

SH849342

20 Gwernhefin

SH893328

21 Penmaen

SH913428

198 Boch y Rhaiadr

SH84703960

Proprietor: Cymer

22 Abbey and Home Grange

SH722195

23 Abereiddon, Esgaireiddon and Hafod Newydd Granges

SH800219

24 Brynbedwyn Grange

SH817220

25 Cwm Cedryn Grange

SH736313

26 Cwmcadian Grange

SH744061

26 Cwmcadian Grange

SH744061

27	Gellisarog Grange	SH933076
28	Neigwl Grange	SH260299
29	Ceidio	SH284381
30	Mynachty	SH235319
197	Cyfeiliog	SH80001100
207	Rhyd-cryw	c.SH630100

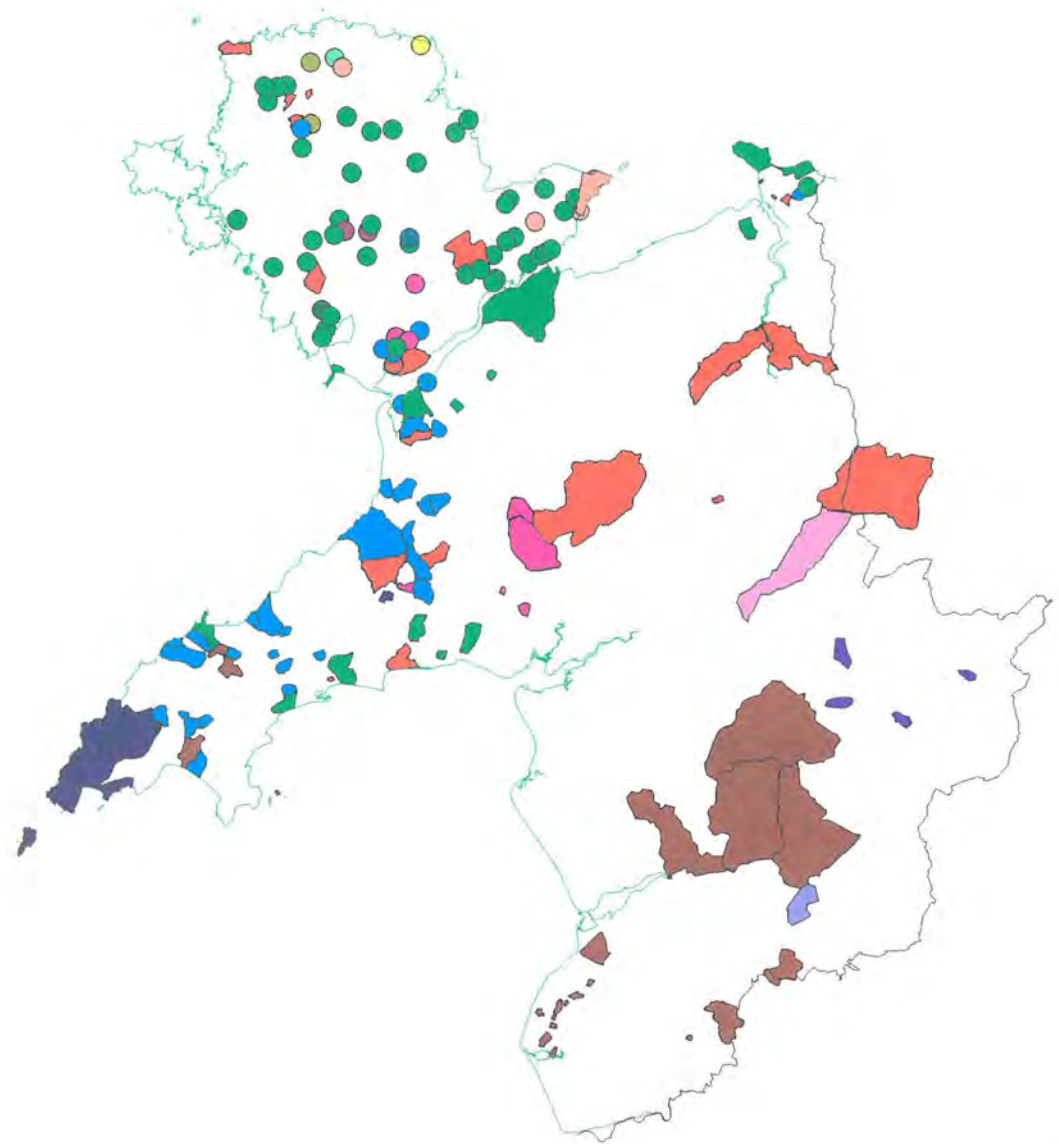
Proprietor: Strata Marcella

31	Pennant-tigi	SH813161
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Institution/Order: Collegiate churches

Proprietor: Clynnog Fawr

75	Clynnog Fawr	SH420500
76	Gracanog	SH460490
78	Bodfaelion in Llyn	SH350400
79	Bodfel	SH350370
81	Part of Maesdref (?= Trefaes)	SH260330
82	Part of Neigwl	SH270280
83	Derwin	SH470460
84	Bodellog	SH490580
85	Llanllyfni	SH470520
86	Gored Aber Saint, fish weir	SH47506270
88	Gored Gwyrfaï, fish weir	SH45306070
89	Ysgallen in Creuddyn	SH810800
90	Botwnnog	SH260320
91	Llwyndynwal	SH280330
93	Eithinog	SH460530
95	Bodelias in Llyn	SH330420
96	Dol Behin	SH490520
99	Llechedom in Llyn	SH270390
100	Llan-fawr in Llyn	SH380380
101	Hirdref in Llyn	SH260380
102	Bodegroes	SH350350
103	Penhyddgen	SH300390
104	Treflech (?= Pentre Llech)	SH250390
105	Part of Llecheiddior	SH470440
106	Bryn Cynan	SH440530
107	Mellteym	SH240330
108	Penmaen Beuno	SH340390



Temporalities by Proprietor

Aberconwy	(21)
Bangor	(56)
Basingwerk	(4)
Beddgelert	(10)
Church	(1)
Clynnog Fawr	(34)
Cymer	(19)
Eglwys-Ail	(1)
Enlli	(5)
Heneglwys	(2)
Llanfechell	(2)
Llangefni	(1)
Penmon	(5)
Rhosbeirio	(1)
Strata Marcella	(1)
Ysbyty Ifan	(1)

Map of temporal holdings

110	Llanwnda	SH460590
125	Alaw'r-beirdd township	SH363853
127	Tre'r-dryw township	SH46806735
128	Dwyran Feuno, hamlet	SH445653
129	Clynnog Fechan, township	SH43576571
203	?	SH320410

Institution/Order: Knights of the Order of St John

Proprietor: Ysbyty Ifan

46	Tir Eidda	SH820480
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4.3 List of Monastic and Church Spiritualities

Institution/Order: Augustinian

Proprietor: Beddgelert

33	Llanfair-is-gaer Church and Rectory	SH50166602
34	St Garmon's Church and Rectory	SH53575760
35	St Cawrdaf's Church and Rectory	SH39663658
36	Llanfihangel y Pennant Church	SH52724486
37	St Gwyddelan's Church and land	SH73595259
194	St Nidan's Church	SH49496690
195	St Edwen's Church	SH51776825
196	Llanddaniel-Fab Church	SH49577045
217	Beddgelert priory church	SH59084804

Proprietor: Enlli

54	St Merin's Church	SH17323149
55	St Mary's Church	SH22623148
56	St Maelrhys's Church	SH21012684
57	St Gwynhoedl's Church	SH20883323
220	St Cwyfan's Church	SH23843678

Proprietor: Haughmond

45	St Mary's Church	SH30874065
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Proprietor: Penmon

176	Penmon Priory	SH62038073
178	Llan-faes Friary	SH60917736
179	St Dona's Church	SH57448082
181	St Cwyllog's Church	SH43387967
189	St Michael's Church	SH48058592
211	St Catherine's Church	SH60457786

Institution/Order: Bishop of Bangor**Proprietor: Bishop of Bangor**

61	St Gwyndaf's Church	SH47605867
114	St Elaeth's Church	SH44229295
118	St Gwenllwyfo's Church	SH48559006
152	Llanddwyn Church	SH38696276
154	St Mary's Church	SH44706676
155	St Cristiolus's Church	SH45007356
156	St Ceinwen's Church	SH42357371
162	St Michael's Church	SH47887341
219	St Iestyn's Church	SH26973377
221	St Cynwyl's Church	SH34163370
222	St Pedrog's Church	SH32943155
223	St Ffïnan's Church	SH49547550
224	Rhuddallt church	SH5306389
225	Bangor cathedral	SH58087205

Institution/Order: Cistercian**Proprietor: Aberconwy**

15	Aberconwy Church	SH78157752
112	St Patrick's Church	SH37619464
199	St Gwynan's Church	SH73687731
210	Maenan township church	SH78906567
212	Eglwys Rhos	SH79328032
213	St Martin's Church	SH80337052

Proprietor: Cymer

29	Capel Ceidio	SH28773821
214	St Illtyd's Church	SH71751955
215	St Machreth's Church	SH75462248
218	St Egryn's Church	SH59620579

Institution/Order: Collegiate churches**Proprietor: Clynog Fawr**

77	St Ciwrech Church	SH37424182
94	Church of the Holy Cross	SH35393726
109	St Baglan's Church	SH45546069
126	St Caffo's Church	SH44626852
130	St Ceinwen's Church	SH43976580
216	St Beuno's Church	SH37283574

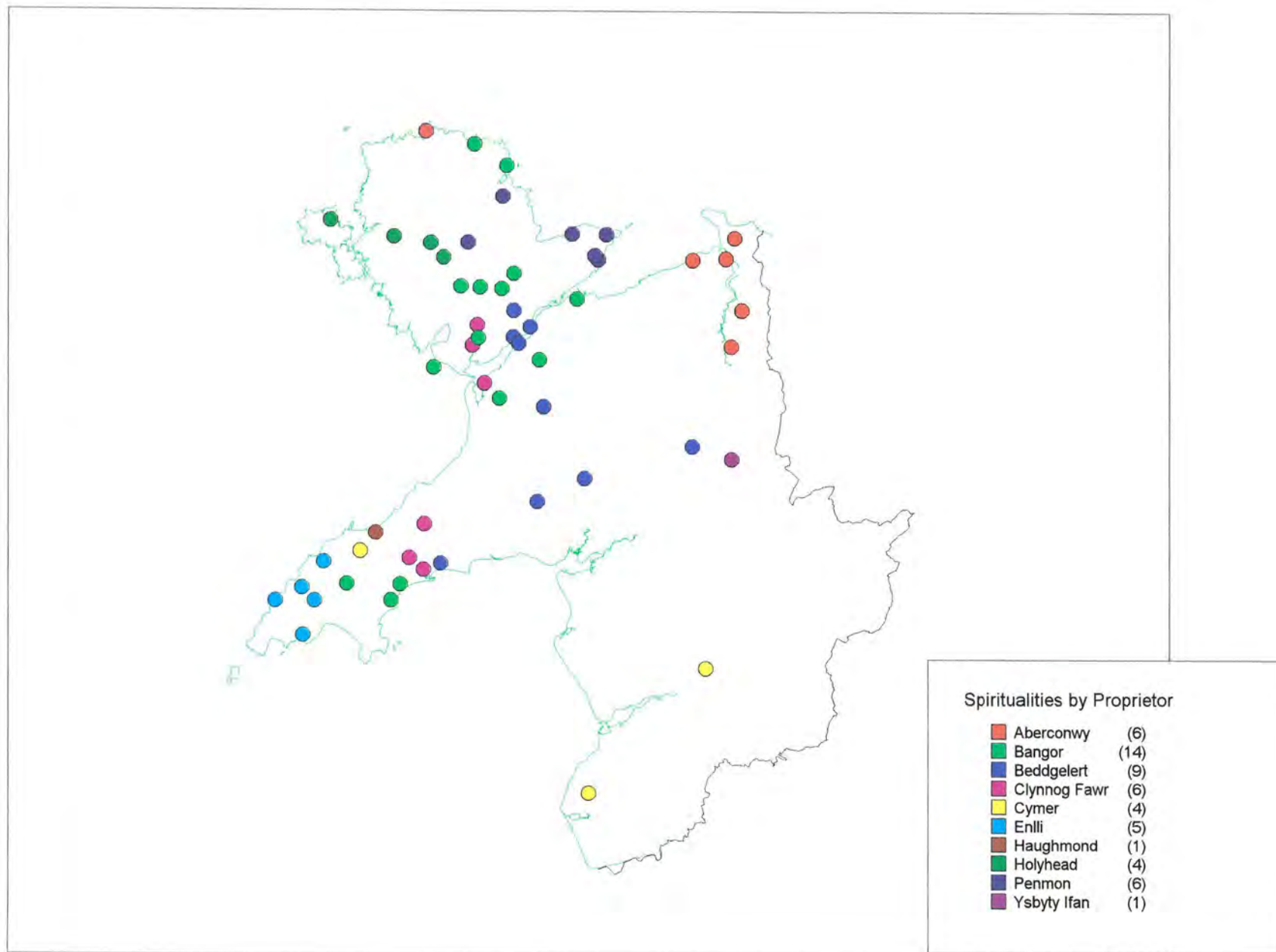
Proprietor: Holyhead

182	St Cybi's Church	SH24718262
183	St Edeyrn's Church	SH33358044
184	St Trygarn's Church	SH38277960
185	St Twrog's Church	SH40027764

Institution/Order: Knights of the order of St John

Proprietor Ysbyty Ifan

47	St Tudclud's Church	SH78995059
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Map of spiritual holdings

PART 2: THE MONASTIC LANDSCAPE

5. THE CISTERCIANS

5.1 Introduction

The specific aims of this study include the identification and assessment of components of the monastic landscape, that is the identification of archaeological features which lie upon land formerly owned by a monastic order, and which result from, and date from the time of, that ownership. We are, of course, dealing with a number of definable landscapes at any one time. For example we are dealing with an *archaeological landscape* in the sense that identification and interpretation of archaeological components is a primary aim, and also a *cultural landscape*, in the sense that we are limiting the study to those areas formerly owned by monastic orders. The relationship between archaeological components and topography needs to be examined to interpret the spatial patterning of archaeological remains, and thus we also need to examine the *natural landscape*.

The inter-relationship of archaeological components and their relationship with the natural environment form a major role in the interpretation of the data. However, once interpreted, it is hoped to identify characteristics that allow the recognition of the *monastic landscape*. Further work, which lies outside the boundaries of this pilot project, will be required to see how such landscapes contrast with secular landscapes, or indeed how areas owned by different monastic orders may differ (Bond 2000, 71).

5.2 The Cistercian economy

As a pilot study, this project will be confined to those lands which were owned by Cistercian monasteries. There are a number of reasons for this: the lands are generally well documented and the bounds identified (Gresham 1939, 1983, 1984; Butler 1981), and Cistercian lands were, initially, managed directly by the monks within a 'series of units of exploitation termed *granges*' (Williams 1983, 227). This situation allows for the recognition of a specific pattern of archaeological components.

The land owned by the monasteries consisted of the area occupied by the monastic buildings, usually with accompanying land, a home farm, and the outlying granges. The latter were usually managed and worked by the monks and lay brothers who lived in settlements on the grange. Although the Cistercians were often granted land in marginal areas, beyond the existing farmed and settled lands, there were occasions when the monks are known to have removed the existing population from the land when they took it over.

The Cistercians were known for their use of advanced agricultural techniques both in arable farming and in sheep farming. Many granges contained a focal settlement made up of court buildings, chapel, houses and farm buildings. Such a settlement can be seen in Wales at Monknash, a grange of Margam Abbey (RCAHMW 1982, 262-5). However, comparable wealth would not have been available for the upland granges of north-west Wales, and the evidence from the two granges examined in detail for this project would suggest a more scattered layout of dwellings and farm buildings, serving a narrow band of cultivatable land with pasture in the marginal land above and meadow land below. However at Gelleiniog, a grange of Aberconwy Abbey on Anglesey, there is a farm called Quirt, with remains of a medieval chapel incorporated within the buildings. This lowland grange may, therefore, retain the vestiges of a focal settlement as found at Monknash and Marcross in Glamorgan (RCAHMW 1982, 245-306; RCAHMW 1937, 92).

Historical accounts make it clear that in the latter stages of monastic ownership many of the lands were no longer worked by the monks, but were rented out. It is not known what affect this would have had upon the landscape, but it may have provided the occasion for the construction of new dwellings and farmsteads.

Other land grants to the Cistercians are referred to within the medieval extents as manors. These areas retained their existing tenants, and were not farmed directly by the monks. Further study is required to see if the Cistercian impact upon the landscape differed between manors and granges.

5.3 Archaeological components of the monastic landscape

The first stage is the identification of archaeological components. These are made up of the following types.

Communal

Court buildings (Cwrt, Quirt)

Church or chapel

Domestic

Houses, including long-houses, platform houses, hafodai

Agricultural

Field systems, including lynchets, and areas of ridge and furrow

Grange boundary

Barns (*Ysgubor*)

Animal shelters (*Beudy*)

Corn mills (wind and water) (*Felin*)

Corn drying kilns (*Odyn*)

Woollen mills (*Pandy*)

Fish weirs (*Gorad*)

Turbary

Communications

Roads and tracks

Footpaths

Fords (Rhyd, or Sarn)

Bridges (often called Pont Mynach etc.)

Industrial

Iron working

Lead mining

Coal mining

Salt working

Stone quarrying

5.4 Medieval settlement

One major problem lies in the identification of date and function of archaeological remains, which lie within the monastic landscape. A particularly diagnostic site type for the medieval period is the platform or long house. These occur in both the granges studied, and need to be considered in greater detail before the evidence they provide can be examined in a wider context.

In Gwynedd there have been very few excavations of these sites, and field assessment alone is rarely able to provide details of the function and chronology of individual sites. The site type is generally defined by a leveled platform on a hillside, often with traces of rectangular structures, but other aspects can vary considerably. It is likely that sites of very different function and date are included under the term 'platform' or 'long house' (Jones 1996, 3). In this report the terms platform house and long house are used interchangeably, depending on the term used in the source material. Any differences in terminology cannot, yet, be said to reflect real distinctions between site types, although Ward proposes typological categories, which function at least for his study area on the Black Mountain (Ward 1997, 98-101). The establishment of a more precise typology, including an assessment of date and function, would be an important element in a more detailed study of medieval landscape.

Rectangular structures occur on sites of the immediate post-Roman period, and continue through to the 18th and 19th centuries. Of the few sites of this type excavated in Gwynedd one at Graeanog revealed four rectangular structures on a platform, occupied between the mid-thirteenth to mid-fourteenth centuries AD (Kelly 1982). Another at Hendai, Newborough Warren, appeared to be a typical Welsh

longhouse, but probably dated from the 18th century (Adams unpubl.). Documentary records also support the existence of houses in the 13th century in the known locations of some platform houses (Gresham 1954,36; Robinson 1981-2, 117). Excavation on four sites in Gwynedd as part of the Deserted Rural Settlement project demonstrated medieval origins for two of the sites, although the other two were both constructed in the post-medieval period.

A basic definition of platform/long houses has been established by Gresham (1954, 22-25). Platform houses seem to have been designed to cope with the problems of living on a Welsh hillside, compensating for the sloping terrain and risk of flooding. They are defined by a leveled platform, with its long axis generally at right angles to the contours. Often they have an inverted U-shaped bank and shallow ditch (called a drainage hood) on the up-slope side to divert water around the house (Gresham 1954, 22).

The terrace excavated into the slope is often semicircular in shape, rather than rectangular, and the platforms can be massive, although they are inevitably more pronounced on steeper slopes than on gentle ones. Both the platform and the drainage hood can sometimes be revetted in stone. The platforms generally carried buildings, which are always rectangular, and sometimes have traces of internal dividing walls. Gresham (1954, 23) suggests that a distinguishing feature of these structures is a ratio of length to breadth not less than 2:1, but analysis of earthwork remains at Cwm Grange shows that this is not a fixed rule (see below). The walls of undressed stone probably never stood very high, but provided a base for the timber and thatch roof. The doorway was usually positioned in the centre of one long side, at the point where the terrace was level with the ground. The size of known platform houses varies in length between 5.5-18.5m, and in width between 2.75-6.0m (Gresham 1954, 24).

Platform houses are frequently associated with roughly oval enclosures, usually located just below the lowest part of the house platform. These enclosures are bounded by earth and stone banks, and the ground surface inside is often raised by an infilling of soil. Generally these enclosures lack entrances, implying that they were not animal pens. Gresham (1954, 25) dismisses their interpretation as gardens, but the build-up of soil inside is consistent with their use as gardens, as is their proximity to the houses. They resemble drystone walled enclosures found on the Burren, County Clare, Ireland, which also have no entrance, and were used as gardens into the twentieth century. Other traces of more extensive field systems are clearly associated with the platform houses in the two areas studied here.

Potential for confusion lies in the fact that there are other structures, which may resemble longhouses, especially when seen as an overgrown earthwork. Dyer (1995) discusses medieval sheepcotes in England. These are long, narrow, roofed buildings, associated with smaller buildings and enclosures, widely used to house sheep over the winter (p136). As well as winter shelters they were used as fodder stores, shelters at lambing time, and as summer accommodation for shepherds. Some of the earthwork plans presented by Dyer closely resemble the 'longhouses' of North Wales, especially where internal partitions are visible. It would be very useful to be able to distinguish between genuine farmsteads and sheepcotes. If the latter were securely identified on the monastic granges it would provide considerable information about the contemporary techniques of sheep farming.

6. AN EXAMINATION OF TWO CISTERCIAN GRANGES

6.1 Introduction

Two of Aberconwy's granges, Cwm and Ardda, were chosen for a preliminary study of the potential for reconstructing the medieval landscape from surviving documentary evidence and field remains.

Aberconwy Abbey was a Cistercian house with granges scattered throughout North Wales and Anglesey. The granges of Aberconwy are traditionally said to have been granted by Llywelyn Fawr in 1199, in two charters granting land and privileges to the abbey (referred to as the Aberconwy Charter). Insley (1999) discusses the doubts about the authenticity and date of these charters. He concludes (p250) that, although the charters in their final form could have been produced as late as 1284, most of the property could have either have been granted or confirmed by Llywelyn Fawr, though probably in 1200 or 1201, rather than 1199. Some of the granges had, therefore, been granted to the Abbey before 1199, and their grants were merely confirmed by Llywelyn, others could have been added to the Charter later when the document was compiled into its final version.

Initially the *conversi* worked the land in the granges, but their numbers declined during the medieval period, especially after the Black Death, resulting in increasing proportions of the land being leased out to tenants. During the last century and a half before the Dissolution the land of the granges was mainly worked by tenants, rather than by the monks themselves. Aberconwy Abbey first gained experience of tenanted property when they were gifted tenanted manors in 1284; the earliest preserved lease for a holding on the Abbey's land dates to 1491. By the Dissolution the Abbey's main source of income was from rents (Hays 1963, 162-166).

Monastic granges were extra-parochial, but the Dissolution required that their land had to be merged into the parish system, sometimes resulting in the division of the grange between parishes.

6.2 Methodology

For each grange the known sites recorded on the SMR were collated, and where possible field records from GAT survey projects were used to expand on the basic SMR entry. These sites were plotted in MapInfo on a background map of the relevant area. This allowed other map information to be added and interpreted in relation to known sites. Aerial photographs were examined to look for previously unrecorded sites, and to assess the landscape character and spatial relationships. Tithe maps were used both for ownership patterns and for their information on land use. The latter, however, was found to be more informative on some maps than others. Estate maps were used where available. Fieldwork, although only envisaged as a very small part of the project, was not undertaken due to access restrictions imposed by the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. Recommendations are contained for limited fieldwork where it is thought necessary.

Field boundaries and settlement complexes as discovered from the SMR and aerial photographs were entered onto the GIS in specific layers. The tithe maps were scanned in and overlaid on the background map, as were estate maps where available. Land use was added from the tithe map when it was given. Obviously these applied to the 19th century, but traces of the medieval system can often be deduced from tithe map information. This process of collating information revealed new sites, which were added to the initial list from the SMR. Once all the information was in place it became possible to identify medieval elements within the landscape, and to draw initial conclusions about the way in which the landscape worked.

