GWYNEDD HUT GROUPS SURVEY (G1104)

ANNUAL REPORT 1994-5

REPORT NO. 157

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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ANNUAL REPORT 1994-5

prepared for Cadw (Welsh Historic Monuments)

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G1104 GWYNEDD HUT GROUPS SURVEY, ANNUAL REPORT 1994-5

Introduction

The great number and variety of hut circle settlements in Gwynedd, together with their often exceptional preservation has long been recognised as a nationally valuable archaeological resource. Over fifty have been investigated by at least partial excavation and many more planned in detail as part of the RCAHMW inventories of Anglesey and Caernarfon or of Bowen and Gresham's 'History of Meirionnydd'. This documentary evidence has been frequently cited and used as the subject of research and there have been various suggestions as to classification and chronology. However, there is still no consensus of interpretation and many basic questions of dating and function remain unanswered. For instance, it is not possible to identify those types of settlement which belong to the second and early first millennium BC on the basis of plan alone while recent excavations at Moel y Gerddi have shown that stone-built hut circles can have timber predecessors and at Bryn Eryr that Romano-British period settlements can have Iron Age predecessors. For the Roman period it has not been possible to identify settlements associated with particular exploitation of metal ores although they can be expected. Similarly, the concentration of substantially-built enclosed or nucleated settlements in the Romanised part of north west Wales apparently contemporaneous with other types of settlement such as scattered huts and defended hilltops must bear some relation to Roman influence and possibly a close economic relationship related to supply of garrisons.

Some of the particular research problems relating to study of early settlement in Gwynedd have been set out in an unpublished paper by AHA Hogg and RG Livens (RCAHMW, manuscript) and are worth re-stating here since most of the problems still need attention:

I. The relationship between the Homesteads and their inhabitants and the Roman government; how do these sites relate to the patterns of land-tenure and the laws governing it?

II. Was there continuity between the pre-Roman and the Roman occupation of the area? Can the sudden appearance of Homestead sites be attributed to a deliberate plantation? Whence could such a plantation have come?

III. The well-preserved evidence lends itself readily to studies in the pattern and evolution of land-use in the area.

IV. The last word has not been written on the subject of classification. C. Smith's valuable paper perhaps points the way, but his methods have not met with universal acceptance and classifications will in any case have to be modified as more excavated evidence comes to hand.

V. Where we have evidence of a structural sequence on a site, the relationship between the various structures, and the length of any intervening period of disuse, have never been established.

VI. The relationship between the Homesteads and the fields amid which they lie, remains to be established.

Vii. The economic basis of the homesteads remains obscure: as noted above, metalworking is attested, but it is not clear if this was carried out on an industrial basis. Similarly, the ultimate destination of the grain presumably raised on the adjacent fields is uncertain. It is noteworthy that no structure identifiable as a granary has yet been recognised in a Homestead and that querns are rare in certain types of site.

Description of work in 1993-4

The first part of the work was to assemble a **Primary Index**, in database format, of all known hut circle settlement sites. This provided, on a single form, a brief outline of the details of each site, its physical description, archaeological history and an appraisal of threats and recommendations for further work as well as a location map and outline plan. In addition, copies were made of any additional documentation directly relevant to each site, for instance antiquarian, Ordnance Survey or excavation descriptions or plans. All the information thus collected provided the basis for field visits during the next phase of the project.

The original project submission envisaged the inclusion of only hut **groups** in the survey of which a total of *c.* 735 were known up to 1993 and the estimates of timing were based on this figure. On commencement of compilation of the Primary Index it became apparent that it was the whole monument class that should be studied ie to include also all those sites recorded as just 'hut circle'. Such sites are often parts of scattered, unenclosed hut groups, sometimes outliers of nucleated groups but in any case **cannot** be justifiably separated from the rest of the hut circle settlement monument class. Search of the SMR also produced records of a number of ambiguous monument type such as, for example, 'RB homestead', 'enclosure' or 'settlement'. It was obvious from some of the descriptions that some of these belonged in the hut circle settlement monument type and should be included in the Primary Index and be checked by a field visit. As a result of the inclusion of the hut circle and other related monument types the total database was extended by some 400 records to 1059 (Fig. 1). This includes some sites which will be taken out later when field survey proves them to be natural or of other site type or period. The work required for the Primary Index and the field visits was therefore increased by some 50% above that originally envisaged and this subsequently had a considerable effect on the field workload for 1994-5.

The paper Primary Index was completed in March 1994, to include all the sites sorted into PRN order in blocks by 1:10,000 map sheet with accompanying location maps and copies of further documentation (Example see App. 1). As part of the compilation of the paper Primary Index a parallel computer database has been checked and edited and a printed catalogue produced (Example see Appendix 2). The Primary Index provides an exceptional database for any study of hut circle settlement in the region and the completion of the Secondary Index will allow wide-ranging analysis and assessment as well as enhancement of the SMR.

The first year of the project also incorporated a pilot field study to test the methods and research objectives proposed for the fieldwork in the second year. This aims at production of a 'secondary index' which will consist of two types of data: a) field survey records and b) management recommendations. It was estimated that a sample size of approximately 10% of the total could be visited in the time available ie in the region of 100 sites. It seemed useful for the pilot study to look at several smaller areas rather than one large block, to give some idea of variation due to topography, geology, land-use, altitude etc. Four areas were therefore chosen, in Llanddeiniolen, Ynys Mon, Ardudwy and Aberconwy, each comprising two 1:10,000 scale OS map squares. These were chosen mainly to give a wide distribution and to produce approximately the desired size of sample and to provide a cross-over of methods and information with the current GAT uplands survey of Cefn Cyfarwydd (G1125).

It was first envisaged that the pilot study would involve both management and analytical records but when designing the forms it was apparent that as there was no accepted classification method for hut circle settlement then most of the items required for analysis would come from studying the site plans rather than studying the site in the field eg hut/enclosure shapes, land areas and patterns. Sketch plans have therefore been produced for all sites with substantive remains during the field survey (Example see Appendix 1) together with a GAT field survey form, to allow input of the visit information to the SMR. This survey form records a variety of information with classes designed to allow easy entry onto a data-base (Example see Appendix 1). The survey classes are defined in the first year's report which also provides a summary of the interpretative results and management recommendations. The survey classes recorded cover topographic details, land-use, general monument type,

