

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT in EASTERN CAERNARFONSHIRE

Project G1464

Final report 1997 - 98

GAT Report no. 289



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

March 1998

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT
CONDITION AND RAPID SURVEY
in EASTERN CAERNARFONSHIRE

Projects G1464 & G1465

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Then [after Henry had left Gwynedd to Gruffudd and the latter governed for many years successfully] every kind of good increased in Gwynedd and the people began to build churches in every part therein, sow woods and plant them, cultivate orchards and gardens, and surround them with fences and ditches, construct walled buildings, and live on the fruits of the earth after the fashion of the men of Rome. Gruffudd also built large churches in his own major courts, and held his courts and feasts always honourably. Furthermore, Gwynedd glittered then with lime-washed churches, like the firmament with stars.

A medieval prince of Wales – the life of Gruffudd ap Cynan

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1 Introduction and acknowledgements

- 1.1 This report summarises the progress and results of two deserted rural settlement (DRS) projects for the financial year 1997-98, which has been grant-aided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. These are the condition survey of eastern Caernarfonshire (G1464) and the rapid identification survey (G1465).
- 1.2 The project designs agreed at the outset with Cadw are contained in appendix I. The condition survey was to examine known DRS sites in eastern Caernarfonshire, an area which contains some of the most important upstanding, relict remains in Wales and one where much of the land lies within the Snowdonia National Park. The rapid survey was to examine in detail two areas (one in eastern Caernarfonshire, in the lower Conwy Valley, and one in western Caernarfonshire, in Cwm Pennant) to try to gauge how accurate our current records are with regard to the recording of the resource.
- 1.3 The area selected for the condition survey was based on Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 quarter map sheets: this was due to the need to extract the data on which the project would be based from the sites and monuments record (SMR) in an ordered way. The background to this continuing project has been outlined in detail in previous project reports (GAT reports 200 and 247), but briefly the study is driven by the need to manage, and make informed decisions regarding, a fragile archaeological resource which exists as earth- and stone-built relict landscape elements. At the same time it is considered important to try and understand and interpret the resource, and place sites in their social, economic and chronological contexts.
- 1.4 The areas selected for rapid survey were chosen because (a) they already contained a number of deserted rural settlement sites; (b) they had known potential for recording further sites; (c) a certain amount of background (documentary) work had already been carried out in both areas; and (d) there was a perceived need to choose areas which were geographically distant and included both upland and lowland zones.
- 1.5 This report contains a number of sections including (a) a summary and discussion of the results of each stage of the condition survey, (b) the results of the rapid survey project, (c) a series of general discussions, (d) a bibliography, (e) a series of data-base print-outs and (f) a series of maps.
- 1.6 The Trust wishes to acknowledge the grant-aid received from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments which has allowed the projects to be carried out.
- 1.7 The Trust would particularly like to acknowledge the considerable co-operation and help of all the farmers and land-owners who readily gave access to their land, were often prepared to spend time passing on information they knew about sites on their land, and were even prepared to listen to us. Unfortunately they are too numerous to mention individually.
- 1.8 The co-operation of the Trust's SMR Officer, Kate Geary, is also gratefully acknowledged for her help in down-loading SMR data in a readily-usable format, for discussing various SMR-related problems and requirements and for carrying out part of the digitising.
- 1.9 The report was compiled by S Jones, with additional material from D Thompson.

PART A

G1464 Progress report and discussion by stages

2 Stage 1 - Database / distribution map / aerial photographic study

2.1 Database

- 2.1.1 The first task was to create a database of sites to be examined during the project. This was created from the Primary Resource Indicator compiled (directly from the SMR) during the pilot project (1995/96) and included in the pilot project report (GAT Report no. 200). Specifically, this year's Primary Resource Indicator was created simply by copying over to a new database the SMR sites recorded on Ordnance Survey maps SH56, SH57, SH67, SH76, SH77, SH78, SH86, SH87 and SH88 (*i.e.* those which defined the study area). A copy of this database is enclosed in appendix II.
- 2.1.2 This database has served only as a guide to the sites to be visited: all alterations, amendments *etc.* have been made to the original Primary Resource Indicator (longhut.dbf), which will act as the SMR replacement database in due course once this DRS project has been completed.

2.2 Distribution map

- 2.2.1 A simple but effective distribution map was created by using the grid references extracted from the Primary Resource Indicator for each site and plotting their position on a large outline map of the study area (using the FastCad 3 program). This map allowed for the efficient planning of site visits, acted as a check list and later during the post-fieldwork stage allowed for archaeological and management analysis.

2.3 Aerial photographic study

- 2.3.1 Aerial photographs covering the study area were examined to gather information concerning land use on and around sites, the on-site vegetation and anything else considered potentially relevant. The two principal purposes of this were (i) to establish the best time to visit sites, and (ii) to note any potential threats to the sites.
- 2.3.2 Colour slides of individual sites from the SMR were not examined this year as such studies in previous years' project provided little useful information: most sites did not actually have any photographic record, and those that did were of close-up, ground views.
- 2.3.3 Vertical colour prints of the Snowdonia National Park and Great Orme Country Park (1986 and 1993) were examined at the Countryside Council of Wales office in Bangor. In most cases these aerial photographs were of a scale to show the remains of sites or overlying sheepfolds but only in outline and not in detail. Where the physical remains of a site were not recognised, the land use and vegetation of the approximate location of the site according to PRN grid reference was noted. Enlarged copies of the 1:10,000 scale colour verticals for one of the areas previously covered by the Trust in a RCAHM(W)-funded Upland Survey (Cefn Cyfarwydd - GAT Report no. 92) were also examined, providing slightly more detailed information about the sites in that area. A small number of sites were hidden by cloud or shadow from nearby rises or obscured by forestry. The sites visible on aerial photographs are listed in appendix viii.

3 Stage 2 - Landowner information

- 3.1 As was found during previous projects, land ownership information proved very difficult to obtain, principally because organisations which hold such information do so in confidence. As a first step, PRN record forms (including SMR Further Information files which contain original field reports) were checked, but with limited success. Even where the relevant information did exist, it was often out-of-date.
- 3.2 Scheduled Ancient Monument information was obtained for those sites (16 in all) where this was relevant. When some sites were located near SAMs the recorded owner of the scheduled area was taken to be the owner of the DRS site. A limited amount of information was also obtained from the hut group survey project.
- 3.3 Information on land ownership from previous Upland Surveys in the study area was also used, but most owner were located during the site visit by calling at the nearest farm.
- 3.4 The largest single identified landowner in the study is the National Trust, who own a large portion of the Carneddai range, while the Forestry Commission and National Power also owned land on which there was a small number of sites. Most were owned by private individuals. In no case was access denied. Names and addresses of landowners (where known) are retained only on site visit forms.

4 Stage 3 - Fieldwork preparation

- 4.1 As with previous studies, fieldwork preparation consisted of examining a number of available sources for both individual site-specific and more general area-based information. The initial source was the regional SMR held by the Trust, from which location, site description and other information was retrieved in data-base and free-hand format.
- 4.2 Following on from this, source references to specific sites in the Royal Commissions Inventory for Caernarvonshire (East – volume I - some of which included a site plan), OS map cards, further information files and original Trust project reports were checked, and the relevant information photocopied as field notes. More general area-based information was also obtained from publications such as the Atlas of Caernarfonshire, articles in local journals and also from older documents such as the fourteenth century Record of Caernarfon. As part of the area covered by this condition survey was also subject to rapid identification survey (G1465 – the area around Castell on the west side of the lower Conwy valley), a number of detailed articles (notably Hooke and R E Hughes) on a specific area were also studied in some detail.
- 4.3 A group of sites was subsequently selected for visiting, and the relevant information on individual sites, plus a 1:10,000 scale map showing the location of the sites, assembled. This information was stored temporarily in a file under the relevant OS quarter map number (e.g. SH 34 SE), so that sites in a certain vicinity can be visited together. This method of file storage was continued throughout the project as it proved easier to manage and check block of sites in this way until the archiving stage was reached when sites were re-stored by PRN number.

5 Stage 4 - Fieldwork

- 5.1 The fieldwork stage of the project began in May 1997 and since then all 295 sites (i.e. existing PRNs) identified by the Primary Record Indicator (PRI) have been visited. In addition a number of sites not identified on the PRI but subsequently recognised have also been visited. In most cases these sites consist of DRS sites recorded as 'settlements' and not including descriptive terms such as 'platform' or 'long hut'. (The PRI can be found in appendix II).
- 5.2 During fieldwork additional PRNs have also been allocated to individual DRS sites which have formed a group of such sites normally described as 'long huts' or 'long hut group'. New PRNs have also been allocated to new discoveries (sites found whilst walking to and from known sites, not as part of a deliberate strategy unlike the rapid survey areas): a total of 67 'new' PRNs have subsequently been identified in this way. One of the areas studied as part of the Rapid Identification Survey (G1465) fell within the area also covered by the condition survey. This area produced another nineteen 'new' DRS sites. Therefore, in total 381 sites have been visited this year (an increase of almost 29% in the number of known sites).
- 5.3 This did not include the part of the study area, around Castell, Rowen, which was examined as part of the Rapid Identification Survey (G1465) – see section 18.
- 5.4 The rate of site visits averaged around 4 sites per day, but in reality this varied from between 8 sites per day down to 1, depending on a number of factors, notably their distance apart, location in relation to the nearest road, difficulty in identifying and contacting the land owner and the weather.
- 5.5 Vegetation (especially bracken) has continued to cause problems in located and accurately recording some sites, as those completely covered in bracken, even when it has died back are difficult to record. In a couple of cases vegetation growth around sites proved to be physically impregnable. It will always be necessary to re-visit some sites in late winter when the bracken has died down.
- 5.6 The amount of time spent recording particular sites (i.e. individual PRN) using the DRS recording forms, is still c. 30 minutes, although more complex sites consisting of more than one DRS can take longer.
- 5.7 The fieldwork recording forms have remained the same as last year.

6 Stage 5 - Post fieldwork

- 6.1 This stage of the project comprised basic form checking of work carried-out to date (*i.e.* all parts of the form completed, correct grid references *etc.*), calculating the group value/association on the scheduling assessment forms, adding other information such as altitude, filing completed forms in map order (temporarily for ease of reference - eventually they will be stored in PRN order), cataloguing films and general 'house-keeping' following the fieldwork stage.

7 Stage 6 - Collation of data

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 All the information gathered on each site visited was collated at this stage of the project. This data comprised existing (published) information (including description and plan if relevant), the site-visit forms (again including description, sketch plan, perhaps a photograph, as well as the scoring and management evaluations), and any other information which had been recorded. This information is kept under the relevant PRN (currently in map-sheet order being transferred to PRN order). At the end of the DRS condition survey project this will be automatically transferred back to the SMR.
- 7.1.2 At this stage, sites were allocated to one of two files according to whether it had been possible during fieldwork to determine whether they could definitely be assigned DRS status or not. Sites which had been confirmed continued to be treated as DRS sites (see below section 7.2), while sites which

fieldwork was unable to confirm as DRS types were sidelined as 'settlement site - undetermined/unconfirmed' (see below section 7.3).

- 7.1.3 Data on all these sites is to be found in one of two databases - G1464A.dbf which records all (270) the DRS sites confirmed by fieldwork (appendix iv), and NOTLH.dbf which records those (118) which could not be verified to our satisfaction or where too badly damaged to record in any detail (appendix vi).

7.2 *Deserted rural settlement sites*

- 7.2.1 Information on the 240 sites which were confirmed by site-visits as being DRS sites, and which was subsequently recorded on forms G1313a, G1313b and G1313c, was added to three databases (G1464A, G1464B and G1464C – see appendix III).

7.3 *Unconfirmed deserted rural settlement sites*

- 7.3.1 A total of 118 of the sites visited were not considered in detail for this project, either because they could not definitely be confirmed as DRS sites once they had been visited or because they could not be located. Such sites have been entered onto a small separate database, 'Notlh.dbf', so that they can be returned in an appropriate manner to the SMR at the end of the project. This database consists of five fields:

PRN, SITENAME, OSMAP, REASON, MEMO

- 7.3.2 There were a number of reasons why a site might not have been counted as a deserted rural settlement site: the reason for the decision regarding a particular site has been recorded in the 'REASON' field of the site's record: a choice was made from a number of pre-defined options -

NATURAL, NOT LONG HUT, HIDDEN, ACCESS DENIED, UNLOCATED,
DAMAGED / DESTROYED, DUPLICATE, EXCAVATED, OUTSIDE AREA

- 7.3.3 A memo field allows for a more detailed explanation for a site's inclusion in this database.
- 7.3.4 Of the 118 sites included in this database, the largest number (61) consisted of sites which were visited and considered not to be DRS sites. Most of these were actually hut circles or hut circle platforms and some were post-medieval structures. Peat stacks and the remains of trackways had also been included. The second largest group were the unlocated sites (28) and the third was those described as 'destroyed' (11). All, apart from one site, from this latter group had been destroyed by field clearance and improvement. The remaining site in this group had been destroyed by quarrying activity. Four sites were had also been damaged to the extent that were unrecordable, usually by a later structure having been built on top. Some site were similarly 'hidden' by later structures built on top. Of the remaining sites two were found to be outside this year's survey area, three were duplicates of existing recorded sites and two had been excavated.

8 Stage 7 – Data-base analysis

- 8.1 Most of the results of the data-base analysis have been included elsewhere (e.g. in the sections on fieldwork, scheduling section and management). It was thought more appropriate and meaningful to put such result into a series of specific contexts, rather than list them here.

9 Stage 8 - Non-archaeological mapping

- 9.1 The non-archaeological background mapping (see map 3) consisted of digitising mapped information in AutoCAD and manipulating the data in FastCad 3: the data is now held in a series of project files in the latter awaiting transfer to the SMR on the completion of the project.
- 9.2 Information on the following areas was digitised - Snowdonia National Park, Local Nature Reserves, Heritage Coast, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Trust property and National Nature Reserves.
- 9.3 Time restrictions prevented background information such as altitude, soil and geological data being digitised to allow for visual comparisons of the distribution of DRS sites and their physical positions. It is hoped that much of this data will be obtained from relevant local authorities in coming months as part of an agreement over SMR maintenance, and it therefore was deemed appropriate to spend time on them now.
- 9.4 The CCW phase I survey data was consulted, but unfortunately is not in a form directly accessible to be incorporated into this study. Agricultural land class from ADAS proved inaccessible.

10 Stage 9 - Archaeological background mapping

- 10.1 The mapped archaeological background information was digitised in the same way as the non-archaeological material (see above section).
- 10.2 Time limitations only allowed for a basic amount of data to be accessed and transcribed and this is shown on map 4. This comprises the approximate extents of the commotes and the putative locations of *maerdrefi*, townships, hamlets and parish churches. Much of this information was obtained from the *Atlas of Caernarvonshire*, although other sources (e.g. Hooke) were also consulted.

11 Stage 10 - Analysis of mapped information

- 11.1 As has already been alluded to, it is hoped that within the next twelve months the Trust will have access to both Mapinfo (currently being explored) and to OS digital data. The latter will come about as part of an agreement with the local unitary authorities whereby the Trust agrees to update SMR data for the authorities using the latter's OS digital data and Mapinfo. Discussions with Conwy County Borough Council are well-advanced and have just got underway with Cyngor Gwynedd. It appears that the Trust will be able to use the digital data for non-commercial work.
- 11.2 It has been decided, in the light of this, to leave any detailed analysis of site distribution *etc.* until this data is available.

12 Stage 11 – Mapping for management

- 12.1 As has already been stated, the acquisition of Mapinfo and OS digital data in the next year or so should help this aspect of the project, and the subsequent protection and management of the resource.

- 12.2 The designations which are relevant to the area under study this year are the Great Orme Country Park, Snowdonia National Park, local nature reserves, national nature reserves, Heritage Coast, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Trust property. These can impact on the archaeological heritage in the following ways -

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. This is currently the principal means of protecting individual monuments (sometimes extending to small groups), but it is not intended to protect larger areas of significant landscape interest. At present, sixteen deserted rural settlement sites in eastern Caernarfonshire enjoy enhanced protection as SAMs.

Snowdonia 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. National Parks are well-placed to enter into management agreements with owners/occupiers to conserve and enhance sites and areas of archaeological importance.

Great Orme Country Park

An area of 291 hectares on the Great Orme has been managed as country park since 1980. The day to day running of the park is carried out by a Countryside Warden employed by the local authority (Conwy County Borough Council) who is answerable to a Working Party comprising elected local members, council staff and outside 'experts' including the Trust. The park has a five-year management plan, to which the Trust contributed, which represents enhance opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage.

Heritage Coast

A non-statutory 'definition' that is aimed at conserving underdeveloped coasts for public enjoyment. This has no real implications for archaeological site management.

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. This has no real implications for archaeological site management beyond the fact that, by implication, the area will be under environmentally-friendly management

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. This has no real implications for archaeological site management beyond the fact that, by implication, the area will be under environmentally-friendly management.

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. This has few actual implications for archaeological site management, except that archaeological sites in SSSIs are notified to CCW, and the system of notification should give prior warning of potentially-damaging operations on such sites.

Case Studies - new sites for proposed scheduling

The raw scores recorded on form G1464C.dbf have been added together to produce an overall indicative score for each site, on which proposed scheduling have been based. However, the importance of professional judgement and a desire to recommend examples from different types (simple and complex) has also determined those chosen. As a result sites representing both types have been put forward for consideration.

PRN 325 - DRS, above Wern Pandy

This simple site consists of the remains of a DRS site with an associated, extensive relict landscape and the remains of a hut circle nearby. It is proposed that the DRS and part of the associated field system be considered for scheduling as an area.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated low on *Documentation, archaeological* because, apart from the brief description and annotated sketch, the site has not been surveyed.
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because there are no known documentary references associated with the site.
3. The site is rated high on *Group Value, association* because there are more than five sites of other but related types within 1km.
4. The site is rated high on *Group Value, clustering* because there are more than five sites within 1km.
5. The site is rated medium on *Survival* because it is estimated that between one- and two-thirds of the original site area is left.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because a minimum of ten features are present, viz.: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure.
7. The site is rated medium on *Potential* because internal floor deposits and some external layers have been preserved.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable to the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated high on *Condition* because it is well-managed and no immediate capital works are required.
2. The site is rated high on *Fragility* because it has exposed walls and some unstable faces.
3. The site is rated medium on *Vulnerability* because it is considered that there may be a longer term threat to the site i.e. land improvement.
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 interest.

Summary

The site represents the remains of a deserted rural settlement, within an extensive area of relict field systems which are probably associated with the site. Nearby there are also the remains of a hut circle representing some continuation of occupation and a landscape, rather than site-specific, impact.

This simple site consists of the remains of a well preserved DRS site, with a small associated annex or pen, set within an area of relict field systems. It is proposed that the DRS and part of the associated field system be considered for scheduling as an area.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated low on *Documentation, archaeological* because, apart from the brief description and annotated sketch, the site has not been surveyed.
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because there are no known documentary references associated with the it.
3. The site is rated high on *Group Value, association* because there are more than five sites of other but related types within 1km.
4. The site is rated high on *Group Value, clustering* because there are more than five within 1km.
5. The site is rated medium on *Survival* because between one- and two-thirds of the estimated original site area remains.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because a minimum of ten features are present, viz.: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* because it is considered that some internal floors and extensive external deposits may be preserved.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable to the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated high on *Condition* because it is well-managed and no immediate capital works are required.
2. The site is rated high on *Fragility* because it has exposed walls and some unstable faces.
3. The site is rated medium on *Vulnerability* because it is considered that there may be a longer term threat to the site (i.e. land improvement).
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 interest.

Summary

The site represents the remains of a deserted rural settlement, within an extensive area of relict field systems which are probably associated with the site. Nearby there are also the remains of a hut circle representing some continuation of occupation and a landscape, rather than site-specific, impact.

PRN 699 – Deserted rural settlement, Pen y Castell

This simple site consists of a single structure, comprising a stone-bank, located on sloping ground on a valley side, within an area of rough, unimproved ground. There is a small stream valley just to the east and the site is protected from the south by a small rocky outcrop. The remains of a sub-circular stone-built enclosure encircle the site and there are the very denuded remains of another small structure, possibly a pen, adjacent to the site to the east.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated low on *Documentation, archaeological* because, apart from the brief description and annotated sketch, it has not been surveyed.
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because there are no known documentary references associated with it.
3. The site is rated high *Group Value, association* because there are more than five of other but related types within 1km.
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 a minimum of ten features are present, viz.: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* apart because internal and external floors are probably preserved.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable to the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated high on *Condition* because the remains are well-managed and no immediate capital works are required.
2. The site is rated high on *Fragility* because the site has exposed banks and unstable wall-faces.
3. The site is rated low on *Vulnerability* because it is within a stable land-use regime with slight or no threat.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because the land-use on-site is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

This site, located on rough, un-improved land in an exposed position adjacent to a small valley stream, probably represents a temporary or seasonal dwelling.

PRN 4694 – Deserted rural settlement, Cae Taenol

This simple settlement site consists of a single, negative platform with a surviving wall at the downslope end. It is located on gently sloping, unimproved ground, and is surrounded by remains of an extensive system of denuded field banks and artificial terracing.

1. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, archaeological* because it has been fully described and included on a measured survey [ref. needed].
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because there are no known documentary references associated with it.
3. The site is rated high *Group Value, association* because there are more than five of other but related types within 1km.
4. The site is rated high on *Group Value, clustering* because there are more than five similar sites within 1km.
5. The site is rated medium on *Survival* because it is estimated that between one- and two-thirds of the original site area is left.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because a minimum of ten features are present, viz.: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* apart because internal and external floors are probably preserved.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable to the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated medium on *Condition* because the remains are moderately well-maintained with signs of neglect, although no capital works are needed.
2. The site is rated low on *Fragility* because the remains are grassed-over and apparently stable.
3. The site is rated medium on *Vulnerability* because there is a possible longer-term threat from possible improvement.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because the land-use on-site is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interest.

Summary

This site is a good example of a hut platform located on rough, unimproved land. The fact that it lies within in an extensive area of denuded field banks and terraces boosts its landscape setting.

This complex settlement consists of seven large, earthwork hut platforms, three of which are lie parallel to one another forming one feature, with the other four located just to the east. Remnant terracing and ridge and furrow are visible in the improved ground to the north. It is proposed that these related features should be considered for scheduling as a single site.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated low on *Documentation, archaeological* because, apart from the brief description and annotated sketch, the features have not been surveyed.
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because there are no known documentary references associated with it.
3. The site is rated high on *Group Value, association* because there are more than five sites of other but related types within 1km.
4. The site is rated high on *Group Value, clustering* because there are more than five similar sites within 1km.
5. Four of the individual sites (372, 6801, 6802 & 6803) are rated high on *Survival* because over two-thirds of the original area is left. PRNs 6804, 6805 & 6806 are rated medium as it is estimated that between one- and two-thirds of the original area is left.
6. Two of the individual sites (6804 & 6806) are rated medium on *Diversity, features* because a minimum of ten features are present, viz.: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure. The remaining five are rated low as they have fewer than six surviving features.
7. All the individual sites are rated medium on *Potential* because internal and some external floors have been preserved.
8. The site as a whole is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable to the layman.

Management criteria

1. Four of the individual sites (372, 6801, 6802 & 6803) are rated high on *Condition* because they are well-managed and no immediate capital works are required. PRNs 6804, 6805 & 6806 are rated medium because they are moderately well-maintained, with signs of neglect, but not requiring capital works.
2. The sites are rated medium on *Fragility* because they have exposed walls and some unstable faces. Site 6745 is rated medium on *Fragility* has it has slightly more robust features.
3. The sites are rated medium on *Vulnerability* because the surrounding land-use is stable, but a longer-term threat (i.e. land improvement) is possible in the future.
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 interest.

Summary

These seven individual sites form a complex group and may represent a multi-period settlement, possibly of a type different to the two preceding examples, with associated field systems. The site is visually impressive and has good public access.

PRNs 2493 & 6807 – Deserted rural settlement, Cwm Caseg

This complex site consists of two, adjacent features located above a small stream valley. It is proposed that they are considered for scheduling as a group and not individually.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated low on *Documentation, archaeological* because, apart from the brief description and annotated sketch, they have not been surveyed.
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because there are no known documentary references associated with it.
3. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, association* because there are three sites of other but related types within 1km.
4. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, clustering* because there are three similar sites within 1km.
5. The site is rated medium on *Survival* because it is estimated that there is between one- and-two thirds of the original site area left.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because a minimum of ten features are present in each feature, viz.: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* because some internal floors and external layers are probably preserved.
8. The sites are rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable to the layman.

Management criteria

1. One of the individual sites (PRN 2493) is rated high on *Condition* because it is well-managed and no immediate capital works are required. The other (PRN 6807) is rated medium because it is only moderately well-maintained with signs of neglect, although there is no need for capital works.
2. One site (PRN 6807) scores high on *Fragility* because it has exposed walls and some unstable wall faces. The other (PRN 2493) scores medium on *Fragility* because it has slightly more robust features.
3. Both individual sites are rated high on *Vulnerability* because there is a major potential threat (*i.e.* water erosion).
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 interest.

Summary

These two individual features form a complex group which may be contemporary. They are located near the boundary of improved and rough ground, with no apparent contemporary landscape setting (*i.e.* field systems) and may be the remains of seasonal dwellings.

PRNs 567, 6785 & 6784 – Deserted rural settlement, Craig Cennin

This complex site consists of three individual structures located on an artificial terrace above an area of denuded field banks, with an associated enclosure behind (upslope) which itself is overlain by a post-medieval wall. It is proposed that these features be considered for scheduling as a group rather than individually.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated low on *Documentation, archaeological* because, apart from the brief description and annotated sketch, it has not been surveyed.
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because there are no known documentary references associated with it.
3. The site is rated high on *Group Value, association* because there are more than five sites of other but related types within 1km.
4. The site is rated high on *Group Value, clustering* because there are more than five similar sites within 1km.
5. Two of the structures (PRNs 6785 & 567) are rated medium on *Survival* because between one- and two thirds of the original area remains. PRN 6784 is rated medium because between one-and two- thirds of the original site area is left.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because a minimum of ten features are present on the majority of structures, viz.: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure.
7. The structures are rated medium on *Potential* because internal and some external floors are probably preserved.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable to the layman..

Management criteria

1. The site is rated high on *Condition* because it is well-managed and no immediate capital works are required.
2. One structure (PRN 567) scores low on *Fragility* because it is stone-built and grassed-over. PRNs 6784 & 6785 are rated medium because while they are also stone-built, they are only partially grassed over.
3. The site is rated medium on *Vulnerability* because these surrounding land-use is stable, with only a possible longer term threat.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because the surrounding land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interest.

