DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

in WESTERN CAERNARFONSHIRE

Project G1313

Final revised report 1996 - 97

GAT Report no. 247r

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

December 1997

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Yr Adfail

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

The Ruin

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

Dafydd Ap Gwilym

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1 Introduction

1.1 This report summarises the progress and results of the Gwynedd deserted rural settlement (henceforth DRS) project for the financial year 1996 - 97, which has been grant-aided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

1.2 The project design agreed at the outset of the project with Cadw (and which is contained in appendix I) was to examine DRS sites in western Caernarfonshire, an area roughly correlating to the Llyn peninsula and the western part of northern Snowdonia, and bounded by the towns of Caernarfon, Llanberis, Beddgelert and Porthmadog to the east.

1.3 The area selected was based on Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 quarter map sheets due to the need to extract the data on which the project would be based from the sites and monuments record (henceforth SMR). The need for the project was outlined in detail in last year's pilot project report, but briefly the study is driven by the need to manage and make informed decisions regarding a fragile archaeological resource which exists as earth- and stone-built relict landscape elements, and at the same time to try to understand and interpret the resource, and place sites in their social, economic and chronological (historical) contexts.

1.4 This report contains a number of sections including (i) a summary and discussion of the results of each stage of the project, (ii) arrangements for the file management of the project, (iii) a series of general discussions, (iv) a bibliography, (v) a series of data-base lists, (vi) an updated copy of the field recording forms and the manual and (vii) a series of maps.

1.5 This report is the third in a series relating to the project and follows two interim reports which have described the progress of this project: it supersedes the previous two interims. Although work on the earlier stage of the project were completed when described in the interim reports, the sections on several of these have been amplified for the final report.

PART A

Progress report and discussion by stages

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

2.1 Database

2.1.1 The first task was to create a database of sites to be examined during this year's project. This was created from the Primary Resource Indicator compiled (directly from the SMR) during the pilot project last year and included in the pilot project report. Specifically, this year's Primary Resource Indicator was created simply by copying over to a new database the sites on Ordnance Survey maps SH12, SH22, SH23, SH32, SH33, SH34, SH43, SH44, SH45, SH53(NW+NE), SH54 and SH55 (i.e. those which defined the study area - see above). A copy of this database (g1313\hut96.dbf) is enclosed at appendix II.

2.1.2 This database has served only as a guide to the sites to be visited: all alterations, amendments *etc.* will be made to the original Primary Resource Indicator (longhut.dbf) which will act as the SMR replacement database in due course once all DRS-related projects have been completed.

2.2 Distribution map

2.2.1 A simple but effective distribution map was created by transferring the grid references of the sites in g1313\hut96 to FasctCad 3, and thence plotting them out as empty squares alongside the relevant PRN so that a quick visual check could be made on which ones had been visited *etc.* One advantage of this map is that now it has been prepared on disk, it can be used for any other purpose during the year, including the archaeological and management analysis which is part of the project. The map was continuously update during the project.

2.3 Aerial photographic study

2.3.1 Aerial photographs covering the area chosen for study were examined to gather information concerning land-use on and around the sites, the on-site vegetation and anything else considered potentially relevant. The two principal purposes of this were intended to be (i) so that the best possible time to visit the sites could be ascertained, and (ii) to note any potential threats to the sites.

2.3.2 The only sites which were not checked in this way were those in the Moel Bronmiod area which resulted from Upland Survey in 1994 (see inset on map 1): more-up-to-date information on these was obviously available from the Survey forms (and memory).

2.3.3 Colour slides of individual sites from the SMR collection were examined initially. Most of these were actually ground views rather than aerial views, but they did provide information about the on-site vegetation, and one or two showed potential problems.

2.3.4 Vertical colour prints of the Lleyn Peninsula (1991) and Snowdonia National Park (1986), plus black and white prints (1988) of the Lleyn Peninsula, were examined at the Countryside Council of Wales office in Bangor. In most cases these aerial photographs were of a scale to show the remains of the sites or overlying sheepfolds in outline but not in any detail. Where the actual physical remains of a site were not recognised, the land use and vegetation of the approximate location of the site according to the PRN grid reference was noted. Land use and vegetation were discernible, although the black and white prints proved more difficult to interpret. A small number of sites were hidden by cloud or shadow or obscured by forestry. The sites visible on aerial photographs were as follows. (IP = improved pasture, RP = rough pasture.)

Table 1 Sites and Monument Record Colour Slides

PRN	Land-use	Vegetation
784	RP	Grass / gorse / bracken
786	RP	Bracken
2760	IP	Grass
2761	IP	Grass
4529	IP	Grass
4531	IP	Grass
4533	RP	Bracken

Table 2 Llyn Peninsula CV 8/5/91 ADAS, Colour Verticals (CCW)

PRN	Neg. No.	Land-use	Vegetation
426	156	RP	Grass
614	142	IP	Grass
621	199	Forestry	Forestry
622	199	Forestry	Forestry
768	170	RP	Grass/Bracken
771	170	RP	Grass/Bracken
908	196	IP	Grass
910	196	RP	Bracken
1263	195	RP	Bracken
1268	196	RP	Grass
1270	196	RP	Grass
1271	148	IP	Grass
1281	144	RP	Grass/Gorse
1296	13	IP	Grass
1670	172	RP	Bracken
1671	172	RP	Grass/Gorse
1825	58	IP(park?)	Grass
2216	196	RP	Grass
2217	196	RP	Grass
2222	197	IP	Grass
2226	150	IP	Grass
2245	144	IP	Grass
2252	142	IP/RP	Brass/Bracken
3999	132	IP	Grass
4059	10	IP/RP	Grass/Gorse
4360	132	132	Grass
5674	132	IP	Grass
5735	58	IP	Grass/Gorse

Table 3 Sites with no cover

PRN	Cover
110	no cover
3320	no cover
5346	no cover
98	no cover
1319	no cover
92	no cover
91	no cover
1320	no cover
119	no cover
1324	no cover
5608	no cover
2760	no cover
2761	no cover
780	no cover
4530	no cover
4531	no cover
4533	no cover
1230	no cover
5053	no cover

Table 4 1986 Snowdonia National Park, 1:10,000 Colour Verticals

PRN	Line + Negno.	Land-use	Vegetation
174	L8, 009	IP	Bracken /grass
180	L8, 009	IP	Grass
182	L7, 184	RP	Rushes/bracken?
205	L9, 064	RP	Grass
213	L6, 136	Mountain	Grass/heather
583	L5, 108	Forestry	
592	L5, 107	RP	Grass
948	L8, 019	RP	Grass, bracken
1339	L9, 066	RP	Grass, heather
1340	L9, 066	RP	Bracken
1345	L9, 063	Mountain	Grass
1346	L9, 066	RP	Bracken
1350	L9, 064	RP	Grass & heather
1355	L9, 065	RP	Bracken
1385	L5, 108	IP	Grass
1403	L7, 180	RP	Grass, heather
1404	L7, 180	RP	Grass
1408	L8, 011	RP	Grass, bracken
1409	L8, 009	RP	Bracken, grass
1410	L8, 009	RP	Bracken, grass
1412	L8, 011	RP	Grass, bracken
1413	L8, 011	RP	Grass, bracken
1416	L8, 011	RP	Grass

1418	L8, 011	RP	Grass
1420	L8, 011	RP	Bracken
1421	L8, 009	RP	Grass, bracken
1423	L8, 011	RP	Grass
1424	L8, 011	RP	Grass, bracken
1426	L8, 009	RP	Grass, bracken
1587	L7, 184	RP	Grass/bracken?
2346	L5, 108	IP	Grass
2361	L8, 009	IP	Bracken & grass
2382	L9, 064	RP	Heather, grass
2391	L9, 063	RP	Bracken & grass
2396	L9, 064	RP	Heather, grass
2398	L9, 064	RP	Grass & heather
2792	L7, 175	Mountain	Grass
2795	L6, 141	IP	Bracken
3338	L7, 180	Mountain	Grass/heather
3339	L8, 011	RP	Grass
3390	L9, 054	Mountain	Grass
4043	L10, 092	Mountain	Grass
4044	L11, 122	Mountain	Grass
4045	L10, 092	RP	Grass & heather
4046	L10, 092	RP	Grass & heather
4197	L6, 144	RP	Gorse & grass
4200	L8, 019	Mountain	Grass/bracken
4201	L8, 019	RP	Bracken & grass
4203	L8, 021	RP	Grass, bracken a
4290	L6, 133	Mountain	Bracken
4362	L5, 108	IP	Grass
5023	L9, 052	Mountain	Grass/bracken
6127	L10, 092	RP	Grass & heather
6128	L10, 091	Mountain	Grass
6131	L8, 015	Mountain	Grass/heather

Table 5 1988 Black & White ADAS Run 12

PRN	Run + Negno	Land-use	Vegetation
135	11, 183	RP	Grass & bracken
151	12, 186	IP	Grass
152	12, 186	IP	Grass
153	12, 186	IP	Grass
409	12, 209	IP	Grass
410	12, 209	IP	Grass
444	7, 85	IP	Grass
606	15, 202	IP	Grass
608	15, 202	IP	Grass
614	13, 253	IP	Grass
770	11, 145	RP	Grass
1209	11, 152	RP	Grass
1211	11, 152	RP	Grass
1212	11, 152	IP	Grass
1214	11, 152	RP	Grass, bracken
1243	12, 210	IP	Grass
1228	11, 143	RP	Grass
2252	15, 201	RP	Gorse
3303	11, 152	IP	Grass
3306	11, 152	IP	Grass
3307	11, 152	RP	Grass
3308	11, 152	RP	Grass
3309	11, 152	RP	Grass
3310	11, 152	IP	Grass
5608	15, 202	RP	Grass

2.3.5 Since the completion of this stage, colour photocopies of the 1993 Geonex colour vertical aerial photographs held by CCW have been obtained for the western part of the study area: however, this was able to inform only three or four field visits towards the end of the project.

3 Stage 2 - Landowner information

3.1 Land ownership information proved very difficult to obtain, principally because organisations which hold such information do so in confidence. As a first step, PRN record forms (including SMR Further Information files which contain original field reports) were checked, but with limited success. Even where the relevant information did exist, it was often out-of-date.

3.2 Scheduled Ancient Monument information was obtained for the small number of sites where this was relevant (although no DRS sites in the area were scheduled, some sites were close to (and therefore it was thought probably belonged to owners of) SAMs). Areas owned by the National Trust, Forestry Commission or Bardsey Island Trust were also noted. Again, the sites around Moel Bronmiod (see inset on map 1) which had been visited during the 1994 Upland Survey had ownership details which were straightforward to extract from the Survey files.

3.3 ADAS were contacted and asked whether they could provide the Trust with land-owner information from the ESA files (as an exchange for archaeological data the Trust had supplied them with). Unfortunately, even though the fact that the project was Cadw-funded was explained, they were not able to help due to a need to retain clients' confidentiality.

3.4 Site visit forms from the hut group survey project were also examined, but again were of little help in establishing landowner information.

3.5 There were only 32 sites for which we were able to obtain land-owner information prior to fieldwork, and the majority of these were either owned by the Bardesy Isalnd Trust or the National Trust.

3.6 It appears that there is no way of finding out who owns a particular site other than turning up at the nearest farm/house and enquiring. This is actually the most time-consuming part of the project, but is essential if we are to avoid trespassing.

3.7 Finding and obtaining permission from landowners proved to be the major reason for the drop in the fieldwork rate from 5 to nearer 3 sites per day visited on average. For future reference, it has been possible to record the relevant farm-name of owners in almost every instance, but occasionally it has been thought awkward to insist on asking for the owner's name and these have been left.

4 Stage 3 - Leaflet

4.1 A leaflet was written and illustrated to explain to farmers and landowners the purposes of this specific project: a copy is included in appendix III. It is A4 in size, with Welsh on one side and English on the other: it is folded in three for convenience but is designed so that it can also fold out in to a single poster if required. The text, which had to be kept a minimum, was prepared in Word, with illustrations from the graphics department.

4.2 This leaflet has proven to be very useful when explaining what the project is trying to achieve. It has been handed out not only to farmers and other land-owners, but to several other interested persons, as well as being made widely available at a number of open events, not least because it has the Trust's address and telephone number for future contact/reference.

5 Stage 4 - Fieldwork preparation

5.1 Fieldwork preparation consisted of examining a number of available sources for both individual site-specific and more general area-based information. The initial source was the regional SMR held by the Trust, from which location, site description and other information was retrieved in data-base and free-hand format. Following on from this, source references to specific sites in the Royal Commissions Inventory for Caernarvonshire (sometimes including a site plan), OS map cards, Further Information files and other sources were checked. General are-based information was also obtained from publications such as the Atlas of Caernarfonshire, articles (in particular the work of Colin Gresham) and older documents such as the fourteenth century Record of Caernarfon: however, it is hoped that these sources will be fully examined at a later stage in the project.

5.2 To aid the fieldwork, a site distribution map (dmap1 - included in the interim reports but not this) at A1 size has been produced as described above (paragraph 2.2.1), and fixed to the office wall for convenient reference. This has two principal purposes - (i) it informs decisions about which sites can be grouped together for visiting on the same day, and (ii) once a site has been visited the relevant box is filled-in so that a check can be made of the progress of the fieldwork. (Other maps could be used to keep check on the progress of other parts of the project they had been required.)

5.3 A group of sites was subsequently selected for visiting, and the relevant information on individual sites, plus a 1:10,000 scale map showing the location of the sites, assembled. This information was stored temporarily in a file under the relevant OS quarter map number (*e.g.* SH 34 SE), so that sites in a certain vicinity can be visited together. (In fact, this filing system has been perpetuated to the end of the project.

6 Stage 5 - Fieldwork

6.1 Progress

6.1.1 The fieldwork stage of the project commenced in the second week of May and since then all of the 272 sites (i.e. existing PRNs) have been visited, plus a number of new sites which have arisen during the course of the project which it was considered appropriate to incorporate. It should be noted that the original project design allowed for only 250 sites to be visited, but when the PRI database for the project was compiled 272 sites were found to be included in the study area (appendix II).

6.1.2 Since the start of fieldwork, examination of existing sites (either because one PRN had been allocated to a group of settlement (long hut) sites, or because more sites actually exist on the ground than have been previously recorded) as well as 'accidental discoveries' (sites found whilst walking to and from known sites, or sites which have been reported to us) has produced 62 further 'new' PRNs,. (This is an increase of 23% in the number of sites now known for this area, without our having deliberately looked for new sites.)

6.1.3 A total of **334** sites (against the proposed **250**) have been visited during the project, an increase of **34%**. (N.B. This increased work-load has obviously had a knock-on effect on the subsequent stages of the project.)

6.1.4 Data on all these sites is to be found in one of two databases - G1313A which records all the DRS sites confirmed by fieldwork (189), and NOTLH.dbf which records those (145) which could not be verified to our satisfaction and which will be returned to the SMR as 'Settlement site - undetermined' (see below).

6.1.5 In the early part of the fieldwork stage of the project, an average of five sites per day were visited as predicted. Unfortunately this has dropped to around three sites per day recently due to a combination of problems.

6.1.6 The most significant of these has been that contact with landowners/farmers has not always been straightforward: for example, a number live some distance away from the actual farmed areas, and this has meant either visiting them (often more than once), telephoning them (usually in the evenings) or, where telephone numbers could not be obtained, writing to them. With some sites in isolated areas, discovering land ownership has been particularly difficult. Also, on occasion it has also been necessary to spend considerable amounts of time discussing matters of interest and concern: this is considered time well-spent and should result in positive benefits for the archaeological resource, but does slow down progress with actual visits and times.

6.1.7 Vegetation growth (especially bracken) has also caused problems in identifying and recording sites, as a result increasing the time spent on some sites. In fact several sites were so completely hidden by bracken that a second visit was required in late winter once it has died down.

6.1.8 Inaccurate grid references have also increased the time needed when visiting some sites, as has identifying and checking the locations of sites which have been destroyed since the last recorded site visit. A number of days were also lost due to injury, and a spell of inclement weather.

6.1.9 Finally, of course, 84 more sites have been visited than were originally allowed for which has affected the daily average.

6.1.10 However, the amount of time spent recording a particular site (i.e. individual PRN) using the DRS recording forms once there is still c. 30 minutes, although extra time may be spent on particularly complex sites which have the potential to demonstrate relationships.

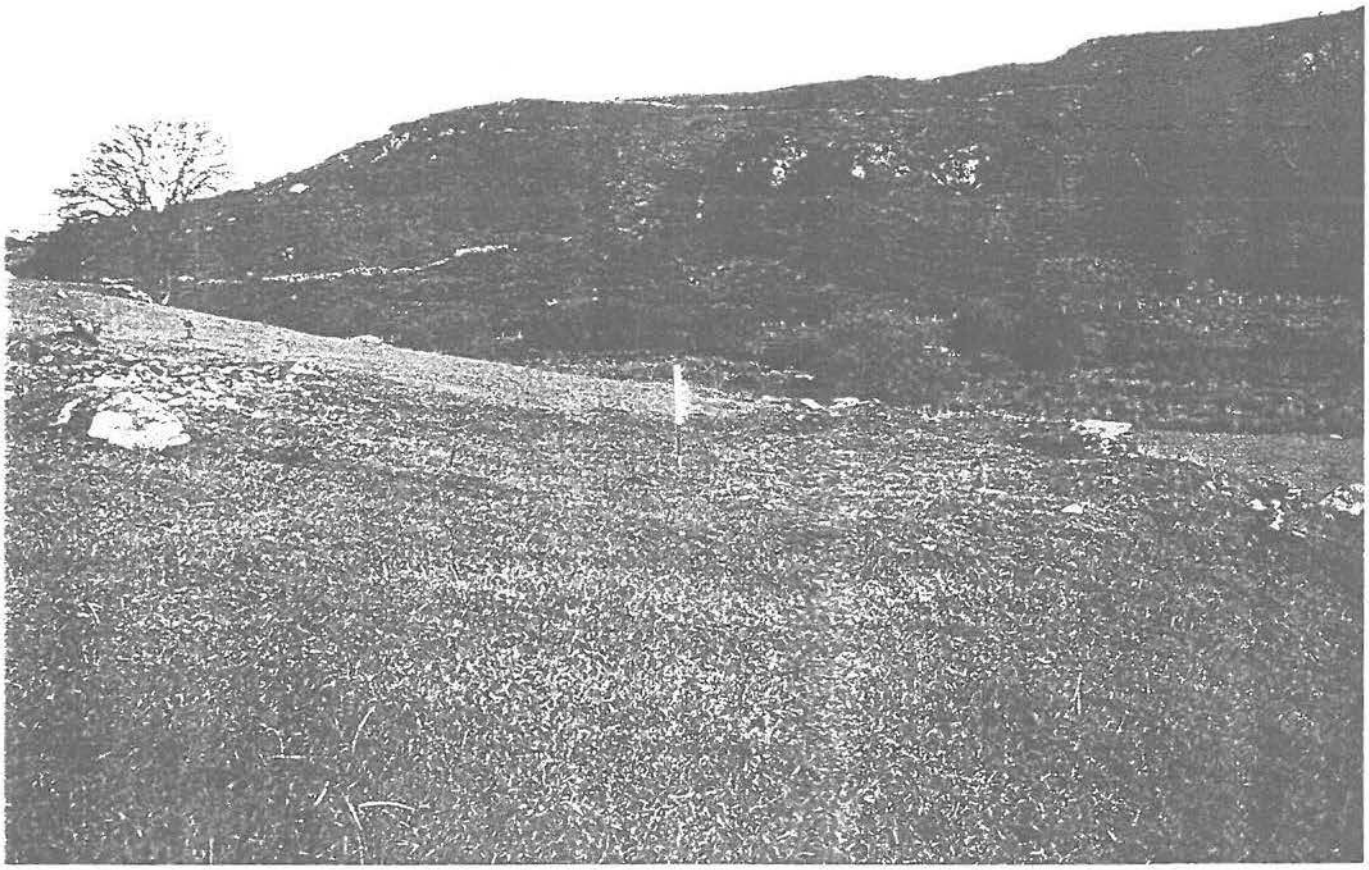

Figure 1: PRN 188, Ty Newydd. The partially cleared remains of a house platform.

6.1.11 The fieldwork recording forms have remained the same as last year. However, these may be simplified considerably before the start of next year's project as much of the data recorded can now be seen (following analyses of the data in the databases) to be probably superfluous. The three field recording forms and the current edition of the recording manual are included at appendix XI.

6.2 Levels of survival

6.2.1 It has become clear that many sites have been damaged in the last 30 years by field improvements, notably clearance of stone from sites and subsequent ploughing and re-seeding (see figure 1 following this page). In a number of instances, for example in Cwm Pennant, sites described as 'stone-defined features' by Gresham in the 1950s, as well as others in the 1960s and '70s, have now been cleared of stone completely leaving only slight platforms. Conversely, but unfortunately to a lesser extent, the practice of field improvement has also resulted in the inadvertent preservation of a number of sites which have been covered in stone cleared from fields (and probably also from other long hut sites in the proximity). (At least, this is what we assume has happened: one of the excavations (PRN 152, which is partially cleared, partially dumped-over) planned for next year (project G1466) is intended in part to test this hypothesis.)

6.2.2 As might be expected, a large number of sites that have survived as above-ground features into the late twentieth century are concentrated in areas of rough (marginal) pasture or upland *ffriddoedd* (on the Llyn, where there has been relatively intensive recent agricultural activity, the majority of sites fall within Llyn ESA landscape type D - Hills and knolls). However, the increase in pastoral and dairy farming has resulted in the improvement of many of these areas, notably the rough pasture, and the initial damage/destruction is sometimes compounded by later re-seeding of some fields. There are concerns that some sites which have been given unintentional protection by having cleared stone dumped on them, may be threatened by future complete clearance/improvement of the fields surrounding them, although in areas covered by agri-environmental schemes this shouldn't be a problem. Examples of such sites include PRNs 409, 410, 582, 1420 and 3999.

6.2.3 As many sites are located in upland (marginal) areas, or survive as rectangular stone footings or low walls, a number have had post-medieval sheepfold or other agricultural structures built on top of them. Such later activity generally destroys all but some of the foundation and lowest courses of any original stone walling, but the impact on buried deposits can only be tested by excavation..

6.2.4 Other damaging forces include natural erosion (including some coastal), animal poaching, visitor erosion (footpaths running through or close to sites) and removal due to lack of information (see fuller discussion below in section 19.2).

