
PREHISTORIC, ROMAN and OTHER SITES MONUMENT EVALUATION, 2008-10



Part 1. Report and gazetteer

GAT Project No.2013

Report No. 912

December 2010

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MONUMENT EVALUATION 2008-10**

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Prepared for Cadw

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December 2010

Cover: Icon of St. Cybi and St. Seiriol
meeting at a holy well on Anglesey
(Orthodox Christian)

**Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd**

**PREHISTORIC, ROMAN SITES AND OTHER SITES MONUMENT EVALUATION –
2008-10, GAT PROJECT NO. G2103**

Part 1. Report and Gazetteer

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PREHISTORIC, ROMAN AND OTHER SITES MONUMENT EVALUATION – 2008-10 GAT PROJECT NO. G2013

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this project is to assess all monuments or monument types, within the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER), which fall within the Prehistoric and Roman periods but which have not been assessed in respect of statutory protection by previous threat related assessments. The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust HER had been searched in order to establish which monument types within these periods had not been the subject of a previous threat-related assessment project. Three monument types, burnt mounds, prehistoric field systems and holy wells were found to be a significant component of the archaeological resource and an important element of the Roman and Prehistoric landscape. In addition there are over 6,000 miscellaneous sites recorded on the HER database that could potentially date from the Prehistoric or Roman periods.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESKTOP

The HER was searched for site types corresponding to burnt mounds, prehistoric field systems, and holy wells. The individual records were examined and any obviously incorrectly assigned sites were discounted at this stage. The HER was then searched for sites of the Prehistoric and Roman period that have not been allocated to a site type, sites of the Prehistoric and Roman period that have not been assessed by any other threat related assessments and sites not allocated to a specific period that could therefore be Prehistoric or Roman. The individual records were then examined and all sites that should be allocated to other periods were discounted. The descriptions of the remaining sites were then examined and the majority of minor, destroyed, unlocated and spurious sites were discounted. The remaining sites were then further assessed using aerial photographic and archive information and any sites that were obviously minor, destroyed or allocated to the wrong site type, were discounted.

Sites from the four categories were then compiled into a project database and used as the basis for fieldwork. The fieldwork was divided into two areas, one comprising the Llyn peninsula, Anglesey and Conwy, to be surveyed in 2008-9 and one comprising the rest of the former county of Caernarfonshire and Meirionnydd, to be surveyed in 2009-10.

A total of 365 sites were identified as requiring a field visit. In the first year 171 sites representing 47% of the original total were visited. This included 14 previously unknown sites discovered during field work, at least one of which may be of national importance. The final database included 412 sites, including new sites discovered in the course of the survey or that were added to the HER during the period of the project.

2.2 FIELDWORK METHODS

Three forms were used. First a field visit record, second a sketch plan/drawing form and thirdly a monument evaluation form (Appendix 1).

Field visit form

The visit form for all site types recorded several general attributes, as used on previous evaluation projects, for instance the Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual monuments survey. These comprised first landscape description and second site assessment.

The first field recorded the NGR where the existing one needed updating or where a new site had been identified. This was made easy by use of a hand-held GPS, which also allowed the altitude to be recorded.

Landscape description comprised text fields: General topographic setting, Land use Site, Land use Area, Vegetation Site and Vegetation area.

Site assessment comprised firstly a measure of condition and secondly a measure of threats.

Condition used a 5 point numeric scale -

1: Intact, 2: Near intact, 3: Damaged, 4: Near destroyed and 5: Destroyed. Three extra categories were needed - 6: Archaeologically excavated, 7: Restored and 8: Not known.

Threat assessment provided for the recording of up to three threats, in order of significance and was in three parts: a text box to record Threat type and tick box to record Threat class as High, Medium or Low and Threat time as Current, Short term, Medium term or Long term.

There was a section to record any revision to the HER entry by New Glossary site type, Period and Form.

There were also sections to record Description, Management comments and recommendations, Ownership, Tenancy, Photograph reference numbers, Date of visit and Name of visitor.

Four variations of the Field visit form were produced for each of the four categories of site to be visited, i.e. Burnt Mounds, Fields, Holy Wells and Other site types. These allowed a tick-box record of features specific to that site type, except for Other site types, where features were variable. These features were relevant to the description and interpretation as well as contributing to the monument evaluation:

Burnt mounds: Crescent-shaped mound, Kidney shaped mound, Oval/Sub-circular mound, Irregular mound, Burnt material identified, Water source within 20m, Water source within 100m, Possible associated settlement.

Fields: Walls, Banks, Gateways, Boundary orthostats, Clearance cairns, Platforms, Terracing, Associated settlement, Ridge and furrow.

Holy wells: Spring, Natural pool, Walled reservoir, Steps, Seats, Building, Associated church, Church foundation date (century), Associated pre-Christian features.

Other site types: Not applicable.

Sketch plan form

This was a general sheet allowing space for a sketch plan, location map or other drawing. A sketch plan was made in most cases, except for instance where a published plan already existed or where a feature was not easily comprehensible, such as an extensive field system.

Monument evaluation form

This allowed evaluation of each site using the accepted non-statutory criteria. These were each valued on a three-part scale, Low, Medium and High, recorded as 1, 2 or 3.

The definition of the criteria varied for each of the four site types to be visited and so four separate forms were produced. Not all criteria were used for each site type as some were not suitable for each monument type. For instance Fragility was not applicable to differentiate burnt mounds as they are all of similar construction, nor was Diversity, Features since burnt mounds are generally simple. For Other site types, which included different site types, a blank form was produced with open entries for each criterion so that each could be chosen and used as seemed applicable for that particular site type.

The criteria definitions used for the three known site types was as follows:

Burnt Mounds

Documentation:	Low - Listed/ Brief description Medium – Full description/Photo High – Measured survey/excavation
Group value, Clustering	Low - <2 other sites within 1km Medium – 2-3 other sites within 1km High - > 3 other sites within 1km
Group value, Association	Low - <2 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km Medium – 2-3 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km High - > 3 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km
Survival	Low – Destroyed, badly damaged Medium – 30-70% complete High - > 70% complete
Condition	Low – Indeterminate appearance Medium – Uncertain extent shape High – Discrete outline
Fragility	Not applicable
Vulnerability	Low – No threat Medium – Low threat, e.g. sheep trample High – Short term/Current high threat
Diversity, type	Low – Sub-surface evidence/spread only Medium – Simple mound only High – Classic crescent and possible trough
Diversity, features	Not applicable

Potential, general	Low –Poor survival of below ground preservation Medium – Good above ground preservation High – Good above and below ground preservation
Potential, environmental	Low - No peat or water logging within 100m Medium – Shallow blanket peat (<0.5m) within 100m High – Deep peat >0.5m within 100m
Fields	
Documentation:	Low – Listed only Medium –Description/Sketch survey High – Measured survey/excavation
Group value, Clustering	Low - <2 other sites within 1km Medium – 2-3 other sites within 1km High - > 3 other sites within 1km
Group value, Association	Low - <2 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km Medium – 2-3 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km High - > 3 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km
Survival	Low – <30% complete Medium – 30-70% complete High - > 70% complete
Condition	Low – Terraces only Medium – Some boundaries present High – All boundaries present
Fragility	Low – Stone banks/walls Medium – Stone lines High – Earth banks only
Vulnerability	Low – Low threat value Medium – Medium threat value High – High threat value
Diversity, type	Low – Strip fields/Post-medieval larger fields Medium – Sub-rectangular ‘Celtic’ fields High – Curvilinear enclosures/wandering walls
Diversity, features	1 of Walls/Banks/Terraces/Gateways/Tracks/Boundary orthostats/Clearance cairns/Stack stands, platforms
Potential, general	Low – Post-medieval re-use/clearance Medium – Prehistoric with Medieval re-use High – Prehistoric not re-used and with environmental potential
Potential, environmental	Low - No peat within 100m Medium – Shallow peat (<0.5m) within 1km High – Deep peat >0.5m on site/within 100m

Holy Wells

Documentation:	Low – Listed only, no associated name or tradition Medium – Listed with associated name High – Listed with associated name and historical ref
Group value, Clustering	Not applicable
Group value, Association	Low – No other associated site within 1km

	Medium – 1 poss. assoc. sites within 1km
	High – 2 or more poss. assoc. sites within 1km
Survival	Low – Location unknown/Site of only
	Medium – Well survives but re-built or re-used or vicinity built over or ploughed
	High – Well and immediately surrounding area intact
Condition	Low – Spring/pool only
	Medium – Surround walling present or buried
	High – Walling/Steps/Building survive
Fragility	Low – Protected within enclosure of walling/fencing/building
	Medium – Open but stone-built
	High – No stone-work visible
Vulnerability	Low – Low/No threat
	Medium – Medium threat, poss. future development/clearance
	High – High threat, Short term/Current
Diversity, type	Low – Natural spring/pool
	Medium – Walled pool
	High – Stepped basin/building
Diversity, features	Not applicable – Wells are of different types of structure so cannot be directly compared.
Potential, general	Low – Natural pool/structure destroyed
	Medium – Visible or possibly buried early structure
	High – Ditto plus possibly associated activity nearby
Potential, environmental	Not applicable – Wells generally situated in areas where environmental potential would not be expected.

These criteria values were totaled for each visit to produce a sum score that was then divided according to a Low, Medium or High overall score, according to the distribution of possible sum scores, depending on the number of criteria used. This was then used to put each site into a category of heritage value:

A: National importance

B: Regional importance

C: Local importance

D: Minor importance

E: In need of further investigation before a value can be assigned

One or more digital colour photographs were taken of each site visited, and each shot given a unique number and the description, direction and date recorded on a separate form. The digital photograph files were numbered and the photographic record numbers recorded on each site visit form and then entered onto the database, allowing digital cross-referencing and searching of the field records. The project file contains 1208 photographs.

All the records from the field visit entered onto an ACCESS database alongside the basic record fields abstracted from the HER, such as Site name, NGR and Glossary site type.

2.3 POST FIELDWORK METHODS

The altitude at which sites occurred was a topographical feature that was relevant to the discussion, for example of the occurrence of different types of field system. It was found that

altitude is only occasionally recorded in the HER so further desktop study of maps was needed to add this to the database.

The analysis of the fieldwork database identified several categories into which each site type could be placed as well as other features of interest. These were added at the post-fieldwork stage and are described in the discussion of each site type below.

3. RESULTS

3.1 BURNT MOUNDS

Introduction

Burnt mounds are one of the easiest prehistoric site types to identify, both as earthworks above ground, by their typical crescentic shape, proximity to streams and during ground disturbance, e.g. during pipeline excavation, by the amount of burnt stone fragments in them, often with quantities of dark charcoal. Despite this, and the fact that they are the most frequent and available evidence of Bronze Age activity, with many radiocarbon-dated to the Early Bronze Age, they have been neglected. This is largely because their function has not been understood, although numerous have been excavated and they have often been seen as just a semi-industrial residue. However, eventually this interpretation is changing with better techniques of dating and advances in other scientific techniques such as residue and macro-botanical analysis. Some studies have indicated their use in special feasting activities associated with settlement abandonment or termination (Ladle and Woodward, 2003) and the accumulation of radiocarbon dates shows widely spaced episodic use over long periods, with some mounds possibly in use as early as the Middle Neolithic (Kenney 2008 and Maynard, forthcoming). This kind of work encourages a fresh appreciation of burnt mounds and the need for renewed study of them, especially in their wider landscape setting. The evaluation of all the known examples in north west Wales as part of the present survey is therefore a useful contribution to research.

Number and distribution

118 burnt mounds are recorded in the HER database. A further thirty have been recorded during recent excavations but await HER entry so were not included. Of the total 5 were protected as scheduled ancient monuments and were not visited. The final database of visited sites comprised 107 of which 5 were mounds discovered during the course of the fieldwork. 16 of the total could not be located or had been destroyed. A few others were found to be peat stacks or cairns and recorded under Other site types.

The overall distribution of burnt mounds is wide but they are concentrated around the fringes of the upland, mainly in the western part of the Snowdonia massif. A few have been found in Anglesey but at present very few are known in western Llŷn and southern Meirionnydd (Fig. 1).

Although mounds are not distributed evenly by area they are found at all altitudes (Table 1) but only one above 400m OD (at 405m). This contrasts with the distribution of prehistoric hut circle settlement of which a small proportion, 7%, occur up to 500m OD (GAT Rep. No. 357, 1999). This may be a reflection of the altitude limits of natural woodland and the need for wood as fuel for burnt mounds.

Table 1 Occurrence of burnt mounds by altitude (metres OD)

<i>0-99m</i>	<i>100-199m</i>	<i>200-299m</i>	<i>300-399m</i>	<i>400m +</i>
22	27	29	28	1

The known distribution of burnt mounds must be biased by the better preservation in the upland fringes compared to destruction by agricultural activities in the lowland. Several mounds have been discovered in recent years during watching briefs and assessment excavations in Anglesey and in the Conwy Valley. These suggest that burnt mounds were once a more widespread feature

and many must now exist as just spreads of burnt stone in cultivated fields as found during area excavations at Parc Bryn Cegin, Bangor (Kenney 2008). Comprehensive study of some sample areas should help to confirm this, for instance by field walking ploughed fields, by study of aerial photographs and by geophysical survey. The most notable concentration of burnt mounds known at present is that around Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr (Fig. 1), and this parallels a concentration of Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites in the same area.

Topographic location

The defining factor for burnt mounds is the ready availability of water for boiling troughs, although the amount needed may not be great. Most mounds are situated next to small streams or the lines of former streams, which may be no more than a trickle from a spring. This often means that mounds are in low-lying wet or marshy places, however, it is the availability of water that is the most important, so some mounds are situated on open hillsides or more gentle slopes in better drained areas. It also seems likely that in the case of some mounds in marshy areas that the peat developed after the mounds had gone out of use. Environmental study of peat in a wet moorland basin on the upland above Llanfairfechan, where several burnt mounds are present on the slopes around the fringes of the basin, shows that there was alder woodland there at the time the mounds were in use (Caseldine 2007, Preliminary environmental assessment, GAT Rep. No. 662, 2007).

Burnt mound types

Apart from the general record of topography, land-use etc the survey recorded the shape of mounds (crescentic/kidney-shaped/oval/sub-circular/irregular), the presence of burnt stone, the proximity to water and the presence of possibly associated settlement.

It was found that the majority of mounds are simple crescents and it seems that there is no case to be made for other shapes of mound as specific types. Mounds that are other shapes are more likely to be the result of later erosion or damage rather than the result of functional differences.

Most mounds occur singly, are isolated within the landscape and are not obviously part of any pattern of settlement. However, a few do occur in closely adjacent groups (e.g. Fig. 3, 1-2 and Fig. 4, 1-2) and a few show modified versions of the crescentic shape (e.g. Fig. 3, 3). These examples could derive from development over time or multiple contemporary use of the same site. Recent excavation of a burnt mound at Llanengan, Llŷn shows creation of a new trough and mound close to an earlier one, perhaps as the first trough became damaged through use, or perhaps because the adjacent stream bed had changed, the second trough being at a slightly higher level than the first (GAT Rep. No. 745, 2008). In most cases though, mounds seem to have been associated with a single trough site.

One unexpected and new feature that was recorded in a few cases was the presence of a small ancillary mound of sub-circular shape opposite the opening of the crescent but beyond where the trough would be expected (Fig. 4, 1-5). No mounds of this type have been excavated to help interpret them but the ancillary mounds are situated where a fire-site would be expected. The ancillary mounds could therefore be the remains of the fire-site and working stone heap as opposed to the waste stone in the main crescentic mound.

Mounds as crescents are wider across the arms of the crescent, which normally do not extend far beyond the trough site. The size varies considerably from c. 4m by 3m up to 15m by 11m and this shows that there was not much of a limit on size that would necessitate the starting of new mounds. The largest examples contain many tons of debris and must represent many heating

events, whether continuous or episodic. Recent estimates, based on studies of four mounds, has suggested the number of individual uses to be between 100 to over 400 (North Munster Discovery Programme 2002).

The settlement associations of burnt mounds are difficult to assess because most recorded hut circle settlement is of stone-walled type and expected to be a millennium or more older than any burnt mounds. All that can be recorded is the presence of hut circle settlement nearby, with the possibility that such settlement had earlier origins. A relatively small proportion of mounds visited, 14%, had such settlement nearby. The concentration of burnt mounds in the Llanfairfechan area is at least in an area that where there is also much evidence of hut circle settlement and so where associated settlement could be expected.

The actual type of settlement that would be associated with burnt mounds is uncertain but for the period in question would be likely to be timber or clay-walled and a burnt mound was found in close association with a timber-built round-house of Middle Bronze Age date at Wareham Dorset (Ladle and Woodward 2003). Only three mounds visited as part of the survey were physically very close to possible settlement. One was close to a small stone-walled round-house near Beddgelert (Fig. 4, 6) and another close to a possible timber hut platform at Trawsfynydd (Fig. 4, 7). The last was one of two mounds close together and down slope from a settlement of the later first millennium BC at Crawwellt West, which had incorporated a Bronze Age cairn. The third mound was also close to the Crawwellt settlement but in a different area. A platform close to this mound was excavated, which revealed a stake-walled timber roundhouse, dating yet to be published (Crew forthcoming). Such house platforms may exist more widely but have not been recognized because of their slight nature. The few cases of settlements which seem to consist just of circular platforms, such as Pant-yr-griafolen, Caerhun, Conwy (PRN 703), need to be re-studied for the possible presence of associated burnt mounds. Certainly the many well-preserved mounds in the uplands show a notable absence of possible settlement nearby or even of places that seem suitable for settlement. It was the isolated nature of burnt mounds that helped to create the early view that they were the cooking places belonging to a hunting or pastoral community. However the experimental study of burnt mound technology shows that mounds were the result of at least hundreds of cycles of use and the lack of obvious stratigraphy in those burnt mounds excavated gives no hint of seasonal re-use of re-visited sites. The siting of mounds close to water in most cases means that they often in areas of wet ground, unsuitable for settlement, which therefore could be located at some distance away and therefore remain undiscovered.

The survey did not provide any direct evidence to help in the dating of mounds but the gradual accumulation of radiocarbon dates from recent excavations in north-west Wales has given a date range of between the mid third to the early first millennium BC. At Parc Bryn Cegin, Bangor, the earliest date from a burnt mound overlapped with that from a pit with Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery, but that was an isolated date, the rest of the dates from mounds ranging between the end of the 3rd millennium BC to the 12th century BC (Kenney 2008). Dates from three closely adjacent mounds at Caergeiliog, Anglesey and from another isolated mound at Waen Hir, Anglesey were quite widely spaced, suggesting that mounds were used intermittently over a very long period of time (Maynard in Davidson and Hughes, forthcoming). Even though the area excavated at Llandygai was very extensive, no settlement that might be contemporary with the burnt mounds was identified. At Waun Llanfair, Llanfairfechan some areas of possible platform settlement have been identified close to burnt mounds but they have not yet been tested by excavation (GAT Rep. No. 662, 2007).

Threats and Management

Only 5 burnt mounds are currently protected, about 3% of the total known, and this reflects the low archaeological value usually given to them, despite their proven antiquity. This view is gradually being reversed by excavation of examples with waterlogged preservation where botanical remains survive and by more accurate radiocarbon dating. Many of the mounds visited had good environmental potential and fortunately most of these are in the uplands and have little threat to their survival (Table 2).

Table 2 Burnt mounds: Threat value

<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
13	13	38	23	20

Of those at High risk five were currently being damaged, four from cultivation and one from natural erosion. Three were at risk in the short term from natural erosion and forestry and one was at risk in the medium term, from forestry. Long term threats were all from agricultural improvement and cultivation.

24 mounds were identified as of highest value of which four were in the high risk category, the remainder in the low risk category.

Over all, of the 87 mounds to which the survey applied 61(70%) were at low or nil risk. The remaining 30% deserve attention and as most are not of the highest value then preservation must come through landowner information perhaps as part of wider agri-environmental schemes. Many are in upland that is Common land administered by the Crown with tenant graziers and environmental management should be better resourced. Landowners, tenants and graziers need to be made aware of the research value of mounds. There is no doubt that a considerable number of mounds will continue to survive because of the lack of threats to them, especially in the uplands. However, those in the lowlands must be part of a rather different economy and be of greater value in terms of research. It is in the lowland that settlement was probably most intense and it is that area that is most at risk from development or other threats as at Parc Bryn Cegin, Bangor and Parc Cybi, Holyhead. This is relevant when it is seen that all the mounds found to be at high risk were on land below 150m OD. It just happens that the period when most burnt mounds were in use is one that is presently a prehistoric 'Dark Age' in terms of knowledge about settlement and economy. The lack of evidence in Wales of Bronze Age settlement was lamented in the document A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (2007), but further research into burnt mounds, which are likely to have been associated with settlement, was not recommended.

3.2 FIELD SYSTEMS, FIELDS AND FIELD FEATURES

Introduction

The Gwynedd HER includes 145 records of fields of which six are protected as scheduled ancient monuments. The remaining 139 areas of fields, field systems and associated features were selected for desktop study and visits. Of these some were later excluded after the desktop stage as being of either other site type or of post-medieval date and so outside the remit of the project, so eventually the database comprised 131 sites. Some areas of early fields are recorded in the HER with the settlement to which they are attached. These were visited and evaluated as part of the previous Hut Circle Settlement Survey and so were not visited again as part of this project. As a sample of early fields it must also be accepted that it is somewhat biased because most are preserved as a result of being in marginal land, most often on the fringes of the upland. The largest number of sites visited lay in the upland above about 200m OD. The areas of better soils and greatest agricultural potential where most early farming might be expected, especially in the lowland areas of Llŷn and Anglesey, were not, therefore, properly represented (Fig. 5). It must also be borne in mind that the agricultural economy of the lowlands and the field types that accompanied it may have differed from that in the uplands.

The project sought to visit and evaluate the field systems and fields rather than to survey and record their design and topography. The latter would have been a much more time consuming project since fields systems are extensive and complex and often fragmented and indistinct. In order to understand field patterns we must still rely on the existing surveys carried out mainly by the RCAHMS as part of the County inventories in the 1950s and 60s, or on more recent mapping from aerial photographs.

Survey methods

The information collected as part of the present project included the basic record of the topographic setting, present vegetation, land use, condition, threat class, threat type and threat time. It also recorded features particular to fields, which comprised the presence of terraces, banks, walls, gateways, clearance cairns and of possibly associated settlement. Analysis of the database categorized the sites visited as either - field system, field system fragment or individual field feature and noted their probable main period of use. The field pattern itself was recorded as of Curvilinear, Rectilinear, Strip or Large walled area (Post-medieval field) type. Of the 131 sites visited 43 were extensive areas of fields that could be called field systems, 61 were smaller fragments, 24 were just individual features and 3 were parts of other recorded areas.

Types of field system and fields

The survey identified the predominant type of field present and the probable main period of each, based on types of boundary or associated settlement remains, e.g. roundhouse/long hut/post medieval building Table 3.

Table 3 Field systems, fragments and features, estimated main period and field type

Period	Field type					
	Curvilinear	Terraced, rectangular	Linear /strip	Large /walled	Irregular	Stock pen only
Post-med		8		15	10	4
Med/Post-med		11	4	4	2	
Med		2	6			
IA/RB/Post-med		20	1		2	
IA/RB	3	20	1		2	
Pre RB	12	1			2	
Uncertain		1				
Total	15	63	12	19	18	4

About 40% of sites were identified as of predominantly Medieval/Post-medieval or Post-medieval period even though the survey aimed to visit only sites of earlier periods. About half were identified as of probably Iron Age/Roman-British or earlier date. The predominant type of field system consisted of small sub-rectangular fields, those generally described as ‘Celtic’ fields, although shown in many cases to have origins in the Bronze Age, for example at Winterbourne Abbas, Dorset and Martin Down, Hampshire (Burgess, 1980, 240-3). The frequent re-use of the areas of these fields in the medieval period means that the identification of period for these fields must always be flexible. There are also many areas of small rectangular fields that are stone-walled enclosures belonging to the small holdings associated with 18th-19th century mining and quarrying. These were often in areas of poorer land, marginal to previous agriculture

The RCAHMW discussion of fields (RCAHMW 1964, ciii) noted that the types of fields associated with settlement of broadly Iron Age type was probably indicative of differences in agricultural economy, e.g. arable versus dairying versus stock-raising.

In discussing this settlement the RCAHMW identified a basic division between settlement that was not obviously associated with any kind of enclosures or fields and settlement that was associated with enclosures. The settlement without enclosures existed mainly in the uplands, and this settlement could be expected to be based on grazing on open pastures, possibly even belonging just to summer transhumant pasturing. The settlement associated with enclosures was divided into two, first, that without evidence of terraced fields, concentrated on the higher margins of the uplands and second, that associated with terraced fields, these mainly to be found on the lower slopes below the upland margin. This difference was suggested to represent either different periods or types of agricultural system and this is a distinction that has still to be verified by actual scientific study.

Of the 131 areas of fields visited in 2008-10, 63 (48%) had evidence of terracing. Presuming that the terracing must have been created for, or be a result of ploughing, then these must be areas of arable farming. The largest number of fields lay in the altitude band 200-300m OD with only one at 400m OD. The proportion of fields having terracing was similar in altitude bands up to 300m OD, but there were very few above 300m with terracing (Table 4).

Table 4 Field altitude and terracing

<i>Altitude metres OD</i>	<i>No. with terracing</i>	<i>% with terracing</i>	<i>Total No. of field records</i>
0-100	10	50	20
100-200	16	57	28
200-300	32	57	56
300-400	5	19	26
400+	0	0	1

Terracing only occurs on slopes and so would be expected to be less evident on lower-lying land. Terracing is also less likely to occur where soils are thinner but could be created where slopes of stony soil are cleared of stone, which, dumped in banks, may retain soil and lead to the revetting of areas of deeper soil. The build up of lynchets terraces as a gradual accumulation due to movement of colluvium must be related to length of use so it is important to identify fields where terracing may be a result of continuance of cultivation into the medieval or post-medieval periods. The fields associated with settlements above 300m are generally outside the limits of cultivation in modern times and so are better preserved. The lack of terracing of these may just be related to low intensity or lack of longevity of use. The extreme marginal areas for cultivation may also have only been utilized during occasional, relatively brief periods of climatic amelioration.

It has also been thought that the higher altitude settlements with field systems of curvilinear pattern may belong to the second millennium BC as has been demonstrated on Bodmin Moor (Johnson and Rose 1994, 59-67) but not so far in north-west Wales. Excavation at one of these settlements at Crawcwellt, Meirionnydd at an altitude of 260-270m OD showed it to have been in use between about 300BC until 50AD. Its upland location owed more to the smelting of bog iron ore than to farming (Crew, P. 1986-91 and 98). All evidence of Bronze Age occupation of the uplands in north Wales, presently known, is that of isolated settlement, without fields or enclosures. The only settlement of that period known in the lowland, at Mellteyrn Uchaf, Llŷn had no associated fields (Ward and Smith 2001).

All creation of fields in north-west Wales had to make use of what were originally forest soils developed over glacial deposits, sometimes clayey, silty, sandy or gravelly but often with a component of larger stones. The most agriculturally useful soils were developed over silty subsoil. In the fringes of the uplands there is often a stony substrate and creation of fields produced large amounts of cleared stone. Clearance cairns would be expected to be a feature of the landscape therefore. However, only 18 of the fields visited overall had such clearance cairns, and their occurrence was not related to altitude, 11 of them being associated with fields with terraces. During the survey it was noticeable that in areas of more developed terracing there is a general absence of early walls. It is likely that stone derived from clearance was used to create contour banks that delimited the fields and subsequently became subsumed as terraces developed above them. This has been demonstrated by field observations on Bodmin Moor, Cornwall (Johnson and Rose 1994, 104-6) and by geophysical survey at Cwm Cilio, Llanaelhaearn, as part of the current Cadw Early Fields project, which shows stony banks underlying terraces.

There were 44 areas of fields recorded as being close to possibly associated settlement, mainly referring to examples of round house settlement. During previous settlement surveys it has been noticed that medieval 'long hut' settlement often occurs in the same place as round house settlement and so must have re-used earlier fields or even created new ones. The Cadw hut circle

settlement survey in north-west Wales recorded that 218 settlements out of a total of 540 (or 817 including single isolated huts), were close to terraced fields (Smith 1999, 42). These figures cannot be directly compared to the present survey of fields since the present survey included isolated fragments of fields, not just wider field systems. The settlement survey showed that the largest proportion of recorded terraced fields were associated with nucleated/enclosed settlement that would be recognized as of typical Iron Age type and probably representing mixed farming. All examples of this settlement type were found below 300m OD. It also recognized that amongst this settlement type the sub-category of nucleated settlement set within 'yards' was rather less often associated with terraced fields and in this case the 'yards' were probably indicative of a greater dependency on stock raising than arable.

The settlement survey also showed that curvilinear field patterns, regarded by the RCAHMW as of possibly early date, were largely associated with scattered settlement although occasionally with isolated single huts. The scattered settlement type was found at a much wider range of altitude, up to 500m OD but mostly in the band 301-400m OD. This shows an obvious difference which may be ascribed to either period or to agricultural type.

Proximity to possible settlement gives the fields added potential in research terms and vice versa. Of the 131 areas of fields or field features visited, 26 with terracing were associated with settlement while 36 with terracing were not. 18 without terracing were associated with settlement and 51 were not associated either with terracing or settlement. These figures cannot easily be interpreted. If non-terraced fields belong to earlier settlement then the associated settlement may just be less easily visible, for instance surviving only as platforms for timber buildings, compared to the easily identified stone-walled houses of Iron Age/Roman-British settlement. Only detailed study of individual cases can take this further.

The study of individual settlements or groups of houses, or of individual farmsteads would be likely to show that each would have had more than one type of field, either as infield and outfield or as arable or meadow or stock enclosure, so the identification of types of field system is not straightforward. Nevertheless, the distinction between fields of either curvilinear or of terraced type was clear. The variable relief of north-west Wales provides an unusually wide range of topographic types, soil types and climate. In terms of modern appreciation of agricultural potential the lowlands of Llŷn and Anglesey have a longer growing season, higher average temperatures, lower rainfall and better soils than the margins of the upland and of the upland itself. These determine the possibilities for farming and must have influenced the types of farm and field pattern in the prehistoric period.

The relict fields visited must represent a small proportion of those that once existed because of the clearance for later agriculture in the lowlands, as demonstrated by the lower number of early agricultural features known at lower altitudes (Table 4). The better survival of features at higher altitudes provides a reliable record of early agriculture at that altitude but the types of early fields and field systems at lower altitudes is less certain.

The fieldwork for the survey was designed to provide brief visits to describe and evaluate each site. Because field systems are often extensive the time available allowed a record of the type of fields present and their condition but could not investigate the full extent of each field pattern or look in detail at relationships between boundaries or search for associated features. The best record of field systems still relies on the measured surveys carried out by the RCAHMW and published in the county inventories for Anglesey and Caernarvonshire. These have been added to by mapping from aerial photographs, commissioned from GAT by the RCAHMW between 1995 and 1998. These covered two areas, both with good preservation of relict landscapes including

field systems and other features. The first area, in Meirionnydd, was the upland plateau from Hengwm to Cors-y-gedol. The second area, in north Gwynedd and Conwy, comprised the upland fringe between Abergwyngregyn and Penmaenmawr. These photo-mapping projects identified numerous new features as well as plotting field boundary patterns. Many features visited as part of the present project were derived from these mapping projects. These visits showed that the mapping project needs a second stage of field visits, first to check on the ground the identification of the features and secondly to add detail and interpretation (Fig. 7). Some features seen on the aerial photographs were of uncertain identification or proved to be natural features when visited. For field systems the complex patterns plotted need disentangling, slopes adding to show terracing, smaller features such as possible hut platforms adding and the form of individual boundaries recording. This general interpretation could then be published to provide a more useful research resource.

Both the areas studied as part of the RCAHM mapping project have field systems with multi-period use, involving modification. The north Gwynedd area is unusually complex in the continuous extent of field patterns, making definition of individual landholdings impossible. However, there are elsewhere a few examples of groups of prehistoric fields that are more isolated and little modified by later land use. The most complete examples of individual field systems associated with settlements in England suggests that the arable area associated with each was in the order of 4 to 8ha (10 to 19ac) (Fowler 1983, 127). In north west Wales there are also a few fairly isolated prehistoric field systems associated with individual settlements that allow measurement of typical field size and shape and estimates of the areas of fields associated with each settlement. These comprise systems with the two types of field described above, those with fields of curvilinear outline, usually without terracing and those of rectilinear outline usually with terracing. The survey recorded 15 of the first and 63 of the second.

The identifiable groups of fields of curvilinear pattern noted by the RCAHMS comprised widely differing areas of individual fields, associated with scattered open settlement and with a maximum total area of fields of c. 6ha (15ac) e.g. at Cwm Pennant, Garndolbenmaen (Fig. 8.1). The total area of enclosure at each example was broadly proportional to the number of houses present. However, there was a wide variation between the total areas of enclosure at each example so the areas cannot be used to suggest a 'typical' area of a farm for functional purposes.

