

**MEDIEVAL AND LATER
DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT SITES
IN GWYNEDD**

PILOT STUDY REPORT

G1313

Report no. 200

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLOEGOL GWYNEDD

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Yr Adfail

*Tydi, y bwth tinrhwth twn,
Yrhwng gweundir a gwyndwn
Gwae a'th weles, dygesynt,
Yn gyfannedd gyfedd gynt,
Ac a'th wyl heddiw'n friw frig
Dan do ais, dwndy ysig;*

The Ruin

You ruined shack with open gable-end,
between the mountain and the pasture,
it would seem grievous to all those
who saw you once a hospitable home
and see you now [instead], with a ridge-pole broken,
beneath your roof of laths, a dark and shattered house.

Dafydd Ap Gwilym

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SUMMARY

This pilot study has been grant-aided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, as part of its remit to fund threat-related archaeological projects in Wales.

This report summarises the methods, progress and interim results of a pilot project established to examine the problem of a class of archaeological site which is well-represented but poorly understood in the literature. The original project proposal is contained in Appendix I: the aim was to review the current state of knowledge of the resource, establish a methodology for recording, examining and evaluating such sites, and examine ways in which certain sites might be selected for enhanced protection and management including scheduling as monuments of national importance. The original aim was to look at all sites described as 'long' or 'platform' hut/house on the SMR, and which might be considered medieval in date. The other main criterion for establishing whether a site is relevant to the study is whether the settlement site is now deserted.

As with most pilot studies, the approach changed during the project as information was gathered and ideas were formulated, (rejected) and refined. As with most detailed archaeological studies, the work has raised more questions than it has answered. The question of terminology has been addressed, and the report contains a series of recommendations for further work. It is hoped that a synthesis of the results of the final survey will provide a context for research strategies on medieval and later deserted rural settlement and aid the prioritisation of future work.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Requirement for survey

- 1.1.1 The archaeology of medieval rural settlement in Gwynedd presents many problems. There have been very few archaeological excavations of the class of monument represented by 'platform houses' or 'long huts', neither has there been any systematic analysis of the existing archaeological evidence (*i.e.* site plans, location information *etc.*), unlike, for example, hut groups which have received considerable attention over the years (Hemp and Gresham 1944; Royal Commission, 1964; Smith, 1977).
- 1.1.2 The problems currently faced by archaeologists result from academic neglect of the monument class, and involve basic matters such as standardisation of descriptions, the interpretation of function and chronology of the different settlement types of the period, as well as the evaluation of the importance of individual sites when faced with making decisions concerning future preservation *etc.*. Seven years ago, Hurst (1988, 854) commented that *After more than twenty years of intensive work [in England] it has become clear that the problem of the medieval peasant house is very complex.* We do not yet have the benefit of an equivalent twenty years of work in Gwynedd, or even Wales.
- 1.1.3 In archaeological terms we are dealing with sites which exist in a variety of forms: they often comprise a levelled platform on a hill-side which may or may not contain remains of stone-built structures which are rectangular in plan; other sites comprise simply the remains of stone-built structures which are rectangular in plan; both of these may or may not appear in association with additional structures and/or an enclosure and/or evidence of past agricultural practices: in addition, they may be found singly or in groups, and these groups may be dispersed or nucleated; they are usually found in areas which may be considered upland or marginal in relation to their local environment, but they also exist in modern arable areas. One common factor is that the sites are no longer inhabited (*i.e.* inhabited farms, cottages, *etc.* are excluded).
- 1.1.4 In historical terms we are probably looking at a whole range of deserted houses, buildings and settlements, what Butler (1988, 932) terms the *farms or granges of monasteries and comparable establishments built for agricultural purposes [and] the peasant houses in villages, hamlets or townships*, as well as isolated farmsteads and temporary structures (*hafotai*) associated with agricultural practices in the uplands (Davies, 1973 and 1979). Gresham's initial study of platform houses (1954) has already drawn attention to the fact that we are looking at a wide social range of types of structure/settlement, as his study also included hall houses and associated structures at Cefn y Fan and Gesail Gyfarch. In Gwynedd, there has been no real attempt to define nucleated settlements or dispersed townships (*trefi*) from the medieval period, although Butler (*ibid.*, 951) points to settlements at Nant Gwrtheyrn, Pistyll, and Egryn, near Harlech, saying that without excavation it is impossible to date them or say what stage of settlement creation they represent.
- 1.1.5 The period with which we are dealing, *i.e.* during which these rectangular structures were inhabited, could stretch from the immediate post-Romano-British period (a number of hut group sites, for example Din Lligwy, appear to have rectangular structures integral with the circular hut settlement, and others have them overlying), right through to the eighteenth (and nineteenth) centuries.
- 1.1.6 The few sites which have been excavated have proved difficult to date and interpret, even to deciding whether they were inhabited seasonally or all year round. At Graeanog, for example, the most recent site to have been excavated, four rectangular structures were compactly placed on a platform site, and were identified from excavation as a house, barn, stable and byre, all cruck-built on low stone sill walls and probably occupied between the mid-thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century (Kelly, 1981). Another was excavated by members of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society in the 1970s, and was fairly definitely identified as a typical Welsh longhouse, probably dating from the eighteenth century (Adams, unpubl.). There were few artefact finds from either excavation.

1.2 Approaches to survey

- 1.2.1 There appeared to be a number of ways of approaching the survey of the monument type: one was to examine the archaeological remains first, see whether any patterns were discernible and then proceed to classification, explanation and management; another approach was from the historical angle, to look at what we know historically about the period and its settlements and to try to project this on to the archaeological evidence; another might have been to be more determinist and analyse geographical determinants (altitude, water supply, location, availability of building material) and see how the archaeological evidence fitted in with this: these approaches are not exclusive.
- 1.2.2 The approach adopted towards any archaeological survey and evaluation project depends primarily on the end use of that survey. This particular project is based on an immediate practical problem which is essentially management-driven, *i.e.* there is a substantial part of the archaeological resource (c. 10% of the sites currently recorded on the SMR) which is at present inadequately recorded and understood. The problem is essentially a practical archaeological problem - as archaeologists are increasingly being forced into making decisions and subsequently justifying them as to which sites should be saved, scheduled, positively managed, or excavated *etc.* it is becoming necessary to have a structured approach to such decision-making based on reliable information. This project is intended to make a contribution towards the development of structured decision-making with regard to medieval or later deserted rural settlement, and to making out a sustainable case for certain of these sites to be considered of national importance.
- 1.2.3 It was decided, therefore, that the project should adopt a pragmatic archaeological approach and examine the monument class strictly as an archaeological resource, whilst at the same time bearing in mind the historical framework into which the results will hopefully fit: the study of the settlement archaeology of the period under review is so little advanced that it was decided that little use could be made at this stage of the project of the historical information/models available, although a necessary brief discussion of the historical background is given below.
- 1.2.4 The basic archaeological information required at this stage was seen to include
- (i) the nature of the resource - indicated by the number and character of relevant entries on the SMR, the number of sites scheduled or otherwise enjoying increased protection and the historical character of the area concerned; and
 - (ii) the condition of the resource - indicated by the number of sites considered to be 'at risk', the number needing positive management, the number of 'damaged' sites and the estimated rate of loss, the pressures to which the resource is subject as indicated by the the number of planning applications affecting such sites, the number of other proposals affecting them, the nature of the agricultural threat, the level of the threat from forestry and other threats.
- 1.2.5 At the start of the survey, no comprehensive, reliable information was available concerning this monument type: a pilot scheme was seen as necessary because of the potential complexity of the study in the light of previous similar monument-based appraisals, and the lack of previous archaeological work.
- 1.2.6 The general methodology adopted follows that adopted by Gresham (1954) and Crew (1984) which, although not explicit, appears to have involved detailed fieldwork observation and recording, followed by the formation of generalised models and explanation.

2 PILOT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 The project can be seen as basically comprising three stages - (i) the identification of sites for inspection to determine whether they belong to the monument class; (ii) site visits to compile a report and assessment together with a photographic record and sketch plan; and (iii) evaluation, priority ordering and the formulation of a conservation programme.
- 2.1.2 It soon became clear that the nature of the resource in this instance, the monument type, was so varied and so little-understood, that some sort of basic classification would be required (see Startin, 1993, and discussion below). Sites have been inconsistently described, and listed on the SMR and in evaluation reports, as 'hut', 'long hut', 'platform', 'platform hut', 'platform house', 'house platform', 'hut platform', 'farmstead', 'homestead' *etc.* One of the major aims of the overall survey, therefore, must be try to characterise the nature of deserted rural settlement. Appendix IV contains a (short) selection of published plans which demonstrates the variety of settlement forms.
- 2.1.3 It was decided that, although the project would try to work towards a classification for settlement types, based on the variety of individual sites and the inter-relationship of individual sites (with one another and with other monuments), the settlement types were so little-understood that in order to make sense of the information coming from the project the unit of data-capture would have to be the individual 'long hut'/'platform house', or the deserted rural habitation site.
- 2.1.4 It was decided that a provisional monument class description would be desirable, following the lead set by MPP and recent monument surveys in Gwynedd. This was drafted following c. 40 site visits, and refined subsequently; the draft as it now stands is included as Appendix IV. This provides a working framework for examining the sites. It is hoped that in time we will be able to move to monument class descriptions which can differentiate between, for example, farmsteads, nucleated hamlets and *hafotai*, but further work, which will almost certainly involve detailed survey and excavation, will be required.

2.2 The primary index.

- 2.2.1 The initial stage in the pilot survey was originally given as the identification of the resource through a number of stages. This was to comprise an initial computerised primary index of relevant sites compiled from the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record, and previous (easily accessible) published and unpublished sources, with supporting material.
- 2.2.2 It was decided at an early stage in this project to work as far as possible directly with the SMR: not to remove too much information from the SMR at the outset, but rather to extract information as required, and make any necessary amendments within the SMR. It was agreed that the most efficient way of achieving this was to copy the END core data, contained in the Gwynedd SMR in database ZSMR1, to create the primary index. This database contains all potential sites to be examined by the project, and will act as the principal resource indicator. It is not envisaged that many alterations will need to be made to other data held on the SMR, with the exception of adding site visits and possible bibliographic references, and that all these will be done directly on the SMR. In the same way, any other data on the SMR will be obtained as and when required during the survey. It has been agreed with the SMR Officer that all amendments/additions that affect deserted rural settlements will be referred to the project.
- 2.2.3 A review of the SMR revealed that the sites which were likely to be examined by this project were recorded under a wide variety of different names, descriptions, periods and types. After close examination of a
ted, and could not therefore be relied on to produce a list containing all the relevant sites. Therefore all searches were subsequently carried out using the Sitename field plus the period field, with brief references to the original paper forms where necessary.

- 2.2.4 It was decided that the keywords for compiling the primary index should be 'long', 'rectangular', 'hut', 'platform', 'settlement', 'farmstead' and 'homestead', as careful examination of examples of detailed records of such sites revealed that all sites recorded as such might be relevant to the study in hand. Incidentally, the breakdown of the use of keywords in the ZSMR1 Sitename field was as follows - long = 259 entries, hut = 1306 entries, rectangular = 109 entries, platform = 441 entries, long hut = 235 entries, rectangular hut = 19 entries, house platform = 14 entries, platform house = 182 entries, hut platform = 107 entries, platform hut = 13 entries, settlement = 175 entries, farmstead = 14 entries and homestead = 44 entries. Many of these, of course, overlapped.
- 2.2.5 The primary index was therefore created first by searching for the keywords 'long', 'rectangular', 'hut', 'platform', 'settlement', 'farmstead' and 'homestead' in the ZSMR1 Sitename field, and copying the core data (*i.e.* ZSMR1) to another database (Longhut): 1001 sites were thus selected, and this was then edited to remove sites such as 'long cists' *etc.*. Of the remaining 972 sites, those whose 'period' was given as 'pre-historic' or 'Romano-British' was checked manually against the hut group database and survey record forms, and those which were obviously not relevant to this study were deleted leaving a list of 921 sites which will need to be checked. A full list of these from the LONGHUT database, together with a map showing their distribution, is given in appendix I.
- 2.2.6 One point which emerged was that some sites primarily described as 'hut' or 'hut groups' (*i.e.* prehistoric or Romano-British settlements) also have overlying or integral 'rectangular huts' which should be examined as part of this study. Very few of these sites could be extracted directly from the SMR as the 'rectangular huts' were only recorded in detailed descriptions or site plans, and further consultation of fieldwork notes from the hut group survey to extract relevant sites may be required.
- 2.2.7 Since this primary resource indicator was compiled (c. mid-March) the SMR has already received details, from a non-Trust Upland Survey, an aerial photograph mapping project and an evaluation, of a further thirty to forty possible long huts which will need to be added to this list in due course. It is estimated that between c. 50 to 100 such sites might be added to the SMR each year, meaning that the potential resource is increasing all the time.
- 2.2.8 At the same time as the above was being carried out, a number of published sources (principally the Royal Commission Inventories and GAT assessment and evaluation reports) were trawled for two purposes - firstly to try ensure that all relevant, recorded sites were already on the SMR (those which were not were added), and secondly to obtain existing site plans of rural habitation sites (see appendix IV for examples).
- 2.2.9 The distribution of potential sites is biased towards upland fringes and marginal land, especially on the northern and western coastal fringes. However, there are some qualifiers to the reliability of the distribution. First, wherever GAT (and others) have carried out new surveys (whether 'upland survey' or evaluations in 'improved land') the number of known sites has doubled or trebled. Secondly, Anglesey, which is agriculturally the most fertile and presumably most desirable for early settlement, has very low numbers of recorded deserted rural habitation sites. This is likely to reflect poor survival in areas of intensive improvement and well-ploughed arable, as well as the probable use of timber buildings in areas without outcropping stone. The record for Anglesey may eventually be corrected by the use of aerial photography and fieldwork, and during the course of the pilot study the number of 'possible' deserted rural habitation sites on the island has more than doubled.
- 2.2.10 It was intended at the outset of the project to set up a computer-based data-base of site plans for comparative purposes. However, this idea has been (at least temporarily) abandoned due to limitations of time, problems with digitisation and doubts about how useful such a database would actually be. It was decided that all existing site plans should be collated as paper records and stored in the project file under the relevant PRN, along with other relevant data, and used as a basis for fieldwork and future analysis. Subsequently, the original idea to produce detailed site plans during the fieldwork stage using an EDM met with similar problems, and it was decided that an annotated, measured sketch plan would serve the purpose of this project adequately. (Please refer to appendix IV for examples of the varying quality and detail of published plans of deserted settlements.)

2.3 Published plans of deserted rural settlement sites

- 2.3.1 The quality of existing published plans varies in scale, clarity, level of detail and accuracy: a selection of different types of plan, of different types of deserted rural settlement sites, to demonstrate this is included as appendix IV.
- 2.3.2 All references to site plan numbers (*e.g.* plan 4) are to plans which can be found within appendix IV.
- 2.3.3 In general, the majority of existing plans are basic, small-scale, Ordnance Survey sketch-measured plans, usually at 1:1,250, reproduced on National Archaeological Record (NAR) cards. Some of these do show (sometimes labelled) some diagnostic elements, such as internal features or associated enclosures (see plan 1), but are not entirely reliable.
- 2.3.4 Plans reproduced in the Royal Commission Inventories for Caernarfonshire are generally better: they are on a much more larger scale, more accurately drawn and show diagnostic elements (*e.g.* wall-facing), as well as directly-associated features (see plans 2, 3 and 9). These are fairly reliable.
- 2.3.5 Site-specific surveys (*e.g.* those recently commissioned by RCAHM(W)) or more general (upland) landscape archaeological surveys (*e.g.* GAT's Anafon survey) have produced very detailed plans of individual sites, including diagnostic elements and/or evidence of phasing (see plans 4, 8 and 11). It is thought that these plans are as accurate (and probable as detailed) as it is reasonable possible to obtain without excavation, and thus represent a 'maximum detail' survey without the site's being disturbed. As well as these (mainly) stone-built examples, a number of earthwork platform sites have also been planned (see plans 5, 6 and 10), and which it would be difficult to improve upon.
- 2.3.6 A number of plans of nucleated groups of sites have also been produced (see plan 7), and the few excavated sites have, of course, provided the most detailed plans of all (see plan 12). However, the majority of sites identified on the primary resource indicator have no existing plans. It is estimated that fewer than 10% of the sites recorded on the SMR have any sort of accurate plan.
- 2.3.7 The examples of planned sites chosen also demonstrates the variety of types in this class of monument, from the high status, multi-cellular site at Cefn-y-Fan (plan 3) to the more 'lowly' isolated or scattered single-cell type that survives as an earthwork at Penyfed (plan 5). Few plans of simple single cell sites lacking feature such as enclosures (see plan 10) are to be found in the literature, while nucleated groups of sites are fairly well represented. Although usually lacking in detail, these plans do show the different (unique?) layouts within this sub-category (*e.g.* small, concentrated groups (plan 8) and linear groups (plan 7)). Sites such as the one at Hafod Gelyn (plan 11), where the long hut is associated with (earlier?) round huts, are also fairly well represented, but usually as an incidental part of the hut circle site which is what was actually being planned at the time.

2.4 Review of the current state of historical and archaeological knowledge.

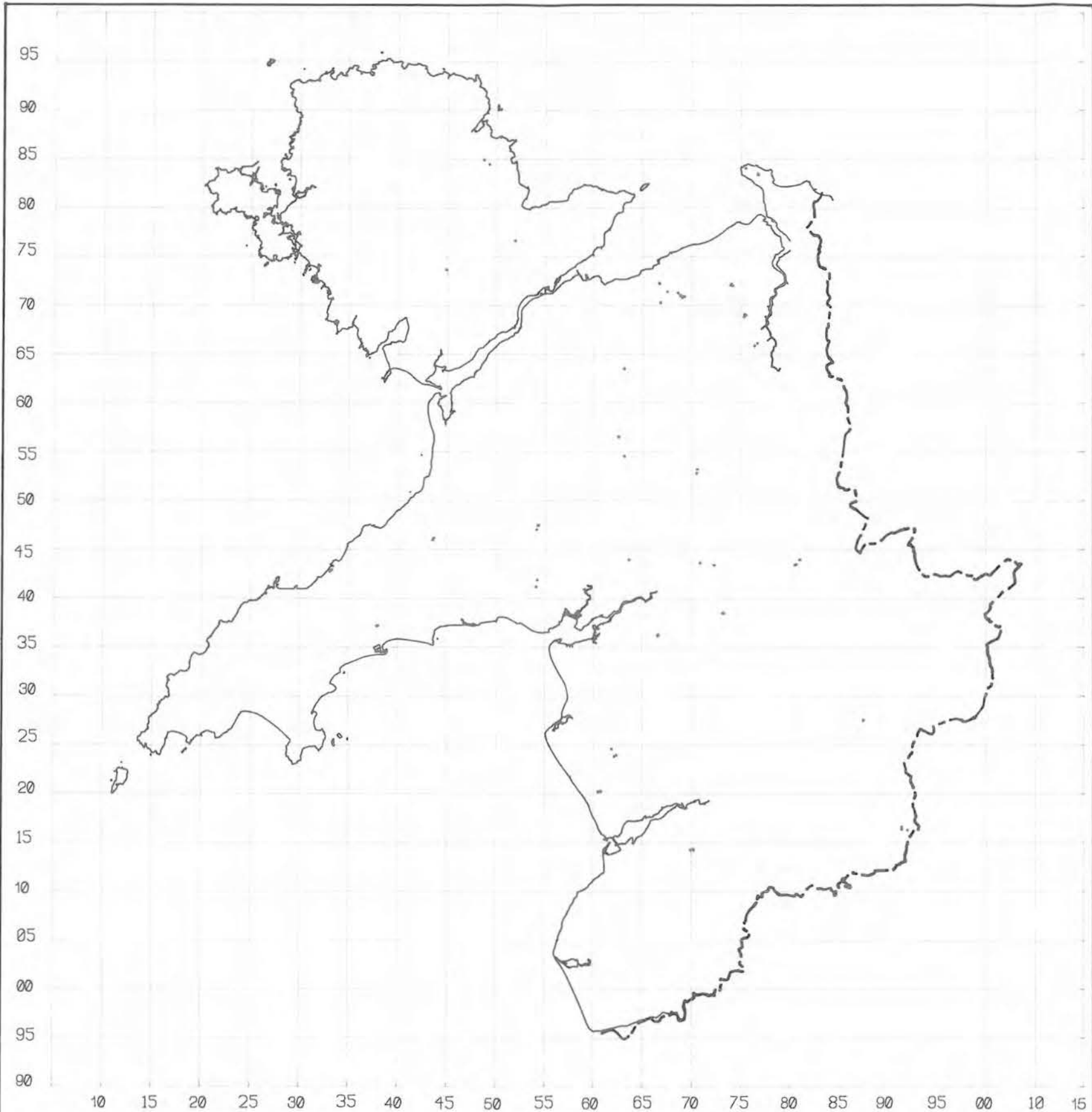
- 2.4.1 One aspect of the study which was omitted from the initial project methodology was a review of previous work, principally in Gwynedd, on 'long hut' sites, and examination of work currently being undertaken elsewhere on deserted medieval rural settlements. However, a brief review was undertaken.
- 2.4.2 Butler, in one of the few comprehensive studies of deserted medieval settlements in Wales (Butler, 1968) points out the pioneering work of Beresford into aspects of medieval England, but admits that in Wales *the problems are different because the historical development of settlement did not necessarily follow the same course as in England (ibid, 249)*. He adds *'The lost villages of Wales' cannot be written until the great difference between lowland England and Wales in its political development, in land-use, especially of the Welsh heartland, and in the social structure influencing settlement patterns has been understood. The fieldwork needed to identify and record deserted medieval settlement has been tackled unevenly from county to county, and the different phenomena of desertion are only now being recognised*. Little has subsequently changed in Gwynedd.
- 2.4.3 Work in England appears to be far in advance of that in Wales, certainly Gwynedd. MPP recognises a variety of settlement forms, and much current work is concentrating on a number of mapping programmes (experience which it is hoped to draw on in the analysis stage of this project). Details of the RCHME's proposed survey of medieval settlement are awaited.
- 2.4.4 In England, Butler has argued, the desertion of villages implies the recognition and isolation of the village as a unit of settlement; in pre-Norman Wales, however, he argued that *the basic unit was the tref, a township or hamlet of infinitely variable size and composition*. G R J Jones has stressed the importance of the bond hamlet (Jones, 1959) as the basic unit, with the super-imposition of princely and free families, with both elements together using the winter pastures of the lowlands and the summer pasture of the uplands. This study has argued that for archaeological recording purposes the 'habitation unit' (individual long hut) is the basic unit.
- 2.4.5 Jones-Pierce has argued that the *gwely* is a single enclosed homestead marking the first permanent settlement within a recently-defined *tref* (1959, 333-4). He saw this as the force determining settlement following the twelfth century, in a shift towards more permanent settlement which transformed the landscape. Butler has argued that *the bond vill, once the basic unit, now becomes the cohesive factor wherever the princes' or the chieftains' households establish or retain nucleated groups of servile tenants incapable of further division and dispersion. It is still under discussion whether the tenorial character of a vill, bond or free, produces a distinctive settlement type recognisable on the ground (ibid, 250)*. This last point emphasises one of the problems of medieval settlement in Gwynedd.
- 2.4.6 Butler has described a pattern, very much tied up with contemporary field systems, of bond communities living in nucleated settlements associated with *the strip field system of tir cyfrif (reckoned land)*, and, in contrast, *the more irregular open and quilled arable associated with the rhandir (shareland) of the free communities whose homesteads set in small enclosures were ranged in girdle pattern around their arable land* (1968, 255). He put forward a possible division of upland settlement into three categories - nucleated hamlet, isolated farmstead (both permanently occupied), and seasonal dwelling (see below).
- 2.4.7 It has been argued (Davies, 1984) that the need to milk cattle daily and to herd and protect sheep and goats led to the establishment of huts or farms (*hafotai, lluestai*) on the summer pastures, and some of these temporary settlements became permanent farms or even hamlets (however they are defined) in the later medieval period. The large-scale abandonment of transhumance towards the end of the 18th century, it was argued, caused the decay of many of these settlement sites.
- 2.4.8 Ward (forthcoming) contains a more detailed discussion of the types of transhumance which have been recorded in the ethnographic literature, as well as various types of transhumance practiced in Ireland and Scotland, where retainers or specialist herders are known to have resided at dairies located on seasonally available pastures. In the light of this, the differentiation between *lluest*, a summer location associated with the guardianship of sheep under the care of a single shepherd compared to the *hafod*, which is usually the


base for family-based dairying, is potentially interesting (Davies, 1984, 86-7), although the role of trans-humance in the Welsh historical economy has recently been questioned (Briggs, 1985; Kelly, 1981).

- 2.4.9 In addition, there are lowland sites which are characterised by rectangular dwellings: these may also be seen to fall into a number of settlement categories, again based on isolated sites, scattered groups of sites and nucleated groups of sites, but their socio-economic functions have not been elucidated. From early in the sixteenth century, with the creation of new manors and estates and the enclosing of land, the new landed gentry had an effect on the patterns of rural settlement, resulting in the abandonment of some townships, the displacement of neighbouring landowners and the shift of established settlements (BodXX within the parkland of Broom Hall, Llyn, is a good example of this).
- 2.4.10 The identification of deserted rural habitation sites may be the result either of archaeological fieldwork (e.g. Kelly, 1982), aerial photography (e.g. Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record), or through the study of documents and place-names (e.g. Hooke, 1975). Little or no systematic, targeted survey has yet taken place to identify such sites in north Wales, although some work has been carried out elsewhere (Ward, forthcoming). Some attempts have been made to try to match the archaeological evidence with historical settlement models, but these have been inconclusive (Butler, *passim*).
- 2.4.11 Excavations have taken place at a very limited number of such sites: Bodafon (Griffiths, 1955), Penmaen-mawr (Griffiths, 1954), Aber (Butler, 1962), Hendai, Newborough Warren (Adams, unpubl.), and Cefn Graeanog (Kelly, 1981) are the only ones readily identified on the SMR. Discussions concerning date, function and social status of these sites have hinged on the material culture discovered during the excavations, documentary references, local land-use and altitude, relationships to medieval townships *etc.*, but have been unable to reach firm conclusions regarding the type of settlement (temporary or permanent) represented, or their precise economic and social functions. At the present time, it is impossible to differentiate between 'historical' settlement types on the basis of the available archaeological evidence, as expressed in the nature of construction and complexity of plan, the location of sites in remote upland areas or more easily accessible lowland areas, or the cultural assemblages retrieved from excavated examples.

2.5 Review of literary/documentary sources

- 2.5.1 Butler (1968) and Kelly (1981) contain useful discussions of some of the documentary evidence which might be relevant to the monument class, although the former has pointed out that *The paucity of documents is a constant problem in medieval Welsh economic history* (Butler, 1968, 251). The very fragmentary historical information available for study at a local level across much of Wales has led to the formulation of general models of analysis and explanation which have emphasised some apparently widely applicable political, social, economic and demographic factors. None have been entirely satisfactory.
- 2.5.2 Some use has been made over the years of the references to buildings and settlements in the Welsh Laws. Butler (1987) has discussed at length the evidence of the Welsh Laws and what they can tell us about medieval domestic building in Wales, and Peate has endeavoured to reconstruct the form of buildings connected with the royal *llysoedd*, although the results are inconclusive - see also Kelly (1981, 882-5) for a discussion of their application to excavated buildings at Cefn Graeanog. Gresham, however, did not use any of this material *as it is doubtful whether any satisfactory conclusions can be reached from it, owing to the fact that the exact meaning of the technical terms found in the Laws is not known, and any attempt to explain them can only be in the nature of guess-work* (1954, 21). Ward also comes to the conclusion that historical sources tell us little about the form of medieval settlement.
- 2.5.3 Perhaps with a little more success, Gresham discusses at some length (1954) the possible documentary evidence for a medieval date for the 'platform houses' in south-east Caernarfonshire. On grounds of similar 'type', he assigns a date to these sites of roughly that of those excavated on Gelli-gaer Common (Fox, 1938). He supports this by using local documentary evidence, although he admits that this relates only to the three 'abnormal' (*i.e.* higher status) settlements: about the other thirty sites (*i.e.* the 'platform houses') he says *nor would it be expected that there would be early reference preserved with regard to the thirty smaller sites, which are obviously structures of humble origin* (*ibid*, 38). There are, however, local remembered names connected with two of them. One lies on the boundary of a field called Penfyed, the



<p>YMDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLOGOL GWYNEDD</p>  <p>GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST</p> <p>Craig Beuno : Ffordd y Garth : Bangor : Gwynedd LL57 2RT Tel/Ffon (01248) 362635 : Fax/Ffôn (01248) 378925</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>Distribution of Sites Visited</p>	<p>Project number: G1313</p> <p>Drawing number: Map 1</p>	<p>Drawn by: GAT</p> <p>Date: 3/98</p>	<p>Notes and revisions:</p> <p>Grid to North</p>	<p>Client:</p> <p>CADW</p>
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name of the medieval township in this district, and Jones Pierce suggested that its occurrence as field name indicates that the parent hamlet of that township was established around this place.

2.5.4 Gresham suggested that the main occupation of the three principal houses (including Cefn-y-fan) was in the period before 1400, although the platform houses at a higher altitude and used as *hafotai* could have stayed in use until much later. He made the point that, when plotted against medieval boundaries on a map, the latter *all lie in the free vills and that none have so far been discovered in the bond vills* (*ibid*, 39), although this point is later refuted by the Royal Commission (RCAHM, 1964). He went on to argue that many of the sites were the *tyddynnod* of the free tribesmen, basing his argument on the distribution pattern of the sites and what is known about the agricultural practices of the people, and that they were permanently settled. He concluded that these platform houses are most likely to have been occupied in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

2.5.5 This method of analysis could probably be followed up. Documentary evidence is needed a) to establish the territorial units within which society and the economy operated, and b) to suggest some of the processes of settlement change. For example, the Bolde rental (Bangor MS. 1939) provides the names and locations of single homesteads (*tyddynnod*) deserted shortly before the rental was prepared in the late 15th century, and it has been suggested that survey work concentrate on settlements recorded in the *Surevy of Caernarfon* to try to establish typological characteristics as a key to dating others. The work of Jones on Anglesey (1955) might provide another useful starting point for the mapping of townships. He has shown that on Anglesey only nine out of 209 medieval vills or hamlets has disappeared so completely that they could not be traced, although of course here most of these exist as farm/place-names and the majority are thus not deserted settlements.

2.6 Selection of sites for fieldwork

2.6.1 As stated in the project methodology, the aim was to examine a varied sample of c. 100 sites in Gwynedd: in the end, 110 sites were visited. Appraisal of the resource during the creation of the primary index and consideration of the problems inherent in the study and outlined in the previous two sections, meant that the selection of sites for fieldwork was not straightforward, as each site is unique. The aim was to look at as wide a range of sites as possible, and the factors which were considered included geographical location, altitude, whether the site had already been planned, whether it was an 'isolated' site or part of a group, *etc.* The classification drawn up by Crew (1984) also served as a basis for selecting a range of site types, and at least two sites from each of his categories were visited.

2.6.2 Sites were selected using the above criteria to give a wide distribution across the county (see map 1), with the need to examine regional diversity, generally accepted as one of the most important factors in the study of settlements of this period, one of the major influences. The sites were not all selected at the outset: a number of sites in Carnarfonshire, within close proximity to the office, were selected first to try out initial drafts of the recording forms. As more sites were visited, the next few were chosen in the light of experience to reflect a variety of matters.

2.6.3 One problem which was faced at this stage was the matter of definition, *i.e.* what are the parameters for including sites in the study, given the potential complexity of the monument class. It was clear that a range of settlement types as well as structural remains was represented, from isolated 'long huts' ('platform houses') to nucleated groups of structures. In addition, some of the sites fall within areas of relict field system, others have enclosures attached, and others overlie hut circle settlements. All sites are relevant to the study.

2.6.4 The monument class description was partly intended to define the scope of the study, but, as with any archaeological study, this cannot be a scientific, precise definition and decisions on individual sites must inevitably rest with the fieldworker. As pointed out elsewhere in this report, it is inevitable that this project will lead to consideration of sites in the landscape which are related, either by function or chronology, to this study but which strictly fall outside it: *e.g.* standing buildings with rectangular floor plans, field barns, shelters, cottages, farms *etc.*

- 2.6.5 A rule of thumb is that any site which represents the remains of a deserted rural settlement, post-Roman and pre- nineteenth century in date, which is characterised by the ruined remains of a stone-built structure (or structures) which is rectangular in plan and/or the presence of a rectangular, levelled platform which probably formerly held a building, and which does not appear to belong more properly to another monument class (*e.g.* barn, cottage, farm) should be considered for inclusion. It is possible that among the results of this study will be recommendations for other surveys to examine these related monument types, so that eventually the whole of the medieval and post-medieval landscape is covered.