6.3 Structural Remains

6.3.1 The physical remains of major structural features of sites, such as walls, can vary quite considerably in their degree of preservation, depending on their surrounding land-use and post-abandonment treatment. This can lead to sites which, today, look very different, but may in fact have once been very similar. This should act as a cautionary tale.

6.3.2 For example, in one geographical area (Cwm Pennant) two sites of similar dimensions, at similar altitudes and within c.0.5km of one another have survived as two features very different in appearance. Both are rectangular structures built into the gentle to moderate slope: one (PRN 1424) has the remains of stone revetting and stone walling, while the other (PRN 1413) survives only as a slight, grassed over platform. The former is located on unimproved, rough pasture, while the latter is located on improved and cleared pasture. On first impressions, these two sites could be interpreted as two different site types: however, the possible remains of stone walling visible on PRN 1413, where a post-medieval field wall follows the line of one end of the platform, suggests that there were structural remains on this site prior to field clearance, probably similar to those of PRN 1424.

6.3.3 Of the 189 sites recorded as DRS sites (for discussion of DRS and non-DRS sites, see sections 8.2 and 8.3 below), 121 (64%) had structural remains (i.e. visible remains of a building) and 60 (32%) of an artificial platform only (sometimes with the remains of upper 'supporting' banks): 73 of the 121 sites with structural remains were apparently built on a constructed platform of similar dimensions to the building.

6.3.4 The majority of the sites recorded (63%) were set with their long axis at ninety degrees to the natural slope. Sites set with their long axis parallel to or along the natural slope formed the second largest group (19%) while sites with their long axis at forty-five degrees to the natural slope only accounted for 5% of the sites. Usually where the site was set at forty-five degrees to the slope, the slope was not great. The remaining sites (13%) were located on level ground.

6.3.5 There seemed to be a general tendency for sites to be located on the edge of levelish/usable land and at the foot of sloping ground, on the interface of this and more sloping ground, as if to exploit as much of the best land as possible.

6.3.6 The average length of the platforms (without structural remains) was 10.5m and the average width 5.25m (interestingly, exactly half), while the average external length of the structures was 9.7m (internally 7.65m) and the average external width 5.7m (internally 3.6m). This is much as one might expect, with the platform being slightly larger and there does not appear to be any great differences between the dimensions of the two types: this seems to be confirmed by the maximum and minimum dimensions of the types (maximum external length of the structures was 17.3m compared to 18.0m for the platforms, while the minimum external length of the structures and the platforms were both 4.7m).

6.3.7 Although levels of survival differed quite widely, twenty-seven (14%) of the sites had recognisable internal divisions, usually represented by low stone walls.

6.3.1 Walls

6.3.1.1 As has been stated, of all the sites visited 121 (64%) had structural (stone) remains, usually in the form of walls. Where evidence of walling survived, it usually took the form of a single course apparently partially imbedded in the ground and largely grassed-over (see figure 2 following this page). In some instances, where later field walls or structural walls for sheepfolds had been built over the site, there was evidence in the lower foundation courses for original stone work pre-dating them. This normally took the form of largish stone boulders at the very base of the wall (large corner boulders are the most commonly observed), but such walls have been identified to a possible height of 1.9m, with later, more loosely-built stone walling forming higher courses. Such loosely-built dry-stone walling appears to be typical of post-medieval sheepfolds and shepherd shelters and contrasts sharply to the more substantial and tightly set walls of DRS sites, making identification of original walling relatively easy. Smaller stones also tend to be used in the later dry-stone walling, whereas larger boulders appear to be the norm in the walls of DRS sites.

6.3.1.2 A variety of different types of original walling have been encountered. The pre-dominant type of free-standing wall appears to consist of inner- and outer-faced walls of medium-size boulders which use natural flat faces of the boulders for the actual facing. Normally, two such boulders are placed side by side (or back to back) with no visible core, forming walling of between 0.8m and 1m wide. Sometimes, long thin slabs, set on edge, are also used.

6.3.1.3 The downslope corners of platforms and the corners of buildings are often formed by particularly large single boulders (deliberately-placed), or large natural boulders or outcropping. Sites which are cut into the slope have stone-faced revetting walls, usually consisting of one course on top of another, but occasionally a revetting wall is formed by stones set on edge or by slabs. Orthostatic walls are rare and (interestingly) are often recorded on sites associated with round huts.

Figure 2: PRN 227, SE of Llystyn Gwyn. The grassed-over remains of a boulder-walled DRS.

6.3.1.4 Where facing is actually visible, it appears that the structure's corners are sharp and not rounded. Allen has put forward the hypothesis (in Lynch, 1983, p 176) that square corners to such buildings implies gables (carrying the roof higher above the fire at the ends of the building) while rounded corners implies four walls of equal height (see also Wrathmell, 1989). M Yates has also pointed out (*pers. comm.*) that the amount of stone tumble at the ends of a building can also often give an indication of whether that end wall was agable or not. There is insufficient data available yet from this study to support or refute this: although 81 (43%) of the sites appeared to have rounded corners these would almost all need to be confirmed by excavation as the actual detail of the corners was largely or partly obscured by tumble or grass.

6.3.1.5 Just over a quarter of the sites visited have stone banks rather than walls, a feature that does not appear to be the result of land improvement or stone robbing in all cases (i.e. some at least must be original). The banks are generally wider than the faced walls, c. 1.2m, a figure probably explained by the relatively unstable nature of the banks compared to faced walling. The presence of walls or banks may be related to the type of roof support used (see above): for example a roof using cruck supports, where the pressures from the roof are exerted to the sides of the structure, would need substantial side walls, whereas a roof supported by central ridge poles (as found by Fox, 1937) might not need strong side walls. However, cruck-built buildings are not common in this part of Wales (Smith, 1988, 82 notes 4 and 8) although they did exist, for example at Gogarth (Hague, 1956, 12 *ff*) and St. Tudwal's (RCAHMW, 1964, 48-9), although these were both relatively high-status buildings (see also Wrathmell, 1989). Seasonal dwellings, of course, may also not have needed substantial walls (see paragraph 6.3.8.6 and general discussion on *hafodai* below). Ultimately, of course, this must be tested by excavation.

6.3.1.5 Sites built on/into a slope often have stone revetting downslope. In most cases this has the appearance of unstructured piles of stone, but in the better-preserved cases stepped revetting is clearly visible.

6.3.2 Entrances

6.3.2.1 Although many sites (97) appear to have clearly-visible entrances, again it is thought likely that the preservation of the site probably dictates the degree of accuracy with which entrances can be identified: it is particularly difficult where the 'wall' remains consist of stone banks which are often intermittent. Thirty sites (16%) had more than one entrance. The average width of the identified entrances is c.1.1m.

6.3.2.2 Opposing entrances have only been recorded at 17 (9%)of the sites, and in only two examples (PRNs 1296 & 1403) have door jambs been noted. Those belonging to PRN 1296 were formed by two large 'pear-shaped' orthostatic boulders, c.1.3m tall (one of which had fallen), and the single jab surviving at PRN 1403 was again an erect 'pear'-shaped stone, 0.7m high. There appeared to be a small possible curvilinear carving on what would have been the interior of this jamb, a unique feature from the survey and one which may need further attention.

6.3.3 Fireplaces

6.3.3.1 No fireplace has been definitely identified in any of the sites visited: however, stone-built features in approximately-central positions have been recorded at 6% of the sites. Smith has pointed out that only from the mid-15th century onwards did a fireplace and chimney begin to replace the open hearth as the main means of heating the domestic house, and it was not until a century later that they began to appear in the smaller halls (1988, 45). It is unlikely, therefore, that any of the buildings in this study with a fireplace would be earlier than the late 16th century.

6.3.4 Enclosures

6.3.4.1 Of the three main 'types' of deserted rural settlement (nucleated, dispersed and isolated), initial analysis appears to show that 42% of nucleated sites have associated enclosures, compared to 37% of dispersed sites and 34% of isolated. Many original enclosures associated with sites on improved or enclosed land have undoubtedly been destroyed, but an interesting point is that where they do survive they are always located downslope of the hut site or to one side, never upslope.

6.3.4.2 Seventy four of the sites (39%) had an associated enclosure: some were relatively large and could have functioned as 'in-fields', while others were more like small animal pens or folds.

6.3.5 Drainage Hoods

6.3.5.1 In his description of platform houses in the 1950s, Gresham (1954) identified the drainage 'hood' as one of the defining physical attributes of 'platform houses'. He described such features as consisting of a low curving, u-shaped, bank around the uphill side of the platform which he interpreted as protecting the upslope end of the platform (and therefore the structure built upon it) from water running down the slope, by directing it around the sides of the structure and down-slope.

6.3.5.2 Fieldwork has identified that 21% of all sites have drainage hoods, a proportion that rises to 34% when platform sites alone are considered. Not all are of the classic 'u'-shaped style: a small number (e.g. PRNs 4203 and 6731), located on a gentle slope, have a low, triangular shaped mound located at the upslope end of the platform which would also probably have acted to direct surface water around the sides of the platform.

6.3.5.3 Those sites without a recognisable drainage hood included a nucleated group at Llyn Ddu (including PRN 1355) which are located on a particularly steep slope. This may indicate that not all platform sites originally had drainage hoods, appearing to suggest either a) that they did not need them as the rain fall was not a major consideration (a milder climate or seasonal use), or b) that another form of drainage was used.

6.3.6 Associated Agriculture

6.3.6.1 Ninety six of the sites (51%) appeared to have evidence for some form of agricultural activity associated with the site, either directly or indirectly-but-likely. This evidence comprised either field clearance remains, 'animal' pens, enclosures, terraces, ridge and furrow, field walls or a combination of two or more elements.

6.3.6.2 At 30% of the sites visited, associated field systems were identified. In some cases this took the form of low, denuded stone field walls (wandering walls), which in turn were often associated with field clearance, represented by clearance cairns: other evidence consisted of terraces or lynchets. Occasionally, ridge and furrow was identified with the sites, at surprising altitudes (over 300m OD). However, identification of such slight earthworks was often hindered by long grass or other high growing vegetation around the site. Enclosures are discussed above.

6.3.6.3 Only two corn drying kilns have been identified associated with DRS sites. One has now been almost completely destroyed by field clearance (PRN 6010), the other has survived in a denuded field wall (PRN4197). It is not known, of course, whether this is an actual distribution, or whether it is the result of 'focussed' fieldwork.

6.3.7 Associated Hut Groups

6.3.7.2 Twenty-nine sites visited were associated with earlier (prehistoric) hut circles or groups of huts. This association usually appeared to have been the result of topographical location (a particularly suitable location) or the existence on-site of suitable building material.

6.3.8 Hafodai

6.3.8.1 The importance of oral history to interpreting the structures that are being examined by the DRS project cannot be over-emphasised. Along with excavation, this represents possibly our best chance of uncovering information which will allow us to make sense of the features that we are studying, and place them in their proper chronological, social and economic contexts. This is perhaps best exemplified when considering transhumance and the use/interpretation of *hafodai.*

6.3.8.2 During the pilot study (1995-6), an elderly farmer's wife at a farm near Dinas Mawddwy spoke of her late husband's relative taking cattle and geese up onto the high ground of their land in the summer, and staying with them over night and bringing milk down daily. This appears to have taken place from at least the end of the nineteenth century and into the beginning of the twentieth century. The remains of the dry-stone structure in which he stayed was pointed out (PRN 5208), as was a second similar structure (PRN 6322). The pond which the geese had used was also clearly visible as an earthwork depression. The importance of geese in the hafod economy is also borne out by other deserted rural settlement studies, notably that in Dyfed (Sambrook, 1997).

6.3.8.3 This year's survey has uncovered more evidence for the late survival of a form of transhumance in upland western Snowdonia, in the Nant Betws valley. The evidence came from a local farmer who pointed out a dry-stone structure which had been used by one member of the family in the summer when cattle were taken up to the high ground at the end of the nineteenth century or the beginning of the twentieth century. These two examples perhaps differ slightly from the classical accounts of transhumance in Wales in that only one member of the family is said to have gone with the stock, and not several members of (if not all) the family, although it is more likely that a single model cannot explain the complexity of a long-lived and locally-variable custom way of life.

6.3.8.4 The structures which were pointed out were both rubble, dry-stone structures, 'post-medieval' in appearance, with the Betws Garmon (PRN 6640) site still having a surviving gable wall (interestingly a public footpath from the valley bottom to the mountain top goes straight past the site). The walls survived to a height of over 1m and the internal dimensions were 5m by 4m. There was no enclosure with it, but small parallel walls enclosed the entrance. There was no sign of an earlier (medieval?) structure beneath this site, but at the other site (near Dinas Mawddwy - PRN 6322) the remains of a DRS were clearly visible beneath the later structure which was set on a slightly different alignment.

6.3.8.5 Both sites were located on a natural ridge adjacent to (within 10m of) a mountain stream. Other similar rubble, dry-stone structure have been identified elsewhere in the uplands and are almost always located on natural ridges or level areas. These appear to be post-medieval in date and appear to differ from the true DRS sites in both appearance and location. Whereas earlier DRS sites are sometimes built on artificial platforms, these structures only seem to be found on artificial platforms where there is evidence for an earlier DRS beneath the later structure. If these are indeed later *hafodai* perhaps their builders preferred to use existing platforms than to actually to construct artificial ones. Their close proximity to water is also another identifying feature, as are small attached enclosures, usually at one end and not below, as is often the case with DRS sites. These later structures, although built on level ground, usually have their long axis aligned along and parallel to the surrounding contours. Some of these apparently later structures are also quite small, generally smaller than DRS sites, often only big enough to shelter one or two shepherds.

6.3.8.6 Documentary evidence shows that the *hafod* of the mid-thirteenth century (the time of the earliest documentary reference) was probably of light construction, being valued at 12 pence compared with 50 pence for the *hendref* (Allen in Lynch, 1983, p 179). This may mean that early *hafotai* of this period were built of timber or other perishable material which will have left little if any above-ground traces. Again, this cannot be demonstrated without a programme of targeted excavation.

6.3.8.6 These apparent visible differences will be one of the main hypotheses that will be tested during next year's fieldwork and excavation programmes.

7 Stage 6 - Post-fieldwork

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

8 Stage 7 - Collation of data

8.1 General

8.1.1 As stated in the project design, all the information gathered on each site visited was collated at this stage of the project. This data comprised existing (published) information (including description and plan if relevant), the site-visit forms (again including description, sketch plan, perhaps a photograph, as well as the scoring and management evaluations), and any other information which had been recorded. This information is kept under the relevant PRN (currently in map-sheet order being transferred to PRN order). At the end of the DRS project this will be automatically transferred back to the SMR.

8.1.2 At this stage, sites were allocated to one of two files according to whether it had been possible during fieldwork to determine that were DRS sites or not. Sites which had been confirmed continued to be treated as DRS sites (see below section 8.2), while sites which fieldwork was unable to confirm as DRS types were sidelined as 'settlement site - undetermined/ unconfirmed' (see below section 8.3).

8.1.3 Much of the data was computerised at this stage, a series of four databases being created (see appendix IV for the structures of these).

8.2 Deserted rural settlement sites

8.2.1 Information on the 189 sites which were confirmed by site-visits as being DRS sites, and which was subsequently recorded on forms G1313a, G1313b and G1313c, was added to three databases (with the same titles).

8.2.2 Extracts from two of these databases have been included as appendices - three fields only from g1313a, the main site record, as there are too many fields in this database for easy listing (appendix V), and all the scores allocated in g1313c (appendix X). G1313b, which contains management-related information has not been included, although most of the information on it has been summarised in section 19.2 below.

8.3 Unconfirmed deserted rural settlement sites

8.3.1 A total of 145 of the sites visited were sidelined, either because they could not definitely be confirmed as DRS sites once they had been visited or because they have not been located. Such sites have been entered onto a small separate database, 'Notlh.dbf", so that they can be returned in an appropriate manner to the SMR at the end of the project. This database consists of five fields:

* PRN, SITENAME, OSMAP, REASON, MEMO

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

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

A memo field allows for a more detailed explanation for a site's inclusion in this database.

8.3.3 Of the 145 sites included in this database, the largest number consisted of sites which were visited and considered not to be DRS sites. Many sites in this category were described on the SMR (Primary Resource Indicator) as 'platforms', 'sub-rectangular platforms' or 'hut platforms' which, on inspection, were usually circular platforms. A smaller number of sites were post-medieval structures, such as shepherd shelters or ruined barns and some 'settlement' sites were prehistoric in date (i.e. circular rather than rectangular). It has been suggested (M Yates, *pers. comm.)* that shepherds' shelters should be included in the study, and it is acepted that they are important to wider landscape studies (some may even have etheir origins in the medieval period) but it is thought that perhaps these would better form part of a different study.

8.3.4 The second largest group in this database were the unlocated sites (a total of 18). In most of these cases, following up to two hours of searching, it was assumed that the incorrect NGR has been previously recorded. In two cases, sites have been recorded in what is now a dense forestry plantation where navigation was particularly difficult. However, the disturbed nature of this area suggests that these sites may have been destroyed anyway.

8.3.5 A total of nine sites have been recorded as having been destroyed, that is to say that no definite surface remains survive. These sites would appear to have had all their above ground features completely removed during field clearance activities, and subsequent ploughing may also have badly damaged, if not destroyed, associated sub-surface features. It was felt that a judgement could not be made on whether these sites were DRS sites, although they will, of course, remain on the SMR as 'settlement sites - undetermined' (with the appropriate form and condition).

8.3.6 Nine further sites had been damaged to an extent where it proved very difficult to record them to the same level as those in G1313A.dbf. Most of these had been damaged by field clearance and survived only as slight earthworks. One had a number of post-medieval structures built on top of it and three had post-medieval field walls running across them, one side of which had been completely cleared, destroying at least half of the site. Again, such sites will remains on the SMR but it was thought inappropriate to include them in the results of this study as definite sites.

8.3.7 Field clearance has also resulted in five sites being completely masked by the dumping of stone which had been removed from the surrounding improved fields. Inspection of these sites revealed only the dumps of stone and no obvious structural features below, and the degree to which these sites survive below was therefore unclear.

8.3.8 Three other sites were recorded as being 'HIDDEN": two have had post-medieval structures (barn/sheepfold) built on top of them, and while some evidence survives to suggest the presence of a site (possibly a DRS) below it was insufficient to allow the sites to be included in the main database (G1313a.DBF). The remaining site was masked by dense bracken which hindered any definite examination of the site, even in the winter when the bracken had died down and the site was revisited.

8.3.9 Of the remaining sites recorded on this database, three were recorded as being natural features, two had duplicate PRNs and one (PRN 120) had been excavated and subsequently nothing remains of it.

8.3.10 A number of these sites which have damaged, especially those which have been partly cleared of above ground features, may be candidates for future targeted excavations.

9 Stage 8 - Data-base analysis

9.1 Most of the results of the data-base analysis have been included elsewhere (e.g. in the sections on fieldwork (section 6), scheduling section 14) and management (section 19,2)). It was thought more appropriate and meaningful to put such results into a series of specific contexts, rather than list them here.

9.2 A number of analyses appear to have had negative results (for example, there were no apparent correlations between size or any other factor and altitude, or between presence/absence of enclosure and any other factor). However, the databases will be added to by other projects, and further analysis will be undertaken as and when appropriate.

9.3 Appendix IV contains a structure for the three databases which have been created for this project: it is of course possible to print out data in any combination from these as required either now or at a later stage in the project. For fuller explanations of what has been recorded and how, refer to the field visit forms and manual included at appendix XI.

10 Stage 9 - Non-archaeological background mapping

10.1 The non-archaeological background mapping (refer to map 3) consisted of digitising mapped information in AutoCad and manipulating the data in FastCad 3: the data is now held in a series of project files in the latter awaiting transfer to the SMR on the completion of the project.

10.2 Information on the following areas was digitised - the Llyn Environmentally Sensitive Area (in addition to the boundary of the ESA area, the Landscape Types areas (for details see appendix VII): the Llyn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and the western edge of the Snowdonia National Park.

10.3 It was decided not to digitise SSSIs or the Heritage Coast as none of the former appeared from a brief examination of sites in CCW records to overlap with sites studied as part of this project, and the latter does not really impinge on inland sites. No other relevant conservation-related data was noted.

11 Stage 10 - Archaeological background mapping

11.1 The mapped archaeological background information was digitised in the same way as the non-archaeological material (see above paragraph 10.1).

11.2 Time only allowed for a limited amount of data to be accessed and transcribed and this is shown on map 4. This comprises the approximate extents of commotes, cantrefs and ecclesiastical parish boundaries (as opposed to later parish boundaries) and the putative locations of townships and hamlets, all as shown on an unpublished map compiled by one of Jones Pierce's research students during the 1940s and held by the National Library of Wales (M Griffith, *pers comm)*, plus additional data from Atlas Mon (Richards, 1972) and Jones Pierce (1938).

11.3 This was intended as a pilot exercise to see to what extent if any, there was a correlation between (archaeological) DRS sites and (historical) locations. Unfortunately, the areas for which we have reasonably accurate historical-based information are lacking in relict archaeological sites. It will be necessary to carry out more targetted work (such as is proposed in next year's rapid survey projects) before much sense can be made of this data.

12 Stage 11 - Analysis of archaeological mapped information

12.1 The first thing which became obvious is that although there has been a considerable amount of work undertaken (a variety of sources includes Atlas Mon, as well as Jones-Pierce's published works and Gresham's *Eifionnydd*), little if any has attempted to relate the putative historical situation to the actual landscape. The accuracy of the sites and boundaries cannot, therefore, be guaranteed, and it will require a separate project to examine these on the ground. However, it is felt that the exercise was worthwhile in demonstrating the potential of this approach to complement the condition survey which forms the main part of the DRS project. (The forthcoming rapid identification surveys (project G1465) are township-based and should provide more detailed information to amplify this approach to the reconstruction of the medieval landscape.)

12.2 A further problem is created by the fact that not only do the published maps of medieval townships vary (Richards, 1972; Jones Pierce, 1938; Jones Pierce, unpublished) but they have no supporting text, so we do not know where each author got the information from for any of the townships. We do not know, therefore, how reliable any of this information is.