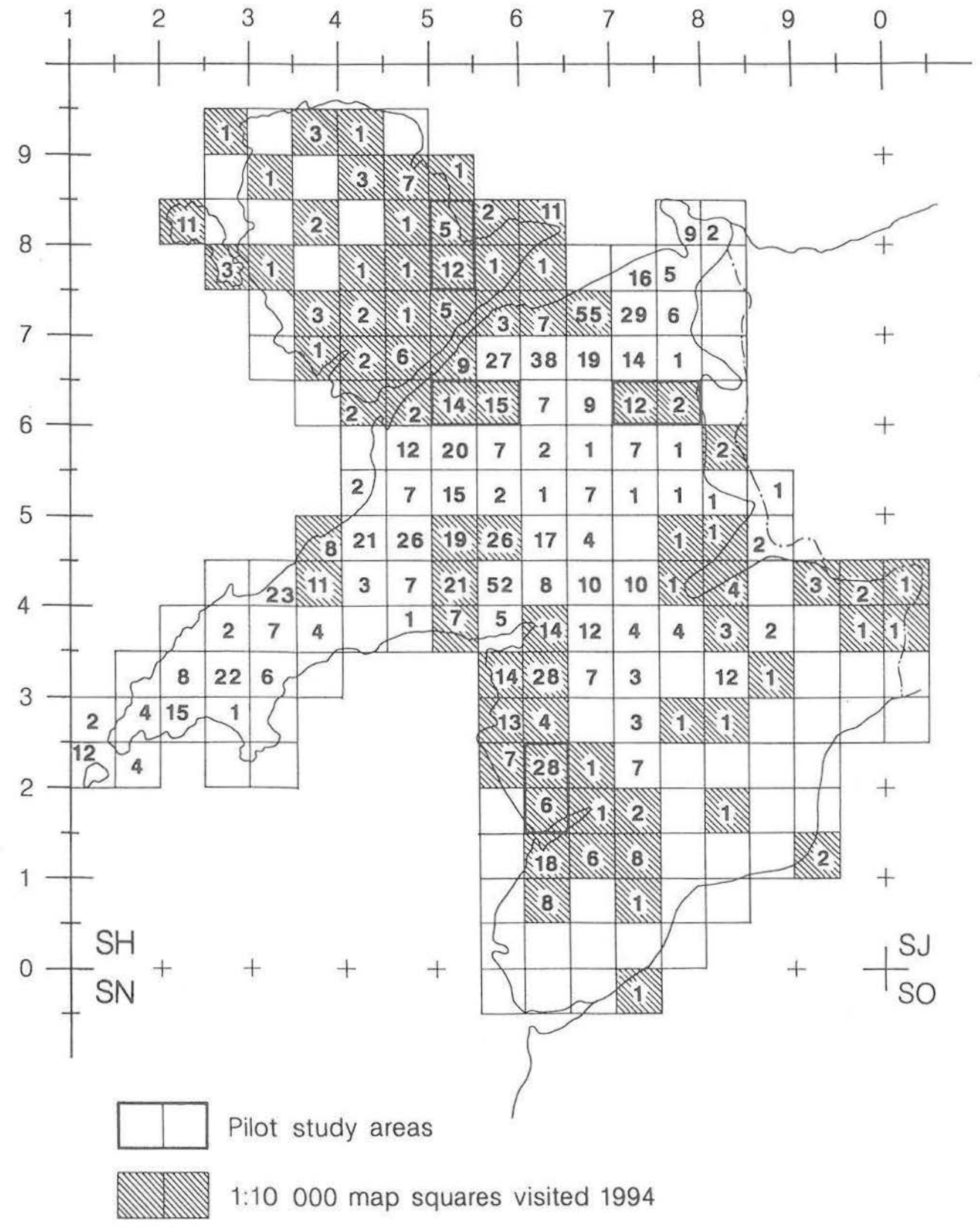


Fig. 1 All hut circle settlement and possibly related settlements and enclosures in Gwynedd.

condition, deterioration, threat type, threat value, public access, presentation value, conservation status (desirability of statutory protection), nature conservation value, existing quality of archaeological record and suggested archaeological and management response. A photographic record is also made of each site visited, carried out in greater detail for those sites which appear to meet the criteria for scheduling.

The first year's work also included the development of criteria to allow the assessment of the value of monuments according to the guidelines laid down by the Secretary of State with an accompanying field recording form (Example see Appendix 1). Of the ninety eight sites in the data-base for the pilot areas twenty one have been recommended for scheduling (ie a new scheduling rate of 21%), entered on the Cadw AM database and accompanying photos and documentation produced. Of the ninety eight sites twelve were already scheduled so it was thought that the whole survey might almost treble the number of protected sites. Such rate of increase would suggest that there might be over 200 new scheduling proposals arising from the main field work in the second year. However, there were some reasons to think that one of the pilot areas, Llanddeiniolen, was a special case with a greater than normal presence of well-preserved sites, and therefore that this rate of new scheduling would not continue. This has been confirmed by work in the present year, see below.

The completed field survey forms are input onto a database for eventual analysis of the monument class discrimination and management assessment fields (Example see Appendix 3). A trial analysis was done for the report on the pilot study. This compared the occurrence of different types of hut circle settlement site by altitude and by geographical area as well as summarising in graphical form their rate of existing scheduling, the rate of proposed new scheduling, their condition and the identified level of threat.

Description of work in 1994-95

This year's work has involved re-assessment of the methodology resulting from the pilot study and continuation of the field evaluation visits. In consideration of the larger number of sites involved than originally envisaged (see above) and the shift in emphasis towards the identification of sites which might be recommended for statutory protection, it has proved necessary to revise estimates of the time required to complete the field evaluation. In particular the framing of an approach to the criteria for scheduling and the provision of documentation for a large number of scheduling recommendations has reduced the time available for field visits. In addition in Year 1 it had been proposed that only a small proportion of sites already scheduled would be visited as an aid to the development of adequate criteria for monument evaluation. Part way through this second year a need was identified to visit all the scheduled sites in order to produce equivalent records and to allow comparison of evaluation criteria. This added over 100 sites to the total number requiring visits and, more awkwardly, meant returning to areas already covered comprising 8 SAMs in the Pilot Study areas and 44 SAMs in areas covered in the present year.

The visits to scheduled sites sometimes require less time than visits to other sites because they already have good documentation but, this is not always the case. Otherwise the same field survey forms and scheduling criteria forms need to be completed. Sites which are proposed for new scheduling however need greater than average attention for sketch planning, identification and tying-in of scheduled areas, written description and assessment of criteria. Location of owners on the remoter uplands can also be time consuming.

Approach to fieldwork

The distribution of recorded hut circle sites in Gwynedd shows a concentration in an arc across the north western fringes of the uplands (Fig. 1) with an outlying group on the Llyn peninsula. The fieldwork began with the more scattered outlying sites as these required above average travelling time and being scattered required above average site visit time. The intention was to ensure that the per day site visit rate would slightly improve as the project continued to ensure that the timetable for completion could be kept to. However, it was also necessary to survey some areas closer to base which could be reached relatively quickly and for this Anglesey and the North Coast hinterland were selected. The result is that most of the areas remaining are in the middle range distance from base and can be reached within about one hour's travelling apart from Western Llyn (and Bardsey).

Work has benefited considerably from being carried out within British Summer Time for finer weather and particularly for light for photography. So far at least, bracken has proved to be less of a problem than feared and only about half a dozen site visits had to be abandoned for a repeat visit in winter. Landowners have been fairly universally helpful and interested with only one antagonistic. Archaeology is not generally seen as a problem compared to restrictions imposed by the Snowdonia National Park or the effects of public rights of way. However this may not remain the case after a substantial new round of scheduling enhancement. For instance, the recent statutory protection of considerable areas above Cors y Gedol and Egryn Abbey, Llanaber has raised local awareness and reduced good will towards archaeology. It would be beneficial if all notified sites within the National Park could have some protection because they form an essential part of the historic landscape. For these reasons, apart from simply economy, an intensive study and scheduling enhancement of each area would be desirable rather than repeated episodes for particular monument types.

Resources and programming

Work in the coming year (1995-6) can be put in three categories: Field work, Post field work and Scheduling Enhancement work.

A Field work

Field visits in the current year to a large number of sites of varied type and location now allows a more reliable estimate of mean site visit time, of 2.8 sites per day, including time lost through bad weather and difficulty of location (the original pre-Pilot Study estimate was of 4.25 sites per day). In 1994 work concentrated partly on the more dispersed and distant sites to south and east so it is expected to increase the average site visit rate to 3 per day in 1995.

Summary of progress and estimate of future requirements:

Total number of sites	1059
Site visits completed to date	487
Total sites remaining	572
Total man days to complete field work at 3.0 per day	191

B Post Field work

a) Photographic record: 64 films used up to present, estimated to be therefore a further 100 films to be checked, numbered and catalogued at *c*. 4 per day.

Estimate of time: 25 md.

b) Field work record, checking and editing database: 572 records each 21-27 fields for secondary index and 12 fields for monument evaluation plus new monument evaluation records for the pilot study database *c*. 100 records each of 12 fields.

Estimate of time: 10 md.

c) Production of end of year progress report and gazetteer.

Estimate of time: 10 md.

d) Data entry. 572 field survey forms, 572 scheduling criteria forms plus *c*. 94 scheduling criteria forms which were produced in arrears for the pilot study areas.

Estimate of time: 5 md.

e) Drawing office work for yearly report.

Estimate of time: 5 md.

Total time to complete post field work 55 md

Scheduling Enhancement Work

The demands of time for this aspect of the work were not fully appreciated in the pilot study, nor for the first full year of the survey since the project application took place before the fieldwork of the pilot study and its assessment had been completed. Several additional tasks were identified in respect to completion of scheduling proposals. These included identifying the name and address of owners, location and copying of 1:2500 maps, tying-in of sites not surveyed by OS, plotting and calculation of new scheduled areas and production and editing of particular AM style descriptions and assessments. This work is piecemeal but an overall time of one day per completed proposal is now allowed. In addition two of the criteria chosen for assessment are document-based rather than field based. These are Group value, association and Group value, clustering. These involve referring to the SMR maps and documents for occurrence of sites within 1km of each hut site and this can be time consuming when the areas overlap on to more than one 1:10000 map square. An allowance of between 15 to 20 minutes for each site is made for completion of these criteria, that is, about 24 sites per working day. Allowance must also be made for sites requiring revisits for further photography and details of ownership where these could not achieved on a first visit because of weather or time. After completion and submission of the proposals time is needed for revisions and further site visits with the IAM. Since the processing of the new proposals will take a considerable time a few sites estimated to be more urgent because of, for instance, high threat value will be processed and submitted first.