2.7 Fieldwork

2.7.1 General

- 2.7.1.1 Fieldwork followed the pattern set by other survey projects. Once a site had been selected for survey, all available information was collated, together with a map showing the site and the surrounding area, and attempts were made to find the name of the landowner and contact him/her in advance. If the latter was not possible, the permission of the landowner/tenant was obtained by turning up at the farm nearest the site and making enquiries. Usually following a discussion of the project *etc.*, the site was visited, described, sketched and photographed: black and white record photographs, and some colour slides (for illustrative purposes), were taken.

2.7.2 Recording

- 2.7.2.1 Recording forms have been designed specific to the project, and modified in the light of experience. It was decided at the outset that the description must contain enough data for analytical and management purposes, and it was considered better to record too much information rather than too little. The aim of the form is to record any and all information that might help description and characterisation of the resource and may lead to some form of classification and analysis, and to improved management. As a result, the forms are quite detailed, but are not too time-consuming to fill in on site: they present a useful checklist for each particular site for analytical purposes, but still allow individual interpretation. A copy of the recording forms as they have been developed to date are enclosed (appendix IV), with information on how they have been used.
- 2.7.2.2 In the field we are looking at evidence of plan form, structure, materials, constructional techniques, size *etc.*, as well as background information such as soil, altitude, land-use *etc.* Variations in type/form could be affected by geographical location, geology and land form, quality of soil, land drainage *etc.* which can be recorded, in the field or in the office, as well as the actual purpose of building and social and economic factors such as date, availability of markets, agricultural regime *etc.* which we cannot know at this stage. We must start with the premise that rural settlement in Gwynedd (and Wales) did not conform to a standard model, and we need to increase our awareness of the complexity of settlement through fieldwork and recording, eventually preserving a representative sample which should cover regional and local (and chronological) variations in settlement type.
- 2.7.2.3 To allow comparisons between structures which exists in a variety of individual types and settlement forms, and in order to characterise rural settlements it was decided that the basic recording unit would have to be individual rectangular structures/platforms, *i.e.* the most basic level possible for analytical and management purposes.
- 2.7.2.4 This differs somewhat from the approach adopted by the hut group survey, but it is thought necessary for a number of reasons: (i) there is a comparative lack of existing data on rural settlement sites; (ii) comparatively little work has been carried out on them; (iii) there is thought to be a relatively high number of isolated and scattered sites (as opposed to nucleated); (iv) data must be captured in such a way as to allow comparison between all such sites; and (iv) the relative complexity of individual rectangular structures compared with hut circles.

- 2.7.2.5 At this stage, therefore, 'sites' which comprise a number of rectangular structures in a confined space and which might be described on the SMR as a single settlement site should nevertheless also be seen as a series of individual structures and recorded accordingly. This is necessary if we are not to force sites into categories at the outset before we can make informed judgements on which classifications are valid and meaningful. In practical terms, it probably makes recording (and subsequent management) easier. To prevent the creation of an entirely separate (from the SMR) numbering system, it was decided that the easiest way of 'splitting' complex sites was to allocate a PRN to each structure, maintaining the overall PRN for the site if necessary, at least for the time being, which can link individual structures. In practical terms, form(s) G1313/1 will contain detailed records concerning individual structures, and form G1313/4 will record the overall settlement for sites which clearly require such treatment, as well as acting as a continuation form if necessary.
- 2.7.2.6 It is felt that recording in this way will allow analysis on two levels: firstly of individual structures, so that a classification such as that used on Bodmin Moor (RCHME, 1994) and by Ward (forthcoming) can be put forward; and secondly of settlement types which are characterised by patterns and density of individual structures.
- 2.7.2.7 A decision was made early on in the fieldwork programme, as already noted, to record sites by measured sketch plans using tapes and off-sets, which could be annotated as required. If a plan already existed, this was amended/annotated as appropriate - if not, then a basic measured sketch was prepared.
- 2.7.2.8 Any sites which were visited and could subsequently be assigned to a different monument class were briefly recorded and information passed to the SMR.

2.7.3 Recording forms

- 2.7.3.1 The forms as developed are as follows - G1313/1 the basic, detailed recording form for individual structures; G1313/2 the management form (which has evolved from the GAT site visit form); and G1313/3, the 'site scoring' form, which attempts to evaluate sites. Copies of the actual forms are included in appendix II, and their use is explained below. These forms have undergone considerable evolution during the project, but it is intended only to describe the current (final?) form.

2.7.4 Form G1313/1

- 2.7.4.1 The form is split into various sections as this was considered to be potentially useful at an early stage in the project, allowing the information to be split (into separate forms later if necessary) and ordered more effectively. Where a choice of terms is given on the form, the most appropriate one(s) is selected by drawing a ring around it.

IDENTIFICATION

PRN

The PRN for the site is entered here from the SMR: it was decided at the outset not to use separate project numbers in an attempt to keep as closely integrated as possible with the SMR: there is no perceived need for a separate project numbering system.

At times a 'new' site is visited, usually either one that is completely new to the record or one which overlies a hut group site (or similar), and requires its own PRN. For this purpose, the SMR officer has allocated a block of new numbers of the project. When a new PRN is created, information is immediately passed to the SMR officer who updates the SMR accordingly. This is seen as essential in keeping the SMR as up-to-date as possible.

Name (from feature)

This is simply the site-name as given to the site on the SMR. It may be amended in due course as the classification system evolves, at which time it will be necessary to alter the SMR accordingly, but at this stage the SMR-derived name will suffice for identification purposes.

LOCATION/SETTING

NGR

An eight-figure grid reference derived from the SMR: it is updated if necessary.

Altitude

Again derived from the SMR, this is given in metres above Ordnance Datum.

Topography

Valley floor, Valley slope (top, mid, base), Depression, Rise, Ridge, Cliff-top, Other

This is based on a combination of the hut group survey and upland survey experience. The most appropriate term is selected from those given on the form. These are the terms currently in use but others can be added if required.

Degree of slope

Level, Gentle, Moderate, Steep.

This is the slope of the land, from horizontal, of the immediate area on which the site lies. It may be different to that of the prevailing slope of the area because frequently a natural terrace, shoulder or knoll is utilised. The degree of slope used in the hut group survey was considered too exact for practical purposes.

Aspect

N; NW; W; SW; S; SE; E; NE; P.

This is recorded normally recorded as the direction in which the general slope of the area on which the site is situated faces. In some cases the site itself is built on a level area but nevertheless the surrounding land generally has some direction of slope or view. Where no particular aspect can be observed P is recorded.

Relationship to slope

Along contour, 90 to contour, other

This is considered a particularly important field to record in this project, as Smith (1988, 225) opines that the shift of the main axis of the house from 'downhill' to 'across the slope' was part of the Renaissance revolution in increased comfort. The relevant term is selected from the choice given on the form. (To date, only one example has been recorded as 'other' - 45 degrees to slope.)

Water source - type

Running, spring, well

One factor which may have been important in selecting a location for settlement was the availability of water. This field and the next are intended to provide information on this. It is too early to say whether the differentiation between types will be useful.

Water source - proximity

<10m, 10 - 50m, 50 - 100m, >100m

See above field. It is too early to say whether the proximities are divided adequately to allow any form of useful analysis.

Shelter

This intended to indicate whether the site is built completely out in open countryside, or whether the position was selected with any notion of benefitting from available natural shelter (e.g. hill, outcrop, shoulder).

Availability of stone

Good, Fair, Poor, None

Good - Surface stone plentiful in immediate vicinity.

Fair - Only occasional scattered occurrences of surface stone.

Poor - Some stone presence evidenced by field walls but otherwise not obviously present on the surface.

None - No surface stone is readily available.

This is an approximation of the availability of stone as apparent from the presence of natural surface stone, whether outcropping bedrock or glacial boulders. This may be useful in supplying information about sites which appear as platforms only, with no building remains evident, and whether they might have held only wooden structures, and whether enclosure walls, requiring much stone, are less frequent in areas with less stone.

DOCUMENTATION

This refers to information on previous/existing surveys, excavations *etc.* relating to the site. This information will continue to be recorded fully in ZSMR4 (Archaeological History database), but a brief note here might be useful for fieldwork purposes. This field will not be computerised as it stands here.

DIVERSITY - TYPE

This field is still unresolved. Rather than pre-set a series of options, in the light of the sheer diversity of settlement types it has been decided to leave this as a free-text field with a series of keywords that can be selected to describe the settlement type to which the structure being recorded belongs.

Isolated, scattered (no. of huts within 500m), nucleated (no. of huts).

Platform, stone building, other.

Simple, complex.

Single period, multi-period.

Associated enclosure, terrace, field system, other.

This and the following section were established at the outset of the project in order to try to establish some form of site/settlement classification, once it was appreciated that such a wide range of types of sites was relevant to the study. This section is an evolving attempt to try to establish a series of settlement types which can be used for both scoring and analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE/DIVERSITY (presence/absence)

Platform, Terrace, Building, Wall, Main entrance, Other entrance, Opposing entrances, Extension - one end, Extension - both ends, Extension - one side, Extension - both sides, Internal division, Fireplace, Chimney (gable), Wall-facing - external, Wall-facing - internal, Stone revetting, Floor intact, Associated - annex, enclosure, field system, hut group.

This section of the recording form was included following examination of the various site plans extant in Royal Commission Inventories, Trust fieldwork notes, other publications and the SMR. It is intended to include all the various features associated with individual structures (rather than settlements), and it was thought that systematic recording of presence/absence of features, followed by analysis might be able to shed light on date, chronology, regional variation, development and/or function of the structures.

It is still too early to say whether this analysis will be fruitful but it is intended to continue recording structures in this way as it takes little time on site and has the potential to throw light on at least some of the above points.

PLATFORM

This section continues the previous one and is concerned with recorded in detail the platform (part) of the site, if it exists.

Y / N

This simply records the presence/absence of a deliberately created platform as a basis for the building of a structure.

Length (m)

The approximate length of the levelled area (not including hood or revetment) as measured on-site should be entered here. The size of the hood/revetment are more indicative of the degree of slope, while the levelled area is more likely to provide information directly relevant to the size of the superstructure.

Width (m)

The approximate width of the levelled area (not including side revetments) as measured on-site should be entered here.

Height (m)

The maximum height of the revetment (downslope) is to be entered here. This field and the next are probably unlikely to be of much use in any future analysis and may be discarded.

Depth (m)

The maximum depth of the hood (upslope) is to be entered here - but see above field.

Stone revetment Y/N

Has the platform been formed (totally or partially) by revetment.

Drainage hood Y/N

Has the platform been formed (totally or partially) by a drainage hood.

Other (specify)

Is there any other feature which is a part of the platform?

BUILDING

This section is concerned with recording in detail the actual building (part) of the site, if it exists.

No. of external walls visible

1 2 3 4

The number of remaining walls visible is ringed.

External dimensions - length width

The relevant measurements are given in metres.

Internal dimensions - length width

The relevant measurements are given in metres.

Main entrance

Definite, probable, doubtful.

The confidence with which the main (or more usually only) entrance can be identified should be entered here.

Main entrance - width wall position

If an entrance can be readily identified, these fields should record its width (in metres), the wall in which it is situated (e.g. N, SW), and the position along the wall (e.g. centre, off-centre).

Other entrance

Definite, probable, doubtful.

If two entrances are present, the confidence with which the second entrance can be identified should be entered here.

Other entrance - width wall position

If a second entrance can be readily identified, these fields should record its width (in metres), the wall in which it is situated (e.g. N, SW), and the position along the wall (e.g. centre, off-centre).

Wall - type

Dry-stone, Orthostatic, Stone bank, Earth bank.

The relevant type of construction of the walls should be chosen from the types given here.

Wall - width height other

The (average) width and (maximum surviving) height of the walls should be recorded here in metres, and any other details thought relevant added.

Rounded corners Y/N list which

It has been suggested that the presence of rounded corners in a structure (rather than absolutely right-angles) might represent an important stage in the development of the rectangular building, and it is thought that this is an important feature to record for later analysis. Two rounded corners on one narrow end is

perhaps the most common form in which this feature is found.

Record yes or no as appropriate, then if yes add the corners which are rounded by referring to relevant points of the compass (*e.g.*, N + W, or SW + NW).

No. of compartments

1 2 3 4

The number of compartments into which the structure is divided should be entered here.

stone wall earth bank

The means by which the compartments are formed should be recorded here.

Evidence of phasing Y/N Describe

If there is any visible evidence for phasing within the building itself, *e.g.* if it has been extended at one end, it should be described briefly here.

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURE (*physical association*)

In order to complete the full and proper description of many sites, it is necessary to include details of other features (most usually enclosures or field walls) which are directly or indirectly associated with the structure, and which could aid interpretation/ classification (and importance).

Type

Enter the type(s) of feature associated with the habitation structure: a simple descriptive type (such as enclosure, or field wall) is sufficient. It may be that this feature has its own PRN, in which case this should be entered here too. Unfortunately it will not be possible within the scope of this project to consider such features in greater detail.

Phasing

Earlier, later, contemporary.

The most likely relative date of the associated feature should be chosen from the list available.

Location

A brief description of the location of the feature in relation to the structure should be made here (*e.g.* attached to W side, leading off NW corner).

Construction

Dry-stone, Orthostatic, Earth bank, Other.

The relevant entry from the list given should be chosen for the nature of the construction of the feature.

Associated agriculture

Field clearance, Ridge + furrow, Lazy beds, Garden, Animal pen/enclosure, Other.

If there is evidence for agricultural practice, not necessarily physically associated with the structure but which it is considered was connected with it using professional judgement, then its presence should be recorded here. Professional judgement obviously needs to be applied to this field. Detail can be added, if required, to the next (free-text) field.

DESCRIPTION + SKETCH (free text)

The detailed sections above are intended to provide a checklist of all the possible extant features which need to be recorded on a site visit, so that they can be put on a database for subsequent analysis. However, a free text description of the site and a sketch plan are also required to convey one's perception of the site, and to record its condition, any damage, and significant points or any other information felt relevant.

Name / Date

To be filled in by the fieldworker accordingly.

2.7.5 Form G1313/2

- 2.7.5.1 This form combines a number of fields from the hut group survey, upland survey and SMR visit form. It was introduced to record land-use, condition and other management-based information. Again, it is split into various sections which are set out on the actual form, with the options available for recording. It was thought desirable to separate out this information from the site attributes (see above form).

IDENTIFICATION

PRN

As appropriate.

Name (from feature)

As given on form G1313/1 and in the SMR.

OWNER TENANT

Fill in name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) as appropriate.

LAND-USE - ON SITE

arable improved pasture rough grazing woodland/scrub moorland forestry peat bog other

Select the most appropriate term for the short glossary supplied. In most cases this field will probably be the same as the field below, although sites which survive as 'islands' will need the differentiation.

LAND-USE - AROUND SITE

arable improved pasture rough grazing woodland/scrub moorland forestry peat bog other

See above field: choose the most appropriate term for the land-use of the area immediately surrounding the site.

ON-SITE VEGETATION

turf coarse grass rushes gorse heather bracken moss bilberry other

Select all relevant entries from the above glossary. This field will help identify condition, amenity value and the nature conservation value.

THREATS

put no. below relevant ones 1=slight 2=moderate 3=severe

animal erosion animal burrowing afforestation building ploughing scrub growth vehicle
erosion visitor erosion weathering natural decay water drainage
land improvement quarrying stone robbing other

This field, which could also be entitled 'damage' serves a dual function of recording any previous/on-going damage suffered by the monument, and assessing the impact of particular threat types according to a system developed in upland survey. All of the threat types should be self explanatory.

All relevant threat types should be recorded by 'ringing', with the appropriate number according to the severity of the threat placed directly underneath. It is judged that three categories of threat level are sufficient for present purposes, and professional judgement should be exercised as to which is relevant, based on a combination of degree of 'activity' and size/complexity of the site.

Imminent threats, where they can be identified, should also be recorded here (though see also management response below).

GENERAL CONDITION

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

Is the site considered to be AT RISK YES / NO

This field provides a general impression of the state of preservation of the site, and is principally based again on professional judgement reached through a consideration of all relevant factors, threat and survival perhaps being most important. Emphasis here is on impression, rather than actual quantification.

The 'AT RISK' section (to be recorded Yes or No by ringing as appropriate) is considered particularly important and is intended to record those sites considered to be at risk and in need of immediate positive action (to be recorded in management response).

PUBLIC ACCESS *this applies to existing access*

1 Nil 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

- 1 - no access at all, denied by landowner
- 2 - access with permission, but remote
- 3 - access with permission, and reasonably near road/track (within 1km)
- 4 - there is a footpath/road near to the site (within 100m)
- 5 - the site is open to public

Public access to archaeological sites is a sensitive issue since most sites are in private ownership even where scheduled or lying close to a right of way. A considerable number of sites are in areas of open moorland or adjoin or are crossed by public rights of way and are therefore accessible. However, even public rights of way are often disputed and obstructed. Some sites are of such intrinsic interest that even

though lacking any approach by public paths, landowners may find it difficult to prevent access, and repeated unofficial access can lead to formalised access agreements with, for example, Snowdonia National Park. A case encountered in the pilot study is that of the settlement above Mynydd Egryn, Meirionydd. In this type of situation it might be desirable to seek management agreements to provide proper access to prevent trampling *etc.*

For the purposes of the survey, accessibility has been assessed in relation to existing roads, car parking space, and rights of way footpaths. It is assumed that sites not accessible by footpaths might be visited after seeking landowners' permission but that the ease of access is thereby reduced.

AMENITY VALUE

1 Nil 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

- 1 - site not visible
- 2 - remains damaged or obscured
- 3 - remains are visible but not easily understood by layperson
- 4 - remains are visible and easily understood by layperson
- 5 - remains are significant, obvious and impressive

The presentation value of a site is in many cases directly related to its condition but some types of site are easier to understand than others. This is of interest for management purposes in formulating priorities for access, producing interpretative guide books or land management agreements. It is also a factor which can change, like, *Condition*, if damage occurs. This field is used as the basis for 'scoring' Amenity value on the scheduling assessment form.

NATURE CONSERVATION VALUE

1 Nil 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

- 1 - no added floral/faunal interest
- 2 - floral/faunal interest present but not outstanding
- 3 - floral/faunal interest slightly higher than in surrounding area
- 4 - floral/faunal interest high, compared with surrounding area
- 5 - exceptional floral/faunal interest

Although this type of information has not normally been entered into the archaeological record or into the criteria for scheduling, in recent years natural history and archaeology have been seen to have considerable relevance to each other in terms of historic land use, overlapping protection measures *etc.* Archaeological sites often lie undisturbed for long periods and provide refuges for flora and fauna within farmed, forested or otherwise developed landscapes so nature conservation management plans routinely include consideration of archaeological and historic aspects. The relation is more significant where whole areas are scheduled and are subject to management agreements covering types of cultivation or grazing.

Likewise, nature conservation designations, normally carried out on larger areas of land can be of benefit to archaeology, by protecting monuments or perhaps more ephemeral features such as field systems within SSSIs or nature reserves. Nature conservation and archaeology both have a historical dimension and interpretation needs to take them both into account. The simple classification used here, lacking specialist knowledge, is based on the amount of vegetation cover on site in comparison to the surrounding area. If there is little difference from the surrounding area then the nature conservation value is slight. On the other hand a monument in care with all scrub removed and neatly mown, may have less nature conservation value than the surrounding area.

Some floral and faunal remains, such as large trees or animal burrowing can cause damage to archaeological sites, and nature conservation interest is not always, therefore, complementary to archaeological interests. However these adverse effects should be recorded in the 'threats' field, and this field is simply aimed at recording presence/absence.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE *what remedial action is required*

This field is free-text, and is aimed at recording the immediate management prescription required (if at all) to halt any on-going damaging process, and reverse the trend if possible. Short entries only are required, for example 'move trackway, reduce grazing level, move feeding trough *etc.* Archaeological measures can be recommended as part of a management response but most measures are management-based.

It is obviously more difficult to recognise or put a value on a potential threat (see Vulnerability on the section Scheduling criteria below) than to assess a threat already in progress, such as animal trampling. Nevertheless an attempt should be made to try to identify potential threats in this section.

Name Date

To be completed by the fieldworker as appropriate.

2.7.6 Form G1313/3

- 2.7.6.1 This form is described below in section 5, which considers the application of the scheduling criteria to the monument class.



PLATE 1 PRN 4186 Cwm Moch. A typical example of an uplands stone-built deserted settlement site.



PLATE 2 PRN 185 Gesail Gyfarch. A typical example of a hillside platform deserted settlement site, with no visible above-ground structural remains.

3 DISCUSSION OF CLASSIFICATION

3.1 Previous approaches to classification

- 3.1.1 The term 'platform house' appears to have been coined during work in the late 1930s in the Glamorgan uplands (Fox, 1939) to describe remains of rectangular structures which had been laid out perpendicular to the contours of hill slopes, with their upper ends cut into the slope and the spoil from this used to terrace 'up' their other ends to obtain a flat building site. A protecting 'drainage hood' was a common feature around the upper end, while the buildings themselves, which were timber-built, had opposed entrances half-way along their longer sides and were dated to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
- 3.1.2 In 1954, Gresham recorded the same basic type of rectangular structure in Gwynedd (Gresham, 1954), referring to them as 'platform houses', some of which were interpreted as overlying (post-dating) hut circle settlements. He gives a fairly detailed description of the type of site he is considering. He saw the building of 'platform houses' as a response to two specific non-human determinants - a sloping site and heavy rainfall. The resulting level site on which to construct a building, he saw as successful: the orientation (at 90 degrees to the slope) was in answer to getting the least amount of potential water inundation. The built up portion of the site could be 6ft or more, sometimes faced with stones.
- 3.1.3 Gresham acknowledged variations to this basic form, which he put down to especially steep slopes or the *special needs of the builders* (*ibid*, 22). Stepped platforms and platforms with more than one structure are examples he gives. On some, all traces of the building (which was presumably made of wood) have gone, while others contain the remains of stone foundations which are always *rectangular, with a proportion of length to breadth of not more than two to one; the general tendency being towards length and narrowness* (*ibid*, 23). Some houses are cross-divided into two rooms. The walls are dry-stone built and generally 3-4ft wide, with facing inside and out, and doorways, where they can be defined, are in the centre of the long side of the house (at the cross-over from excavation to terracing): occasionally there are opposing doorways. Buildings vary in length from 18 to 60 ft and in width from 9 to 20 ft., the roof construction being the principal limiting factor. They are to be found singly, in pairs or in groups of three or more.
- 3.1.4 He also noted the regular presence of small, usually oval enclosures defined by earth banks lying below the lowest part of the platform, often showing signs of their interiors having been at least partially levelled, but without obvious entrances. Their precise function is not explained beyond the possibility that they might be associated with storage, as opposed to animal pens or cultivation.
- 3.1.5 Gresham's table of sites records a site number, name, national grid reference, elevation, the number and size of platforms, the size of any enclosure and brief general comments: he divides them into two groups: the largest (of which he lists 30 examples) *is made up of normal Platform Houses, either singly, in pairs, twos, threes or fours, and with or without associated enclosures. The second group includes only three sites which are plainly settlements of greater importance, as judged by their size and and relative complexity of lay-out* (*ibid*, 30). Further broadly-based descriptions are given which involve altitude, size of platforms and enclosures, associations *etc.*.
- 3.1.6 He says that it is *difficult to draw a line between permanent settlements and summer dwellings* (*ibid*, 50-1), although he does venture that six of the sites are possible *hafotai* based on their less substantial construction.
- 3.1.7 This body of information was increased by the Royal Commission Inventories for Caernarfonshire (published in three volumes between 1956 and 1964): they recorded many rectangular structures across the county, some of which obviously did not conform with Gresham's classification. They use, as well as platform house, the term 'long hut', 'long-hut group', 'sub-rectangular hut' and even re-classify one of Gresham's sites (RCAHMS, 1960, 89, nos 986, 988, 989, 990).
- 3.1.8 All three volumes of the Caernarfonshire Inventories contain maps of 'long huts', although none have maps showing 'platform houses'. Volume I states *The earliest domestic structures are the long huts (including many of the platform type). They are very numerous (map, fig. 7) but generally occur singly or in pairs; more complex groups, illustrated by plans, are therefore relatively fewer than among the round*

huts...Long huts occur in association with field systems ... generally lying near the edge of the cultivated area, but in most cases the fields seem to have been previously cultivated by the users of the round huts (RCAHMW, 1960, xxxi-vi).

- 3.1.9 Volume II contains a distribution map showing 'long huts', and adds that long huts show a distribution similar to that of round huts, but are not so numerous: those of the platform type in the south east, they note, have been the subject of an important study (*i.e.* Gresham, 1954) (RCAHMW, 1960, xxx and fig. 7). The probable *hafotai* in Cwm Brwynog, mentioned in the Record of Caernarfon (1352) are described under 'Long huts'. Again, there is no attempt at describing the monument class. Volume III simply says '*The long huts (fig. 7) call for no comment*' (RCAHMW, 1964, xxix), although the map differentiates between groups of huts and single huts.
- 3.1.10 'Long huts' are described individually in the body of the inventories in each of these volumes in more detail under *Huts and Field Systems*, alongside round huts, homesteads *etc.*. These descriptions are succinct and record basic details such as location, slope, grid reference, altitude, rough size and shape, entrances, wall widths and heights and any other obvious attributes, as well as condition.
- 3.1.11 Under Hut in the glossaries (*e.g.* 1956, 196) they describe *Long huts - roughly rectangular or sub-rectangular huts*, and *Platform hut or house - Long hut, with axis roughly perpendicular to the contours, set on an artificially levelled platform. The upper end is frequently protected from surface water by a Hood bank or wall.*
- 3.1.12 The discussion of 'long huts' in the General Survey preceeding volume III (which, interestingly occupies less than a single page as opposed to 19 pages on 'hut circles and groups'), remarks on the widespread *remains of numerous rectangular buildings, now reduced to their foundations. They vary considerably in size from 12ft to 40ft long by 9ft to 18ft wide. Most seem to represent abandoned dwellings, and include buildings varying in date from the middle ages to the eighteenth century* (RCAHMW, 1964, clxxviii). It points out that most are to be found between the 600 and 1200ft contours, but that this might be a bias caused by recent agricultural action. It also discusses very briefly the practice of transhumance.
- 3.1.13 It also notes that the practice of alignment perpendicular to the slope noted by Gresham tended to be displaced by alignment along the contour in more recent times (see also Smith, *Houses of the Welsh Countryside*), but is not unknown in houses dating from as late as the 19th century and does not offer a safe basis for dating. Gresham's suggestion that platform houses are the *tyddynod* of the free Welsh tribesman is questioned here as the Royal Commission state that *In the bond vill 'Gafael Cwm Eigiau' the three long-huts recorded are all of platform type (I, 162-4 (RCHMW, 1964, clxxviii). They conclude Without much more excavation the nature and date of most of these sites are largely speculative and the results from three excavated long-hut sites underline the varied nature of these outwardly similar remains. Cefn-y-fan was revealed to be a large and fairly orthodox 14th century house, while a long-hut group in the Aber valley, tentatively identified with the medieval hafod Nanteracadrat, appeared to be mainly 18th century. A homestead near Penmaenmawr yielded nothing to suggest a date earlier than the 16th century. None of these sites revealed anything comparable to the long-house as found in South Wales (ibid).*
- 3.1.14 The Royal Commission did not invariably use the terms long hut and platform house however: the site at Penmaenmawr excavated by Griffiths and referred to above (Griffiths, 1954) which should form a part of any study of 'long hut settlement' in Gwynedd, is listed by the Royal Commission in the Inventory and in the GAT Sites and Monuments Record as a 'homestead' (RCAHM, 1956, no. 264.; PRN 721). Unfortunately, from the SMR map it would appear that this site has since been quarried away, although this has not been confirmed by a site visit.
- 3.1.15 In a later RCAHM(W) Glamorgan Inventory, the definitions of 'long hut' and 'platform house' were confusingly altered, and then altered again in a later Inventory.
- 3.1.16 Griffiths, in his classification and analysis of hut circles tantalisingly states about his type E (orthostatic in construction, large in size, 30-35ft in diameter, in remote situations often at high altitudes) that *it is interesting to conjecture whether they may not be the forerunners of the medieval hafod* (Griffiths, 1951, 174).

- 3.1.17 To date, work on Anglesey has produced few structures which could be described as platform/long huts, fewer than a dozen in all, although the Royal Commission records a hut group in Llaneugrad which *appear to consist almost exclusively of foundations of rectangular huts about 15ft by 25ft* (RCAHMW, 1937, 64, no.6), and a few have been recorded by aerial photographs (Gwynedd SMR).
- 3.1.18 Work on similar sites in Meirionnydd has been wider-ranging and more productive, and many sites are recorded on the Gwynedd SMR. Almost all of these have come from fieldwork by a number of workers over the last twenty years, including P Crew, GAT, D Hooke and B Roberts. A number of small studies have been published, most notably Kelly (1982), Crew (1984) and Hooke (1975). Delewandowicz (1981) has carried out a fairly detailed survey of a complex of platform-type long houses in association with field systems and other enclosures above Egryn Abbey, an area which has since been scheduled.
- 3.1.19 Kelly recorded a number of 'medieval sites' including 'platform houses', 'enclosures', 'paddocks', 'farmsteads', 'rectangular structures' in his Ardudwy survey (Kelly, 1982, 157-61), many of which are similar to those previously recorded by Gresham and the Royal Commission in Caernarfonshire, although, he adds, *their sheer numbers precluded any detailed recording of individual sites (ibid, 157)*. He also describes a type of medieval site which had generally not been recognised previously, and which he describes thus: *The structures themselves comprise a variety of shapes and sizes, but in most cases they take the form of a rectangular unit, or multiple of this basic shape, enclosed by, or attached to, a more or less circular compound or paddock..... Both the rectangular components which were presumably the dwellings, and the accompanying paddocks are nearly always of dry-stone construction with their walls seldom faced with orthostats as is often the case with the hut-circle sites*. The sites were tentatively dated to the medieval period. They seemed to be most numerous on the *ffriddoedd*, and Kelly put forward the suggestion that they might be *hafotai* settlements as *their generally rough construction and non-earthfast appearance strongly suggests that they could only have been occupied during the summer months* (Kelly, 1982, 158).

3.2 Possible settlement types

- 3.2.1 Butler states that *rural settlement in the pastoral uplands was predominantly a dispersed pattern of single farmsteads, seasonally supplemented by the summer dairy houses (hafodai or lluestai) and occasionally interspersed with nucleated hamlets* (Butler, 1968, 257). This provides a useful starting point for discussion.
- 3.2.2 Only very few sites have been excavated: these vary in size, status and form from sites such as Cefn-y-fan which are halls (Hogg, 1954), through multi-building complexes such as that excavated by Kelly at Cefn Graeanog (Kelly, 1982) to sites such as the homestead excavated by Griffiths above Penmaenmawr (Griffiths, 1950), and the 18th century long-house at Hendai, Newborough (Adams, unpubl.); at the bottom end of the scale there is more likely to be much more regional diversity and it is impossible to define at this stage what is typical.
- 3.2.3 There is no clear differentiation in the archaeological literature between farmsteads and *hafotai*. Butler has a figure (1968, 258, fig. 37) titled *plans of upland farms and hafodau* [sic], which shows plans of five completely different building/settlement types whose only common feature is the rectangular outline shape. The hut group excavated in 1961 (Butler, 1965) is classified as a *hafod*, but Butler does not really explain his reasoning behind this. *The probable arrangement was of two separate buildings, a house and a byre (beudy), facing each other across a small yard: each building was set on a platform and had a single doorway midway along the side wall*. He claims that evidence from fieldwork suggests this was the normal arrangement in North Wales, but gives only two examples, including a site at Maes-y-gaer which the figure describes as an upland farm group (*i.e.* not a *hafod*).
- 3.2.4 Nucleated settlements are seldom to be found on the uplands, although Butler quotes three possible examples - two of which are Ardda, in the Conwy valley (late medieval in origin and not deserted until the eighteenth century), and Nant Gwrtheyrn, Pistyll - while *even looser groupings of long huts and farmsteads* are to be found at Rhiw, Pennant Dolbenmaen and Llanaber (1968, 260). He suggested that these may equate to the *girdle pattern* described by Jones (1960).

