
A SURVEY OF PREHISTORIC DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN NORTH-WEST WALES. 2005-6: GWYNEDD DWYFOR AND MEIRIONNYDD

Report No. 634

Part 1: Survey Report



Prepared for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
March 2006
Revised May 2006
By
G.H. Smith



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Cover: Garn Boduan hillfort, Nefyn, from RCAHMW survey.

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**PREHISTORIC DEFENDED ENCLOSURES SURVEY IN
NORTH-WEST WALES 2005-6
GWYNEDD (DWYFOR) AND GWYNEDD (MEIRIONNYDD)
GAT PROJECT G1770**

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1 SUMMARY

This is a desk-top study and field assessment of prehistoric defended enclosures in the Dwyfor and Meirionnydd districts of Gwynedd in north-west Wales, comprising hillforts, defended settlements and coastal promontory forts. Many of the sites are well-preserved in upland and notable for their stone-walled construction. Some of the sites in lowland areas of the Llyn peninsula of Dwyfor survive only as crop-marks identified from aerial photographs. 68 relevant sites were identified in these areas from desk-top study of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) of which 32 are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. After further desk top study the total number was increased to 73 of which 33 were Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Field visits assessed condition and threats, identified monuments of particular value and added information about new features and interpretation to the HER.

2 INTRODUCTION

A scoping project was carried out for Cadw in Gwynedd in 2003-4, which surveyed the current knowledge about prehistoric defended settlements in Wales in relation to research agenda for the period proposed for Britain (Haselgrove *et al* 2001) and Wales (Gwilt 2001). It looked at the distribution of defended sites, the existing level of recording and the level of statutory protection. It set out and tested a methodology for a project covering the whole of Wales. The methodology was modified and improved after discussion between the WATs and Dr Kate Roberts, who has supervised the project for Cadw. The agreed project was to include two stages, first desk-top research and secondly field assessment. In Gwynedd it was agreed that all non-scheduled sites would be visited but only one in four of scheduled sites since the latter are already well known and visited regularly by the Cadw field monument wardens. The work was designed to take place over two years with the first year including desktop work on the whole area and field visits to sites in West Conwy, the Arfon area of Gwynedd and all of Anglesey. The project's second year, 2005-6, has comprised field visits to the Dwyfor and Meirionnydd areas of Gwynedd, which are reported on here. The project design also included trial geophysics work on two sites to assess the potential for such work here, because it has proved valuable elsewhere (Murphy *et al* 2004).

The scoping report showed that more than half of all known prehistoric defended settlements in Wales lack statutory protection. Those that are protected are mainly the largest and most visible examples of hillforts. Many of the remaining defended settlements are smaller and not visibly impressive but they may be equally as valuable for research, often for a different range of periods or social structure than the hillforts themselves. Excavation of defended settlements has been rare in recent years and understanding of the first millennium BC has made little progress. In much of Wales, lack of artefacts, particularly ceramics, for settlements of this period often makes excavation unproductive and unattractive despite the need for it. Several excavated hillforts show origins in the Late Bronze Age as undefended hilltop sites or lightly defended palisaded enclosures and such features may exist at other hillfort sites, masked by later features. Similar early enclosures have also been identified in the lowland and more may yet be identified, some amongst the body of aerial photographic information that already exists, some by new photography. Geophysics provides further potential for the identification of early defensive features within known hillforts and patterns of settlement within defended sites generally, including those at present known only as crop marks.

Data summarising the existing HER information relevant to defended settlement was collected as part of the audit for production of the IFA Archaeological Research Agenda for Wales (Gwilt 2001). An overview of the Iron Age in Britain has also been produced (Haselgrove *et al* 2001) and this identified areas in Wales '...where site types are still ill-defined or unknown, and which have seen relatively little modern research beyond the site specific.' (*ibid* 24). These areas comprised Wrexham and Conwy in north Wales, Central and southern Powys in mid-Wales, the Welsh Valleys, Neath-Port Talbot and Bridgend, central and northern Monmouthshire in South Wales and Cardiganshire and eastern Carmarthenshire in south-west Wales. North-west Wales generally is fortunate in a good record in terms of plans of known defended settlements as a result of the coverage of RCAHM surveys and that of Gresham in Meirionnydd. However, some of these are in need of improvement and there are other sites still needing survey. There has been very little excavation, most of it not recent and there is a clear need for a new general assessment. For instance, the basic topographic distribution of hillforts has not been considered, nor the relationship between hillforts and open settlement. The IFA Research Agenda for Wales pointed out that Welsh hillforts need to be reassessed in the light of fresh ideas about their

function generally, which has now changed from the Wessex type 'central place' theory that predominated at the time that Hogg produced his syntheses. The observable regional diversity of hillfort types in Wales is significant and might be made more of in interpretation. The general scarcity of chronological and artefactual evidence for the first millennium BC was also noted. It was also suggested that although sparse there was a need for a proper Pan-Wales database of artefactual data.

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to all the landowners who allowed access to monuments on their land, also to Ken Murphy, Nigel Jones, David Longley, Frances Lynch, John Griffith Roberts and Terry Williams for helpful discussions, to Toby Driver of the RCAHMW for sharing his aerial photographs and to John Burman for assistance during the survey in Meirionnydd. Particular thanks must go to the landowners who allowed the geophysics trials on their land, Mr and Mrs Jones of Byrlysg, Llanaber, Mr Owen of Nant-y-Wrach Fawr, Llandoged and Mr G. Griffith of Creigir Uchaf, Llanengan. The cover plan and Fig. 9b are reproduced by kind permission of the RCAHMW.

3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The proposed project results from the scoping study already carried out and from the subsequent discussions with members of the other WATs. The scoping study suggested that to be of lasting value the project should provide a balance between collection of management data, such as condition and threats, and furtherance of interpretation and understanding. Greatest emphasis should be placed on desktop study, collating the existing documentary and mapped records as well as aerial photographs. Field visits would not involve new primary recording such as measured survey so should be relatively rapid and not repeat earlier descriptions.

The main objectives were:

- To collate existing documentary evidence about prehistoric defended enclosures
- To identify and assess aerial photographic evidence for known and possible new sites and to produce plots where required
- To carry out a field assessment of the value of all sites without statutory protection to identify those that may be of national value
- To assess the condition of and threats to all sites without statutory protection
- To identify and describe new features on visited sites
- To incorporate all the above information into a commonly agreed Pan-Wales database and use this to enhance the HER
- To produce an overview of the regional distribution and interpretation of these sites
- To suggest future directions for management strategies in terms of sustainability, enhancement of the record and education.

4 METHODOLOGY

The desktop study has involved checking the HER and existing bibliographic references, aerial photographs, and records of excavation and associated artefacts. Maps or larger scale surveys have been copied for cross-checking in the field and use in the report.

The fieldwork has involved assessment visits to all the non-scheduled sites. These include a number of sites of uncertain nature or period known from historical records or more recent notes, as well as crop-mark sites known only from aerial photographs.

Only a sample, of about 1 in 4 of Scheduled Ancient Monuments have been visited as it was agreed that the existing records of these were generally good and their condition already monitored by the

Cadw field monument wardens. The sample visited would allow comparison of assessments of value with that of the non-scheduled sites and would provide some indication of the potential for identification of new features or interpretation of such sites.

Two draft recording forms were designed as part of the scoping study, one for descriptive recording, and the other for the management assessment of condition, threats and monument value. These were subsequently modified and refined after discussion and the forms finally agreed are included as Appendix 3.

The trial geophysical survey of two sites has selected one well preserved and scheduled earthwork site where there are few visible remains of interior features and one site surviving only as crop-mark features. Other trial work has shown the potential of geophysics to identify features within hillforts (Payne 1996) and to identify the vitrification of ramparts (P. Crewe, *pers. com.*). The areas surveyed are sample areas to give an idea of the potential such that such work might have in Gwynedd.

Field visits have also identified sites where measured survey is lacking, where more detailed assessment such as trial excavation would be useful to assess plough damage or where conservation measures are needed.

5 DESKTOP STUDY

The initial desktop study was mainly oriented towards producing information for the field visits and this has been incorporated in the individual site assessment results below.

The search of the HER was simplified by the work that has recently gone in to improving the site categorisation as part of the Endex programme.

CLASS: The majority of sites are easily selected as of Class: Defence, of Prehistoric or Romano-British Period, with a few of uncertain defensive nature classed as Domestic/Defence. However there are a number of sites that are less easily categorised, being enclosures of unknown period or class but are still worthy of consideration. Some of these are listed as Class Agriculture or Unassigned, but being hilltop sites could be defensive.

PERIOD: A few defensive sites are listed as of Period Medieval or Early Medieval without actual proof of date or of Unknown or Undetermined period.

SITE TYPE: The majority are now described under the Endex categories HILLFORT, DEFENDED SETTLEMENT or PROMONTORY FORT. However, a few sites of possible defended type were identified that were listed as FORT, ENCLOSURE, SETTLEMENT, HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT, ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT, EARTHWORK and NATURAL FEATURE.

The original scoping study identified 119 sites in the whole of the GAT area of which 61 (51%) were scheduled ancient monuments. After the desktop work this was increased to 144 of which 63 (44%) are SAMs. The lower proportion of SAMs in the final total was because the additional sites were mainly those of an uncertain type, such as crop mark enclosures and therefore unlikely to have been identified as of high value.

The sites selected for the desk-top database are listed in Appendix 1 and the totals summarised in Table 1 and their distribution illustrated in Fig. 1.

Table 1 Number of sites of defended or possible defended type in the GAT HER by Authority and District

<i>ENDEX site type</i>	<i>Conwy, West</i>	<i>Gwynedd, Arfon</i>	<i>Gwynedd, Dwyfor</i>	<i>Gwynedd, Meirionnydd</i>	<i>Ynys Mon</i>	<i>Total</i>
Defended Enclosure	-	-	-	1	-	1
Defended Settlement	1	-	-	6	2	9
Earthwork	-	-	-	-	1	1

Enclosed Settlement	-	1	-	-	-	1
Enclosure	3	8	4	1	3	19
Fort	1	-	1	1	-	3
Hillfort	10	14	26	20	12	82
Hut Circle Settlement	-	2	-	-	-	2
Natural Feature	-	-	1	-	1	2
Promontory Fort	-	1	4	2	14	21
Settlement	-	1	1	-	-	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>No. of SAMs</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>% of SAMs</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>44</i>

6 SITE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

Only one defended site was not visited. This was the possible promontory fort identified from aerial survey at the south end of Ynys Enlli (Bardsey), PRN 3277, and this will be visited in the coming year, if the opportunity occurs. A few of the selected as of defended type from the HER were identified as non-sites or of other site type during the desk-top study and so were not visited. Only one new site was identified, an inland promontory fort at Coed Dol Fawr (PRN 19655), Llanfaccraeth, Meirionnydd. One site previously recorded as a hillfort was re-interpreted as a field enclosure not a hillfort. This was Graig Fach Goch (PRN 5568), Tywyn, Meirionnydd.

Tables 2 and 3 provide a summary index to the sites and their recorded monument values and suggested status rank in each district in PRN order, which is the order used for the descriptions that follow. The monument evaluation used four discrimination criteria: Survival (Defences), Survival (Interior), Group Value and Potential. These were scored 1 to 3, Low to High giving a possible evaluation score between 4 to 12. Those scoring 10-12 were ranked as A, National Importance. Those SAMs visited all scored 10 or above, providing some confirmation of the method. Those scoring 7-9 were ranked as B, Regional Importance. Those scoring 4-6 were ranked as C or D, Local or Minor Importance. Some sites were ranked as E, Needing further investigation.

Table 2 Summary list of defended enclosures in Gwynedd Dwyfor

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Project Site Type</i>	<i>Rank Value</i>	<i>Indicated Rank</i>
88	SH42684972	Pen y Garreg Hillfort, Clynnog	Hillfort	10	A
163	SH50904392	Castell Caerau Camp, Hillfort, Gyrn Goch	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
164	SH50554275	Craig y Tyddyn Camp, Hillfort, Dolbenmaen	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
195	SH44105342	Bryn Cynan Fawr	Defended enclosure	8	B
203	SH45005070C	Y Foel Hillfort, Pontllyfni	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
407	SH16703170	Dinas Promontory Fort, Porth Iago	Promontory fort	9	E
415	SH29813371	Hillfort, Garn Saethon	Hillfort	11	A
421	SH27504160C	Promontory Fort, Trwyn Porth Dinllaen	Promontory fort	11	A
424	SH28603670C	Fortified Enclosure, Wyddgrug	Defended enclosure	-	E
425	SH28003520	Carn Fadryn Hillfort	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
442	SH32153145	Nant Y Castell Hillfort, SW Of Llanbedrog	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
443	SH32333147	Hillfort/Enclosure, Pen y Gaer, SW Of Llanbedrog	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
446	SH31003930C	Garn Boduan Hillfort	Hillfort	13	SAM
613	SH37354465	Tre'r Ceiri Hillfort, Llanaelhaearn	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
767	SH18702846C	Castell Odo, Aberdaron	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
903	SH42355467	Caer Arianrhod Legendary Fortress, Clynnog	Non-site - Natural feature	-	-

1205	SH21902905	Meillionydd	Hillfort	13	A/B
1206	SH22802746	Creigiau Gwineu Hillfort	Hillfort	14	A
1207	SH23002831	Hillfort, E. of Conion	Defended enclosure	13	A
1234	SH23203028	Castell Caeron, N Slope of Mynydd Rhiw	Defended enclosure	12	A
1235	SH30392468	Castell - Hillfort, Pared Mawr	Promontory fort	12	SAM
1236	SH29862823	Pen-y-Gaer Hillfort, Above Afon Soch	Hillfort	11	A
1237	SH29492670	Castell Hillfort, Above Llanengan	Hillfort	12	A
1240	SH31163097	Defensive Enclosure, Gadlys Mynytho	Other site type - Roman?	-	-
1261	SH33404365	Carreg y Llam Hillfort - Site Of, Pistyll	Hillfort	-	-
1290	SH54953890	Moel y Gest Hillfort, W. of Porthmadog	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1303	SH42454177	Garn Bentyrch Hillfort, Llangybi	Hillfort	14	SAM
1314	SH42904550	Pen y Gaer Hillfort, Llanaelhaearn	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1462	SH60604920	Dinas Emrys Hillfort	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1463	SH60604617	Beudy Newydd	Other site type - Enclosed hut circle settlement	-	-
1727	SH33203420	Cropmark, S. of Rhyd y Clafdy	Defended enclosure	9	E
2256	SH39284095	Hillfort - Site Of, Castell Gwgan	Non-site - Uncertain site	-	-
3277	SH11042020	Promontory Fort? (+ Hut Circle) (Poss.), Ynys Enlli	Defended enclosure	-	-
3350	SH58664575	Pen y Gaer Hillfort, Above Aberglaslyn	Hillfort	12	SAM
3351	SH59194884	Dinas Hillfort, Above Beddgelert	Hillfort	8	B
4370	SH26503878	Concentric Circle Enclosure, N of Bryn Rhydd	Defended Enclosure	12	E
4381	SH32103463	Hillfort (Poss.), Tyddyn Bychan, Rhyd y Clafdy	Defended enclosure	6	C
4382	SH33103440	Hillfort (Poss.), Above Penrhos Home	Other site type - Enclosed hut circle settlement?	10	E
5795	SH30143108	Foel Gron Possible Hillfort, Mynytho	Defended enclosure	10	B
11097	SH50203930	Mynydd Ednyfed	Non-site	0	-

Table 3 Summary list of defended enclosures in Gwynedd Meirionnydd

PRN	NGR	Site Name	Project Site Type	Rank Value	Indicated Rank
810	SH69401578	Craig Y Castell Hillfort	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
951	SH65041820	Possible Fort, Caer Deon	Non-site - Uncertain site	-	-
1000	SH61373250	Moel Goedog Camp	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1061	SH59562867	Clogwyn Arllef	Hillfort	14	SAM
1070	SH59602410	Hillfort, Byrillysg	Promontory fort	11	SAM
1071	SH59922150	Defended Settlement, Eithinfynydd	Defended enclosure	8	E
1106	SH60632086	Pen Y Dinas Camp	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1107	SH62432300	Craig Y Dinas Hillfort, Above Dyffryn Ardudwy	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1119	SH65072042	Bryn Castell - Uwch Mynydd	Hillfort	0	SAM not vis
1139	SH61521785	Hillfort Castell Llanaber	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1140	SH61701570C	Hillfort (Poss.), Dinas Oleu	Hillfort	9	A
1482	SH62574230	Moel Dinas Hillfort, Above Garreg	Hillfort	8	B
1489	SH72824298	Bryn Y Castell Hillfort, N.W. Of Llyn Morwynion	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1580	SJ00054130	Caer Euni Hillfort	Hillfort	14	SAM
1739	SH58020478	Castell Mawr Hillfort, S Of Rhoslefain	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1746	SJ00233988	Mynydd Mynyllod	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1777	SH57230316	Llechlwyd Promontory Fort, Tonfanau Quarry,	Promontory fort	-	SAM not vis
1778	SH57400358	Tal Y Garreg Fort, Tonfanau Quarry, Tywyn	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis
1820	SH69231732	Hillfort, Craig Y Castell 2	Hillfort	9	A
2392	SH59934276	Ynys For Defended Settlement	Defended enclosure	10	A
2963	SH64400680	Craig Yr Aderyn Hillfort, Dysynni	Hillfort	-	SAM not vis

3212	SH96703820	Cefnddwysarn	Defended enclosure	-	SAM not vis
4107	SH72761946	Pen Y Bryn, Cymer	Defended enclosure	11	A
4149	SH66461510	Pared Y Cefnir - Hillfort, Above Llynau	Hillfort	13	A
4744	SH77392190	Caer Hillfort, Ystum-Gwadnaeth	Hillfort	10	A
4747	SH74952100	Moel Offrwm Hillfort	Hillfort	11	A
4749	SH74802060	Hillfort - Moel Offrwm Lower Camp, Above	Hillfort	11	A
4750	SH73272043	Hillfort - Moel Faner, Above Nannau	Hillfort	10	A
4887	SH61481157	Probable Iron Age Defended Settlement	Other site type - Enclosed hut circle settlement	-	-
4919	SH59200900	Promontory Fort- Castell Y Gaer	Promontory fort	12	SAM
5379	SH57000560	Hillfort, Bwlch	Hillfort	9	B
5568	SH60850115	Hillfort - Graig Fach-Goch, Tywyn	Other site type - Field	-	-
5569	SN60659868	Hillfort - Foel Caethle, Tywyn	Hillfort	11	A

6.2 Site descriptions

GWYNEDD, DWYFOR

PRN 88 PEN Y GARREG HILLFORT, CLYNNOG (Fig. 3)

A narrow hilltop that has very steep sides on all but the east, which is a slight ridge. Very prominent views over the coastal plain to the N.

A small, single stone-walled hillfort that has been improved in a second phase by addition of a considerable rampart at the E, the least naturally defensible side.

A low tumbled bank, probably a grassed-over wall can be traced around the hill summit. There are a few possible house platforms in the interior including 3 possibly circular formed by quarrying for the rampart, at the N. side. There are also a couple higher on the N. side of the ridge, one of which may be rectangular. The best-preserved part of the rampart has traces of large boulder facing. A length of ditch and bank cuts across the east end of the summit outside the original enclosure wall. The ditch appears to be unfinished, as it is deeper at the north but quite shallow near the top of the ridge. Possibly the ditch and its ramparts were added at a later stage, since they seem different and separate from the main enclosure bank. In the deepest part the ditch is c.1.2m deep x c.1.7m from base of ditch to top of bank. There is a separate earthwork, possibly an outer enclosure or possibly an approach track running around the N side of the hill, beyond.

PRN 163, CASTELL CAERAU CAMP, HILLFORT, GYRN GOCH SAM C44

A small rocky hillock forming the end of a spur projecting S from the hill of Graig y Garn.

A small, thick walled sub-rectangular fortification, possibly a pair with Craig y Tyddyn guarding the pass/river crossing by the motte at Dolbenmaen and of possibly Early Medieval date.

Not visited

PRN 164, CRAIG Y TYDDYN CAMP, HILLFORT, DOLBENMAEN SAM C46

A steep, narrow ridge forming a promontory at one end of a long flat-topped hill and with a commanding view over valley to NE.

A small thick rubble-walled trapezoidal enclosure on a narrow sheer-sided ridge, entrance possibly at the west. Possibly associated with nearby round-hut settlement or, forming a pair with Castell Caerau

PRN 163, guarding the river crossing below.

Not visited

PRN 195 BRYN CYNAN FAWR, CLYNNOG (Fig. 4)

A small hill, one end of a low promontory, but with extensive views over the low coastal plain adjoining.

A small single-walled enclosure on a low promontory, the interior and about half the enclosure bank destroyed by cultivation. No entrance or internal features visible.

A low bank, below the modern clawdd forms 2/3 of an enclosure around the hill. The clawdd probably has been rebuilt on an earlier earthwork, which was not much larger however. At the NE some large boulders in the outer face of the clawdd may be remnants of original facing. The bank is only c. 0.40m high from the inside but the ground drops off sharply outside it and there is a slight terrace that may be an original ditch. The full circuit of the enclosure has been broken and incorporated into a larger field, which is ploughed regularly to re-seed the pasture. The former edge of the enclosure is visible as a slight scarp. A slight hollow inside the enclosure at the SW could be a house platform. The entrance must have been at the S, the destroyed part, as the remainder clearly has no breaks and is steeper to access.

PRN 203 Y FOEL HILLFORT, PONTLLYFNI SAM C115

The summit of a gently rounded hill, part of a larger ridge, with no good natural defences.

A large hilltop enclosure, the defences apparently never very strong, but locally prominent and quite complex in design. Internal huts possibly masked by ploughing.

SAM not visited

PRN 407 DINAS PROMONTORY FORT, PORTH IAGO (Fig. 5)

A narrow but flat-topped cliff-promontory surrounded on three sides by precipitous cliffs and joined to the mainland by a very narrow isthmus.

A small cliff promontory with a bank and ditch protecting the most vulnerable side.

The headland is relatively level on top and is used as pasture and has almost certainly been ploughed and improved like the rest of the nearby fields. The farmer takes his tractor onto the headland and it seems that a possible defensive bank described by the RCAHM in 1964 and mapped by the OS in 1889 and 1972 (Fig. 5) has been destroyed and the material used to create a causeway onto the headland. At the same time there is now no trace of any rectangular building platform in the interior. There is an earthen bank on the SE side of the promontory - being the line of the field boundary shown on the 1889 and 1972 OS 1:2500. Just above this are traces of a larger, more eroded bank that lies diagonally across the slope. This seems likely to be defensive because this part of the promontory has no cliff but a grassy slope. The original entrance would have been across the narrow isthmus, now buried. It is just possible there was a rampart across this neck on the promontory itself as there is a slight rise in ground level but all now levelled possibly deliberately or by ploughing.

PRN 415 HILLFORT, GARN SAETHON (Fig. 6)

A small isolated rocky hill mainly of outcropping rocks with no natural level areas.

An isolated rocky hilltop with good natural cliff defences except at the NW and SW where there are remains of walls. A sheltered area at the NW has traces of platforms, which could be huts.

The physical remains are as described by RCAHMW and fairly minimal as most of the defences are formed by the natural crags. The rampart at the NW is still quite visible and contained much stonework, most of which is now in a scree down the slope. This suggests that the fort may have been deliberately levelled. There is only one area for possible occupation - a medium slope behind the rampart at the NW - this also happens to be sheltered from the prevailing wind. There are several scoops in this slope - only one looks like a house platform - *c.* 7m diameter but with a massive boulder in the middle of it - could the rock have been levered from the crag above as part of a despoilation attempt? The other hollows could be smaller huts or quarry pits. The easiest approach is from the south up a grassy slope. This was barred by a bank - now robbed for a Post Medieval wall adjoining.

PRN 421 PROMONTORY FORT, TRWYN PORTH DINLLAEN (Fig. 7)

A long narrow cliff promontory accessible only by a very narrow neck of land.

A large and important defensive site on a narrow rocky promontory, which however has suitable space for a considerable settlement.

The site has potential historical significance as its earliest recorded name, Dinllaen, was used for the name of the medieval commote and itself means the Capital of Llaen, that is referring to the Llyn peninsula, a name which itself is significant, thought to be from a tribal name of Irish origin. No hut sites or other features have yet been identified on the promontory but there has to be good potential for the presence of settlement features even though part of the area has been landscaped for a golf course.

PRN 424 FORTIFIED ENCLOSURE, WYDDGRUG

A locally prominent small hill with a steep scarp on the south-east but elsewhere with a fairly gentle slope.

A lightly defended univallate enclosure on a low hill, making use of a natural scarp on the SE. Entrance not recognisable. Largely hidden under scrub and woodland.

It proved impossible to trace the line of the enclosure bank because it is covered by dense forestry, including recently fallen trees and clearings covered by bramble thickets. The only open part at the south-west showed a low scarp with no evidence of a bank or ditch. Tree-fall and the use of machinery if any trees are extracted could cause much damage to the defences and the interior. The enclosure appears to have been of a relatively weakly defended type. The scarp side is steep but not inaccessible and had no defences at all.

PRN 425 CARN FADRYN HILLFORT SAM C11

An isolated steep-sided hill with very extensive views.

A very large single stone-walled hillfort enlarged in a second phase and a small citadel or castle added in the medieval period. There are many stone-walled huts and small enclosures within the fort and many more around it on the slopes of the hill.

SAM Not visited.

PRN 442 NANT Y CASTELL HILLFORT, SW OF LLANBEDROG SAM C36

An inland promontory, steep-sided on three sides with slightly higher ground to the W.

A small bivallate inland promontory fort with rock-cut ditches and traces of a third outer rampart all defending the flat approach to the promontory, the remainder protected only by the natural steep slopes. Presumably contemporary with Pen-y-Gaer, a similar site on the opposite side of the valley.

SAM Not visited.

PRN 443 HILLFORT/ENCLOSURE, PEN Y GAER, SW OF LLANBEDROG SAM C221

A slightly projecting promontory of level ground above a steep drop to a narrow valley.

A small trivallate promontory fort with defences on one side formed by natural steep valley sides. Approximately rectangular in shape. Presumably contemporary with Nant-y-Castell a similar fort on the opposite side of the valley.

SAM Not visited

PRN 446 GARN BODUAN HILLFORT SAM C9

An isolated, steep-sided rocky hill with extensive views in all direction.

A massive stone-walled hillfort with 2 phases of possible IA construction and a smaller inner citadel of possible Medieval date. Over 150 round houses lie within the fort and there are 2 areas of similar settlement on the slopes below the fort at the S and E.

Previously described and planned in much detail by the RCAHMW. Excavations in 1954 produced Roman period and possible Early Medieval material. Too extensive and overgrown with heather to assess completely and the RCAHMW plans remain the best record. However, use of aerial photographs after recent heath fires may produce evidence of additional features, particularly on the E slopes outside the fort where there is a risk of forestry operation damage. On the summit within the inner 'citadel' a mass of rubble is probably the remains of a Bronze Age cairn and has been recorded as a new feature.

PRN 613 TRE'R CEIRI HILLFORT, LLANAELHAEARN SAM C28

A steep sided rocky hilltop with commanding views over the lowland to the south

A large single-walled hillfort with outlying annexes and enclosing over 150 houses, which show two phases of use.

SAM Not visited

PRN 767 CASTELL ODO, ABERDARON SAM C45

An isolated rounded hill with commanding views over the western tip of Llyn

A small circular bivallate hilltop enclosure originating as an open settlement in the Later Bronze Age then defences of first a palisade and then ramparts added during the course of the first millennium

SAM Not visited

PRN 903 CAER ARIANRHOD LEGENDARY FORTRESS, CAERNARFON BAY

Other site type/Non-site. Natural feature, an offshore rock reef with a legendary name.

PRN 1205 MEILLIONYDD DEFENDED ENCLOSURE, ABERDARON (Fig. 8)

On a broad gently rounded top hill that forms a spur projecting westwards from the higher slopes of

Mynydd Rhiw.

A bivallate sub-circular hilltop enclosure now very ploughed down with no definite evidence of an entrance or of any internal features.

The fields have been ploughed and improved but the banks must have been just of earth and are now spread to c. 10m wide and 0.3m high. A Post-medieval field boundary follows the outer bank at the SW and a good length has been eroded by a track. A modern field boundary that used to cross the site, marked on the 1972 map, has now been removed and remains as only a very slight ridge. There is a break in the outer bank circuit at the NE, which may be the entrance. There is also a vague scoop in the interior at the SE just inside the inner rampart, which could be a hut platform. Otherwise the hilltop is quite smoothly rounded with no hint of terracing. The defensive banks are quite close together. The site closely resembles Castell Odo so deserves further investigation for its possible early origins.

PRN 1206 CREIGIAU GWINEU HILLFORT (Fig. 9)

A small steep-sided craggy hilltop with sheer rock faces around half of its perimeter and steep slopes elsewhere and with a very prominent position with very extensive coastal views.

A small very well preserved stone-walled hillfort. Its main wall is of massive block construction and it is a slighter internal position wall and three stone-walled round huts.

An unusual and exceptionally well-preserved hillfort because of its massive stone construction. In addition to its previous thorough description by the RCAHMW and OS:- 1. The three circular hut platforms are still visible, set amongst natural rocks. The easternmost hut has added orthostatic slab facing up to 0.7 high. 2. There are several other level areas where there could have been other huts, particularly an area at the NE in the outer enclosure, where there is an outward curve in the wall (see plan). 3. There are some truly massive blocks used in the wall but still quite carefully laid. The largest at the SE is over 2m long and must weigh over a ton. In places it can be seen that the outer and inner faces were battered back. 4. The inner dividing wall is not similar in character to the main wall as described by the RCAHMW but lacks massive facing stones or orthostats. This suggests it was of a different period or function to the main wall. It is not in a good naturally defensible position so may have been simply an enclosure to separate the settlement from the stock. However there is no obvious entrance between the inner and outer enclosures and this could mean there must have been an entrance into the main enclosure at the E.

PRN 1207 HILLFORT, E. OF CONION (Fig. 10)

On a slight spur at the west side of the higher slopes of Mynydd Rhiw. The western side therefore has no natural defences, but would look quite prominent from the east.

A small, substantially banked defended enclosure on a slight hill-slope promontory, with an entrance approached by a hollow trackway. Modified by Medieval or Post-medieval agricultural re-use.

As previously described by the RCAHMW. It seems uncertain whether the outer enclosure bank is truly part of the defences or is just the addition of enclosed areas for agriculture, possibly related to extensive platform huts and terraced fields in the area. Particularly one small sub-rectangular enclosure outside the inner bank at the NE is rectangular, probably terraced, with low enclosing banks and possibly is a platform hut. Also, the inner enclosure has been modified for use as a small field by insertion of 2 straight banks to form an approximately rectangular field.

PRN 1234 CASTELL CAERON, N SLOPE OF MYNYDD RHIW (Fig. 11)

On a slight spur on the north side of the much higher slopes of Mynydd Rhiw. It has steep natural crags on the NW but the ground rises to the south and south-west.

A small bivallate, lightly defended enclosure on a hillslope promontory. Closely set walled defences.

All much modified by Post-medieval agricultural re-use.

Previous descriptions are unchanged. The best-preserved part of the defences is on the steeper slopes at the west. The western interior has been cleared and used for arable but is now disused. The northern interior has not been ploughed so has more potential. There are some traces of facing on the inner enclosure wall at the west. The closeness of the two ramparts is distinctive and probably suggests it is an early site i.e. LBA or EIA, as suggested by the RCAHMW, rather than LIA or RB. The enclosure walls were never very massive structures.

PRN 1235 CASTELL - HILLFORT, PARED MAWR SAM C103

A slight promontory above steep cliffs on the west side of Porth Ceiriad.

A small, sub-rectangular, heavily defended single rampart and ditched enclosure on a coastal cliff promontory with a single circular hut platform inside.

The promontory has been defended by cutting a ditch through rock and construction of a tall rampart, possibly making use of a pre-existing natural eminence, enclosing a roughly rectangular area in which is a single sub-circular hut platform about 8m diameter, terraced into the slope. There was no formal entrance but was entered around the cliff edge of the rampart, which was further protected by a small extension bastion. There are four areas of terracing on the top, inner side of the rampart approximately level. These were previously dismissed as due to robbing but because they are so neat, distinct and level seem more likely to be genuine walkway or fighting platform. The site is perhaps a sub-Roman or Early Medieval rather than prehistoric site.

PRN 1236 PEN-Y-GAER HILLFORT, ABOVE AFON SOCH (Fig. 12)

The enclosure occupies the summit of small, locally prominent hill, steep-sided on the west, medium sloping on south and east, with extensive views in all directions.

A small sub-circular bivallate hilltop enclosure, locally prominent. The ramparts made use of the natural slope but were never very large. There are at least 2 circular hut platforms within.

The site is as described by the RCAHMW and has not deteriorated. There are 3 or 4 other slight terraced platforms within the enclosure that could be huts, apart from the 2 more obvious over. The mining has not caused any damage as it is all outside the earthworks although a level enters the hillside just below the fort on the west and a tunnel probably runs under the hilltop and the fort.

PRN 1237 CASTELL HILLFORT, ABOVE LLANENGAN (Fig. 13)

The enclosure occupies a small but prominent hill, very steep-sided on the west and north but with relatively low approaches from the higher land to the south and east. Very prominent views across Porth Neigwl.

A small univallate enclosure on a very prominent, exposed hilltop, steep-sided around part of its circuit. There is an annexe on the south side approached by a track. There is one possible hut circle but most of the interior is bare rounded hilltop. The rampart is relatively slight but seems to have been stone-faced originally.

The previously recorded hut platform has some surviving wall-bank. It is c. 6m dia. internally with a bank 2m wide and 0.3m high. There is a small grassy mound on the summit of the hill c. 4m dia. and 0.5m high, probably a relatively recent feature. Just west of this is a small straight terrace, of uncertain function as it is unlikely to result from cultivation. At the south end of the terrace is a concrete setting for a steel tube, now broken off, possibly a flag-pole and in the concrete is impressed a crude arrow symbol, perhaps an OS surveying mark, but not a proper bench mark. The possible entrance at the NE cannot be confirmed because of modern usage, but it seems reasonable at the top of the ridge and at the easiest approach to the hilltop. However, the annexe to the S seems to have had an entrance gap with a

small track approaching it diagonally across the steep W hill-slope.

PRN 1240 DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURE, GADLYS MYNYTHO

The enclosure is still as described and planned by OS. It lies on a gentle south-facing slope. The interior is quite hollow i.e. somewhat lower than the exterior surface. The whole rise from inside to top of the slight surrounding bank is about 0.7m. The small size, situation and form, together with Daniel's description indicate that this is not a defended enclosure and most likely an EBA pond or ring barrow or at least a funerary site of unknown period.

PRN 1261 CARREG Y LLAM HILLFORT - SITE OF, PISTYLL

Originally a slightly projecting hilly promontory with a sheer cliff on the west and gentler slope on the east

Destroyed site. Small, strongly walled 'citadel'-like fort with a single roundhouse. On an exposed cliff headland. Undated but suggested to be early medieval. Excavated before destruction by quarrying.

Not visited

PRN 1290 MOEL Y GEST HILLFORT, W. OF PORTHMADOG SAM C59

An isolated steep sided but round-topped hill very prominent for many miles around.

A small rubble-walled enclosure on the summit with steep natural slopes on 3 sides has two slighter walled annexes on the gentler slopes below, one small, one large. The summit enclosure is associated with heaps of white quartz pebbles, possibly slingstones.

SAM Not visited

PRN 1303 GARN BENTYRCH HILLFORT, LLANGYBI SAM C55

A prominent isolated hilltop with very extensive views but not very steep sided.

A small stone-walled hillfort, probably of 3 phases: 1. A slight single-walled fort; 2. A smaller but stronger bivallate fort that has later been partially improved by addition of a higher bank with ditch around part of its perimeter. Possibly unfinished an unfinished fort. 3. A small strong stone-walled fort, 0.3ha int. area, comparable in style to 'citadels' at Conwy mountain, Garn Fadryn and Garn Boduan, area, possibly early Medieval, suggested to be the centre of the commote of Eifionydd prior to move to Dolbenmaen. No definite huts or houses.

Previous extensive descriptions cannot really be improved, partly because the disturbance caused by the 1939 excavations has confused the inner rampart. Recent aerial photographs confirm the circuit of the outer rampart and possibly show traces of the approach trackway noted by the RCAHMW, which must originally have continued from the existing walled but sinuous trackway that approaches the hill from the south-east. A short length of good facing survives on the outer rampart where it approaches a rock outcrop at the SW. The AP clearly shows ridge and furrow within the outer circuit. The straight alignment of stones in the outer enclosure is not adequately explained as associated with the ridge and furrow. It is made, not of clearance stones but of angular blocks brought from the nearby outcrop. The site is generally little visited and grazed only by sheep so is not under any threat or need for management.

PRN 1314 PEN Y GAER HILLFORT, LLANAELHAEARN SAM C52

A small but very prominent hill forming an outlier of a group of higher hills and with extensive views

over the inland plateau to the south and east.

SAM - not visited

PRN 1462 DINAS EMRYS HILLFORT SAM C18

A small rocky hill forming a promontory or outlier with the Gwynant Valley, below much higher hill slopes.

A stone walled fort, making use of natural scarps or slope and therefore irregular in outline, with a lower annexe enclosing a lower terrace of the hill.

SAM Not visited

PRN 1463 BEUDY NEWYDD

Other site type: Enclosed settlement

Not visited

PRN 1727 CROPMARK S OF RHYD Y CLADFY

The site lies on a fairly narrow but rounded top ridge, with fairly prominent views to west and south-east.

Possible lightly defended univallate sub-circular enclosure on a ridge promontory.

The whole of this area has been extensively cleared of field boundaries. The crop mark seems to accord with a slight bank on the west side of the field boundary that crosses the site but nothing certain is visible on the east side. Study of vertical aerial photograph cover suggests that the bank on the west side is part of an earlier field boundary running sinuously along the contour to the north, not returning in an arc. This field boundary however may be quite an early feature as the existing field boundary that crosses the site, and which forms part of the community boundary, is a massive bank about 2m high, quite unlike any normal clawdd, suggesting it may be an important early boundary perhaps Medieval in date.

PRN 2256 HILLFORT - SITE OF, CASTELL GWGAN

Nothing could be found. The house and buildings of Castell Gwgan are situated on a high point on the side of the valley but there is nothing in the layout to suggest that it lies on the site of an earlier enclosure, except that the clawdd on the east has a curvilinear slope where it runs around the farm. The OS comment about the aerial photograph however, suggests the earthwork may have been on the promontory to the SE, which is grassed and grazed close, but no hint of any earthworks can be seen there or on the copy of the aerial photograph. Just possibly the earthworks have been levelled and ploughed. There may be evidence on early maps of previous field layout that might show relict features.

PRN 3277 PROMONTORY FORT AND HUT CIRCLE, POSSIBLE, YNYS ENLLI

A small exposed sheer-sided cliff promontory at the south side of the island.

Not visited due to inaccessibility.

PRN 3350 PEN Y GAER HILLFORT, ABOVE ABERGLASLYN SAM C51

A rocky knoll with cliff sides on the lower slopes of Muriau Gleision.

A small walled defensive enclosure on a steep sided rocky knoll on the hillside. The wall was quite substantial up to 3m thick and had an entrance about 1.6m wide at the E protected by a wall bastion. Re-used and modified for sheep-folds, obscuring possible internal features.

As previously described. In addition, there is an area just below the fort to the SE that is fairly flat unlike elsewhere and this has large angular boulders dotted about in an unnatural way, possibly a chevaux de frise.

PRN 3351 DINAS HILLFORT, ABOVE BEDDGELERT (Fig. 14)

A small rocky hill forming a prominent spur overlooking the Gwynant.

A high, prominent hilltop promontory with very steep slopes on 3 sides and traces of a defensive bank on the fourth, which is slightly less steep. No visible internal structures. Entrance must have been at the NW where the promontory joins the main hillslope.

A craggy, grassy hill with very steep sides on all but the N where the edge of the hilltop is defined by a low, eroded stony bank most of which has fallen down the hillside. The material for the bank was quarried for upslope creating a slight terrace. In one place 3 larger stones possibly form part of an original facing alongside an area of bedrock that was incorporated in the face. There are no hut platforms but there are a couple of slight terraces behind the wall that could have been used and where the only shelter from prevailing SW winds would be found.

PRN 4370 CONCENTRIC CIRCLE ENCLOSURE, N OF BRYN RHYDD

On a low, gently rounded hill overlooking a small stream valley, a tributary of the Afon Geirch

A double concentric ditched enclosure on a low hill identified from aerial photographs although very slight ploughed-down earthworks can be seen on the ground. Closely comparable to Castell Odo in form and so possibly has LBA/EIA origins and of high research potential.

PRN 4381 HILLFORT (POSS.), TYDDYN BYCHAN, RHYD Y CLAFDY

A small inland promontory with an approximately level top and medium sloping sides with a drop of about 8m.

A possible small bivallate, inland defended promontory fort, all earthworks removed by Post-medieval cultivation or clearance. The crop parch marks suggest two widely spaced ditches cutting off a triangular area of promontory about 50m x 30m. No possible internal features are visible. On the ground there is not the slightest trace of any earthworks or of variation in vegetation that may suggest ditches. There is one visible feature a long straight hollow embanked on both sides that runs down the whole length of the promontory. This is probably a disused leat that once provided water to the farmhouse. The field has been ploughed in the past but obviously not for many years and is now permanent pasture.

PRN 4382 HILLFORT (POSS.), ABOVE PENRHOS HOME

A gently rounded hill which is a slight spur on a ridge, with extensive views to the west.

Possible small sub-circular univallate enclosure on a slight rounded promontory. No surviving earthworks.

The area is close-cropped pasture but no features could be seen in the gently rounded contours of the

hill. The whole area has been extensively cleared of earlier field boundaries and presumably ploughed and improved and even the earlier field boundaries visible on the 1st Ed OS cannot now be traced because they were earthen banks. If this is a genuine enclosure its small size c.40m diameter suggests it may be just an early enclosed settlement rather than a defended enclosure. It needs further investigation and probably only geophysics would be productive. If it were a MBA settlement it would be of high value.

PRN 5795 FOEL GRON DEFENDED ENCLOSURE, MYNYTHO (Fig. 15)

On the top of an isolated steep-sided, rounded small hill.