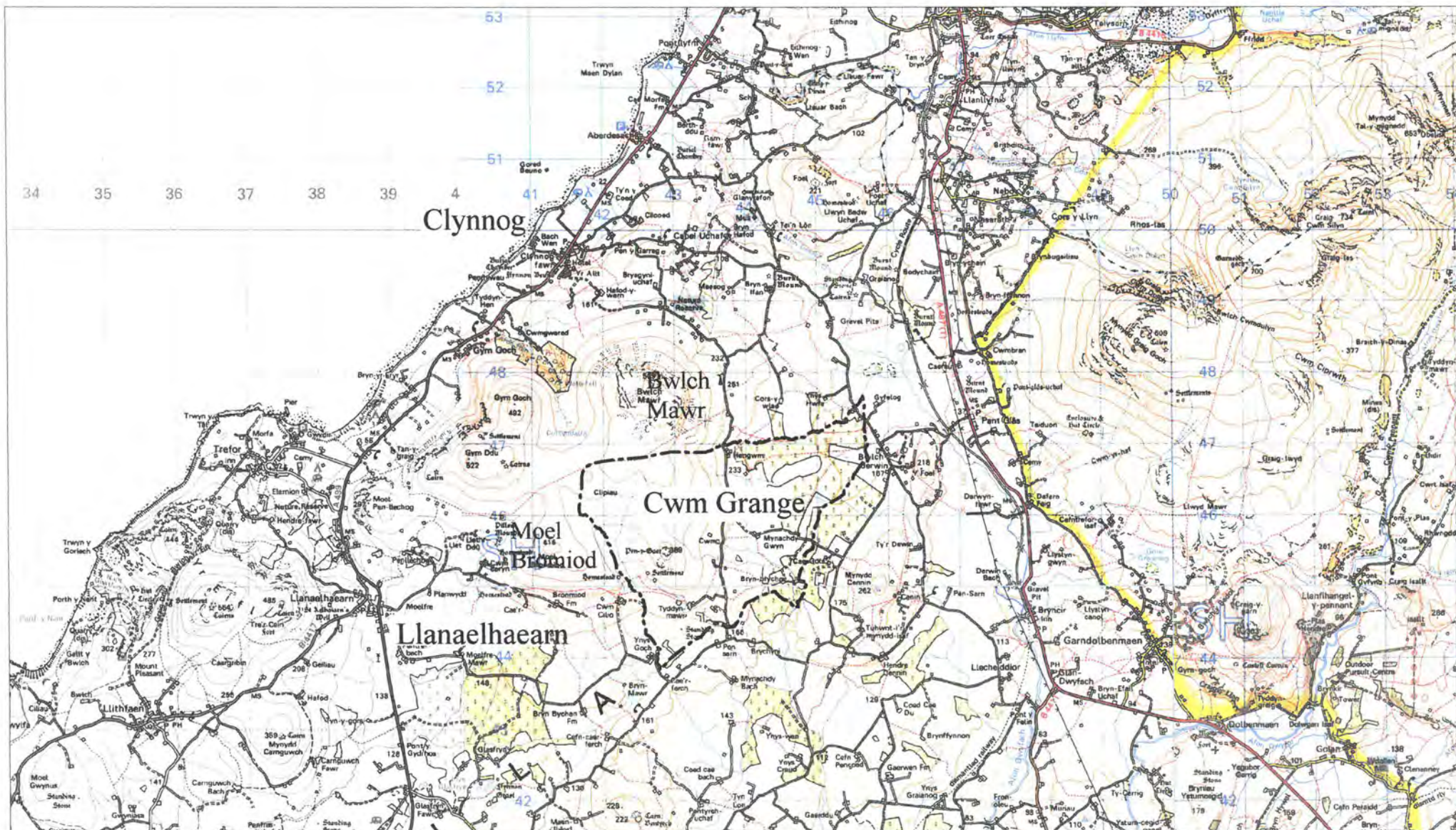


Figure 1: Location of Cwm Grange

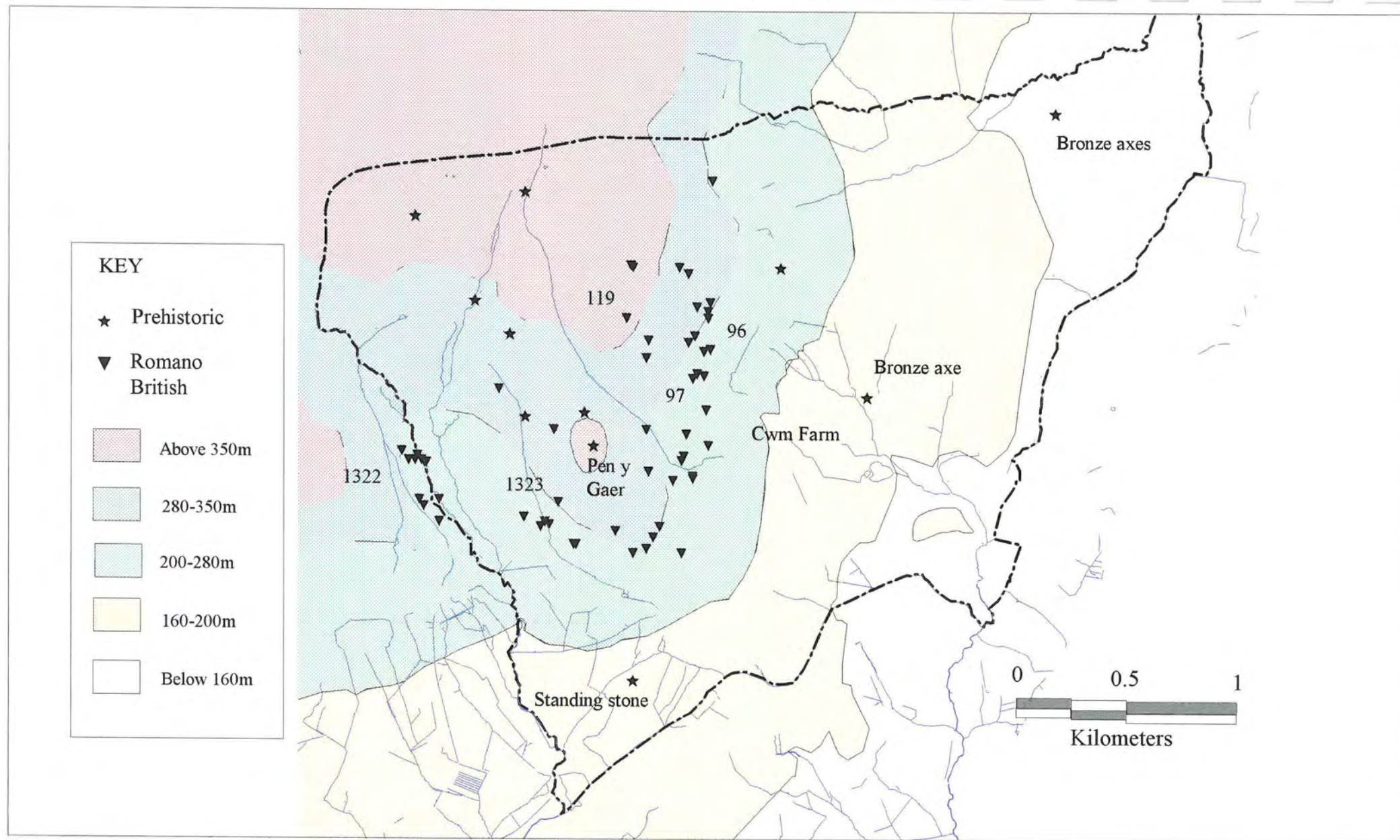


Figure 2: Prehistoric and Romano British sites

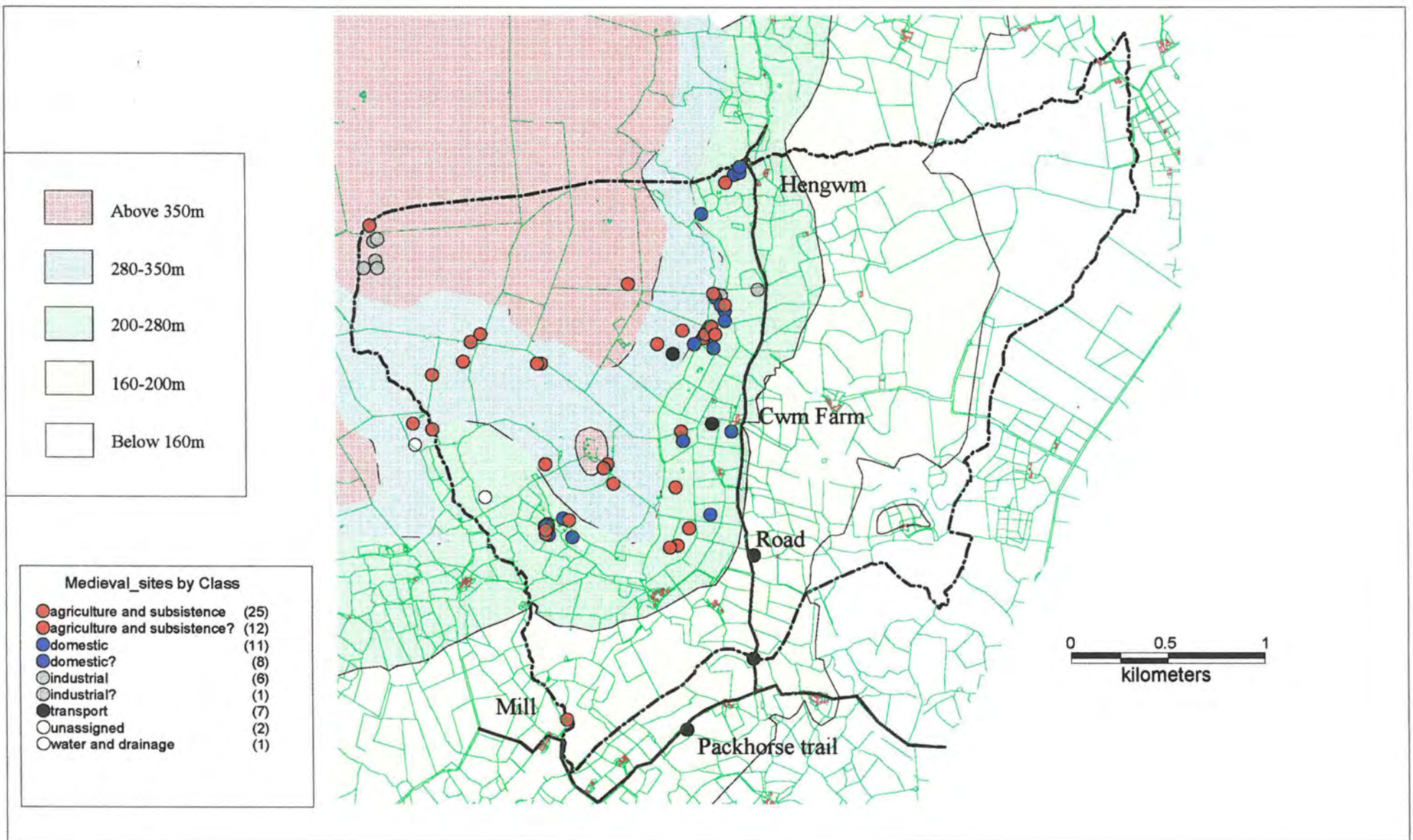


Figure 3: Cwm Grange medieval sites

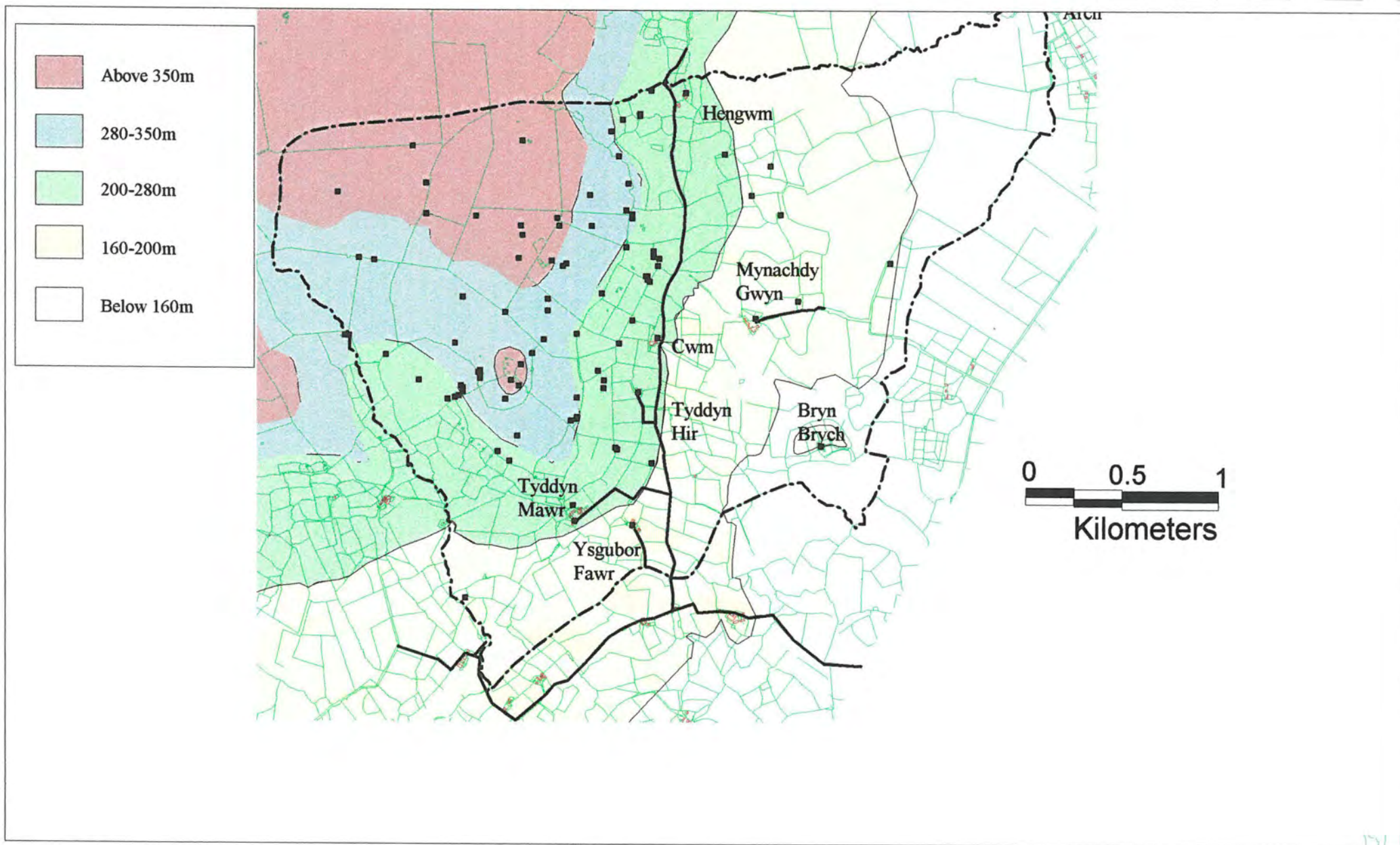


Figure 4: Post medieval sites

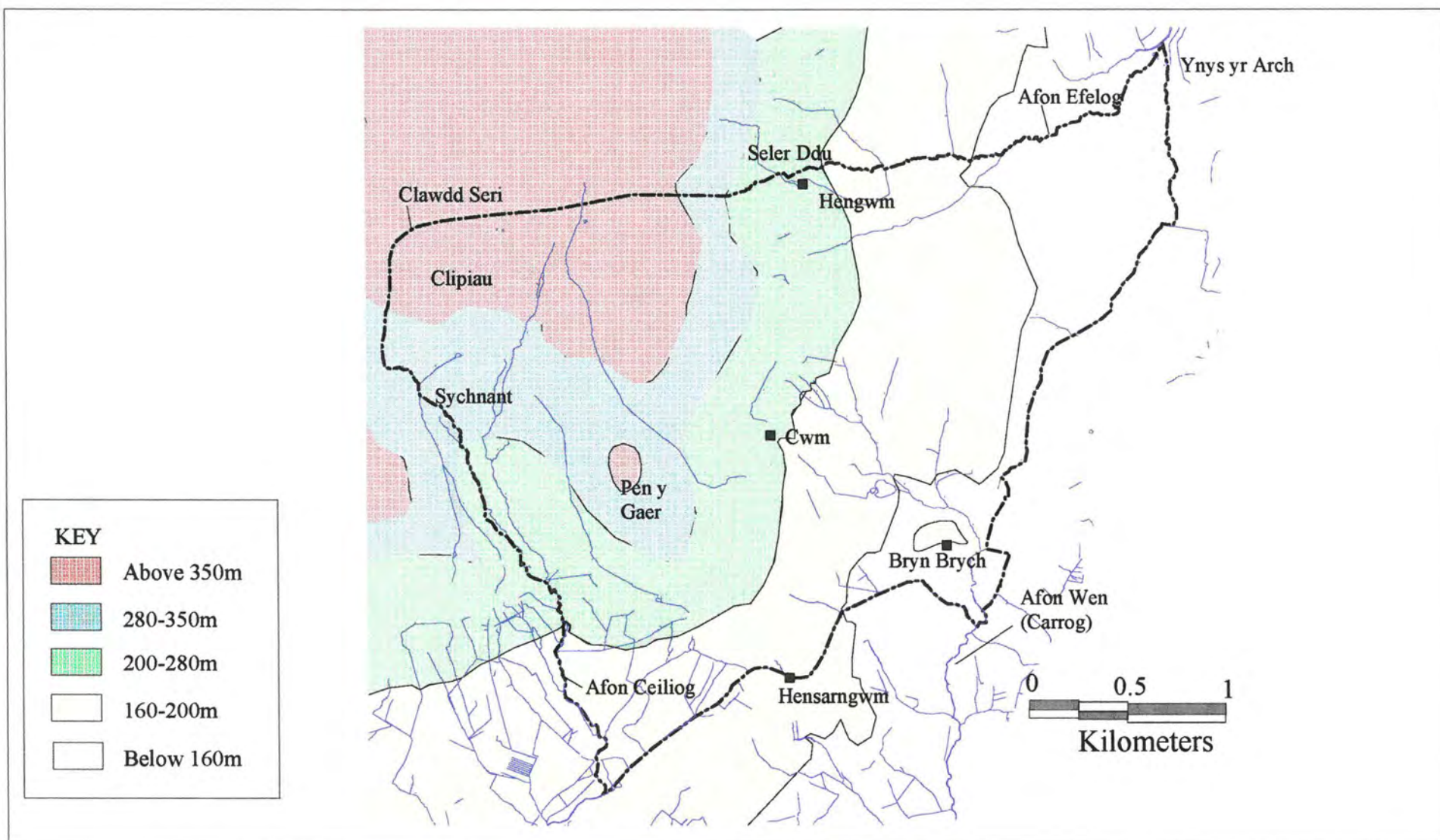


Figure 5: The topography and boundary of Cwm Grange

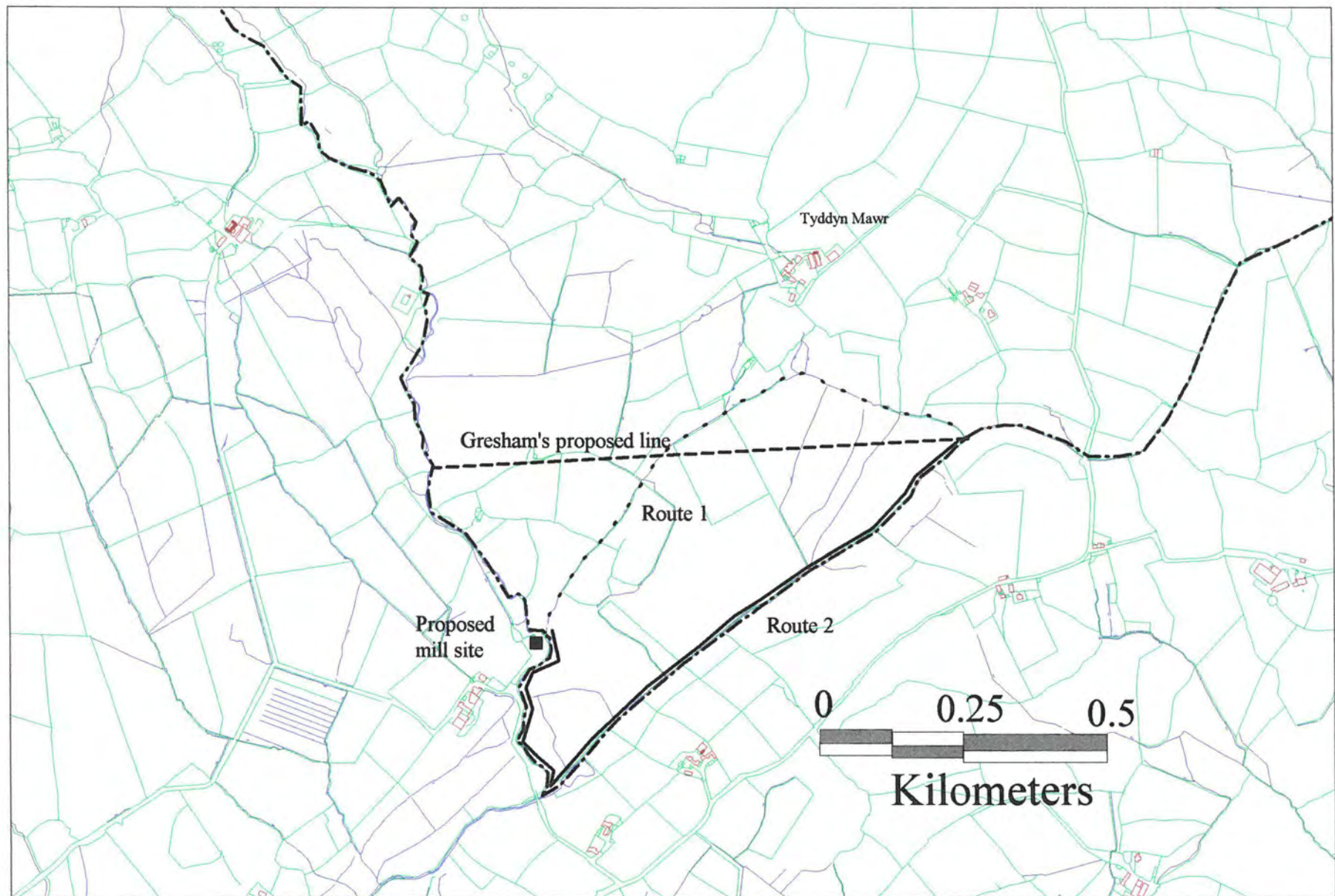


Figure 6: Alternative routes of the grange boundary in SW corner

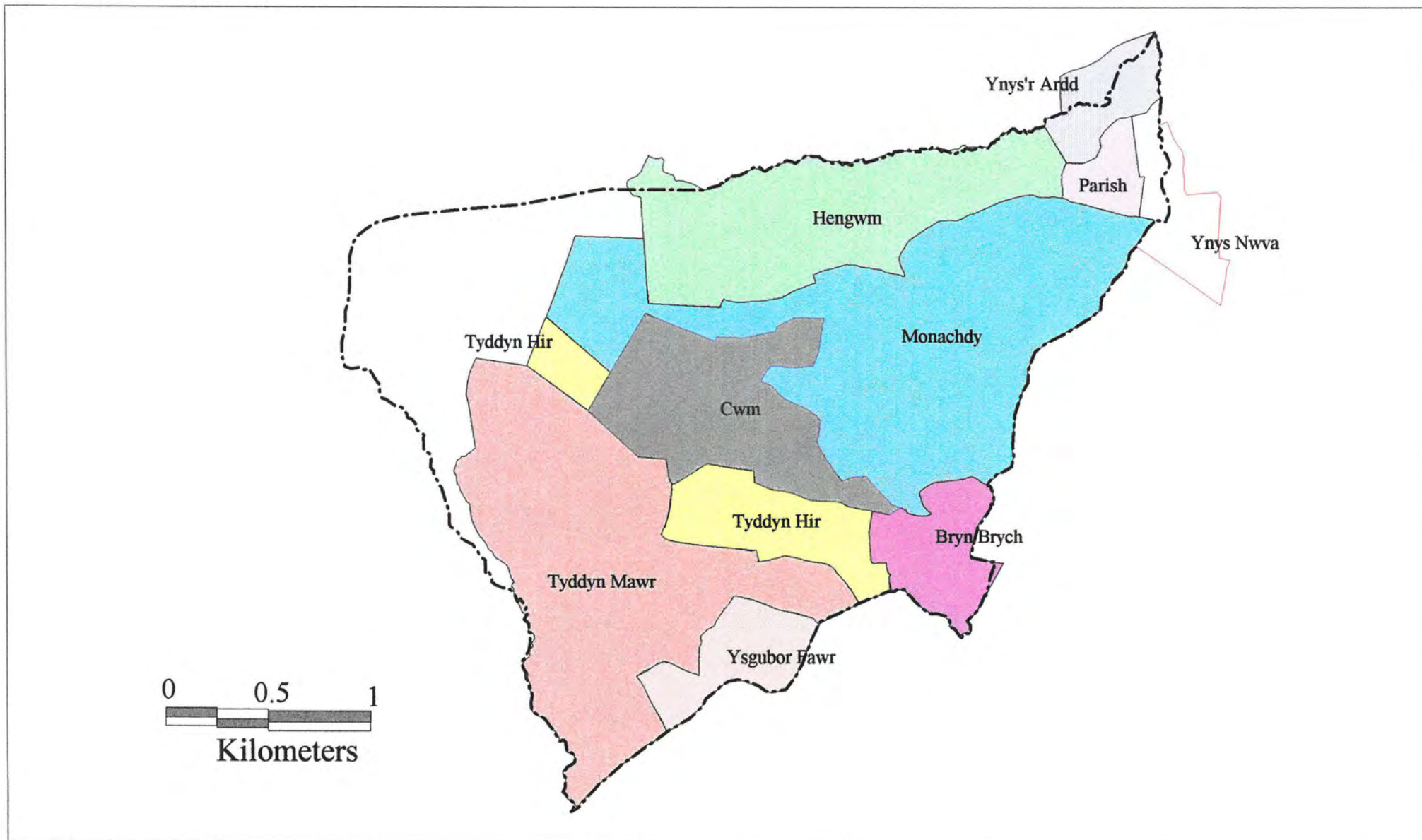


Figure 7: Extents of the farms in the 1840s

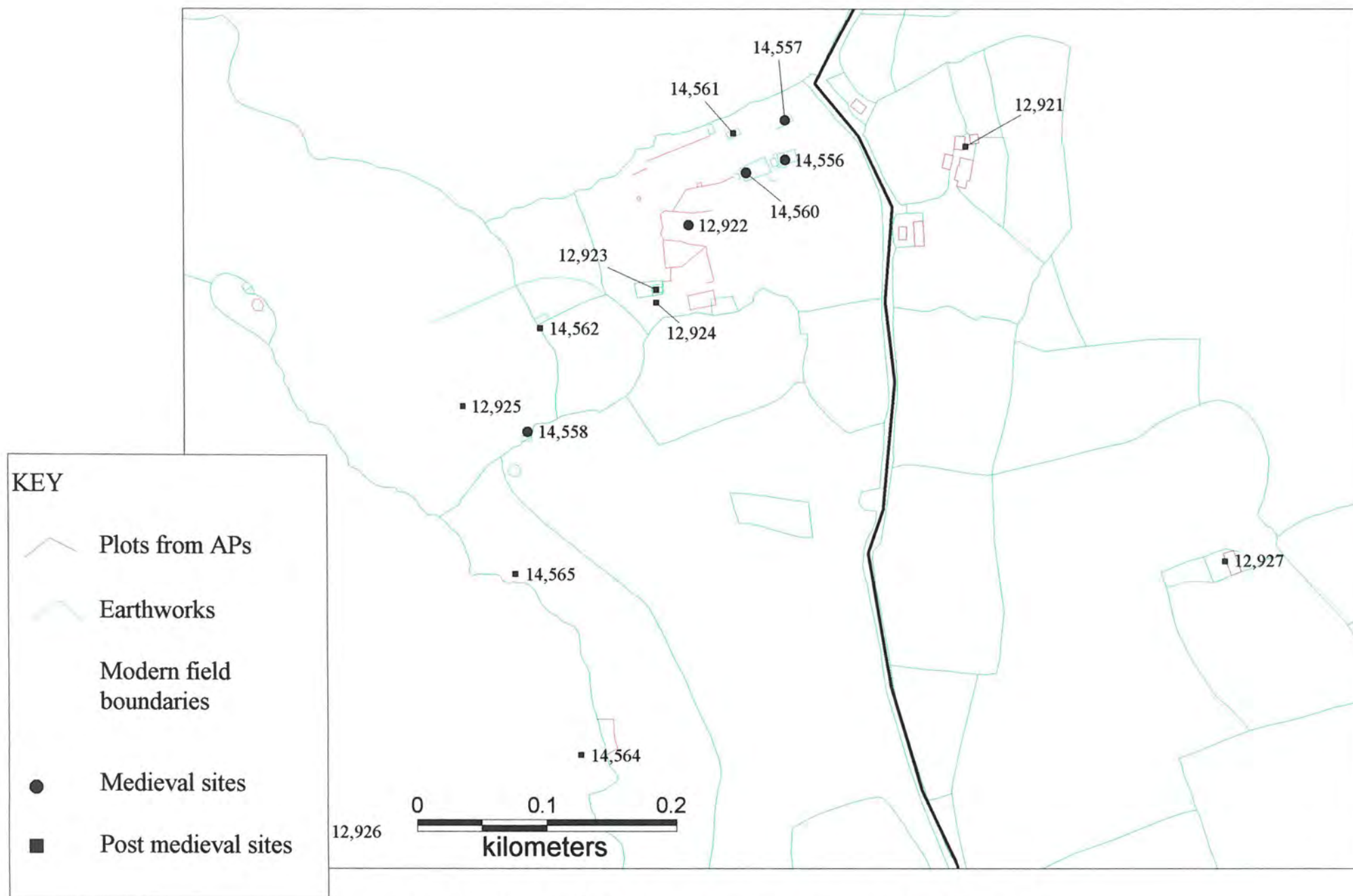


Figure 8: Sites and aerial photograph evidence west of Hengwm



Figure 9: Sites and AP evidence west of Cwm Farm

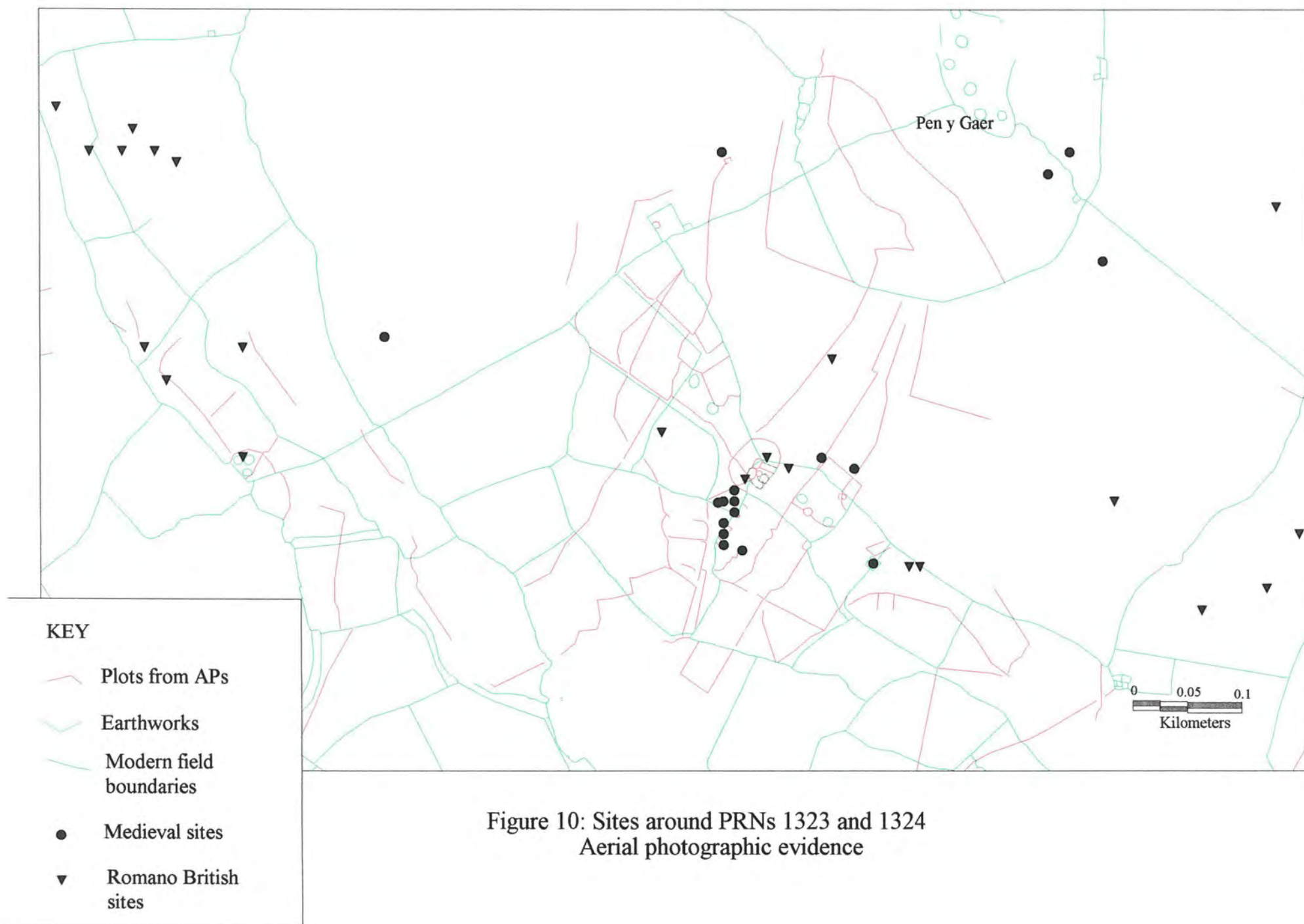


Figure 10: Sites around PRNs 1323 and 1324
Aerial photographic evidence

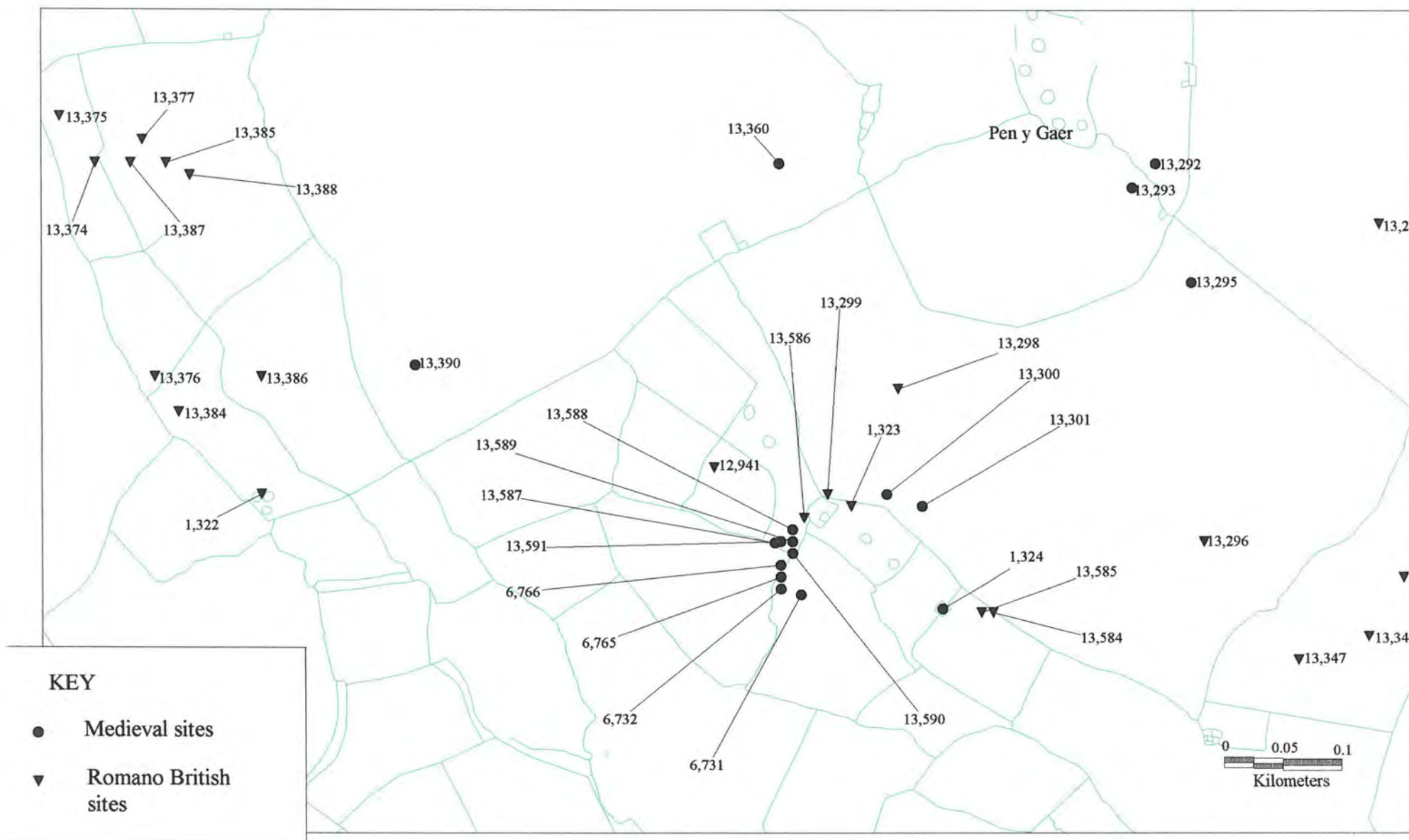


Figure 10a: Primary record numbers

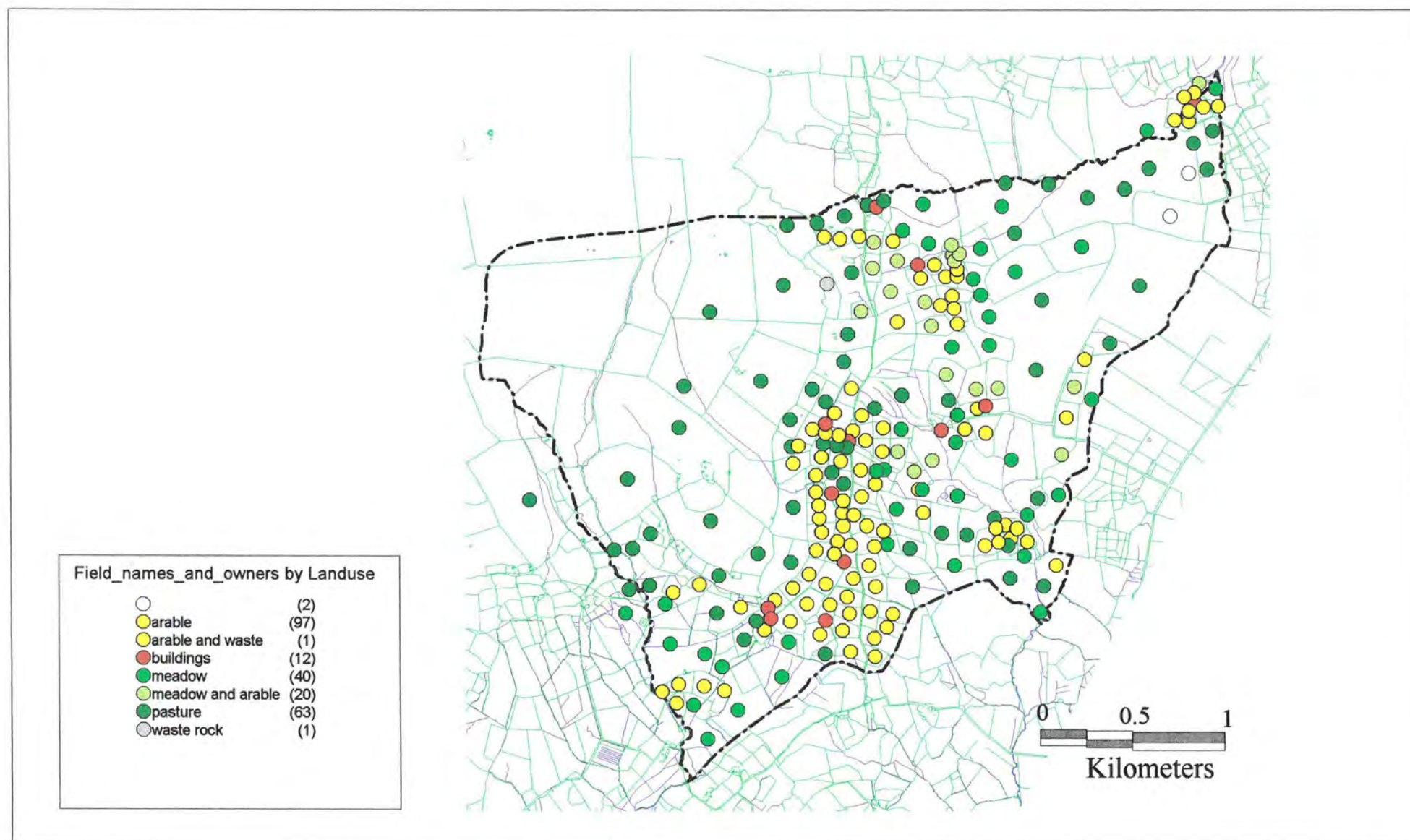


Figure 11 Cwm Grange: Land use when tithe map was surveyed

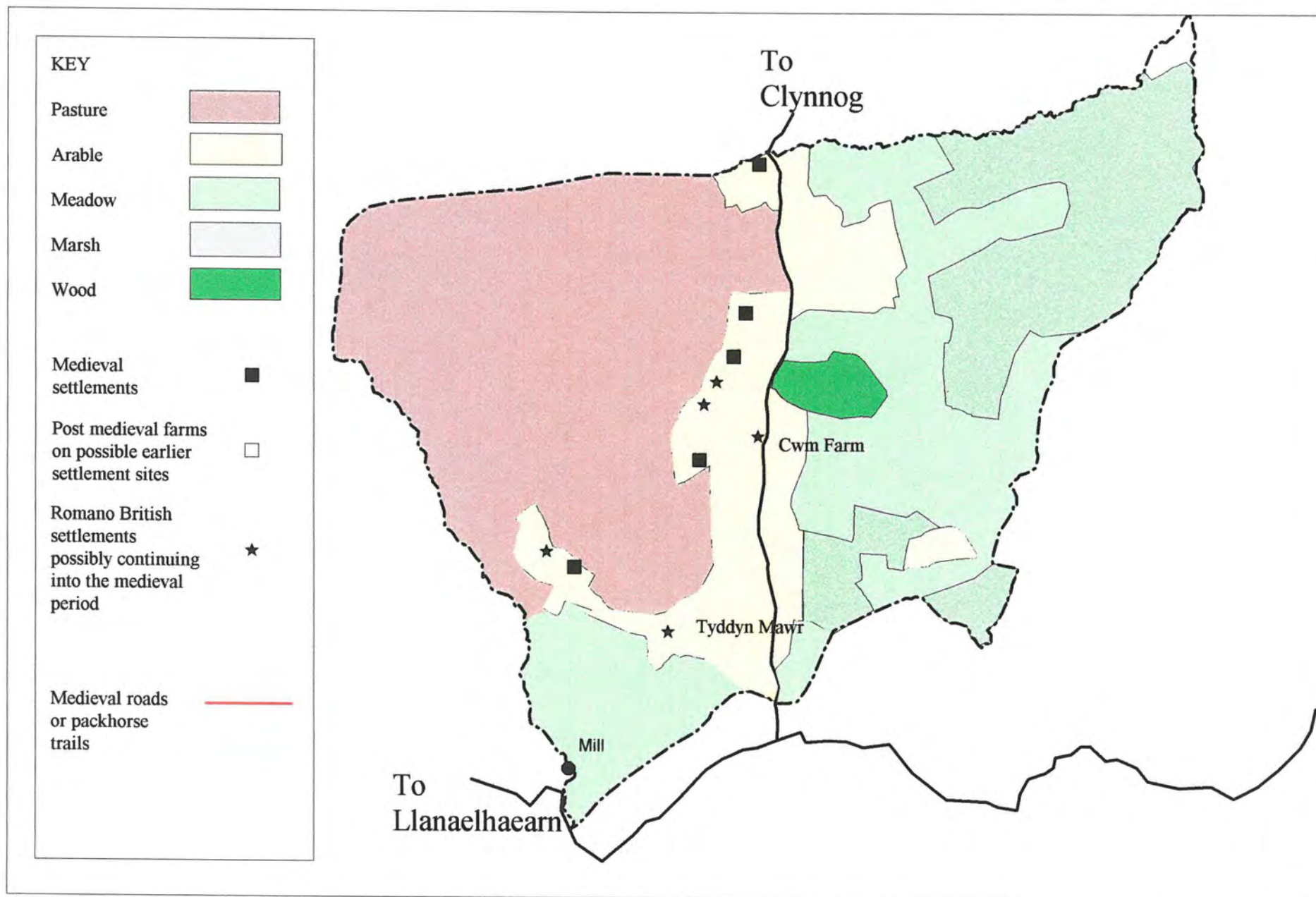


Figure 12: A reconstruction of the medieval landscape of Cwm Grange

8. THE ARDDA-DARLAS GRANGE

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Background

The grange of Ardda and Darlas lay on the western bank of the river Conwy, extending west from the river to the summit of Pen Llithrig y Wrach (Figure 13). The area has not been as intensively surveyed as Cwm: an upland survey (Carver, Dutton and Muckle 1994) was undertaken on the land to the south of the Grange, but stopped at the southern boundary. However, the Deserted Rural Settlement project, and Round Hut Settlement project both covered the interior of the grange (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 1998b, Smith 1999).

8.1.2 Geology and current landuse (Figure 14)

The Grange was of an elongated rectangular shape, with its long axis aligned roughly north-east to south-west. The north-eastern end abutted the Conwy River, and included a section of the river's flood plain. From the flood plain the valley sides rise very steeply, forming a rocky escarpment about 260m high. Above this are two hanging valleys; the valley of Afon Porth Llwyd in the north, and that of Afon Ddu in the south. These rivers formed the Grange boundaries. Between the two valleys is a ridge of highland rising in broad steps from Penardda (402m), to Moel Eilio (546m), and finally to the highest point in the Grange at the summit of Pen Llithrig y Wrach (799m). Both hanging valleys are broad where they cross the uplands, and are of glacial origin. They funnel into narrow, steep ravines where they descend the escarpment. At this point both rivers become fast flowing streams with numerous waterfalls. Each valley also has a lake, Llyn Eigiau on the Afon Porth Llwyd, and Llyn Cowlyd on the Afon Ddu. The lakes have been dammed to form reservoirs, but were natural lakes of similar size and shape in the medieval period. An additional reservoir, Llyn Coedty, has been created in modern times.

The geology is dominated by Ordovician slates, with contemporary and intrusive igneous formations. The steep escarpment is caused by an igneous formation, and there are other formations around Llyn Eigiau. Boulder clay, containing pockets of peat, lines the hanging valleys. Peat also covers much of the uplands. The floor of the Conwy valley is covered with alluvial deposits. The soils reflect the geological and climatic conditions, and are badly drained and acidic (Geological Survey of England and Wales, sheets 9 and 10; Smith And George 1961; Carver, Dutton and Muckle 1994, 2). Landuse is restricted to pasture and meadow on the flood plain, and rough grazing for sheep on the uplands, with woodland on the escarpment.

8.2 Archaeology

8.2.1 Prehistory (Figure 15)

The earliest activity in the area is represented by a Neolithic megalithic tomb (PRN 1544), which stood on the site of the present hydro-electric works, but was damaged when the Dolgarrog dam burst in 1925, and has now been completely destroyed. A worked flint flake (PRN 4615) was found close to the site of the tomb. A Neolithic polished stone axe was also found near a spring, just above the flood plain (PRN 4573).

Several cairns are found on the higher land within the area of the Grange. None have been excavated, but they are generally assumed to be Bronze Age. Two ring cairns, PRN 684 and 685, overlook an area of relatively level ground, with the farmstead of Fachell near its centre, perhaps suggesting Bronze Age settlement just beyond the northern edge of the Grange. The other three cairns (PRN 3765, 5181, 3779), low, round cairns with evidence of cists, are positioned in a line up the ridge from Bwlch Cowlyd to Pen Llithrig y Wrach. PRN 3779 is situated on the summit. Round cairns or barrows located on ridges are often interpreted as boundary markers, and it is possible that the south-western boundary of the Grange is of very considerable antiquity. However, this is hardly surprising, as the topography naturally lends itself to the use of this ridge as a boundary.

Another suggestion of continuity in the landscape from the Bronze Age is the presence of a standing stone (PRN 5280) next to the track along the south-eastern slope of Moel Eilio. As will be discussed

below, this track was probably used in the medieval period. Standing stones frequently appear beside ancient routeways, so the stone may indicate a Bronze Age origin for the track.

8.2.2 Iron Age and Romano British period (Figure 15)

There are several round huts and one complex round hut settlement within the area of the Grange. The large settlement (PRN 705) would be expected to originate in the Iron Age, and continue in use to at least the 3rd century AD. Some of the settlements may date from the Bronze Age, however, some of the isolated round huts on the upland pasture (PRN 3775 and 5622 in Cwm Eigiau; PRN 3766 on Bwlch Cowlyd and PRN 5546 in Cwm Cowlyd) may have formed part of a transhumance system. With the exception of PRN 3766, they are in the proximity of later *hafotai*, and may have functioned as temporary occupation for shepherds when the flocks were on the summer pasture.

The Roman fort of Caerhun is only 2.5km north of the northern boundary of the study area, and the Roman road crossed the Carneddai from the fort to the coast via Bwlch y Ddeufaen.

8.2.3 The post-medieval period (Figure 17)

The medieval Grange will be discussed in detail below. First, however, a brief account of the major post-medieval changes will be given.

The field layout has remained fairly constant, certainly from the end of the 18th century, and probably reflects the creation of enclosures from earlier in the century. The settlement pattern, however, contracted to a small number of isolated farms during the latter part of the 19th century. The largest change to the landscape occurred when slate quarrying began in Cwm Eigiau and Cwm Cowlyd in the mid-19th century. Mills, powerhouses, barracks and workshops were built, as well as improved trackways, a tramway down the Afon Ddu, and leats to carry water (Davidson, Jones and Gwyn 1994, 21). This must have caused a dramatic change in the character of the area at the time, but it did not significantly alter the field layout or settlement patterns, except to encourage the growth of Dolgarrog from a collection of scattered farmsteads to a more coherent village. The quarries are now all closed, and the area has reverted to sheep farming as the main industry. The construction of a hydro-electric works resulted in the building of a new reservoir, Coedty, and the installation of pipes carrying the water from it to the turbines.

8.3 The medieval grange

8.3.1 History

The grange of Arddau and Darlas lay within the commote of Nant Conwy, in the cantref of Arllechwedd (Hays 1963, 12). The township is referred to in the Aberconwy Charter as Arddau and Darlas, although it was always a single district. After the Dissolution it became the manor of Arddau, retaining its boundaries intact. It was made part of the small, non-contiguous parish of Llanbedrycennin, so preserving its separate identity as an administrative unit (Gresham 1983, 341, 342).

At the Dissolution 11 holdings were leased out by the Abbey in Ardda, and these produced a surprisingly high rent for a mountainous property (Gresham 1983, 341). Ardda was a much more valuable property than Cwm; they were valued in the 14th century Register and Chronicle of Aberconway at 13 pounds and 5 pounds respectively (Hays 1963, 108). This may be accounted for by the cloth industry carried on at Ardda, whereas Cwm may have produced only raw wool.

8.3.2 The boundaries of the grange (Figure 14)

The Aberconwy Charter describes the boundary of the Grange running up the river Darlas (now Afon Ddu) from its junction with the Conwy to Llyn Cowlyd. From the marsh at the head of the lake it is described as continuing along the ridge to the summit of Pen Llithrig y Wrach (Gresham 1939, 158). It seems most probable that the current parish boundary, marked by a wall, follows the line of the Grange boundary for at least part of its route. This raises the possibility that the Grange boundary never actually reached the summit of the hill, but followed the more direct and easy line from just above Bwlch Cowlyd, around the back of the hill to Bwlch y Tri Marchog.

The Grange boundary is described as descending the 'bwlch eryl varchauc' (in modern Welsh Bwlch Eryl Farchog). Gresham states that this name has been corrupted to Bwlch y Tri Marchog, the name used on the Ordnance Survey maps. Some confusion is caused by the OS using Bwlch Eryl Farchog for the col to the north-west of Pen yr Helgi Du, but there seems little doubt that this is a misattribution. The boundary descended the stream, again probably along the route marked by the modern parish boundary, joined the Afon Eigiau, and crossed the end of Llyn Eigiau. The river it followed from the lake is now called Afon Porth Llwyd. Where this river joined the Conwy the boundary turned upstream, in a north-easterly direction, to its starting point (Gresham 1939, 159).

The boundaries of the Grange are followed exactly by the modern parish of Dolgarrog (Hays 1963, 12), and were preserved in the boundaries of the modern district of Dolgarrog up to the local government reorganization in 1974.

The grange boundary is described in the charter as running along the middle of the lakes, enabling the lakes' resources to be shared between the monks and the neighbouring parishioners. This is a relatively common occurrence in the Charter (Hays 1963, 13).

8.3.3 The influence of the landscape on the archaeology