The second group of field systems with terraced fields of rectilinear outline tend to occur in more intensively settled and farmed landscape where the contiguity of fields over a wide area makes the extent of individual holdings difficult to identify, e.g. at Caerau, Clynnog (Fig. 8.2). It may even be that fields were held communally and used in rotation more like medieval strips. However, the main homestead unit seems to have comprised about 4 roundhouses. There are a few isolated examples, such as at Cwm Cilio, Llanaelhaearn but these examples vary quite widely in total area from c. 1ha (2.5ac) to 8ha (20ac). Thus although they vary greatly in design the total areas found with the two types of field system are similar.

Study of the best examples of individual terraced fields in north-west Wales shows that they vary both in size and proportions but that they are predominantly short and broad and the majority have an area of around 0.4ha (1ac) (Smith, forthcoming). This could be significant because an acre was also the standard size for a medieval field strip and regarded as the area that could be ploughed in a day. It has also been noted that the areas of individual 'Celtic' fields on the chalk land of southern England fall mainly between 0.2-0.6ha (0.5-1.5ac) (Fowler 1983, 108).

Threats and management

Evaluation was not applicable in 12 cases, which were either not located or proved to be of other site type or period, leaving 119 evaluated. About half of all early fields were recorded as nearly intact, the remainder being damaged or nearly destroyed (Table 5).

Table 5 The condition of early field remains

Near Intact	57
Damaged	45
Near destroyed	17

These figures show that there is a considerable resource that needs recording by measured survey. The figures for condition can be somewhat misleading in that the record is based on the visible remains, which may be modified by or be the result of medieval or more recent re-use. The earliest fields are therefore rarely in good condition in terms of being unchanged since their earliest formation and use. However, the best known examples of both curvilinear and terraced fields are protected as scheduled monuments.

33 (28%) of all fields had no significant identified threat. The larger proportion then did have threats but only 10 (8%) had a high threat and 33 (28%) a medium threat. The threats are almost entirely from modern agriculture, either from further clearance or erosion by cultivation (Table 6). Other types of threat occur only occasionally but may be significant in particular cases, for instance threats of quarrying at Gwaen Gynfi, Llandygai or forestry at Newborough, Anglesey.

Table 6 Threat class and threat type for early field remains

<i>Threat type</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Nil</i>
None				33
Cultivation	5	18	15	
Clearance	3	12	12	
Stock trampling		1	6	
Natural erosion			4	
Vehicle erosion			2	
Forestry	1		1	
Other	1	2	2	

Areas under threat need to be prioritized for action depending on their perceived value. The areas involved are often large compared to those of individual monuments so preservation can only be of carefully selected areas. Quite extensive areas of landscape may be involved and in most cases these can only be offered some protection as part of agricultural and environmental management schemes.

The ten areas with a high threat are listed in Table 7. Of these, only two are rated as possibly of national importance (Status A). That at Gwaen Gynfi is the subject of a current quarrying application and is under archaeological evaluation. That at Hafod-y-celyn (PRN 27501) is attached to a scheduled hut circle settlement (SAM Cn135) and so has added value. The rest of the field system areas are of lesser value and not a priority for action.

Table 7 Fields with High threat class and type of threat

OS map	PRN	Site name	Threat type	Status group
SH44NW	14515	Field system, Bwlch Mawr, Clynnog	Cultivation	C
SH46NE	3150	Field system, Llanidan, Anglesey	Cultivation	D
SH46SW	1906	Fields, Newborough, Anglesey	Forestry	D
SH48NE	1713	Field system, Lligwy bay, Moelfre, Anglesey	Cultivation	C
SH50SE	4815	Field system, Llangelynin, Meirionnydd	Cultivation	D
SH57SW	5853	Field system and cultivation features, Llanfair	Cultivation	C
SH61SW	970	Fields, Porth-y-Gwydduch, Llangelynin	Clearance	C
SH66SW	12315	Walling, Gwaen Gynfi, Llandygai	Quarrying	A/B
SH76NE	10794	Wall, Trefriw, Conwy	Clearance	D
SH67SE	7501	Field system NW of Hafod-y-celyn, Aber	Clearance	A

Only six examples of field systems are presently protected as scheduled monuments (Table 8, Status Group AA), apart from those protected along with areas of settlement. These are widely distributed and so provide a good sample from different areas but are a very small proportion, c. 4%, of the total

The extensive, fragmented and re-used nature of early fields is partly the reason why only nine were valued as of possibly national importance and five more as of possibly national/regional importance.

Table 8 Monument evaluation of fields

Status Group AA

2925 IA/RB field system, Dyffryn Ardudwy, SAM Me128
 2924 Field system above Egryn, Llanaber, SAM Me122
 4691 Field system, near Maen y Bardd, Caerhun, SAM Cn157
 4067 Field system, Carreg Fawr, Llanfairfechan, SAM Cn185
 2900 Field system, Muriau Gwyddelod, Harlech, SAM Me10
 1034 Field system East of Llidiart Garw, Talsarnau, SAM Me111

Status Group A

SH44NE 3302 Threat Nil Field system, Caerau, Llanllyfni
 SH44NW 12941 Threat Low Field system near Llangwnadl Isaf, Clynnog
 SH44NW 13499 Threat Medium Field system; NE of Cwm-Coryn Farm, Clynnog
 SH63SW 5964 Threat Nil Field system, Llanfair, Meirionnydd
 SH67SE 328 Threat Nil Field system (terraces), E. of Afon Rhaeadr Fawr, Abergwyngregyn
 SH67SE 5474 Threat Medium Field system, Foel Dduarth, Abergwyngregyn
 SH67SE 7113 Threat Low Field system, Cae'r Mynydd, Abergwyngregyn

SH67SE 27501 Threat High Field system NW of Hafod y Celyn, Abergwyngregyn
 SH77SW 4693 Threat Low Early field system, Pen y groes Uchaf, Caerhun, Conwy

Status Group A/B

SH56SW 3712 Threat Low Field system, NW of Garreg Lefain, Llanrug, Caernarfon
 SH66SW 12315 Threat High Walling, Gwaen Gynfi, Llandygai
 SH67SW 6617 Threat Medium Area of lynchets, W side of Ffridd Ddu, Abergwyngregyn
 SH76NE 4575 Threat Medium Field system, SE of Pen-y-gaer, Caerhun, Conwy
 SH78SE 839 Threat Nil Field system, Hwylfa'r ceirw, Gt Orme, Conwy

Future research

The most extensive early field patterns such as those in the RCAHMW north Gwynedd aerial photo mapping area have been somewhat fragmented and modified by later use, but the patterns can still be picked out and it is these patterns and the way they have been modified over time that are important. Mapping and understanding the patterns is initially a higher priority than preservation of such areas. In some cases total protection can cause long term damage if grazing is stopped or reduced and scrub begins to spread, as has happened at the protected field system of Cors-y-gedol, Meirionnydd (SAM Me10).

For research purposes of excavation it is the preservation of the most intact fields or field boundaries that is important, where such examples can be found that have not been modified by later agriculture. However, excavation as part of the Early Fields project shows that even when re-used for post-medieval cultivation field terraces can bury and preserve earlier boundaries, soils and presumably cultivation features. The survey did note some well-preserved fragments (e.g. Fig. 9) but as these were small fragments they did not merit a high value. However, as fragments of an otherwise lost landscape they could be valuable for research.

Very few field systems are of highly visual nature and therefore have low visitor value but a few examples need to be protected and this could be achieved as part of other landscape schemes, within the aims of the Snowdonia National Park Authority, or as part of areas with nature conservation value, such as the SSSI that covers most of north Snowdonia.

Measured survey is needed in many cases, to provide a better record. The aerial mapping initiated by the RCAHMW has provided the best and most extensive record of field systems so far available but this needs to be followed up by ground visits to provide interpretation of the features mapped and to identify and record further detail, such as the form of boundaries and their relationship. With this extra work the existing maps can then be enhanced to produce detailed plans like those produced for the Bodmin Moor Survey in Cornwall (Johnson and Rose 1994). The complex patterns can then be understood and placed in a typological and perhaps chronological order that will be of greater research potential.

3.3 HOLY WELLS

Introduction

The Gwynedd HER lists 96 holy wells, possible holy wells or wells associated with names or traditions. Of these, five are scheduled ancient monuments and seven are listed buildings and so were not visited as part of this survey. The 84 remaining sites included 18 that could not be located, or were found to have been destroyed, leaving 66 covered by the field visits. Some of the wells are known only from documentary sources and their sites have never been identified. The desk-top research was taken as far as consulting all the known references and the First Edition 25inch Ordnance Survey of 1889. In some cases place or field names were searched for on the 1889 maps or followed up in the archives for the Tithe Schedules and maps, although constrained by time available. Two wells were found by these means and there is still a chance that others could be located. Most have been searched for by others, notably the Cwmdeithas Ffynhonnau Cymru (Welsh Wells Society) and several additional wells to those recorded in the HER are listed in their publications (Gruffydd 1997 and 1999).

Shortly before the survey began it happened that Gwynedd County Council had started a project to restore some of the holy wells in the Dwyfor District (Llŷn) as local and visitor attractions. As part of that project the council had commissioned a local historian to carry out documentary research on wells in the district. This had resulted in a large file of information in Welsh, so this work was not immediately accessible for the use of the survey. It has since been agreed that this research can be incorporated in the Gwynedd HER as a bilingual document and is presently being translated. A few of the best wells in Llŷn have now been cleared, conserved and signed by the district council.

Historical Background

Holy wells within the HER have not previously been evaluated because it is evident that most surviving remains are of Post-medieval date. There are some suggestions of pre-Christian origins with the Celtic tradition of skulls or heads associated with some wells, particularly Ireland (Brennemen 1995). A few names of wells attributed to saints may be derived from the names of Celtic gods. However, the saints' names of most wells indicate medieval origins. This is not just late attribution or folklore because references to the importance of wells and springs occur in the medieval documents of *Lives of the Welsh Saints*, written about AD 1200 (Wade-Martins 1944). By the 12th century a number of stories of miracles were recorded in association with St Wenefred's well, Holywell, Flintshire (Edwards 1994), one of the most famous wells in Wales. Early Irish texts indicate that adult baptism at Easter and outside the church building was accepted practice in Ireland in the 7th century. The Normans later instituted a reformed practice in Ireland in step with accepted practice on the Continent. This required the baptism of infants within the church, allowing closer ecclesiastical control of the community (de Bhaldraithe, 1997).

The key work on holy wells in Wales is that of Francis Jones (1954). This comprised an extensive study and commentary on the documentary evidence for the presence and uses of holy wells from pre-medieval times to the present day, including a discussion of the place names and associated beliefs and rituals. It also included a county by county gazetteer of all known wells, whether identified on the ground or known only from literary or oral sources. The gazetteer included 1179 wells in the whole of Wales.

Wells recorded in the HER include those with saints' names, other personal names, names expressing divination or curative properties or topographic names. There are also wells that were

simply sources of drinking water. The latter were not included in the survey although some may have been of historical significance in relation to settlements or buildings of high status. The name holy well is generally accepted for most wells of more than just domestic use although not all necessarily have a sacred in the sense of Christian context. The waters from many wells had traditional benefits for curative purposes and the water from some wells is still occasionally collected for church baptisms. Despite the long history of the church and the saintly associations of many wells there are still wells that must be considered as 'pagan' in that their traditional attributes refer to divination or cursing, in addition to which well-dressing once took place in a few places.

Survey methods

The survey methods followed that for the general evaluation as far as recording topography, land use, vegetation, condition, and threats. As individual monuments most could also be recorded by sketch plan.

Features specific to wells that were recorded were - presence of a natural spring, pool, walled reservoir, steps, seats, building, associated church and possible pre-Christian evidence.

A set of eight criteria were developed for the evaluation that were specific to holy wells. Each was recorded as Low, Medium or High value and the total given a sum value in terms of Low, Medium or High (see Survey Methods above and Appendix 1). The evaluation form proved to be effective in use.

Numbers and distribution

The 66 wells identified and visited occur mainly in the lowlands and are widely and quite evenly distributed (Fig. 10). There are very few in Meirionnydd apart from a small group in and around Dolgellau and just to the south of it, the latter probably associated with early routes through the mountains. The largest concentration of wells is found in Llŷn, many of which must be associated with the once considerable popularity of pilgrimage to Bardsey. There are several wells on Bardsey itself and there is a notable group of wells around Mynytho and Llanbedrog, as yet unaccounted for. Possibly it was as favoured a resort for saints as for modern holidaymakers!

There are relatively few wells on Anglesey, despite the likely high density of the Medieval population there. However, several of them are of repute and attested history, such as such Ffynnon Ddwynwen on Llanddwyn Island and Ffynnon Seiriol near Penmon church.

There are fewer wells in north Gwynedd and West Conwy apart from a small concentration on the Great Orme, where fresh water would have been a valuable commodity anyway and was important for washing the copper ores from the mines there.

Types of well

Wells in common speech are now regarded as just vertical shafts to access underground water and most wells that once supplied water to houses were just that. In contrast holy wells originated in most cases as natural springs however much they were subsequently modified structurally.

Francis Jones classified wells first according to the types of their names (Table 9), showing that by far the greatest number, 50%, have saints' or other ecclesiastical names.

Table 9 The types of name of Holy Wells in Wales (after F. Jones, 1954)

Holy Names	437
Secular Names	104
Occupational Names	32
Adjectival (descriptive) names	93
Tree Names	25
Animal and Bird Names	61
Topographical Names	125

He also classified wells by area according to their perceived major attributes such as Saint's Names, Healing wells, Wells associated with chapels etc (Table 10). Note that these attributes are not exclusive but can overlap. Generally the proportions within each county in each category are similar. The only very notable exception is that of Caernarfonshire where he states that 84 of the 88 recorded wells are healing wells. This does not seem to be a mis-print to judge by the entries in the gazetteer and seems to be accounted for by the unusually comprehensive record of traditions relating to wells in Caernarfonshire provided by a local bard Myrddin Fardd (1908)

Table 10 Holy Wells in north-west Wales according to their attributes (after F. Jones, 1954)

<i>County</i>	<i>Saints' names</i>	<i>Healing wells</i>	<i>Assoc. with chapels</i>	<i>Assoc. with megaliths</i>	<i>Pins offered</i>	<i>Rags hung</i>
Anglesey	21	19	5	3	1	
Caernarfon	37	84	9	7	11	1
Meirionnydd	26	23	1	1	3	

These 'attributes' formed the main focus of his analysis although he also identified the occurrence of all saints names by county. This distribution was not analyzed in detail and could bear some further study. The relation between the saints' names of churches and of wells is also of interest and could be studied further. Jones states that where the names of a church and its well differ then this is usually taken to mean re-dedication of the church rather than the opposite.

In the gazetteer he groups wells by county and divides them into the following five classes, although he did not summarize the numbers in each class.:

- A Bearing the names of saints or other sacred designation e.g. Easter (Pasg).
- B Associated with churches, chapels, feasts or pilgrimage.
- C Reputed to be healing wells and not closely associated with churches.
- D Named after secular people.
- E Miscellaneous. Only those that possess a name of significance or associated with legends or traditions. All others ignored.

There was no attempt to classify wells before the present survey but through the fieldwork it was possible to suggest division into two main categories by size and sub-categories by structure. First, small pools that only provide access for dipping of vessels. Second, large pools where a pool is constructed of sufficient size to allow access for bathing or immersion. Table 11 summarizes the identification of wells according to these categories and Figs 11-12 illustrate examples of some of the types.

Table 11 Classes of well in north-west Wales

1 Small pools (Dipping pools - under 1m max horizontal dimension):	
a. Natural or simply modified excavated hollows	15
b. Pool enclosed in a fully built but open surround	11
c. Pool in a covered small hollow/tank	4
2 Large pools (Immersion pools - over 1m max horizontal dimension):	
a. Rectangular tank backfilled or silted, visible only as an earthwork	6
b. Rectangular tank, of dry stone and possibly early structure	15
c. Rectangular tank, of Post-medieval construction e.g. slate, brick etc	4
3 Wells of all Post-medieval construction or unclassifiable:	
a. Re-built as a modern water supply	5
b. Re-built as a Post-medieval landscape feature	1
c. Not located/ Buried and hidden/Too damaged to classify /destroyed/uncertain and in need of further investigation	23

Many wells, whether with associated holy traditions or not were later modified to create public water supplies, sometimes with additional cisterns, with coverings over the well, metal pipe-work or even with additional houses for oil-engine pumps. Because of the ubiquity of public piped water even these are now falling into ruin. One of these is Ffynnon Cawdrad, Abererch, a well with curative traditions, now covered by a brick building from where the water was piped off. The site of the well has local importance but there are no visible remains earlier than the early 20th century so any case for its preservation is difficult to argue.

The wells with large pools clearly performed a different purpose from the small pools. The provision of steps and sometimes seats and niches indicates bathing and perhaps baptism. The presence of such pools of clearly 19th century construction makes their understanding and evaluation difficult. However, there is a good case for the re-construction of wells on older sites and there are some that are clearly of much earlier date. Those of class 2a, that are buried and abandoned have research potential and are good candidates for research excavation and preservation.

Jones describes the process by which pre-Christian wells were ‘Christianized’ and became places of popular pilgrimage. Older curative properties could become subsumed into the good properties of the saint to whom it was attributed. The wells were later widely shunned or even damaged during the Reformation although some old traditions and practices clung on in Wales. In the 17th and early 18th centuries there was a revival of use of wells under Puritanism, particularly with the renewed practice of adult baptism. With the development of scientific study in the 18th century the curative properties of wells became a matter of popular knowledge and so their waters were sought again for medicinal purposes. Some wells were reconstructed during this period as a popular place of healthy resort. A documented example is that of Ffynnon Gybi, Llangybi, described by Francis Jones (1954, 73). Its waters were the subject of a published pamphlet in 1767 – *An experimental and Practical Enquiry of the waters of Llangybi, (Caern.)* by Dr D.W. Linden. The owner of the well, William Price of Rhiwlas, built a bath and bath-house at the well and several cures were recorded as resulting from use of its waters (Jones, 1954, 74).

After about 1850 the development of antiquarian interests put wells into the class of folklore, diverting attention from their original sacred or curative purposes. Nevertheless, Jones records evidence that some belief in the special properties of waters from holy wells survived even into the 20th century. Jones quotes the Rev. Elias Owen who published papers in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* in the late 19th century that at Abererch, near Pwllheli, when water from the public

water supply was substituted in the church font for that from Ffynnon Gadfarch the congregation watched the event ‘with considerable dread and misgivings’. Some wells must have been re-built and enclosed at this time and new springs were even opened up. The well of Ffynnon Dol y Seler, or Llawr-Dolserre near Llanfachreth was described in a paper in 1859/60 (Owen Wyn Jones) which said that it had been filled in with stones ‘to prevent its use for witchcraft and magical charming’ but then seems to have been totally restored for private use by the landowners from the nearby mansion. It was lost in forestry until found, researched and restored by Reg Wheeler in the 1980’s (Wheeler 1986), although now neglected and gradually becoming overgrown again (Fig. 12, 2).

THREATS AND MANAGEMENT

There were 12 wells recorded as of highest value, Status A, National Value and 7 of Status A/B, National/Regional value (Table 12). These were mainly wells that were complete and with some possibly early structural remains but historical record, possible associations and archaeological potential could add to this. Visual value was less important than historical value so not all the wells recorded as of high value are obviously worthy of inclusion. Thus Ffynnon Lygad 2, Dolgellau is a relatively slight monument but has a long tradition and should not be neglected. St Mihangel’s Stone and well, (which should correctly be known as Ffynnon Bach) at Blaenau Ffestiniog has been much disturbed but also has undoubted historical value. The spa building of St Cadfan’s Wells, Tywyn, is entirely post-medieval but still an important local building.

Table 12 Wells of high recorded value

PRN	SITENAME	WALLED RESERVOIR	STEPS	SEATS	BUILDING	ASSOCIATED CHURCH	Status Group
1253	FFYNNON ENGAN - HOLY WELL, LLANENGAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	A
4125	FFYNNON Y LLYGID - DOLGELLAU	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	A
4801	ST CADFAN'S WELLS - HOLY WELL, SITE OF, TYWYN	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	A
2923	FFYNNON OLEDD (OR GOLEDD), BWLCH Y RHIWGYR	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	A
27527	FYNNON LYGAD 2	Yes	No	No	No	No	A
1251	FFYNNON FYW - HOLY WELL, NR CAPEL HOREB	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	A
3119	FFYNNON HELEN HOLY WELL, NR. HEN WALIAU	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	A
8562	FYNNONN DOL SERAU	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	A
657	FFYNNON GELYNIN HOLY WELL, LLANGELYNIN	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	A
5890	ST MIHANGEL'S STONE & WELL, CRIMEA PASS	No	No	No	No	No	A
5364	FFYNNON FIHANGEL, FFYNNON FARM, MANOD	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	A

1222	FFYNNON SAINT HOLY WELL, NR RHIW	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	A
5423	FFYNNON GOWPER\ALLBRIGHTS WELL GWYDIR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	A/B
634	FFYNNON ELEN HOLY WELL	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	A/B
3567	FFYNNON EILIAN - HOLY WELL, LLANEILIAN	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	A/B
2379	FFYNNON DDUNAWD HOLY WELL, BRAICH-Y-SAINT	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	A/B
3638	FFYNNON DUDWEN - HOLY WELL, SE OF ST. TUDWEN'S CH.	No	No	No	No	No	A/B
4591	ST TUDNO'S WELL (FFYNNON), LLANDUDNO	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	A/B
2597	HOLY WELL, LLANFIHANGEL DIN SILWY	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	A/B

Of the 84 wells, 18 could not be found or had been destroyed. Of the 66 remaining 5 were found to be at high risk, 26 at medium risk, 21 of low risk and 14 with no appreciable risk. Of the five at high risk 3 were 19th century structures Ffynnon Gowper (Fig. 12, 4, Gwydir, Conwy), St Cadfan's Wells (Tywyn, Meirionnydd) and Ffynnon Helen (Caernarfon, Gwynedd), at risk from forestry operations, development and natural deterioration respectively. The other two at high risk are of greater historical potential at Ffynnon Cegin Arthur (Penisarwaun, Caernarfon, Gwynedd) and Crochan Tyncoed (Newborough, Anglesey), both at risk from tree growth and forestry operations.

The more numerous wells in the category of medium risk are still clearly vulnerable and in a few cases currently deteriorating. These are mainly those wells exposed in fields and open to cattle trampling or possible clearance with a few at risk from natural erosion or vegetation growth. In some cases these well sites have deteriorated significantly, thus reducing their perceived value. All the wells in Class 2a are thus at risk and there are wells from Class 1 similarly at risk in Llŷn and Anglesey.

Wells are rarely in cultivated areas and only one, Ffynnon Faglan, is recorded as at risk from cultivation but many are in pasture areas and are at risk from cattle trampling or clearance. Ff. Faglan, Llanfaglan, Caernarfon, has recently been filled in and leveled by the farmer to enlarge his field, but the well basin probably survives below the surface. A considerable number are in marginal areas where the greatest risks are from natural erosion and deterioration and the effects of vegetation growth, particularly tree roots. Of the 12 identified as of national importance (Status A) two are at high risk from development and natural deterioration, two have no observable threat and of the other eight one is at risk from cattle trampling the rest only at risk from natural erosion or deterioration.

All the wells recorded with a high or medium threat need attention and they could be prioritized according to their recorded monument value status (Table 13).

Table 13 Threats to holy wells, compared to their value

<i>Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	<i>Medium Risk</i>	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>No Risk</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
A	12	2	5	3	2	
A/B	7	1	4	2		
B	22	1	6	9	7	
B/C	1			1		
B/E	2		1			
C	17		8	5	4	
C/E	1			1		
D	8	1	1		1	5
E	2		1			1
X	12					11

Only about 15% of known wells are protected at present and it seems reasonable to extend this, even where wells are in poor condition or have been subject to much modification, some even turned into 19th century spas, such as that at St. Cadfan's wells, Tywyn, Meirionnydd, buildings which themselves should be recognized, as in the restored spa at Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire, for instance.

FUTURE RESEARCH

The survey carried out is a preliminary assessment to try to understand the survival, nature and date of holy wells. The 96 wells listed in the HER contrasts sharply with the 173 listed for the same area by Francis Jones. However, many of the wells listed by Jones derived just from names mentioned in old documents and for which no accurate location now exists. However, he points out that he had recorded a much larger number of wells in Pembrokeshire than in other counties and that this was because it was his home county for which he had devoted more time. He therefore points out that more wells might similarly be recorded in other counties if sufficient time was devoted to research there. What is clear from historical references is that small chapels once accompanied many wells but were destroyed during the Reformation. Therefore, topographical survey of a sample of suitable well sites, perhaps with geophysics and investigative excavation could identify the sites of more such chapels and provide information about their origins, for instance at Ffynnon Oledd, Barmouth a rectangular building platform, 6m by 4m was recorded near to the well (Fig. 12, 2).

Table 14 Holy wells needing further investigation, recording, protection or signing

OSMap	PRN	Site name	Future work
12NE	775	Ff. Ddwrddan, Aberdaron	Buried remains to investigate and record
22NW	1222	Ff. Saint, Rhiw	Possibly other remains in vicinity to identify and record
23NE	3638	Ff. Dudwen, Dinas	Buried remains to investigate and record
23SW	3647	Ff. Lleuddad, Llangwnadl	Damaged in open field needing excavation, recording and protection
28SW	1766	Ff. Ulo, Holyhead	Possible remains surviving under silting and vegetation. Possible use of geophysics
33SW	3653	Ff. Fair, Llanbedrog	Excavation, recording and protection
43NE	2279	Betws fawr,	Damaged in open field needing excavation,

		Llanystumdwy	recording and protection
45SE	2343	Ff. Rhedyw, Llanllyfni	Damaged remains of rectangular pool in open field needing excavation, recording and protection
46NW	2624	Crochan Tyncoed, Newborough	Survey, excavation, record and protect from forestry
46SE	3093	Ff. Faglan, Llanfaglan	Geophysical survey, excavation, recording and protection
48SW	5551	Ff. Cybi, Carmel, Llanerchymedd	Measured survey, possible excavation, recording and protection
49SE	3567	Ff. Eilian, Llanelian	Recording and signing
52NE	4784	Ff. Delau, Llanfair	Survey, auger survey, possible excavation and recording
54SW	2379	Ff. Ddunawd, Bryn Braich y saint, Pentrefelin	Excavation, recording, fencing and signing
55NW	4206	Ff. Garmon, Betws Garmon	Clear scrub, measured survey, record and protect from forestry
56SE	2417	Ff. Cegin Arthur, Penisarwaun	Clear scrub, measured survey, record and protect from forestry
62SW	2923	Ff. Oled, Bwlch y Rhiwgyr, Barmouth	Other features nearby, measured survey, possible excavation and recording, signing
71NW	4123	Ff. Y Gaer, Dolgellau	Further field search
71NW	4125	Ff. Llygid, Dolgellau	Clear scrub, measured survey, record, protect and signing
71NW	4126	Ff. Cleini, Dolgellau	Further field search
71NW	4127	Ff. Gwenhudw, Dolgellau	Geophysical survey, excavation, recording and signing
71NW	8562	Ff. Dol Serau, Dolgellau	Clear scrub, measured survey, record, protect and signing
74NW	5890	Ff. Fach, Blaenau Ffestiniog	Excavation, recording, restoration and signing
74SW	5364	Ff. Fihangel, Manod	Clear scrub, measured survey, record, protect and signing
75SW	634	Ff. Elen, Dolwyddelan	Clear scrub, measured survey, record, protect and signing
76SE	5423	Ff. Gowper, Gwydir	Clear scrub, measured survey, record, protect and signing

There are also wells that probably have intact backfilled or silted-in and overgrown pools. Trial excavation of one of these would add greatly to knowledge and local interest and show whether such work has potential. A suitable case for study of one would be that of Ffynnon Dudwen, close to the church of St Dudwen, in a dramatic isolated setting near to Garn Fadryn, Llŷn (Fig. 11, 3). The well is known to have been used for cures, offerings and baptisms (Jones 1954, 149). The existing church is of late 16th and early 17th century date but is likely to be on the site of an earlier building.

There is a large literature relating to holy wells attesting to their public interest and it is encouraging that Gwynedd County Council has recently been carrying out research, restoration and signing as part of the community side of the Llŷn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This is enhancing the heritage of the area and adding to the resources for visitors. There are quite a few

other wells in Llŷn and elsewhere that could benefit from similar attention, with well structures that are presently overgrown, inaccessible, eroding and unsigned (Table 13). The work carried out by Dwyfor District Council is exemplary and needs to be extended to other areas. Holy wells have suffered extreme neglect or even direct destruction in north-west Wales. Even in the late 19th century it was said that “In Wales, at the present time, it seems that the holy wells are to a great extent neglected, overlooked, and forgotten; the Welsh are by nature a less superstitious people than either the Irish or the Cornish; one is told that here and there a well may be found with pins, or even coins, left in its waters, or rags tied to bushes surrounding it, as votive offerings, or a sign of belief in its powers; but there are no shrines over the springs, or very few, and the solemn and regular visits to the consecrated spots on certain holy days are almost unheard of.” (Quiller-Couch 1894).

The growing interest in the environment, the countryside, its history and access to it encourages the safeguarding and publicizing of features such as wells. In this respect the value of the place is as important as the survival of any ancient structure itself, which is very rare. Excavations at two historically important well-sites on Anglesey at Ff. Seiriol, Penmon (Edwards 1986, 26-7) and Ff. Beuno, Aberffraw (Kelly 1991), failed to provide archaeological evidence of medieval origins, both apparently having much post-medieval modification. Whether modified or eroded the wells need to be recognized and maintained. This could be achieved, as has been happening in Cornwall, by a combination of attention by the local archaeological trust, the local councils and local interest groups such as the Cwmdeithas Ffynhonnau Cymru.

3.4 OTHER SITE TYPES

Introduction

This category covered all the remaining sites in the database after the initial selection of Burnt mounds, Fields and Holy Wells. There were a total 6393 Prehistoric or Roman sites falling into the categories of unallocated site type and sites of unknown period. These were initially assessed using HER site descriptions and aerial photographic evidence. The majority were found to be either very minor or mis-identified sites. A large number of sites in this category were therefore excluded at the desktop stage. A total of 77 sites were judged to be of potentially high value and were added to the initial database of sites to be visited. These varied sites were widely distributed (Fig. 13).

It was expected that the main items in this category would be those of Roman or possibly Roman date, other than forts. However, there proved to be many miscellaneous sites that had not been included in any other survey, whether being wrongly classified or were more recently added to the HER.

Site types

The final database included 89 sites in the 'Other site type' category which included some new sites identified during the course of the survey fieldwork or that were added to the HER during the course of the fieldwork. After the visits and recording were complete they comprised 37 of probable Prehistoric or Medieval date, 16 of probable Roman date, 29 of Post-medieval date and 7 that were non-sites, or natural features or unknown (Table 15).

Table 15 Other site types

Prehistoric or Medieval

Burial cairn	6
Burnt mound	3
Clearance cairn	3
Cup and ring-marked stone	2
Cup-marked stone	3
Defended enclosure?	1
Field system/Fields/Lynchets	5
Hollow-way	1
Hut circle/platform	4
Hut circle settlement	7
Long hut	2

Roman

Iron working site	2
Lead mine/mine	2
Mile stone?	1
Practice camp	5
Watch tower	3
Tile kiln	1

Post-medieval

Barn, cruck-built	1
Building (lost)	1
Drainage ditches	1
Earthworks	1
Flood banks	1
Garden feature	1
Sundial pillar	1
Farmhouse	1
Beacon/Open air chapel?	1
Peat stacks	4
Pillow mound	1
Platform house	1
Sheepfold	1
Shepherd's hut	3
Shooting butt?	1
Standing stone, post med	4
Trackway	3
Non-site - natural features	5
Duplicate/unknown	2

Of these, those that proved to be Post-medieval features after a field visit fell outside the remit of the monument evaluation project although their details were still recorded as an enhancement of the HER.

Evaluation

The prehistoric features included three notable carved stones, all of high value. Two were cup and ring marks, two of only three now known in north-west Wales (e.g. Fig. 14, 1). One was a large cup-marked rock, exceptional for the presence of about 150 cup-marks (Fig. 14, 2). The other two cup-marked stones were of only single cup-marks on boulders.

One site, recorded as a circular feature proved to be a large and well-preserved kerbed cairn (Fig. 14, 3).

The hut circle settlements included three that were complete as earthworks, if not necessarily in good condition, PRNs, 5875 and 8283, 27529 (Fig. 14, 4-6). Another was recorded as a crop mark during the recent Anglesey AONB project (PRN 27537, Settlement near St Mary's church, LlanfairPG).