Summary

These three structures form a complex settlement (group) which appear to be roughly contemporary. They are located within an area of denuded field systems which appear contemporary and have an associated enclosure which adds to their landscape setting.

This complex site consists of two, adjacent structures located in wet ground, just downslope of a later (post-medieval) farmstead. It is proposed that they should be considered for scheduling as a group and not individually.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated low on *Documentation, archaeological* because, apart from the brief description and annotated sketch, it has not been surveyed.
2. The site is rated medium on *Documentation, historical* because there is one relevant document which might relate to them.
3. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, association* because there are three sites of other but related types within 1km.
4. The site is rated medium on *Group Value, clustering* because there are three similar sites within 1km.
5. One structure (PRN 697) is rated high in *Survival* terms because over two-thirds of the original site area remains. PRN 6813 is rated medium because only between one-and two-thirds of the original site area is left.
6. The site is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because a minimum of ten features are present on the structures, viz.: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* apart because internal and external floors are probably preserved.
8. The sites are rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable to the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated high on *Condition* because the structures are well-managed and no immediate capital works are required.
2. The site is rated high on *Fragility* because the structures have exposed walls and some unstable faces.
3. The site is rated low on *Vulnerability* because they lie within a stable land-use regime, with very slight to no threat.
4. The sites are rated low on *Conservation Value* because the on-site land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interest.

Summary

These two sites form a complex group which may be contemporary. They may be hafodai mentioned in a thirteenth century document at that placename location [ref. and further details required]. Later (post-medieval) settlement is present to the west adding continuity of settlement and landscape interest.

PRNs 698 & 6814 – Deserted rural settlement, Clogwyn yr Eryr

This complex site consists of two, adjacent structures located on a south-facing mountain slope, in an upland environment, with associated enclosures. It is proposed that these features should be considered for scheduling as a group and not individually.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated low on *Documentation, archaeological* because, apart from the brief description and annotated sketch, it has not been surveyed.
2. The site is rated low on *Documentation, historical* because there are no known documentary references associated with it.
3. The site is rated high on *Group Value, association* because there are more than five sites of other but related types within 1km.
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. One structure (PRN 698) is rated medium on *Diversity, features* because a minimum of ten features are present, viz.: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure. PRN 6814 is rated high because there are over twelve features surviving.
7. The site is rated high on *Potential* because internal and external floors are probably preserved.
8. The site is rated high on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable to the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated high on *Condition* because the structures are well-managed and no immediate capital works are required.
2. The site is rated medium on *Fragility* because the structures are stone-built and partially grass-over.
3. The site is rated low on *Vulnerability* because it lies within a stable land-use regime with and slight to no threat.
4. The site is rated low on *Conservation Value* because the on-site land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interest.

Summary

These two structures form a complex settlement group which appear to be roughly contemporary. They are located at a high altitude and may represent seasonal, rather than permanent, occupation.

14 Stage 13 - Interim report

- 14.1 No substantial interim reports were produced during the year, although interim statements were prepared for the quarterly monitoring meetings in June, September and December, for both projects.

15 Stage 14 - Final Report

- 15.1 This document is the final report on both projects, G1464 and G1465.

16 Stage 15 - Archiving and integration of information

- 16.1 The archive for both projects is currently being prepared: as much as possible of the information produced will be incorporated directly into the SMR, including up-dated databases, photographs and slides, and general background information (including digitised information). Other archive material (including field visit forms, project-specific databases etc.) will be archived under the project numbers (G1464 and G1465), and appended to previous project archives as appropriate.

PART B

G1465 Rapid survey

17 Methodology

17.1 Stage 1

- 17.1.1 The first stage of the project began with a basic desk-based study of the two areas covered by the survey. Modern and early twentieth century OS maps were consulted, as was cartographic information included in certain detailed studies of the areas, notably Hooke's (Hooke, 1997) work in Castell and Gresham's work (Gresham, 1973) in Cwm Pennant. Aerial photographs, colour verticals in both cases and black and white vertical for Castell (Snowdonia National Park, 1:10,000 1986), were examined for any evidence of actual DRS sites and/or denuded field systems. Detailed studies (see above) relating to the areas were also studied, but time restriction prevented original sources being checked or expanded upon.

17.2 Stage 2

- 17.2.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in February, 1998, by two Trust members. The timing had been shifted from the previous summer because of the perceived problems of access and visibility caused by bracken growth. Each individual covered a separate, defined area and recorded all archaeological sites/features identified. DRS sites identified were recorded using the three form system developed during the condition survey (G1313a, G1313b & G1313c), while other sites were recorded at minimal level on Trust Upland Survey short forms. In both cases, sites' locations were recorded on sheets of permatrace overlaid on 1:10,000 OS base maps.
- 17.2.2 All areas were examined, apart from areas of modern forestry plantation (experience has shown that archaeological sites are usually destroyed during the planting process) and areas of dense woodland which require a great deal of extra time to survey properly.
- 17.2.3 Obtaining landowner information and permission to survey areas took longer than initially thought, particularly in the Castell area where over twenty-five separate landowners were ultimately identified. Letters were sent to all the identified landowners at the end of the project, thanking them for their co-operation. This should also help foster good relations not only for further work in the area, but also for the continued preservation of the sites themselves.

17.3 Stage 3

- 17.3.1 Once fieldwork had been completed, all site locations were transferred to master maps, with definite and possible deserted rural settlement sites being identified separately. Deserted rural settlement sites located in the Castell area were incorporated into the main condition survey databases (i.e. G1464a,b &c). The deserted rural settlement sites in the Cwm Pennant area will be added to last year's database at an early opportunity. The records of other, non-DRS sites have been passed to the SMR.

18 Results of rapid survey project

18.1 Castell

18.1.1 The Area

- 18.1.1.1 The area chosen for study covers a broad strip of land which runs from the mountain pass just below Drum in the west, down across the desolate and poorly drained plateau, which is the source for the Afon Roe, and through the deeply incised, tree-lined valley cut by the river as it descends to the beginning of the valley floor. To the north, the area is bounded by the Roman road which runs along the lower slopes of Tal y Fan and to the south by the ridge which runs from the summit of Drum along Pen y Gadair.
- 18.1.1.2 The topography of the area reflects the nature of the underlying geology. This part of the western side of the Conwy Valley is dominated by small side valleys formed where softer Ordovician strata are interspersed with harder igneous rocks which form the mountainous west-east running ridges.

18.1.2 History

- 18.1.2.1 Although today the higher reaches of the valley appear empty and inhospitable, the topography of the valley lends itself as a natural route through the mountain range, between the Conwy Valley the coastline. The density of known archaeological sites confirm the accessibility of the area. The earliest evidence comes in the shape of a mesolithic microlith found near the farm of Gorswen. During the neolithic period a series of megalithic tombs were constructed around the farm of Maen y Bardd on the northern side of the valley, and two standing stones were erected at the head of the pass. The bronze age saw the continuing use of the pass with the construction of a number of tumuli and stone circles.
- 18.1.2.2 Between this period and the iron age a number of hut circles and associated field systems were occupied, notably on the southern facing slopes above Maen y Bardd. This landscape was dominated by the hillfort at Pen Y Gaer on the southern side of the valley. The Roman invasion saw the construction of the auxiliary fort at Caerhun (Canovium) in the first century AD, which formed part of the network of forts controlling the valley routes in north Wales and notably the River Conwy crossing point which connected Chester (Deva) with Caernarfon (Segontium). This connection was made by a Roman road following the old pass through Bwlch y Ddeufaen and with a southern road which is thought to have followed the Llanbedr y Cenin road from the south. An inscribed stone dated from the 7th to 8th century near Rhiw confirms the continued use of the pass in the early medieval period and later, during the post-medieval period it continued to be used as a drovers road. During the medieval period the area lay within the bounds of the free township of Castell, in the commote of Arllechwedd Isaf (Bassett & Davies, 1977, 72).
- 18.1.2.3 The inhospitable nature of the landscape in the higher reaches of this side valley are the result of high rainfall and the past activities of man which has resulted in the truncation of the soils. Gley soils now occur widely in the area, especially in the valley below Maen y Bardd (Hughes 1940, 11). Further up the valley the mountain soils are shallower with a tendency to podsolisation. Peat occurs to a considerable depth on the steeper slopes, a fact reflected in the large number of peat stacks and cuttings identified on the northern slopes below Drum during the survey.
- 18.1.2.4 Hughes saw the noted truncation of the soils in the marginal areas as the direct result of high rainfall and human activity in the area and in particular the clearing or assarting of 'waste' land. By felling the trees that covered these higher reaches soils were washed away and degraded over time, losing their minerals and forming acidic podsol soils (*ibid.* 11). In his 1940 article he uses environmental evidence to illustrate the ebb and flow of human exploitation of the valley. One example he cites is that of Tyddyn Eithiniog, located just to the south of the area under study. This area seems to have had this name this since the early sixteenth century, with the term 'eithniniog' interpreted as meaning gorse. Hughes sees this as suggesting that soils in the area had already been truncated and that the land had been neglected and become overgrown.
- 18.1.2.5 As Hooke has noted there are a number of long huts and a well-preserved field system within this area which had apparently fallen out of use by the time Tyddyn Eithiniog was established (Hooke 1997, 89). It, therefore, appears that these long huts and associated field system were occupied prior to the sixteenth century and that the land immediately around had been cleared.

18.1.3 Rapid Identification Survey

- 18.1.3.1 The survey covered all of the area apart from the heavily wooded areas within the National Nature Reserve around Gors-wen. These areas proved too overgrown, severely restricting access and visibility. At the outset of the survey there were seventeen known long huts or DRS sites (three of which were either unlocated or not actual structures). The survey identified a further nineteen definite, and a further fourteen, possible DRS sites. In most cases the possible DRS sites consisted of some evidence for the presence of a site, but not enough survived to accurately measure (i.e. a slight platform in a slope). As expected, most sites were identified in areas of unimproved land or open moorland, with a small number located in woodland.
- 18.1.3.2 Concentrations of sites in lower areas (below 280m OD) were identified in rough ground at Gors-wen and Pant-yr-twrch. At Gors-wen, located on the edge of woodland, there were the remains of two DRS sites (a reported third site within the woodland was not identified). One site was a type (i) and the other was a type (ii) (see Further towards a typology in Part C). The improved area about produced no definite evidence for early field systems associated with the sites. Just upslope, in a north-south

running band at Pant-yr-twrch eight DRS sites and one possible DRS site were identified (types (i) and (ii), see Further towards a typology in Part C). This group appeared to be associated with a large area of denuded field banks and walls, which pre-dated the present dry-stone walled defined fields of the area. These sites were located on rough, unimproved land, much of which was covered by trees and bracken. It is felt that more sites and associated features may come to light if this bracken is removed.

- 18.1.3.3 Concentrations of DRS sites were also recorded at slightly higher altitudes (above 300m OD), at Tyddyn-du and Brongadair (types (i) and (ii), see Further towards a typology in Part C). Both areas also contained areas of associated relict field system consisting of low denuded, rubble stone field walls which often respected and followed natural contours or features. Less denuded, low stone banked field walls (sixteenth century?), usually much straighter than the walls associated with the DRS sites seemed to overlie/post date them in places. At Brongadair, a high, well-built nineteenth 'ffridd' wall enclosed the area and overlay one of the DRS sites, dividing it into two (PRN 4700).
- 18.1.3.4 A number of probable *hafodau* sites were located at high desolate altitudes along the sides of the valley. They were usually located on exposed, sloping ground, adjacent to streams on small levelish ridges and with excellent views of the wet valley bottom below. There was no evidence for associated field systems with any of them, but most did have an associated enclosure. It seems likely that these structure are the remains of hafodau, locations of summer dwelling used when cattle and other animal were grazed in upland areas. Easy access to water, enclosures for containing or sorting stock and good views of the grazing lands in the valley below seem to be the main criteria for such sites.
- 18.1.3.5 Interestingly, the 'hafod' sites in the area appeared to consist of different periods of use. This is best demonstrated by a group located near the concentration of DRS sites with associated field systems at Brongadair. Here dry-stone hafodau (sixteenth century onwards?) were found to overlie earlier non-dry-stone structures. The latter structure usually consists of a stone and earth platform below the dry-stone structure, with low rubble or stone-faced walling. It may be that these earlier structures were hafodau for the Brongadair DRS group and the later dry-stone structures were hafodau associated with sixteenth century or later farms.
- 18.1.3.6 One 'hafod' site had a peat stack located nearby, which may have been directly associated with it. Large parts of this area did contain peat cuttings and there were a large number of peat stacks. The date of the cutting is unknown but may have been another seasonal activity based around the hafodau. The re-use of hafod sites as sheepfolds and shepherd shelters was also noted.
- 18.1.3.7 As the river drops down towards the valley bottom, it has cut a deep and steep sided valley, much of which is wooded. Above the drop into this steep river valley the ground is relatively well-drained and it is here we find the field systems of Tyddyn-du and Maen y Bardd. The steep valley sides remain wooded with oak and birch and is unsuitable for anything but the most basic grazing. Hughes has suggested that these areas were kept as summer grazings, and hence the placenames of 'Hafotty Gwyn' and 'Hafod y Cae' (Hughes, 1940, 21). Both these sites eventually became permanent dwellings. It seems wrong to exclusively associated hafodau with upland areas, but rather to see them as allowing for the seasonal exploitation of unenclosed marginal areas.

18.1.4 Discussion

- 18.1.4.1 This area has been the subject of a considerable amount of documentary research in recent years, with attempts being made to reconstruct the chronology of settlement and land uses. Work by R Elfyn Hughes, Frank Emery and latterly D Hooke, have done much to trace the development of the late medieval landscape and the physical changes that this landscape underwent.
- 18.1.4.2 Hooke, by studying place and field names and documentary evidence, has proposed that the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were crucial periods for the emergence of present pattern of settlement in the area. She sees this time as one when the shared lands of native rule were giving way to the enclosed farms of today. Indeed many of the present farms of the Conwy Valley are thought to have originated in this period (Hooke 1997, 84), for example Maen y Bardd, within the survey area, is thought to date from the fifteenth century.
- 18.1.4.3 A number of factors probably caused this change: a recovery of the population after the Black Death, the break down of traditional Welsh laws of inheritance, subsequent development of consolidated farms (Bartholomew Bolde, an English burgess began to buy up much land in the area in the fifteenth

century) and the increasing importance of pastoral farming (see later discussion). *Hafodau* become permanent settlements (notably Hafotty Gwyn within the survey area) as more of the woodland and waste are encroached on.

- 18.1.4.4 This crucial period also sheds light on the chronology of some of the DRS sites located by the survey. As Hooke states *Permanent settlement undoubtedly reached higher levels at several periods in the past but few of the observed long hut sites can be correlated with documentary evidence. Neither do they bear any relationship to later field-names or references to later known hafodydd (ibid. 89).* The fieldwork undertaken during the project seems to show that many upland/marginal DRS sites and their associated features pre-date areas of identified sixteenth century enclosure.
- 18.1.4.5 In all the cases where DRS sites have associated field systems, these appear to reflect a different field pattern than the later dry-stone/rubble field walls seen today (and which in some cases have been dated to the sixteenth enclosure). This was well demonstrated near Bronygadair. Here a cluster of DRS sites were associated with very denuded field walls/banks. These are overlain by less denuded field walls and are bounded on the western side by the high, nineteenth century, ffridd wall. Emery (1940) mentions large sixteenth century intakes of land above Bronygadair (which includes the cluster of DRS sites), a substantial number of fields of which include the term ffridd in their place-names (*ibid. 90*). Hooke interprets this as indicating that this area was uncultivated when enclosed at this time, *The term (ffridd) obviously conveyed a meaning of upland pastures but became attached to intakes from the commons made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (ibid., 90).*
- 18.1.4.6 A similar interpretation as Hughes' concerning the sixteenth century enclosure of land near Tyddyn Eithiniog which also included the remains of DRS sites with associated field systems (*ibid. 89*). In both cases the field systems associated with the DRS sites are overlain by (sixteenth century?) enclosure walls. The later enclosure walls also seem to show no respect for lay out of the earlier walls in their layout. In both cases we seem to be dealing with DRS sites which were occupied prior to the sixteenth century enclosure, and associated areas which show evidence of once being cultivated but had become neglected and overgrown, open waste/ffridd by the time of the sixteenth century encroachments.
- 18.1.4.7 The many of the DRS sites recorded in this years survey represent a period of expansion into the marginal/waste grounds at some point prior to the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. They then appear to have been abandoned and re-occupied in the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries when a subsequent period of expansion began (see Historical processes of settlement and desertion in Part C). The reasons for their abandonment are complex, and probably involving, climatic changes, population changes and social reorganisation. A known decline in the climate from the thirteenth century until the mid 1400's may have reduced already shallow soils to unproductive plots.
- 18.1.4.8 The Black Death in the mid fifteenth century may not have directly effective such rural areas so dramatically as highly populated areas, but the depopulation of the lowlands would have attracted people from the marginal uplands, resulting in the depopulation of these areas. The decay of the native systems of inheritance at this time also produced changes in landownerships, with the development of more consolidated farms. The growing economic importance of sheep farming would also have change field patterns to the enclosed landscape we see today.

18.2 Cwm Pennant

18.2.1 The Area

- 18.2.1.1 The area chosen for study consists of the eastern side of the valley of Cwm Pennant. The western boundary of the area is defined by the Afon Dwyfor and the area rises to just over 400m on the slope of Moel Hebog in the east. The lower valley slopes (in the west) are the main areas of modern day occupation, and have been improved with small areas of woodland and some modern plantations. The valley bottom has been extensively drained but is still quite damp. The eastern side of the area consists of rough pasture and mountain side, most of which was enclosed in 1812 (Gresham, 1973, 47). The northern half of this upland region is steep and rocky, to the south below Cwm Llefrith, the slope becomes more gentle and as a result much wetter, consisting of large area of open boggy moorland with the occasional rocky outcrop.

18.2.1.2 The valley has formed on the Cwm Pennant anticline, with Ordovician slates and shales making-up the valley sides and igneous rocks forming the higher reaches of the surrounding peaks.

18.2.2 History

18.2.2.1 A number old cairns and clusters of hut circles are found located along the higher slopes of the eastern side of the valley: these represent the earliest occupation in the valley. During the medieval period the area was located in the northern portion of the mixed township of Pennant (Gresham, 11973, 5), the boundaries of which mostly follow the extent of the parish of Llanfihangel y Pennant (*ibid.*, 5). Part of the northern area covered by the survey, around Tyddyn Mawr, lies within a detached portion of the free township of Penyfed. According to Gresham the upper part of the valley was held as bond land, until the thirteenth century when, for an unspecified reason, the inhabitants all died out (*ibid.* 5). This deserted region became known as Ffridd y Pennant and was used as common grazing for the inhabitants of the free settlements ranged along the left bank of the Afon Dwyfor (*ibid.* 5). Gresham locates some of these free settlements as centred around the present sites of Rhwngydwyafon, Trawsgoed and Brithdir. By 1352, and the compilation of the Record of Caernarvon, three gafaelion (holding) of bond land of Tirwelyawg tenure (a less servile form of bond tenure) are recorded in the township, all of which are in the hands of the lord by default of heirs (*ibid.* 6). Gresham locates these bond gafaelion in Ffridd y Pennant (*ibid.* 46).

18.2.2.2 After the conquest in 1284, the Ffridd had come into the hands of the English Crown, who, by the sixteenth century had become concerned by the level of encroachment on Crown land in the Forest of Snowdonia (*ibid.*, 46). Inquiries had been set to investigate such encroachments and subsequent loss of dues (*ibid.* 46). One such inquiry took place in 1580 concerning the area around Cwm Pennant and Cwmystradlyn (*ibid.*, 46). It ran into local suspicion, but did reveal that the main part of the Ffridd was held by the landowners on a common lease and grazed by them (*ibid.* 47). What little encroachment that was identified seems to have taken place to the south of the survey area.

18.2.2.3 Gresham's study of the documentary evidence for landownership vividly demonstrates the break-up of the gwely system and the subsequent development of larger holdings in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In particular his account of Iolyn ap Dafydd Gethin of Trawsgoed (now Cwrt Isaf), who in the fifteenth century inherited a compact block of land in the valley and how his legacy was gradually split up as partitional inheritance produced smaller and smaller plots, until these unworkable plots were bought up by the Clennau estate (*ibid.* 8). The remaining ffridd was eventually enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1812 (*ibid.* 47).

18.2.3 Rapid Identification Survey

18.2.3.1 At the outset of the survey there were seventeen known DRS sites in the survey area, mainly consisting of a group to the north-east of Brithdir Mawr. A further twelve definite, and six possible, DRS sites were recorded. Most 'new' sites were located on partially improved land, where some clearance in the past had taken place but which had now reverted to rough pasture. The majority of possible sites were located on improved land, where most of the stone (and hence the DRS sites) had been cleared, making positive identification more difficult.

18.2.3.2 The most notable feature of the survey is the concentration of DRS sites in a band, between 180m and 300m in height, along the mountain slopes above Tyddyn Mawr and Brithdir Mawr. Not only did this area prove rich in DRS sites but also in relict landscape features such as field walls/enclosures and cultivation ridges associated with the DRS sites. This area had been partially cleared and although today it is relatively wet, it is one of the drier areas within the survey area. Often the field walls associated with the DRS sites were overlain by later walls or did not seem to bear any relationship to the present field boundaries. A small number of DRS sites had later dry-stone structures built on top and three had been almost completely cleared with the stones being re-used for later structures.

18.2.3.3 Two of the DRS sites (PRNs 1424 & 1413) identified appear to be located on the Gresham's presumed boundary between the township of Pennant and the detached portion of Penyfed. How accurate these boundaries are is not clear, however, this is a feature which may be worth investigating on other identified boundaries between townships.

18.2.3.4 The lack of sites in the lower areas is probably partly explained by the improved and cleared nature of most of this land. Quite extensive field clearance has taken place here, but some of the fields did have evidence for earlier field systems i.e. denuded field walls, lynchets and terraces.

18.2.3.5 Surprisingly only one probably hafod was identified in the whole area (PRN 6844). It was located at the foot of a rocky slope, just above wet/boggy ground overlooking the open gently sloping valley below. It was defined by low 'rubble' walls (see type (iv) Further towards a typology in Part C) and showed evidence for two phases of construction. Nearby, to the north-west was the remains of a possible hut circle re-used as an animal pen, probably associated with the hafod site. A number of post-medieval dry-stone structures were identified in the area, these have been interpreted as field barns associated with the main post-medieval farms. A small number were identified as possibly overlying earlier DRS sites. Where such sites were overlain by later structures they generally survived as earthworks, with some evidence for drainage hoods or up-slope walling surviving and possibly some down-slope revetting. Where there was no evidence for re-use or robbing, sites survived as rectangular foundations/single course of medium size boulders forming facing with rubble core (types (i) & (ii) in Part C). Their dimensions were consistent to other identified DRS sites e.g. c. 9m long and c. 5.5m wide. Many of the sites were located on levelish or gently sloping ground, and as a result they tended to be substantially revetted down-slope, rather than built on a substantial platform.

18.2.4 Discussion

18.2.4.1 Unfortunately, Gresham is not clear on the location of the bond land in Cwm Pennant, or from where he has obtained the assertion that the bond land had been deserted before the thirteenth century. By the time of the collation of the Record of Caernarvon in 1352, this area does appear to be deserted and the land in the hands of the lord (Crown) by default of heirs (*ibid.*, 6). The Black Death may have played a part in this desertion, but if, as Gresham states, the area was deserted by the thirteenth century *if not earlier* (*ibid.* 5), a worsening climate may have proved more influential. More than half of the group of DRS sites located above Tyddyn Mawr appear to be located on this deserted bond land. As stated above, the field systems associated with the DRS sites appeared very denuded and were often overlain by later (sixteenth century?) field walls. It appears that this group of DRS sites may represent the remains of the deserted pre-thirteenth century bond villa.

18.2.4.2 The remainder of DRS sites in this area, to the south of the stream which now defines the northern extent of Brithdir Mawr, seem to be a continuation of this group. Although this area is now part of Brithdir Mawr land (one of Gresham's free settlements), he locates it as part of the upper side of the valley within the bondvill on his map defining the land tenure in the area (*ibid.* xviii). It may be that the free settlements were located in the valley bottom and the area where the DRS sites are found (at a higher altitude) were on bondland.

18.2.4.3 The small dispersed group of DRS sites located on the land of Rhwngddwyafon, in the south of the area, is separated from the main group of DRS sites by a wet, gently sloping area, unsuited for occupation. Areas of cultivation ridges were identified on the lower slopes of this area. Gresham is not clear on the land tenure in this area, a map in *Eifionydd* locating the townships in 1352, shows this area as free land: however, in the inquiry of the sixteenth century on encroachments, Rhwngddwyafon is listed as part of the Ffridd y Pennant and therefore bond land. It may be that only the upper reaches of the holding were on Ffridd y Pennant and the lower, where the DRS sites are, was free. Whether these are part of the deserted bond settlement is not clear, but the slightly more dispersed nature of the settlements here may be an indication of a free land tenure, as opposed to a more clustered settlement pattern for bond land?

18.2.4.4 The small grouping or clustering of some of the DRS sites identified may simply be the result of suitable soils/locations or the result of post desertion activity, but it also rises the question of whether this grouping of sites reflects the physical nature of native gwely townships? Professor T Jones Pierce developed the idea of the 'girdle' pattern of settlement for bond vills, with a series of farmsteads scattered along the periphery of common fields (Jones Pierce, 1938, 26). The DRS sites in this group do form a narrow 'girdle' pattern around a central area which contains evidence for cultivation (the fewer number of sites along the western side of this proposed pattern may be the result of greater field clearance). However, evidence for cultivation is also present up-slope of the sites and we do not know if all are contemporary with one another. More detailed surveying of the sites and their associated field systems may produce a clearer picture for interpretation.

- 18.2.4.5 This survey proved very useful, not only allowing for a more accurate estimate of the numbers of DRS sites in the areas (there was a 100% plus increase in both areas), but also for enabling a whole landscape block, and the archaeological features within it, to be better understood. This work should deserve to be built on, and the time constraints of this project have allowed only a brief appraisal of the newly-gathered information to be made.
- 18.2.4.6 The known documentary evidence proved interesting: however, it is clear that defining township boundaries from documentary evidence alone is very problematic (see Gresham, 1987 and Thompson, forthcoming), and should be attempted only in co-operation with intensive fieldwork. Also, most of the documentary sources date from the period after which some deserted rural settlement sites may have been abandoned.
- 18.2.4.7 Having examined in detail only two areas, it would be unwise to extrapolate the settlement patterns recorded here in to other areas, but future work to map accurately the layout of deserted rural settlement and its associated field system/walls should be undertaken as a priority, in order to develop our understanding of the processes behind settlement shift and desertion, and our perception of the evolution of the historic landscape.