A lightly defended univallate stone-walled enclosure on a prominent small hilltop. No evidence of internal houses but there is a hut circle on the slopes to the SE.

A very low, very spread bank of stone can be discerned around the N, W and S, mainly hidden under gorse on the E. About 4-5m wide and 0.3m high. Most of the stone is visible spread or thrown downslope. The bank closely follows the contour so is not actually concentric to the modern summit marker cairn, which has presumably been robbed from the bank. Because the bank is so low no entrance can be identified. The top rises slightly higher than the bank and is rounded solid rock - so no settlement seems likely. Even when extant the bank can never have been very defensible. Possibly similar to Castell Odo? About 100m from the summit cairn in a SW direction, is a low cairn about 5m diameter on the side of the hill, possible outer edging, possible hut-circle or children's play feature.

PRN 11097 MYNYDD EDNYFED

There are two summits to this small prominent hill. The lower is within the area of the golf course to the east. This is very rocky and has a natural rounded profile apart from where levelled off slightly for a golf course 'green'.

There is no sign of any modification such as defensive banks or walls, other than recent landscaping for the golf course. The western summit is the highest. This is also of a natural rounded profile but has a few large boulders on the eroded remnants of a former rocky tor. One, on the very summit, has the remains of two iron brackets in it and is the holder for the 'flagstaff' marked on the 1st Ed 6" OS map. There is a very low field bank curving around the south side of the summit c.2m wide and 0.3 high. This runs in a straight line down the north side of the hill and then along the foot of the hill and shows that the steeper part of the hill was once enclosed by a hedge or fence but it is certainly Post-medieval and not defensive.

MEIRIONNYDD

PRN 810 CRAIG Y CASTELL HILLFORT SAM M38

A narrow-topped, steep-sided rocky hilltop, forming a spur to a wider area of rocky spurs and hillocks but with natural sheer sides.

A small stone-walled hillfort of simple construction, making use of natural crags but with an impressive entrance making use of a natural gully to produce a long passageway overlooked by the flanking walls.

SAM Not visited.

PRN 951 POSSIBLE FORT, CAER DEON

Non-site.

Not visited

PRN 1000 MOEL GOEDOG CAMP SAM M59

Summit of a prominent, high but round-topped hill with extensive views over the upland plateau around.

A small, lightly defended fort on a high prominent hill. The limited size of the defences and the weak entrance have suggested comparisons with Castell Odo and an early date. There are numerous Bronze Age monuments including cairns and standing stones in the vicinity.

SAM Not visited

PRN 1061 CLOGWYN ARLEF, LLANBEDR SAM M123 (Fig. 16)

A small but steep-sided and prominent hill with extensive views over the plateau and coast.

A single walled enclosure around a small but prominent hill. The wall was quite substantial but never of any great height. The enclosure had a single entrance where the wall is widened and approached oddly directly up the slope of the hill via a boulder-flanked route. There are no visible huts within the enclosure.

In addition to previous descriptions the enclosure wall has a few traces of facing, notable on the west where it can be seen that the stones were neatly laid long-ways to the wall line. The extent of collapse of the wall around the north and east might suggest deliberate levelling not just collapse. It is odd that the approach track or 'way' comes directly up the slope which becomes quite steep bare rock close to the entrance - could it be ceremonial? The 2 lower cairns at the S are c.5m diameter and 0.5m high at the W and that at the E c.4m diameter and 0.5m high. The latter has a 'robbing' hole suggesting that the cairns are earlier than say mid 19th C. They also lie next to a gap in the outer bank so could be interpreted as early clearance features.

PRN 1070 HILLFORT, BYRLLYSG SAM M64 (Fig. 30)

On a low promontory with steep scarp edges on 3 sides overlooking a small valley.

A small, approximately circular defended enclosure on a valley promontory. Defended by a considerable bank, which has some traces of boulder facing internally and an external ditch on the uphill side. The entrance possibly was at the SE but obscured by construction of a Post-medieval cottage there, Byrlllysg-bach.

As previously described by Gresham. The interior is fairly level and open and would seem to be suitable for geophysics because there must have been buildings within the enclosure, possibly cleared for later agriculture. However, high resolution fluxgate gradiometer survey over the whole of the interior, carried out as part of the present project, did not reveal any anomalies that might be archaeological features. The conclusions were that 'The results are not clear enough to draw any definite conclusions about the level of archaeological survival within Byrlllysg. The strong magnetic variation in the subsoil and bedrock has masked any archaeological anomalies.' (Hopewell, Geophysics Trials, below).

PRN 1071 DEFENDED SETTLEMENT, EITHINFYNYDD

A small promontory on the west-facing hillslopes overlooking Cardigan Bay.

A small hillside promontory with a solidly built large but collapsed wall around N, E & S sides. Probably an IA/RB defended settlement that has been modified and obscured by Medieval and Post-medieval clearance and dumping. The west side has a stone-built, battered-back revetment rather than a

wall and a considerable amount of soil has built or been deposited behind it, creating an almost level terrace. Much clearance dumping of stone on the uphill side of the promontory. At the NW, where there is an upright, orthostatic slab, there is no sign of any wall, which may indicate that it was the entrance but the natural entrance seems to be across the neck of the promontory. There are terraces and remains of 2 small cottages to the NE and it could be that the promontory was just a small field, its walls merely added to by clearance dumping and so appearing to be defensive.

PRN 1106 PEN Y DINAS CAMP SAM M76

A small hill forming an outlier to the higher hills to the E, with steep natural slopes on the S but more gently elsewhere, however with commanding views over the coastal plain to the W.

A very well defended walled fort of regular plan making use of a naturally round-topped hill, with a massive stone-faced wall and an elaborate entrance approach-way. Excavations produced no finds; therefore a pre-Roman date is likely.

SAM Not visited.

PRN1107 CRAIG Y DINAS HILLFORT, ABOVE DYFFRYN ARDUDWY SAM M20

A rocky knoll forming the summit of a spur jutting out from the higher hills to the east. Forms a commanding focal point within an upland basin, possibly alongside an ancient route.

A small, well-constructed walled fort with an exceptionally well-designed entrance approach closely comparable to the fort of Craig y Castell 1, Islawrdref. The area around the fort has numerous remains of round hut settlement that could be associated.

SAM Not visited.

PRN 1119 BRYN CASTELL - UWCH MYNYDD SAM M138

A small, pointed but prominent hill forming part of a ridge dividing two valleys.

A small univallate walled hillfort with an entrance on the naturally steepest side approached by a terraced trackway. A local highpoint but not dramatically commanding views although the Mawddach estuary can be seen

SAM Not visited.

PRN 1139 HILLFORT CASTELL, LLANABER SAM M127

A steep-sided rocky knoll forming a spur below higher ground to the NE and with commanding views over the coast to the W.

A small walled hillfort on a steep-sided rocky knoll with possibly later addition of an outer rampart and ditch on the weaker side. One possible internal house platform.

SAM Not visited.

PRN 1140 HILLFORT (POSS), DINAS OLEU (Fig. 17)

A steep-sided rocky hill with extensive views over the mouth of the Mawddach estuary.

A small rocky summit with ramparts of a defensive wall around its edge. No formal entrance but there is a narrow natural gap at the E side of the cliff.

As described by the OS who included the lower terrace of the east in the defences but this is not confirmed by the presence of walling. Four areas of walling are present with slight traces of facing, at N, NW, W and S. The facing consists of angular slabs quite neatly laid to fit (unlike Tre'r Ceiri) up to 0.7m high at NW and up to 1m high across the cleft at the S. That across the cleft at the N looks partly rebuilt. There is a narrow deep cleft in the uppermost scarp at the east and this does not seem to have ever been walled so may have been the entrance. The natural cleft across the centre of the hilltop provides a sheltered possible settlement area and part of it form a pool so may have provided a water supply too and this area could contain some potential for research.

PRN 1482 MOEL DINAS HILLFORT, ABOVE GARREG (Fig. 18)

A prominent rocky hilltop with commanding views over the Traeth Mawr.

A small hillfort on a prominent hill using mainly natural defences but with 3 areas with fairly small rubble rampart broken by a single footpath entrance. At least 3 circular hut platforms inside.

As previously described. Good natural defences of cliffs on 3 sides except a length at the W has only a steep slope and this has a stony bank now remaining just as a terrace of scree on the N side the easier approach is blocked partly by a stony bank, still upstanding about 0.7m and partly by a steep-faced crag possibly partly improved by quarrying. The entrance described by Gresham is just a narrow path. The hut platform just inside the entrance previously described is probably not genuine but the 2 further west are 6 & 7m diameter close behind the rampart and there is a 3rd smaller platform c. 5m diameter next to the easternmost. A line of massive orthostatic blocks of former rampart facing survives at the N.

PRN 1489 BRYN Y CASTELL HILLFORT, NW OF LLYN MORWYNION SAM M104

A steep-sided knoll, forming a spur on the edge of an extensive upland area, but with prominent views to the W & S.

A small, ovoid, strongly walled hillfort on a prominent knoll overlooking the vale of Ffestiniog. Excavated showing use in 2 phases: 1st C BC with probable 3 stake walled roundhouses & reoccupation in 2-3rd C AD and used for iron smelting (Crew 1986).

PRN 1580 CAER EUNI HILLFORT SAM M15 (Figs. 19-21)

A narrow ridge with steep natural slope on one side and shelves to plateau on the other. Extensive views, particularly commanding the valley of the Nant Frauar to the SE.

A large and complex hillfort for this area, using ditch and rampart construction, possibly in its later phase only. In design this is an outlier, similar to hillforts of the Marches and of distinct contrast to most stone-walled forts in NW Wales.

Described in detail by Gresham. The quarry-like nature of the ditch of the later phase suggests gang labour and even that the fort was never properly finished in its later phase although the presence indicates it was occupied. The scatter of burnt stone at the SW in the ditch has been suggested to be evidence of vitrification but if not may at least indicate destruction. No house platforms show on APs in the first phase area of the fort, possibly significant. There is no apparent water supply on the hill. The two outer enclosures deserve study and bear comparison with outer enclosures at Tre'r Ceiri.

PRN 1739 CASTELL MAWR HILLFORT, S OF RHOSLEFAIN SAM M73

A rocky boss, a spur to higher hills to E, with steep natural slopes on 3 sides and in a commanding position over the valley of the Afon Dysynni.

A small neatly constructed rampart and ditch hillfort with a single banked annexe or outer defence on

the lower side of the spur, possibly unfinished as the bivallation is only on one side of the fort. No identifiable entrance.

SAM Not visited

PRN 1746 MYNYDD MYNYLLOD SAM M90

Summit of a rocky crest, part of the broad ridge of Mynydd Mynyllod on the north side of the Dee Valley.

A small univallate enclosure on a rocky broad summit with low defensive value, possibly unfinished or an early type.

SAM Not visited

PRN 1777 LLECHLWYD PROMONTORY FORT, TONFANAU QUARRY, TYWYN SAM M124

A narrow spur with steep rocky slopes on 3 sides and with commanding views over the coast and the Broadwater and Dysynni estuary.

A strongly defended promontory fort with double large bank and ditch, partly destroyed by quarrying. Has commanding local views and is unusual in its close proximity to another defended site 350m to the NE.

SAM Not visited

PRN 1778 TAL Y GARREG FORT, TONFANAU QUARRY, TYWYN SAM M74

A small summit forming an outlying spur of a slightly higher larger hill but with dominating views over the Dysynni Valley and estuary to the S.

A small complex hillfort with one large circular house within and up to 3 surrounding ramparts. Suggested to be possibly an IA hillfort converted into a Dark Age fortification. Possibly associated with finds of two EBA bronze halberds from the quarry.

SAM Not visited

PRN 1820 HILLFORT, CRAIG Y CASTELL 2 (Fig. 22)

An isolated almost sheer-sided but flat-topped small hill with very extensive views.

An isolated, flat-topped small hill with very steep cliff faces on all sides but the E where 2 collapsed, faced walls provide a defence. There is also a small length of collapsed walling at the W side. There was no formal entrance and there are no visible internal features.

The location and site are very similar to the hillfort on Pared y Cefnhir (PRN 4149) except here there are 2 defensive walls and no formal entrance. The higher, inner wall was the larger and some facing of neatly laid slabs is exposed at the N end. The wall had a slightly inclined face and was c. 2m wide and originally quite high to judge by the quantity of fallen material. Access seems to have been gained via a narrow path between the S. end of the inner rampart and the scarp edge. There is a notable lack of possibly associated features, compared to the hut circle close to Pared y Cefnhir.

PRN 2392 YNYS FOR DEFENDED SETTLEMENT (Fig. 23)

Summit of a small knoll on what was once an island in the Glaslyn Estuary.

A small oval enclosure on a rocky knoll with steep slopes on 2 sides. Enclosed by a well-preserved stony bank up to 2m high (from outside) and within are 2 probable circular hut platforms.

The enclosure bank is well preserved and surprisingly steep suggesting there has been very little stock erosion. The entrance however is not at all clear but at the SE. No sign of any entrance trackway. There are possibly 2 circular platforms at the W side about 7m diameter, but these are quite vague and masked by bracken. The enclosure bank is about 4m wide, 0.5m high on the inside, 1.7m high on the outside.

PRN 2963 CRAIG YR ADERYN HILLFORT, DYSYNNI SAM M75

Rocky summit forming a spur on one side of a larger, higher hillside, with very steep crags around 3 sides and a gentler slope across the neck to the nearby hillslopes and with commanding views over the Dysynni Valley.

A small hillfort on a remote, partly sheer-sided rocky cliff boss with possibly 2 phases of defences. Romano-British pottery possibly from latest occupation. Impressive but possibly inconvenient location.

SAM Not visited

PRN 2964 CRAIG YR ADERYN (LATER OCCUPATION), DYSYNNI SAM M75

Later phase of 2963.

SAM Not visited

PRN 3212 CAEFNDDWYSARN SAM M63

Medium hill slopes on NE side of a higher summit, overlooking a small valley.

A sizeable enclosure not using a naturally good defensive location but with bivallation clearly not just a settlement or stock enclosure. The inner rampart apparently unfinished. Possibly an early defended enclosure related to Castell Odo type and LBA - EIA in origin.

SAM Not visited

PRN 4107 PEN Y BRYN, CYMER (Fig. 24)

A small hilltop forming a slight promontory overlooking the Mawddach Valley.

A small defended enclosure on a hillside below Moel Faner using natural scarps on W & S and a bank along the E & N, entrance at the NE via a terraced trackway. The previous descriptions are correct except the entrance is at the NE not SE as described by the OS. The bank is quite substantial and well preserved but clearly only was built where there was no natural scarp. At the SE edge, which is formed by a rocky scarp, the scarp could have been enhanced by slight quarrying. Also there is a higher scarp edge which forms a clear edge to the fairly level plateau hilltop. There are a few stones along the edge that suggest it was an artificial creation, possibly walled. The top of the hill, forming the interior, is partly masked by bracken, brambles and blackthorn but is generally quite smooth with no hint of any hut circles or even platforms. The site bears a close similarity to that of Coed Dol-fawr 700m to the north.

PRN 4149 PARED Y CEFNHIR - HILLFORT, ABOVE LLYNAU CREGENNEN (Fig. 25)

An isolated flat-topped rocky ridge surrounded by steep or sheer cliffs except at the NE, which has a steep grassy slope. Extensive views on all sides.

A long narrow flat-topped ridge, surrounded by sheer cliffs is defended by a massive curving wall at the NE, which is approachable up a gentler slope. An entrance through the centre of the wall possibly enhanced by slight expansion or in-turning of the wall.

Most of the wall is now a mass of rubble due to collapse and trampling but some facing is exposed on the W - inner side showing fairly neatly laid slabs with the face inclined somewhat. The central part of the interior on the summit is sheltered and flat with slabby outcrops around and has a boggy area, probably once a pool. A smaller summit to the NE has discontinuous lines of totally collapsed walling but these were clearly never as substantial as that defending the main summit. Below the hill to the SE is a fairly level terraced area on which is a small sub-circular sheepfold. This area is defined by two substantial collapsed walls that lie across the slight valleys leading to the terrace. That to the SW across the larger valley is very substantial and has a central entranceway. Below this on a lower terrace are two well-preserved hut circles, both c. 5.5m diameter internally. These could be associated with the hillfort.

PRN 4744 CAER HILLFORT, YSTUM-GWADNAETH

A small isolated but locally prominent rocky hill of which the N side is high sheer crags.

A small rocky hilltop defended by a single stone wall on 3 sides and steep crags on the NE. Possible entrance at E. and possible hut platforms internally.

Although a small hilltop the crags on the north/north-east provide a very strong defensive position. Some facing survives on the wall at the east side, showing it to be of horizontal slabs with a distinct batter. The possible entrance at the west is marked by a narrow path running diagonally up the slope, but this may be just a later track. It seems more likely that there was a more defensible entrance via a gully on the E side. The interior is deeply grown over but there are some hollows that could be hut platforms.

PRN 4747 MOEL OFFRWM HILLFORT SAM M21

An isolated high hill with commanding views over the Mawddach Valley to the south.

A large single stone-walled fort on a very high prominent summit. There was an outer rampart on the S and a large defended annexe. The entrance was at the E and there are platforms of over 40 circular huts within the main enclosure.

The site has been described in detail previously by Gresham and Cadw FMW. The survey by the OS showed that Bowen and Gresham's plan was inaccurate in parts and more recent observations have shown that there are more hut platforms than had previously been identified. It is interesting that the huts are specifically just platforms although there is considerable stone available. Observations from this visit are - 1. Although no guard chambers are visible as suggested by Gresham the rampart does thicken massively around the entrance, possibly just to create a passageway. 2. A small circular structure 3m overall diameter with a wall 0.5m wide & 0.4m high was identified at the NE inside the rampart possibly a lookout. 3. On the inside of the outer rampart at the west end where it turns to butt the inner rampart there is some coursed slab inner facing and some freestone outer facing suggesting the original wall was c. 1.10m wide. 4. It is distinctive that the annexe has a bank on top of a natural scarp then a ditch with counterscarp bank below, i.e. little effort was made to create a higher inner bank. 5. The outer rampart of the main fort has a series of sub-circular pits or hollows dug in it, which seem to be of a similar antiquity to the fort. Could these have been robbing pits for a late phase of refurbishment of the inner rampart only? They seem unlikely to result from construction of the Post-medieval field wall.

PRN 4749 HILLFORT - MOEL OFFRWM LOWER CAMP, ABOVE NANNAU SAM M35

A small rocky hilltop forming an isolated promontory on the lower hillslopes of Moel Offrwm. The hill is a rock boss with steep slopes on most sides and the hill itself subdivided by another rock face running approx. NW-SE.

A small, strongly-built, single stone walled fort on an unusual prominent rocky knoll on the mid-slopes of Moel Offrwm. A possible hut circle produced probable RB period finds when excavated.

The previously excavated area remains open revealing parts of the laid stone facing of the rampart wall and entrance and so making them somewhat vulnerable to stock trampling. The hill is an exposed rocky outcrop that would have been quite unsuitable for settlement except on a narrow natural level terrace at the west side. It was here the 'circular structure' was excavated revealing some RB finds and though not now visible was probably a roundhouse. The defences around this side were relatively slight suggesting that the natural rocky scarp was regarded as the main defence. The excavation revealed an upper inner facing and some outer facing at a lower level. It is not possible to say if this was evidence of an earlier phase or if there was an element of bivallation or even simply terracing to allow construction of the main rampart.

PRN 4750 HILLFORT - MOEL FANER, ABOVE NANNAU (Fig. 26)

A small but very isolated, prominent, steep-sided hill with panoramic views over the Mawddach estuary.

A small, single stone-walled fort occupying a high isolated rocky summit. A simple entrance gap at the NE below which is a possible former pond. No internal features.

Gresham's description still stands. There are slight terraced areas behind the rampart at the east and behind the entrance that could have held huts. The outwork encloses an actual deep hollow in the ground - now wet and boggy but may well have been a pond. Gresham is rather dismissive of the rampart but considering the amount of tumble it could have been a substantial wall up to 2m high - the best bit, exposed at the NW is still about 1.5m high, and exposed inner and outer facing at SW shows it to have been c. 3m wide. The S stretch of the rampart has been almost obliterated, clearly by visitors, as here there is a cairn and a large climbers' shelter. However, occasional larger inner facing stones survive showing the straight, angular shape of the wall.

PRN 4887 PROBABLE IRON AGE DEFENDED SETTLEMENT, ARTHOG

Other site type: Enclosed hut circle settlement.

Not visited.

PRN 4919 PROMONTORY FORT- CASTELL Y GAER SAM M53

A small, very steep-sided rocky spur on the lower slopes of Allt-Llwyd, overlooking Llwyngwrl and the valley of the Afon Gwrl.

A small but quite strongly defended hilltop on a prominent hillside spur. 2 sides univallate with steep natural slope, the other 2 more strongly defended with double bank and ditch and an offset entrance.

As previously described. No facing stones as described by Gresham, could be identified. The aerial photograph suggests a figure of 8 shape to the enclosure that could indicate a former internal division, which geophysics could clarify. The small rectangular in the inner ditch consists of a single layer of stones and must be relatively recent because it is built in the top of the ditch fill. Rabbit burrowing is taking place in the outer bank, which must therefore be mainly earth/clay, not stone like the inner, so perhaps, a later addition.

PRN 5379 HILLFORT, BWLCH (Fig. 27)

An isolated, prominent, steep-sided but broad and flat-topped hilltop.

A very large univallate curvilinear enclosure on the NE part of the fairly flat-topped hill of Foel Llanfendigaid. Substantially banked and ditched but not heavily defensive. No identifiable entrance.

The enclosure bank is quite substantial at the S and W where it has been preserved under the Post-medieval field wall (a property boundary) and has an external quarry ditch. At the NW the bank is *c.* 1.5m high and 8m wide and the ditch is *c.* 0.8m deep and 3m wide. The bank is less well preserved at the N and flattened by cultivation at the E. There are some larger stones in the base of the Post-medieval wall at the W and N that could be traces of original rampart facing. There was a Post-medieval trackway leading to the enclosure wall at the S now blocked in and possibly the same as the original entrance, but there is no identifiable break in the original enclosure bank. The interior has been ploughed to improve the pasture and no features are visible. At the E, within the enclosure is a slightly lower terrace that has been subject to probable arable ploughing and this would be the most likely place for settlement, perhaps with the remainder being a cattle pound. It is an unusual enclosure, because it is so large but univallate and is not confined to the exact summit but only part of the summit and part of the slope of the hill. The defences around the level part of the summit at the S and W seem to have been more substantial. To the N and E the bank seems to have been more of a faced terrace than a free-standing bank and at the NE was constructed using an internal quarry ditch.

PRN 5568 HILLFORT - GRAIG FACH-GOCH, TYWYN

A slightly raised area at one end of a large block of upland, with steep sides on north but merging with the plateau elsewhere.

A large irregular enclosure, probably non-defensive in function, being part of a pattern of fields enclosed by similar banks, later succeeded by walled boundaries partly continuing the old pattern, partly following a new

The enclosure is defended by a single bank with no visible quarry ditch. The bank is eroding in a couple of places at the SW showing it to be made of some sub-rounded boulders but with a core of cobble-sized stones and shale. The bank seems no different from one that continues outside the enclosure to the SW and another underlying the field wall further to the SW. Also the enclosure wall appears to run up to the bank at the SE rather than being a separate enclosure in its own right. The enclosure bank also does not make use of the natural scarp at the NW but continued across the flat ground there. It seems most likely that the enclosure was not defensive but the substantial banks and those of the adjoining area suggest it may have been a large stock enclosure but not prehistoric. The hilltop has been re-ploughed since the original visits in 1990 and part of the hilltop enclosure has been flattened.

PRN 5569 HILLFORT - FOEL CAETHLE, TYWYN (Fig. 28)

A prominent isolated small round-topped hill with steep sides except on the east where it joins the end of a ridge and with extensive views over the coastal plain to the W.

A small, lightly defended hilltop enclosure with a single bank utilising slight natural scarps, possibly unfinished

A small, neat bank runs around the natural scarp edge of the hilltop. From the outside it still has a height of about 2m although from the inside it is only 0.2m high. There are faint traces of a quarry ditch around the north side and part of the south side. Along the inside of the bank along the west is a narrow slot or ditch, visible on the AP and previously suggested to be a palisade slot. However, it seems quite shallow and to have some upcast on the inner side, that is, not on the rampart. There is a similar short length of slot at the E side of the enclosure. This may be evidence of work in progress,

i.e. that the defences were unfinished. There are two gaps in the enclosure bank, both fairly convincing. One is in the middle of the west side. The other is at the north-west corner where the bank ends seem to be offset. There is a possibly curvilinear platform just inside this north-west gap, the only hint of a hut within the enclosure. South of the enclosure is a fairly level strip that has been ploughed to improve the land and at its north edge is a low earthen bank which is presumably a boundary but doesn't serve any useful purpose.

PRN 19655 COED DOL FAWR PROMONTORY FORT (Fig. 29)

A small hillock forming a promontory on the S slopes of Moel Faner, partly steep sided.

A small hillside promontory defended by a substantial bank derived from an internal quarry ditch, on the uphill side. No entrance or internal features visible.

A small rounded hillock forming a promontory has a grassed-over bank along the neck of the promontory. The bank is still steep on the outside, partly degraded by stock trampling in the past but now stable. It is c.3m wide and up to 1m high on the inner side. There is no external ditch but there is an internal quarry ditch most clear at the east about 3m wide. There is no obvious entrance. Parts of the rest of the hillock are naturally sheer but at the S has relatively accessible slopes although there is no evidence of a bank there. The earthworks are clearly visible from Moel Faner and it is surprising that neither Gresham nor the OS noticed them. The ramparts appear to be earthworks rather than walls. There are no signs of internal huts or platforms.

7 GEOPHYSICS TRIALS

Two sites were chosen, one a scheduled site, the other a non-scheduled site.

The scheduled site chosen was that of Byrlysg (PRN 1070 SAM Me64), Dyffryn Ardudwy (M). This was an inland promontory fort with substantial defences but with no visible internal features because it had been cleared for agriculture in the 18th or 19th centuries.

The non-scheduled site chosen was Pen-y-gaer (PRN 1236), Llanengan (D), a small bivallate hillfort with traces of circular hut platforms inside. This proved on initial trial to have little topsoil and to be over very metalliferous bedrock, so the geophysics was abandoned.

An alternative site chosen was one that was visited during the first years' work at Cefn Coch (PRN 2646), Maenan, Conwy. This was a large bivallate hillfort discovered as a crop mark by Chris Musson on an old OS aerial photograph. The field visit in 2005 showed that there were very slight earthworks remaining in grass pasture and the site seemed to be one that geophysics could produce much information about a potentially important new site. Most of the hillfort is ploughed down and survives only as a crop-mark except in a strip of woodland across the centre of the site. Here some upstanding banks survive. The defences seem likely to have been dump ramparts and ditches. These at some later point were overlaid by a substantial linear bank, c. 5m wide and 0.8m high, oriented north-south, perhaps part of a much longer major land boundary, perhaps of Early Medieval date.

Work at the sites chosen was dependent on the permission of the landowners and happily all agreed. Thanks go to John and Heather Jones of Byrlysg, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Mr. William Morris and Mr Owen of Nant-y-wrach Fawr, Maenan (Cefn Coch) and to Mr G. Griffith of Creigir Uchaf, Llanengan (Pen-y-gaer). Thanks also go to Cadw for permission to carry out the geophysical survey at Byrlysg.

The Geophysical Surveys by David Hopewell

1. Introduction

Areas of fluxgate gradiometer survey were carried out over almost the whole of the interior of Byrlysg, Meirionnydd and over part of the interior and line of the bivallate defences of the much larger hillfort of Cefn Coch, Conwy. This survey method has the advantage of being non-invasive and

relatively swift. It is ideal for detecting larger scale features such as enclosure ditches and occupation areas. A higher resolution than a standard survey was used in order to detect smaller features.

Instrumentation

Dual Fluxgate Gradiometer.

This instrument detects variations in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This is usually in the form of weakly magnetised iron oxides, which tend to be concentrated in the topsoil. Features cut into the subsoil and backfilled or silted with topsoil therefore contain greater amounts of iron and can therefore be detected with the gradiometer. This is a simplified description as there are other processes and materials that can produce detectable anomalies. The most obvious is the presence of pieces of iron in the soil or immediate environs, which usually produce very high readings and can mask the relatively weak readings produced by variations in the soil. Strong readings are also produced by archaeological features such as hearths or kilns because fired clay acquires a permanent magnetic field upon cooling. Not all surveys can produce good results as results can be masked by large magnetic variations in the bedrock or soil. In some cases, there may be little variation between the topsoil and subsoil resulting in undetectable features.

The Bartington Grad 60 is a hand held instrument and readings can be taken automatically as the operator walks at a constant speed along a series of fixed length traverses. There are two sensors, each consisting of two vertically aligned fluxgates set 1m apart. Their Mumetal cores are driven in and out of magnetic saturation by a high frequency alternating current passing through two opposing driver coils. As the cores come out of saturation the external magnetic field can enter them producing an electrical pulse proportional to the field strength in a sensor coil. The high frequency of the detection cycle produces what is in effect a continuous output (Clark 1990).

The gradiometer can detect anomalies down to a depth of approximately one metre. The magnetic variations are measured in nanoTeslas (nT). The earth's magnetic field strength is about 48,000 nT, typical archaeological features produce readings of below 15nT although burnt features and iron objects can result in changes of several hundred nT. The machine is capable of detecting changes as low as 0.1nT.

Data Collection

The gradiometer includes an on-board data-logger. Readings in the surveys were taken along parallel traverses of one axis of a 20m x 20m grid. The traverse interval was 0.5m. Readings were logged at intervals of 0.25m along each traverse giving 1600 readings per grid. A standard survey is carried out at 800 readings per grid.

Data presentation

The data is transferred from the data-logger to a computer where it is compiled and processed using ArchaeoSurveyor software. The following display option is used in this report along with an interpretation drawing.

Grey-Scale plot

Data values are represented by modulation of the intensity of a grey scale within a rectangular area corresponding to the data collection point within the grid. This produces a plan view of the survey and allows subtle changes in the data to be displayed. A smoothed version of the above may also be included. This does not contain any additional information; its function is to suppress the random background noise allowing anomalies to be seen more clearly.

Data Processing

The data is presented with a minimum of processing. High readings caused by stray pieces of iron, fences, etc are usually modified on the grey scale plot as they have a tendency to compress the rest of the data. The data is however carefully examined before this procedure is carried out as kilns and other burnt features can produce similar readings. Corrections are also made to compensate for instrument

drift and other data collection inconsistencies. Any further processing is noted in relation to the individual plot. The plots in this report have been interpolated to 0.25 x 0.25m spacing in order to reduce pixellation.

2. Results

2.1 Byrillysg, Dyffryn Ardudwy, PRN 1070, SAM Me 64

A rectangular area with dimensions of approximately 80m x 90m was surveyed encompassing almost the whole interior of the enclosure and extending just over the top of the ramparts at the west.

Survey Conditions

Survey conditions were fairly good with even temperatures. Much of the area was flat and ideal for survey. Before the survey commences it is necessary to find an area of low magnetic variation in order to set up the sensors in the gradiometer. Low level variation was found across the whole of the site and most of the surrounding fields suggesting that there was magnetic interference from the subsoil or bedrock.

Survey results (Figs 30-31a and b)

There was, as expected, a high level of interference from the subsoil or bedrock. The interference produced a fairly evenly mottled grey scale plot (Fig 31a). The scale and magnetic response of the mottles is similar to that of the expected archaeology making interpretation difficult. Feature 1 on Fig. 31b could be part of an enclosure or a small structure but is most likely to be a natural variation in the bedrock. The strong readings at the north-west corner (2) are probably a result of stones on the rampart. Other variations (e.g., 3 and 4) are almost certainly a result of natural variations.

Conclusions

The results are not clear enough to draw any definite conclusions about the level of archaeological survival within Byrillysg. The strong magnetic variation in the subsoil and bedrock has masked any archaeological anomalies. Further information about the enclosure could only be obtained by excavation.

2.2 Cefn Coch, Maenan, Conwy PRN 2646

Survey Conditions

Conditions were not ideal with constant sleet and snow and moderate winds. The area was sloping with short turf. The weather conditions and sloping site probably added a little stagger error (readings on adjacent traverses slightly offset) to the results.

Survey results (Figs 32-33a and b)

The survey results are dominated by two phases of agricultural activity. The northern and eastern parts of the survey area contain land drains laid in a herringbone pattern (1, Fig 33b). A series of wide parallel anomalies (2) running across the whole of the site are probably also agricultural in origin, perhaps a result of deep ploughing. These features have masked and probably partly destroyed the underlying archaeology. Several anomalies are also visible. Feature 3 is a wide band of increased noise bounded by the line of the outer ditch at the east and north but diverging toward the south at the eastern end. This is probably a result of thin topsoil cover on the sloping ground. The subsoil or bedrock will be closer to the surface and contain more magnetic iron than the topsoil. Two discrete stronger anomalies (5) are typical thermomnament responses and could correspond to hearths although it should be noted that an intense fire from any period would produce the same result. Two slight linear anomalies 4,6 and 7 could be of any date but are too narrow to be associated with the hillfort defences.

Conclusions

Agricultural activity has produced the strongest anomalies on this site. Large linear features such as defensive ditches and ramparts would also be expected to be visible. There is no sign of the defences transcribed from the aerial photograph and no signs of activity within the fort. This may be due to soil type, there may be little detectable difference between the ditch fills and the subsoil. However, the scale of the agricultural features detected suggest that any features close to the surface will have been destroyed or truncated. Deeper features could have been buried or masked. A third explanation is that the interpretation of the aerial photograph is incorrect. The survival of the features as earthworks, particularly within the woodlands, suggests that this is unlikely. Further information about the hillfort could therefore only be obtained by excavation. The area of greatest potential is that within the forest plantation where survival is best.

8 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Condition and threats

Table 4 Recorded condition and vulnerability of all visited hillforts and defended enclosures, by occurrence in Gwynedd Dwyfor and Meirionnydd

		Defences		Interior	
<i>SAMs</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Vulnerability</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Vulnerability</i>
	1 Low	-	5	-	5
	2 Medium	-	5	4	5
	3 High	10	-	6	-
<i>Non-SAMs</i>	1 Low	4	13	4	12
	2 Medium	8	12	12	13
	3 High	17	4	13	4

The occurrence of recorded condition and threat values are summarised in Table 2 and the sites with recorded management issues are summarised in Table 3. 6 out of 10 SAMs and 11 out of 21 non-SAMs have management issues. The detailed comments are listed in the Management gazetteer.

There are relatively few management issues compared to Conwy, Arfon and Anglesey, mainly because Dwyfor and Meirionnydd are areas with much lower visitor rates and most sites are fairly remote, some quite inaccessible and rarely visited. Similarly most sites are subject only to sheep pasture.

In Dwyfor the hillfort with most significant management problems is that of Tre'r Ceiri but this was not visited and has its own monitoring programme. The one scheduled hillfort visited with management issues is that of Garn Boduan, Nefyn, which is well visited. The small walled inner fort on the summit has exposed walls and facing, which is being eroded by climbing and trampling. Also, the well-preserved roundhouses in the interior are being overgrown by scrub, although attempts are being made to manage this.

On a less serious level, the scheduled cliff promontory fort of Castell Pared Mawr has two areas of exposure due to sheep trampling and scraping. Of the non-scheduled sites the most marked problems are at the large cliff promontory fort of Trwyn Dinllaen, Nefyn. A road to the beach runs along the base of the ditch and a smaller track to the lifeboat station has been cut through the rampart. In addition, a large part of the fort is used as part of a golf course, its interior has been landscaped and greens and fairways built, including a tee on top of the rampart. No houses have been identified in the interior of the fort and there have been no casual finds but as the largest promontory fort in Llyn and one which seems to have given its name to the medieval commote, it deserves further investigation and care.

Three other non-scheduled sites have issues. Bryn Cynan Fawr, Clynnog, is a lightly defended univallate hilltop enclosure. Part of the enclosure bank has been levelled in the past to enlarge the adjoining field and this has been ploughed-over. The landowner, who doesn't himself farm the field, is interested in the site because of its legendary associations with Cynan and it has been suggested to him

that he could safeguard the site and enhance its setting by recreating the original boundary line of the enclosure and maintaining it as a small paddock of permanent pasture. Bryn Rhydd, Nefyn, is a ploughed-down bivallate hilltop enclosure that could have Late Bronze Age origins. An old quarry has cut into the outer defences leaving an exposed scarp edge and the opportunity could be taken to clean and record the section and perhaps make it stable for the future. Wyddgrug, Tudweiliog, is a univallate lightly defended hilltop enclosure that lies within mixed natural deciduous woodland and neglected softwood plantation. It is at risk from tree-fall, felling and extraction. Preferably the enclosure area should be cleared of softwood trees and left as natural deciduous woodland. The owner is favourable to such action but the wood is at present leased although management might be achieved through the forestry grant scheme.

In Meirionnydd the greatest problems are at a scheduled site that was not visited, Tal-y-garreg, Tywyn where quarrying has encroached on the approached around the scheduled area and made access difficult. At the scheduled inland promontory fort of Castell-y-gaer, Llangelynin, the inner stone rampart is exposed and has been robbed of stone in the past but now is stable. The outer rampart, which seems to be more of an earthen dump, has a good deal of rabbit burrowing. The one non-scheduled site with some interference is Moel Faner, Llanfachraeth, which has a climbers' cairn and shelter built on the stone wall where it overlooks the valley to the south. These don't seem recent but the site is a valuable one and is close to the popular Precipice Walk path. The site of Graig Fach Goch, Tywyn is of uncertain attribution. The visit suggested that it was just a part of an earlier embanked field system. It was previously investigated for GAT with geophysics but the results were uninformative. Since then part of the possible enclosure bank has been levelled during improvement of the pasture and part of one of the banks is eroding because of stock trampling.

Table 5 Hillforts and defended enclosures with management issues in Gwynedd Dwyfor (D) and Meirionnydd (M)

SAMs			Non-SAMs		
<i>Name</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Issue</i>
Garn Boduan (D)	446	Scrub growth. Visitor trample	Bryn Cynan Fawr (D)	195	Ploughing
Castell Pared Mawr (D)	1235	Sheep trample and scrapes	Trwyn Dinllaen (D)	421	Golf course landscaping.
Castell y Gaer (M)	4919	Rabbit burrowing	Wyddgrug (D)	424	Tree fall/felling trample
		Some cattle trampling	Bryn Rhydd (D)	4370	Exposed quarry face
			Moel Faner (M)	4750	Cairn and shelter construction
			Graig Fach Goch (M)	5568	Levelling and stock erosion

Monument Evaluation

Table 6 Recorded Status rank of all recorded hillforts and defended enclosures, by occurrence in Gwynedd Dwyfor and Meirionnydd

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dwyfor</i>	<i>Meirionnydd</i>
SAM	Scheduled	14	19
A	National importance	8	7
B	Regional importance	3	4
C	Local importance	1	-
D	Minor importance	-	-
E	Requiring further investigation before a rank can be assigned	8	1
N	Visited, Non-site/Other site type	2	2

NA	Not visited – Inaccessible/Other site type/Destroyed site	4	1
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The occurrence of recorded status rank, based on monument evaluation is summarised in Table 6. The proportion identified as possibly of national value is large but hillforts and defended enclosures are nationally a rare site type and as potential foci of settlement and status are valuable. These are all complete or almost enclosures that include one exceptionally well-preserved stone-walled fort at Creigiau Gwinau (PRN 1206), Rhiw, Dwyfor and another at Moel Faner (PRN 4750), Llanfachraeth, Meirionnydd. Most of the remainder are small hillforts or defended enclosures that have relatively slight walls or banks and so are not immediately impressive, but may just be early or minor sites. A few defended sites are difficult to assess because the visible remains may consist only of a single wall or rampart preventing access to a promontory or hilltop with naturally good defences around the remainder of the area and no visible internal features. Three of these have been assessed as of national value, Trwyn Dinllaen (PRN 421), Nefyn, Dwyfor, Pared y Cefnhir (PRN 4149), Arthog, Meirionnydd and Coed Dol Fawr (PRN 19655), Llanfacaeth, Meirionnydd. There is a difficult line between defended and enclosed settlements. The latter often choose small hilltops and there may a slight element of defence involved and perhaps there are no sites here that were built purely as military fortifications.

9 DISCUSSION

Site types

The agreed recording form simplified the types to Hillfort and Defended Enclosure. The survey also separated Promontory fort as a type within the main Hillfort category. Some sites were also identified as either Non-sites or Sites of other type or period. The latter were described and recorded for enhancement of the HER but are not included in the site descriptions above. It is apparent that there is a problem of definition in that no clear distinction can be drawn between some lightly defended enclosures and some enclosed settlements. The latter were visited and assessed as part of the hut circle settlement survey and the initial proposal for the defended settlement survey was that it should include all sites not included in the hut circle settlement survey. In fact many of the latter choose prominent sites on low hilltops, and sometimes have quite substantial enclosure walls. At the same time, some hillfort or defended enclosure sites on quite prominent hills have relatively minor enclosure walls and in several cases have no walls at all, relying on natural scarps. In all cases the simple act of enclosure is the most important indicator, marking out a protected area. This might have been as a protection against stock, or to signify status as much as for actual defence, that is there was an element of monumentality, with appearance and display being as important as functionality. A few of the more prominently sited enclosed hut circle settlements were included in the survey and the final discussion will compare the distribution of both defended and undefended settlement.

Site altitude (Table 7)

The location of sites has some relation to their site type with defended enclosures being more frequent at lower altitudes while most strongly defended hillforts are naturally found on more inaccessible higher hills. Nevertheless in this area there are still some locations with strong natural defences at lower altitudes, on rocky promontories, for instance, and some well-defended hillforts on relatively low and accessible hills.