The Roman period sites included three possible watchtowers of which one was found to be already protected because it lay within the area of the scheduled hill fort of Caer y Twr, Holyhead (SAM A19). The other two have not yet been proved to be Roman. One (PRN 2514, Fig. 15, 1) lies on Pen Bryn yr Eglwys, Carmel Head, north Anglesey, and is identified as of high value. It is similar to the tower within Caer y Twr and has been suggested by Peter Crew to be a possible partner with that tower as a lookout for Caer Gybi Roman fort. The other is at Bryn Sisyllt (PRN 5572), Llanllyfni, south of Caernarfon and by the side of the possible line of the Roman road there.

Only one of the five Roman practice camps (Fig. 15, 2) has been recorded as of high value (PRN 5421). Two of the others are poorly preserved with low threat value (Fig. 15, 3-4). The other two are almost destroyed.

One possible Roman metal-working site is now ploughed flat but needs further investigation. The other iron-working site is in good condition and has been recorded as of high value. Its date and potential has already been verified by Peter Crew who has done some research on finds from it and plans to carry out some fieldwork there.

Threats and Management

It should be noted that a comprehensive study of Roman camps was not included in the project because data from a recent study of them (Davies and Jones 2006) had not been incorporated in the HER by the beginning of the project. This 2006 publication 'Roman Camps in Wales and the Marches' provides detailed descriptions of all known camps in Wales, and so could be used as a basis for further evaluation.

There were only three Prehistoric or Medieval features recorded as at high risk. These were a possible burial cairn (PRN 7109), at risk from forestry, a hut circle settlement (PRN 4580), at risk from stock trampling and clearance and a possible hut circle (PRN 7105), at risk from forestry.

Five Roman features recorded as at high risk. First, the site of a possibly Roman building, under cultivation and in need of further investigation (PRN 3087). Second, a Roman (?) metal-working site under cultivation (PRN 9981). Third, a Roman (?) mine threatened by landslip (PRN 4609). Fourth, a Roman practice camp (PRN 2755) at risk from forestry operations. Finally, a possible watch-tower (PRN 5572) at risk from clearance for housing development.

Although the features that were identified as Post-medieval were outside the scope of the monument evaluation project they were still recorded and three at least are at high risk and deserve further investigation and recording. First, a cruck-built barn (PRN 27543), second, a ruined early farmhouse (PRN 27508), possibly incorporating some medieval stonework and lastly a graffiti-inscribed stone (PRN 27507). This stands outside a former smithy and seems to have been used to while away waiting time by inscribing personal initials and decorative motifs.

Management requirements are as varied as the sites themselves but as described above only a few are at high risk. There are several that need further investigation before their potential can be evaluated. It should be possible to arrange protection for the two that are in forestry areas. The one hut circle settlement at risk could be assessed by geophysics and be highlighted for attention should it come within a Glastir application. All the Roman period sites at high risk, listed above, deserve further investigation. This is particularly so with the possible watch tower (PRN 5572), which on its present appearance and condition is not of high value so could easily be removed if the garden of the house to which it is attached is extended or leveled for possible building development.

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APPENDIX 1

RECORD FORMS

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST													
G2013 BURNT MOUNDS, FIELD SURVEY											Form 1:		MAP
DESCRIPTION	Site Name										PRN		
NGR													
Features present	Crescent shaped mound				Kidney shaped mound				Oval / Sub-circular				
	Irregular mound				Burnt material ID				Water source within 20m				
	Water source within 100m				Associated settlement								
Topography gen.													
Land use, site					Land use, area								
Vegetation, site					Vegetation, area								
CONDITION	1 Intact	2 Near Intact	3 Damaged	4 Nr Destroyed		5 Destroyed	6 Excavated	7 Restored	8 Not Known				
THREAT					High	Med	Low		Current	Short term	Med term	Long term	
Threat 1 type				class				time					
Threat 2 type				class				time					
Threat 3 type				class				time					
H.E.R. REVISION	Glossary Site Type												
	Period												
	Form												
TEXT Site location and monument description													
TEXT Threat comment and management recommendation													
Owner name, address, telephone						Tenant name, address, telephone							
Photo ref						Visit date				Visit by			

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST			
MONUMENT EVALUATION: BURNT MOUNDS			MAP
			PRN
Criterion		Definition	Value
Documentation	L	Listed/Brief desc.	
	M	Full desc./sketch survey/Photo	
	H	Measured survey/Excavation	
Group Value, Clustering	L	<2 other sites within 1km	
	M	2-3 other sites within 1km	
	H	>3 other sites within 1km	
Group value, Association	L	< 2 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km	
	M	2-3 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km	
	H	>3 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km	
Survival	L	Destroyed/badly damaged	
	M	30-70% complete	
	H	>70% complete	
Condition	L	Indeterminate appearance	
	M	Uncertain extent/shape	
	H	Discrete outline	
Fragility Not applicable	L		
	M		
	H		
Vulnerability	L	No threat	
	M	Possible/negligible threat e.g. sheep trample	
	H	Immediate/Active major threat	
Diversity, Type	L	Sub-surface evidence/spread only	
	M	Simple mound only	
	H	Classic crescent/poss. trough	
Diversity, Features Not applicable	L		
	M		
	H		
Potential, Gen.	L	Likely poor survival of below ground preservation	
	M	Good above ground preservation	
	H	Good above and below ground preservation + enviro potential	
Potential, Enviro.	L	No evidence of peat or poss. waterlogging within 100m	
	M	Shallow blanket peat (<0.5m) within 100m	
	H	Deep peat (>0.5m) /likely waterlogging within 100m	
Sum value		Total poss. 9-27	
Value class		Low 9-14, Medium 15-21, High 22-27	
Status		AA (SAM), A (Proposed SAM), B (Regional value), C (Local value), D (Minor or negligible value), E (Needs further investigation)	

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST													
G2013 FIELD SYSTEMS, FIELD SURVEY											Form 1:		MAP
DESCRIPTION	Site Name										PRN		
NGR													
Features present	Walls				Banks				Gateways				
	Boundary orthostats				Clearance cairns				Platforms				
	Terracing				Associated settlement				Ridge and furrow				
Topography gen.													
Land use, site					Vegetation, site								
Land use, area					Vegetation, area								
CONDITION	1 Intact	2 Near Intact	3 Damaged	4 Nr Destroyed		5 Destroyed		6 Excavated	7 Restored	8 Not Known			
THREAT					High	Med	Low		Current	Short term	Med term	Long term	
Threat 1 type			class					time					
Threat 2 type			class					time					
Threat 3 type			class					time					
H.E.R. REVISION	Glossary Site Type												
	Period												
	Form												
TEXT Site location and monument description													
TEXT Threat comment and management recommendation													
Owner name, address, telephone						Tenant name, address, telephone							
Photo ref						Visit date				Visit by			

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST			
MONUMENT EVALUATION: FIELD/FIELD SYSTEM			MAP
			PRN
<i>Criterion</i>		<i>Definition</i>	<i>Value</i>
Documentation	L	Listed only	
	M	Description/sketch survey	
	H	Measured survey/excavation	
Group Value, Clustering	L	< 2 other sites within 1km	
	M	2-3 other sites within 1km	
	H	>3 other sites within 1km	
Group value, Association	L	<2 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km	
	M	2-3 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km	
	H	>3 other poss. assoc. sites within 1km	
Survival	L	<30%	
	M	30-70%	
	H	>70%	
Condition	L	Terraces only	
	M	Some boundaries present	
	H	All boundaries present	
Fragility	L	Stone walls/banks	
	M	Stone lines	
	H	Banks only	
Vulnerability	L	Low threat value	
	M	Medium threat value	
	H	High threat value	
Diversity, Type	L	Strip fields/ Post med amalgamated enclosures	
	M	Sub-rectangular 'Celtic ' fields	
	H	Curvilinear enclosures/wandering walls	
Diversity, Features	L	1 of Walls/Banks/Terraces/Gateways/Tracks/Boundary orthostats/Clearance cairns/Stack stands/ platforms	
	M	2-3 of	
	H	> 3 of	
Potential, Gen.	L	Post-med re-use/clearance	
	M	Med re-use	
	H	Never re-used/ enviro evidence	
Potential, Enviro.	L	No peat evident	
	M	Shallow peat within 1 km	
	H	Deep peat on site/within100m	
Sum value		Total poss. 11-33	
Value group		Low 11-18, Medium 19-25, High 26-33	
Status		AA (SAM), A (Proposed SAM), B (Regional value), C (Local value), D (Minor or negligible value), E (Needs further investigation)	

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST													
G2013 HOLY WELLS, FIELD SURVEY											Form 1:		MAP
DESCRIPTION	Site Name										PRN		
NGR													
Features present	Spring				Natural pool				Walled reservoir				
	Steps				Seats				Building				
	Associated church				Church foundtn date (century)				Associated pre-Christian				
Topography gen.													
Land use, site					Land use, area								
Vegetation, site					Vegetation, area								
CONDITION	1 Intact	2 Near Intact	3 Damaged	4 Nr Destroyed		5 Destroyed		6 Excavated	7 Restored	8 Not Known			
THREAT					High	Med	Low		Current	Short term	Med term	Long term	
Threat 1 type				class				time					
Threat 2 type				class				time					
Threat 3 type				class				time					
H.E.R. REVISION	Glossary Site Type												
	Period												
	Form												
TEXT Site location and monument description													
TEXT Threat comment and management recommendation													
Owner name, address, telephone						Tenant name, address, telephone							
Photo ref						Visit date				Visit by			

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST			
MONUMENT EVALUATION: WELLS			MAP
			PRN
Criterion		Definition	Value
Documentation	L	Listed only, no associated name or tradition	
	M	Listed with associated name	
	H	Listed, with recorded name association and historical ref	
Group Value, Clustering Not applicable	L		
	M		
	H		
Group value, Association	L	No other associated sites within 1km	
	M	1 other associated sites within 1km	
	H	2 or more associated sites within 1km	
Survival	L	Location unknown/Site of only	
	M	Well survives but re-built/used or vicinity built over/ploughed	
	H	Well and surrounding area survive	
Condition	L	Spring/Pool only	
	M	Surround walling visible or possibly present but buried	
	H	Surround walling/ steps/ building remains	
Fragility	L	Protected within enclosure of walling/ fencing/ building	
	M	Open but stone- built	
	H	No stone-work visible	
Vulnerability	L	Negligible threat – open, unused land	
	M	Medium threat – Poss. future development, clearance, cultiv.	
	H	High threat – in or close to housing, forestry, cultivated area	
Diversity, Type	L	Natural spring/pool	
	M	Walled pool	
	H	Stepped basin/building	
Diversity, Features Not applicable	L		
	M		
	H		
Potential, Gen.	L	Natural pool/structure destroyed	
	M	Visible or possibly buried early structure	
	H	Possibly associated activity nearby	
Potential, Enviro. Not applicable	L		
	M		
	H		
Sum value		Total poss. 8-24	
Value Class		Low 8-12, Medium 13-19, High 20-24	
Status		Status AA (SAM), A (Proposed SAM), B (Regional value), C (Local value), D (Minor or negligible value), E (Needs further investigation)	

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST												
G2013 OTHER SITES, FIELD SURVEY										Form 1:		MAP
DESCRIPTION	Site Name									PRN		
NGR												
Topography gen.					Land use, site							
Land use, area					Vegetation, site							
Vegetation, area												
CONDITION	1 Intact	2 Near Intact	3 Damaged	4 Destroyed	5 Nr Destroyed	6 Excavated	7 Restored	8 Not Known				
THREAT					High	Med	Low		Current	Short term	Med term	Long term
Threat 1 type			class					time				
Threat 2 type			class					time				
Threat 3 type			class					time				
H.E.R.. REVISION	Glossary Site Type											
	Period											
	Form											
TEXT Site location and monument description												
TEXT Threat comment and management recommendation												
Owner name, address, telephone						Tenant name, address, telephone						
Photo ref						Visit date				Visit by		

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST			
MONUMENT EVALUATION: OTHER SITE TYPES			MAP
			PRN
Criterion		Definition	Value
Documentation	L		
	M		
	H		
Group Value, Clustering	L		
	M		
	H		
Group value, Association	L		
	M		
	H		
Survival	L		
	M		
	H		
Condition	L		
	M		
	H		
Fragility	L		
	M		
	H		
Vulnerability	L		
	M		
	H		
Diversity, Type	L		
	M		
	H		
Diversity, Features	L		
	M		
	H		
Potential, Gen.	L		
	M		
	H		
Potential, Enviro.	L		
	M		
	H		
Sum value			
Value class		Low Medium High	
Status		AA (SAM), A (Proposed SAM), B (Regional value), C (Local value), D (Minor or negligible value), E (Needs further investigation)	

APPENDIX 2 - GAZETTEER OF SITES VISITED IN 2009-10

1. BURNT MOUNDS

PRN: 127 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH576082476 O.S. MAP: SH44NE

SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

On the north bank of a small stream. The mound is horseshoe shaped, open towards the stream c 12m in diameter and 1.3m high. Condition: good. <1>

A crescent boiling mound 13.0m overall diameter and 0.8m high open to a stream on the SE. A line of stones, probably part of a field system to the west, overly the mound on its west side. Surveyed at 1:2500. <2>

Appears to be in same condition as described by RCAHMS (<1>). Good.<3>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Appears to be as per RCAHMS description. Mound marked by gorse but in an area of rough unimproved land and so in good condition.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Any kind of clearance seems very unlikely and it seems only subject to sheep grazing. A very good example, grown over by gorse. Viewed only from public footpath at a distance.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 1388 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, W OF CAESION ISAF, CARMEL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH48295493 O.S. MAP: SH45SE

SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

Mound of burnt stone south of St Thomas's church on the south bank of a small stream. The mound is concentric in shape, open to the NE, measures 34" across the horns of the crescent, and 40' from NE to SW, the central hollow being 15' deep. The west horn rests on the bank of the stream. The east end of the mound is only 2' high but the outer curve increases gradually in height till on the west side it reaches 5'<1> <2>

No change <3>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Somewhat amorphous crescent-shaped mound open to N. The NW side is about 2m high, SE about 0.4m high.

Opens on to a stream/drain that has eroded away part of the N horn exposing shattered stone. Large stone on top of mound may have come from ditching work on the stream.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Erosion from stream and on banks of stream by sheep is ongoing but not serious at present

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 1389 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, NE OF CAE-FORGAN, CARMEL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH48875468 O.S. MAP: SH45SE

SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

Mound of burnt stone 30' in diameter and 2' high with a hollow 9' across opening towards the south. Condition good <1> <2>

The east horn of the boiling mound is reduced almost to ground level, otherwise no change<3>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Two burnt mounds 11 x 8m (PRN 1389) and 9 x 6m (PRN 2350). 1389 is about 30cm high and somewhat uneven. The eastern side is very low and the opening faces small stream. 2350 is about 30m to east of 1389 and about 20cm high. It is rather low and indistinct with opening to south. Probing shows broken stones.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

None

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium-High **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 2341 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, N OF CAE UCHAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH48175438 O.S. MAP: SH45SE
SITETYPE : MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES : -

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Large well-preserved kidney-shaped burnt mound about 10m diameter and 0.8m high. Situated on the edge of an area of bog and with a drain/stream passing a few meters to the NE. There is an opening on NW side towards bogs. Mound somewhat overgrown with gorse.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A good well-preserved example

CONDITION: Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 2342 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, N OF CAE UCHAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH48295432 O.S. MAP: SH45SE
SITETYPE : MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES : -

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Large 14 x 10m and 0.6m high kidney-shaped mound overgrown with gorse, partly burnt off. Open to bogs on SSE. Shattered stone close to the surface. W side slightly higher than E with a dip in the centre, small amount of horse trample around the edges, no major threat however

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION: none

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 2350 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, NE OF CAE-FORGAN, CARMEL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH48915470 O.S. MAP: SH45SE
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Two burnt mounds 11 x 8m (1389) and 9 x 6m (2350). 1389 is about 30cm high and somewhat uneven. The eastern side is very low and the opening faces small stream. 2350 is about 30m to east of 1389 and about 20cm high. It is rather low and indistinct with opening to south. Probing shows broken stones

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION: none

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium-High STATUS: B (Regional value)

**PRN: 5037 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, N OF GAREG-WEN-ISAF,
PENYGROES**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH46695389 O.S. MAP: SH45SE
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Burnt material ID from ploughing (HER record). Now a level field

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION: none

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: low STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 5071 **SITENAME:** **BURNT MOUND, E OF MINFFORDD,**
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH46395349 O.S. MAP: SH45SE
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Burnt material ID from ploughing (HER record). Field at 5071 level, apart from a few slight undulations. Nothing recognisable as the earthwork of a burnt mound. 5133 -A very slight mound in wet part of field could be the burnt mound. Too vague to draw or photograph in any meaningful way. 5037 - Now a level field

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION: none

CONDITION: Near destroyed
VALUE: Low **STATUS:** D (Minor value)

PRN: 5133 **SITENAME:** **BURNT MOUND, W OF HEN-DY, PENYGROES.**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH46575340 O.S. MAP: SH45SE
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Burnt material ID from ploughing (HER record).-A very slight mound in wet part of field could be the burnt mound. Too vague to draw or photograph in any meaningful way.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION: none

CONDITION: Near destroyed
VALUE: Low **STATUS:** D (Minor value)

PRN: 200 **SITENAME:** **BURNT MOUND, NE OF YSGUBOR WEN**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH44215124 O.S. MAP: SH45SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

An oval 16.6m high, with a hollow opening towards marshy on the E. <1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

About. 13m W-S and 10m E-W and 0.6m high. A very diffuse low mound at edge of improved field. Clearly levelled somewhat by ploughing although the trough/pit should still survive and is more obvious than described by the

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The land has recently been inherited and could get improved again in the near future

CONDITION: Damaged
VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 6687 **SITENAME:** **EARTHWORK, GWERNCAERNYDDION**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH59722509 O.S. MAP: SH52NE
SITETYPE : MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

Substantial sub-circular earthwork in marshy ground, c.10m in diameter. Similar to a large burnt mound, max height 1.2m. Has kidney shape with a further mound opposite giving circular appearance.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As described, it is about 0.6m high, the NGR given is not current see above for GPS NGR. At the NGR given in the next field is a small clearance cairn on top of an outcrop. Cattle trampling has created a scar on the N side of the mound revealing much burnt stone. A smaller burnt mound was recorded 30m to the East

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A well preserved example, there is a possibility of associated settlement remains in this unimproved area

CONDITION: Near Intact
MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 14583 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, YSTUMGWERN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH57582473 O.S. MAP: SH52SE

SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

Prominent oval mound, entirely grassed over with a hollow 4m x 2m towards the east side.
Possible small annexe visible on the north side as a low grassed over semi-circular bank.
Possible old field boundary bank runs nw-se through the north side. No stream near by at Present.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As previously described. An unusual large burnt mound with a smaller one attached on the N side. Area now drained wet marsh, no obvious earlier stream channel. Main mound 12m E-W 10m N-S. Smaller mound 6m E-W, 7m N-S. Main mound probably flattened and spread during field improvement. Small hole dug to ID stone.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Well grassed over and stable. Change unlikely. Amend HER NGR to SH57612476

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 4047 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND SE OF HAFOD-UCHAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH57385893 O.S. MAP: SH55NE

SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As previously described, 0.8m high, a low mound with a slight hollow to the NW where there is an old stream channel. The stream now runs in a straight drainage channel although there are a few stones exposed here and there, none is certainly burnt. As the hillside is rather irregular it cannot be 100% certain that this is a burnt mound rather than a glacial dump

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION: none

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 15 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, S. OF TY MAWR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: O.S. MAP: SH56NE

SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES : S of Ty Mawr, and S of a small stream at 390ft above OD. The mound is ca 3ft high and seems originally to have been ca 60ft in diameter, but the S half has been destroyed by a modern ditch. <1> A boiling mound. Surveyed at 1:2500. 700m east of this mound, a pile of stones, some 9m x 4m and 0.7 high is almost certainly the result of field clearance. <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

At the location shown are a few low bumps in the field which have been cut by two recent pits, probably for animal burial. Both show fractured burnt stone in their fill so presumably the mound has been levelled. The RCHMW description doesn't match with the location which is S of ditch not N of it

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Little now left of the mound and recent pits have made the mound of little further archaeological value

CONDITION: Near destroyed

VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 2434 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, FRON-OLEU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH57006485 O.S. MAP: SH56SE
SITETYPE : MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES : -

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Burnt mound 11m x 8m opening into small stream. About 1.2m high with opening on SW. The mound is of shattered stone in dark soil. Well- preserved slight erosion to NW side. The mound is crescent-shaped. The second circular mound 10m diameter and 0.6m high lies directly to the S of the other mound. This also appears to be made of shattered stone and does not appear to be natural

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A very clear example possible additional circular mound

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 3691 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, N. OF GARREG LEFAIN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH54116166 O.S. MAP: SH56SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Well preserved horseshoe-shaped mound at the edge of a marshy area. About 0.8m high and 9m N-S and 8m E-W Opens on W towards a small stream. Covered with 0.15m peat. A small investigation revealed shattered but not reddened stone probably heat shattered nonetheless. A very good example

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Not under threat but worth scheduling

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 3708 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, NR. BUARTHAU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH51356230 O.S. MAP: SH56SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Large burnt mound adjacent to field boundary 12m wide 10m across and 1m high. Two breaks, one which contains a stone. This (facing N) is presumably as recorded by RCANMW. The other is probably recent damage. A gas pipeline passes within a few metres. In an area of marshy fields

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Apparently relatively recently damaged

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 3710 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND (POSS.), NR. CAERHYDAU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH51116187 O.S. MAP: SH56SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Peat stack base, not a burnt mound

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 3715 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, N.E. OF GARREG LEFAIN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH54316165 O.S. MAP: SH56SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A fairly well-defined kidney shaped mound 9m x 7m with opening on WNW. Asymmetrical with S side being wider than N. Opens to a boggy area, possibly a former stream bed. Now overgrown with gorse and heather

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Slight chance of erosion by footpath but heather growth probably limits straying from the path

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: High **STATUS:** A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 10077 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND & BUILDING FOUNDS. NE OF GARREG LEFAIN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH54336169 O.S. MAP: SH56SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

Horseshoe shaped bank; 1.5m wide and 0.25m high on the S, 3m wide and 0.5m high on the N. Open to W. Small steams on both E and W. Overgrown with heather but slight investigation with trowel revealed small burnt stones. Immediately W are rectangular foundations built of large stones and boulders, 5.5m N/S x 3m, up to 0.7m high. E

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Mound 30m north of 3715, not well defined but c.5m x 3m. Overgrown with gorse, grass and heather so details not visible. Not an obvious burnt mound but it appears to have been less overgrown when recorded by Boyle and Sharp. Nearby building boundaries also overgrown with only two stones still uncovered.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 4359 SITENAME: BURNT STONES - COED Y BRENIN FOREST

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH67502950A O.S. MAP: SH62NE
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not visited /site of

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: Not applicable **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 10102 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND SE OF FOEL DDU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63962800 O.S. MAP: SH62NW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Previous description complete. Could be associated with a track over the pass. Could be other associated activity in the area, particularly to the N which is under deep moor grass, which could conceal other mounds.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Sheep grazing on the mound is helping to keep it clear and visible. A good clear example with no threats

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 10103 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND SE OF FOEL DDU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH64002790 O.S. MAP: SH62NW
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As previously described, also there are traces of possible facing for a diversion channel just upstream from the mound. The area must have been much wetter before post-medieval drainage. Another small burnt mound

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

No threat, a good clear example

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 27540 SITENAME:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH640452785 O.S. MAP: SH62NW
SITETYPE: GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Large very gently sloping sided crescentic mound c. 12m NW-SE and 9m NE-SW and 0.7m high. The mound lies between 2 present day stream channel and the trough area is quite indistinct possibly the mound has been flattened by trampling by cattle but now well grassed over. Burnt stone identified in mound.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A large complete example but not very visible because of its gentle profile, wall grassed over and stable. No threat because it is isolated from stream channels there is unlikely to be good below ground organic prevention

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 5161 SITENAME: 2 BURNT MOUNDS, PONT FADOG

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61382272A O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Two well-preserved grassed over burnt mounds, in an area of enclosed rough moorland which has been partly drained. The southern mound is considerably larger than the northern, 9m N-S, 8m E-W and 1.2m high max at SH6143122826, 223M OD with distinct trough area adjoining a channel on the NW side. The northern mound is 8m N-S, 8m E-W and 0.8m high max at SH6144 22843, 226M OD with a trough area on the NE side.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

No threat. In an area of wet, marshy boulder field, the mounds are not particularly impressive examples but have added value as a pair and the southern mound seems likely to have waterlogged trough.

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 6421 SITENAME: POSS. BURNT MOUND

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61912359 O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The features are clearance cairns. This whole ridge has at least a dozen clearance cairns dotted over it, mostly circular c. 5-6m diameter plus traces of possible earlier walls suggesting extension of earlier post medieval fields at the west and predating the enclosure-period estate field walls.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Post medieval so not relevant to project

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 4163 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, CAERWYCH, LLANDECWYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63733665 O.S. MAP: SH63NW
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Crescentic mound 7 x 7m, 0.4 high by a small stream and bogs, opens to the south. Not 100% convincing - many piles of small stones in the area and unburnt stone on N side. Slight erosion from horses (not serious, divots only) reveals reddened slaty fragments. Grey stones in subsoil and topsoil elsewhere so probably burnt i.e. burnt mound

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Owner is aware of it and seems unlikely to carry out further clearance

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)/C (Local value)

PRN: 1805 SITENAME: BURNED MOUND, S. OF TY CERRIG

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH69263354 O.S. MAP: SH63SE
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As previously described, probing shows peat has developed in trough to a depth of over 0.7m indicating very good preservation. The adjoining stream has been ditched and canalised. There is a slight channel running to the E of the mound that was probably the original course

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A very good example with likely very good preservation of trough area and of possible working areas around the mound. The reported slight damage by vehicles is not visible and the mound is in a good condition. Of high potential and visibly a good example although not under threat and no known associated sites

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** A (National value)

PRN: 5172 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND - REMAINS OF, CRAWCWELLT

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH68893045 O.S. MAP: SH63SE
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The partial remains of a burnt mound at the NE edge of the modern road. Part of what remains is dumping from the cutting of a roadside ditch. A small dump of the N side of the road maybe the S edge of the former mound, making it about 9m wide. No sign of a trough which must have been on the east side and destroyed. The south edge of the mound was cleared and recorded to sample the buried soil by P Crew

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Part of the mound is open and eroding but this seems to be just the modern dump not the original mound. However further road ditching is likely to cause more damage

CONDITION: Near destroyed

VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 5481 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, BLAEN Y CAE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH69223091 O.S. MAP: SH63SE
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Small mound c. 8m diameter and 0.8m high max. Trough area not deep, facing slightly uphill. A modern stream bed, ditched now further to N. A low mound, sub-circular c. 5m wide at SW could be another mound or even a house site but there are drier more platform-like areas further to W (see 6173)

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: High **STATUS:** A (National value)

PRN: 6173 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, BLAEN Y CAE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH69193091 O.S. MAP: SH63SE
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A low grassy mound amongst marshy ground. Trough area facing slightly uphill. The nearby stream has been recut as a drain. The mound has a lower dip across it, perhaps due to stock using it as a path route. Mound 8m diam. 1m high on downhill side, 0.6m on the uphill side. The trough area is part filled and over 0.7m deep. There is a drier stony area just about 30m to the SE that has potential as a house/working area

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

In little grassed moorland, no threats

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 5943 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60693086 O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

This area would be suitable for BM activity - gently sloping with marsh and many small stream channels but there is nothing resembling a BM at the location given. Presumably just a vegetation mark

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 6159 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, NANT Y STEICYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63333295 O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

On the floor of a shallow valley on the west side of a small stream. A low flat-topped but still crescentic mound. Probably its true height is masked by development of blanket peat around it. Probing shows it to be about 0.6m deep. Mound c. 9m across and 8m front to back c. 1m high at downhill side, graded into slope uphill. There is an oval setting of stones on the rocky knoll immediately to the west. Probably a peat stack stand and a large oval stony mound about 35m to the NW possibly a clearance dump (PRN6158)

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

In marshy upland, no threats, not a good example in terms of visibility but high potential because of water logging and peat cover over trough and immediately surrounding area.

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 312 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, S. OF MOEL FABAN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63536760 O.S. MAP: SH66NW
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES:

Mound of burnt stone, at 1000ft above O.D. a low grass-grown mound, roughly oval, 50ft by 20ft, on the N bank of a small stream. The long side facing the stream is recessed slightly to form an arc. Possibly bronze age. <1>

The turf covered mound has the appearance of boiling mound. Soil disturbance reveals very dark soil and burnt stone. Surveyed at 1:2500/ <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Irregular burnt mound 12 x 6m and 0.8m high. Either truncated by drainage or irregular shape. No obvious disturbance. Opens to stream to the south and surrounded by bogs on all sides. Mound consists of two humps, one about 6m diameter and other elongated

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

No obvious threat

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 1438 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, CAE CYRRACH
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
 NGR: SH72332766 O.S. MAP: SH72NW
 SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :
 Approx. 100m w of the forest road junction near Cae Cyrrach are two well defined oval mounds, 10m apart. The E example has visible burnt stone on the surface of a mound, 6.5m overall with a max height of 1.5m. This mound merges with the hillside on its n side and the most likely place for a trough is on the E edge. Vehicle tracks have clipped the mound on the S, but otherwise it is undamaged. The W example is smaller (not measured) and is not certainly a burnt mound. About 15m to w is a recent rectangular excavation of unknown origin
FIELD SURVEY RESULTS
SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:
 Despite a fairly extensive search around this NGR - the site was not located. It is semi-mature forestry but with much re-growth so either destroyed or not visible.
THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:
CONDITION:
VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 5381 SITENAME: 2 BURNT MOUNDS, NR. BRONABER
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
 NGR: SH70643270 O.S. MAP: SH73SW
 SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :
 Close to a stream on marshy ground are two possible burnt mounds. They lie within an area measuring some 20m x 20m. One mound is crescentic, the other is oval/circular.<1>
FIELD SURVEY RESULTS
SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:
 Three somewhat denuded mounds in the corner of a field. 1 is kidney-shaped c. 8m across but low and uneven. 2 is markedly crescent-shaped 9m x 5m and 0.5m high. 3 is circular with clearance boulders piled on it. No burnt material ID although all are stony. An interesting group in moderately good condition
THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:
CONDITION: Near Intact
VALUE: High **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 1529 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, S. SIDE OF MANOD MAWR
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
 NGR: SH72244362 O.S. MAP: SH74SW
 SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :
 Crescent shaped heaps of burnt stone . The site of ancient cooking places where water was heated by dropping it into red hot stones from a fire . Only two sites found so far in Meirioneth. This one is on the site of Manod Mawr ,1>
FIELD SURVEY RESULTS
SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:
 8m E-W x 5m N-S and 0.5m high. A low mound and no exposures so no burnt material ID. Before drainage this whole valley floor would have been marshy
THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:
 No threats, a low and uncertain ID means this has low value
CONDITION: Intact
VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 4661 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
 NGR: SH76645965 O.S. MAP: SH75NE
 SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :
FIELD SURVEY RESULTS
SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:
 Site probed, peat down to 1m. In blanket bog, does not appear to be a burnt mound. Nearby leat mentioned by RCAHMW, now choked, but mound possibly upcast from this.
THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:
CONDITION:
VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 726 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, W. OF GRAIG LWYD
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH71037525 O.S. MAP: SH77NW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

Circular, crescentic ca 45ft diameter, reaching a height of 4ft on the N. Crescent open to the E; distance between horns about 13ft. Condition: fair; grass-grown. <1>

SH71037525. A crescentic mound as described. <2>

Possible Bronze age, for type site see SS09NW6. <3>

Destroyed by dumping of stone and track improvements. <5>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not visited reported destroyed after site visit 1987

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 727 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, N.E. OF ALLT WEN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH74757744 O.S. MAP: SH77NW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

Mound of burnt stone in a shallow pool at 600ft above O.D. a low crescentic mound, 30ft by 20ft, open to the NW. the distance between the horns of the crescent is about 14ft.

condition: grass-grown. <1>

Possibly Bronze Age, for type site See SS09NW6. <2>

The mound at sh74757744 is 0.4m high and as described. Surveyed at 1:2500. <3>

Map/illustration. <4>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As previously described but has been trampled and water eroded down somewhat. Small neatly crescentic, low and spread c.8m across overall and 0.4m high. Well-fragmented burnt stone eroding from side of mound where water has eroded it. Otherwise, the small lake has been gradually infilling as mud stones and rotting vegetation

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The pool seems to be used for watering by moorland ponies and it is these that are trampling the mound.