12.3 Gresham's study of *Eifionnydd* is more comprehensive, but is far too detailed to have been incorporated into this project. Again, the forthcoming rapid identification survey will concentrate in part on a township included in this (Pennant) and should be able to give a better indication of the potential usefulness of this work. The forthcoming project on the Historic Settlements of Anglesey should also shed more light on this approach to past settlements.

12.4 However, a start has been made on recording in some detail, the supposed locations of the medieval townships of western Caernarfonshire: a form for recording townships (the building blocks of the medieval landscape) has also been devised and is in use (see appendix VIII). This has been designed in such way that information will also be transferred directly to the SMR.

12.5 One interesting point which has emerged from the plotting of township place-names against the modern map for the area of Penllyn is the co-incidence of the modern farm-names *uchaf* and *isaf* with many township names. The placename elements *ucha* and *issa* were already in use at the beginning of the sixteenth century: a document of 1525 signed by William Vaughan refers to the *capital messuage of Corsygedol issa and Corsygedol ucha* (Thomas, 1972, 337): both appear to have belonged to the Corsygedol estate, but Thomas does not attempt to explain the derivation or significance of the names whether, for example, they represent degraded bond/free townships lands: the experience of Penllyn would seem to suggest that they are probably not topographically-related. However, this would appear to offer an avenue of investigation to try to get information on now-destroyed DRS locations: for example, the fields around such farms could be targeted for aerial and/or geophysical survey, the dates of such farm houses could be checked etc. (see below section 19.3).

12.6 Another worth-while study, again beyond the remit of this project, would be to trace the ecclesiastical parish boundaries (bearing in mind Gresham's hypothesis that these would usually have followed existing (medieval) township boundaries (Gresham, 1987)) on the ground to see whether they are distinguishable from other field boundaries. A start can be made on this aspect of trying to recreate the medieval landscape in the forthcoming DRS rapid identification survey, when examining the area of the former township of Pennant (which falls within Gresham's study of *Eifionydd* (1973)).

13 Stage 12 - Mapping for management

13.1 The study area contained no DRS sites which had already been scheduled. Candidates for scheduling identified by this study are put forward in a later section below (14).

13.2 Map 3 shows the DRS sites studied during this project plotted against the Llyn ESA landscape types. Not surprisingly, the majority of sites fall within the 'hills and knolls' and Uwchmynydd areas, i.e. marginal areas where there has been little recent agricultural improvement. A study currently being undertaken by one of the authors of this report has demonstrated that this is typical of other relict archaeological remains (Thompson, forthcoming (b)).

13.3 Outside these areas, the most significant cluster of remains is around Yoke Farm, north of Pwllheli (which also has remains of hut circle settlements). Most of the remainder of the sites lie within the national park, with only eight sites in 'unprotected' landscapes on the sea-facing slopes around Rhostryfan/Penygroes. Fieldwork in this and other projects has shown that these sites are amongst those most likely to be at risk from agricultural improvements and general activities (see section 19.2 below).

13.4 The forthcoming report on the Llyn ESA historic landscape characterisation (Thompson, forthcoming(b)) will deal with general management prescriptions for DRS sites in this area by including them as relict earthwork (settlement) sites for management purposes, and dealing with them under the various ESA Landscape Types (primarily Hills and Knolls). This will deal with all sites which survive as relict landscape features, regardless of whether they are of schedulable quality or not. Copies of that report will circulated to Cadw, and to CCW and ADAS.

13.5 There would be opportunities to manage sites within any AONB management plan which might be drawn up by the new Cyngor Gwynedd authority. The technical report *AONB Management Plans - advice on their format and content* (Countryside Commission / CCW 1992) clearly identifies 'cultural heritage' as one of the principal three conservation issues to be considered in such plans. It also identifies the main issues likely to affect cultural heritage sites as including inappropriate development, agricultural damage, lack of management, vulnerability of the site to visitor pressure and the need for, and appropriateness of, interpretation (ibid, pp 25-6). At this stage, the Trust is not aware of any moves to formulate such a plan for Llyn AONB, but it now has the necessary information to hand for this category of site, at least, should such a plan be drawn up. This work has now (December, 1997) been subsumed by the Landmap pilot (Countryside Council for Wales's Landscape assessment and decision-making process) which is being carried out on Llyn, and to which the Trust is contributing, as well as the proposed new All-Wales Agri-Environment Scheme. Rather than discuss the implications here, these themes will be pursued in the report on the 1997-8 work.

13.6 At present it is understood that no DRS sites in the area studied coincide with SSSIs. Newly-designated SSSIs are notified to the Trust's SMR by CCW, and there is the opportunity at that time to identify DRS (and other archaeological) sites to both CCW and the landowners, and to ensure that archaeological remains receive at least some protection from the system of notifiable operations.

13.7 A considerable number of DRS sites lie within Snowdonia National Park. It is possible that such sites can receive an extra degree of protection from initiatives such as whole farm plans and any extension to the Tir Cymen agri-environmental scheme which is due to be expanded to the northern part of the Park in some form in the coming years.

13.8 This project has tended to confirm the findings of other Trust projects that probably the simplest, cheapest and most effective means of conserving an archaeological site is to discuss it with the owner: make him/her aware of its presence, what it is and why it is important, and pass on simple management information without being seen to be dictating what he/she can and cannot do.

14 Stage 14 - Scheduling enhancement work

14.1 General

14.1.1 There were no scheduled DRS sites in the study area at the beginning of the project, although at least one was scheduled during the course of the project (PRN6010 - see below), although this was independent of the findings of this study.

14.1.2 As far as scheduling DRS sites is concerned, it may be worth considering philosophies applied in England and Scotland (matters which were first addressed in last year's report).

14.1.3 In **England,** MPP appears to work to four main guidelines - to preserve the best surviving sites; to preserve a representative sample; to preserve those sites which, when all the criteria are considered, rank alongside the best surviving; and to use past professional judgement (*i.e.* previous scheduling). These have all been adopted (if inadvertently) for deserted rural settlements.

14.1.4 Roberts and Wrathmell, in their discussion of MPP in relation to medieval settlements, emphasise that greater weight should be given to the issues of site survival and archaeological potential (1994,12).

14.1.5 Following the English example, placing the emphasis on the survival, condition and potential criteria should ensure that the best-surviving DRS sites are selected. The use of professional judgement (repeated often during this and last year's reports) should ensure that both a representative sample and those sites which rank alongside the best-surviving when using all the criteria are selected. The matter of past professional judgement was discussed in last year's report (section 5.6.1): twenty seven DRS sites in Gwynedd are already on the schedule: of these, twenty one are either in larger areas which contain a wealth of relict archaeological sites including DRS sites or are built on hut groups which have been scheduled; two have been excavated and six have been scheduled for (presumably) their DRS interest alone. These are all well-preserved sites, in good condition, have reasonable or better archaeological potential, often some group value, and are mainly in association with other (contemporary) features.

14.1.6 Interestingly, at least one site which has been scheduled since (PRN 183, SAM Cn237) lies in the same general settlement group as a site recommended by this study (PRN 6010 - section 14.4.2 below): this is significant in that it would appear that professional judgement (if not the other criteria) is being applied with reasonable consistency (two people independently arrived at the same conclusion) in identifying well-preserved sites, which are in good condition, have good potential, some group value and high amenity value.

14.1.7 In **Scotland**, Historic Scotland's view (see Foster and Hingley, 1994, 138; Hingley and Foster, 1994, 9) is that there are three principal considerations in assessing the importance of MOLRS (i.e. DRS) remains -

* the potential of a site to address important academic questions:
* the presence of well-defined field characteristics which can be used to assess importance; and
* the importance of historical associations or place in the consciousness of modern populations.

14.1.8 The first two considerations are certainly taken account of in respect of the DRS project: the third is a different matter altogether and beyond the scope of the project. Hingley and Foster highlight the importance of research issues both in providing the specific framework for preservation and in taking study of the subject area forward (1994, 9-10).

14.1.9 In conclusion, these two approaches would seem to support the conclusions reached below (see paragraphs 14.2.13-14) in this study about the general approach to be taken, and which criteria specifically are the most important when considering DRS sites as candidates for scheduling.

14.2 Scheduling criteria

14.2.1 The discussion on the usefulness and application of the non-statutory criteria used to determine national importance (which was first discussed in last year's pilot survey report) has been maintained during the project in the field recording manual. It was decided to leave it there for the purposes of this report and not to move it into the main body of the text as it is a working document, not a definitive statement, and the manual will continue to be used and modified during the course of next year's projects. For the main discussion, therefore, please refer to the manual which has been included as appendix XI (the section concerning form G1313/3). However, it was considered that some points could more usefully be discussed here.

14.2.2 It could be argued that 'national importance' is determined by a combination of the 'absolute' value of a site (itself determined by an examination of existing data plus a site visit) with its 'relative' value (i.e. comparison with the rest of the monument class - this determined by visits to many sites and/or a review of the available evidence). Sites which are of national importance will have either a high absolute value or high relative value or both.

14.2.3 Some of the various (non-statutory) criteria are more straightforward to establish than others, and some are more important than others (see appendix xi): these can be summarised as follows.

14.2.4 **The characterisation criteria** are dependent on comparison with other well-defined monument class types: there are insufficient data on other class types at the present time for these to be considered further (see appendix XI).

14.2.4 At this stage in the study of deserted rural settlements, **the discrimination criteria** can be examined more closely.

14.2.5 **Documentation (archaeological)** is relatively easy to establish as we know which sites have been excavated, planned *etc.* It is relatively straightforward to establish both absolute and relative values for this criterion, although as few sites have been excavated this is a supporting criterion only.

14.2.6 **Documentation (historical)** is very difficult to establish for the monument class without a considerable amount of work (which is outside the scope of this project) although it is very important if it exists: consequently it is probably best-used, when available, to enhance a site's value (absolutely and relatively). A recent study in Scotland demonstrated that the considerable documentary evidence available in an area of Kyle and Carrick could not regularly be associated with specific archaeological remains, and the main value of the report was the provision of a wider historical context into which MOLRS (DRS) remains could be placed (Foster and Hingley, 1994, 138).

14.2.7 **Group value (association and clustering)** can be important criteria but are difficult to establish accurately without carrying out detailed fieldwork, both around known sites and in blank areas: in certain cases they can be determined reasonably easily (for example in areas where detailed fieldwork has been carried out and the archaeological record is an accurate indicator of what actually exists on the ground; and site visits also obtain reasonably-detailed information regarding the immediate setting of the site), but this does not extend to anything like the whole area under study: such results must therefore often be provisional. However, these criteria are biased towards nucleated sites and sites in 'relict archaeological landscape' areas and this should be borne in mind when applying professional judgement.

14.2.8 **Survival** is a major criterion (related to the appearance of the site, its archaeological and visual potential and its landscape setting) and is relatively straightforward to establish as it relates to the specific site only (although obviously levels of survival can be compared across the monument class). However, it can be difficult to determine the original extent of many of the sites, and ideally more information is required (from excavation, or comparison of site plans) to determine whether survival is being gauged correctly.

14.2.9 **Diversity (features)** is again the task of a site-visit to establish and therefore relatively straightforward (if the underlying assumption is correct - a matter which should be confirmed by excavation). However, emphasis on this criterion would probably bias the schedule towards complex sites at the expense of simple (but nevertheless potentially important) ones, and it should therefore be seen as supporting only with, again, professional judgement being applied to ensure that sites with a range of diversity scores are represented on the schedule.

14.2.10 **Potential** is another major criterion and is again relatively straightforward to establish from a site visit without the need for comparison (although, like survival, we might be looking at the wrong factors or misjudging them and this should be confirmed by excavation).

14.2.11 **Amenity value** is also relatively straightforward to establish from a site visit, and can be a useful supporting criterion (linked to survival and condition).

14.2.12 The **management criteria** can all be judged from a site visit, using comparative data only in the sense of professional judgement based on experience gained from visits to other sites. **Condition** is a major criterion, while **fragility** and **vulnerability** are perhaps less so: **nature conservation** value is relatively straightforward to establish (given that we are not ecologists!), but is considered irrelevant to scheduling (M Yates, *pers. comm.*), although it is recorded.

14.2.13 It can therefore be argued that the most important factors to be considered when deciding which sites should be positively preserved (*i.e.* scheduled) are *completeness of ground plan* (completeness of elevation is less important as it is probably time-related, i.e. the more-recent the site the more likely it is to have upstanding walls); the *condition of the remains* (an indicator of the likely potential of the site); the *below-ground potential for recovering archaeological data*; the existence of *related documentary references*; and *relationships* with other (earlier, contemporary and later) *archaeological sites and remains*. (The importance of this latter aspect is emphasised in Scotland with MOLRS, particularly in relation to field systems which have been the subject of several recent studies (Foster and Hingley, 1994, 10)).

14.2.14 Therefore, the principal criteria to use when considering candidates for scheduling would appear to be - documentation (historical), survival, potential and condition, with group value next, followed by fragility, vulnerability and amenity value (which is related to survival and potential), diversity, documentation (archaeological) and nature conservation value. However, possibly most important of all is professional judgement.

14.2.15 The site evaluation form (G1313/3 - appendix XI) has recently been amended to contain a space to record professional judgement in a simple format similar to the other criteria (low, medium or high). This has not been properly tested yet but it is hoped that it will both allow a check on the other criteria, and be used in border-line cases to push a site either up or down. It is intended that this field is filled in at the end of the field visit.

14.2.16 The additional criterion of **situation** as used in Scotland (Scottish Office PAN 42, 17) may be appropriate when considering deserted rural settlements. This states that *Types of monument abundant in one topographical/land use situation may be rare in others and special regard should be had to their heightened potential archaeological value.*

14.2.17 As far as DRS sites are concerned, this would mean that, as the majority of sites are to be found in upland or marginal situations, sites which survive in lowland or arable situations (or in geographical isolation, such as sites on Anglesey) should be considered important for that reason if no other. In the case of this study area, one could argue along these lines for considering the sites around lowland and largely-arable Yoke Farm, Pwllheli (PRNs 430 and 431) as being worthy of scheduling. These are both well-preserved sites with adjacent structures, earlier hut circle settlements (including one particularly fine example) exist in the same, relatively-restricted, general area, and all belong to the same farm. They could probably be considered for scheduling next, after those outlined in the following section. PRN 6737 near Pistyll (which is considered below) also falls within this category.

14.2.18 Use of this criterion (which is linked to **survival** and **fragility/vulnerability**) would help in ensuring that the regional diversity demonstrated by deserted rural settlements is properly represented in the schedule. Hopefully, the use of professional judgement will ensure this.

14.2.19 The other criterion used in Scotland but not England or Wales (**multiperiod/single period**) may also be relevant. This would ensure that DRS sites both in relationships with, for example, hut circle/group settlements as well as in isolated positions are included on the schedule, reflecting again the sheer diversity of forms of the type. Again, the use of professional judgement is important.

14.3 Candidates for scheduling

14.3.1 In this year's project, the scores recorded on the site evaluation form G1313/3 (refer to last year's pilot study report, section 5 Approaches to scheduling, as well as to the section on form G1313/3 in this report's appendix XI) have been added together to produce an overall score for each site on which proposals for scheduling could be based. The raw data scores are produced in ascending order in appendix X to this report.

14.3.2 However, these raw scores alone were not sufficient to produce a well-balanced list of sites which should be prime candidates for scheduling (for example, it was noted that the scores were biased towards 'nucleated' sites), and the importance of professional judgement, as well as a desire to see included examples from different types (nucleated, dispersed and isolated) and a geographical spread, have also played a part in choosing the following candidates.

14.3.3 It was decided that two sites representing each type of putative settlement (isolated, nucleated and dispersed, *i.e.* six settlements) would be put forward for consideration for scheduling in the first instance (others could added - see above, 14.2.7, and below, 19.2.13). In total these include 19 different PRNs, 10% of the 189 sites in database G1313a. These are considered in the following section.

14.1.4 A complication of applying the criteria comes when nucleated sites are being considered. It is essential that sites are recorded separately as units (for both archaeological and management purposes), yet when they are considered for either scheduling or for more general discussion they must be viewed as parts of a larger settlement. This is particularly a problem for scheduling when a value judgement is being made. However, the use again of common sense and professional judgement in reaching an overall interpretation of the 'value' of the settlement should prevail (see discussions below).

14.4 Case Studies - new sites for proposed scheduling

14.4.1 Nucleated settlements

A Ystrad DRS, Betws Garmon SH544574 (PRNs 6745, 6746 + 6747)

This nucleated settlement site consists of three impressive, joined rectangular structures with two adjoined enclosures. It is proposed that these sites should be scheduled as a group (along with associated enclosure) and not individually.

Discrimination criteria

1. The sites are rated **low** on *Documentation, archaeological* because, apart from the brief description and annotated sketch, the sites have not been surveyed.

2. The sites are rated **low** on *Documentation, historical* because there are no known documentary references associated with the sites.

3. The sites are rated **medium** on *Group Value, association* because there are three sites of other related types within 1km.

4. The sites are rated **medium** on *Group Value, clustering* because there are three similar sites within 1km.

5. The sites are rated **high** on *Survival* because over two-thirds of the original area is left intact.

6. The sites are rated **medium** on *Diversity, features* because a minimum of ten features are present, *viz*: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and enclosure.

8. The sites are rated **high** on *Amenity* because the remains are visible and easily interpretable and understandable to the layman

Management criteria

1. The sites are rated **high** on *Condition* because they are well-managed and no immediate capital works are required.

2. Two of the sites (6746 & 6747) are rated **high** on *Fragility* because the sites have exposed walls and some unstable faces. Site 6745 is rated **medium** on *Fragility* has it has slightly more robust features.

3. The sites are rated **low** on *Vulnerability* because the surrounding land-use is stable, the owner is sympathetic and there is no immediate threat to the site.

4. The sites are rated **low** on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

These three sites form a nucleated/complex settlement group, probably representing a farmstead with two enclosures, the smaller one perhaps for storage and the larger for animals. The walls survive to a height of 1m and are substantially built. They are easily interpretable.

B *Cwm Brwynog DRS, Halfway station, Snowdon SH594574*
(PRNs 4044, 6715, 6716, 6717, 6718, 6719, 6720, 6721, 6722, 6723, 6724 + 6725)

This group of twelve DRS sites form a nucleated/complex settlement which may the remains of the *hafodai* of Crombroinok, recorded in the Record of Caernarfon of 1352. It is proposed that these sites should be scheduled as a group and not individually. Figure 3 (following this page) illustrates one of these sites.

Discrimination criteria

1. The sites are rated **medium** on *Documentation, archaeological* because they have been fully described and partly including in a measured survey.

2. The sites are rated **medium** on *Documentation, historical* because there is one relevant document associated with them (Record of Caernarfon, 1352).

3. The sites are rated **low** on *Group Value, association* because there is only one site of other but related types within 1km.

4. The sites are rated **high** on *Group Value, clustering* because there are twelve similar sites within 1km.

5. Two sites (6721 & 6718) are rated **low** on *Survival* because less than one-third of the original site area survives. The remaining sites are rated **medium** in this category because between one and two-thirds of the original site area survives in each case.

6. Three sites (6720,6719 & 6721) are rated **low** on *Diversity, features* because fewer than six features survive. The remaining sites are rated **medium** because each has between six to twelve surviving features.

7. All the individual sites are rated **medium** on *Potential* apart from site 6721 which is rated **low**.

8. Two of the sites (6715 & 6716) are rated **medium** on *Amenity* because their remains are visible but not easily understood by layman. Sites 6718 & 6721 are rated **low** because they are mutilated. The remaining sites are rated **high** as they are easily visible and understandable. All the sites are located less than 500m from one of the main Snowdon footpaths and the Halfway Railway Station.

Management criteria

1. Six sites (6715, 6719, 6720, 6718, 6721 & 6723) are rated **medium** on *Condition* because they are relatively well-managed, but show signs of neglect. The remaining sites are rated high as they are well-managed with no need for capital works.

2. Site 6715 is rated **low** on *Fragility* because the site is stone built and stable. Site 6718 is rated **high** because it is a low earthwork which is suffering on-going erosion by the nearby stream. The remaining sites are rated **medium** because they are more robust structures.

3. Site 6718 is rated **high** on *Vulnerability* because the nearby stream is eroding part of the remains. The remaining sites are rated **low** as there is no immediate threat to the sites.

4. The sites are rated **low** on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interest.

Summary
These sites form a nucleated/complex group located either side of a stream which may represent a communal *hafodai* group. The group appears to be multi-period, with small, more denuded structures (6718 & 6721) alongside rubble-walled structures.

Figure 3: PRN 6332, Cwm Brwynog. A rubble-walled DRS site adjacent to stream.

14.4.2 Dispersed settlements

A Deserted rural settlement (long hut), south of Ty'n y Gamfa, Rhiw SH232284 (PRN 1211)

This site is a dispersed settlement site (long hut) with associated field system, enclosure and annex. It is recommended that the long hut, together with the adjacent annex and enclosure are scheduled.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated **low** on *Documentation, archaeological* because the recent site visit provided a full written description of the site with an annotated sketch, but no more detailed survey has taken place.

2. The site is rated **low** on *Documentation, historical* because there is not one known documentary reference.

3. The site is rated **high** on *Group Value, association* because there are over five sites of other period/function related types within 1km.

4. The site is rated **high** on *Group Value, clustering* because there are over five similar sites within 1km.

5. The site is rated **high** on *Survival* because over two-thirds of the original site is left.

6. The site is rated **medium** on *Diversity, features* because nine features are present, *viz*: platform, building, wall, main entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact, enclosure, annex and field system.

7. The site is rated **medium** on *Potential* because some internal and external floors are likely to be preserved.

8. The site is rated **high** on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable and the site is adjacent to the main road.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated **medium** on *Condition* because the site is moderately well-managed with no need for capital works.

2. The site is rated **medium** on *Fragility* because the site is partially grassed-over and quite robust.

3. The site is rated **low** on *Vulnerability* because the surrounding land-use is stable, the owner is sympathetic and there is no immediate threat to the site.

4. The site is rated **low** on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

This site is part of a dispersed group of sites within an associated field system along the base of Mynydd Rhiw. It is a well-preserved example with associated agricultural features such as a field system, enclosure and small annex/outbuilding. It may be appropriate to include further sites, not within the same scheduled area but within a general recommendation for scheduling.