PART C

Discussion

19 Discussion of results of projects

- 19.1 The following is a summary of some of the more important trends and results that have emerged from this year's projects. It has been decided to postpone geographical/landscape analysis (for example, size against area, platforms against contours/altitude, density of structures against various physical determinants) until we have access to Mapinfo and OS digital data (see above).

19.1 Levels of survival

- 19.1.1 In general, the levels of survival of sites have varied considerably from last year's project (GAT Report no. 247), which looked at western Caernarfonshire, and in particular the Llyn Peninsula. It was found last year that many previously-recorded sites had been damaged within the last thirty years, in particular by land improvement *i.e.* field clearance and re-seeding of fields. This seemed to be connected with an increase in pastoral and dairy farming in what is largely a lowland area, probably caused by changes in available grant and subsidy: typically, the majority of surviving sites were located on rough or marginal land (GAT, 1997, 11).
- 19.1.2 However, in this year's study area it was noted that few previously-recorded sites have been damaged or destroyed completely over the same period, due undoubtedly largely to the more marginal, 'upland' nature of most of the area. Few sites visited this year were recorded as being located on 'better' agricultural, although those that were, generally were in the form of earthworks, having already been partly cleared at some time in the past (probably quite some time ago).
- 19.1.3 Again, a number of DRS sites have been re-used or partly re-built as sheepfolds, enclosures or other agricultural buildings, with only the lowest course of stone walling, artificial platform or drainage hood surviving to indicate the presence of the DRS below the later structures. Most sites that had been damaged had been used as stone dumps, while one had been quarried away.
- 19.1.4 A major problem with the survival of deserted rural settlement sites in the area, or at least their recording, is bracken infestation. A number of marginal areas which contain DRS sites have been neglected, with large areas becoming infested in head-high bracken and brambles. Not only is this level of infestation almost impossible to move through (even when the bracken has died down), and at certain times of the year is believed to be carcinogenic, but its affect on the sub-surface archaeology can be considerable.
- 19.1.5 A recent study on the impact of bracken on archaeological remains in Scotland concluded that *stony features (such as cairns and dykes), and embanked soils (such as hut banks), are especially vulnerable to bracken colonisation, since these provide well-drained environments which correspond to the plant's own preference* (Owen, O'Sullivan & Mills, 1992, 2). The fleshy root mass and the shoots which rise vertically from it can disrupt the stratigraphic boundaries and dislocate stones and artefacts (*ibid.*, 3). Although root penetration varies between 0.2m and 0.6m in depth, becoming thinner below 0.2m, in many of the thin upland soils on which DRS sites are found, archaeological deposits probably survive at quite shallow depths and therefore damage from bracken could be potentially quite great. This is a problem which needs quantification.

19.2 Structural Remains

- 19.2.1 As noted elsewhere, the physical remains of major structural features of sites, such as walls, can vary considerably in their degree of preservation, depending on their surrounding land-use and post-abandonment treatment. This can mean that sites which, today, look very different may in fact originally have been very similar.
- 19.2.2 Of the 270 sites recorded as DRS sites, 228 (83%) had structural remains such as walling, and 180 (67%) had an artificial, supporting platform: 136 (50%) consisted of a structure and an artificial platform. This contrasts with last year's project results, where it was calculated that only 64% of the DRS sites had structural remains, while 32% of the sites consisted of artificial platforms. This is presumably indicative of the greater level of land improvement which has gone on in western Caernarfonshire, and notably on the Llyn Peninsula, in particular within relatively recent years and the more marginal and mountainous nature of eastern Caernarfonshire.

- 19.2.3 As was seen in western Caernarfonshire, the majority of DRS structures had their long axis set at 90 degrees (perpendicular) to the contour: interestingly, the percentage of structures built thus was very similar (68% this year compared with 63% last year). Similarly, structures with their long axis along the contour again formed the second largest group of sites (17%) in eastern Caernarfonshire compared with 19% in western Caernarfonshire). Likewise, structures set at 45 degrees to the contour formed 5% of the number of sites studied this year, the same percentage as last year. The remaining sites were located on level ground. The remarkable similarities between this and last year's figures seem to suggest that there is no regional difference in the way contours affect the layout of buildings, and that the differences between those built along the contour and those perpendicular to it are therefore either functional or chronological.
- 19.2.4 The average length of platforms (without structural remains) was 9.15m and the average width was 5.07m: compared with this, the average length of building structures recorded was 9.81m and the average width was 5.58m. The mean dimensions of the buildings recorded this year almost exactly parallels the mean dimensions from last years survey (*i.e.* length 9.7m and width 5.7m). However, somewhat surprisingly, this year the average dimensions for the platforms were smaller than those for the buildings, whereas last year the recorded dimensions of platforms was greater than that of the recorded buildings.
- 19.2.5 Analysis shows that 53 (20%) of the sites visited this year had visible internal divisions, although it is stressed that levels of survival undoubtedly affect this figure. Last year the figure was 14%, which is consistent with the perceived better survival rates in eastern Caernarfonshire as compared to the west of the county.
- 19.2.6 Again as in western Caernarfonshire, there seemed to be a general tendency to locate sites on the margin between level and 'unusable' land and at the foot of sloping ground, as if to ensure that there is a maximum amount of level ground available for other things (agriculture, for instance). Locations sheltered by rocky outcrops or small knolls were also favoured by most sites, except those (rubble walled huts) which are tentatively classed as *hafodai*. These latter sites generally had little shelter, often exploiting sites with good views of the area around and were sited on sloping ground with perhaps small level areas adjacent.

19.3 Walls

- 19.3.1 As noted above, of all the sites visited this year 83% had surviving structural remains, usually in the form of stone walls or stony banks. As with last year's project, the pre-dominant type of free-standing wall appears to consist of inner- and outer-faced walls of medium size boulders which utilise the natural flat faces of the boulders for the actual facing. Normally, two lines of such boulders are placed back to back (see figure 1), or sometime upright, forming a wall between 0.8m and 1m wide. Evidence suggests that rubble core fills the gap in between (see figure 3).
- 19.3.2 Stony banks also formed a large percentage of wall types recorded. These features, which are usually partly grassed-over, do not seem to be the result of land improvement or stone robbing in all cases (see figure 2). As noted last year, they are generally wider than faced walls, a phenomenon possibly explained by the collapse of unstable walling material.
- 19.3.3 This year, the average structure wall was 0.46m high: most higher walls seem to be formed by loosely-built dry-stone walls built over the DRS site. It is becoming apparent that this type of walling is typical of post-medieval structures, notably sheepfolds (see figure 4): it is generally constructed of smaller stones than those used to build (earlier) DRS sites and the stones are more loosely put together. A number of the more-carefully-built dry-stone structures were also found to have been included in the PRI (see figure 5): these have been reassigned as post-medieval structures where later architectural features are noted *e.g.* fireplaces.

19.4 Entrances

- 19.4.1 Levels of survival obviously affect the number of entrances which can be identified with any certainty: in many cases, wall collapse, fragmentary walls or complete lack of walling make such identification impossible. However, this year 55% of sites recorded as DRS structures had at least one definable entrance (a slightly higher percentage than last year's 51%, again perhaps confirming the better level of survival in eastern Caernarfonshire). The average width of the entrances recorded was 1.15m.

- 19.4.2 Opposing entrances were recorded on 11 (4%) of the structures, while 37 (14%) of the sites were thought to have had more than one entrance (again, poor survival of walling affects the identification of these). No features of note were recorded associated with hut entrances, though a number of structures had definite trackways or paths leading either to or past their entrances.

19.5 Drainage Hoods

- 19.5.1 Gresham used drainage hoods as one of the defining attributes of 'platform houses', and interpreted them as artificial features used to protect the upslope end of the platforms (and thus the structure built upon it) from water running down the hillside.
- 19.5.2 Only 19% of the structures this year included a drainage hood (this is again almost identical to last year's figure of 21%), and of these 15% also included an artificial platform. This reflects the substantial nature of the feature and its location around the sloping (and therefore less vulnerable) end of the site. In a small number of cases some sites may have been purposely located directly downslope of large natural boulders, which would give a similar form of protection from running water.

19.6 Enclosures

- 19.6.1 Of the structures visited this year, 138 (51%) had associated enclosures, usually circular or sub-circular in shape, often following natural terraces and, in some examples, the remains of what appeared to be artificial terraces. This figure is an increase on last year's study (39%), but as most identified enclosures were associated with DRS structures in rough, un-improved areas (76% of sites with associated enclosures are located above 240m), it might reflect the difference in general survival levels between the areas, rather than a regional (functional) variation.

19.7 Associated agricultural remains

- 19.7.1 One hundred and eight of the sites visited (51%) had recognisable agricultural features (such as denuded field boundaries, terraces, field clearance, animal pens or ridge and furrow) either directly or indirectly associated with them. Vegetation growth often hindered the identification of some such features of slight construction. However, as with last year's project ridge and furrow/lazy beds were identified at surprisingly high altitudes (*i.e.* 385m).

19.8 Associated hut groups

- 19.8.1 Twenty-five DRS sites (10.7%) were associated with hut circles or hut groups, compared with 15% of sites visited last year. As with last year's survey, this association is thought to be more the result of topographical location (*i.e.* re-using a suitable location) and the availability of on-site building material, than any clear evidence for continuity of occupation from one period to another.

20 Further towards a typology

- 20.1 This section offers further thoughts, rather than any definite conclusions.
- 20.2 From the outset of the condition survey projects, one of the aims has been to establish a monument class and to try to develop a broad chronology into which different site types within that class can be (tentatively) slotted (see appendix ix). This description has been revised in the light of more recent work, and is offered again, not as a definitive answer, but rather the next stage of a working document.
- 20.3 It is now probably accepted that, for the (practical) purposes of the current set of studies, the monument class does not include structures which are probably post-medieval in date (there are thousands of deserted post-medieval farmsteads and agricultural structures scattered throughout the rural landscapes of north Wales): instead we should be concentrating on identifying and recording medieval (however that is defined) structures.

- 20.4 It is also accepted that the class does include at present at least (out of necessity) both permanently- and temporarily- occupied structures as well as both high- and low-status sites. The main pre-requisites of the monument class are therefore (a) that the structure is basically rectangular in shape, (b) that it is deserted and (c) that it is probably pre-18th / 19th century in date. One of the principal aims of establishing a typology must be to try to separate out these types of sites.
- 20.5 During the past three deserted rural settlement projects, the wide variety of site types considered within the overall term 'medieval settlement', and more specifically the variety of descriptive terms used to describe them (*i.e.* 'long hut', 'hut platform' *etc.*), plus the fact that they are applied inconsistently, has graphically demonstrated the inadequacies of the terminology. It is clear that the various terms used have been employed to describe a wide variety of settlement types, chronological periods, functions *etc.* It is almost certain that sites described as 'long hut' can include buildings that may have been occupied at any time from the post-Roman period to the nineteenth century, that they can include domestic as well as strictly agricultural structures, and that can represent settlements related to widely-varying social and economic bases.
- 20.6 The imprecise, and interchangeable, way in which the terms 'long hut', 'long house', 'platform hut', 'house platform' *etc.*, have been applied to sites has resulted in much confusion over the nature of the sites being described. The lack of firm information about these many different structures, due to the small number of detailed surveys and excavations undertaken, restricts our understanding of them to observations of the surviving physical remains, which can vary considerably depending on their subsequent histories and land-use after abandonment. If, at present, it proves impossible to provide a chronological framework for these sites, at the very least a clear and simple form of classification should be developed to allow (a) hypotheses to be put forward with regard to date, type, function *etc.* and (b) a successful management programme to be put in place for their conservation.
- 20.7 It has already been pointed out (Crew, 1984: GAT *passim*), that consistent use of terminology is essential. GAT has already made a number of proposals to this end. In previous reports, the term 'rural habitation site' was adopted for the single unit defined as the remains of a rectangular structure. However, this has been seen since as somewhat cumbersome.
- 20.8 One of the central problems in the terminology used to describe deserted rural settlements is the confusion between structure and artificial platform: another is the confusion between the actual structures and the type of settlement that they represent. The term 'site' is often unhelpful and unclear and should be avoided (although it is recognised that it won't be!). For these reasons, it is proposed that the following terminology be adopted when describing deserted rural settlements:
- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| elements | these are the 'smallest' units of recording (<i>e.g.</i> walls, entrances, hoods, platform) |
| structures | these are made from a combination of elements (<i>i.e.</i> buildings, or remains thereof) |
| associated structures | <i>e.g.</i> enclosures, pens, field systems |
| settlement | qualified as necessary by simple, complex, nucleated |
- 20.9 Other terms which may be useful include –
- contemporary landscape setting (when describing associated features such as enclosures, pens, field systems), and
- palimpsest landscape setting (when describing the chronological depth of the surrounding landscape, continuity of use, earlier or later settlements such as hut circles, post-medieval buildings *etc.*).
- 20.10 As has been stated in previous reports and above, to a degree we are limited in our analysis of site types on the morphological differences between sites. For example, levels of survival are known to vary considerably from one site to another as a result of subsequent land-use: excavation this year has clearly demonstrated that sites can be reduced from substantial stone structures to slight earthworks by post-abandonment processes. The inadequacies of basing a typological system on form alone, then, should be rejected.

- 20.11 We must then consider what other criteria should be considered. The form and function of a site has been suggested (GAT, 1996, 8.4) as has a combination of spatial distribution, landscape context, relationship with other features and form (Sambrook, 1997, 5). The function of a site is often problematic and open to mis-interpretation, and it is suggested that this criterion should be avoided in actually defining a typology. Spatial distribution is also very problematic, as only in rare cases is the likely true distribution of sites known (see section 19 above), and even then it is not clear from surface remains alone which sites are contemporary and what the chronological span of those sites is.
- 20.12 The use of landscape context, and the relationship of a site with other features, are useful points of reference: the reason why a site was built in a particular location can suggest explanations for its function and even its broad date. For example, a single structure located on a steep, rough mountain side, at a particularly high altitude, adjacent to a stream with no associated evidence for agriculture, may be tentatively attributed as a seasonal dwelling associated with transhumance (GAT, 1997, section 6.3.8).
- 20.13 The complexity (or lack of complexity) of a site or settlement is also potentially of great significance. Again levels of survival will effect this greatly, but sites are rarely completely destroyed, usually some indication of their presence and complexity are visible. Also, in purely generic terms it will be very useful to describe the complexity of the site. In response to this the keywords 'complex' and 'simple' have been suggested as simple descriptive terms to be used in describing sites (GAT 1997, 33). In this case a 'simple' structure describes the simplicity of the form and period of a site, for example, a single structure of one period. Likewise a 'complex' site would be complex in form and possibly time, for example, a number of structures of undefined period (*i.e.* possibly multi-period).
- 20.14 Sambrook has developed a similar use of the terms 'simple' and 'complex', but has combined them with geographical descriptions of site locations and especially the need to differentiate between valley bottom locations and hilltop locations (Sambrook, 1997, 5-6). This inclusion of the landscape context of a site in its basic categorisation is seen as significant in terms of the chronology and function of sites (*ibid.* 6). This approach could be developed and refined to take into account micro-climates, for example the upper reaches of sheltered, south facing, side valleys which reach quite an altitude have produced a number of DRS sites, some of which under different climatic conditions may have sustained mixed agriculture. However, some may consider this too deterministic.
- 20.15 Silvester, in his study of deserted medieval or later rural settlements in Radnorshire (1997), identified two basic forms of surface remains:
- (i) terraced platforms and platforms – an artificial base on which a structure might be built, and
 - (ii) long huts - rectangular building or structure.
- He also identified two minor additional types, platforms with long huts and miscellaneous.
- 20.16 In Gwynedd, it is felt that four types of deserted rural settlement can be defined based on analysis of surface remains:
- (i) long hut - a rectangular building of stone-faced walls or stony banks (but not dry-stone walls) (see figure 8):
 - (ii) platform hut - an artificial, terraced platform with the remains (footings or stony banks) of a rectangular structure built on top and possibly a drainage hood (see figure 9):
 - (iii) hut platform - an artificial, rectangular terraced platform which probably supported a rectangular structure (see figure 7):
 - (iv) rubble-built hut - a rectangular structure built of rubble (usually collapsed) walls, usually located in an isolated, upland context adjacent to hillside streams (see figure 10).
- 20.17 At this stage (without more evidence from wide-ranging detailed survey and excavation) it is not clear whether these descriptive types have different chronological, functional or status elements.
- 20.18 However, generally it is felt that the presence or absence of an artificial platform is a response to the immediate topographical demands. The hilly nature of north Wales in many cases (and especially in

the uplands) requires some pre-construction levelling of a site. It has already been observed that many deserted rural settlement sites are located on the edge of levelish ground, probably allowing for the maximum utilisation of level ground for agricultural purposes.

- 20.19 The one possible exception to the above may be the rubble hut. This type of site has been tentatively ascribed as an early *hafod* or seasonal dwelling (GAT, 1997, section 6.3.8). There is presently much debate over the exact use and period of use of *hafodai*. The earliest reference to them is in the mid-thirteenth century, and oral history has indicated their continued use (perhaps to a different degree) into the early twentieth century (GAT 1997, 15). The location of the 'rubble huts' appears to correspond to our understanding of the processes associated with *hafodai*, at least in the later period. They are exclusively found on high, rough, sloping ground, almost always near a small stream in valley bottoms: some have small, roughly built enclosures associated with them. Their construction is rougher than the other types of deserted rural settlement, with no visible wall facing but, instead, wide, rubble walls, usually surviving higher than other DRS types.
- 20.20 In addition to these descriptive types of surface remains, qualifiers in the form of associated features could also be applied as has previously been suggested. For example a scattered or nucleated group of rectangular structures with associated enclosure could be described as a complex deserted rural settlement with enclosures.
- 20.21 Dry-stone structures are not included within the deserted rural settlement monument class, as most are thought to be post-medieval (*i.e.* sixteenth century or later). This period saw what is called 'The Great Rebuilding' (Smith, 1988, 147); a change in the architectural nature of the region as a result of the economic benefits of the social and political incorporation of Wales with England by the Acts of Union. Although this 'Great Rebuilding' was initiated by the growing number of gentry, architectural styles and building techniques gradually filtered down to the lower levels of society. This is demonstrated by the replacement of open hearths with fireplaces and chimneys from the fifteenth century, a trend that was followed by the peasant houses from the sixteenth century (Smith, 1988, 46).
- 20.22 As almost all the structures included in this and previous studies as deserted rural settlements do not appear to have any evidence for fireplaces or chimneys (some have do have fireback stones for hearths), they would seem to pre-date this innovation.

21 Defining the resource

- 21.1 Previous reports and discussions (see above section) have drawn attention to the need to limit (and define) which sites are, and are not, to be included in deserted rural settlement condition surveys. Generally, it is suggested that only sites likely to be 'medieval' should be included, possibly taking the introduction of the gabled roof as a cutting off point in time (roughly 16th century – see above).
- 21.2 In addition to deserted post-medieval cottages and farms, fieldwork has identified a number of structures and features which have been (and often are) incorrectly described as long huts or platform houses, but which do not form part of this study as they are not strictly-speaking deserted rural settlements, and which should therefore be omitted.
- 21.3 This section contains brief descriptions of some of these structures and features which will hopefully prevent future mis-interpretation, especially in connection with projects such as Upland Surveys. Most of them are post-medieval structures associated with sheep (and sometimes cattle) farming, and they are numerous in the north Wales hills.
- 21.4 *Sheep pens/enclosures* are often found in small valleys or on natural shelves. Usually they are constructed of rough, dry-stone/rubble walls, sometimes with low sheep creeps and sometimes with curving 'guiding' walls extending out from near the entrances. Some, notably in the Carneddai region, can be complex multi-compartmental structures. Their purpose is simple to allow the collection of scattered herds of sheep in upland areas either for sorting or washing and shearing.
- 21.5 Those particular sites located near streams are probably associated with *sheep washing/dipping*, which was carried out immediately before shearing to clean the wool and make shearing easier by removing some of the grease from the wool. In many instances, artificially dammed pools are also present

adjacent to the pens with direct access from the pen into the stream.

- 21.6 *Lambing pens* are small sub-circular low, rubbed walled enclosures. They are quite common landscape features, usually located in sheltered spots. *Shepherds' shelters* are similar to lambing pens: they are intended to provide shelter and are often located at the base of large rocks or outcrops. Mostly they just consist of small, stone rubble-built, sub-circular enclosures, but occasionally they may have some corbelling or lintel-roofed compartments.
- 21.7 None of the above, perhaps with the exception of shepherds' shelters, usually have levelled floors, and in general this is a useful pointer to whether a structure is a deserted rural settlement or not. This is especially true of one of the site types which are most often mis-interpreted as deserted rural settlements, namely *peat stacks*. These structures are often described in the literature as long huts, but usually they are located on sloping valley sides and do not have levelled interiors as the slope helps the draining and drying of peat. Peat stacks are usually slightly oval or boat-shaped in appearance, with perhaps a slightly raised interior, and are defined by a single ring of stones. Their location near boggy ground or visible peat cuttings is also a clear indication of their use (see figure 6).
- 21.8 Less common are *peat houses*: mostly dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, these are usually well-built, dry-stone structures, sometimes sunken, long and thin in shape and often with a stone lintelled roof and gable ends. They have a single entrance and no windows or sheep creeps.
- 21.9 Finally, a site type often mis-interpreted as a 'long hut' is the *hay stack platform*: these are almost always found adjacent to post-medieval barns in small enclosures, and appear as low, rectangular platforms with stone edging. Their clearly rectangular shape has often resulted in them being described as long huts, even though they are often do not have a level interior and are generally slightly smaller than the average DRS site (see figure 5).
- 21.10 Ruined *barns* also fall outside this project: they can usually be identified by their surviving gable ends and high walls and by the fact that they often have a doorway in one or both gable ends (the upslope often one being at first floor level to allow feed to be stored).
- 21.11 Although all these structures are excluded from the deserted rural settlement condition surveys, they are important as they are often built over genuine deserted rural settlement sites and they should always, therefore, be checked during fieldwork. Deserted rural settlement remains are often in good landscape locations and provide a ready source of building material for later periods. Earlier sites are usually revealed by the remains of a drainage hood or by visibly-earlier wall foundations either directly below, or often jutting out from, the base of the later structure.

22 Historical processes of settlement and desertion

- 22.1 The physical remains alone of deserted rural settlements cannot tell all about their purpose and chronology. This report and others have also drawn attention to the importance of understanding these sites in their wider (medieval and modern) landscape contexts: to achieve this, and help demonstrate the importance of the sites as a monument class, it is essential to look beyond the surviving physical remains of the structures to the historical setting (landscape). The pilot project report GAT Report no. 200) contained a brief historical summary which is still relevant: it is intended to revise this again, perhaps next year.
- 22.2 To reconstruct the medieval landscape is fraught with difficulties: today's landscape (especially in upland Caernarfonshire) is a palimpsest of centuries of re-use, reflecting changing social and economic orders. The landscape in which these rural settlements stood, and probably most rural settlements themselves, have been changed and often obliterated by later agricultural activity.
- 22.3 When studying deserted rural settlements, our evidence comprises the successful survival of sites in the present landscape. But instead of thinking of this as 'success', perhaps we should be thinking of them as 'failures' (*i.e.* why did they fail as settlements and end up as relict archaeological features). After all, didn't 'successful' medieval settlements develop into the farms we see today? The deserted rural settlements we have evidence for today are those which, for a complex array of reasons (social and economic), failed and were deserted. If we understand why they were deserted, then our understanding

of their role and function, both in the landscape and their contemporary settlement pattern, may become clearer.

- 22.4 In the past, much work has been undertaken examining the documentary histories of certain geographical areas. Work has also been carried out looking at the medieval Welsh Law Texts which lay out the **ideal**, often complex, social and economic conditions towards the end of independent native rule. Using these sources, as well as later post-conquest documents, historians have tried construct models for the 'medieval' landscape in Gwynedd, the period when many of the deserted rural settlements are thought to have been occupied.
- 22.5 The period between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries was one of great change and social and political reorganisation, comprising a series of changes which physically altered the appearance of the landscape itself, and how the land was worked by its occupants. It is certain that many of the deserted rural settlement sites which survive today, as well as their histories, were inextricably linked to these changes: they are some of the very few visible signs of these major changes that are still with us today.
- 22.6 By the twelfth century, internal rule under the native princes had become better organised and more stable. The administration of pre-conquest north-west Wales was based on the territorial units known as *cantrefi* (literally 'one hundred townships'), *cwmwds* (commotes) and *trefi* (townships). By the thirteenth century, the cantref had largely been replaced by the commote as the main administrative subdivision (Johnstone, 1997,55). The commotes were divided into the most basic unit of settlement, the township, the occupants of which held their holdings (*gafael* or *gwely*) by either free or bond tenure. A bond community was liable for the whole burden of dues, even if there was a fall in the number of tenants, and was also liable to be reallocated by the Prince's officials. *Tir gwelyog* tenure was the least restrictive form of bond tenure and gave the same rights of succession as freemen (Johnstone, 1995,11).
- 22.7 However, by the end of the thirteenth century, after a long period of political and military incursions culminating in the Edwardian conquest in 1282, the gradual integration of Wales into the political and economic life of England began, a process given official recognition by the Acts of Union in the sixteenth century. During this period, traditional means of land tenure gave way to systems influenced by (Jones Pierce, 1942). Running parallel to these political and economic influences, natural processes (notably changes in the climate and epidemics), led to fluctuations and movements in population numbers. It is against this background that many of the DRS sites were undoubtedly constructed and inhabited, and the influence of these stimuli have affected the location and period of occupation of these sites.
- 22.8 Lack of detailed contemporary records from Wales have made attempts to estimate the population at any time before the modern age extremely difficult. Even post-Edwardian conquest records are difficult to use, as they are concerned with dues owed to the Crown and not actual population figures, and anyway only cover a portion of the country. Williams Jones has tentatively estimated a population of 300,000 for the whole of Wales at the end of the thirteenth century (Davies, 147). What the post-conquest subsidies do seem to show, however, is that the population was more evenly dispersed across topographical zones, with notably high densities of populations in some upland regions. It has been suggested that this phenomenon indicates an increased population, exerting pressure on existing agricultural areas and resulting in the increased use of marginal land (Davies, 1987, 147). Interestingly, this perceived population increase in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries corresponded a period of warmer and drying climate, as well as to a more stable political situation within native Wales.
- 22.9 Such an increase in the population in these centuries would undoubtedly have led to land hunger, a situation probably worsened by the traditional Welsh laws of partitional inheritance (*gavelkind*), by which each son would receive a portion of the father's land, thereby gradually splitting and reducing the land available until the holding became uneconomic and becoming insufficient to the needs of the occupier. More and more individuals would have been forced to move on to marginal land; woodlands and waste would have been cleared and farmsteads established.
- 22.10 During the fourteenth century this expansion seems to have come to an end. The climate began to deteriorate, summers grew shorter and wetter, and winters longer and colder (Davies, 1987, 425). The occupation of upland or marginal areas would have become more problematic. A famine between 1315-17 was followed in 1349 by the arrival of the Black Death, which seems to have had a dramatic effect on the population in more densely occupied areas. For example, the demesne manor at

Deganwy was reportedly totally emptied by the death or flight of its inhabitants (Davies, 1987, 425). Tenant mortality throughout the country left many rich agricultural areas unworked or abandoned.