The landuse of the Grange is very tightly constrained by the topography. The regular inundation of the flood plain has meant that its use for arable agriculture and building has remained very limited right up to the present day. Similarly there is little that can be done to change the nature of the steep, rocky escarpment, which limits access to the uplands, and strictly defines the location of the village of Dolgarrog and the road. Although the mountainous uplands were briefly exploited by quarrying, their dominant use has always been for grazing. The only areas where some flexibility is allowed is in the hanging valleys, which were used for small scale arable cultivation in the post-medieval period, and almost certainly earlier. The medieval township of Ardda provided a settlement focus, but this has not remained in use, as difficulties of access to the hanging valley restricted the growth of the settlement and the extent of cereal cultivation.

This rigid use of land imposed by the topography has resulted in a greater survival of archaeological remains, as there are few areas where later cultivation has destroyed earlier remains, as was possible at Cwm. It was not until the 19th century, with the construction of the aluminium works, hydro-electric plant and village of Dolgarrog, has there been serious potential loss of sites, but these are located away from the main areas of medieval settlement.

8.4 A recreation of the landscape of Ardda Grange in the medieval period (Figure 18)

8.4.1 Settlement

The settlement pattern is very different to that of Cwm Grange, though equally determined by the topography. There may have been two medieval foci of settlement: the village of Ardda on the south-western slopes of Penardda, and a band of houses by the road at the foot of the steep escarpment. There is substantial field evidence for the former site, but only circumstantial evidence for the latter. The difficulty of movement caused by the steep escarpment makes an easily accessible settlement site by the road a sensible development. This area was used for arable agriculture in the 1840s. The layout of the fields suggests small farms clustering round a farmhouse, and this probably reflects the earlier pattern.

The township of Ardda appears to have been a loose collection of farmsteads set within small arable fields (Figure 19). However, it is possible that the present farm of Tai Isaf Ardda (PRN 12956), simply called Ardda in the 1780s, is on the site of the principle farm of the Grange, or a more compact settlement nucleus. There are earthwork remains of platform houses and field boundaries (PRN 676 etc), but insufficient work has been done to securely establish whether they are monastic or pre-monastic in date (Gresham 1983, 341). Some of the field boundaries still in use in this area probably have a medieval origin.

In addition to the nucleated settlements there were occupation sites on the higher pastures. By comparison with post-medieval practice these can be interpreted as *hafotai*, occupied in summer by

shepherds tending the sheep on the mountains. The only convincing remains of medieval *hafotai* occur on Bwlch Cowlyd (PRN 3777) and in Cwm Eigiau (PRN 3767, 7500, and 7501), but some of the post medieval *hafotai* may be located on earlier sites. Cwm Cowlyd (PRN 12988) is shown as a *hafod* on the tithe map, but is also named in the Dissolution Accounts, demonstrating a medieval origin to the site.

Some of the upland sites, which might initially appear to have been *hafotai*, are actually listed in the tithe schedule as having arable land associated with them. Pen Bryn Brwynog (PRN 12981), located at 360m OD, is called Tyddyn Brwynog in the tithe schedule, demonstrating that permanently occupied farmsteads were not restricted only to the lower ground, and this may have been the case in medieval times.

Just over the Afon Ddu, outside the grange boundary, there is an additional settlement concentration (see Figure 18). Remains of numerous long huts, platform houses and medieval fields surround the farms of Brwynog Uchaf (PRN 12982) and Brwynog Isaf (PRN 12983). This is of importance in relation to the Grange as the Dissolution Account names these farms as leased holdings of the Grange (Hays 1963, 168, 188). Gresham (1983, 341-2) argues that the farmhouses may have moved from somewhere near Pen Bryn Brwynog to the other side of the river. However, the presence of medieval settlement in this area suggests, on the contrary, that these sites have continuously been a focus of settlement, making it likely that the farms are in, or close to, their original medieval locations. At some time, therefore, the Grange appears to have acquired land beyond its original boundaries. It might be suggested that this was an unofficial acquisition, as the parish boundary, which so closely follows the Grange boundary elsewhere, ignores this extension.

8.4.2 Agriculture

The agricultural use of the Grange in the 19th century is not as easy to reconstruct for Ardda as for Cwm, because the tithe map gives the generalised landuse for whole farms, rather than by field. However, the topography is so well defined that only certain areas could ever have been suitable for arable agriculture or meadows, so informed guesses can be made. This is helped by the 1780s and 1815 maps, which give details of the field layout for certain areas. This evidence shows that arable agriculture was restricted to small in-by fields close to the farmsteads. The valley floor was probably only ever used as meadowland, for which it would be very well suited. The rest of the Grange would have been pasture; either improved, in more sheltered locations, or open fell. The upland areas are explicitly described as sheepwalks on the tithe map.

Woodland has remained an important resource to the present day, in contrast to Cwm Grange. This is largely because the wooded area is the steep, rocky face of the escarpment, which is of little use for other functions.

In the area covered by the 1780s map the field boundaries are easily recognised, as the field layout has not changed significantly since this period, with the exception of the leats and structures associated with the 19th quarrying. Much of the field system is, therefore, not the result of recent enclosure, and may reflect the medieval layout. The fields at the foot of the escarpment are notable on the 1815 map for being extremely small, and they lie on a fairly steep slope. The arable component recorded for this area on the tithe schedule probably represents gardens and smallholdings. Even on the south-western slopes of Penardda the existing and remnant field boundaries suggest that there were never large open fields here, and that arable agriculture was probably on a very small scale. This is to be expected because of the high altitude of the township. Also, the steepness of the escarpment would make it very difficult to transport grain for export. Grain production was, therefore, probably for local use only.

The major product of Ardda, like Cwm, would have been wool. The upland pastures could support numerous sheep in summer, and there was plenty of meadowland to provide them with hay for the winter. The importance of wool is highlighted by the presence of a fulling mill on the Grange.

The ministers' accounts between 1350 and 1354 for Ardda mention the lease of land at Trefriw by the Abbot from the crown for a mill and fishery (Hays 1963, 115). Llyn Cowlyd and Llyn Eigiau must also have provided fish (Williams 1990, 37). As the monks did not eat meat, fish was an important food source (Williams 1965, 40).

8.4.3 Transport

It is difficult to reconstruct the medieval transport system on the Grange, although it is probable that many of the post medieval tracks lie on similar routes. The road along the Conwy valley (PRN 12961) was the major communication route with the outside world, and the medieval road probably followed the same line as the present one.

Within the Grange there was a network of tracks leading from the farms to the Conwy valley. The 1816 2" OS map is the most useful source. Two routes are shown leading to Llanbedr, one (PRN 12969) starting at Brwynog Uchaf Farm crossed the Afon Ddu at Pont Brwynog, and ascended onto the common. It headed north-east, past Pen Bryn Brwynog, along the ridge, and crossed the Afon Porth Llywd at Pont Newydd. This route is still in use as a track and footpath. The other road (PRN 12958) started on the common, headed north-west and crossed the river at Pont Eilio, before descending in the direction of Llanbedr. Part of this track is still used as a footpath. Both these routes linked to a track (PRN 3925) that traveled along the north-western shore of Llyn Cowlyd, and onto the ridge at Bwlch Cowlyd. This would have been the most direct route to Capel Curig, and it is still used as a footpath leading to that village today. It ran past the hafotai of Siglen, Garregwen and Cwm Cowlyd. The tithe map marks some of these tracks where they cross the common, but not elsewhere. The road along the ridge and down to Pont Newydd crosses a corner of the 1780s map, and is named as the 'Public road to Llanbedr'.

Several of the upland farms were linked to the Conwy valley by the roads mentioned above, but it is likely that the other hafotai were also connected to these routes. Although the tithe map does not explicitly show the tracks leading to farmsteads, they all head in appropriate directions. The modern footpath to Hafod y Rhiw (PRN 12977) is probably an old route. One of the tracks on the tithe map heads towards Cwm Eigiau, and it is likely that a path continued down the easiest route to Cedryn (PRN 12978), even though this path is no longer in use. The tracks running up both hanging valleys were constructed for access to the quarries in the 19th century, and it seems that all the earlier tracks followed the high ground, not the valley bottoms. However, the later road up Afon Porth Llwyd does seem to follow part of the original track to Pwll Du (PRN 12979).

It is probable that the main route from Llanbedr, along the ridge of Moel Eilio, by the shore of Llyn Cowlyd and over to Capel Curig, is of considerable antiquity, at least medieval in date. This is supported by the presence of one of the few farms named in the Dissolution Account (Cwm Cowlyd) on this route. However, it is likely that the other tracks, or variations on them, were also in use, as there were certainly medieval hafotai in Cwm Eigiau, and probably at, or close to, the locations of several of the post medieval farms.

The township of Ardda itself was linked to the valley floor by a more direct route, straight down the escarpment. The 1780s map shows the track (PRN 12962) leading east from the township of Ardda. Although there is no map evidence of its route once it entered the woods, the line of the modern track (PRN 12975) is almost certainly on roughly the same line. Some sharply zigzagging track would certainly be needed to allow access up the escarpment.

8.4.4 The fulling mill

Jack (1981) states that a fulling mill is often the best and only evidence for the cloth industry in medieval Wales. As they requiring capital investment for their construction, they also indicate the expansion of cloth production beyond the level of a cottage industry. The presence of such a mill of medieval date in Ardda Grange is, therefore, a sign of the importance of wool production here (PRN 3861). It also demonstrates that cloth was being woven in considerable quantities on the Grange.