This year there are 42 new scheduling proposals out of the 380 sites visited. The new scheduling rate is therefore about 11% of sites visited, confirming the previous impression that the new scheduling rate of 21% for the pilot study might have been above average. At a rate of 11% an estimate of 57 more scheduling proposals can be expected from the remainder of the field work, that is. about 99 SAM proposals in total, excluding those already completed from the pilot study. Work so far has concentrated on the field work so that the scheduling proposals still need to be completed although all the documentation is completed for 28 of them, ready to be entered onto the AM data-base.

Estimate of time required to complete scheduling proposals:

a) Document-based criteria, 572 records at 24 per day	24 md
b) Completion of SAM proposal forms, including text, references, SAM area, photo mounting and editing, *c.* 99 SAMs at 1 per day	99 md
c) Site revisits for photos, ownership	10 md
d) OS 1:2500 map copying	5 md
e) Site visits with IAM at 4 per day	25 md
f) Revisions after IAM comments	10 md
Total to complete scheduling enhancement	173 md

Application of Monument Evaluation Criteria

It was not intended that the criteria should be applied purely as scores since the interplay of the criteria and the presence of individual factors means that professional judgment must play a big role. There are other problems concerned with the weighting of scores on particular criteria. For instance, Potential, which summarises archaeological research value, seems of greater weight than most other criteria while Amenity and Nature Conservation Value are not archaeological and can only be regarded as 'supporting' criteria and should therefore have lower weight. There are also the class characterisation criteria of Period, Rarity and Diversity of form which can only be properly assessed once the whole resource has been studied. Documentation is valid in terms of the extent of archaeological intervention and recording although very few sites of this class will have any historical documentation.

The criteria data for the sites visited in 1994 have yet to be entered onto data-base but it seems worthwhile to look at the data from the Pilot Study (Appendix 3) as a trial before carrying out any large scale analysis. The English Heritage MPP has proposed a method of monument evaluation using a scoring system and the same method can be applied to the hut criteria data to see how the scores for the proposed new scheduling compare to those of the existing SAMs and to see how the overall results can be utilised, for instance whether they bear out the provisional assessment of sites and assignment of a 'Conservation Status'. Of the 98 sites initially selected for the Pilot Study 31 proved to be not hut circle site types, to be non-antiquities or were not located. Of the remaining 67 sites the assessment for Conservation Status was distributed as follows:

1.	No remains surviving	0
2.	Remains but not of schedulable merit	19
3.	Possible future scheduling	12
4.	Proposed new scheduling	24
5.	Already scheduled	12

Of the existing scheduled sites six still need to be visited. 61 sites have therefore had full criteria assessment. Three methods have been applied to produce a mean value of all scores for each class of conservation status:

A. Taking criteria values as Low = 1, Medium = 2, High = 3. B. Taking criteria values as above but omitting the 'supporting' criteria of 'amenity value' and 'nature conservation value'. C. As for B but taking criteria values as Low = 1, Medium = 4, High = 9 ie squaring the 'simple' scores.

The latter method is one suggested in the MPP Monument Evaluation Manual, Part II, to increase dispersion of scores and so help in monument discrimination. The latter method also weights the results in the favour of those with above average scores. The scores produced (Figure 2) seem to show that all three approaches work equally well and therefore that there is no need to manipulate the figures in the way suggested by the MPP. The approach can be further tested when a larger number of sites have been recorded and evaluated. The distribution of actual total criterion scores for each site rather than mean score for all sites within each Conservation Status class provides evidence that the scoring system is valid and these are set out in Table 1.

Conservation Class	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
1. No remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Not meriting scheduling	2	7	5	5	-	-	
3. Possible future scheduling	1	2	3	4	2	-	
4. Proposed new scheduling	-	-	4	12	5	3	
5. Already scheduled	-	-	2	1	3	-	
					Criteria score		

Table 1 Absolute frequency of occurrence of sites with score ranges of 10 points

Table 1 also shows the overlap in the scores of 'Conservation Status' assigned solely by professional judgment. There are certainly a few sites where scheduling might be re-considered after criteria evaluations on these lines particularly for sites which are visually unimpressive and score low in terms of condition. The great overlap between ranges of scores means that no amount of manipulation of scores will provide sufficient discrimination to make an individual site criteria score of use on its own but rather that it is the general range within which a score falls which is significant. Scoring provides a useful means of assessing the

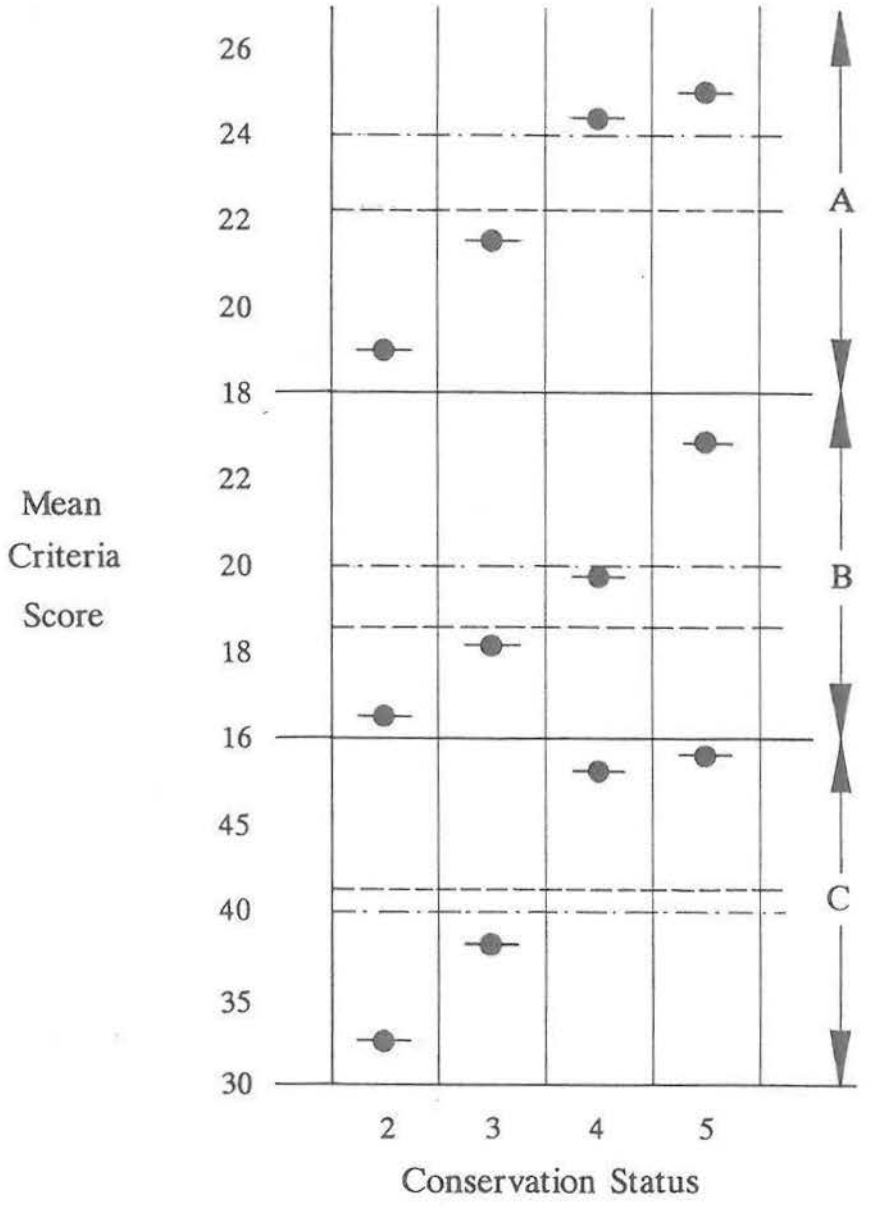


Fig. 2 Mean total criteria scores for each conservation status for all sites in pilot study, measured by three different methods

validity of the system and, for Table 1, a score of 30 could be used as a 'break point' for discrimination. Sites recorded as 'meriting possible future scheduling' but which score less than 30 should be reconsidered for downgrading. Similarly, sites recorded as not meriting scheduling but which score more than 30 should be reconsidered for upgrading. This trial does show that the general approach is valid and can be refined before dealing with the much greater number of sites in the rest of the study. At that point the assessment will also have to be broadened to include the characterisation criteria of period, rarity and diversity which can only be seen in relation to the whole monument class.