- 22.11 Upland, more sparsely-occupied, areas seem to have escaped high mortality rates. This shift in the balance between tenant and land owner began to erode traditional patterns of seigniorial authority and saw the increasingly rapid and continuing dismantling of inheritance and tenurial customs that had survived from the period of native rule (Jones Pierce, 1942). Former bond tenements were leased to free tenants on non-bond terms, the new category of *freeman holding bond land* emerged. It is only at the end of the fourteenth century that we see a shift towards English forms of land tenure. Opportunities for multiple holdings and developing consolidated estates became more widely available as land became abundant (Gresham, 1965). Single, more consolidated farmsteads were established and maintained as single holdings as the custom of *gavelkind* declined.
- 22.12 The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries saw a gradual recovery in population levels: the climate improved and again there was an encroachment back into marginal, upland areas, to such a degree that, in 1575 for example, lists of encroachments were drawn up by the Earl of Leicester in his so-called 'Forest of Snowdonia' (Hooke, 1997, 89). Eventually, as the traditional systems of land holdings were eroded, pressure mounted from legal and social changes resulting in the Acts of Union in the early sixteenth century.
- 22.13 The changes in land tenure, fluctuations in population levels and changing climatic conditions would have altered the physical nature of settlement patterns in this period. Periods of population growth and better climatic conditions would have resulted in incentives to exploit more marginal areas. Subsequent periods of population and climatic decline, coupled with the depopulation of crowded good land would presumably have resulted in the abandonment of such areas. As population levels increased, and climatic conditions improved during the second half of the fifteenth century, and changes in inheritance laws and social systems took place in parallel, conditions again became right for exploitation of more marginal areas.
- 22.14 Evidence from the condition survey and the rapid identification surveys seem to indicate that there were at least two phases of occupation of marginal areas prior to the modern period. In both rapid survey areas (see section 18 above), field walls associated with deserted rural settlement sites seem to be overlain by walls which can be associated with fifteenth or sixteenth century enclosure of land. They also seem to have been set out without any consideration for the earlier boundaries, reflecting different field patterns (perhaps themselves reflecting different social systems of cultivation). As we have seen, changes in inheritance and social systems following the Edwardian conquest saw mixed, small holdings replaced by larger, single, consolidated farmsteads.
- 22.15 This ebb and flow of the occupation of marginal land, as economic and social conditions change, is still continuing. Eighteenth and nineteenth century permanent farmsteads which have the *hafod* element in their names are scattered across the landscape. These may represent earlier (perhaps fifteenth or sixteenth century) seasonal dwellings (often themselves built on earlier *hafodau*), which later developed into permanent farmsteads, as economic and social pressures increased. Subsequently some of these were abandoned when economic pressures made them unsustainable.
- 22.16 It is obvious that we need to study and understand the historical processes which have shaped the present landscape, if we are fully to understand and explain the desertion of the rural landscape over time.

23 The way forward

- 23.1 Deserted rural settlement sites are an essential component of, and contributor to, the modern landscape: they reflect the continually changing use of the landscape over time, settlement, abandonment and reclamation. In order to understand the processes they represent, and their role in the landscape, it is suggested that detailed studies (combining documentary and fieldwork) of specific areas, and land management systems within these areas (along the lines of project G1465, the work of Hooke, 1997 *etc.*), may represent the optimum way forward.
- 23.2 This work should include the detailed survey and recording of associated field systems and walls, which will help to develop a physical model of types of settlements (bond and free).
- 23.3 At the same time, it is considered important to try to reconstruct the medieval landscape from documentary sources. Recent work on Llyn (Thompson, 1998) has demonstrated the potential for recovering patterns of medieval land holdings from the 1840 tithe maps.

PART D

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Part E

Appendices, maps and figures

APPENDIX I

G1464 and G1465 Project Designs 1997 - 8

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:

Threat Related Assessment

Code number and project title

G1464 Deserted rural settlement in Gwynedd (i): Condition survey - eastern Caernarfonshire

Location

NGR:

Community:

County: Gwynedd (Eastern Caernarfonshire)

SAM:

PRN:

Summary of project cost

	1995-6	1996-7	1997-8	1998-9	1999-00
Cadw grant in previous years	£14515	£15998			
Funds from other sources in previous years					
Grant requested in coming year			£19860		
Projected grant request to completion					
Expected income from other sources					

Description of site and area and assessment of archaeological importance

The need for, and general philosophy behind, a survey of deserted rural settlement remains has been extensively reviewed elsewhere.

It is proposed that this major project is expanded next year to improve our understanding of this monument-type. A major point which was raised during the earlier DRS pilot study was Crew's (BBCS, 1984) recommendation 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 rectangular settlements in Gwynedd.

The first step he recommended in advancing the study of these settlements (*much more fieldwork, more survey and more care in description, definition and the use of terminology* (1984, 320)) is now making steady progress with the detailed condition and detail survey based on SMR data of sites in western Caernarfonshire. It is proposed to keep the momentum of this vitally important survey going with a project to examine the eastern part of Caernarfonshire, which contains some of the most important areas of upstanding, relict remains in Wales. This is considered the area most in need of detailed examination along the lines of the study currently underway.

At the same time, it is proposed that the study be expanded. In discussing the assessment of sites for MPP purposes, Startin has stated that there are *at least four important aspects [which] can be identified in the process of applying professional judgement to the archaeological resource : classification, monument discrimination, monument class characterisation, and finally, assessment"* (1993, 187). However, this assumes that the collection of adequate detailed information on which classification can be based has already been carried out, and this is not the case with deserted rural settlements.

It is also worth bearing 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*.

One of the major conclusions arising from this and last year's studies is that while surface examination of sites, condition survey and tentative morphological analysis are essential, they can only provide us with fairly limited

information about deserted rural settlements, including their classification. None of the sites studied are tied down chronologically, linked to any defined settlement pattern, to any or to their socio-economic base. There are matters of detail connected with individual structures which need to be more clearly defined and explained (see below).

The pilot study proposed a working system of classification of deserted rural settlement types based on known distribution and observed, visible features. Basically this classification consisted of a series of stages: (i) are individual habitation sites (i.e. long huts or platforms) simple or complex (i.e. whether they were single- or multi-cell, and how many observable component elements were visible); (ii) spatially, in the settlement pattern they form, are they isolated, scattered or nucleated; (iii) functionally are they 'alone', or associated with other contemporary features such as enclosures or field systems; and (iv) do they form part of a continuum of occupation on the same 'site'.

Whilst putting forward this classification as a possible way of studying deserted rural settlements, it was very much appreciated that all of these factors could be affected by differential rates of survival of information, and that therefore we might be relying on data which wasn't reliable.

For example, a site might be judged 'simple' because much of the evidence for its original appearance has been destroyed (it may originally have had opposing entrances, a fireplace, stone-facing etc. which cannot be seen by a simple field visit); a site might be classified as isolated because there has not been systematic survey of the area around it (which could contain dozens more such sites); a site may have 'lost' its associated enclosure because it has been cleared away by agricultural improvements; a site might contain evidence for earlier occupation which is not visible now.

So, how reliable and accurate is the data which we are gathering from the field survey (and consequently, how correct are the assumptions we are beginning to make)? In order to try to begin answering some of these questions, two initial programmes of trial excavation (G1466) and rapid identification (G1465) is proposed. The rapid identification surveys will examine areas where it is thought there is a good chance of recording the original 'population' of deserted settlements (i.e. there has been little post-abandonment agricultural improvement): this does, of course, restrict survey to marginal (upland) areas which may contain settlements and patterns atypical of the 'period', but we feel that this would produce a useful starting point for trying to construct models of settlements patterns and landscape development.

Limited, small-scale excavation will be aimed at trying to answer more specific questions concerned with dating, building construction, the nature of associated features, assessing rates and degrees of damage on different sites, and assessing the potential for environmental information.

Nature of threat, likely extent and timing of destruction.

Deserted rural settlement sites are fragile and are particularly vulnerable to agricultural activity and development threats. This is particularly true of the present study area. The threats to the resource are varied, and one of the principal aims of the project is to quantify them. The pilot study and survey of western Caernarfonshire have shown that the principal threats are agriculture-based, and include land improvement, ploughing, stone-dumping and animal erosion. For example, if we were to consider the resource as a whole we could point to a number of sites at Gesail Gyfarch, above Penmorfa, in improved pasture which have been reduced by ploughing in the past (one has a modern four-wheel drive track running across it): these survive as very low platforms and are vulnerable to damage, as are a group of platforms north of Parciau, Anglesey, which have had stones removed from them since they were last visited in the 1960s: another site, at Yoke House farm in Llyn, has ploughing/improvements up to its edge, associated field boundaries have been removed and stone-dumping has taken place on part of the site. Scrub growth is also a problem, and sites in woodland, both deciduous and conifer, are particularly vulnerable and at risk: a site in deciduous woodland near Rhiw has a number of trees growing within the long hut and an associated enclosure (including one which has blown down with subsequent damage, and the settlement site above Nant Gwrtheyrn appears to have been destroyed by forestry. A number of sites, most previously unknown, have been affected by pipe-line and larger-scale developments, although by definition (the sites being deserted rural settlements) the level of threat from developments within the planning process will be limited. There is a footpath running across sites at Braich y Pwll, Llyn, (where there is also the potential for cliff-top erosion) and over one near Ffestiniog power station, and another site in that area has been damaged by the building of an adjacent track. Sites in Nant Llanberis, Aber valley, and near Tomen-y-Mur have

all been at least partially rebuilt as sheep-folds and have suffered damage. One site in Blaenau Dolwyddelan has a now-ruined field barn built over part of it.

Research Objectives

The research objectives are of primary importance. The principal objective of the Gwynedd deserted rural settlement survey and assessment is, in summary, the recording, analysis and assessment of the resource with a view to long term management and in particular instances the provision of statutory protection.

The assessment of these sites can be regarded as a chronological and typological complement to current GAT thematic surveys on hut groups, churches and *llysoedd* and *maerdrefi*, in that it extends the chronological range of the hut group assessment albeit. The survey might be expected to fill in much of the detail of the wider medieval landscape, which is currently occupied only by churches and high status sites.

It is the aim of this survey to review the current body of information on long hut settlement in Gwynedd, and to create a comprehensive database from existing documentary records and fieldwork, which will record and analyse the sites' location, survival, extent, archaeological potential, landscape setting, association with other features, importance and possible threats.

Criteria enabling the identification of those monuments of national and regional importance will be established. Information, including a survey of the present state of the monuments, will be collated to allow a more informed assessment of the archaeological importance of the monument type and individual groups and examples, and to allow management strategies to be drawn up.

The project will address a number of related problems, such as the apparent lack of sites of this class in certain areas, by extending its scope to include consideration of documentary evidence, beginning with relevant information compiled during the *llys* and *maerdref* project.

It is widely acknowledged that a programme of targetted excavation is required in order to answer even the most basic questions concerned with this monument type. The project will aim to outline at least some of the questions that need to be addressed by excavation, and identify certain sites which could be susceptible to this approach.

Research objectives include specifically

- the creation of a primary resource indicator from the SMR and other readily-available secondary sources;
- analysis of fieldwork data and the establishment of the monument class (or classes);
- use of certain documentary sources (to examine areas of known medieval townships, and compare them with the existing evidence for long hut settlement in those locations);
- the presentation of hypotheses for the development, chronology, variety and distribution of the site type; and
- the development of appropriate management strategies.

Proposed work programme

It is intended that the basic field survey to record site details, prepare sketches, create a photographic database, establish condition will continue in the manner of this year's project, examining sites in eastern Caernarfonshire. The slight dip in the fieldwork rate during this year's project (mainly due to time taken in locating landowners, and re-visits required because of bracken growth, which is explained in the 1996-97 progress report II) has implications for the number of sites which might be examined during a project of similar scale next year. This year's project will have examined over 300 sites by the time it is finished, instead of the 250 allowed for in the initial project design.

The area proposed for survey next year in eastern Caernarfonshire takes in the northern Carneddi (including the area above Bethesda and the sea-facing slopes along the coast), the Anafon valley, the Great Orme and the lower part of the Conwy valley. It contains four areas which have been the subject of rigorous Upland Survey, and has the potential to uncover yet more sites as the study progresses. It includes some of the richest areas of relict settlement remains in Wales.

The actual area proposed for study is map-based again (for ease of data-base creation) and will include all sites on maps SH56, SH57, SH66, SH67, SH76, SH77, SH78, SH86, SH87, and SH88: according to the original deserted rural settlement database compiled during the pilot study, this includes 297 sites.

This area has been chosen for several reasons:

- i) it is the obvious extension to this year's work in western Caernarfonshire;
- ii) as already noted it contains the densest concentrations of recorded deserted settlement sites in north-west Wales and is therefore considered the highest priority for study;
- iii) as some of the area has been the subject of upland survey it is believed that many of the land-owners will already be known;
- iv) much of the area lies within the national park or the Great Orme Country Park and therefore opportunities for integration within conservation and management strategies are possible.

The **proposed work programme** follows closely this year's project and involves a number of stages which can be split into two principal parts - the first consists of data capture and recording; the second of synthesis, analysis and report. It is important that these are carried out at least partly in parallel.

1. The first stage will be to get a distribution map showing locations and distribution of all sites to be examined by the project. The SMR contains details of some 297 sites within the current study area of eastern Caernarfonshire. A study of aerial photographic cover (1982, colour) held by CCW will be undertaken to gauge current land-use of different areas. This will be used for a number of purposes, the first one of which is to draw up a timetable for when each set of sites can be visited (*e.g.* if bracken cover is present, then the site must be visited early spring; sites in arable should not be visited in planting, harvesting, ploughing months; sites in deciduous woodland should be visited in autumn *etc.*).
2. The next stage will be to obtain information on known and possible land owners from a number of sources including the hut group survey, upland survey (which will be particularly relevant, SAM information *etc.*): much of the area is National Trust-owned. This will be entered on a non-computerised list, probably under PRN, and kept in the SMR. This will be updated as the project progresses and should ensure time is not needlessly wasted in trying to find who owns a particular site if, for example, a hut group already visited nearby belongs to the same farmer. This will obviously be beneficial for any future projects and for SMR enhancement in general, and will improve relationships with land-owners.
3. The fieldwork preparation stage will involve photocopying maps, existing information, site plans, examining aerial photographs, referring to the landowner file, telephoning if appropriate, *etc.*
4. Site visits will be carried out, and information relating to the location, size, condition *etc.* of sites will be recorded on the appropriate forms. The site will be sketched and photographed. The relevant parts of the scheduling assessment form will be completed.
5. In the office, the rest of the forms will be filled-in, relevant information passed to the SMR, and the rest entered as appropriate to the data-base / report files. One important conclusion of the pilot survey is that it is imperative that close contact is maintained throughout the project with the SMR, to ensure data compatibility, to allow the SMR to continue to function *etc.* Other projects which have effectively withdrawn data for a number of years have caused problems in the daily running of the SMR, and in integrating data later. This project will attempt to establish a new pattern. It may also be appropriate to send a general letter to the landowner as a way of establishing contact and fostering good relations.
6. As a result of the above, the information on each site which will be available will be an annotated sketch, detailed description of site and surroundings, photograph, name and address of tenant/owner, present condition, threats, management recommendations and any recommendations for scheduling. The paper records will be kept in PRN order, no separate project numbering will be allocated. New sites which might arise from fieldwork will be allocated PRNs immediately and become part of the SMR. This will provide the basic data needed to work towards a research framework on which difficult protection and management decisions can be based (see next stage).

7. The data-base will allow certain analyses to be made (*e.g.* any correlation between size and altitude, association and altitude). Work on this has begun as part of the pilot survey, but results are inconclusive.
8. Possibly more important, however, will be mapped information. During the pilot study it has become clear that mapping has the potential to analyse data in complementary ways to a text data-base, and it has the advantage of being visual and thus easier to understand. Background information against which it is hoped to plot distribution of sites (or categories of site, or any other site criteria) includes altitude, agricultural land class, CCW phase I survey data, soil, and geology.
9. It is also intended to map township (including place-name) information which has been published to see whether any correlation exists between these and any category/ies of rural settlement sites. Other matters which might bear analysis include comparison of the distribution of rural settlement sites/types against distribution of other contemporary and non-contemporary settlement monument classes, including hut groups. There is thought to be considerable potential in this approach.
10. The mapped information will be analysed and interpreted.
11. One factor that has become quite evident during the pilot study is that scheduling might not be an appropriate means of conservation for a number of deserted rural settlement sites, and that other forms of conservation management must be explored. An early stage of the project (although down here as stage 10) will therefore be to map the extent of ESAs, Tir Cymen pilot area, National Park, Heritage Coast, AONBs and SSSIs so that information will be available about which individual sites may be affected by each designation and be able therefore to take advantage of them.
12. Interim reports will be compiled each quarter. These reports will summarise work to date, including sites visited and those thought to be of obvious schedulable quality, review the methodologies used and contain recommendations for further work.
13. Scheduling enhancement work. On previous experience, it is estimated that c. 5 - 10% of the resource will be recommended for scheduling.
14. Final report. The report will summarise findings, review the methodologies used and contain recommendations for further work. This will include the formulation of a research strategy which will involve measured detail survey, excavations and appropriate management strategies including positive protection.
15. Archiving and integration of information back into the SMR.

Specialist requirements

It is not envisaged that any specialist requirements will be needed.

Proposed timing of the work programme

April

- Stage 1 Aerial photographic study
- Stage 2 Landowner information

May - November

- Stage 3 Fieldwork preparation
- Stage 4 Fieldwork 250 sites
- Stage 5 Post-fieldwork

December - February

- Stage 10 Mapping for management
- Stage 6 Data-base analysis (part)
- Stage 7 Non-archaeological background mapping
- Stage 8 Archaeological background mapping

Stage 9 Analysis
Stage 13 Scheduling enhancement work (part)
Stage 14 Interim report

March

Stage 15 Final report
Stage 16 Archiving and integration of information

Presentation of results

The fieldwork notes, descriptions, sketches and other relevant information will be placed in the SMR under the relevant PRN number, probably *en bloc* as a project archive. Recommendations for scheduling will be kept in a separate archive within the project and will only be available to Cadw. Two copies of the final report will be forwarded to Cadw, one copy to the NMR, one copy to the Gwynedd SMR and one to the Trust library. It is intended to publish a precis of the results in *Archaeology in Wales*. If there appears to be potential for producing a more detailed report for publication then this will be identified supported with sufficient information in the interim report.

End Products

1. Approximately three hundred fieldwork site reports will be completed, and an interim report produced.
2. A final report will summarise findings, review the methodologies used and contain recommendations for further work. This will include the formulation of a research strategy which will involve measured detail survey, excavations and appropriate management structures including positive protection.
3. An archive of field records.
4. Enhancement of the SMR in respect of this monument class.
5. Scheduled Monument recommendations

Progress

Previous project (G1313) progressing to schedule: work will be finished by the end of the financial year.

Project supervisor

Name: D Thompson

Qualifications: B.A.(Hons), 15 years practical archaeological experience, including 10 years with GAT.

Position in organisation: Principal Officer

List of unpublished excavations: None

Details of other commitments: Heritage Management (G40)

Breakdown of grant request to Cadw

<i>Staff:</i>	days	salary point	cost
Project supervisor	45		5310
Project officer	150		12450
Draughtsman			
<i>total</i>	195		17760

Direct costs

travel and subsistence	1500
materials	100
photography, drafting, stationery	500
Capital depreciation	500
<i>total</i>	2600
<i>total staff and costs</i>	20360

Funding from other sources

<i>total</i>	20360
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Financial summary and indicative costs for future years to completion of the project

<i>Year</i>	1: 1995-6	2: 1996-7	3: 1997-8	4	5
<i>Staff costs (Cadw)</i>	12553	13436	17760		
<i>Other costs (Cadw)</i>	1962	2562	2600		
<i>Funds other sources</i>					
<i>Totals</i>	14515	15998	20360		

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:

Threat Related Assessment

Code number and project title

G1465 Deserted rural settlement in Gwynedd (ii): Rapid identification survey

Location

NGR:

Community:

County: Gwynedd (Caernarfonshire)

SAM:

PRN:

Summary of project cost

	1995-6	1996-7	1997-8	1998-9	1999-00
<i>Cadw grant in previous years</i>	£14515	£15998			
<i>Funds from other sources in previous years</i>					
<i>Grant requested in coming year</i>			£4828		
<i>Projected grant request to completion</i>					
<i>Expected income from other sources</i>					

Description of site and area and assessment of archaeological importance

[This section repeats the information supplied in proposal G1464]

The need for, and general philosophy behind, a survey of deserted rural settlement remains has been extensively reviewed elsewhere.

It is proposed that this major project is expanded next year to improve our understanding of this monument-type. A major point which was raised during the earlier DRS pilot study was Crew's (BBCS, 1984) recommendation 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 rectangular settlements in Gwynedd.

The first step he recommended in advancing the study of these settlements (*much more fieldwork, more survey and more care in description, definition and the use of terminology* (1984, 320)) is now making steady progress with the detailed condition and detail survey based on SMR data of sites in Caernarfonshire. It is proposed to keep the momentum of this vitally important survey going with a project to examine the eastern part of Caernarfonshire (G1464), which contains some of the most important areas of upstanding, relict remains in Wales. This is considered the area most in need of detailed examination along the lines of the study currently underway.

At the same time, it is proposed that the study be expanded. In discussing the assessment of sites for MPP purposes, Startin has stated that there are *at least four important aspects [which] can be identified in the process of applying professional judgement to the archaeological resource : classification, monument discrimination, monument class characterisation, and finally, assessment*" (1993, 187). However, this assumes that the collection of adequate detailed information on which classification can be based has already been carried out, and this is not the case with deserted rural settlements.

It is also worth bearing 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*.

One of the major conclusions arising from this and last year's studies is that while surface examination of sites, condition survey and tentative morphological analysis are essential, they can only provide us with fairly limited information about deserted rural settlements, including their classification. None of the sites studied are tied down chronologically, linked to any defined settlement pattern, to any or to their socio-economic base. There are matters of detail connected with individual structures which need to be more clearly defined and explained (see below).

The pilot study proposed a working system of classification of deserted rural settlement types based on known distribution and observed, visible features. Basically this classification consisted of a series of stages: (i) are individual habitation sites (i.e. long huts or platforms) simple or complex (i.e. whether they were single- or multi-cell, and how many observable component elements were visible); (ii) spatially, in the settlement pattern they form, are they isolated, scattered or nucleated; (iii) functionally are they 'alone', or associated with other contemporary features such as enclosures or field systems; and (iv) do they form part of a continuum of occupation on the same 'site'.

Whilst putting forward this classification as a possible way of studying deserted rural settlements, it was very much appreciated that all of these factors could be affected by differential rates of survival of information, and that therefore we might be relying on data which wasn't reliable.

For example, a site might be judged 'simple' because much of the evidence for its original appearance has been destroyed (it may originally have had opposing entrances, a fireplace, stone-facing etc. which cannot be seen by a simple field visit); a site might be classified as isolated because there has not been systematic survey of the area around it (which could contain dozens more such sites); a site may have 'lost' its associated enclosure because it has been cleared away by agricultural improvements; a site might contain evidence for earlier occupation which is not visible now.

So, how reliable and accurate is the data which we are gathering from the field survey (and consequently, how correct are the assumptions we are beginning to make)? In order to try to begin answering some of these questions, two initial programmes of trial excavation (G1466) and rapid identification (this project - G1465) is proposed. The rapid identification surveys will examine areas where it is thought there is a good chance of recording the original 'population' of deserted settlements (i.e. there has been little post-abandonment agricultural improvement); this does, of course, restrict survey to marginal (upland) areas which may contain settlements and patterns atypical of the 'period', but we feel that this would produce a useful starting point for trying to construct models of settlements patterns and landscape development.

Limited, small-scale excavation will be aimed at trying to answer more specific questions concerned with dating, building construction, the nature of associated features, assessing rates and degrees of damage on different sites, and assessing the potential for environmental information.

Nature of threat, likely extent and timing of destruction.

[This section repeats the information supplied in proposal G1464]

Deserted rural settlement sites are fragile and are particularly vulnerable to agricultural activity and development threats. This is particularly true of the present study area. The threats to the resource are varied, and one of the principal aims of the project is to quantify them. The pilot study and survey of western Caernarfonshire have shown that the principal threats are agriculture-based, and include land improvement, ploughing, stone-dumping and animal erosion. For example, if we were to consider the resource as a whole we could point to a number of sites at Gesail Gyfarch, above Penmorfa, in improved pasture which have been reduced by ploughing in the past (one has a modern four-wheel drive track running across it): these survive as very low platforms and are vulnerable to damage, as are a group of platforms north of Parciau, Anglesey, which have had stones removed from them since they were last visited in the 1960s: another site, at Yoke House farm in Llyn, has ploughing/improvements up to its edge, associated field boundaries have been removed and stone-dumping has taken place on part of the site. Scrub growth is also a problem, and sites in woodland, both deciduous and conifer, are particularly vulnerable and at risk: a site in deciduous woodland near Rhiw has a number of trees growing within the long hut and an associated enclosure (including one which has blown down with subsequent damage, and the settlement site above Nant Gwrtheyrn appears to have been destroyed by forestry. A number of sites, most previously unknown, have been affected by pipe-line and larger-scale developments, although by definition (the sites being deserted rural settlements) the level of threat from developments within the planning process will be limited. There is a footpath running across sites at Braich y Pwll, Llyn, (where there is also the

potential for cliff-top erosion) and over one near Ffestiniog power station, and another site in that area has been damaged by the building of an adjacent track. Sites in Nant Llanberis, Aber valley, and near Tomen-y-Mur have all been at least partially rebuilt as sheep-folds and have suffered damage. One site in Blaenau Dolwyddelan has a now-ruined field barn built over part of it.

Research Objectives

[This section repeats the information supplied in proposal G1464]

The research objectives are of primary importance. The principal objective of the Gwynedd deserted rural settlement survey and assessment is, in summary, the recording, analysis and assessment of the resource with a view to long term management and in particular instances the provision of statutory protection.

The assessment of these sites can be regarded as a chronological and typological complement to current GAT thematic surveys on hut groups, churches and *llysoedd* and *maerdrefi*, in that it extends the chronological range of the hut group assessment albeit. The survey might be expected to fill in much of the detail of the wider medieval landscape, which is currently occupied only by churches and high status sites.