Medieval fulling mills had water powered wheels, which drove hammers to beat the cloth to the required finish. Naturally they were located by fast flowing streams to drive the wheels. There is documentary evidence for a fulling mill in Ardda, but it is not mentioned in the Dissolution accounts, dating its abandonment to before 1535 (Jack 1981, 88; Williams 1990, 37). A fulling mill is marked on the 1816 OS map, and, although no building is marked, the tithe schedule names a fulling mill by the Afon Du. This later mill is probably sited on or close to the location of the medieval mill.

Jack (1981, 88) gives a rough grid reference, which places it near the Afon Ddu, at the base of the escarpment (it is suggested that water from Porth-Llwyd powered the mill, but he has clearly confused the two rivers). Although the tithe map and the 1816 map name a fulling mill in this area they do not accurately locate the building. However, the ruins of a structure do survive close to the river at roughly SH7742 6627. These have not yet been surveyed, or closely inspected, but appear consistent with remains expected of a medieval fulling mill.

8.4.5 The religious landscape

There is no evidence of a church or chapel within the Grange, but, as discussed for Cwm, this is not unusual. At the Dissolution the Grange was incorporated into the parish of Llanbedrycennin (Gresham 1983, 342). The church, which dates from at least the 13th century (RCAHM 1956, 97), lies c.2.5km from Pont Newydd on the edge of the Grange, although it would have been a walk of over 4km from Ardda township. Gresham (1983, 342) claims the church was extended after the Reformation to accommodate its new parishioners. This would imply that the occupants of the Grange did not use this church prior to the Dissolution. However, changes in building style or a local desire to invest in their church in the 16th century could account for the new south chapel, and it does not necessarily suggest a sudden increase in attendance. Of the other medieval churches in the area the parish church at Trefriw is over 4km from Ardda township, Llanrhydwyn is c.4.5km, and the church at Caerhun is over 5.5km. All these distances are less than the inhabitants of Cwm township had to travel to their nearest parish church. However, with the removal of Aberconwy Abbey to Maenan in 1284, the abbey church was only 3.5km away, and it seems most likely that the occupants of Ardda Grange, both lay-brothers and tenants, used the abbey church.

8.5 Conclusions

The documentary evidence shows Ardda to be a wealthy grange, possibly due to the cloth industry. If excavations were ever carried out on the medieval houses in Ardda township, it would be interesting to see whether any artefactual evidence of spinning and weaving survived within the houses. Preservation of medieval remains is generally good on the Grange, as a large proportion of it is on upland, which has never been extensively ploughed or forested. Intensive field survey on the uplands would certainly reveal new medieval sites to help complete the understanding of the landscape. As with Cwm the need for detailed site survey and excavation to firmly establish the form, function and date of the sites discussed would be necessary before a study of the landscape could be taken much further. In particular an investigation of the fulling mill would not only add to the interpretation of this area, but would contribute to the understanding of these sites throughout Wales.

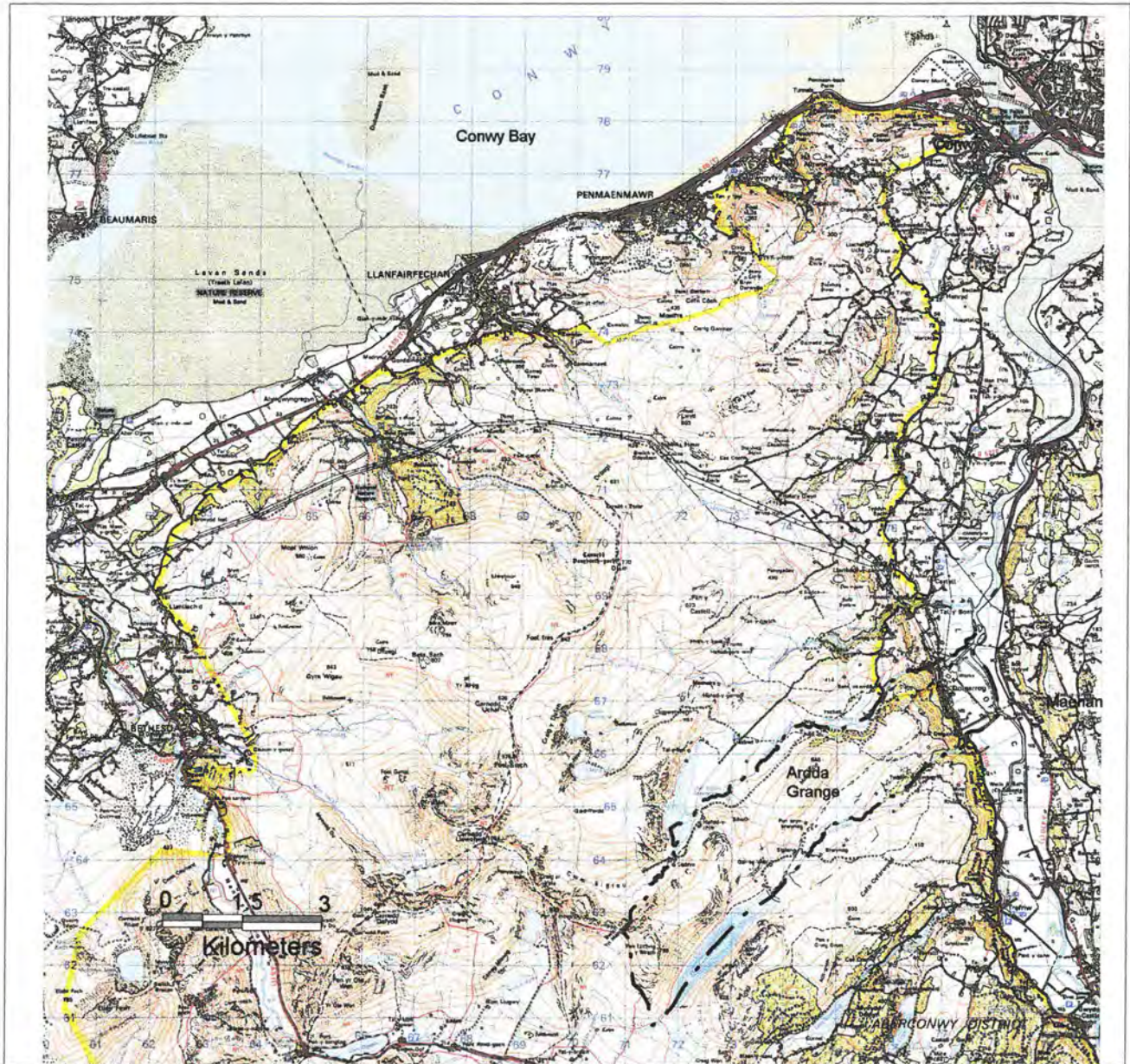


Figure 13: Location of Ardda Grange

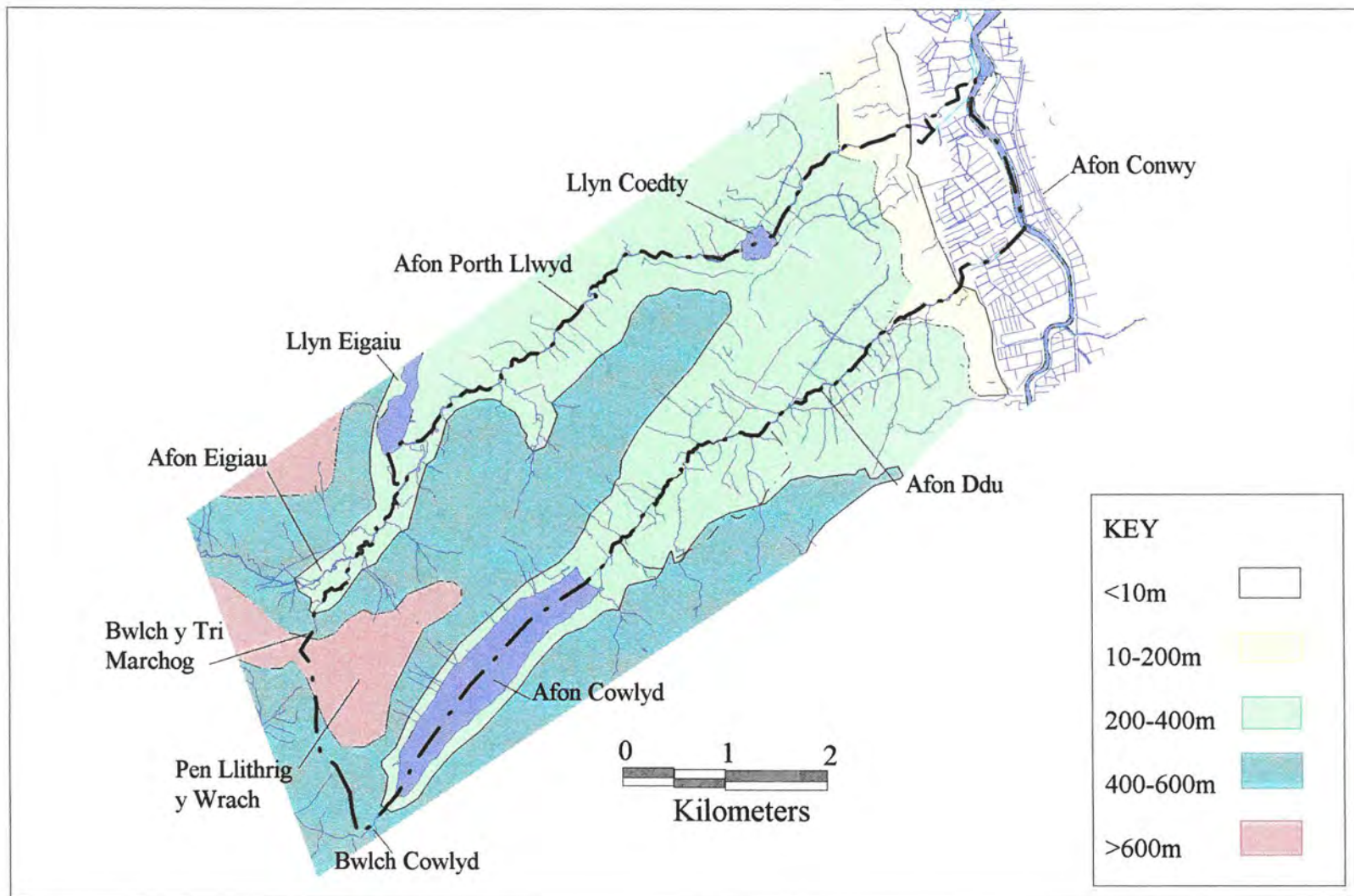


Figure 14: Topography and the boundary of Ardda Grange

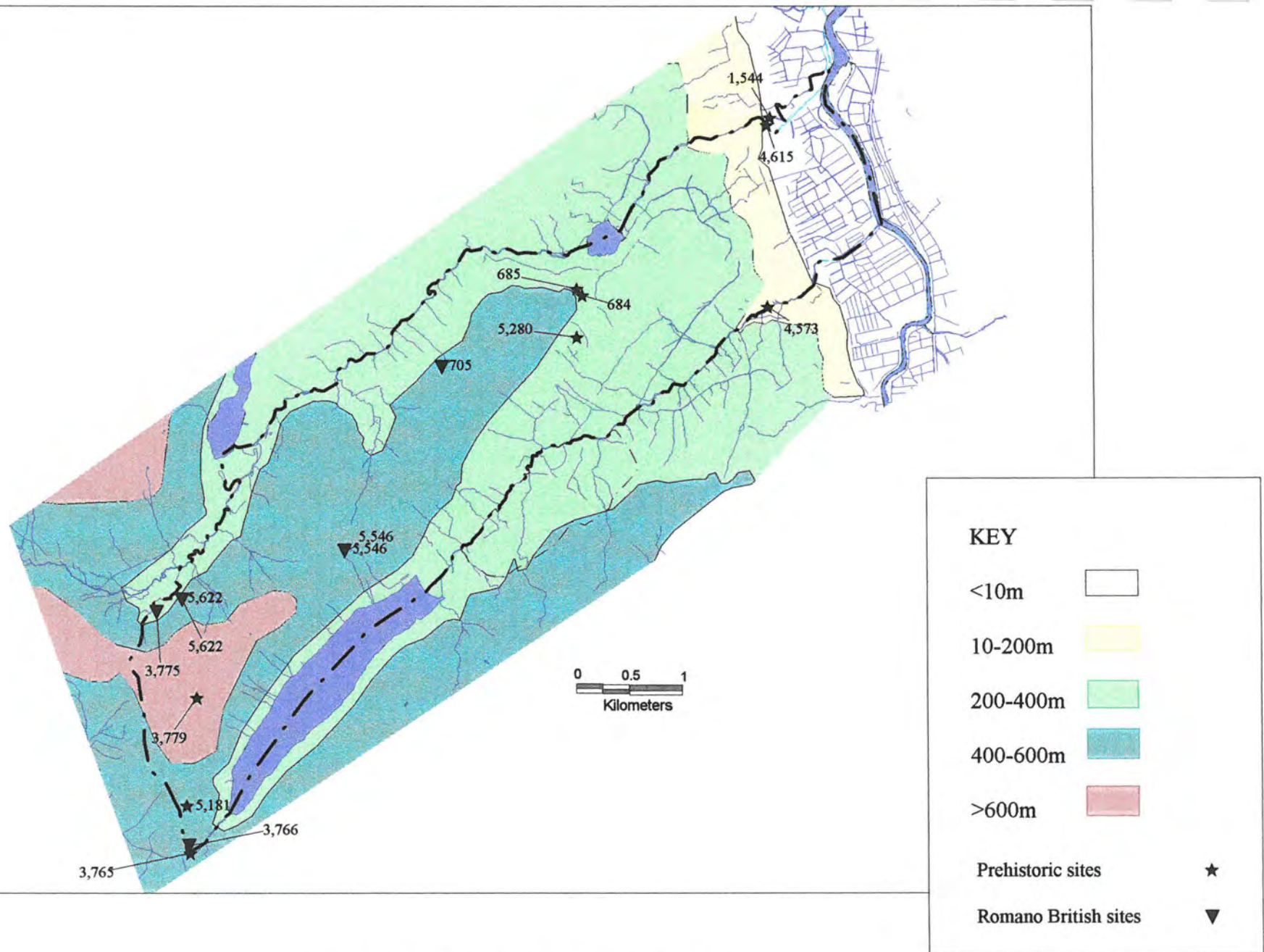


Figure 15: Prehistoric and Romano British sites

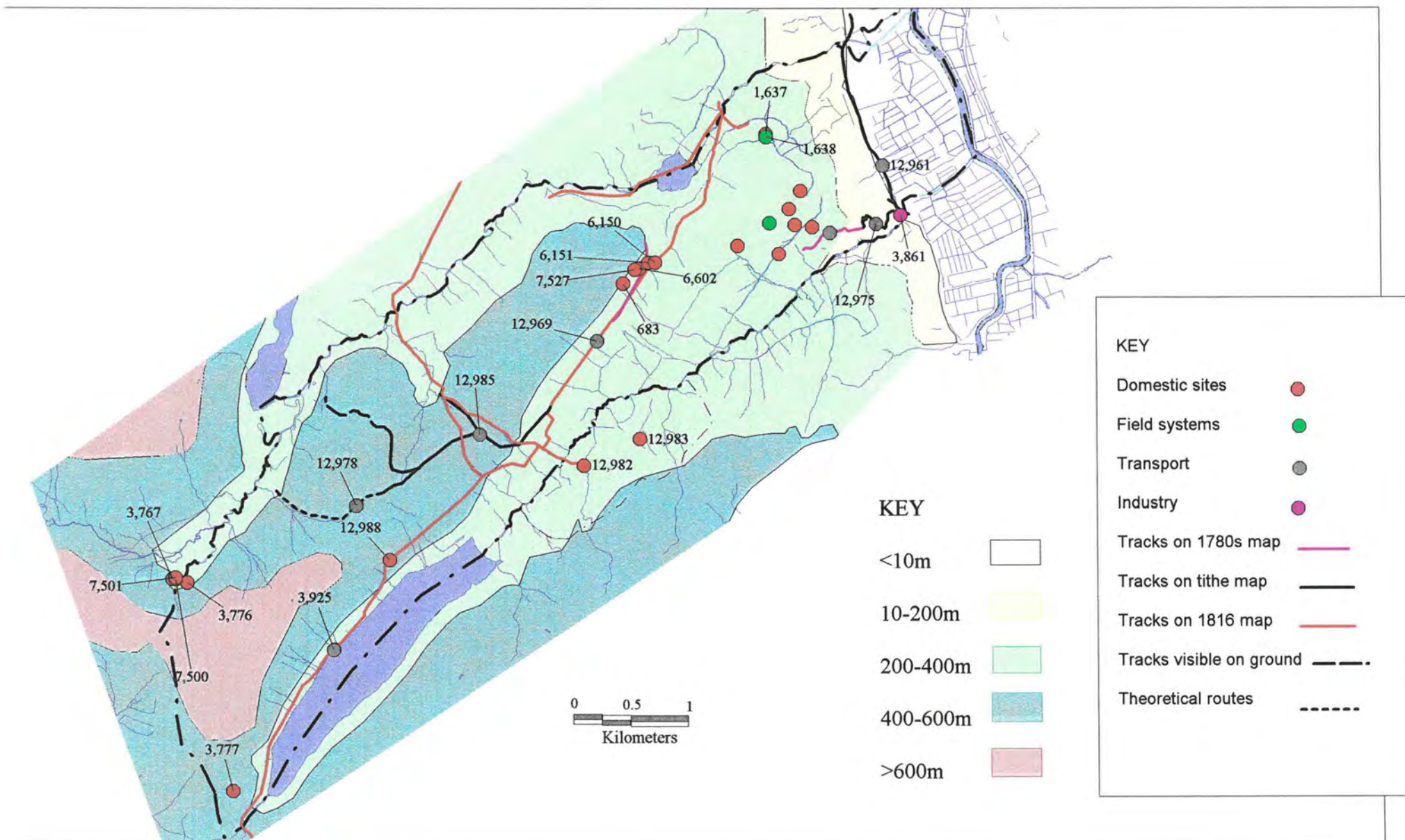


Figure 16: Medieval sites and possible transport routes

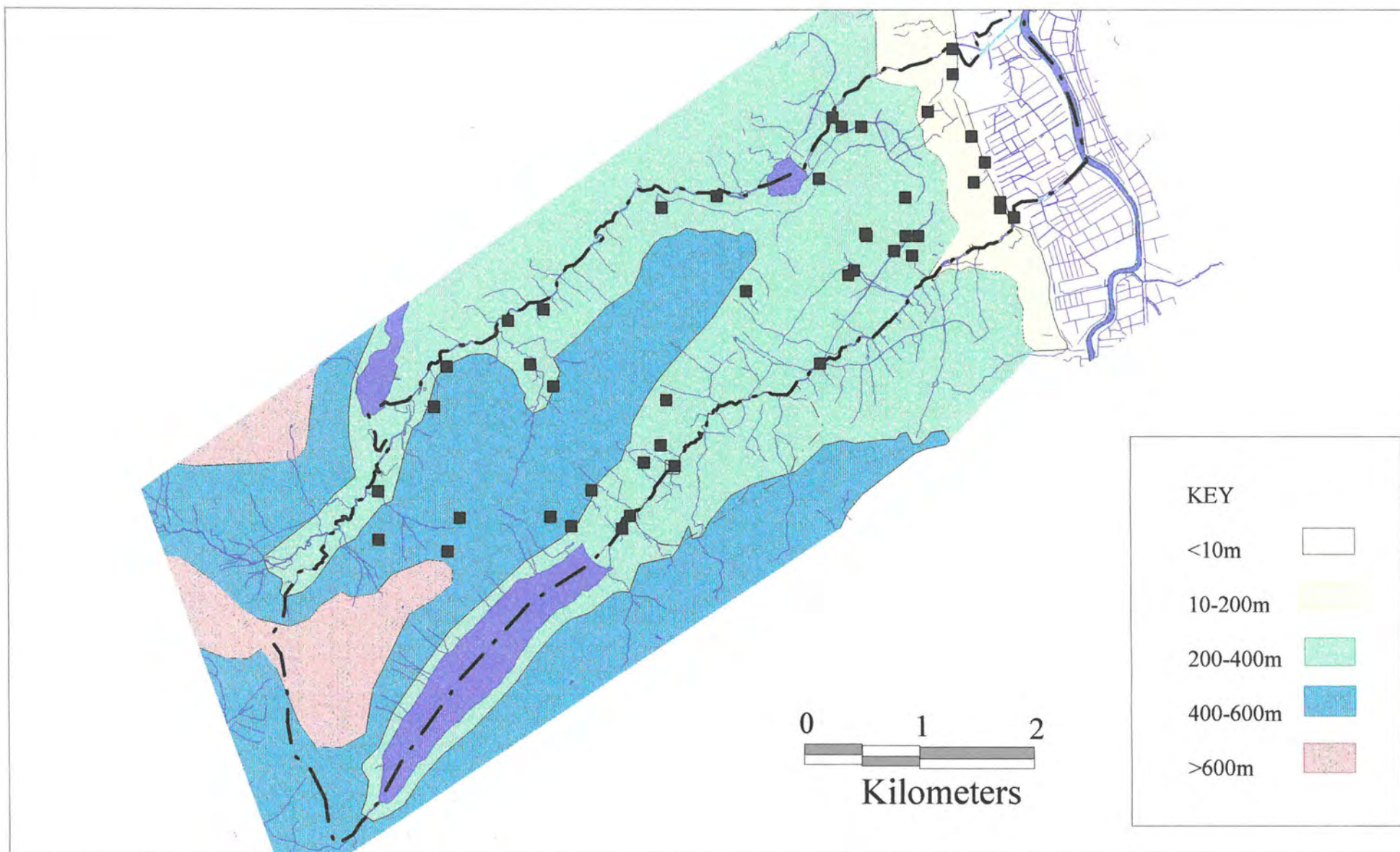


Figure 17: Post medieval sites

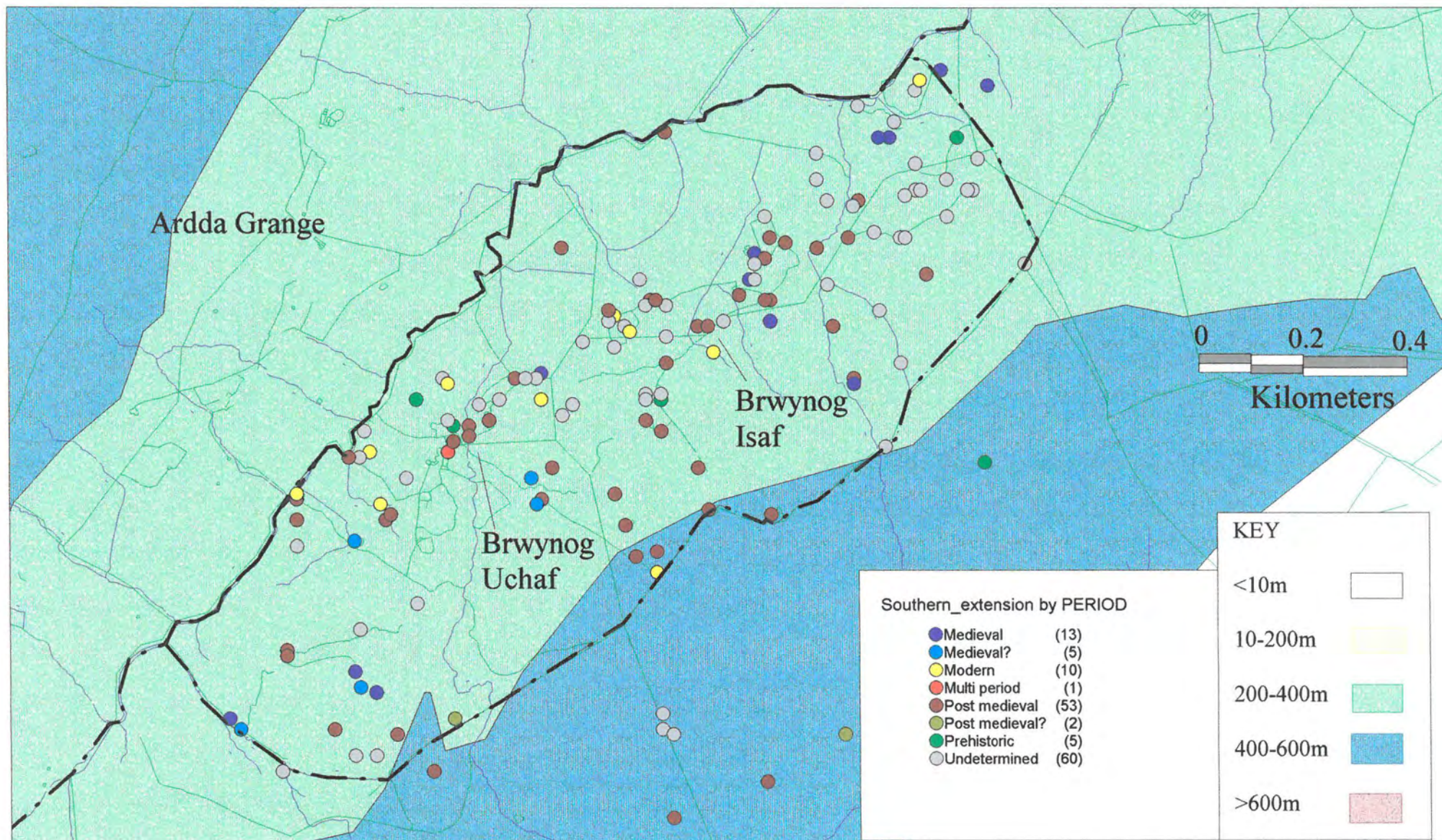


Figure 18: Sites within the possible extension to the Grange lands

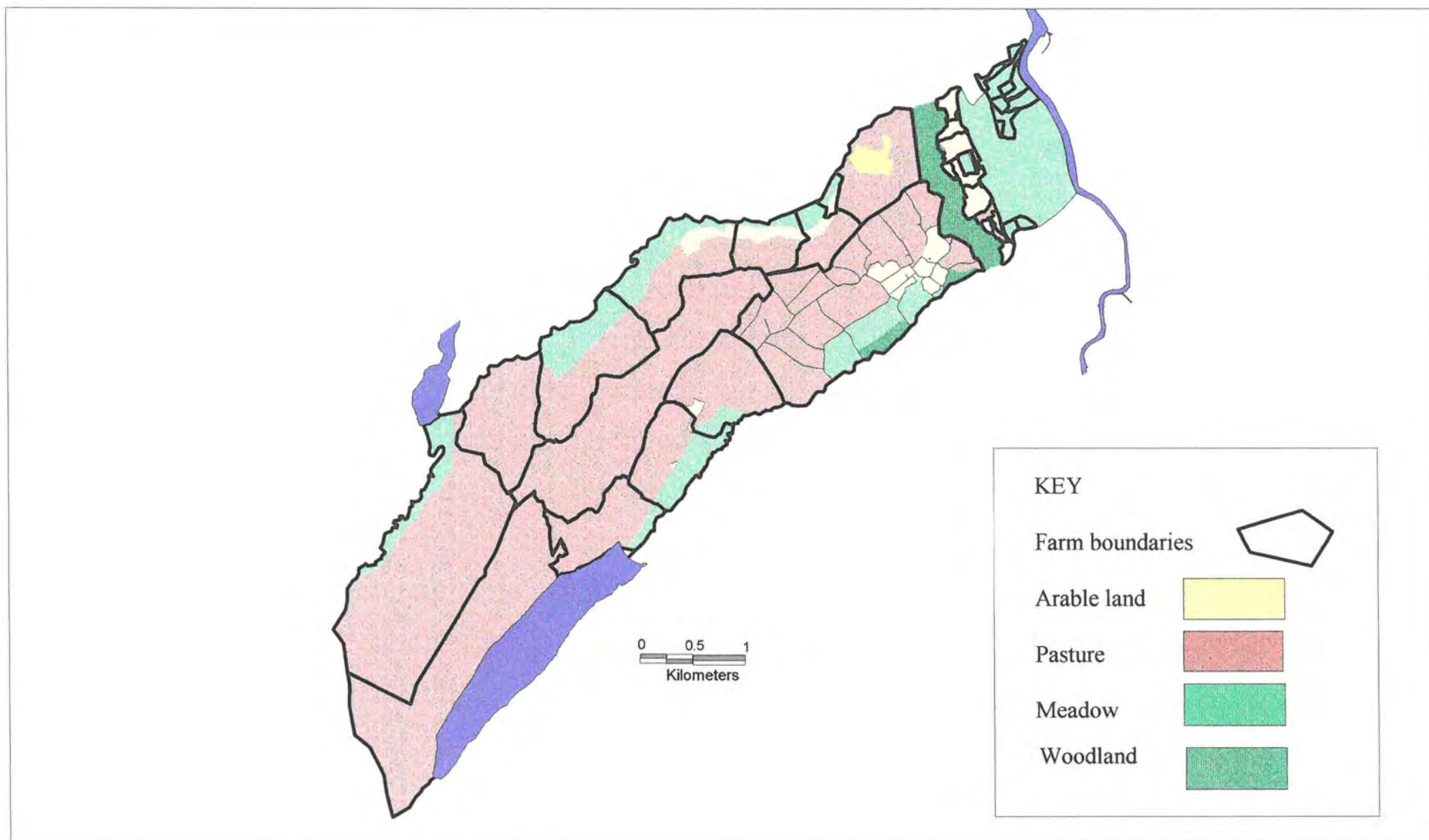


Figure 19: Landuse as determined from the tithe schedule and other sources.