B Deserted rural settlement (house platform), Gesail Gyfarch, Penmorfa SH549543 (PRN 6010)

This house platform site is part of a dispersed group of DRS sites (some of which have recently been scheduled independent of this study) located in a sheltered valley. The remains of ridge and furrow, probably associated with these sites, lie nearby, as do earlier hut groups (again, some of which are scheduled). In all, the area contains some well-preserved and varied archaeological remains.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated **medium** on *Documentation, archaeological* because the recent site visit provided a full written description of the site with an annotated sketch, while a small scale measured survey of the site has been undertaken.

2. The site is rated **medium** on *Documentation, historical* because as there is one known documentary reference for this site.

3. The site is rated **high** on *Group Value, association* because there are over five sites of other but related types within 1km.

4. The site is rated **high** on *Group Value, clustering* because there are over five similar sites within 1km.

5. The site is rated **high** on *Survival* because over two-thirds of the original site is left.

6. The site is rated **medium** on *Diversity, features* because nine features are present, *viz*: platform, building, wall, main entrance, wall-facing internal, wall-facing external, stone revetting, floor intact and field system.

7. The site is rated **high** on *Potential* because internal and external floors are likely to be preserved.

8. The site is rated **high** on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable and the site is adjacent to the main road. understood by the layman.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated **high** on *Condition* because the site is well-managed with no immediate need for capitol works.

2. The site is rated **high** on *Fragility* because the site has exposed walls.

3. The site is rated **low** on *Vulnerability* because the surrounding land-use is stable, the owner is sympathetic and there is no immediate threat to the site.

4. The site is rated **low** on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

PRN 6010 is recommended for scheduling on the main criteria of its archaeological potential and good state of preservation. It also has good *Group Value* as part of a small dispersed group of similar site types and earlier hut groups, the whole group of which have a very good potential for display and interpretation.

14.4.3 Isolated settlements

A *Deserted rural settlement (long hut), Gwynus, near Pistyll SH342409 (PRN 6737)*

This site appears to be an isolated example of a long hut, built into a possible hut group and one which, although not in immediate danger, is potentially under threat from further land improvement and animal erosion.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated **medium** on *Documentation, archaeological* because it has been fully described and partly including in a measured survey.

2. The site is rated **low** on *Documentation, historical* because there is no known relevant document associated with it.

3. The sites are rated **medium** on *Group Value, association* because there are between 2 - 5 sites of other associated period/function types within 1km.

4. The sites are rated **low** on *Group Value, clustering* because there are no other known similar sites within 1km.

5. The site is rated **medium** on *Survival* because between one and two-thirds of the original site are is left.

6. The site is rated as **medium** on *Diversity, features* because nine features have been identified viz: building, wall, main entrance, wall facing external, wall facing internal, floor intact, annex, enclosure and hut group.

7. The site is rated **medium** on *Potential* because some internal and some external floors may have been preserved.

8. The site is rated **high** on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated **medium** on *Condition* because it is moderately-well maintained, though, animal erosion (cows) is present in places.

2. The site is rated **medium** on *Fragility* because it is partially grassed-over and fairly robust.

3. This site is rated **medium** on *Vulnerability* because it lies in an area of improved land and may by eventually cleared. Cattle grazing in the area may also pose a threat.

4. The sites rated **low** on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

This site represents one of the few isolated types identified during the survey. Its association with a possible hut group (on which it appears to have been constructed) also increases its importance and the potential longer term threat from further land improvement and animal erosion highlights its vulnerability.

B *Deserted rural settlement (long hut), nr. Ffynnon Garmon, Betws Garmon SH527573 (PRN 4201)*

The site is an example of an isolated settlement, consisting of a single structure with associated lynchets and field clearance.

Discrimination criteria

1. The site is rated **low** on *Documentation, archaeological* because it has been fully described but only a sketch drawing has been made of it.

2. The site is rated **low** on *Documentation, historical* because there is no known relevant document associated with it.

3. The sites are rated **medium** on *Group Value, association* because there are 5 sites of other associated period/function types within 1km.

4. The sites are rated **low** on *Group Value, clustering* because there are no other known similar sites within 1km.

5. The site is rated **high** on *Survival* because between over two-thirds of the original site are is left.

6. The site is rated as **medium** on *Diversity, features* because nine features have been identified viz: platform, building, wall, main entrance, other entrance, opposing entrances, wall facing external, wall facing internal, floor intact, stone revetting and field system.

7. The site is rated **medium** on *Potential* because some internal and some external floors may have been preserved.

8. The site is rated **high** on *Amenity* because the remains are easily visible and understandable.

Management criteria

1. The site is rated **low** on *Condition* because it is poorly maintained with problems of neglect/damage from trees.

2. The site is rated **medium** on *Fragility* because it is partially grassed-over and fairly robust.

3. This site is rated **high** on *Vulnerability* because recent forestry plantations surround and grow on the site.

4. The sites rated **low** on *Conservation Value* because the immediate land-use is identical to the surrounding land-use and there is no added floral or faunal interests.

Summary

This site represent one of the few isolated types identified during the survey: it is also associated with lynchets and field clearance. However, recent forestry planting around, with one tree on, the site threatens its survival and it is at risk.

15 Stage 13 - Interim report

15.1 Two interim reports have been prepared and passed to Cadw during the year: the first in June and the second in November, 1996. This final report supersedes both of these.

16 Stage 15 - Final report

16.1 This is a draft of the final report.

17 Stage 16 - Archiving and integration of information

17.1 The archive for the project is currently being prepared: as much of the information produced as possible will be incorporated directly into the SMR, including up-dated databases, photographs and slides, and general background information (including digitised information). Other archive material (including field visit forms, project-specific databases etc.) will be archived under the project number.

PART B

General

18 File management

18.1 General

18.1.1 All files relating to the project, both word-processing files for reports, manuals *etc* (using Word for Windows) and database files (using Foxpro 2.6) are stored on DT's computer: the only exception are FastCad files for distribution maps etc which will be stored in a DRS sub-directory on the appropriate machine in the drawing office. These files may be copied and worked on temporarily on other machines, but must be returned to update those on the main computer the earliest convenient opportunity. These files will be treated as the project files: three lists are supplied below.

18.2 Word-processing files

18.2.1 The following is a list of all the files relating to the project stored in Word for Windows in directory **c:\winword\dt\drs**

96rep.doc	this draft report
96reptit.doc	the title page, contents *etc* for this report
biblio.doc	general bibliography
96cadwrep.doc	appendix I project design March 1996
hutleaf.doc	the leaflet (appendix III)
esa.doc	ESA landscape types (appendix VII)
township.doc	township recording form (appendix VIII)
form01.doc	site visit form G1313A (appendix XI)
form02.doc	management recording form G1313B (appendix XI)
form03.doc	site evaluation form G1313C (appendix XI)
manual.doc	site visit/forms manual (appendix XI)
manag.doc	general management information (see pilot project)
mondesc.doc	draft monument description (see pilot project)
typdrs.doc	draft typology for site-type

18.3 Database files

18.3.1 The following is a list of all the database files relating to this project stored in Foxpro 2.6 in the directory **c:\fpd26\work\drs**

dtla.dbf	a copy of the SMR
longhut.dbf	the Primary Resource Indicator (dated March 1996)
hut96.dbf	the 1996-97 project resource indicator
g1313a.dbf	sites visited and data entered (appendix V)
g1313b.dbf	site management data
g1313c.dbf	site evaluation scores (appendix X)
notlh.dbf	sites visited which are not, or may not be, DRS sites

18.4 CAD/Fastmap files

18.4.1 All the digitised data is held on layers on a single file in Fastcad3 in the directory **c:\fcad3\dwgs**

Llyn.fcd	all digitised data for maps 1 - 4

19 General discussion

19.1 Typology

19.1.1 The pilot project report repeated warnings about the dangers of basing the interpretation and dating of sites on solely on their visual remains, repeating the idea that if categorisation was required to enable comparisons to be made, then they must be broad and simple. The need for this cautious approach has been has been confirmed by the current project, as the variety of visible remains has become more evident, as have the many conditions that have produced these remains. Factors such as land use have affected the present appearance of sites, sometimes destroying all above- ground remains: comparing such varied remains without a proper appreciation of the factors which have brought about the current situation is therefore ill-advised.

19.1.2 When describing and discussing deserted rural settlements, subjective (and emotive) terms such as *hafod* and *lluest* continue to be avoided, as the cultural connotations of such terms remains unproven. However, the project is increasingly questioning the use of the settlement-type terms nucleated, dispersed and isolated, due to the practical problems encountered in applying them to sites in the field.

19.1.3 One of the main problems is that the true distribution of sites is not known, and therefore assigning particular sites to nucleated, scattered or isolated settlement types on the basis of available information is misleading. Previously-unrecorded sites have been identified during visits to known sites and evidence for the destruction of many sites (mainly due to land improvement) clearly shows a bias in the survival rate towards sites in unimproved (marginal) areas. Also, in attempting to analyse the site distribution spatially (for example when considering group value - clustering) we are presuming that all recorded DRS sites are contemporary, which is almost certainly not the case (DRS sites probably span a period of up to 1500 years!).

19.1.4 Historical documentary evidence suggests that medieval settlement in north Wales was almost exclusively dispersed (Jones Pierce *passim)*, leaving behind a pattern which Roberts would describe as *wholly dominated by dispersal* (Roberts and Wrathmell, 1994, 13); while the extensive use of the uplands in the past (Thompson, forthcoming (a)) makes the recognition of truly 'isolated' sites very difficult (this warning was issued last year in the pilot project report, paragraph 3.3.8). Moreover, the project has been unable as yet satisfactorily to define workable criteria for differentiating between 'dispersed' and 'isolated' (the differences between 'nucleated' and 'dispersed' are easier to determine, using professional judgement).

19.1.5 A study aimed at characterising the current settlement pattern on the Llyn (Thompson, forthcoming (b))as part of an overall historic landscape characterisation, was based on examination of map and aerial photographic evidence plus limited fieldwork. This has tentatively identified a series of settlement types based on density, dispersal and type: the list of settlement types includes isolated farm/buildings, dispersed farms/buildings, loose cluster of houses, cluster of houses plus church/chapel/other amenity building, terrace of houses, terrace of houses plus church/chapel/amenity building, town. Settlement types have been mapped by kilometre square, based on the main, dominant settlement element in that square chosen from the above list: added to this was a numerical count of the (estimated) number of inhabited dwellings per kilometre square. Whilst not directly comparable, it may be that this sort of approach, suitably modified, can be applied to DRS sites.

19.1.6 It is suggested that, in the meantime, whilst looking for ways of measuring degrees of dispersal and nucleation, we give due consideration to returning to a system of using descriptive terms for the types of settlement encountered. This would replace nucleated, dispersed and isolated with the terms 'simple' and 'complex' to describe settlement types, with the use of modifiers as appropriate. A single-structure site (for example a platform or stone-built long hut) would be a 'simple settlement', and a multi-structure site (for example that at Cwm Brwynog - see above) would be a 'complex settlement' (in the latter case the term 'nucleated' might also be appropriate).

19.1.7 This should not be taken to imply that all the sites in a 'complex settlement' are contemporary or directly related (in some instances, sites may have been re-used because the topographical location is suitable, or because building material was easily available), but until excavation has provided details on the evolution (and dating)

of that settlement it can be discussed as a complex deserted rural settlement comprising certain constituent elements.

19.1.8 Further descriptive terms can be added as required: for example, a single platform with an enclosure could be described as a 'simple settlement with enclosure'.

19.1.8 The matter of typology should be given priority during Cadw/inter-Trust DRS discussions, and will be further addressed during GAT's forthcoming DRS projects.

19.2 Management

19.2.1 This year's fieldwork identified active problems or threats on eighty eight of the one hundred and eighty nine sites visited: the remaining hundred and one sites were considered to be reasonably stable, although their general condition varied from good to poor (very few were in 'very good' condition). Twenty four sites were suffering from two or more (but never more than four) separate threats/problems, and twenty nine sites were considered to be 'at risk', in either the long or short term: these must be seen as the sites most in need of further action.

19.2.2 The major threat identified was agricultural (pasture) improvement (see figure 1 following page 10), which affected forty one of the sites: other significant threats were similar to those identified during the pilot project, namely vehicle erosion (mostly farming-related) affecting ten sites, animal erosion (mostly poaching from cattle and sheep) affecting sixteen sites, burrowing by rabbits (seven sites), and visitor erosion (mainly sites on or adjacent to footpaths - see figure 4 following this page) affecting ten sites. Weathering, stone robbing (mainly agricultural, to build nearby walls), quarrying and general neglect/natural decay (including coastal erosion) were also significant, whilst ploughing and afforestation were less so.

19.2.3 Of the twenty nine sites considered to be 'at risk', most were threatened by land improvement, vehicle erosion, visitor erosion, animal activities or a combination of two or more.

19.2.4 Ninety eight of the sites visited lay within rough grazing and seventy three within improved pasture (nine are in moorland, five in forestry/woodland/scrub, the remaining four in 'other' areas). Of the eighty eight sites with an active threat/management problem, forty two were in rough grazing land and forty in improved pasture (with a further two in forestry/woodland, and four elsewhere). Of the twenty nine sites considered 'at risk', fourteen were in improved pasture, twelve in rough grazing, and one each in forestry, moorland and scree.

19.2.5 The principal problem where future site management is concerned is the lack of adequate mechanisms to put management recommendations in place. Sites which are scheduled are the only ones whose management can be definitely influenced at this stage (see section 13 above for discussion on landscape designations). However, other possible options are outlined below, although it is obviously beyond the remit of this project to carry any of these forward directly.

19.2.6 We are of the opinion that a site visit and the passing on of information to the farmer/landowner is probably sufficient in most cases to ensure the continued survival of DRS sites which do not directly obstruct any of the day-to-day activities of the farmer.

19.2.7 The incorporation of detailed information on DRS sites in future ESA/Tir Cymen/whole farm management schemes should ensure that sites and remains ranging in importance from local to national can all receive protection from potentially damaging farming practices or potentially harmful neglect. The whole area of agri-environmental schemes is due to be reviewed in 1999, and it is likely that in the future, most DRS sites will be conserved and managed through predominantly non-archaeological forms of landscape designation and management. Close co-operation with other bodies such as Countryside Council for Wales and ADAS will be required if the benefits (to all) of such schemes are to be maximised.

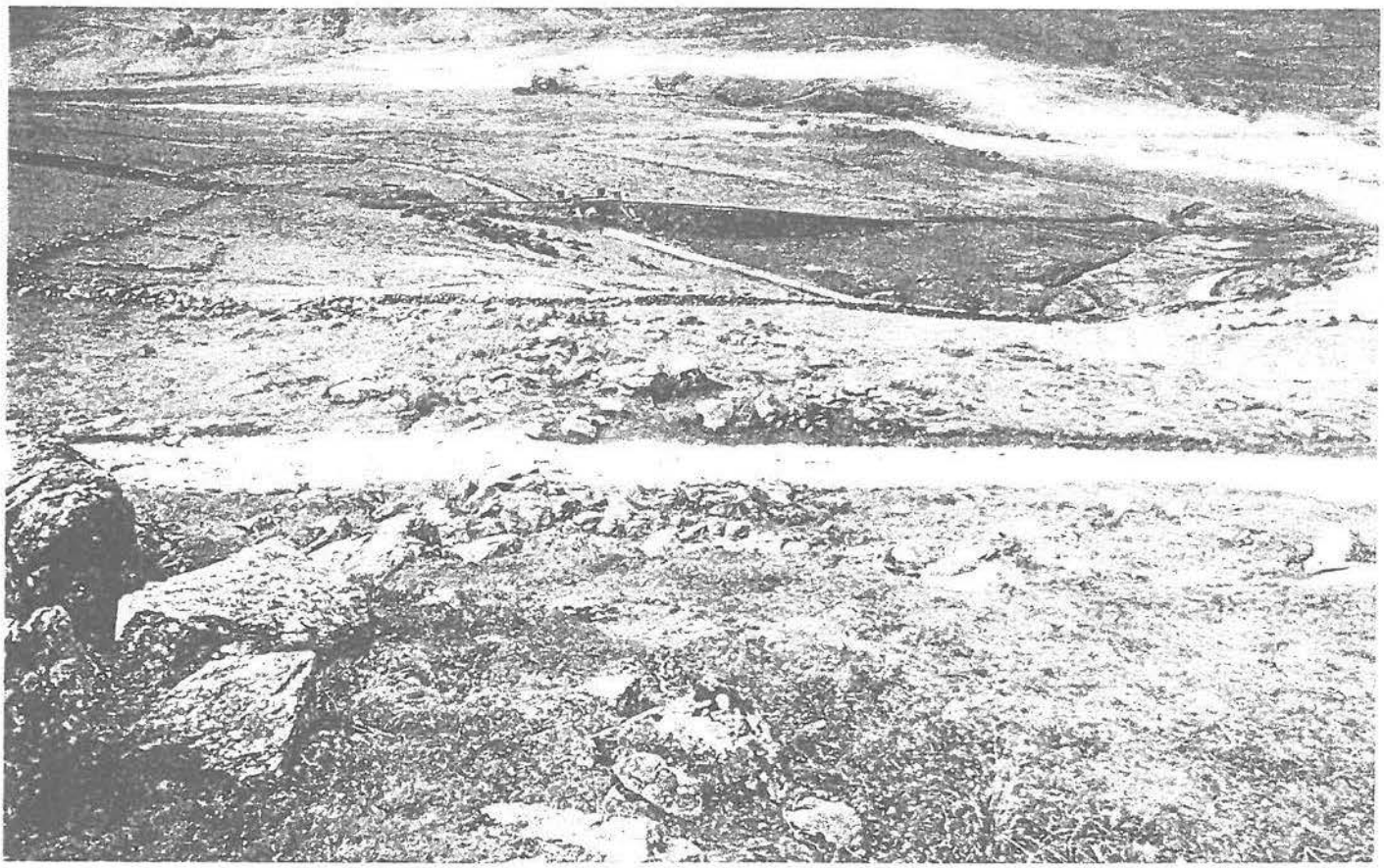

Figure 4: PRN 4045, Cadairellyl. The remains of a DRS (at right angles to the slope) now cut by a major public footpath.

19.2.8 The section entitled *Towards archaeological management plans* (included as appendix V to last year's pilot project report) should prove a useful starting point for incorporating archaeological site management requirements into such schemes. (In fact, a recent Trust report on a pilot scheme assessing the required archaeological input to Tir Cymen schemes (GAT report no. 250, unpublished) used much of this information, along with a system of site classification, for its proposed outline management guidelines.) The DRS projects should provide a sufficient level of information to allow adequate management measures to be put in place (including the need for capital, remedial works) and for the condition of such sites subsequently to be monitored.

19.2.9 Non-scheduled DRS sites which lie outside ESA, Tir Cymen and Snowdonia National boundaries (*i.e.* principally the northern sea-facing slopes of Gwynedd and Conwy, from Penygroes around to Conwy) are most likely to be at risk from lack of management opportunities in the future. This area, ironically, contains some of the finest relict archaeological landscape (including DRS sites) in north-west Wales, but we know from site visits, aerial photography and reports that parts of this landscape are at risk from land improvement and other activities. Scheduling, regular monitoring and/or persuasion are the only solutions for DRS sites in this area: however, the latter are beyond the remit of this project.

19.2.10 The enhancement of the SMR in respect of this monument class will ensure that such sites are fully and properly considered within the planning process and associated countryside management matters, such as pipeline schemes and Woodland Grant Scheme applications. Reference both to the information gathered on specific sites (which will be transferred to the SMR directly) as well as the general discussions contained in the project reports (e.g. concerning application of scheduling criteria) will be invaluable to the Trust's Development Control Officer and others working on the Heritage Management side. Informed decisions can be made in the light of the information gained.

19.2.11 The results of the project will also inform subsequent evaluations and fieldwork projects (such as Upland surveys) which discover *inter alia* 'new' DRS sites. The project will ensure that a framework exists for discussing such remains, and will allow a value to be ascribed to them so that appropriate mitigatory measures can be put in place. All sites recorded during such projects, at least as far as GAT projects are concerned, are categorised according a standard system A - E, corresponding to sites of national, regional, local, minor and unknown importance (see list at end of appendix XI). On the completion of the DRS projects, it is intended that all DRS sites will be allocated to one of these categories.

19.2. 12 The sites which have been recorded as 'at risk' must be a priority for any future management initiatives or other action: for example, they could form the basis of a targeted monitoring programme, whereby they are re-visited in, say, three or five years time, to monitor any changes in their condition.

19.2.13 Another option would be to use professional judgement and place greater emphasis on certain criteria (for example, fragility or vulnerability) to raise the 'score' of the site so that it could be considered as a candidate for scheduling. For example, PRN 4201 is considered to be at risk from afforestation: its raw score is 17 (reasonably high anyway), but more importantly it scores high on survival and amenity as well as on vulnerability: it also lies outside the National Park and the Llyn ESA designated area in an unprotected landscape area. It has been recommended for scheduling.

19.2.11 Yet another option would be for 'at risk' sites to form the basis of a targeted excavation programme (PRN 181 is being excavated this year as part of project G1466): however, these sites tend to belong in the main to a relatively restricted type-range, and excavation of such sites alone would not answer all the questions which have been raised with regard to function, date, character, context etc. of DRS sites.

19.2.12 We did consider putting forward PRN 4045 (see figure 4 and above) for excavation due to its 'at risk' status (from visitor erosion) and the fact that it is a stone-built site at a considerable altitude: however, we considered that the problems of actually excavating a designated footpath were too complex and PRN 4507 was put forward instead, even though it is relatively stable. This site should, however, be excavated as the erosion is rapidly worsening and, as it is on one of the main footpaths up Snowdon, the management options are limited.

19.3 Future directions

19.3.1 Some suggestions have already been made (above, section 12), especially with regard to testing the utility and accuracy of some of the historically-derived data as part of the rapid survey project (G1465).

19.3.2 Another way in which the DRS project will be taken forward in the next year will be to try to determine why certain sites are now deserted, whereas others have continued to be settled. One way of doing this may be to compare data with Anglesey (which has over two hundred identified township place-name sites but fewer than a dozen recorded DRS (archaeological) sites. The forthcoming project to examine Historic Settlements on Anglesey should provide useful comparative data. An examination of current settlement patterns in upland Snowdonia, perhaps along the lines described above for Penllyn (paragraph 19.1.5), may also be useful.