- 3.2.5 However, deserted rural settlements characterised by rectangular dwellings do not only occur in upland (marginal) areas, they also occur in areas since improved agriculturally and thus a wide variety of settlement types is represented. *Since the isolated medieval settlement has left the clearest evidence of its former position by the platforms scooped into the sloping ground, the platform house has tended to be equated with medieval hut groups; it should, however, be noted that long huts do occur on level ground and that buildings continued to be set on artificially levelled platforms well into the eighteenth century* (Butler, 1968, 257).
- 3.2.6 Crew has proposed that morphological analysis, along the lines carried out for prehistoric settlement types, followed by a long programme of research excavation may resolve some of the problems of the date and function of stone-built rectilinear settlements in Gwynedd. He recommended *much more fieldwork, more survey and more care in description, definition and the use of terminology* (1984, 320) as the first steps necessary in advancing the study of these settlements.
- 3.2.7 He also proposed a broad classification of rectilinear remains: settlements with round huts, overlain with rectilinear huts; settlements with round huts, with rectilinear huts which are not necessarily secondary on the basis of field evidence; groups of rectilinear huts, within an enclosure; rectilinear huts with attached enclosures; unenclosed groups of rectilinear huts; platform houses; platform houses with pendant enclosures; unenclosed groups of platform houses (*ibid*, 321).
- 3.2.8 Most recently, Ward (forthcoming) has looked at rectangular sites on the Black Mountain, putting forward a model based on transhumance, or rather *management of risk*, to explain variation in scale and form of rectangular buildings. He has examined c. 60 buildings in an area covering c. 60 sq. km., some of which have nearby lesser structures and most of which were constructed on platforms. A general description of the structures is given. He noted that c. 35% had associated annexes or plots, although only one had evidence for associated field systems. He avoids an elaborate classification of the buildings partly because of *a degree of confusion in the terminology previously used to describe similar sites, particularly when the presence or otherwise of a platform, or its orientation in relation to the slope, is taken as a diagnostic feature*. This is a wise precaution, and in fact was an approach advised by Gresham in his initial 1954 study.
- 3.2.9 Ward suggests a fourfold division based on the general character of the superstructure - 1) single-cell building with one entrance; 2) single-cell structure with opposed entrances; 3) compartmented structure (by far the largest group); and 4) building platforms without trace of superstructure. None of them can be dated. He equates the smaller buildings with less complex stock transference, with the larger, more elaborate structures, more reminiscent of nucleated settlement elsewhere, being used for over-wintering or more extended stays while not necessarily functioning as independently viable farmsteads. Those sites with pens and paddocks could be regarded as incipient farmsteads which perhaps failed. All of these he sees as 'outstations' of a principal holding which lies outside of the area.
- 3.3 **Towards a classification for the purposes of this study**
- 3.3.1 Startin has stated that there are *at least four important aspects [which] can be identified in the process of applying professional judgment to the archaeological resource : classification, monument discrimination, monument class characterisation, and finally, assessment*" (1993, 187). Classification is thus required in order to make clear which sites are being assessed as broadly similar. However, this assumes that the collection of information on which classification can be based has already been carried out: as has already been stated this is not the case in Gwynedd.
- 3.3.2 We should bear in mind the warning of Hemp and Gresham in their retort to Griffiths concerning the classification of hut circles (1953, 30) that *It is well known that the classification of archaeological sites from surface indications alone is beset with difficulties and, if carried too far, will confuse rather than clarify the issue*. They emphasise that they made a broad and simple division of hut circles to serve as a basis for their study. They further state (*ibid*, 31) that *a satisfactory classification [of hut-circles] can only be made on a basis of fairly complete fieldwork ... supported by excavation on representative sites*. The keywords here seem to be 'broad' and 'simple', in addition to 'fairly complete fieldwork'.

- 3.3.3 Classification at the level currently possible depends on a combination of morphological comparison and functional interpretation. As has been said before, there is a need for interpretation and classification not only to define future research priorities but also to allow a representative sample to be preserved for future archaeological investigation and education. One of the principal advantages of a morphological approach, such as the present one, is that it doesn't attempt to force sites of unconfirmed date and significance into pre-existing archaeological categories.
- 3.3.4 The most obvious attributes for morphological classification are shape and pattern: these functional and chronological attributes are thus the primary variables on which classification is based. We are interested in deserted settlement sites characterised by a rectangular shape. They may be stone-built, or consist now only of a preparatory platform, they may be single or appear in groups and may have other associations.
- 3.3.5 For the purposes of the present study, it is thought that Ward's categorisation was aimed at too-restricted a range of monument types - all his sites appear to be isolated, single structure sites. Crew's provisional categorisation is considered more relevant to this particular, as it considers a whole range of sites which will be considered.
- 3.3.6 Returning to the keywords 'broad' and 'simple', the most straightforward form of classification that can be postulated at present divides 'deserted rural habitation sites' into three categories - isolated sites, dispersed settlements and nucleated settlements. These may, or may not be associated with contemporary or earlier monuments.

Dispersal	Isolated	Dispersed	Nucleated
Association			
Simple / complex			
With enclosure / field system			
Continuity of settlement			

- 3.3.7 This classification is, of course, undeveloped and imperfect and raises questions of definition, most importantly where to draw the line between 'isolated' and 'dispersed', and 'dispersed' and 'nucleated'. A working rule of thumb based on distance between individual units might be suggested as 500m between individual sites to characterise 'isolated' and 'dispersed' settlements (although this is conjectural and based on limited field experience); and possibly 50m between individual sites to differentiate between 'dispersed' and 'nucleated', although here it might also be helpful to consider 'nucleated' in terms of the density and proximity of structures which in modern times might define a 'farm' or a 'village'. These are intended as rough guidelines only, and as with most archaeological definitions, much is down to professional judgement. It is intended that these definitions will be refined with more fieldwork and analysis.

- 3.3.8 One point which has emerged during the course of the fieldwork, is that visits to many, especially the more remote, sites tend to discover further, hitherto-unrecorded long huts nearby. It has proven quite difficult to find truly 'isolated' deserted settlement sites, even in the uplands. This may mean that the definition of 'isolated' will need to be drastically revised.

3.4 Database analysis

- 3.4.1 Some preliminary analysis of the information captured during the field visits and entered on to database (FoxPro) has taken place. It is uncertain how statistically valid this is, as only c. 110 sites were involved and it is not known how representative this sample is of the resource as a whole. However, it was decided that it might be of interest to add some of the results here.
- 3.4.2 Fifty five of the sites contained evidence for a platform, and eighty five for a building. Platform lengths varied from 5.2m to 24m, with an average of 10.47m; widths varied from 1m to 13m with an average of 6.22m. As for the buildings, the minimum internal length measured was 1.75m and the maximum 13.5m, with the average being 4.8m; the minimum internal width was 1.3m and the maximum 7m, with an average of 2.9m. The maximum surviving height of walls was 1.6m, and the lowest 0.2m.
- 3.4.3 The vast majority of buildings comprised only a single compartment (room): only thirteen had two compartments and three had three compartments. Eight had opposing entrances. As yet, there is no obvious correlation with external factors such as altitude or geographical location, although the analysis has not been very sophisticated. The sites lay at altitudes between 21 and 412m OD.
- 3.4.4 The way in which the settlement type was recorded developed during the project, but as far as can be made out eight were 'isolated', thirty five were 'nucleated' and fifty eight were 'scattered' settlements.

4 DISCUSSION OF TERMINOLOGY

- 4.1 This discussion is intended as a first step in ensuring internal consistency within the Gwynedd deserted rural settlement project and the SMR. Hurst (1968, pp 104-17) contains a useful discussion of different building plans, and uses, based on work on deserted medieval villages in England. These include the *cot*, a small one- or two-roomed house, the *long house*, with its living part at one end and byre at the other, and the farm, with its house and associated non-dwelling buildings. The term *long-house* was first used to describe a dwelling which had house and byre under the same roof by Peate in the 1930s (Peate, 1944). It has a very specific meaning describing a type of medieval peasant house, and cannot on present evidence be used to describe any of the sites covered by this survey.
- 4.2 Appendix IV contains a selection of published plans of deserted settlement sites which demonstrates the variety of settlement forms in Gwynedd. It is suggested that a differentiation is made between terminology used for describing generic settlement types, and that used in describing individual elements within those types. Generic deserted medieval settlement types could be described as 'isolated settlement', 'dispersed settlement' and 'nucleated settlement'.
- 4.3 These types obviously comprise various elements such as the platform and the structure *etc.* The term 'platform' is undeniably a useful one and should be retained. If we are to streamline site descriptions, therefore, the main decisions appear to be between hut and house as the noun for the habitation unit, and between rectangular and long as the adjectival qualifier.
- 4.4 The term 'hut' probably has a more extensive usage than 'house' in the archaeological literature, especially when describing the field remains of former dwelling places which are now quite ruinous. The use of the term 'house' tends to imply a fairly complete dwelling. The implications of permanence of structure and/or habitation are rarely taken into account. Similarly the adjective 'long', especially in the present context, has a more extensive use in the archaeological literature than 'rectangular', and is obviously shorter and more convenient to use, although on its own it is a fairly meaningless term.
- 4.5 As a useful parallel, when discussing prehistoric settlement units, the term 'roundhouse' is usually applied to the concept of inhabited dwellings, especially those which have been excavated, whereas the field remains are usually (and consistently in the Gwynedd SMR) referred to as 'hut circles'.
- 4.6 If we are to use the term most apposite with *hut circle* then we should perhaps continue to use *long hut* for unexcavated settlement sites. The terms 'hut platform' and 'house platform' refer to the platform itself, rather than the structure on it: in this case, *platform* would serve equally well and this should be adopted. 'Platform house' implies a platform with evidence for the dwelling visible: in this instance the term *platform with long hut*, or *platform hut* might be more consistent. Further descriptive terms (*e.g.* enclosure) can be applied if necessary.

5 APPROACHES TO SCHEDULING

5.1 General considerations

- 5.1.1 There are estimated to be at least 1000 known monuments in Gwynedd which fall within the category medieval and later deserted rural settlement sites. The purpose of the present survey is to produce a profile of each monument which will allow an assessment of its condition and survival, supported by sketch plans, identify the monument's 'value' for statutory and other protection and provide the basis for later analysis. The monument value for scheduling purposes is a combination of various factors, generally defined by the Secretary of State's Criteria for scheduling ancient monuments. The judgment of the point at which a monument can be considered to be of national importance for scheduling is based on an overall evaluation of all the relevant criteria, examining the monument class as a whole, and supported by a professional interpretation.

5.2 Scheduling criteria.

- 5.2.1 The Secretaries of States' (England, Wales and Scotland) non-statutory criteria for deciding which monuments are of national importance have been published in the three Planning Policy Guidance notes produced in the 1990s and these represent the rationale behind the current approach to scheduling.

- 5.2.2 These are summarised in the three PPGs (in no particular order) as

<u>Wales</u>	<u>England</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
Period	Period	Period
Rarity	Rarity	Rarity
Documentation	Documentation	Documentation
Group value	Group value	Group value
Survival/condition	Survival/condition	Survival/condition
Fragility/vulnerability	Fragility/vulnerability	Fragility/vulnerability
Diversity	Diversity	
Potential	Potential	
		Situation
		Multiperiod/single period

5.3 Monument Protection Programme.

- 5.3.1 The Monument Protection Programme in England has endeavoured to examine certain (though by no means all) monument classes systematically to produce lists of sites scored against various criteria to try to distinguish between those which may be considered of national importance and others. It is interesting to note that 'medieval settlements' are only now being examined, and in a way which differs from previous monument types as they are considered to be more complex.

- 5.3.2 MPP considers sites in two principal ways. The first is to establish the relative importance of the monument class by consideration of four characterisation criteria: these are period (currency), rarity, diversity (types) and period (representativity). Then discrimination criteria are applied to individual sites within the class:

these seem to be standardised as group value (association), group value (clustering), survival, documentation (archaeological), documentation (historical), potential, diversity (features) and amenity value. The results of the 'scoring' of sites using these criteria can subsequently be amended using 'professional judgement' to raise, for example, sites which have scored low but which informed opinion believe to be of national importance for other reasons. Each monument class description contains a short explanation of how sites in each class might be scored low, medium or high using each of these criteria to produce a ranking. Added to this, four management assessment criteria are also considered for each site - condition, fragility, vulnerability and conservation value.

- 5.3.3 The approach is that each site is scored according to its discrimination criteria and a cut-off point established, taking characterisation criteria into account, below which are sites which are probably not of potential national importance. Professional judgement is then applied to raise above this threshold any sites which are considered to be of possible national importance for other reasons. Each site above the threshold is then visited, and a decision made as to whether it can be considered to be of national importance.

5.4 Professional judgement

- 5.4.1 The Scottish Planning Advice Note accompanying National Planning Policy Guidance 5 on Archaeology reports the adoption of the following criteria for identifying sites of national importance

A monument is of national importance if, in the view of informed opinion, it contributes or appears likely to contribute significantly to the understanding of the past. Such significance may be assessed from individual or group qualities, and may include structural or decorative features, or value as an archaeological resource (Hingley, 1993, 53; PAN 42 Archaeology, 16).

- 5.4.2 This is, in effect, professional judgement. It then goes on to add the following

For a monument to be regarded as of national importance it is necessary and sufficient -

first, that it belongs or pertains to a group or subject of study which has acknowledged importance in terms of archaeology, architectural history or history; and

second, that it can be recognised as part of the national consciousness or as retaining the structural, decorative or field characteristics of its kind to a marked degree, or as offering or being likely to offer a significant archaeological resource within a group or subject of study of acknowledged importance.

- 5.4.3 The Scottish PAN states that the eight non-statutory considerations (survival/condition, period, group value, rarity, situation, multi-period/single period, fragility/vulnerability and documentation) *are not substitutes for criteria: their contribution to the case of scheduling a monument is supplementary to demonstration that the monument contributes significantly to a theme or area of study of acknowledged importance (ibid, 17).*

- 5.4.4 A useful starting point for considering how one might apply scheduling criteria to medieval deserted rural settlements is the work of Fairhurst at Rosal township (Sutherland), which is quoted by Hingley (1993, 53-4). The factors Fairhurst considered important in justifying the preservation of these monuments include

Absence of disturbance and clarity of outline in the buildings themselves and the pattern of their distribution within the township must be a primary issue. The state of preservation of the old boundary dykes, of the cultivation rigs and of the limits of the old arable lands with their clearance cairns is also significant. So, too, are the character and boundaries of the old common grazings, the position and form of the shieling sites and of those discreet patches of arable which seem to have commenced as shielings. Completeness is

an over-riding factor in all these matters. Even so, evidence on the ground is far more valuable when appropriate documentary material is also available, whether in the form of references in ancient charters, old rent rolls, or old plans and descriptions. Furthermore, additional interest must surely attach to those settlements for which there is clear evidence of occupation over a very long period, perhaps from pre-historic times. Clarity, completeness and length of settlement seem to be the keynotes (my emphasis) (Fairhurst, 1968, 164).

- 5.4.5 It would appear from this that survival, potential and condition are probably the most important considerations to be taken into account when considering which monuments are of national importance, supplemented by documentation, associated features and length of settlement. Perhaps most important of all is professional judgement.

5.5 Application of the scheduling criteria

- 5.5.1 The criteria for assessing the national importance of monuments need to be considered and refined as they relate to deserted rural settlement sites in Gwynedd.

5.5.2 Characterisation criteria

- 5.5.2.1 In trying to identify sites of national importance using the non-statutory criteria laid down by the Secretary of State, the three criteria for assessing class importance apply to rural habitation sites as follows:
- 5.5.2.2 Period (currency): Long-lived. The tradition of constructing rectangular buildings undoubtedly spanned centuries from early post-Roman times until well into the post-medieval period.
- 5.5.2.3 Period (representativity): Fairly low. Rural habitation sites are one of many monument classes characteristic of the medieval period.
- 5.5.2.4 Rarity: Relatively common. It is estimated that somewhere in excess of 1000 examples are recorded in the SMR already, and it is certain that many more examples will be discovered during new fieldwork programmes. However, the criteria state that both unusual and commonplace examples should be selected to take account of 'all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context'. In order to select a representative sample the whole resource needs to be reviewed.
- 5.5.2.5 Diversity (form): Very high. At least three general habitation site/settlement types can be discerned, and this number rises to at least nine if associations and continuity of settlement are taken into consideration. Identification of how common or infrequent particular classes are, is dependent on a full analysis of the entire known resource. A detailed appreciation must wait until after the completion of the fieldwork. The provisional basic classification of monument types as described for the survey has been restricted to three, as described above, but these demonstrate considerable variation.
- 5.5.2.6 In the absence of other well-defined monument class types (especially those pertaining to the medieval period) against which rural habitation sites can be compared, these criteria cannot be considered further.

5.5.3 Discrimination criteria

- 5.5.3.1 All eight criteria used in the selection of monuments of national importance apply to deserted rural settlement sites. The allocation of low, medium and high score to individual, surviving structures based on an interim appreciation of the evidence is suggested below. Form G1313/3 has been drawn up to record the discrimination and management criteria.

5.5.3.2 Survival: This is one of the major scheduling criteria. The difference between survival and condition requires clarification. The survival of a monument's archaeological potential above, but principally below, the ground is particularly important, and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Survival as used in the hut group survey (based on the Cadw AM form) relies on knowing the original area/extent of the site/settlement in question, and is recorded in terms of three ranges of percentage survival of the original site. The Cadw AM form handbook suggests that 'it may be helpful to think of this as survival in isometric "section" or "elevation": however, this is to apply in the field, especially as we have little idea how these sites originally appeared. Here it is proposed, following the hut group survey, that for *survival* what is recorded is survival in horizontal plan as a proportion of the original area of the site (excluding 'field systems'). Some evidence of most such sites will have survived as earthwork platforms, ruined structures, or buried archaeological features. It is proposed that *survival* is rated as follows:

High = over two thirds of the perceived original area of the site left intact

Medium = one third to two thirds left intact

Low = less than one third left intact

5.5.3.3 Potential: This criterion, as outlined in the Secretary of State's criteria, is intended to cover sites whose possible importance is not immediately obvious. In strictly archaeological terms, this is possibly the most important criterion, combining some of the content of several other criteria, and particularly so when considering low-profile, uncomplicated sites such as isolated platform settlements without building foundations. It is fairly evident that most monuments in unploughed land will still retain their floor levels however good or poor their upstanding condition is, possibly with the exception of monuments suffering severe damage from animal activity. A case could be made that any monument with surviving floor levels is of high potential. However, there are some features which can give further potential, for instance the survival of ground levels immediately outside the buildings may provide additional information to floor levels inside, which tend to be kept clean and probably have evidence from only later occupation, and probably not from industrial activities. Similarly there may be waterlogging of the site or of nearby areas which may preserve organic artefacts and environmental information. The overlap with survival and condition is unavoidable, but nevertheless this is a major criterion.

As indicated in the Secretary of State's criteria there are also cases where particular academic potential can be anticipated even though perhaps the upstanding remains are poor and other criteria are low. For instance, there could be some good historic reference to the site or it may be close to exploited metal ores or areas of unusually rich chance or surface finds such as pottery or metalwork. There is also a need to preserve a selection of uncomplicated, simple field monuments as noted above, and the archaeological potential of such sites is as important as that of more complex sites. Assessment of value in these cases will depend mainly on professional judgment.

For most sites, the main groups of context for the preservation of structural, artefactual, ecofactual and environmental evidence are: (1) floor levels; (2) walls and matrix of upstanding remains; (3) old land surface under structural features; (4) other associated sites. It is proposed that *potential* is rated as follows:

High = three or more of these main groups of contexts are wholly or largely intact

Medium = one or two of these main groups of contexts are wholly or largely intact

Low = no contexts wholly or largely intact

For sites which survive only as earthwork platforms, professional judgement based on an appreciation of the inherent nature of the site will be required.

5.5.3.4 Group value This is more relevant to some rural settlement types (nucleated) than to others (isolated). At this stage, group associations can only be suggested although the frequent close association of, for instance, enclosures and field systems strongly indicates a definite connection. Therefore it seems best to define group value simply in terms of the existence of other types of monument in the vicinity. It is proposed that this should be measured by the number of settlement or other related sites within one kilometre of the site. However, this distance does not need to be totally fixed if a case can be made for group value over a wider area. Again, this criterion could count against isolated, simple sites and is more important in considering

dispersed and nucleated sites: it will probably be a supporting criterion in most instances. It is proposed that the group value is defined in terms of two criteria as in the MPP system and hut group survey:

i. *Association* - with other types of contemporary monuments or similar types of non-contemporary monuments'

ii. *Clustering* - of similar types of possibly contemporary monuments.

5.5.3.5 Group value (association): Deserted rural settlement sites may be associated with other contemporary monuments, although analysis is still to take place. They are thought to be associated, either spatially or temporally, with the following classes of monument: churches, clearance cairns, droveways, farmsteads, field systems (various classes), hillforts, hut circles and groups, and trackways. It is proposed that *group value (association)* is rated as follows:

High = more than 5 other associated period/function sites within 1 km

Medium = between 2 and 5 other associated period/function sites within 1 km

Low = fewer than 2 other associated period/function sites within 1 km

5.5.3.6 Group value (clustering): Deserted rural habitation sites can occur singly, in pairs or in groups, either dispersed or nucleated, presumably representing either their original social/economic/agricultural function, or the re-use of the site over time. This criterion, in effect, measures the degree of nucleation and such sites may gain advantage over isolated sites if over-emphasis is placed here, and therefore this should be seen as a supporting criterion only. At present, it is proposed that *group value (association)* is rated as follows:

High = more than 5 similar sites within 1 km

Medium = between 2 and 5 similar sites within 1 km

Low = fewer than 2 similar sites within 1 km

5.5.3.7 Documentation (archaeological): Very few examples of the monument class have been excavated, and possibly only one has been scheduled on the basis of this criterion (Hendai medieval homestead, A108). It seems likely that this will be a 'supporting' rather than a 'main' criterion for selection. However, greater numbers have been planned and photographed, and it is proposed that *documentation (archaeological)* is rated as follows:

High = description, survey and some published excavation

Medium = description and detailed, measured survey

Low = brief description, annotated sketch survey

5.5.3.8 Documentation (historical): The availability of good historical evidence will raise the value of a particular monument. The main kinds of documentary sources are (1) place-names; (2) charters and extents; (3) literary sources; (4) pictorial representations; (5) ethnohistorical observations. It should be pointed out that virtually all sites will score low in this criterion due to the paucity of previous historical studies. This could be a major criterion, but at present will be under-used. It is proposed that *documentation (historical)* is rated as described below: however, in practical terms it could be argued that a case could be made for the national importance of any site which has a relevant documentary source:

High = two or more relevant documentary sources

Medium = a single relevant documentary source

Low = no such documentation

5.5.3.9 Diversity (features): This relates to individual sites rather than whole settlements, as the unit of recording is the individual structure. A list of possible features is provided on the recording form (which is not intended to be exhaustive), which has a total of c. eighteen features. This could be an important criterion when considering certain types of deserted rural settlement but not in others (see above), and it is vitally important that a balance is kept when selecting sites for scheduling. The most important use of this criterion might be in the classification of site types. At present it is proposed that *diversity (features)* is rated as follows:

High = more than twelve features are present
Medium = between six and twelve features are present
Low = fewer than six features are present

- 5.5.3.10 Amenity value: Although remains of deserted rural habitation sites are usually slight and visually unimpressive, nevertheless remains can be compared within the monument type. The following is suggested on the basis of the present state of the monument, not its potential for display *etc.* This is seen as a supporting criterion only. It is proposed that *amenity value* is rated as follows:

High = remains easily visible and understandable to layperson
Medium = remains extant but not easily understood
Low = remains not visible, disturbed or destroyed

5.5.4 Professional judgment

- 5.5.4.1 It is generally accepted that the eight non-statutory criteria used by the Secretary of State in selecting monuments of national importance are supplementary to demonstration that the monument contributes significantly to a theme or area of study of acknowledged archaeological importance. It is in respect of the latter that professional judgement must be brought to bear. In the case of medieval deserted rural settlement sites, where the diversity of types and forms (and probably chronology) of settlement, even at a regional level, is an important factor and must be preserved as an attribute in itself, the matter of professional judgement is of especial importance. One problem that has emerged is that too rigorous an application of scheduling criteria might over-emphasise, for example, nucleated settlements at the expense of isolated sites or complex stone-built structures at the expense of simple platforms, whereas preservation of good and typical examples of all types is essential. It is particularly important, therefore, that the resource is thoroughly recorded and reviewed before the final selection of monuments for inclusion in the schedule is made (see also the discussion below.)

5.5.5 Management assessment

- 5.5.5.1 Provisionally, the four management assessment criteria may be applied to rural habitation sites as follows:

- 5.5.5.2 Condition: Deserted rural habitation sites may survive as ruined structures and/or as earthworks. Condition will depend on the intensity of subsequent development and post-medieval land-use, as well as the nature of construction. Sites with a predominance of stone-built attributes, for example, will be more likely to survive as (upstanding) archaeological features than those once containing timber or turf buildings. There is some overlap with survival (in the Secretary of State's criteria they are placed together), but this criterion aims to record the condition of the upstanding remains of a site (*i.e.*, qualitatively rather than quantitatively). This is perhaps related more closely to amenity value than to archaeological potential for which it is the undisturbed stratified floor levels which are most important. The latter are therefore considered under *potential* (see above).

The state of deserted rural habitation sites varies enormously depending on the landscape context in which they are located. The state may be considered "good" where the site is well managed with no immediate need of capital works for management potential. Where the site is moderately maintained, perhaps showing signs of neglect but not requiring major capital works for management, the state may be considered "medium". Where the site is poorly maintained with serious problems of neglect and mismanagement, the state may be described as "poor".

If no plans for improvement/development are anticipated, sites will be in stable condition. Those under threat of re-building or agricultural improvement, either of individual structures or areas peripheral to the structure, will be unstable. Condition is seen as one of the most important criteria for selecting sites for scheduling. It is proposed that *condition* is rated as follows -

Good = site is well-managed, no immediate need for capital works
Medium = moderately maintained, signs of neglect, but capital works not required
Poor = poorly maintained, serious problems of neglect/damage

- 5.5.5.3 Fragility: Fragility is perceived as pertaining to the inherent nature/strength of the site itself, rather than any level of threat (see below). Most sites appear to have reached a fairly stable state in terms of natural weathering and low intensity interference. Deserted rural habitation sites with upstanding features are relatively easy to recognise as monuments and their edges easy to define. Where such recognition is possible and where sensitive deposits are well protected, fragility may be considered "low". Where monuments are likely to be damaged by everyday activities connected with current land-use, fragility may be considered "high". For example, sites which exist simply as earthwork platforms will almost always be inherently fragile and will probably score high on this criterion: also some stone constructions, dependant on the geology of the area, survive better than others, and this might be a contributory factor to a particular site's fragility, especially where animal trampling is concerned. There are also architectural features which are more fragile than the walls themselves, for instance details of construction like orthostatic door jambs. Sites are occasionally preserved under a woodland cover and where this occurs they are not protected by the same growth of turf and are possibly more fragile. It is proposed that *fragility* is rated as follows:

High = low earthwork sites, stone-built sites with generally exposed banks/walls, visible and unstable faces and features
Medium = more robust earthwork sites, stone-built sites partially grassed-over or covered by stone-dumping and protected
Low = stone-built sites which are generally grassed-over or obscured by stone dumping and well-protected

- 5.5.5.4 Vulnerability: The level of the vulnerability of a site is related to the nature of the immediate environment and current land-use. As hill farms, where most of these sites occur, tend not to view modernisation as such a high priority, structures should remain unaffected except perhaps functioning (and consequently suffering damage from use) as sheep pens and shelters. However, some sites in lower altitudes which are surrounded by improved pasture, and sites which exist only as low earthwork platforms, are more vulnerable to the nature of the land-use immediately surrounding the site, and this, plus any longer-term plans the owner/tenant might be considering, might allow differentiation to be made between sites considered highly vulnerable and those not. The attitude of the owner/tenant may also be relevant. It is proposed that *vulnerability* is rated as follows:

High = unsympathetic land-use, high potential (immediate) threat value
Medium = stable land-use, possible longer-term threat value
Low = stable land-use, sympathetic owner, slight/no threat value

- 5.5.5.5 Nature Conservation value: Most known deserted rural habitation sites, by way of their definition, will survive as upstanding remains. In upland, and more especially in lowland, areas sites may lie in habitats valued for other conservation interests. Most small herbaceous plants, mosses and lichens, insects and the smallest mammals do little harm and their presence can be supported and encouraged. However, larger plants, especially deep-rooted species, shrubs, trees and burrowing animals, would rapidly diminish the archaeological value of the site and their presence must be discouraged. The allocation of a site into a specific category here, however, is based solely on the comparative level of interest, without commenting on its potential impact. This is seen as a supporting criterion only. It is proposed that *nature conservation value* is rated as follows

High = floral/faunal interest high, compared with surrounding area
Medium = floral/faunal interest present but not outstanding
Low = no added floral/faunal interest

5.6 Recording of monument importance using the criteria and professional judgement

5.6.1 Existing scheduled deserted rural settlement sites

- 5.6.1.1 Analysis of the sites which fall within the deserted rural settlement category which were already scheduled at the start of the project was illuminating. It appears that twenty seven scheduled sites in Gwynedd already have 'long huts': of these, eight would appear to have been scheduled specifically as 'long huts', and these are as follows

A39 Bodafon mountainerally medieval homestead
A108 Hendai medieval homestead
C137 Long hut, south east of Maes y Gaer
C186 Hut platforms *etc.*, Ynys Enlli
C224 Settlement, Waen Rhythallt
M101 Cyfannedd fach homestead
M112 Llidiart Garw platform house and paddock
M122 Settlement above Egryn Abbey

- 5.6.1.2 This selection is quite interesting: the two Anglesey sites have been excavated, and both have produced late (*i.e.* 17/18th century) dates. The site near Maes y Gaer and those on Enlli are within landscapes which contain a high proportion of upstanding archaeological remains; the site at Waen Rhythallt is a recent scheduling, and is a well-preserved site. The three Meirionnydd sites are also fairly recent schedulings, and again are well-preserved: the settlement above Egryn is possibly one of the most impressive sites in the county.
- 5.6.1.3 The vast majority of other 'long huts' which have been scheduled fall within large scheduled areas in upland or marginal contexts which contain a range of upstanding archaeological remains, usually including hillforts, hut circles, hut groups and field systems (*e.g.* C157 and C181 Maen y Bardd, C179 Nantlle, C121 Llanllechid, C125 Caer Bach, M10 Muriau Gwyddelod): others overlie scheduled hut groups (*e.g.* C127 Cerrig y Dinas, C136 Bod Silin, M132 Cwm Moch).
- 5.6.1.4 This has had the result that certain deserted settlement site types are better-represented in the existing schedule than others: the former includes 'nucleated' settlements (*e.g.* M122 settlement above Egryn abbey), sites which demonstrate continuity of settlement (*e.g.* M132 Cwm Moch) and sites which have considerable group value (*e.g.* C121 Llanllechid). Sites which are not well-represented are 'isolated' and 'scattered' settlement types: it is important that this imbalance is re-dressed during the survey project.

5.6.2 New schedulings

- 5.6.2.1 One of the conclusions of the hut group survey was that *general assessment [i.e. of sites for scheduling] would seem to be best done after all sites had been visited and individually evaluated against the resource as a whole.* This is in line with the approach adopted by English Heritage in MPP, and is the approach considered most suitable for this project. It is particularly important, in light of the major role to be played by professional judgement, that decisions are made on informed judgment after the whole resource has been seen and considered. However, it is important that the provisional methods used in selecting potential candidates are put in place early in the project, and that they are reviewed as the project proceeds.
- 5.6.2.2 On a practical level, as described in fieldwork recording above (section 2.6.2) it is intended that sufficient information is recorded during the site visit to allow decisions to be made once all the resource has been evaluated without a second visit. All relevant criteria need to be considered during the site visit, or in the office immediately following (see above in methodology) and then assessed and amalgamated with professional judgment once the resource has been examined, to ensure above all else that the diversity, regional and otherwise, evident in the archaeological field evidence is properly represented in the schedule. It may be necessary to divide sites into a number of types, based on a refinement of the above classification, and into regions, based on geographical distribution, altitude and current land-use, in order to achieve this.