Table 7 Site altitude

	<i>Altitude m OD</i>						
	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>0-50m</i>	<i>51-100m</i>	<i>101-200m</i>	<i>201-300m</i>	<i>301-400m</i>	<i>>401</i>
<i>Defended enclosure</i>	13	6	1	5	1	-	-
<i>Hillfort</i>	45	-	4	15	14	11	1

<i>Promontory fort, Coastal or Inland</i>	7	2	2	3	-	-	
<i>Total</i>	65						
<i>Non- site</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Other site type</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 8 Site size

	<i>Area of inner enclosure</i>			
	0-1.2ha	1.2-3ha	3-6ha	>6ha
<i>Defended enclosure</i>	12	1	-	-
<i>Hillfort</i>	38	3	2	2
<i>Promontory fort, Coastal or Inland</i>	5	1	1	-

Settlement size (Table 8)

It is clear that the great majority of both defended enclosures and hillforts in these areas are small at under 1.2 ha (c. 3 acres). Large hillforts comparable to those typical of the Welsh Marches are very few, comprising Tre'r Ceiri, Garn Boduan and Garn Fadryn in Dwyfor and Moel Offrwm and Caer Euni in Meirionnydd. Nevertheless some of the smaller fortifications have substantial walls and the communal labour must have gone into their creation, presumably from a population living elsewhere than in the enclosure. The earliest part of Garn Fadryn had only 10 circular houses, although many more exist on and around the slopes below the fort. 20 sites had some evidence of houses, whether stone-built or just platforms or crop marks. Of these the smaller enclosures typically have between only 2-4 houses each. One small substantially defended cliff promontory fort of Castell Pared Mawr, PRN 1235 had only one roundhouse platform and in fact no room for any other internal structures. Garn Boduan and Tre'r Ceiri both had over 150 houses and Moel Offrwm had at least 44. Nearly all internal buildings are circular stone houses or platforms, varying in diameter from 4 to 9m but typically about 6m. A few rectangular structures appear at Garn Fadryn and Tre'r Ceiri but these probably belong to a secondary phase of occupation in the Romano-British period, mirroring the appearance of rectangular structures within enclosed hut circle settlements.

Annexes occur at a few sites, usually as attached lobate enclosures as at Tre'r Ceiri, Moel Offrwm or Castell Llanengan although a separate subsidiary enclosure occurs at Caer Euni. The best explanation of these annexes is as stock refuges. This also fits the case of Creigiau Gwinau, where the original enclosure was secondarily divided in two by a wall, the three stone-built roundhouses all on one side, and the other, lower part of the enclosure being empty of structures.

Settlement shape

Table 9 Internal shape of all defended enclosures

	<i>Circular</i>	<i>Sub-circ</i>	<i>Ovoid</i>	<i>Rectang</i>	<i>Sub-rect</i>	<i>Trapezoidal</i>	<i>Triangular</i>	<i>Irregular</i>
<i>Defended enclosure</i>	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Hillfort</i>	-	8	12	-	1	1	1	22
<i>Promontory fort, Coastal or Inland</i>	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	4

As with survey in Conwy, Arfon and Anglesey, the results show that shape alone cannot be used to provide a classification that is useful in terms of style or for dating. The majority of defended enclosures

and hillforts owe their shape to the natural topography on which they are situated. Even in cases where the topography does not directly determine the layout the defensive works often follow the contours, accounting for the ovoid shape of those built on ridges or promontories, as at Pen-y-garreg PRN 88, Tre'r Ceiri, PRN 613 or Caer Euni, PRN 1580. Only rarely was topography not a limiting or determining factor and an enclosure has a regular geometric shape, as at the sub-circular enclosures of Castell Odo, Meillionydd and Moel Goedog, but even these are on rounded hilltops where the defences follow the contours.

Defence type

As in Conwy and Arfon, stone-walled forts, often without accompanying ditches are typical. These forts have been regarded as a separate class (RCAHMW 1964, lxxiv-v) but in some cases may be just a reflection of the ready availability of surface stone, while ditches, where they occur functioned as much as quarries for bank material as defensive works in their own right. In several cases the addition of walls to natural scarps precluded the need for a ditch. It was also difficult to cut ditches in hard rock areas and in many cases surface scree could be collected or material taken from eroding tors and outcrops. At Creigiau Gwineu PRN 1205 megalithic style slabs of several tons weight were somehow moved from the rock tor and levered into position to create the facing for the enclosure wall. In most other cases smaller, more easily movable stones were used and laid to form a dry stone, faced wall. This could vary from a very wide tall structure with a more randomly laid core to much slighter walls, but in most cases traces of facing can be identified. The RCAHMW carried out small excavations at several sites to identify facing within collapsed walls and these are still visible, for example at Garn Pentyrch and Gresham seems to have done the same in Meirionnydd, for instance at Craig y Castell 2. At Tre'r Ceiri and Garn Pentyrch, both well-preserved, traces of an inner walkway or fighting platform to the wall have been identified and possible traces of the same on the dump rampart at Castell Pared Mawr.

Walls were sometimes built from material quarried from the uphill side, rather than adding to the defensive qualities by cutting into the slope below the wall. This was evident at Dinas, Beddgelert PRN 3351 and Bwlch, Llangelynin PRN 5379. Quarrying within the wall meant also that level areas could be created which may have been used for houses.

The enclosures with smaller, not obviously defensive banks or walls still often have traces of facing, including Castell (Llanengan), Dinas (Beddgelert), Garn Saethon (Buan) and Clogwyn Arllef (Llanbedr). It is typical of this area that many rocky summits are used for enclosures and that in many the unmodified natural scarps form a major part of the defences, as at Garn Saethon, Creigiau Gwineu, Wyddgrug and Dinas (Beddgelert). In some cases the man-made defences needed to be very localised to protect an approach to a natural promontory and this makes it difficult to assess the value since the larger part of the enclosure is purely natural, as in the narrow cliff-edged hilltops of Pared y Cefn Hir and Craig y Castell 2 in Arthog.

A few enclosures have a combination of walls and ditches as at Pen-y-garreg, Caer Euni and Moel Offrwm. It possible that at all three the ditch and bank was added as a later phase of improvement as was certainly the case at Garn Pentyrch and previously observed at Castell Caer Seion, Conwy.

The relatively unimpressive nature of the defences of some enclosures may be misleading because they may have been supplemented by timberwork, either palisades or breastwork, which is no longer evident. At Castell Odo a palisade formed the earliest defensive enclosure and the same has been observed at other sites in Wales, such as Dinorben and Moel y Gaer and may be the case here. Foel Caethle has been suggested to be a palisaded enclosure from aerial photographs and may be the case but the field visit suggested that the narrow slot around parts of the hill may have been the marking out line for an unfinished walled or embanked enclosure. Timber lacing may also have been used within stone ramparts and vitrification of a burnt rampart has been suggested for Caer Euni where burnt stones can be seen in the inner ditch at the north-west side of the fort.

Table 10 Defended settlements with excavated or other evidence

		<i>Name</i>	<i>Artefacts</i>
Dwyfor	<i>Post 1945 excavation</i>	Castell Odo PRN 767	Pottery Stone objs Saddle quern C14 dates
		Garn Boduan PRN 446	MIA bead RB pot EM? Pot
		Tre'r Ceiri PRN 613	RB pot
		Carreg y Llam PRN 1261	EM? Pot Stone balls
		Dinas Emrys PRN 1462	LIA terrets EM pot C14 date
	<i>Pre-1945 20th C excavation</i>	Pen y Gaer PRN 1314	Nil
		Garn Pentyrch PRN 1303	Nil
	<i>Finds from quarrying, clearance or surface</i>	Foel PRN 203	Iron slag?
		Carn Fadryn PRN 425	Looped palstave
		Conion PRN 1207	Rotary quern
	<i>Finds from metal-detecting</i>	Moel y Gest PRN 1209	Roman coins
Meirionnydd	<i>Post 1945 excavation</i>	Bryn y Castell PRN 1489	Stone objs C14 dates
	<i>Pre-1945 20th C excavation</i>	Moel Offrwm Lower PRN 4749	RB? Pot Bronze finger ring
	<i>Finds from quarrying, clearance or surface</i>	Tal-y-garreg PRN 1778	2 EBA halberds
		Ynys For PRN 2392	Décor. Spindle whorl Shell midden

Excavation and dating evidence (Table 10)

Seven sites have had some meaningful excavation. These are Castell Odo (Alcock 1960), Garn Boduan (Hogg 1960), Tre'r Ceiri (Hughes 1907; Hogg 1960), Carreg y Llam (Hogg 1957), Dinas Emrys (Breeze 1910; Savory 1954-6), Moel Offrwm Lower (Chitty 1929) and Bryn y Castell (Crew 1979-85).

Castell Odo provides the earliest known defended enclosure in the area. This began as an unenclosed hilltop settlement in the Late Bronze Age, c. 1000-700 BC, and was later protected successively by a palisade, then a single bank and then by bivallate ditches and banks (Alcock 1960). This type of defended enclosure has been called a 'weak double ringwork' (RCAHMW 1964, lxxvi-viii) of which all the most likely examples are situated in the Llyn peninsula. These are Meillionydd, Castell Caeron, Conion and Pen y Gaer (Llanengan) and Pen y Gaer (Llanbedrog). Subsequent to the RCAHMW work another similar site has been recognised from aerial photographs at Bryn Rhydd PRN 4370, south-west of Edern, Nefyn. These sites all lie in a fairly localised area and could be a culturally related group. However, the recognition of this class shows that we should expect to find elsewhere a class of early defended enclosures even though their enclosure banks might be relatively slight compared to those of later defended enclosures and hillforts. These might therefore subsequently be difficult to distinguish from later enclosed settlements that were not basically defensive in nature. Away from the lowland they might also be walled rather than ditched and banked. Moel Goedog PRN 1000 has been suggested to be such a site. Others that might be suggested are the univallate enclosures of Wyddgrug and the first phase of Garn Pentyrch in Dwyfor and the small hilltop walled enclosures of Bwlch, Clogwyn Arllef, Dinas Oleu, Moel Dinas, Caer and Foel Caethle in Meirionnydd, all unexcavated and undated. Early

phases might also be indicated by the chance finds of a flat copper (?) axe at Tre'r Ceiri (RCAHMW 1964, xlix, n.68), of two Early Bronze Age halberds at Tal-y-garreg, Tywyn (Hughes 1932) and of a looped palstave at Garn Fadryn (RCAHMW 1964, xxxix, n.33).

Castell Odo was occupied through much of the first millennium BC during which time most other defended enclosures must have had the origins although firm evidence is scarce because of the limited amount of excavation and because of the general lack of datable artefacts in this region, particularly the absence of pottery in the first millennium BC, from either hillforts or from undefended domestic settlements. Only one stray find of this period is known in the area, a decorated bronze armlet of Early Iron Age date from Hendre Bach, Clynnog, Dwyfor (Hemp 1931, 354-5). At Dinas Emrys three Late Iron Age chariot terrets were found and at Garn Boduan a bead of Middle Iron Age type was found. Bryn y Castell, a small walled fort, rather remotely situated in the uplands east of Blaenau Ffestiniog, has had the most complete modern excavation of any hillfort in the area (Crew 1986) and was occupied from the late 1st millennium BC to the first century AD followed by a period of non-defensive re-use for iron-working in 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. Interpretation was fortunately aided by the use of radiocarbon dating because artefactual evidence was slight.

Generally, evidence of dating tends to be biased towards the Roman period when pottery and coins provide dating evidence. Garn Boduan, Tre'r Ceiri, Moel y Gest and Moel Offrwm Lower have all produced evidence of Roman-period activity even though their origins must lie earlier. At Tre'r Ceiri it has recently been observed that the main entrance passage was rebuilt soon after the deposition of a cooking pot of 2nd C AD date (Hopewell 1993) giving an intriguing insight into what was happening in north-west Wales in that period.

There have been suggestions that some hillforts were re-occupied here after the Roman period as has been shown for south-west England. Dinas Emrys, with its traditional Dark Age associations has been the main focus of interest and did produce imported dark Age pottery and more recently a radiocarbon date from a post-hole has given a date of c. AD 1300 (Taylor 1980, 37). There are other forts that are small and castle-like, notable the inner 'citadels' at Garn Fadryn and Garn Boduan. Carreg y Llam, a small double-walled fort with a single roundhouse has been suggested to be another and when excavated produced some coarse unidentified pottery that might be of post-Roman date (Hogg 1957). The later inner substantially-walled enclosure at Garn Pentyrch has also been suggested as a candidate. The excavation at Garn Boduan produced some similar coarse pottery. The name Garn Boduan is interpreted as 'the home of Buan' who is traditionally known as the grandson of the poet Llywarch Hen, indicating a date in the 7th century AD (RCAHMW 1960, 23). The Garn Fadryn citadel has been identified as probably the stronghold of the sons of Owain at the time when the area was visited by Giraldus Cambrensis at the end of the 12th century (RCAHMW 1964, cxviii). There is no comparable historical evidence in Meirionnydd but the small massively-walled fort of Moel Offrwm Lower, and the promontory fort of Byrlysg are possibilities. The name Byrlysg is traditionally regarded as 'Osber's llys', the court of Osbrwn Wyddel (Bowen and Gresham 1967, 155) suggesting a date in the 13th century.

The traditional names of forts then might help in their interpretation. Most have simply descriptive names with variations on Gaer and Castell or derived from the name for the hill, such as Wyddgrug – Green crag, Creigau Gwineu – White crag or Foel Gron – Round bare hill. Others, like Garn Fadryn and Garn Boduan refer to traditional or folklore names. Bryn Cynan Fawr, Clynnog, PRN 195, refers to Gruffydd ap Cynan, who is also traditionally associated with the nearby hillfort of Pen-y-garreg, PRN 88. Trwyn Dinllaen, Nefyn, the large cliff promontory fort originally called Dinas Llaen – The capital fort of Llaen, that is the Lleyn Peninsula, which also gave its name to the medieval commote in the 13th century based on a llys at nearby Nefyn. The name of the Lleyn peninsula is thought to be from the same root as the Irish tribal name Laigin, so suggesting possible Irish settlement in the area (Carr 1972). The presence of one of the few sheltered anchorages next to the promontory fort could have given it additional value as a settlement. Castell Odo and Dinas Emrys both take personal names from folklore, but so also does Caer Arianrhod, a natural offshore rocky reef near Clynnog, Dwyfor.

Distribution and Territory (Fig. 34)

The distribution of defended sites is fairly even within the area outside the upland, but which does mean that sites are biased towards the coast as with the distribution of undefended domestic settlements

(Fig. 34), which just reflects the availability of better quality land along the coastal belt. It is nevertheless surprising that there are large areas of upland where there are no known defended sites, even where there is known to be considerable undefended settlement. There seems to be a distinction between lowland areas with richer resources that have more focussed areas of settlement and areas of upland where there is more scattered, unfocussed settlement. In the latter there seems to be a lack of possible centres of authority, trade or other communal activity.

The distribution of undefended settlement depicted in Fig. 34 is somewhat misleading because it is biased towards the upland, where there is better preservation. There are also some clumps of settlement in the upland that may indicate that even there the evidence is uneven, because these clumps derive from areas of more intensive surveys, by the RCAHMW in eastern Dwyfor, by Gresham and Kelly in Arudwy and as part of the RCAHMW Uplands Initiative around Moel Bronmiod, north Dwyfor and around Trawscoed in eastern Meirionnydd. There are areas of lowland where richer soils should mean that early settlement was denser but where clearance and agriculture has removed evidence, such as in Llyn and in south Meirionnydd. It is significant that some of the larger hillforts are situated in commanding central positions in relation to these richer lowland areas. This could be said for Castell Odo, Garn Fadryn, Garn Boduan, Tre'r Ceiri, Garn Pentyrch, Tal-y-garreg and Moel Offrwm. However, the forts in these dramatic high points were not necessarily functionally the best places for settlement, where farms or fields needed to be worked, being difficult of access and for provisioning. Despite this some had considerable internal settlement and so the inconvenient position must have been worthwhile. Many defended sites however housed very few inhabitants and even at Garn Fadryn there were only about 15 houses in its first phase although later many more houses were built on the slopes around or close by the fort.

Compared to Conwy, Arfon and Anglesey there is a strange lack of stray finds from defended sites in Dwyfor and Meirionnydd. Querns in particular are generally absent here. A saddle quern from Castell Odo and a rotary quern from Conion provide some evidence of cereal use but both are small sites. There are no querns from larger hillforts despite fairly large-scale excavation, e.g. at Tre'r Ceiri and Garn Boduan. There is a possibility then that stock-raising was the primary activity associated with these forts.

Future research must amend for the lack of excavation evidence before interpretation can be developed. The meagre artefact survival need not prevent understanding as shown by the results of the excavations at Castell Odo and Bryn y Castell. The detailed work at the latter allowed the identification of stake-walled timber roundhouses and iron-working techniques. The application of radiocarbon dating and palaeo-botanical evidence allowed the build-up of a chronological framework and understanding of the relation of the settlement to its natural environment (Mighall and Chambers 1989). The lack of survival of organic evidence in hillforts, particularly animal bone means that ideas about the type of economy cannot be formed. In a few cases there is a possibility of waterlogged survival in pools or ponds like that at Dinas Emrys, for instance at Pared y Cefnhir, Arthog and these could be targeted in future. The identification of the early origins and multiple phases at Castell Odo was dependent on detailed understanding of the structural sequence and radiocarbon dating, rather than e.g. on pottery styles. Excavation is therefore essential.

Table 11 Hillforts and Defended enclosures needing new survey

<i>New topographic survey</i>		<i>New geophysical survey</i>	
Dwyfor	Meirionnydd	Dwyfor	Meirionnydd
407 Dinas	1820 Craig y Castell 2	203 Y Foel	1000 Moel Goedog
415 Garn Saethon	2392 Ynys For	767 Castell Odo	1580 Caer Euni
1205 Meillionydd	4149 Pared y Cefnhir	1205 Meillionydd	1746 Mynydd Mynyllod
1237 Castell	5569 Foel Caethle	1207 Conion	2392 Ynys For
4370 Bryn Rhydd	19655 Coed Dol Fawr	1234 Castell Caeron	

The majority of defended sites have benefited from survey by the RCAHMW, by Gresham or by the Ordnance Survey. However, a few sites still need survey, particularly those that have been discovered by aerial photography such as that at Foel Caethle PRN 5569 (Table 11). One new site was also

identified during the survey at Coed Dol Fawr PRN 19655, Llanfaccraeth, which awaits survey. An area of possible cheveaux de frise was also identified outside the small walled fort of Pen y Gaer PRN 3350, Beddgelert, a scheduled site. Areas of possible settlement or platforms have also been identified on several sites and added to existing plans. Non-intrusive investigation may produce new information in some cases and geophysical survey and soil testing will be carried out in 2006 on the six possibly early 'weak double ring-works in western Llyn.

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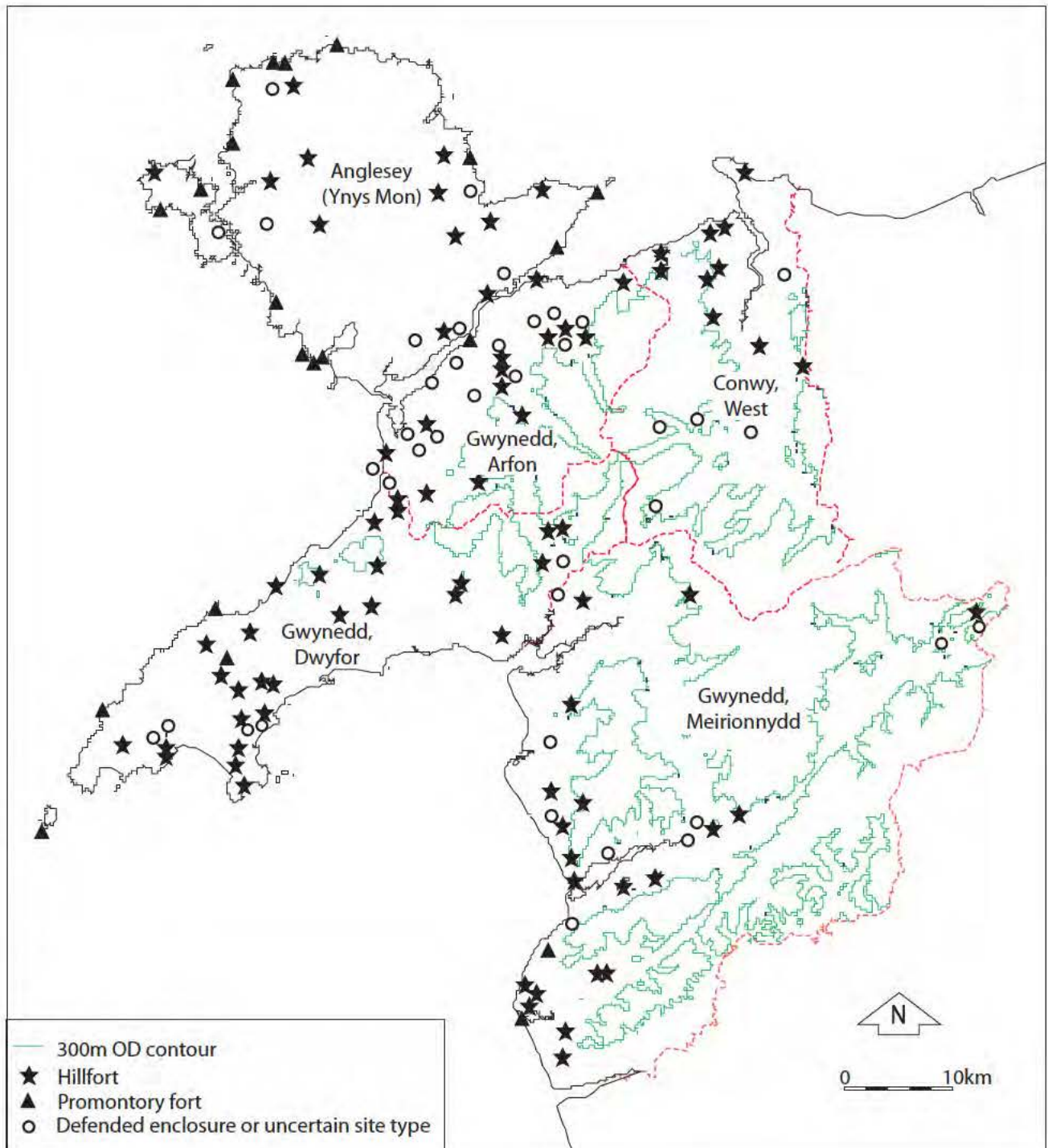


Fig. 1 Distribution of all known and possible prehistoric defended settlements in north-west Wales

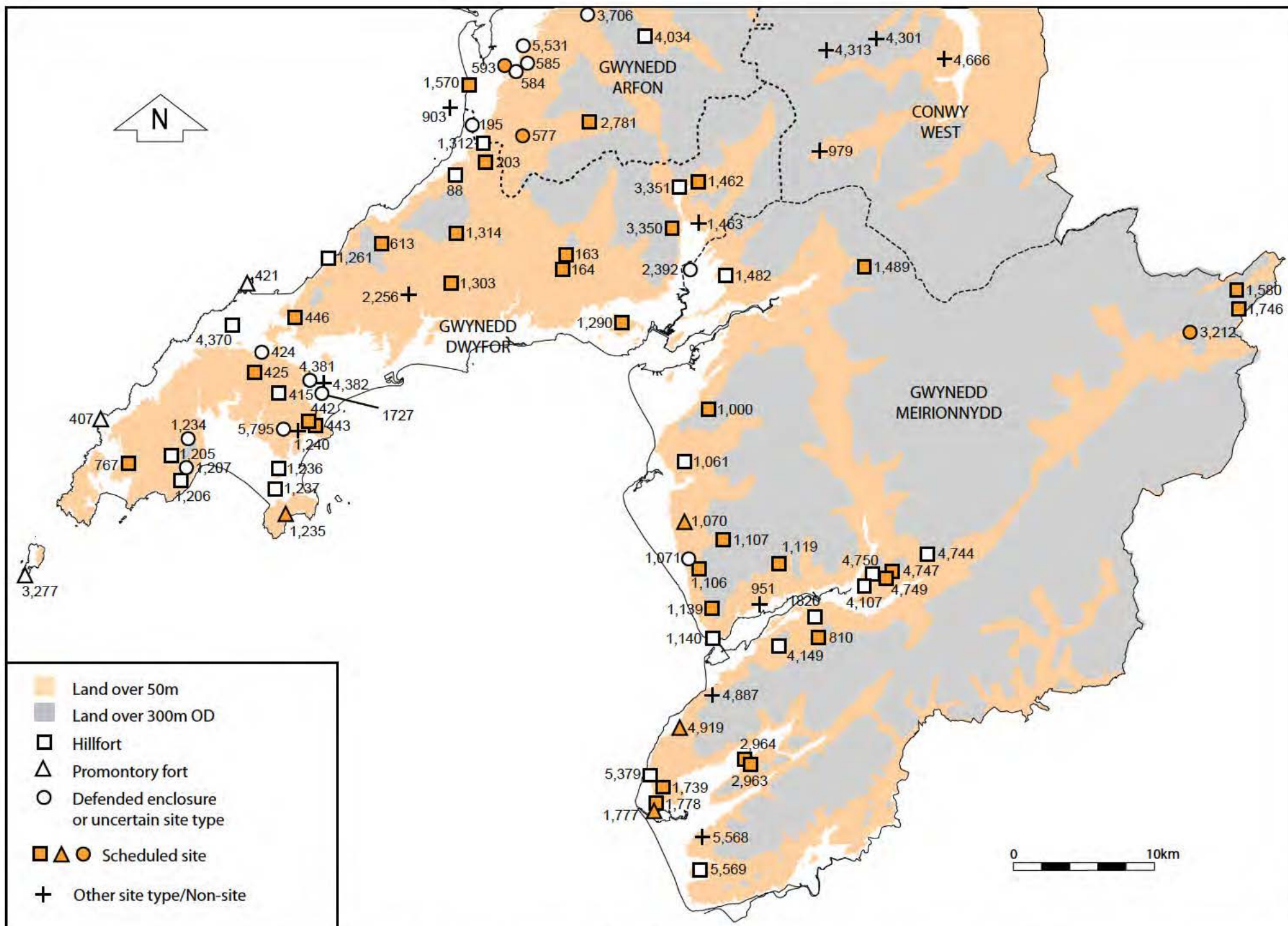


Fig. 2 The location of all known prehistoric defended settlements in Gwynedd Dwyfor and Gwynedd Meirionnydd

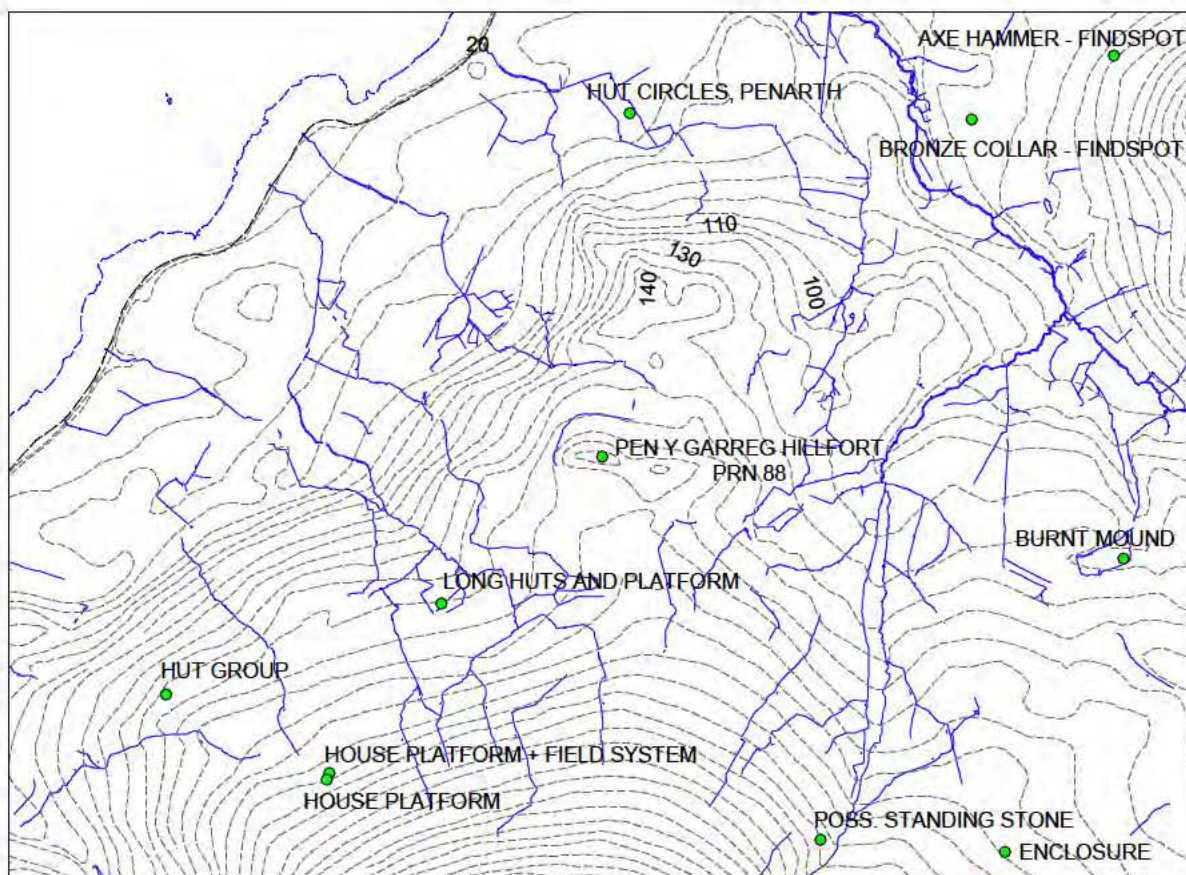


Fig. 3a Pen-y-garreg hillfort, Clynog, Dwyfor, PRN 88
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:2500.
 Based on OS 1:10,000 scale maps. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

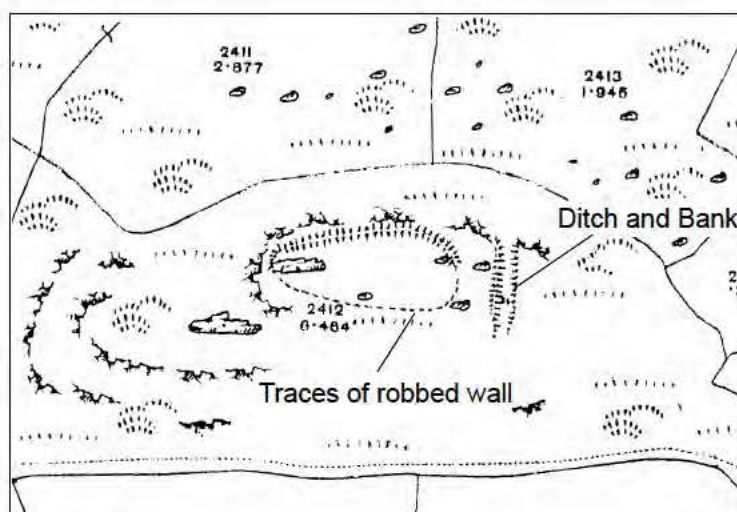


Fig. 3b Pen-y-garreg hillfort, Clynog, Dwyfor, PRN 88
 Based on OS 1:2,500 scale maps. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.



Fig. 3c Pen-y-garreg hillfort, Clynnog, Dwyfor, PRN 88
Aerial photograph, from the east.
Photo: Toby Driver. Copyright RCAHMW.

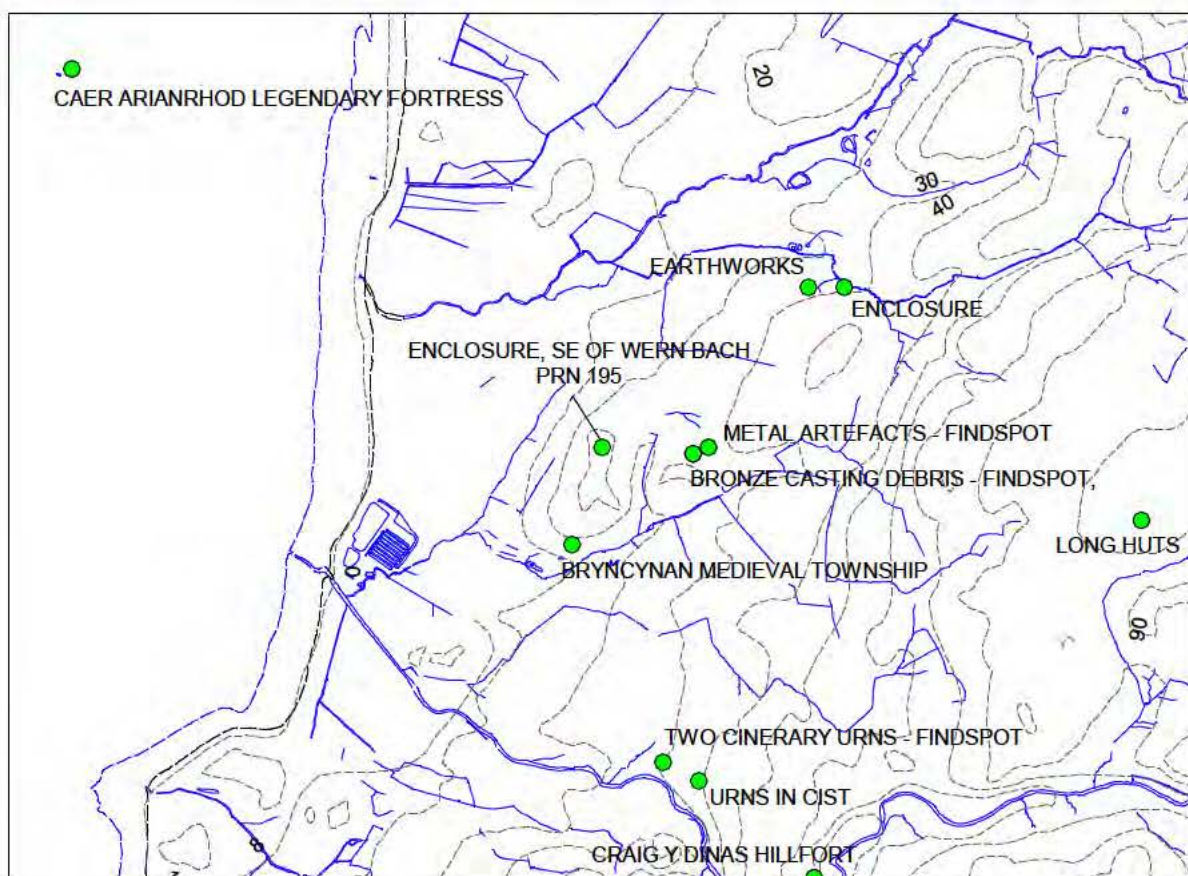


Fig. 4a Bryn Cynan Fawr defended hilltop enclosure, Clynog, PRN 195.
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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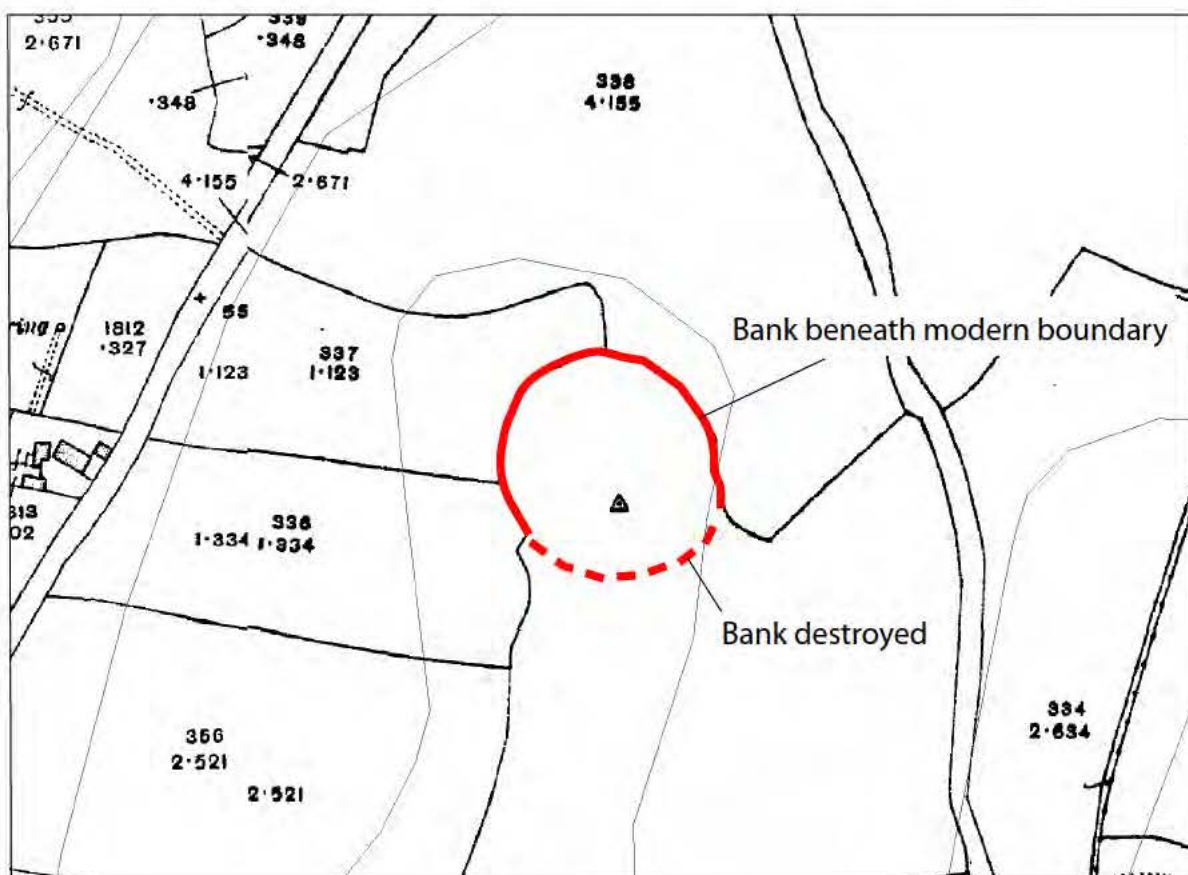


Fig. 4b Bryn Cynan Fawr defended hilltop enclosure, Clynog, PRN 195.
Plan based on Ordnance Survey scale 1:2500. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

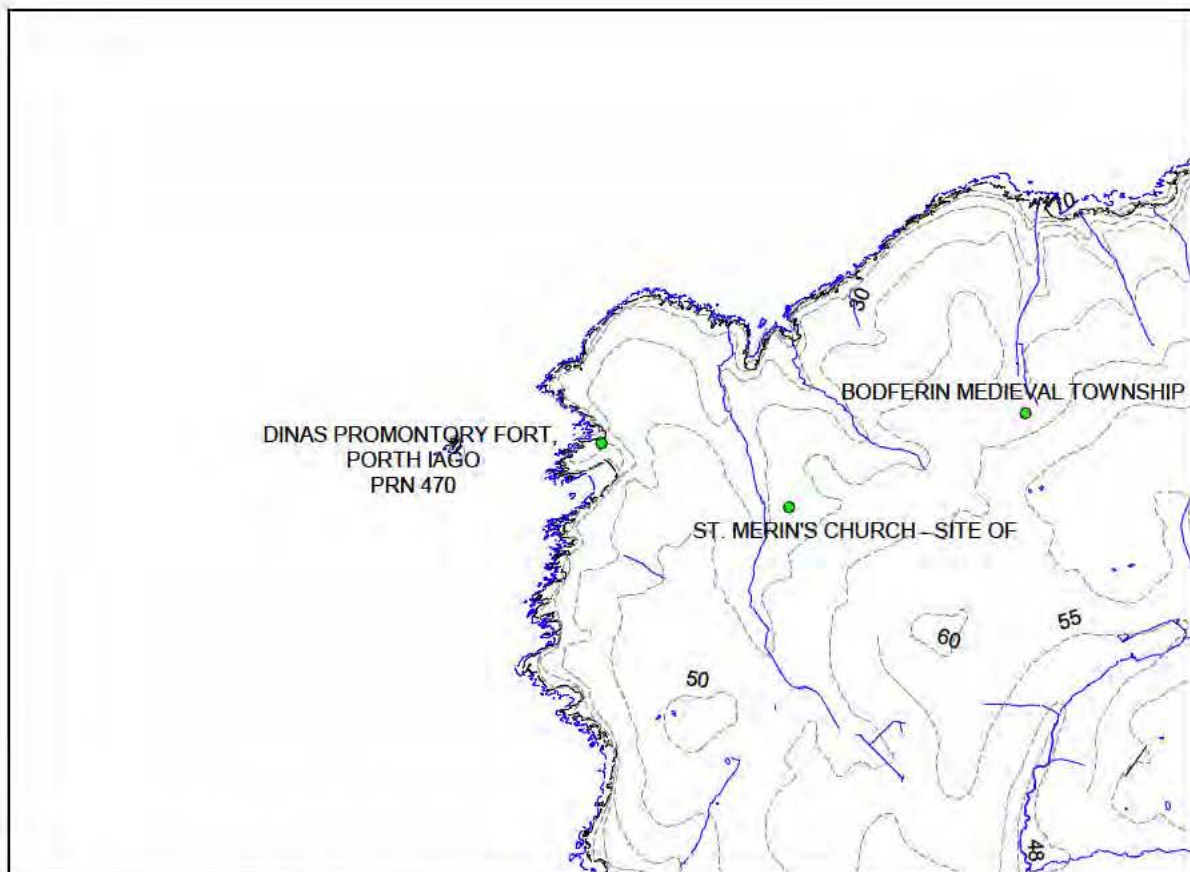


Fig. 5a Dinas promontory fort, Porth Iago, Aberdaron, PRN 407.
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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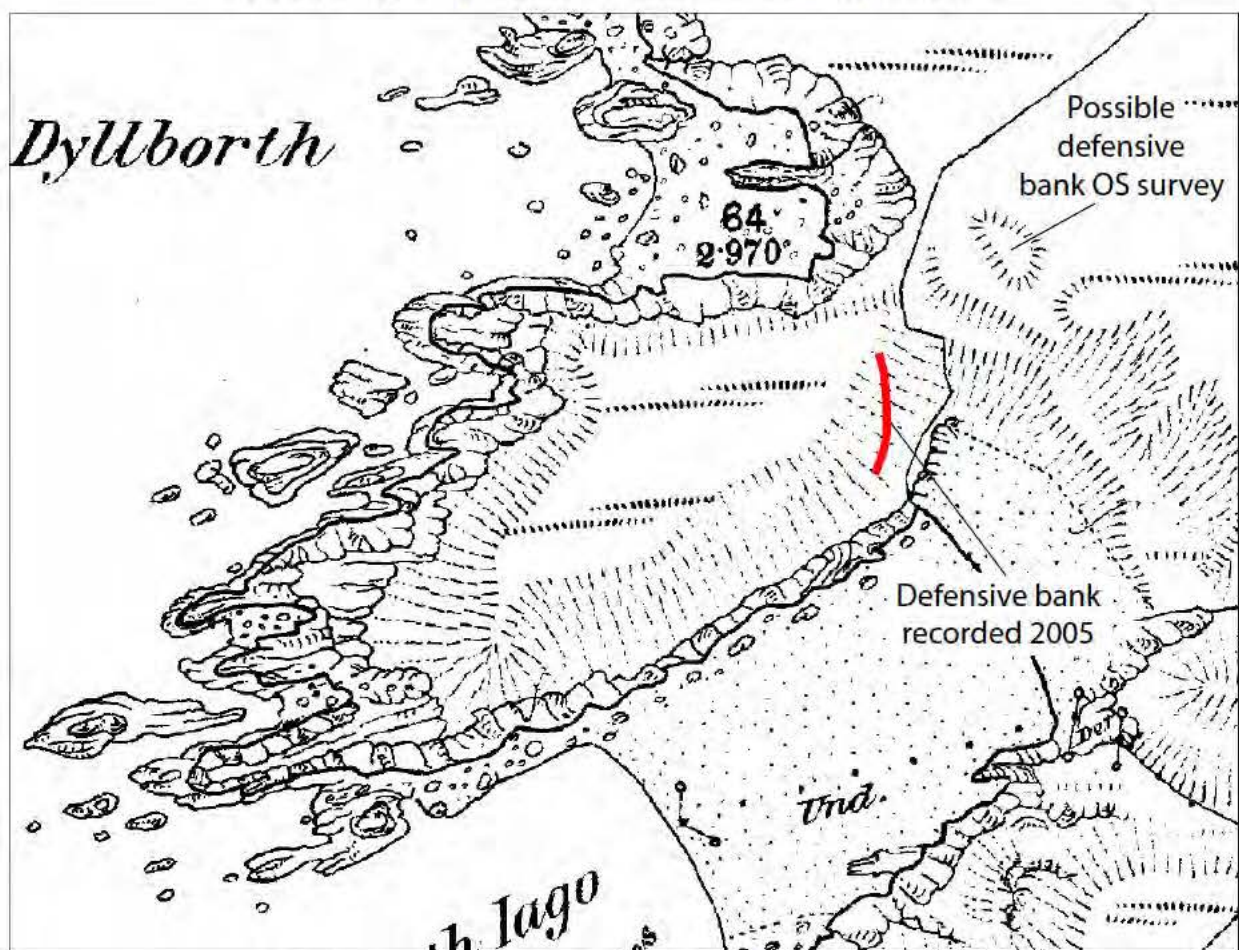