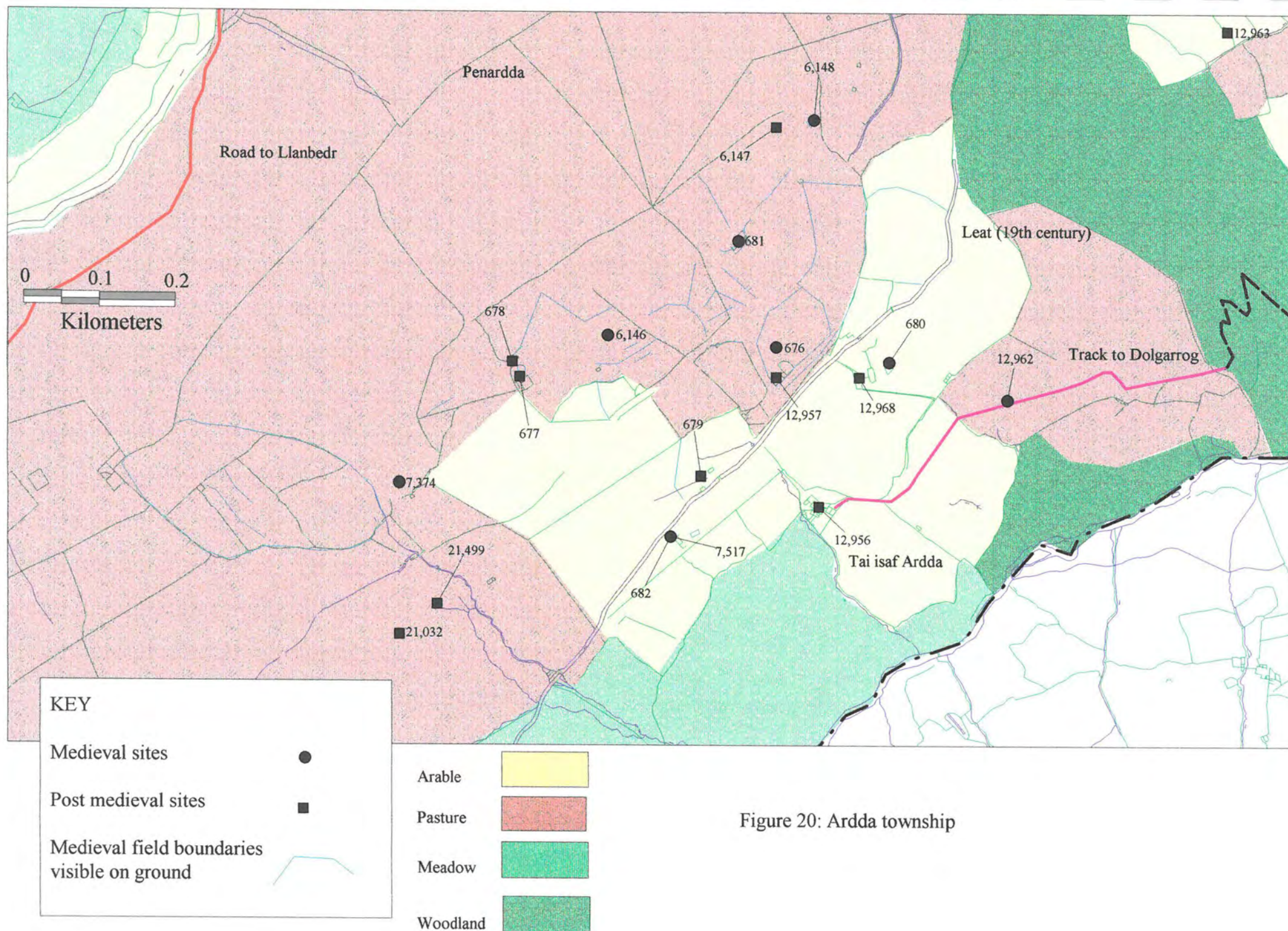


Figure 20: Ardda township

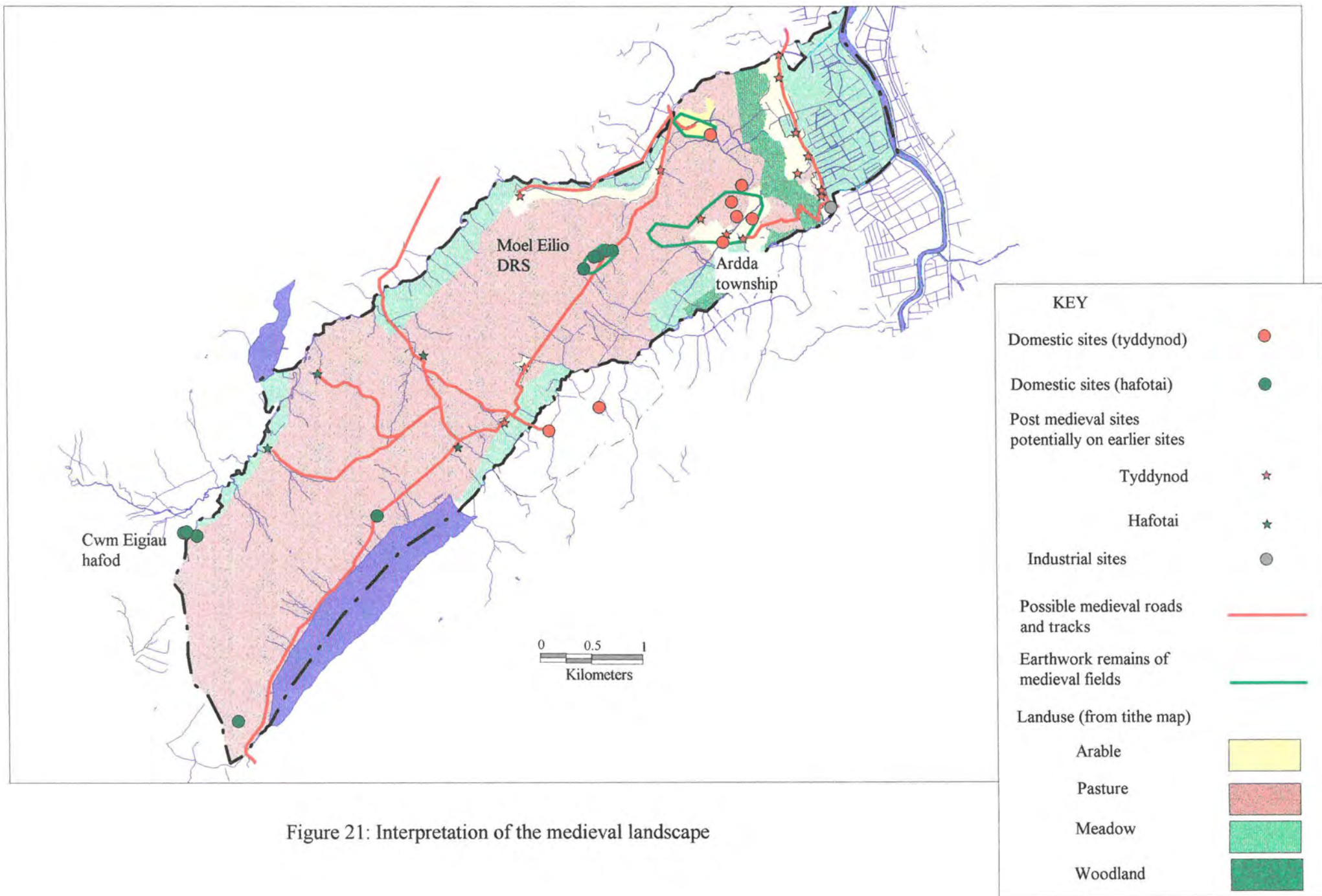


Figure 21: Interpretation of the medieval landscape

9.0 MANAGEMENT OF MONASTIC LANDSCAPES

9.1 Introduction

This project is concerned with both landscapes and the components, which form part of, and determine the archaeological character of, the landscape. The components are capable of assessment in the same way as, for example, undertaken for deserted rural settlements (GAT Report 200), or for fish weirs (GAT Report 363). At present there are no scheduled sites within Ardda, but Cwm contains seven scheduled sites, two of which are medieval platform houses. A full list of sites within these two areas is given in Appendix I. A new assessment of the sites within the two areas was not intended to form part of this project: the time required to re-examine in the field all the sites within the two granges would take several weeks fieldwork, followed by processing of results. Instead, reliance has been placed upon the existing surveys that have been conducted, and recommendations are based upon earlier field assessments undertaken for the thematic projects, and upon the existing SMR descriptions.

9.2 Landscape assessment

Landscapes, however, also require assessment and management as much as their constituent elements. The characterisation and assessment of landscapes is a relatively new process, although great advances in the former have been made through the compilation of the *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*, and the Landscape Characterisation projects undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. The latter are designed to be incorporated into a wider landscape characterisation exercise termed LANDMAP, co-ordinated by the Countryside Council for Wales. Little work, however, has been done on the assessment of relative importance of landscapes: possibly because this is not a generally desirable aim. However, in this instance, it may be considered desirable to compare one monastic landscape to another, so that preservation and management are concentrated upon those considered to be of higher value. This process was undertaken when choosing landscapes for the Historic Landscapes Register, (Cadw 1998, xxii) and an attempt is made to use the same criteria for assessing monastic landscapes below.

Criteria for assessing monastic landscapes, adapted from the Register of Historic Landscapes

1. Extensively developed or extensively remodelled landscapes

This would relate to the degree of landscape design or change occasioned by the ownership of the land by monks, and would be scored High, Medium or Low.

2. Period.

This would be scored according to the quantity of archaeology remaining from the use of the area by the monks. Scoring would be High/Medium/Low.

3. Historic diversity/Multiperiod

This relates to the presence of archaeology relating to other periods. Note needs to be taken of the way in which the presence of earlier archaeology may have affected the monastic landscape, or how the monastic landscape may have affected later developments. An example of the former is the presence of the round hut settlements at Cwm which appear to have affected the layout of the medieval settlement. This will be scored High/Medium/Low.

4. Buried/Subsumed or destroyed

This would be scored according to the potential of archaeological remains thought to exist on the site. Scoring would be High/Medium/Low.

5. Cultural Merit

This would score highly if there are particular known cultural associations, but would tend to score medium if it was known to be a grange worked directly by monks. If a manor owned by the monastery, it would score low, as the direct relationship between the two would be lower.

A comparison between the two pilot areas is attempted below, however, more work is required on other landscapes to refine this system, and to test its validity.

Criteria	Cwm	Ardda
1. Developed	Low	Medium
2. Period	Medium	Medium
3. Historic Diversity	High	Medium
4. Buried/Subsumed	High	High
5. Cultural merit	Medium	Medium

In this instance, both landscapes score relatively highly; Ardda appears to show slightly more visual change to the landscape occasioned by the monks, whereas Cwm has the greater diversity of sites, and so was more heavily settled and worked prior to the arrival of the monks.

Another method of assessing the landscapes would be to use the standard set of criteria developed for the scheduling of ancient monuments, as given in Welsh Office Circular 60/96: *Planning and the Historic Environment; Archaeology*. These criteria were originally developed from those designed for assessing SSSI's, and can be applied to landscape assessment. This system could be adapted to take into account the presence or absence of individual elements which could be expected to be found on monastic land. The results could be weighted if certain elements were found in association with one another. For example the presence of a domestic structure associated with paddocks and farm buildings would score more highly than one with no associated structures. The difficulty with this approach is that the function of many of the structures is unknown, so the presence of, for example, barns, cannot be ascertained without excavation. Also the date of many of the components is not known with certainty, and their attribution to a monastic order may be incorrect.

9.3 Conclusions and recommendations

The evidence from the two pilot studies undertaken at Cwm and Ardda show that the medieval landscape can remain clearly preserved within the modern landscape, and that the degree to which it remains is variable and is capable of being assessed. Patterns of land use and settlement have been recognised, and the continuation of settlement from the Romano-British period into the medieval has been postulated. Initial conclusions would suggest that the settlement patterns and land use closely linke

Viewing an area as a complete landscape enables sites to be seen in their context as a small part of a larger system. Sheep shelters and small upland huts, which might be dismissed as unimportant, gain greater significance when seen as evidence of Cistercian sheep management techniques. Tracks and fords are seen as essential lines of communication, either within the area or with the outside world.

A programme of fieldwork would enhance the results of the existing project by providing an improved analysis of the archaeological resource and a clearer understanding of potential land use and resource availability. The major part of the work could be undertaken by field walking, though measured survey would be of considerable benefit for certain areas, particularly where sites of Romano-British and later settlements are juxtaposed.

Environmental archaeology, particularly pollen analysis, is able to provide information on past environments and the impact of humans upon vegetation change and soils. There is also potential for recovering information on former agricultural practices, and the nature of the crops they grew. It is therefore recommended that suitable locations for environmental sampling are identified, and assessed for their potential, during fieldwork.

Assessment studies are based heavily upon comparisons, and the greater the quantity of data the more reliable the conclusions. More comparative information is required from granges situated in a wider range of geographical locations, including lower lying lands such as Gelleiniog on Anglesey, and more marginal lands, such as Nanhwynan, Beddgelert. This is a large upland grange, with a number of 'hafod' placenames, but a surprising lack of deserted rectangular structures, although with a large number in the immediate vicinity of the grange. The reason for this lack may be the result of little fieldwork, or more possibly the more nucleated settlement on the grange contrasting with the dispersed settlement round about. The former grange chapel site exists at a junction of medieval roads. It is

therefore recommended that similar studies are undertaken on a range of monastic lands, targeting both upland and lowland sites, and lands owned by different monastic orders.

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APPENDIX I: LIST OF SITES IN CWM GRANGE

SMR sites for Cwm Grange

Period		Medieval				
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
86	Clawdd Seri medieval boundary, Clipiau	SH41744666	agriculture and subsistence	linear earthwork, boundary bank	earthwork	earthwork
A medieval boundary, running from a bog at the head of Cwm Ceiliog to another bog W of Seler Ddu. Formed of a bank with ditches at either side, and, in places, a counterscarp bank. Boundary of Cwm Estate as mentioned in Aberconwy Charter (Gresham 1939, p134).						
94	hut platform, N of Cwm Farm	SH43574622	domestic	platform house	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
A medieval platform house or long hut, with small rectangular garden plot, probably associated with Cwm Grange. The long house is set in an area which contains several features, some of which may be contemporary. These include: 2 small rectangular depressions surrounded by slight banks, possibly hut sites (13169, 13178), a mound of scree with depressions around it, possible small scale quarrying (13170), a denuded rectangular stone structure, with internal divisions, interpreted as the remains of a long hut (13172), horseshoe shaped bank (13179), a terraced, rectangular platform (13206). Just to the NW of this group is the remains of a prehistoric hut circle (13173). A little to the SW, in the corner of the same field (SH43494517) are 3 small square stone enclosures, joined by a denuded bank defining an oval enclosure (13180). This is presumably a prehistoric settlement.						
95	hut platform, N of Cwm Farm	SH43514603	domestic	platform house	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
This rectangular hut or long hut stands on an artificial platform set at 90 degrees to the natural slope of the ground. The hut, which probably dates from the medieval period, could have been associated with the monastic land holdings at Cwm mentioned in the 1200 Aberconwy charter. The building measures 14.5m x 6m externally and survives today in the form of the lower stone foundations which measure up to 1m w and 0.5m high. The building had two opposed entrances and an internal sub-division. Just to the N of this, in the corner of the field near sheepfold, are the remains of a field system (13176), incorporating a small rectangular structure (13175).						
1324	platform house, Tyddyn Mawr	SH42764504	domestic	platform house	stone built feature	platform
Platform with long hut house, this type of site is typically 13th -14th century in date (Gresham 1954). Located within area with several prehistoric settlements. There are 2 rectangular platforms nearby, which may represent the remains of other long houses (13299, 13300). Aerial photographs show a rectangular enclosure to the north. Just to the E of these are traces of a field system (13301), but it is unclear if this related to the long houses or the prehistoric activity in 1 area.						
7322	Cwm medieval township	SH43604560	domestic, civil	township	recorded	
In commôte of Uwch Gwyrfa, Arfon. There was a pre-monastic township of Cwm (Gresham 1983, p343), the land was granted to Aberconwy Abbey possibly in 1199 or 120 and was held by the monks until the reformation. The present farmstead may have been the site of the principle farmstead of the medieval period. Called "kwm" in the Aberconwy Charter. Clawdd Seri and Hensamgwm also mentioned (Gresham 1939, p134) 1522 Thomas ap Gruffith took up residence at Cwm, he was forcibly ejected in 1537/8, but returned with his family in 1563.						

12943	Hensarngwm	SH43714443	transport	Causeway (site of)		
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Probable site of Hensarngwm (Old Causeway of Cwm), mentioned in Aberconwy Charter as a point on the grange boundary (Gresham 1939). Road crosses marshy dry valley here, and a raised causeway was likely. The parish boundary crosses the road at this point, probably reflecting the line of the grange boundary.

13179	bank, N of Cwm Farm	SH43574625	agriculture and subsistence	boundary bank	earthwork	bank
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Turf grown curvilinear bank associated with long house (PRN 94).

13344	bank and ditch; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43324501	agriculture and subsistence	boundary marker, drainage work	earthwork	bank & ditch
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A turf covered bank, 0.25m wide and 0.8m high, with a ditch on the W side. Orientation NE - SW. Turns SE at SW end and joins poss headland PRN13348. Part of probable medieval field.

14558	long hut	SH43454672	domestic	platform house	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
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Long hut of dry stone, orthostatic construction. Some footings/facings visible, partly turfed over. Platform measures 8 x 4.5m (G1488).

Period	Medieval?					
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description

568	trackway, NW of Cwm Farm	SH43304600	transport	trackway	earthwork	
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Well worn, deeply rutted trackway running up hill above Cwm, starting from ffridd wall and ascending to shoulder of hill and beyond. Appears to cut field wall extending from PRN 119. see 3872.

876	mine workings north of Cwm	SH43744633	industrial	mine	earthwork	
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2 adjacent mine shafts with spoil heap. Small working, possibly medieval.

6731	long hut, Pen y Gaer	SH42664505	domestic	platform house?		
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Possible platform house, much denuded. Platform with wall and some of floor intact. Platform measures 6.4 x 4.1m, 0.4m deep. Possible clearance cairn, 0.5m high, at NE end of platform. A stony bank runs off in a SW direction and the remains of a parallel wall are found the S.

6732	platforms, Pen y Gaer	SH42644507	agriculture and subsistence	livestock pens?		
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Stone revetted platform with terrace. Platform measures 4.8 x 4.7m, and 0.3m in height. Composed of 4 very denuded platforms, revetted by large stones. Possible start of a terrace running off to the E. From N to S these measured A- 4.8 x 4.7m, B- 5.8 x 5.5m (PRN 6765), C - 6.5 x 4.1m (PRN 6766), and D - c.3 x 1m.

A series of rectangular platforms beside and partially overlaid by the modern field wall. These appear too segmentary to be a platform house. The structures are not quite on the same alignment as the field wall, so it might be suggested that they are animal pens associated with either the medieval or Romano British activity in this area.

6765	platform, Pen y Gaer	SH42644508	agriculture and subsistence?	rectangular enclosures	
Stone revetted platform with terrace. Platform measures 5.8 x 5.5m, and 0.3m in height. Part of 6732, subsite B.					
6766	platform, Pen y Gaer	SH42644509	agriculture and subsistence?	rectangular enclosures	
Stone revetted platform with terrace. Platform measures 6.5 x 4.1m, and 0.3m in height. Part of 6732, subsite C.					
12922	field system	SH43574688	agriculture and subsistence	field system	Field boundaries on APs
Between PRN 14556 and 12924 the aerial photographs reveal an area of small, sub-rectangular fields. While these could be related to 12924 they are not indicated on any of the maps, and seem more likely to be medieval in date.					
12935	clearance cairns near PRN 95	SH43524610	agriculture and subsistence	field clearance	
45 small, low clearance cairns, composed largely of small stones, often surrounding an upright stone. Located in area between the fields PRN 13176 and the long hut PRN 95, so assumed to be Medieval field clearance.					
Aerial photographs show the traces of an enclosure or ditch surrounding this area.					
12938	Field system	SH43314531	agriculture and subsistence	field system	Visible on APs
Traces of field boundaries visible on aerial photographs. Straighter and more regular than the lynchets, but not part of the modern field system and not shown on the tithe map, so they are possibly medieval.					
12942	Mill?	SH42744411	domestic?	building	
Building shown on tithe map by river. Lies just outside the Grange boundary. Field names including 'felin' occur just inside the Grange, the other side of the river from 1777. This could be the site of the Grange's mill.					
12950	Road	SH43724426-	transport	trackway	
Shown from 1832 map onwards. It does not appear as a continuous road on the 1777 map, but the field boundaries respect the line of the later road, so it may just have been a track at that time, and not considered worth showing on the map. The naming of Hensarngwm in the Aberconwy Charter (Gresham 1939) strongly suggests the presence of a route running NS across the Grange, and joining with the packhorse trail to the S. This route would run past all the early farmsteads in the area, so it would be an ideal line for a medieval trackway providing a link to Clynnog and the coastal road.					
12952	packhorse trail	SH42294407-	transport	trackway	
The RCAHM Inventory (Caernarfonshire vol. II, 1960, lxiv) marks a packhorse trail running along the route of the modern roads to the south of the Grange. The road running N-S through the Grange would join to this trail. Packhorse trails originated at least in the medieval period.					
13168	wall; N of Cwm Farm	SH43554627	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature wall
A very low partly grassed-over stone wall 13m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m high, running N-S from the NW corner of the northern most hut (PRN 94). Seems to be closely related to 94, and therefore is assumed to be Medieval.					

13169	rectangular enclosure; N of Cwm Farm	SH43544629	unassigned	feature - rectangular	stone built feature	depression
<p>A small, 1.4m by 2.2m, rectangular depression cut into grassed covered scree with a slightly raised surrounding bank. Annexed to the W a possible sub-rectangular feature at a slightly higher level. Possibly associated with PRN94. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut, but it may still be a structure associated with 94, and there Medieval.</p>						
13170	quarrying?; N of Cwm Farm	SH43554630	industrial	quarry	stone built feature	depression
<p>Linear depressions cut into grassed-over scree leaving an island of scree 3m by 10m. 2m in diameter depressions also defined this 'island'. Directly adjacent to one of these depressions to the north is a loose pile of scree 1.5m in diameter. Possible quarry associated with PRN 94</p>						
13172	hut; N of Cwm Farm	SH43524629	domestic?	hut	stone built feature	building
<p>A very denuded rectangular stone enclosure. 13m by 2.5m in size and sub-divided into two possibly three internal compartments. 5m from the W end of the house there is a 1.2m wide dividing wall. To the S end of the hut is a circular stone feature contained by a stone kerb, axis of the hut lays in a E-W direction following the natural slope. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut, but it may still be a structure associated with PRN 94</p>						
13173	stack stand?; NNW of Cwm Farm	SH43514631	agriculture and subsistence?	stack stand?	stone built feature	hut - circular
<p>A large negative circular platform, 9m in diameter, revetted downslope to a height of 0.9m. Defined by a low circular wall of stones, some of which are set upright. The W side of the circular wall merges with a modern N - S running field wall which diverts from its generally straight route reflecting the curved nature of the circular feature. To the W of the modern field wall are the fragmentary remains of a semi-circular depression with defining stone wall which may represent a larger original extent of the hut circle. Close to the Medieval activity associated with PRN94, and could be contemporary to this, but assumed to be earlier because of circular shape.</p>						
13173	stack stand?; NNW of Cwm Farm	SH43514631	agriculture and subsistence?	stack stand?	stone built feature	hut - circular
<p>G1104 - The platform is actually more sub-rectangular and is surrounded by sub-oval enclosure. Definitely not hut circle. Lack of structural evidence suggests it may be Medieval or post Medieval stack stand. Due to the proximity of the Medieval activity it is assumed to be Medieval.</p>						
13174	wall; NNW of Cwm Farm	SH43464608	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
<p>Stone wall of large (0.8m by 0.8m) boulders, partially grassed over. Orientation NE-SW. Associated with PRN 13176, and therefore assumed to be Medieval.</p>						
13175	stone enclosure; NNW of Cwm Farm	SH43494612	agriculture and subsistence?	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
<p>A small square enclosure/structure, 5m by 5m, within an area of field systems (PRN 13176). Possibly associated with PRN 95</p>						
13176	field system; NNW of Cwm Farm	SH43474610	agriculture and subsistence	field system	stone built feature	wall
<p>An area of field systems approximately 36m by 26m. It appears to be divided into long rectangular plots, 24m by 5m, by much denuded stone walls. The area is littered with stones, but other possible features can be discerned. Possibly associated with PRN 95, and therefore assumed to be Medieval.</p>						

13177	wall; NNW of Cwm Farm	SH43504614	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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Remains of robbed out stone wall. 13m long and 0.1m high. Orientation NNE-SSW. Possibly once part of 13176.

13178	small rectangular platform; N of Cwm Farm	SH43554625	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform-rectangular
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A small, rectangular platform, 3m by 2.5m, cut into the slope and terraced downslope. Orientation N-S. A possible field bank runs in a direction from the platform. Possibly associated with PRN 94. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut, but it may still be a structure associated with 94.

13180	settlement?; N of Cwm Farm	SH43494517	domestic?	settlement?	earthwork	earthworks
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Ploughed out remains of a possible settlement. Represented by an area of hollows and undulations. Possibly associated with PRN 13176. Remains were considered too damaged for site to be included in DRS study.

13190	bank; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43344560	agriculture and subsistence	boundary bank	earthwork	bank
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The remains of a low, slightly curving bank. Orientation E-W. 200m long and 1m to 2m wide. Modern wall follows the same line, therefore the bank may be medieval rather than earlier.

13191	trackway; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43504564	transport	trackway	earthwork	trackway
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A 'hollowed out' trackway, 2.5m wide and approximately 50m long, before becoming indistinct. Orientation NW - SE. Probable field access, perhaps related to medieval field system.

13195	Platform hut?; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43354555	domestic?	hut	earthwork	hut-rectangular
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Denuded remains of a possible hut circle, 8m in diameter, cut into the slope. To the N there is a possible enclosure wall, while to the S are the remains of a possible paddock, 13m by 11m.

G1104 - Low sub-circular scoop with traces of rectangular footings. Site located on lynchets.

The rectangular footings suggest that this is not a round hut, and that it may be Medieval. Without a detailed survey of the site it is difficult to interpret with confidence, but the sketch plans available indicate a small enclosure S, i.e. down-slope of the house platform, and the feature to the north could have acted as a drainage hood. Perhaps most significantly the feature has been terraced into a pre-existing lynchets associated with round house settlements seem to avoid the settlement, as would be expected with contemporary features, but at this site cultivation had been carried out over a considerable period of time before the platform was constructed. It is, therefore, suggested that this site is a medieval platform house.

13206	platform; NNW of Cwm Farm	SH43574617	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform-rectangular
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A small possible platform, 4m by 2.5m. Cut into the slope and terraced slightly downslope, with possible stone edging. 2.5m N of the wall. Orientation WSW-ENE. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut, but it is quite close to PRN 94, and may be a structure of a similar date.

AP evidence shows a feature looking much more like a long house with associated enclosure walls.

13207	platform; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43414605	domestic?	platform	stone built feature	platform-rectangular
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A small rectangular platform, 3m by 2m, with stone revetting downslope and a stone retaining wall upslope. Orientation NW-SE. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut (too small), but it is not far from PRN 95 and 13176, so it may also be medieval.

13210	wall; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43354612	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A very denuded stone wall. Orientation WNW-ESE. Parallel to modern wall, but does not appear on tithe map, so could be part of early field system, and possibly medieval.

13214	wall; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43224605	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A very denuded stone wall. Orientation NW-SE. Possible continuation of PRN 13213.

13245	wall; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42314610	agriculture and subsistence?	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A 25m length of large stones forming a curving linear stone wall along the edge of the river bank. Orientation SW - NE. Not on tithe map, so possibly part of earlier field system.

13246	bank; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42264606	agriculture and subsistence?	boundary bank	earthwork	bank
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A curving grassed over bank, approximately 196m long, between 0.4m to 1.2m wide and between 0.1m to 0.5m high. It follows the river bank for 25m then turns to the W, running parallel with the field wall before turning SW below the field wall and on into the next field where it joins with bank PRN 13334.

Not on tithe map, so possibly part of earlier field system.

13256	sheep pen?; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43074636	agriculture and subsistence?	enclosure?	stone built feature	sub-oval enclosure
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A low, one course high, very denuded stone wall runs NW - SE (continuation of PRN 13258) across the natural slope forming a series of enclosures one of which incorporates a circular platform, 2m in diameter, within a scree gully. Approximately 35m to the N of this platform is an amorphous enclosure divided into two compartments.