- 5.6.2.3 There are exceptions to this approach. Some sites will immediately be obvious candidates for scheduling, perhaps because of their exceptional preservation/condition/potential, associations or continuity of settlement. More importantly, sites recorded as being 'at risk' will need to be evaluated as they are visited, and put forward for scheduling immediately if considered suitable candidates.
- 5.6.2.4 The MPP process assesses the value of each site in a monument class by scoring each criterion low, medium or high and producing overall scores for each site. The production of an overall, absolute score (for example by awarding three points for each high *etc.*), and then producing a cut-off point above which sites may be considered to be potential of national importance is inappropriate here. It is suggested that it is more efficacious to have a system similar to that used in the hut group survey which can pinpoint sites with a generally high rating on what are considered the most important criteria (*e.g.* potential, survival and condition - see above discussion) or a combination of, say, two other criteria, to be considered of potential national importance, without resorting to overall scoring using all of the criteria. The latter would be difficult to implement because of the problem of comparative weighting of the criteria which are not all considered to be of equal importance. All sites thus selected as candidates for scheduling should then have a written assessment which will support their case. Part of this process could, if required, be carried out at the same time as the survey and recording, with the process of final selection being completed once all sites have been evaluated.

5.7 Case studies - new sites for proposed scheduling

5.7.1 Written assessments have been compiled for three sites (actually six PRNs representing the three site-types - isolated, scattered and nucleated) to see whether the scheduling criteria as drawn-up are a good guide to deciding which sites should be considered for scheduling.

5.7.2 PRN 185: Long hut platform, Penyfed, nr Craig Gesail.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, archaeological* as the GAT site visit provided a full written description with supporting sketch plan and photographs, to support the measured survey carried out by C.A. Gresham in 1954 (Gresham, 1954, 32).
2. The site is rated high on *Documentation, historical* due to its proximity to the known medieval township of Penyfed, documented references of which are known, again thanks to the work carried out by Gresham.
3. The site is rated high on *Group Value, association* because there are fourteen sites of other but related types within 1km, viz: hut circles, hut group and field systems.
4. The site is rated high on *Group Value, clustering* because there are nine similar site types within 1km, viz: Gesail Gyfarch platform group.
5. The site is rated high on *Survival* because although structural features survive, the main surviving component of this type of site, the platform, does survive well, as does the attached enclosure.
6. The site is rated low on *Diversity, features* because there are fewer than six features present, i.e. platform, terrace, floor intact and enclosure.
7. The site is rated medium on *Potential* because internal and some external floors are likely to be preserved.
8. The site is rated medium on *Amenity Value* because although the remains are visible they would not be easily understood by the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated high on *Condition* because the site is well managed and not in need of capital works.
2. The site is rated medium on *Fragility* because no structural features are visible, and the site is fairly robust, being completely grassed over and on a considerable slope.
3. The site is rated low on *Vulnerability* because no/slight threat value as the landowner is sympathetic and stable land-use.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because there is no added floral/faunal interest and the site is being used as permanent pasture.

Summary

PRN 185 may therefore be recommended for scheduling on the main criteria of *Documentation, historical, Group Value, association and clustering* and *Survival* with several supporting criteria which show that it has a medium amount of archaeological potential and amenity value. However, historical evidence does suggest that the site may be a component of the known medieval township of Penyfed which is believed to have centred around the nucleated group of platforms 700m to the north-west and is therefore a valuable part of the surviving medieval landscape. It is a very good example of the *house platform* site-type.

5.7.3 PRN 95: Long hut (part of scattered group). N of Cwm Farm, Clynog.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, archaeological* because the recent GAT site visit has provided a full written description, along with a measured EDM survey of the site.
2. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, historical* because the site is known to have fallen within the medieval ecclesiastical township of Cwm.
3. The site is rated high on *Group Value, association* because 152 sites of other but related types within 1km, *i.e.* prehistoric round huts, a hillfort and field systems. [This only goes to show the bias in favour of sites where extensive field survey, in this instance an upland survey project, has taken place.]
4. The site is rated high on *Group Value, clustering* because there are ten similar sites within 1km.
5. The site is rated high on *Survival* because over two-thirds of the original site survives.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because eleven features are present *viz*: terrace, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, opposing entrances, extension one end, internal division, wall-facing external, wall-facing internal and floor intact.
7. The site is rated medium on *Potential* because some of both the internal and external floors are likely to be preserved.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity Value* because the remains are visible and easily understood.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated high on *Condition* because the site and its environs are well-managed and there is no immediate need for capital works.
2. The site is rated medium on *Fragility* because the site is partially grassed-over with only some faces readily visible.
3. The site is rated low on *Vulnerability* because the land-use around the site is stable, being grazed by sheep and the owner is very sympathetic.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because the land-use is no different to the surrounding area and there is no added floral or faunal interest.

Summary

PRN 95 may therefore be recommended for scheduling on the main criteria of *Group Value, association and clustering, Survival* and *Condition* with supporting criteria which show that it has reasonable documentary value, a good number of surviving features and potential for more and high amenity value in terms of display.

5.7.4 PRN 94: Long hut (part of scattered group), N of Cwm Farm, Clynnog.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, archaeological* because the recent GAT site visit provided a full written description of the site with an annotated sketch, while a small scale measured survey of the site was undertaken by the OS.
2. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, historical* because the site fell within the known medieval ecclesiastical township of Cwm.
3. The site is rated high on *Group Value, association* because there are 152 sites of other but related types within 1km, viz: prehistoric round huts, a hillfort and field systems.
4. The site is rated high on *Group Value, clustering* because there are ten similar sites within 1km.
5. The site is rated medium on *Survival* because between one- and two-thirds of the original site area is left.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because twelve features are present, viz: terrace, building, main entrance, other entrance, opposing entrances, internal division, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, floor intact, enclosure and track.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* because internal and external floors are likely to be preserved.
8. The site is rated medium on *Amenity* because although the remains are visible they are not easily understood by the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated high on *Condition* because the site is well maintained and not in need of capital works.
2. The site is rated medium on *Fragility* because the site is generally grassed with only some features visible.
3. The site is rated low on *Vulnerability* because the surrounding land-use is stable, the owner is sympathetic and there is no immediate threat to the site.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

PRN 94 may therefore be recommended for scheduling on the main criteria of *Group Value, association and clustering, Potential* and *Condition* with several supporting criteria which show that it has reasonable documentary value, good surviving features and potential amenity value.

5.7.5 PRN 6313: Long Hut (part of a nucleated group PRN 1494), Pont Maesgwm, Croesor.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, archaeological* because the recent GAT site visit provided a full written description of the site with an annotated sketch, while a small scale measured survey of the site has been undertaken (Crew).
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because no known document relating to the site survives.
3. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, association* because there are four sites of other but related types within 1km, viz: a house, gatehouse and stone-building.
4. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, clustering* because there are three similar sites within 1km.
5. The site is rated high on *Survival* because over two-thirds of the original site area is left.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because eleven features are present, viz: platform, terrace, building, wall, main entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, chimney?, stone revetting, floor intact, and field system.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* because internal and external floors are likely to be preserved as are organic remains due to waterlogging.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable and adjacent to the main road.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Condition* because the site is moderately well maintained but showing signs of neglect.
2. The site is rated medium on *Fragility* because the site is partially grassed with only some features visible.
3. The site is rated low on *Vulnerability* because the surrounding land-use is stable, the owner is sympathetic and there is no immediate threat to the site.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

PRN 6313 is therefore recommended for scheduling on the main criteria of *Survival* and archaeological potential with several supporting criteria which show that it has reasonable documentary value, good surviving features, potential amenity value in terms of display and good *Group Value* as part of a small nucleated group of similar site types.

5.7.6 PRN 6314: Long Hut (part of a nucleated group PRN 1494), Pont Maesgwm, Croesor.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, archaeological* because the recent GAT site visit provided a full written description of the site with an annotated sketch, while a small scale measured survey of the site has been undertaken (Crew).
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because no known documentary references survive for this site.
3. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, association* because there are four sites of other but related types within 1km, viz: a house, gatehouse and stone-building.
4. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, clustering* because there are three similar sites within 1km.
5. The site is rated high on *Survival* because over two-thirds of the original site is left.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because twelve features are present, viz: building, wall, main entrance, internal division, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, floor intact and field system.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* because internal and external floors are likely to be preserved.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable and the site is adjacent to the main road, understood by the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Condition* because the site is moderately with some signs of neglect.
2. The site is rated medium on *Fragility* because the site is generally grassed with only some features visible.
3. The site is rated low on *Vulnerability* because the surrounding land-use is stable, the owner is sympathetic and there is no immediate threat to the site.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

PRN 6314 is therefore recommended for scheduling on the main criteria of its archaeological potential and good state of preservation. It also has good *Group Value* as part of a small nucleated group of similar site types and very good potential for display.

5.7.7 PRN 6315: Long Hut (part of a nucleated group PRN 1494), Pont Maesgwm, Croesor.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, archaeological* because the recent GAT site visit provided a full written description of the site with an annotated sketch, while a small scale measured survey of the site has been undertaken (Crew).
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because no known documentary references survive for this site.
3. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, association* because there are four sites of other but related types within 1km, viz: a house, gatehouse and stone-building.
4. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, clustering* because there are three similar sites within 1km.
5. The site is rated high on *Survival* because over two-thirds of the original site is left.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because twelve features are present, viz: platform, terrace, building, wall, main entrance, internal division, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, floor intact and field system.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* because internal and external floors are likely to be preserved.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable and the site is adjacent to the main road. understood by the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Condition* because the site is moderately with some signs of neglect.
2. The site is rated medium on *Fragility* because the site is generally grassed with only some features visible.
3. The site is rated low on *Vulnerability* because the surrounding land-use is stable, the owner is sympathetic and there is no immediate threat to the site.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

PRN 6315 is therefore recommended for scheduling on the main criteria of its archaeological potential and good state of preservation. It also has good *Group Value* as part of a small nucleated group of similar site types and very good potential for display.

5.8 **Other thoughts.**

- 5.8.1 Much of the discussion regarding the usefulness and relative importance of the adopted criteria has already been given above. By and large the scheduling criteria appear to work reasonably well. If anything, a fairly high proportion of sites scored 'high' on two or three criteria and could therefore be considered for scheduling. At this stage it is too early to say whether this is because of the bias of sites selected for the pilot survey, or whether the assessment is too generous. However, they do appear to help in the identification of the value of individual sites and to provide a basis for later analysis and evaluation.

- 5.8.2 The fieldwork and subsequent evaluations have shown that the criteria are all useful in determining the relative importance of sites, but that different criteria are more or less important when dealing with different settlement site types. The most important factor is the application of professional judgement. The criteria which are probably most in need of further revision are those relating to group value: a simple tally of sites within 1km, without any account being taken of the 'quality' of those sites, is actually fairly meaningless as so many factors can be involved (see above note on the bias caused by nearby intensive survey). A more subjective consideration of the quality of the surrounding archaeological landscape, based on knowledge of what is known from the SMR and the experience of the site visit, might be more appropriate, and this will be examined during the subsequent project.
- 5.8.3 Interestingly, the nucleated group of three habitation sites (PRNs 6313, 6314 and 6315) all had the same 'scores', but the two 'scattered' sites (PRNs 94 and 95) scored differently on *potential*, *survival* and *amenity value*, as a result of one site lying in a field of improved pasture, and the other in rough pasture. Obviously each settlement site must be dealt with on its own merits, but consideration must be given to whether the actual overall 'settlement' or individual structures are being considered as the scheduling unit.
- 5.8.4 We are now just gaining sufficient data and, more importantly, field experience, to say whether sites are of a relatively rare or common type, and thus how to apply professional judgement. While many sites can be evaluated strictly on their own merits, some sites in certain settlement types can only reasonably be judged in the light of visits to other, similar sites (*i.e.* the criteria need to be flexible enough to be both absolute and comparative).



PLATE 3 PRN 181 Gesail Gyfarch. The fragile nature of platform settlement sites is evidenced by the damage being caused by vehicle tracks crossing this site.



PLATE 4 PRN 1668 Braich y Pwll, Llyn. This series of long hut platforms is on the cliff edge, and the near end (to the camera) is eroding into the sea.

6 THREATS AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 Background

- 6.1.1 One of the principal aims of the project is establish a database of sites which records current condition and on-going threats, and which it is hoped will lead to improved management. In England, the change of name for the overall project to examine the scheduling of monuments from Scheduled Enhancement Programme to Monument Protection Programme was intended to emphasise that scheduling is only one option in the consideration of the enhanced management of sites, and is not always the most appropriate. It is important that consideration be given to the role of the planning process, Tir Cymen, ESA and other legislative and voluntary arrangements in future site protection.

6.2 General procedures

- 6.2.1 The immediate management response (*i.e.* deciding what remedial action is required) will vary from site to site, but as well as this there are general management procedures whereby advice can be given and a detailed management plan put in place for those sites which merit them. An attempt to work towards this has been included for information in appendix V. A basic level of management which would be desirable in each case would be the provision of information on the site (map, site plan and description), and possibly a standard management prescription based on information contained in the appendix, to the landowner.
- 6.2.2 The level of archaeological information which might be obtained for each site also depends on a staged approach, with the most suitable level of recording being decided for individual sites. The levels of information can be summarised as follows
1. Reference to the site in SMR/elsewhere.
 2. Visit, description, sketch plan, photograph.
 3. Outline survey.
 4. Full survey.
 5. Off site evaluation, documentary, artefact study, aerial photography.
 6. On site non-intervention evaluation, geophysics, surface collection, environmental sampling.
 7. On site intervention evaluation, trial excavation.
 8. Limited area research excavation.
 9. Full research and rescue evaluation.
- 6.2.3 It is intended that level 2 archaeological recording will have been achieved for all sites by the end of this project: recommendations for further work may be forthcoming.
- 6.2.4 As a first attempt to try to establish some general guidelines on the management of archaeological sites and remains in the countryside that can be used not only by archaeologists, but also issued in an easy-to-understandable format to farmers, landowners and countryside managers, we have drawn up a draft document entitled *Towards Archaeological management Plans* which has been included as appendix V: this contains basic advice on what is and is not acceptable, some dos and donts, and encourages a standard approach to the drawing up of detailed management plans for those sites which merit them (*e.g.* scheduled ancient monuments). This is a long term consideration and obviously has applications beyond the current project, but it is hoped that it will provide a useful starting point for discussion and action.
- 6.2.5 It has already been mentioned that scheduling will not be appropriate for the majority of deserted rural settlement sites, and that to ensure the continued preservation of these sites other means of positive management and protection will need to be considered. As a first step (again) in considering the wider countryside management issues that might be relevant, a list has been compiled of the potentially relevant landscape designations, and what they mean: this has been included as appendix VI. There has not been time to consider in detail their possible implications for the protection and management of archaeological remains (beyond a rapid assessment of which might be more relevant), but this will serve as a useful starting point for the next stage of the project.

6.3 Current survey

- 6.3.1 Management and threat information has been compiled along the lines of existing (upland and hut group) survey forms, combined with SMR visit, and a detailed management form has been established (form G1313/2, described above). Threats were recorded in terms of threat type and threat value.
- 6.3.2 The *Archaeological Record* section of the SMR (ZSMR4 - see above) records the existing level of detail of archaeological record, survey and/or excavation of the site: notes on this are added to the field recording form G1313/1 in the section on *Documentation*. Where no previous survey had taken place an annotated sketch plan was made during the survey, although a measured outline survey may be required for selected sites.
- 6.3.3 The pilot survey has indicated that the provision of information to landowners is a very useful and cost-effective low level management response, making landowners aware of the existence, nature and value of remains, and suggesting management which might help preserve them. There will be a need, however, in the consideration of wider management needs, for promotion of general information schemes or management initiatives in conjunction with bodies such as the Forestry Commission, the Snowdonia National Park or the Countryside Council for Wales, the Country Landowners Association and the Farmers Unions. This will need to cover such matters as estate management, the effects of grant aid and countryside policies connected with farming, tourism or the application of E.S.A., planning or nature conservation policies.
- 6.3.4 Arguably, one of the most serious threats to this monument class is the lack of information available, and the subsequent lack of appreciation and understanding of the monuments.
- 6.3.5 Gresham (1954, 30) commented generally on the amount of damage suffered by such sites compared with unenclosed hut circles, possibly caused by their situation on better agricultural land. He also commented on their re-use as sheep pens and such like. He opined that few if any platform sites on the open mountain-side have been erased, although many have been robbed and converted to sheepfolds (*ibid*, 50). However, fieldwork on half dozen or so of the sites he originally recorded found that one (PRN 1414) has subsequently been destroyed.
- 6.3.6 The general conclusions of the pilot survey confirm that agricultural activities account for most of the damage suffered by rural habitation sites. These activities depend partly on the personal business aims of the farmer, partly on current trends in farming practice, on the economic climate, the availability of grants for different types of product or land-use and on the imposition of quotas. Some of these general trends can be assessed, such as the general economic downturn, but the individual effects on archaeological sites of a single new farmer introducing new ideas and practices are difficult to predict. Changes of land use can also occur from factors external to agriculture; for example the availability of grants for forestry or of capital for golf-courses. Farm diversification schemes may have serious implications for the archaeological heritage.
- 6.3.7 A number of sites visited did exist as 'islands' in improved pasture, and here sites had suffered from dumping of stone on the site, the clipping of the edges of the site by ploughing and the removal of associated field boundaries (PRN 430), or the construction of adjacent tracks (PRN 6108). These appear to the sites most 'at risk' from agricultural activities: in the case of two nearby sites near Pwllheli, one had suffered from land improvements (PRN 430), while the other still retained its surrounding field walls and essential setting.
- 6.3.8 Damage caused by animal burrowing and erosion was noted on a couple of sites (*e.g.* PRN 5446). Most sites that were visited lay within land, whether improved or not, grazed by sheep, and damage from this activity was limited to a few vulnerable stone-built sites, and patches of poaching on grassed banks (*e.g.* PRN 1423). Sites on land grazed by cattle appear to be suffering surprisingly little by trampling from these animals. Contrary to popular belief, the existence of bracken on sites actually seems to afford a degree of protection: the roots are not sufficiently deep to cause damage, and although sites can often not be seen, this also means that sheep, tractors, visitors and other potential sources of damage also avoid them.

- 6.3.9 The longer-term threat from agriculture is unfortunately difficult to assess because of its dependence on the individual decisions of land owners. However much of the damage caused is accidental (for example the deep-rutted vehicle tracks across platform PRN 181, see plate 3) and due to lack of information: talking with land-owners during the survey about the sites has (in most cases) created an atmosphere of interest, and it seems unlikely that sites will be deliberately damaged by the majority of farmers, once they have relevant information and interest on the part of archaeologists has been shown (and maintained). For example, a group of platforms on Anglesey (PRN 2191) were unknown to the farmer until the site visit, and had become more ruined since their last reported visit in the 1960s, probably just due to neglect: the interest the farmer showed in the site means it is unlikely that they will be damaged.
- 6.3.10 A number of sites lie within forestry plantations, perhaps most notably two scheduled sites on Anglesey (Hendai medieval homestead, A108, and Bodafon mountain, A39) and a large, complex settlement above Nant Gwrtheyrn (PRNs 621 and 622), and this particular land-use must be a cause of concern where fragile sites such as these are concerned.
- 6.3.11 Although archaeological information has been supplied to Forestry Commission foresters, and included in Forest Design Plans, thus reducing potential damage to sites in existing plantations, there are still instances of (accidental) damage, and it is not clear how felling and re-stocking programmes will actually link in with archaeological interests in practical terms. Private owners of woodlands are more problematical, and no mechanism, either formal or informal, currently exists whereby there can be an archaeological input to this type of land management.
- 6.3.12 At least one new forestry scheme has affected a deserted rural settlement site within the past three years (PRN 948, near Betws Garmon): however, a series of site visits, and discussions with the land-owner and Forest Authority meant that the threat was averted as the archaeologically sensitive area was removed from the planting. The lack of any formal mechanism for evaluation, such as that in place for development through the planning process, remains a considerable problem.
- 6.3.13 Information provided by the Trust's Development Control Officer indicates that sites in this monument class have been affected by development within the planning process over the past five years: these have been in areas covered by large scale developments such as windfarms, leisure facilities such as golf courses *etc.* However, sites are more likely to be affected by other developments, such as the construction of new roads and services. For example, the field evaluation of a recent water pipeline in the south of the county between Afon Gwrl and Gwastadgoed identified five possible (previously unknown) deserted rural settlement sites (awaiting PRNs) in an area of improved land. A settlement platform was identified during a similar scheme near Llanfair PG on Anglesey, and a long hut similarly on a scheme near Llanllechid, Bethesda.
- 6.3.14 Threats to sites in these circumstances come not only from the actual excavation of the pipeline and top-soil stripping, but also from the general movement of vehicles in and around the area. There are other examples from similar pipeline schemes, and at least two hydro-electric schemes, in various parts of the county. Potential threats to the monument type from this type of activity will undoubtedly continue, and a framework for response is urgently needed.
- 6.3.15 Natural erosion (from sea, water or wind) is normally slow and progressive so can only adequately be assessed in terms of evident deterioration: at least one site (PRN 6230, see plate 4) was visited where erosion was taking place owing to the site's cliff-top location. The excavated rectangular building within the defences at Trefadog is an example of coastal erosion continuing to affect such sites.
- 6.3.16 Visitor erosion is similarly progressive and can also be measured in terms of the ease and availability of public access, for instance distance to roads and public rights of way. At least one site (PRN XXX) has a footpath running across the site. The level of this type of threat is very difficult to quantify at the present, and more complicated to counter-act as it requires considerable effort and complicated procedures involving a number of parties.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS.

7.1 General conclusions

- 7.1.1 Many of the conclusions reached during the course of this pilot study have already been included in the text at the most appropriate point, and these will already have been noted. It is not intended to repeat them here.
- 7.1.2 In general, site-visit forms have been completed, and transparencies and black/white prints have been routinely taken for every site visited. Annotated, interpretative sketch plans provide a more useful record and are needed as a back-up, even where a detailed 'impartial' survey has been made. All this will be fed back to the SMR to aid the management of the archaeological heritage.
- 7.1.3 The SMR data-base provides the opportunity to manage the known archaeology pro-actively rather than reactively, and it is desirable for any survey project such as this to be tied-in to the SMR as closely as possible, especially in the light of the potential development of GIS-linked databases. This can be used for the formulation of management plans for specified areas, including Historic Landscapes, as well as monument types.
- 7.1.4 It is evident that the disproportionate time taken during fieldwork on non-observational and recording matters means that repeat visits will rarely be possible. The actual time spent on site varies but is generally c. 30 - 45 minutes per unit (less for nucleated sites): on top of this, however, is the time needed for travel, finding the landowner, obtaining permission, general discourse, the walk to and from the site, time spent actually locating the site (the location of one site visited in the pilot study turned out to be a kilometre away from the grid reference the fieldworker had given, and the site took 1.5 hours to find) *etc.*
- 7.1.5 Fieldwork rates vary between visiting 3 - 6 sites per day, depending on complexity, access *etc.*. Fieldwork preparation - photocopying maps, descriptions, plans *etc.*; contacting landowners - takes about half a day for a day's fieldwork, as does post-fieldwork data recording, scoring, inputting *etc.*. The recording of 10 sites might therefore take, on average, 4 days to complete.
- 7.1.6 One of the conclusions of the hut group survey was that *general assessment [i.e. of sites for scheduling] would seem to be best done after all sites had been visited and individually evaluated against the resource as a whole*. Ideally, the survey of all known sites within this monument category should be completed and analysed before any recommendations are actually made for scheduling (see also discussion above).
- 7.1.7 The data for amenity value, access and nature conservation value tell us very little at this stage, and it is possible that these factors will only become meaningful when considered in a broader context after completion of the full survey.
- 7.1.8 A lesson learned from recording certain industrial archaeological sites during the year is that as we did not understand the processes behind the archaeological remains (*i.e.* which brought the remains about), all we could do was record the size, location, details of construction *etc.* of the remains as they are now. The same applies to the archaeological remains in this monument class: until we understand (even a little better) the processes of medieval settlement and economy, we must concentrate on describing the size, location *etc.* of the remains, as this is still a valid exercise.

7.2 Recommendations.

- 7.2.1 First, and most importantly, the survey project should continue. The project is complex and embraces consideration of a large portion of the medieval landscape, and the pilot survey has shown the potential of the work for the understanding and enhanced protection of an important category of archaeological monument.

- 7.2.2 It is suggested that, because of the need to progress with the project, the general monument class description and characterisation outlined in appendix III be adopted as an interim working model. For the reasons given above, the most straightforward approach to recording, evaluation and classification is to define and record the most basic unit of habitation, the individual platform or long hut, and to proceed from there to analysis and definition of settlement patterns later.
- 7.2.3 For the purposes of the study, it is proposed that only sites already in the SMR, plus any others which arise from fieldwork, survey or evaluation during the life of the project, are considered. Any and all sites characterised by their rectangular shape, their presumed post-Roman date, and the fact that they represent the remains of settlement (rather than ritual, agricultural, transport *etc.*) are candidates for inclusion and should be examined (see appendix I). Each potentially relevant site will be considered before a decision can be made as to whether or not it qualifies as a deserted rural settlement site: if it does not, it should be assigned to another category of site and information passed back to the SMR.
- 7.2.4 There is a possible problem with an 'end-date' for the monument type: however, it should be pointed out that few later cottages, barns *etc.* will be recorded on the SMR, and a final criterion might be whether the particular site in question fits this monument class description better than any other (*e.g.* farmstead, cottage, field barn). This will obviously depend largely on professional judgement.
- 7.2.5 The recording forms described in this report should be used as a starting point for similar projects elsewhere, but it is recognised that they will not be appropriate to all situations and will need to be amended and updated accordingly.
- 7.2.6 Clearly the monument type shows a considerable variety of form and is therefore suitable for analysis. On morphological grounds at present the main criteria appear to be density/ distribution of settlement units (*i.e.* isolated, scattered, nucleated), length/ periods of occupation on the same site (*e.g.* does the site exist on a hut circle/group, or is it overlain by a later building - in the case of the latter, of course many medieval settlements will have been destroyed by subsequent settlements such as farms and cottages), and any (contemporary) associations (mainly enclosures and/or field systems) which can inform us about the site's original agricultural and socio-economic function and status.
- 7.2.7 In describing sites, settlements and their component parts, as well as in data entry on the SMR, it is recommended that only certain terminology is employed (see discussion in section 4 above), and that terms such as 'hafod' and 'farm' be avoided.
- 7.2.8 A significant amount of time can be saved by establishing the land-owner/tenant ahead of fieldwork if possible. It is recommended that information which is available from previous surveys (for example the hut group survey, or upland surveys) is entered in a central register to be held in the SMR for the benefit of this and other surveys. Information gleaned from this survey should be added to this register as work progresses. The record, to be maintained on paper not computer, might contain information on names, addresses and 'phone numbers of land-owners and tenants, the PRNs owned by that person, when the owner was contacted, by whom during which project, what information was passed on, what the reaction of the person was to archaeology, and maps showing locations of the farm/house and the extent of land owned.
- 7.2.9 Another way in which time can be minimised in the field is by trying to establish land-use cover of the sites to be visited at the outset of the project. For example, many sites were found to be obscured by bracken when visited: if it could be established at the beginning of the fieldwork programme which sites would benefit from a visit at particular times of year, then considerable savings of time might be made. It is thought that reference to recent vertical aerial photographs, and to a central fieldwork dossier such as that suggested for landowners, might help in this way. Future fieldwork will be programmed for appropriate months so that sites can be seen, described and drawn to best advantage, and photography will be less likely to be hindered by bad light and weather.
- 7.2.10 In the analysis stage, we should look at mapping the archaeological evidence against the physical evidence, soils, geology, water, altitude *etc.*, as well as areas where agriculture might have removed the archaeological evidence, *i.e.* past and current land-use.