Fig. 5b Dinas promontory fort, Porth Iago, Aberdaron, PRN 407.
Based on Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

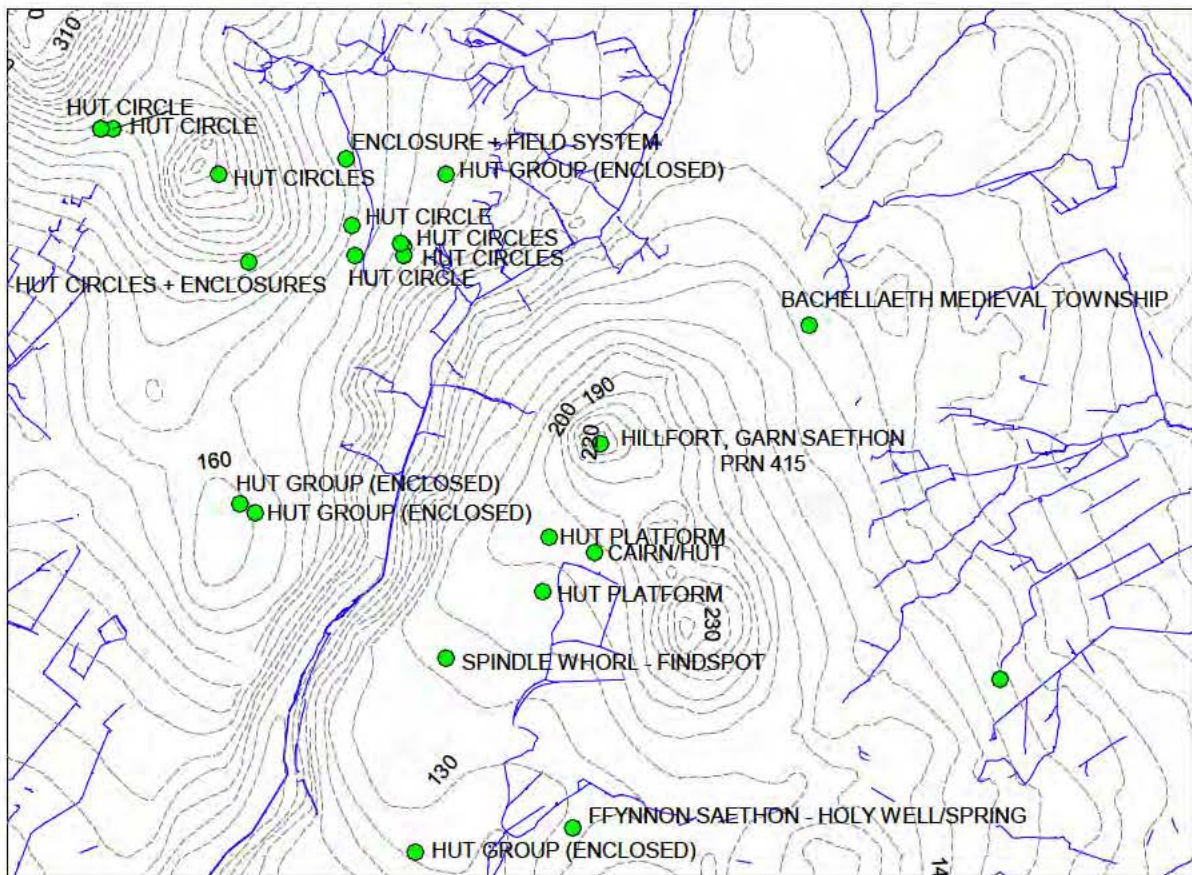


Fig. 6a Garn Saethon hillfort Buan, PRN 415.
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

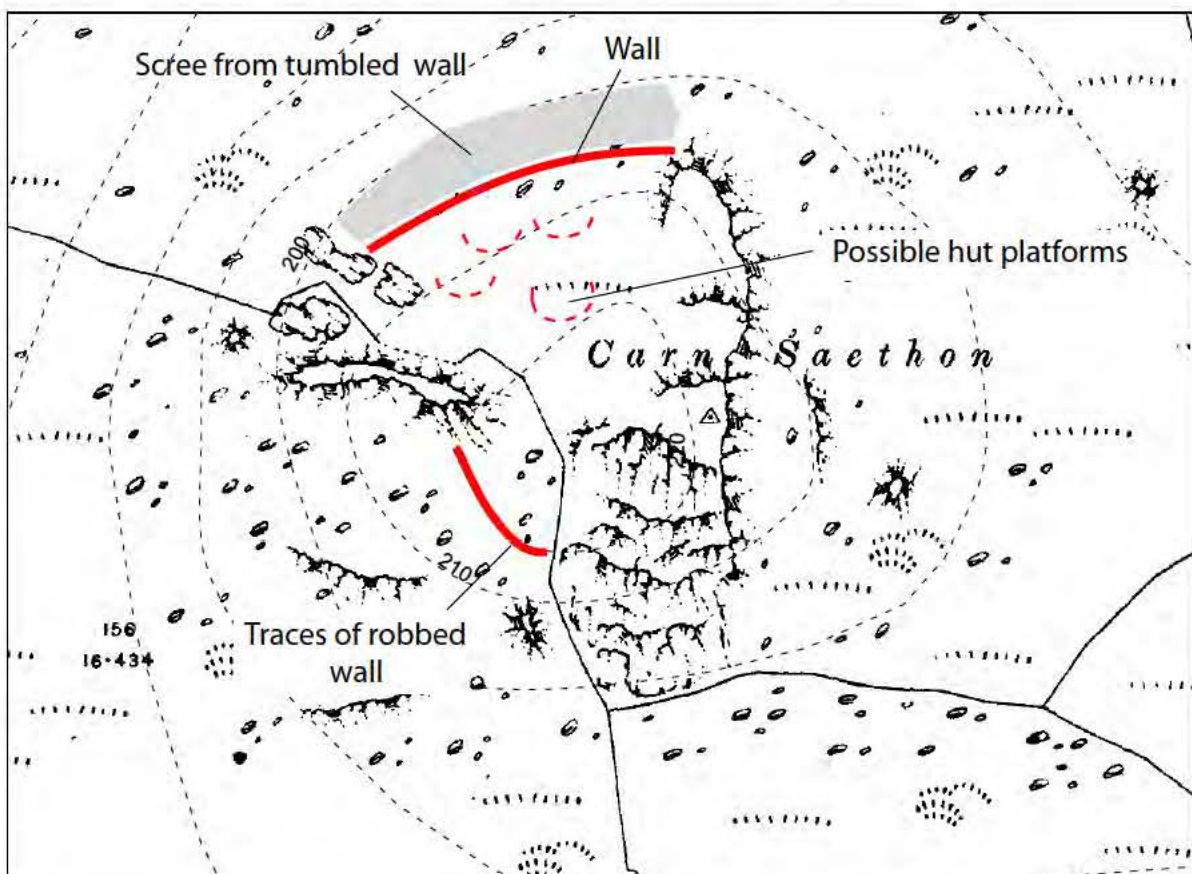


Fig. 6b Garn Saethon hillfort, Buan, PRN 415.
Based on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

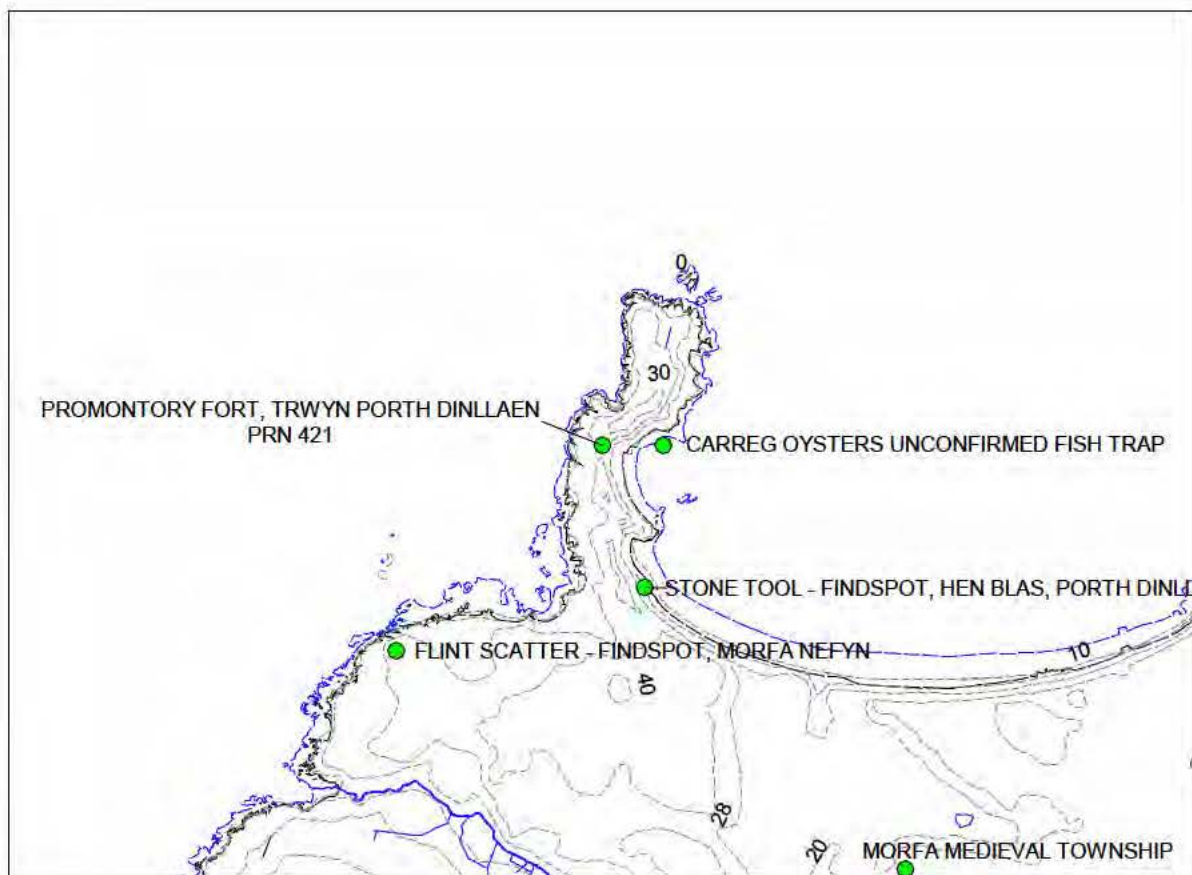


Fig. 7a Trwyn Porth Dinllaen promontory fort, Nefyn, PRN 421.
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

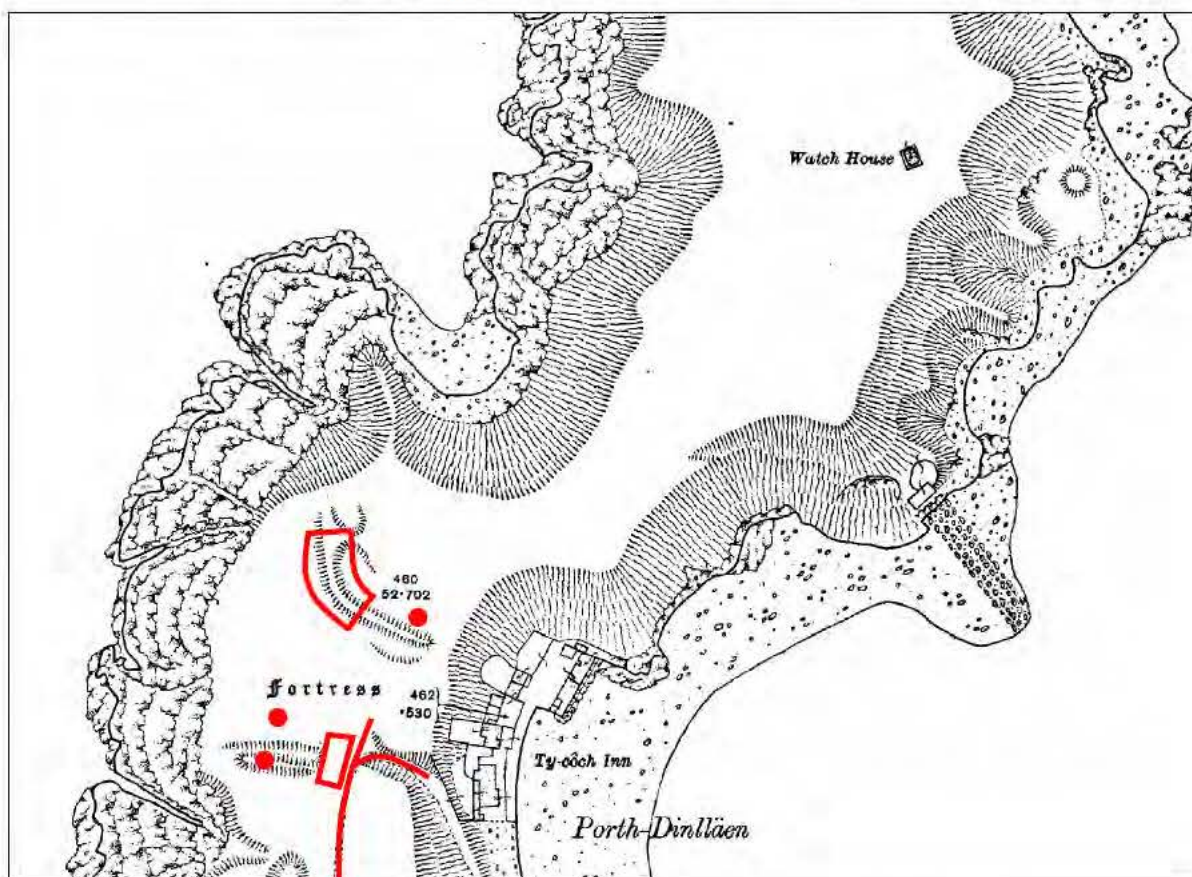


Fig. 7b Trwyn Porth Dinllaen promontory fort, Nefyn, PRN 421.
Based on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. Red: areas damaged by tracks, golf tees or greens.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

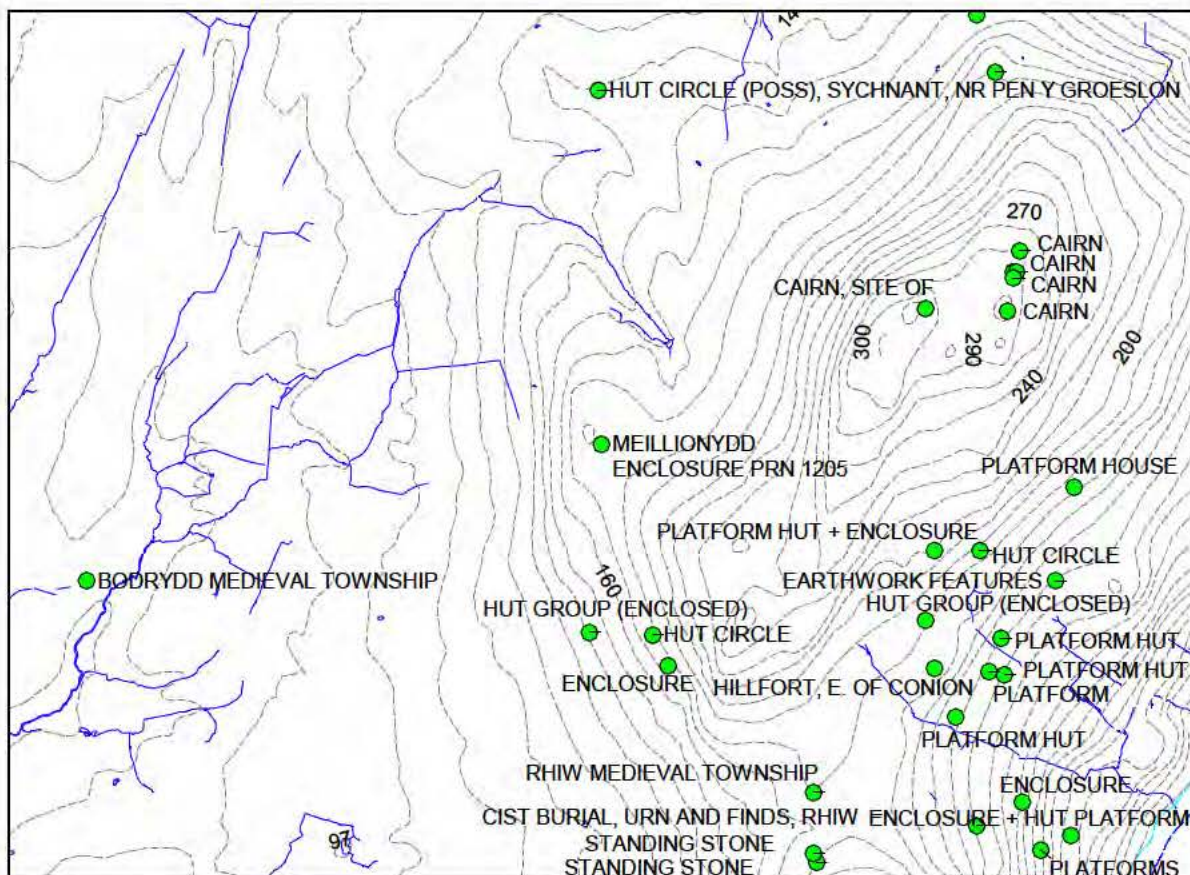


Fig. 8a Meillionydd hilltop defended enclosure, Aberdaron, PRN 1205.

Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.

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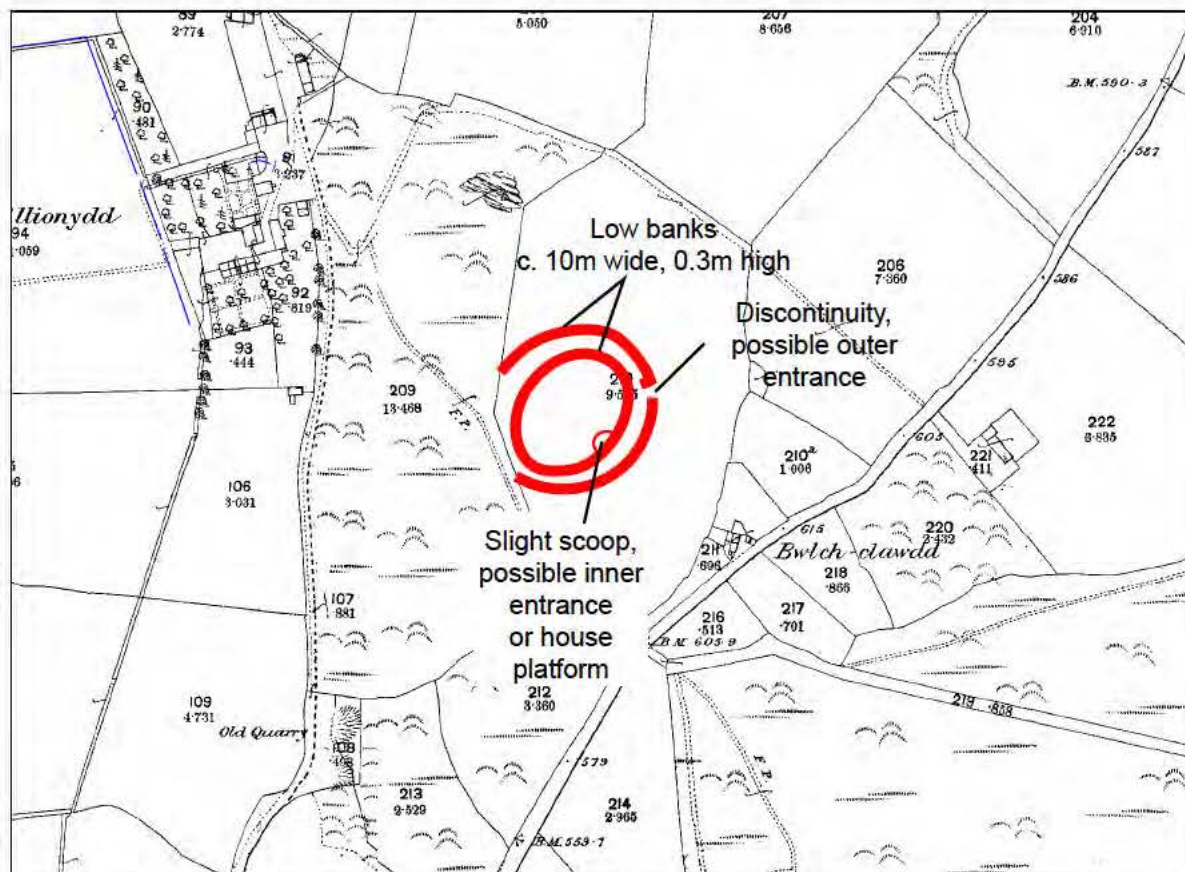


Fig. 8b Meillionydd hilltop defended enclosure, Aberdaron, PRN 1205.

Based on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

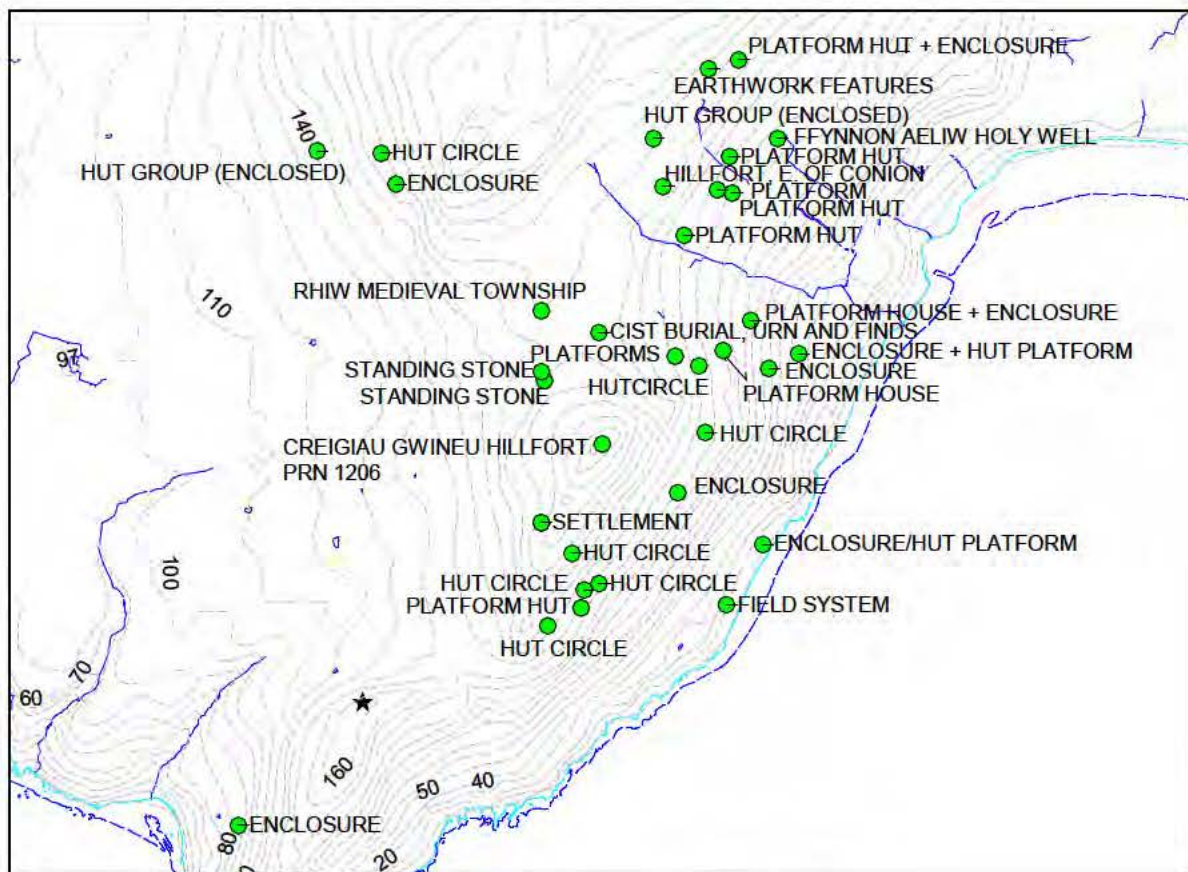


Fig. 9a Creigiau Gwineu hillfort, Rhiw, PRN 1206
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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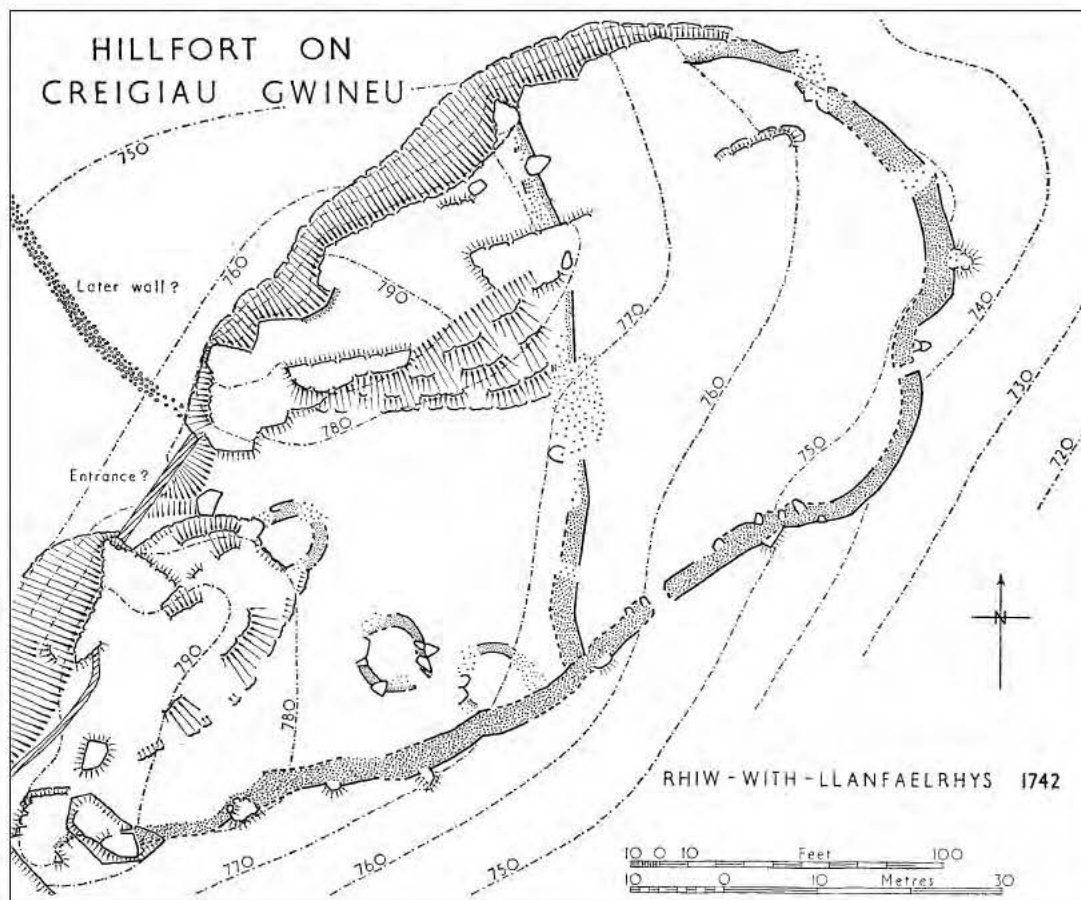


Fig. 9b Creigiau Gwineu hillfort, Rhiw, PRN 1206 (RCAHMW 1964).
 © Crown copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
 © Hawlfraint Goron: Comiswn Henebion Cymru

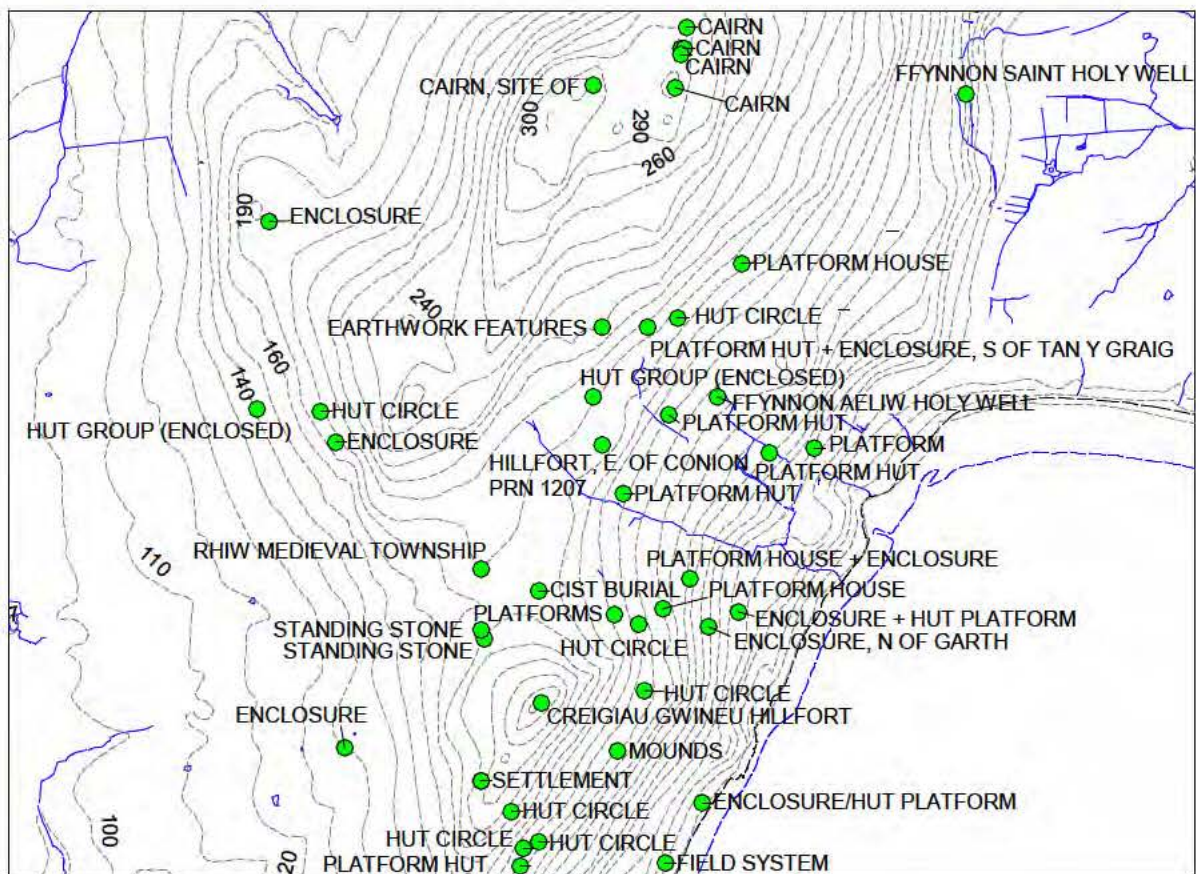


Fig. 10a Conion defended enclosure, Rhiw, PRN 1207
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

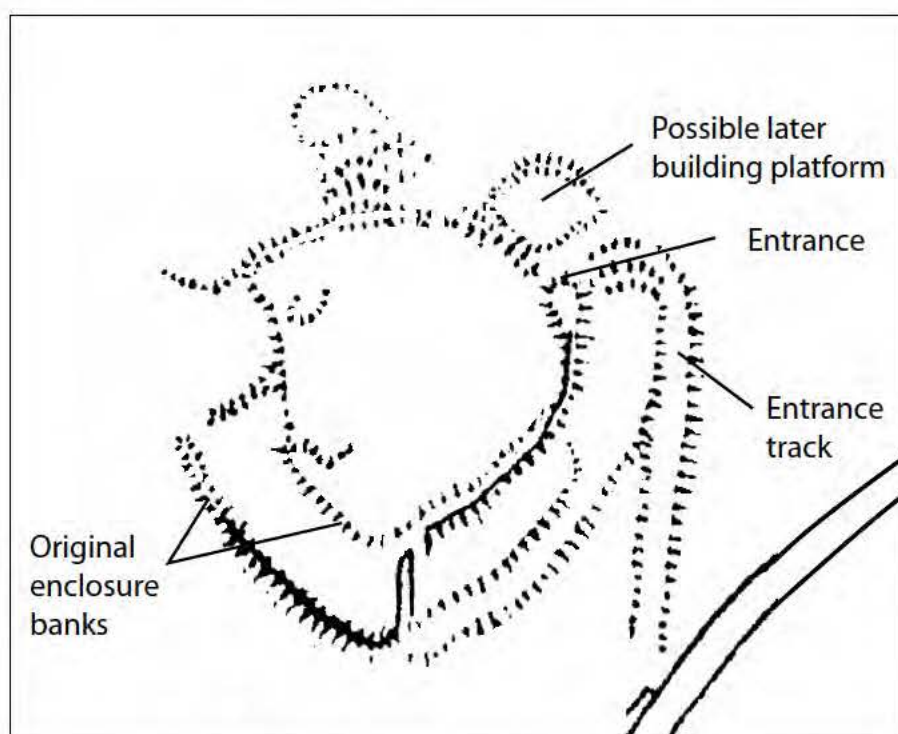


Fig. 10b Conion defended enclosure, Rhiw, PRN 1207
Plan from Ordnance Survey. Scale 1:1250.
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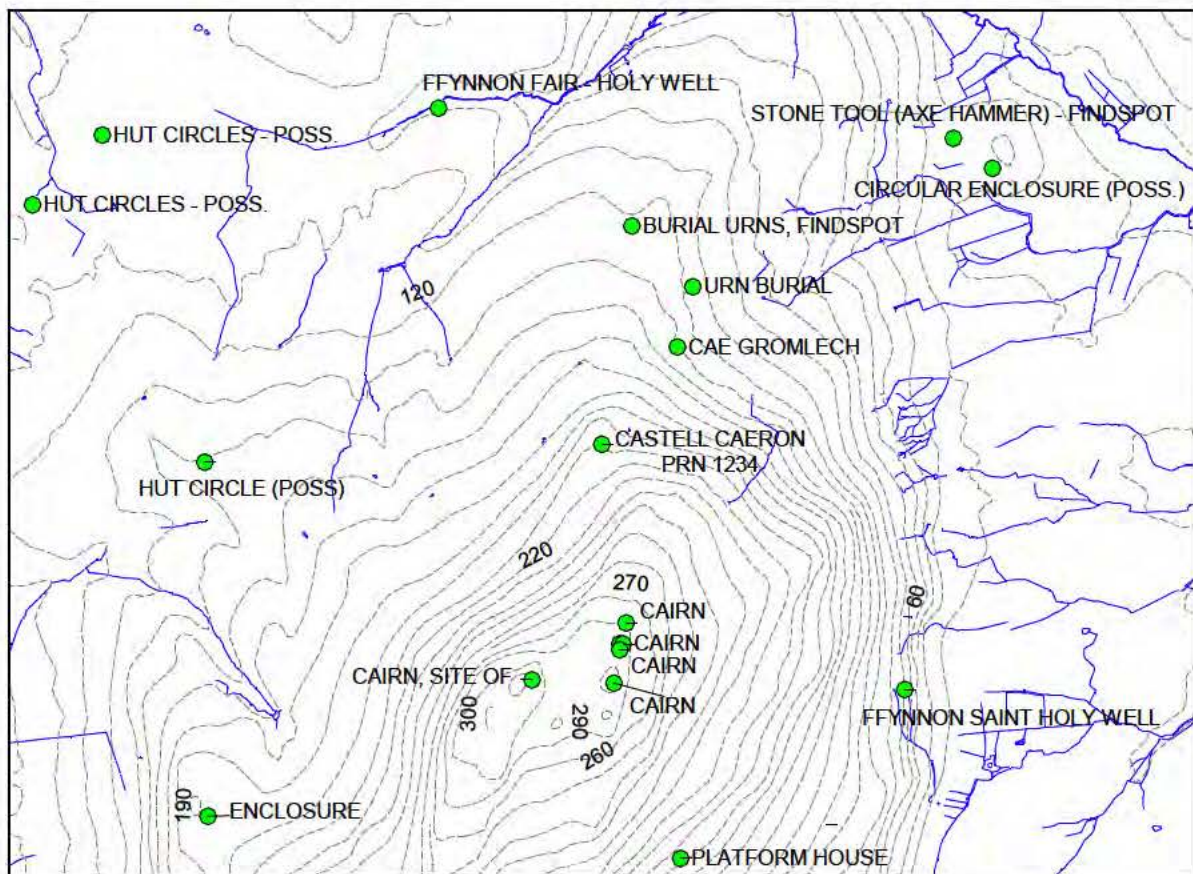


Fig. 11a Castell Caeron defended enclosure, Rhiw, PRN 1234
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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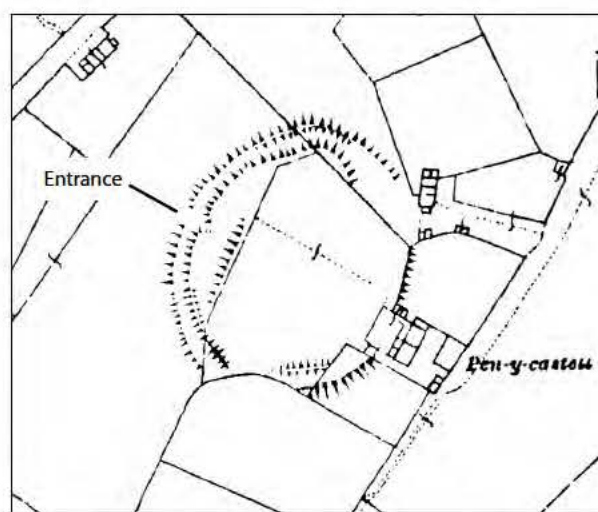


Fig. 11b Castell Caeron defended enclosure, Rhiw, PRN 1234
Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