It is the aim of this survey to review the current body of information on long hut settlement in Gwynedd, and to create a comprehensive database from existing documentary records and fieldwork, which will record and analyse the sites' location, survival, extent, archaeological potential, landscape setting, association with other features, importance and possible threats.

Criteria enabling the identification of those monuments of national and regional importance will be established. Information, including a survey of the present state of the monuments, will be collated to allow a more informed assessment of the archaeological importance of the monument type and individual groups and examples, and to allow management strategies to be drawn up.

The project will address a number of related problems, such as the apparent lack of sites of this class in certain areas, by extending its scope to include consideration of documentary evidence, beginning with relevant information compiled during the *llys* and *maerdref* project.

It is widely acknowledged that a programme of targetted excavation is required in order to answer even the most basic questions concerned with this monument type. The project will aim to outline at least some of the questions that need to be addressed by excavation, and identify certain sites which could be susceptible to this approach.

Research objectives include specifically

- the creation of a primary resource indicator from the SMR and other readily-available secondary sources;
- analysis of fieldwork data and the establishment of the monument class (or classes);
- use of certain documentary sources (to examine areas of known medieval townships, and compare them with the existing evidence for long hut settlement in those locations);
- the presentation of hypotheses for the development, chronology, variety and distribution of the site type; and
- the development of appropriate management strategies.

Proposed work programme

As has been argued above, there are indications that the current level of information on site distribution and numbers represents only a proportion of the total resource. There would seem to be a basic requirement for rapid survey in target areas aimed at the identification of new sites, so that a reliable picture of the 'medieval' landscape can begin to be built-up for discrete areas. This would ultimately allow a comprehensive assessment against the resources as a whole, and allow workable models of settlement functions and patterns to be proposed.

Two areas suitable for rapid survey in Caernarfonshire (one in eastern and one in western Caernarfonshire) are therefore proposed:

1 **Cwm Pennant, Dolbenmaen** - A river valley, opening to the south-west and bordered on the western, northern and eastern sides by mountain ranges. This survey would examine the western part of the township

of Pennant (as identified by Gresham): the main part of the township is mountainous, but the western part falls within Cwm Pennant where limited areas of valley sides are suitable for agricultural clearance, and a number of deserted rural settlement sites have been recorded (see below). Further down the valley, in the southern part of the former township later farming activities may have almost entirely obliterated the early settlement patterns, but this remains to be tested and data compared with the more marginal part of the area.

It was this area that Gresham used for his discussion (1954) of the possible documentary evidence for a medieval date for the 'platform houses' in south-east Caernarfonshire. On grounds of similar 'type', he assigned a date to these sites of roughly that of those excavated on Gelli-gaer Common (Fox, 1938), and supported this by using local documentary evidence, although he admits that this relates only to the three 'abnormal' (*i.e.* higher status) settlements: concerning 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 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.

Gresham suggested that the main occupation of the three principal houses here (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.

However, the area has not been systematically field-walked and experience has shown that further sites exist. It is considered essential to a proper understanding of deserted rural settlement that the area relating to a known township is examined from an archaeological point of view. We may then be able to start tying in patterns and remains in the present landscape to a known historical period.

The survey would also provide a useful analysis of the range and intensity of threats across a cross-section of agricultural land from unimproved upland to more-intensively improved lowland pasture. The area straddles the national park and the Llyn ESA.

2 Castell, Conwy Valley - This area falls within the area proposed for the condition assessment of DRS this year. It is based on the upland portion of the area studied by Jones Pierce and published in his article 'The Gafael in Bangor Manuscript 1939' in which he used documentary sources to reconstruct a swathe of the changing medieval landscape of the western side of the Conwy valley.

The survey will concentrate on the 'upland' section of Castell township and the aim is to recover a complete record of the archaeology of the 'medieval' period. The eastern part of the survey area extends downslope into the enclosed fields of the lowland territory: not all of the area of the former township can be examined but the survey will examine sufficient to gauge the potential of surveying the whole of the 'lowland' holdings. The area has also been the focus of recent fieldwork by Della Hooke (*pers. comm.*) who has studied a number of aspects of the historic landscape here including relative dating of field-walls and boundary patterns.

The accompanying map shows the area currently proposed for survey, is overlain roughly on Jones Pierce's distribution map. It may become necessary to alter the boundaries of this as work progresses if further historical information comes to light.

The survey will provide valuable information on land-use types and the potential threats to the archaeological resource they represent, across a section of different landscape types (lowland to upland).

Specialist requirements

It is not envisaged that any specialist requirements will be needed.

Proposed timing of the work programme

April - June

Stage 1 Desk-based study (including cartographic sources, aerial photographic study etc.)

Stage 2 Obtain landowner information, check permission

Stage 3 Fieldwork preparation

June - December

Stage 4 Fieldwork both areas

Stage 5 Post-fieldwork

December - March

Stage 6 Post-fieldwork analysis (part)

Stage 7 Report (including integration into main DRS report)

Presentation of results

The fieldwork notes, descriptions, sketches and other relevant information will be placed in the SMR under the relevant PRN number, probably *en bloc* as a project archive. Recommendations for scheduling will be kept in a separate archive within the project and will only be available to Cadw. Two copies of the final report will be forwarded to Cadw, one copy to the NMR, one copy to the Gwynedd SMR and one to the Trust library. It is intended to publish a precis of the results in *Archaeology in Wales*. If there appears to be potential for producing a more detailed report for publication then this will be identified supported with sufficient information in the interim report.

End Products

1. A final report will summarise findings, review the methodologies used and contain recommendations for further work. This will include the formulation of a research strategy which may involve measured detail survey, excavations and further rapid surveys.
2. An archive of field records.
3. Enhancement of the SMR in respect of this monument class.
4. Possible Scheduled Monument recommendations

Progress

Previous project (G1313) progressing to schedule: work will be finished by the end of the financial year.

Project supervisor

Name: D Thompson

Qualifications: B.A.(Hons), 15 years practical archaeological experience, including 10 years with GAT.

Position in organisation: Principal Officer

List of unpublished excavations: None

Details of other commitments: Heritage Management (G40)

Breakdown of grant request to Cadw

<i>Staff:</i>	days	salary point	cost
Project supervisor	6		708
Project officer	40		3320
Draughtsman			
<i>total</i>	46		4028
<i>Direct costs</i>			
travel and subsistence			600
materials			100
photography, drafting, stationery			100
Capital depreciation			
<i>total</i>			800
<i>total staff and costs</i>			4828
<i>Funding from other sources</i>			
<i>total</i>			4828

<i>Financial summary and indicative costs for future years to completion of the project</i>
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<i>Year</i>	1: 1995-6	2: 1996-7	3: 1997-8	4	5
<i>Staff costs (Cadw)</i>	12553	13436	4028		
<i>Other costs (Cadw)</i>	1962	2562	800		
<i>Funds other sources</i>					
<i>Totals</i>	14515	15998	4828		

APPENDIX II

Primary Resource Indicator 1997 – 8 (g1464.dbf): sites to be visited

Primary Resource Indicator

PRN	SITENAME	SITESTAT	NGR	OSMAP
20	MOUND (RECTANGULAR). RHOS FAWR		SH56356818	SH56NE
802	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM/ENCLOSURE		SH58606911	SH56NE
3172	PLATFORM HUT, S.W. OF RHIWLAS		SH57616553	SH56NE
3680	PLATFORM HOUSE & POSS FIELD SYSTEM, MOEL Y CJI		SH59806770	SH56NE
3238	BODANDREG - MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT		SH52706670	SH56NW
5793	LONG HUT, SE OF DINAS MOT		SH62525655	SH56NW
2420	SETTLEMENT - E OF MOEL RHIWEN		SH581-645-A	SH56SE
2425	LONG HUTS - CAE'R MYNYDD		SH57476470	SH56SE
2431	PLATFORM HOUSES - BRONYDD		SH57936492	SH56SE
2432	PLATFORM HOUSE - BRONYDD		SH57746496	SH56SE
2439	SETTLEMENT, BRYN MADOG FARM		SH55666316	SH56SE
1394	SETTLEMENT EARTHWORKS, N.W. OF WAEN RHYTHALLT	SAM	SH54326407	SH56SW
3696	SETTLEMENT, NR, HAFOD RHUG ISAF		SH52406068	SH56SW
3711	PLATFORM - GARREG LEFAIN		SH54046167	SH56SW
5577	PLATFORM HOUSE - REMAINS OF, PLASTIRION LODGE		SH51496270	SH56SW
10004	PLATFORM /CLEARANCE CAIRN, NW OF GARREG LEFAIN		SH53916164	SH56SW
10014	RECTANGULAR BUILDING - N OF GARREG LEFAIN		SH54136140	SH56SW
10018	POSSIBLE LONGHOUSE NE OF GARREG LEFAIN		SH54156135	SH56SW
10019	SUBRECTANGULAR BUILDING NW OF GARREG LEFAIN		SH53966138	SH56SW
10023	RECTANGULAR FEATURE - W OF GARREG LEFAIN		SH53886130	SH56SW
10042	SUBRECTANGULAR STRUCTURE - NE OF PLAS Y CELYN		SH53636083	SH56SW
10044	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, NE OF PLAS Y CELYN		SH53676084	SH56SW
10045	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM - NE OF PLAS Y CELYN		SH53756088	SH56SW
10061	POSSIBLE LONG HUT, W OF GALLT Y CELYN		SH54896157	SH56SW
10063	PLATFORM - ENE OF GARREG LEFAIN		SH54446145	SH56SW
10067	PLATFORM - NE OF GARREG LEFAIN		SH54326151	SH56SW
77	RECTANGULAR PLATFORMS, S.E. OF TY-FRY, RHOSCEFNIHIR		SH51857665C	SH57NW
2313	SETTLEMENT - LLANDEGAI		SH593-711-A	SH57SE
450	SETTLEMENT, AFON GOCH		SH67306935	SH66NE
451	SETTLEMENT, LLWYDMOR BACH		SH67106961	SH66NE
455	LONG HUT, CWM YR AFON GOCH		SH67576932	SH66NE
2333	LONG HUT, AFON CASEG		SH65276641	SH66NE
2334	LONG HUT, BRAICH Y BRYSGYLL		SH65606607	SH66NE
2494	LONG HUT, CWM CASEG		SH65306643	SH66NE
2495	SETTLEMENT, CWM CASEG		SH656-661-A	SH66NE
2496	SETTLEMENT, CWM CASEG		SH66486677	SH66NE
6136	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, FFYNNON CASEG		SH67846504	SH66NE
275	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SAM	SH63216842	SH66NW
276	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SAM	SH63236843	SH66NW
277	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SAM	SH63456855	SH66NW
279	SETTLEMENT, N. OF LLEFN		SH63926890	SH66NW
280	SETTLEMENT, E. OF BRYN HALL		SH63766907	SH66NW
281	SETTLEMENT, N.W. OF LLEFN		SH63676882	SH66NW
282	HUT PLATFORM, N.N.W. OF LLEFN		SH64306911	SH66NW
283	PLATFORM HOUSE, N. OF TWLL PANT-HIRIOL		SH64246923	SH66NW
286	SETTLEMENT, N. SLOPE OF GALLT Y MAWN		SH64346752	SH66NW
287	SETTLEMENT & FIELD SYSTEM, MOEL FABAN	SAM	SH63706810C	SH66NW
298	HUT PLATFORM, W. OF CAE LLWYN GRYDD		SH61956831	SH66NW
299	HUT PLATFORM, S. OF TAL Y SARN		SH62026818	SH66NW
300	HUT PLATFORM, S.W. OF MOEL FABAN		SH63146780	SH66NW
301	SETTLEMENT, MYNYDD DU		SH64846519	SH66NW
302	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF TAN Y GARTH		SH63986654	SH66NW
303	HUT PLATFORM, S. BANK OF AFON LLAFAR		SH64906539	SH66NW
304	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF TYDDYN SABEL		SH63366737	SH66NW
794	RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS - REMS OF, CIL TWLLAN	SAM	SH63786642	SH66NW
2493	LONG HUT - CWM CASEG		SH64746641	SH66NW
3660	SETTLEMENT(SITE OF), BODFEURI FARM		SH60356682	SH66NW
3663	SETTLEMENT, BRONWYDD		SH63236945	SH66NW
3668	PLATFORM HOUSE (PRIEST'S HOUSE), N. OF CIL TWLLAN	SAM	SH63746646	SH66NW
5537	SETTLEMENT, CIL TWLLAN		SH63826638	SH66NW
5701	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, PENRHYN QUARRY		SH65756232	SH66NW
5705	POSS. RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE		SH62486610	SH66NW
750	LONG HUT N.W. OF TAL Y LLYN OGWEN		SH66466116	SH66SE
4515	LONG HUT, N.W. OF TAL Y LLYN OGWEN		SH66476120	SH66SE
762	PLATFORM HOUSE - CEUNANT		SH63286436	SH66SW
763	PLATFORM HOUSE - CWM PERFEDD		SH62956231	SH66SW
5011	PLATFORM HOUSE, FFOS Y FOELGRAIG		SH64646454	SH66SW

PRN	SITENAME	SITESTAT	NGR	OSMAP
5012	PLATFORM HOUSE, FFOS Y FOELGRAIG		SH64656459	SH66SW
5570	PLATFORM HOUSES (POSSIBLE), CWM GAER, NANT PERIS		SH619-600-A	SH66SW
240	SETTLEMENT, ABOVE FFRIDD DDU		SH65117132	SH67SE
241	HUT PLATFORM, FFRIDD DDU		SH65397165	SH67SE
317	HUT PLATFORM, FFRIDD DDU		SH65487155	SH67SE
318	HUT PLATFORM, CAER MYNYDD		SH65797106	SH67SE
319	HUT PLATFORM, CAER MYNYDD		SH65737168	SH67SE
325	HUT PLATFORM, ABOVE WERN-Y-PANDY		SH67537182	SH67SE
326	HUT PLATFORM, ABOVE WERN-Y-PANDY		SH67697166	SH67SE
327	HUT PLATFORM, N. OF FOEL DDUARTH		SH67887184	SH67SE
334	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF AFON RHAEADR FAWR		SH66767032	SH67SE
345	HUT PLATFORM, N BANK OF AFON ANAFON		SH69437080	SH67SE
347	PLATFORM SETTLEMENT, SE OF MAES Y GAER		SH66637231	SH67SE
348	LONG HUT, SE OF MAES Y GAER	SAM	SH66707226	SH67SE
349	HUT PLATFORM & ENCLOSURE, ANAFON VALLEY		SH68607126	SH67SE
351	HUT PLATFORMS, ABOVE AFON ANAFON		SH67557095	SH67SE
352	HUT PLATFORM, S. OF AFON ANAFON		SH68967093	SH67SE
353	HUT PLATFORM, ANAFON VALLEY		SH69187099	SH67SE
369	HUT PLATFORMS, AFON RHAIADR FAWR		SH66807058	SH67SE
372	LONG HUTS, N.E. OF RHIWIAU ISAF		SH68087317	SH67SE
373	LONG HUTS, NANT Y PANDY		SH68867405	SH67SE
374	HUT PLATFORM, S OF CAMARNAIN		SH69647308	SH67SE
818	LONG HOUSE, S OF TRACK BY AFON ANAFON		SH68477123	SH67SE
820	LONG HUT, N BANK OF AFON ANAFON		SH69677060	SH67SE
821	LONG HUT, ANAFON		SH68957095	SH67SE
824	HUT PLATFORM, ANAFON		SH68967092	SH67SE
825	LONG HUT, N OF AFON ANAFON		SH68757111	SH67SE
826	LONG HUT, N OF AFON ANAFON		SH69957042	SH67SE
827	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON		SH69457067	SH67SE
828	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY		SH68547134	SH67SE
829	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON		SH69167096	SH67SE
830	SETTLEMENT, N OF AFON ANAFON		SH69197096	SH67SE
831	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON		SH68817103	SH67SE
833	LONG HUT, N OF AFON ANAFON		SH68757104	SH67SE
834	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON		SH69097098	SH67SE
835	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON		SH69097099	SH67SE
836	LONG HUT, N OF AFON ANAFON		SH69137100	SH67SE
837	PLATFORM, N OF AFON ANAFON		SH69127103	SH67SE
4080	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY		SH69357095	SH67SE
4082	LONG HUTS, ANAFON VALLEY		SH69247095	SH67SE
4084	PLATFORM HUT, ANAFON VALLEY		SH68627112	SH67SE
4088	LONG HUT, NW OF FOEL DDUARTH		SH67767201	SH67SE
5388	SUB-RECTANGULAR SCOOP, FOEL DDUARTH		SH67647182	SH67SE
5400	HUT PLATFORMS, FOEL DDUARTH		SH68657218C	SH67SE
5403	LONG HUT (PARTLY DESTROYED), YR ORSEDD		SH68857211	SH67SE
5404	POSSIBLE RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, YR ORSEDD		SH68817205	SH67SE
5405	POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT & ENCLOSURE, YR ORSEDD		SH68977205	SH67SE
5406	POSS. LOW PLATFORMS WITH KERBING, YR ORSEDD		SH68907196	SH67SE
5407	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, YR ORSEDD		SH69027193	SH67SE
5411	LONG HUT, GARREG FAWR		SH69297270	SH67SE
5415	PLATFORM SCOOP, GARREG FAWR		SH69367287	SH67SE
5419	POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT SITE, GARREG FAWR		SH69657334	SH67SE
5604	SUB-RECTANGULAR HUT		SH67977257	SH67SE
5631	SUB-OVAL PLATFORM, N SIDE OF ANAFON VALLEY		SH67937117	SH67SE
71	HUT PLATFORM, NANT HEILYN		SH64287065	SH67SW
72	HUT PLATFORM, NANT HEILYN		SH64327080	SH67SW
2318	ENCLOSURE & FARMSTEAD - TAN-YR-ALLT		SH62487194	SH67SW
664	PLATFORM SETTLEMENT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR		SH75376900	SH76NE
665	SETTLEMENT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN		SH75406906	SH76NE
666	PLATFORM HOUSE, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR		SH75356914	SH76NE
667	PLATFORM HOUSE, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR		SH75356914	SH76NE
668	LONG HUT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN		SH75276911	SH76NE
669	LONG HUT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN		SH75276911	SH76NE
670	LONG HUT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN		SH75486908	SH76NE
672	LONG HUT, BELOW PEN-Y-GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENNIN		SH75316890	SH76NE
680	LONG HUT, ARDDA		SH76656616	SH76NE
681	LONG HUT - ARDDA		SH76456632	SH76NE
682	LONG HUTS - ARDDA		SH76366593	SH76NE
683	LONG HUT, MOEL EILIO		SH75006567	SH76NE
4606	LONG HUT		SH75346917	SH76NE
6147	RECTANGULAR BUILDING/ENCLOSURE, ARDDA		SH76506647	SH76NE
6148	PLATFORM HOUSE, ARDDA		SH76556648	SH76NE
6150	SETTLEMENT, ARDDA (MOEL EILIO)		SH75286585	SH76NE
6151	SETTLEMENT, ARDDA (MOEL EILIO)		SH75226585	SH76NE
10759	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE,		SH77026520	SH76NE

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>SITESTAT</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>OSMAP</u>
10765	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE		SH77026550	SH76NE
10766	LONG HUT,		SH77106550	SH76NE
10780	LONG HUT PLATFORM		SH77326587	SH76NE
10781	LONG HUT PLATFORM,		SH77336506	SH76NE
10957	LONG HUT, PLATFORM AND ENCLOSURE		SH76746522	SH76NE
10958	HUT PLATFORM		SH76826532	SH76NE
10964	SETTLEMENT		SH76356533	SH76NE
10965	HUT PLATFORM		SH76336527	SH76NE
10966	HUT PLATFORM		SH76326526	SH76NE
687	SETTLEMENT - CLOGWYN YR ERYR		SH71716681	SH76NW
692	LONG HUT - N.W.OF BRON Y GADAIR		SH73956988	SH76NW
693	LONG HUT - SITE OF, N.W. OF BRON Y GADAIR		SH74016992	SH76NW
694	LONG HUT, N.W. OF BRON Y GADAIR		SH74206980	SH76NW
695	LONG HUT - REMAINS OF, N.W. OF BRON Y GADAIR		SH74106995	SH76NW
697	LONG HUTS N.W. OF HAFOD Y GARREG		SH73506727	SH76NW
698	LONG HUTS - CLOGWYN'R ERYR		SH72386657	SH76NW
699	LONG HUT, N.W.OF PEN Y CASTELL		SH72946958	SH76NW
700	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE		SH74316797	SH76NW
701	LONG HUT S.W. OF ROWLYN UCHAF		SH74436753	SH76NW
702	LONG HUT - PANT Y GRIAFOLEN		SH70826686	SH76NW
705	SETTLEMENT - MOEL EILIO		SH73936543	SH76NW
706	ENCLOSURE & TWO POSSIBLE LONG HUTS		SH73356550	SH76NW
707	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR		SH73876909	SH76NW
708	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR		SH73856908	SH76NW
709	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR		SH73826910	SH76NW
710	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR		SH73736909	SH76NW
711	LONG HUT - N.OF TAN Y BWLCH		SH73246895	SH76NW
4557	LONG HUTS, PEN Y GADAIR		SH73866908	SH76NW
10279	PLATFORMS OR PEAT STACKS - ESE OF HAFOD-Y-GARREG		SH73496703	SH76NW
10293	PLATFORM - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH		SH74136703	SH76NW
10295	PLATFORM OR CAIRN - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH		SH74166703	SH76NW
10303	PLATFORM - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH		SH74096705	SH76NW
10306	PLATFORM, WAEN BRYN-GWENITH		SH74196718	SH76NW
4625	LONG HUT, MYNYDD DEULYN		SH75506032	SH76SE
4626	ENCLOSURES & LONG HUTS, N. OF LLYN CRAFTANT		SH75136180	SH76SE
4627	ENCLOSURES AND LONG HUTS, N. OF LLYN CRAFTANT		SH75166183	SH76SE
4628	ENCLOSURES AND LONG HUTS, N. OF LLYN CRAFTANT		SH75196177	SH76SE
4634	SETTLEMENT TRACES, N. OF LLYN GEIRIONYDD		SH76536155	SH76SE
4638	PLATFORM HOUSE, E. OF LLYN GEIRIONYDD		SH76826120	SH76SE
10621	HUT PLATFORMS/SHEEPFOLDS		SH76786424	SH76SE
10622	HUT PLATFORM		SH76866426	SH76SE
10626	HUT PLATFORM		SH76656464	SH76SE
10629	HUT PLATFORM/SHEEPFOLD		SH76656422	SH76SE
10630	HUT PLATFORM/ENCLOSURE,		SH76356392	SH76SE
10631	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE,		SH76326387	SH76SE
10633	HAFOD/LONG HUT,		SH76136350	SH76SE
10640	SETTLEMENT/BUILDING COMPLEX, CAE GWAIR		SH76236310	SH76SE
10645	LONG HUT,		SH75686478	SH76SE
10646	HUT PLATFORM/LONG HUT,		SH75596481	SH76SE
10647	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE		SH75496468	SH76SE
10648	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE		SH75476468	SH76SE
10684	LONG HUT/HUT PLATFORM,		SH75226441	SH76SE
10685	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE(S),		SH752364	SH76SE
10686	LONG HUT/HUT PLATFORM		SH75266433	SH76SE
10688	HUT PLATFORM,		SH77096496	SH76SE
10796	PLATFORM HOUSES AND ENCLOSURE,		SH76926497	SH76SE
10797	LONG HUT/S		SH76956495	SH76SE
10806	HUT PLATFORM		SH76796414	SH76SE
10838	HAFOD/LONG HUT		SH76996487	SH76SE
10857	LONG HUT/SHEEPFOLD		SH75426421	SH76SE
10920	LONG HUT/PLATFORM HOUSE(S)		SH75436456	SH76SE
10949	LONG HUT		SH77216428	SH76SE
10950	LONG HUT		SH77226428	SH76SE
10951	SETTLEMENT/HAFODTY & BEUDY		SH77186479	SH76SE
10981	LONG HUT/PLATFORM		SH76236482	SH76SE
10984	PLATFORM HOUSE OVERLAIN BY SHEEPFOLD		SH76346487	SH76SE
13012	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE		SH75706262	SH76SE
13016	LONG HUT		SH76786377	SH76SE
13029	LONG HUT PLATFORM		SH76896363	SH76SE
13030	LONG HUT/SHEEPFOLD		SH76616361	SH76SE
13031	HUT PLATFORM/HAFOD		SH76636350	SH76SE
13035	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURES		SH76736336	SH76SE
13038	SETTLEMENT		SH76626341	SH76SE
13041	LONG HUT PLATFORM		SH76636338	SH76SE
3767	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU		SH71076310	SH76SW