The wider assessment will take place in the final year of the project after completion of all field visits and assimilation of all the data. This will be supplemented by analysis of settlement type which will allow general interpretation and consideration of conservation issues, apart from just monument evaluation and enhancement of the statutory list. Items relevant to this analysis will include shape of settlement, number of huts, size of huts, construction of huts, area of settlement, type of fields, field pattern, soil type, agricultural capability and distance from water.

Field testing of scheduling criteria

1 Documentation - this is straight forward to apply as defined although not free from a need for professional judgment. For example, surveys vary considerably in quality and detail - a good annotated sketch survey may include more information than a poor measured survey. Excavation may also be very limited or of a poor standard and not imply a high documentation rating.

2a Group value, association - this is document-based rather than fieldwork-based and so would be more convenient to do in the final year. However, as defined it is quick to assess by using the SMR 1:10000 site plots and is worth completing because it adds to the validity of the new scheduling proposals. Its value is somewhat debatable since the mere proximity of sites does not presume association, for example of continuity of settlement. Favourable areas will attract settlement at all periods. In one sense it could be thought that where a hut circle settlement lies in an area with only one other example of other period of settlement nearby, for example a long hut, there is actually more likely to be a direct association between the two sites than between sites in an area with numerous sites of all periods. The method used here, of simple counts of sites within a defined area (a circle of 1 km radius), may be misleading and could produce a bias towards areas favourable to settlement. However, the problem of representativity can be addressed in the final year when the database as a whole can be viewed.

2b Group value, clustering. This encounters similar problems to Group value, association and from the difficulty of distinguishing between a scatter of individual, isolated huts (each recorded as a single site) and a scattered hut settlement. On the whole, unenclosed and non-nucleated huts are listed individually in the SMR so the criterion is still valid. There is still an apparent imbalance where, for instance, an enclosed or nucleated settlement of several huts counts the same as a single isolated hut in calculating the group value. There is a good case for reconsidering the application of group value at the end of the field work.

3a Survival. Defined as the proportion of the original area of settlement left intact. There is an inter site disparity between the value of, for instance, greater than 70% survival of either a single isolated hut or of a whole settlement which may include several huts but the criterion is quite valid at an intra site level. There could also be cases where clearance has removed an unknown proportion of a settlement. However, partial removal seems to be rare, the more usual problem is where a site has just been just damaged, for instance, by trampling or stone robbing, rather than totally obliterated, and the intact proportion can then be approximated.

3b Condition. Defined in terms of height of standing remains. This definition was based on results from the pilot study and has proved to give a reasonable spread of values. It could be given greater depth if the presence of structural features were part of the definition but these are covered under diversity of features.

4a Fragility. Defined as the extent of vegetation cover. This has been easy to apply but an additional factor is the stability or strength of the type of structure itself. Thus in some areas huts have large orthostatic facings, resistant to trampling whereas in others huts are built of relatively small and unstable rounded fieldstones. Professional judgment has to be used then to incorporate this factor into the evaluation ie a hut with little vegetation cover but of massive construction might still rate as low in fragility.

4b Vulnerability. This is based on the assessment of threat. Thus for the major threat type, agricultural improvement by stone clearing and possibly ploughing, the threat value is rated according to the accessibility of fields. Fields closest to the farm tend to be the arable component, well cleared, cultivated and manured while the 'outfields' may be little more than enclosed grazing. This is the situation in most hill farms but in lowland areas the density of settlement and arable agriculture means that virtually all the landscape is equally ' improved'. It does not invalidate the system however as in the lowland situation any fragment of unimproved land or surviving monument is especially valuable and rate high in terms of threat and vulnerability. Other threats such as cattle trampling, visitor damage or building development must be assessed individually and in some cases are unassessable because they are totally sporadic eg landscaping, fish pond excavation, stone extraction for coastal defence work.

5a Diversity, type. Strictly this criterion should be assessed after completion of the survey and analysis of settlement types. The present method, based on the general settlement classes used by the RCAHMW and the frequency of their occurrence in the pilot study sample is really only a preliminary assessment. It will be re-applied after further analysis when a better appreciation of the diversity of types can be achieved and when it may become apparent that some settlement types are particularly rare.

5b Diversity, features. This has worked well with no need for revision.

6 Potential. This seems to have worked well except that the presence of industrial activity or organic preservation are rarely observable so that their presence would rather give a site 'exceptional' potential with a rating above 'high'.

7 Amenity value and **Nature conservation value** have both been straightforward to apply.

Consideration of the distribution of occurrence of individual scores for each criterion in the pilot study shows how varied they are in terms of application and four types of distribution can be seen (Table 2): Some criteria have a distribution of assigned values with a wide base of low values and only a few sites with high values (Type A). These are: documentation, vulnerability, diversity of type, diversity of features and nature conservation value. Other criteria have a 'normal' distribution with many sites with a middle value and only a few sites with low and high values (Type B). These are: condition, fragility, potential and amenity value.

The other types of distribution require comment in case the rating system is at fault. As discussed above, group value association and clustering both have problems in application which is brought out by the odd distributions biased towards high and low values (Type C). It suggests that there is a strong dichotomy between the areas with a great density of sites and those with a low density but only a few areas with a 'medium' density. It might have been expected that these criteria should have a distribution of values as in Type A with only a few sites having a high rating but many with a low rating.

Evaluation Criteria	Scores		
Distribution Type A	Low	Med	High
Documentation	47	11	3
Vulnerability	28	21	12
Diversity, type	34	18	9
Diversity, features	27	21	12
Nature conservation	52	8	1
Distribution Type B			
Condition	7	39	15
Fragility	17	40	4
Potential	4	49	8
Amenity value	11	30	20
Distribution Type C			
Group value, assoc.	25	13	23
Group value, clustering	18	15	28
Distribution Type D			
Survival	6	21	34

Table 2 Occurrence of criteria scores for all sites in pilot study separated into four distribution types

It is also possible that the actual distribution of assigned values could reflect a real difference in distribution of types of settlement. There are various difficulties here which will have to be taken into account for any overall analysis, for instance, Anglesey is an area of low hut circle settlement density but this is only because intensive agriculture has erased the majority. There are, however, upland areas with low settlement density where preservation is good but in such areas of low intensity exploitation where farming is actually more extensive then perhaps association is still meaningful at greater distances and the area used for calculation of group value should be drawn wider. The criteria of group value may also have an element of self-fulfilment in that in an area with a great density of settlement all the sites will have a high group value because they reciprocate in the evaluation method. The density of settlement may result from the presence of an area of particularly fertile soils rather than because of a cultural association. For the pilot study this could be an effect of the unusual concentration of well preserved hut circle settlement sites in the Llanddeiniolen area which has already been shown to have produced an above average rate of new scheduling.

Survival is the only criterion with a distribution biased towards high values (Type D). This appears to be an abnormal distribution but in fact shows that where a site survives it is usually in its entirety and, correspondingly, where agricultural improvement has been carried out a site is usually erased in its entirety. It also emphasises the exceptional preservation of early settlement in Gwynedd, a situation which is not typical for Britain as a whole.

APPENDIX 1 : G1104 HUT GROUPS SURVEY EXAMPLE

G1104 GWYNEDD HUT GROUPS SURVEY: 1 PRIMARY INDEX

05 map no SH67SE 04 grid ref 6735 7414 01 PRN 257

02 site name Hut Circles, Nern Newydd

06 district 1 07 community 13

08 sitestat 08 areastat

22 condition 4 27 altitude 20m

24 cross refs

35 site assessment

36 threats

Description RCHM Class

Hut circle 24ft diam Walls 2ft thick, 10 yds N, overgrown mounds with stones. Poss remains of other huts <1>

Area heavily overgrown, & only poss remains of a contiguous pair of round huts c.6.5m diam <2>

History

RCAHMW 1956 (1)

checked & surveyed OS 1962 (2)

Baker M.r. 1962 (3)