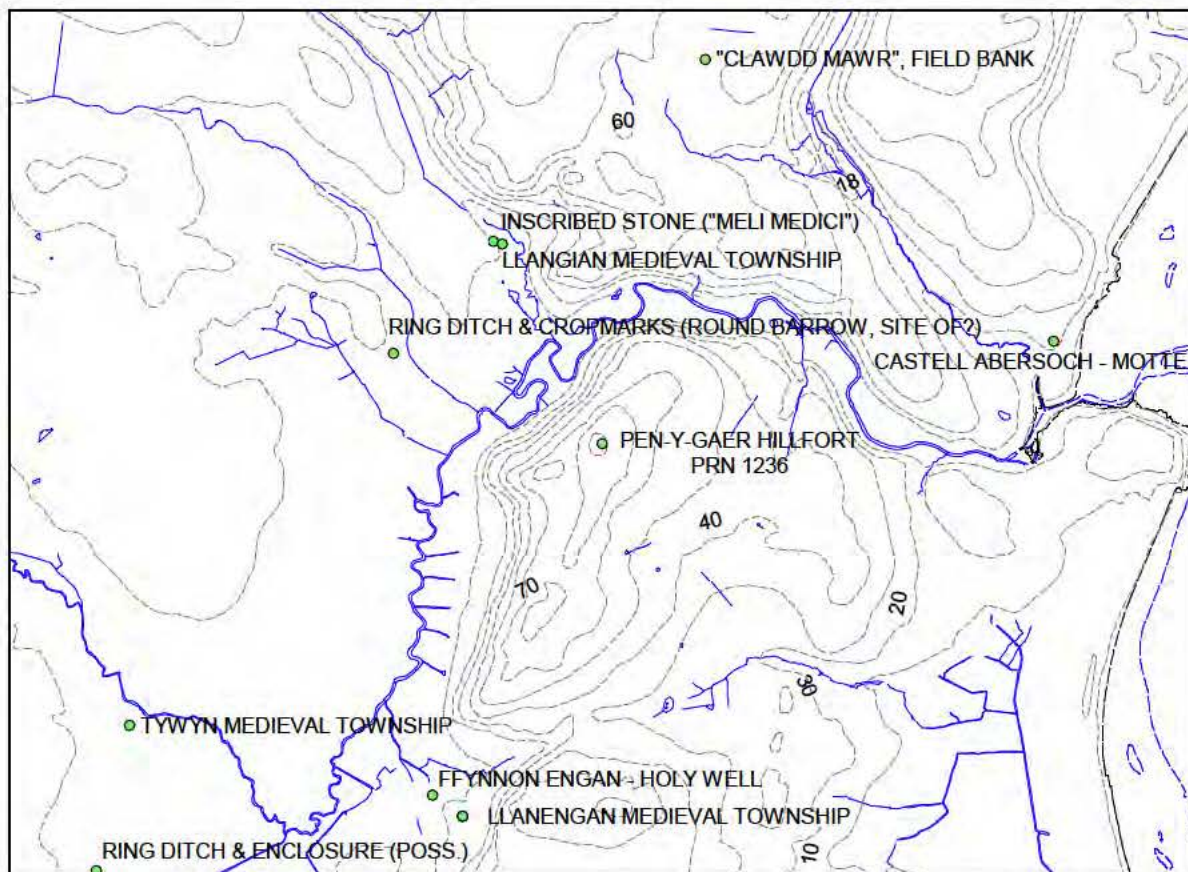


Fig. 12a Pen-y-Gaer defended enclosure, Llanengan, PRN 1236
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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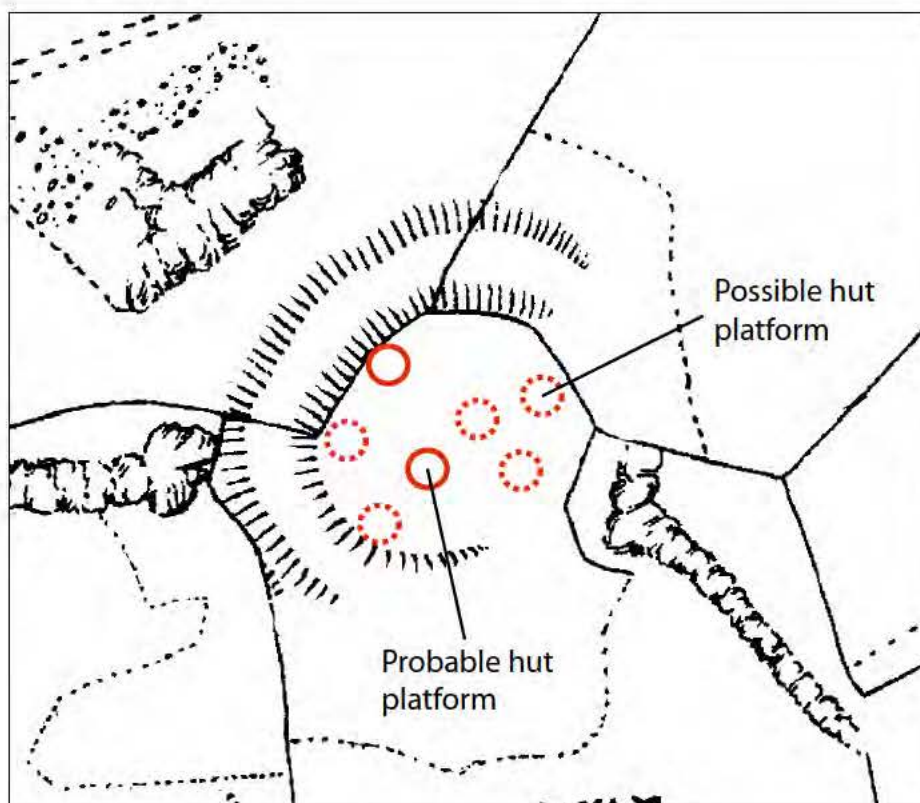


Fig. 12b Pen-y-Gaer defended enclosure, Llanengan, PRN 1236
Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

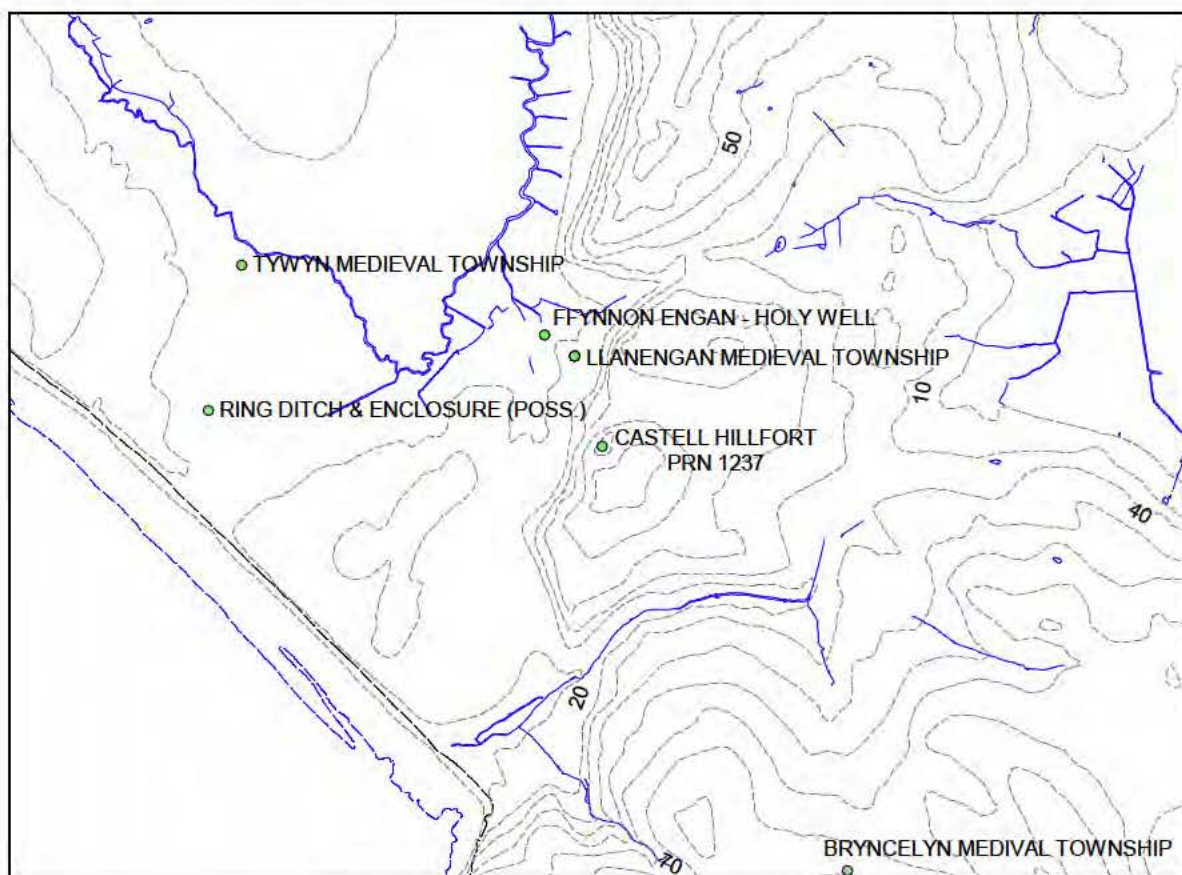


Fig. 13a Castell hillfort, Llanengan, PRN 1237
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

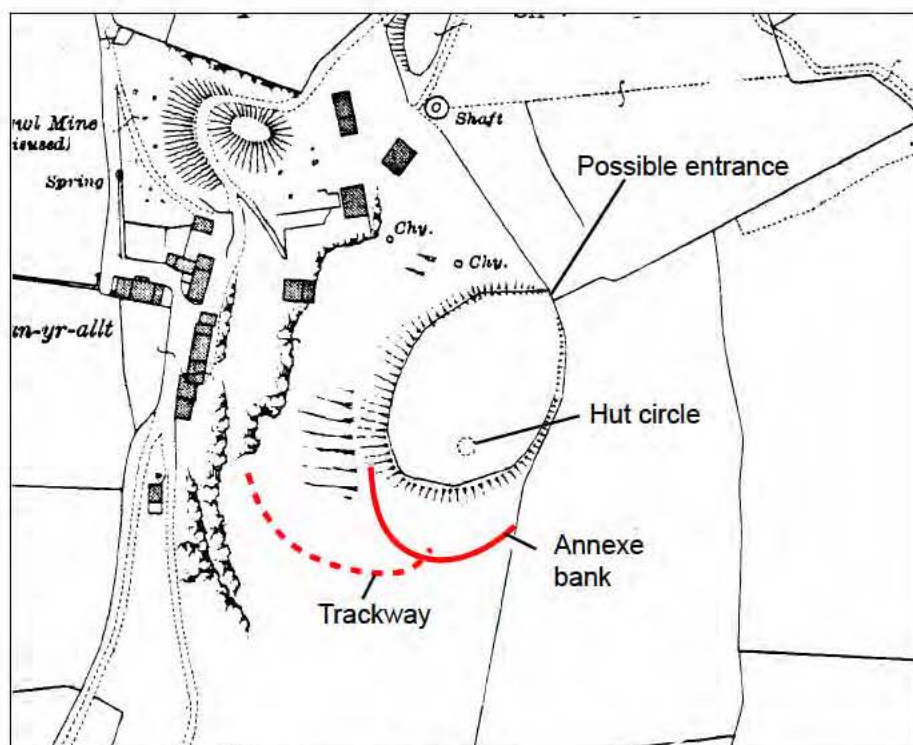


Fig. 13b Castell hillfort, Llanengan, PRN 1237
 Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 with added sketch features.
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

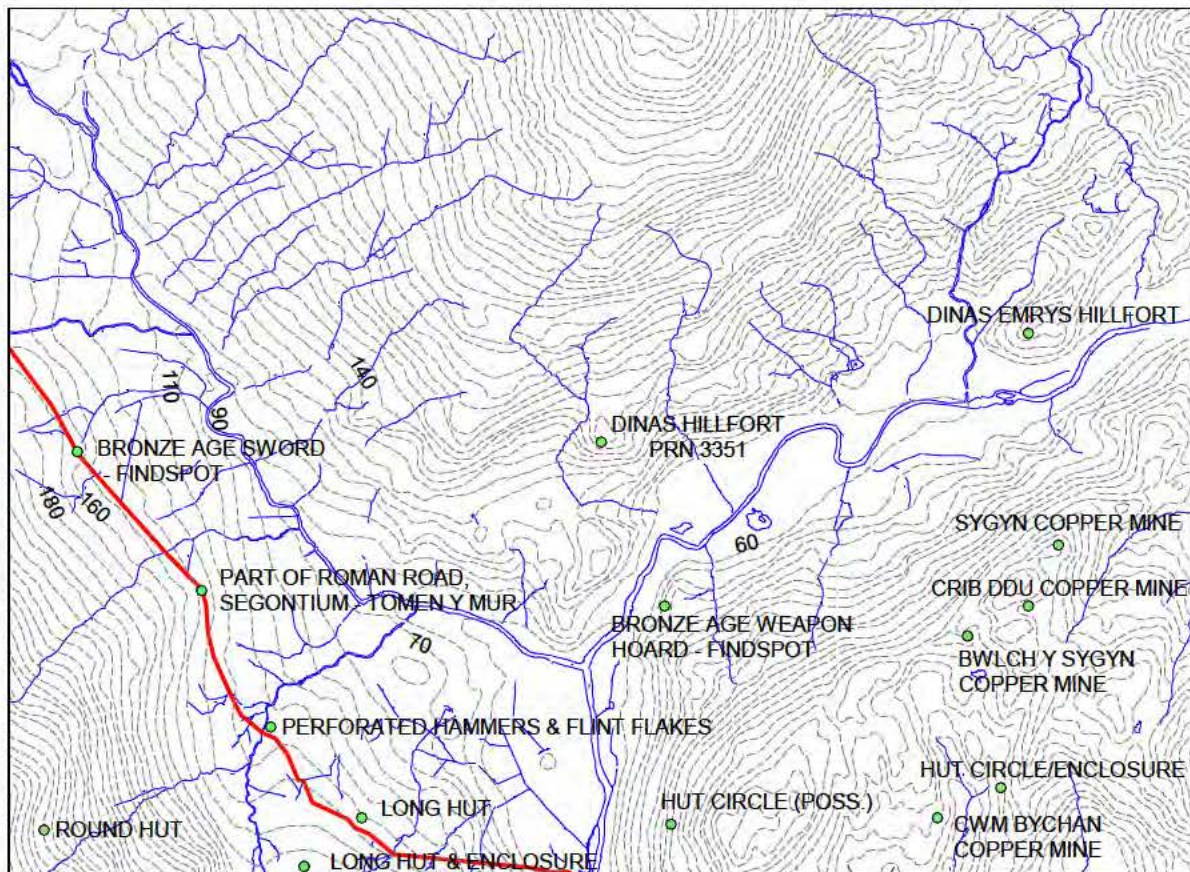


Fig. 14a Dinas hillfort, Beddgelert, PRN 3351
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

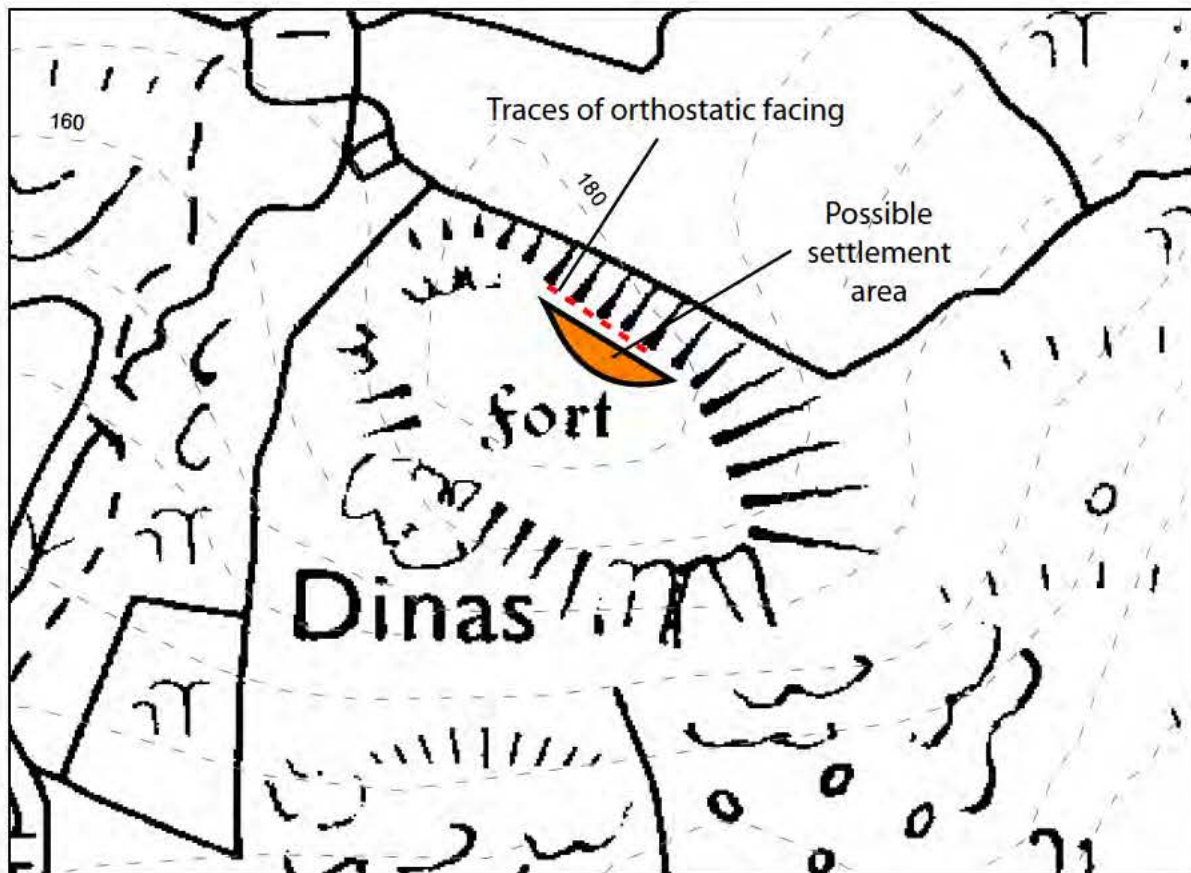


Fig. 14b Dinas hillfort, Beddgelert, PRN 3351
 Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 with added sketch detail.
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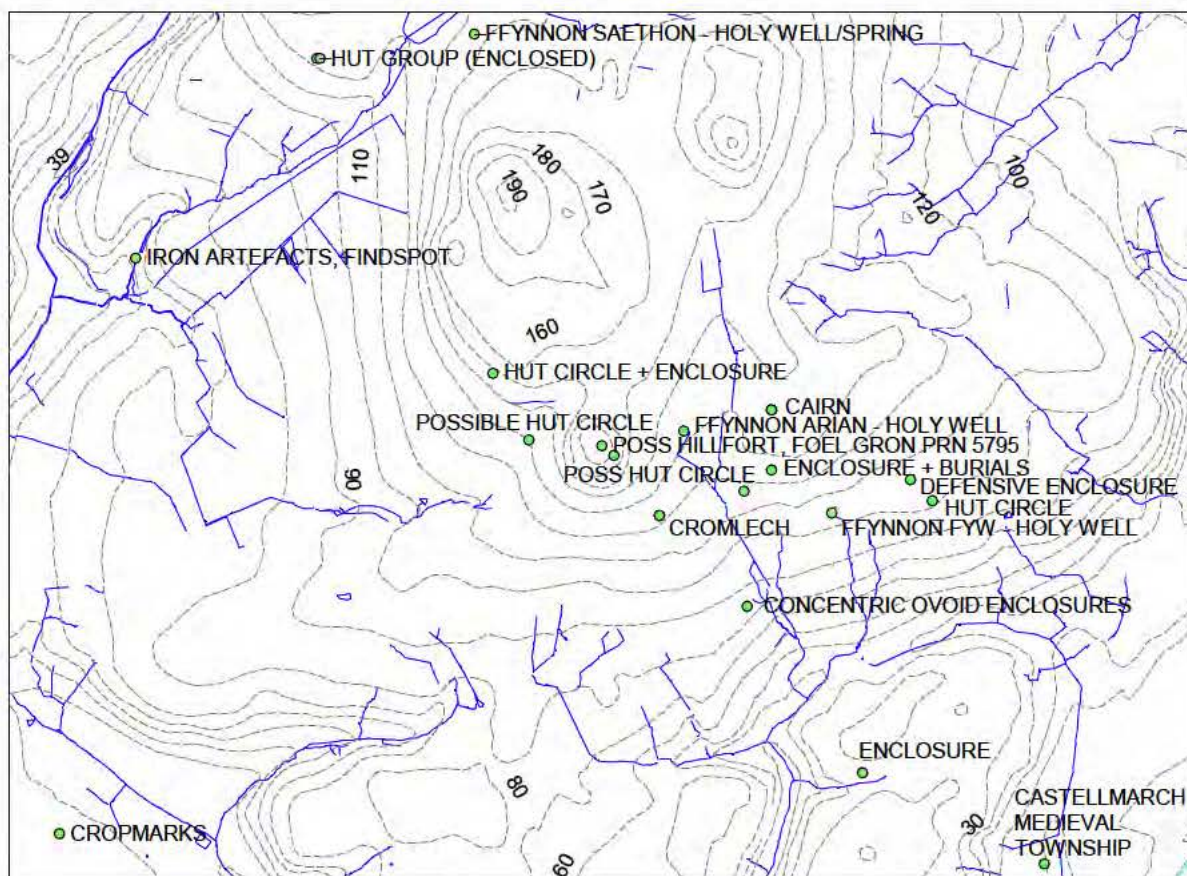


Fig. 15a Foel Gron defended enclosure, Mynytho, PRN 5795
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

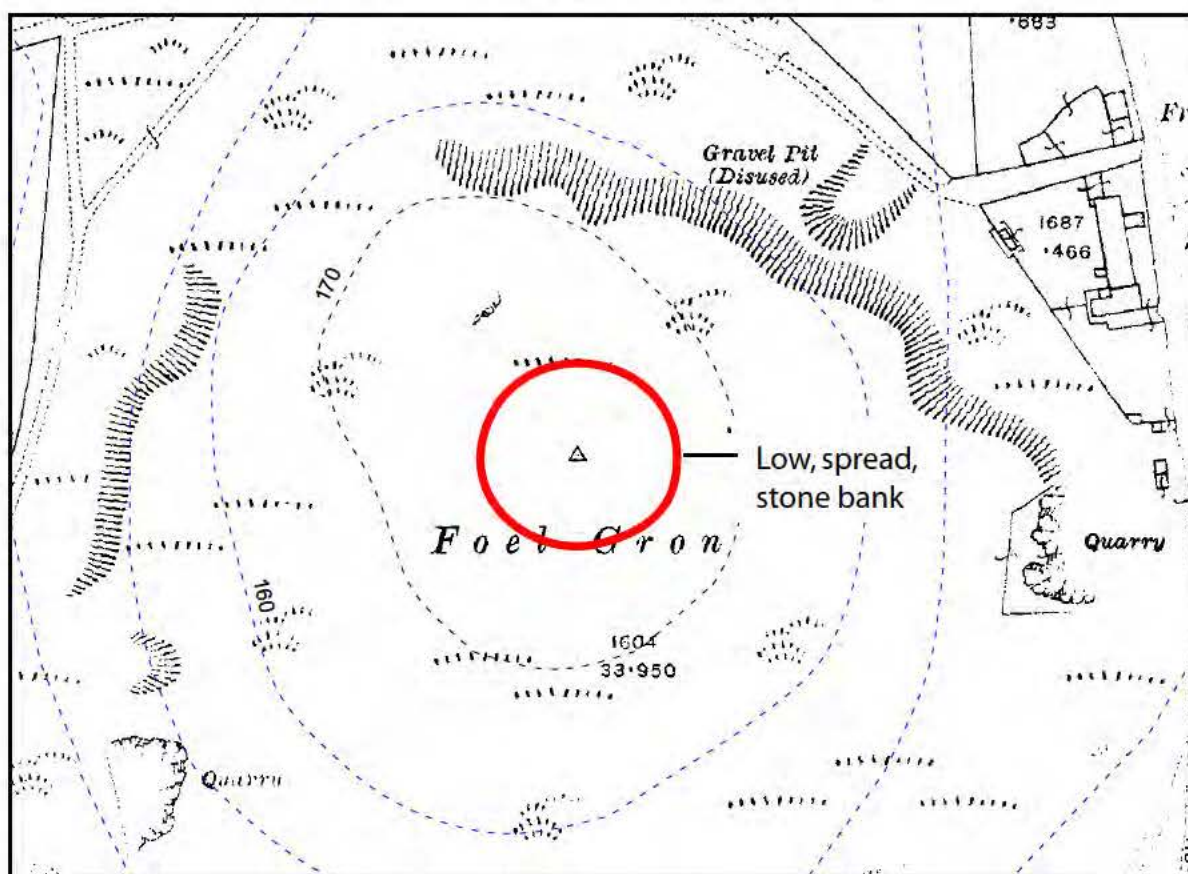


Fig. 15b Foel Gron defended enclosure, Mynytho, PRN 5795
 Plan based on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 with bank plotted from vertical aerial photograph.
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

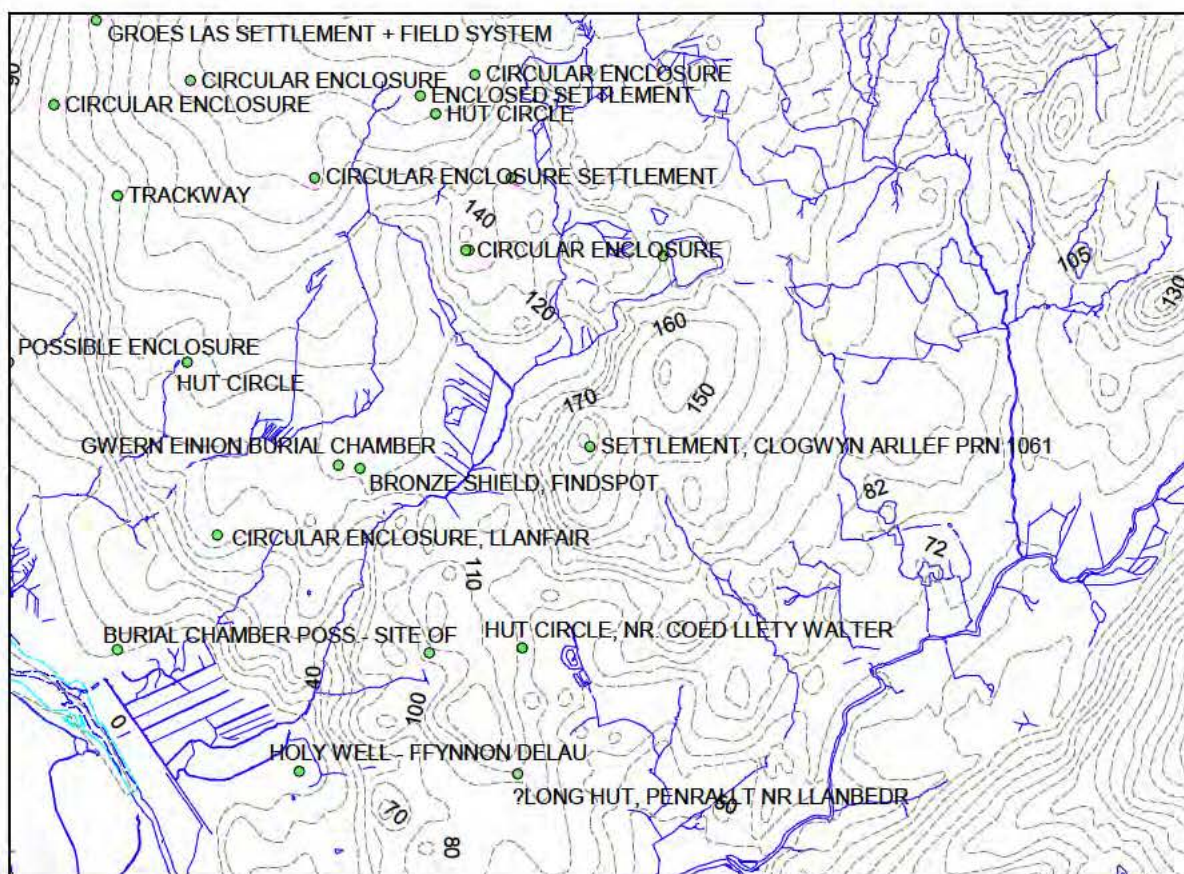


Fig. 16a Clogwyn Arllef defended enclosure, Llanbedr, PRN 1061
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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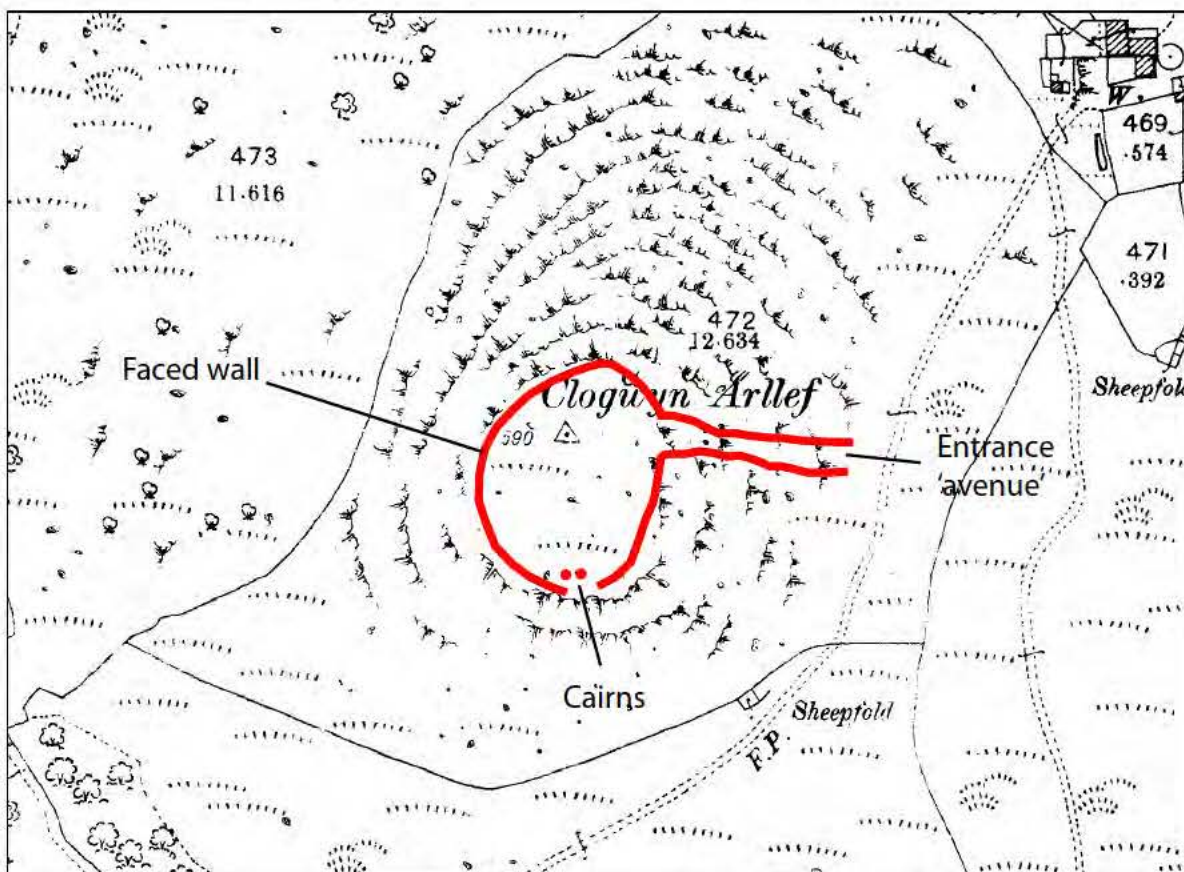


Fig. 16b Clogwyn Arllef defended enclosure, Llanbedr, PRN 1061, SAM Me 123
Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 showing enclosure walls..
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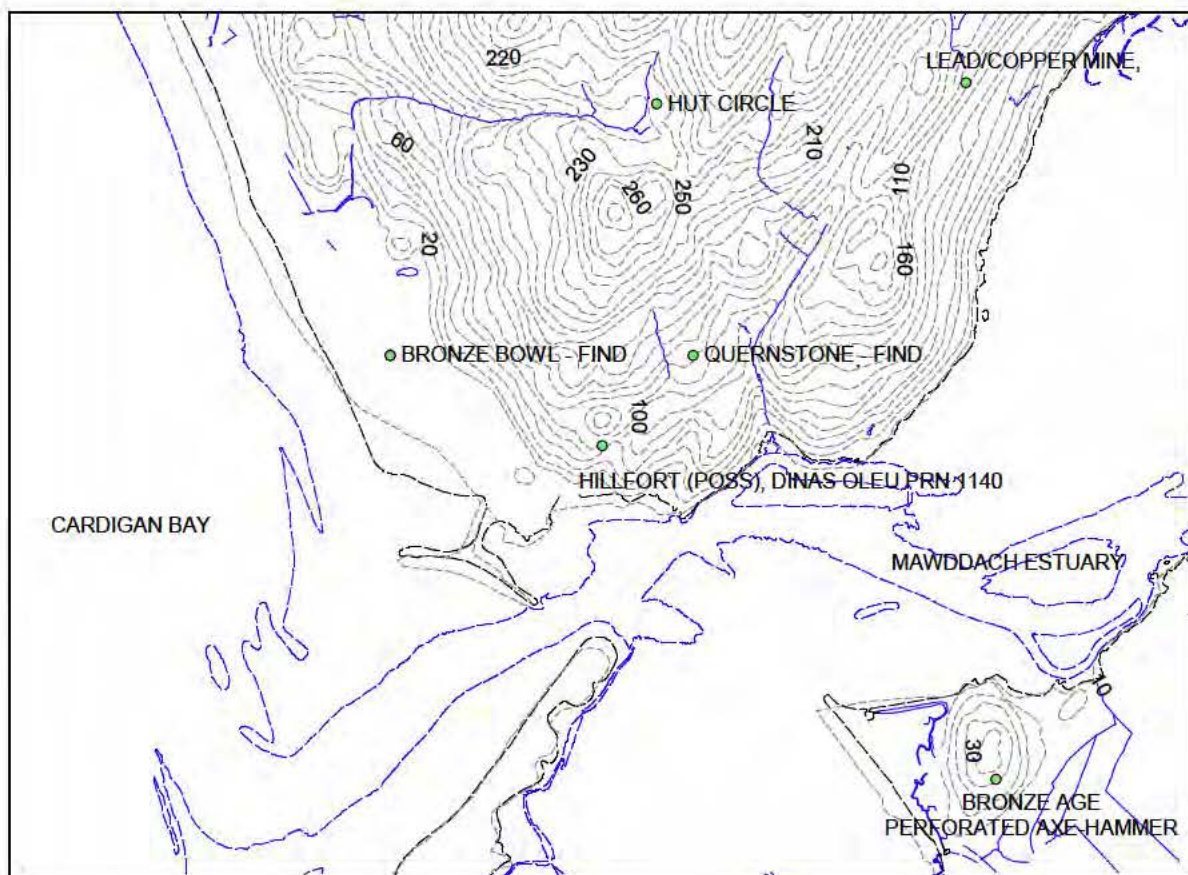


Fig. 17a Dinas Oleu defended enclosure, Abermaw, PRN 1140
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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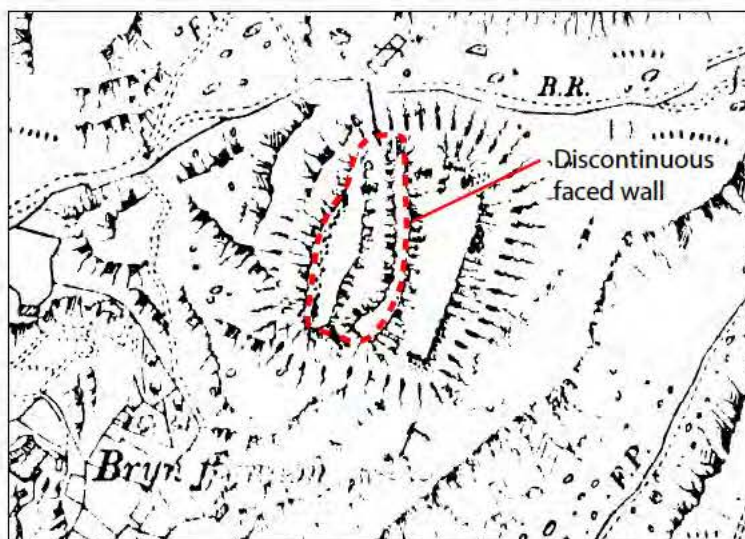


Fig. 17b Dinas Oleu defended enclosure, Abermaw, PRN 1140
 Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 showing enclosure outline.
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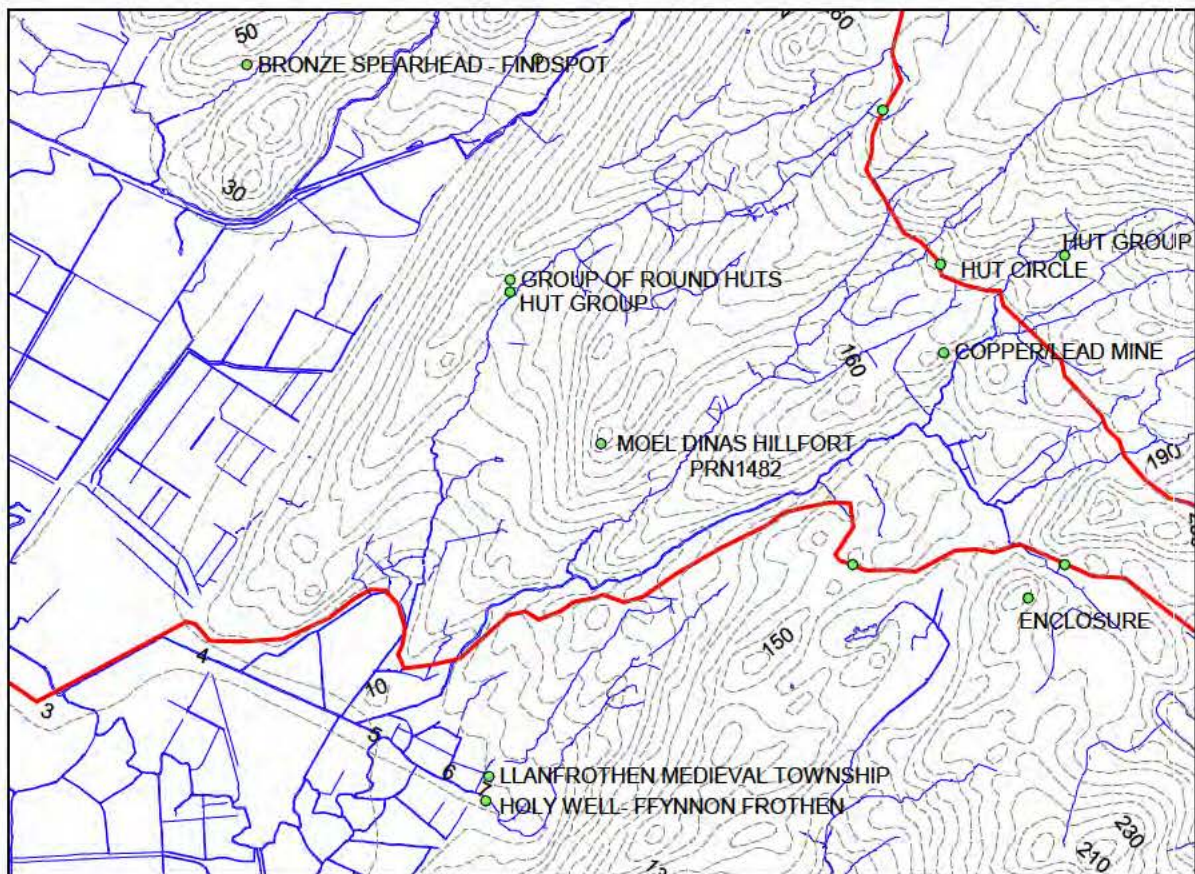


Fig. 18a Moel Dinas, Garreg, PRN 1482
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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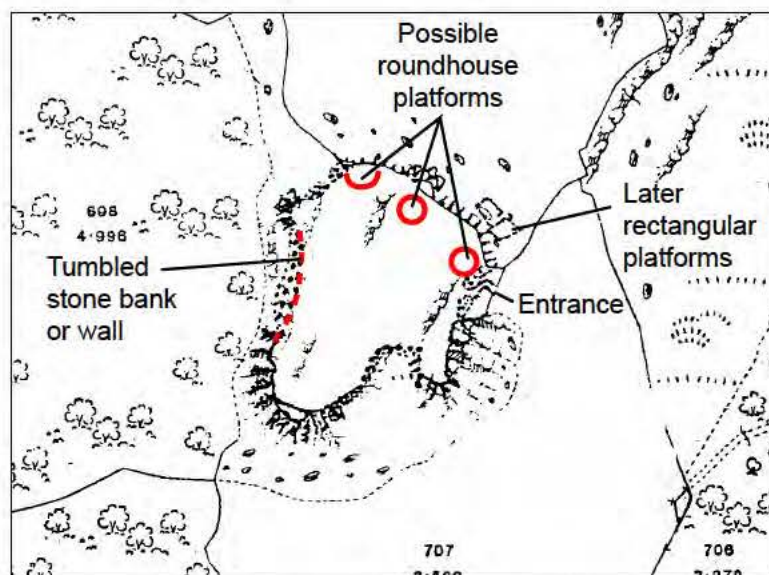


Fig. 18b Moel Dinas, Garreg, PRN 1482
 Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 with added sketch detail.
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

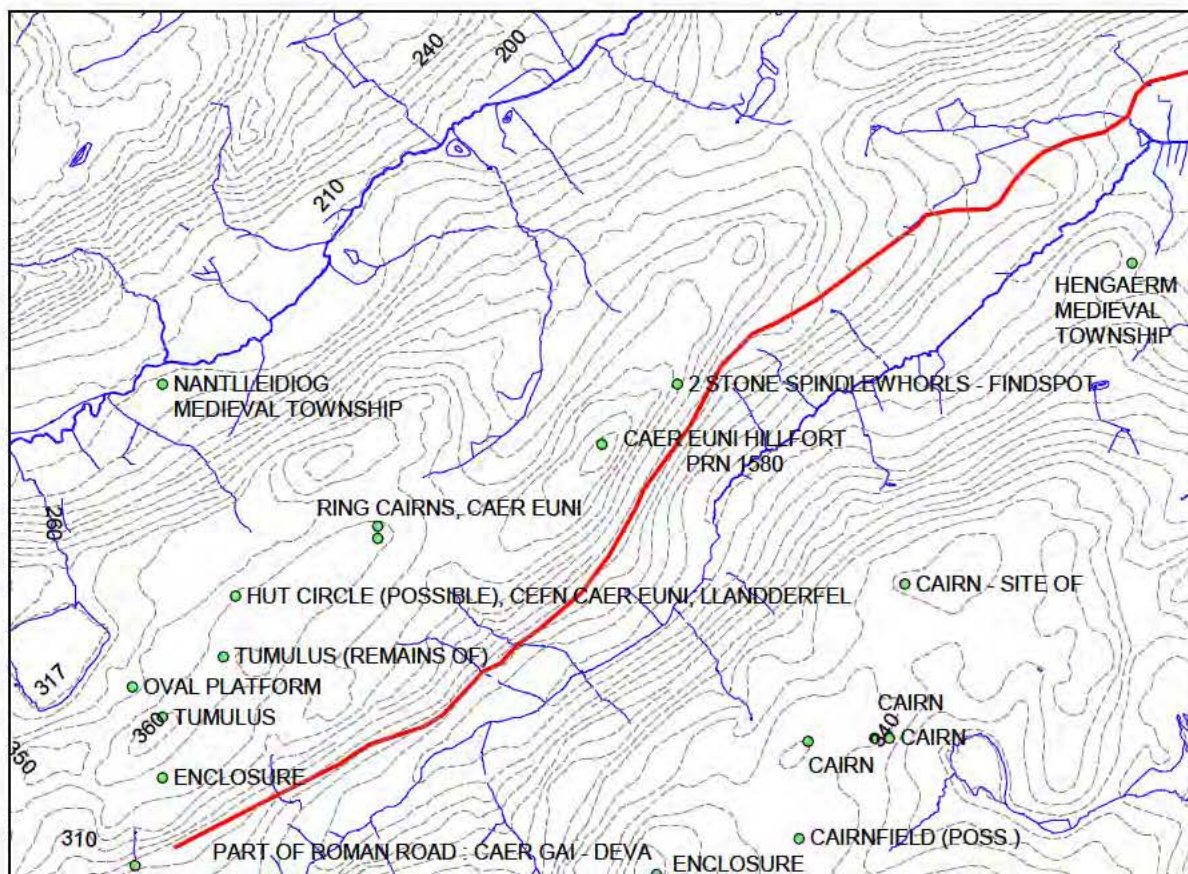


Fig. 19a Caer Euni, Llandderfel, PRN 1580
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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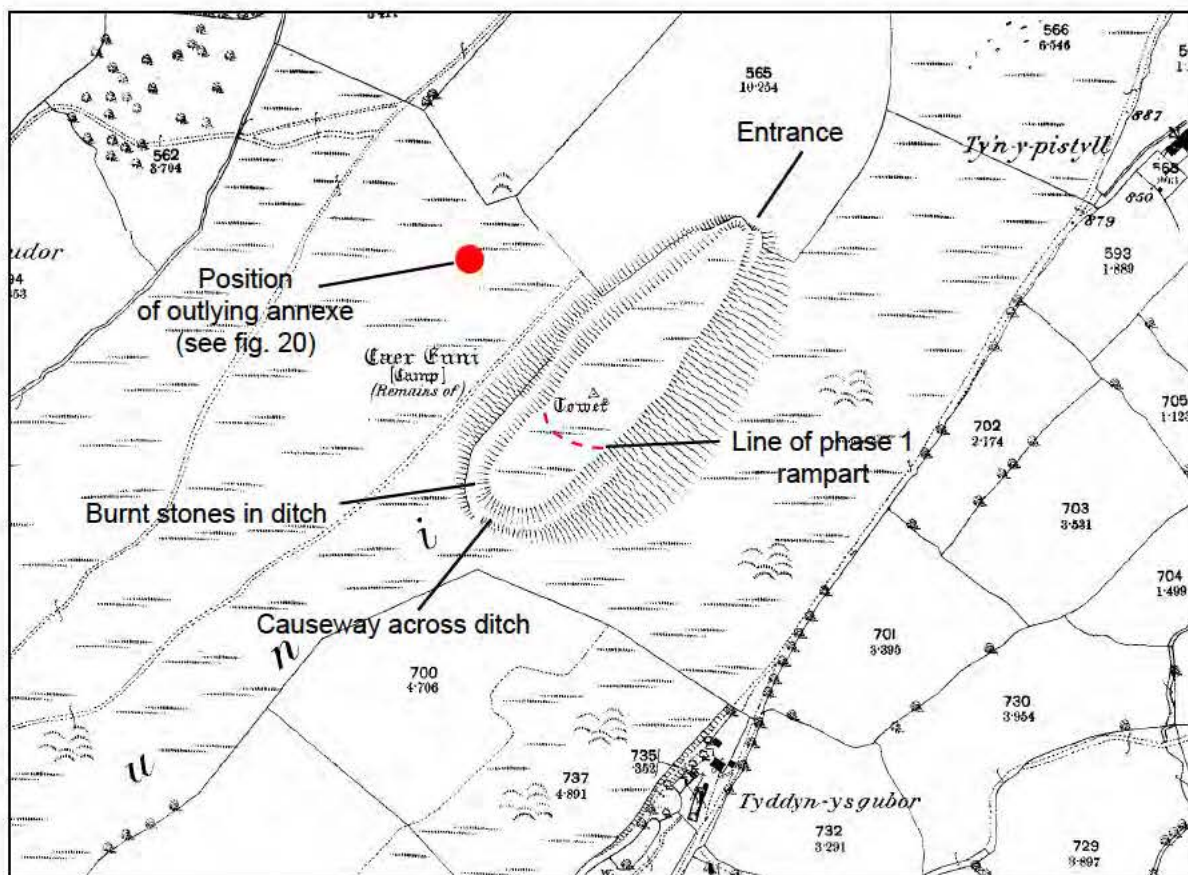


Fig. 19b Caer Euni, Llandderfel, PRN 1580
Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 with annotation.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

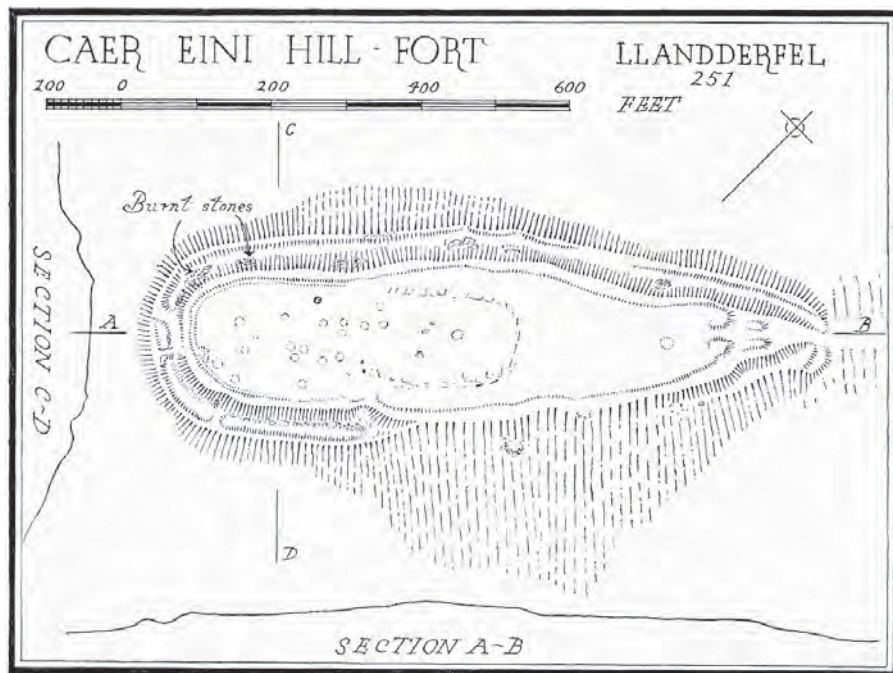


Fig. 20 Caer Euni, Llandderfel, PRN 1580
Plan from Bowen and Gresham 1967, 138, Fig. 53.