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 466 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, WAUN LLANFAIR
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH71507415 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND
NOTES :

Oval mound of charcoal and fragments of burnt stone on the N bank of a small stream. It is

45' x 30' and about 3' high, with its long axis e-w. Possibly Bronze Age. <1>

Surveyed at 1:10560. <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As previously described. Planned and evaluated by excavation by GAT in 2006 (project No. 1629) final report awaiting environmental analysis of buried soil and pollen.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Very good example with research documentation

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 467 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, S OF MOELFRE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH71737383 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

South of Moelfre, 1200ft above O.D, a low flat circular mound of earth and small stones, 30ft diameter, at the N edge of a marsh in open moorland. In the centre is a slight hollow and a narrow break on the S side facing the marsh. Traces of a kerb of large stones are visible on the w. Condition: ruined. <1>

Surveyed at 1:10560. <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As previously described, planned and evaluated by excavation by GAT in 2006 (project no. 1629) final report awaiting palaeo-environmental analysis

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A very good example with research documentation

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 488 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, BRYNIAU BUGEILYDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72037393 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

MOUND OF BURNT STONE. <1>

SMALL MOUND OF

EARTH AND STONES. <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small well-defined and steep-sided mound 4m diam. and 0.6m high visited during G1629. First survey of this cairn field when previous description of it as a burnt mound was thought to be wrong. It appears to be a pile of boulders now well grown over. No sign of burnt stone nor is there any stream nearby. However, as an obvious cairn, it is unusual here in not having been robbed. The position described by RCAHMW was checked and found to be correct

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 531 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, TAFOLOG

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72967125 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE : BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

Mound of burnt stone, on the N side of the valley of the Afon Tafolog, at a height of 1250ft above od on the W bank of a small stream. Crescentic, 40ft in diameter, 3ft high, 16ft between the horns of the crescent, which is open to the N. Condition: fair. <i>

Surveyed at 1:10560. <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As described. Now somewhat obscured by gorse. A large mound and C. 1.5m high. Burnt stone in stream adjoining. Possible other irregular burnt mound activity further upstream to NW

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Further improvement seems unlikely but is a possibility. An unusually large mound although not visibly a very good example.

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 8066 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, FFRIDD FORFUDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70677316 O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Nothing resembling a burnt mound could be found at or near the location. The stream here is incised about 2m into the gentle hill slope so is an unlikely place for a BM. More or less at the location on the E side of the stream is a group of 3 very large glacially dumped boulders that create a kind of arc and possible it was these that were seen.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 8070 SITENAME: POSSIBLE BURNT MOUND, E OF MAES Y BRYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH71167369 O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

There were no features that might be a burnt mound at the location. The only feature that might have been mistaken for a burnt mound from the air was a slightly raised natural area on the S side of the stream that was edged by a natural arc of reeds

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 8102 SITENAME: 3 POSSIBLE BURNT MOUNDS, NEAR WAUN

LLANFAIR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70657451 O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

This field has been heavily cleared of stone and drained by ditching both in the past and more recently by machine. The situation would be suitable for burnt mound activity but all the features present are the result of clearance and ditching producing various dumps of stone and soil. Photo taken of one drainage dump

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 8103 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, NEAR WAUN LLANFAIR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70677446 O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

See 8102. all features are the result of clearance and ditching. This one is a platform or scoop partly edged by clearance stone and 6m in diameter. Not certainly actually a clearance feature but that is the most likely explanation

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 10545 SITENAME: ?BURNT MOUND

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH82673249 O.S. MAP: SH83SW
SITETYPE: MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

MOUND/?BURNT MOUND: A flat-topped crescent shaped mound largely turfed over, with well-spaced small angular stones up to 0.15m visible through the turf at W end. At the E end larger stones up to 0.5m are visible with some erosion on SE edge. The mound is 7m long, 5m wide at E end, 4m wide at W end and 0.6m high. Situated on flat valley floor between boulder strewn hillside. Stream to S. Some erosion, basically stable.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not a burnt mound. Roughly crescent-shaped mound of large stones, mostly grown over and a few m from ruined farm buildings. Clearance cairn or demolition.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 2885 SITENAME: 2 BURNT MOUNDS, E OF COED Y BEDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH96694016C O.S. MAP: SH94SE
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Two well-preserved burnt mounds close to Coed y Beddo standing stone. The NW mound is crescent shaped with dimensions of 12 x 5m - possibly slightly truncated by two drains that pass to either side of both mounds. The SE mound is kidney-shaped with dimensions of 9 x 6m. Both are about 0.5m high. Good examples possibly slightly disturbed by adjacent ditches. A few m from the standing stone PRN 3265

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Farmer is aware of the mounds and sympathetic to their preservation. Possible long term threat from land improvement

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 5382 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, HAPPY VALLEY

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SN61229970 O.S. MAP: SN69NW
SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

A MOUND MEASURING ABOUT 15M ACROSS WITH A SHALLOW INDENTATION ON ONE SIDE LIES CLOSE TO MARSHY GROUND.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A prominent burnt mound 12 x 8m and 0.75m high, kidney-shaped but possibly slightly truncated by a farm track, now rarely used. Some Minor signs of erosion on S side poss. as a result of mound being used to site sheep feeder. Erosion now grassed over. Water source to the south i.e. away from indentation. A good example and well preserved probable burnt material visible in small rabbit scrape

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Site adjacent to, and prob. owned by, Tyn-y-Cornell - owner not at home when visited. Note track to farm only just passable in normal car.

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: A (National value)/B (Regional value)

2 PREHISTORIC FIELD SYSTEMS

PRN: 3593 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM (POSS), S OF DINAS DINLLE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH43805570C O.S. MAP: SH45NW

SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

This large curvilinear shaped field is bound by a stone faced clawdd and reflects the shape of the low hillock which it contains in a low promontory of Dinas Dinlle. It has been heavily improved and is totally smooth-surfaced with no hint of any earlier field boundaries or earth works and entirely of post-medieval origin surrounded by low marshy ground, partly drained. It would however have been prime position for early resettlement or agric, so study of crop marks could be profitable. Nothing visible on 2006 Google.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Although not an archaeological feature the location has high archaeological potential for early settlement

CONDITION:

VALUE: Low STATUS: E (needs further investigation)

PRN: 7859 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM , POSS. PREHISTORIC,

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH49655155C O.S. MAP: SH45SE

SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

AN AREA OF RECTILINEAR AND CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURES AND WANDERING WALLS, POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH FAINT SETTLEMENT TRACES. LOCATED IN AN AREA OF PEAT STACKS AND MOUNDS AND CLEARANCE CAIRNS.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

An unusual series of features in long dried grass in fairly wet ground on the edge of a peat bog. In general fairly difficult to see and somewhat overgrown by moss and grass. A sub-circular bank about 1.2m wide and 0.2m high along with a linear bank can be seen, both of small-medium stones. In between these are numerous small platforms of varying size, almost certainly peat stack bases. The bank may not be an enclosure wall, possibly a dry pathway or a structure for drying peat. Possibly a prehistoric settlement reused as peat processing area. Also walls and clearance to the SE of Bryn Llidiard, rough cairns, a curved sheltering wall and two low linear walls.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 10520 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, COED CAE NEWYDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH46505132 O.S. MAP: SH45SE

SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Slight almost ploughed-out linear field boundaries at right angles to each other, immediately to W of Coed Cae Newydd. Probably post-medieval, seem to respect current boundaries, as if they were originally sub-divisions of current fields.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 4913 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM E OF CRAIG-FADYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH58650655C O.S. MAP: SH50NE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A large area (1km or more) around this PRN contains low field banks of stone and earth that predate the modern field wall. A series of sub-rectangular fields and some smaller enclosures run downhill from a break of slope. A small enclosure could indicate settlement. Clearance heaps to the north and west also appear to be settlements of undetermined age. The fields are predominantly rectangular and are probably medieval or post medieval.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

There is a large amount of multi-period archaeology in this area which would benefit from a detailed survey.

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)/E (needs further investigation)

PRN: 7295 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM AT LLANGELYNIN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH57050726 O.S. MAP: SH50NE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES :

Terraced fields running along the contour.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Terraced fields between railway and coast are now heavily overgrown and ungrazed. They appear to be part of the present 18/19 century field system

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Low STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 7296 SITENAME: FELIN FRAENAN FIELD SYSTEM

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH56720595 O.S. MAP: SH50NE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES :

Terraced fields near Felin Fraenan.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A field system cut by modern railway extending to coast. Now partly within a caravan site. Best preserved inland of railway where small fields or paddocks are defined by low stony banks. A former leat to a ruined mill runs through the centre. The fields appear to respect this suggesting a medieval or post-medieval date.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 4815 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, AROUND CEFNCAMBERTH

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH57000370C O.S. MAP: SH50SE
SITETYPE : CULTIVATION TERRACE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CULTIVATION TERRACE
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Very denuded terracing to the N and W of Cefn Camberth. Mostly appears to be relict sub-divisions of present post-medieval field system.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near destroyed

VALUE: Low STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 3916 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, LLWYNGWRIL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH59901000C O.S. MAP: SH51SE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Low earthworks between Parth y Gwyddwch and reservoir show little evidence of being prehistoric. All now improved pasture however. A large bank below field boundary and track is clearly a leat and various low banks below the reservoir are more likely to be tracks etc to the reservoir. Some are certainly recent. View from above suggests all are modern - earlier remains may have been removed since Bowen and Gresham 1967

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near destroyed

VALUE: Low STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 27519 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND, GWERNCAERNYDDION

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH 59802510 O.S. MAP: SH52NE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

Linear and curvilinear earthworks, ploughed almost flat. Probably the remains of former Field system. Circular earthwork could be the remains of a hut circle.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small low mound about 8m diameter, 0.4m high just upstream from mound 6687. Well grassed over, no exposure to ID burnt stone. See drawing 6687

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 1072 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, E. OF BYRLLYSG

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60002440A O.S. MAP: SH52SE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

A system of field terraces <1>

Terraces do exist in the area and could be either natural or a recent phenomenon. <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The house Ty Mawr has now been rebuilt. There are low terraces under some of the existing field walls but no system of terraces could be seen elsewhere. Thick walls and large modern clearance heaps could be seen uphill of barn on photo. The terracing within existing fields is on the steeper slopes W of and downhill from the house

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Low value, no response

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 1077 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEMS, EGRYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH59002000A O.S. MAP: SH52SE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Traces of cultivation terraces in several places on the coastal strip from the Afon Scethin to Llanaber. Recent heavy settlement in the area has destroyed many homesteads in the area. Grid ref given is approximate. <1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The reference by Gresham is a general one to a wide area of scattered remains of terracing not to a single site

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Evaluation not applicable

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 5855 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM REMAINS, EGRYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH59702051C O.S. MAP: SH52SE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

An area of two fields which contain numerous low banks and undulations; these represent the remains of cleared field banks or walls and other possible archaeological features, such as a small rectangular enclosure or structure.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The features recorded are very slight within a much cultivated field and have value only in plan as partial evidence of the layout of a pre 19th C system of smaller fields, perhaps associated with IA/RB enclosure close by.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near destroyed

VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 6637 SITENAME: FIELD BANKS, COED CORS-Y-GEDOL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH59662250C O.S. MAP: SH52SE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Irregular, linear clearance banks. 102 revets a considerable terrace and suggests they are part of a field system similar to that found in the scheduled area to the north-east

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Pattern of boulder walls cover hill, boulder strewn so probably not arable cultivation. One wall photographed at NGR given. Approximately straight line. Completely collapsed boulder wall 0.3m high, 3m wide oriented approx. N-S, parallel to nearby path to the S another wall runs E-W joining first at right angles.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Possibly covered under an ancient woodland agreement - see survey by JG Roberts for GAT rep No

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 1076 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, LLECHEIDDIOR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60002200A O.S. MAP: SH52SE SH62SW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Extensive, well developed terrace system . <1>

The same comments as were noted for 1073 can be applied to these terraces with equal justification.<2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Terrace crossed by road at SH5975121865 shows it consists of rubble and is man made, similarly where cut by farm track just to S of road. The terrace seems also to respect or be respected by the settlement enclosure 1078. The size of the fields defined by the terrace suggests post medieval rather than earlier clearance and in places have post medieval type facing but this could be added.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The terraces form part of the existing field system and are being maintained or are too large to consider removal so are stable. The terraces are very wide spread along these slopes and are less improved on Eithinfynydd to S where they could be studied with greater effect

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 7293 SITENAME: FIELD-SYSTEM AT MORFA HARLECH

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH58203550 O.S. MAP: SH53NE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Low grass-covered banks enclosing terraced fields.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

An extensive series of earthworks running from the edge of Morfa Harlech to Clogwyn Melyn. Some banks are low (0.4m high x 0.6m wide) and have been mostly cleared away, probably to build the current 18/19C field walls.

Remaining banks are fragmentary and indistinct and could have medieval or prehistoric origins. Further interpretation is hampered by tall bracken on the E parts and wind blown sand features; consolidated dunes and blow outs. Remains of rectangular fields also visible S of Clogwyn Melyn

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: Low STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 2905 SITENAME: CULTIVATION TERRACES, ERW WEN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60003207 O.S. MAP: SH53SE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CULTIVATION TERRACE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The homestead (PRN 1132) is almost completely destroyed and barely traceable. However these are still some quite substantial lynchet terraces nearby to N and S although partly obscured by clearance. The remains only exist in the vicinity of the former homestead not in the larger cultivated field to the east uphill

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The farm seems unlikely to carry out further clearance. Although the field remains are limited and do not show the overall pattern, they do have some good archaeological potential for preserved surfaces

CONDITION:

VALUE: Low/Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 5196 SITENAME: FIELD BOUNDARIES, NANT Y BETWS

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH56005500A O.S. MAP: SH55NE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Occasional elements of a field system that predates the existing stone walled boundaries can be seen, widely scattered on these slopes. As visible now, they consist of grassed over banks, some contour, some cross contour, making up a similar layout to that existing today, of large rectangular blocks. The most obvious is still marked on the OS 1:250 at the NE corner of the field at Bwlch Maesgwm - see photo 981-4, this bank 1 m high and 5 m wide, perhaps related to the boundary "dykes" and bank described by RCHM and P Crew e.g. PRN 5194, 4391 perhaps of early post medieval date. The field running to the west is built along the line of this earlier bank

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A very scattered, relict system and in upland pasture so under no threat but needing systematic investigation

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low/Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 5353 SITENAME: FIELD WALLS ETC, COED CYRNANT, WAUNFAWR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH51655895C O.S. MAP: SH55NW

SITETYPE : DRAINAGE WORK, FIELD GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

The field slopes steeply to the valley bottom and is thickly covered with bracken. Only visible features of interest are field walls no longer in use as boundaries and the 'drain' marked on the map. In the e part of the field, the drain shows as a slight bank and a ditch no more than 1-2 ft deep. To the W of the path, the ditch is approx 1m deep with a substantial bank on the downslope side. At the bottom of the field there are various enclosures etc, which may be of interest. Also, to the E just above the ditch at the edge of the field is a levelled platform, approx. 5m x 4m, cut into the slope.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Site covered in 2m high bracken and young scrub. Not accessible and unlikely to be so even in winter. K Geary's description suggests that the site is unlikely to be prehistoric

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 2452 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, YSGUBOR, N OF TY-NANT-UCHAF, NANTLLE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH51505435C O.S. MAP: SH55SW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Multi-phase fields around Ysgubor. To the south are rounded banks/terraces. Possibly prehistoric/medieval origins but mostly cleared subdivisions of current fields. To the north-west are banks of earth and stone, some are stone-faced. Extends as far as fields around Y Fron and Braich quarries, probably medieval or post medieval.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 3178 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, GORS Y BRITHDIR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH55656905C O.S. MAP: SH56NE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Terracing as recorded in report by Kelly. Large broad terraces now within a larger modern field and slightly reduced by modern cultivation, possible potential for buried soils but otherwise just on plan. Other terraces might be plotted by more extensive survey

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Further cultivation for pasture improvement likely but will be unlikely to cause further alteration to the features

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 7995 SITENAME: CULTIVATION MARKS, TAI ISAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH57846650

O.S. MAP:

SH56NE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM

GLOSSARY SITETYPE:

FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

A large field of improved pasture, within which traces of ancient and historic cultivation features are visible as earthworks. The features are difficult to discern in places as they have been plough-levelled during land improvement:

a) Natural slope which has probably been exaggerated by cultivation of the ground below it. The field boundary shown on the 1840 tithe map ran along the crest of the slope, but by the time of the 1914 OS map, the course of this boundary had been straightened into its present day form.

b) Possible trackway (circa 2.5m wide), now turfed over. Double boundaries set a short width apart, and correspond with the position of the south-eastern part of feature 9, are depicted on the 1889 OS map, lending support to the interpretation of the feature as a trackway. Traces of the original route of the re-aligned boundary referred to above (feature 8) bound the trackway on its northern side.

c) Low, broad (circa 7m wide and 1m high) lynchets, which runs across the contours of a large, gently sloping field. Inspection of the 1840 tithe map shows that this feature relates to a removed field boundary. Pieces of wall stone are visible along the edge of the lynchets to the southern part of its length. It has been ploughed over during land improvement activities. The feature has a 'reversed-s' form, possibly indicating that medieval 'open field' arable cultivation occurred here in the past.

d) Low, ploughed out lynchets. Probably a removed field boundary. Its position does not correspond exactly with any boundaries shown on either the 1840 tithe map or the 1889 and 1914 OS maps. However the maps do demonstrate that the large field within which this feature is located has experienced both proliferation and removal of field boundaries over the past 150 years.

e) Faint circular scoop, which has a diameter of approximately 10m. The feature has been too heavily damaged by ploughing to allow any interpretation to be made.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Very long straight lynchets surviving because the field has only gentle slope indicating arable cultivation. Slightly curving shape suggests poss. medieval origin. The feature is not as sharply defined as previously suggested but is obvious. Perhaps a stack-stand within the field system.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Presently somewhat neglected and grown over with thistles. Further cultivation is likely and will gradually erode the lynchets but not affect their value on plan. Slight potential for buried soil beneath lynchets.

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low/Medium

STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 9998 SITENAME: CULTIVATION TERRACES, TAI ISAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH58376663

O.S. MAP:

SH56NE

SITETYPE : CULTIVATIONS TERRACE

GLOSSARY SITETYPE:

CULTIVATION TERRACE

NOTES :

An area of low cultivation terraces (each no more than 5m to 6m wide and less than 0.4m high), some of which have traces of stone edging. They are bound to the south by a substantial stone rubble revetted lynchets, which is between 2m to 3m high and which is topped by a number of large boulders. Numerous other examples of features of this kind are located throughout Tai isaf land, particularly on those areas where the ground is steeper. These particular features have been included within the catalogue to represent the more widespread examples, and because they lie between feature 24 and 27, to which they may possibly be related.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As described by previous GAT survey, well rounded by post-medieval cultivation. Mass of stones dumped over lower edge of scarp at NW shows how much clearance there has been. The survival of the terraces therefore suggests they predate the clearance and very possibly are associated with the round hut platform below.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The value lies in the general plan of features that might be associated with earlier settlement although the height of the terraces means there could be some buried soils

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low/Medium

STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 10000 SITENAME: LYNCHETS, TAI ISAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH58326654 O.S. MAP: SH56NE
SITETYPE : LYNCHET GLOSSARY SITETYPE: LYNCHET

NOTES :

A series of three lynchets lying upslope, to the south west of feature area 29. They are included in the catalogue as they may be the remains of cultivation terraces associated with the nearby long huts to the north west (feature 30) or with the possible enclosure to the east (24).<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As described by earlier survey, large well rounded lynchets parallel to contour. Large terraces like 10001

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Further cultivation will cause Minor, but superficial erosion

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low/Medium STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 10001 SITENAME: LYNCHETS, TAI ISAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH58226658 O.S. MAP: SH56NE
SITETYPE : LYNCHET GLOSSARY SITETYPE: LYNCHET

NOTES :

A series of substantial lynchets which correspond with field boundaries shown on the 1840 tithe map and on the 1889 and 1914 OS maps. The field boundaries have been removed and ploughed over during land improvement activities taking place after 1914. The lynchets vary in height from between 1m to 3m.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As described by previous survey, well rounded large lynchets within a larger modern field. Large terraces more likely to be medieval or post medieval than IA/RB

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Further cultivation will result in further rounding but with little overall effect because of the height of the terraces

CONDITION: Damaged

VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 6586 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, MOEL RHIWEN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH58696390 O.S. MAP: SH56SE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not a prehistoric field system, prob. post-med

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 3712 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, N.W. OF GARREG LEFAIN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH53886150C O.S. MAP: SH56SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Possible hut circle 6m x 5.5m external diameter with paddock and other low walls. Walls mostly a scatter of stone with occasional orthostats. An area now covered in varying amounts of heather. Walls generally difficult to trace even with 20cm of heather re-growth. Slight banks with occasional stones and orthostats run for c. 80m to SW - walls difficult to see and plan. Little or no subsequent clearance so possibly well preserved but partly buried. It may be worth consulting APs particularly any taken soon after heather was burnt off.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A relatively slightly built upland settlement with one hut and a field system. -Slight threat from trackway to S where there is some quad bike erosion

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 969 SITENAME: FIELDS, RHIW CORNIAU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60200930 O.S. MAP: SH60NW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Mostly rectangular fields around Rhiw Corniau now surviving as low banks. Mostly cleared in what appears to have been a large scale improvement of the uplands in this area, probably by the Peniarth Estate. Occasional surviving lengths of boundary, are earth banks faced with stone or orthostats. Other less well defined banks to the W of Rhiw Corniau are more substantial lynchets. A leat also runs through the field system.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 2980 SITENAME: FIELD CLEARANCE, ALLT LWYD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61000790C O.S. MAP: SH60NW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Strangely mis-named as field clearance is actually a circular enclosure with a grassed over, substantial stone bank, a few larger orthostatic internal facing stones showing. C.11m internal diameter, bank c. 0.40m high, 2m wide. Probable entrance c.2m wide with flanking walls at south. Sheepfold most likely.<4>

Field survey results

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Sheepfold (GHS description HER records) Not Prehistoric

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 4260 SITENAME: FIELD BOUNDARY - ALLT LWYD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60500730 O.S. MAP: SH60NW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD BOUNDARY

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Disused modern boundary in early field system 4261. Not prehistoric

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 4261 SITENAME: POSSIBLE TERRACES - ALLT LWYD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60850745C O.S. MAP: SH60NW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CULTIVATION TERRACE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

An extensive area of field terraces and settlement in improved pasture. The area has been almost entirely cleared of stone. There is a well preserved roundhouse and enclosure in the centre. A series of curving terraces and lynchets run along the W facing slopes - all are rounded and spread and it was not possible to produce a meaningful sketch plan. An AP with oblique light or LIDAR survey would show the settlement in this area well. Almost certainly prehistoric

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 970 SITENAME: FIELDS, PORTH-Y-GWYDDWCH

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60201015

O.S. MAP:

SH61SW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM

GLOSSARY SITETYPE:

FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The fragmentary and disturbed remains of an extensive prehistoric field system surround the homestead PRN 4866 at Parth y Gwddwch.

The area has been cleared by the landowner in recent years and several massive clearance cairns now stand here. The field system comprises many low banks and occasional stones but is too vague to produce a plan without a close contour survey

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Mostly destroyed, the landowner does not believe there is anything archaeological remaining apart from two cairns

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 4325 SITENAME: PARTH-Y-GWYDDWCH - TERRACES (DUPLICATE OF 3916)

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH59901000A

O.S. MAP:

SH61SW

SITETYPE : TERRACE

GLOSSARY SITETYPE:

TERRACED GROUND

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Duplicate of PRN 3916

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 5718 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH64801370C

O.S. MAP:

SH61SW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM

GLOSSARY SITETYPE:

FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Field system with possible ridge and furrow and crossed by several trackways.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Field system on steep slope consisting of curvilinear lynchets on upper slope and more regular fields on lower slopes. Irregular ridge and furrow follows the contours on slopes and follows field boundaries in a more regular fashion lower down. Ridge and furrow visible to the east around Llys Bradwen. Most probably medieval but some curvilinear boundaries may be prehistoric, generally poor stony ground. Small building could be a hafod (poss.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Possible long-term threat of clearance

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 6284 SITENAME: LYNCHETS/FIELDS, MORFA

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60901145

O.S. MAP:

SH61SW

SITETYPE : LYNCHET

GLOSSARY SITETYPE:

LYNCHET

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Low banks (0.4m high) survive in unimproved pasture along with lynchets (1.5m high) to form a series of small sub-rectangular fields - up to 40m across. Fields to the west are heavily improved and cleared. Fields mostly follow the contours. Further fields are visible in rough ground to south (PRN 6285). Many are rectangular and medieval or post medieval although 6284 may incorporate some prehistoric fields where banks are more curvilinear

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Much of the settlement and field system evidence has been cleared away in improved pasture to the west. Extent and nature of surviving remains somewhat unclear due to long grass and gorse and large area. Medium term threat of

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 8283 SITENAME: AREA OF LYNCHETS, W OF DAILDREF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63851352 O.S. MAP: SH61SW
SITETYPE : LYNCHET GLOSSARY SITETYPE: LYNCHET

NOTES :

AREA OF FAIRLY MASSIVE LYNCHETS IN A SLOPING FIELD.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Very fragmentary remains of lynchets in improved pasture, possibly also hints of ridge and furrow or ploughing. Little now remains, possible medieval. Possible hut circle settlement at site NGR 27 x 15m oval shelf/terrace which two fairly clear house platforms 6m diameter, probably circular but could be eroded rectangles. Further settlement

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Improved grazing further clearance unlikely

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 6182 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, LLAM MARIA

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61002530 O.S. MAP: SH62NW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small area of improved land associated with a platform house at SE side of field. One boundary is a ruinous low, partly laid wall and one is a boulder line/bank which looks earlier within the area enclosed by these is a large D shaped enclosure with a gap of the N-side defined by a single line boulders. It is presumably an animal pen that was supplemented by hurdles. Inside it is a single orthostatic slab. The enclosure is slightly terraced into the slope.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

It is in a fairly remote field unlikely to be ever improved. Together with the associated platform house and possible grain kiln it is of significant value.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 6183 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, LLAM MARIA

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61252515 O.S. MAP: SH62NW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

This lower slope of Moelfre is covered with boulder fields. In this area there has been a limited amount of Localized clearance to create a number of small slightly improved enclosures of irregular shape and no overall pattern. The walls are partially laid and in places have boulders and orthostats. Within the area are a number of small walled shelters or buildings and these and the cleared areas are almost certainly just temporary clearance and settlement associated with the post-medieval mining further upslope and with the terraced trackway that runs through the

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 860 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, WANN HIR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60182410C O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Field marked with lines on P. Crew's Ardudwy map. Assume this indicates lynchets, ridge and furrow or some sort of field system. No further information. <1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A large sub-rectangular field, part of a pattern of similar post medieval fields on this large area of fairly level bouldery, marshy plateau that has been enclosed and drained by numerous ditches but otherwise not improved. This is one of the poorer fields and more overgrown of little agricultural, and therefore probably archaeological, potential but would need intensive walkover to assess fully.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Evaluation not applicable

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

**PRN: 1172 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, CLEARANCE CAIRNS + WALLS,
BYRLLYSG**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60762420 O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Homestead marked on the new O.S. map at the above NGR is in fact the circular configuration of old field boundaries. These probably form a part of the same field system comprising terraces and clearance cairns which can be seen around SH60852435 ,< 1>

Lines on Peter Crew's map seem to suggest lynchets or ridge-and-furrow to the S and E of 1172 <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

At the listed NGR is a scheduled IA/RB settlement PRN 2926, SAM M155 the main enclosure of this seems to have an entrance on the S side and traces of two low linear terraces can be seen further S within the same field which are probably remains of an associated field system

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

There is little likelihood of further clearance of the settlement, the main feature in this field is already scheduled.

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Low **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 6455 SITENAME: AREA OF FIELDS/DRAINAGE DITCHES

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63022331 O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM, DITCH GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The location is a very rough piece of moorland at the point where a gentle slope runs into more level valley floor which is wetter with areas of raised bog. There are several drainage ditches in straight lines, running approx NW-SE. they are almost wholly grown over, quite shallow and probably 19th C. There are no fields, but a few patches of better grass over some areas of slightly raised, grown over boulder field

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

No threat, post medieval and so not relevant to project

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 6670 SITENAME: WALLS AND CIRCULAR FEATURES,

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61232150C O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE : FEATURE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

An area of wandering walls and small circular and sub-circular features, possibly Prehistoric.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Wandering walls, clearance cairns, a possible hut circle (6m diameter). Clearance cairns are very neat some could be hut circles or prehistoric cairns. A very large area is semi improved/rough grazing. Probably multi period - certainly some medieval/post medieval improvement

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

An extensive area that would benefit from a good survey

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 6671 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, EITHINFYNYDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61662168C O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

An area of wandering walls, possibly associated with PRN 6670.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A few small dry-stone sheep-pens in a large natural boulder field - not prehistoric field system

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 6677 SITENAME: LYNCHETS, EITHINFYNYDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60202153C O.S. MAP: SH62SW

SITETYPE : LYNCHET GLOSSARY SITETYPE: LYNCHET

NOTES :

EXTENSIVE AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL LYNCHETS, NOTED ON APS.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Rounded denuded lynchets in an area of improved pasture. Large field clearance banks and cairns throughout fields here, possible settlement site adjacent (PRN 6682). Ridge and furrow clearly visible as indicated on plan.

The largest lynchet, partially cleared and buried by stones in places, is about 1.8m high

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Long term threat from further clearance, the general area would benefit from detailed survey

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)/C (Local value)

PRN: 6680 SITENAME: LYNCHETS, EITHINFYNYDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60342135 O.S. MAP: SH62SW

SITETYPE : LYNCHET GLOSSARY SITETYPE: LYNCHET

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Extensive, probably multi-period field system that has been partially cleared. Consists of substantial lynchets up to 2.5m high. The easternmost lynchet is faced with stone, now much collapsed. Most stone has been cleared from the fields and is piled in cairns and along the lynchets.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Eithinfynydd farm contains complex multi-period archaeology that is beyond the scope of this project to properly assess. A comprehensive survey is recommended.

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 1618 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, CWM MOCH

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH66493034C O.S. MAP: SH63NE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Areas of padlock and wandering walls noticed opposite to homestead (PRN 1016) during Ardudwy survey <1>

On E side of stream is a very large sub rectangular enclosure, defined by low walls with negative lynchet at upper end. The site is not clear <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

An area of better-drained land on the north side of the stream opposite settlement 1016 has 2 sub rectangular fields defined by boulder boundaries with slight terracing on the uphill side. The west-facing location suggests cultivation is a possibility. Could be associated either with the enclosed settlement 1016 or the platform house 15618. There is a possible stack stand within the E field on a knoll above the stream. There are some more curvilinear boulder boundaries on the west side of the stream attached to the settlement 1016 and the nearby hut circle 1015 defining

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

In a remote area with no threats. More complete evidence could probably be found by more intensive measured survey. The area as a whole with its association with the settlement 1016 has good potential with environmental

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 3899 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM (POSS.), W. OF BRYN CADER

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH64603540C O.S. MAP: SH63NW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Irregular enclosure bounded by a low bank 1m wide 0.2m high of piled stone. Mostly on sloping ground and very stony interior. Function unclear but prehistoric in character and probably outlying part of scheduled settlement and field system to S - NGR is too far to North

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Cut by path - no threat apart from localised erosion. Despite evaluation high score a relatively minor part of the larger scheduled system (SAM Me144).

CONDITION: Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 6153 SITENAME: CULTIVATION RIDGES, RHOS Y CAERAU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63553620 O.S. MAP: SH63NW
SITETYPE : CULTIVATION TERRACE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CULTIVATION TERRACE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Fields and terraces around homestead 1028. To the SSW is an oval field with a piled stone wall on the lower side. To the W are two terraces, probably enhanced natural features joined by rough stone banks on the west. Lengths of wall run from outer circle to link natural terraces to form fields

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Worth consulting AP for transcription into more accurate drawing. Homestead is SAM

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 1005 SITENAME: WANDERING WALLS, NR MOEL Y GERDDI

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61903207 O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Set in a small marshy shelf to the SE of Moel Goedog summit is a low grass covered mound, 4m x 3m overall. Traces of a kerb on the S side. There are 2 possibly 3 fallen stones on the periphery. <1>

A search for this site during the Ardudwy Survey failed to reveal the feature described above. A couple of stretches of wandering wall were noted just to the E. <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION: Two separate approx. straight lengths of low, grass-grown tumbled walls (see OS 1:2500 map copy) approx parallel to existing wall to east. Wall approx 1.5m wide and 0.5m high built of boulders, sometimes orthostatic. Could be other boundaries to find. Seems more likely to be a Med/Post Med boundary, connecting outcrops, than an IA/RB field system and perhaps replaced by the existing network of 'estate' walls, which are built of quarried stone.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION: No threat and low value but deserves proper survey as the walls could be associated with nearby homesteads 1001 or 1002.