Refs

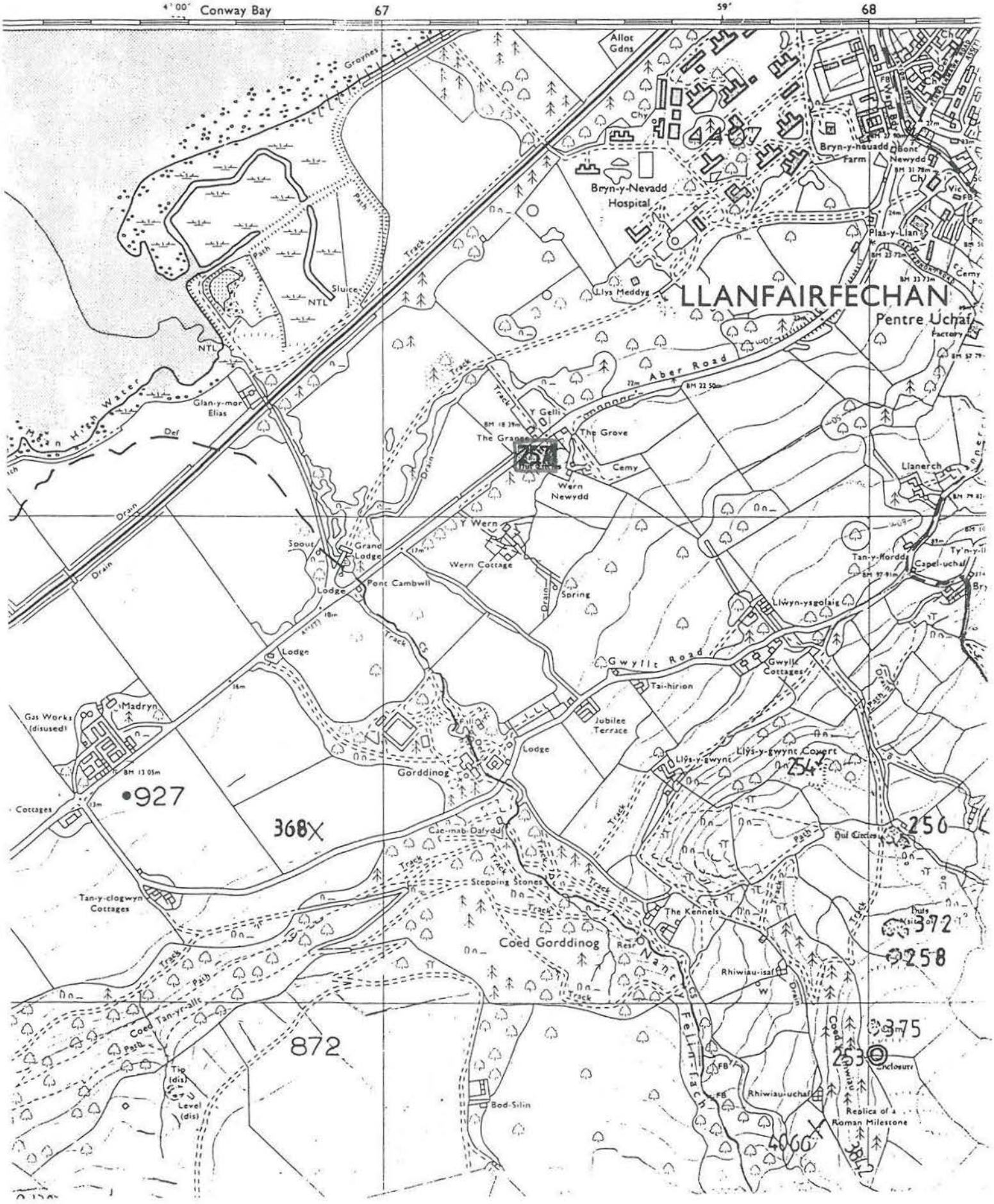
1. Caern Inuent Vol 1 P122 xxxi (401)
2. NMR SH 67 SE 5
3. Mr Baker "Nern Newydd, Aber Rd Llanfairfechan

Additional documents	RCHM	QSNAR	Exc. Rep	GAT Rep	Other
Text	—	—	—		
Illus					

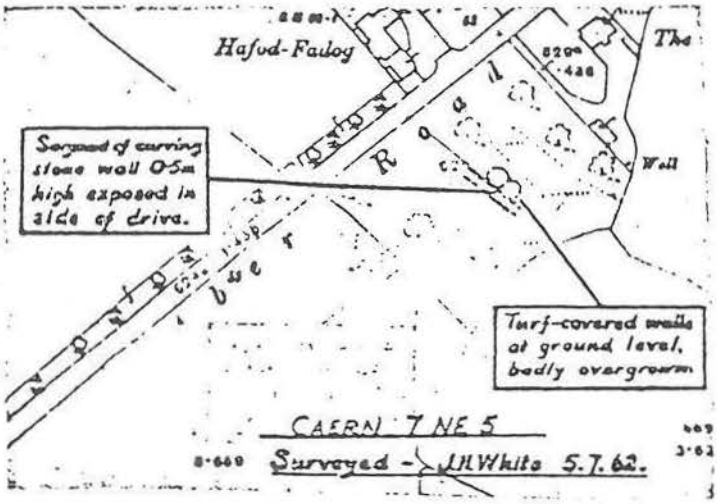
ORDNANCE SURVEY

CONWAY CO CONST

No 11 WARD



SH 67 SE 5	County & Old 6" No. CAERN 7NE 5	Parish ILLUSTRATION CARD		



See with 2.

SH 67 SE 5	County & Old 6" No. 7NE CAERN 5	Parish LLANFAIRFECHAN	1A/RD	1
				H

H -circles (2) (? 1A/RB).

SH 6733 7412

A round hut at SH 6735 7414 is 24 ft. in diam. with walls 2 ft. thick.

Ten yards to the West, overgrown mounds with stones visible in a few places, may be the last remains of other huts.

Perhaps the remains of an unenclosed group, overgrown and almost destroyed. Inferred 1A/RB.

1. R.C.A.H.M. Caern 1, 1956, 122 & xxxi, No. 401, T.P.W. 4.4.62.

The area is heavily overgown with bramble and only the possible remains of a contiguous pair of round huts, with average diameters of 6.5 m, could be found.

Surveyed at 1/2500 at SH 6733 7412.

Mr. Baker claims to have seen these as recognisable hut-circles many years ago.

2. J.H. White F.I. 5.7.62.
a) Mr. Baker
"Wern Newydd"
Aber Road,
Llanfairfechan

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Hut Groups Survey, G1104 Field Survey

PRN 257
OSMAP 67SE

A DESCRIPTION OF MONUMENT

Slope Class	1:1-10°, 2:10-20°, 3:20-30°, 4:30-40°, 5:40°	1
Aspect	N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW	NN
Stone Availability	1:Good, 2:Fair, 3:Poor	2
Land Use, Site	1:Arable, 2:Improved pasture, 3:Rough grazing, 4:Woodland/scrub, 5:Forestry, 6:Other	4
Land Use, Area	1:Arable, 2:Improved pasture, 3:Rough grazing, 4:Woodland/scrub, 5:Forestry, 6:Other	4

B CONDITION AND THREATS

Condition	1:Bad, 2:Poor, 3:Fair, 4:Good, 5:Very Good	2
Deterioration	1:Nil, 2:Slight, 3:Serious, 4:Obliterated above ground, 5:Totally destroyed	1
Threat Type A	1:Forestry, 2:Agriculture, 3:Building, 4:Natural Erosion, 5:Visitors, 6:Other	2
Threat Value A	1:Negligible, 2:Slight, 3:Medium, 4:High, 5:In progress	3
Threat Type B		3
Threat Value B		4
Threat Type C		
Threat Value C		
Threat description		

(A) Sheep trample
(B) Housing / Road dev.