PRN	SITENAME	SITESTAT	NGR	OSMAP
3768	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU		SH71746406	SH76SW
3769	LONG HUT (REMAINS OF), CWM EIGIAU		SH71346380	SH76SW
3776	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU		SH71206307	SH76SW
3777	LONG HUT, BWLCH COWLYD		SH71596126	SH76SW
3782	SETTLEMENT, LLYN CRAFTNANT		SH73706010C	SH76SW
5545	SETTLEMENT - REMAINS OF, NORTH OF CWM EIGIAU	SAM	SH71006390C	SH76SW
10597	LONG HUT PLATFORM		SH74816398	SH76SW
10606	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE/SHEEPFOLD		SH74806403	SH76SW
10607	SETTLEMENT, MULTI PERIOD - BRWYNOG UCHAF		SH74646408	SH76SW
10651	HUT PLATFORM/LONG HUT		SH74466391	SH76SW
10654	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE,		SH74826423	SH76SW
10706	LONG HUT/SHEEPFOLD,		SH74226357	SH76SW
10841	HUT PLATFORM/LONG HUT		SH74506362	SH76SW
2824	SETTLEMENT (LONG HUTS & FIELDS)		SH75037675	SH77NE
2833	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, HENDRE		SH77107645	SH77NE
2836	FARMSTEAD (PROB. MED.), N. OF DEGANWY CASTLE		SH78237951	SH77NE
2838	HOUSE PLATFORM & PADDOCK		SH78327950	SH77NE
5777	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, DEGANWY CASTLE		SH78377922	SH77NE
720	PLATFORM HOUSE, N.E.SLOPES OF PENMAEN MAWR		SH70577557	SH77NW
721	HOMESTEAD, PENMAENMAWR		SH70387520	SH77NW
722	LONG HUTS (REMS. OF), E. OF ALLT WEN		SH74957729	SH77NW
723	LONG HUT, N.E. OF ALLT WEN		SH74707756	SH77NW
735	LONG HUT (PROB), LLYN WRACH		SH74867563	SH77NW
656	CAE IOL - PLATFORM HOUSE		SH75047351	SH77SE
659	PANT Y IWRCH - SETTLEMENT		SH75027054	SH77SE
661	BRYN CWM - LONG HUT		SH78407277	SH77SE
1586	RECTANGULAR PLATFORMS - LLANGELYNIN CHURCH		SH75167373	SH77SE
2473	SETTLEMENT - CEFNYDD TAI UCHAF, DYFFRYN CONWY		SH75927087	SH77SE
2479	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORS WEN		SH76047101	SH77SE
2480	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORS WEN		SH76047102	SH77SE
2481	RECTANGULAR HUT - GORS-WEN		SH76037102	SH77SE
2486	LONG HUT - ST. CELYNIN'S CHURCH		SH75227364	SH77SE
457	PLATFORM HOUSE		SH70107391	SH77SW
458	LONG HUTS, WAUN LLANFAIR		SH70797458	SH77SW
498	SETTLEMENT, DINAS CAMP		SH70127394	SH77SW
502	HUT PLATFORM, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SAM	SH73987163	SH77SW
503	LONG HUT & ENCLOSURE, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SAM	SH74097207	SH77SW
504	SETTLEMENT, NR MAEN Y BARDD		SH73877215	SH77SW
505	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE		SH74447235	SH77SW
506	PLATFORM HOUSE		SH74267247	SH77SW
507	PLATFORM HOUSE, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SAM	SH74047186	SH77SW
508	PLATFORM HOUSE, NR. MAEN Y BARDD		SH73997219	SH77SW
509	HUT PLATFORM, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SAM	SH73937140	SH77SW
510	LONG HUT, NR. MAEN Y BARDD		SH73967224	SH77SW
511	HUT PLATFORM, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SAM	SH73777145	SH77SW
513	SETTLEMENT, PEN Y GADAIR		SH73807001	SH77SW
516	LONG HUT		SH71687171	SH77SW
517	LONG HUT, BWLCH Y DDEUFAEN	SAM	SH71407185	SH77SW
518	LONG HUT, TAFOLOG		SH72407119	SH77SW
533	LONG HUT, W. OF CEFN MAEN AMOR		SH73397396	SH77SW
557	SETTLEMENT, TAL-Y-FAN		SH73397355	SH77SW
561	LONG HUT & ENCLOSURES, CEFN MAEN AMOR		SH73917346	SH77SW
566	LONG HUTS, FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD		SH74607270	SH77SW
567	LONG HUTS & ENCLOSURES, CRAIG CENNIN		SH74947310	SH77SW
569	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAER BACH	SAM	SH74397293	SH77SW
570	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAER BACH		SH74587300	SH77SW
571	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAER BACH		SH74477300	SH77SW
3888	PLATFORM HOUSE, DROSGL		SH70727164	SH77SW
4685	LONG HUT (REMAINS OF), WAUN LLANFAIR		SH70727460	SH77SW
4692	LONG HUT, FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD		SH74297229	SH77SW
4694	PLATFORM HOUSE (REMAINS OF), PEN Y GROES UCHAF		SH74737026	SH77SW
4700	SETTLEMENT, PEN Y GADAIR		SH73777000	SH77SW
4701	LONG HUT, PEN Y GADAIR		SH73717008	SH77SW
4703	LONG HUT		SH71667170	SH77SW
4706	PLATFORM HOUSE & CAIRN		SH71947492	SH77SW
4711	HUT ENCLOSURE, PLATFORM HOUSE, CEFN MAEN AMOR		SH73957352	SH77SW
4715	LONG HUT, TYDDYN GRASOD		SH74347469	SH77SW
4717	LONG HUT, N.W. OF FOEL LWYD		SH71517292	SH77SW
641	HUT PLATFORMS & FIELD SYSTEM, MYNYDD ISAF, ORME		SH77808356	SH78SE
642	HUT PLATFORMS, CENTRAL GREAT ORME		SH76758375	SH78SE
643	HUT PLATFORMS, CENTRAL GREAT ORME		SH76708350	SH78SE
796	HUT PLATFORMS, E. OF FFYNNON RUFENIG, GREAT ORME		SH76708383	SH78SE
4598	HUT PLATFORM, N. SIDE GREAT ORME		SH76728349	SH78SE
4599	HUT PLATFORM, N. SIDE GREAT ORME		SH76758345	SH78SE
4600	HUT PLATFORM, N. SIDE GREAT ORME		SH76758343	SH78SE

PRN SITENAME

SITESTAT NGR

OSMAP

4601 HUT PLATFORM, N. SIDE GREAT ORME
5431 HUT PLATFORM, CORLAN GRAS PARI, GT. ORME
5446 HUT PLATFORM ABOVE CREIGIAU COCHION, GT ORME

SH76718349 SH78SE
SH76658261 SH78SE
SH75458410 SH78SE

Records printed: 295

APPENDIX III

Structure of detailed DRS databases -

G1464A.dbf - principal site visit form

G1464B.dbf - site management form

G1464C.dbf - site evaluation (scheduling) form

NOTLH.dbf - sites which are non-DRS

Structure for database: C:\FPD26\WORK\G1313\DATABASE\G1313A.DBF

Number of data records: 178

Date of last update : 26/02/97

Memo file block size : 64

Code Page : 0

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	PRN	Numeric	8			
2	NAME_FEAT	Character	50			
3	NGR	Character	11			
4	ALTITUDE	Character	3			
5	TOPOGRAPHY	Character	16			
6	SLOPE	Character	8			
7	RELAT_SLOP	Character	14			
8	WATER_PROX	Character	7			
9	SHELTER	Character	15			
10	STONE	Character	4			
11	DIVERS_TYP	Character	32			
12	PLATFORM	Logical	1			
13	TERRACE	Logical	1			
14	BUILDING	Logical	1			
15	WALL	Logical	1			
16	MAIN_ENTR	Logical	1			
17	OTHER_ENTR	Logical	1			
18	OPPOS_ENTR	Logical	1			
19	EXTENSION	Logical	1			
20	INT_DIVIS	Logical	1			
21	FIREPLACE	Logical	1			
22	WALLFAC_EX	Logical	1			
23	WALLFAC_IN	Logical	1			
24	STONE_REV	Logical	1			
25	FLOOR_INT	Logical	1			
26	ASS_ANNEX	Logical	1			
27	ASS_ENCL	Logical	1			
28	ASS_FIELD	Logical	1			
29	ASS_HUT	Logical	1			
30	PLATLGTH	Numeric	5	2		
31	PLATWID	Numeric	5	2		
32	PLATHGHT	Numeric	5	2		
33	PLATDPTH	Numeric	5	2		
34	DRAINHOOD	Logical	1			
35	NO_WALLS	Numeric	1			
36	EXT_LENGTH	Numeric	5	2		
37	EXT_WIDTH	Numeric	5	2		
38	INT_LENGTH	Numeric	5	2		
39	INT_WIDTH	Numeric	5	2		
40	ENTRWIDTH1	Numeric	5	2		
41	ENTRWIDTH2	Numeric	5	2		
42	WALLTYPE	Character	12			
43	WALLWIDTH	Numeric	5	2		
44	WALLHEIGHT	Numeric	5	2		
45	NO_COMP	Numeric	1			
46	ROUNDCORN	Logical	1			
47	PHASING	Logical	1			
48	ASS_TYPE	Character	50			
49	ASS_PHAS	Character	12			
50	ASS_AGRI	Character	30			
51	DESCRIPT	Memo	10			
52	NAME	Character	20			
53	DATE	Date	8			

** Total **

394

Structure for database: C:\FPD26\WORK\G1313\DBASE\G1313B.DBF

Number of data records: 178

Date of last update : 26/02/97

Code Page : 0

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	PRN	Numeric	5			
2	USEON	Character	20			
3	USEAROUND	Character	20			
4	VEGETATION	Character	50			
5	THREATS	Character	50			
6	CONDITION	Numeric	2			
7	RISK	Character	1			
8	ACCESS	Numeric	2			
9	MANAGEMENT	Character	25			
** Total **			176			

Structure for database: C:\FPD26\WORK\G1313\DBASE\G1313C.DBF

Number of data records: 178

Date of last update : 26/02/97

Code Page : 0

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	PRN	Numeric	5			
2	DOCARCH	Numeric	1			
3	DOCHIST	Numeric	1			
4	GROASSOC	Numeric	1			
5	GROCLUST	Numeric	1			
6	SURVIVAL	Numeric	1			
7	DIVFEAT	Numeric	1			
8	POTENTIAL	Numeric	1			
9	AMENITY	Numeric	1			
10	CONDITION	Numeric	1			
11	FRAGILITY	Numeric	1			
12	VULNERABIL	Numeric	1			
13	CONSERV	Numeric	1			
14	TOTAL	Numeric	10			
**	Total	**	28			

Structure for database: C:\FPD26\G1313\NOTLH.DBF

Number of data records: 143

Date of last update : 26/02/97

Code Page : 0

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	PRN	Numeric	5			
2	SITENAME	Character	50			
3	OSMAP	Character	7			
4	REASON	Character	15			
5	MEMO	Character	150			
**	Total	**	228			

APPENDIX IV

G1464A.dbf Sites visited and data entered

DRS sites visited

PRN	NAME FEAT	NGR
240	LONG HUT, FFRIDD DDU	SH65117132
241	LONG HUT, NR. FFRIDD DDU	SH65397165
275	LONG HUT NE OF LLANLLECHID	SH63216842
276	LONG HUT NE OF LLANLLECHID	SH63236843
277	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, E. OF LLANLLECHID	SH63456855
280	DRS, E OF BRYN HALL	SH63766907
282	LONG HUT, NNW LLEFN	SH64306911
283	LONG HUT, NE SHEEPFOLD	SH64246923
287	DRS, MOEL FABAN	SH63756803
298	LONG HUT, TAL Y SARN	SH61956831
299	LONG HUT S OF TAL Y SARN	SH62026818
300	LONG HUT - SW OF MOEL FABAN	SH63146730
301	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, MYNYDD DU	SH64846519
303	LONG HUT - AFON LLAFAR	SH64906539
318	HUT PLATFORM, CAER MYNYDD	SH65797106
319	LONG HUT, CAER MYNYDD	SH65737168
320	DRS, HAFOD Y GELYN	SH67477143
325	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH67537182
326	LONG HUT, FOEL DDUARTH	SH67697166
327	LONG HUT, N OF FOEL DDUARTH	SH67887184
329	LONG HUT, NR. ABER FALLS	SH66787036
334	HUT PLATFORM, E OF RHAEDR FAWR	SH66767032
347	LONG HUT, MAES Y GAER	SH66637231
348	DRS, MAES Y GAER	SH66707226
352	HAFOD, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68967093
372	LONG HUT, SW OF CAER-HAIDD	SH68087317
374	LONG HUT, S OF CAMARNAINT	SH69647308
455	LONG HUT, CWM YR AFON GOCH	SH67576932
457	PLATFORM HOUSE, DINAS	SH70107391
458	LONG HUT, SW OF CLIP YR ORSEDD	SH70797458
503	LONG HUT GROUP AND ENCLOSURE, MAEN Y BARDD	SH74097207
504	ENCLOSED LONG HUT GROUP, MAEN Y BARDD	SH73877215
505	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, MAEN Y BARDD	SH74477235
506	PLATFORM HOUSE, MAEN Y BARDD	SH74267247
508	PLATFORM HOUSE, MAEN Y BARDD	SH73997219
509	HUT PLATFORM, NR. MAEN Y BARDD	SH73777145
510	LONG HUT, MAEN Y BARDD	SH73967224
511	DRS, SW OF TYDDYN-DU	SH73767146
513	DRS, BRON Y GADAIR	SH73797002
516	LONG HUT, BWLCH Y DDEUFAEN	SH71687171
517	LONG HUT - BWLCH Y DDEUFAEN	SH71407185
518	LONG HUT, TAFOLOG	SH72407119
533	LONG HUT, MAEN Y BARDD	SH73397396
561	LONG HUT & ENCLOSURE, CEFN MAEN AMOR	SH73917346
566	LONG HUTS, FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74607270
567	LONG HUT, SE OF CRAIG CELYNIN	SH74947310
569	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAER BACH	SH74397293
570	PLATFORM HOUSE, E OF CAER BACH	SH74587300
571	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAER BACH	SH74477300
641	HUT PLATFORM, M MYNYDD ISAF, GT. ORME	SH77808356
642	LONG HUT, ST TUDNO'S CHURCH, GT. ORME	SH76758375
643	HUT PLATFORM, CENTRAL GREAT ORME	SH76708350
656	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAE IOL	SH75047351
659	DRS, PANT Y IWRCH	SH75027054
661	LONG HUT, BRYN CWM	SH78407277
664	PLATFORM HOUSE, BELOW PEN Y GAER	SH75356914
665	SETTLEMENT, BELOW PEN Y GAER	SH75406906
667	LONG HUT, PEN Y GAER	SH75356914
668	LONG HUT, PEN Y GAER	SH75276911
670	LONG HUT, PEN Y GAER	SH75486908
672	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, PEN Y GAER	SH75316890
680	LONG HUT, ARDDA	SH76656616
681	LONG HUT, ARDDA	SH76456632
682	LONG HUT, ARDDA	SH76366593
683	LONG HUT, MOEL EILIO	SH75006567
692	LONG HUT - NW OF BRON Y GADAIR	SH73956988
693	LONG HUT - SITE OF, N.W. OF BRON Y GADAIR	SH74016992

<u>PRN</u>	<u>NAME FEAT</u>	<u>NGR</u>
694	LONG HUT, BRON Y GADAIR	SH74206980
697	LONG HUTS NE OF HAFOD Y GARREG	SH73506727
698	LONG HUTS, CLOGWYN'R ERYR	SH72386657
699	LONG HUT - NE OF PEN Y CASTELL	SH72946958
700	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE	SH74316797
702	LONG HUT - PANT Y GRIAFOLEN	SH70826686
708	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR	SH73856908
709	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR	SH73826910
710	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR	SH73736909
711	LONG HUT - NE OF TAN Y BWLCH	SH73246895
720	PLATFORM HOUSE, NE SLOPES OF PENMAENMAWR	SH70577557
722	LONG HUT (REMAINS), ALLT WEN	SH74957729
723	LONG HUT, PEN-PYRA	SH74707756
735	LONG HUT, PROBABLY LLYN OWRACH	SH74867563
750	LONG HUT - NW OF TAL Y LLYN OGWEN	SH66466116
757	HAFOTTY FAMAETH, AFON FFYDYLAS	SH65466833
762	PLATFORM HOUSE, CEUNANT	SH63286436
763	PLATFORM HOUSE - CWM PERFEDD	SH62956231
794	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, EGLWYS CIL TWLLAN	SH63786642
796	HOUSE PLATFORM, FFYNNON RHUFEINIG, GT. ROME	SH76708383
818	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68477123
820	LONG HUT?, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69677060
821	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68957095
824	HUT PLATFORM, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68967090
825	LONG HUT, N OF AFON ANAFON	SH68757111
826	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69957042
827	LONG HUT, S OF ANAFON	SH69457067
828	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68547134
829	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON	SH69167096
830	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69197096
831	HAFOD, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68817108
833	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH68757104
834	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69097098
835	LONG HUT, S OF AFON ANAFON	SH69097099
836	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69137100
1586	RECTANGULAR PLATFORMS, LLANGELYNIN CHURCH	SH75167373
2333	LONG HUT, AFON CASEG	SH65276641
2334	LONG HUT, BRAICH Y BRYSGYLL	SH65606607
2431	PLATFORM HOUSE, BRONYDD	SH57936492
2432	PLATFORM HOUSE, BRONYDD	SH57746496
2480	DRS. GORS-WEN	SH76047102
2481	DRS. GORS-WEN	SH76037102
2486	LONG HUT, ST CELYNIN'S CHURCH	SH75227364
2493	LONG HUT, CWM CASEG	SH64746641
2494	LONG HUT, CWM CASEG	SH65306643
2496	SETTLEMENT, CWM CASEG	SH66486677
2824	SETTLEMENTS - LONG HUTS AND FIELDS, SYCHNANT	SH75037675
2838	HOUSE PLATFORM & PADDOCK, DEGANWY	SH78327950
3172	PLATFORM HUT, SW OF RHIWLAS	SH57616553
3668	PLATFORM HOUSE (PRIEST'S HOUSE), N OF CIL TWLLAN	SH63746646
3680	PLATFORM HOUSE - MOEL Y CI	SH59806770
3696	SETTLEMENT, NR HAFOD RHUG ISAF	SH52406068
3767	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU	SH71026310
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	LONG HUT, LLYN CRAFTANT	SH73766015
4080	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69357095
4082	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH69247095
4088	LONG HUT, ABOVE ANAFON VALLEY	SH67767201
4515	LONG HUT - NW OF TAL Y LLYN OGWEN	SH66476120
4557	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR	SH73866908
4598	HUT PLATFORM, N. SIDE GREAT ORME	SH76728349
4599	LONG HUT BELOW THE SUMMIT, GREAT ORME	SH76758345
4600	HUT PLATFORM, N SIDE GREAT ORME	SH76758343
4601	LONG HUT BELOW SUMMIT, GREAT ORME	SH76718349
4606	LONG HUT, PEN Y GAER	SH75356913
4625	LONG HUT, MYNYDD DEULYN	SH75506032
4626	ENCLOSURES AND LONG HUTS, N. OF LLYN CRAFTANT	SH75136180
4627	ENCLOSURES AND LONG HUTS, N. OF LLYN CRAFTANT	SH75166183
4638	PLATFORM HOUSE, E. OF LLYN GEIRIONYDD	SH76826120
4692	DRS, FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74297229
4694	PLATFORM HOUSE - REMAINS	SH74737026
4700	SETTLEMENT, PENYGADAIR	SH73777000

<u>PRN</u>	<u>NAME FEAT</u>	<u>NGR</u>
4701	LONG HUT, PENY GADAIR	SH73717008
4706	PLATFORM HOUSE & CAIRN, E OF GRAIGLWYD	SH71917492
4715	LONG HUT, TYDDYN GRASOD	SH74347469
5011	FFOS Y FOELGRAIG - HOUSE (FOUNDATIONS)	SH64646454
5012	FFOS T FOELGRAIG - HOUSE (FOUNDATIONS)	SH64656459
5400	HUT PLATFORM, FOEL DDUARTH	SH68657218C
5403	LONG HUT, YR ORSEDD	SH68857211
5411	LONG HUT, GARREG FAWR	SH69297270
5415	PLATFORM SCOOP, GARREG FAWR	SH69367287
5418	DRS, GARREG FAWR	SH69637332
5419	SETTLEMENT SITE, GARREG FAWR	SH69657334
5431	HUT PLATFORM, CORLAN GRAS PARI, GT. ORME	SH76658261
5446	LONG HUT, GREAT ORME	SH75458410
5447	HUT PLATFORM, PEN Y FFRIDD, GT. ORME	SH76908275
5537	EGLWYS CIL TWLLAN	SH63826638
5577	PLATFROM HOUSE, PLASTIRION LODGE	SH51496270
5777	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, DEGANWY	SH78377922
6136	RECTANGULAR BUILDING, FFYNNON CASEG	SH67846504
6148	PLATFORM HOUSE, ARDDA	SH76556648
6773	DRS, SYCHNANT	SH75037675
6774	DRS, MAEN ESGOB	SH75037639
6775	DRS, ALLT WEN	SH74657735
6776	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, LLANGELYNIN CHURCH	SH75517372
6777	LONG HUT, CAE IOL	SH75067357
6778	DRS, SYCHNANT	SH75037679
6779	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU	SH71106310
6780	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU	SH71106311
6781	DRS, MYNYDD ISAF, GT. ORME	SH77808354
6782	DRS, MYNYDD ISAF, GT. ORME	SH77768355
6783	DRS (REMAINS OF), CRAIG CELYNIN	SH74687321
6784	DRS, SE OF CRAIG CELYNIN	SH74937309
6785	DRS, SE OF CRAIG CELYNIN	SH74947314
6786	DRS, MAEN Y BARDD	SH74017224
6787	DRS, FFYNNON RHUFEINIG, GT. ORME	SH76708384
6788	DRS, ST TUDNO'S CHURCH, GT. ORME	SH76748376
6789	DRS, E OF BRYN HALL	SH63706907
6790	HEN EGLWYS, E OF BRYN HALL	SH63776908
6791	DRS, E OF BRYN HALL	SH63726910
6792	POSSIBLE DRS, LLEFN	SH63846871
6793	DRS, ANANFON VALLEY	SH69257095
6794	LONG HUT, FFRIDD DDU	SH65127134
6795	HOUSE PLATFORM, BWLCH YM MHWLL-LE	SH63476852
6796	DRS, FFOS FOELGRAIG	SH64666451
6797	DRS, MOEL EILIO	SH75106579
6798	DRS, CWM YR AFON COCH	SH67406934
6799	DRS (POSS.), CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76656422
6800	DRS, PEN Y GAER	SH75276913
6801	DRS, SW OF CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68077317
6802	DRS, SW OF CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68067317
6803	DRS, SW OF CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68057318
6804	DRS, CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68097315
6805	DRS, CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68087317
6806	DRS, CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68097317
6807	DRS, CWM CASEG	SH64746642
6808	DRS, SE OF CAE CELYN	SH77016550
6809	DRS, MOEL Y CI	SH59806766
6810	DRS, MOEL RHIWEN	SH57886492
6811	DRS, MOEL RHIWEN	SH57876495
6812	DRS, AFON PORTHILLWYD	SH73386555
6813	DRS, NE OF HAFOD Y GARREG	SH73496729
6814	DRS, CLOGWYN'R ERYR	SH72376660
6815	DRS, CLOGWYN'RERYR	SH72506652
6816	LONG HUT, MAES Y GAER	SH66647231
6817	LONG HUT, MAES Y GAER	SH66647232
6818	DRS, MAEN Y BARDD	SH74097207
6819	ENCLOSED LONG HUT GROUP, MAEN Y BARDD	SH73877215
6820	DRS, FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74597270
6821	DRS, FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74607268
6822	DRS, FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74787254
6823	DRS, SE OF RHIW	SH74807201
6824	DRS, SE OF TAN Y BRAICH (G1465 - 14)	SH73187111
6825	DRS, LLANERCH FEDW (G1465 - 18)	SH70447174
6826	DRS (REMAINS), LLANERCH FEDW (G1465 - 19)	SH70577179
6827	DRS?, BELOW PEN Y GAER	SH75356914
6828	LONG HUT, ARDDA	SH76366593

<u>PRN</u>	<u>NAME FEAT</u>	<u>NGR</u>
6829	DRS. MOEL FABAN	SH63656795
6830	DRS?, PEN Y FFRIDD, GT ORME	SH76928272
6831	DRS. N OF PEN Y GADAIR	SH73446992
6832	DRS. N OF PEN Y GADAIR	SH73526991
6833	DRS. PANT Y IWRCH	SH75027055
6834	DRS?, S OF WAEN ISA	SH74807036
6835	DRS?, S OF WAEN ISA	SH74907025
6836	DRS. W OF CAE TAENAL	SH74947010
6837	DRS. SE OF PEN Y PARC	SH73647092
6838	DRS. SW OF TYDDYN-DU	SH74007162
6839	DRS. SW OF TYDDYN-DU	SH73771152
6840	HUT? PLATFORM, FOEL DDUARTH	SH68667218
6841	DRS. W OF PANT-YR-TWRCH	SH74987054
6854	DRS. W OF PARCIAU	SH74957120
6855	DRS. HAFOD Y CAE	SH74657165
6856	POSSIBLE DRS. HAFOD Y CAE	SH74617114
6857	POSSIBLE DRS. HAFOD Y CAE	SH74277111
6858	DRS. BWLCH Y DDEUFAEN	SH72347129
6859	POSSIBLE DRS. BWLCH Y DDEUFAEN	SH71927136
6860	DRS. W OF PEN Y PARC	SH73407090
6861	DRS. W OF PEN Y PARC	SH73367092
6862	DRS. W OF PEN Y PARC	SH73417093
6863	DRS. HAFODTY GWYN	SH74097089
6864	DRS. COED GORS-WEN	SH75447073
6865	DRS. TAFOLOG	SH72447033
6866	DRS. TAFOLOG	SH71927049
6867	DRS. N OF GLAN Y GORS	SH74667077
6868	DRS. PEN Y GADAIR	SH72726981
6870	DRS. PEN Y GADAIR	SH72726988
6871	DRS. N OF GLAN Y GORS	SH74647092
10061	POSS. LONG HUT - W OF GALLT Y CELYN	SH54896157
10597	LONG HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH74816398
10606	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE/?SHEEPFOLD, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH74806403
10621	HUT PLATFORMS/SHEEPFOLDS, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76786424
10645	LONG HUT, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH75686478
10646	HUT PLATFORM/LONG HUT, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH75596481
10648	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH75476468
10654	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH74826423
10685	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURES, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH75236446
10686	LONG HUT/HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH75266433
10706	LONG HUT/SHEEPFOLD, S OF BRWYNOG UCHAF	SH74226357
10765	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH77026550
10796	PLATFORM HOUSE AND ENCLOSURE, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76926497
10841	HUT PLATFORM/LONG HUT, S OF BRWYNOG UCHA	SH74506362
10950	LONG HUT, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH77226428
10957	LONG HUT, PLATFORM AND ENCLOSURE, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76746522
10958	HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76826532
10965	HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76336527
10966	HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76326526
10981	LONG HUT/PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76236482
10984	PLATFORM HOUSE/SHEEPFOLD, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76346487
13012	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH75706262
13031	HUT PLATFORM/HAFOD, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76636350