CONDITION: Near intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 1046 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, NR TYDDYN Y GWYNT

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60103060C O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Through agricultural clearance around Ty Coch WSW of Harlech. All the modern field walls are set on large terraces covering an area at least 300 yards square. There is no trace of a homestead perhaps by the building of the cottage or the farm to the n of it. <1>

Visited during the Ardudwy survey. Not as clear as suggested by Gresham, the area is covered in 18th century and 19th century small Holdings and fields. Full survey requires to establish true nature of the site as a Romano-British field system. <2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

There are terraces within some fields, and some post- med walls built on top of terraces but the latter seem like natural terraces incorporated into the field system. There is no evidence of more extensive or complex terracing that could be ploughed-down earlier F.S. the soil is quite thin with ground rock visible.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 2951 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, DYFFRYN ARDUDWY

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60483237C O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The OS description is inaccurate, there are terraces around the hut circle, but few are recognisable as pre post-med. The only one that is fairly certain to be is a terrace that joins up with the hut wall and is built over by a post med wall but even so could be medieval. It is a long boundary with no evidence of small rectangular "celtic fields".

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Although cleared in part there is little likelihood of further improvement as the slope and soil do not warrant it and the pasture seems only to be for sheep.

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Low **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 2952 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, DYFFRYN ARDUDWY

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61403200C O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Very little now left although slightly more than described by OS. 4 small stony banks, grassed over, c. 0.3m high and 2m wide meet at a cross where there is a possible gate gap on the N side and short spur bank on the S side may be remains of one of the small enclosures described by OS. More detailed record could probably be made

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Little left above ground. The plan is of most value and could be retrieved from aerial photos. No lynchetting

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Low **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 5920 SITENAME: WALL AND TERRACED FIELDS

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61413118 O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

There are no field terraces and no wall at the location given. This is only a wide natural terrace and close to a hut circle settlement 1004 and has clearly been cleared and improved so there could have been cultivated in the past. There is a big clearance dump on the edge of the settlement which could have removed old walls. Such terracing as there is, is natural scarps not man made.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

No features present. Evaluation not applicable

CONDITION: Not known

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 5964 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61403070 O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Presumably the AP mapping refers to 3 (a-c) discontinuous lengths of post-med shelter wall. These are built over the enclosure bank / wall of an Iron Age settlement (PRN 5962) which contains 2 roundhouses d and e. The enclosure bank is slight but has a few facing stones at the north end. All situated on a slight natural knoll of better ground

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Although the field system is post-med and evaluation is not therefore applicable the enclosure and hut circle settlement is prob. of high value and seems to have been left out of the hut circle settlement survey so is evaluated

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High **STATUS:** A (National value)

PRN: 5976 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61703080 O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The whole area is divided into small irregular fields by low walls built from slabs from nearby outcrops. Some are still standing to full height and all clearly of post-medieval date. The walls are no more than about 1m high, so not stock proof, so seem designed mainly as part of clearance and improvement for pasture.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Post med- no evaluation

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 5979 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61983094 O.S. MAP: SH63SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

There are occasional terraces in the fields on a fairly steep slope. They are a result of clearance and improvement prob. 18th C associated with various clearance cairns and dumps and derive from probable ploughing to re-seed rather than ancient cultivation.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Post med - Not evaluated

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 942 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM CYMERAU ISAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH69284247 O.S. MAP: SH64SE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Field system above Rhyd-y-sarn, marked on OS 1:10000.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The small area of fields actually consists of sub rectangular gardens and cultivation/pig paddocks associated with a row of 4 terraced 2 storey cottages. Probably quarryman's houses, the hamlet called Allt on 1889 OS 1:2500 map.

The map however suggests there was a curvilinear field prior to those associated with the terraced houses so there could be remains of an earlier house within the area

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The whole is within deciduous woodland and overgrown with scrubs and brambles and difficult to access. The row of cottages is presently complete and almost intact but could become dangerous. The settlement appears to post-date a narrow walled road that crosses nearby a little further to the North

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 3921 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM (POSS.), RHYD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63954180C O.S. MAP: SH64SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

3921 - 3922 very close together - HER descriptions give no idea of size or form. There is a small roughly D shaped enclosure on the top of Moer, perhaps a look out and shelter also a small pen. Undated feature but could be prehistoric. The D shaped shelter has dimensions of 8 x 4 m with overgrown stony bank, interior lower than surroundings, The pen is small, D shaped and set against bedrock

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Not a field system

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 3922 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM (POSS.), RHYD
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63954180C O.S. MAP: SH64SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

3921 - 3922 very close together - HER descriptions give no idea of size or form. There is a small roughly D shaped enclosure on the top of Moer, perhaps a look out and shelter also a small pen. Undated feature but could be prehistoric. The D shaped shelter has dimensions of 8 x 4 m with overgrown stony bank, interior lower than surroundings, The pen is small, D shaped and set against bedrock

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Not a field system

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 8259 SITENAME: FORMER FIELD SYSTEM, THE WARREN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH68725123 O.S. MAP: SH65SE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES :

This area has been partially cleared, probably mid-19th century, but is dotted with small copses of woodland, amongst which are the remains of walls and enclosures. Field clearance cairns in the open areas contain some massive stones.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Extensive area of cleared grazing and former coppiced hazel woodland. Now mostly overgrown with bracken, hazel re-growth and alder. Remains of field boundaries; lynchets and low walls are visible in places. Nothing presently visible that suggests prehistoric remains. More typically medieval or post medieval. The area has obviously been extensively cleared probably in the 19th c with massive stones built into wall flanking track

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Low **STATUS:** D (Minor value)

PRN: 292 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, N.W. SLOPE OF Y GARTH
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63906710C O.S. MAP: SH66NW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES :

Strip lynchets on the NW slope of y Garth, at 1000ft above OD. three terraces, each about 30 yards wide and 370 yards long from SSW to NNE and separated from the one below by a scarp 2ft high, almost obliterate the earlier fields associated with 290. No long hut is visible near. <1>

The strip lynchets are clearly visible in the field centred at sh63906706, but not beyond the confines of the field wall.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Denuded lynchets in semi improved pasture. RCAHMW 1956 record, these as overlying earlier fields. The modern fields are quite heavily improved and trampled. The field to the north is now used for keeping pigs and is very trampled

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The site is in improved fields but has probably become less visible due to recent improvement and trampling.

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Low **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 5891 SITENAME: EARLY FIELD REMAINS, LLANLLECHID
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH62006810 O.S. MAP: SH66NW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES :

Within low lying ground are a series of stone walls, mostly visible as single lines of boulders, some of which appear to be part of small enclosures. They may be the remains of Prehistoric/Roman settlements.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

An area of low walls and pens in a hollow alongside a field boundary on the edge of improved pasture. A wall runs along the edge of the area that appears to be a product of field clearance. Also obvious clearance cairns. Possibly Prehistoric features but most seem to be more recent clearance. Now very overgrown and so difficult to assess

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 12315 SITENAME: WALLING, GWAEN GYNFI

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60896397 O.S. MAP: SH66SW
SITETYPE : WALL GLOSSARY SITETYPE: WALL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Examined and recorded in late 2009 by Hopewell for G2098. wandering walls forming paddocks around a single small roundhouse and pen. Fairly well preserved but probably partly robbed to build modern sheep fold

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Currently actively threatened by quarry expansion

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 27501 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM NW OF HAFOD Y CELYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH67407150 O.S. MAP: SH67SE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Irregular modern field NW of the Hafod y Celyn settlement. PRN 320 has a complex of orthostatic boulder walled small fields and is probably associated with 320. Further upslope the fields have been largely cleared but various terraces and banks visible and the whole system could be planned if surveyed

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Partly disturbed by a drainage ditch and a small amount of clearance but otherwise intact. Could be included in the protected area of 320. Could be partly protected if it is SSSI or in Tir Gofal.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 27506 SITENAME: LYNCHETS W OF COED RHIWAU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH67997333 O.S. MAP: SH67SE
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A series of long lynchets dipping slightly downhill. Probably medieval, near 7441, SE of 7438

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 5797 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, PEN Y STRYD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72103200C O.S. MAP: SH73SW
SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Large complex of field walls, walls and apparent structures.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

What appears on first inspection to be a complex of walls etc is mostly a natural boulder field. There is a large cleared field defined by typical prehistoric meandering walls. A cairn circle is on the line of one of the walls. A rectangular partially-constructed pos-med wall is visible at E along with a concrete base. Two piles of stone may be peat or corn drying bases. A single length of low linear wall is visible at the W

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 6892 SITENAME: TERRACING & RIDGE AND FURROW, MAEN ESGOB

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH75107630A O.S. MAP: SH77NE

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CULTIVATION TERRACE

NOTES :

AN AREA OF TERRACES WITH FAINT REMAINS OF RIDGE AND FURROW.<1.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 4693 SITENAME: EARLY FIELD SYSTEM, PEN Y GROES UCHAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH74507000A O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

a) Stack stand? Large platform some large edging slabs. 12 x 6m overall, no end of wall as such b) Terrace with protruding boulders. Built over by modern field wall at N. c) cross-contour boundary with large partly orthostatic boulders at E, curves to become a contour terrace. d) Contour boundary replaced by existing field wall and new entrance gap. There appear to be more boundaries than recorded by RCAHM and poss. other smaller features like a). These continue to the N in another property, not investigated.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The whole of the hillside lower down-slope has been pretty well flattened by modern improvement and little now remains. This area up-slope, has always prob. been marginal. Remains include very-well preserved long huts in direct association. There are roundhouses nearby but not within the area of fields. Preservation of part of their landscape would seem desirable and would not hinder its present use.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium/High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 4705 SITENAME: ANCIENT CULTIVATION, CERRIG GWYNION

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72907420A O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE : CULTIVATION TERRACE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CULTIVATION TERRACE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

At the NGR quoted by OS is just barren moorland although slightly lower down slope is a boulder field similar to the description but there is no sign of having been cleared and intensively cultivated. Slightly higher upslope of SH 72932 74129 is a small area of cleared ground about 24m diameter with at least 2 small clearance cairns and on the SW side a low area of walling, clearly a shelter wall. The cleared area has better grass cover and is probably a camp site perhaps assoc with med shepherding. The shelter wall is partly standing and clearly not prehistoric.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Of little value and under little threat

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 5491 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, MAEN AMOR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH74507420C O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE : FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small irregular field on a medium slope cleared of stone and improved in part, not apparently being used for fodder now. Stony with clearance cairns. The slight stony linear features on the AP appear to represent a post-med layout associated with the wandering walled track that comes up the hill that was replaced by an improved layout more recently, rather than being of a med or RB F.S

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Largely removed by clearance and pos-med so no further investigation needed and no further potential

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 8047 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, W OF FRIDD FORFUDD
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70257354 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A single wandering line of boulders approx along the contour, fading out to the NE, possibly continuing under blanket peat. Probably primary clearance between wetter land below and slightly better drained above. Prob. prehistoric and prob. part of a wider FS associated with settlement enclosure 5473 about 200m to S

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Further improvement very unlikely. Has some potential to assemble a wider FS taking into account all wandering wall lines, but on its own this is just a small fragment of low value.

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 8061 SITENAME: CULTIVATION RIDGES, FFRIDD FADOG
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70187296 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CULTIVATION RIDGE
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A post medieval, prob. late 19th C, area of improved upland. It postdates the adjoining platform house settlement PRN8056 which has low wandering walls attached. 8061 is an improvement of the best part of the hill only on the top of the rounded hillside. There is a quite large bank and ditch delineating the E side and this may be part of a FS that was never completed. On the hilltop are a number of subdivisions probably just plough headlands. Several large boulder clearance cairns, clearly moved by machine, so poss. an earlier improvement has been further

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Not of historic value, several features within it recorded on the AP mapping are actually just clearance features.

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 8068 SITENAME: FORMER FIELD BOUNDARIES, FFRIDD
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70757333 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

At least 2 lengths of approx straight banks and ditch sub divide the present walled enclosure. The bank is low and well-spread C.2m wide and 0.4m high, with a quarry ditch one side. Higher up the slope where there is less gorse there are prob. slight traces of ridge and furrow up and downslope. Previous improvement making use of the better drained slope and probably predating the 19th C wall. No lyncheting, not arable

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Post-med, so of low value

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 5318 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM, TRANSCOED
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH84583245 O.S. MAP: SH83SW
SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As previously described. A series of irregular enclosures with walls of piled stone. Several platforms, part buried by field clearance may mark a settlement site. Platforms mostly rectangular and poss. long huts. The site appears to be multi-period in more recent field clearance. It may have prehistoric origins but last use was probably as sheep folds

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The owner is aware of the site and has planted trees here. Trees away from the walls and platforms so root damage may not be too bad.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 10511 SITENAME: FIELD SYSTEM AND ENCLOSURE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH82893211 O.S. MAP: SH83SW

SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM, GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

Field system and enclosure: Mound (?natural) connected to small rectangular earth and stone-walled enclosure by stone bank extending in an E - W direction. Rectangular enclosure may be a hafod site, with the dry-stone walling a secondary phase of use. Dimensions - Earth bank c.60m long by 2m wide, height 2m. Rectangular structure, exterior 7.5m by 7.6m, Mound, 12.8m diameter. Located on the SE side of rocky knoll, in an area of heather above boggy upland stream valley. Ridge above lower valley slope.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not Visited, does not appear to be Prehistoric

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 12650 SITENAME: BOUNDARY BANKS AROUND MOELFRE SERW

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH80504342C O.S. MAP: SH84SW

SITETYPE: BANK; FIELD SYSTEM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FIELD SYSTEM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Does not appear to be Prehistoric from description, not visited.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: Not applicable STATUS: Not applicable

3. OTHER PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN PERIOD SITES

PRN: 5351 SITENAME: CROPMARK, PEN-Y-GROES

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH47905360C O.S. MAP: SH45SE

SITETYPE: CROPMARK GLOSSARY SITETYPE: FEATURE

NOTES :

Circular cropmark shown on aerial photograph.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

"Cropmark" is a rounded earthwork situated on a natural rise in sloping fields. Top of the rise is flat and sub-circular. Possible concentric outer bank. Generally a little uneven and irregular so could be natural or could be a defended enclosure.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

It would be worth further investigation, poss. geophysical survey.

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)/E (needs further investigation)

PRN: 5572 SITENAME: ROMAN SIGNAL STATION (POSS)- SITE OF, BRYN SISYLLT

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH46905163 O.S. MAP: SH45SE

SITETYPE: SIGNAL STATION GLOSSARY SITETYPE: SIGNAL STATION

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Site suggested as Roman signal station. Consists of a truncated sub-rectangular platform on top of a hill with good views to N S and W. One side of the platform is formed by a former field boundary. A slight bank runs E-W- possibly predating boundary. Extent unknown to S as truncated by house and garden. No physical evidence of a signal station, interpretation entirely depends on supposition that the Roman road passed along line of current road - The line of this is currently lost between Segontium to Pen Llystyn

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Not known

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 11007 SITENAME: POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD, COED CAE NEWYDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH46805127 O.S. MAP: SH45SE

SITETYPE: ROAD? GLOSSARY SITETYPE: ROAD

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A slight bank runs up a steep gradient. The gradient and narrowness of the bank suggest that it may be a former field boundary

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Not known

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 4580 SITENAME: EARTHWORK, LLWYN GWRIL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH59920929

O.S. MAP:

SH50NE

SITETYPE : EARTHWORK

GLOSSARY SITETYPE:

EARTHWORK

NOTES :

Earthwork shown on SNP aerial photos.<1>

It comprises two low parallel stone faced linear banks running across the slope on an E-W alignment. The western extremity of the site appears to lie under a later dry-stone field boundary, which deviates in a slight bow, probably following the feature below. The eastern side is delineated by the track to Maes-y-ffynnon. The site is probably the remains of a terraced enclosure, which may have been associated with some form of habitation. Initially the northern part of the site was cleared of vegetation to aid interpretation. This revealed the front of a platform upon which were the remains of two recessed huts.<2>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Sub-circular enclosure, 50 x 27m bounded by a 1 m high bank. Overgrown with bracken and damaged by trample from cattle feeders. At least three platforms are visible but obscured by vegetation. One appears to be rectangular. Stone has been cleared from most of the site presumably to build adjacent field wall. The remains of ploughed-out terraced fields can be seen nearby. Possibly medieval

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The site would benefit from a visit when the bracken is low. It may be well preserved beneath the trample but assessment is currently difficult

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium

STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 27543 SITENAME: CRUCK BARN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH59751015

O.S. MAP:

SH51SE

SITETYPE : BUILDING

GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BUILDING

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Barn with surviving raised or full cruck roof - missing part of slated roof and now deteriorating fast. Brief photographic record made

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Measured survey and full photographic survey needed urgently

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: E (Further investigation needed)

PRN: 27513 SITENAME: Peat stacks

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH58434621

O.S. MAP:

SH54NE

SITETYPE :

GLOSSARY SITETYPE:

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

3 peat stacks, the largest is c.14m x 6m and 1.5m high. A long well-defined oval shape at the S side of confluence of the Afon Goch with a ditched stream from the west. 2 similar but smaller mounds lie to the SE about 30m away. The whole of this upland basin looks as though it has had cuts for peat and vaguely rectangular cuts can be seen. There may be other cuts and stacks further up the valley to the NW.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

One of the smaller stacks has eroded on the top and the nature of the peat can be seen. The larger was probed with a cane and was continuing beyond 0.6m. Presumably peat cutting belongs with post med occupation of Oerddwr Uchaf farm - post med only

CONDITION: Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium

STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 27514 SITENAME:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH55374564 O.S. MAP: SH54NE
SITETYPE : GLOSSARY SITETYPE:
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small, walled hut platform terraced into a med slope facing NW set parallel to the contour. A low ruinous wall c.0.5m wide and up to 0.5m high surviving. Entrance apparently at the S, making use of 2 boulders, part of a natural scatter. Some internal wall facing. Extensive views to the W and N, internally c. 3m x 1.5m

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Ruinous but otherwise intact site

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 9744 SITENAME: DONEN LAS MOUND

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH55315966 O.S. MAP: SH55NE
SITETYPE : MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: MOUND
NOTES :

Low oval mound 15 x10 m surrounded by marsh land and with a single upright stone near the northern edge. The mound is aligned roughly N - S. Possible long barrow

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The mound is smaller than described c. 10m x 5m and 0.7m high. Probing shows it to consist of peat and is surrounded by peat in a valley floor, the upright stone is a split slate slab suggesting that the feature is contemporary with the surrounding slate quarrying tips. The mound is quite well defined and is almost certainly a weathered peat stack

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

One rabbit hole, not in use, in top of mound. Natural re-growth and seeding of conifers could pose a threat to it in future although the valley floor itself was not planted with trees, which is why the mound has survived.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium/High STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 27542 SITENAME: LONG HUT

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH5718 O.S. MAP: SH55NE
SITETYPE : LONG HUT GLOSSARY SITETYPE: LONG HUT
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Marked on OS 1:2500 near sheepfold (disused). It is a well defined earthwork on top of a small prominent knoll overlooking the valley side below Foel Goch. It consists of a rectangular bank around a levelled platform, terraced into the slope and 10m x 5m overall, set within an ovoid enclosure, with a higher small platform on the N side. The rectangular shape and level terracing mean that it is unlikely to be just a sheepfold.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

In a remote location with no threats

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 6886 SITENAME: EARTHWORKS?, LLYNNAU CWM SILYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH51005060A O.S. MAP: SH55SW
SITETYPE : EARTHWORK GLOSSARY SITETYPE: EARTHWORK
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not Prehistoric-not visited

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 5875 SITENAME: AP SITE, FODOL ISAF

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH54476854 O.S. MAP: SH56NW

SITETYPE : ENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT

GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A series of low earthworks appearing random from a distance. On closer inspection the outline of a small sub-rectangular enclosure with two probable circular hut platforms and a small yard and entrance with antennae banks on the SW side. Lying more or less on the summit of a small rounded hill with good views to the S and W. The enclosure is about 34m SW-NE and 31m NW-SE although considerably spread by cultivation. The banks are about 6m wide and only 0.3m high, the round huts about 9m diam.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

There is possibility of further cultivation but not imminent. The appearance of the site suggests these are just earthworks, not walled structures but still retain good potential for research

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 27533 SITENAME: ROUND HOUSE PLATFORM, CAE TREFOR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH510828 O.S. MAP: SH58SW

SITETYPE : HUT PLATFORM

GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HUT PLATFORM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A circular platform cut into a gentle slope in the grounds of the house Cae Trefor. At the N edge of the platform are two standing stones, the W one about 2m high, the E C.1.7m high with a small gap between them. Just beyond them is a quarried limestone face. This may be a roundhouse platform and the 2 stones have been levered into place to make a garden feature. There are two other similar but smaller stones in the garden to the west.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The area is the grounds of a private house and the owner is sympathetic and unlikely to cause any threat

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium/High STATUS: A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 4287 SITENAME: LLWYN Y GARDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61000600A O.S. MAP: SH60NW

SITETYPE : BUILDING

GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BUILDING

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

"Lost site" known from medieval manuscript, much searched for by many people - not revisited

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 4283 SITENAME: CARNEDD ON LLWYN ON BACH

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH62701750A O.S. MAP: SH61NW

SITETYPE : STONE PILE

GLOSSARY SITETYPE: STONE PILE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Two cairns are marked on the HER near this NGR (4165+4283), a fairly thorough search was made in poor conditions (heavy rains, mist). The area is overgrown in parts by bracken, nothing was found however. The area is in improved pasture and it may have been cleared. Note: the OS NAR card for 4165, apparently the same site, states that it could not be found

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 5846 SITENAME: PREHISTORIC TRACKWAY/ROMAN ROAD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60001000 O.S. MAP: SH61SW
SITETYPE : TRACKWAY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: TRACKWAY

NOTES :

The present day narrow metalled lane, known as y Ffordd Ddu, runs NE from Llwyngwrl to Dolgellau. Considered to be of prehistoric origin, the trackway is on of several postulated routes of the Roman road which would have run between Dolgellau and the fort at Pennal to the south. The lane is bounded by dry-stone boulder walls and is terraced into the slope, revetted on the uphill side.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The Ffordd Ddu is well documented elsewhere (see G1632 for roman road further NE). The road running down to the coast passes between high dry-stone walls and is terraced in the uplands (no walls). Typically 3-4m wide, there is no evidence for Roman engineering; quarry pits and zigzags (on steeper slopes) would be expected. Stone metalling present, and the road follows a rather meandering course

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 27538 SITENAME: CUP AND RING MARKED STONE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH65342942 O.S. MAP: SH62NE
SITETYPE : CUP AND RING MARKED STONE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CUP AND RING MARKED STONE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

At the GPS given, 5m N of the nearby wall and 12m S of stile on the S facing sloping upper face of a large boulder 1.4m high and 2.4m long lying within a boulder field of massive slabs. The feature is clear and although eroded shows possible peck marks. Other rocks in the area have a variety of odd erosion or fault features but this seems too regular and at odds with the natural fissure lines of the rock itself. It lies at the summit of the pass and this could give it some meaning in proximity to a possible ancient trackway.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Some later natural weathering has taken place but it is in a remote spot and not likely to have any threat

CONDITION: Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 27520 SITENAME: PLATFORM HOUSE AND GRAIN DRYING OVEN, LLAM MARIA

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH61012525 O.S. MAP: SH62NW
SITETYPE : PLATFORM HOUSE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: PLATFORM HOUSE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A low, boulder-walled rectangular building, interior terraced level, built on a natural terrace. The wall is c.1m wide and the building is 5.5m x 3m internally with a doorway on the N side and traces of an internal division. The doorway has slight antennae of boulders on either side. The lack of tumble suggests the wall was just a foundation for a timber structure. It is partly laid, partly orthostatic. Abutting the S side wall is a banked feature c. 0.8m high with a central stony declivity and this is very likely a grain drying oven with flue.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Further clearance unlikely, has added value as a complex feature and associated field walls (PRN 6182).

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 27539 SITENAME: BURNT MOUND

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63972790 O.S. MAP: SH62NW
SITETYPE : GLOSSARY SITETYPE: BURNT MOUND

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small steep-sided sub-circular mound 15m west of PRN 10103 by the side of a different stream channel. The mound does not show a trough or crescentic chapel, probably because the stream has cut into it over the millennia and continues to do so as the stream touches the side of the mound. C. 6m N-S and 4m E-W and 0.6 high. Of relatively low potential because of the loss of the trough

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 4284 SITENAME: EGRYN - PREHISTORIC HEARTH

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH60872077 O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE : HEARTH GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HEARTH

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A bit further east than originally suggested. It lies on a gentle S facing slope that is mostly ill-drained and boulder filled. The mound shows up as raised grassy area within it. Some boulders have been moved to allow water to access the trough area indicated by a hollow in the east side of the mound. A slightly raised ridge N of the mound maybe

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

In an area of very poor pasture, no threats. Not the best example to look at but in a very wet area so preservation

below ground is probably good.

CONDITION: Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium-High **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 27531 SITENAME: MODERN STANDING STONE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH67772063 O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE : STANDING STONE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: STANDING STONE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Standing stone. A very elegant slab that has clearly been lying flat for most or all of its life. It is weathered and covered in lichen on the E face and half of its N face. The other 2 faces are fresh and clean. There are chips and scrapes on its edges. It lies on a slight knoll overlooking Cwmsylfaen and by the side of a slight farm track. Some possible small teeth mark from a machine but it could have been pulled up with a 4x4 and chain. Strangely the nearby hole seen in earlier photo is not visible, perhaps carefully filled in and packed with turf

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Modern; evaluation not applicable

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

RN: 27528 SITENAME: TRACKWAY

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH69244261 O.S. MAP: SH64SE
SITETYPE : TRACKWAY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: TRACKWAY

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION: Not Roman or Prehistoric

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 5882 SITENAME: POSSIBLE ROUND BARROW, PARC

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH62514381 O.S. MAP: SH64SW
SITETYPE : MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: MOUND

NOTES :

Very distinct mound on the top of a spur. May be natural but could also be a prehistoric round barrow or a Victorian garden feature. Some of the surrounding field names apparently suggest that it could be prehistoric, however a table and seat looking out over the view have been built into it, so it could be an artificial Victorian mound.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Well-defined mound 9m diameter and 2.5m high on a prominent spur. Sheep erosion has revealed interior to be of slate pieces that appear to be waste from nearby quarries. A stone table and benches are cut into SW side. Almost certainly a Victorian garden feature

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 27502 SITENAME: CUP-MARKED STONE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH69397308 O.S. MAP: SH67SE
SITETYPE : CUP-MARKED STONE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CUP-MARKED STONE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Just below a fridd wall is a large flat topped outcrop at 7m x 4m, protruding about 1m above the surrounding pasture. On its flat gently sloping top are various cup marks, quite weathered, mainly in a group of about 40 towards the lower part of the top of the slab. Another part of the slab at the S side has partly cracked away and on it are a separate group of about 9 cup marks. The marks vary in diameter, the largest about 100mm diam. and 30mm deep. A few have run together into oval shape. There are at least 10 more cup marks slightly separate at the uphill end of the

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Although immovable, natural weathering is taking place and a measured plan of the stone is needed as a record and the only way that all the cup marks can be understood

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 27504 SITENAME: CUP-MARKED STONE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH69297225 O.S. MAP: SH67SE
SITETYPE : CUP-MARKED STONE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CUP-MARKED STONE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A flat-topped, ground-fast boulder with a single large cup marked on top. Cup mark 8cm diam. and 3cm deep, max rather large and flat bottomed compared to most and poss. therefore not of same origin and date as most cup marks. The stone is very close to the cross-roads of tracks at the Bwlch and may be associated with the tracks. Boulder c.1.2m long and wide and 0.4m high

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 27505 SITENAME: STANDING STONE/TRACK MARKER

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH69297222 O.S. MAP: SH67SE
SITETYPE : STANDING STONE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: STANDING STONE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Upright stone, slightly leaning at S side of trackway close to the cross roads of the tracks and SW of it. On Fridd Newydd, 1.2m high and 1.5m x 1.4m wide at base. Probably just set up as a track marker and therefore probably

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 27511 SITENAME: CIRCLE SETTLEMENT, N OF CYDCOED, ABER

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH66887205 O.S. MAP: SH67SE

SITETYPE : HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

An oval approx level platform part of a longer high terrace that connects with adjoining field system. The platform is about 15m long, 10m wide. In the east part is a slightly sunken approx circular platform about 6m diam. that is probably the site of a roundhouse. The terrace is built about 2m high on a hillside and some stones are visible. Probably a homestead assoc with the adjoining field system 7131 and the enclosure Maes y Gaer PRN 230

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Sketch plan see 7131

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 27512 SITENAME: TERRACED ROAD, ?ROMAN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH68817303 O.S. MAP: SH67SE

SITETYPE : TRACKWAY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: TRACKWAY

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A massive constructed terrace runs NW-SE across the hillside making a wide track from the Bwlch y Ddeufaen direction down to the coastal plain. Could be Roman or could be a turnpike, later abandoned, although its route is still approximately followed by a modern track. It runs below the wall of a post med walled enclosure giving it some antiquity i.e. prob. 18th C or earlier, clearly visible on APS

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Sketch see 1:10000, maplet for 387/7475. difficult to evaluate, it is well preserved but only part of a linear feature.