C ACCESS AND PRESENTATION

Public Access	1:Nil, 2:Poor, 3:Fair, 4:Good, 5:Very Good	3
Presentation Value	1:Nil, 2:Poor, 3:Fair, 4:Good, 5:Very Good	
	1:Not visible, 2:Mutilated/hidden, 3:Visible, not easily understood, 4:Visible and understandable, 5:Already scheduled	3
Nature Conservation Value	1:Nil, 2:Slight, 3:Fair, 4:Good, 5:Very Good	
Comment		2

D MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Conservation Status 1:Nothing schedulable, 2:Remains preserved but but not meriting scheduling, 3: Possible future scheduling, 4:Proposed new scheduling, 5:Already scheduled — 4

Archaeological Response A, B, C

0:No further action, 1:Site visit, 2:Sketch plan, 3:Outline survey, 4:Full survey, 5:Desk-top evaluation-documents, artefacts, aps, 6:Field evaluation-geophysics, collection, enviro, 7:Field evaluation-trial excavation, 8:Limited area research excavation, 9: Full research and rescue excavation — 3

Management Response A, B, C

0:No further action, 1:Landowner contact, information, 2:Desk-top enquiries-land use/planning designations, 3:Scheduling, 4:Monitoring visits, 5:Management agreements, 6:Physical conservation measures, 7:Guardianship, 8:Publicity/access/interpretation measures — 1, 2, 3

Comment

E CHECKLIST

Photo colour print ✓	Photo colour trans ✓	
Name/Date AOD 5/10.94	Sketch plan ✓	Dbase

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST : *Field Survey Form*

PROJECT 1104 SITE NO 257

NGR 67SE

LOCATION

TOPOGRAPHY

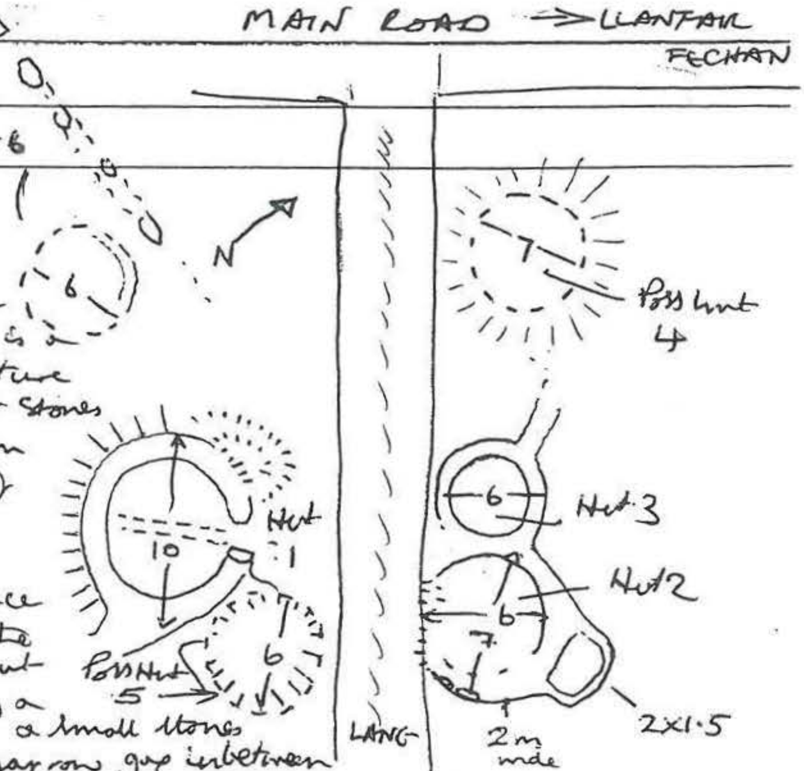
LAND USE: on site around site

THREATS

SITE TYPE

DIMENSIONS

DESCRIPTION



The huts are as described to the NE of the lane ie contiguous. The larger of them is 7m diam, the lane slightly curving cut the SW side?. Attached to the E side is a small sub rectangular annexe structure c1.5'x2m shown as the footings of small set stones. Attached to the NW is a smaller hut 6m diam. Walls 1.5m wide 20 cm high of small stones.

Across the lane c9m to the SW lies a large hut c10m diam with walls of small piled stones, with a poss entrance to the NE flanked by an orthostat to the S side. There seems to be another hut next to this ~~ff~~ to the E marked by a hollow scoop 6m diam and traces of a small stones rubble wall to the SW of this with a narrow gap inbetween the huts. Poss further structure could be seen to the N outer side of the larger

CONDITION hut (Hut 1). Part of an enclosure wall could be seen running in a E-W axis and is c20 m long marked by large upright

ASSOC. SITE NOS. boulders. To the NW of hut 3 – 2 is a raised platform poss further hut c7m diam.

RECORDED BY/DATE ADS 5-10-94 What seems to be another hut lies W of hut 1 c6m diam some facing stones just

PLAN SCALE visible above the grounds filled within with bonfire material.

SKETCH Hut 1 seems to be sub-divided as traces of footings of a wall or drain could be seen 50cm wide

PHOTOS: b&w no more than c50cm high. The whole site is covered with trees growing within the huts and around

(FOR SMR USE)

PRN SITENAME

ASSESSMENT OF CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING

NS PRN 257 OSMAP 675E

SITE NAME Hut Circles, Nevern Newydd

		Low	Med	High
1.	Documentation	↘	---	---
LOW	- Brief description/annotated sketch survey			
MEDIUM	- Full description and measured survey/historical evidence			
HIGH	- Description, survey and some published excavation			
2a.	Group Value, Association	↘	---	---
LOW	- < 2 other assoc. period/function site type within 1 km			
MEDIUM	- 2-3			
HIGH	- > 3			
2b.	Group Value, Clustering	↘	---	---
LOW	- < 2 similar site type within 1 km			
MEDIUM	- 2-3			
HIGH	- > 3			
3a.	Survival	---	↘	---
LOW	- < 30% of original area of settlement left intact			
MEDIUM	- 30-70%			
HIGH	- > 70%			
3b.	Condition	---	↘	---
LOW	- Remains vis. as bank < 10 cm high or only as platform/terrace			
MEDIUM	- Banks/walls 10-40 cm high			
HIGH	- > 40 cm high			
4a.	Fragility	---	↘	---
LOW	- Generally grassed-over banks/walls			
MEDIUM	- Partially grassed-over, some faces exposed			
HIGH	- Generally exposed banks/walls, visible faces and features			
4b.	Vulnerability	---	---	↘
LOW	- Negligible/slight Threat Value			
MEDIUM	- Medium Threat Value			
HIGH	- High Threat Value			
5a.	Diversity, Type	↘	---	---
LOW	- Inclosed/unenclosed nucleated/conjoined hut group			
MEDIUM	- Isolated hut			
HIGH	- Scattered unenclosed hut group or concentric enclosed hut			
5b.	Diversity, Features	---	---	↘
LOW	- < 4 features			
MEDIUM	- 4			
HIGH	- > 4			
6.	Potential	---	↘	---
LOW	- Internal and external floors disturbed or destroyed			
MEDIUM	- Int. and some ext. floors preserved			
HIGH	- Int. and extensive ext. floors preserved/ind. activity/organic pres.			
7.	Amenity Value	---	↘	---
LOW	- Remains not visible, mutilated or hidden			
MEDIUM	- Remains visible but not easily understood by layman			
HIGH	- Remains easily visible and understandable			
8.	Nature Conservation Value	---	---	↘
LOW	- Site land use little or no different from surrounding area			
MEDIUM	- Site scrub/rough grazing surrounded by permanent pasture			
HIGH	- Site scrub/rough grazing surrounded by arable/other non-natural land-use			

Written Assessment

1 LOW – Brief description by RCHAMW Cairn I and O.S. with a 1:2500 plan of the contiguous huts.

2a LOW :- 368 Roman milestone find spot

2b LOW :- 254 Enclosure

3a MEDIUM :- The remains of at least 6 huts and part of an enclosure wall.

3b MEDIUM :- 3 of the huts have walls up to 20 cm high

4a MEDIUM :- some facing was visible but on the whole the walls are grass free being in a wooded area, walls of the huts covered in leaf decay and branch material.

4b HIGH :- Sheep graze the area from time to time but given its proximity to relatively built up area and road is very susceptible to some kind of development

5a LOW :- Off enclosed / Enclosed ? Hut group type

5b HIGH :- ENCLOSURE WALL, ENTRANCE, CONTIGUOUS HUTS, POSS DRAIN OR DIVIDING WALL, ANNEXE, HUT PLATFORM.

6 Medium :- Although track cuts across middle of site good possibility of internal and external floors surviving.

7 MEDIUM :- NOT EASILY RECOGNISABLE TO LAYMEN

8 HIGH :- SITE SURROUNDED BY PASTURE, AND SUBURBAN AREA.

Summary assessment

Remains of at least 6 hut circles and part of enclosure walls, site positioned in a fairly high risk area situated on the outskirts of Llanfairfechan, surrounded by main road, houses and improved pasture land. Lane cuts the hut group leading up to Nierydd, with services at the side of the lane ie gas. Owners are aware of the huts.