G1104 - sub-oval enclosure with wandering wall continuing to N and S. This can be traced S into the next field. The small circular platform is a natural feature. The enclosure is not terraced into the slope, so it is unlikely to be an enclosure for a hut group. Probably a small pen of Medieval or Post medieval date.

As it is on an earlier field boundary it is assumed to be Medieval rather than later.

13277	quarrying; SW slope of Clipiau	SH41714644	industrial	quarry	earthwork	depression-subrectangular
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A quarried out hollow near the top of Clipiau, 20m E of Clawdd Seri. It is located next to a rock outcrop, 8m by 4m, with a bank 3m w and 1.1m high enclosing it.

Possibly quarrying for the bank

13278	quarrying?; west summit of Clipiau	SH41774648	industrial?	quarry?	earthwork	pit
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Excavated area near the summit of Clipiau 7m by 8m and 1.4m deep. Probably quarrying. Associated with PRN 86?

13279	quarrying; west summit of Clipiau	SH41784644	industrial	quarry	stone built feature	pit, stone heap
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Small scoops and spoil heaps running in a N - S direction. Associated with PRN 86?

13280	quarrying; west summit of Clipiau	SH41764658	industrial	quarry	earthwork	pits
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An area of oval scoops 4m by 5m in size and 1.2m to 1.4m deep. Associated with PRN 86?

13281	quarry; west summit of Clipiau	SH41784659	industrial	quarry	earthwork	pits
A quarry scoop approximately 7m in diameter and 1.5m to 1.8m deep. Associated with PRN 86?						
13292	wall; SE slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42964543	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
A line of large boulders, c. 25m long, at the bottom of a scree slope orientated N - S across the slope, it then turns upslope for 25 m becoming a line of small stones piled 0.4m high enclosing the scree. Part of earlier field system, but quite regular, so probably Medieval.						
13293	wall; SE slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42944541	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
A wall constructed of largish stones, running down slope in a NNW - SSE direction. Surviving to a height of between 0.15m to 0.4m. T wall is 18m SW of and parallel to wall PRN 13292, with the area between having been cleared of stone. Part of earlier field system, but quite regular, so probably Medieval.						
13295	wall; SE slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42994533	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
A stone wall, running in a SE - NW direction, follows a scree gully, but continues downslope when the gully turns to the SW. Part of earlier field system, but quite regular, so probably Medieval.						
13300	rectangular platform; ssw slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42734515	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform-rectangular
A sub-rectangular platform, approximately 8m by 4m, with the possible remains of a wall surviving as a turf covered bank, running along the E end of the platform, 0.5m wide and 0.1m high. Approximately 36m ESE of PRN 13299.						
13301	field system; ssw slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42764514	agriculture and subsistence	field system	stone built feature	walls, visible on APs
Traces of field boundaries and lynchets visible on aerial photographs SW of PRN 1324.						
13301	field system; ssw slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42764514	agriculture and subsistence	field system	stone built feature	walls, visible on APs
An area, approximately 90m by 50m, of very disturbed ground showing signs of stone and turf covered stone walls and probably walls lying in a SE - NW direction. They are approximately 1.2m wide and 0.4m to 0.5m high. Just east of PRN 1324, so also assumed to be medieval.						
13321	rectangular platform; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42624595	domestic?	platform	stone built feature	platform-rectangular
A stone edged positive platform, 1.6m by 1.5m, within an area of grassed cover scree. A second possible platform, 1m by 0.6m, connects to the NW. Orientation NE - SW. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut. Too small and square for a long hut, possibly a sheep fold. May be medieval. Associated with possible wall PRN 13322.						
13322	wall? NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42604595	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
A 5m long line of stones, some orthostats. Orientation W - E.						

13334	bank and ditch; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42224596	agriculture and subsistence	boundary bank	earthwork	bank & ditch
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A flat topped turf covered bank, 0.3m high and 2m wide. Downslope there is a shallow ditch, 0.2m deep and 1m to 1.2m wide. Orienta roughly E - W. It is not clear where it originates to the E, while to the W it continues for over 300m before becoming lost in high reeds & marshy terrain. Appears to continue in the direction of Clawdd Seri (PRN 86) they may, therefore be related. Approximately 40m from E end, 097 approaches from the NE and merges with the bank.

13336	bank; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42064589	agriculture and subsistence	bank	earthwork	bank
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A grassed over bank, approximately 250m long and 1.75. wide, orientated NNE - SSW, parallel with the drystone field wall. Possibly medieval rather than earlier, as it is parallel with the modern field wall.

13345	field system; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43384510	agriculture and subsistence	field system	stone built feature	enclosure
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An area approximately 100m by 150m, defined by a large bank and ditch to the NW (PRN 13344), the remains of a bank to the SW (PRN 13348) and a stone and boulder faced bank to the NE, SE and E (PRN 13350). Possible evidence for ridge and furrow activity. Probably medieval field.

Lynchets visible on aerial photographs running along the contours, NE-SW.

13348	lynchet?; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43284500	agriculture and subsistence	lynchet?	earthwork	lynchet?
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A ploughed out slight rise in the ground, 0.3m high. Orientated NE - SW. Possible headland, associated with lynchets to N.

13360	wall; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42644543	agriculture and subsistence?	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A short, 12m long, length of collapsed stone walling running downslope in an E - W direction. Possibly part of medieval field system.

13368	rectangular enclosure; E of Moel Bronmiod	SH42064561	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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Adjacent to a stream, a sub-circular enclosure defined by large boulders. The side of the enclosure next to the stream has been built up w stone. The enclosure is 5m by 5m in size and there is a possible very denuded wall to the w, running in a W - E direction. GAT report 2 lists this as not a long hut.

Possible medieval sheep shelter on field wall. There seems to have been an earlier field in this area.

13370	bank?; E of Moel Bronmiod	SH41964564	agriculture and subsistence?	bank	earthwork	bank
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A low grassed over bank, some stones are visible, with possible stone facing downslope at one point. Between 0.2m and 0.5m high and approximately 120m long, curving across the slope in a roughly NW - SE direction.

13371	ditch; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH41974553	water and drainage	ditch	earthwork	ditch
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A shallow linear feature, joins with main drain. Orientation SSW - NNE. May possibly be related to bank PRN 13370.

13390	rectangular kerbs; SW of Pen y Gaer	SH42334526	unassigned	feature - rectangular	stone built feature	kerb- stones
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Two sub-rectangular stone kerbs, partly grassed over with no internal stones. 1m by 0.8m. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut.

13587	platform house?; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42634512	domestic	house	earthwork	hut - rectangular
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A rectangular platform, 8.6m long, 3.5m wide and 0.5m high max. Orientated NE - SW. It has stone revetting, and a probable drainage hood. A flattish area to the SE is probably an associated small enclosure, and there are other possible enclosures to the NW. PRN 13591 actually part of this feature, and forms an internal division.

13588	wall; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42654512	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A grassed over stone wall, 12m long, 1.5m wide and 0.4m high. Constructed of small piled stones and orientated NE - SW. Probably associated with medieval settlement here.

13589	terrace; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42654511	agriculture and subsistence?	terrace	earthwork	terrace
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A curving terrace, emerging from hut circle survey no. 500 and curving around in an arc 45m long, 0.5m to 1.5m wide and 0.3m high.

13590	circular scoop; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42654510	domestic	hut circle?	earthwork	hut - circular
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The remains of a circular feature, 10m in diameter, cut into the slope to a depth of 0.8m. It is bisected nearly through the middle by a N SE running field wall and nothing remains of the feature on the W side of the wall apart from a mound 0.5m high. Although it is very difficult to separate Medieval from Romano British features in this area the proximity of the feature to medieval acti suggests that it dates to this period.

13591	Part of 13587	SH42644511	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform- rectangular
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A small rectangular depression, 3m long, 2m wide and 0.15m deep. Positioned between PRN 13588 and 13589. GAT report 247 lists tl as not a long hut (too small). Actually a division of 13587.

14556	house platform/long hut	SH43654693	domestic	hut platform	earthwork	platform, hut - rectangular
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Terraced and scarped into E. facing slope. Platform measures 14 x 8m, aligned ENE-WSW. Grassed over low walls and banks with some facing stones, best preserved at the upslope, west, end. Differential clearance and low banks on the slopes above define a number of field (G1488).

14557	hut platform	SH43654696	domestic	hut platform	earthwork	platform, hut - rectangular
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House platform survives as a scarped and terraced platform, no stone work visible. The platform lies immediately to the N of PRN 1455. Platform measures 16 x 7m. Orientated ENE-WSW (G1488).

14560	garden plot?	SH43624692	domestic	garden plot?	earthwork	platform, rectangular
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Large rectangular platform, 22.5m x 11m, on sloping ground. Built up at downslope end. No traces of a structure unless the whole platform is one large long hut. Measures 22.5 x 11m, aligned E-W (G1488).

Seems too large to be a long hut, but may be the garden plot associated with PRN 14556.

Period	modern					
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
13233	ditch; W of Cwm Farm	SH42954575	industrial	drainage work	earthwork	ditch

A drainage ditch emanating from the mine workings (PRN 13224). Orientation NW - SE.

13234	ditch; W of Cwm Farm	SH42884582	water and drainage	drainage work	stone built feature	wall
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A faced culvert built into the field wall. Ditch (PRN 13232) passes through it.

13238	mining activity; NNW of Pen y Gaer	SH42734610	industrial	drainage work	earthwork	ditch
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Continuation of the manganese mine working PRN 13224.

21553	Cae Hir mine	SH43744633	industrial	manganese mine	earthwork	pit, mound
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General: two adjacent shafts, at least 6m deep. Same as PRN 876.

21569	Clynnog mine	SH43904700	industrial	manganese mine	earthwork	pit, mound
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21668	Pen y Gaer mine	SH43104570	industrial	manganese mine	earthwork	pit, mound
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A manganese mine. Workings: a 225m-long trench running from north-west to south-east from SH43054566 to SH42734610.

Period	modern?					
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
13223	ditch; W to SW of Cwm Farm	SH43284533	water and drainage	drainage work	earthwork	ditch

A narrow linear feature, 275m long, running diagonally across the slope. 0.4m wide and seemingly cut into the turf with the upcast pile downslope to form a small bank, 0.05m to 0.1m high. Orientation SE - NW.

13594	ditch; N of Cwm Farm	SH43654603	water and drainage	drainage work	earthwork	ditch
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A drainage ditch, 0.5m deep and approximately 1m wide, running parallel with the NE - SW modern field wall. There is a built up bank downslope. Constructed to carry a natural spring through an area of improved pasture towards Cwm Farm in a SW direction.

Period		natural				
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
13228	terracing; W of Cwm Farm	SH43224569	natural	natural feature?	?natural feature	terrace
Area of ridges, probably natural.						
13229	terracing; W of Cwm Farm	SH43084580	natural	natural feature?	natural feature	?terracing
Area of ridges, probably natural.						
13230	terracing; W of Cwm Farm	SH43064578	natural	natural feature?	natural feature	?terracing
Area of ridges, probably natural.						
13232	area of scoops and gullies; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43044590	natural	natural feature?	?natural feature	surface irregularities
An area, approximately 130m by 50m, of scoops and gullies varying in shape size. Probably natural features.						
13235	linear depressions; N of Pen y Gaer	SH42824583	natural	natural feature	natural feature	linear feature
Linear depressions running down slope, probably natural.						
13249	?natural shelves; S of Clipiau	SH41704618	natural	natural feature	natural feature	terraces
A series of probably natural shelves, free of gorse in an otherwise gorse covered area.						
13264	depression?; SE of Clipiau	SH42684639	natural	natural feature?	?natural feature	surface irregularity
A sub-rectangular depression, 1.75m by 1.5m, cut into the slope to a depth of 0.4m. There is a flat area immediately downslope.						
Period		Natural?				
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
13287	platform; E of Pen y Gaer	SH43134554	natural?	platform?	earthwork	platform
A small negative platform with some stones around the outer edge. Possibly natural. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut. (too sn						
Period		post Medieval				
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
5278	Tyddyn Mawr house	SH43204480	domestic	house	building - roofed	building
Site 1049 in RCAHM Inventory - Rear wing at NW probably of c. 1700.						

✓ 5295	Cottage, SW of Tyddyn Mawr	SH42644432	domestic	building	building - roofed	building
On 1832 Vaynol Estate map, but just marked as an enclosure on the 1777 map.						
✓ 5296	Ysgubor Fawr house	SH43514470	domestic	house	building - roofed	building
Old farmhouse, grade II listed (22005), dates from late 18th or early 19th century. Associated with cowhouse, store and mill, all built at roughly the same date and all grade II listed (22006, 22007). Together these form a well preserved, small upland farmstead. Building shown on 1777 Vaynol Estate map.						
✓ 12921	Hengwm	SH43794694	domestic	farmhouse		
Shown on 1777 Vaynol Estate map as house and garden.						
✓ 12923	sheepfold	SH43554683	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold		
Sheepfold built against earlier drystone building.						
✓ 12924	cowhouse, W of Hensarnwn	SH43554682	domestic	platform house		
Substantially built drystone structure on scarped and terraced platform. Lies within terraced enclosure. Remains are too substantial to be earlier than post medieval. Appears on 1832 Vaynol estate map, but not on the 1777 map. Specifically named as a cowhouse.						
✓ 12926	Sheepfold	SH43294641	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold		
Sheepfold with 3 sub-circular compartments. Large boulders incorporated into walls.						
✓ 12927	Cowhouse	SH43994662	agriculture and subsistence	farm building		
Marked on the 1777 Vaynol Estate map.						
✓ 12928	Cottage	SH44234656	domestic	house		
Shown as cottage on 1777 Vaynol Estate map.						
✓ 12929	Cottage	SH44134641	domestic	house		
Marked on tithe map as cottage and garden.						
✓ 12930	Cottage N of Monachdy	SH44284631	domestic	house		
Building shown on tithe map as cottage and garden.						
✓ 12931	Cefn White	SH44854606	domestic?	building		
Building shown on tithe map, but not described. Named as Cefn White on 1920 OS map.						

✓ 12932	Cowhouse	SH44374586	agriculture and subsistence	farm building
Shown on tithe map as cowhouse and yard.				
✓ 12933	Mynachdy Gwyn	SH44154577	domestic	farmhouse
Gresham 1983, p344, shows that the Meredith family had moved from Cwm to Mynachdy Gwyn by 1598, probably to gain the advantage of the western aspect of the land here.				
✓ 12934	Bryn Brych	SH44494511	domestic	farmhouse
Farmhouse shown on tithe map. This may be the site of Ynys Las (the green island) mentioned in the Aberconwy Charter (Gresham 1937), and occupation and farming here may be of some antiquity.				
✓ 12936	Cwm Farmhouse	SH43644567	domestic	farmhouse
Shown on tithe map, but probably the site of Thomas ap Gruffydd's farm in 16th.				
✓ 12939	Tyddyn Hir	SH43544539	domestic	farmhouse
Shown on tithe map, but not named.				
✓ 12944	Cowhouse	SH43214472	agriculture and subsistence	farm building
Shown on 1777 Vaynol Estate map as cowhouse and yard.				
✓ 12946	Track from Monachdy to fields	SH44154576-	transport	trackway
Marked on tithe map running from Monachdy Gwn farmhouse, past the cowhouse and yard to the fields.				
✓ 12947	track leading to Tyddyn Hir	SH43534538-	transport	trackway
Shown on the tithe map.				
✓ 12948	Track to Tyddyn Mawr	SH43214472	transport	trackway
Shown on tithe map, but not on 1832 Vaynol Estate map.				
✓ 12949	Track to Ysgubor Fawr	SH43524468-	transport	trackway
Shown on tithe map, but not on the earlier maps.				
✓ 12951	Track to mill?	SH42694401-	transport	trackway
Shown on tithe map.				
✓ 12953	sheepfold	SH42944669	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold
Sheepfold with 2 sub-rectangular compartments.				

12954	House	SH43614502	domestic	house		
Shown as a building on 1832 Vaynol Estate map, but only as an enclosure on the 1777 map.						
13157	farmhouse?; N of Cwm Farm	SH43594599	domestic	farmhouse	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
GAT report 247 lists this site as not being a long hut, but gives no further explanation. Its position in the corner of the field, respecting the field layout, shows that this structure and those associated with it are post medieval in date. They appear to be a farmstead, 13157 is the farmhouse, with a rectangular yard to the south and a garden enclosure to the N. Beyond the garden is a paddock, the wall of which join a further complex, PRN 13165, almost certainly contemporary with the farmstead. None of these features appear on the 1839 tithe map, and so must pre-date the map survey.						
13157	farmhouse?; N of Cwm Farm	SH43594599	domestic	farmhouse	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
Within a very stony area are the remains of a possible long hut. Approximately 6m by 17m and sub-divided into four internal compartments. It lays on a NE-SW axis and has an oval enclosed paddock to the NE which is approximately 10m by 18m. It is situated approximately 75m SW of a spring. A slight hollow-way (13161) runs E-W, just to the south of the long hut, and traces of a second long hut (13162) lie to its SW. This complex of medieval features seems to overlie earlier activity including a small oval enclosure (13158), a possible kerbed cairn (13159), the possible remains of a hut circle (13160). The proximity of this site to PRN 95 suggests that they may be related.						
13159	cairn; N of Cwm Farm	SH43584599	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
A sub-circular stony mound up to 1m high in places with a possible stone kerb on the SE side. A denuded stone and earth bank runs towards the cairn on the SW side. The cairn is composed of fairly small stones deposited over the remains of the farmstead PRN 13157. This relationship is seen quite clearly on the APs, and demonstrates that this feature is a recent clearance cairn of post medieval date.						
13162	yard of farmstead, N of Cwm Farm	SH43594599	domestic?	platform	stone built feature	platform-rectangular
A sub-rectangular stone enclosure, terraced downslope. The stone terrace continues passed the enclosure in a N-S direction. It is 5m by 10m and lays on a NE-SW axis. GAT report 247 notes that this feature is actually circular, and is definitely not the remains of a long hut. The APs clearly show a rectangular enclosure attached to the S side of the farmhouse PRN 13157. With the farmhouse this forms a symmetrical plan, and they are clearly part of the same feature. 13162 appears to be the yard next to the farmhouse. Trackway 13161 runs through it.						
13163	wall/clearance cairn; N of Cwm Farm	SH43624609	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	wall
A low denuded dry stone wall 0.4m high, 1.5m wide and 21m long, now partly grassed over. Running in a E-W direction it curves slightly towards the E end. At the west end it terminates at a field clearance cairn which consists of a large boulder surrounded by smaller stones. Probably forms part of the large enclosure 13165.						
13165	farmyard?; N of Cwm Farm	SH43654608	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	stone enclosure with rectangular structures inside
A sub-rectangular scoop cut into the bottom of a slope, on a natural ridge. The N and west limits are defined by low stone banks which partly exploit a natural boulder. The S limit is defined by a large natural boulder. The internal dimensions are 3m by 2m and it is on a N-S axis. 25m to the E is a stream. Possible remains of a rectangular hut, perhaps a long house. Just to the south is a rectangular enclosure, again making use of natural boulders, with a possible circular annex on its S end. These features are located adjacent to a spring.						

✓ 13165	farmyard?; N of Cwm Farm	SH43654608	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	stone enclosure with rectangular structures inside
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These features are part of a larger complex defined by a large, but ruined, rectangular stone enclosure. This contains rectangular structure and is associated with a rectangular structure outside the enclosure to the W, and other possible structures to the S near the spring. A denuded wall joins this enclosure to that around PRN 13157, so they are clearly related. It is assumed that 13165 is a yard with barns and other structures used by the farmstead 13157. None of these features appear on the tithe map, but they are probably of post medieval date.

✓ 13181	barn; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43514576	agriculture and subsistence	barn	stone built feature	building
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A dry-stone constructed barn, 15m by 7m. It has two entrances, one on the N side and one on the E side. A turf covered platform 15m x 11m is adjacent to the SW.

✓ 13198	wall; SSW of Cwm Farm	SH43364545	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A low stone wall, partially grassed over. Orientation NW-SE, approximately 100m long and 0.4m wide. Wall appears on tithe map.

✓ 13203	sheepfold; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43304625	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	building
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A sub-rectangular, dry-stone walled sheepfold, 2m by 1.5m, built on a negative platform. A sheepcreeper in the E wall leads into a 'D' - shaped enclosure, 9m by 2m; within which is a possible sub-circular stone feature, approximately 3m in diameter and an enclosure which forms part of the 'D' - shaped enclosure.

✓ 13209	sheepfold; NNW of Cwm Farm	SH43484614	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	stone chamber
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A rectangular stone enclosure, 7m by 2m, cut into the slope at the corner of two field walls. There is a possible internal division and a blocked entrance to the S. Sheepfold.

✓ 13219	shelter; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43094607	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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Stone has been excavated from a natural scree slope to form a circular hollow. The stone removed has been used to build-up the downslope side of the hollow.

✓ 13221	sheepfold; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43224525	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	enclosure
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A sub-rectangular, dry-stone walled enclosure, 7m by 4m, with large boulders forming the first course. A field wall forms the W side. Entrance is to the SSW with wall collapse at the NE end. Orientation NE - SW.

✓ 13224	mine workings; W of Cwm Farm	SH43054566	industrial	mine	earthwork	depression-linear
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Manganese working forming a linear depression varying in depth and width, approximately 225m in length and at its widest halfway along. Three grassed over spoil tips are present along the side of the depression. Orientation NW - SE.

✓ 13227	bank/ditch; WSW of Cwm Farm	SH43224569	water and drainage?	drainage work?	earthwork	bank, ditch
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A ditch, 0.8m deep, with upcast banks either side. Orientated WNW-ESE.

13237	rectangular structure; N of Pen y Gaer	SH42924608	agriculture and subsistence	shelter, hut	stone built feature	hut - rectangular, enclosure
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A roughly square dry-stone built structure, 5m by 4m, walls surviving to a height of 0.9m. The NE corner has partially collapsed. Orientation NNE - SSW. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut, possible shepherd's shelter.

13239	shelter; N of Pen y Gaer	SH42944620	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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A small crescent-shaped wall, 2m in diameter, within an area of boulders.

13240	shelter; N of Pen y Gaer	SH42934625	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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A shelter, 1.5m by 1m, built around a natural large boulder consisting of a few stones placed along the top of the natural boulder to create a rough wall, 0.2m high. To the south is a stone wall 0.9m high and 1m long.

13247	sheepfold; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42094608	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	enclosure
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An impressive sheepfold, 12.5m by 6.5m, built of large uprights and a core of smaller stones. It has an entrance in the E wall, 0.6m to 0.8m wide, which is flanked by two large orthostats.

13248	sheepfold; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42174607	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	enclosure
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A semi-circular stone enclosure, 6m by 4m, adjacent to the field wall, it appears to have been built up to this field wall. Two orthostats mark the likely position of the entrance.

13250	sheepfold; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43154610	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	enclosure
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A sub-rectangular dry-stone enclosure, approximately 6.7m by 13.7m, with a dry-stone spur to the SE 3.5m long. The sub-rectangular enclosure is built on a platform and is sub-divided into three internal compartments. The smallest, approximately 1.5m by 1.5m, has a corbelled stone roof and is entered from the SW compartment through a lintelled entrance 0.5m high. Orientation SE - NW.<1>

Probably a cwt myn (a goat kid pen).<2>

Visited by Gwenno Caffell who says it is a classic example of a cwt myn.<3>

13251	shelter; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43164614	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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A sub-rectangular, dry-stone walled platform, 4m by 6m, cut into scree and terraced downslope to a height of 0.6m. Orientation SW - N

13252	sheepfold; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43134625	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	building
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A rectangular dry-stone constructed sheepfold, 12m by 3.2m. Two phases of construction are visible. Orientated N - S

13253	shelter; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43124629	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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Stones removed from a natural scree gully to produce a sub-circular depression and used to build up revetting downslope.

13289	sheepfold; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43224526	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	enclosure
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A complex, multi-period dry-stone constructed sheepfold. Walls surviving to between 0.8m to 1.4m in height.

13297	sheep fold; S of Pen y Gaer	SH42914516	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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Excavated hollow in scree slope. The scree from the centre has been placed roughly around the sides. Shepherd's shelter. Part of multicellular sheepfold.

13308	sheepfold; W slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42724549	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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A small sub-rectangular platform cut into the slope, 3m by 1m, immediately upslope of a dry-stone field wall which forms one side. Large stones form a revetting wall upslope, c. 1m high. Orientation NE - SW.

13309	sheepfold; W slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42724548	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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A triangular platform, 3m by 3m, cut into the slope. Large stones form a revetting wall upslope, 1.5m high. The field wall forms the side of the enclosure. A rough stone wall runs upslope from the S end of the enclosure, turning N for 4m.

13310	sheepfold; W slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42724546	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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A small triangular enclosure, 3m by 2m, cut into the slope. The field wall forms the W side (downslope), with large boulders revetting it upslope.

13314	shelter; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH42884545	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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A hollow dug into the scree slope, revetted downslope by dry-stone walling. Approximately 1m in diameter.

13315	sheepfold; NE slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42994559	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	enclosure
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A small square dry-stone building, with surviving gable end walls and a sub-circular stone enclosure attached to the E from which a stone enclosing wall emanates and terracing running NE for 14m. A similar terraced wall emanates from the NW of the square building. The sub-circular enclosure appears to be the earliest structure.

13316	shelter; SE slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42634588	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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A sub-circular depression, 2m by 1.8m, formed by the removal of stone from the surrounding scree gully. Two to three courses of dry-stone walling 0.4m high, define the limits of the feature. Although some of the walling looks recent there appears to be an earlier phase.

13331	sheepfold; WNW of Pen y Gaer	SH42044568	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	building
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A dry-stone constructed rectangular sheepfold, 6m by 5m.

13349	pond; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43424510	water and drainage	natural feature	natural feature	pond
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A natural? pond, edged by stones. Constructed up against field wall, now largely demolished.

13350	wall; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43434509	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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An earth covered bank, 2.5m wide, with stone facing on the N side 1m high. Remains of recent field wall.

13352	sheepfold; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42594536	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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A square enclosure of walls up to 0.65m high built with large flat faced stones set upright forming inner and outer facing with rubble core. There is also a fairly ruined sheepfold at the NE corner.

13354	sheepfold; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42714549	domestic	building	stone built feature	enclosure
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A small square structure, 5m by 5m, survives as turf covered stone walls 1m wide and 0.2m high. Located on a natural shelf, there is no identifiable entrance.

13355	sheepfold?; WSW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42724550	agriculture and subsistence?	enclosure?	stone built feature	enclosure
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A 6m length of stone walling, orientated N - S, 0.6m high and 0.5m wide. Traces of stone walling are present at either end, possibly forming an enclosure approximate 6m by 6m. located on a natural shelf, 18m to the NE of PRN 13354.

13356	sheepfold; SW of Pen y Gaer	SH42614537	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	building-rectangular
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A sheepfold with a paved entrance.

13358	shelter; W slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42634541	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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A rectangular depression excavated out of natural scree, 1.8m by 1.1m. The stones removed have been built up forming a rough low wall downslope. Orientated N - S.

13359	shelter; W slopes of Pen y Gaer	SH42624542	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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A rectangular depression, 2m by 1m, excavated out of natural scree; removed stones form a low, rough wall downslope. Orientated SE - NW, 16m to NW of 218.

13369	farmstead?; E of Moel Bronmiod	SH42024568	domestic	building, sheepfold	building - ruined	building, enclosure
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Marked as a sheepfold on the 1:10,000 map, this complex consists of three joined compartments, the central one contains an entrance, sheepcreep and possible chimney. Two smaller annexes are present to the SE and to the SW there is an artificial pond and stone channel collecting water from a stream. Post Medieval building, possibly a small farmstead (GAT report 247).

13391	clearance cairn; W of Pen y Gaer	SH42404545	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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Small stones placed on top of larger natural scree. 1m in diameter.

13393	sheepfold; E of Moel Bronmiod	SH42234558	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	enclosure
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Ruined stone walling constructed of large boulders, surviving up to two courses (0.3m high) in a few places, forms an enclosure with a stream to the W and the field wall to the N. The area enclosed gradually slopes down to the stream. Orientated N - S.

14563	sheepfold	SH43484633	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	enclosure
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Sheepfold consisting of two compartments and measuring 9m x 6m overall. Terraced into slope utilising natural gully. The S wall is revetted, suggesting possibility of former long hut.<1>

14564	shelters	SH43494647	agriculture and subsistence?	shelter	stone built feature	shelter, hut
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Area of boulders in natural gully. Small stones and clearance has been used to create 3 small shelters/huts of a depth between 0.50 and 0.75m in the scree.<1>

Period	Post Medieval?					
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
572	stone enclosure, NW of Cwm Farm	SH43354590	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	

Probably rough sheep shelter.

573	hut circles + enclosures, NW of Cwm Farm	SH43654603	domestic	hut circle	earthwork	
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A series of low boulder walls forming small enclosures. 2-3 ploughed out hut circles in the fields above them. The boulder walls are part of a post medieval farm yard, see PRN 13165. The hut circles could be Romano British, but they could equal be denuded and distorted remains of structures related to either the nearby long house, or the post medieval activity.