19.3.3 Another source of information which has emerged as being of considerable potential use and importance is that of oral history. Two items of this have already been reported above (section 6.3.8), but we are certain that, if time allowed, much more such information would be forthcoming. Some sites, most notably those in upland areas which do not readily seem to fit in with traditional types, can only be interpreted with the help of the personal knowledge of the farmer: small, circular enclosures which actually served as goose houses but had been interpreted differently, is just one example. This is a source of invaluable information which is unobtainable in any way other than spending time talking to farmers: we should be making more use of it before it too disappears.

19.3.3 We are aware that the sample of DRS sites currently being studied is biased towards marginal and upland areas: by definition, the project is not designed to examine the problem of DRS sites in lowland and other areas where the remains of such sites exist as below-ground features only and where sites ae currently not known. To date, survey techniques which might reveal the presence of such sites (perhaps aerial photography and geophysical survey, rather than fieldwalking) have not been applied rigorously because they could not be targeted (and no sites have been discovered accidentally). It is to be hoped that proposed work on the townships (discussed above in section 12) might reveal areas of potential interest which can be targeted by these techniques.

19.3.4 Some work has already been carried out on the relevance of place-name evidence (other than township) to studies of medieval settlement (Jones Pierce, 1938; Thomas, 1978; Hooke, *pers comm*): appendix XIII shows some of the place-names which may be diagnostic of, or at least associated with, early (medieval) settlement, and attention has already been drawn (paragraph 12.5) to the apparent co-incidence of *uchaf* and *isaf* farm- and house-names with putative former medieval townships in Penllyn.. This is another field of study which could effectively be incorporated in to the DRS project: for example, some of Della Hooke's recent work in this field concerns an area around Castell in the lower Conwy valley where the Trust is undertaking rapid survey next year (project G1465): it is intended that her work is used to inform and enhance this survey (Hooke, forthcoming).

19.3.5 The work on characterisation of the historic landscape of the Llyn ESA already referred to (Thompson, forthcoming (b)) has identified a small but significant number of long, thin, sinuous fields which must represent the fossilisation of medieval open strips below later field boundaries. Currently these are being compared with putative township place-names to see whether there is any correlation: field-work will also examine the nature of the present boundaries. These fields are visible on the modern Ordnance Survey map (1:25,000 and 1:10,000 scales) and there is a possibility that there are similar survivals elsewhere in Gwynedd. (It is intended that the Anglesey Historic Settlement project will try to identify any similar fields on the island.)

20 DRS studies in a wider context

20.1 Pan-Wales Cadw-funded DRS studies group

20.1.1 A first meeting was held on 4th October with R Silvester (CPAT) and P Sambrook (DAT) to pass on experience of work undertaken to date on Cadw-funded deserted rural settlement project across Wales, and to co-ordinate future work. This followed a meeting with R Silvester earlier in the year, when the Trust outlined its pilot study to him and demonstrated some practical examples of problems of identification and recording.

20.1.2 A second joint meeting was held in Welshpool on 10th December to bring participants up-to-date on projects, discuss contributions to the forthcoming MOLRS publication (see below) and examine a number of recently-discovered sites above Llyn Vyrnwy.

20.1.3 Both meetings, and the discussions which resulted, were considered to have been very useful, and it is intended that further meetings will be held to discuss matter of mutual concern and interest. Cadw has since expressed an interest in joining such discussions.

20.2 MOLRS

20.2.1 It has been agreed with John Atkinson (and Iain Banks) of GUARD that each of the three Trusts involved in DRS projects will contribute an article to the forthcoming MOLRS publication: these will be accompanied by brief overview article from Cadw. The articles, which will be up to 4,000 words long, will describe the nature of the evidence in north-west Wales, and summarise the work the Trusts have carried out to date. Due to problems at the Scottish end, no deadline for submission has been set, although outline submissions from Cadw and the Trusts have been forwarded..

20.3 Medieval Settlement Research Group - Policy document

20.3.1 The Medieval Settlement Research Group has recently (1997) produced a document entitled *Policy on research, survey, conservation and excavation of medieval rural settlements* which has been included as appendix XII. This sets out a brief assessment of the current state of academic knowledge and practical issues, seeks to identify an agenda for future work to fill in gaps in present knowledge and presents a strategy setting out priorities. It is intended to help develop a consistent and integrated approach to medieval settlement studies.

20.3.2 Unfortunately, the document does not take into account settlements and studies in Wales and Scotland, although it recognises that new initiatives in these countries are taking place (paragraph A1). Nevertheless the document is relevant to the Cadw-funded DRS projects, and it is suggested that a priority next year is to produce a parallel paper for Wales, perhaps along with the excavation index. The authors of this report volunteer to produce a draft for discussion and ensure that the matter is taken forward.

20.3.3 However, it is worth drawing attention to the fact that the document reflects many of the interim conclusions of this DRS study.

20.3.4 For example, SMR enhancement in respect of the monument class is seen as a long-term aim and priority (paragraphs B4, E1); the document acknowledges that every type of rural settlement should be examined (B3) and a representative sample conserved and protected (C4): it recognises the importance of survey programmes (B5) and especially excavation (section D), particularly for obtaining environmental evidence and in areas adjacent to dwellings: the MPP criteria which are used to select sites for scheduling, and which are mentioned in the text, include the condition of the remains, their potential and diversity, associated features, documentation and amenity value (C2, see also E3), and are similar to those reported above for DRS sites (section 14.2): the document recognises the importance of the landscape setting of medieval settlement

remains (C3): it recognises that scheduling is not the whole answer and that other conservation initiatives must be pursued (C6, E3): it also stresses the problems of dealing with still-inhabited (as opposed to deserted) settlements (A3, B3, C, E1), which this study also recognises and has begun to take some account of (see above sections 11 and 12: it is intended that forthcoming Anglesey Historic Settlements project will also go some way to addressing this problem) although of course this project is studying specifically deserted rural settlements.

21 Acknowledgements

22.1 The Trust wishes to acknowledge the grant-aid received from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments which has allowed this project to be carried out.

22.2 The Trust would particularly like to acknowledge the considerable co-operation and help of all the farmers and land-owners who readily gave access to their land, were often prepared to spend time passing on information they knew about sites on their land, and were even prepared to listen to us. Unfortunately they are too numerous to mention individually.

22.3 We would also like to acknowledge the help and assistance given by Margaret Griffith who put much of her (unpublished) work and many of her papers and maps concerning Penllyn at the disposal of the Trust, and who kindly lent several maps including those referred to in paragraph 11.2.

22.4 The co-operation of the Trust's SMR Officer, Kate Geary, is also gratefully acknowledged for her help in down-loading SMR data in a readily-usable format, for discussing various SMR-related problems and requirements and for carrying out part of the digitising.

22.5 The project has been carried out by S Jones and D Thompson.

PART C

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PART D

Appendices and maps

APPENDIX I

Cadw project proposal March 1996

APPLICATION TO CADW FOR GRANT AID FOR:

Threat Related Assessment

Code number and project title

G1313 Deserted rural settlement in Gwynedd: Western Caernarfonshire

Location

NGR:
Community:
County: Gwynedd (Western Caernarfonshire)
SAM:
PRN:

Summary of project cost

	1995-6	1996-7	1997-8	1998-9	1999-90
Cadw grant in previous years	£14515				
Funds from other sources in previous years					
Grant requested in coming year		£15998			
Projected grant request to completion					
Expected income from other sources					

Description of site and area and assessment of archaeological importance

Of all the monuments of the medieval period in Wales (however that is defined), arguably the most numerous and least understood are those variously described as platform, or long, houses. There are currently c. 850 such sites recorded specifically as such on the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record, plus an estimated 150 further examples which have been noted as part of the hut group survey. Sites are being added to the SMR, from upland survey projects, field visits and evaluations (especially on marginal land) at the rate of up to 50 per year. Sites are found in most parts of Gwynedd, even Anglesey, with concentrations in certain areas such as the west side of the Conwy valley, Ardudwy, parts of Llyn *etc*. Interestingly, only some 42% of the sites on the SMR are located within 'upland' areas, showing an apparently high survival rate in what might be considered to be more 'agriculturally improved' areas.

The target area of this project is Western Caernarfonshire comprising 250 sites. The continuing use of many of these sites into the relatively recent past means that the nature and character of the (visible) archaeological remains vary considerably, from simple platforms cut into hill slopes to partially-standing buildings associated with walled enclosures and field systems. The chronological and, probably, functional ranges of the sites must similarly be more complex than is currently recognised.

Many sites are found in direct association with hut group settlements (always considered to be earlier in date), and some show (visible) evidence of expansion and alteration during the period in which they were in use. A study of these changes can provide evidence for the origin and evolution of vernacular dwellings, and possibly, by implication, changes in social and economic (and climatic) conditions, over a long period which may actually stretch from prehistoric times to the present century.

Deserted rural settlement sites represent a major archaeological resource which has received no serious academic attention. It is generally assumed in the literature that rectangular earthwork or stone-built structures form a distinct monument type or class, with a definite function (dwelling) and fixed place in the timescale (medieval). However, despite the fact that they have been frequently described on an incidental basis (the RCAHM(W) inventories contain numerous drawings of such sites, as do several GAT reports and other publications), no serious attempt has been made to define or even describe the monument type, or to establish a possible chronology by discusing and analysing variations within the class.

Many sites occur in definite relationships with other diagnostic site types such as hut groups, hillforts, field systems *etc*., but very few have been fully surveyed in their archaeological landscape context, let alone

analysed or excavated. In other parts of Gwynedd, Erw Wen (Meirionnydd), Graeanog (Arfon), Aber (Arfon) and Hendai (Newborough) are among the few sites which fall within this category, but this is far too small a sample to say whether these were typical, or to allow us to draw many conclusions. Such sites are generally referred to as 'medieval' or 'late medieval' in survey reports, studies and general literature, but in reality, and given the variety of associations, their chronology must be more complex.

It is a measure of the lack of appreciation and understanding of this particularly well-represented settlement type that only some twenty six scheduled ancient monuments throughout the whole of Gwynedd contain deserted rural settlement sites, and of these only six appear to have been specifically scheduled as such, the others are hut groups, hillforts or larger areas containing 'long huts'. This represents less than 3% of known sites.

Almost every field survey and assessment project carried out by the Trust (and others), including upland survey, field evaluations and incidental fieldwork, has discovered one or more sites which could be considered to fall within this class of monument. Judgements have to be made in many of these reports as to the relative importance of archaeological sites, to allow decisions to be made regarding their future within the context of development proposals *etc*..

There is a need for a quantification of the archaeological potential of long hut settlement sites, as there is insufficient information at present for such informed, qualified judgments to be made in respect of the national and regional importance of any given site, or complex of these sites at the present time. Such an assessment would also allow us to identify where the limited financial resources available to countryside managers, landowners, Cadw (Welsh Historic Monuments) and others would be best targetted.

Nature of threat, likely extent and timing of destruction.

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

Research Objectives

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

The assessment of these sites can be regarded as a chronological and typological complement to current GAT thematic surveys on hut groups, churches and *llysoedd* and *maerdrefi*, in that it extends the chronological range of the hut group assessment albeit, in the first instance in the restricted area of Western Caernarfonshire. The

survey might be expected to fill in much of the detail of the wider medieval landscape, which is currently occupied only by churches and high status sites.

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

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

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

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

Research objectives include specifically

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

Proposed work programme

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

1. The first stage will be to get a distribution map showing locations and distribution of all sites to be examined by the project. It is now estimated that some 1000 sites currently recorded on the SMR have the potential to be studied as part of this project, of which c.250 occur within the current study area of Western Caernarfonshire. A study of aerial photographic cover (1982, colour) held by CCW will be undertaken to gauge current land-use of different areas. This will be used for a number of purposes, the first one of which is to draw up a timetable for when each set of sites can be visited (*e.g.* if bracken cover is present, then the site must be visited early spring; sites in arable should not be visited in planting, harvesting, ploughing months; sites in deciduous woodland should be visited in autumn *etc*).

2. The next stage will be to obtain information on known and possible land owners from a number of sources including the hut group survey, upland survey, SAM information *etc*. This will be entered on a non-computerised list, probably under PRN, and kept in the SMR. This will be updated as the project progresses and should ensure time is not needlessly wasted in trying to find who owns a particular site if, for example, a hut group already visited nearby belongs to the same farmer. This will obviously be beneficial for any future projects and for SMR enhancement in general, and will improve relationships with land-owners.

3. The next stage will be the production a leaflet explaining the aims of the project and containing basic information about the site type for handing out to landowners and others. This will be very simple, with a minimum of text, an illustration and the Trust's address for further contact. This, and the contact with the landowner, represents the first steep in the future management of the site.

4. The fieldwork preparation stage will involve photocopying maps, existing information, site plans, examining aerial photographs, referring to the landowner file, telephoning if appropriate, *etc*.

5. Site visits will be carried out, and information relating to the location, size, condition *etc* of sites will be recorded on the appropriate forms c.250 sites (see report). The site will be sketched and photographed. The relevant parts of the scheduling assessment form will be completed.

6. In the office, the rest of the forms will be filled-in, relevant information passed to the SMR, and the rest entered as appropriate to the data-base / report files. One important conclusion of the pilot survey is that it is imperative that close contact is maintained throughout the project with the SMR, to ensure data compatability, to allow the SMR to continue to function *etc*. Other projects which have effectively withdrawn data for a number of years have caused problems in the daily running of the SMR, and in integrating data later. This project will attempt to establish a new pattern. It may also be appropriate to send a general letter to the landowner as a way of establishing contact and fostering good relations.

7. As a result of the above, the information on each site which will be available will be a measured sketch (annotated if appropriate), detailed description of site and surroundings, photograph, name and address of tenant/owner, present condition, threats, management recommendations and any recommendations for scheduling. The paper records will be kept in PRN order, no separate project numbering will be allocated. New sites which might arise from fieldwork will be allocated PRNs immediately and become part of the SMR. This will provide the basic data needed to work towards a research framework on which difficult protection and management decisions can be based (see next stage).

8. The data-base will allow certain analyses to be made (*e.g.* any correlation between size and altitude, association and altitude). Work on this has begun as part of the pilot survey, but results are inconclusive.

9. Possibly more important, however, will be mapped information. During the pilot study it has become clear that mapping has the potential to analyse data in complemetary ways to a text data-base, and it has the advantage of being visual and thus easier to understand. Background information against which it is hoped to plot distribution of sites (or categories of site, or any other site criteria) includes altitude, agricultural land class, CCW phase I survey data, soil, and geology.

10. It is also intended to map township (including place-name) information which has been published to see whether any correlation exists between these and any category/ies of rural settlement sites. Other matters which might bear analysis include comparison of the distribution of rural settlement sites/types against distribution of other contemporary and non-contemporary settlement monument classes, including hut groups. There is though to be considerable potential in this approach.

11. The mapped information will be analysed and interpreted.

12. One factor that has become quite evident during the pilot study is that scheduling might not be an appropriate means of conservation for a number of deserted rural settlement sites, and that other forms of conservation management must be explored. An early stage of the project (although down here as stage 10) will therefore be to map the extent of ESAs, Tir Cymen pilot area, National Park,Heritage Coast, AONBs and SSSIs so that information will be available about which individual sites may be affected by each designation and be able therefore to take advantage of them.

13. Interim report Jan 1977. These reports will summarise work to date, including sites visited and those thought to be of obvious schedulable quality, review the methodologies used and contain recommendations for further work.

14. Scheduling enhancement work. On the experience of the hut group survey, it is estimated that c. 10% of the resource will be recommended for scheduling.

15. Final report. The report will summarise findings, review the methodologies used and contain recommendations for further work. This will include the formulation of a research strategy which will involve measured detail survey, excavations and appropriate management strategies including positive protection.

16. Archiving and integration of information back into the SMR.

Specialist requirements

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

Proposed timing of the work programme

April
Stage 1 Aerial photographic study
Stage 2 Landowner information
Stage 3 Leaflet

May - November
Stage 4 Fieldwork preparation
Stage 5 Fieldwork 250 sites
Stage 6 Post-fieldwork

December - February
Stage 11 Mapping for management
Stage 7 Data-base analysis (part)
Stage 8 Non-archaeological background mapping
Stage 9 Archaeological background mapping
Stage 10 Analysis
Stage 14 Scheduling enhancement work (part)
Stage 13 Interim report

March
Stage 15 Final report
Stage 16 Archiving and integration of information

Presentation of results

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

End Products

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

Progress

Not applicable

APPENDIX II

Primary Resource Indicator (c:\fpd26\g1313\hut96) showing sites to be visited

Primary Resource Indicator

PRN	SITENAME	SITESTAT	NGR	OSMAP
770	PLATFORM HUTS, N. OF TRWYN GWRINGAER		SH18842526	SH12NE
771	PLATFORM HUT, GRAIG ANELOG		SH15252755	SH12NE
768	SETTLEMENT, N. OF MYNYDD ANELOG		SH150-276-C	SH12NE SH12NW
1668	PLATFORMS (?HOUSES), PORTH FELEN		SH14362507	SH12NW
1670	HOUSE PLATFORM, MYNYDD MAWR		SH14002537	SH12NW
1671	HOUSE PLATFORM (POSS.), MYNYDD MAWR		SH14002559	SH12NW
780	RECTANGULAR HUT, MYNYDD Y GWYDDEL		SH14292499	SH12SW
784	HUT PLATFORM, YNYS ENLLI		SH12202191	SH12SW
786	HUT (RECTANGULAR), MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI	SAM	SH12152153	SH12SW
1228	RECTANGULAR HUT + ENCLOSURE, ABERDARON		SH15132431	SH12SW
2760	PLATFORM HOUSE, S. OF PENRHYN GOGOR, YNYS ENLLI	SAM	SH11552240	SH12SW
2761	LONG HOUSE, S. OF PENRHYN GOGOR, YNYS ENLLI	SAM	SH11592245	SH12SW
4529	PLATFORM HUT, PENRHYN GOGOR, YNYS ENLLI	SAM	SH11622260	SH12SW
4530	HUT PLATFORM + ENCLOSURE, BAE Y RHIGOL, YNYS ENLLI	SAM	SH11692257	SH12SW
4531	HUT PLATFORM, TRWYN Y GORLECH, YNYS ENLLI	SAM	SH11912260	SH12SW
4533	HUT PLATFORM, MYNYDD ENLLI, YNYS ENLLI	SAM	SH12202168	SH12SW
1209	ENCLOSURE + HUT PLATFORM, N. OF GARTH		SH23452776	SH22NW
1211	PLATFORM HUT, S. OF TY'N Y GAMFA		SH23222841	SH22NW
1212	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE, SE OF RHIW		SH23292787	SH22NW
1214	PLATFORM HUT + ENCLOSURE, S OF TAN Y GRAIG		SH23252873	SH22NW
1230	PLATFORM HUT, MYNYDD Y GRAIG		SH22732692	SH22NW
3303	PLATFORM HOUSE, N OF SYNTIR		SH23202777	SH22NW
3306	PLATFORMS, S. OF RHIW		SH23042775	SH22NW
3307	PLATFORM HUT, S. OF TY'N-Y-GAMFA		SH23232829	SH22NW
3308	PLATFORM, S. OF TY'N-Y-GAMFA		SH23182830	SH22NW
3309	PLATFORM HUT, SE OF BRYN MEILLION		SH23072815	SH22NW
3310	PLATFORM HOUSE, MYNYDD RHIW		SH23462891	SH22NW
5053	SETTLEMENT, MYNYDD Y GRAIG		SH226-272-A	SH22NW
426	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE, W OF GARN FADRYN		SH27323504C	SH23NE
409	HUT PLATFORM, S OF GARN SAETHON		SH29643340	SH23SE
410	HUT PLATFORM, S OF GARN SAETHON		SH29623322	SH23SE
1243	PLATFORM HOUSES, NR. SAETHON		SH29203236	SH23SE
430	HUT PLATFORMS + ENCLOSURES, YOKE HOUSE		SH37793712	SH33NE
431	HUT PLATFORM, YOKE HOUSE		SH37933721	SH33NE
436	HUT PLATFORM, NR. CLOGWYN LLWYD		SH38463708	SH33NE
444	HUT PLATFORM, HENLLYS BACH		SH31633252	SH33SW
606	HUT PLATFORMS, NR. MELIN PENLLECHOG		SH38994508	SH34NE
608	LONG HUT, NR. FRON HEULOG		SH39724602	SH34NE
2235	LONG HUT + HUT CIRCLE (POSS.), BWLCH YR EIFL		SH36234535A	SH34NE
5608	LONG HUT, MOEL PEN LLECHOG		SH39--46--	SH34NE
614	PLATFORM, HUT CIRCLE + WALLS, OPPOSITE PENTRE BACH		SH39154421	SH34SE
621	LONG HUTS AND ENCLOSURES, ABOVE NANT GWRTHEYRN		SH35194448	SH34SE
622	LONG HUT, ABOVE NANT GWRTHEYRN		SH35264434	SH34SE
1278	LONG HUTS + FIELDS, NW OF CARGUWCH BACH		SH36324242	SH34SE
1281	PLATFORM HOUSE, S OF HAFOD		SH37724322	SH34SE
2244	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE, N OF PENFRAS UCHAF		SH37374183	SH34SE
2245	HOUSE PLATFORM, E SLOPE OF MYNYDD CARNGUWCH		SH37834310	SH34SE
2252	LONG HUT, NE OF TRE'R CEIRI		SH37874499	SH34SE
907	PLATFORM HOUSE, PISTYLL		SH33254296	SH34SW
908	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), PISTYLL		SH33244305	SH34SW
910	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), PISTYLL		SH33154291	SH34SW
914	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSS.), PISTYLL		SH33044276	SH34SW
1263	LONG HUT, W OF FRON-DEG		SH32354096	SH34SW
1268	LONG HUT, S OF CARREG Y LLAM QUARRY, PISTYLL		SH33444359	SH34SW
1270	LONG HUT, NW OF CILIAU UCHAF		SH33524344	SH34SW
1271	LONG HUT + HUT GROUP (POSS), S OF GWYNUS		SH34194098	SH34SW
2216	LONG HUT, W OF CILIAU-UCHAF, PISTYLL		SH33654328	SH34SW
2217	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURES, CILIAU, PISTYLL		SH33664323	SH34SW
2222	PLATFORM HOUSES, N OF BWLCH		SH34554387	SH34SW
2226	PLATFORM HOUSES, BRYN D'YMCHWYDD		SH33004052	SH34SW
2087	OLD GEIR SETTLEMENT - SITE OF		SH384-820-A	SH38SE
2089	SETTLEMENT - SITE OF, TREIORWERTH, PRESADDFED		SH354-805-A	SH38SE
1332	LONG HUT, S OF PENRHYN, MORFA ABERERCH		SH43313537	SH43NW
1825	BOTACH MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, BROOM HALL.		SH41103705	SH43NW
5735	POSS HOUSE PLATFORMS, S OF TANCLOGWYN		SH41703656	SH43NW
110	HUT PLATFORM, CAERAU		SH47054867	SH44NE
120	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT - SITE OF, CEFN GRAEANOG		SH45344900	SH44NE