PRN 257

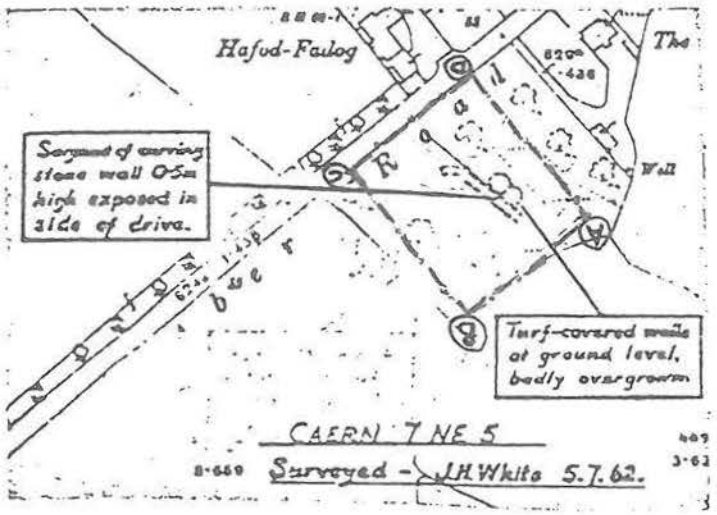
SITES WITHIN 1 KM

254 ENCLOSURE, LLWYN YSGOLAIG

368 ROMAN MILESTONE FINDSPOT.

4407 BRYN Y NEUADD HOSPITAL GARDENS.

	County & Old 6" No.	Parish		
SE 5	CAERN 7NE 5	ILLUSTRATION CARD		



See with: 2.

—·—·— Proposed New Scheduled Area

PRN 257

Proposed Scheduled area 50m x 60m

A - B 50m
B - C 60m
C - D 50m
D - A 60m

3000 sq m

0.30 ha.

APPENDIX 2 : G1104 HUT GROUPS PRIMARY DATABASE

Record#	OSMAP	PRN	SITENAME	SITETYPE	
297	SH12NE	768	SETTLEMENT, N. OF MYNYDD ANELOG	SETTLEMENT	
298	SH12NE	769	HUT CIRCLES, S.OF ANELOG	HUT GROUP	4
300	SH12NE	774	ENCLOSURE, SE OF MOELFRE	ENCLOSURE	
722	SH12NE	2969	HUT CIRCLES, N OF MOUNT PLEASANT, ANELOG	HUT GROUP	
301	SH12NW	777	HUT CIRCLES, MYNYDD MAWR	HUT GROUP	2
423	SH12NW	1229	HUT CIRCLE (POSS.) - SITE OF		
299	SH12SE	773	ENCLOSURE, MYNYDD BYCHESTYN	ENCLOSURE	
554	SH12SE	1663	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD BYCHESTYN	HUT CIRCLE	
555	SH12SE	1664	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD BYCHESTYN	HUT CIRCLE	4
556	SH12SE	1674	HUT GROUP, PEN Y CIL	HUT GROUP	
303	SH12SW	780	RECTANGULAR HUT, MYNYDD Y GWYDDEL	HUT CIRCLE	
304	SH12SW	782	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI	HUT CIRCLE	
305	SH12SW	783	HUT CIRCLE, YNYS ENLLI	HUT CIRCLE	
306	SH12SW	785	HUT CIRCLES, MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI	HUT CIRCLE	
307	SH12SW	786	HUT (RECTANGULAR), MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI	HUT CIRCLE	
421	SH12SW	1227	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD BYCHESTYN	HUT CIRCLE	12
422	SH12SW	1228	RECTANGULAR HUT + ENCLOSURE, ABERDARON	HUT CIRCLE	
750	SH12SW	3277	PROMONTORY FORT (+ HUT CIRCLE) (POSS), YNYS ENLLI	FORT-PROMONTORY	
943	SH12SW	4534	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI		
944	SH12SW	4535	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI		
945	SH12SW	4536	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI		
946	SH12SW	4538	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI		
928	SH22NE	4379	RING DITCH & ENCLOSURE (POSS.), TOWYN, LLANENGAN	RING DITCH, ENCLOSURE	1
415	SH22NW	1205	ENCLOSURE, SE OF MEILLIONYDD	ENCLOSURE	
416	SH22NW	1208	HUT CIRCLE, S. OF RHIW	HUT CIRCLE	
417	SH22NW	1210	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), E. OF CONION	ENCLOSURE	
418	SH22NW	1213	ENCLOSURE, N OF GARTH	ENCLOSURE	
419	SH22NW	1215	ENCLOSURE, SW OF CLIP Y GILFINHIR	ENCLOSURE	
420	SH22NW	1216	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD Y CRAIG	HUT CIRCLE	
424	SH22NW	1231	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD Y GRAIG	HUT CIRCLE	
752	SH22NW	3301	HUT CIRCLE, TY'N-Y-GAINFA	HUT CIRCLE	15
753	SH22NW	3304	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD Y GRAIG	HUT CIRCLE	
754	SH22NW	3311	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), BARON HILL	ENCLOSURE	
755	SH22NW	3312	HUT CIRCLE, BARON HILL	HUT CIRCLE	
756	SH22NW	3313	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD Y GRAIG	HUT CIRCLE	
757	SH22NW	3314	HUT CIRCLE, BRYN-Y-GWYNT	HUT CIRCLE	
1002	SH22NW	5051	ENCLOSURE, TYDDYN CASTELL, RHIW		
1003	SH22NW	5053	SETTLEMENT, MYNYDD Y GRAIG		
184	SH23NE	424	FORTIFIED ENCLOSURE, WYDDGRUG	FORT-PROMONTORY	
922	SH23NE	4370	CONCENTRIC CIRCLE ENCLOSURE, N OF BRYN RHYDD	ENCLOSURE	2
177	SH23SE	408	CAIRN/HUT, S OF GARN SAETHON	HUT CIRCLE, CAIRN	
178	SH23SE	409	HUT PLATFORM, S OF GARN SAETHON	PLATFORM HOUSE	
179	SH23SE	410	HUT PLATFORM, S OF GARN SAETHON	PLATFORM HOUSE	
180	SH23SE	416	HUT CIRCLES + FEATURES, CARN BACH	HUT CIRCLES	
181	SH23SE	417	ENCLOSURE + FIELD SYSTEM, GARN BACH	ENCLOSURE, FIELD SYSTEM	
182	SH23SE	418	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), W. OF PEN-BODLAS	HUT GROUP	
183	SH23SE	420	HUT CIRCLES, FRIDD CEFN-Y-GAER	HUT CIRCLE	
427	SH23SE	1242	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), NR. SAETHON	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	
428	SH23SE	1244	HUT CIRCLE + ENCLOSURE, MYNYDD MYNYTHO	ENCLOSURE COMPLEX	
499	SH23SE	1391	CROPMARK ENCLOSURE, NE OF CAEAU	ENCLOSURE	
872	SH23SE	4016	HUT CIRCLES, GARN FADRYN	ABBEY	22
873	SH23SE	4017	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), PENBODLAS		
874	SH23SE	4019	HUT CIRCLES + ENCLOSURES, SULFRYN COTTAGE	HUT CIRCLE	
875	SH23SE	4020	HUT CIRCLE, W. OF GARN	HUT CIRCLE	
876	SH23SE	4021	HUT CIRCLE, E. OF GARN	HUT CIRCLE	
877	SH23SE	4024	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), CLOGWYN	ENCLOSURE	
878	SH23SE	4027	HUT CIRCLE, N.W. OF PEN-Y-CAERAU	HUT CIRCLE	
879	SH23SE	4028	HUT CIRCLE, PEN-Y-CAERAU	HUT CIRCLE	