Records printed: 270

APPENDIX V

List of new sites

New Sites Identified

<u>PRN</u>	<u>NAME FEAT</u>	<u>NGR</u>
6773	DRS. SYCHNANT	SH75037675
6774	DRS. MAEN ESGOB	SH75037639
6775	DRS. ALLT WEN	SH74657735
6776	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, LLANGELYNIN CHURCH	SH75517372
6777	LONG HUT, CAE IOL	SH75067357
6778	DRS. SYCHNANT	SH75037679
6779	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU	SH71106310
6780	LONG HUT, CWM EIGIAU	SH71106311
6781	DRS. MYNYDD ISAF, GT. ORME	SH77808354
6782	DRS. MYNYDD ISAF, GT. ORME	SH77768355
6783	DRS (REMAINS OF), CRAIG CELYNIN	SH74687321
6784	DRS. SE OF CRAIG CELYNIN	SH74937309
6785	DRS. SE OF CRAIG CELYNIN	SH74947314
6786	DRS. MAEN Y BARDD	SH74017224
6787	DRS. FFYNNON RHUFEINIG, GT. ORME	SH76708384
6788	DRS. ST TUDNO'S CHURCH, GT. ORME	SH76748376
6789	DRS. E OF BRYN HALL	SH63706907
6790	HEN EGLWYS, E OF BRYN HALL	SH63776908
6791	DRS. E OF BRYN HALL	SH63726910
6792	POSSIBLE DRS. LLEFN	SH63846871
6793	DRS. ANANFON VALLEY	SH69257095
6794	LONG HUT, FFRIDD DDU	SH65127134
6795	HOUSE PLATFORM, BWLCH YM MHWLL-LE	SH63476852
6796	DRS. FFOS FOELGRAIG	SH64666451
6797	DRS. MOEL EILIO	SH75106579
6798	DRS. CWM YR AFON COCH	SH67406934
6799	DRS (POSS.), CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76656422
6800	DRS. PEN Y GAER	SH75276913
6801	DRS. SW OF CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68077317
6802	DRS. SW OF CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68067317
6803	DRS. SW OF CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68057318
6804	DRS. CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68097315
6805	DRS. CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68087317
6806	DRS. CAE'R-HAIDD	SH68097317
6807	DRS. CWM CASEG	SH64746642
6808	DRS. SE OF CAE CELYN	SH77016550
6809	DRS. MOEL Y CI	SH59806766
6810	DRS. MOEL RHIWEN	SH57886492
6811	DRS. MOEL RHIWEN	SH57876495
6812	DRS. AFON PORTHILLWYD	SH73386555
6813	DRS. NE OF HAFOD Y GARREG	SH73496729
6814	DRS. CLOGWYN'R ERYR	SH72376660
6815	DRS. CLOGWYN'RERYR	SH72506652
6816	LONG HUT, MAES Y GAER	SH66647231
6817	LONG HUT, MAES Y GAER	SH66647232
6818	DRS. MAEN Y BARDD	SH74097207
6819	ENCLOSED LONG HUT GROUP, MAEN Y BARDD	SH73877215
6820	DRS. FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74597270
6821	DRS. FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74607268
6822	DRS. FFRITH Y DDWYFFRWD	SH74787254
6823	DRS. SE OF RHIW	SH74807201
6824	DRS. SE OF TAN Y BRAICH (G1465 - 14)	SH73187111
6825	DRS. LLANERCH FEDW (G1465 - 18)	SH70447174
6826	DRS (REMAINS), LLANERCH FEDW (G1465 - 19)	SH70577179
6827	DRS?, BELOW PEN Y GAER	SH75356914
6828	LONG HUT, ARDDA	SH76366593
6829	DRS. MOEL FABAN	SH63656795
6830	DRS?, PEN Y FFRIDD, GT ORME	SH76928272
6831	DRS. N OF PEN Y GADAIR	SH73446992
6832	DRS. N OF PEN Y GADAIR	SH73526991
6833	DRS. PANT Y IWRCH	SH75027055
6834	DRS?, S OF WAEN ISA	SH74807036
6835	DRS?, S OF WAEN ISA	SH74907025
6836	DRS. W OF CAE TAENAL	SH74947010
6837	DRS. SE OF PEN Y PARC	SH73647092
6838	DRS. SW OF TYDDYN-DU	SH74007162
6839	DRS. SW OF TYDDYN-DU	SH73771152

<u>PRN</u>	<u>NAME FEAT</u>	<u>NGR</u>
6840	HUT? PLATFORM, FOEL DDUARTH	SH68667218
6841	DRS, W OF PANT-YR-TWRCH	SH74987054
6854	DRS, W OF PARCIAU	SH74957120
6855	DRS, HAFOD Y CAE	SH74657165
6856	POSSIBLE DRS, HAFOD Y CAE	SH74617114
6857	POSSIBLE DRS, HAFOD Y CAE	SH74277111
6858	DRS, BWLCH Y DDEUFAEN	SH72347129
6859	POSSIBLE DRS, BWLCH Y DDEUFAEN	SH71927136
6860	DRS, W OF PEN Y PARC	SH73407090
6861	DRS, W OF PEN Y PARC	SH73367092
6862	DRS, W OF PEN Y PARC	SH73417093
6863	DRS, HAFODTY GWYN	SH74097089
6864	DRS, COED GORS-WEN	SH75447073
6865	DRS, TAFOLOG	SH72447033
6866	DRS, TAFOLOG	SH71927049
6867	DRS, N OF GLAN Y GORS	SH74667077
6868	DRS, PEN Y GADAIR	SH72726981
6870	DRS, PEN Y GADAIR	SH72726988
6871	DRS, N OF GLAN Y GORS	SH74647092

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APPENDIX VI

Sites of the Primary Resource Indicator which are not DRS sites

Sites on the PRI which are not DRS sites

PRN	SITENAME	OSMAP	REASON
802	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM/ENCLOSURE	SH54NE	NOT LONG HUT
20	PILLOW MOUND - RHOS FAWR	SH56NE	NOT LONG HUT
3238	BODANDREG - MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	SH56NW	NOT LONG HUT
2420	SETTLEMENT - E OF MOEL RHIWEN	SH56SE	NOT LONG HUT
2425	LONG HUTS - CAER MYNYDD	SH56SE	UNLOCATED
2439	SETTLEMENT, BRYN MADOG FARM	SH56SE	NOT LONG HUT
1394	SETTLEMENT ERATHWORKS, NW OF WAEN RHYTHALLT	SH56SW	NOT LONG HUT
3711	PLATFORM - GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	UNLOCATED
10004	PLATFORM/CLEARANCE CAIRN, NW OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	UNLOCATED
10014	RECTANGULAR BUILDING - N OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	NOT LONG HUT
10018	POSSIBLE LONG HOUSE NE OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	UNLOCATED
10019	SUBRECTANGULAR BUILDING NW OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	NOT LONG HUT
10023	RECTANGULAR FEATURE - W OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	NOT LONG HUT
10042	SUBRECTANGULAR STRUCTURE - NE OF PLAS Y CELYN	SH56SW	NOT LONG HUT
10044	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, NE OF PLAS Y CELYN	SH56SW	NOT LONG HUT
10045	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, NE OF PLAS Y CELYN	SH56SW	NOT LONG HUT
10063	PLATFORM - ENE OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	UNLOCATED
10067	PLATFORM - NE OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	UNLOCATED
77	RECTANGULAR PLATFORMS, SE OF TY-FRY, RHOSCEFNIHIR	SH57NW	OUTSIDE AREA
2313	SETTLEMENT - LLANDEGAI	SH57SE	EXCAVATED
5793	LONG HUT, SE OF DINAS MOT	SH65NW	OUTSIDE AREA
450	SETTLEMENT, AFON GOCH	SH66NE	NOT LONG HUT
2495	SETTLEMENT, CWM CASEG	SH66NE	UNLOCATED
279	UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT, N. OF LLEFN	SH66NW	UNLOCATED
281	SETTLEMENT NE OF LLEFN	SH66NW	HIDDEN
286	SETTLEMENT, N SLOPE OF GALLT Y MAWN	SH66NW	NOT LONG HUT
302	LONG HUT - E OF TANY GARTH	SH66NW	DESTROYED
304	HUT PLATFORM, E. OF TYDDYN SABEL	SH66NW	DESTROYED
3660	SETTLEMENT SITE	SH66NW	DESTROYED
3663	SETTLEMENT, BRONWYDD	SH66NW	NOT LONG HUT
5701	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, PENRHYN QUARRY	SH66NW	NOT LONG HUT
5705	POSS. RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE	SH66NW	NOT LONG HUT
5570	PLATFORM HOUSES (POSSIBLE), CWM GAER, NANT PERIS	SH66SW	NOT LONG HUT
317	LONG HUT, FFRIDD DDU	SH67SE	DESTROYED
345	HUT PLATFORM, N BANK OF AFON ANAFON	SH67SE	NOT LONG HUT
349	S FACING SLOPE OF FOEL DDUARTH - LONG HUT	SH67SE	HIDDEN/DAMAGED
349	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH67SE	HIDDEN
351	LONG HUTS, SW BANK OF ANAFON	SH67SE	UNLOCATED
353	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH67SE	UNLOCATED
369	LONG HUT GROUP - AFON RHAIADR-FAWR	SH67SE	EXCAVATED
373	LONG HUTS - NANT Y PANDY	SH67SE	DAMAGED/DESTROY
373	LONG HUTS - NANTY PANDY	SH67SE	DAMAGED/HIDDEN
828	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH67SE	HIDDEN
837	PLATFORM, ANAFON VALLEY	SH67SE	NOT LONG HUT
4084	LONG HUT, ANAFON VALLEY	SH67SE	UNLOCATED
5388	SUB-RECTANGULAR SCOOP, FOEL DDUARTH	SH67SE	NOT LONG HUT
5404	POSSIBLE RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, YR ORSEDD	SH67SE	UNLOCATED
5405	POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT & ENCLOSURE, YR ORSEDD	SH67SE	NOT LONG HUT
5406	POSS. LOW PLATFORMS WITH KERBING, YR ORSEDD	SH67SE	NOT LONG HUT
5407	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, YR ORSEDD	SH67SE	NOT LONG HUT
5604	SUB-RECTANGULAR HUT	SH67SE	NOT LONG HUT
5631	SUB-OVAL PLATFORM, N SIDE OF ANAFON VALLEY	SH67SE	NOT LONG HUT
71	LONG HUT - NANT-HEILYN	SH67SW	DESTROYED
72	LONG HUT - NANT HEILYN	SH67SW	DESTROYED
2318	ENCLOSURE AND FARMSTEAD - TAN YR ALLT	SH67SW	DESTROYED
666	PLATFORM HOUSE, BELOW PEN Y GAER	SH76NE	DUPLICATE
669	LONG HUT, BELOW PEN Y Y GAER, LLANBEDR Y CENIN	SH76NE	UNLOCATED
6147	RECTANGULAR BUILDING/ENCLOSURE, ARDDA	SH76NE	DAMAGED
6150	SETTLEMENT, ARDDA	SH76NE	UNLOCATED
6151	SETTLEMENT, ARDDA (MOEL EILIO)	SH76NE	DUPLICATE
10759	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	SH76NE	NOT LONG HUT
10766	LONG HUT, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76NE	UNLOCATED
10780	LONG HUT PLATFORM	SH76NE	UNLOCATED
10781	LONG HUT PLATFORM AND ENCLOSURE	SH76NE	NOT LONG HUT
687	SETTLEMENT - CLOGWYN YR ERYR	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT
695	LONG HUT - REMAINS OF, NW OF BRON Y GADAIR	SH76NW	UNLOCATED
705	SETTLEMENT - MOEL EILIO	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT

<u>PRN</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>OSMAP</u>	<u>REASON</u>
706	ENCLOSURE AND TWO POSSIBLE LONG HUTS	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT
707	LONG HUTS - PEN Y GADAIR	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT
5545	SETTLEMENT - REMAINS OF, N OF CWM EIGIAU	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT
10279	PLATFORMS OR PEAT STACKS - ESE OF HAFOD Y GARREG	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT
10293	PLATFORM - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT
10295	PLATFORM OR CAIRN - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT
10303	PLATFORM - WAEN BRYN-GWENITH	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT
10306	PLATFORM - WAEN BRYN GWENITH	SH76NW	NOT LONG HUT
4628	ENCLOSURES AND LONG HUTS	SH76SE	HIDDEN
4634	SETTLEMENT TRACES	SH76SE	UNLOCATED
10615	STRUCTURE/BUILDING, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	DAMAGED/DESTROY
10622	HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10626	HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	HIDDEN
10629	HUT PLATFORM/SHEEPFOLD, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10630	HUT PLATFORM/ENCLOSURE, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	UNLOCATED
10631	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	UNLOCATED
10633	HAFOD/LONG HUT, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10640	CAE GWAIR SETTLEMENT/BUILDING COMPLEX	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10647	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURE	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10684	LONG HUT/HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	UNLOCATED
10688	HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	UNLOCATED
10780	LONG HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	UNLOCATED
10781	LONG HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10797	LONG HUT/S, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10806	HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	UNLOCATED
10838	HAFOD/LONG HUT, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	HIDDEN
10857	LONG HUT/SHEEPFOLD, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10920	LONG HUT/PLATFORM HOUSES, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10949	LONG HUT, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
10951	SETTLEMENT/HAFODTY & BEUDY, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
13016	LONG HUT, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
13029	LONG HUT PLATFORM, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
13030	LONG HUT/SHEEPFOLD, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	HIDDEN
13035	LONG HUT/ENCLOSURES, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
13038	SETTLEMENT, CEFN CYFARWYDD	SH76SE	NOT LONG HUT
13041	LONG HUT PLATFORM, CAER HEGL	SH76SE	UNLOCATED
10607	SETTLEMENT, MULTIPERIOD - BRWYNNOG UCHAF	SH76SW	NOT LONG HUT
2833	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, HENDRE	SH77NE	DESTROYED
2836	FARMSTEAD (PROB) MEDIEVAL, N SIDE DFGANWY CASTLE	SH77NE	DESTROYED
721	HOMESTEAD, PENMAENMAWR	SH77NW	DESTROYED
2481	RECTANGULAR HUT, GORS-WEN	SH77SE	UNLOCATED
498	SETTLEMENT, DINAS CAMP	SH77SW	NOT LONG HUT
502	HUT PLATFORM, NR, MAEN Y BARDD	SH77SW	NOT LONG HUT
502	HUT PLATFORM, NR MAEN Y BARDD	SH77SW	NOT LONG HUT
532	LONG HUT, SW OF TYDDYN-DU	SH77SW	NOT LONG HUT
557	SETTLEMENT, TAL Y FAN	SH77SW	NOT LONG HUT
3888	PLATFORM HOUSE - DROSGL	SH77SW	UNLOCATED
4685	LONG HUT -REMAINS OF	SH77SW	DUPLICATE
4703	LONG HUT	SH77SW	DESTROYED
4711	HUT ENCLOSURE, PLATFORM HOUSE, CEFN MAEN AMOR	SH77SW	NOT LONG HUT
4717	LONG HUT, NW OF FOEL LWYD	SH77SW	UNLOCATED

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APPENDIX VII

DRS sites with evaluation scores

Scores for scheduling (form G1313/3)

<u>PRN</u>	<u>DOCA</u>	<u>DOCH</u>	<u>GROAS</u>	<u>GROCSURVIVAL</u>	<u>DIVFEAT</u>	<u>POTENTIAL</u>	<u>AMENITY</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>	<u>FRAGILITY</u>	<u>VULNERABIL</u>	<u>CONSERV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PROFJUD</u>
661	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	15	D
757	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	15	D
723	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	16	C
4625	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	16	D
763	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	16	D
5447	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	16	D
4515	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	16	D
6835	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	16	D(G)
762	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	16	D(G)
2334	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	17	A
6823	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	17	C
3776	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	17	C(G)
709	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	17	D
6836	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	17	D
4626	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	17	D(G)
4627	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	17	D(L)
2333	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	17	D(L)
6854	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	18	C
455	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	18	C
750	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	18	C(G&L)
5012	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	18	C(G)
1586	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	18	C(G)
6776	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	18	C(L)
10984	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	18	C(L)
6783	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	18	D
824	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	18	D
6838	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	18	D(G&L)
10958	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	18	D(G&L)
6786	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	18	D(L)
3768	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	19	A(G&L)
6777	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	19	B(G)
3782	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	19	B(G)
3777	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	19	B(L)
2496	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	19	C
4706	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	19	C
6859	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	19	C
300	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	19	C(G)
6798	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	19	C(L)
656	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	19	D
6809	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	19	D
6799	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	19	D
298	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	19	D

<u>PRN</u>	<u>DOCA</u>	<u>DOCH</u>	<u>GROAS</u>	<u>GROCSURVIVAL</u>	<u>DIVFEAT</u>	<u>POTENTIAL</u>	<u>AMENITY</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>	<u>FRAGILITY</u>	<u>VULNERABIL</u>	<u>CONSERV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PROFJUD</u>
682	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	C(G&L
670	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	C(G&L
4088	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	C(G)
10645	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	D
10654	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	D
2481	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	D
282	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	D(G&L
509	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	D(G&L
6800	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	D(G)
668	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	D(G)
818	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	D(G)
6818	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	A(G&L
683	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	A(G)
10796	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	A(G)
5577	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	A(L)
702	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	B
6136	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	B
6824	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	B
6774	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	B(G&L
796	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	B(G&L
6787	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	B(G&L
280	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	B(G&L
6867	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	B(G&L
6780	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	B(G)
6773	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	B(G)
6778	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	B(G)
6797	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	B(G)
348	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	B(G)
694	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	B(G)
722	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	B(L)
569	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	B(L)
6829	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	B(L)
10706	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	C
2494	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	C
327	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	C
6857	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	C
6793	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	C(G&L
6796	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	C(G)
10965	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	C(L)
6868	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	D
4557	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	D(G)
517	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	D(G)
6811	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	D(L)
10981	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	E
6815	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	E
374	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	E
5431	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	E
518	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	A
503	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	A(G&L

<u>PRN</u>	<u>DOCA</u>	<u>DOCH</u>	<u>GROAS</u>	<u>GROCISURVIVAL</u>	<u>DIVFEAT</u>	<u>POTENTIAL</u>	<u>AMENITY</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>	<u>FRAGILITY</u>	<u>VULNERABIL</u>	<u>CONSERV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PROFJUD</u>
4606	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	23	A(G&L
6805	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	23	A(G)
240	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	23	A(G)
6794	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	23	A(G)
6781	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	23	A(G)
6782	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	23	A(G)
508	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	23	A(G)
3680	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	23	A(G)
13031	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	23	B
4638	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	23	B
642	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	23	B(G&L
6788	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	23	B(G&L
6791	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	23	B(G&L
821	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	23	B(G&L
5537	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	23	B(G)
561	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	23	B(G)
4701	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	23	B(G)
699	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	23	B(G)
692	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	23	B(G)
6837	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	23	B(G)
3172	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	23	C
4080	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	23	C
659	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	23	C
6858	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	23	C
6870	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	23	C
6834	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	23	C(G&L
667	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	23	C(G&L
6775	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	23	C(G)
5011	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	23	C(G)
6822	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	23	C(G)
6789	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	23	C(G)
504	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	23	D(G&L
6819	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	23	E
700	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	23	E(G)
299	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	24	A
276	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	24	A(G&L
275	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	24	A(G&L
4082	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	24	A(G&L
6804	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	24	A(G&L
6806	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	24	A(G)
641	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	24	A(G)
567	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	24	A(G)
6784	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	24	A(G)
643	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	24	A(G)
4598	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	24	A(G)
2431	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	24	A(G)
10841	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	24	A(L)
5446	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	24	B
2480	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	24	B

PRN	DOCA	DOCH	GROAS	GROCSURVIVAL	DIVFEAT	POTENTIAL	AMENITYCONDITION	FRAGILITYVULNERABIL	CONSERV	TOTAL	PROFJUD	
457	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	24	B(G&L
516	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	24	B(G&L
6839	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	24	B(G&L
10648	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	24	B(G)
681	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	24	B(G)
6795	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	24	B(G)
303	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	24	B(G)
5418	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	24	B(G)
5403	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	24	B(G)
825	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	24	B(G)
318	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	24	B(G)
6832	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	24	B(G)
6810	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	24	B(L)
5400	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	24	B(L)
6840	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	24	B(L)
510	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	24	C
533	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	24	C
827	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	24	C
672	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	24	C(G&L
4700	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	24	C(G)
10765	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	24	C(L)
334	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	24	C(L)
828	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	1	24	D(G&L
6864	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	24	E
6813	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	25	A(G)
6807	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	25	A(G)
372	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	25	A(G)
6801	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	25	A(G)
6802	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	25	A(G)
6803	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	25	A(G)
4599	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	1	25	A(G)
4600	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	25	A(G)
458	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	25	A(G)
6785	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	25	A(G)
566	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	25	A(G)
6820	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	25	A(G)
6821	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	25	A(G)
4694	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	25	A(G)
720	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	25	A(G)
698	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	25	A(L)
826	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	25	B
505	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	25	B
6825	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	25	B
6866	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	25	B
794	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	25	B(G)
10606	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	25	B(G)
710	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	25	B(G)
6148	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	25	B(G)
301	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	25	B(G)

<u>PRN</u>	<u>DOCA</u>	<u>DOCH</u>	<u>GROAS</u>	<u>GROCISURVIVAL</u>	<u>DIVFEAT</u>	<u>POTENTIAL</u>	<u>AMENITYCONDITION</u>	<u>FRAGILITY</u>	<u>VULNERABIL</u>	<u>CONSERV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PROFJUD</u>		
287	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	25	B(L)
6792	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	25	C(G&L
831	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	25	C(G&L
6828	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	25	C(G&L
6790	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	26	A(G&L
325	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	26	A(G&L
511	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	26	A(G&L
3668	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	26	A(G)
697	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	26	A(G)
2493	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	26	A(G)
4601	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	26	A(G)
2432	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	26	A(L)
6814	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	26	A(L)
570	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	26	B
834	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	26	B(G)
665	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	26	B(L&G
319	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	26	B(L)
326	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	27	A(G&L
664	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	27	A(G&L
6827	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	27	A(G&L
347	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	27	A(G)
6816	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	27	A(G)
6817	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	27	A(G)
320	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	27	A(L)
711	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	27	B
6865	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	27	B
352	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	27	B(G&L
829	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	28	A(G)
513	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	28	A(G)
833	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	28	B(G&L
680	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	28	B(G&L
830	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	28	C(G&L

Records printed: 270

APPENDIX VIII

Sites visible on vertical aerial photographs

Snowdonia National Park, 1:10,000 Colour Verticals (1986)

(IP = improved pasture, RP = rough pasture.)

PRN	LANDUSE	NEGATIVE NO.	VEGATION	THREAT
SH56SW				
10061	MOUNTAIN	045	BRACKEN	
10063	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/GORSE/BRACKEN	
10067	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/GORSE/BRACKEN	
3711	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/GORSE/BRACKEN	
10004	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/GORSE/BRACKEN	
10014	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/GORSE/BRACKEN	
10018	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/GORSE/BRACKEN	
10019	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/GORSE/BRACKEN	
10023	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/GORSE/BRACKEN	
10045	MOUNTAIN	023	HEATHER/GORSE	
10044	MOUNTAIN	023	HEATHER/GORSE	
10042	MOUNTAIN	023	HEATHER/GORSE	
3696	IP	023	GORSE	
SH56SE				
2425	RP	097	GRASS/GORSE/BRACKEN	
2432	IP	097	GRASS	
2431	IP	097	GRASS	
SH56NE				
3172	RP	097	GRASS/BRACKEN	
3680	IP	112	GRASS/BRACKEN/TREES	
SH66NW				
298	RP	181	GRASS	
299	RP	181	GRASS	
5705	IP	183	GRASS	
302	RP	029	GRASS/BRACKEN	
3668	RP	029	GRASS/BRACKEN	
794	RP	029	GRASS/BRACKEN	
5537	RP	029	GRASS/BRACKEN	
303	MOUNTAIN	044	GRASS/BRACKEN	
301	MOUNTAIN	044	GRASS/BRACKEN	
2493	MOUNTAIN	043	GORSE/HEATHER	
283	MOUNTAIN	031	GRASS/HEATHER/BRACKEN	
282	MOUNTAIN	031	GRASS/HEATHER/BRACKEN	
280	MOUNTAIN	031	GRASS/HEATHER/BRACKEN	
279	MOUNTAIN	031	GRASS/HEATHER/BRACKEN	
281	MOUNTAIN	031	GRASS/HEATHER/BRACKEN	
277	RP	031	BRACKEN	
275	MOUNTAIN	031	GRASS	
276	MOUNTAIN	031	GRASS	
287	RP	031	GRASS	
300	MOUNTAIN	031	GRASS/GORSE	
304	IP	031	GRASS/BRACKEN	
SH66NE				
450	MOUNTAIN	106	GRASS/HEATHER	
455	MOUNTAIN	106	GRASS/SCREE	
6136	MOUNTAIN	123	GRASS	
757	MOUNTAIN	041	GRASS	
2494	MOUNTAIN	043	GRASS/HEATHER	
2333	MOUNTAIN	043	GRASS/HEATHER	
2334	MOUNTAIN	043	HEATHER	
2496	MOUNTAIN	043	GRASS	

SH66SW

762	IP	027	GRASS
763	MOUNTAIN	025	GRASS/BRACKEN
5012	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/RUSHES
5011	MOUNTAIN	045	GRASS/RUSHES

SH67SW

72	IP	040	GRASS
71	IP	040	GRASS
2318	IP	179	GRASS

SH67SE

325	IP	116	GRASS
5388	IP	116	GRASS
326	RP	116	GRASS/BRACKEN
327	RP	116	GRASS/BRACKEN
4088	RP	116	GRASS
5400	MOUNTAIN	116	GRASS/GORSE
5403	MOUNTAIN	116	GRASS/GORSE
5405	MOUNTAIN	116	GRASS/GORSE
5407	MOUNTAIN	116	GRASS/GORSE
5406	MOUNTAIN	116	GRASS/GORSE
351	FORESTRY	116	CONIFERS
369	RP	118	GRASS/TREES/BRACKEN
318	RP	039	GRASS/GORSE
319	IP	039	GRASS
317	IP	039	GRASS
241	IP	039	GRASS
240	RP	039	GRASS/GORSE
5631	RP	116	GRASS/GORSE
818	RP	116	GRASS/BRACKEN
349	RP	116	GRASS/BRACKEN
825	RP	116	GRASS/BRACKEN
4084	RP	116	GRASS/GORSE
837	RP	182	GRASS/BRACKEN
836	RP	182	GRASS/BRACKEN
353	RP	182	GRASS/BRACKEN
835	RP	182	GRASS/BRACKEN
834	RP	182	GRASS/BRACKEN
829	RP	182	GRASS/BRACKEN
4082	RP	182	GRASS/BRACKEN
4080	RP	182	GRASS/BRACKEN
820	RP	182	GRASS/GORSE
826	RP	181	GRASS
5419	RP	183	GRASS
5414	RP	183	GRASS/GORSE/HEATHER
5411	RP	183	GRASS/GORSE/HEATHER
373	IP	184	GRASS
372	IP	183	GRASS
374	RP	183	GRASS/BRACKEN

TREES

SH76NE

672	RP	109	BRACKEN
682	RP	109	GRASS
681	RP	109	GRASS
10766	RP	108	GRASS
6151	RP	108	GRASS
6150	RP	108	GRASS
683	IP	108	GRASS
6147	RP	108	GRASS
6148	RP	108	GRASS/BRACKEN
668	RP	011	GRASS/BRACKEN
664	RP	011	GRASS
669	RP	011	GRASS/BRACKEN