PRN	SITENAME	SITESTAT	NGR	OSMAP
123	PLATFORM HOUSE - SITE OF, NW OF LLANGWNADL ISAF		SH45424877	SH44NE
135	HUT PLATFORM, CEFN TREFOR UCHAF		SH48864631	SH44NE
227	PLATFORM HOUSE, SE OF LLYSTYN GWYN		SH48424527	SH44NE
3320	HOUSE PLATFORM, E OF CAERAU FARM		SH47174810	SH44NE
3999	SETTLEMENT + FIELD SYSTEM, NE. OF GRAEANOG		SH46154975	SH44NE
4360	PLATFORM HOUSE, NE OF GRAEANOG		SH46024978A	SH44NE
5674	POSS. PLATFORM, NR. GRAIANOG		SH46354965C	SH44NE
91	HUT PLATFORM, N OF CAE-HIR UCHAF		SH43734756	SH44NW
92	ENCLOSURE (RECTANGULAR), N OF CAE-HIR UCHAF		SH43754763	SH44NW
94	HUT PLATFORM, N OF CWM FARM, CLYNNOG		SH43574622	SH44NW
95	HUT PLATFORM, N OF CWM FARM, CLYNNOG		SH43514603	SH44NW
98	HOUSE PLATFORM + FIELD SYSTEM, S PEN YR ALLT UCHAF		SH41774862	SH44NW
119	SETTLEMENT, N.W. OF CWM FARM, CLYNNOG		SH43054607	SH44NW
1319	LONG HUT, SE OF GYRN DDU		SH40694630	SH44NW
1320	LONG HUT, E OF CWM CORIN		SH40764533	SH44NW
1324	PLATFORM HOUSE, TYDDYN MAWR	SAM	SH42764504	SH44NW
5346	POSS. SETTLEMENT, GYRN GOCH		SH40104759	SH44NW
13157	LONG HUT; N. OF CWM FARM		SH43594599	SH44NW
13162	HUT PLATFORM; N OF CWM FARM		SH43594599	SH44NW
13169	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; N OF CWM FARM		SH43544629	SH44NW
13172	LONG HUT?; N OF CWM FARM		SH43524629	SH44NW
13178	SMALL RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; N OF CWM FARM		SH43554625	SH44NW
13180	SETTLEMENT?; N OF CWM FARM		SH43494517C	SH44NW
13200	PLATFORM; SW OF CWM FARM		SH43304543	SH44NW
13201	PLATFORM; SW OF CWM FARM		SH43314545	SH44NW
13206	PLATFORM; NNW OF CWM FARM		SH43574617	SH44NW
13207	PLATFORM; NW OF CWM FARM		SH43414605	SH44NW
13211	SUB-CIRCULAR PLATFORM?; NW OF CWM FARM		SH43424610	SH44NW
13222	HUT PLATFORMS; SW OF CWM FARM		SH43264534	SH44NW
13237	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE; N OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42924608	SH44NW
13242	CIRCULAR PLATFORM; E OF CLIPIAU		SH42094653	SH44NW
13243	?HUT PLATFORM; CLIPIAU		SH42594664	SH44NW
13254	LONG HUT?; E OF CLIPIAU		SH42904665	SH44NW
13257	HUT PLATFORM?; NW OF CWM FARM		SH43084630	SH44NW
13262	PLATFORM; SE OF CLIPIAU		SH42474636	SH44NW
13265	ENCLOSURE AND RECTANGULAR HUT?; E OF CLIPIAU		SH42714665	SH44NW
13266	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SSE OF CLIPIAU		SH41624660	SH44NW
13268	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; NW SLOPE OF CLIPIAU		SH41624660	SH44NW
13287	PLATFORM; E OF PEN Y GAER		SH43134554	SH44NW
13288	HUT PLATFORM?; E OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH43144557	SH44NW
13299	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42684515	SH44NW
13300	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SSW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42734515	SH44NW
13307	PLATFORM; WNW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42694558	SH44NW
13313	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; NE SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42934553	SH44NW
13321	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; NW OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42624595	SH44NW
13353	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE; SW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42634539	SH44NW
13368	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; E OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH42064561	SH44NW
13369	FARMSTEAD?; E OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH42024568	SH44NW
13372	NEGATIVE PLATFORM; NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41564595	SH44NW
13373	HUT PLATFORM; NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41444592	SH44NW
13378	PLATFORM; SE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH42134518	SH44NW
13384	SUB-RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE; SE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH42134522	SH44NW
13390	RECTANGULAR KERBS; SW OF PEN Y GAER		SH42334526	SH44NW
13394	PLATFORM HOUSE?; NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41554595	SH44NW
13397	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; E SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41704540	SH44NW
13398	RECTANGULAR DEPRESSION; SE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41774521	SH44NW
13408	STONE PLATFORM; NNW OF CWM CILIO FARM		SH41904501	SH44NW
13415	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; SE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41684515	SH44NW
13418	YR ALLT FARMSTEAD; S SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41364501	SH44NW
13423	?PLATFORM; S SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41094525	SH44NW
13424	?HUT PLATFORM; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41084526	SH44NW
13442	PLATFORM; W SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH40854552	SH44NW
13443	HUT PLATFORMS; W SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH40754548	SH44NW
13454	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41154515	SH44NW
13463	SMALL PLATFORM; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH40854507	SH44NW
13464	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM?; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH40954504	SH44NW
13466	PLATFORM?; SW SLOPES OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH40984507	SH44NW
13469	LONG HUT?; SSW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41034500	SH44NW
13470	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE?; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41044540	SH44NW
13482	ENCLOSED PLATFORM HOUSE; S SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41384519	SH44NW
13483	?RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41054549	SH44NW
13485	SUB-RECTANGULAR SCOOP;N OF SUMMIT OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41344567	SH44NW
13486	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM;NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH41384579	SH44NW

PRN	SITENAME	SITESTAT	NGR	OSMAP
13495	SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; NW OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH40804582	SH44NW
13496	LONG HOUSE?; NW OF MOEL BRONMIOD		SH40834595	SH44NW
13498	HUT PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40734587	SH44NW
13507	PLATFORM; SE SLOPES OF GYRN DDU		SH40734628	SH44NW
13519	FARMSTEAD; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40584600	SH44NW
13525	PLATFORM; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40434600	SH44NW
13526	HUT PLATFORM?; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40434587	SH44NW
13530	FARMSTEAD; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40374580	SH44NW
13532	PLATFORM; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40384582	SH44NW
13535	PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40614588	SH44NW
13540	PLATFORM; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40364577	SH44NW
13550	PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40734569	SH44NW
13551	PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN		SH40654577	SH44NW
13554	HUT PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40534577	SH44NW
13555	PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40724565	SH44NW
13559	PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40574557	SH44NW
13560	HUT PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN		SH40534564	SH44NW
13563	HUT PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40564566	SH44NW
13572	PLATFORM?; E OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40734532	SH44NW
13573	PLATFORM; E OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40704533	SH44NW
13579	PLATFORM; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM		SH40364556	SH44NW
13584	HUT PLATFORM?; SW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42824505	SH44NW
13586	SUB-CIRCULAR PLATFORM?; SW OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42664513	SH44NW
13587	RECTANGULAR HUT; SW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42634512	SH44NW
13591	RECTANGULAR HUT; SSW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER		SH42644511	SH44NW
151	PLATFORM HOUSE, E OF LLYSTYN UCHAF		SH48804443	SH44SE
152	HUT PLATFORM, NE OF LLYSTYN UCHAF		SH48924455	SH44SE
153	HUT PLATFORM, FFRIDD-ERWIG		SH49224493	SH44SE
592	LONG HUT, W OF CAE'R-ODYN, RHOSTRYFAN		SH49505733	SH45NE
4362	FIELD SYSTEM + SETTLEMENT, MAES HYFRYD, CARMEL		SH49145500C	SH45NE SH45SE
194	PLATFORM HOUSE (CAPEL LLEUER), LLEUER-FAWR		SH45455179	SH45SE
582	LONG HUTS, E OF EITHINOG-UCHAF		SH45885318	SH45SE
583	LONG HUT, NE OF LLWYNDU BACH		SH47935411	SH45SE
918	PLATFORM/ENCLOSURE NW OF LLANLLYFNI		SH46825211C	SH45SE
1385	LONG HUTS, W OF CAE-FORGAN, CARMEL		SH48705460	SH45SE
2346	LONG HUT, SE OF CAE-FORGAN		SH48895447	SH45SE
1296	LONG HUT, S.E. OF BRON-Y-FOEL		SH54703868	SH53NW
4059	LONG HUTS, YSTUMLLYN		SH52033817	SH53NW
3348	PLATFORM AND ENCLOSURE - BRAICH Y CORNEL		SH54494503	SH54NE
3349	PLATFORM HOUSE - FFRIDDUCHAF		SH56784554	SH54NE
3360	LONG HUT - S.OF BWLCH GOLAU		SH58224635	SH54NE
3363	PLATFORM - CWM BLEIDDIAID		SH57054806	SH54NE
3368	LONG HUT & ENCLOSURE - BEUDY MAWR		SH58264742	SH54NE
3381	LONG HUT - CWM MEILLIONEN		SH56054793	SH54NE
4300	LONG HUT, MURIAU GLEISION		SH58484537	SH54NE
6005	SETTLEMENT & FIELD SYSTEM, BRAICH Y GORNEL		SH55684535	SH54NE
6007	RECTANGULAR HUTS, CWM CLYD.		SH58214636	SH54NE
213	SETTLEMENT, MYNYDD CRAIG GOCH		SH50154760	SH54NW
1403	LONG HUTS & ENCLOSURE - CWM CIPRWTH		SH52774778	SH54NW
1404	LONG HUTS & ENCLOSURES - CLOGWYN DIRWEST		SH52924836	SH54NW
1405	LONG HUT - CRAIGISALLT		SH53284506	SH54NW
1407	LONG HUTS & ENCLOSURE - DDOL		SH53324552	SH54NW
1408	PLATFORM HOUSES - N OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH53714741	SH54NW
1409	LONG HUTS - CEUNANT Y DDOL		SH53994523	SH54NW
1410	PLATFORM HOUSE - CEUNANT Y DDOL		SH54274507	SH54NW
1412	PLATFORM HOUSE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH53975461	SH54NW
1413	PLATFORM HOUSE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH53904776	SH54NW
1414	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH54214749	SH54NW
1415	PLATFORM HOUSES - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH54284757	SH54NW
1416	PLATFORM HOUSE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH54204775	SH54NW
1418	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE, NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH54154773	SH54NW
1420	LONG HUT - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH54304785	SH54NW
1421	PLATFORM HOUSE - E OF RHWNG-Y-DDWY-AFON		SH54024556	SH54NW
1422	PLATFORM HOUSE AND ENCLOSURE - E OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH54084707	SH54NW
1423	LONG HUT - E OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH54154722	SH54NW
1424	PLATFORM HOUSE - E OF TYDDYN MAWR		SH54084834	SH54NW
1426	PLATFORM HOUSE - BRAICH Y CORNEL		SH54954536	SH54NW
3338	LONG HUT - CWM CIPRWTH		SH52304801	SH54NW
3339	PLATFORM HOUSES, NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR		SH54124768	SH54NW
4290	LONG HUT, MURIAU GLEISION		SH50484537	SH54NW
205	ENCLOSURE (PLATFORM), YNYS WEN		SH55944350	SH54SE
212	SETTLEMENT, TAI COCHION		SH57984314	SH54SE
1339	CWM-MAWR, LONG HUT		SH55084134	SH54SE

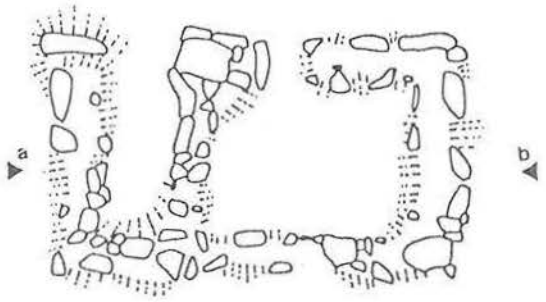
PRN	SITENAME	SITESTAT	NGR	OSMAP
1340	CWM-MAWR, LONG HUT		SH55104120	SH54SE
1345	LONG HUT, BRAICH Y GORNEL		SH55114497	SH54SE
1346	LONG HUT, CWM MAWR		SH55224100	SH54SE
1350	LONG HUT - YNYS-WEN		SH55994354	SH54SE
1355	PLATFORM HOUSE - LLYN DU		SH56434216	SH54SE
1370	PLATFORM HOUSE - TAI COCHION		SH57974341	SH54SE
1371	LONG HUTS - TAI-COCHION		SH57934304	SH54SE
1372	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN-UCHAF		SH57994264	SH54SE
1378	LONG HUT - HAFOD GWYFIL		SH58584491	SH54SE
1398	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORLLWYN		SH58494321	SH54SE
2376	HOUSE PLATFORM - YNYS-WEN		SH56044360	SH54SE
2382	PLATFORM HOUSE - LLAETH FYNYDD		SH565-433-A	SH54SE
2386	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORLLWYN		SH583-435-A	SH54SE
2391	LONG HUT - TYDDYN-MAWR		SH55374451	SH54SE
2392	YNYS FOR - DEFENDED SETTLEMENT		SH59934276	SH54SE
2395	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORLLWYN		SH586-434-A	SH54SE
2398	PLATFORM HOUSE - YNYS-WEN		SH56014356	SH54SE
2401	LONG HUT GORLLWYN		SH58434354	SH54SE
2402	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN		SH58404348	SH54SE
2403	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN		SH58484331	SH54SE
2404	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN		SH58624338	SH54SE
2405	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN		SH58584340	SH54SE
2407	PLATFORM - MYNYDD GORLLWYN		SH57284253	SH54SE
2409	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN-UCHAF		SH57944261	SH54SE
2410	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN-UCHAF		SH58064261	SH54SE
5021	SETTLEMENT+FIELD SYSTEM, NE. OF HAFOD Y LLYN ISAF		SH59904430	SH54SE
174	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERLADOG UCHAF		SH54654475	SH54SW
180	HUT PLATFORMS, CAERFADOG UCHAF		SH54864438	SH54SW
182	HUT PLATFORMS, CIL DRYGWR		SH53704294	SH54SW
184	PLATFORM HOUSE, CRAIG Y LLAN		SH50424353	SH54SW
185	PLATFORM HOUSE, CRAIG Y GESAIL		SH54064121	SH54SW
186	SETTLEMENT, HENDRE-DDU		SH51874474	SH54SW
187	HUT PLATFORM, CRAIG Y LLAN		SH50894345	SH54SW
188	HUT PLATFORM, TY NEWYDD, GYRN GOCH		SH50234360	SH54SW
1334	LONG HUT, BEUDY'R-GARTH		SH54874163	SH54SW
1336	LONG HUT, BEUDY'R-GARTH		SH54914147	SH54SW
1587	LONG HUT - LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT		SH52444478	SH54SW
2361	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOG UCHAF		SH54584476	SH54SW
2365	HOMESTEAD - CAE-GWENLLIAN		SH51994003	SH54SW
2381	SETTLEMENT, N. OF PENMORFA		SH54894160	SH54SW
6009	PLATFORM HOUSE, E. OF CRAIG Y GESAIL		SH54854117	SH54SW
6010	PLATFORM HOUSE, BEUDY'R GATH, PENMORFA		SH54984130	SH54SW
6012	PLATFORM HOUSES, HENDRE DDU		SH51554450	SH54SW
4043	PLATFORM HOUSE (POSSIBLE), CWM DWYTHWCH		SH56115792	SH55NE
4044	PLATFORM HUTS, CWM BRWYNOG		SH59365680C	SH55NE
4045	LONG HUTS, TY'N-YR-ARDD, N OF HEBRON STATION		SH58335878	SH55NE
4046	LONG HUT (SITE OF) NR DINAS TY-DU, N OF MAEN-LLWYD		SH56765982	SH55NE
5023	LONG HUT, N OF PLAS-Y-NANT QUARRY		SH55365634	SH55NE
6127	PLATFORM HOUSE (SITE OF) BRITHDIR		SH57595830	SH55NE
6128	PLATFORM HOUSE (SITE OF) MAESGWM		SH57805765	SH55NE
948	PLATFORMS/FIELD SYSTEM, TY COCH FARM, BETWS GARMON		SH53055642C	SH55NW
4197	LONG HUTS AND CORN-DRYING KILN, NR BOD ANGHARAD		SH50325829C	SH55NW
4200	MEDIAEVAL HOMESTEAD (REMS OF), SE OF YSTRAD		SH54605730	SH55NW
4201	LONG HUT SSE OF FFYNNON GARMON		SH52675725	SH55NW
4203	PLATFORM HOUSE (REMS OF), NE OF GARREG FAWR		SH54025840	SH55NW
3390	PLATFORM HOUSE - W OF LLYN Y GADER		SH56235212	SH55SE
2792	PLATFORM HUT, SE OF CASTELL-CAERONWY, NANTLLE	SAM	SH52735438	SH55SW
2799	PLATFORM HUT, E OF CAERONWY-ISAF, NANTLLE	SAM	SH52115443	SH55SW
6131	PLATFORM HOUSE, TRUM Y DDYSGL		SH54045248	SH55SW

Records printed: 272

APPENDIX III

Leaflet

Arolwg o Henebion
Canol Oesol Anghyfannedd



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Ffôn: 01248 352535 Ffacs: 01248 370925

Y safleoedd

Mae'r ardal sy'n cyfateb i hen sir Gwynedd yn gyfoethog mewn henebion maes archaeolegol o bob cyfnod. Un o'r mathau mwyaf cyffredin o henebion, ond un y gwyddom leiaf amdano yw safleoedd a elwir yn *gytiau hirion* neu'n *llwyfannau tai*. Tybir yn gyffredin bod y safleoedd hyn, sydd i'w cael yn unigol ac mewn clystyrau, ac sydd yn aml yn gysylltiedig â thir caeëdig neu olion systemau caeau, yn dyddio o'r canol oesoedd, ac mai ffermydd neu aneddiadau amaethyddol at ddefnydd tymhorol oeddynt. Yn anffodus, er bod tua mil ohonynt wedi'u cofnodi, dim ond dyrnaid ohonynt sydd wedi cael eu cloddio hyd yn hyn, ac ychydig iawn ellir ei ddweud am eu dyddiad, eu datblygiad neu eu swyddogaethau cymdeithasol ac amaethyddol.

Mae'r safleoedd hyn yn bwysig am eu bod yn cynnwys gwybodaeth unigryw - o fewn ac o dan eu muriau a'u cloddiau, yn eu lefelau llawr claddedig ac yn y tir o'u cwmpas - am fywydau'r bobl oedd yn byw yno: heb gofnodion ysgrifenedig, dyma'r unig wybodaeth sydd gennym am ran enfawr o'n hanes ac mae'n hanfodol nad yw'r wybodaeth hon yn cael ei dinistrio cyn i ni fedru ei deall.

Gall y wybodaeth hon ddweud wrthym pryd oedd pobl yn defnyddio'r safle, p'un ai fferm barhaol neu anheddiad dros dro ydoedd, beth oedd y trigolion yn ei fwyta, pa anifeiliaid oeddynt yn eu cadw a pha gnydau oeddynt yn eu tyfu - hyd yn oed pa blanhigion a choed oedd yn tyfu yn yr ardal ar y pryd.

Yr arolwg

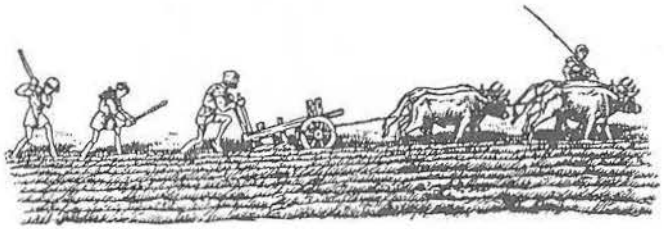
Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn ymgymryd â phroject arolwg mawr, yn cael ei ariannu gan Cadw: Henebion Hanesyddol Cymru, fel cam cyntaf tuag at wella ein dealltwriaeth o'r safleoedd pwysig hyn a'u swyddogaeth yn nhirlun y canol oesoedd.

Nid yw'r arolwg yn golygu unrhyw gloddio na tharfu ar y tir mewn unrhyw ffordd arall, heblaw'r bwriad i ymweld â phob safle hysbys a chofnodi gwybodaeth berthnasol am yr hyn ellir ei weld uwchben y ddaear, er enghraifft eu maint, manylion am sut yr adeiladwyd hwy, eu cyd-destun topograffaidd a'u perthynas â nodweddion eraill - a gwneud cynlluniau bras a thynnu ffotograffau ohonynt.

Y canlyniadau

Caiff yr holl wybodaeth a gasglwyd yn ystod yr arolwg ei hastudio'n ofalus, ei dadansoddi, ei storio yn y Gofrestr Ranbarthol o Safleoedd a Henebion, ac o bosibl, ei chyhoeddi fel ffynhonnell bwysig o wybodaeth newydd.

Tasg bellach fydd gwella'r fframwaith rheoli archaeolegol ar gyfer y safleoedd hyn, ac am y rheswm hwnnw caiff gwybodaeth ei throsglwyddo i ffermwyr a thirfeddianwyr eraill gyda'r bwriad o sicrhau bod safleoedd yn parhau i gael eu diogelu. Mae haenau archaeolegol claddedig yn aml yn gorwedd yn agos at yr wyneb a gellir eu difa neu eu difrodi yn hawdd, yn aml mewn un weithred ddamweiniol: mae safleoedd archaeolegol felly yn fregus ac yn hawdd eu niweidio. Ein gobaith yw y bydd modd osgoi'r rhan fwyaf (os nad y cyfan!) o'r difrod hwn drwy ddangos pa rai yw'r safleoedd hyn ac esbonio beth ydynt.