12925	Mining activity, SW of Hensarnwm	SH 43404674	industrial	mine		
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Area of small scale mining activity. Hollows and spoil heaps. (G1488, No. 459).

13158	oval enclosure; N of Cwm Farm	SH43594597	unassigned	feature	stone built feature	stone setting
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An oval, stone defined enclosure within a stony area. Terraced downslope slightly with a fragmentary terraced stone bank running S-S' from the enclosure. A second stone bank runs in a W direction from the north end of the enclosure. The enclosure is approximately 3m 4m.

This feature seems to be closely associated with the farmstead (PRN 13157), so it is assumed to be post Medieval, but its function is no clear.

13160	pond?; N of Cwm Farm	SH43604596	agriculture and subsistence?	pond?	earthwork	depression
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A triangular scoop defined on the S and E sides by two field walls. Approximately 5m in diameter and is lined on its sides by some stone. The position of this feature in the corner of the field and its relationship to the farmstead PRN 13157 suggests that it may have been a pond.

13161	trackway; N of Cwm Farm	SH43594598	transport	trackway	earthwork	trackway
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Within a stony area there is a linear clearing 2m wide, running in a SW - NE direction across the slope. To the west the stone spread has encroached slightly onto the trackway. It is approximately 20m long. This hollow way runs into the yard of the farmstead PRN 13157, and out again into the fields. It was clearly used when the farmstead was in use. It is not shown on the tithe map.

13164	rectangular structure; N of Cwm Farm	SH43624612	agriculture and subsistence	rectangular structure	stone built feature	cairn
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Five large (1m in diameter) boulders surrounded by smaller stones. Between PRNs 94 and 95, and possibly related to these.

13171	shelter; N of Cwm Farm	SH43514631	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	platform
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A sub-rectangular platform cut into the scree slope, 3m by 2m. Downslope, the stone removed has been built up forming terracing and wall 0.8m high. Possible shepherd's shelter.

13192	stone pile; WSW of Cwm Farm	SH43444564	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	stone heap
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Stone dumping within a triangular scoop in the slope. Possibly upcast from associated drainage ditch.

13194	clearance cairn; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43334550	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A linear pile of stones running parallel to the modern field wall. 0.3m to 0.4m high, 150m long and between 2m to 7m wide. Orientation W. Probably modern field clearance.

13197	sheepfold; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43364541	agriculture and subsistence	sheepfold	stone built feature	enclosure
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An 'U'-shaped dry-stone enclosure, 20m by 6m. The walls are constructed of small stones in a 'herringbone' style and capped by turf. Orientation NNW-SSE.

13218	stone bank; N of Cwm Farm	SH43514629	agriculture and subsistence	boundary bank	stone built feature	stone bank
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A stone bank parallel with a dry-stone field wall, possibly old footings for the wall as the present wall may have been rebuilt at this point. Orientation N - S.

13225	clearance cairn; W of Cwm Farm	SH42854580	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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Rectangular field clearance cairn. Orientation NW - SE. In corner of modern field, so probably fairly recent.

13226	sheep shelter?; WNW of Cwm Farm	SH43074581	agriculture and subsistence	shelter?	stone built feature	sub-rectangular structure
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A circular pile of stones, some set upright, 5m in diameter. A possible cairn or hut, probably the former due to the amount of stone with G1104 - This site is actually a small sub-rectangular structure, with wall facing visible in places. Definitely not a hut circle, probably a sheep shelter.

13231	clearance cairn; WNW of Cwm Farm	SH43074587	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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Small rectangular pile of stones, 2m by 1m. Orientation NW - SE. Probably left over from building wall. Located next to modern field v

13236	turf grown mounds; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42704630	unassigned	mound	earthwork	mound
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Two turf grown mounds, approximately 15m apart. One 7m long by 2m wide and 0.3m high. The other one less well defined, 5m long, and 0.3m high. Both near a small stream, possible pillow mounds or peat stacks? Orientation N - S.

13241	clearance cairn; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42374666	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A small low pile of stones, partially grassed over. Possibly associated with the construction of the nearby stone wall.

13244	hafod?; central Clipiau	SH41984642	domestic	building	building - ruined	building
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The remains of a substantial rectangular building, 8m by 5.5m. The turf covered, dry-stone walls are between 0.95m and 1m thick and up to 0.7m high. They have inner and outer facing stones of large boulders with smaller stone fill. An entrance, 0.8m wide, is present in the side. Orientation N - S.

Possibly post medieval rather than earlier.

13261	enclosure?; SE of Clipiau	SH42444631	agriculture and subsistence?	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure- subrectnagular
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A sub-rectangular enclosure, 4m by 2m, cut into the slope. It is separated from a sheepfold to the SE by a field wall, possibly they originally formed a single feature. There is at least one possible small enclosed platform to the NW. Adjacent to stream. Orientation E - W. Alignment on sheepfold and wall, so probably earlier version of sheepfold.

13270	?peat cutting; NNE of Moel Bronmiod	SH42444647	industrial?	peat cutting?	earthwork	depression
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An amorphous depression with fairly vertical sides.

13290	wall; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43194524	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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Remains of a dry-stone wall, constructed of large boulders with smaller stones placed between. The modern stone wall crosses over it. Orientation ENE - WSW. Continuation of wall to SW. Probably associated with the sheepfold PRN 13289.

13291	enclosure; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43224536	agriculture and subsistence?	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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A small enclosure, 6m long by between 2m and 4m wide, defined by a roughly built stone wall forming a semi-circle around a large boulder. A possible further enclosure or hut circle? to the SE.
Probable sheep shelter.

13294	shelter?; SE slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42924542	agriculture and subsistence?	shelter?	earthwork	circular depression
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A small circular depression. 3m in diameter and 0.1m deep. 2m E of wall PRN 13293, mid way along its length
G1104 - More likely to be small shepherd's shelter than hut circle.

13302	shelters; ssw of Pen y Gaer	SH42854535	agriculture and subsistence	shelter	stone built feature	building
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Four hollows excavated into the scree slope, up to 0.9m deep and approximately 1m in diameter. Probably not of any antiquity.

13305	enclosure; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42594564	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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An oval stone enclosure, standing to approximately three courses in places. Constructed of large round to well rounded water-worn stone also incorporates natural boulders. There is one possible entrance to the E which opens directly onto a stream which runs down the E side. There is also a gap in the SE of the enclosure. The feature encloses what appears to be a natural mound. Orientation NE - SW. Opposite burnt mound PRN 13306.

As wall is standing to 3 courses it suggests a post medieval date at earliest. Possible sheepfold.

13313	rectangular platform; NE slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42934553	agriculture and subsistence?	shepherd's hut?	stone built feature	platform-rectangular
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A rectangular platform, 5m by 3.75m, cut into a scree slope and terraced out from between 0.75m to 1m from the natural slope. The terracing is 0.9m high, with surviving outer facing visible, though some collapse has taken place to the S. Collapse has also taken place upslope, however, fragmentary evidence of stone revetting is visible. An orthostat and one possible fallen orthostat mark the probably entrance at the S end. Attached to the NW corner of the platform is a smaller platform, 2.2m by 1m, again cut into the slope and revetted upslope and terraced downslope, with a possible entrance to the S. Orientation N - S.

13313	rectangular platform; NE slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42934553	agriculture and subsistence?	shepherd's hut?	stone built feature	platform-rectangular
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Seems to be too high up to be a long hut, and rather too small, but could be a shepherd's hut. Its poor preservation may suggest a medieval date, but there are several post medieval sheep shelters and folds in this area of the hill, and it is most likely to be another of these.

13340	clearance cairn; S of Pen y Gaer	SH42814508	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A small pile of stones. 0.8m in diameter. Close to field wall, so probably recent clearance or stone left over from wall.

13341	?quarrying; S of Pen y Gaer	SH42874503	industrial?	quarry?	earthwork	
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Two irregular scoops. Possibly stone quarries for nearby field wall.

13351	wall; SW of Pen y Gaer	SH42554535	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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The possible remains of a stone wall, 41m long, partly grassed covered with some breaks in it. forks off at NE end where it becomes less distinct, possibly joining with the enclosure to the NE. Orientated NE - SW.

Probably associated with enclosure PRN 13352, but condition of wall seems to poor to be post medieval.

13353	rectangular structure; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42634539	domestic	building	stone built feature	enclosure
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A small rectangular hut/enclosure, 3.5m by 3m, on a platform cut into the slope. The walls are mostly gone, apart for the N and E sides which are roughly built of stone, surviving to a height of 0.8m in places. No entrance is discernable. Directly to the W are the possible remains of a stone enclosure, 7m by 5m. Orientated N - S. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut, possible shepherd's shelter. The height of the walls makes it unlikely to be medieval.

13357	quarry; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42614537	industrial	quarry	earthwork	depression-rectangular
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A rectangular excavated depression, adjacent to field wall. Orientated ENE - WSW.

14561	hut platform	SH43614695	domestic	hut platform	earthwork	platform, hut - rectangular
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Platform hut measuring 8m x 4.5m internally. End wall survives best - long walls almost destroyed. Slightly cut into slope and terraced downslope end. Some orthostats at east end (G1488).

The tithe map marks a small building at this location. This building is not shown on earlier maps. This site, therefore, appears to be post medieval, rather than earlier.

14562	rectangular enclosure, sheepfold?	SH43464680	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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Small rectangular enclosure, 2.5m x 1.5m built up into the corner formed by field walls. May be the remains of an earlier structure destroyed by the walls (G1488). Probably sheep fold.

14565	terraced platform	SH43444661	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform
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Small possibly terraced platform on a steep slope of boulders and bracken. Measures 8 x 3m. Rocky area suggests it is unlikely to have been for anything other than a sheep shelter.

Period prehistoric						
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
1311	Cae Maen-Llwyd standing stone, SW of Tyddyn Mawr	SH43084444	religious and funerary	standing stone	standing monument	stone slab
Irregular quadrilateral stone 6ft high x 2ft 4ins x 1ft 10ins, untrimmed and tapers to a broad wedge; base well packed with small stones. good condition.<1>						
1314	Pen y Gaer hillfort	SH42904550	defence	hillfort	stone built feature	platform, wall, rampart
2766	hut circle, W of Pen y Gaer	SH42524600	domestic	hut circle	stone built feature	circular

G1104 - sub-circular stone and earth enclosure, 9.2 x 9m. Possible entrance on SE side. Inside enclosure, towards SW side is smaller sub-circular enclosure (hut circle) 2m diameter, entrance in SW.

2767	bronze axe - findspot, Mynachdy Gwyn	SH44144572	object	findspot	recorded	
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3329	bronze palstaves - findspot, Ynys yr Arch	SH45004700	object	findspot	find only	
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2 bronze palstaves, one with an ornamented shaft, were found in a peat bog on Ynys yr Arch Farm, Clynnog. They were exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1866.

13306	burnt mound; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42594563	domestic	burnt mound	stone built feature	stone heap
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A kidney-shaped stony mound, immediately adjacent to a stream. Exposed stone appears shattered and reddish in colour. Opposite the stone enclosure PRN 13305.

Period	prehistoric?					
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PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
3872	trackway, nr. Pen y Gaer	SH43764627	transport	trackway	earthwork	trackway

Trackway leading up to Pen y Gaer hillfort. Starts at SH43764627, runs for half a mile to SH43104582, then curves up hill to the fort entrance. Part of its route seems to be the same as PRN 568, which branches off to the settlement PRN 119. This would seem to be a genuine prehistoric trackway, but may have been used for field access since then, as it is today. The lower part of the track, where it shares a route with PRN 568, has gates through the field walls, and is still maintained.

13167	trackway: NNE of Cwm Farm	SH43754630	transport	trackway	earthwork	trackway
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A trackway 1.5m to 2m wide with up and down slope banks 1m wide. It is slightly cut into the slope, running in a SSW - NNE direction an angle across and down the slope. Approximately 45m long, forks as it approaches the gate in the field wall. Start of prehistoric track to Pen y Gaer PRN 3872, but clearly in use recently.

13242	circular platform; E of Clipiau	SH42094653	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform- circular
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A circular platform cut slightly into the natural slope. On high ground, so possibly more likely to be Bronze Age rather than Romano-British.

13243	?hut platform; Clipiau	SH42594664	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform- oval
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A possible hut platform cut into slope, 6m by 4m. Orientated NW - SE. On high ground, so possibly more likely to be Bronze Age rather than Romano-British. This could not be found in the DRS survey.

13259	clearance cairn; NNW of Pen y Gaer	SH42614625	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A sub-circular clearance cairn, 2m in diameter and 0.6m high.

13260	circular scoop; SE of Clipiau	SH42494633	unassigned	feature - circular	earthwork	depression- subcircular
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A shallow sub-circular scoop, 4m by 5m, cut into a moderate slope.

13263	hut scoop?; SE of Clipiau	SH42594630	domestic?	hut circle?	earthwork	hut - circular
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A shallow oval depression, 3.5m by 2.5m, with a very slight bank acting as revetting downslope. Orientation NW - SE.

13267	?wall; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42364615	agriculture and subsistence?	wall?	stone built feature	wall
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A linear arrangement of stones with an amorphous pile of stone at the west end. 11m long, 1.5m to 2m wide and 0.3m high. Orientation E - W.

13311	cairn?; N slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42864565	agriculture and subsistence?	cairn?	stone built feature	cairn
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The remains of a sub-circular pile of stones, 25.m by 2m and 0.4m high. It appears that half of the stones to the NW have been removed fragmentary kerb remains to suggest the original size.

13312	clearance cairn; N of Pen y Gaer	SH42894564	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A partly grassed over pile of stone surrounding an upright stone. 2.5m in diameter. High up, so possibly prehistoric.

13317	hut circle?/sheepfold; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42544595	domestic?	hut circle, sheepfold	stone built feature	hut - circular building
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A sub-circular stone enclosure, possibly a hut circle (4m by 4m) within which appears to have been built a 'U'- shaped structure, possible sheep pen. The walls of the sub-circular enclosure are 1m thick and survive to a height of 0.4m or two to three courses. A small stone platform, 1m by 0.5m, is situated on the nw corner of the enclosure.

13318	clearance cairn; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42514593	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A sub-circular pile of stones with a possible kerb. 2m in diameter.

13319	clearance cairn; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42544591	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A low kerb of stones, some stones within. 1m in diameter.

13320	clearance cairn; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42524592	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A linear group of stones placed on top of natural boulders. 2m by 0.75m and 0.2m high.

13323	?hut circle; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42384593	domestic?	hut circle?	stone built feature	hut - circular
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A fragmentary, sub-circular feature of stones, 3m in diameter and up to 0.5m wide. A possible entrance to the NW.

13324	clearance cairn; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42524581	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A sub-circular group of stones one side of a large boulder. 1m in diameter.

13325	clearance cairn; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42534580	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
A circular kerb of stones with grassed over stones within. 2m in diameter.						
13326	clearance cairn; NW Pen y Gaer	SH42524579	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
A sub-circular kerb of stones with partly grassed over stones within. 2.5m in diameter.						
13327	clearance cairn?; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42474580	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
A semi-circular dry stones structure, three courses high. 2m by 0.5m.						
13329	clearance cairn; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42414584	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
A partly grassed over mound. 2.75m in diameter.						
13330	clearance cairn; NW of Pen y Gaer	SH42234587	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
A well set circle of stones surrounding an orthostat.						
13332	clearance cairn; WNW of Pen y Gaer	SH42084569	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
A linear grouping of loosely piled stones. 8m by 1.5m.						
13333	hut circle?; WNW of Pen y Gaer	SH42094568	domestic?	hut circle?	stone built feature	hut - circular
A fragmentary, sub-circular ring of stones. 4m in diameter. on a flattish ridge above a stream.						
13335	burnt mound; NE of Moel Bronmiod	SH42024602	domestic	burnt mound	stone built feature	stone heap
A kidney shaped stony, turf covered mound adjacent to a stream. Approximately 10m by 6m and up to 1m high. flat topped.						
13337	burnt mound; NE of Moel Bronmiod	SH42034600	domestic	burnt mound	stone built feature	stone heap
A 'C'-shaped stony, turf grown mound adjacent to a stream and 4m E of the burnt mound 195. Approximately 8.75m by 4.5 and up to 0.5m high. Flat topped.						
13338	burnt mound?; NE of Moel Bronmiod	SH42034599	domestic?	burnt mound?	stone built feature	stone heap
A denuded 'C'-shaped stony, turf grown mound, 3m from a stream. Approximately 5m by 3.5m in size and up to 0.55m high. Flat topped.						

13339	enclosed hut circle; W of Moel Bronmiod	SH42084557	domestic	hut circle	stone built feature	hut - circular
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A sub-rectangular stone enclosure of large boulders, approximately 8.5m by 4m, situated on flat ground, at the foot of a slope, adjacent stream. In the SE corner is a probably hut circle, surviving as a single course of stones, 2.5m by 1.75m in size.

13361	clearance cairn; W of Pen y Gaer	SH42544543	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A well grassed over sub-rectangular grouping of stone on the edge of a cleared area, 7m by 5m. Orientation NE - SW.

13362	clearance cairn; W of Pen y Gaer	SH42524545	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A grassed over mound, 3.5m in diameter.

13363	clearance cairn; W of Pen y Gaer	SH42514546	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A sub-rectangular group of stones around a larger stone. 6m by 3.5m, orientation E - W.

13364	cairn; W of Pen y Gaer	SH42504543	religious and funerary	cairn	stone built feature	cairn
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A sub-rectangular group of small stones, defined by the remains of a kerb. Some recent dumping of stone on the site has taken place. Orientation N - S.

13365	clearance cairn; WSW of Pen y Gaer	SH42514540	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A sub-rectangular turf covered mound, 3.5m by 2m and 0.6m to 0.7m high. Orientation NNE - SSW.

13366	ring cairn?; WNW of Pen y Gaer	SH42534558	religious and funerary	cairn	stone built feature	cairn-circular
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A ring of stones approximately 4m in diameter and 0.5m to 1m wide. The centre of the cairn is slightly lower with some stone present.

13367	cairn?; WNW of Pen y Gaer	SH42564559	religious and funerary?	cairn?	stone built feature	cairn
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The possible remains of a cairn. Survives as an oval ring of stones, 7m by 3.5m, some set at right angles especially in the centre.

13389	burnt mound; E of Moel Bronmiod	SH42214542	domestic	burnt mound	stone built feature	stone heap
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A 'C'-shaped grassed over, stony mound 4m from a stream. The N arm has been truncated 3m from the E end by a stream, leaving a semi-circular mound, 3m in diameter, grassed over, stony mound. Approximately 8m by 8m in size and up to 0.5m high.

13392	clearance cairn; W of Pen y Gaer	SH42344551	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A sub-rectangular, partially grassed over grouping of stones upslope of a larger boulder. 1.1m by 0.6m.

Period Romano British?						
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
96	hut group (enclosed), N of Cwm Farm	SH43434593	domestic	settlement	stone built feature	hut circle settlement
This compact enclosed hut circle settlement probably dates from the Iron Age or Romano British periods. It comprises two hut circles and a small sub-rectangular enclosure or yard set within a larger enclosure defined by a rubble and earth bank. <8> Possibly post Roman, but it may be earlier.						
97	hut circle + field system, NW of Cwm Farm	SH43374582	domestic	hut circle, field system	stone built feature	hut circle settlement
Round huts in enclosed settlement, with associated terraced fields.						
100	cairn, NW of Cwm Farm	SH43434614	religious and funerary	cairn	stone built feature	cairn
A round stony platform, possibly the base of a cairn. Though it could be an earlier funerary cairn it is fairly close to PRN 119, and possibly within the fields of that settlement, so it has been assumed to be Romano British field clearance.						
119	settlement, NW of Cwm Farm	SH43054607	domestic	settlement	stone built feature	enclosure, circular hut, wall
This hut circle settlement comprises two well built stone huts and their associated enclosures or paddocks. The site, which was probably built and occupied during the Iron Age or Romano British period, lies in an area of known prehistoric settlement, but is notable for its good state of preservation and a lack of later disturbance. <5>						
1322	hut group (enclosed), Cwm Ceiliog	SH42204515	domestic	settlement	stone built feature	hut - circular, hut - rectangular, bank, terrace
Settlement with circular huts in a relatively lowland location, so assumed to be Romano British, though it could be either somewhat earlier or later.						
1323	hut group, Tyddyn Mawr	SH42704514	domestic	settlement	stone built feature	hut circle settlement
An enclosed settlement with circular huts in a relatively lowland location, so assumed to be Romano British, though it could be either somewhat earlier or later.						
This number also includes 3 hut circles to the NW of the main enclosed settlement, and at least 2 hut circles within a rectangular enclosure to the S.						
1325	hut circle, W slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42734556	domestic	hut circle	stone built feature	hut - circular
<p>Hut circle.</p> <p>The site visit form 165, G1199, shows this feature to be rectangular rather than circular, with a rectangular annex on the E side, and a well denuded wall running from it for 30m downhill to the W. This wall probably joins with that leading from PRN 13307. These features are probably not associated with the hut circle initially recorded as PRN 1325, but along with 13307 do seem to form part of a large rectangular enclosure visible on the APs.</p> <p>The APs show the hut circle to be external to this enclosure, and possibly not related to it.</p>						

12937	lynchets SW of Cwm Farm	SH43324555	agriculture and subsistence	lynchets	earthwork	earthwork
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Series of lynchets covering whole of the field, running across the slope. Orientated N-S. Cut by possible platform house PRN 13195, but also associated with Romano British settlements, PRN 96 and 97, so assumed to have originated in Romano British period, though probably in use in medieval period.

12941	field system near 1323	SH42604520	agriculture and subsistence	field system		earthworks and AP evidence
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This is an extensive field system visible on aerial photographs and as earthworks on the ground. It is composed of small sub-rectangular fields defined by lynchets. The fields probably originated in the Romano British period or earlier, but may have been used in the medieval period.

13182	wall/clearance cairn; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43404581	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	wall
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Remains of a stone wall running parallel with present field wall. Orientation NE - SW. Field clearance material has been deposited between the two walls. Possibly associated with PRN 97, and therefore suggested to be Romano British.

13183	lynchets; WNW of Cwm Farm	SH43354580	agriculture and subsistence	lynchet	earthwork	lynchets
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Traces of lynchets running along the slope in a NE - SW direction and covering an area of approximately 128m by 50m. Possibly associated with PRN 97.

The lynchets extend all the way from just above PRN 95 to a headland S of PRN 13195. Between 2 and 7 lynchets can be seen on the aerial photographs at different places. The lynchets run c. NE-SW along the contours. They avoid the settlements PRN 97 and 96, and long house 95, but 13195 is cut into them.

13184	clearance cairns; WSW of Cwm Farm	SH43304501	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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Field clearance cairns adjacent to the field boundary. 2m to 3m in diameter. Possibly associated with PRN 97.

13186	clearance cairn; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43404592	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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Fourteen amorphous clearance cairns to the north of homestead (PRN 96). 1m to 2m in diameter. Assumed to be Romano British due to proximity to 96.

13187	clearance cairns; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43424550	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A group of 7 scattered clearance cairns. Close to PRN 96 and 97.

13189	two hut circles?; W of Cwm Farm	SH43414566	domestic?	hut circle	earthwork	hut - circular
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Remains of two possibly conjoined hut circles, both approximately 6m in diameter, marked by shallow scoops. On line of early field boundary, but very unclear whether boundary is Medieval or earlier.

13200	platform; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43304543	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform-subrectangular
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A small sub-rectangular platform, 4m by 3m, cut into the slope. Some stones are visible protruding through the turf, possibly facing etc. Orientation N - S and 13m to 14m SW from 49. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut. The sketch on the G1199 Upland Survey form (048) shows this platform to be more sub-circular than rectangular so it is assumed to be Romano British.

13201	platform; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43314545	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform-rectangular
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A small platform cut into the slope, 5m by 3m. Possible facing stones visible. Orientation N-S and 13m to 14m NE of 13200. GAT rep 247 lists this as not a long hut. The sketch on the G1199 Upland Survey form (049) shows this platform to be more sub-circular than rectangular so it is assumed to be Romano British.

13202	hut circle; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43354535	domestic	hut circle	stone built feature	hut - circular
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The remains of a hut circle slightly oval in shape, 8m by 7m. The walls show as turf covered stones, 1.1m wide and up to 0.2m high. No entrance is visible. About 13m to S are 2 walls (PRN 13220) running parallel to each other on a rough E-W axis. G1104 - Entrance probably between 2 large stones on E, downhill, side.

13204	wall; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43334627	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A low denuded stone wall approximately 230m long. Does not run in straight line, wiggles. Orientation NW-SE. Wiggly nature suggests early date so assumed to be Romano British.

13205	stone spread; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43294630	agriculture and subsistence	field clearance?	stone built feature	stone spread
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A sub-rectangular stone spread, 6m by 3m. A possible kerb visible at the northern edge. Orientation NW-SE. Cairn? Close to wiggly wall PRN 13205, so also assumed to be Romano British.

13208	hut circle?; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43424607	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform-circular
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A small, circular platform, 2m in diameter. Its limits are defined by large boulders. A possible very denuded stone bank adjacent to the platform to the NE.

13211	sub-circular platform?; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43424610	domestic?	platform?	earthwork	platform-subcircular
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A possible sub-circular platform, 2m in diameter, edged with stones.

13212	hut circle?; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43364599	domestic?	hut circle?	stone built feature	stone foundations?
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A fragmentary sub-circle of stones, 7m by 6m, very slightly terraced downslope. A sheep track runs through it.

13213	wall; NW of Cwm farm	SH43334596	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A very denuded stone wall. Orientation NW-SE. Parallel to modern wall to S, but does not appear on tithe map, so could be part of earl field system, and possibly medieval.

13215	hut circle?; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43144589	domestic?	hut circle?	stone built feature	hut - circular?
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A sub-circular platform, 4.2m by 3.2m, with stone edges/walls. The NW of circle has been disturbed and flattened by a trackway.

13216	wall; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43154597	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A low, denuded stone wall, part of Romano-British settlement? (PRN 119). Orientation WNW-ESE.

13217	?hut circle; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43374612	domestic?	hut circle?	stone built feature	hut - circular
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A circular setting of smallish stones, 3m from the edge of a natural ridge. To the NW is a small, 1.5m by 1m, rectangular stone edged platform.

13220	stone bank; SSW of Cwm Farm	SH43354536	domestic?	boundary bank	stone built feature	stone bank
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2 low, grassed over, parallel stone banks. Aligned roughly E-W. N bank 16m long and curves slightly to the N. S bank 12m long. Possil part of an enclosure wall for associated hut circle (PRN 13202).

13222	hut platforms; SW of Cwm Farm	SH43264534	domestic	platform	earthwork	platform-rectangular
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Two small sub-rectangular platforms, 3m by 2.5m and 3m by 2m. Approximately 6m apart cut into the slope. Orientation N - S. GAT report 247 lists these as not long huts (too small). Site visit form 072, G1199, shows these to be more sub-circular than rectangular, so t are assumed to be Romano British.

13257	hut platform?; NW of Cwm Farm	SH43084630	domestic?	platform?	stone built feature	hut - sub-circular
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A sub-circular platform, 2.5m in diameter, built into an area of scree and terraced slightly downslope. Edge defined by single course of stones. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut.

13258	wall; N of Pen y Gaer	SH43074631	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A very denuded stone wall, runs in a NE direction from the enclosure of PRN 119, curving NW slightly as it approaches the modern fie wall where it virtually disappears. Although not clearly visible to the north of the field wall, it is in line with the enclosure wall of PRN 13256.

13286	cairn?; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43154538	agriculture and subsistence?	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A grassed over mound of earth and stones, 6m by 5m and 0.5m high. Located on a steep E facing slope, appears to be man-made. The ground to the W appears to be hollowed out. Oientation SSE - NNW.

13288	hut platform?; E of Pen y Gaer	SH43144557	domestic?	platform?	stone built feature	platform
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Two very large boulders and a line of roughly placed boulders forming a circular platform, c. 5m in diameter, cut into the slope and terraced downslope to a height of 0.6m. No entrance is discernable. Adjacent to an E - W running field wall.

13296	clearance cairn; SSE slope of Moel Brôniod	SH43004511	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A small sub-circular turf covered pile of stone, 3m in diameter and 0.3m high, situated in an area relatively free of stone.

13298	hut circle?; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42744524	domestic?	hut circle?	stone built feature	hut - circular?
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The remains of a possible hut circle, c. 6m in diameter, defined by collapsed stone walls, 0.9m high, with a possible entrance to the E. It appears to be built on a slightly larger platform which may be of an earlier date. Two smaller, 4m in diameter, scoops to the S and SW may represent the remains of other huts.

G1104 - The platform to the SW is probably natural, but that to the S is clearly a hut circle.

13299	rectangular platform; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42684515	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform-rectangular
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A roughly rectangular platform 9m long by 5m wide and 0.6m high at W end. Upcast from a drainage ditch obscures the E end of the platform. Just north of PRN 1324. Orientation SE - NW. Probably associated with the Romano British settlement.