Fig. 21 Caer Euni, Llandderfel, PRN 1580
Photograph after snow, showing outlying enclosures.

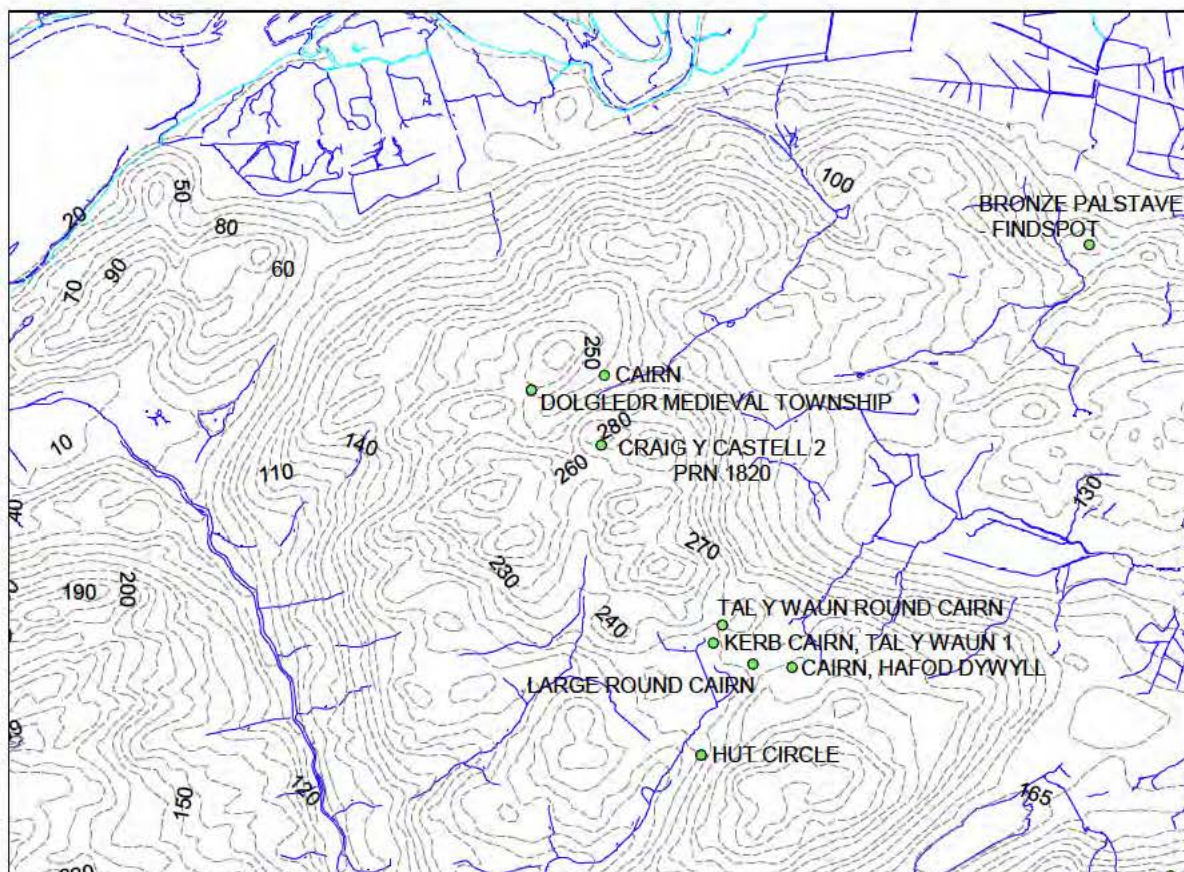


Fig. 22a Craig y Castell 2, Arthog, PRN 1820
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

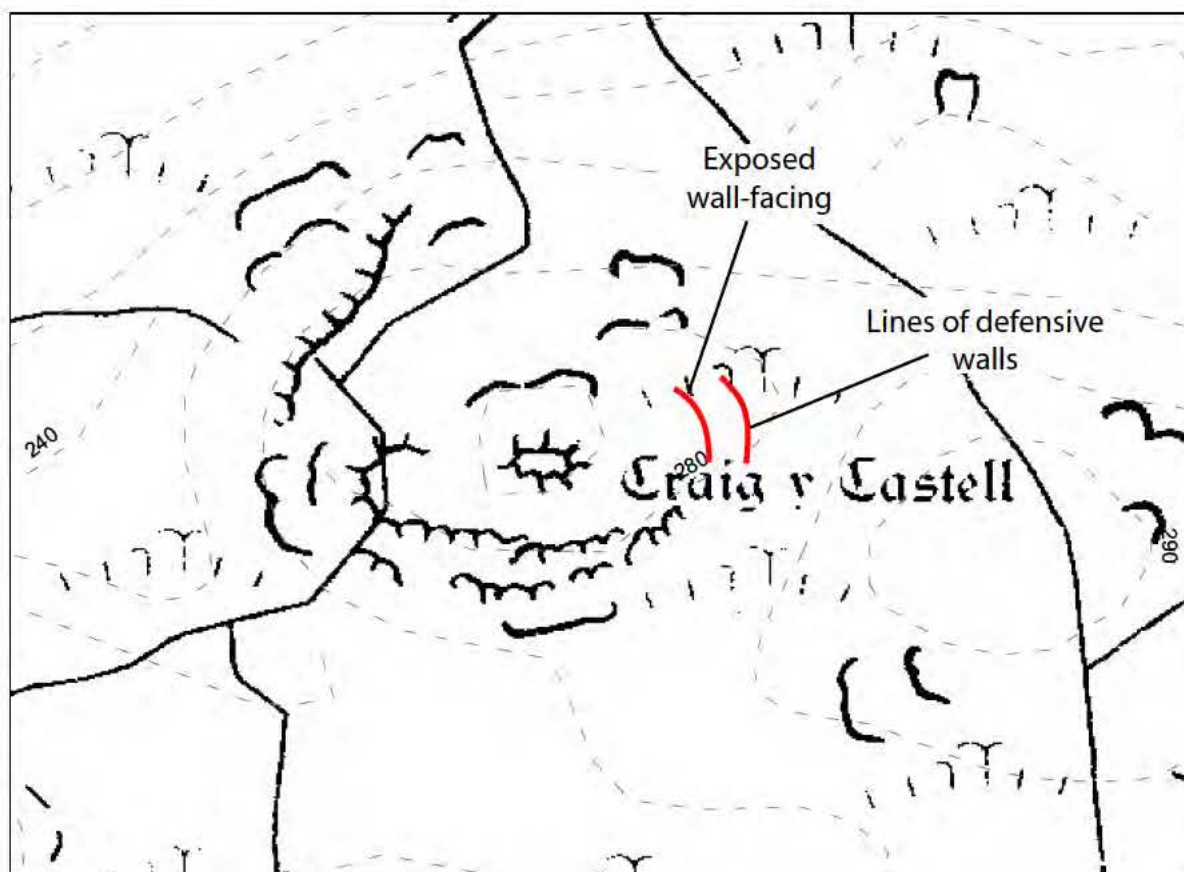


Fig. 22b Craig y Castell 2, Arthog, PRN 1820
 Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 with added sketch detail.
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

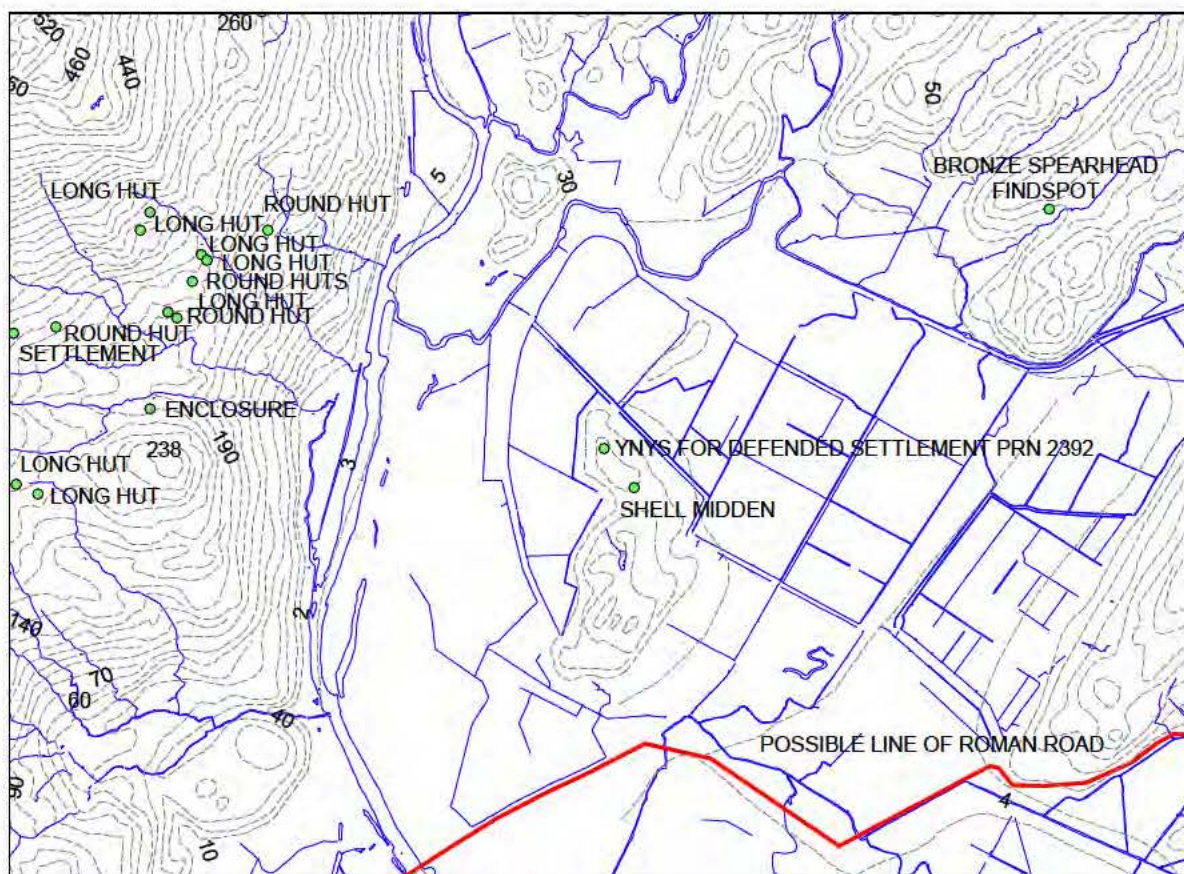


Fig. 23a Ynys For defended enclosure, Llanfrothen, PRN 2392
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

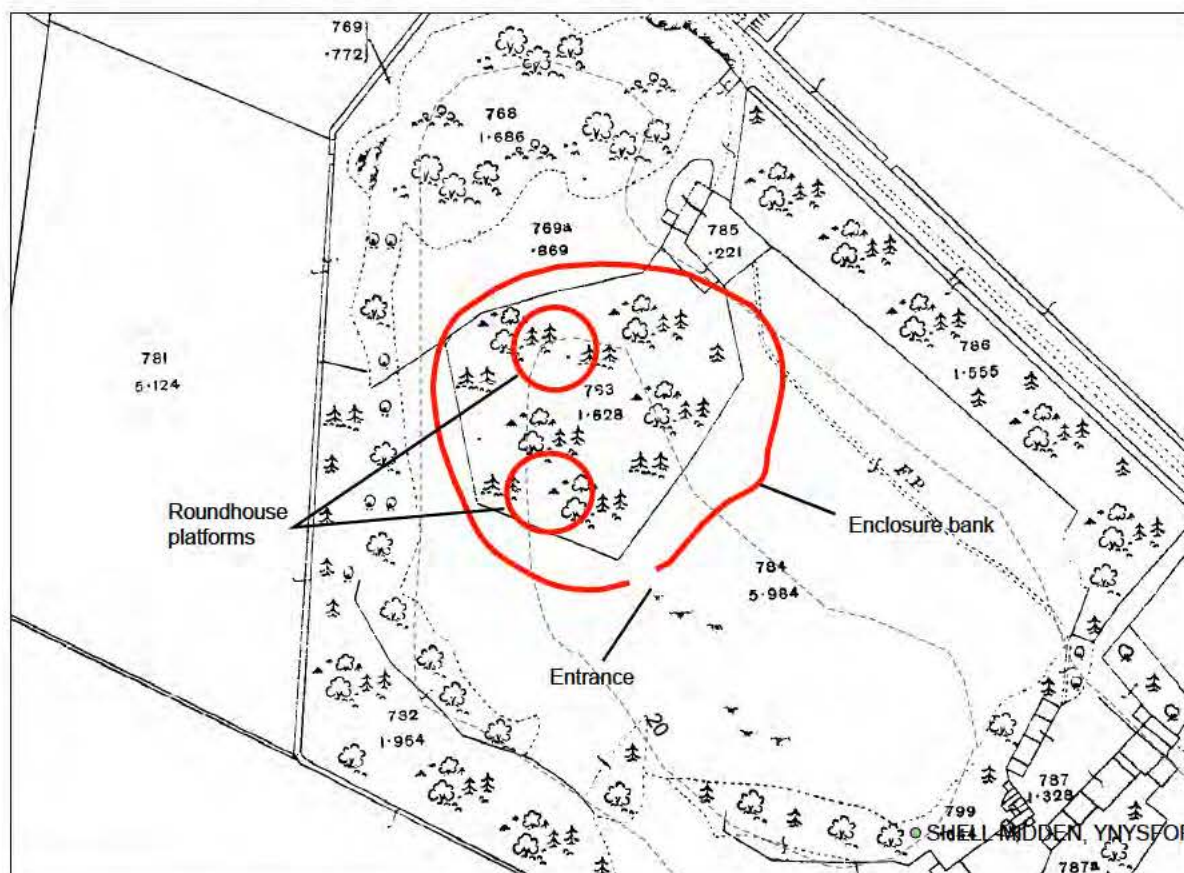


Fig. 23b Ynys For defended enclosure, Llanfrothen, PRN 2392
Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 with added sketch detail.
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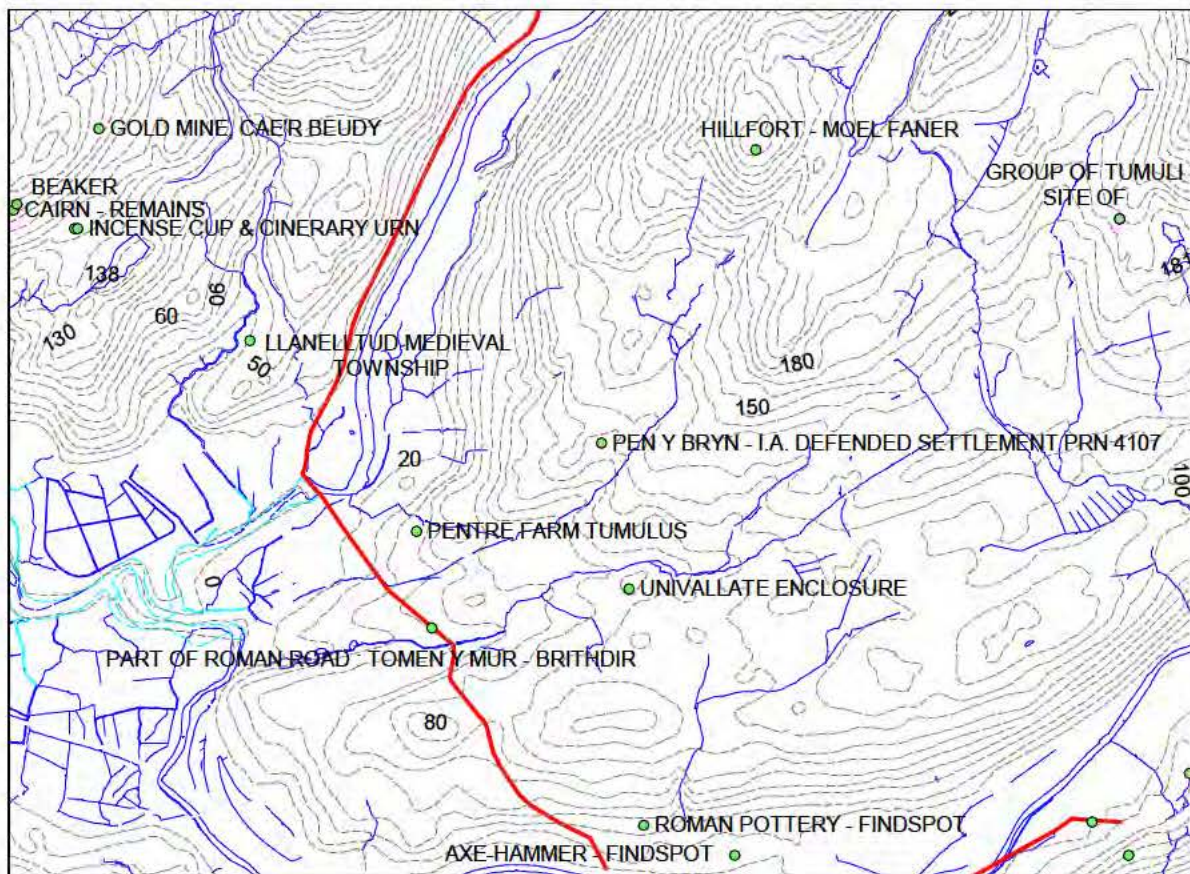


Fig. 24a Pen-y-bryn defended enclosure, Llanelltyd, PRN 4107
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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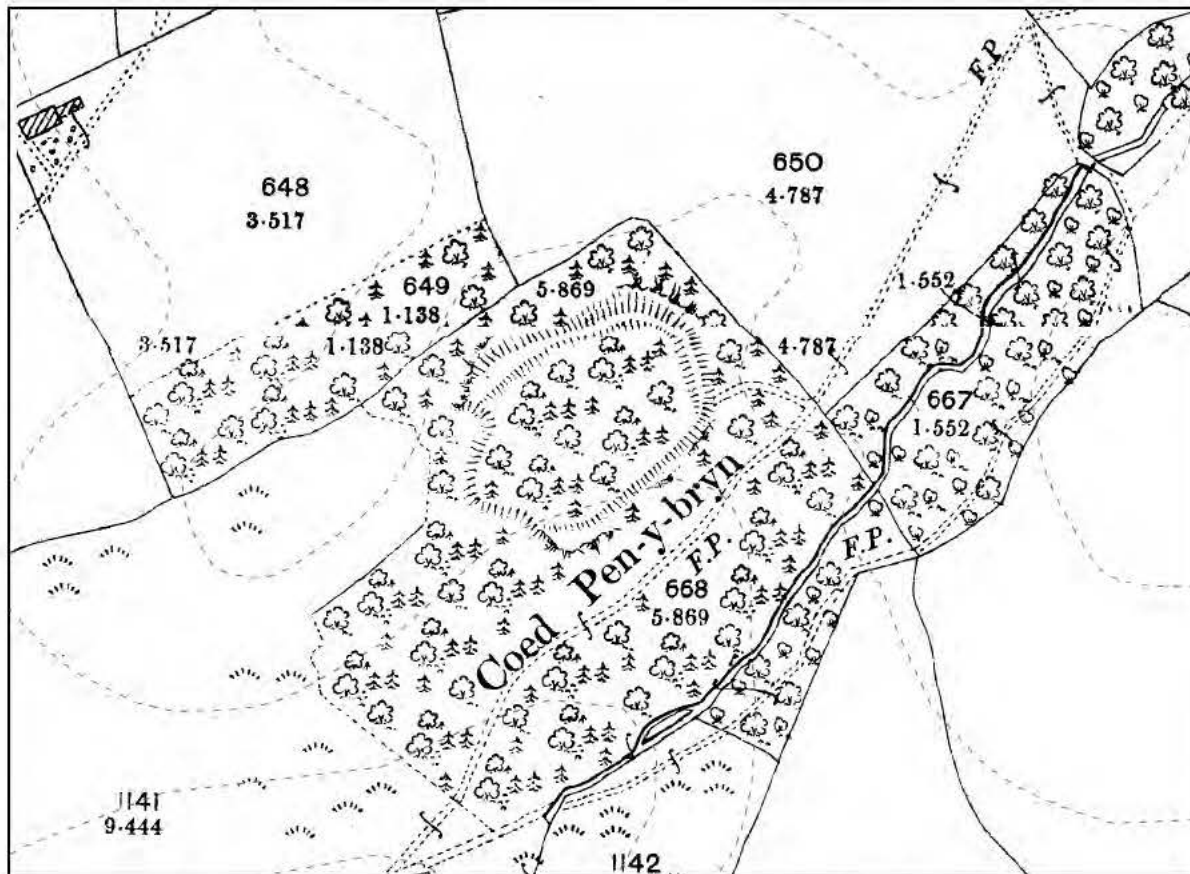


Fig. 24b Pen-y-bryn defended enclosure, Llanelltyd, PRN 4107
Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500.
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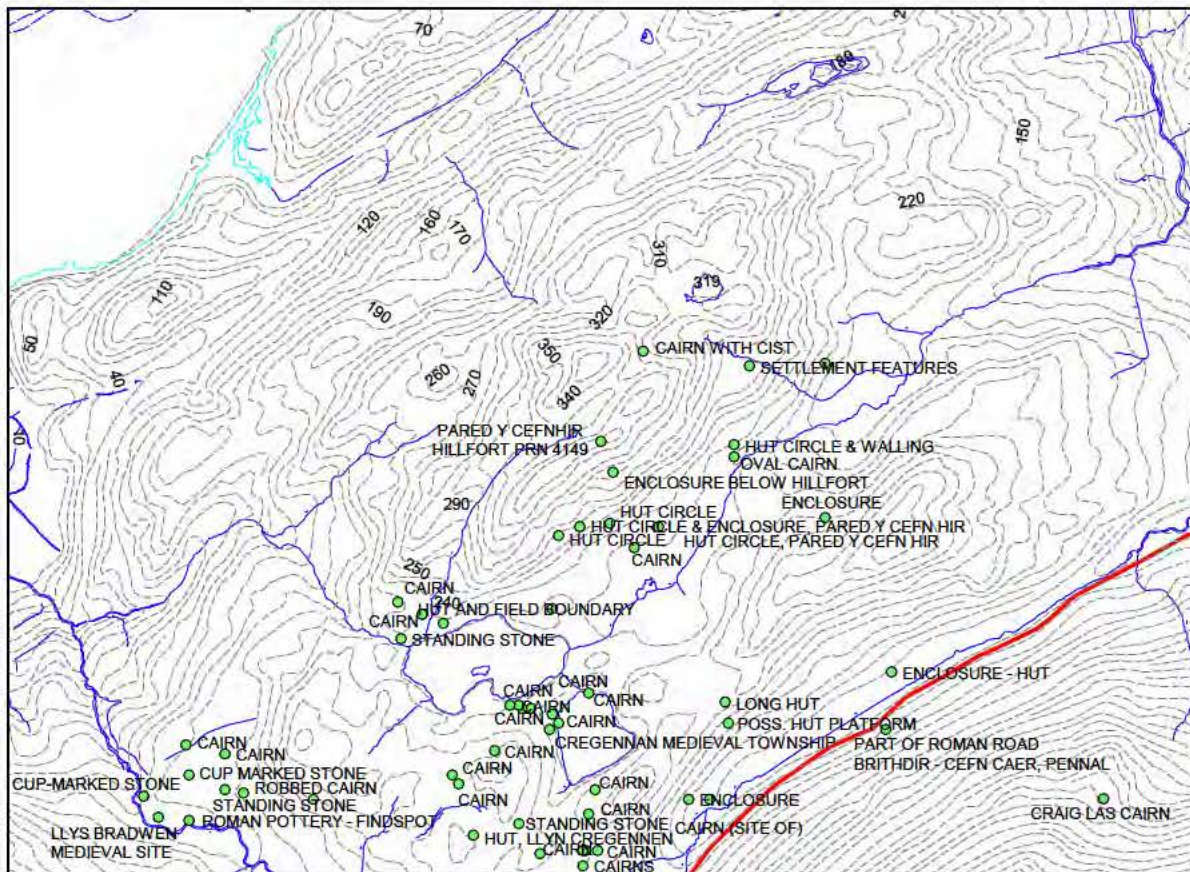


Fig. 25a Pared y Cefnhir, Arthog, PRN 4149
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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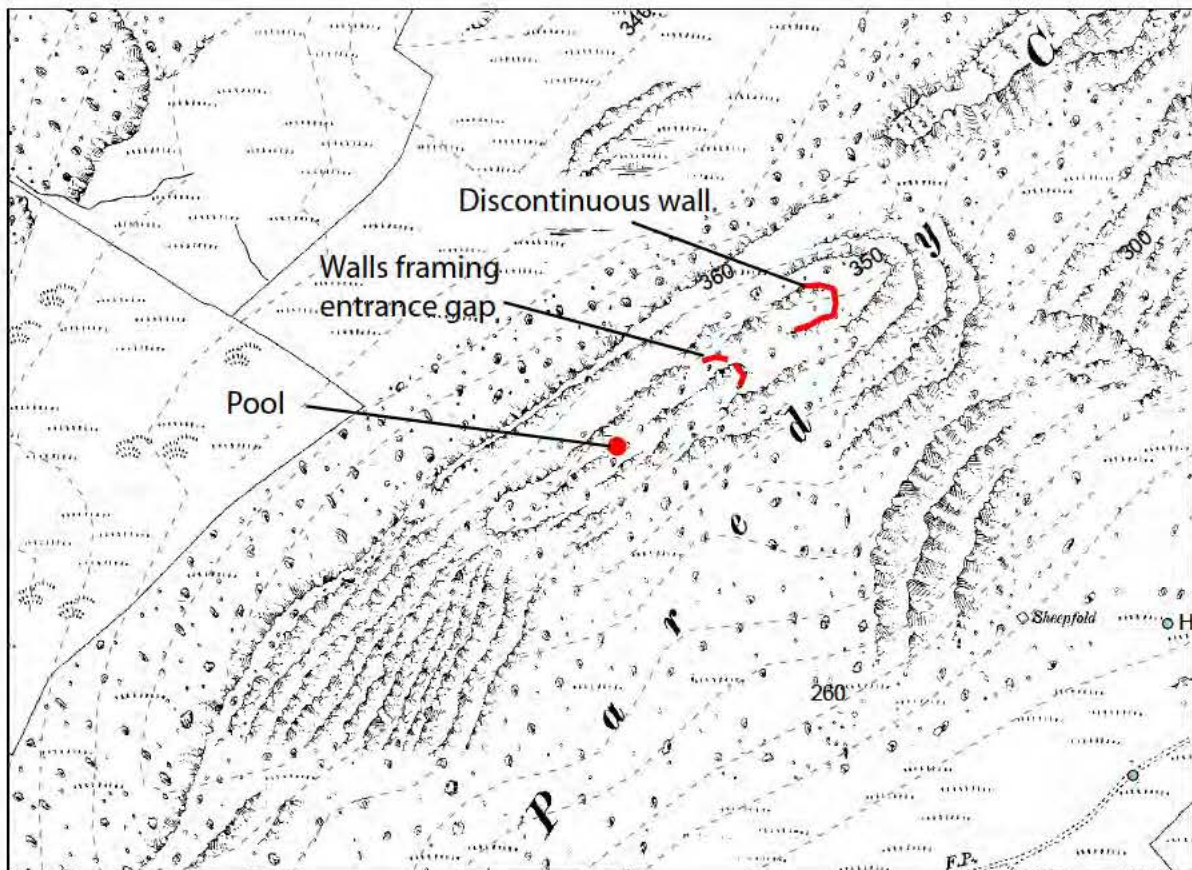


Fig. 25b Pared y Cefnhir, Arthog, PRN 4149
Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 with added sketch detail.
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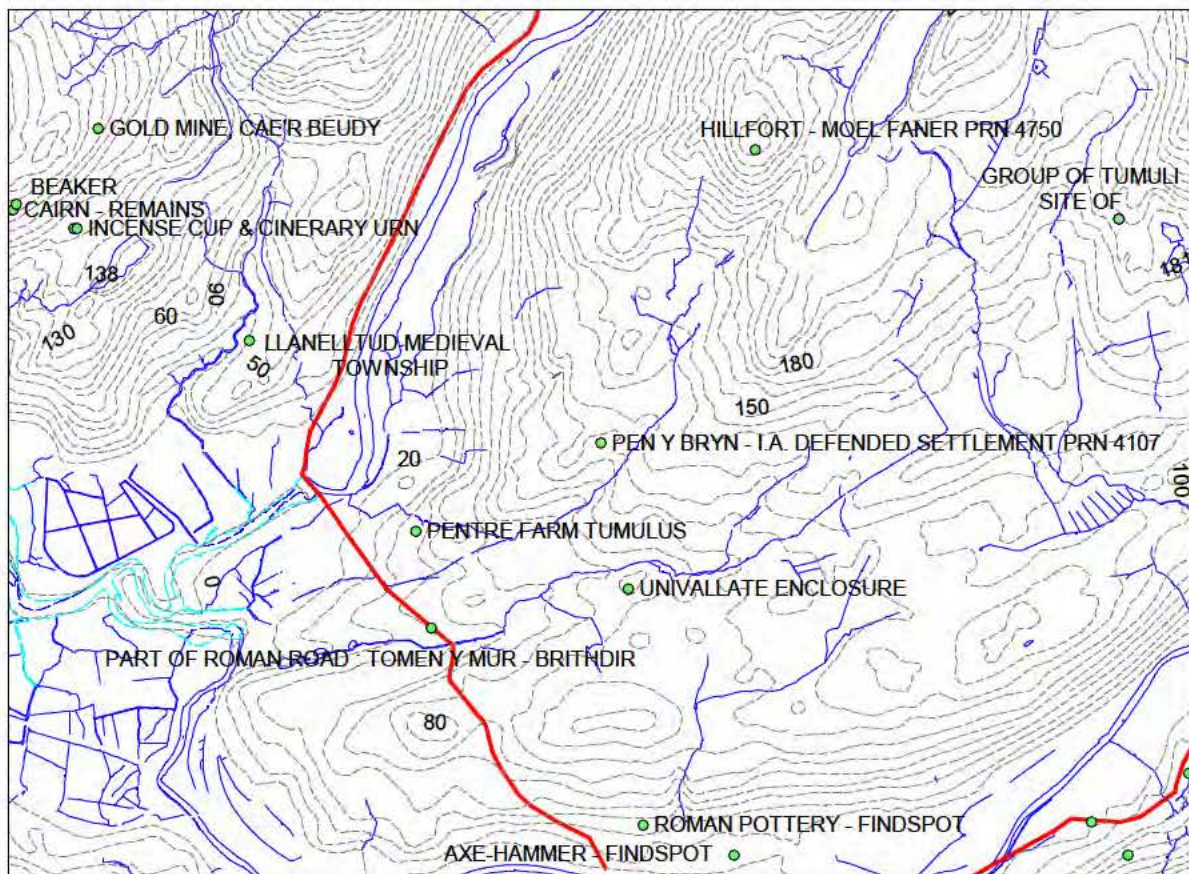


Fig. 26a Moel Faner hillfort, Llanfacaeth, PRN 4750
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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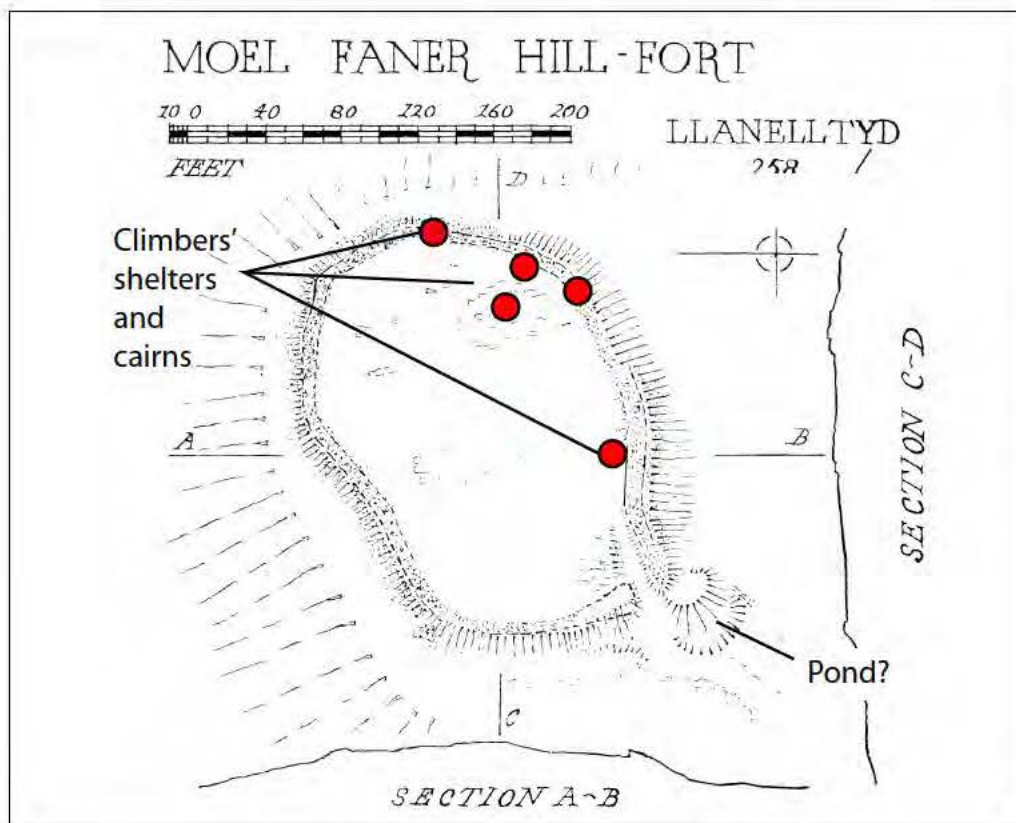


Fig. 26b Moel Faner hillfort, Llanfacaeth, PRN 4750
 Plan from Bowen and Gresham 1967, 152, Fig. 61.