Gwybodaeth bellach

Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau am y gwaith arfaethedig yn y project hwn, neu os hoffech gael gwybodaeth am unrhyw ran o waith arall yr Ymddiriedolaeth, mae croeso i chi gysylltu â ni yn y cyfeiriad geir ar flaen y daflen hon.

APPENDIX IV

Structure of detailed DRS databases -
G1313A.dbf
G1313B.dbf
G1313C.dbf
NOTLH.dbf

Structure for database: C:\FPD26\WORK\G1313\DBASE\G1313A.DBF
Number of data records: 178
Date of last update : 26/02/97
Memo file block size : 64
Code Page : 0

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

** Total **   394

Structure for database: C:\FPD26\WORK\G1313\DBASE\G1313B.DBF
Number of data records: 178
Date of last update   : 26/02/97
Code Page   : 0

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

Structure for database: C:\FPD26\WORK\G1313\DBASE\G1313C.DBF
Number of data records: 178
Date of last update : 26/02/97
Code Page : 0

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

Structure for database: C:\FPD26\G1313\NOTLH.DBF
Number of data records: 143
Date of last update : 26/02/97
Code Page : 0

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

APPENDIX V

G1313A.dbf Sites visited and data entered

DRS sites visited

PRN	NAME_FEAT	NGR
91	HOUSE PLATFORM, CAE-HIR-UCHAF	SH43754756
92	HOUSE PLATFORM, CAE MWYNEN	SH43754763
94	LONG HUT, CWM FARM	SH43574622
95	LONG HUT, ABOVE CWM FARM	SH43514603
98	HOUSE PLATFORM, PEN-YR-ALLT UCHAF	SH41754863
152	LONG HUT, SE OF LLYSTYN-GANOL	SH48924455
180	LONG HUT - CAERFADOG-UCHAF	SH54854438
181	GESAIL GYFARCH (1)	SH54154192
182	LONG HUT, CILDRYGWR	SH53694395
183	PLATFORM HOUSE, CRAIG-Y-GESAIL	SH54744135
184	PLATFORM HOUSE, CRAIG Y LLAN	SH50424353
185	CRAIG GESAIL	SH54064121
186	SETTLEMENT, HENDRE-DDU	SH51874474
187	LONG HUT - CRAIG Y LLAN	SH50894345
188	LONG HUT, TY NEWYDD	SH50234360
227	PLATFORM HOUSE, SE OF LLYSTYN GWYN	SH48424527
426	PLATFORM HOUSE (SITE)	SH27323504
430	LONG HUT, YOKE FARM	SH37793715
431	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURES, YOKE FARM	SH37933721
444	LONG HUT	SH31633252
592	LONG HUT, SE OF FRON GOCH	SH49505733
606	HUT PLATFORMS, MELIN PENLLECHOG	SH38994508
608	LONG HUT, FRON-HEULOG	SH39724602
770	LONG HUT, N OF TRWYN GWINGAER	SH18862524
771	LONG HUT GRAIG ANELOG	SH15252755
780	RECTANGULAR HUT, MYNYDD Y GWYDDEL	SH14292499
905	HOUSE AND FIELD SYSTEM, PISTYLL	SH33374331
907	HOUSE PLATFORM, PISTYLL	SH33254296
910	HOUSE PLATFORM (POSS.), PISTYLL	SH33154291
912	SQUARE STRUCTURE, PISTYLL	SH33134288
914	HOUSE PLATFORM (POSS.), PISTYLL	SH33044276
1209	ENCLOSURE AND LONG HUT	SH23452776
1211	LONG HUT - S OF TY'N-Y-GAMFA	SH23222841
1212	PLATFORM HOUSE AND ENCLOSURE, SE OF RHIW	SH23292787
1214	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURES - S OF TAN Y GRAIG	SH23252873
1228	RECTANGULAR HUT AND ENCLOSURE, ABERDARON	SH15132431
1243	PLATFORM HOUSES, NR. SAETHON	SH29203236
1268	HOUSE PLATFORM, CARREG LLAM	SH33464359
1270	LONG HUT, CILIAY-UCHAF	SH33524333
1278	LONG HUT AND FIELD SYSTEM, TY-NEWYDD	SH36324242
1281	HOUSE PLATFORM, HAFOD	SH37724322
1296	BRON Y FOEL LONG HUT	SH54673868
1319	LONG HUT, GYRN DDU	SH40694630
1320	LONG HUT, CWM CORYN	SH40764533
1324	PLATFORM HOUSE, NR TYDDYN MAWR	SH42764504
1332	LONG HUT, MORFA ABERERCH	SH43313537
1334	LONG HUT, BEUDY'R GARTH	SH54874163
1336	LONG HUT, BEUDY'R-GARTH	SH54914147
1339	LONG HUT, CWM MAWR	SH55084134
1340	LONG HUT, CWM MAWR	SH55104120
1345	LONG HUT, BRAICH Y GORNEL	SH55114497
1346	LONG HUT, CWM MAWR	SH55224100
1355	HOUSE PLATFORM, LLYN DDU	SH56424218
1370	PLATFORM HOUSE, TAI COCHION	SH57974341
1371	LONG HUT, TAI COCHION	SH57934304
1372	LONG HUT, GORLLWYN-UCHAF	SH57994264
1378	LONG HUT - HAFOD GWYFIL	SH58584491
1385	LONG HUT, CAE FORGAN	SH48715460
1398	PLATFORM HOUSE, GORLLWYN	SH58494321
1403	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE - CWM CIPRWTH	SH52794778
1405	LONG HUT, CRAIG ISALLT	SH53284506
1408	PLATFORM HOUSE, N OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53714741
1409	LONG HUTS, CEUNANT Y DDOL	SH53994523
1410	PLATFORM HOUSE, CEUNANT Y DDOL	SH54274507
1412	PLATFORM HOUSE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53975461
1413	PLATFORM HOUSE, NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53904776
1415	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURES, NE OF BRITHDIR-MAWR	SH54284757

PRN	NAME_FEAT	NGR
1421	PLATFORM HOUSE, E OF RHWNG-Y-DDWY-AFON	SH54024556
1422	PLATFORM HOUSE AND ENCLOSURE, E OF BRITHDIR-MAWR	SH54084707
1423	LONG HUT + ENCLOSURE, E OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54154722
1424	PLATFORM HOUSE, E OF TYDDYN MAWR	SH54084834
1587	LONG HUT, LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT	SH52354479
1668	HOUSE PLATFORM, PORTH FELEN	SH14362507
2216	LONG HUT, W OF CILAU-UCHAF	SH33654328
2217	ENCLOSURE, CILIAU UCHAF	SH33664323
2222	HOUSE PLATFORM, GALLT Y BWLCH	SH34544384
2226	HOUSE PLATFORM, CERNIOG-BELLAF	SH33004052
2235	LONG HUT, BWLCH YR EIFL	SH36234535
2252	LONG HUT, TRE'R CEIRI	SH37874499
2398	PLATFORM HOUSE, YNYS WEN	SH56014356
2401	LONG HUT, GORLLWYN	SH58434354
2402	LONG HUT, GORLLWYN	SH58404348
2403	LONG HUT - GORLLWYN	SH58484331
2404	LONG HUT, GORLLWYN	SH58624338
2405	LONG HUT, GORLLWYN	SH58584340
2407	PLATFORM, MYNYDD GORLLWYN	SH57284253
2792	LONG HUT, CAERONWY-ISAF	SH52735438
2799	LONG HUT, CAERONWY-ISAF	SH52105443
3303	PLATFORM HOUSE, N OF SYNTIR	SH23202777
3307	LONG HUT, S OF TY'N Y GAMFA	SH23212829
3309	LONG HUT, SE OF BRYN MEILLION	SH23072815
3338	LONG HUT - CWM CIPRWTH	SH52304801
3349	PLATFORM HOUSE - FFRIDD UCHAF	SH56784554
3360	LONG HUT - S OF BWLCH GOLAU	SH58224635
3363	PLATFORM, CWM BLEIDDIAID	SH57054806
3368	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, BEUDY MAWR	SH58264742
3390	PLATFORM HOUSE, LLYN Y GADER	SH56235212
3999	HOMESTEAD - NE OF GRAEANOG	SH46154975
4041	LONG HUT, CWM DWYTHWCH	SH56305785
4042	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, CWM DWYTHWCH	SH56595794
4044	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59435681
4045	LONG HUT, CADAIRELLYL	SH58335878
4059	LONG HUT, YSTUMLLYN	SH52033817
4197	LONG HUTS AND CORN-DRYING KILN, NR BOD ANGHARAD	SH50325829C
4201	HAFOD Y WERN	SH52675725
4203	HOUSE PLATFORM, GARREG FAWR	SH54035839
4300	LONG HUT - MURIAU GLEISION	SH58484537
4360	PLATFORM HOUSE, NE OF GRAENOG	SH46024978
5021	HAFOD Y LLYN ISAF - PLATFORM HOUSE	SH59904430
6009	PLATFORM HOUSE, E OF CRAIG GESAIL	SH54854117
6010	PLATFORM HOUSE, BEUDY'R GARTH	SH54984130
6012	PLATFORM HOUSES, HENDRE DDU	SH51554450
6712	LONG HUT, TRE'R CEIRI	SH37874499
6713	LONG HUT,TRE'R CEIRI	SH37874499
6714	LONG HUT, TRE'R CEIRI	SH37874499
6715	LONG HUT, NR. AFON ARDDU	SH59205736
6716	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59395684
6717	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59405685
6718	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59295685
6719	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59415682
6720	SQUARISH STRUCTURE, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59315684
6721	HOUSE PLATFORM, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59315682
6722	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59315680
6723	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59305682
6724	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59305680
6725	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59415680
6726	HOUSE PLATFORM, CRAIG-Y-GESAIL	SH54674135
6727	PLATFORM HOUSE, CWM MAWR	SH54934137
6728	HUT PLATFORM, LLYN DDU	SH56444217
6729	HOUSE PLATFORM, PENYRALLT UCHAF	SH41784864
6730	LONG HUT, S OF FRON-HEULOG	SH39714593
6731	LONG HUT, PEN Y GAER	SH42664505
6732	PLATFORM, PEN Y GAER	SH42644507
6733	LONG HUT, CILDRYGWR	SH53704395
6734	LONG HUT, CAE FORGAN	SH48705459
6735	HOUSE PLATFORM, LLYN DDU	SH56454215
6736	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, CRAIG ISALLT	SH53254499
6737	LONG HUT, GWYNUS	SH34234091
6738	HOUSE PLATFORM, GALLT Y BWLCH	SH34564388
6739	LONG HUT, N OF TRWYN GWINGAER	SH18822525

PRN	NAME_FEAT	NGR
6740	LONG HUT (REMAINS), BEUDY MAWR	SH58214747
6741	LONG HUT, CRAIG ISALLT	SH53484514
6742	LONG HUT, CILDRYGWR	SH53744395
6743	LONG HUT, TYDDYN BACH	SH47965413
6744	LONG HUT, YSTUMLLYN	SH52043818
6745	LONG HUT, YSTRAD	SH54485735
6746	LONG HUT, YSTRAD	SH54495731
6747	LONG HUT, YSTRAD	SH54495736
6748	LONG HUT, YSTRAD	SH54215752
6749	HAFOD, TAI COCHION	SH58064345
6750	LONG HUT - TAI COCHION	SH57934304
6751	LONG HUT, PEN-Y-CAERAU	SH29163436
6752	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOG-UCHAF	SH54654475
6753	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOG-UCHAF	SH54574479
6754	LONG HUT, LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT	SH52374477
6755	LONG HUT, HAFOD-Y-LLYN-ISAF	SH39954429
6756	PLATFORM, MYNYDD GORLLWYN	SH57304250
6757	LONG HUT, NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53834723
6758	GESAIL GYFARCH (2)	SH54154192
6759	GESAIL GYFARCH (3)	SH54154192
6760	GESAIL GYFARCH (5)	SH54154192
6761	GESAIL GYFARCH (6)	SH54154192
6762	HOUSE PLATFORM, PORTH FELEN	SH14362507
6763	HOUSE PLATFORM, PORTH FELEN	SH14362507
6764	HOUSE PLATFORM, PORTH FELEN	SH14362507
6765	PLATFORM, PEN Y GAER	SH42644508
6766	PLATFORM, PEN Y GAER	SH42644509
6767	HOUSE PLATFORM, NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53854721
6768	LONG HUT, NR BOD ANGHARAD	SH50315830
6769	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURES - CWM CIPRWTH	SH52774776
6770	REMAINS OF RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE - CWM CIPRWTH	SH52784794
6771	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOF-UCHAF	SH54854440
6772	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOG-UCHAF	SH54874433
13244	HAFOD? CENTRAL CLIPIAU	SH41984642
13268	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, NW ASLOPE OF CLIPIAU	SH41624660
13299	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, PEN Y GAER	SH42684515
13300	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SSW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42734515
13313	HOUSE PLATFORM, NE SLOPE PEN-Y-GAER	SH42934553
13372	PLATFORM, NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41564595
13373	HUT PLATFORM, NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41444592
13384	SUB-RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, MOEL BROMNIOD	SH42134522
13442	PLATFORM, W SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH40854552
13454	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41154515
13455	LONG HUT, SSW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41134510
13469	HOUSE PLATFORM, SSW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41034500
13482	ENCLOSED PLATFORM HOUSE, MOEL BRONMIOD	SH41384519
13496	LONG HUT?, NW OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH40834595
13559	PLATFORM, NE OF CWM-CORYN	SH40574557
13587	HOUSE PLATFORM, SW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH42634512

Records printed: 189

APPENDIX VI

List of new sites

New Sites Identified

PRN	NAME_FEAT	NGR
6712	LONG HUT, TRE'R CEIRI	SH37874499
6713	LONG HUT,TRE'R CEIRI	SH37874499
6714	LONG HUT, TRE'R CEIRI	SH37874499
6715	LONG HUT, NR. AFON ARDDU	SH59205736
6716	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59395684
6717	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59405685
6718	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59295685
6719	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59415682
6720	SQUARISH STRUCTURE, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59315684
6721	HOUSE PLATFORM, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59315682
6722	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59315680
6723	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59305682
6724	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59305680
6725	LONG HUT, CWM BRWYNOG	SH59415680
6726	HOUSE PLATFORM, CRAIG-Y-GESAIL	SH54674135
6727	PLATFORM HOUSE, CWM MAWR	SH54934137
6728	HUT PLATFORM, LLYN DDU	SH56444217
6729	HOUSE PLATFORM, PENYRALLT UCHAF	SH41784864
6730	LONG HUT, S OF FRON-HEULOG	SH39714593
6731	LONG HUT, PEN Y GAER	SH42664505
6732	PLATFORM, PEN Y GAER	SH42644507
6733	LONG HUT, CILDRYGWR	SH53704395
6734	LONG HUT, CAE FORGAN	SH48705459
6735	HOUSE PLATFORM, LLYN DDU	SH56454215
6736	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, CRAIG ISALLT	SH53254499
6737	LONG HUT, GWYNUS	SH34234091
6738	HOUSE PLATFORM, GALLT Y BWLCH	SH34564388
6739	LONG HUT, N OF TRWYN GWINGAER	SH18822525
6740	LONG HUT (REMAINS), BEUDY MAWR	SH58214747
6741	LONG HUT, CRAIG ISALLT	SH53484514
6742	LONG HUT, CILDRYGWR	SH53744395
6743	LONG HUT, TYDDYN BACH	SH47965413
6744	LONG HUT, YSTUMLLYN	SH52043818
6745	LONG HUT, YSTRAD	SH54485735
6746	LONG HUT, YSTRAD	SH54495731
6747	LONG HUT, YSTRAD	SH54495736
6748	LONG HUT, YSTRAD	SH54215752
6749	HAFOD, TAI COCHION	SH58064345
6750	LONG HUT - TAI COCHION	SH57934304
6751	LONG HUT, PEN-Y-CAERAU	SH29163436
6752	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOG-UCHAF	SH54654475
6753	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOG-UCHAF	SH54574479
6754	LONG HUT, LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT	SH52374477
6755	LONG HUT, HAFOD-Y-LLYN-ISAF	SH39954429
6756	PLATFORM, MYNYDD GORLLWYN	SH57304250
6757	LONG HUT, NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53834723
6758	GESAIL GYFARCH (2)	SH54154192
6759	GESAIL GYFARCH (3)	SH54154192
6760	GESAIL GYFARCH (5)	SH54154192
6761	GESAIL GYFARCH (6)	SH54154192
6762	HOUSE PLATFORM, PORTH FELEN	SH14362507
6763	HOUSE PLATFORM, PORTH FELEN	SH14362507
6764	HOUSE PLATFORM, PORTH FELEN	SH14362507
6765	PLATFORM, PEN Y GAER	SH42644508
6766	PLATFORM, PEN Y GAER	SH42644509
6767	HOUSE PLATFORM, NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH53854721
6768	LONG HUT, NR BOD ANGHARAD	SH50315830
6769	LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURES - CWM CIPRWTH	SH52774776
6770	REMAINS OF RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE - CWM CIPRWTH	SH52784794
6771	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOF-UCHAF	SH54854440
6772	PLATFORM HOUSE, CAERFADOG-UCHAF	SH54874433

Records printed: 61

APPENDIX VII

Llyn ESA Landscape types

Llyn ESA Landscape Types

Type A: Sheltered Parkland

A neat, medium-scale, lushly patterned, managed landscape.

Key Characteristics

- a medium-scale, neat landscape created by the network of well maintained field boundaries
- a lushness created by lines of deciduous field boundary trees and blocks of managed woodland
- a managed character created by clean fields and well designed groupings of farm buildings.

Type B: Plateau Mosaic

A small scale, sheltered landscape with a traditional pastoral patchwork in the homogenous expanse.

Key characteristics

- A small scale, sheltered, traditional pastoral patchwork created by the field banks with their shrub vegetation and small trees.
- An homogenous expanse created by an absence of woodland, except in the sheltered dips and valleys.
- A mixed character created by a mosaic of clean grass fields and areas of wet rush and scrub.
- A naturalness created by an absence of modern artefacts and the abundance of modern artefacts and the abundance of semi-natural habitats.

Type C: Moorland Basin

An expansive, wet landscape with a large scale pattering. open, exposed and isolated.

Key characteristics

- An expansive wet and remote character created by the extensive areas of rough grazing with boggy and wet areas and low shrubby vegetation.
- Large scale patterns created by blocks of upland farming with stone walls around clean field set within the encompassing rougher grazing lands.
- An open and exposed landscape created by homogenous expanses low, semi-natural vegetation and lack of tree planting.
- A sense of isolation created by lack of artefacts and buildings.

Type D: Hills and Knolls

A large scale rugged exposed and open landscape with a patchwork skirt of upland cultivation and a sense of isolation.

Key characteristics

- A large scale rugged exposure created by unenclosed areas of semi-natural vegetation, rough grazing and rock/scree strewn slopes, with an absence of agricultural land improvement.

- An openness created by the absence of planting and only restricted patches of low scrub.
- A patchwork skirt of upland cultivation created by traditional stone wall boundaries around grass fields with a staggered edge to the open grazing land.
- An isolation created by a lack of buildings, except at the base of the slope, and an absence of modern artefacts.

Type E: Coastal Plateau

An open and windswept, small scale cultivated patchwork landscape, rugged and exposed in character.

Key characteristics

- A windswept exposed landscape due to an absence of woodland, except in the more sheltered dips, in association with farmsteads and settlements, and only low windclipped vegetation on field boundary banks.
- A small scale cultivated patchwork created by traditional field boundary banks functionally enclosing small clean grass fields.
- A ruggedness created by the presence of bare stone banks, areas of low semi-natural vegetation, a natural interface with the cliffed coast and an absence of modern artefacts.

Type F: Uwchmynydd

A rugged, natural, open and remote landscape with an historic character.

Key characteristics

- A natural and rugged character created by low open semi-natural vegetation, coastal heath and rocky outcrops.
- An openness created by a lack of high vegetation.
- A remoteness created by a general lack of artefacts and buildings and the overall low-key yet traditional management approach.
- An historic character created by enclaves of ancient cultivation with a distinctive small-scale patchwork of traditional banks around grass fields in association with isolated building.

Type G: Snowdonia Edge.

A rugged and exposed small-scale cultivated landscape with contrasting sheltered lush areas and strong links to landscapes of the Snowdonia National Park

Key characteristics

- A ruggedness created by rock outcrops in association with sweeps of open rough grazing, scrub and boggy areas.
- Exposed small-scale cultivated patterns created by traditional stone walls around small grass fields, isolated groups of stone buildings and a lack of planting.
- Lush sheltered areas created by managed grasslands, with deciduous woodland and groups of trees.

- Links to the Snowdonia National Park landscape created by the diversity of well managed upland type landscapes and areas of semi-natural vegetation.

Type H: Coastal and Valley Flats

A wet, open isolated landscape with homogenous natural expanses

Key characteristics

- A wet naturalness created by semi-natural vegetation and wetland areas.
- An isolation created by a lack of building, other artefacts or enclosure.

Open homogenous expanses created by sweeps of low vegetation and a general lack of agricultural development or planting.

Type J: Hell's Mouth Plain

An extensive open and cultivated landscape with areas of traditional patterning and a sense of naturalness.

Key characteristics

- An expansive openness created by large scale fields surrounded by low banks with fences and a lack of woodland planting.
- A cultivated character created by clean grass and arable fields and well designed groupings of farm buildings.
- Traditional patterning created by some small-scale fields, hedges and banks and a lack of isolated fences.
- A sense of naturalness created by wet scrub and boggy areas alongside streams which merge gradually with adjacent dryer land.

Type K: Rolling Upland Edge

A lush, pastoral, varied landscape with a mixed pattern of cultivated and semi-natural vegetation.

Key characteristics

- A lush pastoral quality created by the deciduous woodland in valleys and dips in association with sweeping improved grass fields.
- A patterned cultivated character created by the patchwork of medium scale clean grass fields surrounded by traditional banks with their associated vegetation, and a lack of modern artefacts.
- A mix of semi-natural vegetation created by areas of rough land on steep valley sides, and wetter areas in valley bottoms.