13328	?hut circle; NW of pe-y-gaer	SH42474575	domestic?	hut circle?	stone built feature	?hut - circular
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A sub-circular, slightly raised platform, 2m by 1.2m. Inner and outer faced stone walls exploit a large natural boulder to the SW. There is an entrance to the S and a small circular stone lined feature within the enclosure. Attached to the NW are the remains of a possible rectangular enclosure, 1.78m by 1.75m.

13342	wall; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43204513	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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Roughly piled boulders forming an irregular wall 0.9m high, 0.6m to 0.8m wide and approximately 39m long. situated in a boulder strewn area, terminates clearly at the E end, but becomes confused at the W end. Orientation E - W. Wiggling wall, probably not medieval.

13343	wall; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43174508	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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Roughly piled boulders forming a W - E running wall, 0.4m to 0.5m wide, 0.5m high and approximately 48m long. curves around upsl towards a rock outcrop, before becoming indistinct. Very similar to wall PRN 13342 and is perhaps a continuation of it. Wiggling wall probably not medieval.

13346	wall; SE of Pen y Gaer	SH43144503	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A length of roughly piled stones, 0.7m high, 0.5m wide and approximately 65m long, forming an 'U'-shaped enclosure. situated in a boulder strewn area and built between large boulders. Wiggling wall, probably not medieval. May join to PRN 13347, and probably contemporary with PRN 13342 and 43.

13347	wall; SSE of Pen y Gaer	SH43084501	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A wall constructed with large boulders 15m long, 0.5m high and 0.6m wide. Orientated NW - SE and 50m WNW of wall PRN13346, n be a continuation of this wall.

13374	lynchet?; W of Pen y Gaer	SH42064543	agriculture and subsistence	lynchet?	earthwork	lynchet?
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A slightly terraced linear feature. Lynchet or track. Orientation NNW - SSE. Possibly associated with PRN 1322.

13375	lynchet; W of Pen y Gaer	SH42034547	agriculture and subsistence	lynchet	earthwork	lynchet
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Slight terracing running across the slope. Orientation NNW - SSE. Possibly associated with PRN 1322.

13376	bank; SW of Pen y Gaer	SH42114525	agriculture and subsistence	bank	earthwork	bank-linear
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A turf covered bank, running at a slight angle off the present boundary wall. Orientation SW - NE. Possibly associated with PRN 1322.

13377	clearance cairns; WSW Pen y Gaer	SH42104545	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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Eight small clearance cairns, 1.2m in diameter. Possibly associated with PRN 1322.

13384	sub-rectangular structure; SE of Moel Bronmiod	SH42134522	agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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A 'U'-shaped feature of grassed over stone banks, 7m by 4m, 1m wide and between 0.1m and 0.4m high. The NE side may have been destroyed. located at the base of a natural ridge and possibly terraced downslope, with a small stony patch to the W. Possibly associate with PRN 1322.

13385	bank; SW of Pen y Gaer	SH42124543	civil	bank	earthwork	bank-linear
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A bank 2.5m wide and 0.4m high, becoming indistinct half way down field. Orientation WNW - ESE. Orientation NW - SE. Part of a bank running along much of the length of the field. Probably associated with the Romano British activity in this area.

13386	wall; SW of Pen y Gaer	SH42204525	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A very denuded stone wall of stones set on edge, parallel with the adjacent stream. Probably associated with the Romano British activity in this area.

13387	wall; W of Pen y Gaer	SH42094543	agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
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A stone wall grassed over which follows the base of the slope along the stream. Orientation N - S. Part of PRN 13385.

13388	?hut circle; E of Moel Bronmiod	SH42144542	domestic?	hut circle?	stone built feature	?hut - circular
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A fragmentary circle of stones some on edge, 4m in diameter, terraced slightly to the S, W and N. directly to the S, at a slightly lower level is a sub-rectangular stone feature. 2m by 1m.

13584	hut platform?; SW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42824505	domestic?	hut circle?	earthwork	hut - circular
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A sub-circular platform, 4m by 3m, cut into the slope to a depth of 0.8m and terraced downslope to a height of 0.3m. some stone visible around the edges.

13585	clearance cairn; S of Pen y Gaer	SH42814505	agriculture and subsistence	cairn - field clearance	stone built feature	cairn
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A sub-circular pile of smaller stones clustered around larger stones.

13586	sub-circular platform?; SW of Pen y Gaer	SH42664513	domestic?	platform	earthwork	platform-subcircular
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A sub-circular platform, 4m in diameter, cut into the slope to a depth of 0.8m. Appears to continue slightly under the field wall directly to the SW. To the NE is PRN 1324.

14559	hut circle	SH43444669	domestic	hut circle	stone built feature	hut - circular
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Round hut. Lies on level terrace at foot of steep slope - defined by stony turf covered banks and protruding facing stones. Entrance possible on the E side. 9.5m diameter (G1488).

Period undetermined						
PRN	site name	NGR	Class	Site Type	Form	Description
12940	AP feature SW of Tyddyn Hir	SH43364520	agriculture and subsistence?	undetermined		rectangular feature visible on APs
Long rectangular feature aligned NE-SW, visible on aerial photographs. In SW end is a diamond shape with radiating lines. The rectangular feature seems to extend into the field with lynchets to the S, and is on the same alignment as the lynchets. This feature is very regular, with sharp corners, giving it a modern feel, but it extends under the modern field walls and is not aligned to them. The long axis follows the contours, making it unlikely to be a drainage feature.						
12945	rectangular feature on uplands	SH42354572	unassigned	undetermined		Visible on APs
Large rectangular feature possibly defined by drainage ditches, rather than an enclosure. It is regular in shape, suggesting a recent origin but it is possible that it could be medieval. The long axis is perpendicular to the field wall.						
13254	rectangular feature. E of Clipiau	SH42904665	domestic?	house?	stone built feature	stone foundations
A fragmentary rectangular stone edged feature, 6m by 3m. No walls survive to more than one course; it is slightly terraced downslope where there is a smaller internal sub-rectangular platform, 2.5m by 2m. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut, and it seems too high up to be a farmstead. But it is very ruinous, and seems too poorly preserved to be a recent shelter.						

13255	enclosures?; N of Pen y Gaer	SH42794641	agriculture and subsistence?	enclosure	earthwork	enclosures-rectangular
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Very low banks forming a series of possible enclosures within an area of approximately 100m by 50m. On open fell, above area with either Romano British or Medieval fields.

13262	platform; SE of Clipiau	SH42474636	domestic?	platform	stone built feature	platform-rectangular
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On the E edge of a stony area near a stream, is a sub-rectangular clearing cut into the slope, edged with large stones and revetted by small stones. 2m by 2m, orientation E - W. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut (too small). The location on the open fell suggests it is shelter, and possibly post medieval, but some denuded shelters, such as this, could be medieval.

13265	enclosure and rectangular hut?; E of Clipiau	SH42714665	agriculture and subsistence?	enclosure	stone built feature	enclosure
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A fragmentary rectangular enclosure, 6m by 6m, situated on a ridge. Within it are the possible remains of small rectangular stone lined feature, 2.5m by 2m. In the SW corner of the larger enclosure is a possible clearance cairn. GAT report 247 lists this as not a long hut. Possible sheepfold and shepherd's hut, may be of medieval date, but could be later.

13307	platform; WNW slope of Pen y Gaer	SH42694558	domestic?	platform	stone built feature	platform-rectangular
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A small, sub-circular stony platform cut slightly into the slope at one end of a possible very denuded stone wall, orientated E - W. The wall probably joins with the section of wall and sub-rectangular features close to PRN 1325. APs show what appears to be a large rectangular enclosure in this area, which probably includes both 13307 and the wall near 1325. Other structures seem to be inside this enclosure, but their shape could not be clearly seen on the available photographs. Without more information on this feature it is impossible to date.

APPENDIX II: LIST OF SITES IN ARDDA GRANGE

SMR sites for Ardda Grange

PERIOD		Medieval				
PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
676	Ardda, medieval township	SH7650661 4	Domestic	settlement	stone built feature	
Medieval fields and dwellings. The medieval township of Ardda lay on the N side of the valley of the Afon Ddu, on slopes facing SE, just above the cliffs of Gallt y Rhiw, overlooking the Conway valley. The township is mentioned in the mid 15th century (Bangor MS 1939), it was occupied as late as the late 18thC. The area still contains the remains of rectangular structures associated with early fields. Most of the later buildings probably occupy sites of earlier houses. Some of the fields show good examples of strip cultivation (RCHAM sites 215-217).						
680	long hut, Ardda	SH7665661 6	Domestic	long hut	stone built feature	
Long hut associated with the Ardda fields. 7.9 x 6.5m, axis NE-SW, entrance in SE wall, small yard to SE (RCAHM site 215). Platform house. Well built drystone long hut, no drainage hood but upslope terrace and bank probably acted as one, remains of small enclosure downslope. No internal divisions visible. Next to house site 1.						
681	long hut, Ardda	SH7645663 2	Domestic	long hut	stone built feature	
Long hut associated with the Ardda fields. 25 x 12ft, axis NE-SW, small yard and enclosure to N (RCAHM site 216). Enclosure to NW, 2 attached or earlier structures to SE. Also associated with large boulder enclosure wall.						
682	2 long huts	SH7636659 3	Domestic	long huts	earthwork	
2 long huts associated with the Ardda fields. 12.6 x 33m, axis NE-SW, with modern beudy on site. Terrace of earlier house can be seen projecting on downslope side of beudy. 8.4 x 4.2m, axis NE-SW. Traces of enclosure surrounding huts (RCAHM site 217).						
683	long hut, Moel Eilio	SH7500656 7	Domestic	long hut	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
Long hut 9.3 x 5.8m, axis NE-SW, with cross-wall 12ft from SW end. On natural shelf. Ruined enclosure walls extend to NW, NE and S (RCAHM site 220). 2 associated enclosures, one possible earlier house platform, possibly with a drainage hood.						
1637	hafod (rem. of), above Coed Sadwrn	SH7625669 7	Domestic	Farmstead	building - ruined	
Small hafod-like building found during field work to assess Manweb overhead line proposal. Measures c.8 x 5m, with annexe at SE end. Built into scarp, now only 3 courses high.						
1638	hollow way & field system, above Coed Sadwrn	SH7625669 5	Agriculture and subsistence	field system	stone built feature	
Hollow-way and drystone wall forming part of field system probably associated with PRN 1637.						
3767	long hut, Cwm Eigiau	SH7107631 0	Domestic	long hut	stone built feature	
Remains of stone built long house with annexe, possibly an animal pen, on SW end. Over all measures 9.5 x 4.6m. Entrance in SE wall. Possible hafod, located in sheltered valley near water source. Aligned NW-SE. Early visits to site mention traces of drainage hood.						

3776	long hut, Cwm Eigiau	SH71206307	Domestic	long hut	stone built feature	
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Long hut 10.5 x 7.0m, axis NNE-SSW, entrance in NW side, partly rebuilt as sheepfold (RCAHM site 218). Associated with possible enclosure.

3777	long hut, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH71596126	Domestic	long hut	stone built feature	
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Long hut 9.8 x 4.3m, axis NE-SW, divided into 2 equal parts by cross wall. On natural level shelf. Walls roughly built of large boulders. Associated with oval and rectangular enclosures. Probably a hafod, with part of the long house for domestic use, and part for animals.

3861	site of fulling mill, Ardda	SH77426627	Industrial	fulling mill	documentary and building	
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A fulling mill is recorded at Ardda, but does not appear in the Dissolution Accounts, so mill appears to have gone out of use before 1535 (Jack 1981, p88). Jack (1981, p75) gives an approximate grid reference for the mill (SH 773663), but the remains of a structure survive close to the river at the location given here. This site has not been closely investigated, but initially resembles a medieval fulling mill. The site is named on both the 1816 map and in the tithe schedule, though the tithe map does not mark the building, so it must have been in use in 15th century.

6146	field system, Ardda	SH76306610	Agriculture and subsistence	field system	earthwork	enclosure, walls
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P Crew No. 764026

6148	platform house, Ardda	SH76556648	Domestic	platform house	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
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Stone built platform house, 7.1 x 5.0m, aligned NE-SW, entrance in SE wall. Possible annexe. Remains of chimney. Surrounded by numerous old field walls.

6602	long hut, Ardda	SH75146580	Domestic	long hut	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
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Long hut, 6m x 9m, aligned NW-SE, of low grassed over banks. Field boundary to the E and W and a small semi-circular platform to the W. <1>

7374	Ardda medieval township	SH76006600	Domestic, civil	township	recorded	
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Double numbered, see 676

7500	long hut, Cwm Eigiau	SH71106310	Domestic	long hut	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
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Longhouse and associated enclosure. House measures 11.8 x 5.6m. Situated on stone revetted platform. Semi circular enclosure located to SW of house. Traces of another longhouse or post medieval structure to W.

7501	long hut, Cwm Eigiau	SH71106311	Domestic	long hut	stone built feature	hut - rectangular
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Longhouse with drainage hood on stone revetted platform. House measures 6.5 x 4.25m. Entrance in NE side. Enclosure surrounds house

7517	long hut, Ardda	SH7636659 3	Domestic	long hut
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Longhouse 11.8 x 7.3m. Entrance in NE wall. Associated field system. Part of the medieval township.

7527	DRS, Moel Eilio	SH7510657 9	Domestic	deserted rural settlement
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Longhouse measuring 10.4 x 6.9m. No platform. Associated with annexe, enclosure and field system. Not on 1780s map.

PERIOD	Medieval?					
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PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
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3925	trackway, Llyn Cowlyd	SH7365634 9-	Transport	trackway	earthwork	
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Shown on 1816 map as packhorse trail. Visited 30/9/88. Distinct trackway along Llyn Cowlyd, stone surface, revetting in places, stone bridge abutments where track crosses streams. Easy route through Carneddau, so possibly of some antiquity, though all visible features are post-medieval in date. Could link to routes to Llanbedr. Medieval hafotai at Bwlch Cowlyd and Cwm Cowlyd suggest this path was used medieval period.

6150	settlement, Ardda (Moel Eilio)	SH7528658 5	Domestic	settlement	stone built feature	enclosure
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Unlocated by G1464. Not on 1780s map.

6151	settlement, Ardda (Moel Eilio)	SH7522658 5	Domestic	settlement	stone built feature	enclosure
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G1464 claims this is a duplicate number, presumably for 7527, but the grid references given are some distance apart. Not on 1780s map.

12962	Track to Ardda	SH7680661 1	Transport	Trackway	Map evidence	
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On 1780s map

12969	Public road to Llanbedr	SH7511656 6	Transport	Trackway	Map evidence	
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Part of the road is shown on 1780 map, but not on the tithe map. The full route is shown on the 1816 map. Still used as modern track.

12975	Path, part of track to Ardda	SH7721661 9	Transport	Footpath	Modern footpath	
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Modern footpath on line of track to Ardda. Track shown on 1780s map.

12978	Track to Cedryn	SH7261636 9	Transport	Footpath	Conjectural	
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Completely theoretical path. Not shown on the tithe map, but assumed to exist at that date, and to link Cedryn to the track along the corner. Suggested route follows topography.

12982	Brwynog Uchaf	SH7465640 9	Domestic	Farmstead
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Named in the Account as Breynocke Ucha. One of the farm buildings is an early 18th century cottage, but there is a reset late 16th century post and panel partition near the centre of the house.

12983	Brwynog Isaf	SH7514643 2	Domestic	Farmstead
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Named in the Account as Breynocke Yssa.

12985	Trackways on the Common	SH7375 6436	Transport	Trackways	Map evidence
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Tracks shown on tithe map. Probably joined with road to Llanbedr.

12988	Cwm Cowlyd	SH7296632 6	Domestic	Farmstead	Documentary evidence
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Named in Account as Cumcolwyd, also on tithe map as farm name, and the farmhouse is marked on the 1816 map.

PERIOD	Modern					
PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
10891	modern wall	SH7502646 9	Agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall

Modern wall: retaining mortared wall for sluice system. 7m long, 6m wide. Orientation E - W.

12977	Footpath to Hafod y Rhiw	SH7276645 2	Transport	Footpath	Modern footpath
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Modern footpath, probably continuation of track to Hafod y Rhiw.

PERIOD	Natural					
PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
5018	Site previously identified as a roman road	SH7540662 0A	Natural	Natural	earthwork	

Peat clearance by Denbighshire County Council on the line of supposed Roman road revealed an extensive area of erratic boulders under peat. They do not form a continuous, metalled surface and are bedded into the underlying glacial drift. There is no reason to suppose that are not natural (Livens, RG, 1964, Arch in Wales).

PERIOD	Natural?					
PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
5621	Eroded tor/collapsed megalithic chamber?, Afon Eig	SH7102631 0	Religious and funerary	burial chamber	stone built feature	stone chamber

One massive broken elongated rock above 3 other smaller rocks. If the larger broken boulder was entire it would be laid at an angle perhaps supported by the smaller stone now collapsed. Suggests it may be a collapsed megalithic monument, but it is more likely to be a natural eroded tor or erratic boulder. Noted during survey work for G1104.

PERIOD		Post medieval				
PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
677	cottage, Ardda	SH76166614	Domestic	house	stone built feature	
Cottage and enclosure. Cottage 27ft x 14ft, built with clay mortar, axis NW-SE, entrance on NE, a short later extension on NW. The mod sheepfold to the NE probably occupies the site of the beudy. There is a rectangular enclosure NE of this. Existing building probably late, 17th or 18th century (RCAHM Inventory site 208). Not on 1780s map						
678	cottages, Ardda	SH76156616	Domestic	house	stone built feature	
2 buildings, axes NW-SE, with upper ends linked by ruined wall. One, built with clay mortar, is 24 x 13ft. with entrance in NE wall. The other, 6 yards to SW, is 30 x 15ft. A short distance to the SE are possible traces of a platform house. Existing buildings probably late, i.e. 17th or 18th century (RCAHM site 209). Not on 1780s map						
679	cottage, Ardda	SH76406601	Domestic	house	stone built feature	
Cottage, 27ft x 10ft 6in., with axis NE-SW, on ground sloping to the SE. There is a fireplace in the SW end. Existing building probably i.e. 17th or 18th century (RCAHM site 210). On 1780s map, but not on tithe map.						
706	enclosure & 2 poss.long huts, Afon Porthllwyd	SH73356550	Agriculture and subsistence	enclosure	stone built feature	
Irregular oval enclosure, c.90ft x 60ft, with long axis NW-SE. On a well drained patch of ground sloping gently northwards. The walls are thick and of loosely piled stones (RCAHM site 212). Not long hut according to G1464. May be sheepfold?						
5549	trackway, Cwm Cowlyd	SH73666352-	Transport	trackway	earthwork	
Zig-zag engineered trackway up hillside from ruins. Runs from quarry to buildings at start of tramway.						
6147	rectangular building/enclosure, Ardda	SH76506647	Unassigned	enclosure	stone built feature	hut - rectangular, enclosure
Earlier DRS below later structure. Considered too damaged to record for G1464.						
10694	Pont Brwynog	SH74486414	Transport	bridge	stone built feature	bridge
Pont Brwynog: dressed mortared stone bridge W of Brwynog Uchaf- carries modern tarmac road. The crossing is shown on the 1816 map						
10721	wall	SH74096371	Agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
Wall: drystone boulder wall 2m wide by 1m high, effectively faced on W side. Orientated NW - SE						
10726	wall	SH74026360	Agriculture and subsistence	wall	stone built feature	wall
Wall: drystone wall 0.5m wide by 1.5m high, of roughly coursed [quarried?] stone slabs, associated with an overgrown bank 2m wide by high, possibly representing an earlier phase of the boundary: both these features are not continuous along their length although walled sections tend to be downslope. a stream runs on the S side. Orientated NE - SW, (same as 2).						

10997	leat	SH7575650 3	Water and drainage	leat	other structure	linear work
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Leat: leat and associated embankment. Embankment is 12m wide, and ditch is 6m wide and 2m deep. Footpath on bank with concrete stil etc. Orientation NE - SW. (same as 174).

11690	Pont Dolgarrog, over Afon Ddu	SH7745663 0	Transport	bridge		building
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(Over three streams of Afon Ddu). 18th century and alterations. Stone with 3 separate arches some distance apart. parapets. Inset vousso

12955	Coed Sadwrn, cottage	SH7612670 7	Domestic	cottage	stone structure	mortared rubble cottage
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Coed Sadwrn, a cottage, probably of crog-lofft type, 19 x 12ft, of mortared rubble. Farm building to the SW. The fireplace, at NE end, is 7ft6in. By 4ft, with a large beam. Roofless and ruined (RCAHM site 206). Shown on 1816 map.

12956	Tai Isaf Ardda	SH7655659 7	Domestic	Farmstead		
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Named as Ardda on 1780s map, but not shown specifically on tithe map. Named as Ty isaf y Ardda on 1816 map.

12957	Cottage and enclosure	SH7650661 4	Domestic	cottage	stone structure	drystone building
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Cottage and enclosure. Cottage has drystone walls, associated with a sub-circular enclosure with attached beudy (RCHAM site 207). On 1780s map, but not shown on tithe map.

12958	Track via Eilio to Llanbedr	SH7463641 00	Transport	Trackway	Map evidence	
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Marked on 1816 map

12959	Pant	SH7436643 2	Domestic?	Farmstead?	map evidence	
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Named on 1816 map next to what appears to be an indication of buildings, but the map is small scale and the copy consulted far from cle All the other places named appear to be farmsteads, so it is assumed that this is as well.

12960	Gallt y Rhiw	SH7720667 7	Domestic	Farmstead?	Map evidence	
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Shown on 1780s map, and 1816 map, but not on tithe map.

12963	Pant Teg	SH7711666 0	Domestic	farmhouse?		
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On 1815 and 1816 maps

12964	Tynewydd	SH7708669 9	Domestic	farmhouse?		
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On 1815 and 1816 maps

12965	Tyddyn Isa	SH7692675 3	Domestic	farmhouse?
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Buildings shown on 1815 map.

12966	Glanrafon?	SH7692677 5	Domestic	farmhouse?
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On 1815 map

12967	Tyn y Gerddi?	SH7733663 8	Domestic	farmhouse?
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On 1815 map

12968	Building	SH7661661 4	Domestic?	Building
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On 1815 map

12970	Cedryn	SH7190639 2	Domestic	Farmstead
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Named on tithe map

12971	Hafod y rhiw	SH7239646 5	Domestic	Farmstead
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Named on tithe map

12972	Pwll Du	SH7438663 8	Domestic	Farmstead	Map evidence
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Named on tithe map. Shown on 1816 map, named as Pwlley.

12974	Pont Newydd	SH7587671 5	Transport	Bridge	Map evidence
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Bridge where public road to Llanbedr crosses Afon Porth Llwyd. Named on 1816 map.

12976	Eilio	SH7343648 3	Domestic	Farmstead
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Named on tithe map and on 1816 map.

12979	Track to Pwll Du	SH7422664 7-	Transport	Trackway	Map evidence
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Track to Pwll Du shown on 1816 map, runs partly along line of modern track up Afon Porth Llwyd valley.

12980	Siglen	SH7421641 7	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm buildings
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Named on tithe map, and 1816 map.

12981	Penbrynbrwynog	SH7441647 1	Domestic	Farmstead
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Named on tithe as Tyddyn Brwynog, but on 1816 map as Pen y bryn Brwynog.

12986	Ty'n y carreg du	SH7732664 2	Domestic	Farmhouse	Map evidence
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Farmhouse named on 1816 map.

12987	Garregwen	SH7375639 3	Domestic	Farmstead
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Named on tithe map and 1816 map.

12989	Pont Eilio	SH7304654 0	Transport	Bridge	Map evidence
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Named on 1816 map.

12990	Track to Coed Sadwrn	SH7587671 5	Transport	Track	Map evidence
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Track to Coed Sadwrn shown on 1816 map. Route still preserved as in the field boundaries, although superceded by modern track.

20106	Cedryn	SH7190635 0	Industrial	slate quarry
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20149	Porthllwyd	SH7670672 0	Industrial	slate quarry
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21006	quarry, Garreg Wen	SH7340637 0	Industrial	quarry	other structure	pit, tunnel
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21010	trial, Llyn Eigiau	SH7250650 0	Industrial	trial	other structure	pit, tunnel
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21032	lead mine, Tai Isaf Ardda	SH7600658 0	Industrial	lead mine	other structure	pit, tunnel
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21499	Tyddyn Wylm mine	SH7605658 4	Industrial	sulphur mine	earthwork	pit mound
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General: a tiny trial in the Conwy valley, largely hidden by deciduous woodland.

workings: underground, accessed by adit, which has now collapsed.

processing: no evidence

power: unmechanised.

PERIOD	Post medieval?					
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PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
5547	old peat cuttings, Colgwyn Du, Cowlyd	SH7250634 0A	Industrial	peat cutting	earthwork	

Post medieval peat cuttings. This area is marked as "turbary" on 1816 map.

12973	Coed Ty Mawr	SH7575666 3	Domestic	Farmstead		
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Not shown on tithe map

PERIOD	Prehistoric					
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PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
684	cairn, above Cae Du	SH7525661 1	Religious and funerary	cairn	stone built feature	

Ring cairn, at 1250ft OD, 36ft in diameter, on level ground overlooking a steep drop to valley of the Afon Porth Llwyd. Mound consists of outer bank of earth. Within this is a ring of orthostats.

685	cairn, above Cae Du	SH7520661 7	Religious and funerary	cairn	stone built feature	
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A denuded cairn, consisting of an earthen mound and a ring of orthostats. OS card SH 76 NE 5.

1544	cromlech - site of, Porthllwyd	SH7703677 7	Religious and funerary	burial chamber	stone built feature	
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Bezant-Lowe planned the site, and from his plan and sketch the site may have been the remains of a rectangular chamber. When the Dolgarrog dam burst the site was considerably modified, but two or three orthostats remained in their original position. The site has been descheduled as it no longer exists. A hydro-electric plant now stands on the site.

3765	Cairn, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH7153608 5	Religious and funerary	cairn	stone built feature	mound, hollow
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OS card SH 76 SW 3. Cairn at Bwlch Cowlyd. Low mound with hollow centre, and stones visible in places. A cist was recorded by Lowe

3779	cairn, Pen Llithrig y Wrach	SH7160623 2	Religious and funerary	cairn	stone built feature	
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Low, circular cairn on summit of Pen Llithrig y Wrach. A number of edge set stones protrude through cairn surface (Crew P. 1980, Archaeology in Wales, p21)

4573	stone axe - findspot,	SH7700660 0A	Object	findspot	find only
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A polished stone axe found by J Gethin Jones, Dolgarrog, by the side of a water spring a few feet above the flat marshes of the Conwy val was 9 inches long and weighed 10 ounces.<3> Exact find spot unknown so for the purposes of this study the point located near the most obvious spring a few feet above the valley floor.

4615	flint flake - findspot	SH7700677 0A	Object	findspot	find only
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A worked flint flake found near the Porthllwyd burial chamber is in the National Museum of Wales.<2>

5181	cairn, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH7150613 0A	Religious and funerary	cairn	stone built feature
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Round cairn with possible cist slab set on edge in centre (Crew P, 1983, Archaeology in Wales, p6).

5280	standing stone, Ardda (Moel Eilio)	SH7520657 1	Religious and funerary	standing stone	standing monument	stone setting
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Standing stone on SW slope of Moel Eilio, no other information.

PERIOD		Romano British				
PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
3766	Hut circle, Bwlch Cowlyd	SH7152609 2	Domestic	hut circle	stone built feature	hut - circular

OS card SH 76 SW 11 Round hut on Bwlch Cowlyd. 24ft diameter, traces of entrance in E side. To S and touching hut are faint remains similar building 16ft diameter.

3775	hut circle, Cwm Eigiau	SH7123631 2	Domestic	hut circle	stone built feature
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Round hut of c. 16ft diameter, on small knoll, S of Afon Eigiau. The walls are c. 2ft thick and 6ins high, of tumbled stones overgrown with turf (RCAHM site 214).

PERIOD		Romano British?				
PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
705	hut circle settlement, Moel Eilio	SH7393654 3	Domestic	settlement - unenclosed	stone built feature	

Complex of round huts and small, irregular enclosures on Moel Eilio. Overlaid and robbed by a rectangular hut and a modern sheepfold. Surrounded by larger enclosures (RCAHM site 211).

5546	hut circles - remains of, Cwm Cowlyd	SH7300637 0A	Domestic	hut circle settlement	stone built feature
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Described only as scattered hut circles near Cwm Cowlyd

5622	hut circle, S side of Cwm Eigiau	SH7147632 4	Domestic	hut circle	stone built feature	hut - circular, enclosure
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Exact position uncertain because of lack of nearby mapped features. Recognisable on walking along foot of valley slope by the rubble of platform. Circular or sub-circular hut with upstanding wall up to 0.04m high. On substantial rocky artificial platform. position of entrance unclear.<1>

PERIOD						
Undetermined						
PRN	Site name	NGR	Class	Site type	Form	Description
10693	ford	SH7446641 3	Transport	ford	other structure	

Ford: structure of large boulders up to three courses high crossing a stream. no obvious signs of a trackway on either side.