- 7.2.11 All options for management will need to be considered and explored during the subsequent project, as scheduling is obviously not appropriate for the majority of sites. The provision of information to site owners is a useful starting point for all future management, and the production of a general leaflet about the project to hand out to land-owners/tenants/others for information should also be considered. The archaeological implications of the various 'protected area status' designations (see appendix VI) will also need to be examined.
- 7.2.12 Recommendations for excavation will probably be made during the survey, and will be aimed at examining points of classification, chronology, relationships *etc* raised by the survey; it may be based on sites recorded as being risk. This cannot be done until a larger proportion of the monument class has been assessed.
- 7.2.13 Another important factor to try to examine will be how survival is affected by post-abandonment decay, robbing and land-use.
- 7.2.14 The morphological study of these sites in isolation does not tell us much about the medieval landscape in general, and we should therefore follow the lead being set in England and progress to mapping field evidence against historical data such as township, place-names *etc*. There is a considerable amount of published information concerning historical aspects of medieval settlement in Gwynedd which might be used (*e.g.* studies by Gresham in Eifinnydd, and Jones Pierce in Anglesey, as well as the hypothetical model of *commote, cantref, maenol etc.* in the Laws.)
- 7.2.15 Further information which might be forthcoming from historical documents includes the nature of settlement, agriculture, townships, inheritance laws, social conditions *etc.*. These should be examined, as should the literary/historical evidence for the agricultural practices of the times, *hafod/hendre, etc.*, as well as tourist accounts (including diaries, letters *etc.*) of the area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when many of the structures we are studying were still in-use, reports of land surveyors, evidence to Royal Commissions, general agricultural histories, as well as first (and perhaps later) edition Ordnance Survey maps of areas where a) existing long huts are still extant (and known from the SMR), and b) where there are now no sites, to see whether any useful information is forthcoming from this exercise.
- 7.2.16 There may be potential for dating from place-name analysis (*e.g.* *Erw, Llaen, hafod, lluest*) and this should be examined. The Welsh terminology connected with long houses - materials, plan, shape *etc.* - could also be examined to see whether this can add to our understanding. It might be, for example, that explicit terminology points up the relative importance of certain aspects of buildings and settlements.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

LIST OF POTENTIAL SITES TO INVESTIGATE (PRIMARY RESOURCE INDICATOR)

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT PRIMARY RESOURCE INDICATOR

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS NO</u>
20	MOUND (RECTANGULAR), RHOS FAWR	SH56356818	
71	HUT PLATFORM, NANT HEILYN	SH64287065	
72	HUT PLATFORM, NANT HEILYN	SH64327080	
77	RECTANGULAR PLATFORMS, S.E. OF TY-FRY, RHOSCEFNIHIR	SH51857665C	
91	HUT PLATFORM, N OF CAE-HIR UCHAF	SH43734756	
92	ENCLOSURE (RECTANGULAR), N OF CAE-HIR UCHAF	SH43754763	
94	HUT PLATFORM, N OF CWM FARM, CLYNNOG	SH43574622	
95	HUT PLATFORM, N OF CWM FARM, CLYNNOG	SH43514603	
98	HOUSE PLATFORM + FIELD SYSTEM, S PEN YR ALLT UCHAF	SH41774862	
110	HUT PLATFORM, CAERAU	SH47054867	
119	SETTLEMENT, N.W. OF CWM FARM, CLYNNOG	SH43054607	
120	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT - SITE OF, CEFN GRAEANO	SH45344900	
123	PLATFORM HOUSE - SITE OF, NW OF LLANGWNADL ISAF	SH45424877	
135	HUT PLATFORM, CEFN TREFOR UCHAF	SH48864631	
151	PLATFORM HOUSE, E OF LLYSTYN UCHAF	SH48804443	
152	HUT PLATFORM, NE OF LLYSTYN UCHAF	SH48924455	
153	HUT PLATFORM, FFRIDD-ERWIG	SH49224493	
174	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERLADOG UCHAF	SH54654475	
180	HUT PLATFORMS, CAERFADOG UCHAF	SH54864438	
182	HUT PLATFORMS, CIL DRYGWR	SH53704294	
184	PLATFORM HOUSE, CRAIG Y LLAN	SH50424353	
185	PLATFORM HOUSE, CRAIG Y GESAIL	SH54064121	
186	SETTLEMENT, HENDRE-DDU	SH51874474	
187	HUT PLATFORM, CRAIG Y LLAN	SH50894345	
188	HUT PLATFORM, TY NEWYDD, GYRN GOCH	SH50234360	
194	PLATFORM HOUSE (CAPEL LLEUER), LLEUER-FAWR	SH45455179	
205	ENCLOSURE (PLATFORM), YNYS WEN	SH55944350	
212	SETTLEMENT, TAI COCHION	SH57984314	
213	SETTLEMENT, MYNYDD CRAIG GOCH	SH50154760	
227	PLATFORM HOUSE, SE OF LLYSTYN GWYN	SH48424527	
240	SETTLEMENT, ABOVE FFRIDD DDU	SH65117132	
241	HUT PLATFORM, FFRIDD DDU	SH65397165	
275	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63216842	C121n
276	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63236843	C121n
277	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63456855	C121o
279	SETTLEMENT, N. OF LLEFN	SH63926890	
280	SETTLEMENT, E. OF BRYN HALL	SH63766907	
281	SETTLEMENT, N.W. OF LLEFN	SH63676882	
282	HUT PLATFORM, N.N.W. OF LLEFN	SH64306911	
283	PLATFORM HOUSE, N. OF TWLL PANT-HIRIOL	SH64246923	
286	SETTLEMENT, N. SLOPE OF GALLT Y MAWN	SH64346752	
287	SETTLEMENT & FIELD SYSTEM, MOEL FABAN	SH63706810C	C210
298	HUT PLATFORM, W. OF CAE LLWYN GRYDD	SH61956831	
299	HUT PLATFORM, S. OF TAL Y SARN	SH62026818	
300	HUT PLATFORM, S.W. OF MOEL FABAN	SH63146780	
301	SETTLEMENT, MYNYDD DU	SH64846519	
302	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF TAN Y GARTH	SH63986654	
303	HUT PLATFORM, S. BANK OF AFON LLAFAR	SH64906539	
304	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF TYDDYN SABEL	SH63366737	
317	HUT PLATFORM, FFRIDD DDU	SH65487155	
318	HUT PLATFORM, CAE'R MYNYDD	SH65797106	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS</u> <u>NO</u>
319	HUT PLATFORM, CAE'R MYNYDD	SH65737168	
325	HUT PLATFORM, ABOVE WERN-Y-PANDY	SH67537182	
326	HUT PLATFORM, ABOVE WERN-Y-PANDY	SH67697166	
327	HUT PLATFORM, N. OF FOEL DDUARTH	SH67887184	
334	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF AFON RHAEDR FAWR	SH66767032	
345	HUT PLATFORM, N BANK OF AFON ANAFON	SH69437080	
347	PLATFORM SETTLEMENT, SE OF MAES Y GAER	SH66637231	
348	LONG HUT, SE OF MAES Y GAER	SH66707226	C137
349	HUT PLATFORM & ENCLOSURE, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68607126	
351	HUT PLATFORMS, ABOVE AFON ANAFON	SH67557095	
352	HUT PLATFORM, S. OF AFON ANAFON	SH68967093	
353	HUT PLATFORM, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69187099	
369	HUT PLATFORMS, AFON RHAIADR FAWR	SH66807058	
372	LONG HUTS, N.E. OF RHIWIAU ISAF	SH68087317	
373	LONG HUTS, NANT Y PANDY	SH68867405	
374	HUT PLATFORM, S OF CAMARNAINT	SH69647308	
405	HUT PLATFORM, TYDDYN BLEDDYN, LLANGRISTIOLUS	SH44807370	
409	HUT PLATFORM, S OF GARN SAETHON	SH29643340	
410	HUT PLATFORM, S OF GARN SAETHON	SH29623322	
426	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE, W OF GARN FADRYN	SH27323504C	
430	HUT PLATFORMS + ENCLOSURES, YOKE HOUSE	SH37793712	
431	HUT PLATFORM, YOKE HOUSE	SH37933721	
436	HUT PLATFORM, NR. CLOGWYN LLWYD	SH38463708	
444	HUT PLATFORM, HENLLYS BACH	SH31633252	
450	SETTLEMENT, AFON GOCH	SH67306935	
451	SETTLEMENT, LLWYDMOR BACH	SH67106961	
455	LONG HUT, CWM YR AFON GOCH	SH67576932	
457	PLATFORM HOUSE	SH70107391	
458	LONG HUTS, WAUN LLANFAIR	SH70797458	
498	SETTLEMENT, DINAS CAMP	SH70127394	
502	HUT PLATFORM, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SH73987163	C181
503	LONG HUT & ENCLOSURE, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SH74097207	C157
504	SETTLEMENT, NR MAEN Y BARDD	SH73877215	
505	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE	SH74447235	
506	PLATFORM HOUSE	SH74267247	
507	PLATFORM HOUSE, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SH74047186	C157
508	PLATFORM HOUSE, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SH73997219	
509	HUT PLATFORM, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SH73937140	C181
510	LONG HUT, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SH73967224	
511	HUT PLATFORM, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SH73777145	C181
513	SETTLEMENT, PEN Y GADAIR	SH73807001	
516	LONG HUT	SH71687171	
517	LONG HUT, BWLCH Y DDEUFAEN	SH71407185	C129
518	LONG HUT, TAFOLOG	SH72407119	
533	LONG HUT, W. OF CEFN MAEN AMOR	SH73397396	
557	SETTLEMENT, TAL-Y-FAN	SH73397355	
561	LONG HUT & ENCLOSURES, CEFN MAEN AMOR	SH73917346	
566	LONG HUTS, FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74607270	
567	LONG HUTS & ENCLOSURES, CRAIG CENNIN	SH74947310	
569	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAER BACH	SH74397293	C125
570	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAER BACH	SH74587300	
571	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAER BACH	SH74477300	
582	LONG HUTS, E OF EITHINOG-UCHAF	SH45885318	
583	LONG HUT, NE OF LLWYNDU BACH	SH47935411	
592	LONG HUT, W OF CAE'R-ODYN, RHOSTRYFAN	SH49505733	
606	HUT PLATFORMS, NR. MELIN PENLLECHOG	SH38994508	
608	LONG HUT, NR. FRON HEULOG	SH39724602	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS</u> <u>NO</u>
614	PLATFORM, HUT CIRCLE + WALLS, OPPOSITE PENTRE BACH	SH39154421	
621	LONG HUTS AND ENCLOSURES, ABOVE NANT GWRTHEYRN	SH35194448	
622	LONG HUT, ABOVE NANT GWRTHEYRN	SH35264434	
633	PLATFORM HOUSE	SH73885268	
638	HUT CIRCLES SETTLEMENT GREAT ORME'S HEAD	SH75458410	
641	HUT PLATFORMS & FIELD SYSTEM, MYNYDD ISAF, ORME	SH77808356	
642	HUT PLATFORMS, CENTRAL GREAT ORME	SH76758375	
643	HUT PLATFORMS, CENTRAL GREAT ORME	SH76708350	
656	CAE IOL - PLATFORM HOUSE	SH75047351	
659	PANT Y IWRCH - SETTLEMENT	SH75027054	
661	BRYN CWM - LONG HUT	SH78407277	
664	PLATFORM SETTLEMENT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR	SH75376900	
665	SETTLEMENT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN	SH75406906	
666	PLATFORM HOUSE, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR	SH75356914	
667	PLATFORM HOUSE, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR	SH75356914	
668	LONG HUT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN	SH75276911	
669	LONG HUT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN	SH75276911	
670	LONG HUT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN	SH75486908	
672	LONG HUT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN	SH75316890	
680	LONG HUT, ARDDA	SH76656616	
681	LONG HUT - ARDDA	SH76456632	
682	LONG HUTS - ARDDA	SH76366593	
683	LONG HUT, MOEL EILIO	SH75006567	
687	SETTLEMENT - CLOGWYN YR ERYR	SH71716681	
692	LONG HUT - N.W.OF BRON Y GADAIR	SH73956988	
693	LONG HUT - SITE OF, N.W. OF BRON Y GADAIR	SH74016992	
694	LONG HUT, N.W. OF BRON Y GADAIR	SH74206980	
695	LONG HUT - REMAINS OF, N.W. OF BRON Y GADAIR	SH74106995	
697	LONG HUTS N.W. OF HAFOD Y GARREG	SH73506727	
698	LONG HUTS - CLOGWYN'R ERYR	SH72386657	
699	LONG HUT, N.W.OF PEN Y CASTELL	SH72946958	
700	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE	SH74316797	
701	LONG HUT S.W. OF ROWLYN UCHAF	SH74436753	
702	LONG HUT - PANT Y GRIAFOLEN	SH70826686	
705	SETTLEMENT - MOEL EILIO	SH73936543	
706	ENCLOSURE & TWO POSSIBLE LONG HUTS	SH73356550	
707	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR	SH73876909	
708	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR	SH73856908	
709	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR	SH73826910	
710	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR	SH73736909	
711	LONG HUT - N.OF TAN Y BWLCH	SH73246895	
720	PLATFORM HOUSE, N.E.SLOPES OF PENMAEN MAWR	SH70577557	
721	HOMESTEAD, PENMAENMAWR	SH70387520	
722	LONG HUTS (REMS. OF), E. OF ALLT WEN	SH74957729	
723	LONG HUT, N.E. OF ALLT WEN	SH74707756	
735	LONG HUT (PROB), LLYN WRACH	SH74867563	
750	LONG HUT N.W. OF TAL Y LLYN OGWEN	SH66466116	
762	PLATFORM HOUSE - CEUNANT	SH63286436	
763	PLATFORM HOUSE - CWM PERFEDD	SH62956231	
768	SETTLEMENT, N. OF MYNYDD ANELOG	SH150-276-C	
770	PLATFORM HUTS, N. OF TRWYN GWRINGAER	SH18842526	
771	PLATFORM HUT, GRAIG ANELOG	SH15252755	
780	RECTANGULAR HUT, MYNYDD Y GWYDDEL	SH14292499	
784	HUT PLATFORM, YNYS ENLLI	SH12202191	
786	HUT (RECTANGULAR), MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI	SH12152153	C187
794	RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS - REMS OF, CIL TWLLAN	SH63786642	C144
796	HUT PLATFORMS, E. OF FFYNNON RUFEINIG, GREAT ORME	SH76708383	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS NO</u>
802	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM ENCLOSURE	SH58606911	
804	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURES - NR DEWIS BREN UCHAF	SH75241713	
805	DEWIS BREN UCHAF - RECTANGULAR STRUCTURES	SH75241713	
818	LONG HOUSE, S OF TRACK BY AFON ANAFON	SH68477123	
820	LONG HUT, N BANK OF AFON ANAFON	SH69677060	
821	LONG HUT, ANAFON	SH68957095	
824	HUT PLATFORM, ANAFON	SH68967092	
825	LONG HUT, N OF AFON ANAFON	SH68757111	
826	LONG HUT, N OF AFON ANAFON	SH69957042	
827	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON	SH69457067	
828	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68547134	
829	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON	SH69167096	
830	SETTLEMENT, N OF AFON ANAFON	SH69197096	
831	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON	SH68817103	
833	LONG HUT, N OF AFON ANAFON	SH68757104	
834	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON	SH69097098	
835	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON	SH69097099	
836	LONG HUT, N OF AFON ANAFON	SH69137100	
837	PLATFORM, N OF AFON ANAFON	SH69127103	
840	?HOMESTEAD, LLYN BODLYN	SH63972421	
841	?HOMESTEAD, EITHIN-FYNYDD	SH60022165	
844	?HOMESTEAD, LLYN IRDDYN	SH62802233	
846	HOMESTEAD, POSS. PONT FADOG	SH61002293	M128
849	HOMESTEAD, NR. CORS Y GEDOL	SH60472281	M128
850	HOMESTEAD, POSS. NR PONT FADOG	SH60842288	M128
851	HOMESTEAD, POSS. NR PONT FADOG	SH60932298	M128
852	?HOMESTEAD, BETWEEN CORS-Y-GEDOL & CORS UCHAF	SH60722302	M128
853	?HOMESTEAD, LOWER SLOPES OF MOELFRE	SH62092389	
859	?HOMESTEAD, SW OF PONT SCETHIN	SH63302330	
861	?HOMESTEAD, FOOT OF MOELFRE	SH62142378	
862	RECTANGULAR BUILDING & WALLING	SH62762343C	
866	POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT SITE NR CORS-Y-GEDOL	SH61262317	M128
869	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE WITH PADDOCK	SH61802468	
884	HOUSE PLATFORM, CWM DYLI	SH65505405	
893	RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS, CADAIR IDRIS	SH72621223C	
907	PLATFORM HOUSE, PISTYLL	SH33254296	
908	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), PISTYLL	SH33244305	
910	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), PISTYLL	SH33154291	
914	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), PISTYLL	SH33044276	
918	PLATFORM/ENCLOSURE NW OF LLANLLYFNI	SH46825211C	
948	PLATFORMS/FIELD SYSTEM, TY COCH FARM, BETWS GARMON	SH53055642C	
955	PLATFORM HOUSE & FIELDS, PEN Y DINAS	SH60502104C	
964	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, CLOGWYN MAWR	SH69985225	
967	PLATFORM HOUSE & FIELD BOUNDARIES, TY'N Y DDOL	SH70105140	
972	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, BWLCH FFORDD	SH72172802	
973	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, BWLCH FFORDD	SH72152796	
974	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, BWLCH FFORDD	SH72152794	
982	3 LONG HUTS, CEUNANT PEN-Y-RHIW	SH70955290	
1027	COETY BACH CONCENTRIC CIRCLE HOMESTEAD	SH63023615	M109
1028	MAES Y CAERAU CONCENTRIC CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	SH63503621	M117
1036	MEDIEVAL HOMESTEAD, ERW WEN	SH60643233	
1051	GROES LAS SETTLEMENT + FIELD SYSTEM	SH57933008	M095
1054	MURIAU'R GWYDDELOD SETTLEMENT & FIELD SYSTEMS	SH58203038	M010
1061	SETTLEMENT, CLOGWYN ARLLEF	SH59562867	M123
1078	SUB-ROMAN HOMESTEAD	SH59792182	
1109	CRAIG Y DINAS - SETTLEMENT	SH62542296	M020b
1116	CEUNANT EGRYN ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	SH60552063	M099

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS NO
1130	NW OF TYDDYN-PANDY,HOMESTEAD ENCLOSURE	SH63601896	
1133	HOMESTEAD\HUT CIRCLE	SH58942300	
1141	MEDIEVAL FARMSTEAD, ABOVE EGRYN ABBEY	SH60461994	M122
1143	S OF FFRIDD OLCHFA - FARMSTEAD HAFOTY	SH61041854	
1145	NW FFRIDD FECHAN - FARMSTEAD	SH60791789	
1147	HAFOTY SETTLEMENT REMS OF FARMSTEAD	SH62581854	
1161	POST MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	SH62102340	
1170	HOMESTEAD WITH ENCLOSURE	SH62292412	
1174	HAFOTY SETTLEMENT & OTHER REMAINS	SH63173347	
1181	SETTLEMENT SITE	SH61853174	
1182	HAFOTY SETTLEMENT	SH62273190	
1185	HOMESTEAD	SH60983338	
1186	LLIDIART GARW PLATFORM HOUSE+ PADDOCK	SH61193322	M112
1193	ENCLOSED HOMESTEAD	SH59382154	
1209	ENCLOSURE + HUT PLATFORM, N. OF GARTH	SH23452776	
1211	PLATFORM HUT, S. OF TY'N Y GAMFA	SH23222841	
1212	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE, SE OF RHIW	SH23292787	
1214	PLATFORM HUT + ENCLOSURE, S OF TAN Y GRAIG	SH23252873	
1228	RECTANGULAR HUT + ENCLOSURE, ABERDARON	SH15132431	
1230	PLATFORM HUT, MYNYDD Y GRAIG	SH22732692	
1243	PLATFORM HOUSES, NR. SAETHON	SH29203236	
1263	LONG HUT, W OF FRON-DEG	SH32354096	
1268	LONG HUT, S OF CARREG Y LLAM QUARRY, PISTYLL	SH33444359	
1270	LONG HUT, NW OF CILIAU UCHAF	SH33524344	
1271	LONG HUT + HUT GROUP (POSS), S OF GWYNUS	SH34194098	
1278	LONG HUTS + FIELDS, NW OF CARGUWCH BACH	SH36324242	
1281	PLATFORM HOUSE, S OF HAFOD	SH37724322	
1296	LONG HUT, S.E. OF BRON-Y-FOEL	SH54703868	
1319	LONG HUT, SE OF GYRN DDU	SH40694630	
1320	LONG HUT, E OF CWM CORIN	SH40764533	
1324	PLATFORM HOUSE, TYDDYN MAWR	SH42764504	C112
1332	LONG HUT, S OF PENRHYN, MORFA ABERERCH	SH43313537	
1334	LONG HUT, BEUDY'R-GARTH	SH54874163	
1336	LONG HUT, BEUDY'R-GARTH	SH54914147	
1339	CWM-MAWR, LONG HUT	SH55084134	
1340	CWM-MAWR, LONG HUT	SH55104120	
1345	LONG HUT, BRAICH Y GORNEL	SH55114497	
1346	LONG HUT, CWM MAWR	SH55224100	
1350	LONG HUT - YNYS-WEN	SH55994354	
1355	PLATFORM HOUSE - LLYN DU	SH56434216	
1370	PLATFORM HOUSE - TAI COCHION	SH57974341	
1371	LONG HUTS - TAI-COCHION	SH57934304	
1372	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN-UCHAF	SH57994264	
1378	LONG HUT - HAFOD GWYFIL	SH58584491	
1385	LONG HUTS, W OF CAE-FORGAN, CARMEL	SH48705460	
1394	SETTLEMENT EARTHWORKS, N.W. OF WAEN RHYTHALLT	SH54326407	C224
1398	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORLLWYN	SH58494321	
1403	LONG HUTS & ENCLOSURE - CWM CIPRWTH	SH52774778	
1404	LONG HUTS & ENCLOSURES - CLOGWYN DIRWEST	SH52924836	
1405	LONG HUT - CRAIGISALLT	SH53284506	
1407	LONG HUTS & ENCLOSURE - DDOL	SH53324552	
1408	PLATFORM HOUSES - N OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53714741	
1409	LONG HUTS - CEUNANT Y DDOL	SH53994523	
1410	PLATFORM HOUSE - CEUNANT Y DDOL	SH54274507	
1412	PLATFORM HOUSE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53975461	
1413	PLATFORM HOUSE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53904776	
1414	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54214749	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS</u> <u>NO</u>
1415	PLATFORM HOUSES - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54284757	
1416	PLATFORM HOUSE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54204775	
1418	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE, NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54154773	
1420	LONG HUT - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54304785	
1421	PLATFORM HOUSE - E OF RHWNG-Y-DDWY-AFON	SH54024556	
1422	PLATFORM HOUSE AND ENCLOSURE - E OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54084707	
1423	LONG HUT - E OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54154722	
1424	PLATFORM HOUSE - E OF TYDDYN MAWR	SH54084834	
1426	PLATFORM HOUSE - BRAICH Y CORNEL	SH54954536	
1439	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, HAFOD Y PORTH	SH60764957	
1446	PLATFORM HOUSE & ENCLOSURE, CWM LLAN	SH62355130	
1452	PLATFORM HOUSE, BELOW MOEL SIABOD	SH70445286	
1455	LONG HUT, BELOW MOEL SIABOD	SH70505324	
1465	LONG HUT - CLOGWYN WYLFA	SH63494805	
1467	LONG HUT - CWM GELLI-LAGO	SH63624757	
1468	LONG HUT - N.E. OF FFRIDD Y LLYN	SH63754857	
1490	BRON MANOD - ENCLOSED HOMESTEAD	SH71304385	
1494	LONG HUTS - PONT MAESGWM	SH636-440-A	
1495	LONG HUT - PONT MAESGWM	SH634-439-A	
1512	LONG HUT - CNICHT	SH63424558	
1515	SETTLEMENT REMAINS	SH69264558	
1516	SETTLEMENT SITE, BWLCH RHOSYDD	SH65854610	
1524	SETTLEMENT, NANT GAMALLT	SH73454380	M137
1528	Y GARTH ENCLOSED HOMESTEAD, BLAENAU FFESTINIOG	SH70124514	
1551	BODAFON MOUNTAIN EARLY MEDIAEVAL HOMESTEAD	SH47108470C	A039
1553	BODAFON MOUNTAIN - POSSIBLE PLATFORM HOUSES	SH47248476	A039
1586	RECTANGULAR PLATFORMS - LLANGELYNIN CHURCH	SH75167373	
1587	LONG HUT - LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT	SH52444478	
1649	CRAIGLASEITHIN SETTLEMENT	SH732-338-A	
1650	DYFFRYN ARDUDWY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	SH58--23--C	
1652	SETTLEMENT FEATURES, MARCHNAD MAWR	SH802-185-C	
1668	PLATFORMS (?HOUSES), PORTH FELEN	SH14362507	
1670	HOUSE PLATFORM, MYNYDD MAWR	SH14002537	
1671	HOUSE PLATFORM (POSS.), MYNYDD MAWR	SH14002559	
1683	SETTLEMENT - MAEN YMENYN	SH84813569	
1731	POSS. PLATFORM HOUSE, NE OF TALWRN	SH495-782-	
1803	CIRCULAR PLATFORM	SH70663169	
1816	SETTLEMENT - NW. OF TRAWSFYNYDD POWER STATION	SH68693865	
1825	BOTACH MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, BROOM HALL.	SH41103705	
1901	SETTLEMENT (POSS. MEDIEVAL), NR. BRYN CASTELL	SH65102030C	
1902	HOLLOWAY AND PLATFORMS, PARCIAU	SH49208450C	
1923	HOUSE PLATFORM, GWERN Y CAPEL	SH57772484	
2025	PLATFORM, GWLGRI	SH31808914	
2087	OLD GEIR SETTLEMENT - SITE OF	SH384-820-A	
2089	SETTLEMENT - SITE OF, TREIORWERTH, PRESADDFED	SH354-805-A	
2099	SETTLEMENT - SITE OF, RHOS GOCH	SH428-887-A	
2161	PLAS BACH SETTLEMENT - REMAINS OF, BODORGAN	SH40107259	
2191	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT - REMAINS OF, LLANEUGRAD	SH48648494	
2216	LONG HUT, W OF CILIAU-UCHAF, PISTYLL	SH33654328	
2217	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURES, CILIAU, PISTYLL	SH33664323	
2222	PLATFORM HOUSES, N OF BWLCH	SH34554387	
2226	PLATFORM HOUSES, BRYN D'YMCHWYDD	SH33004052	
2235	LONG HUT + HUT CIRCLE (POSS.), BWLCH YR EIFL	SH36234535A	
2244	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE, N OF PENFRAS UCHAF	SH37374183	
2245	HOUSE PLATFORM, E SLOPE OF MYNYDD CARNGUWCH	SH37834310	
2252	LONG HUT, NE OF TRE'R CEIRI	SH37874499	
2313	SETTLEMENT - LLANDEGAI	SH593-711-A	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS NO</u>
2318	ENCLOSURE & FARMSTEAD - TAN-YR-ALLT	SH62487194	
2333	LONG HUT, AFON CASEG	SH65276641	
2334	LONG HUT, BRAICH Y BRYSGYLL	SH65606607	
2346	LONG HUT, SE OF CAE-FORGAN	SH48895447	
2361	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOG UCHAF	SH54584476	
2365	HOMESTEAD - CAE-GWENLLIAN	SH51994003	
2376	HOUSE PLATFORM - YNYS-WEN	SH56044360	
2381	SETTLEMENT, N. OF PENMORFA	SH54894160	
2382	PLATFORM HOUSE - LLAETH FYNDD	SH565-433-A	
2386	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORLLWYN	SH583-435-A	
2391	LONG HUT - TYDDYN-MAWR	SH55374451	
2392	YNYS FOR - DEFENDED SETTLEMENT	SH59934276	
2395	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORLLWYN	SH586-434-A	
2398	PLATFORM HOUSE - YNYS-WEN	SH56014356	
2401	LONG HUT GORLLWYN	SH58434354	
2402	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN	SH58404348	
2403	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN	SH58484331	
2404	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN	SH58624338	
2405	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN	SH58584340	
2407	PLATFORM - MYNYDD GORLLWYN	SH57284253	
2409	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN-UCHAF	SH57944261	
2410	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN-UCHAF	SH58064261	
2420	SETTLEMENT - E OF MOEL RHIWEN	SH581-645-A	
2425	LONG HUTS - CAE'R MYNYDD	SH57476470	
2431	PLATFORM HOUSES - BRONYDD	SH57936492	
2432	PLATFORM HOUSE - BRONYDD	SH57746496	
2439	SETTLEMENT, BRYN MADOG FARM	SH55666316	
2473	SETTLEMENT - CEFNYDD TAI UCHAF, DYFFRYN CONWY	SH75927087	
2479	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORS WEN	SH76047101	
2480	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORS WEN	SH76047102	
2481	RECTANGULAR HUT - GORS-WEN	SH76037102	
2486	LONG HUT - ST. CELYNIN'S CHURCH	SH75227364	
2493	LONG HUT - CWM CASEG	SH64746641	
2494	LONG HUT, CWM CASEG	SH65306643	
2495	SETTLEMENT, CWM CASEG	SH656-661-A	
2496	SETTLEMENT, CWM CASEG	SH66486677	
2536	PLATFORM (POSSIBLE) - SITE OF, ABERFFRAW	SH35767286	
2608	CROSS SHAFT (BELONGING TO 2607?), LLANGAFFO CHURCH	SH44626852	A053
2728	SETTLEMENT (POSSIBLE), YNYS CEFNI, LLANGEFNI	SH46177434	
2760	PLATFORM HOUSE, S. OF PENRHYN GOGOR, YNYS ENLLI	SH11552240	C186d
2761	LONG HOUSE, S. OF PENRHYN GOGOR, YNYS ENLLI	SH11592245	C186c
2792	PLATFORM HUT, SE OF CASTELL-CAERONWY, NANTLLE	SH52735438	C179
2799	PLATFORM HUT, E OF CAERONWY-ISAF, NANTLLE	SH52115443	C179
2824	SETTLEMENT (LONG HUTS & FIELDS)	SH75037675	
2833	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, HENDRE	SH77107645	
2836	FARMSTEAD (PROB. MED.), N. OF DEGANWY CASTLE	SH78237951	
2838	HOUSE PLATFORM & PADDOCK	SH78327950	
2899	MURIA GWYDDELOD - ENCLOSED HOMESTEAD	SH58553016	M010
2902	SUB - RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE NEAR MURIAU GWDDELOD	SH58973024	
2907	MURIAU'R GWYDDELOD - TWO LONG HUTS	SH58513027	M010
2916	PLATFORM HOUSE NEAR PEN Y DINAS	SH60502080	
2929	SETTLEMENT SITE - MEDIEVAL	SH62482114	
2932	SETTLEMENT SITE - LLYN IRDDYN	SH63452233	
2933	POST MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	SH62312402	
2934	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, CRAIG Y DINAS	SH62612320	M020
2937	SETTLEMENT SITE MEDIEVAL	SH62482115	
2939	ROBBED PLATFORM HOUSE	SH60102195	