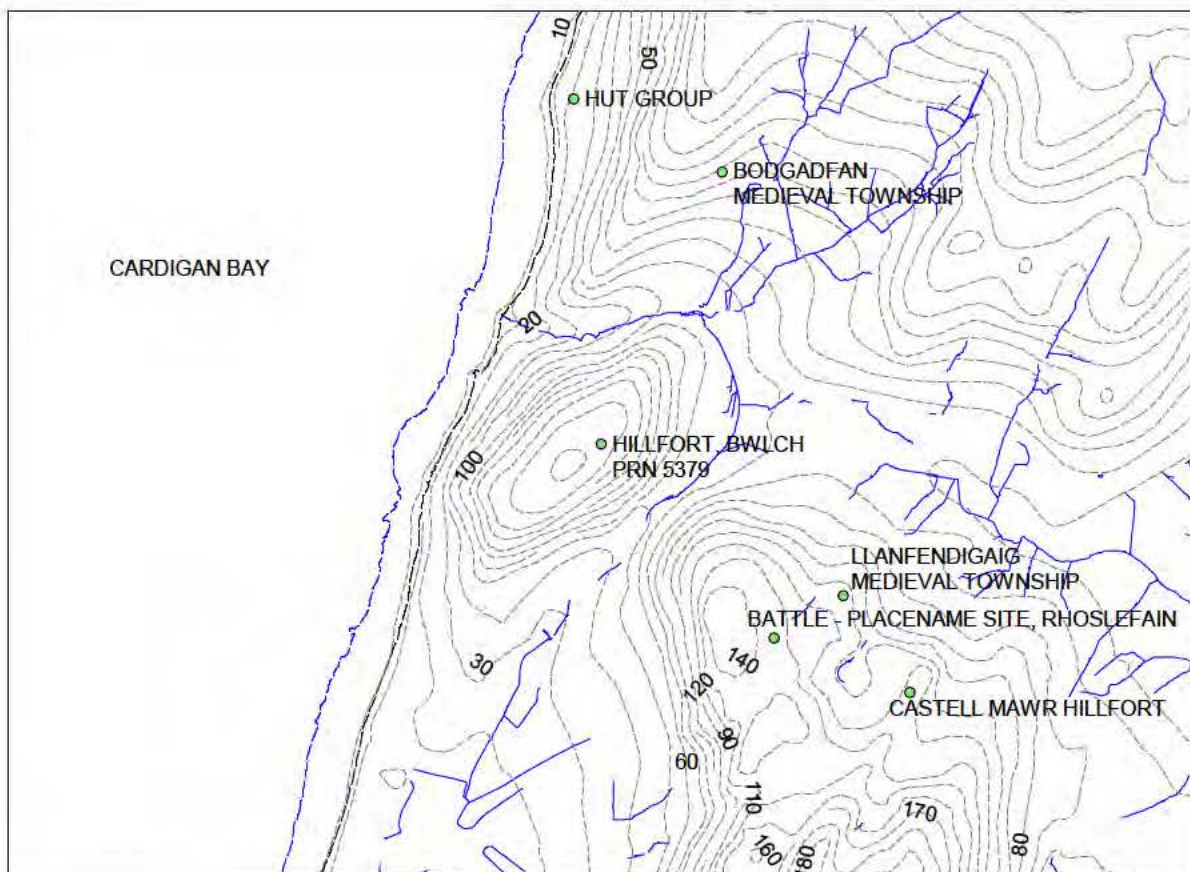


Fig. 27a Bwlch defended enclosure, Llangelynnin, PRN 5379
 Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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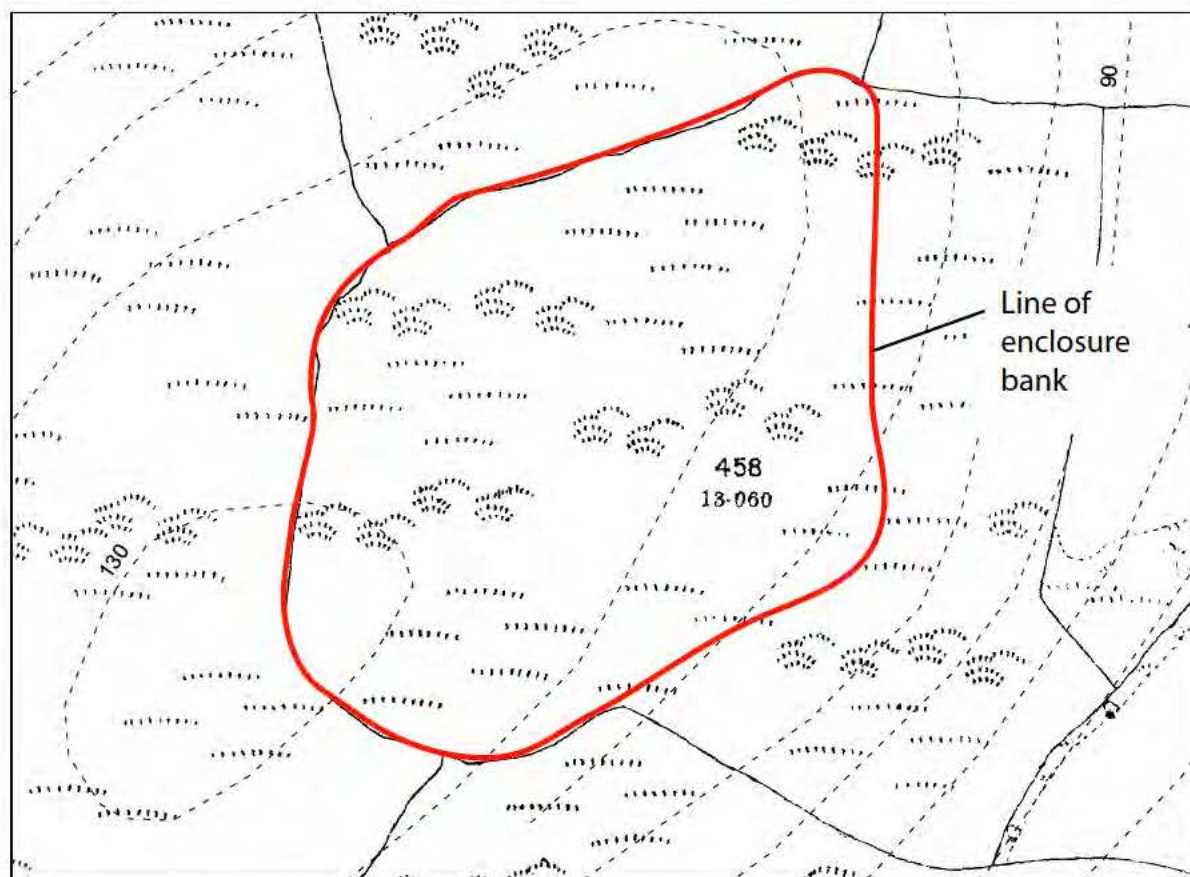


Fig. 27b Bwlch defended enclosure, Llangelynnin, PRN 5379
 Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 with added annotation.
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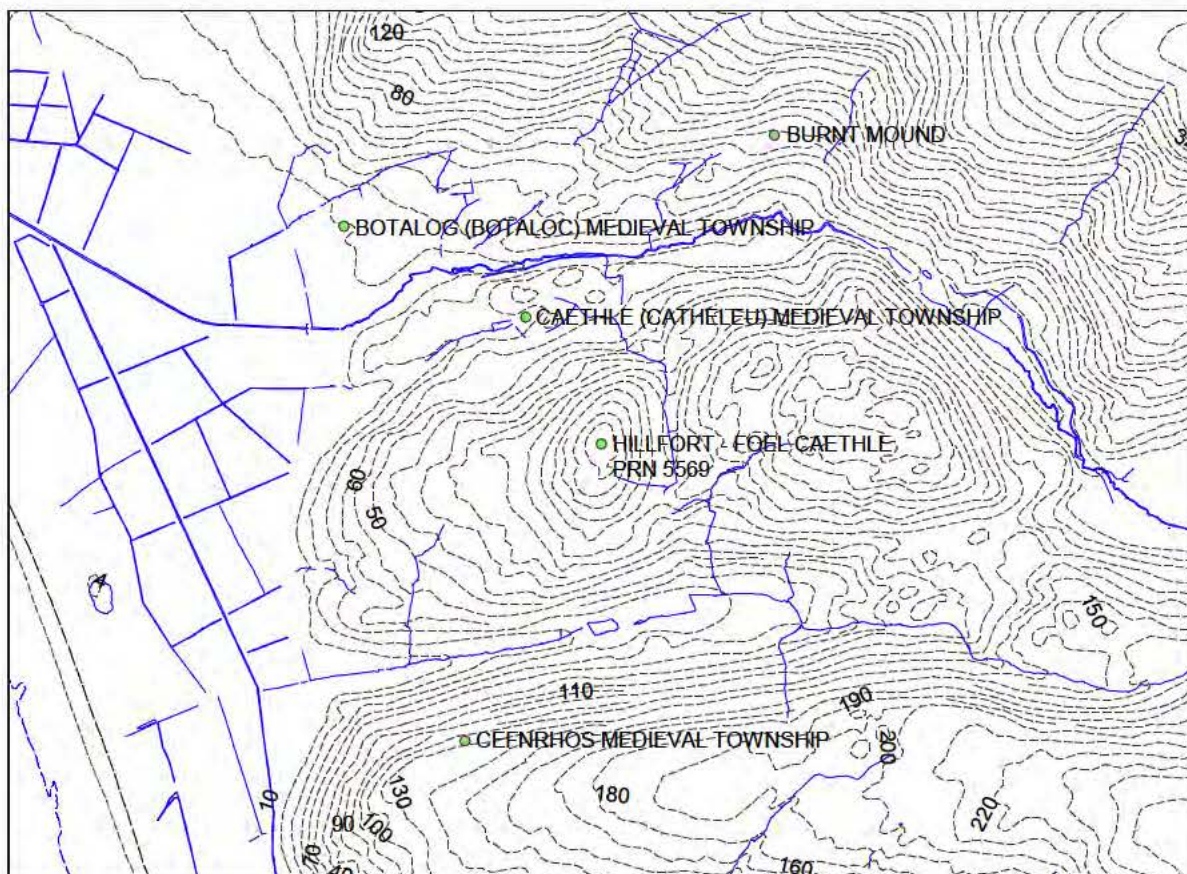


Fig. 28a Foel Caethle defended enclosure, Tywyn, PRN 5569
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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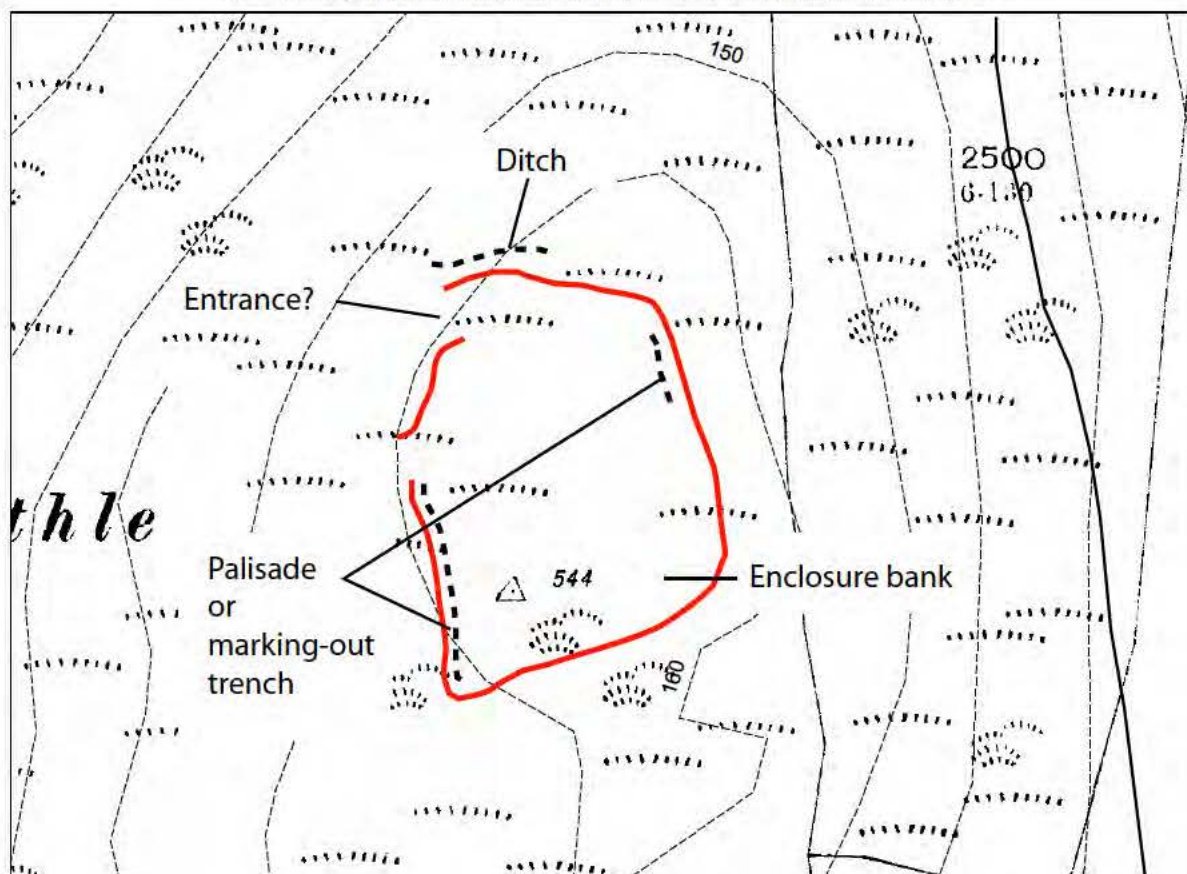


Fig. 28b Foel Caethle defended enclosure, Tywyn, PRN 5569. Plan plotted from vertical aerial photograph trace onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

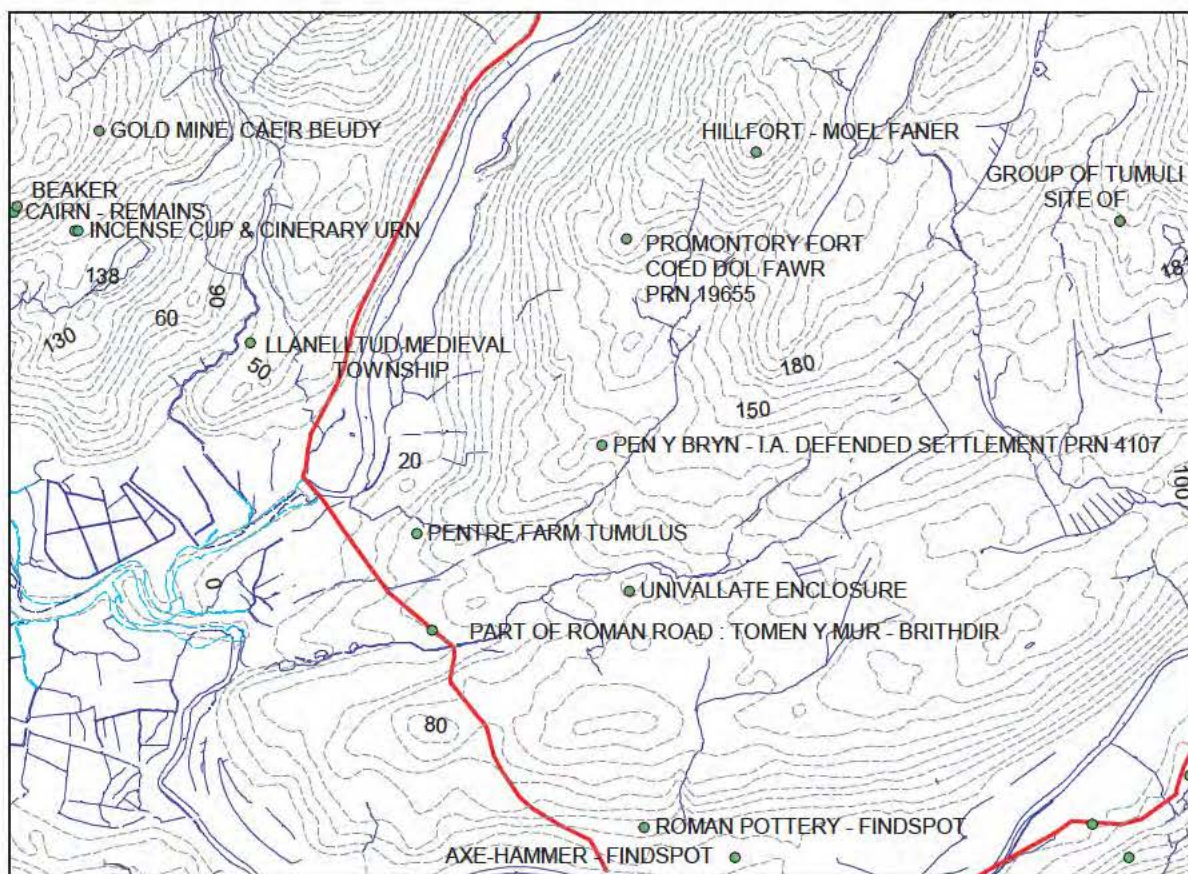


Fig. 29a Coed Dol Fawr promontory fort, Llanelltyd, PRN 19655
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.

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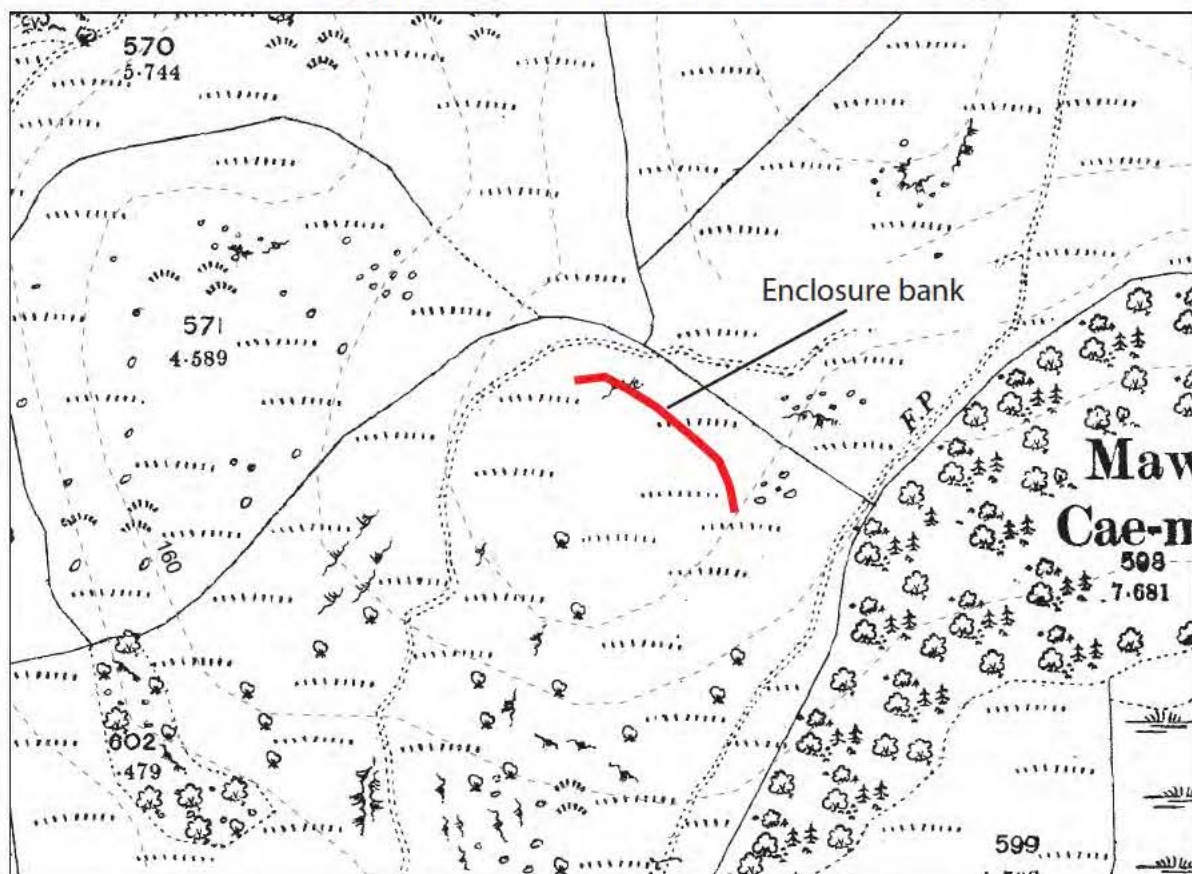
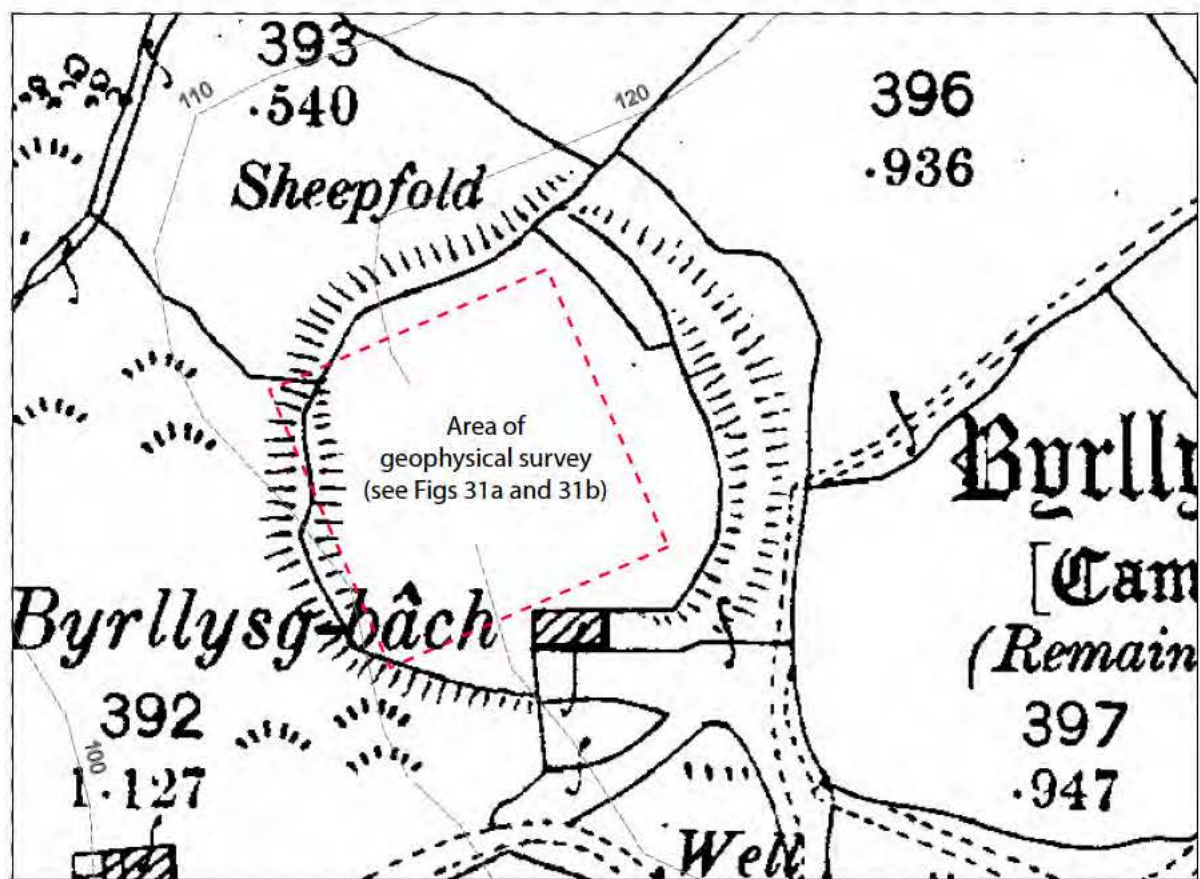
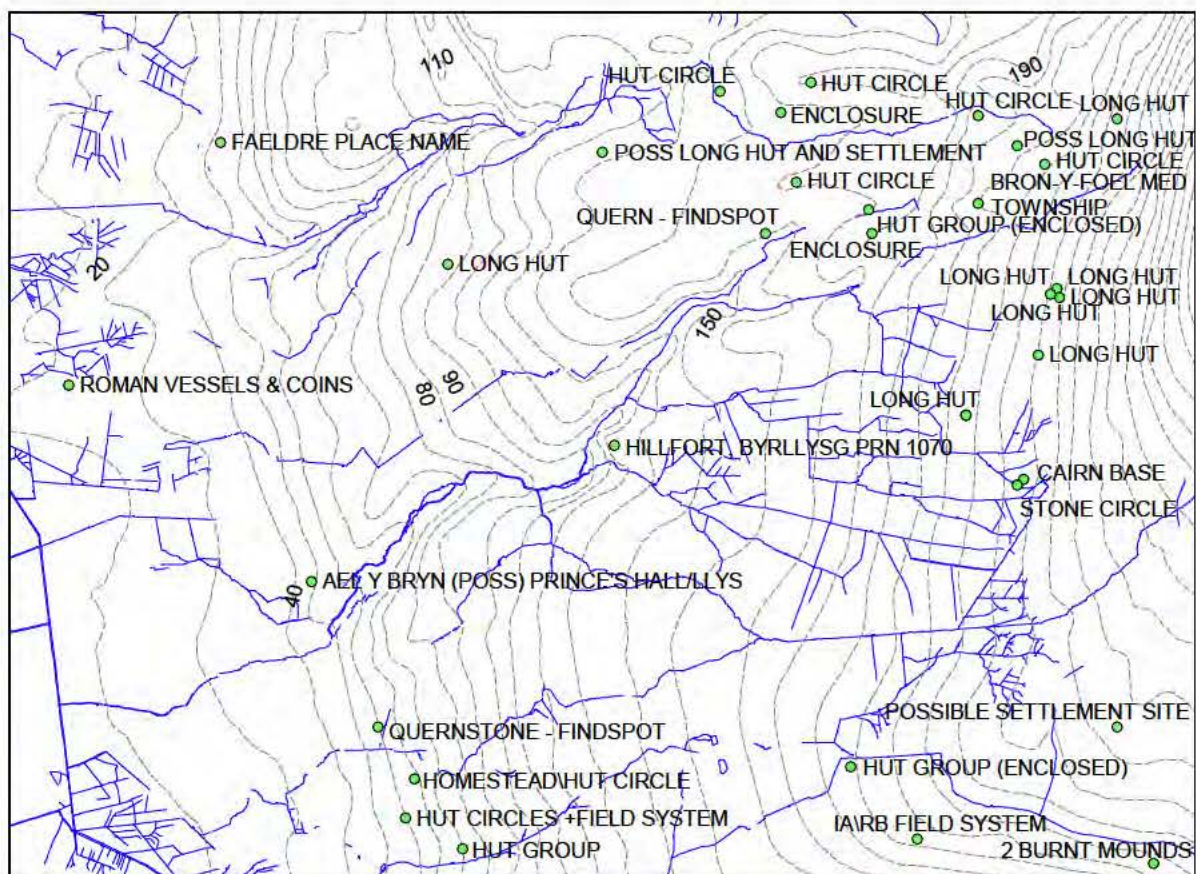


Fig. 29b Coed Dol Fawr promontory fort, Llanelltyd, PRN 19655
Plan from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 with added sketch detail.

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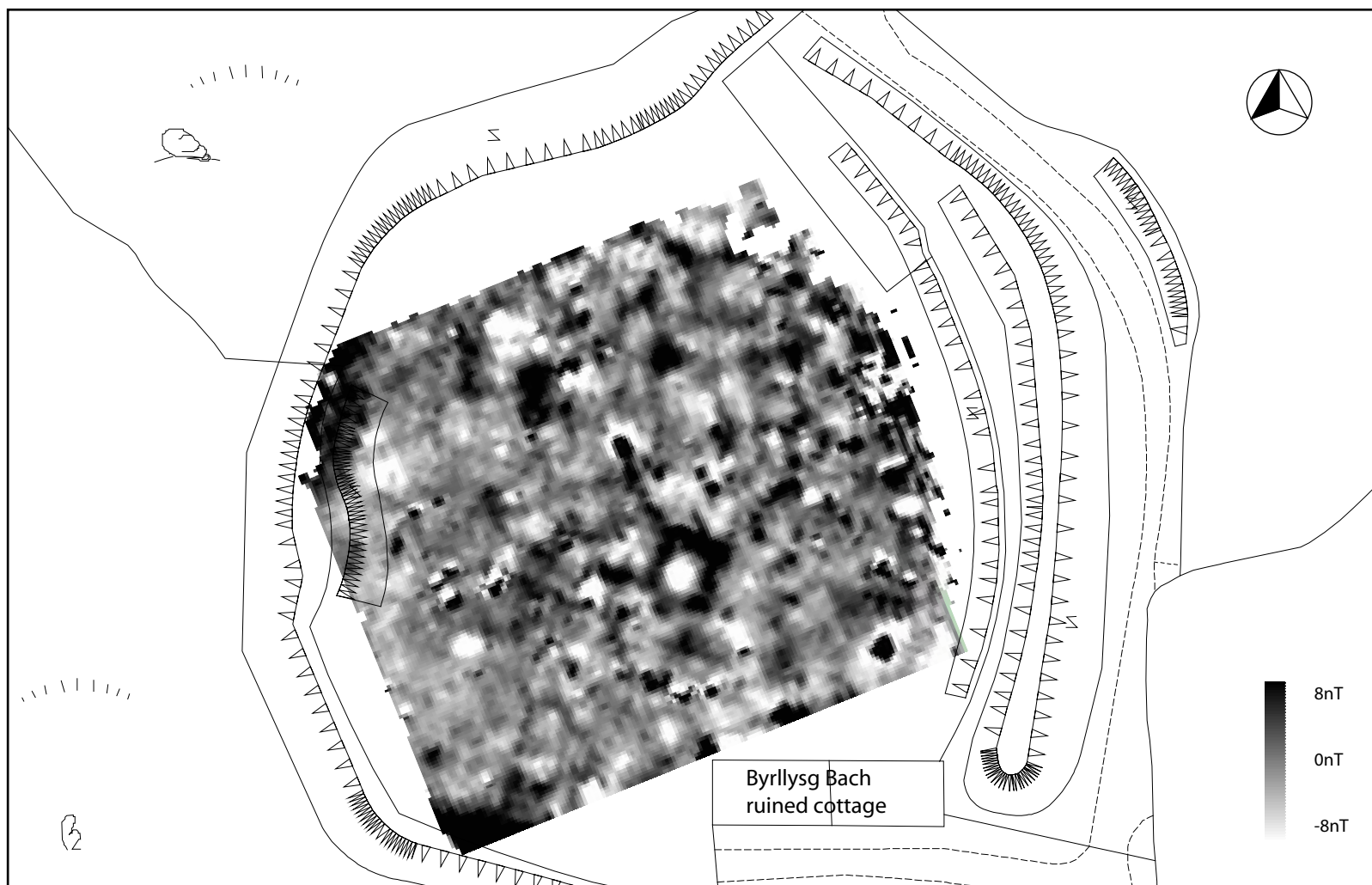


Fig. 31a Byrllysg, PRN 1070 OS 1:500.
Gradiometer survey - grey scale plot.

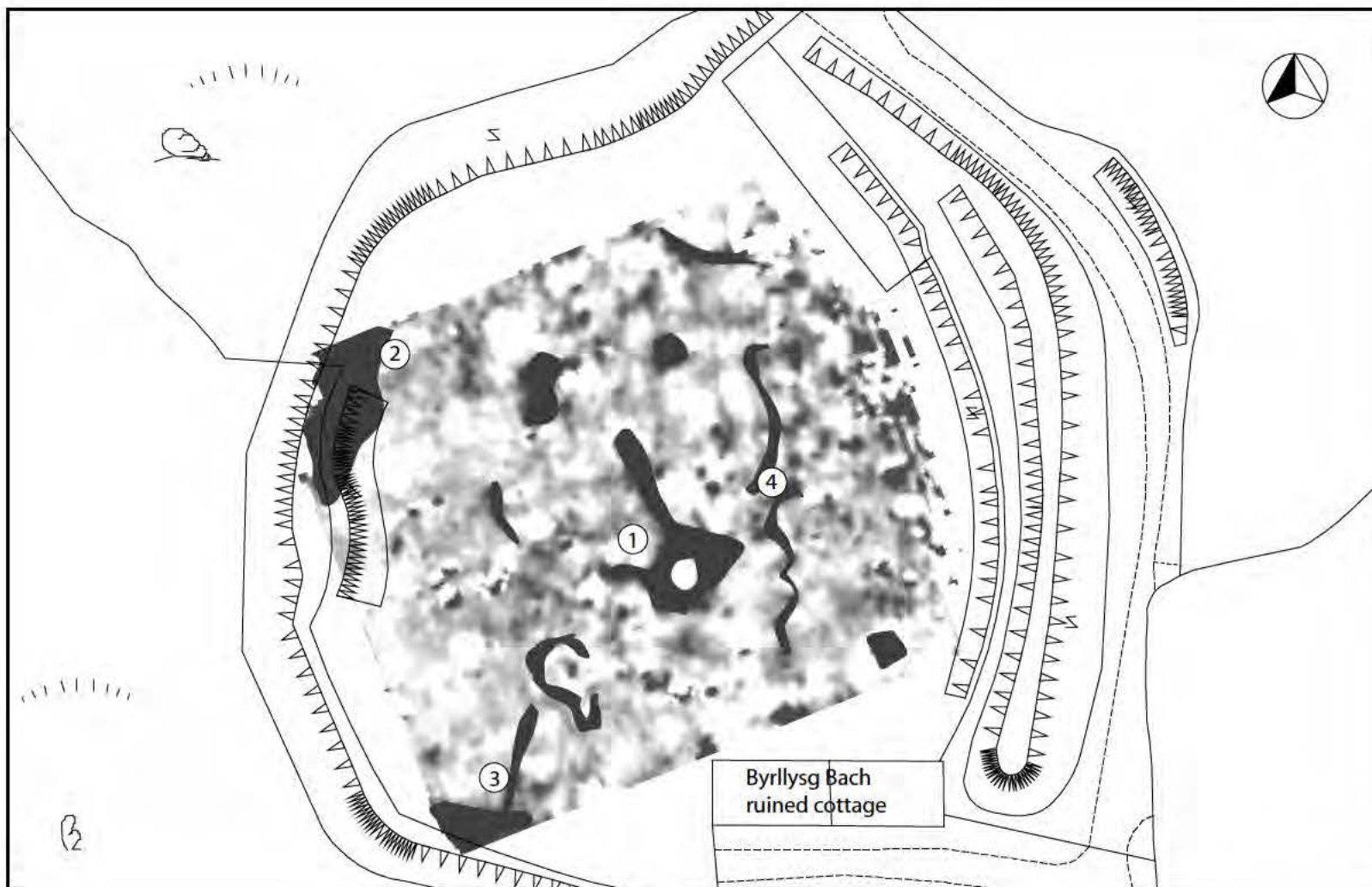


Fig. 31b Byrllysg, PRN 1070 OS 1:500.
Gradiometer survey - interpretation plan.

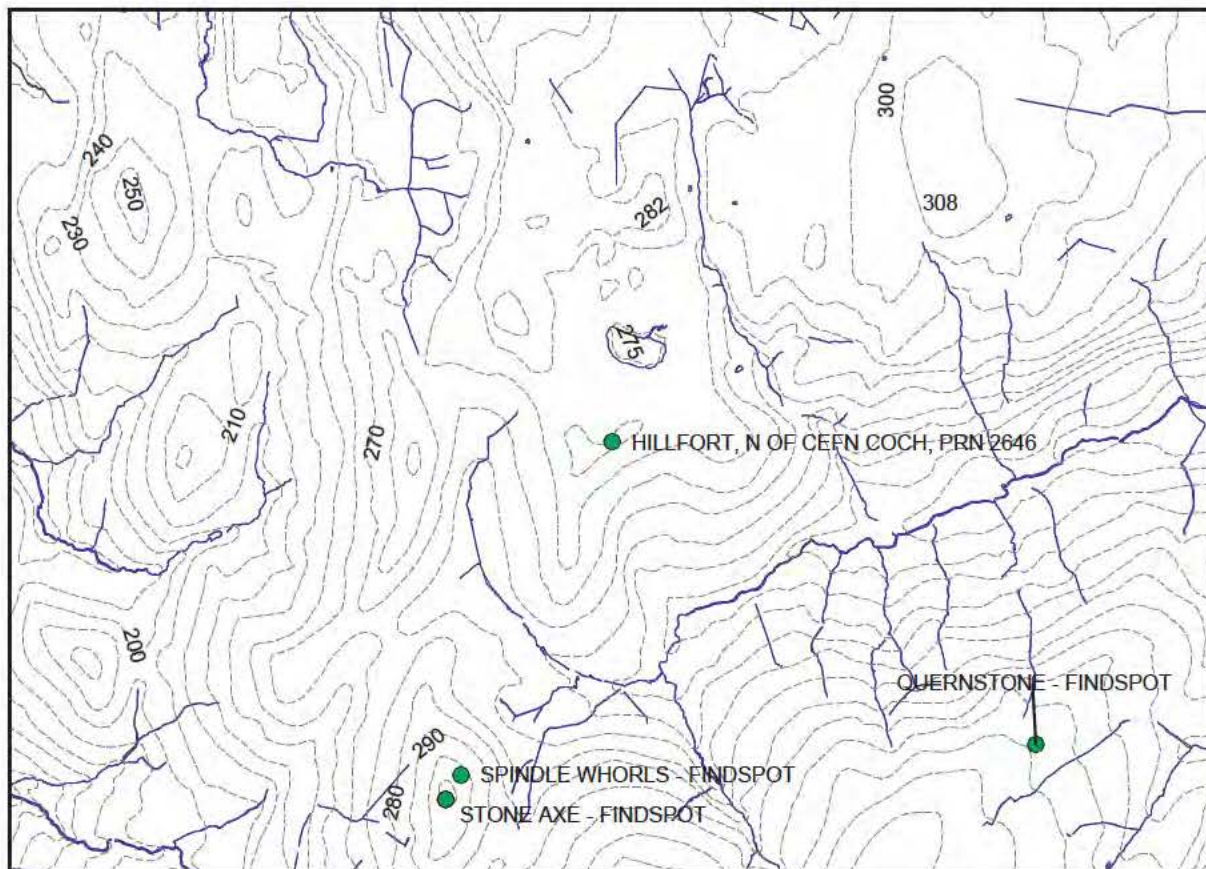


Fig. 32a Hillfort north of Cefn Coch, Maenan, Conwy, PRN 2646.
Topographic location and archaeological setting. Scale 1:25000.
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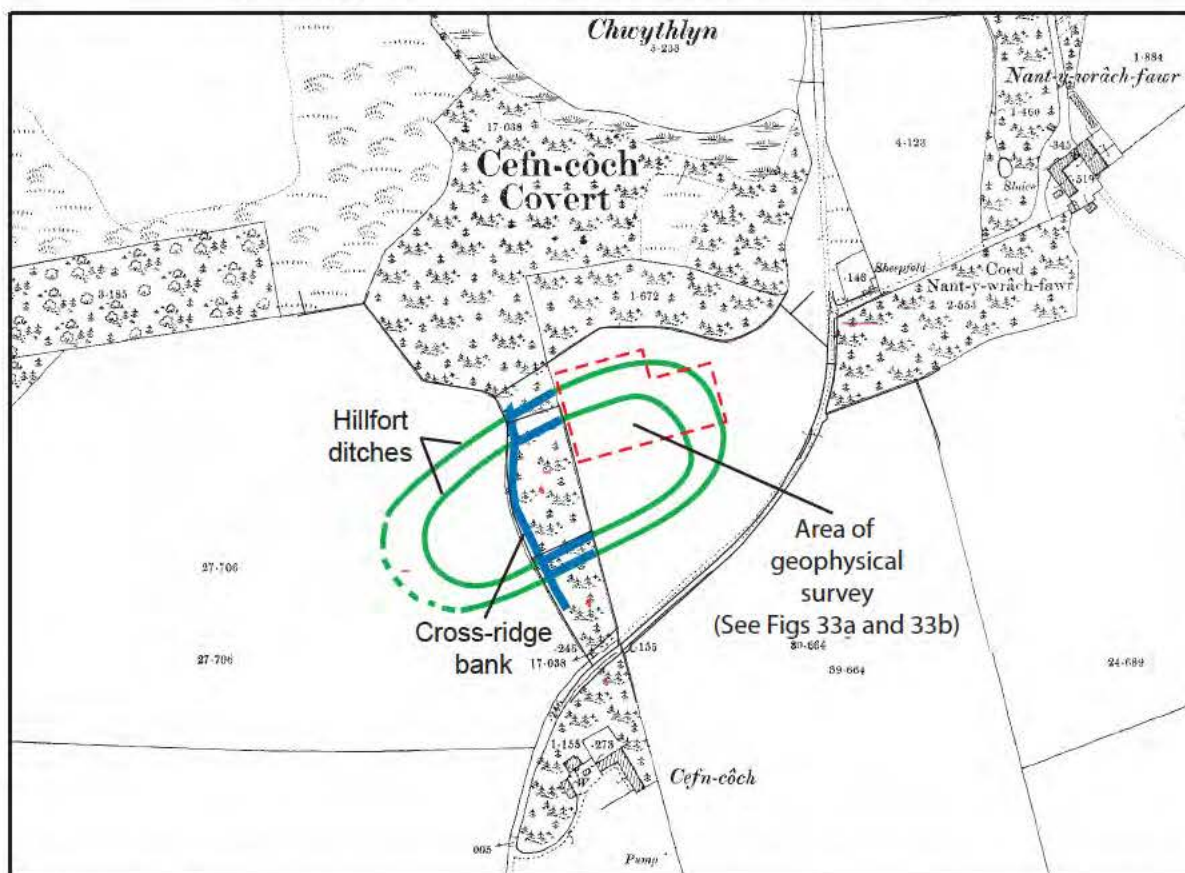


Fig. 32b Hillfort south of Cefn Coch Covert, PRN 2646, from OS 1:2500 1900, showing geophysics survey area 2006.
Green: Probable ditch as cropmark from aerial photograph, Blue: Bank as earthwork.
Cropmarks plotted from O.S. aerial photograph 72-394-537.
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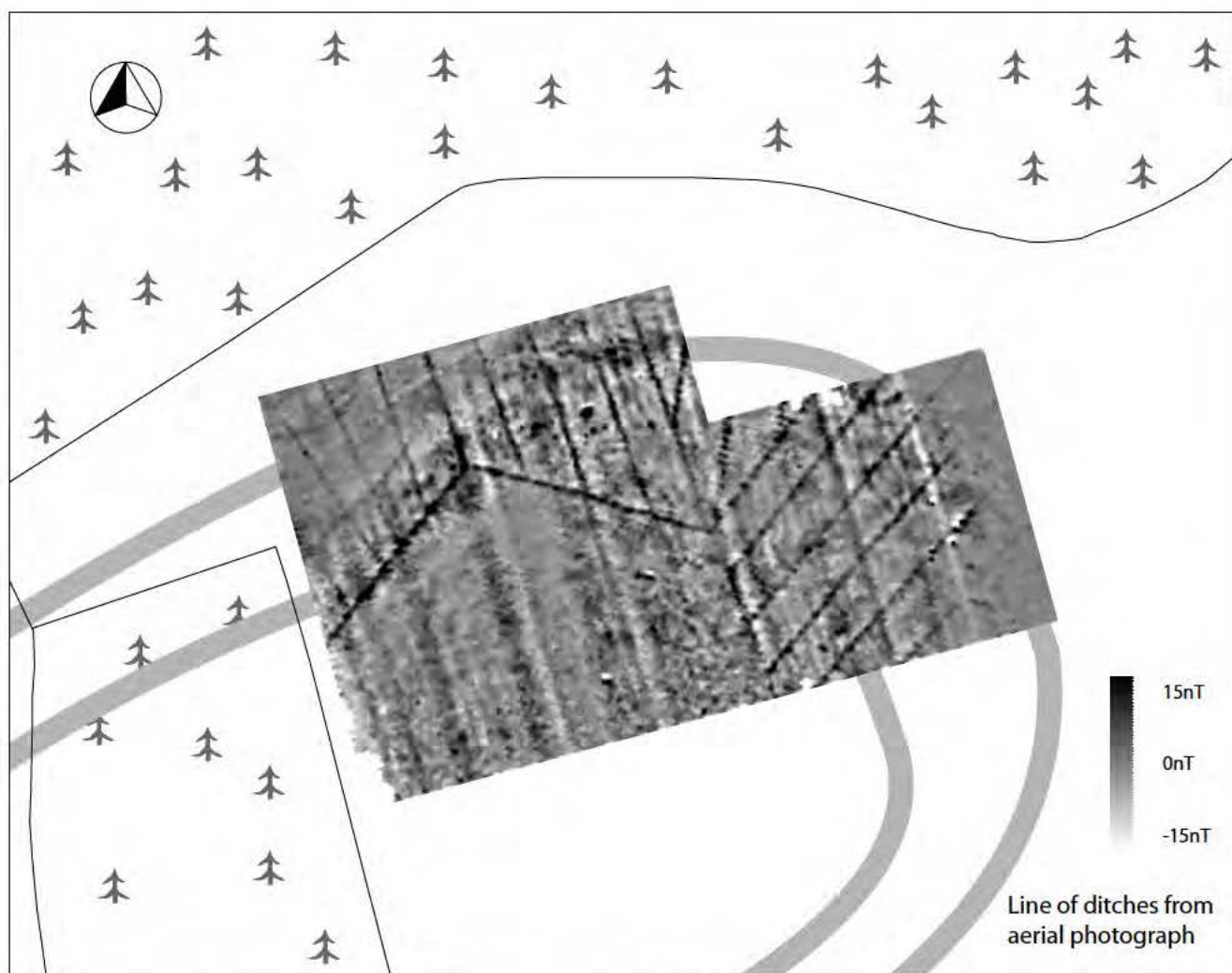