APPENDIX 3

PILOT STUDY MONUMENT EVALUATION DATA-BASE

VALUES RECORDED AS LOW = 1; MEDIUM = 2; HIGH = 3

KEY TO CODES

CST CONSERVATION STATUS

DOC DOCUMENTATION

GVA GROUP VALUE, ASSOCIATION

GVC GROUP VALUE, CLUSTERING

SUR SURVIVAL

CND CONDITION

FRA FRAGILITY

VUL VULNERABILITY

DIT DIVERSITY, TYPE

DIF DIVERSITY, FEATURES

POT POTENTIAL

SUM SUM OF ALL VALUES EXCLUDING AMV AND NCV

AMV AMENITY VALUE

NCV NATURE CONSERVATION VALUE

Record#	PRN	NAM	OSM	CST	DOC	GVA	GVC	SUR	CND	FRA	VUL	DIT	DIF	POT	SUM	AMV	NCV
1	2416	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), CAECORNIOG, PENISA'R WAUN	SH56SE	5	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	20	3	1
2	2418	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), CAE COCH	SH56SE	4	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	18	2	2
3	2420	SETTLEMENT - E OF MOEL RHIWEN	SH56SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2421	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), CAE'R MYNYDD	SH56SE	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	25	3	1
5	2422	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), CAE CERIG	SH56SE	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	23	2	1
6	2423	ENCLOSURE, CAE CERIG	SH56SE	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	23	2	1
7	2424	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), CAE'R MYNYDD	SH56SE	4	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	19	2	1
8	2429	HUT GROUP - TAN-Y-COED	SH56SE	4	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	22	2	2
9	2430	HUT CIRCLES, MOEL RHIWEN	SH56SE	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	20	2	1
10	2435	HUT GROUP, GALLT-Y-CELYN	SH56SE	4	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	22	3	1
11	2438	HUT CIRCLE, FRON-OLEU	SH56SE	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	20	1	1
12	2439	SETTLEMENT, BRYN MADOG FARM	SH56SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	2443	HUT CIRCLE, MUR-MOCH	SH56SE	4	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	21	3	1
14	2444	D-SHAPED ENCLOSURE, MUR-MOCH	SH56SE	4	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	21	3	1
15	3171	HUT GROUP, SW OF BRONYDD	SH56SE	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	24	3	2
16	394	HUT CIRCLES, NR. PARCIAU GLEISION	SH56SW	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	21	1	1
17	395	HUT CIRCLE, N. OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	20	2	1
18	1394	SETTLEMENT EARTHWORKS, N.W. OF WAEN RHYTHALLT	SH56SW	4	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	20	3	1
19	3462	BUILDING & CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, ERW-HYWEL	SH56SW	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	13	1	1
20	3685	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), CAPEL GLASGOED	SH56SW	5	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	23	3	2
21	3694	ENCLOSED HUT GROUP, NEAR PRYSGOL	SH56SW	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	15	1	1
22	3695	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), W. OF HAFOD RHUG ISAF	SH56SW	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	14	1	1
23	3697	ENCLOSURE, S. OF CAE DICWM	SH56SW	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	16	2	1
24	3698	HUT CIRCLES & FIELD SYSTEM, W. OF ADEN, CADNANT	SH56SW	4	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	19	2	2
25	3699	HUT CIRCLE, S. OF RHYD Y GALEN	SH56SW	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	17	2	1
26	3707	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), NR. HAFOD RHUG ISAF	SH56SW	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	14	1	1
27	5536	HUT CIRCLE, N. OF PONT RHYTHALLT	SH56SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	10070	HUT CIRCLE - NE OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	4	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	21	3	1
29	10076	HUT CIRCLE - NE OF GARREG LEFAIN	SH56SW	4	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	21	3	1
30	400	HENDREFOR EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE	SH57NW	5	2	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	20	3	1
31	401	BRYN ERYR EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE	SH57NW	5	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	18	2	1
32	402	HUT CIRCLES, NR. PANT GLAS	SH57NW	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	14	2	1
33	3830	HUT GROUP AND FIELD SYSTEM, MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH	SH57NW	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	17	1	1
34	3831	HUT GROUP AND FIELD SYSTEM, MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH	SH57NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	3832	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH	SH57NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	3833	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH	SH57NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	3834	HUT GROUP, MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH	SH57NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	3835	HUT GROUP AND ENCLOSURE, MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH	SH57NW	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	20	2	1
39	3836	HUT GROUP, MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH	SH57NW	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	19	2	1
40	3837	HUT GROUP, MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH	SH57NW	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	16	1	1
41	3838	HUT CIRCLE, MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH	SH57NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	60	PANT Y SAER HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED)	SH58SW	5	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	22	3	2
43	3605	ENCLOSURE & ROMAN FINDS, OLGAR FAWR	SH58SW	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	13	2	1
44	3609	HUT GROUP, N.E. OF BRYN ENGAN	SH58SW	4	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	20	3	3
45	33611	MARIANGLAS HUT GROUP	SH58SW	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	3613	HUT GROUP (POSS.), DOROTHEA COVERT	SH58SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	1142	E FFRIDD OLCHFA - HUT CIRCLE	SH61NW	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	13	2	1
48	1144	IRON AGE SETTLEMENT AND FIELD SYSTEM	SH61NW	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	17	2	1
49	1146	HUT CIRCLES AND A RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	SH61NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	4166	S. OF BWLCH Y RHIWGYR - HUT CIRCLE 2	SH61NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	4168	CYTTIAU - GWYDDELOD - HUT CIRCLES	SH61NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	4320	FRIDD FAEN - ENCLOSURE & STONE (REMOVED)	SH61NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	845	ENCLOSURE, LLYN IRDDYN	SH62SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	848	HUT CIRCLE, LLETTY LLOEGR	SH62SW	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	864	HUT CIRCLE, CAERAN	SH62SW	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	17	3	1
56	866	POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT SITE NR CORS-Y-GEDOL	SH62SW	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	1079	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE\CONCENTRIC CIRCLE-EGRYN 1	SH62SW	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	26	2	2
58	1080	EGRYN 2 : CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE\CONCENTRIC CIRCLE	SH62SW	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	20	2	2

59	1108	HUT GROUP + FIELD SYSTEM, SW SLOPES OF MOELFRE	SH62SW	4	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	19	3	1
60	1109	CRAIG Y DINAS - SETTLEMENT	SH62SW	5	1	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	2	22	3	1
61	1110	HUT GROUP, CEUNANT EGRYN	SH62SW	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	22	2	1
62	1111	HUT GROUP (UNENCLOSED), MYNYDD EGRYN	SH62SW	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	20	2	1
63	1112	HUT CIRCLES + ENCLOSURES	SH62SW	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	16	2	1
64	1113	HUT CIRCLE + ENCLOSURE (UNLOCATED)	SH62SW	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	18	1	1
65	1114	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), E OF GORS Y GEDOL	SH62SW	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	1116	CEUNANT EGRYN ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	SH62SW	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	1135	HUT GROUP (ENCLOSED), NE OF CAERFFYNNON	SH62SW	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	22	2	1
68	1159	HUT CIRCLE + WANDERING WALLS	SH62SW	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	15	1	1
69	1160	ENCLOSURE\CLEARANCE CAIRN	SH62SW	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	15	3	1
70	1163	HUT CIRCLE	SH62SW	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	17	3	1
71	1165	HUT CIRCLES : HENGWM	SH62SW	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	16	2	1
72	1168	HUT CIRCLE + MEDIEVAL COMPLEX	SH62SW	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	21	2	1
73	1169	HUT GROUP, ABOVE EGRYN ABBEY	SH62SW	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	1170	HOMESTEAD WITH ENCLOSURE	SH62SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	2920	HUT CIRCLE (UNLOCATED)	SH62SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	2926	RB HOMESTEAD WITH ENCLOSURE	SH62SW	4	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	20	2	1
77	2930	ENCLOSURE + HUT CIRCLE - PONT SCETHIN	SH62SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	2931	SETTLEMENT SITE S.E. OF PEN Y DINAS : AFON YSGETHN	SH62SW	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	20	2	1
79	2932	SETTLEMENT SITE - LLYN IRDDYN	SH62SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	5542	SETTLEMENT - REMAINS OF, BRON Y FOEL GANOL	SH62SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	4629	HUT AND ENCLOSURE, E. OF LLYN GEIRIONYDD	SH76SE	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	19	2	1
82	4634	SETTLEMENT TRACES, N. OF LLYN GEIRIONYDD	SH76SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	3766	HUT CIRCLE, BWLCH COWLYD	SH76SW	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	15	3	1
84	3770	ENCLOSURE & BUILDING, LLYN CRAFNANT	SH76SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	3771	ENCLOSURE, LLYN CRAFNANT	SH76SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	3772	HUT CIRCLE/ENCLOSURE, LLYN CRAFNANT	SH76SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	3775	HUT CIRCLE, CWM EIGIAU	SH76SW	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	17	2	1
88	3778	HUT CIRCLE/ENCLOSURE, LLYN CRAFNANT	SH76SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	3780	HUT CIRCLE	SH76SW	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	17	1	1
90	3781	SHEEPFOLDS(PROB MED) ON THE REMAINS OF HUT CIRCLES	SH76SW	4	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	16	3	1
91	3782	SETTLEMENT, LLYN CRAFNANT	SH76SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	5545	SETTLEMENT - REMAINS OF, NORTH OF CWM EIGIAU	SH76SW	4	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	20	2	1
93	5546	HUT CIRCLES - REMAINS OF, CWM COWLYD	SH76SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	5548	HUT CIRCLES - REMAINS OF, LLETHR GWYN, COWLYD	SH76SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0