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS NO
2957	SETTLEMENT SITE, BWLCH GWILYM	SH64963210	
2978	LONG HUT - ALLT LWYD	SH60920742	
3083	HENDAI MEDIEVAL FARMSTEAD, NEWBOROUGH WARREN	SH40486371	A108
3172	PLATFORM HUT, S.W. OF RHIWLAS	SH57616553	
3200	RECTANGULAR HUT - REMS. OF, BLAEN-Y-CWM, LLANYCIL	SH85033563	
3233	PLATFORM, SARNAU, LLANDDERFEL	SH96423935	
3238	BODANDREG - MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	SH52706670	
3248	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE - SITE OF, CAER GARREG	SH90133129	
3263	RHYDYWERNEN 14TH. C. LONG HOUSE, LLANDDERFEL	SH97144071	
3271	OVAL PLATFORM, CEFN CAER EUNI, LLANDDERFEL	SH985-405-A	
3303	PLATFORM HOUSE, N OF SYNTIR	SH23202777	
3306	PLATFORMS, S. OF RHIW	SH23042775	
3307	PLATFORM HUT, S. OF TY'N-Y-GAMFA	SH23232829	
3308	PLATFORM, S. OF TY'N-Y-GAMFA	SH23182830	
3309	PLATFORM HUT, SE OF BRYN MEILLION	SH23072815	
3310	PLATFORM HOUSE, MYNYDD RHIW	SH23462891	
3320	HOUSE PLATFORM, E OF CAERAU FARM	SH47174810	
3338	LONG HUT - CWM CIPRWTH	SH52304801	
3339	PLATFORM HOUSES, NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54124768	
3348	PLATFORM AND ENCLOSURE - BRAICH Y CORNEL	SH54494503	
3349	PLATFORM HOUSE - FFRIDDUCHAF	SH56784554	
3360	LONG HUT - S.OF BWLCH GOLAU	SH58224635	
3363	PLATFORM - CWM BLEIDDIAID	SH57054806	
3368	LONG HUT & ENCLOSURE - BEUDY MAWR	SH58264742	
3381	LONG HUT - CWM MEILLIONEN	SH56054793	
3390	PLATFORM HOUSE - W OF LLYN Y GADER	SH56235212	
3429	FARMSTEAD, BRYN RHWYDD, MYNACHDY	SH29519138	
3479	PLATFORM HOUSE & ENCLOSURE, N.E. OF HAFOTTY-FACH	SH66551375	
3660	SETTLEMENT(SITE OF), BODFEURI FARM	SH60356682	
3663	SETTLEMENT, BRONWYDD	SH63236945	
3668	PLATFORM HOUSE (PRIEST'S HOUSE), N. OF CIL TWLLAN	SH63746646	C144
3680	PLATFORM HOUSE & POSS FIELD SYSTEM, MOEL Y CI	SH59806770	
3696	SETTLEMENT, NR. HAFOD RHUG ISAF	SH52406068	
3711	PLATFORM - GARREG LEFAIN	SH54046167	
3728	SETTLEMENT, N.W. OF DOLWYDDELAN CASTLE	SH72075246C	
3748	LONG HUT	SH70205777	
3755	PLATFORM HOUSE ABOVE CLOGWYN MAWR	SH72645865	
3756	PLATFORM HOUSE	SH72775878	
3767	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU	SH71076310	
3768	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU	SH71746406	
3769	LONG HUT (REMAINS OF), CWM EIGIAU	SH71346380	
3776	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU	SH71206307	
3777	LONG HUT, BWLCH COWLYD	SH71596126	
3782	SETTLEMENT, LLYN CRAFTNANT	SH73706010C	
3784	PLATFORM HOUSE (2)	SH63484809	
3789	SETTLEMENT, CWM GELLI IAGO	SH64124750	
3888	PLATFORM HOUSE, DROGL	SH70727164	
3926	PLATFORM HOUSE, DOLMELYNLLYN	SH71952310	
3930	ENCLOSURES/PLATFORMS, DOLMELYNLLYN	SH71862349	
3934	PLATFORM HOUSE/ENCLOSURE, YSBYTY	SH80994401	
3936	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), YSBYTY	SH80654352	
3937	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), YSBYTY	SH82504495	
3941	PLATFORM HOUSE, YSBYTY	SH83284498	
3943	SETTLEMENT & FIELD SYSTEM, YSBYTY	SH76004975C	
3954	SETTLEMENT (BUILDINGS), S OF BRYN EITHIN, YSBYTY	SH81015159	
3959	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), YSBYTY	SH826-448-A	
3961	PLATFORM HOUSE & ENCLOSURE, YSBYTY	SH80814377	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS</u> <u>NO</u>
3962	PLATFORM HOUSE & ENCLOSURE, YSBYTY	SH80494346	
3966	PLATFORM HOUSE (HAFOD), YSBYTY	SH77754267	
3969	PLATFORM HOUSE & ENCLOSURE, YSBYTY	SH77764665	
3977	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), N OF CARREG Y BIG, YSBYTY	SH81655063	
3999	SETTLEMENT + FIELD SYSTEM, NE. OF GRAEANOG	SH46154975	
4043	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSSIBLE), CWM DWYTHWCH	SH56115792	
4044	PLATFORM HUTS, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59365680C	
4045	LONG HUTS, TY'N-YR-ARDD, N OF HEBRON STATION	SH58335878	
4046	LONG HUT (SITE OF) NR DINAS TY-DU, N OF MAEN-LLWYD	SH56765982	
4059	LONG HUTS, YSTUMLLYN	SH52033817	
4080	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69357095	
4082	LONG HUTS, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69247095	
4084	PLATFORM HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68627112	
4088	LONG HUT, NW OF FOEL DDUARTH	SH67767201	
4107	PEN Y BRYN - I.A. DEFENDED SETTLEMENT	SH72761946	
4113	NE OF CADER IDRIS - HOUSE PLATFORM	SH74351533	
4137	NR TY'N TWLL - RECTANGULAR + CIRCULAR FEATURE -	SH77921670	
4142	NR NANT DERLWYN - HOUSE PLATFORM	SH83682813	
4185	YR ONNEN - MEDIEVAL LONG HUT	SH64753704	
4187	RECTANGULAR PLATFORMED HUT	SH61092504	
4189	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT AND PLATFORM HOUSES, NANTCOL	SH67132764	
4192	TWO RECTANGULAR HUTS	SH61022503A	
4193	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM	SH60932509A	
4194	RECTANGULAR HUT	SH60552507A	
4195	LATE/POST MEDIEVAL FARMSTEAD	SH60722514A	
4197	LONG HUTS AND CORN-DRYING KILN, NR BOD ANGHARAD	SH50325829C	
4200	MEDIAEVAL HOMESTEAD (REMS OF), SE OF YSTRAD	SH54605730	
4201	LONG HUT SSE OF FFYNNON GARMON	SH52675725	
4203	PLATFORM HOUSE (REMS OF), NE OF GARREG FAWR	SH54025840	
4226	SETTLEMENT + ENCLOSURE	SH66781350	
4232	HOUSE PLATFORMS	SH68881428	
4252	VICUS - POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT NEAR CAER GAI FORT	SH87753150C	
4279	MD PLATFORM HOUSE	SH77443883	
4290	LONG HUT, MURIAU GLEISION	SH50484537	
4300	LONG HUT, MURIAU GLEISION	SH58484537	
4360	PLATFORM HOUSE, NE OF GRAEANOG	SH46024978A	
4362	FIELD SYSTEM + SETTLEMENT, MAES HYFRYD, CARMEL	SH49145500C	
4503	PLATFORM HOUSE - PONT Y GROMLECH	SH63215634	
4507	PLATFORM HOUSE - DINAS MOT	SH625-566-A	
4508	PLATFORM HOUSE - DYFFRYN MYNBYR	SH68485679	
4510	PLATFORM HOUSE - CWM CLORAD-ISAF	SH68865644	
4515	LONG HUT, N.W. OF TAL Y LLYN OGWEN	SH66476120	
4521	LONG HUTS - CWM EDNO	SH67925211	
4522	LONG HUT - CEUNANT TY'N DDOL	SH69325211	
4525	LONG CAIRN - NANT Y LLYS	SH66725450	
4528	LONG HUT - AFON CWM EDNO	SH68295207	
4529	PLATFORM HUT, PENRHYN GOGOR, YNYS ENLLI	SH11622260	C186
4530	HUT PLATFORM + ENCLOSURE, BAE Y RHIGOL, YNYS ENLLI	SH11692257	C186a
4531	HUT PLATFORM, TRWYN Y GORLECH, YNYS ENLLI	SH11912260	C186
4533	HUT PLATFORM, MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI	SH12202168	C187
4557	LONG HUTS, PEN Y GADAIR	SH73866908	
4598	HUT PLATFORM, N. SIDE GREAT ORME	SH76728349	
4599	HUT PLATFORM, N. SIDE GREAT ORME	SH76758345	
4600	HUT PLATFORM, N. SIDE GREAT ORME	SH76758343	
4601	HUT PLATFORM, N. SIDE GREAT ORME	SH76718349	
4606	LONG HUT	SH75346917	
4625	LONG HUT, MYNYDD DEULYN	SH75506032	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS NO</u>
4626	ENCLOSURES & LONG HUTS, N. OF LLYN CRAFTNANT	SH75136180	
4627	ENCLOSURES AND LONG HUTS, N. OF LLYN CRAFTNANT	SH75166183	
4628	ENCLOSURES AND LONG HUTS, N. OF LLYN CRAFTNANT	SH75196177	
4634	SETTLEMENT TRACES, N. OF LLYN GEIRIONYDD	SH76536155	
4638	PLATFORM HOUSE, E. OF LLYN GEIRIONYDD	SH76826120	
4657	PLATFORM HOUSE	SH77465857	
4671	MAEN PEBYLL LONG BARROW (BURIAL CHAMBER)	SH84385665	D004
4685	LONG HUT (REMAINS OF), WAUN LLANFAIR	SH70727460	
4692	LONG HUT, FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74297229	
4694	PLATFORM HOUSE (REMAINS OF), PEN Y GROES UCHAF	SH74737026	
4700	SETTLEMENT, PEN Y GADAI	SH73777000	
4701	LONG HUT, PEN Y GADAI	SH73717008	
4703	LONG HUT	SH71667170	
4706	PLATFORM HOUSE & CAIRN	SH71947492	
4711	HUT ENCLOSURE, PLATFORM HOUSE, CEFN MAEN AMOR	SH73957352	
4715	LONG HUT, TYDDYN GRASOD	SH74347469	
4717	LONG HUT, N.W. OF FOEL LWYD	SH71517292	
4742	PLATFORM HOUSES - SITE OF	SH62594404	
4747	SETTLEMENT - MOEL OFFRWM	SH74952100	M021
4834	PLATFORM HOUSE	SH89542859	
4838	PLATFORM HOUSE AND ENCLOSURE	SH87482762	
4854	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	SH790-312-A	
4915	CYFANNEDD FACH HOMESTEAD	SH63201280	M101
4945	STOREYED PLATFORM HOUSE	SH68500655	
4946	PLATFORM HOUSE - HENDREWALLOG	SH68690620	
4961	HOMESTEAD	SH59832074	
4982	LONG HUT	SH84703052	
4987	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH83403275	
4996	PLATFORM HOUSE	SH80423923	
5011	PLATFORM HOUSE, FFOS Y FOELGRAIG	SH64646454	
5012	PLATFORM HOUSE, FFOS Y FOELGRAIG	SH64656459	
5013	HUT PLATFORM, Y WENALLT, NR. PLAS TAN Y BWLCH	SH64935277	
5021	SETTLEMENT+FIELD SYSTEM, NE. OF HAFOD Y LLYN ISAF	SH59904430	
5023	LONG HUT, N OF PLAS-Y-NANT QUARRY	SH55365634	
5053	SETTLEMENT, MYNYDD Y GRAIG	SH226-272-A	
5069	SETTLEMENT - TYDDYN Y FELIN	SH59982175	
5112	SETTLEMENT - DOLDDINAS	SH73203849	
5113	SETTLEMENT - S. OF LLYN Y GRAIG WEN	SH73483850	
5143	PLATFORMS - REBUILT AS SHEEPFOLDS, LLYN MORWYNION	SH73704253	
5152	HOUSE & PLATFORM - REMAINS OF, NANT RHOS DDU	SH81214017	
5155	PLATFORM, ARFON FECHAN	SH89602855	
5164	HOUSE & PLATFORM - REMAINS OF, CRAWCWELLT	SH698-304-A	
5174	SETTLEMENT, CRAWCWELLT EAST	SH69803060C	
5200	PLATFORM HOUSE, CEFN COCH	SH72142247	
5213	PLATFORM HOUSE, NE OF MOEL Y GERDDI	SH63053215	
5236	SETTLEMENT, CRAIF Y PENMAEN	SH72101990	
5266	LONG HOUSES/ROUND HUT, FFRIDD DDU	SH73303420	
5275	HOUSE PLATFORM, CWM MOCH	SH66503630	
5281	LONG HUT, NANT BARCUT	SH88232475	
5312	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, LLECHWEDD ERWENT	SH82243391	
5316	LONG HOUSE, LLECHWEDD ERWENT	SH82653400	
5330	SETTLEMENT, LLWYN CRAIR	SH70444370	
5335	HOMESTEAD, LLAM MARIA	SH61292539	
5346	POSS. SETTLEMENT, GYRN GOCH	SH40104759	
5388	SUB-RECTANGULAR SCOOP, FOEL DDUARTH	SH67647182	
5400	HUT PLATFORMS, FOEL DDUARTH	SH68657218C	
5403	LONG HUT (PARTLY DESTROYED), YR ORSEDD	SH68857211	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS NO</u>
5404	POSSIBLE RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, YR ORSEDD	SH68817205	
5405	POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT & ENCLOSURE, YR ORSEDD	SH68977205	
5406	POSS. LOW PLATFORMS WITH KERBING, YR ORSEDD	SH68907196	
5407	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, YR ORSEDD	SH69027193	
5411	LONG HUT, GARREG FAWR	SH69297270	
5415	PLATFORM SCOOP, GARREG FAWR	SH69367287	
5419	POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT SITE, GARREG FAWR	SH69657334	
5427	LONG HUT, HAPPY VALLEY	SN62809847	
5431	HUT PLATFORM, CORLAN GRAS PARI, GT. ORME	SH76658261	
5446	HUT PLATFORM ABOVE CREIGIAU COCHION, GT ORME	SH75458410	
5486	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, YNYSFOR	SH60084251	
5510	HUT PLATFORM	SH77842912	
5516	POSSIBLE ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	SH719-260-A	
5537	SETTLEMENT, CIL TWLLAN	SH63826638	
5545	SETTLEMENT - REMAINS OF, NORTH OF CWM EIGIAU	SH71006390C	C236
5570	PLATFORM HOUSES (POSSIBLE), CWM GAFR, NANT PERIS	SH619-600-A	
5571	PLATFORM HOUSES (POSSIBLE), DINAS, NANT PERIS	SH614-584-A	
5577	PLATFORM HOUSE - REMAINS OF, PLASTIRION LODGE	SH51496270	
5579	RECTANGULAR BUILDING - REMAINS OF, PANT GLAS	SH49538098	
5604	SUB-RECTANGULAR HUT	SH67977257	
5608	LONG HUT, MOEL PEN LLECHOG	SH39--46--	
5612	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, CRAIG TYN Y CORNEL	SH64150822	
5613	LONG HUT, CRAIG TYN Y CORNEL	SH64100826	
5619	LONG HUT AND PADDOCK, BWLCH CWMARIA	SH61791874	
5631	SUB-OVAL PLATFORM, N SIDE OF ANAFON VALLEY	SH67937117	
5634	POSS RECTANGULAR PLATFORM & RIDGE & FURROW	SH37408750A	
5656	FARMSTEAD, CEFN HIR UCHAF	SH65701477	
5657	RECTANGULAR HUT, FFRIDD Y BEUDAIL	SH66071393	
5674	POSS. PLATFORM, NR. GRAIANOG	SH46354965C	
5701	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, PENRHYN QUARRY	SH65756232	
5705	POSS. RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH62486610	
5735	POSS HOUSE PLATFORMS, S OF TANCLOGWYN	SH41703656	
5777	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, DEGANWY CASTLE	SH78377922	
5793	LONG HUT, SE OF DINAS MOT	SH62525655	
5802	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60942068	M122/5
5807	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60702054	
5808	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60942059	M122/15
5809	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60952063	M122/16
5810	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60642045	M122/17
5811	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, EGRYN	SH60622046	M122/21
5812	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60532035	M122/25
5813	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60722033	
5814	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60732031	
5815	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60742030	
5816	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60652029	M122/35
5817	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60572028	M122/37
5819	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60472041	M122/42
5820	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60432026	M122/46
5822	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60452027	M122/49
5823	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60392036	M122/52
5824	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60382033	M122/55
5825	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60182046	
5826	PLATFORM HOUSE & PADDOCK, EGRYN	SH60152023	
5827	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60472004	M122/70
5828	TWO PLATFORM HOUSES, EGRYN	SH60481997	M122/71
5829	ENCLOSED HOMESTEAD, EGRYN	SH60761985	
5830	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60431979	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS</u> <u>NO</u>
5831	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60531972	
5832	TWO PLATFORM HOUSES, EGRYN	SH60531968	
5833	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH60501966	
5834	RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS, EGRYN	SH60511950	
5835	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH61011958	
5839	?PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH61341913	
5840	PLATFORM HOUSE, EGRYN	SH61351915	
5841	PLATFORM HOUSE AND ENCLOSURE, EGRYN	SH61151908	
5842	PLATFORM HOUSE & ENCLOSURE, EGRYN	SH60561953	
5843	PLATFORM HOUSE & PADDOCK, EGRYN	SH60421908	
5844	TWO PLATFORM HOUSES, EGRYN	SH61251924	
5845	PLATFORM, EGRYN	SH60301968	
6005	SETTLEMENT & FIELD SYSTEM, BRAICH Y GORNEL	SH55684535	
6007	RECTANGULAR HUTS, CWM CLYD,	SH58214636	
6009	PLATFORM HOUSE, E. OF CRAIG Y GESAIL	SH54854117	
6010	PLATFORM HOUSE, BEUDY'R GATH, PENMORFA	SH54984130	
6012	PLATFORM HOUSES, HENDRE DDU	SH51554450	
6034	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, HAFOD YR EDWYDD	SH76634647	
6051	HUT PLATFORMS - YSGEFNYDD, FFESTINIOG	SH71104400	
6053	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURES, CWM TEIGL	SH73204456	
6055	SETTLEMENT - LLWYN CRAIR, FFESTINIOG	SH70444370	
6056	HUT PLATFORMS - BRYN RHUG, FFESTINIOG	SH70504360	
6057	PLATFORM HOUSE/ENCLOSURE - CAE DU, FFESTINIOG	SH70814368	
6058	PLATFORM HOUSES - PEN TRYFAL, FFESTINIOG	SH72254345	
6059	RECTANGULAR HUT - NANT GAMALLT	SH72804320	
6063	SETTLEMENT, GAMALLT	SH73254348	
6094	SETTLEMENT, NANT YR OLCHEFA	SH79754028	
6101	LONG HUT, CNICHT	SH63784580	
6102	RECTANGULAR HUT, CWM BOWYDD	SH69784510	
6105	RECTANGULAR HUT - HENDRE GWENLLIAN, FFESTINIOG	SH63404249	
6108	RECTANGULAR HUTS - Y FOEL, FFESTINIOG	SH68704418	
6113	RECTANGULAR HUTS - HAFOTY'R DDUALLT, FFESTINIOG	SH66804234	
6117	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE, BRYN Y GEFEILIAU	SH74566557	
6121	PLATFORM HOUSE, DYFFRYN MYMBYR	SH68955693	
6122	LONG HOUSE, DYFFRYN MYMBYR	SH69315735	
6123	LONG HOUSE, DYFFRYN MYMBYR	SH69605745	
6127	PLATFORM HOUSE (SITE OF) BRITHDIR	SH57595830	
6128	PLATFORM HOUSE (SITE OF) MAESGWM	SH57805765	
6131	PLATFORM HOUSE, TRUM Y DDYSGL	SH54045248	
6136	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, FFYNNON CASEG	SH67846504	
6147	RECTANGULAR BIULDING/ENCLSURE, ARDDA	SH76506647	
6148	PLATFORM HOUSE, ARDDA	SH76556648	
6149	SETTLEMENT, CRAIG LAS EITHIN	SH73203370	
6150	SETTLEMENT, ARDDA (MOEL EILIO)	SH75286585	
6151	SETTLEMENT, ARDDA (MOEL EILIO)	SH75226585	
6155	PLATFORM HOUSE, ESGAIR OLWYN	SH62033447	
6157	PLATFORM HOUSE SITE, MOEL Y GEIFR	SH63033450	
6160	SETTLEMENT, CWM MAWR	SH63603295	
6164	ROUND HUT/LONG HUT CWM MAWR C/D	SH63403210	
6165	RECTANGULAR HUT, CWM MAWR A	SH63103150	
6166	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE CWM MAWR B	SH63153100	
6168	PLATFORM HOUSE, CWM PANDY	SH63023012	
6169	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, BRYNRE	SH69383204	
6175	PLATFORM HOUSE, CWM GLOYW LLYN	SH63152970	
6177	PLATFORM HOUSE/FIELDS, CWM GLOYW LLYN	SH63482950	
6180	RECTANGULAR HUT, NR. CAERGYNOG	SH61752761	
6189	PLATFORM HOUSE, BEDD Y COEDWR	SH74322843	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS NO</u>
6196	HUT CIRCLE/PLATFORM, CEFN COCH	SH72102355	
6199	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURES, HENGWM	SH62402098	
6200	PLATFORMS, DOLMELYNLLYN	SH72702396	
6202	PLATFORM, BERTH LWYD	SH72452333	
6206	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE/ENCLOSURE, CEFN COCH	SH71752250	
6208	PLATFORM, TYDDYN BACH	SH72592275	
6222	CAIRNS & RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, TYDDYN ARTHUR	SH77462079C	
6231	SETTLEMENT - MERDDWR YR HEBOG, FFESTINIOG	SH66924273	
6232	SETTLEMENT, MERDDWR YR HEBOG	SH66704260	
6281	SETTLEMENT FEATURES, PEN MOELYN	SH66951535	
6285	SETTLEMENT/FIELDS, MORFA	SH61051135	
6294	RECTANGULAR STRUCRURE, CEFN HIR ISAF	SH65531477	
6295	POSS. HUT PLATFORM, NANT Y GWYRDDAIL	SH66881417	
6305	PLATFORM HOUSE, BODFAR	SH60381814	
6306	SETTLEMENT, FRIDD FECHAN	SH61041884	
6307	SETTLEMENT, FFRIDD FECHAN	SH61041887	
6308	SETTLEMENT, FFRIDD OLCHFA	SH61251897	
10004	PLATFORM /CLEARANCE CAIRN, NW OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH53916164	
10014	RECTANGULAR BUILDING - N OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH54136140	
10018	POSSIBLE LONGHOUSE NE OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH54156135	
10019	SUBRECTANGULAR BUILDING NW OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH53966138	
10023	RECTANGULAR FEATURE - W OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH53886130	
10042	SUBRECTANGULAR STRUCTURE - NE OF PLAS Y CELYN	SH53636083	
10044	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, NE OF PLAS Y CELYN	SH53676084	
10045	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM - NE OF PLAS Y CELYN	SH53756088	
10061	POSSIBLE LONG HUT, W OF GALLT Y CELYN	SH54896157	
10063	PLATFORM - ENE OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH54446145	
10067	PLATFORM - NE OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH54326151	
10119	POSIBLE LONG HUTS TO SE OF FOEL DDU	SH63812812	
10122	POSSIBLE LONG HUT ESE OF FOEL DDU	SH64112819	
10142	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE E OF LLYN EIDDEW-BACH	SH64683447	
10153	POSSIBLE LONG HUT NW OF LLYN EIDDEW-MAWR	SH64203408	
10171	PLATFORM SE OF PENCOED	SH68741065	
10189	POSSIBLE LONG HUTS S.W. OF COED PANT-LLWYNI	SH83484012	
10206	POSSIBLE LONG HUT N.W. OF CRAIG-Y-RONW	SH84334059	
10279	PLATFORMS OR PEAT STACKS - ESE OF HAFOD-Y-GARREG	SH73496703	
10293	PLATFORM - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH	SH74136703	
10295	PLATFORM OR CAIRN - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH	SH74166703	
10303	PLATFORM - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH	SH74096705	
10304	CAIRN OR PLATFORM - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH	SH74066708	
10306	PLATFORM, WAEN BRYN GWENITH	SH74196718	
10308	HUT CIRCLE ON PLATFORM, LLECHWEDD TRYSGL	SH81643284	
10310	PLATFORM, SE OF LLECHWEDD TRYSGL	SH81643286	
10313	LONG HUT, SE OF N01	SH81733287	
10316	LONG HUT SE OF N01	SH81733290	
10319	?PLATFORM HOUSE SE OF N01	SH81743284	
10323	LONG HUT SE OF N01	SH81683263	
10324	?PLATFORM HOUSE SE OF N01	SH81703257	
10326	?LONG HUT SE OF N01	SH81683270	
10337	PLATFORM HOUSE SE OF N01	SH81753283	
10346	LONG HUT SE OF N01	SH81803288	
10350	LONG HUT SE OF N01	SH82123261	
10351	LONG HUT SE OF N01	SH82133257	
10352	?PLATFORM E OF N01	SH81773292	
10353	LONG HUT SE OF N01	SH82173272	
10356	STRUCTURE ON PLATFORM	SH83403275	
10371	?RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH81923222	

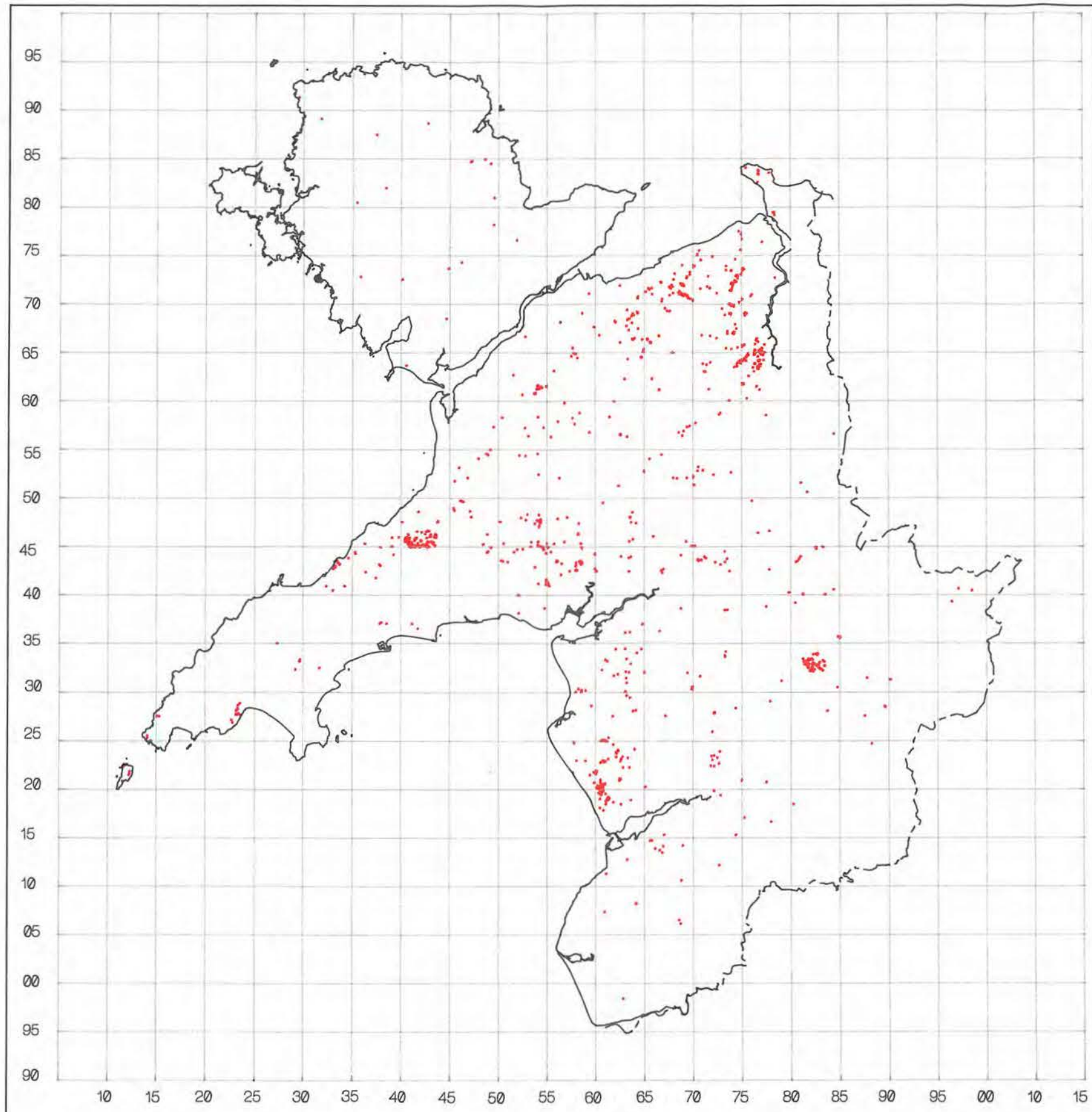
<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS NO</u>
10372	?LONG HUT	SH81923223	
10373	LONG HUT	SH82083220	
10375	POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT AREA	SH81993229	
10377	LONG HUT	SH82073245	
10378	?LONG HUT	SH82083243	
10380	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH82343236	
10383	LONG HUT	SH82263221	
10393	STRUCTURE/?SETTLEMENT AREA	SH82233296	
10394	?RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH82183296	
10395	?PLATFORM	SH82133293	
10398	PLATFORM	SH82183301	
10399	?PLATFORM/HUT	SH82203304	
10403	?LONG HUT ON PLATFORM	SH82173336	
10405	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH81783326	
10406	?LONG HUT	SH81773328	
10408	?PLATFORM	SH81733344	
10409	PLATFORM/?SETTLEMENT AREA	SH81893336	
10415	?PLATFORM/NATURAL FEATURE	SH81193346	
10423	?RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH82653384	
10426	LONG HUT	SH81623326	
10430	?PLATFORM HOUSE	SH81433323	
10431	?PLATFORM HOUSE	SH81743261	
10432	?PLATFORM	SH81733256	
10467	?LONG HUT	SH82703399	
10470	PLATFORM	SH82553395	
10472	LONG HUT	SH81383320	
10474	?LONG HUT	SH81263316	
10477	PLATFORM/HUT SCOOP?	SH81543300	
10478	?PLATFORM HOUSE	SH81523299	
10479	PLATFORM/NATURAL FEATURE	SH81393300	
10480	HUT PLATFORM	SH81323300	
10482	?LONG HUT	SH81343289	
10485	PLATFORM HOUSE	SH81613287	
10486	RECTANGULAR FOUNDATIONS	SH81673285	
10488	PLATFORM/SCOOP	SH81563286	
10493	PLATFORM	SH82343294	
10494	HUT CIRCLE ON PLATFORM	SH82603284	
10495	PLATFORM HOUSE COMPLEX	SH82573278	
10506	PLATFORM HOUSE COMPLEX	SH82763276	
10510	BANK/?RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH82773262	
10513	LONG HUT	SH82903308	
10514	PLATFORM HOUSE	SH82903305	
10524	PLATFORM/QUARRY	SH83233329	
10529	SUB-RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH83373315	
10557	RECTANGULAR SUNKEN ENCLOSURE	SH83233227	
10561	CLEARANCE CAIRN/PLATFORM	SH83043240	
10562	CLEARANCE CAIRN/PLATFORM	SH82993244	
10565	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE AND ENCLOSURE	SH82953241	
10572	?PLATFORM/HUT	SH82053347	
10582	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH82853253	
10587	PLATFORM/NATURAL FEATURE	SH82793272	
10597	LONG HUT PLATFORM	SH74816398	
10606	RECTANGULAR STRUCT/?SHEEPFOLD	SH74806403	
10607	SETTLEMENT, MULTI PERIOD - BRWYN OG UCHAF	SH74646408	
10616	ENCLOSURE/PLATFORM,	SH76966384	
10621	HUT PLATFORMS/SHEEPFOLDS	SH76786424	
10622	HUT PLATFORM	SH76866426	


<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS NO</u>
10626	HUT PLATFORM	SH76656464	
10629	HUT PLATFORM/SHEEPFOLD	SH76656422	
10630	HUT PLATFORM/ENCLOSURE,	SH76356392	
10631	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE,	SH76326387	
10633	HAFOD/LONG HUT,	SH76136350	
10640	SETTLEMENT/BUILDING COMPLEX, CAE GWAIR	SH76236310	
10645	LONG HUT,	SH75686478	
10646	HUT PLATFORM/LONG HUT,	SH75596481	
10647	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE	SH75496468	
10648	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE	SH75476468	
10651	HUT PLATFORM/LONG HUT	SH74466391	
10654	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE,	SH74826423	
10684	LONG HUT/HUT PLATFORM,	SH75226441	
10685	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE(S),	SH752364	
10686	LONG HUT/HUT PLATFORM	SH75266433	
10688	HUT PLATFORM,	SH77096496	
10706	LONG HUT/SHEEPFOLD,	SH74226357	
10759	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE,	SH77026520	
10765	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE	SH77026550	
10766	LONG HUT,	SH77106550	
10780	LONG HUT PLATFORM	SH77326587	
10781	LONG HUT PLATFORM,	SH77336506	
10796	PLATFORM HOUSES AND ENCLOSURE,	SH76926497	
10797	LONG HUT/S	SH76956495	
10806	HUT PLATFORM	SH76796414	
10838	HAFOD/LONG HUT	SH76996487	
10841	HUT PLATFORM/LONG HUT	SH74506362	
10849	HUT CIRCLE PLATFORM/CAIRN	SH75056418	
10857	LONG HUT/SHEEPFOLD	SH75426421	
10920	LONG HUT/PLATFORM HOUSE(S)	SH75436456	
10949	LONG HUT	SH77216428	
10950	LONG HUT	SH77226428	
10951	SETTLEMENT/HAFODTY & BEUDY	SH77186479	
10957	LONG HUT, PLATFORM AND ENCLOSURE	SH76746522	
10958	HUT PLATFORM	SH76826532	
10964	SETTLEMENT	SH76356533	
10965	HUT PLATFORM	SH76336527	
10966	HUT PLATFORM	SH76326526	
10981	LONG HUT/PLATFORM	SH76236482	
10984	PLATFORM HOUSE overlain by SHEEPFOLD	SH76346487	
13012	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE	SH75706262	
13016	LONG HUT	SH76786377	
13029	LONG HUT PLATFORM	SH76896363	
13030	LONG HUT/SHEEPFOLD	SH76616361	
13031	HUT PLATFORM/HAFOD	SH76636350	
13035	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURES	SH76736336	
13038	SETTLEMENT	SH76626341	
13041	LONG HUT PLATFORM	SH76636338	
13157	LONG HUT; N. OF CWM FARM	SH43594599	
13162	HUT PLATFORM; N OF CWM FARM	SH43594599	
13169	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; N OF CWM FARM	SH43544629	
13172	LONG HUT?; N OF CWM FARM	SH43524629	
13178	SMALL RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; N OF CWM FARM	SH43554625	
13180	SETTLEMENT?; N OF CWM FARM	SH43494517C	
13200	PLATFORM; SW OF CWM FARM	SH43304543	
13201	PLATFORM; SW OF CWM FARM	SH43314545	
13206	PLATFORM; NNW OF CWM FARM	SH43574617	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS</u> <u>NO</u>
13207	PLATFORM; NW OF CWM FARM	SH43414605	
13211	SUB-CIRCULAR PLATFORM?; NW OF CWM FARM	SH43424610	
13222	HUT PLATFORMS; SW OF CWM FARM	SH43264534	
13237	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE; N OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42924608	
13242	CIRCULAR PLATFORM; E OF CLIPIAU	SH42094653	
13243	?HUT PLATFORM; CLIPIAU	SH42594664	
13254	LONG HUT?; E OF CLIPIAU	SH42904665	
13257	HUT PLATFORM?; NW OF CWM FARM	SH43084630	
13262	PLATFORM; SE OF CLIPIAU	SH42474636	
13265	ENCLOSURE AND RECTANGULAR HUT?; E OF CLIPIAU	SH42714665	
13266	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SSE OF CLIPIAU	SH41624660	
13268	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; NW SLOPE OF CLIPIAU	SH41624660	
13287	PLATFORM; E OF PEN Y GAER	SH43134554	
13288	HUT PLATFORM?; E OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH43144557	
13299	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42684515	
13300	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SSW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42734515	
13307	PLATFORM; WNW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42694558	
13313	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; NE SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42934553	
13321	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; NW OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42624595	
13353	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE; SW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42634539	
13368	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; E OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH42064561	
13369	FARMSTEAD?; E OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH42024568	
13372	NEGATIVE PLATFORM; NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41564595	
13373	HUT PLATFORM; NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41444592	
13378	PLATFORM; SE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH42134518	
13384	SUB-RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE; SE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH42134522	
13390	RECTANGULAR KERBS; SW OF PEN Y GAER	SH42334526	
13394	PLATFORM HOUSE?; NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41554595	
13397	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; E SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41704540	
13398	RECTANGULAR DEPRESSION; SE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41774521	
13408	STONE PLATFORM; NNW OF CWM CILIO FARM	SH41904501	
13415	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; SE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41684515	
13418	YR ALLT FARMSTEAD; S SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41364501	
13423	?PLATFORM; S SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41094525	
13424	?HUT PLATFORM; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41084526	
13442	PLATFORM; W SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH40854552	
13443	HUT PLATFORMS; W SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH40754548	
13454	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41154515	
13463	SMALL PLATFORM; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH40854507	
13464	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM?; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH40954504	
13466	PLATFORM?; SW SLOPES OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH40984507	
13469	LONG HUT?; SSW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41034500	
13470	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE?; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41044540	
13482	ENCLOSED PLATFORM HOUSE; S SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41384519	
13483	?RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41054549	
13485	SUB-RECTANGULAR SCOOP;N OF SUMMIT OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41344567	
13486	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM;NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41384579	
13495	SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; NW OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH40804582	
13496	LONG HOUSE?; NW OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH40834595	
13498	HUT PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40734587	
13507	PLATFORM; SE SLOPES OF GYRN DDU	SH40734628	
13519	FARMSTEAD; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40584600	
13525	PLATFORM; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40434600	
13526	HUT PLATFORM; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40434587	
13530	FARMSTEAD; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40374580	
13532	PLATFORM; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40384582	
13535	PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40614588	