SH76NW

706	RP	056	GRASS
702	MOUNTAIN	176	GRASS/GORSE
698	MOUNTAIN	030	GRASS
697	RP	030	GRASS/BRACKEN
10279	RP	030	GRASS/BRACKEN

SH76SW

3777	MOUNTAIN	158	GRASS/GORSE/HEATHER
3782	IP	024	GRASS

SH76SE

4626	RP	060	GRASS/HEATHER
4627	RP	060	GRASS/HEATHER
4628	RP	060	GRASS/HEATHER/BRACKEN
4625	FORESTRY	060	TREES

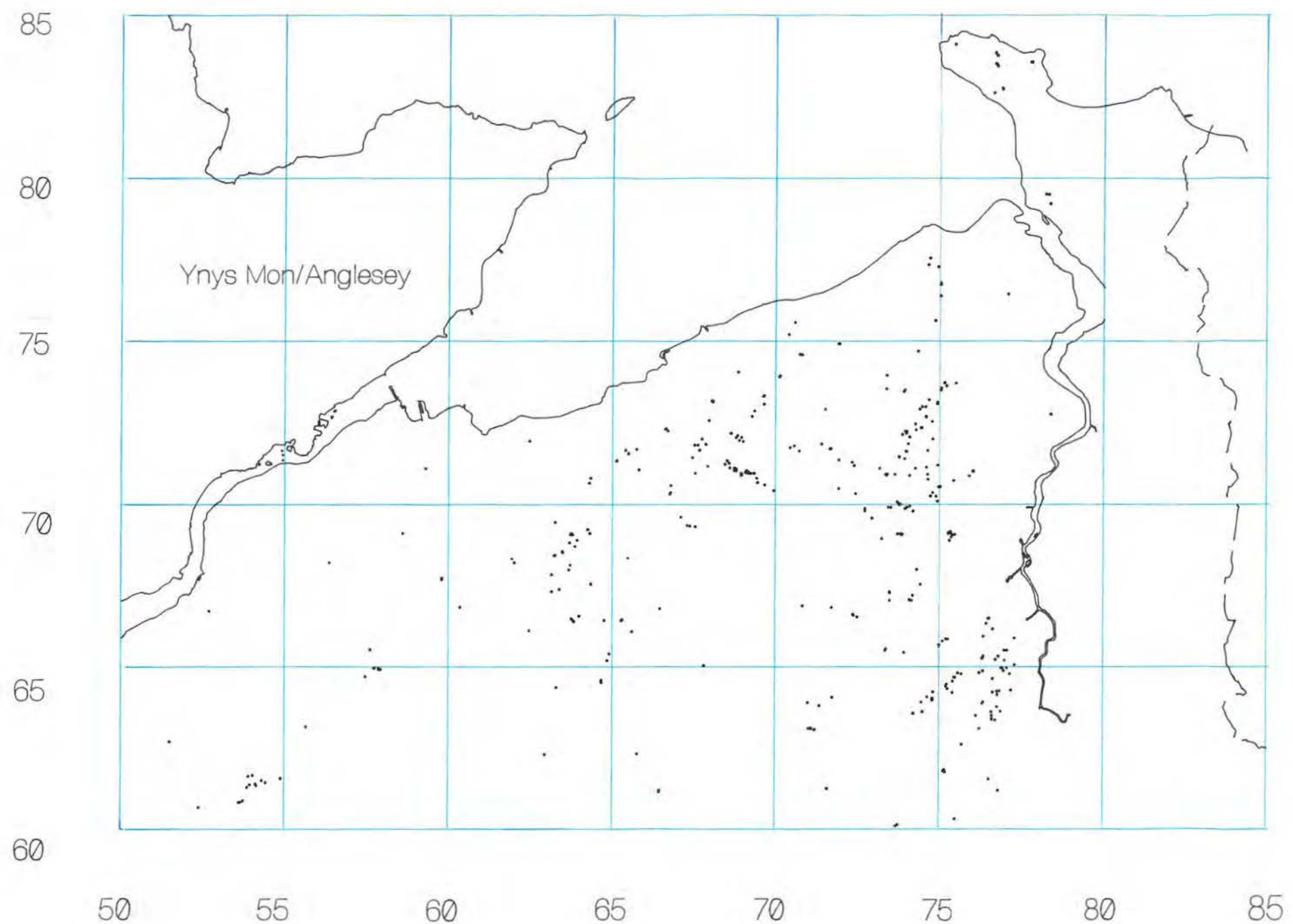
SH77SW


511	IP	050	GRASS/BUSHES
509	RP	050	GRASS/GORSE?
502	IP	050	GRASS
507	RP	050	GRASS/BRACKEN
510	RP	050	GRASS/BRACKEN
4692	RP	050	GRASS
505	RP	050	GRASS/BRACKEN
506	RP	050	GRASS
4694	RP	051	GRASS
513	RP	052	GRASS
4700	RP	052	GRASS/GORSE
4701	RP	052	GRASS/GORSE
518	RP	034	GRASS
566	RP	050	GRASS/BRACKEN
569	MOUNTAIN	050	GRASS
571	MOUNTAIN	050	GRASS
570	MOUNTAIN	050	GRASS
567	RP	050	GRASS/BRACKEN
561	MOUNTAIN	050	GRASS/BRACKEN
4711	MOUNTAIN	050	GRASS/BRACKEN
533	MOUNTAIN	049	GRASS/BRACKEN
4715	MOUNTAIN	048	GRASS
4717	MOUNTAIN	037	GRASS/GORSE/HEATHER
4703	MOUNTAIN	194	GRASS/GORSE
516	MOUNTAIN	194	GRASS/GORSE
517	MOUNTAIN	194	GRASS/BRACKEN
3888	MOUNTAIN	194	GRASS/HEATHER/GORSE
457	RP	192	GRASS
4685	IP	191	GRASS
458	IP	191	GRASS
4706	RP	191	GRASS

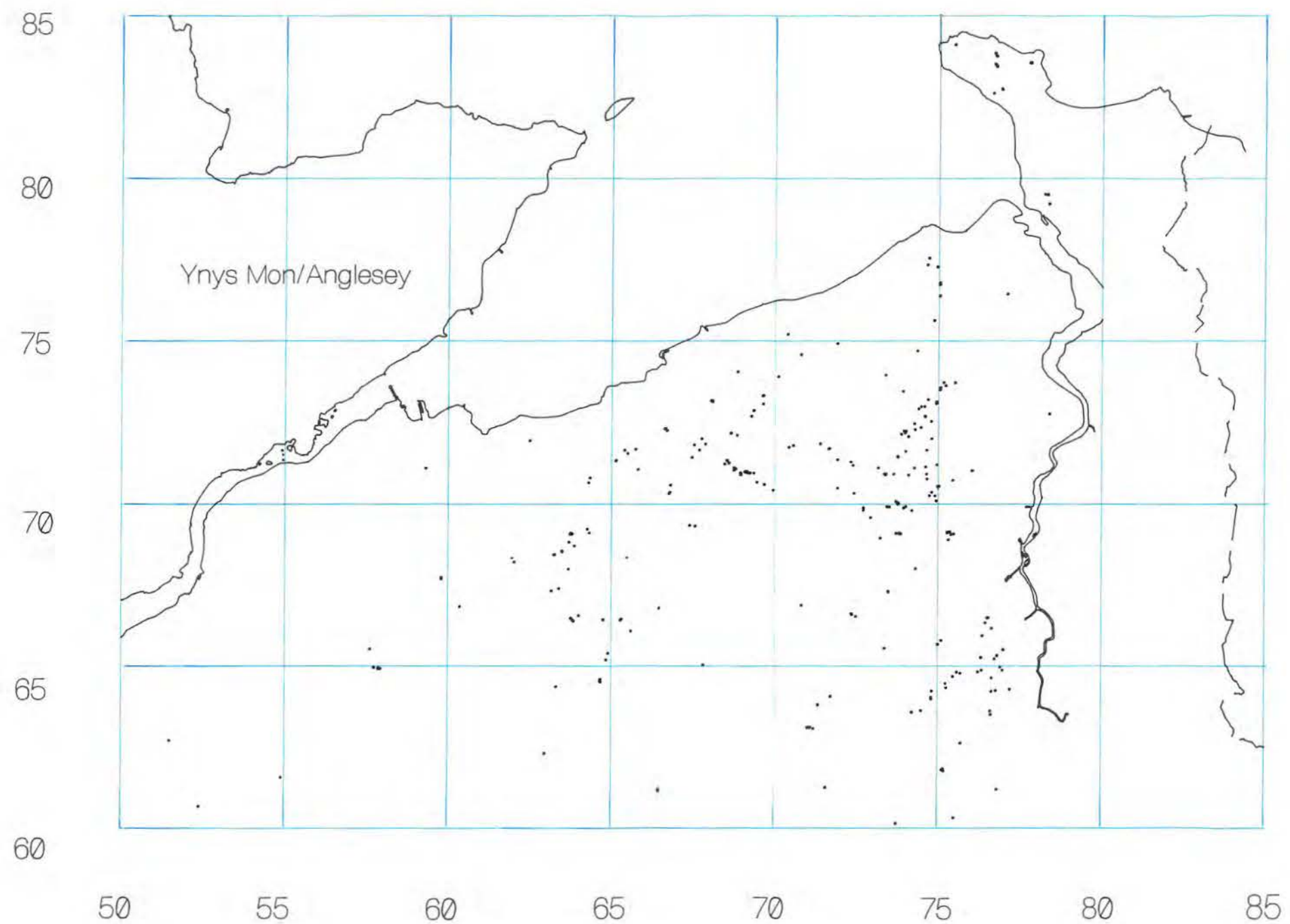
SH78SE


641	RP	-	GRASS/BRACKEN
642	RP	-	GRASS/BRACKEN
643	IP	-	GRASS
796	RP	-	GRASS/BRACKEN
4598	IP	-	GRASS
5431	RP	-	GRASS

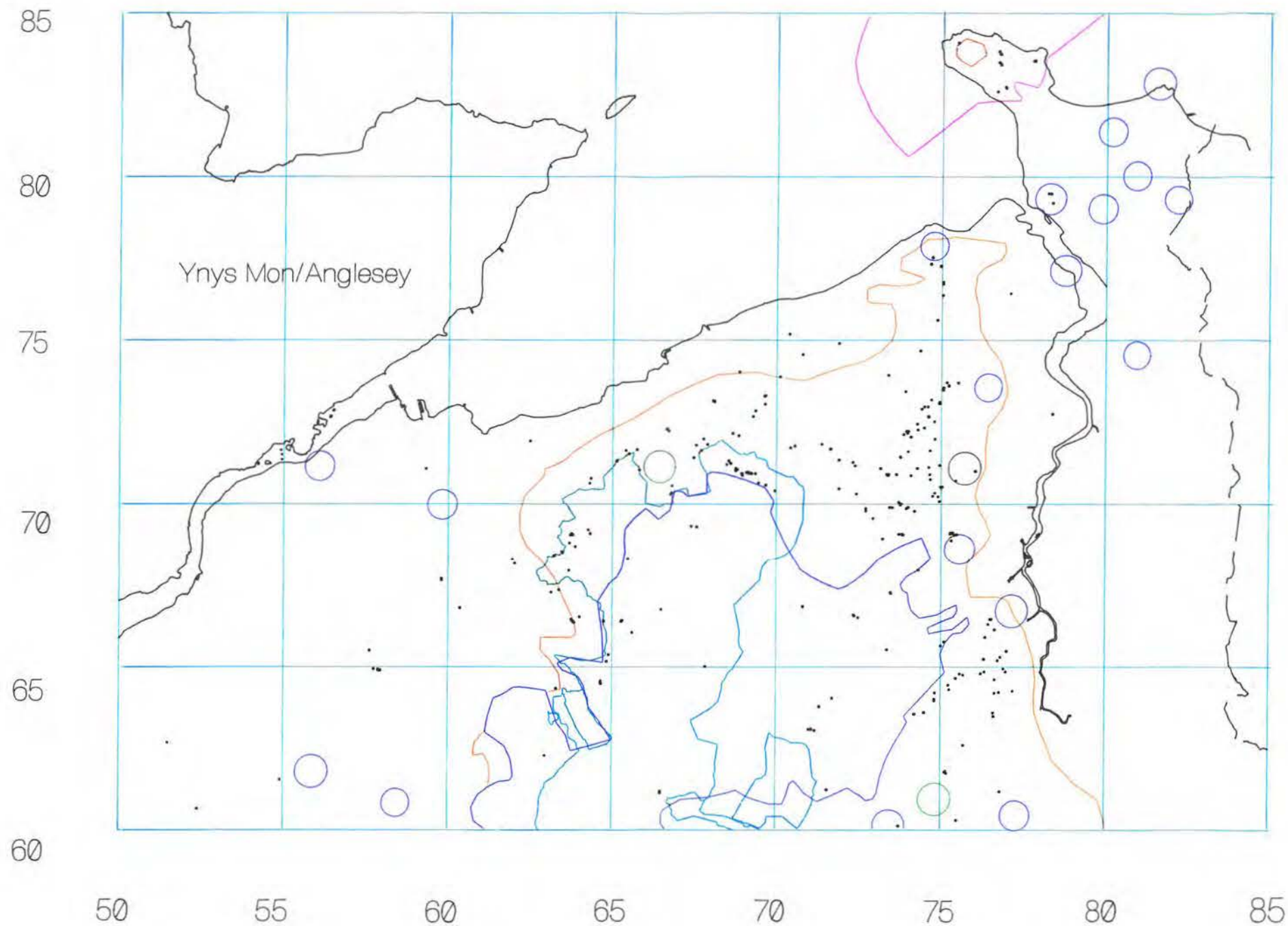
MAPS




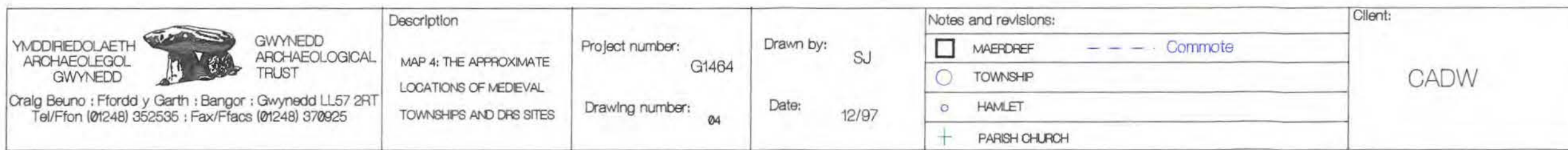
<p>YMDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD</p>  <p>GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST</p> <p>Craig Beuno : Ffordd y Garth : Bangor : Gwynedd LL57 2RT Tel/Ffon (01248) 352535 : Fax/Ffacs (01248) 370925</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>MAP 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SITES VISITED</p>	<p>Project number: G1464</p> <p>Drawing number: 01</p>	<p>Drawn by: SJ</p> <p>Date: 12/97</p>	<p>Notes and revisions:</p>	<p>Client:</p> <p>CADW</p>
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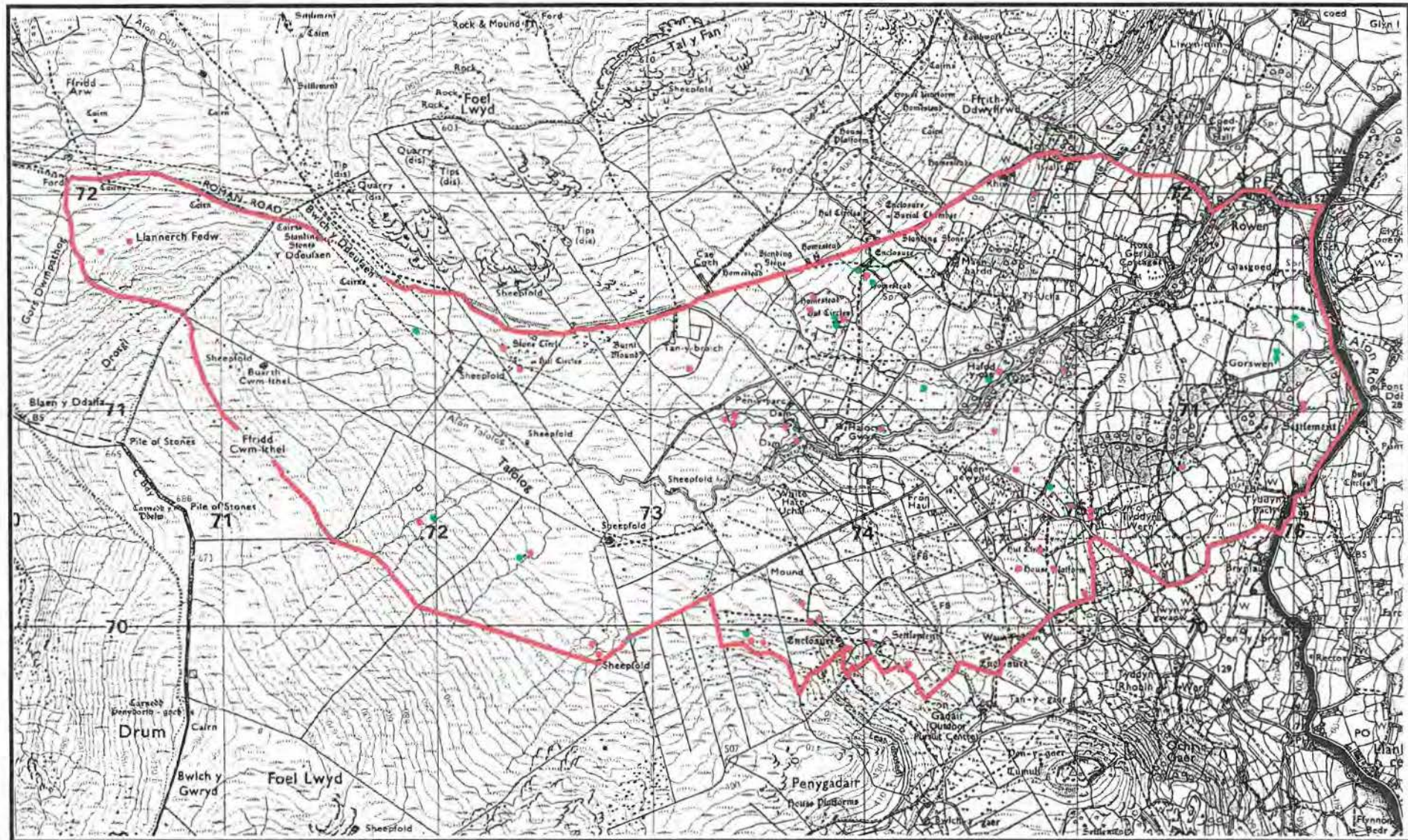
<p>YMDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD</p>  <p>GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST</p> <p>Craig Beuno : Ffordd y Garth : Bangor : Gwynedd LL57 2RT Tel/Ffon (01248) 352535 : Fax/Ffacs (01248) 370925</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>MAP 2: DISTRIBUTION OF DRS SITES</p> <p>(Including 'HIDDEN' and 'DAMAGED' sites)</p>	<p>Project number: G1464</p> <p>Drawing number: 02</p>	<p>Drawn by: SJ</p> <p>Date: 12/97</p>	<p>Notes and revisions:</p>	<p>Client:</p> <p>CADW</p>



<p>YMDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLÓGOL GWYNEDD</p>  <p>Gwynedd ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST</p> <p>Craig Beuno : Ffordd y Garth : Bangor : Gwynedd LL57 2RT Tel/Ffon (01248) 352535 : Fax/Ffacs (01248) 370925</p>	<p>Description MAP 3: NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAPPING</p>	<p>Project number: G1464</p> <p>Drawing number: 03</p>	<p>Drawn by: SJ</p> <p>Date: 12/97</p>	<p>Notes and revisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Snowdonia Nation Park ○ Local Nature Reserve ○ National Trust ○ Heritage Coast ○ National Nature Reserve ○ Sites of Special Scientific Interest 	<p>Client:</p> <p>CADW</p>
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Map 5: Map of Castell area (G1465) and DRS sites

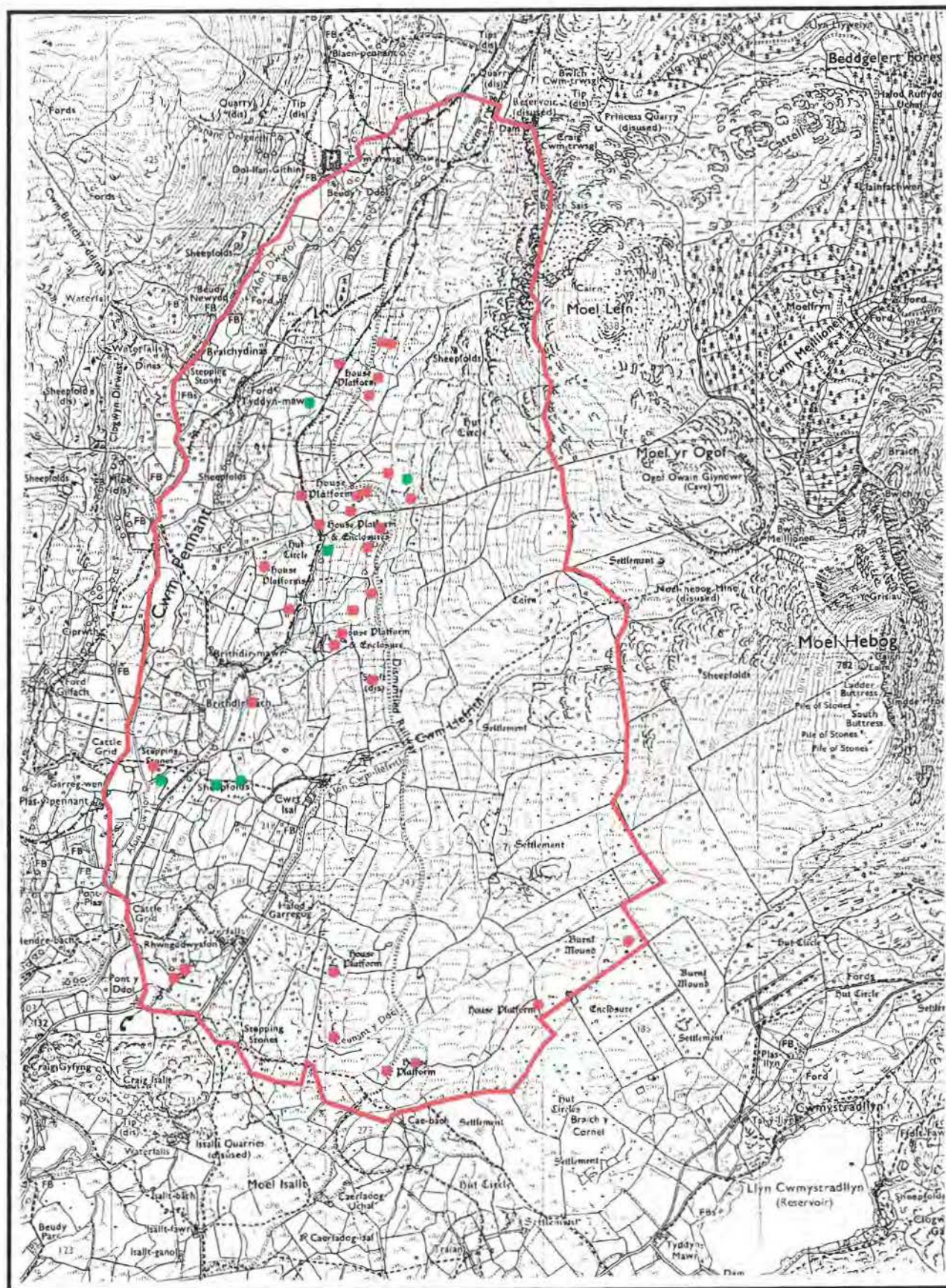


■ DRS Sites ● Possible DRS Sites

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(Scale: 1:25 000)

Map 6: Map of Cwm Pennant area (G1465) and DRS sites



■ DRS Sites ■ Possible DRS Sites

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FIGURES



Figure 1: PRN 697, DRS site at Hafod y Garreg
- orthostatic wall

Figure 2: PRN 699, DRS site at Pen y Castell - rubble/stony bank walling





Figure 3: PRN 10606, DRS site at Brwynog Ucha - faced wall with rubble core.

Figure 4: PRN 369, DRS site at Afon Rhaiadr Fawr - platform hut with post-medieval walling overlying it (to the right).



Figure 5: PRN 10796. Hay stack platform



Figure 6: PRN 5608. Peat stack at Moel Penllechog



Figure 7: PRN 372. Hut? platform (rectangular) at Cae'r Haidd



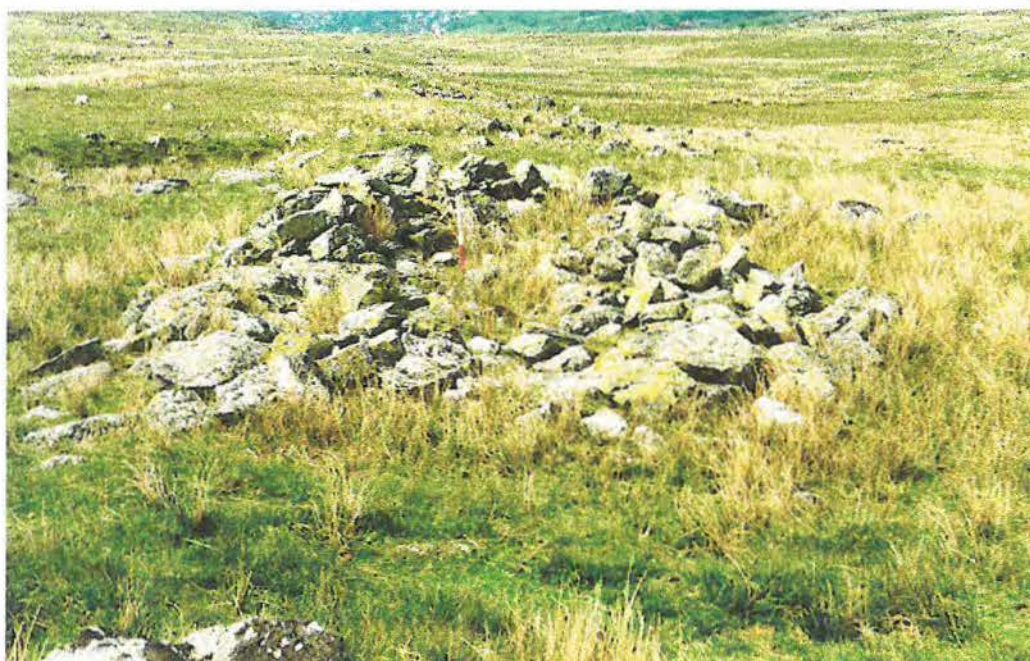
Figure 8: PRN 697. Long hut at Hafod y Garreg



Figure 9: PRN 3782. Platform hut at Bwlch Cowlyd



Figure 10: PRN 5012. Rubble wall hut (hafod?) at Ffos Foelgraig



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