Fig. 33a Cefn Coch, Maenan, PRN 2646 Gradiometer survey - grey scale plot 1:1000

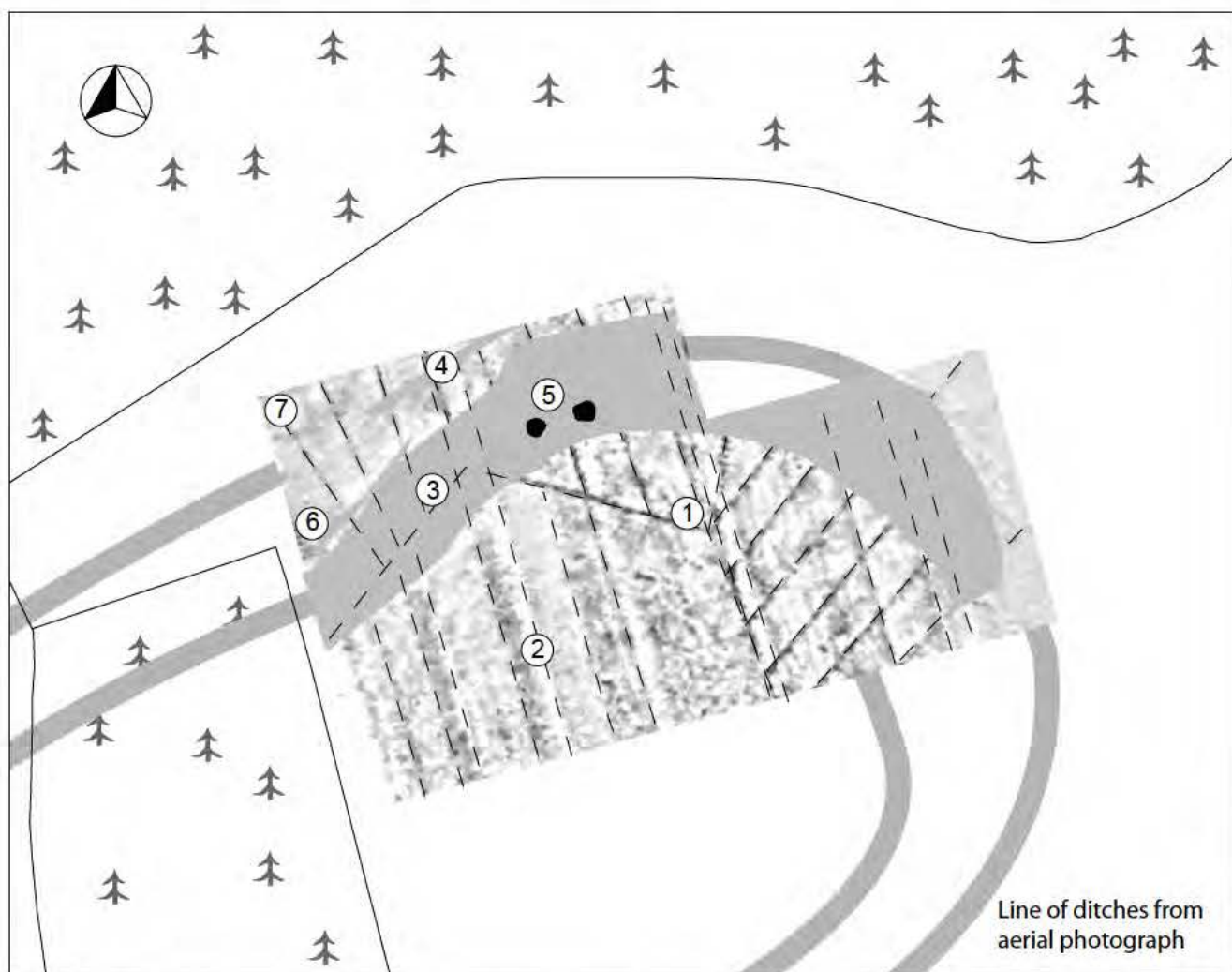


Fig. 33b Cefn Coch, Maenan, PRN 2646 Gradiometer survey - interpretation diagram 1:1000

APPENDIX 1 SUMMARY DATABASE

<i>DISTRICT</i>	<i>DWYFOR</i>				
<i>OSMAP</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>SITENAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>STATUS_RANK</i>	<i>STATUS_NO</i>
SH12NE	767	CASTELL ODO, ABERDARON	SH18702846C	AA	C045
		Hillfort			
SH12SW	3277	PROMONTORY FORT? (+ HUT CIRCLE) (POSS), YNYS ENLLI		SH11042020	E
		Defended enclosure			
SH13SE	407	DINAS PROMONTORY FORT, PORTH IAGO	SH16703170	E	
		Promontory fort			
SH22NE	1236	PEN-Y-GAER HILLFORT, ABOVE AFON SOCH		SH29862823	A
		Hillfort			
SH22NE	1237	CASTELL HILLFORT, ABOVE LLANENGAN	SH29492670	A	
		Hillfort			
SH22NW	1205	MEILLIONYDD	SH21902905	A/B	
		Hillfort			
SH22NW	1206	CREIGIAU GWINEU HILLFORT	SH22802746	A	
		Hillfort			
SH22NW	1207	HILLFORT, E. OF CONION	SH23002831	A	
		Defended enclosure			
SH23NE	424	FORTIFIED ENCLOSURE, WYDDGRUG	SH28603670C	E	
		Defended enclosure			
SH23NE	425	CARN FADRYN HILLFORT	SH28003520	AA	C011
		Hillfort			
SH23NE	4370	CONCENTRIC CIRCLE ENCLOSURE, N OF BRYN RHYDD		SH26503878	E
		Defended Enclosure			
SH23SE	415	HILLFORT, GARN SAETHON	SH29813371	A	
		Hillfort			
SH23SW	1234	CASTELL CAERON, N SLOPE OF MYNYDD RHIW	SH23203028	A	
		Defended enclosure			
SH24SE	421	PROMONTORY FORT, TRWYN PORTH DINLLAEN		SH27504160C	A
		Promontory fort			

SH32SW	1235	CASTELL - HILLFORT, PARED MAWR	SH30392468	AA		C103
		Promontory fort				
SH33NW	446	GARN BODUAN HILLFORT	SH31003930C	AAA		C009a
		Hillfort				
SH33SW	442	NANT Y CASTELL HILLFORT, SW OF LLANBEDROG	SH32153145	AA		C036
		Hillfort				
SH33SW	443	HILLFORT/ENCLOSURE, PEN Y GAER, SW OF LLANBEDROG	SH32333147		AA	C221
		Hillfort				
SH33SW	1240	DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURE, GADLYS MYNYTHO	SH31163097		NA	
		Other site type - Roman? Funerary area				
SH33SW	1727	Cropmark, S. of Rhyd y Clafdy	SH33203420	E		
		Defended enclosure				
SH33SW	4381	HILLFORT (POSS.), TYDDYN BYCHAN, RHYD Y CLAFDY	SH32103463		C	
		Defended enclosure				
SH33SW	4382	HILLFORT (POSS.), ABOVE PENRHOS HOMES	SH33103440	E		
		Other site type - Enclosed hut circle settlement?				
SH33SW	5795	POSS HILLFORT, MYNYTHO	SH30143108	B		
		Defended enclosure				
SH34SE	2256	HILLFORT - SITE OF, CASTELL GWGAN	SH39284095	E		
		Non-site - Uncertain site				
SH34SE,S H34NE	613	TRE'R CEIRI HILLFORT, LLANAELHAEARN	SH37354465	AA		C028
		Hillfort				
SH34SW	1261	CARREG Y LLAM HILLFORT - SITE OF, PISTYLL	SH33404365		NA	
		Hillfort				
SH44NW	88	PEN Y GARREG HILLFORT, CLYNNOG	SH42684972	A		
		Hillfort				
SH44NW	1314	PEN Y GAER HILLFORT, LLANAELHAEARN	SH42904550	AA		C052
		Hillfort				
SH44SW	1303	GARN BENTYRCH HILLFORT, LLANGYBI	SH42454177	AAA		C055
		Hillfort				
SH45SW	195	WERN BACH	SH44105342	B		
		Defended enclosure				

SH45SW	903	CAER ARIANRHOD LEGENDARY FORTRESS, CAERNARFON BAY	SH42355467	NA	
		Non-site - Natural feature			
SH45SW SH45SE	203	Y FOEL HILLFORT, PONTLLYFNI	SH45005070C AA		C115
		Hillfort			
SH53NW	1290	MOEL Y GEST HILLFORT, W. OF PORTHMADOG	SH54953890	AA	C059
		Hillfort			
SH53NW	11097	MYNYDD EDNYFED	SH50203930	NA	
SH54NE	3350	PEN Y GAER HILLFORT, ABOVE ABERGLASLYN	SH58664575	AA	C051
		Hillfort			
SH54NE	3351	DINAS HILLFORT, ABOVE BEDDGELERT	SH59194884	B	
		Hillfort			
SH54SW	163	CASTELL CAERAU CAMP, HILLFORT, GYRN GOCH	SH50904392	AA	C044
		Hillfort			
SH54SW	164	CRAIG Y TYDDYN CAMP, HILLFORT, DOLBENMAEN	SH50554275	AA	C046
		Hillfort			
SH64NW	1462	DINAS EMRYS HILLFORT	SH60604920	AA	C018
		Hillfort			
SH64NW	1463	BEUDY NEWYDD	SH60604617	NA	
		Other site type - Enclosed hut circle settlement			

DISTRICT ***MEIRIONNYDD***

<i>OSMAP</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>SITENAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>STATUS_RANK</i>	<i>STATUS_NO</i>
SH50NE	4919	PROMONTORY FORT- CASTELL Y GAER	SH59200900	AAA	M053
		Promontory fort			
SH50NE	5379	HILLFORT, BWLCH	SH57000560	B	
		Hillfort			
SH50SE	1739	CASTELL MAWR HILLFORT, S OF RHOSLEFAIN	SH58020478	AA	M073
		Hillfort			
SH50SE	1777	LLECHLWYD PROMONTORY FORT, TONFANAU QUARRY, TYWYN	SH57230316	AA	M124
		Promontory fort			
SH50SE	1778	TAL Y GARREG FORT, TONFANAU QUARRY, TYWYN	SH57400358	AA	M074
		Hillfort			

SH52NE	1061	CLOGWYN ARLLEF	SH59562867	AA	M123
		Hillfort			
SH52SE	1070	HILLFORT, BYRLLYSG	SH59602410	AA	M064
		Promontory fort			
SH52SE	1071	DEFENDED SETTLEMENT, EITHINFYNYDD	SH59922150	E	
		Defended enclosure			
SH54SE	2392	YNYS FOR DEFENDED SETTLEMENT	SH59934276	A	
		Defended enclosure			
SH60NW	2963	CRAIG YR ADERYN HILLFORT, DYSYNNI	SH64400680	AA	M075
		Hillfort			
SH60NW	2964	CRAIG YR ADERYN (LATER OCCUPATION), DYSYNNI	SH64000680	AA	M075
		Hillfort			
SH60SW	5568	HILLFORT - GRAIG FACH-GOCH, TYWYN	SH60850115	NA	
		Other site type - Field enclosure			
SH61NE	810	CRAIG Y CASTELL HILLFORT	SH69401578	AA	M008
		Hillfort			
SH61NE	951	POSSIBLE FORT, CAER DEON	SH65041820	NA	
		Non-site - Uncertain site			
SH61NE	1820	HILLFORT, CRAIG Y CASTELL 2	SH69231732	B	
		Hillfort			
SH61NE	4149	PARED Y CEFNHIR - HILLFORT, ABOVE LLYNAU CREGENNEN	SH66461510	A	
		Hillfort			
SH61NW	1139	HILLFORT CASTELL LLANABER	SH61521785	AA	M127
		Hillfort			
SH61NW	1140	HILLFORT (POSS), DINAS OLEU	SH61701570C	B	
		Hillfort			
SH61SW	4887	PROBABLE IRON AGE DEFENDED SETTLEMENT	SH61481157	NA	
		Other site type - Enclosed hut circle settlement			
SH62SE	1119	BRYN CASTELL - UWCH MYNYDD	SH65072042	AA	M138
		Hillfort			
SH62SW	1106	PEN Y DINAS CAMP	SH60632086	AA	M076
		Hillfort			
SH62SW M020a	1107	CRAIG Y DINAS HILLFORT, ABOVE DYFFRYN ARDUDWY	SH62432300	AA	
		Hillfort			

SH63SW	1000	MOEL GOEDOG CAMP	SH61373250	AA	M059
		Hillfort			
SH64SW	1482	MOEL DINAS HILLFORT, ABOVE GARREG	SH62574230	B	
		Hillfort			
SH71NW	4107	PEN Y BRYN, CYMER	SH72761946	A	
		Defended enclosure			
SH72SE	4744	CAER HILLFORT, YSTUM-GWADNAETH	SH77392190	A	
		Hillfort			
SH72SW	4747	MOEL OFFRWM HILLFORT	SH74952100	AAA	M021
		Hillfort			
SH72SW	4749	HILLFORT - MOEL OFFRWM LOWER CAMP, ABOVE NANNAU	SH74802060	AAA	M035
		Hillfort			
SH72SW	4750	HILLFORT - MOEL FANER, ABOVE NANNAU	SH73272043	A	
		Hillfort			
SH74SW	1489	BRYN Y CASTELL HILLFORT, N.W. OF LLYN MORWYNIO	SH72824298	AA	M104
		Hillfort			
SH93NE	3212	CAEFNDDWYSARN	SH96703820	AA	M063
		Defended enclosure			
SH94SE SJ04SW	1580	CAER EUNI HILLFORT	SJ00054130	AAA	M015
		Hillfort			
SJ03SW	1746	MYNYDD MYNYLLOD	SJ00233988	AA	M090
		Hillfort			
SN69NW	5569	HILLFORT - FOEL CAETHLE, TYWYN	SN60659868	A	
		Hillfort			

APPENDIX 2

EXAMPLE OF SITE VISIT GENERAL DATA RECORD

FULL DATA SUPPLIED ON DISC

<i>DISTRICT</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>OSMAP</i>	<i>NGR:</i>
DWYFOR	88	SH44NW	SH42684972
<i>SITENAME</i>	PEN Y GARREG HILLFORT, CLYNNOG		

<i>STATUS_RANK:</i>	A	<i>STATUS_NO:</i>
---------------------	---	-------------------

<i>CLASS</i>	<i>PROJECTSITETYPE</i>	<i>GLOSSARY SITETYPE</i>
--------------	------------------------	--------------------------

Defence	Hillfort
---------	----------

<i>PERIOD</i>	<i>FORM</i>	<i>AREAINT</i>	<i>AREAEXT</i>
---------------	-------------	----------------	----------------

Prehistoric	Earthwork	0.14	0.2
-------------	-----------	------	-----

<i>EVENT</i>	<i>PHASE</i>	<i>OTHERUSE</i>
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Topographic survey	Single phase
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<i>ALTITUDE</i>	<i>TOPOGRAPHY</i>	<i>DEFENSIVE POSITION</i>	<i>LANDUSE</i>
-----------------	-------------------	---------------------------	----------------

Hilltop	Good defensive location	Rough pasture
---------	-------------------------	---------------

<i>AREASTAT</i>	<i>PALAEOENVPOTENTIAL</i>	<i>RELATED_TO</i>
-----------------	---------------------------	-------------------

Low - 196 Hut circles Penarth

<i>INTERNAL_AREA</i>	<i>INTERNAL_SHAPE</i>	<i>INTERNAL_SHAPE_ORIGIN</i>
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Irregular	Platform - circular
-----------	---------------------

<i>INTERNAL_BUILDING:</i>	<i>INTERNAL_VEGETATION</i>	<i>INTERNAL_THREAT_TYPE</i>
---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

Grass	Agriculture - stock
-------	---------------------

<i>INTERNAL_THREAT_TIME</i>	<i>INTERNAL_THREAT_EXTENT</i>	<i>INTERNAL_THREAT_SCALE</i>
-----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

Active	5	Low
--------	---	-----

INTERNAL_FEATURES_DESCRIP

<i>DEFENCES_TYPE</i>	<i>DEFENCES_MATERIALS</i>	<i>DEFENCES_VEGETATION</i>
----------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

Bivallate close set ramparts	Earth and stone	Grass
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<i>DEFENCES_THREAT_TYPE</i>	<i>DEF_THREAT_TIME</i>	<i>DEF_THREAT_EXTENT</i>
-----------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

DEFENCES_THREAT_SCAL

Agriculture - stock	Active	5	Low
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DEFENCES_FEATURES_DESCRIP

<i>ENTRANCES_NUMBER:</i>	<i>ENTRANCE1_TYPE:</i>	<i>ENTRANCE1_THREAT_TYPE:</i>
--------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------

ENTRANCE1_THREAT_TIME:

Unknown

<i>ENTRANCE1_THREAT_EXTENT:</i>	<i>ENTRANCE1_THREAT_SCALE:</i>
---------------------------------	--------------------------------

ENTRANCE1_DESCRIPTION:

<i>ENTRANCE2_TYPE:</i>	<i>ENTRANCE2_THREAT_TYPE:</i>	<i>ENTRANCE2_THREAT_TIME:</i>
------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

ENTRANCE2_THREAT_EXTEN

T:

ENTRANCE2_THREAT_SCALE:

ENTRANCE2_DESCRIPTION:

OTHER_ENTRANCE_FEATURES_DESCRIPTION:

<i>DISTRICT</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>OSMAP</i>	<i>NGR</i>
DWYFOR	88	SH44NW	SH42684972
<i>SITENAME</i> PEN Y GARREG HILLFORT, CLYNNOG			
<i>STATUS_RANK</i>		<i>STATUS_NO</i>	<i>CLASS</i>
A			Defence
<i>PROJECTSITETYPE</i>		<i>GLOSSARY SITETYPE</i>	
Hillfort			

LOCATIONDESCRIP

A narrow hilltop which has very steep sides on all but the east which is a slight ridge. Very prominent views over the coastal plain to the N.

SHORT_TEXT

A small, single stone-walled hillfort that has been improved in a second phase by addition of a considerable rampart at the E, the least naturally defensible side.

NOTES

As previously described. As marked on the OS 1:2500 there are traces of a bank along the summit of the ridge. There are a few possible house platforms in the interior including 3 possibly circular formed by quarrying for the rampart, at the N. side. There are also a couple higher on the N. side of the ridge, one of which may be rectangular. The best preserved bit of the rampart has traces of large boulder facing. The ditch appears to be unfinished as it is deeper at the north but quite shallow near the top of the ridge. Possibly the ditch and its ramparts were added at a later stage, since they seem different and separate from the main enclosure bank. In the deepest part the ditch is c.1.2m deep x c.1.7m from base of ditch to top of bank. There is a separate earthwork, possibly an outer enclosure or possibly an approach track running around the N side of the hill, beyond the other banks.

ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_TYPE *ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_AREA*
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_BUILDINGS

ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_TRACKWAYS/OTHERFEATURES
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_VEGETATION

ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_THREAT_TYPE *ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_THREAT_TIME*

ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_THREAT_EXTENT *ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_THREAT_SCALE*

ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_DESCRIPTION

EXTERNAL AREAS_BUILDINGS *EXTERNAL AREAS_FIELDS* *EXTERNAL*
AREAS_VEGETATION

EXTERNAL AREAS_THREAT_TYPE *EXTERNAL AREAS_THREAT_TIME* *EXTERNAL*
AREAS_THREAT_EXTENT

EXTERNAL AREAS_THREAT_SCALE

EXTERNAL AREAS_DESCRIPTION

VISIT_BY 10/05/05 *VISIT_DATE* GHS

APPENDIX 3

FIELD RECORD FORMS

**PREHISTORIC DEFENDED SETTLEMENTS
SITE ASSESSMENT FORM**

**ORGANISATION
PROJECT No**

PRN

SITE NAME

GRID REF

KM MAP SQUARE

SITE TYPE

Hillfort ☐ Defended Enclosure ☐ Non-site ☐ Natural feature ☐ Other Site type ☐ (Specify)

FORM OF SITE

Buried feature (excavation or geophysics) ☐ Earthwork ☐ Cropmark ☐ Documents ☐ Place-name ☐

AREA OF SITE (in hectares)

Internal area of main enclosure

Area to furthest extent of enclosure ditches

SITE HISTORY

Full excavation ☐ Partial excavation ☐ Topographic survey ☐ Geophysical survey ☐ Other ☐ None ☐

PHASING AND PERIODS OF USE

Unfinished ☐ Single phase ☐ Single phase but possibly long occupation ☐ Two phases (revised defence layout/ rampart design or excavation evidence) ☐ Three or more phases (revised defence layout/ rampart design or excavation evidence) ☐

Main period of occupation (artefactual evidence or scientific dating) – specify

Pre-defensive use of site (eg Bronze Age round barrow or artefactual evidence) ☐

Romano-British reuse ☐ Early Medieval reuse ☐ Medieval reuse ☐

GENERAL LOCATION

ALTITUDE (in metres)

TOPOGRAPHY

Coastal cliff ☐ Coastal promontory ☐ Summit ☐ Hilltop ☐ Ridge ☐ Inland Promontory ☐ High plateau ☐

Spur ☐ False crest ☐ Hillslope ☐ Saddle ☐ Col ☐ Level ☐ Natural terrace ☐ River terrace ☐

Valley base ☐ Valley floor ☐ Flood plain ☐ Other - specify

DEFENSIVE POSITION

Good defensive location (hilltop/cliff-top) ☐ Semi defensive location (inland promontory etc) ☐

Non defensive location (gentle hillslope/valley floor) ☐ Overlooked ☐

LAND USE

Arable ☐ Built over ☐ Derelict ☐ Dune ☐ Forestry ☐ Garden ☐ Heath ☐ Marsh ☐ Mineral Extraction ☐

Moorland ☐ Other ☐ Pasture ☐ Public Open Spaces ☐ Quarry ☐ Rough pasture ☐ Scrub ☐ Urban ☐ Wasteland ☐ Woodland ☐

LAND STATUS

National Park ☐ Common land ☐ Registered Historic Landscape ☐ Tir Gofal ☐ ☐ NNR ☐ SSSI ☐

AONB ☐ cSAC ☐ GCR ☐ RAMSAR ☐ RIGS ☐ Other - specify

PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

High – peat up to 0.6m on site or buried soils ☐

Medium - peat up to 0.6m or buried soils with 500m ☐

Low No obvious peat or buried soils within 500m ☐

Description

RELATED SITES/FINDS IN VICINITY- PRN NUMBERS AND NAMES

LOCATION DESCRIPTION

INTERNAL AREA

INTERNAL AREA (in hectares)

GENERAL SHAPE

Circular ☐ Sub-circular ☐ Rectangular ☐ Sub-rectangular ☐ Polygonal ☐ Triangular ☐ Irregular ☐
Complex (more than one on main enclosure) ☐

PRESENCE OF HOUSES/BUILDING PLATFORMS

Stone circular ☐ Timber circular (excavated) ☐ Platform – circular ☐ Cropmark circular ☐ Stone rectangular ☐

Timber rectangular ☐ Rectangular platform ☐ Other - specify

Number of houses

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing ☐ Agriculture – stock ☐ Burrowing ☐ Development ☐ Erosion ☐

Extraction ☐ Forestry ☐ Robbing ☐ Vehicle ☐ Visitor ☐ Other ☐

Time scale of threat

Active ☐ Extinct (ie old quarry) ☐ None ☐

Extent of threat - specify percentage

Significance of threat

High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐

OTHER INTERNAL FEATURES - DESCRIPTION

DEFENCES

TYPE

Univallate ☐ Bivallate close set ramparts ☐ Bivallate widely spaced ramparts ☐

Multivallate close set ramparts ☐ Multivallate widely spaced ramparts ☐

MATERIALS

Earth ☐ Stone ☐ Earth and Stone ☐ Stone faced earth rampart ☐ Unknown ☐

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing ☐ Agriculture – stock ☐ Burrowing ☐ Development ☐ Erosion ☐

Extraction ☐ Forestry ☐ Robbing ☐ Vehicle ☐ Visitor ☐ Other ☐

Time scale of threat

Active ☐ Extinct (ie old quarry) ☐ None ☐

Extent of threat - specify percentage

Significance of threat

High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐

OTHER DEFENSIVE FEATURES - DESCRIPTION

ENTRANCES

NUMBER OF ENTRANCES DIRECTION FACING (N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, SW)

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ Unknown ☐

TYPE

Simple ☐ Entrance passageway ☐ Entrance passageway and guard chambers ☐ Approaching ditched/banked track ☐ Barbican/hornwork ☐ Annex ☐ Bastion ☐ Complex ☐

MATERIALS

Earth ☐ Stone ☐ Earth and Stone ☐ Stone faced earth rampart ☐ Unknown ☐

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing ☐ Agriculture – stock ☐ Burrowing ☐ Development ☐ Erosion ☐

Extraction ☐ Forestry ☐ Robbing ☐ Vehicle ☐ Visitor ☐ Other ☐

Time scale of threat

Active ☐ Extinct (ie old quarry) ☐ None ☐

Extent of threat - *specify percentage*

Significance of threat

High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐

OTHER ENTRANCE FEATURES - DESCRIPTION

ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES

FORM

Concentric annexe enclosure ☐ Lobate enclosure ☐ Cross ridge earthwork ☐ Outlying ☐

AREA OF ANNEXES (in hectares)

PRESENCE OF HOUSES/BUILDING PLATFORMS

Stone circular ☐ Timber circular (excavated) ☐ Platform – circular ☐ Cropmark circular ☐ Stone rectangular ☐

Timber rectangular ☐ Rectangular platform ☐ Other ☐

Number of houses

PRESENCE OF TRACKWAYS/ROUTES OR OTHER FEATURES – DESCRIBE

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing ☐ Agriculture – stock ☐ Burrowing ☐ Development ☐ Erosion ☐

Extraction ☐ Forestry ☐ Robbing ☐ Vehicle ☐ Visitor ☐ Other ☐

Time scale of threat

Active ☐ Extinct (ie old quarry) ☐ None ☐

Extent of threat - *specify percentage*

Significance of threat

High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐

OTHER ENCLOSURE/ANNEXE FEATURES - DESCRIPTION

EXTERNAL AREAS

PRESENCE OF HOUSES

Stone circular ☐ Stone rectangular ☐ Platform – circular ☐ Timber circular (excavated) ☐

Timber rectangular (excavated) ☐ Cropmark circular ☐ Other ☐

CONTEMPORARY FIELDS

Stone boundaries ☐ Earth boundaries ☐ Cropmark boundaries ☐

VEGETATION

Specify -

THREATS

Type of threat

Agriculture – ploughing ☐ Agriculture – stock ☐ Burrowing ☐ Development ☐ Erosion ☐

Extraction ☐ Forestry ☐ Robbing ☐ Vehicle ☐ Visitor ☐ Other ☐

Time scale of threat

Active ☐ Extinct (ie old quarry) ☐ None ☐

Extent of threat - *specify percentage*

Significance of threat

High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐

OTHER EXTERNAL AREAS FEATURES - DESCRIPTION

OWNERSHIP

ACCESS Unlimited public access ☐ Access limited: open to public at specific periods/part of site
open to public ☐ Access prohibited: access only gained by special permission ☐ Access denied
☐

OWNERSHIP TYPE

Private ☐ MoD ☐ Forestry Commission ☐ Forest Enterprise ☐ National Trust ☐ National Park ☐

Other – specify

OWNERS' NAME AND ADDRESS AND PHONE NO

TENANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS AND PHONE NO

SITE VISIT **DATE OF VISIT:**

VISIT BY:

COLOUR SLIDE REF

B/W and/or COL NEGATIVE REF

DIGITAL REF

SHORT TEXT

GENERAL SITE NOTES

PREHISTORIC DEFENDED SETTLEMENTS				Project No.	
				Organisation	
MONUMENT EVALUATION FORM				Km Map Square	
				PRN	
Site name					
Number of areas with management issues (Recorded on form and numbered on plan)					
Monument evaluation: Management criteria					
Condition, Defences		Fragility, Defences		Vulnerability, Defences	
Good - Over 66% of original circuit of rampart visible as an upstanding feature	3	High - Generally exposed stonework/rampart fill	3	High - Ploughing/quarrying/cattle trampling/heavily visited	3
Medium - 33-66% ditto or generally low	2	Medium - c. 50% exposed	2	Medium - Unimproved but cleared pasture/Regularly visited	2
Low - Below 33% or crop mark feature	1	Low - Mainly grassed and stable	1	Low - Remote/Rough pasture/Rarely visited	1
Condition, Interior		Fragility, Interior		Vulnerability, Interior	
Good - Never cultivated	3	Always High	3	High - Ploughing/cattle trampling/heavily visited	3
Medium - Pre-modern cultivation or semi-improved pasture	2			Medium - Unimproved but cleared pasture/Regularly visited	2
Low - Regularly ploughed improved pasture or arable.	1			Low - Remote/Rough pasture/Rarely visited	1
Archaeological documentation		Historical Documentation		Amenity value	
High - Excavation and report	3	High - 2 or more documents	3	High - Easy visibility and accessibility	3
Medium - Survey and description	2	Medium - 1 document	2	Medium - Accessible with some difficulty and not easily understandable	2
Low - Noted only	1	Low - Nil	1	Low - Not accessible or understandable	1
Monument evaluation: Discrimination criteria					
Survival, Defences		Survival, Interior		Group Value	
High - Over 66% of defences present	4	High - Over 66% of interior present	4	High - Three or more possibly associated sites/features within 1km (e.g. other fort, enclosures, huts, fields)	3
Medium - 33 to 66% present	3	Medium - 33 to 66% present	3	Medium - 1-2	2
Low - less than 33% present	2	Low - less than 33% present	2	Low - Nil	1
Potential		Summary			
High - 3 or more of: Rare type/Rare in area/buried features/significant finds/multiple period/annexes or nearby associated enclosures present	3	Survival, Defences		A: National importance B: Regional importance C: Local importance D: Minor importance E: Needs further investigation F: Not applicable	
Medium - 1-2	2	Survival, Interior			
Low - Nil	1	Group value			
		Potential			
		Total			
		Class: High 10-12, Medium 7-9, Low 4-6			
		Gen. status SAM A B C D E F			
Summary of criteria evaluation					
Site plan required		Geophysics required		Visit date	
				Visit by	

PREHISTORIC DEFENDED SETTLEMENTS				<i>Project No.</i>	
				<i>Organisation</i>	
MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT EXTENSION OF SAM AREA				<i>Km Map Square</i>	
<i>PRN</i>					
<i>Site name</i>					
Description of proposed area					
Monument evaluation: Management criteria					
Condition		Vulnerability		Palaeo-environmental value	
Good – Never cultivated	3	High – High or active threat	3	High – Peat of 0.6m or buried soils within area	3
Medium – Pre-modern cultivation or semi-improved pasture	2	Medium – Improved pasture/Heavily visited	2	Medium – Ditto within 500m	2
Low – Regularly ploughed/improved pasture or arable	1	Low - Remote/Rough pasture/Rarely visited	1	Low – Ditto none within 500m	1
Monument evaluation: Discrimination criteria					
Survival		Potential			
High – 3 or more additional features	3	High – Occupation, activity, midden area probably present, intact	3		
Medium – 1-2 additional features	2	Medium – Ditto ploughed	2		
Low – No additional features	1	Low – Ditto not present	1		
Features: Bank, ditch, annexe, enclosure, house, platform, field, track, etc					
Summary: Extension of SAM area					
		Survival Potential Total		A: National importance B: Regional importance C: Local importance D: Minor importance E: Needs further investigation F: Not applicable	
		Class: High 5-6, Medium 3-4, Low 2			
		Gen. status SAM A B C D E F			
Summary based on criteria evaluation					
		Visit date		Visit by	

PREHISTORIC DEFENDED SETTLEMENTS				Project No.			
				Organisation			
MANAGEMENT ISSUE ASSESSMENT FORM				PRN			
Site name				Management Issue No.			
Issue type (in order of impact)	1	2	3	Issue type (in order of impact)	1	2	3
Ploughing Livestock Burrowing Development Natural erosion Extraction Forestry Stone robbing Vehicle				Visitor Bicycle Motorcycle Horse riding Vandalism Fencing/Walling Scrub, tree or bracken Metal detecting Other (describe)			
Location description							
Easting 1		Northing 1		Easting 2		Northing 2	
Significance (sq. m area affected) 1: >100 High 2: 20-100 Medium 3: <20 Low				Stability 1: Deteriorating 2: Stable 3: Improving			
Archaeological Impact 1: High 2: Medium 3: Low				Priority 1: High 2: Medium 3: Low			
Management issue description							
Management issue recommendations							
Photo Neg Ref		Photo Slide Ref		Photo Digital Ref			
				Visit date		Visit by	

APPENDIX 4

DATABASE DEFINITIONS

Introduction

Created as an ACCESS database in two tables:

Table 1 enters all the primary data for the project recorded on the Site Assessment and Monument Evaluation forms. This is mainly fieldwork data but includes desktop data, such as site area and other related sites and data from the HER such as Altitude. This is a one-to-one table with PRN as the primary key. Several of the fields already exist in the HER primary database and are derived by relationship to the HER database, so the definitions are those of the GAT HER.

Table 2 enters additional data recorded only in the GAT area on a Management Issue Assessment Form. This allows each management issue to be recorded, described and commented on separately. This is a many-to-one table in which each PRN can have several management issues.

TABLE 1:

SITE ASSESSMENT FORM

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE		
PROJECT NUMBER	TEXT	8	
OSMAP	TEXT	13	
PRN	NUMBER		Double Auto No dupes
SITENAME	TEXT	100	
NGR	TEXT	13	
EAST1	NUMBER		Double Auto Req: No
NRTH1	NUMBER		Double Auto Req: No
AUTHORITY	TEXT	25	
DISTRICT	TEXT	50	
COMMCOUNC	TEXT	50	
SITESTAT	TEXT	5	
CLASS	TEXT	60	
PROJECTSITETYPE	TEXT	50	
GLOSSARY SITETYPE	TEXT	50	
SITETYPE	TEXT	40	
PERIOD	TEXT	30	
FORM	TEXT	25	
AREAINT	NUMBER		Double Auto Dec pl. 2
AREAEXT	NUMBER		Double Auto Dec pl. 2
EVENT	TEXT	50	
PHASE	TEXT	50	
OTHERUSE	TEXT	50	
ALTITUDE	NUMBER		Long integerAutoDupesOK
TOPOGRAPHY	TEXT	50	
DEFENSIVE POSITION	TEXT	50	
LANDUSE	TEXT	50	
AREASTAT	TEXT	8	
PALAEOPOTENTIAL	TEXT	50	
RELATED_TO	TEXT	250	
LOCATIONDESCRIP	MEMO		
INTERNAL_AREA	NUMBER		Double Dec pl. 2
INTERNAL_SHAPE	TEXT	50	
INTERNAL_SHAPE_ORIGIN	TEXT	50	
INTERNAL_BUILDINGS	TEXT	50	
INTERNAL_BUILDINGS	TEXT	50	
INTERNAL_VEGETATION	TEXT	50	
INTERNAL_THREAT_TYPE	TEXT	50	
INTERNAL_THREAT_TIME	TEXT	50	
INTERNAL_THREAT_EXTENT	NUMBER		Long integer Auto
INTERNAL_THREAT_SCALE	TEXT	50	
INTERNAL_FEATURES_DESCRIP	MEMO		
DEFENCES_TYPE	TEXT	50	
DEFENCES_MATERIALS	TEXT	50	
DEFENCES_VEGETATION	TEXT	50	

DEFENCES_THREAT_TYPE	TEXT	50	
DEFENCES_THREAT_TIME	TEXT	50	
DEFENCES_THREAT_EXTENT	NUMBER		Long integer Auto
DEFENCES_THREAT_SCALE	TEXT	50	
DEFENCES_FEATURES_DESCRIP	MEMO		
ENTRANCES_NUMBER	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE1_TYPE	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE1_FACING	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE1_MATERIAL	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE1_VEGETATION	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE1_THREAT_TYPE	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE1_THREAT_TIME	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE1_THREAT_EXTENT	NUMBER		Long integer Auto
ENTRANCE1_SCALE	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE1_DESCRIPTION	MEMO		
ENTRANCE2_TYPE	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE2_FACING	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE2_MATERIAL	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE2_VEGETATION	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE2_THREAT_TYPE	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE2_THREAT_TIME	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE2_THREAT_EXTENT	NUMBER		Long integer Auto
ENTRANCE2_SCALE	TEXT	50	
ENTRANCE2_DESCRIPTION	MEMO		
OTHER_ENTRANCE_FEATURE_DESCRIPTION	MEMO		
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_TYPE	TEXT	50	
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_AREA	NUMBER		Double Dec pl. 2
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_BUILDINGS	TEXT	50	
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_BUILDINGSNUMBER	NUMBER		Long integer Auto
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_TRACKWAYS/OTHER_FEATURES	TEXT	50	
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_VEGETATION	TEXT	50	
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_THREAT_TYPE	TEXT	50	
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_THREAT_TIME	TEXT	50	
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_THREAT_EXTENT	NUMBER		Long integer Auto
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_THREAT_SCALE	TEXT	50	
ENCLOSURES/ANNEXES_DESCRIPTION	MEMO		
EXTERNAL_AREAS_BUILDINGS	TEXT	50	
EXTERNAL_AREAS_FIELDS	TEXT	50	
EXTERNAL_AREAS_VEGETATION	TEXT	50	
EXTERNAL_AREAS_THREAT_TYPE	TEXT	50	
EXTERNAL_AREAS_THREAT_TIME	TEXT	50	
EXTERNAL_AREAS_THREAT_EXTENT	NUMBER		Long integer Auto
EXTERNAL_AREAS_THREAT_SCALE	TEXT	50	
EXTERNAL_AREAS_DESCRIPTION	MEMO		
ACCESS	TEXT	50	
OWNERSHIP_TYPE	TEXT	50	
OWNER_NAME	TEXT	50	
OWNER_ADDRESS	TEXT	100	
OWNER_PHONE	TEXT	50	
TENANT_NAME	TEXT	50	
TENANT_ADDRESS	TEXT	100	
TENANT_PHONE	TEXT	50	
VISIT_BY	TEXT	50	
VISIT_DATE	TEXT	50	
PHOTONEG_REF	TEXT	50	
PHOTOTRANS_REF	TEXT	50	
PHOTODIGITAL_REF	TEXT	50	
SHORT_TEXT	MEMO		
NOTES	MEMO		

MONUMENT EVALUATION FORM

FIELD NAME

DATATYPE

MANAGEMENT_ISSUE_COUNT	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
CONDITION_DEFENCES	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
FRAGILITY_DEFENCES	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
VULNERABILITY_DEFENCES	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
ARCHAEOLOGICAL_DOCUMENTATION	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
HISTORICAL_DOCUMENTATION	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
AMENITY_VALUE	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
SURVIVAL_DEFENCES	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
SURVIVAL_INTERIOR	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
GROUP_VALUE	NUMBER	Long integer Auto

POTENTIAL	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
SUMMARY_VALUE	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
STATUS_RANK	TEXT 50	
CRITERIA_SUMMARY_DESCRIPTION	MEMO	
ISSUE1_THREATTYPE1	TEXT 50	
ISSUE1_THREATTYPE2	TEXT 50	
ISSUE1_THREATTYPE3	TEXT 50	
SITEPLANREQ	Yes/No	
GEOPHYSREQ	Yes/No	

TABLE 2:

MANAGEMENT ISSUE ASSESSMENT FORM

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	
PROJECT_NUMBER	TEXT	8
SITENAME	TEXT	100
PRN	NUMBER	Double Auto Dupes OK
OSMAP	TEXT	13
MANAGEMENT_ISSUE_NUMBER	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
MANAGEMENT_ISSUE_TYPE1	TEXT	50
MANAGEMENT_ISSUE_TYPE2	TEXT	50
MANAGEMENT_ISSUE_TYPE3	TEXT	50
LOCATION_DESCRIPTION	MEMO	
EASTING1	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
NORTHING1	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
EASTING2	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
NORTHING2	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
SIGNIFICANCE	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
STABILITY	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
ARCHAEOL_IMPACT	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
PRIORITY	NUMBER	Long integer Auto
MANAGEMENT_ISSUE_DESCRIPTION	MEMO	
MANAGEMENT_ISSUE_RECOMMENDATION	MEMO	
PHOTONEG_REF	TEXT	50
PHOTOTRANS_REF	TEXT	50
PHOTODIGITAL_REF	TEXT	50
VISIT_BY	TEXT	50
VISIT_DATE	TEXT	50

**A SURVEY OF PREHISTORIC DEFENDED ENCLOSURES
IN NORTH-WEST WALES, 2005-6:
GWYNEDD DWYFOR AND MEIRIONNYDD**

GAT PROJECT G1770

Report No. 631

PART 1: SURVEY REPORT

Prepared for Cadw

March 2006
Revised May 2006

By George Smith

DATA DISC REFERENCE

PART 1: SURVEY REPORT

APPENDIX 2 GAZETTEER OF GENERAL SITE VISIT DATA

The data includes all the records on the Site Assessment Form and is in two parts:

Part 1 App2disc	Records of specific site features.
Part 1 App2-2disc	Descriptive records and records of external features.



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