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>STATUS NO</u>
13540	PLATFORM; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40364577	
13550	PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40734569	
13551	PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN	SH40654577	
13554	HUT PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40534577	
13555	PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40724565	
13559	PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40574557	
13560	HUT PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN	SH40534564	
13563	HUT PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40564566	
13572	PLATFORM?; E OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40734532	
13573	PLATFORM; E OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40704533	
13579	PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH40364556	
13584	HUT PLATFORM?; SW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42824505	
13586	SUB-CIRCULAR PLATFORM?; SW OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42664513	
13587	RECTANGULAR HUT; SW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42634512	
13591	RECTANGULAR HUT; SSW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42644511	

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<p>YMDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLOGOL GWYNEDD</p>  <p>GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST</p> <p>Craig Bauno : Ffordd y Garth : Bangor : Gwynedd LL57 2RT Tel/Ffôn (01248) 352535 : Fax/Ffôn (01248) 378825</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>Distribution of Deserted Rural Settlement Sites from the SVR</p>	<p>Project number: G1313</p> <p>Drawing number: Map 2</p>	<p>Drawn by: GAT</p> <p>Date: 3/96</p>	<p>Notes and revisions: Grid to North</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>					<p>Client:</p> <p>CADW</p>

G

APPENDIX II

RECORDING FORMS

IDENTIFICATION

Name (from feature)

PRN

LOCATION/SETTING

NGR

Altitude

Topography Valley floor Valley slope (top, mid, base) Hill slope (top, mid, base) Depression Rise Ridge Cliff-top Other-

Degree of slope Level Gentle Moderate Steep Aspect

Relationship to slope along contour 90° to contour other

Water source - type running spring well proximity <10m 10-50m 50-100m >100m

Shelter Availability of stone Good Fair Poor None

DOCUMENTATION note only - see SMR4**DIVERSITY -type****DESCRIPTIVE TYPE/DIVERSITY (presence/absence)**

Platform Terrace Building Wall Main entrance Other entrance Opposing entrances Extension - one end

Extension - both ends Extension - one side Extension - both sides Internal division Fireplace

Chimney (gable) Wall-facing - external Wall-facing - internal Stone revetting Floor intact

Associated - annex enclosure field system hut group

PLATFORM Y / N

Length (m) Width (m) Height (m) Depth (m)

Stone revetment Y/N Drainage hood Y/N Other (specify)

BUILDING Y / N

No. of external walls visible 1 2 3 4 External dimensions - length width

Internal dimensions - length width

Main entrance - definite probable doubtful - width position

Other entrance - definite probable doubtful - width position

Wall - type dry-stone orthostatic stone bank earth bank - width height other

Rounded corners Y/N list which No. of compartments 1 2 3 4 stone wall earth bank

Evidence of phasing Y/N Describe

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURE (physical association) Y / N

Type Phasing earlier later contemporary

Location Construction dry-stone orthostatic earth bank other -

Associated agriculture field clearance ridge + furrow lazy beds garden animal pen/enclosure other

IDENTIFICATION

PRN

Name

OWNER

TENANT

LAND-USE - ON SITE

arable improved pasture rough grazing woodland/scrub moorland forestry peat bog other

LAND-USE - AROUND SITE

arable improved pasture rough grazing woodland/scrub moorland forestry peat bog other

ON-SITE VEGETATION

turf coarse grass rushes gorse heather bracken moss bilberry other

THREATS put no. below relevant ones 1=slight 2=moderate 3=severe

animal erosion animal burrowing afforestation building ploughing scrub growth vehicle erosion visitor erosion

weathering natural decay water drainage land improvement quarrying stone robbing other

GENERAL CONDITION

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

Is the site considered to be AT RISK YES / NO

PUBLIC ACCESS this applies to existing access

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

AMENITY VALUE

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

NATURE CONSERVATION VALUE

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE what remedial action is required

Name

Date

Site name

PRN

Low Med High

DISCRIMINATION CRITERIA

1. Documentation, archaeological

LOW - Brief description/annotated sketch survey

MEDIUM - Full description and measured survey

HIGH - Description, survey and some published excavation

2. Documentation, historical

LOW - no such documentation

MEDIUM - a single relevant document

HIGH - two or more relevant documents

3. Group Value, association

LOW - < 2 other assoc. period/function site type within 1 km

MEDIUM - 2-5

HIGH - > 5

4. Group Value, clustering

LOW - < 2 similar site type within 1 km

MEDIUM - 2-5

HIGH - > 5

5. Survival

LOW - less than one-third of the original site area left

MEDIUM - between one- and two-thirds of the original site area left

HIGH - over two-thirds of the original site area left

6. Diversity, features

LOW - < 6 features

MEDIUM - 6 - 12 features

HIGH - > 12 features

7. Potential

LOW - Internal and external floors disturbed or destroyed

MEDIUM - Int. and some ext. floors preserved

HIGH - Int. and extensive ext. floors preserved/ind. activity/organic pres.

8. Amenity Value

LOW - Remains not visible, mutilated or hidden

MEDIUM - Remains visible but not easily understood by layman

HIGH - Remains easily visible and understandable

MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

1. Condition

POOR - Poorly maintained, serious problems of neglect/damage

MEDIUM - Moderately well-maintained, signs of neglect, but capital works not required

GOOD - Site is well-managed, no immediate need for capital works

2. Fragility

LOW - Stone-built site grassed-over or obscured by stone dumping and well-protected

MEDIUM - More robust earthwork, stone-built site partially grassed-over/ covered by stone-dumping etc

HIGH - Low earthwork site, exposed banks/walls, unstable faces and features or stone-built sites

3. Vulnerability

LOW - Stable land-use, sympathetic owner, slight/no threat value

MEDIUM - Stable land-use, possible longer-term threat value

HIGH - Unsympathetic land-use, high potential (immediate) threat value

4. Conservation Value

LOW - No added floral/faunal interest

MEDIUM - Floral/faunal interest present but not outstanding

HIGH - Floral/faunal interest high, compared with surrounding area

APPENDIX III

DRAFT MONUMENT CLASS DESCRIPTION FOR DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENTS

MEDIEVAL AND LATER DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT SITES

[Alternative, colloquial and general terms: Platform houses; platform; long hut; rectangular hut; rectangular structure; rectangular platform; homestead; settlement; *hafod*]

1 Definition

- 1.1 Deserted medieval and later rural settlement exists in Gwynedd in a variety of forms comprising variously, for example, a levelled platform on a hill-side or the remains of stone-built structures which are rectangular in plan, which may or may not be in association with other similar structures and/or an enclosure and/or evidence of past agricultural practices. It should be emphasised that this study is intended to examine primarily the rectangular structures themselves, with only passing reference being made to associated enclosures and field systems. For the purposes of this study, the term 'rural habitation site' has been used for the single unit defined as a rectangular, four-walled structure (with or without a platform), and deserted rural settlement for the generic type.
- 1.2 Deserted rural habitation sites are found singly or in groups usually in areas which may be considered upland or marginal in relation to their local environment. They probably represent only the visible portion of an archaeological resource which has been removed, at least from view, in agriculturally-improved areas. Their current distribution may, therefore, be misleading.
- 1.3 Such sites undoubtedly played a variety of specific roles in the general agricultural, economic and social *milieu* of their time: they may have served as temporary summer accommodation for herdsmen and their families involved in transhumance, or as permanently-occupied farmsteads; they may have been high status sites, or peasant dwellings; they may have formed more permanent nucleated settlements, such as townships (*trefi*). The nature of the subsistence base with which they were associated is not properly understood, though it undoubtedly contained elements of pastoral and arable.
- 1.4 Butler (1968) has suggested a possible division of upland settlement into three categories - nucleated hamlet, isolated farmstead (both permanently occupied), and seasonal dwelling. However, deserted settlement sites characterised by rectangular dwellings are also to be found in lowland settings, and these may also be divided into a number of categories, again based on isolated sites, groups of scattered sites and nucleated groups of sites. Excavations have taken place at a very limited number of such sites, Bodafon (Griffiths, 1955), Penmaenmawr (Griffiths, 1954), Aber (Butler, 1962), Hendai farmstead, Newborough (Adams, unpubl.) and Cefn Graeanog (Kelly, 1981). Discussions concerning date, function and social status of these sites have hinged on material culture discovered during the excavations, documentary references, local land-use and altitude, relationships to medieval townships *etc.*, but have been unable to reach firm conclusions regarding either the temporary or permanent of any of the sites, or their precise economic and social functions.
- 1.5 At the present time, it is impossible to differentiate between 'historical' settlement types on the basis of the available archaeological evidence in terms of the nature of construction and complexity of plan (see appendix IV), their location in remote upland areas or more easily accessible lowland areas, or the cultural assemblages retrieved from excavated examples.
- 1.6 The identification of deserted rural settlement sites may be the result either of archaeological fieldwork (*e.g.* Kelly, 1982), aerial photography (*e.g.* Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record), or through the study of documents and place-names (*e.g.* Hooke, 1975). Little or no systematic, targeted survey has yet taken place to identify such sites in north Wales, although some work has been carried out elsewhere (Ward, forthcoming).
- 1.7 Deserted rural habitation sites may be characterised by drystone walls, external dimensions of between c. 6m and 15m in length by 3.5m - 9m in width, and their rectangular plan. They may appear singly, in isolation from both similar and dissimilar sites, in dispersed groups of two or more, or in more nucleated groups. They may have been built on deliberately-constructed platforms where local topography demands,

and are often in association with a simple enclosure, itself usually D-shaped in appearance. Less often they have been recorded as being in association with remnant field systems, but this may be the result of the lack of recognition of such features. Some deserted rural habitation sites exist in definite relationships with other site-types, most notably hut groups and hillforts, and this may be significant in establishing a chronology for such sites, as well as in elucidating their precise socio-economic function.

- 1.8 Crew has proposed a broad classification of settlements characterised by rectangular remains: settlements with round huts, overlain with rectilinear huts; settlements with round huts, with rectilinear huts which are not necessarily secondary on the basis of field evidence; groups of rectilinear huts, within an enclosure; rectilinear huts with attached enclosures; unenclosed groups of rectilinear huts; platform houses; platform houses with pendant enclosures; unenclosed groups of platform huts (1984, 321).
- 1.9 More recently Ward has suggested that similar structures on the Black Mountain can be given a four-fold division - apparent single cell structures with one entrance; apparent single cell structures with opposing entrances; compartmented structures; and building platforms without trace of superstructure (Ward, forthcoming). However, he seems only to have examined sites which appear as isolated structures in an upland environment, and this is too specific for the purposes of the present study.
- 1.10 Many writers have drawn attention to the huge regional variety of form of medieval and later rural settlement (Hurst, 1968) as well as to the dangers of too-detailed a classification on the appearance of surface evidence alone (Gresham, 1954). Therefore it is neither possible or desirable to attempt a detailed classification at this stage without undertaking a well-structured programme of trial excavations designed to answer a series of important questions (see Crew and appendix IV).
- 1.11 For the purposes of the present study, it is thought that Ward's categorisation was aimed at too-restricted a range of monument types - all his sites appear to be isolated, single structure sites - but Crew's provisional categorisation is considered more relevant, as it considers a whole range of sites which will be considered by this study.

2 Date

- 2.1 Medieval or later deserted rural settlement may be dated in four main ways: (1) absolute chronology based on finds recovered from excavation - this may be in the form of coins or material suitable for radiocarbon or palaeomagnetic dating (Adams, unpubl.; Kelly, 1981); (2) relative chronology, for example in the association between rectangular structures and earlier and later monument classes (Crew, 1984); (3) historical documents, for example providing evidence for the presence of farm-names within a particular area at a specific time (Hooke, *pers comm*); and (4) place-names (Davies, 1973).

3 General Description

- 3.1 The study of medieval and later deserted rural habitation sites in Gwynedd, and Wales in general, has suffered from a general lack of academic attention, both archeological (in the form of survey and excavation) and historical research, when compared with other areas of study.
- 3.2 Deserted rural settlement sites are sometimes defined by a platform, terraced into the slope at 90 degrees which may or may not contain the remains of a rectangular, stone building; sometimes they are defined by the remains of the stone building alone: they may also be represented by the remains of wood and clay/earth walls, but these are presently not recognised in the archaeological literature. In both forms (*i.e.* with and without a platform) they may appear singly or in groups: groups may range in size from pairs to upwards of half a dozen or more, and may be dispersed or nucleated. They may or may not be associated with an enclosure, itself usually ovoid or D-shaped in plan, comprising a drystone wall or a bank and often without an obvious entrance, or with other evidence for agriculture. Unfortunately, many of these sites have subsequently been re-used (re-built) as sheep folds or shelters, or even as field barns or later dwellings and indeed some of them are still used as such. This has tended to obscure and even destroy certain of the archaeological detail and evidence.

- 3.3 These sites were either permanently settled, or occupied on a seasonal or other temporary basis, but archaeological evidence for this is virtually non-existent at present: they may represent housing of different types and/or social groups, from long houses, such as that excavated at Hendai, Newborough (Adams, unpubl.), to higher status sites, for example the 'hall' house at Cefn-y-Fan, Dolbenmaen (Hogg, 1954).
- 3.4 Deserted habitation sites are usually of dry-stone walling construction, where evidence for the actual walling survives, although it is likely that wooden walled structures, and even clay/earth walled structures, once existed. Exterior walls average c. 1m in thickness, while partition walls, where visible, are the same or less. They are rectangular in plan, varying in length between c. 6m and 15m and in width between c. 3.5m - 9m. A mean dimension, however, might be 6m by 3.5m (external). It has been suggested that too much emphasis has been placed on the platform as a means of analysis, as this is in fact only incidental to the main element of the site which is the rectangular building itself.
- 3.5 Typically, individual deserted rural habitation sites contain a single entrance, a doorway placed at, or close to, the middle of a long wall, which is generally no more than a gap in the wall, although structures with two apparent entrances are not unknown. None so far recorded retain evidence for the type of roofing present, although timber was presumably scarce in upland areas and rafters were probably in the form of thin poles; the roof covering was most probably of turf. The interior of such sites, when investigated, have produced little evidence. Hearths are one of the few common factors, but actual artefacts are rare. These sites have proved very difficult to date, although it should be emphasised that very few have been excavated in Gwynedd (see above).
- 3.6 The most straightforward, basic classification that can be postulated at present divides deserted rural settlement sites into three categories - isolated sites, settlements comprising dispersed habitation sites and nucleated settlements. These may be simple or complex, and may or may not be associated with contemporary or earlier monuments. The former are usually enclosures and/or field systems, which might help explain the site's original socio-economic status and function. The latter may represent continuity of settlement on the same site (*e.g.* many such sites are to be found overlying, or possibly even contemporary with, hut circle or hut group settlements).

Spatial distribution	Isolated	Dispersed	Nucleated
Association	Unattached	With enclosure/field system	
Continuity	On earlier site	(Below later site)	

- 3.7 It should be possible to work towards defining settlements more closely on the basis of ground-plan, size, degree of nucleation and the combination of components represented, but this classification will serve as a working model.

4 Distribution and regional variation

- 4.1 Present knowledge suggests that deserted rural settlement sites are mainly to be found in areas of moorland and rough pasture beyond the limits of recent agricultural improvements, *i.e.* in upland or marginal areas: however, examples do exist in more favoured areas demonstrating that we are dealing with a phenomenon that was undoubtedly once much more widely distributed than present evidence might suggest.
- 4.2 Little more can be said about distribution and regional variation at this stage, but it is intended that the data being collected and the analysis that will follow will be able more to be said regarding *e.g.* the importance of altitude and a nearby water supply, and put forward hypotheses for the distribution of isolated, dispersed and nucleated settlements. Chronological development will be very difficult to establish, given the paucity of dateable evidence retrieved from excavations to date, without a programme of further excavations.

5 Rarity

- 5.1 Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Records lists at least 950 sites with the variables 'platform' or 'long' or 'rectangular', and many more have been recorded and await being added to the database; this number represents over 10% of the sites on the SMR. However, it is not known how many of these are isolated sites, dispersed settlements or nucleated settlements in terms of the present study.

6 Survival and potential

- 6.1 Deserted rural settlement sites comprise both above ground and below ground remains, the former being visually the most distinctive, the latter being mainly foundations, floor levels, components and the remains of earlier structures. The extent to which a wide range of components giving details of structural evidence has survived varies with the kinds of material used and the effects of post-medieval land-use.
- 6.2 The majority of deserted rural settlement sites are known from upland and/or marginal contexts. They are usually stone-built, and walls typically survive up to 0.5m in height. Many exist on, or simply as, platforms terraced into the hill-slope, and these can be quite substantial. Many are covered for a large part of the year in bracken, and can be difficult to locate precisely. However, similar sites exist in other (agricultural) contexts, for example as 'islands' surrounded by improved pasture. Where this does occur the remains may be plough-reduced, or obscured by later dumping. At best this might involve the identification of structural remains through air photography or field walking. At worst the site will have lost just about all structural evidence and most of what remains will be in the ploughsoil.
- 6.3 Finds from such sites in Gwynedd (as elsewhere) are rare (see Kelly, 1981), although very few sites (see above) have actually been excavated, and these appear to have been 'nucleated' sites (with the possible exception of Hendai). The main context for the preservation of finds appears to be the living floor inside the structure, but other contexts (especially outside the structure) have been insufficiently investigated. The potential for environmental evidence from sites has not been adequately assessed, although this might include pollen analysis in upland settings, samples generally being taken from areas adjacent to the site rather than from the site itself.
- 6.4 The importance of place-name studies has been demonstrated (Thomas, 1971; Hooke, *pers comm*), but again too little work has been published to date on sites in north-west Wales. Antiquarian records describing the practice of pastoralism beyond the eighteenth century, as well as the Welsh Laws, Court Rolls *etc.* may also be of limited use in future historical research, although Butler (1988) and Ward (forthcoming) have both commented on the limitations of documentary evidence.

7 Associations

- 7.1 Deserted rural settlement sites are known to be associated, either spatially or temporally, with the following classes of monument: churches, clearance cairns, droveways, enclosures, farmsteads, field systems (various classes), hillforts, hut circles and groups, and trackways. There may be others.
- 7.2 Non-contemporary associations may be important for dating deserted rural habitation sites. Earlier monuments may provide an indication as to when a site first came into being (Crew, 1984).

8 Characterisation criteria

- 8.1 In trying to identify sites of national importance using the non-statutory criteria laid down by the Secretary of State, the four criteria for assessing class importance apply to deserted rural settlement sites as follows:
- 8.2 Period (currency): Long-lived. The tradition of constructing rectangular buildings undoubtedly spanned centuries from early post-Roman times until well into the post-medieval period.

- 9.5 Group value (clustering): Deserted rural settlement sites can occur singly, and in dispersed or nucleated groups, presumably representing either their original social/economic/agricultural function, or the re-use of the site over time. Nucleated sites may be over-represented on the schedule if too much emphasis is placed on this criterion.

High = more than 5 similar sites within 1 km
Medium = between 2 and 5 similar sites within 1 km
Low = fewer than 2 similar sites within 1 km

- 9.6 Documentation (archaeological): Very few examples have been excavated, although greater numbers have been planned and photographed. The following method of evaluation is suggested -

High = description, survey and some published excavation
Medium = description and measured survey
Low = brief description, annotated sketch survey

- 9.7 Documentation (historical): The main kinds of documentary sources are (1) place-names; (2) charters and extents; (3) literary sources; (4) pictorial representations; (5) ethnohistorical observations. It should be pointed out that virtually all sites will score low in this criterion due to the paucity of previous studies, and it is suggested that any site with a relevant documentary source may be considered of potential national importance.

High = two or more relevant documentary sources
Medium = a single relevant documentary source
Low = no such documentation

- 9.8 Diversity (features): The main components of deserted rural habitation sites are listed on the recording form as: doorway, enclosure, external walls, floor, platform, hearth *etc.*, giving a total of c. eighteen features. The following system of assigning a category is suggested

High = more than twelve features are present
Medium = between six and twelve features are present
Low = fewer than six features are present

- 9.9 Amenity value: Although remains of deserted rural habitation are often slight and visually unimpressive, nevertheless remains can be compared within the monument type. The following is suggested on the basis of the present state of the monument, not its potential for display *etc.*

High = remains easily visible and understandable to layperson
Medium = remains extant but not easily understood
Low = remains not visible, disturbed or destroyed

10 Professional judgment

- 10.1 It is generally accepted that the eight non-statutory considerations used by the Secretary of State in selecting monuments of national importance are supplementary to demonstration that the monument contributes significantly to a theme or area of study of acknowledged archaeological importance. It is in respect of this that professional judgement must be brought to bear.

- 10.2 Hingley has stated that *a monument may be considered to be of national importance if, in the view of informed opinion, it contributes or appears likely to contribute significantly to the understanding of the past. Such significance may be assessed from individual or group qualities, and may include structural or decorative features, or value as an archaeological resource* (1993, 53). This is the starting point for the application of professional judgement.

- 10.3 He goes on to add the following *For a monument to be regarded as of national importance it is necessary and sufficient - first, that it belongs or pertains to a group or subject of study which has acknowledged importance in terms of archaeology, architectural history or history; and second, that it can be recognised as part of the national consciousness or as retaining the structural, decorative or field characteristics of its kind to a marked degree, or as offering or being likely to offer a significant archaeological resource within a group or subject of study of acknowledged importance.*
- 10.4 The factors considered important by Fairhurst in justifying the preservation of the medieval settlement at Fairhurst at Rosal township, Sutherland, include
- Absence of disturbance and clarity of outline in the buildings themselves and the pattern of their distribution within the township must be a primary issue. The state of preservation of the old boundary dykes, of the cultivation rigs and of the limits of the old arable lands with their clearance cairns is also significant. So, too, are the character and boundaries of the old common grazings, the position and form of the shieling sites and of those discreet patches of arable which seem to have commenced as shielings. Completeness is an over-riding factor in all these matters. Even so, evidence on the ground is far more valuable when appropriate documentary material is also available, whether in the form of references in ancient charters, old rent rolls, or old plans and descriptions. Furthermore, additional interest must surely attach to those settlements for which there is clear evidence of occupation over a very long period, perhaps from pre-historic times. Clarity, completeness and length of settlement seem to be the keynotes (1968, 164).*
- 10.5 One of the conclusions of the pilot study for the ongoing Gwynedd hut group survey was that *general assessment [i.e. of sites for scheduling] would seem to be best done after all sites had been visited and individually evaluated against the resource as a whole.* This is in line with the approach adopted by English Heritage in MPP, and is the approach considered most suitable for this monument class. It is particularly important, in light of the major role to be played by professional judgement, that decisions are made on informed judgment after the whole resource has been seen and considered. However, it is important that the provisional methods used in selecting potential candidates are put in place at an early stage and are continuously reviewed.
- 10.6 In the case of medieval and later deserted rural habitation sites, where the diversity of types and forms (and probably chronology) of settlement, even at a regional level, is an important factor and must be preserved as an attribute in itself, the matter of professional judgement is of especial importance. One point that has emerged is that too rigorous an application of scheduling criteria might over-emphasise, for example, complex, nucleated settlements at the expense of simple, isolated sites, whereas preservation of good and typical examples of both is essential.
- 10.7 The production of an overall, absolute score (for example by awarding three points for each high *etc.*), and then producing a cut-off point is probably inappropriate in this instance. It is suggested that it is sufficient to have a pragmatic system which can pinpoint sites with a generally high rating on what are considered the most important criteria (*e.g.* potential, survival and condition) or a combination of, say, two other supporting criteria, to be considered of potential national importance, without resorting to overall scoring using all of the criteria. The latter would be difficult to implement because of the problem of comparative weighting of the criteria which are not all considered to be of equal importance. These sites should then have a written assessment which will support this case.
- 10.8 Due attention must also be given to factors not taken into account by the discrimination criteria but which are thought to be relevant. Such factors may include, as well as regional diversity, morphological peculiarities, aspects of location and situation and the presence of unusual components. Where significant non-contemporary associations can be demonstrated, for example between rectangular structures and earlier hut groups, there may be grounds for considering it as being of national importance. Only in certain areas will the conditions be right for the survival of environmental evidence. Special consideration may also need to be given to sites existing in non-marginal contexts. In all cases the relevance of such factors to the determination of national importance must be documented.

11 Management assessment

11.1 Provisionally, the four management assessment criteria may be applied to deserted rural habitation sites as follows:

11.2 Condition: Deserted rural settlement sites may survive as ruined stone-built structures and/or as earthworks. Condition will depend on the intensity of subsequent development and post-medieval land-use, as well as the nature of construction. Sites with a predominance of stone-built attributes, for example, will be more likely to survive as (upstanding) archaeological features than those once containing timber or turf buildings.

11.3 The state of deserted rural settlement sites varies enormously depending on the landscape context in which they are located. The state may be considered "good" where the site is well managed with no immediate need of capital works for management potential. Where the site is moderately maintained, perhaps showing signs of neglect but not requiring major capital works for management, the state may be considered "medium". Where the site is poorly maintained with serious problems of neglect and mismanagement, the state may be described as "poor".

11.4 If no plans for improvement/development are anticipated, sites will be in stable condition. Those under threat of re-building or agricultural improvement, either of individual structures or areas peripheral to the structure, will be unstable.

Good = site is well-managed, no immediate need for capital works

Medium = moderately maintained, signs of neglect, but capital works not required

Poor = poorly maintained, serious problems of neglect/damage

11.5 Fragility: Fragility is perceived as pertaining to the inherent nature/strength of the site itself, rather than any level of threat (see below). Deserted rural settlement sites with upstanding features are relatively easy to recognise as monuments and their edges easy to define. Where such recognition is possible and where sensitive deposits are well protected, fragility may be considered "low". Where monuments are likely to be damaged by everyday activities connected with current land-use, for example sites which survive only as low earthwork platforms, fragility may be considered "high".

High = low earthwork sites, generally exposed banks/walls, visible and unstable faces and features on stone-built sites

Medium = more robust earthwork sites, stone-built site partially grassed-over or covered by stone-dumping and protected

Low = stone-built sites generally grassed-over or obscured by stone dumping and well-protected

11.6 Vulnerability: The vulnerability of a site is related to the nature of the immediate environment and current land-use. As hill farms, where most of these sites occur, tend not to view modernisation as a high priority, structures should remain unaffected, except perhaps those which function (and consequently suffer damage from use) as sheep pens and shelters. However, some sites in lower altitudes are surrounded by improved pasture, and the nature of the land-use immediately surrounding the site, and any longer-term plans the owner/tenant might be considering, might allow differentiation to be made between sites considered highly vulnerable and those not. The attitude of the owner/tenant may also be relevant.

High = unsympathetic land-use, high potential (immediate) threat value

Medium = stable land-use, possible longer-term threat value

Low = stable land-use, sympathetic owner, slight/no threat value

- 11.7 Nature Conservation value: Most known rural settlement sites, by way of their definition, will survive as upstanding remains. In upland, but more especially in lowland, areas sites may lie in habitats valued for other conservation interests. Most small herbaceous plants, mosses and lichens, insects and the smallest mammals do little harm and their presence can be supported and encouraged. However, larger plants, especially deep-rooted species, shrubs, trees and burrowing animals, will rapidly diminish the archaeological value of the site and their presence must be discouraged. The allocation of a site into a specific category, however, records solely the comparative interest, without commenting on its potential impact.