However if it proved to be Roman it might be worth protection. To be further investigated by DH.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 4778 SITENAME: ROMAN MILESTONE (ALLEGED)

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH75801310A O.S. MAP: SH71SE

SITETYPE : MILESTONE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: MILESTONE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

There is nothing currently visible at or near this NGR. There were however "stones" marked on the OS 1889 map 160m to the N of this PRN. The original article with photo is now impossible to find. It seem likely that there were stones here marking the top of the pass or watershed but their attribution as Roman must be suspect, particularly

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 27544 SITENAME: POSS. ROMAN ROAD - NANT YR HELYG

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH79752833C O.S. MAP: SH72NE

SITETYPE : ROAD? GLOSSARY SITETYPE: ROAD

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The site was reported by Hugh Toller as a possible continuation of the Roman road south from Penysryd . The proposed road runs south then west to Cwm yr Alltlyd SH78512939, along modern roads in places, before deviating south along the west side of Nant yr Helyg. The road runs as a terrace, describing a wide S shaped zig zag and continuing along the W side of the valley as far as a crossing point at SH79792782. It is a terrace between 3 and 5m wide but with obvious slippage from above so was generally wider. Crucially it runs beneath a substantial boundary bank that is almost certainly the boundary of Cistercian lands and therefore early 12th C. No absolutely definitive Roman features visible but a good candidate.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 5421 SITENAME: PRACTISE CAMPS, TOMEN Y MUR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH71653838 O.S. MAP: SH73NW
SITETYPE : PRACTICE CAMP GLOSSARY SITETYPE: PRACTICE CAMP
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Small square practice camp 21m x 21m. Rampart about 3m wide and up to 0.8m high, more typically 0.3. all four entrances visible, with horn shaped internal *clavicae* visible on all but the NW. A 1.0m wide ditch is visible on all but SE. The ditch has a 3m wide causeway across it.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A very well preserved example - Not under threat but possibly worth scheduling

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High **STATUS:** A (National value)

PRN: 5422 SITENAME: PRACTISE CAMP, TOMEN Y MUR (DUPLICATE OF 5421)

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH71653838 O.S. MAP: SH73NW
SITETYPE : PRACTICE CAMP GLOSSARY SITETYPE: PRACTICE CAMP
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION: Duplicate of 5421

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 17214 SITENAME: PRACTICE CAMP, DOLBELYDR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72453747 O.S. MAP: SH73NW
SITETYPE : PRACTICE CAMP GLOSSARY SITETYPE: PRACTICE CAMP
NOTES :

This practice camp, which forms an isolated element of the Tomen y Mur camp complex, was discovered by Toby Driver during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance in 2001. The site lies in improved pasture with an entrance facing east-south-east, and is situated on very gently sloping ground on the north side of a low knoll. The whole site has been somewhat degraded by ploughing. Measurements across the rampart are c 16.75m south-east to north-west, by 21.40m north-east to south-west. On the east the ditch shows as a damp mark c 1.9m wide. Beyond the ditch on all sides is a low counterscarp bank c 2m wide, clearly visible on aerial photographs. The entrance in the centre of the east-south-east side is c 3.5m wide. The ditch of a *titulum*, 4m long and 1.3m wide is clearly visible 8.50m beyond the entrance. Visited and measured by JLD and TGD, 6th March 2002. <1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Fairly well preserved half of a practice camp. S side consists of fairly amorphous bank 2.5m wide and 0.2 m high, S and perhaps W entrances with a hollow indicate external *titulum* on S. N side cut by a bank or road and current field boundary - destroyed

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 17215 SITENAME: PRACTICE CAMP, MUR-LLWYD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70593910 O.S. MAP: SH73NW
SITETYPE : PRACTICE CAMP GLOSSARY SITETYPE: PRACTICE CAMP
NOTES :

The site was discovered from the air in 2001 by T Driver during RCAHMW aerial survey. The last vestiges of a rectangular enclosure were visible as a shadow mark in improved pasture to the east of Mur-llwyd Farm. It is barely perceptible on the ground, the earthwork standing to a maximum height of 0.10m. The rounded south-west corner is visible, as is most of the west side, but the east has been entirely masked by a hedge bank and forestry plantation. The positions of the north-west corner and of the north side are also unclear. There is no certain trace of an east bank in the plantation, which has a number of low-profile linear features within it. The south side is at least 18m long; the west side is c 22m. The dimensions suggest that the site is probably that of a Roman practice camp.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The western half of a 22m square practice camp is faintly visible in an improved field adjoining forestry. The earthwork is very low and no entrances are visible

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Owner not sympathetic to archaeologists, permission not asked to visit

CONDITION: Destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 5365 SITENAME: ROMAN TILE KILN, LLECH IDRIS, DOLGAIN, TRAWSFYNYDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH73103120A O.S. MAP: SH73SW
SITETYPE : TILE KILN GLOSSARY SITETYPE: TILE KILN

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Roman tile kiln excavated by Pete Crew. Now only faintly visible 25m N of Llech Idris. Burnt material in mole hills. Site apparently in good condition

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

No threat - management agreement and Tir Gofal land owner

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 6054 SITENAME: SLAG MOUND - BANC Y COED, FFESTINIOG

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70104350 O.S. MAP: SH74SW
SITETYPE : SMELTING WORKS GLOSSARY SITETYPE: SMELTING WORKS

NOTES :

Where the trackway from Dolwen to Bwlch Carreg-y-fran leads through a small valley, at the point where it swings sharply southwards to run alongside a small stream, about 270m WSW of Llwyn Craig farm, are the remains of an early iron smelting site. The ground is littered with iron slag and fragments of ball furnaces. Also found on the site was a broken piece of a Roman mortarium and an oblong lump of iron

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The area is now well grown-over with grass and no exposures visible. A slight mound was seen at the location described and a small hole was cut through the turf which immediately revealed two pieces of slag or iron ore. The mound is barely visible on the west side of the footpath just uphill of a gate not far from a footbridge.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Appears stable and grown over in a neglected corner of rough pasture. The archive of Mr. Roberts (RIP) should be pursued, if there really is R-B pottery from this site then it is great value and would deserve further research and protection

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High **STATUS:** A (National value)/E (needs further investigation)

PRN: 4664 SITENAME: LEAD WORKINGS, POSSIBLY ROMAN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH75205750A O.S. MAP: SH75NE
SITETYPE : LEAD MINE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: LEAD MINE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A series of shafts trials and buildings of most of which are obviously late 19th C- early 20th C. A path also runs from the S of Glyn farm to the A5. There is no evidence of Roman workings although the later tips could have masked any earlier activity. Fenton's descriptions of piles of scoria and the name Bryn-y-gefeiliau (hill of smithies) suggest Roman mining and metal working activity in the area around the fort 500m to the west. Some of the area to the south of the A5 has recently been landscaped to produce a football pitch.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Not commercial forestry - little threat

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 3990 SITENAME: ROMAN FORTLET (POSS.), WAUN LLANFAIR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70587425 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE : EARTHWORK GLOSSARY SITETYPE: EARTHWORK

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The main feature is a sub rectangular field C.44m SW-NE and 66m NW-SE defined by a low bank C.2m wide and 0.3m high with an external quarry ditch C.1.5m wide. Probing suggests that the ditch is not deep so the bank although eroded was never very large. The west side is incomplete perhaps robbed for the nearby field wall. The NE side clearly runs under the field wall. At the NW side a continuation of the bank curves off to the west and prob. continues under the field wall and has been removed by cultivation. Period uncertain but clearly a field not a fort? However, there are no signs of cultivation within it such as ridge and furrow even though it is well preserved

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Photos of bank cont under ffridd wall and of NE corner

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 8030 SITENAME: FIELD BOUNDARY/HOLLOWAY, NE OF DINAS

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70187423 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE : EARTHWORK GLOSSARY SITETYPE: EARTHWORK

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

There are two contour lynchets in this field. The central upper one has been partly erased by modern clearance but can be seen to underlie the field wall at the west and to continue on into the next field so predates the trackway which is of same age, certainly several by centuries. The lower terrace forms the boundary of the recently improved area and has boulders dumped over it but a stone faced bank or terrace face can be seen in places

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Recent large scale stone clearance has reduced these old field remains although elements of them still survive including terraces/lynchets that could protect buried soils and so have some research value. A medieval date seems likely for these long contour terraces. The outline of this extensive system needs to be extracted from the AP mapping. Individual elements have considerable value but so extensive that overall protection needs to be provided by agric management agreement rather than scheduling

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

PRN: 8080 SITENAME: MOUND, WAUN LLANFAIR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH71517409 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE : MOUND GLOSSARY SITETYPE: MOUND

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

At the NGR given is a glacial boulder field

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: **STATUS:** Not applicable

PRN: 27521 SITENAME: CAIRN W OF MOELFRE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH71437446 O.S. MAP: SH77SW
SITETYPE : CAIRN GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CAIRN

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small low cairn 5m diameter and 0.3m high, clearly well spread by trampling. It lies on a low ridge running out from the foot of Moelfre with marsh on either side. Probably clearance of pasture associated with medieval/early post agric

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Already spread by trampling but now stable

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Low **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 27522 SITENAME: STANDING STONE W OF MOELFRE

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH71417440 O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE : STANDING STONE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: STANDING STONE

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small glacial boulder of an elongated pointed shape, clearly deliberately set on end. 0.8m high and 0.5 x 0.4m at the base. It lies on a low ridge of better drained ground surrounded by marsh. Probably a marker or just random assoc with grazing and clearance of this ridge where there is a clearance cairn and there are sheep shelters in the

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Stable. No foreseeable threat.

CONDITION: Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 27523 SITENAME: ROUND HUT PLATFORM. AFON DDU, FFRIDD FORFUDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70517302 O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE : ROUND HUT PLATFORM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: ROUND HUT PLATFORM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

What appears to be a small circular hut platform about 6m overall diameter, SE of 8053, poss. slightly modified by damage and clearance dumping making it less circular The interior is terraced fairly level to the gentle slope. Orthostatic boulder external facing but no real evidence of internal facing so could be a kerb cairn. Already ID by RCHMW NPRN278,517

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

In rough pasture. No likely threat.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 27524 SITENAME: POSS HUT CIRCLE, FFRIDD FORFUDD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70477306 O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE : ROUND HUT PLATFORM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: ROUND HUT PLATFORM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Small oval earthwork SE of 8053, with orthostatic boulder facing to bank c.1m wide. Divided into two by a straight, internal, faced bank creating two D-shaped 'rooms'. The larger S. part has facing on the outside and the interior is somewhat raised but irregular. The N. part has facing on the inside of the bank and the interior is somewhat lower than the surrounding ground outside. There is an entrance gap in the E and the N part seems better preserved than the S. This may possibly be a large hut circle that has been re-used and modified. Already ID by RCAHMW NPRN 278516

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A very well preserved site even though probably modified. It is surprising that it has not been recorded previously as it is not far from major path. Deserves recognition

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 27525 SITENAME: POSS LONG HUT, W OF AFON DDU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70337313 O.S. MAP: SH77SW

SITETYPE : LONG HUT PLATFORM GLOSSARY SITETYPE: LONG HUT PLATFORM

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Platform terraced into the slope just W of the Afon Ddu and just W of sheepfold PRN8053. A boulder edged platform, possible long hut C.8m x 5m internally oriented up and down slope

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION: In rough pasture. No likely threat.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 27529 SITENAME: ROUND HOUSE SETTLEMENT, SW OF BRONYGADAIR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH74466469

O.S. MAP:

SH77SW

SITETYPE : ROUND HOUSE SETTLEMENT

GLOSSARY SITETYPE: ROUND HOUSE SETTLEMENT

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Three, possibly four circular platforms terraced into the hillside above Bronygadair. The best preserved immediately uphill from a recent metal gate is also the largest, about 9m diameter overall, with one upright slab poss. a remnant of a wall at the uphill side and a good low bank around the S side, probably a grassed over wall. The other platforms are simple sub-circular terraces about 7m diam. and there maybe a 4th just below the settlement.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The farm was probably all purchased by the electricity board to construct the nearby hydro-power leat and is now tenanted, but the land only used for low intensity grazing and this part less than most and gradually being grown over with gorse. No threats and not easily visible but valuable as a group of features and for its likely association with Pen-y-gaer hillfort and the overall concentration of IA/RB and Med settlement in this area.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High

STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 2755 SITENAME: ROMAN PRACTICE CAMP, RHYD SARN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH85772783

O.S. MAP:

SH82NE

SITETYPE : PRACTICE CAMP

GLOSSARY SITETYPE:

PRACTICE CAMP

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Roman practice camp in felled woodland. The camp appears to have been in a clearing and is now very overgrown and is difficult to assess. Fragments of the banks survive and are visible where a path crosses but obviously seriously damaged by forestry. See J L Davis

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium

STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 2756 SITENAME: ROMAN PRACTICE CAMP, PONT RHYD SARN
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH85972781 O.S. MAP: SH82NE
SITETYPE : PRACTICE CAMP GLOSSARY SITETYPE: PRACTICE CAMP
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Faint remnants of Roman practice camp as described by JL Davis. Visible as low banks to NW of road. Western side fairly distinct. Eastern side very low and nothing survives S of the track. Maybe more visible in low angle light - visited in poor conditions.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 3232 SITENAME: CAUSEWAY, SARNAM, LLANDDERFEL
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH97333935 O.S. MAP: SH93NE
SITETYPE : CAUSEWAY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CAUSEWAY
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Somewhat meandering causeway running across the valley bottom - 4m wide with flat top in places. Somewhat reminiscent of turnpike roads in the area. OS are probably correct to suggest that it is modern. The Roman road and turnpike passed along, not across, the valley and probably through the village, giving it its name.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 2348 SITENAME: ROMAN ALTAR STONE, POSSIBLE, LLANFOR
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: O.S. MAP: SH93NW
SITETYPE : SUN DIAL BASE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: SUN DIAL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Obviously reused stone marking a grave in Llanfor churchyard. It stands c.12m SW of the Church and is partly overgrown by a young ash tree. Stone is in 4 parts, base of slate, fine grained broken and drilled sand stone plinth and iron base. It is topped by a coarse grained sand stone pillar worn and chipped. This has been broken off at the base and remounted on the iron plinth. It is square in section with a bulbous base leading to upper capital which has 1747 and TE crudely incised on it probably as a later addition. Top has drilled, lead filled hole - something else was presumably once fixed to the top. Top now covered by another stone (LR 1775) not typically Roman - possibly either 17th C sundial or 1 leg of table tomb. Research by Rob Evans suggests a sundial with the bulbous base that had previously been buried in the ground.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Not applicable STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 3282 SITENAME: CLEARANCE CAIRNS (POSS.), LLYN MYNYLLOD
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SJ01104090 O.S. MAP: SJ04SW
SITETYPE : STONE PILE GLOSSARY SITETYPE: CLEARANCE CAIRN
NOTES :

Field clearance heaps, which may possibly be a cairn cemetery. <1>

Cairn cemetery consisting of a group of ten cairns mostly 10to 12 ft in diameter. <2>

"Cairn cemetery" comprises small field clearance heaps. <3>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The site is now a wind farm. The field clearance or cairn-field has been cleared leaving improved pasture. A slight mound on the ridge could be the denuded remains of the large cairn - now used to place cattle/feeders in.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Low Not applicable STATUS: D (Minor value)

4. HOLY WELLS

PRN: 2255 SITENAME: FFYNNON GADFARCH HOLY WELL, W OF AFON ERCH

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH39974021 O.S. MAP: SH34SE
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As per the last previous visit. The water has been diverted into a concrete well-head or tank and the ground around has been levelled out by machine. The probable original site of the well is at the top corner of the small paddock where there is a depression with a couple of squarish stone blocks suggesting the remains of a structure.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The site should have a name plaque to retain its Local historical value even though the original well itself has been got rid of. It may be relevant that an old track from Bryn Llangedwydd comes out onto the road just where the well site is. Also, the old (ruined) house of Bryn Llangedwydd has a possibly re-used medieval masonry stone in its walls - see PRN 2758 and photos. This provides possible supporting evidence for the suggestion in F. Jones' book (p. 150) that the well 'is near the site of an old chapel'.

CONDITION: that the well 'is near the site of an old chapel'.

MONUMENT VALUE: Low *STATUS:* D (Minor value)

PRN: 2266 SITENAME: FFYNNON EDLIW HOLY WELL, SE OF BODFAN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH44915539 O.S. MAP: SH45NW
SITETYPE : WELL GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The well is still as previously described by the RCHMW. The mortared wall includes some bricks. The internal rectangular basin is edged by glacial boulders and neatly made. The water is 0.70m deep although now mostly silted in and the chamber itself is 1m high inside to the underside of the capstone. The visible structure is a disused water supply problem designed to supply a nearby cattle trough and no evidence that it was an early well

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Now disused and trampled around by cattle although the structure is quite intact and strongly built. Only documentary evidence of any historical record or association would make it valuable

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium *STATUS:* C (Local value)

PRN: 2343 SITENAME: FFYNNON RHEDYW HOLY WELL, LLANLLYFNI

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH46805195 O.S. MAP: SH45SE
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Rectangular structure and possible pool now ruinous amid over grown. A rectangular structure c. 6 x 2.8m stands against a fence and remains of a field wall. The two sides (N+E) survive as a line of stones. The interior is very wet c. 0.2m of grass + water over hard base. To the W on the other side of the field boundary is a vegetation-choked semi-circular pool, again very shallow, with an outlet to marshes besides Afon Llyfnwy. Possible entrance to lower pool on N side adjacent to fence. The site is generally in poor condition with stones etc tipped from improved field to E. Some structures may remain beneath the rubble.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium *STATUS:* C (Local value)/E (needs further investigation)

PRN: 201 SITENAME: FFYNNON DDIGWG HOLY WELL, MYNYDD BYCHAN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH42965046 O.S. MAP: SH45SW

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

Ffynnon Ddигwg mentioned as Ffynnawn Digiwe in the life of St. Beuno, survives merely as a large marshy hollow with no visible ancient structure. <1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Since the RCHMW visit the area below the site of the well, or the well itself has all been dug out to create a large pond to water stock. The spring now trickles into the pond at the W end and the pond is c. 25m E-W. An area of small boulders is visible in the excavated hillside in the area, below about 0.8m of peaty build up and this seems almost level, so unlikely to be a natural layer. However the farmer says that the well was originally higher up the slope where an iron pipe protrudes to fill a trough. There are no stones that look like building stones amongst the silt, gravel and boulders dug out to make the pond. If it is where the farmer says then its site still remains

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Area badly damaged little further potential although still an important site because of its historical references.

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 3093 SITENAME: FFYNNON FAGLAN HOLY WELL, LLANAFGLAN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH46016085 O.S. MAP: SH46SE

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The site of the well has been levelled and the basin filled in. All that remains to be seen is a small area of stone rubble within the cultivated field. The basin itself must still survive below ground

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The site has been cleared by the farmer but its association with St. Baglan's church gives it value and re-excavation and display with a management agreement should be considered. The well lies on a public footpath which the farmer has also (illegally) cleared and so access is, or should be, already available and would make a good Local amenity.

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: E (needs further investigation)

PRN: 3119 SITENAME: FFYNNON HELEN HOLY WELL, NR. HEN WALIAU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH48206230A O.S. MAP: SH46SE

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The well consists of a square tank covered with cut slates slabs and with mortared stone sides. It is c.2m square internally with slab floor c. 2m below ground level. A narrow curving series of slate steps leads down from ground level. The well has been partially covered over by slabs and masonry supported on 2 steel posts. The whole well is set in a terraced hollow in the hillside about 1.5m deep

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The visible remains seem to be all 19th century (as marked on 1889 OS map) but still of value as a complete well of the type and with historical references. Cared for as part of a garden but roof and side potentially at risk of collapse without maintenance. Needs fencing as it is a fall hazard. The tank still has shallow water but probing suggests it was originally at 0.8m deep

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium/High STATUS: A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 4801 SITENAME: ST CADFAN'S WELLS - HOLY WELL, SITE OF, TYWYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH58600102 O.S. MAP: SH50SE
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The area around the indicated NGR has been recently built over. One building remains, now semi-derelict adjacent to new building Ffynnon. This building is marked as St Cadfan's wells on OS 25" 1889. the building has been reused since the wells were closed in c.1895 first as stables and then as a garage. It has since been converted into a dwelling but appears to be empty and somewhat run down.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

This is an important building in the history of Tywyn and is under threat from redevelopment

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 4784 SITENAME: HOLY WELL - FFYNNON DELAU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH58602760A O.S. MAP: SH52NE
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small stream flows from a spring in a hollow at the N edge of the field, runs down to the slope to join an agric drainage ditch. The spring has a large heap of boulders on one side and looks as though it has been machined out to create a pool for stock. There is also a pool now marshy about 20cm to the N fed by a smaller spring

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Little left except the natural spring

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: C (Local value)

PRN: 3452 SITENAME: FFYNNON BEUNO, NR RHOSGADFAN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH50405889 O.S. MAP: SH55NW
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Spring emerging from gravelly slope beneath a tree. A large heap of stones to the south probably marks the remnants of the former well, reservoir and steps. No structure remains

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Site largely destroyed

CONDITION: Near destroyed

MONUMENT VALUE: Low STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 4206 SITENAME: FFYNNON GARMON

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH52565766 O.S. MAP: SH55NW
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Site now in dense scrub - 2m high, bracken, brambles and birch willow etc re-growth. Hard to find but fenced-off pipeline leads to brick tank covered in tarpaulin and stones, surrounded by scattered stone. Now a water supply for cottages below; original structure probably mostly destroyed. Nearby church now ruin in overgrown clearing in woodland

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Water source for cottages down the hill so probably unlikely to be disturbed.

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: C (Local value)

**PRN: 2417 SITENAME: FFYNNON CEGIN ARTHUR HOLY WELL,
PENISARWAUN**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH55486488 O.S. MAP: SH56SE
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Square brick chamber 0.8 x 0.8 and 0.6m deep. now dry - hollow to NE presumably former drain from well now choked with stones and roots. In an overgrown clearing in the forestry plantation - the well is now dry and little remains above ground of earlier structures. The well is part of an area of walls and small buildings - now ruinous

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Forestry works appear to be imminent which could lead to the destruction of the well and surrounding features

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** B (Regional value)

**PRN: 2923 SITENAME: FFYNNON OLEDD (OR GOLEDD), BWLCH Y
RHIWGYR**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63702012 O.S. MAP: SH62SW
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The well is as described by the OS in 1973. it has a stone floored basin within a small sub-rectangular structure with walls up to 1.2m wide. Vertical flat slabs create the basin within the walls and a small ditch takes the run-off down to join a modern ditch. The adjoining field wall of enclosure period type, is clearly built over the north wall of the well. To the south-west at 20m away are the remains of a small rectangular building with adjoining small terraced platform.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The well building is in good condition and complete and is certainly pre 19th C and the nearby small rectangular building is more of medieval type i.e. stone footings for a timber building

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High **STATUS:** A (National value)

PRN: 1481 SITENAME: FFYNNON DECWYN HOLY WELL, LLANDECWYN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH63173742 O.S. MAP: SH63NW
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

Ffynnon Decwyn, holy well <1>

Situated not far from Llandecwyn church . A spring flows from a rock cavity measuring 3ft by 2ft 21" in breadth and 14" deep. It is no longer known as Tecwyn<2>

As above <3>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Rectangular hollow in rock 80 x 45 x 50cm deep. Possible wall at rear - perhaps infilled hollow in front, now only damp - no water flowing. Hollow probably part natural, part artificial

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

No threat, recently cleared

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 4741 SITENAME: HOLY WELL - FFYNNON HELEN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH62974485 O.S. MAP: SH64SW
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Rectangular tank or chamber 2.2m square and 0.8m deep covered on two sides by large slate slabs but open in the middle. Tank walls rough dry stone. Well now dry and water diverted into covered brick tank for use of village. In good condition, no associated church - probably named after Sarn Helen.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** C (Local value)

PRN: 4109 SITENAME: FFYNNON FRIDD-ARW - HOLYWELL (SITE OF)
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH74001790A O.S. MAP: SH71NW
SITETYPE: WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not located. Further field survey could be worthwhile

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 4123 SITENAME: FFYNNON Y GAER - (CURSING WELL)

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72001700A O.S. MAP: SH71NW
SITETYPE: WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not visited but further investigation is worthwhile. The nearest fort is Y Gaer and on the 1889 map, there is a well marked at Ystumgwadnaeth just below the fort. There is also a spring marked by the track just east of the fort near a cottage called Caer Ehedydd

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Further field research needed.

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 4115 SITENAME: FFYNNON FAIR

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72601755 O.S. MAP: SH71NW
SITETYPE: WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES:

Ffynnon Fair, a holy well associated with Dolgellau Church, said to cure rheumatism. It was enclosed by masonry circa 1837, when still a source of water for the town; it was in disuse and neglected in 1828 and 1890. The well is now dry and almost filled with rubbish. It is enclosed by a ruined stone wall up to 3m high, on three sides.<3>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The HER description is now out of date. The well building and pool have recently been very carefully restored with new railings, a locked gate and a name sign and the footpath leading to it improved and signed to make an amenity walk. The basin now holds water again and is c. 3m by 2.5m and 1m deep with 7 steps at the north end. The surrounds of the pool are of large cut slate slabs. The building is of Local rock, possibly schist.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Although the pool is probably 19th century the building may be older. The discovery of Roman coins nearby in the 17th century (PRN 4106) suggests greater antiquity to the well, which should be recognised. The well is now in good condition and being maintained. Its interest would be further improved by similar restoration of the nearby Ffynnon Llygad.

CONDITION: Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium/High STATUS: A (National importance)

PRN: 4125 SITENAME: FFYNNON LLYGAD 1 - DOLGELLAU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72551757 O.S. MAP: SH71NW
SITETYPE: WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL
NOTES:

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

There are two wells here, 4125 to the north lower down slope is the one marked on maps and lies within the grounds of the house Craig-y-ffynnon, and could not be visited. The other well is not marked on maps and lies just outside the wall of Craig-y-ffynnon up hill to the south. This has been given a separate number (27527).

The Craig-y-ffynnon well may be the original well while 27527 was created to try to create public access to the waters of the well for curative purposes. The waters of the well were believed to be a cure for eye problems.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

As the gardens of the house are landscaped and opened occasionally for the RHS the well is likely to be properly cared for.

CONDITION: Unknown

MONUMENT VALUE: Unknown STATUS: E (In need of further investigation)

PRN: 4126 SITENAME: FFYNNON CLEINI

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: O.S. MAP: SH71NW
SITETYPE : WELL-HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not located or visited but further investigation is worthwhile. Hafodferdydd is just SW of Blaenau (se 4127) at c.SH789 222. On the 1889 1:2500 map there is a spring marked by the roadside between Hafodferdydd and Ty isaf

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

further field research needed

CONDITION: Unknown

MONUMENT VALUE: Unknown STATUS: E (Further investigation needed)

PRN: 4127 SITENAME: FFYNNON GWENHUDW OR GWENHIDIW

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72001700A O.S. MAP: SH71NW
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

At foot of a steep slope and just W of where a small walled structure c.5m square internally done facing left at SE side about 0.9m wide. Appears to have been a walled reservoir that has been filled in by demolishing the surrounding walls. There is a platform cut into the slope above the well to the W that has been backfilled

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Stable now, slightly trampled considerable walling and pool must survive if excavated, below ground. The former knows of the site but further dumping is a possibility. Future excavation would be productive. The well lies in a small enclosure with a pedestrian gate and could be made into a feature.

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 27527 SITENAME: FFYNNON LLYGAD 2

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH72551757 O.S. MAP: SH71NW
SITETYPE : WELL -HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

There are two wells here, 4125 to the north lower down slope is the one marked on maps and lies within the grounds of the house Craig-y-ffynnon, and could not be visited. The other well is not marked on maps and lies just outside the wall of Craig-y-ffynnon up hill to the south. This has been given a separate number (27527).

The Craig-y-ffynnon well may be the original well while 27527 was created to try to create public access to the waters of the well for curative purposes. The waters of the well were believed to be a cure for eye problems.

27527 lies in the woodland between a well used footpath and the boundary wall of the house Craig-y-ffynnon in a depression in the ground, almost hidden by undergrowth. It contains a rectangular pool edged by slate slabs. The sides of the surrounding slopes are revetted with drystone walling. The well is upslope from Ffynnon Llygad 1 (4125) and the water from 27527 must also fill 4125. 27527 is the well that has been publicly accessible and therefore the one used for cures while 4125 was in the grounds the house. Pool 0.55m square, water 0.4m deep but hidden by undergrowth.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Hidden and forgotten despite the attention given to restoring Ffynnon Fair (4115) just to the east. The well deserves recognition because of its historical value. It would also add to the interest of the area which has been upgraded and signed following the restoration of Ffynnon Fair. The well needs clearance, signing and maintenance and some kind of railings around.

CONDITION: Near intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 8562 SITENAME: FFYNNON DOL SERAU

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH75941993

O.S. MAP:

SH71NW

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY

GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A large sub rectangular reservoir walled with drystone slabs, 5 slabs steps lead down in the SW corner. Built into the slope, slab floored. Filled in post-medieval times, re-excavated early 20th C? cleared again and recorded by Local historian Reg Wheeler, Detailed records of his work are in Dolgellau archives. Tank 2m x 2.5m and 1.5m deep

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Becoming overgrown again and difficult to see and as it is full of water forms a hazard for walkers especially children. A fine feature in FC amenity woodland and close to a public footpath. Deserves recognition, maintenance and signing

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium-High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 4774 SITENAME: WELL - FFYNNON BADARN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH77571138

O.S. MAP:

SH71SE

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY

GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

A small well consisting of a spring into a small chamber (1m high 0-.8m wide 0.5m deep) with stone lintel over the top and drystone sides. The water falls into a shallow carved stone basin. Two stone seats beside the well appear to be natural. The well is in the northern corner of Ffynnon Badarn garden - a very remote house in Cwm Ratgoed. The well is partially concealed by a plastic pipe diverting water from a small drain or stream.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

House appears to be a holiday cottage. Clearance and improvements possible but unlikely

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)/C (Local value)

PRN: 4765 SITENAME: FFYNNON CWM RHWYFOR - WELL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH74541283

O.S. MAP:

SH71SW

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY

GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

Ffynnon Cwm Rhwyfor, medicinal well in Tal-y-llyn. Noted for its curative properties for rheumatism.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Exceptionally fast-flowing natural spring emerges from boulders beside the old turnpike road, forming a steady stream that runs into a culvert and into a larger stream - no evidence of a building.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: D (Minor value)

PRN: 5890 SITENAME: ST MIHANGEL'S STONE & WELL, CRIMEA PASS

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70354959 O.S. MAP: SH74NW
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

Ffynnon Mihangel and its stone are located immediately east of the road. The well is in fact a small spring close to the road and the stone, once upright, now lies fallen across it. The stone is closely covered with graffiti dating at least from the mid 19th century. This clearly reflects its popularity as a watering place for travellers and perhaps local belief in the properties of its water.<1>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

See previous descriptions. There are two fairly clear dates, one looks like 1854 the other 1820, otherwise could there be a connection with Crimean war? i.e. 1854. The style of numerous initials all look 19th C but deserve detailed recording after clearance of vegetation. Is there any basis to theory that the stone was once upright? There is an upright stone on the S side of the slab which would make more sense as a kind of capstone. Note by DH - The well is actually called Ffynnon Fach, it was incorrectly identified as Ffynnon Mihangel in GAT road assessment.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The stone and spring is now within a fenced enclosure around a road culvert entrance. However, it has been left in a precarious position and liable to get undermined by erosion and so to slip down the slope. Some attention should be given to making sure it is stable and it deserves a name plate for its high Local value

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium **STATUS:** A (National value)

PRN: 5364 SITENAME: FFYNNON FIHANGEL, FFYNNON FARM, MANOD

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH70664369 O.S. MAP: SH74SW
SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

Spring of water flowing out from underneath small ruined building at Ffynnon farm. The water is very cold and clear, even on a very hot day, suggesting its origin is well underground. The water is still considered beneficial. The owner of Ffynnon Farm believes the ruined building to be the old church of St Michael, (the more recent church in Llan Ffestiniog being named after it). Apparently the water from the spring was carried to many churches in the area for baptisms. The building and the well are very overgrown at present but the owner does have plans to clear the site up.<3>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The building has become heavily overgrown with trees threatening to further damage the well. Otherwise the building is largely complete except west wall collapsed, obscuring the interior and steps and pool. A complex structure, needs revisiting in winter.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A complex and relatively well preserved building deserves protection and clearance which the owner is keen to carry out but requiring funds. Presently applied for EU grant scheme but unsuccessful. Encroached on by road building. Statutory protection would help its survival. Needs a proper survey, could be of high value possibly wider visitor interest.

CONDITION: Damaged

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium/High **STATUS:** A (National value)

PRN: 634 SITENAME: FFYNNON ELEN HOLY WELL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH73675252 O.S. MAP: SH75SW

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

Ffynnon Elen. A small rectangular basin now dry 9ft by 7ft., with walls of earth-mortared rubble, on ground sloping steeply to the S. The S wall is 1ft 6 ins thick and 1ft high; the remaining walls are revetments only, that on the N reaching a height of 4ft; water emerging outside the S wall is now collected in a drinking trough. The name has also been applied to a natural spring about 100 yards to the NW. <1>

Surveyed at 1:2500. <2>

The well is as described by the RCAHM. It is easily accessible up a path beside the church. It did not appear to be very deep and was rather clogged up with leaves. A stream runs down beside it. <3>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Overgrown well to north of chapel and hotel, comprises a pool 1.9 x 1.2m now containing a few cm of water. Spring enters under north wall. Rough slabs on the N and E form seats or access. One large stone in the NE corner probably acted as a step surrounded by drystone revetment walls. Wall at N stands 2m above well floor. Water currently seeps through S wall into a very overgrown trough that is partly covered by slate and contains an alkathene pipe

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

A well preserved and unimproved example of a simple well. Long term threat by growth of trees which will destabilise the revetment walls. Bill Jones and Dolwyddelan Hist. Soc. are planning to clear vegetation.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: High STATUS: A (National value)/B (Regional value)

PRN: 657 SITENAME: FFYNNON GELYNIN HOLY WELL, LLANGELYNIN

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH75127369 O.S. MAP: SH77SE

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

Ffynnon Gelynin is located in the S corner of the churchyard of the old parish church (gat 1581). It is a rectangular basin 5' x 2' and now c 2' deep. It was enclosed within a small rectangular building 10' x 6' 6", the floor paved with slabs which overlap the edge of the basin. The entrance, 2' 6" wide, is on the E side. The building is now ruined and roofless, though it has been much built up, especially on the S and W where it is joined to the churchyard wall. Lower parts of the wall are of good masonry, and are probably medieval.

Condition: ruinous. <1>

Reference un-checked. <2>

This water was taken from the church for baptism, used for divination, clothes of sick children put in water to see if they floated (recovery) or sank (death). The building over the well was in good repair in 1739, and had a slated roof in 1742. <3>

Described by Hughes and North as being in the centre of a small (roofless) long building with a seat on all but the E side, the water was noted for the cure of sick children who were taken care of at Cae Iol farm, just S of the church (now Ruined). <4>

The well is as described. <5>

An interesting well at the SW corner of the churchyard. It had a roof in 1742. The water was noted for its alleged cure of sick children. <6>

Condition unchanged since 1962. <7>

Building is no longer visible, some rubble of N wall left, S and W now churchyard wall. Stone slabs in situ around oblong pool of water, marshy immediately E in churchyard. <8>

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

As described; the basin and seats on either side and the slab floor are original and intact. The basin is full of water but contains some rubble. The adjoining walls of the churchyard appear to have been rebuilt and so have the walls of the well building, that at the NE relatively recently.

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

Stable and cared for. A valuable part of the church and yard. A leaflet or small information board in the church would be useful for visitors and give added interest.