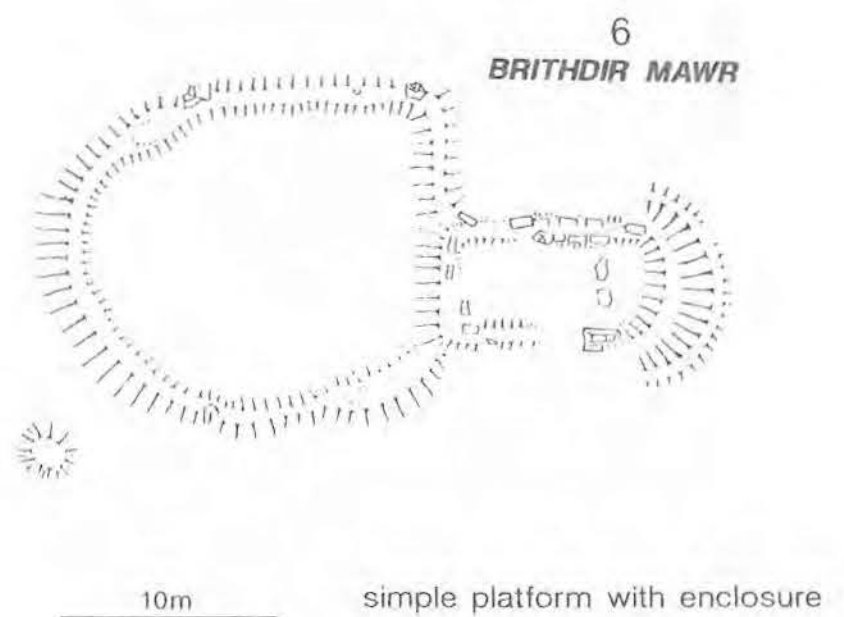
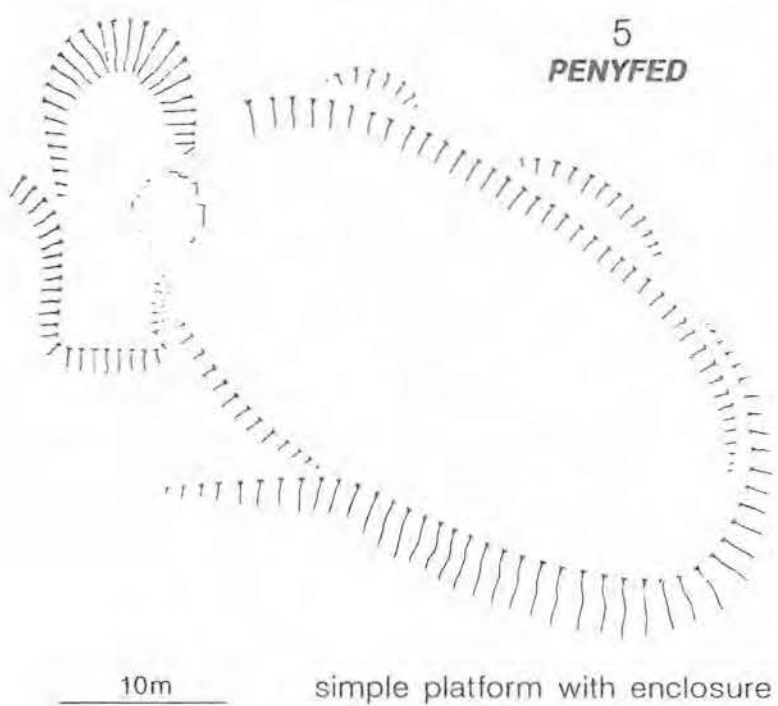
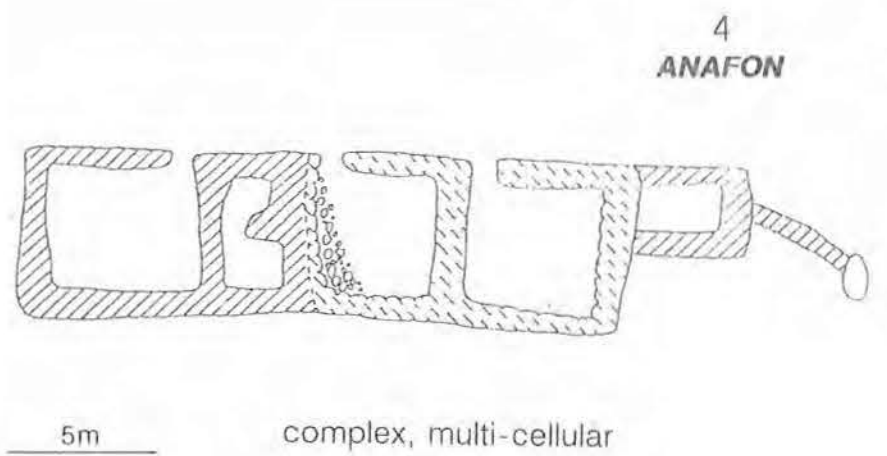
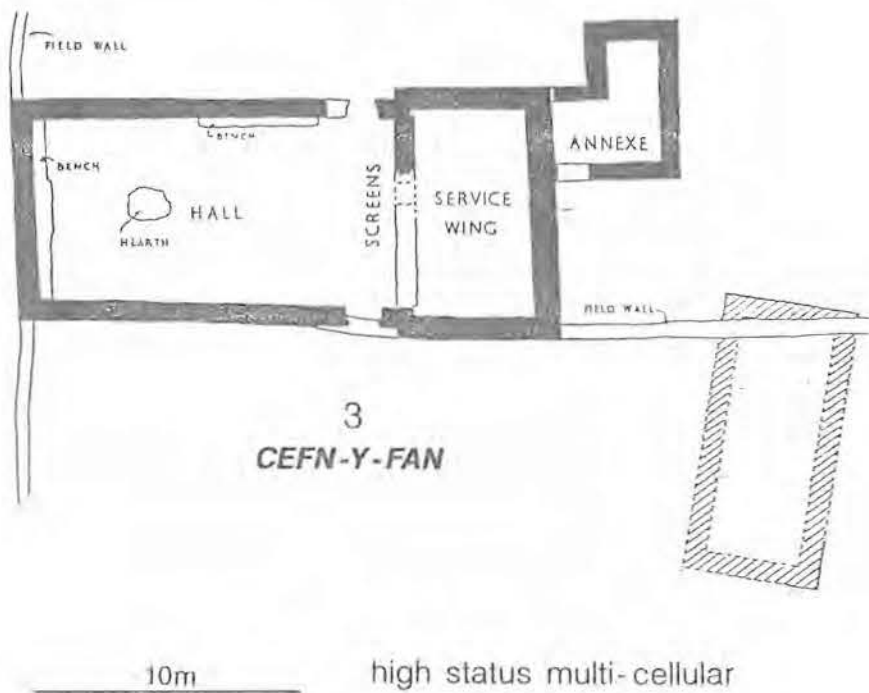
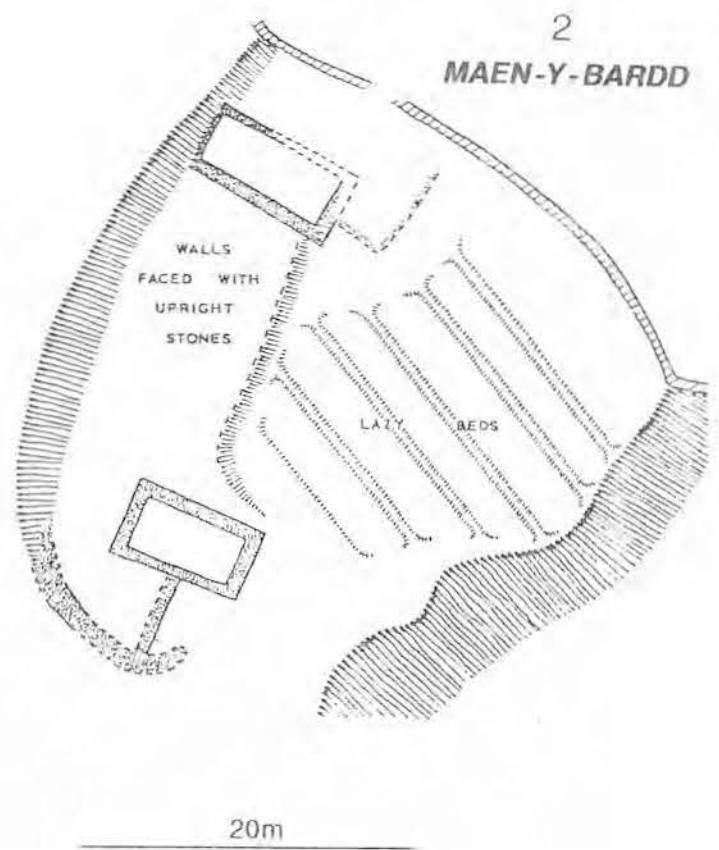
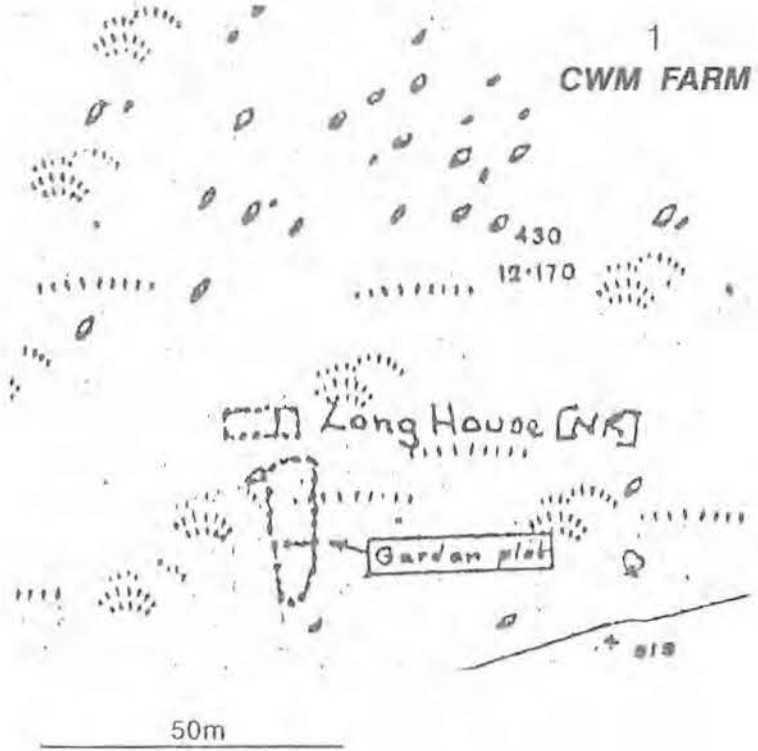
High = floral/faunal interest high, compared with surrounding area

Medium = floral/faunal interest present but not outstanding

Low = no added floral/faunal interest

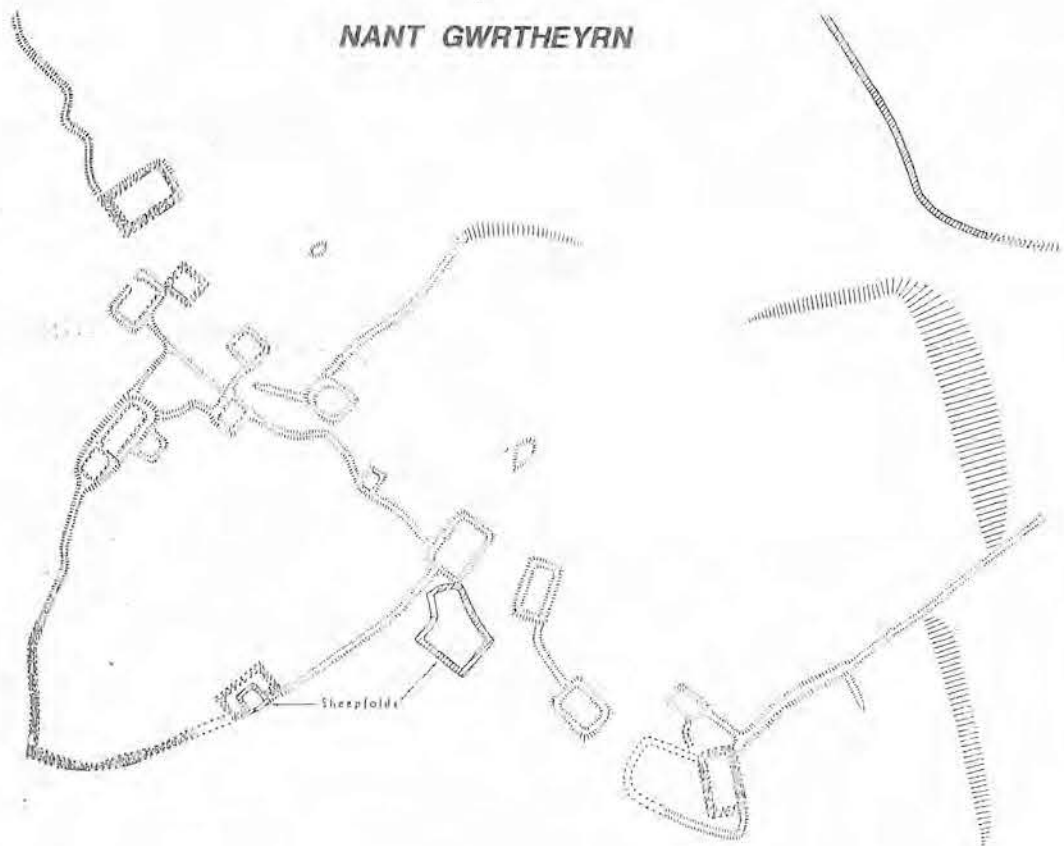
APPENDIX IV

SELECTION OF PUBLISHED PLANS OF DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT SITES



7

NANT GWRTHEYRN

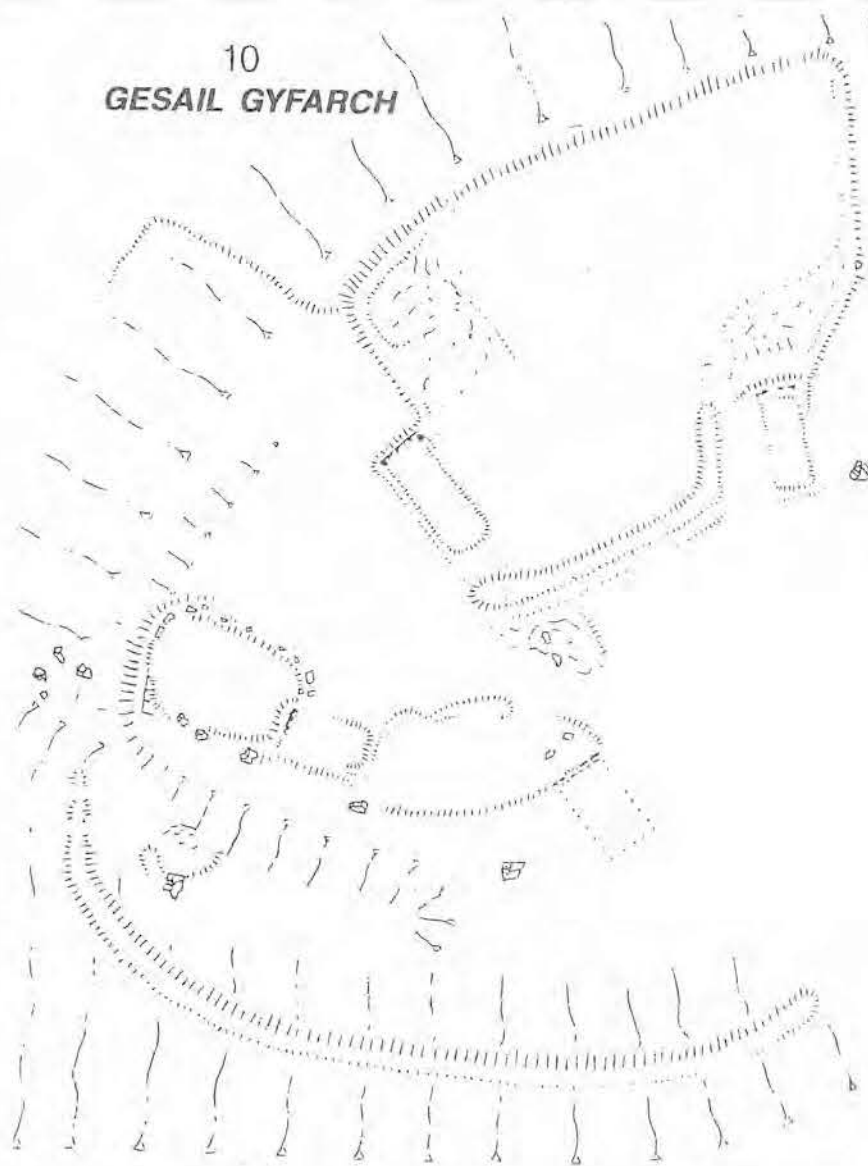


30m

nucleated long hut settlement & field systems

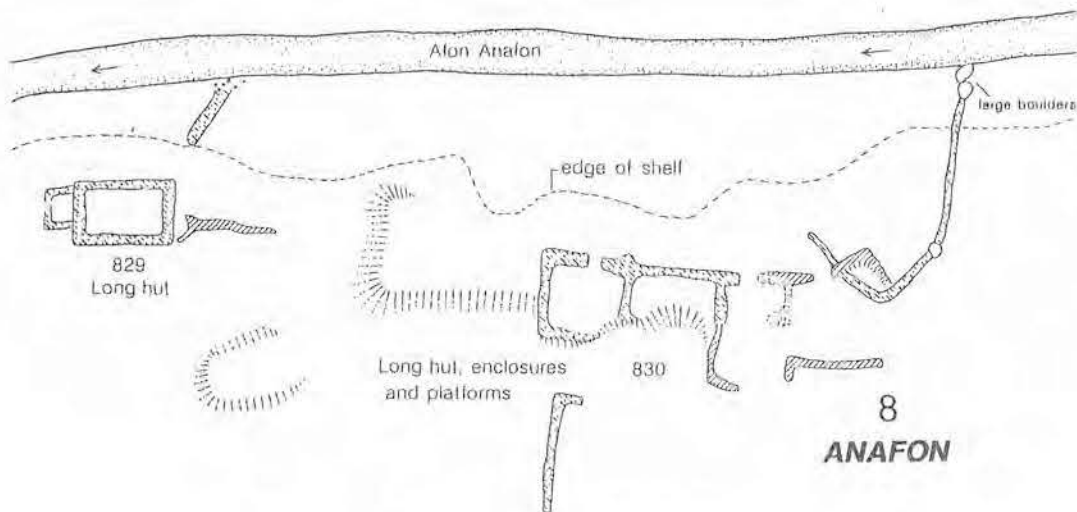
10

GESAIL GYFARCH



30m

nucleated platform settlement



20m

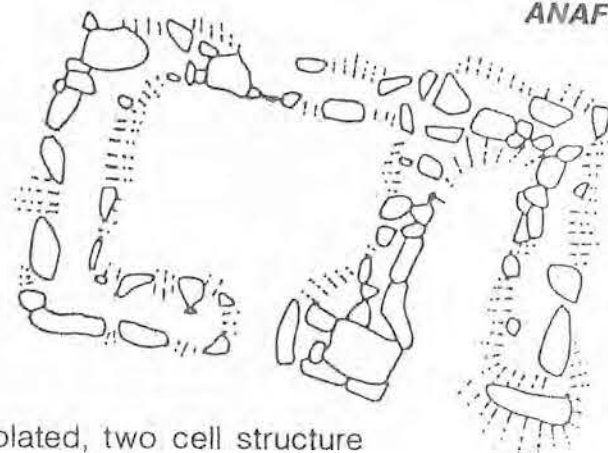
nucleated long hut settlement

8

ANAFON

11

ANAFON

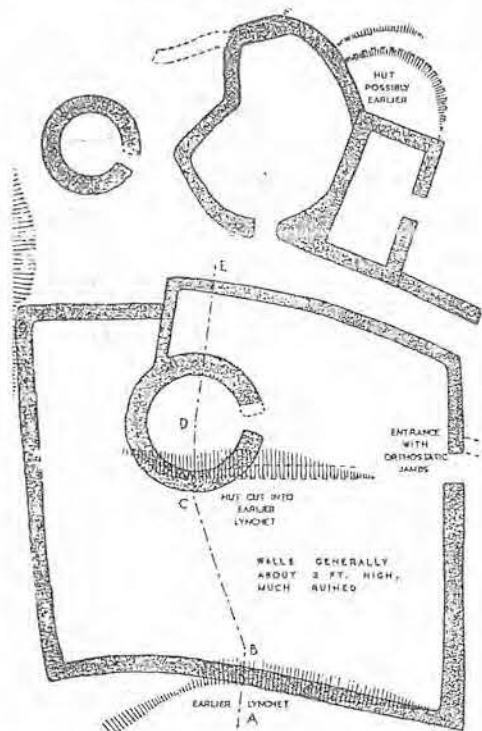


isolated, two cell structure
unexcavated

5m

9

HAFOD GELYN

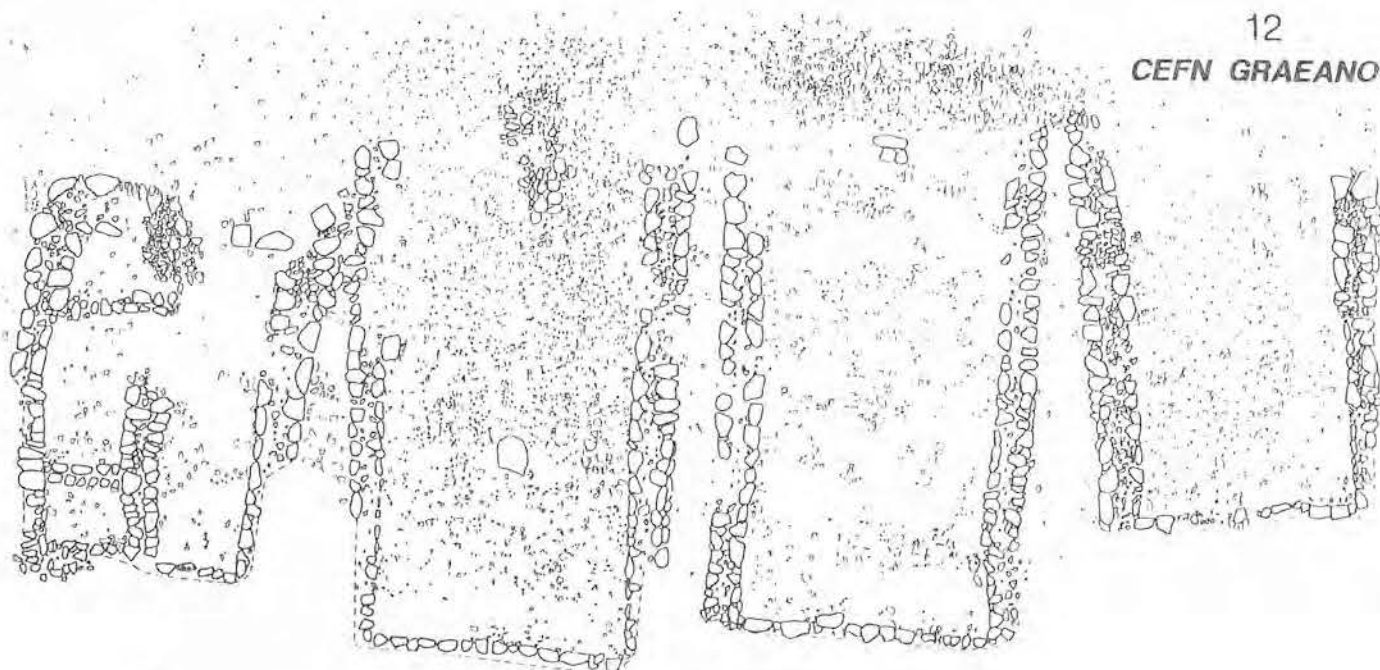


circular huts overlain
by rectangular structure

20m

12

CEFN GRAEANOG



excavated

5m

APPENDIX V

TOWARDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

TOWARDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLANS.

1 Introduction

The foundation of all preservation and management policies, as well as the baseline for monitoring deterioration and change, is the resource inventory, a comprehensive database of the sites within a given area. This is usually the regional Sites and Monuments Record, and is the most important tool in archaeological site management.

Ideally, all sites (and certainly the more important ones) require a management plan drawn up to the specific requirements of each individual site. Such plans obviously require considerable input and commitment (in terms of time and money), and need detailed planning and consideration.

Any successful management plan should follow a number of stages including the identification of the archaeological resource, identification of a series of management objectives, the formulation of a strategy, and implementation and monitoring to ensure positive management of the archaeological resource.

2 General management guidelines

This section is intended to set out a series of general management guidelines, adherence to which should ensure that most everyday actions will avoid accidentally damaging sites of archaeological and historical interest. Ideally, no major programme of work should proceed without prior archaeological consultation. If there is any doubt about the consequences of any actions, it should be remembered that it is better to consult beforehand than to repair afterwards.

2.1 Agriculture

- 1 Existing grass cover should be maintained.
- 2 Grazing where practical is normally a desirable means of conserving archaeological sites.
- 3 Grazing should be maintained at a level which keeps undesirable vegetation under control but not such as to cause erosion. Fencing may be necessary to protect part of the site while allowing grazing elsewhere, in which case care is required when positioning fence posts.
- 4 Artificial feed points and licking blocks should not be placed on archaeological sites.
- 5 Care should be taken with any machinery in the area.
- 6 If permanent fencing is erected, care should be taken that it does not cut across areas of archaeological significance. Temporary fencing within archaeologically significant areas may be required in exceptional circumstances (see above).
- 7 No areas should be ploughed without prior archaeological consultation.
- 8 No land should be cleared and improved without prior archaeological consultation.
- 9 Proposals for other changes in land-use should be referred for archaeological comment.
- 10 Current practices which are not creating problems should be continued.

2.2 Development

- 1 Buildings and other structures should be maintained in good condition. All repairs and renovations should be carried out carefully and sympathetically. Expert advice should be sought where there are any doubts.
- 2 Any new development should be influenced through the planning process, using the guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning. This means that all proposals for new buildings and extensions will be referred for archaeological comment.
- 3 The layout of roads, tracks and footpaths should be designed to avoid crossing areas of archaeological significance.
- 4 There should be sympathetic approaches to the provision of any new, or renewal of existing, services.

2.3 Visitor

- 1 Interpretation and education facilities should be improved, but only after careful consideration of the likely subsequent impact of such measures on the sites themselves. Plans to increase the number of visitors to a particular archaeological site (whether by including it on a trail, publicising its existence or whatever) should always bear in mind a site's vulnerability and the likely impact of increased numbers.
- 2 There should be careful control of leisure activities in respect of sites of archaeological and historical interest. Visitor access on archaeological sites and sensitive areas should be monitored: measures to control numbers and access may need to be considered if erosion and other damage is seen to be occurring.
- 3 On-site interpretation should be used sparingly. Where it is used it should preferably not be fixed but should be capable of being moved, unless it is in a position which is not sensitive (e.g. existing car park area). This will prevent it acting as a permanent erosion focus. Off-site interpretation (such as guide books) will almost always be preferred.
- 4 Car parking should be rationalised, and the current practice of parking in archaeologically sensitive areas should be discontinued.
- 5 A programme of informed and integrated publicity/education material should be considered a priority. Self-guided walks could start in a main car-park, with an information panel, with further details available in leaflet form.
- 6 Priority should also be given to the production of leaflets explaining the ethos behind these guidelines for public information.

2.4 Other

- 1 Existing erosion scars affecting sites of archaeological interest should be repaired and subsequently monitored and maintained.
- 2 Rabbit populations (and those of other burrowing animals) should be kept under control.
- 3 Archaeological sites should not be used as a source for stone, turf or other materials.
- 4 No stone wall should be re-built, removed or otherwise altered without prior archaeological consultation.
- 5 Materials (including stone, topsoil etc.) should not be stored or dumped in archaeologically sensitive areas.

- 6 Woody growth and bracken should be cut or treated with herbicide without disturbing the ground surface.
- 7 No new tree planting should occur within 20m of known archaeological sites. No tree planting should take place anyway without prior archaeological consultation.
- 8 No tree should be removed without prior archaeological consultation.
- 9 No ditched feature should be infilled without prior archaeological consultation.
- 10 No new drainage should be carried out without prior archaeological consultation.
- 11 Boggy and other wet areas should not be drained.
- 12 No heavy machinery should be moved across the area without prior archaeological consultation.
- 13 Metal detecting can cause damage to the archaeological heritage by removing items from their archaeological context and disturbing sites. No metal detecting should be allowed on known archaeological sites, unless under qualified archaeological supervision.
- 14 Archaeological excavation is a skilled and expensive operation which should be left to those professionally qualified, and with the proper resources, to undertake it. All excavations should be carried out within the parameters of a long-term research framework (such as are currently in preparation). 'Amateur' excavations should be actively discouraged, but 'amateur' involvement in supervised excavations will continue to be encouraged.

3 Detailed management plans

General management prescriptions have been outlined in the above section: these are sound principles and should be followed at all time for all sites of archaeological and historical interest. Following these guidelines will probably be sufficient management prescription for most sites of historical and landscape interest. Some sites, however, do need more detailed management plans as already discussed above.

It should be noted that all management action on Scheduled Ancient Monuments should be agreed before any works are undertaken with the relevant Inspector of Ancient Monuments. Any draft management proposals for SAMs should be sent to Cadw for their comments: this will probably need to be followed by a meeting on site with Cadw's Inspector of Ancient Monuments before any substantial time or effort is invested in the scheme. Management plans will come under Section 17 or Section 24 Management Agreements of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and should ideally be developed on five- and thirty-year timescales.

Detailed management plans for other archaeological sites should be agreed between all relevant interested parties. Further work will almost always be required before any such detailed plans can be drawn up and agreed.

The steps involved in drawing up a detailed management plan can be summarised as follows:

1 The plan in outline.

The plan might be solely concerned with the archaeological side of management, or it might be a multi-purpose plan dealing with ecological and other matters at the same time (the latter is almost always preferable). Identify who is going to carry out the work (this includes the archaeological work, the capital works, the continuing maintenance and the monitoring).

2 Survey.

For a plan to be successful, it must be known what it is that is going to be managed. In order to do this, a programme of survey should be the first step. A certain amount of desktop work (concentrating on old maps, photographs, descriptions etc.) should be followed by a detailed survey and evaluation of the archaeology of the land being made the subject of the plan, identifying all the features of archaeological/historical interest which exist and assessing their importance and condition. The survey should include map information at a relevant scale, as well as photographic material and written descriptions. The resulting land-use map will form the basis of all future decisions.

3 Assessment.

This should determine the objectives of management for each feature/area of interest: what is damaging the archaeology, what might damage it in the future, how this can be halted/prevented and what positive steps can be taken to ensure continued preservation of the site.

4 Discussion and debate.

Consider other demands on the land and the extent to which these conform or conflict with the objectives determined during stage 3. Attempt to reconcile differences by balancing advantages against disadvantages. Once this has been done, an integrated plan can be developed which makes provision for initial works and future land-use. It may be useful at this stage to prepare a constraint/opportunities map and outline calendar of activities.

5 Getting going.

Undertake any necessary capital works to enable the proposals in the plan to work efficiently (*e.g.* constructing new fences/gates, move tracks, divert paths, fell trees, clear scrub, erect stiles, erect display boards).

6 Implementation and review.

Day-to-day management following the pattern established in the plan. An annual review of the objectives, and the means by which they are achieved, provides a useful way of monitoring the effectiveness of the plan. The plan must also be open to change if it, or a part of it, is not achieving the desired results. Consideration must be given to including potential sub-contractors and other interested bodies in the aims of the work.

7 Long-term future.

The plan must be sufficiently flexible to accommodate changing circumstances, but to ensure continuity it should, ideally, be tied to the land so that some long-term security for the archaeological monuments is provided.

8 Other points.

Other points which should be borne in mind when setting up a detailed management plan include:

- * consideration of whether SMC might be required: if so, time must be allowed for the application to be processed:
- * all proposed works will need to be submitted to CCW for their comments on the ecological (and other) implications of the proposals:
- * check what other consents might be required (*e.g.* from the NRA, British Gas):

* in the case of large-scale proposed works, especially on well-known sites, remember to inform the relevant local authorities, community councils and the local paper about the scheme before beginning (possibly instigating a series of talks locally to explain what is happening). This should prevent any adverse publicity that might otherwise be generated by works (especially tree-felling).

* where capital works are concerned, if appropriate, erect a temporary notice-board with details of the scheme at the site, and produce a leaflet for distribution:

* it is important to remember that all works, certainly those involving ground disturbance, must be supervised by a qualified archaeologist.

APPENDIX VI

GLOSSARY OF PROTECTED LANDSCAPE AREAS

GLOSSARY OF PROTECTED AREAS

The countryside of Wales is covered by a large number of designations, many of which overlap. The most important of these, which are nationally-applicable, have been listed below: others (for example Special Landscape Areas and other designations which have been used in local plans) have not been included.

Those designations which might have particular implications for archaeological sites and remains have been given an asterix, although no detailed examination of how archaeology fits into the various categories has been undertaken yet.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

An area of land in England and Wales designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 because of its 'Outstanding Natural Beauty' (so defined as to exclude nature conservation). Such areas contain the most scenic countryside outside the National Parks.

Areas of Special Protection (formerly known as Bird Sanctuary)

An area designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for the protection of an individual wild bird species which is under threat from human activity.

Biogenetic Reserve

A site nominated by the UK government under various Council of Europe resolutions. Such sites are SSSIs and the majority are also NNRs.

Biosphere Reserve

A site designated by the UK government under the United Nations Education and Social and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) 'Man and the Biosphere' programme.

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) *

A voluntary scheme which offers management agreements to land managers who agree to farm in an environmentally sensitive manner according to a prescribed set of management prescriptions. ESAs are designated by the respective UK agriculture departments under powers contained in the Agriculture Act 1986 (England, Scotland and Wales) and Agriculture (Environmental Areas)(Northern Ireland) Order 1987. Further context for ESAs can be found in a number of EU regulations.

Forest Nature Reserve

A non-statutory 'designation' made by Forest Enterprise on appropriate areas of land that contain species or habitats that are of national importance and where nature conservation is the key objective of management.

Forest Park

Such are established by the Forestry Commission to cover fine areas of mountain or other open countryside. The purpose of Forest Parks is to identify extensive areas of forest or associated land, under Forestry

Commission ownership, which will be managed for multiple benefits with particular emphasis on developing their recreation potential and promoting public use.

Heritage Coast

A non-statutory 'definition' that is aimed at conserving underdeveloped coasts for public enjoyment.

Historic Landscapes

This is currently under review.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

Under section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The list is published from time to time for the purpose of the 1990 Act and with a view to the guidance of local planning authorities in the performance of their functions under the Act in relation to such buildings. These designations are principally aimed at conserving and protecting the built heritage.

Local Nature Reserve

An area of land that is of special nature conservation value locally. Such reserves are declared and managed by local authorities under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Marine Nature Reserve

An area designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for the purpose of conserving marine flora or fauna or geological or physiographical features of special interest in the area and providing the opportunity for study and research.

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

An area designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, to preserve flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features of national scientific importance.

National Park *

Designated in England and Wales under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for the purpose of preserving and enhancing the natural beauty of areas selected because of their natural beauty and the opportunity they afford for open-air recreation.

Nitrate Sensitive Area

A statutory designation made under the Water Resources Act 1991 in areas where nitrate concentrations in drinking water sources already exceed or may potentially exceed EU limits. Farmers within such areas are offered annual payments in return for undertaking measures which are designed to reduce nitrate leaching.

Ramsar Site (Wetland of International Importance)

A site designated by the UK government under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats (1971), as amended by the Paris Protocol.

Scheduled Ancient Monument *

Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, the Secretary of State has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments; monuments on the schedule have statutory protection. Inclusion of new monuments on the schedule is at the Secretary of State's discretion, but monuments added to it must be of national importance. Once a monument has been scheduled, the consent of the Secretary of State is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up the monument.

Special Area of Conservation

A site designated by the UK government under EC Directive 92/43 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

Special Protection Area

A site designated by the UK government under Article 4 of EC Directive 79/409 on the conservation of wild birds.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

An area of land notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features.

Tir Cymen *

An experimental, voluntary whole farm scheme for countryside conservation in Wales, administered by the Countryside Council for Wales. Farmers in three pilot areas (Dinefwr, Swansea and Meirionnydd Districts) are offered annual payments in return for the positive management for the benefit of wildlife, archaeology and geology and for providing new opportunities for the quiet enjoyment of the countryside, plus capital payments towards the cost of minor works to complement the farm scheme.

World Heritage Site *

A site designated by the World Heritage Committee after nomination by the UK government under the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Such sites are of two types: those of outstanding universal cultural value and those nominated because of their outstanding natural value.