CONDITION: Near Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium/High STATUS: A (National value)

PRN: 4146 SITENAME: FFYNNON RHIWR CAWR - HOLY WELL

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH80001000A O.S. MAP: SH81SE

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not located. No clue to location - OS 1889 map checked

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

CONDITION:

MONUMENT VALUE: Not applicable STATUS: Not applicable

PRN: 2462 SITENAME: FFYNNON DDOGET HOLY WELL, LLANDDOGED

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH80596378 O.S. MAP: SH86SW

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

The well is in a small slate-roofed low building with a padlocked wooden door. It and the ground it stands on belongs to the cottage on the opposite of the road; Ty'n Ffynnon. The owner said that inside was a slate slab sided and floored basin and that the well was used for cures to eyesight and that it once had a hand pump and used to supply water for the house

THREAT COMMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION:

The well cover structure is too small to have been a baptismal basin and has prob. been rebuilt in the 18-19th C. The 2 larger cover slabs are large and of some antiquity. As the ground is detached from the cottage there is a possibility of development in future

CONDITION: Intact

MONUMENT VALUE: Medium STATUS: B (Regional value)

PRN: 4971 SITE NAME: FFYNNON Y GWYLLIAID

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

NGR: SH91002300A O.S. MAP: SH92SW

SITETYPE : WELL - HOLY GLOSSARY SITETYPE: HOLY WELL

NOTES :

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

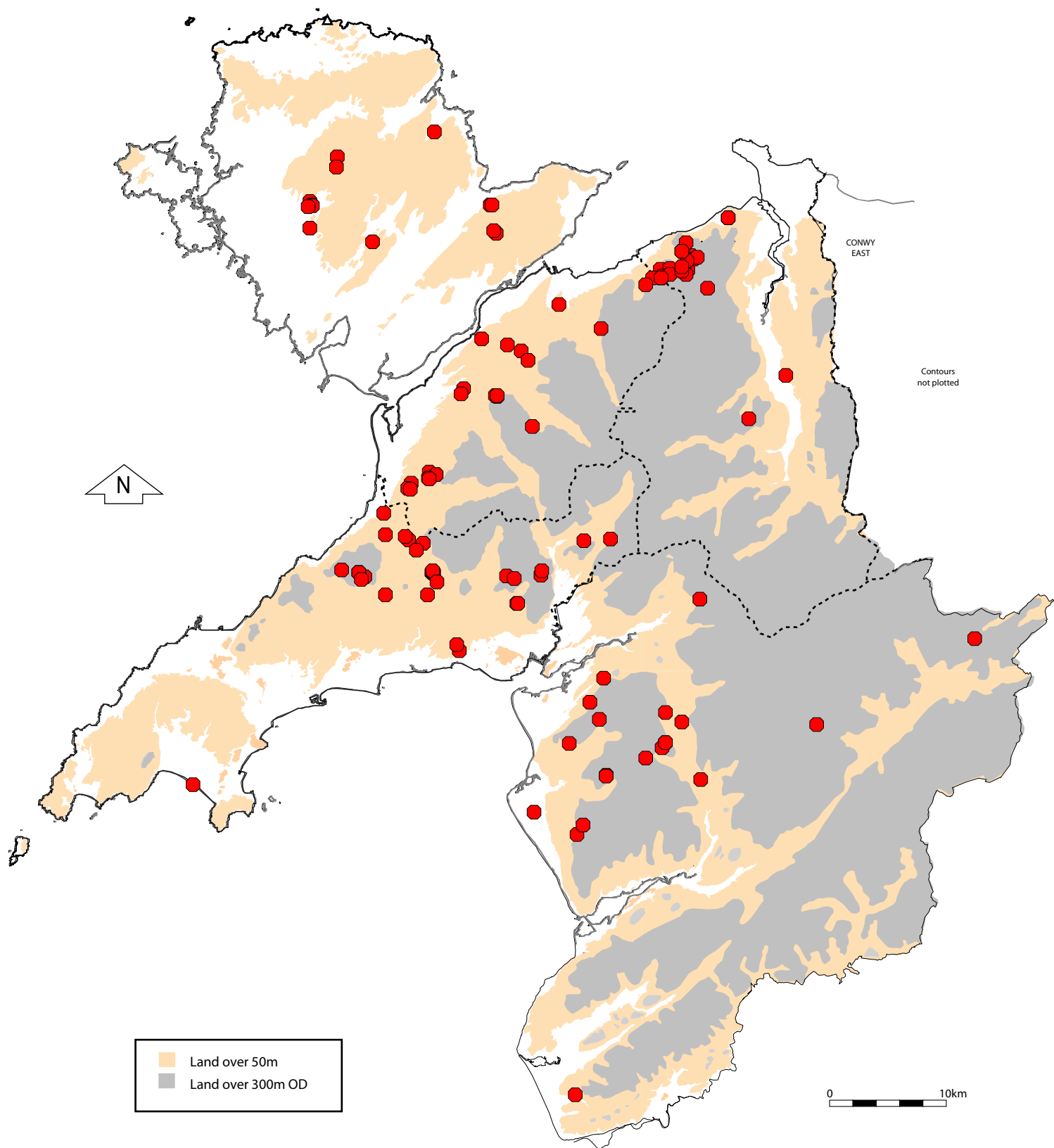
SITE LOCATION AND MONUMENT DESCRIPTION:

Not located. 4 figure grid ref and vague description only. Nothing on early 6" OS maps so not visited

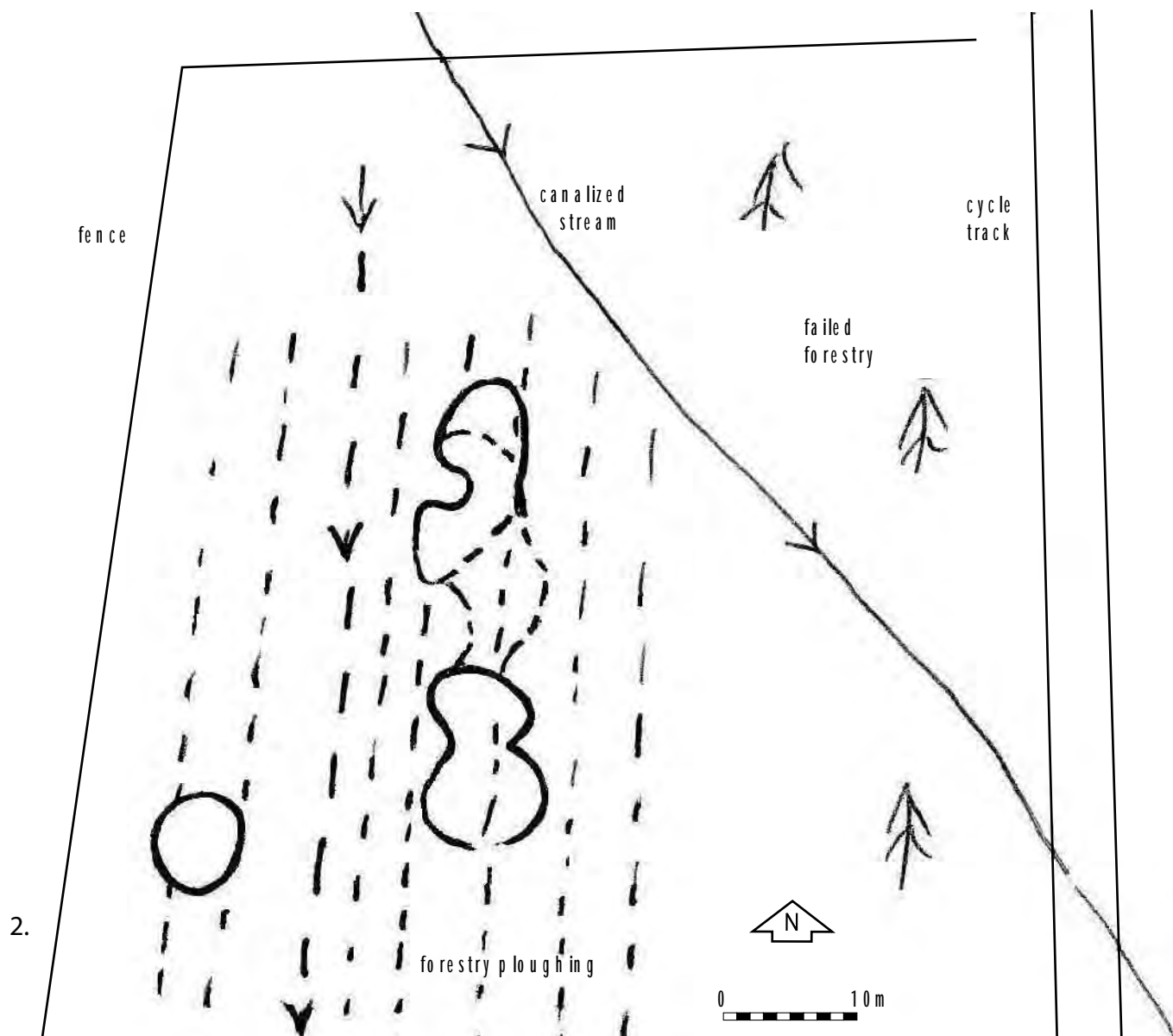
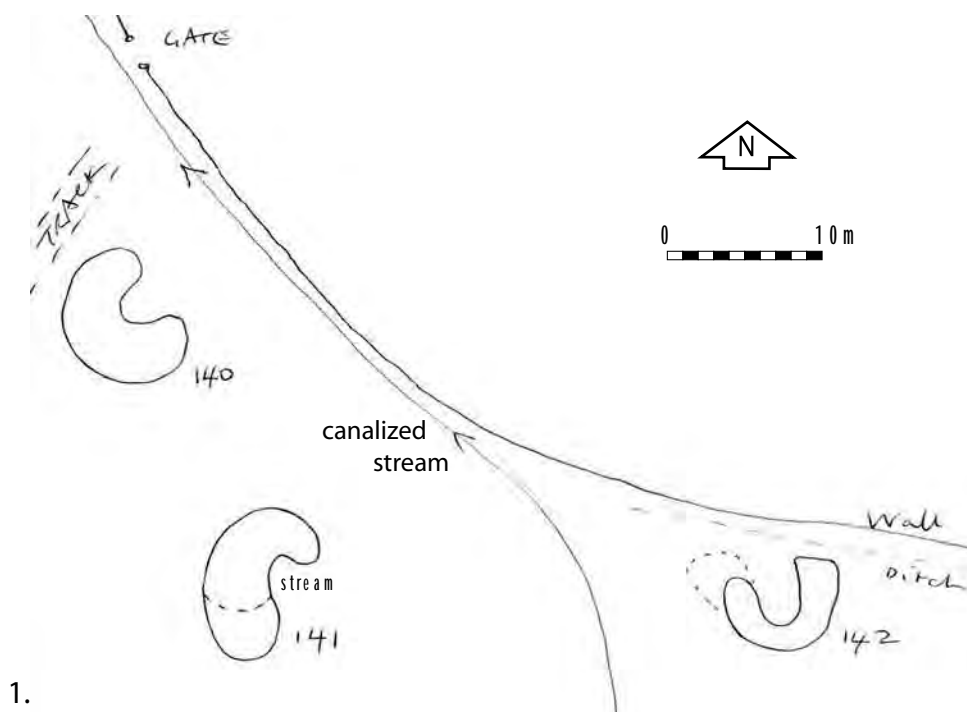
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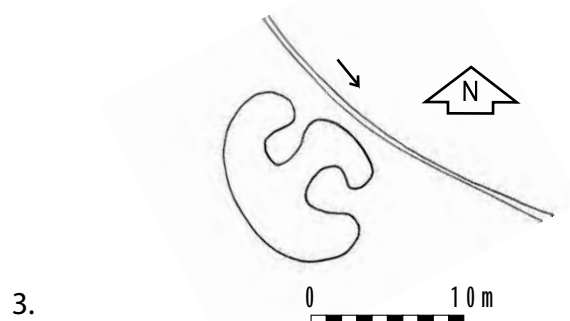
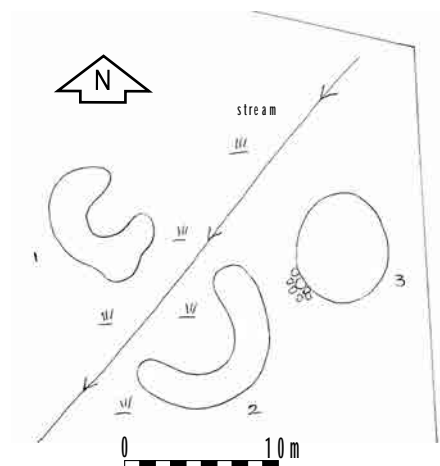
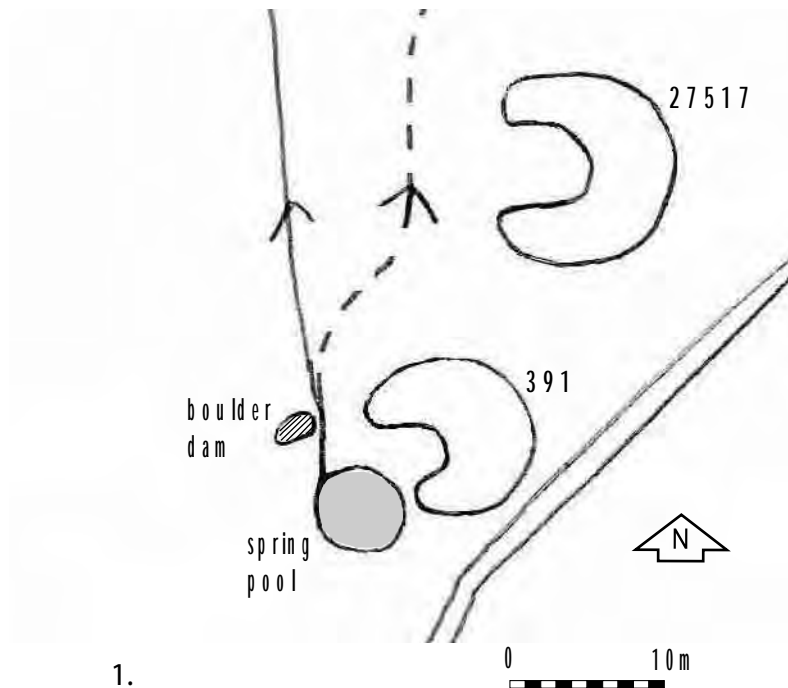
MONUMENT VALUE: STATUS: Not applicable



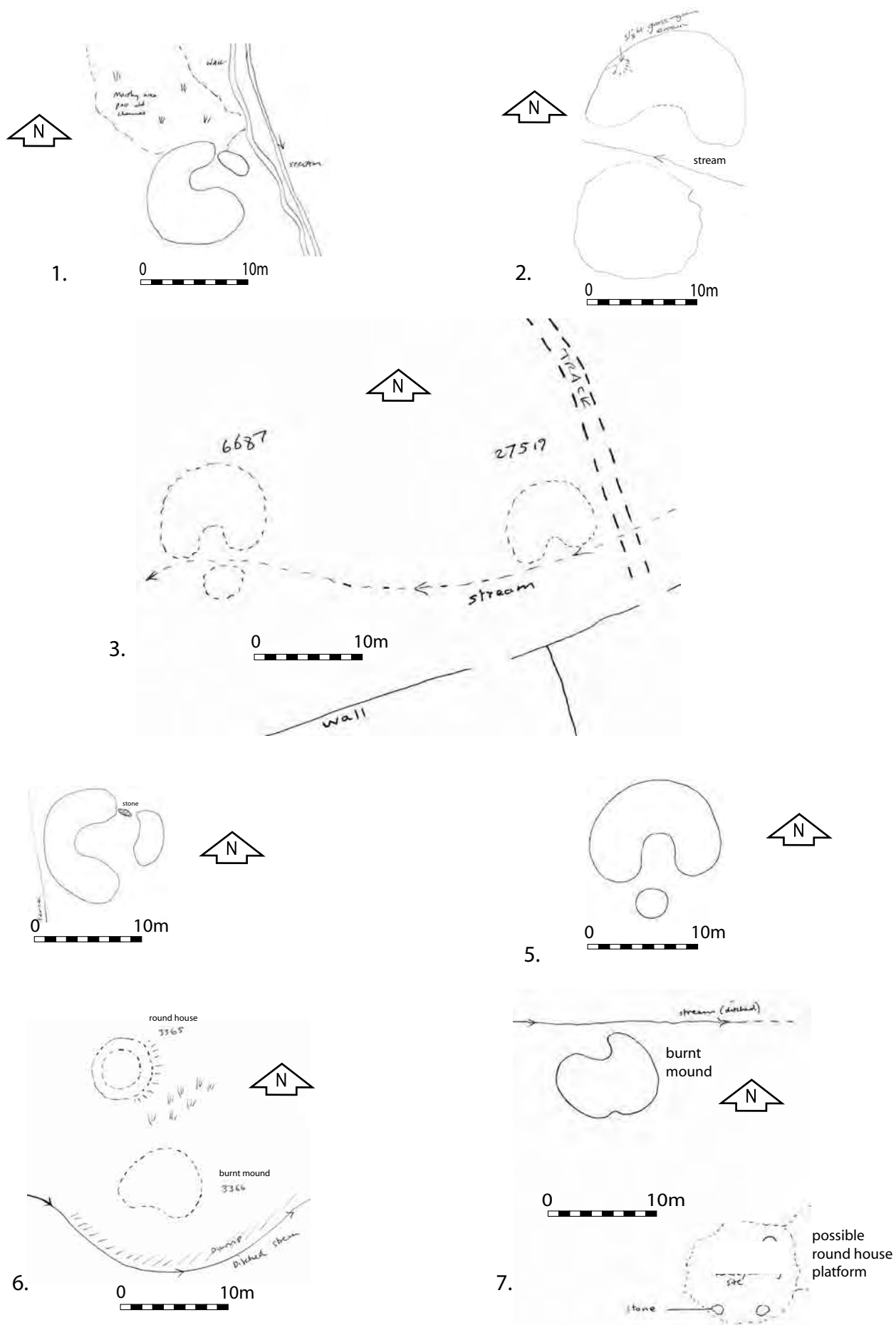
G2013 Fig. 1 The distribution of all recorded burnt mounds



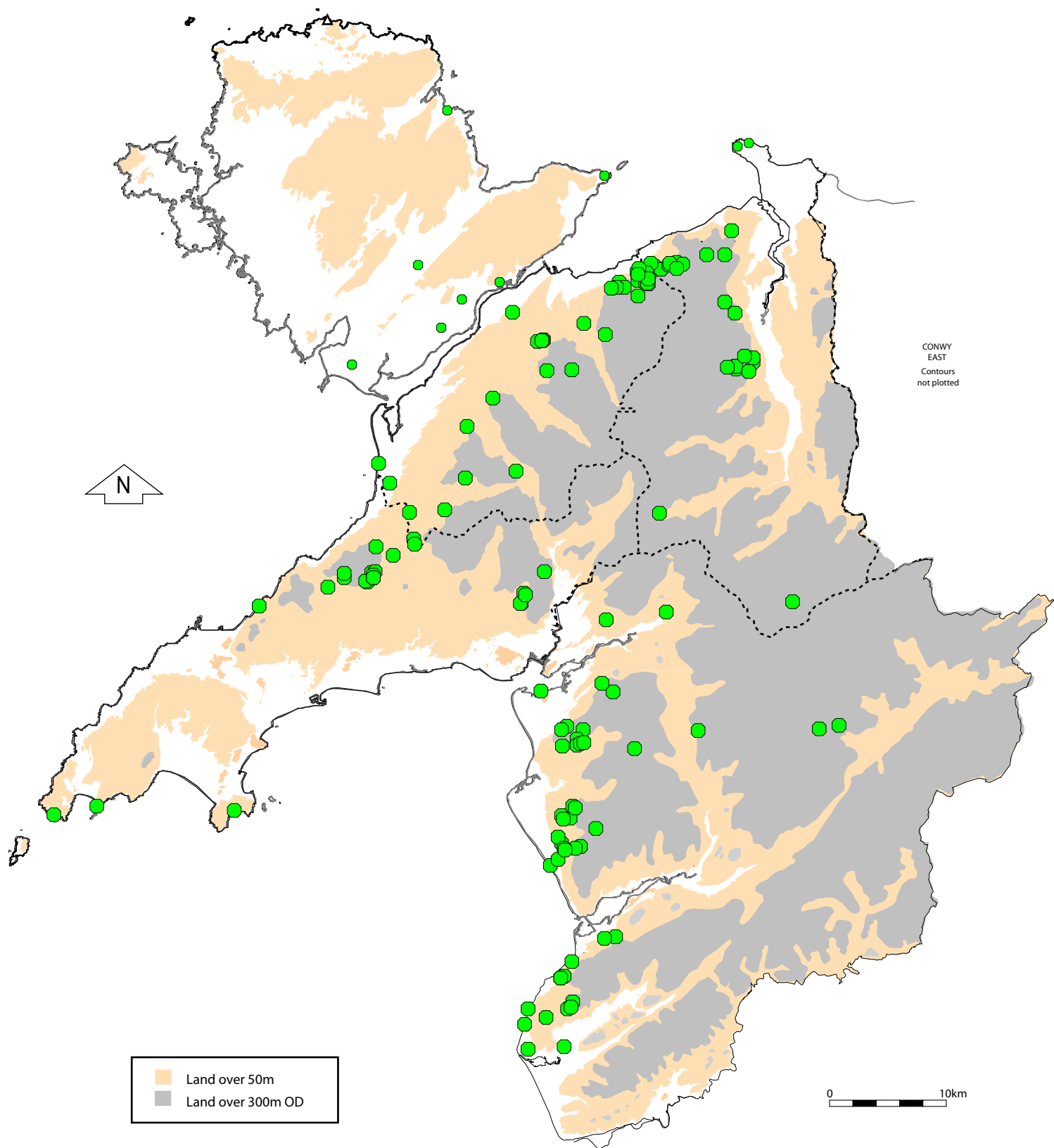
G2013 Fig. 2 Examples of burnt mounds occurring in groups. 1 PRN 142, Llystyn Gwyn, Garndolbenmaen.
2 PRN 3997 Graeanog, Llanllyfni



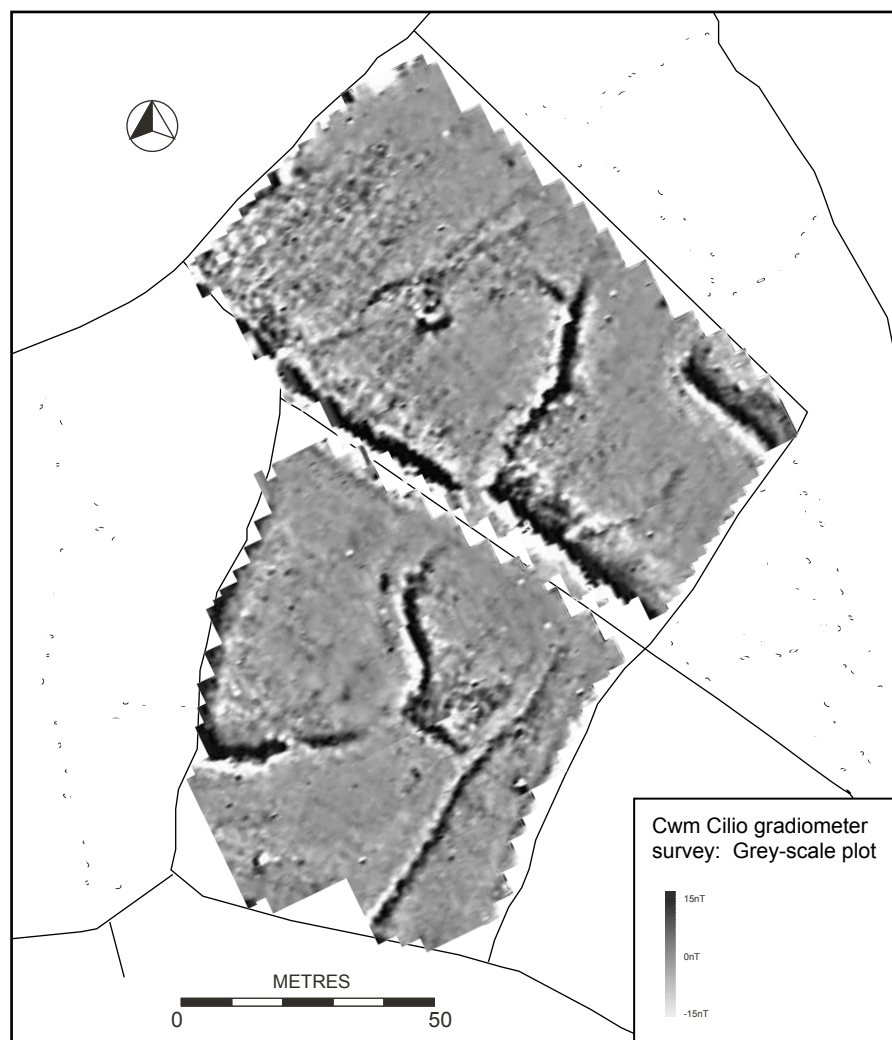
G2013 Fig. 3 1-2 Examples of burnt mounds occurring in groups:
 1 PRN 391, Fridd Newydd, Llanfairfechan
 2 PRN 5381, Bronaber, Trawsfynydd
 3 Complex burnt mound PRN 126, Nant Cwm Bran Isaf, Clynnog



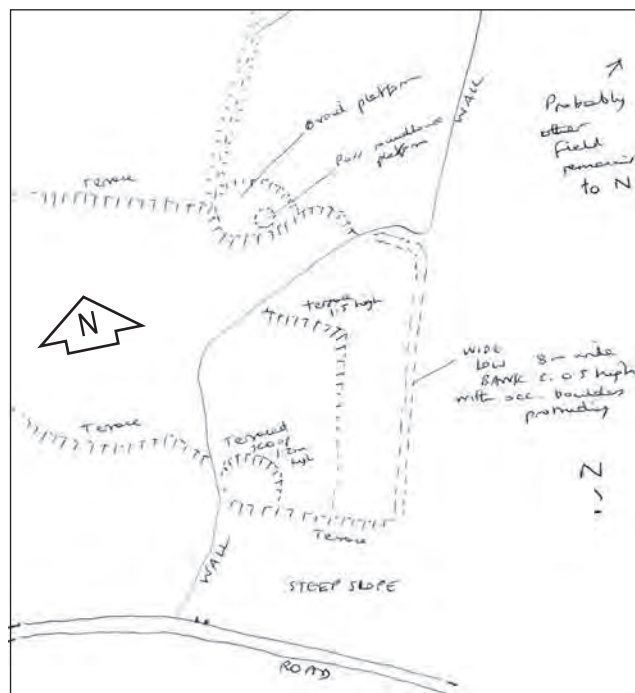
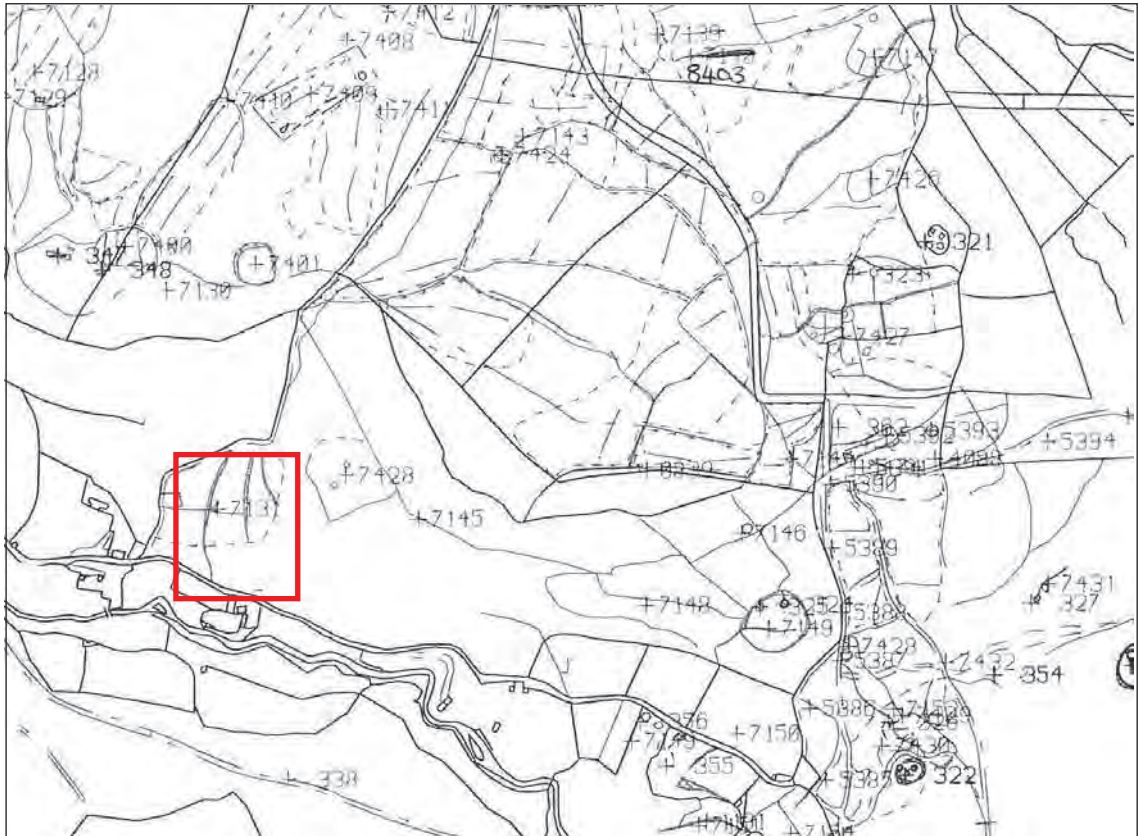
G2013 Fig. 4 1-5 Burnt mounds with ancillary mounds 6-7 Burnt mounds with possibly associated settlement
 1 PRN 13389 Moel Bronmiod, Llanaelhaearn 2 PRN 2434 Fron Oleu, Llanddeiniolen
 3 PRN 6687 Gwerncaernyddion, Llanbedr 4 Buarthau, Llanrug 5 PRN 127 Caerau, Clynog
 6 PRN 3366 Pant Paladr, Beddgelert 7 PRN 6173 Blaen y Cae, Trawsfynydd



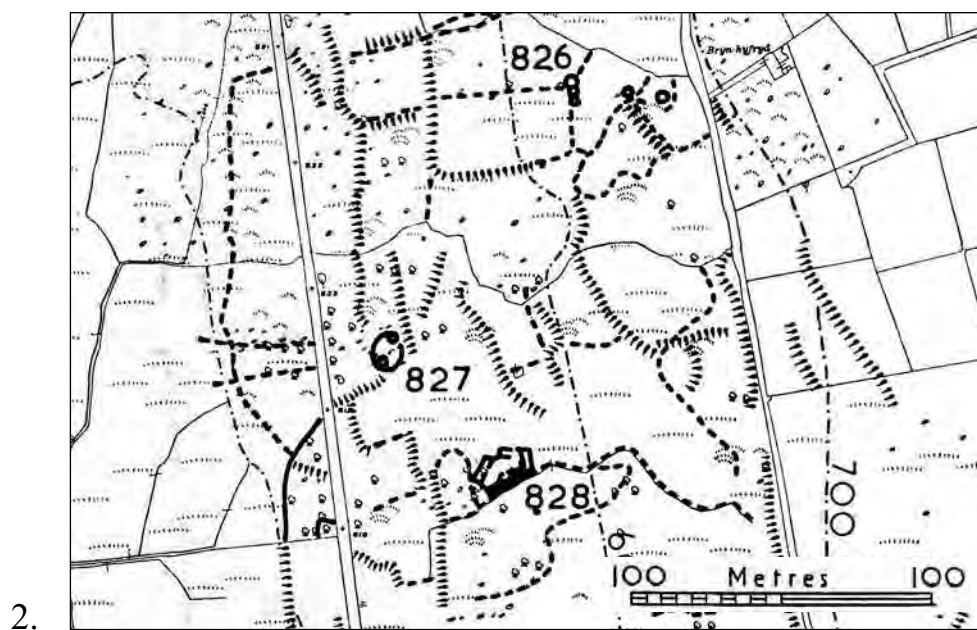
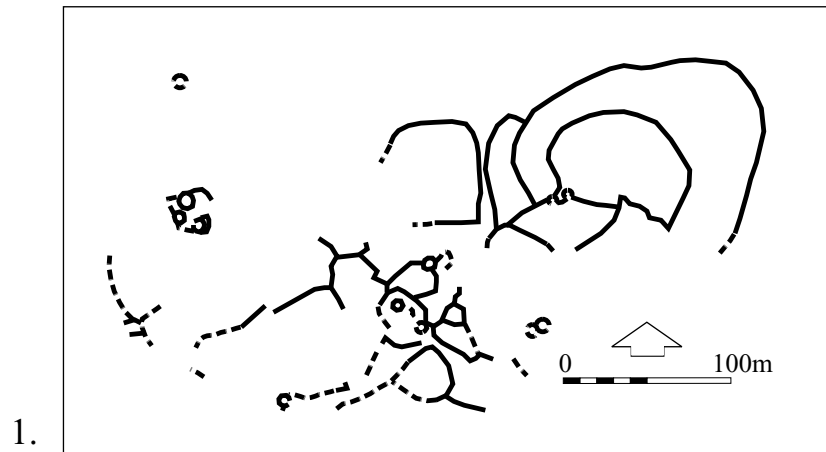
G2013 Fig. 5 The distribution of all recorded field systems, fields or field features



G2013 Fig. 6 Geophysical survey of field system at Cwm Cilio, Llanaelhaearn

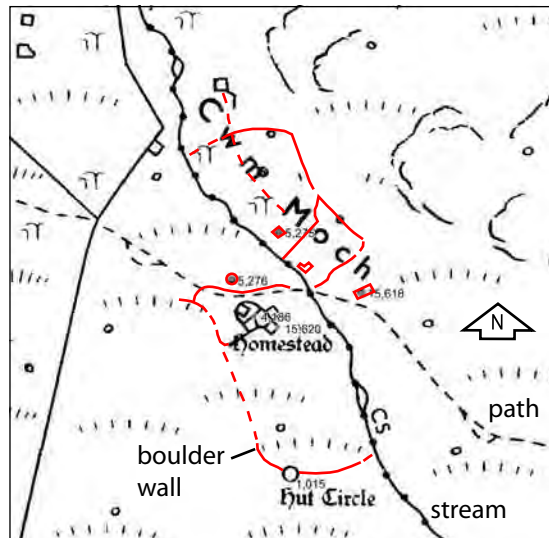


G2013 Fig. 7 GAT aerial mapping for RCAHMW, Aber (top)
GAT G2103 visit sketch survey PRN 7131 (below)

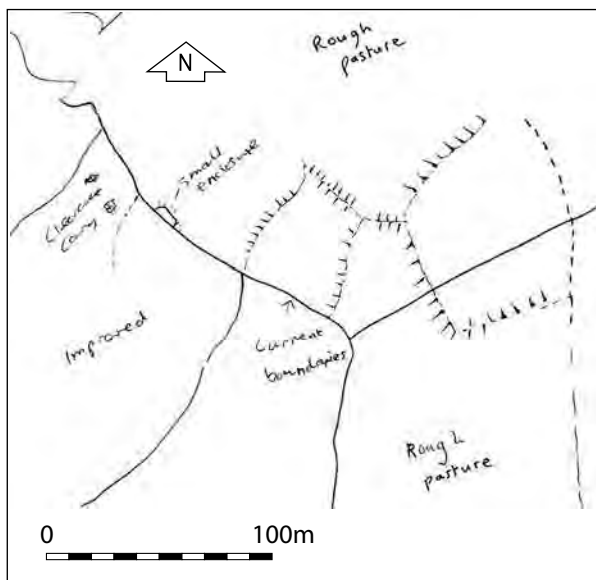


G2013 Fig. 8

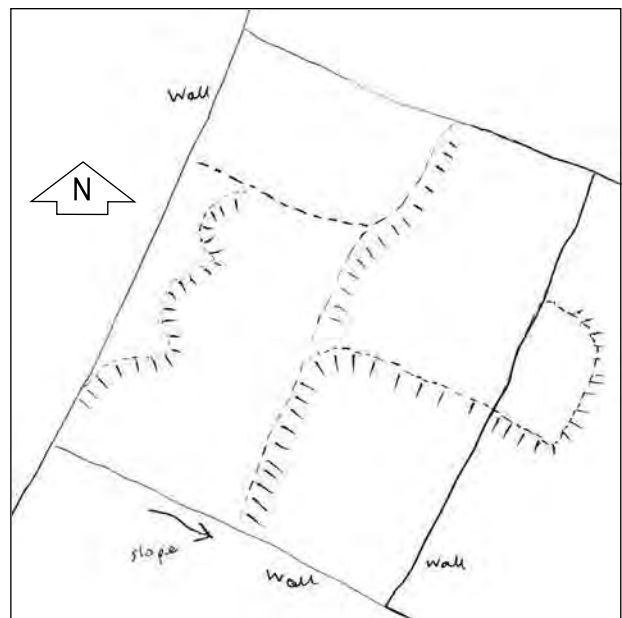
- 1 Example of curvilinear field system recorded at Cwm Pennant, Garndolbenmaen (RCAHMW 1960)
- 2 Example of rectilinear terraced field sytem at Caerau, Clynnog (RCAHMW 1960)



1. Curvilinear fields associated with hut circle and platform house settlement in upland Cwm Moch, Meirionnydd, PRN 1618



2. Sub-rectangular field system fragment with terracing, PRN 6284 coastal slopes, Arthog, Meirionnydd

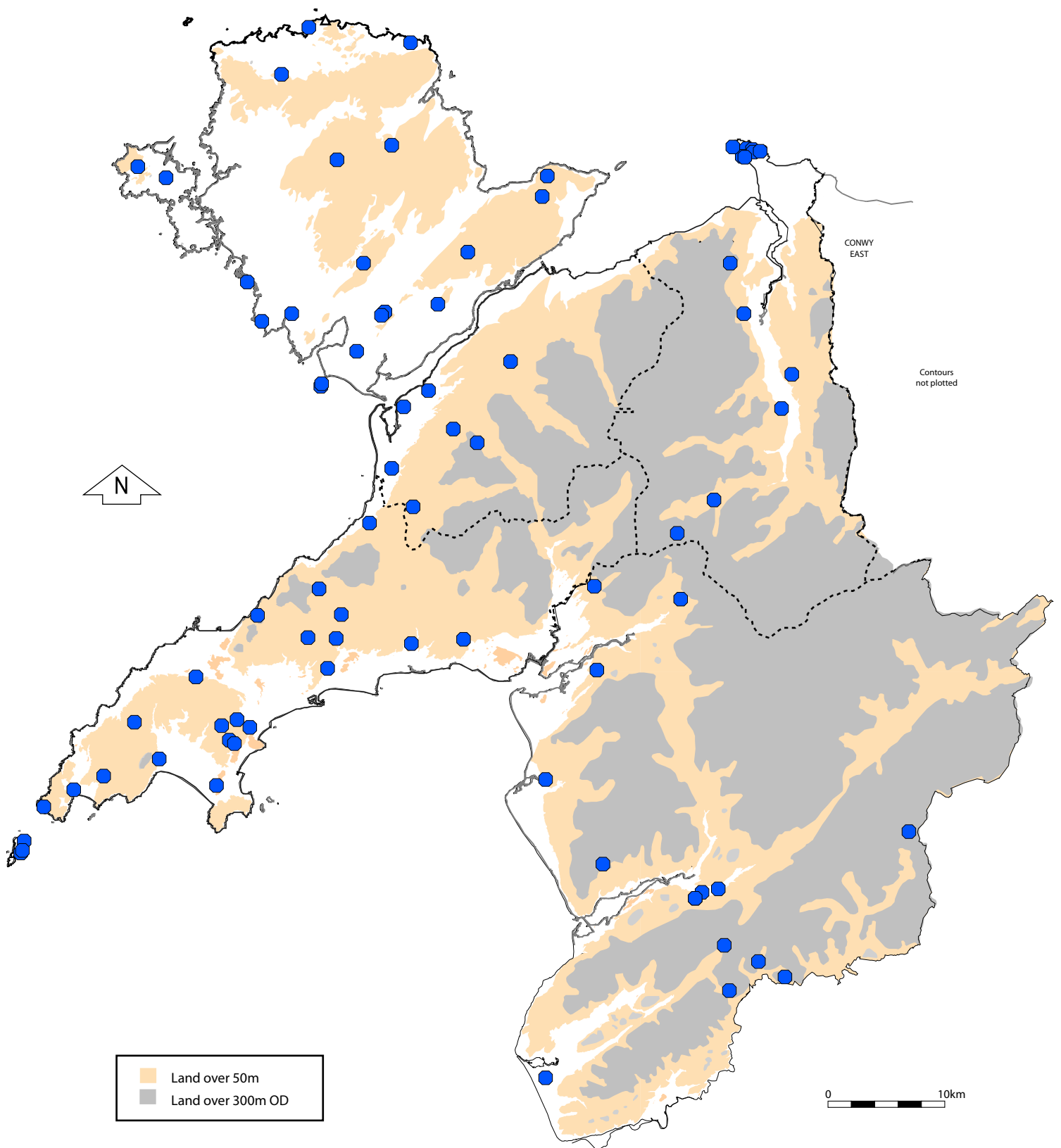


3. Sub-rectangular field system fragment with terracing in upland margins, PRN 13183, Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd

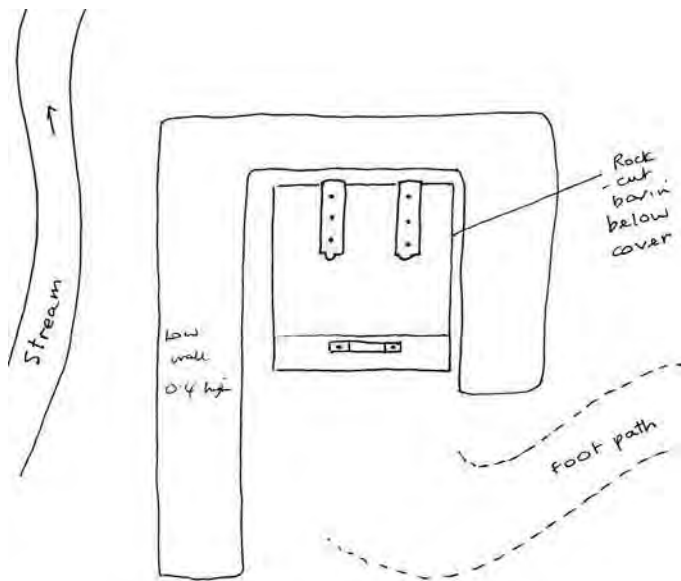
G2013 Fig. 9

1 Example of curvilinear field system;

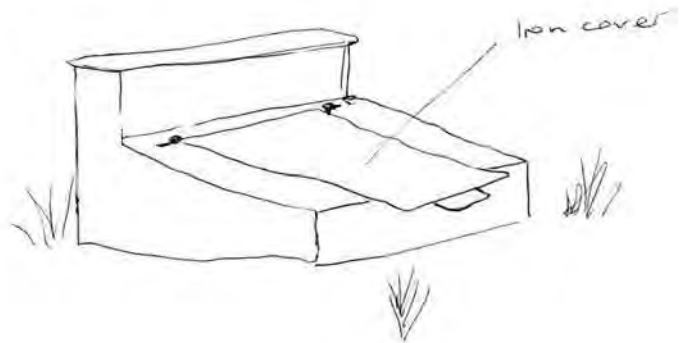
2-3 Examples of well-preserved fragments of rectilinear, terraced fields



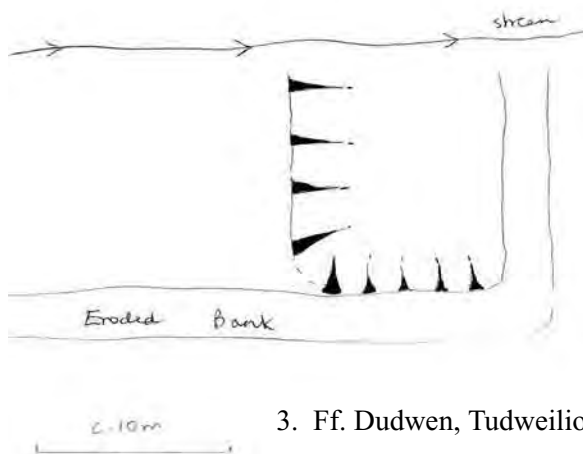
G2013 Fig. 10 The distribution of all recorded holy wells or wells with tradition/historical attribute



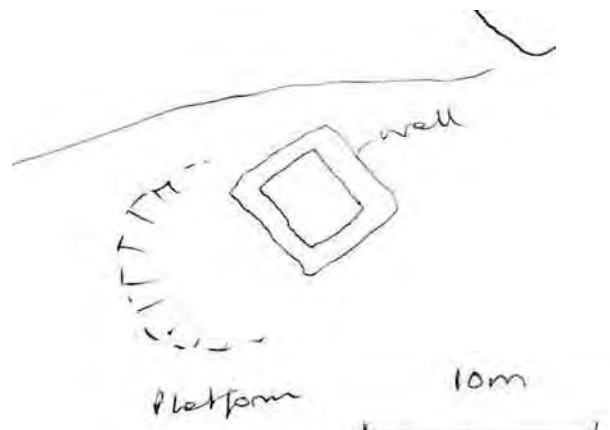
1. Ff Saint, Aberdaron



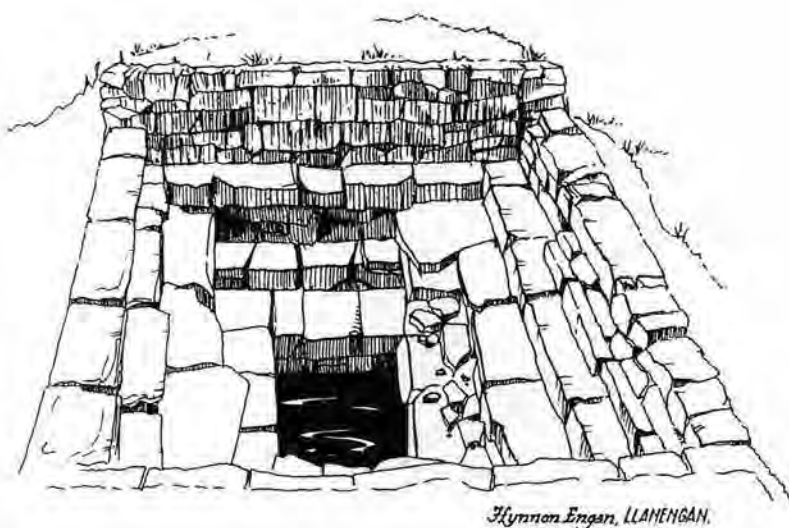
2. Ff. Arian, Mynytho



3. Ff. Dudwen, Tudweiliog



4. Ff. Gwenhudw, Dolgellau



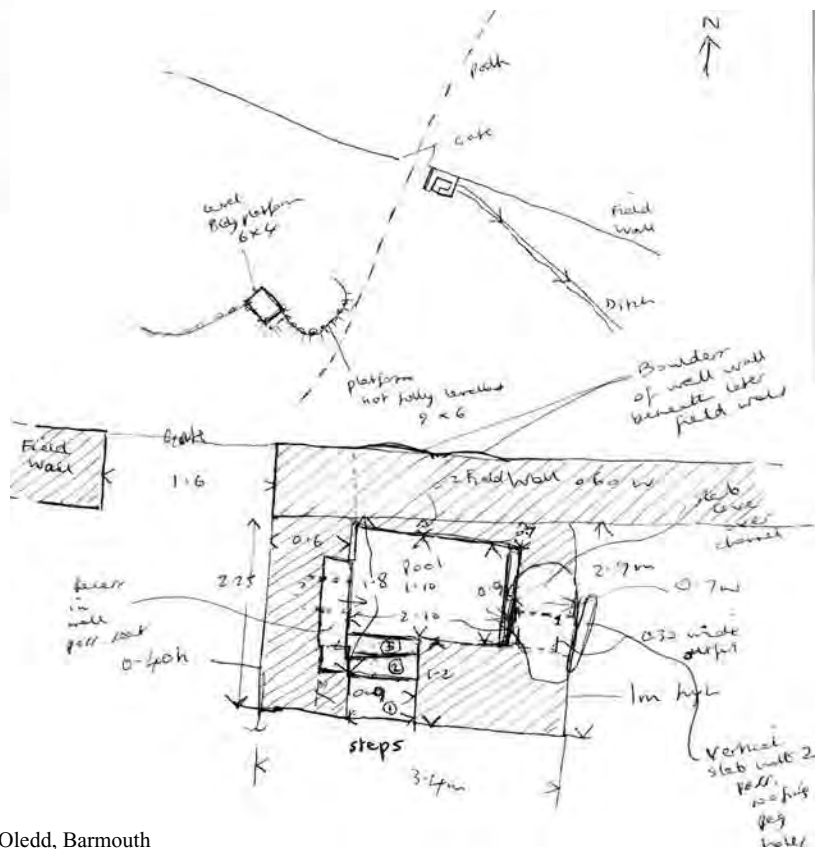
5. Ff. Engan, Llanengan (Gruffydd 1999)



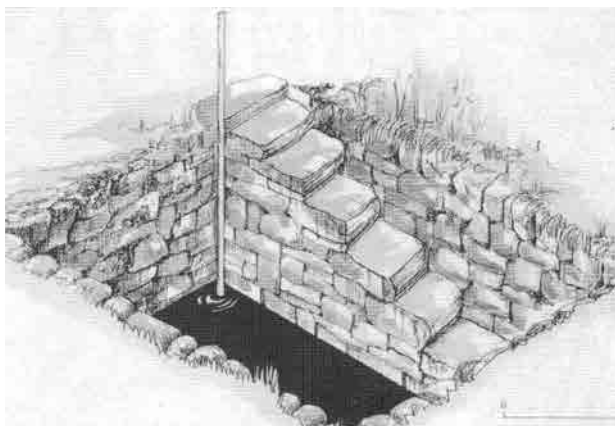
6. Ff. Elan, Dolwyddelan (Gruffydd 1999)



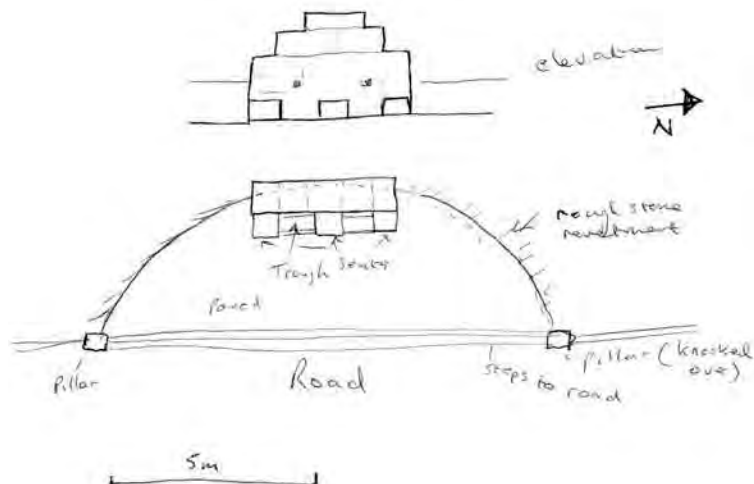
1. Ff. Gelynnin, Llangelynnin, Conwy (Gruffydd 1997)



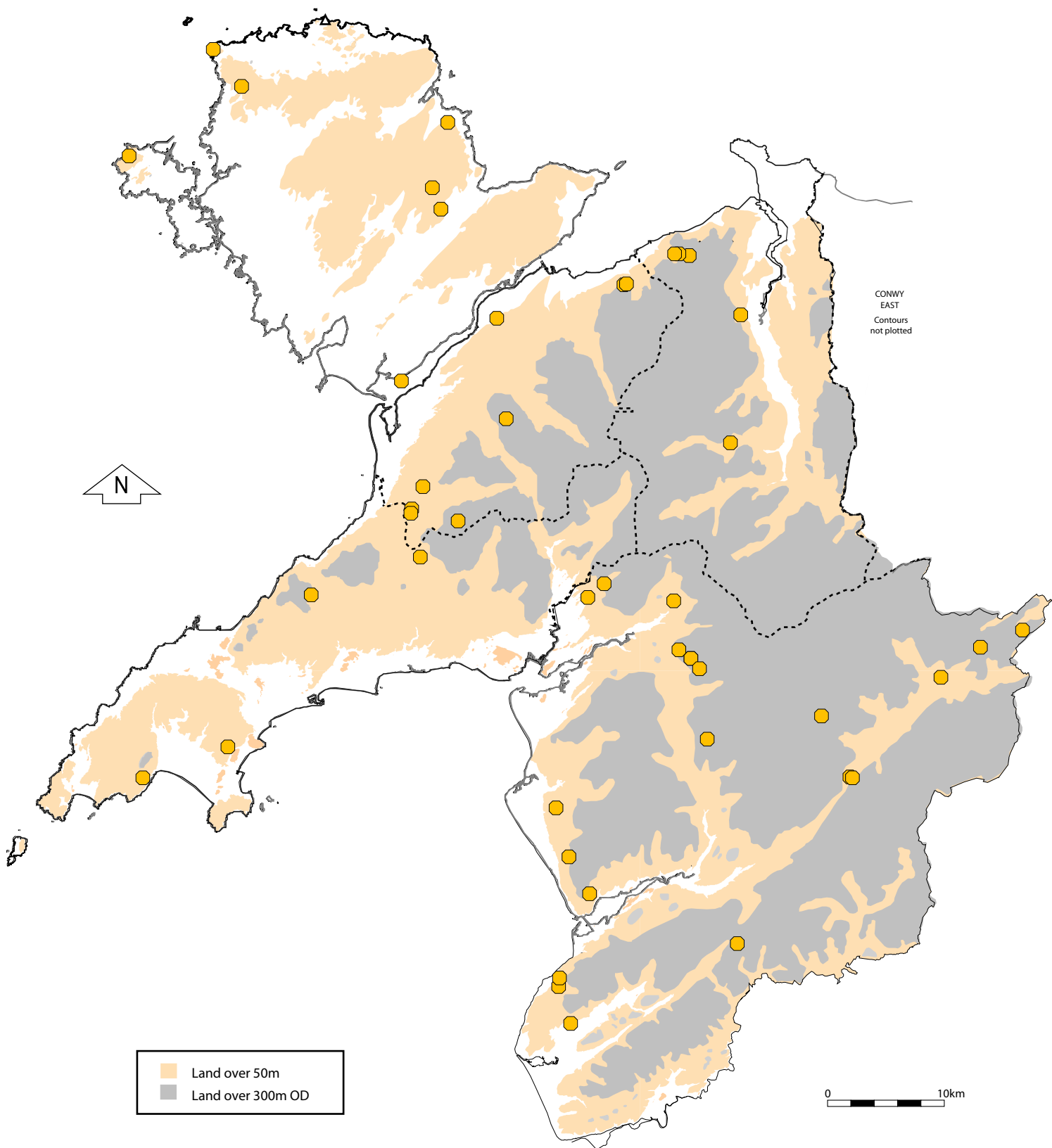
2. Ff. Oledd, Barmouth



3. Ff. Lawr dol sera, Dolgellau (Gruffydd 1999)



4. Ff. Gowper, Trefriw, Conwy

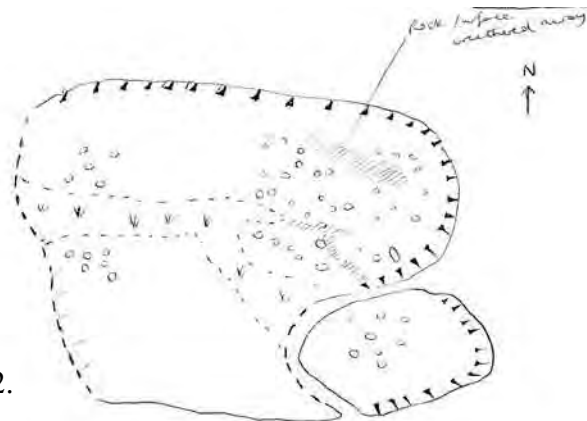


G2013 Fig. 13 The distribution of Other site types visited

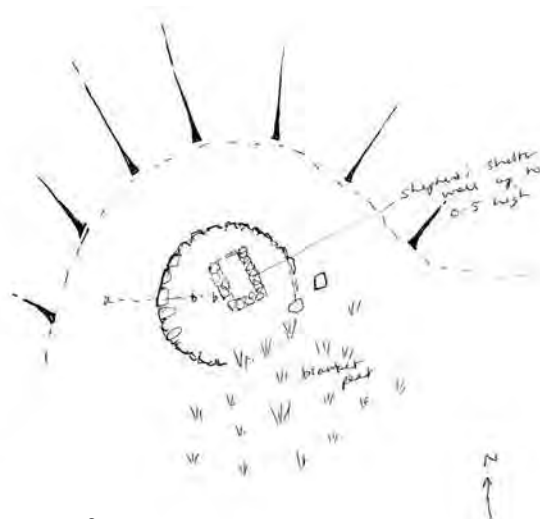
1.



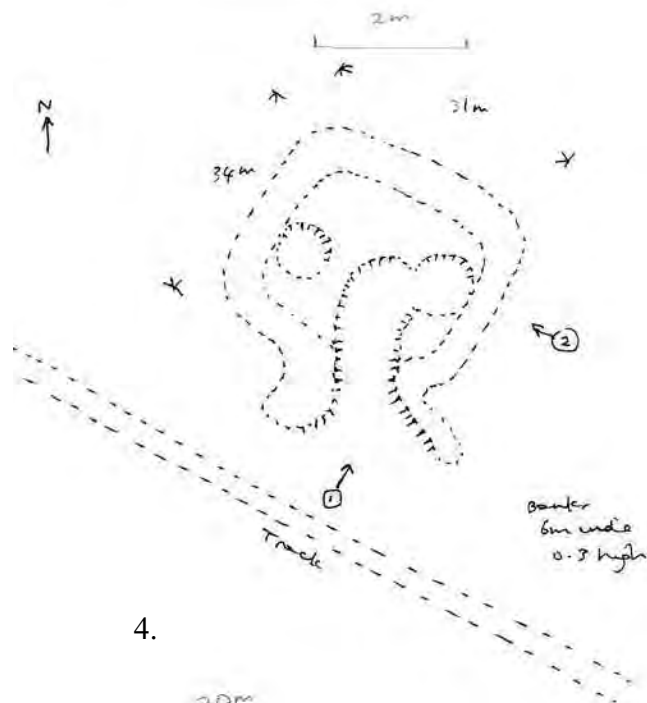
2.



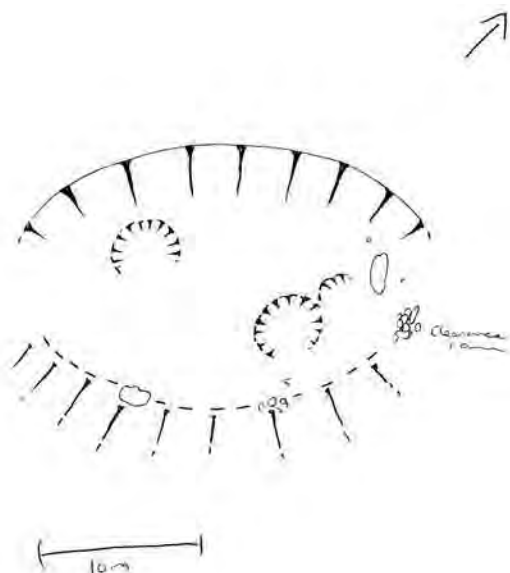
3.



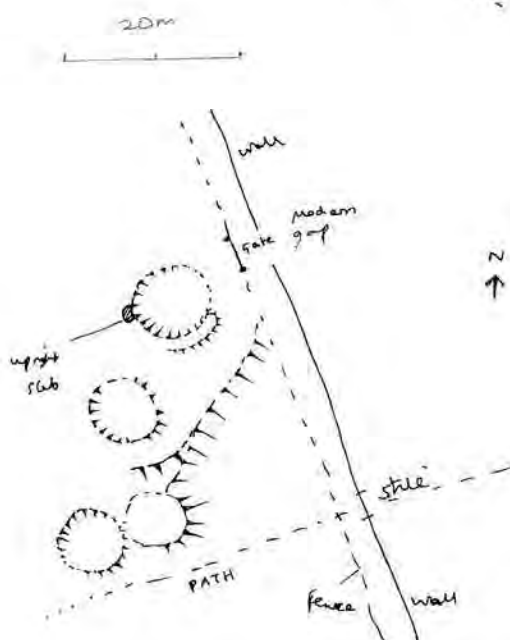
4.



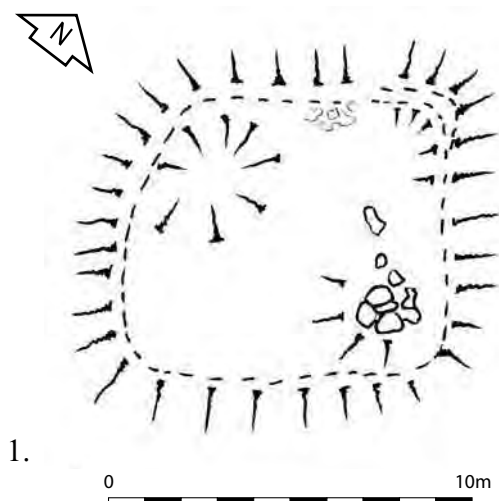
5.



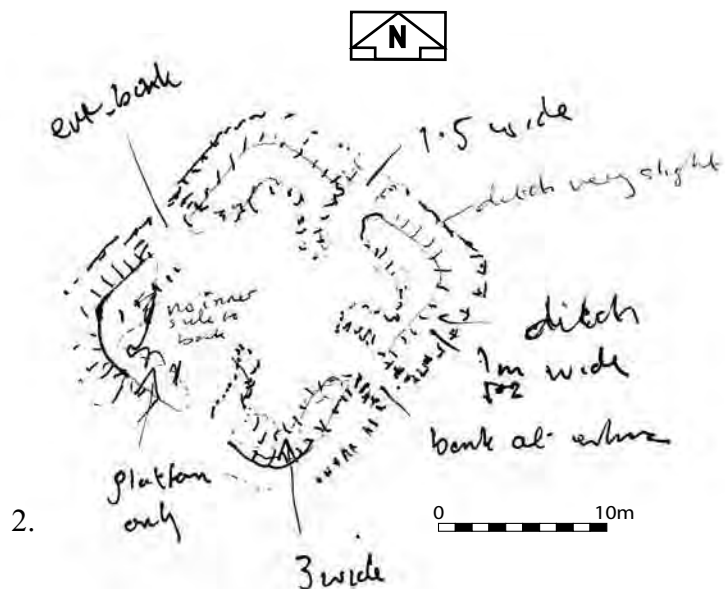
6.



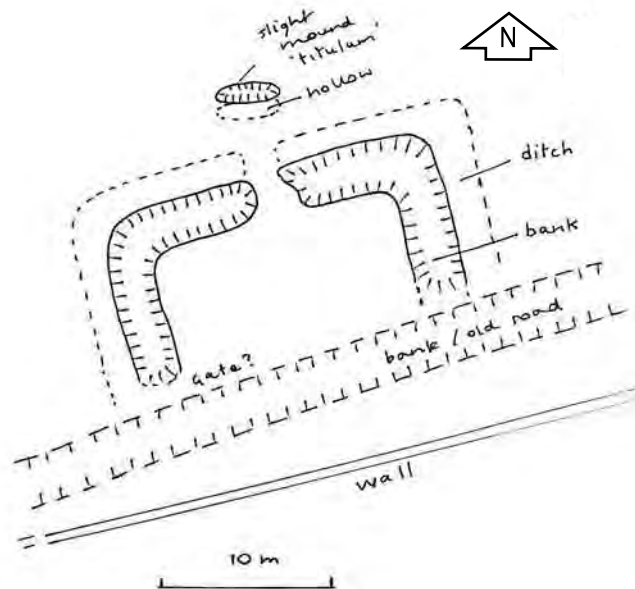
G2013 Fig. 14 Other site types: 1 Cup and ring carved rock, PRN 27536, Treferwydd, Llanfihangel Esceifiog, Anglesey 2 Cup-marked rock, PRN 27502, Camarnaint, Llanfairfechan, Conwy 3 Platform cairn (and shepherd's shelter, PRN 5151, Llanfrothen, Gwynedd 4 Hut circle settlement, PRN 5875 Fodol Isaf, Pentir, Gwynedd 5 Hut circle settlement, PRN 8283, Arthog, Gwynedd 6 Hut circle settlement, PRN 27529 Brongadair, Caerhun, Conwy



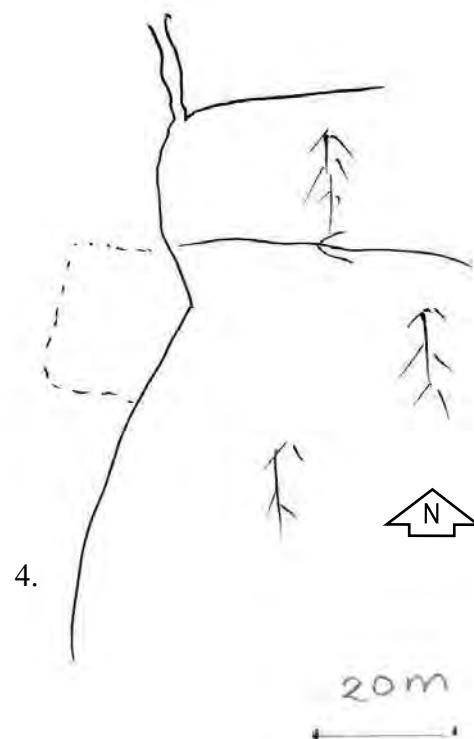
1.



2.



3.



4.

G2013 Fig. 15 Other site types:

- 1 Possible Roman signal station, PRN 2514, Pen Bryn yr Eglwys, Anglesey
- 2 Roman practice camp, PRN 5421, Tomen y mur, Trawsfynydd
- 3 Roman practice camp, PRN 17214, Dolbelydr, Trawsfynydd
- 4 Roman practice camp, PRN 178215, Mur-llywd, Maentwrog



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