APPENDIX VIII

Township recording form

GAT TOWNSHIP RECORD

NAME	COMMOTE	TENURE

CURRENT NAMES	NGRS	TYPE (e.g. farm)

REFERENCE

TEXT

APPENDIX IX

Sites on PRI which are not DRS sites

Sites on the PRI which are not DRS sites

PRN	SITENAME	OSMAP	REASON
768	SETTLEMENT - N OF MYNYDD ANELOG	SH12NE	NOT LONG HUT
1670	HOUSE PLATFORM - MYNYDD MAWR	SH12NW	HIDDEN
1671	POSS. HOUSE PLATFORM - MYNNYDD MAWR	SH12NW	NATURAL?
1230	RECTANGULAR HUT - MYNYDD Y GRAIG	SH22NW	NOT LONG HUT
3306	PLATFORMS - S OF RHIW	SH22NW	DESTROYED
3308	PLATFROM - S. OF TY'N-Y-GAINFA	SH22NW	NOT LONG HUT
3310	PLATFORM HOUSE - MYNYDD RHIW	SH22NW	DESTROYED
5053	SETTLEMENT - MYNYDD Y GRAIG	SH22NW	NOT LONG HUT
409	HOUSE SITE - SARN SAETHON	SH23SE	HIDDEN
410	HOUSE SITE - SARN SAETHON	SH23SE	HIDDEN
436	LONG HUT - YOKE HOUSE	SH33NE	UNLOCATED
5608	LONG HUT, PEN LLECHOG	SH34NE	NOT LONG HUT
614	PLATFORM, HUT CIRCLE AND WALLING - PENTRE-BACH	SH34SE	NOT LONG HUT
621	LONG HUTS AND ENCLOSURES - PORTH Y NANT QUARRIES	SH34SE	UNLOCATED
622	LONG HUT - NANT GWRTHHEYRN	SH34SE	UNLOCATED
2244	PLATFORM HOUSE + ENCLOSURE, N OF PENFRAS UCHAF	SH34SE	DAMAGED
2245	HOUSE PLATFORM, MYNNYDD CARNGUWCH	SH34SE	NOT LONG HUT
908	PLATFORM HOUSE OR ENCLOSURE, PISTYLL	SH34SW	NOT LONG HUT
1263	LONG HUT - FRON DEG	SH34SW	UNLOCATED
1271	LONG HUT + HUT GROUP (POSS.), S OF GWYNUS	SH34SW	NOT LONG HUT
2087	OLD GEIR SETTLEMENT - SITE OF	SH38SE	NOT LONG HUT
2089	SETTLEMENT - SITE OF, TREIORWERTH, PRESADDFED	SH38SE	NOT LONG HUT
1825	BOTACH MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, BROOM HALL	SH43NW	DAMAGED
5733	EARTHWORKS, SE OF TYDDYN BERTH	SH43NW	DAMAGED
5735	POSS HOUSE PLATFORM, S. OF TANCLOGWYN	SH43NW	DAMAGED
110	LONG HUT - NW OF PENWASTADNANT	SH44NE	ACCESS DENIED
120	PLATFORM HOUSE - CEFN GRAIANIOG	SH44NE	EXCAVATED
123	PLATFORM HOUSE - NW OF LLANGWNADL ISAF	SH44NE	DESTROYED
3320	HOUSE PLATFORM - CAERAU	SH44NE	ACCESS DENIED
3999	HOMESTEAD - NE OF GRAEANOG	SH44NE	HIDDEN
5674	POSS. PLATFORM, NR GRAIANOG	SH44NE	ACCESS DENIED
119	SETTLEMENT, N.W. OF CWM FARM, CLYNNOG	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
5346	POSS. SETTLEMENT, GYRN GOCH	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13157	LONG HUT; N. OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13162	HUT PLATFORM; N OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13169	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, N. OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13172	LONG HUT?, N OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13178	SMALL RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; N OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13180	SETTLEMENT?; N OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	DAMAGED
13200	PLATFORM; SW OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13201	PLATFORM; SW OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13206	PLATFORM; NNW OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13207	PLATFORM; NW OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13211	SUB-CIRCULAR PLATFORM?; NW OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13222	HUT PLATFORMS; SW OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13237	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE; N OF PEN Y GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13242	CIRCULAR PLATFORM; E OF CLIPIAU	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13243	?HUT PLATFORM, CLIPIAU	SH44NW	UNLOCATED
13254	LONG HUT?, E OF CLIPIAU	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13257	HUT PLATFORM?; NW OF CWM FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13262	PLATFORMS, SE OF CLIPIAU	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13265	ENCLOSURE AND RECTANGULAR HUT?; E OF CLIPIAU	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13266	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; SSE OF CLIPIAU	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13287	PLAFORM, E OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13288	HUT PLATFORM; E OF PEN Y GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13307	PLATFORM' WNW OF PEN Y GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13321	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM; NW OF PEN Y GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13353	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE; SW SLOPES OF PEN Y GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13368	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; E OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13369	FARMSTEAD? E OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13378	PLATFORM; SE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13390	RECTANGULAR KERBS; SW OF PEN Y GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13394	PLATFORM HOUSE?, NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13397	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; E SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13398	RECTANGULAR DEPRESSION; SE SLOPES OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13408	STONE PLATFORM; NNW OF CWM CILIO FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13415	RECTANGUALR ENCLOSURE, SE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT

PRN	SITENAME	OSMAP	REASON
13418	YR ALLT FARMSTEAD; S SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13423	?PLATFORM, S SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NATURAL
13424	?HUT PLATFORM; SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13443	HUT PLATFORM, W SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13463	SMALL PLATFORM; SW SLOPES OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13464	RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, SW SLOPES OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13466	PLATFROM?; SW SLOPES OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13470	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NATURAL
13483	?RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, SW SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13485	SUB-RECTANGULAR SCOOP, N OF SUMMIT OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	UNLOCATED
13486	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, NE SLOPE OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	UNLOCATED
13495	SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, NW OF MOEL BRONMIOD	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13498	HUT PLATFORM, NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13507	PLATFORM; SE SLOPES OF GYRN DDU	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13519	FARMSTEAD; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13525	PLATFORM, N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13526	HUT PLATFORM?; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13530	FARMSTEAD; N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13532	PLATFORM, N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13535	PLATFORM, NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13540	PLATFORM, N OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13550	PLATFORM, NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	UNLOCATED
13551	PLATFORM?, NE OF CWM-CORYN	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13554	HUT PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13555	PLATFORM, NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13560	HUT PLATFORM?; NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13563	HUT PLATFORM; N. OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13572	PLATFORM?; E OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13573	PLATFORM, E OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13579	PLATFORM, NE OF CWM-CORYN FARM	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13584	HUT PLATFORM?; SW SLOPES OF PEN Y GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13586	SUB-CIRCULAR PLATFORM?; SW OF PEN Y GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
13591	RECTANGULAR HUT, SSW SLOPE OF PEN-Y-GAER	SH44NW	NOT LONG HUT
151	PLATFORM HOUSE E. OF LLYSTYN UCHAF	SH44SE	DESTROYED
153	LONG HUT - FFRIDD-ERWIG	SH44SE	UNLOCATED
194	CAPEL LLEUER - LLEUER-FAWR	SH45SE	NOT LONG HUT
582	LONG HUT GROUP - EITHINOG	SH45SE	HIDDEN
583	LONG HUT - PEN-YR-ALLT	SH45SE	UNLOCATED
918	PLATFORM/ENCLOSURE NW OF LLANLLYFNI	SH45SE	NOT LONG HUT
2346	LONG HUT - CAEFORGAN	SH45SE	DAMAGED
4362	SETTLEMENT AND RIDGE AND FURROW	SH45SE	NOT LONG HUT
3348	PLATFORM AND ENCLOSURE - BRAICH Y CORNEL	SH54NE	HIDDEN/DAMAGED
3381	LONG HUT - CWM MEILLIONEN	SH54NE	NOT LONG HUT
6005	SETTLEMENT & FIELD SYSTEM, BRAICH Y GORNEL	SH54NE	NOT LONG HUT
6007	RECTANGULAR HUTS, CWM CLYD	SH54NE	DUPLICATE
213	SETTLEMENT, MYNYDD CRAIG GOCH	SH54NW	NOT LONG HUT
1404	LONG HUTS AND ENCLOSURES - CLOGWYN DIRWEST	SH54NW	NOT LONG HUT
1407	LONG HUTS & ENCLOSURE - DDOL	SH54NW	DAMAGED
1414	PLATFORM HOUSE AND ENCLOSURE, BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54NW	DESTROYED
1416	PLATFORM HOUSE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54NW	DESTROYED
1418	PLATFROM HOUSE AND ENCLOSURE - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54NW	DESTROYED
1420	LONG HUT - NE OF BROTHDIR MAWR	SH54NW	HIDDEN
1426	PLATFORM HOUSE, BRAICH Y CORNEL	SH54NW	DESTROYED
3339	PLATFORM HOUSES - NE OF BRITHDIR MAWR	SH54NW	DESTROYED
4290	LONG HUT, MURIAU GLEISION	SH54NW	UNLOCATED
205	ENCLOSURE, YNYS WEN	SH54SE	NOT LONG HUT
212	SETTLEMENT - TAI COCHION	SH54SE	NOT LONG HUT
1350	LONG HUT - YNYS WEN	SH54SE	UNLOCATED
2376	HOUSE PLATFORM - YNYS WEN	SH54SE	UNLOCATED
2382	PLATFORM HOUSE - LLAETH FYNYDD	SH54SE	UNLOCATED
2386	PLATFORM HOUSE - GORLLWYN	SH54SE	UNLOCATED
2391	LONG HUT - TYDDYN MAWR	SH54SE	HIDDEN
2392	YNYS FOR - DEFENDED SETTLEMENT	SH54SE	NOT LONG HUT
2395	PLATFORM HOUSE, GORLLWYN	SH54SE	UNLOCATED
2409	LONG HUT, GORLLWYN-UCHAF	SH54SE	NOT LONG HUT
2410	LONG HUT, GORLLWYN-UCHAF	SH54SE	NOT LONG HUT
174	PLATFORM HOUSE - CAERFADOG UCHAF	SH54SW	NOT LONG HUT
2361	PLATFORM HOUSE - CAERFADOG UCHAF	SH54SW	DUPLICATE
2365	HOMESTEAD - CAE GWENLLIAN	SH54SW	DAMAGED
2381	SETTLEMENT, N. OF PENMORFA	SH54SW	NOT LONG HUT
6733	SUB-RECTANGULAR PLATFORM, CILDRYGWR	SH54SW	DAMAGED
4043	CWM DWYTHWCH - SQUARISH BUILDING	SH55NE	NOT LONG HUT
4046	NR DIANS TY-DU - LONG HUT (SITE?)	SH55NE	UNLOCATED

PRN	SITENAME	OSMAP	REASON
5023	BETWS GARMON - LONG HUT	SH55NE	NOT LONG HUT
6127	PLATFORM HOUSE (SITE OF) BRITHDIR	SH55NE	NOT LONG HUT
6128	PLATFORM HOUSE (SITE OF) MAESGWM	SH55NE	NOT LONG HUT
6129	HUT GROUP, BWLCH CWM BRYNOG	SH55NE	NOT LONG HUT
948	PLATFROM SCOOPS AND FIELD SYSTEM, TY COCH FARM	SH55NW	NOT LONG HUT
4200	E OF YSTRAD - MEDIEVAL HOMESTEAD (REMS)	SH55NW	NOT LONG HUT
6131	PLATFORM HOUSE, TRUM Y DDYSGL	SH55SW	UNLOCATED

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APPENDIX X

DRS sites with evaluation scores (based on G1313/C)

C:\FPD26\WORK\G1313\DBASE\G1313C.DBF
Printed: 27/3/97 09:59

Scores for scheduling (form G1313/3)

PRN	DOCARCH	SURVIVAL	DIVFEAT	POTENTIAL	AMENITY	CONDITION	FRAGILITY	VULNERABIL	CONSERV	TOTAL
1209	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	8
1346	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
3309	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	9
184	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	10
186	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	10
592	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	10
1332	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	10
6734	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	10
6742	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	10
13454	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10
910	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	11
1278	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	11
1320	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11
1412	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	11
1413	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	11
2222	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	11
2235	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	11
2398	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	11
2402	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	11
3363	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	11
4360	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	11
6731	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	11
6757	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	11
13299	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	11
13442	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	11
13469	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	11
13587	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	11
187	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	12
606	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	12
608	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	12
1243	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	12
1372	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	12
1410	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	12
2405	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	12
2407	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	12
3349	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	12
6721	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	12
6732	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	12
6743	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	12
6761	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	12
6765	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	12
6766	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	12
13268	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	12
13559	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	12
91	1	2	0	2	2	3	1	1	1	13

PRN	DOCARCH	SURVIVAL	DIVFEAT	POTENTIAL	AMENITY	CONDITION	FRAGILITY	VULNERABIL	CONSERV	TOTAL
180	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	13
182	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	13
770	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	13
771	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	13
780	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	13
914	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	13
1281	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	13
1319	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	13
1334	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	13
1371	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	13
1385	1	2	0	2	2	3	1	1	1	13
1408	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	13
1421	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	13
1422	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	13
2403	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	13
4059	1	2	0	2	3	2	2	1	0	13
6012	1	2	0	2	1	3	2	1	1	13
6729	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	13
6740	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	13
6744	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	13
6750	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	13
6756	0	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	13
6760	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	13
6767	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	13
6770	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	13
6771	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	13
6772	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	13
13300	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	13
13372	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	13
13496	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	1	13
92	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	14
152	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	14
181	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	14
188	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	2	1	14
426	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	14
431	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	14
444	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	14
912	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	14
1270	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	14
1398	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	14
1409	0	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	14
1587	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	14
2217	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	14
2404	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	14
2799	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	14
3307	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	14
3390	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	14
3999	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	14
4044	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	14
4203	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	14
5021	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	14
6715	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	14

PRN	DOCARCH	SURVIVAL	DIVFEAT	POTENTIAL	AMENITY	CONDITION	FRAGILITY	VULNERABIL	CONSERV	TOTAL
6718	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	14
6726	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	14
6728	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	14
6738	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	14
6739	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	14
6748	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	14
6754	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	14
6758	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	14
13384	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	14
98	1	2	0	1	3	3	2	2	1	15
1268	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	15
1296	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	15
1336	2	2	0	2	3	2	2	1	1	15
1339	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	15
1345	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	15
1355	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	15
1415	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	15
1423	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	15
1424	0	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	15
2216	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	15
3368	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	15
4041	2	2	0	3	2	3	0	2	1	15
4045	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	15
4300	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	15
6712	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	15
6735	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	15
6755	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	15
13373	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	15
185	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	16
907	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	16
1214	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	16
1228	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	16
1324	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	16
1340	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	16
1405	0	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	16
1668	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	16
2226	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	16
2401	0	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	16
3338	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	16
6009	2	3	0	3	2	3	1	1	1	16
6713	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	16
6714	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	16
6719	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	16
6720	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	16
6747	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	16
6759	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	16
6768	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	16
13482	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	16
430	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	17
905	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	17
1212	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	17
1370	0	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	17

PRN	DOCARCH	SURVIVAL	DIVFEAT	POTENTIAL	AMENITY	CONDITION	FRAGILITY	VULNERABIL	CONSERV	TOTAL
1378	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	17
3360	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	17
4042	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	17
4201	0	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	17
6716	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	17
6723	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	17
6727	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	17
6736	0	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	1	17
6737	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	17
6741	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	17
6746	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	17
6753	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	17
6762	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	17
6763	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	17
6764	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	17
13244	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	17
13313	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	17
13455	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	17
13498	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	17
94	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	18
227	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	18
1211	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	18
1403	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	18
2792	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	18
4197	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	18
6722	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	18
6724	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	18
6725	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	18
6730	1	3	0	2	3	3	3	2	1	18
6745	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	18
6751	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	18
6752	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	18
6769	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	18
95	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	19
183	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	19
2252	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	19
3303	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	19
6717	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	19
6749	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	19
6010	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	21

Records printed: 189

APPENDIX XI

Field recording forms and manual

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

Project G1313

Field recording forms and manual

(including guidelines for application of scheduling criteria)

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Revised - January 1997

CONTENTS

1 Recording forms

Three recording forms are currently used in the deserted rural settlement project: these are in addition to the main SMR files/databases. These have developed as follows -

G1313/1 is the main detailed recording form for individual structures: information from these forms is included on the Foxpro database **g1313a.dbf** :

G1313/2 is the site management form (which has evolved from the GAT site visit form): information from these forms is included on the Foxpro database **g1313b.dbf**; and

G1313/3 is the 'site scoring' form, which attempts to evaluate sites according to the non-statutory criteria laid down by the Secretary of State: information from these forms is included on the Foxpro database **g1313c.dbf.**

Copies of the actual forms are appended at the back of this manual: they too have been complied and are held in Word for Windows (DT - c:\winword\dt\drs as form01.doc, form02.doc, form03.doc: the manual is manual.doc in the same directory), and their use is explained below. These forms have undergone considerable evolution during the project, but it is intended only to describe the current form.

2 Form G1313/1

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

Actual fields which require information are listed against the left-hand side of the page without numbers as per the forms (fields were not numbered at the outset of the pilot project due to their rapid fluidity).

Section titles are in **BOLD CAPITALS**, field names are in **bold**, entry choices available for a particular field are in *italics* and explanatory text is undistinguished. Some section titles are also field names: these are in **BOLD CAPITALS** against the left-hand side of the page.

IDENTIFICATION

PRN

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

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

Name (from feature)

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

LOCATION/SETTING

NGR

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

Altitude

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

Topography

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

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

Degree of slope

Level, Gentle, Moderate, Steep.

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

Aspect

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

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

Relationship to slope

Along contour, 90 to contour, other

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

Water source - type

Running, spring, well

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

Water source - proximity

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

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

Shelter

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

Availability of stone

Good, Fair, Poor, None

Good - Surface stone plentiful in immediate vicinity.
Fair - Only occasional scattered occurrences of surface stone.
Poor - Some stone presence evidenced by field walls but otherwise not obviously present on the surface.
None - No surface stone is readily available.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

DIVERSITY - TYPE

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

Isolated, scattered (no. of huts within 500m), nucleated (no. of huts).
Platform, stone building, other.
Simple, complex.
Single period, multi-period.
Associated enclosure, terrace, field system, other.

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

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE/DIVERSITY (presence/absence)

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

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

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

PLATFORM

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

Y / N

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

Length (m)

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

Width (m)

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

Height (m)

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

Depth (m)

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

Stone revetment Y/N

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

Drainage hood Y/N

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

Other (specify)

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

BUILDING

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

No. of external walls visible

1 2 3 4

The number of remaining walls visible is ringed.

External dimensions - length width

The relevant measurements are given in metres.

Internal dimensions - length width

The relevant measurements are given in metres.

Main entrance

Definite, probable, doubtful.

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

Main entrance - width wall position

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

Other entrance

Definite, probable, doubtful.

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

Other entrance - width wall position

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

Wall - type

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

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

Wall - width height other

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

Rounded corners Y/N list which

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

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

No. of compartments

1 2 3 4

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

stone wall earth bank

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

Evidence of phasing Y/N Describe

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

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURE (physical association)

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

Type

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

Phasing

Earlier, later, contemporary.

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

Location

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

Construction

Dry-stone, Orthostatic, Earth bank, Other.

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

Associated agriculture

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

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

DESCRIPTION + SKETCH (free text)

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

Name / Date

To be filled in by the fieldworker accordingly.

3 Form G1313/2

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

Actual fields which require information are listed against the left-hand side of the page without numbers as per the forms (fields were not numbered at the outset of the pilot project due to their rapid fluidity).

Section titles are in **BOLD CAPITALS**, field names are in **bold**, entry choices available for a particular field are in *italics* and explanatory text is undistinguished. Some section titles are also field names: these are in **BOLD CAPITALS** against the left-hand side of the page.

IDENTIFICATION

PRN

As appropriate.

Name (from feature)

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

OWNER / TENANT

Fill in name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) as appropriate. (N.B. These fields are not added to the database due to the terms of the Data Protection Act.

LAND-USE - ON SITE

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

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

LAND-USE - AROUND SITE

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

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

ON-SITE VEGETATION

turf coarse grass rushes gorse heather bracken moss bilberry other

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

THREATS

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL CONDITION

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

Is the site considered to be AT RISK *YES / NO*

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

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

PUBLIC ACCESS (this applies to existing access)

1 Nil 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

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

Public access to archaeological sites is a sensitive issue since most sites are in private ownership even where scheduled or lying close to a right of way. A considerable number of sites are in areas of open moorland or adjoin or are crossed by public rights of way and are therefore accessible. However, even public rights of way are often disputed and obstructed. Some sites are of such intrinsic interest that even though lacking any approach by public paths, landowners may find it difficult to prevent access, and repeated unofficial access can lead to formalised access agreements with, for example, Snowdonia National Park. A case encountered in the pilot study is that of the settlement above Mynydd Egryn, Meirionydd. In this type of situation it might be desirable to seek management agreements to provide proper access to prevent trampling *etc.*

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

AMENITY VALUE

1 Nil 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

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

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

NATURE CONSERVATION VALUE

1 Nil 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE what remedial action is required

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

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

Name / Date

To be completed by the fieldworker as appropriate.

3 Form G1313/3 Application of the scheduling criteria

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

Characterisation criteria

In trying to identify sites of national importance using the non-statutory criteria laid down by the Secretary of State, the four criteria for assessing class importance apply to deserted rural settlements as follows:

Period (currency)

Long-lived. The tradition of constructing rectangular buildings undoubtedly spanned centuries from early post-Roman times until well into the post-medieval period.

Period (representivity)

Fairly low. Rural habitation sites are one of many monument classes characteristic of the medieval period.

Rarity

Relatively common. It is estimated that somewhere in excess of 1000 examples are recorded in the SMR already, and it is certain that many more examples will be discovered during new fieldwork programmes. However, the criteria state that both unusual and commonplace examples should be selected to take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context'. In order to select a representative sample the whole resource needs to be reviewed. It is also highly likely that, due to the diversity within the general type, some examples will be rare.

Diversity (form)

Very high. At least three general habitation site/settlement types can be discerned, and this number rises to at least nine if associations and continuity of settlement are taken into consideration. Identification of how common or infrequent particular classes are, is dependent on a full analysis of the entire known resource. A detailed appreciation must wait until after the completion of the fieldwork. The provisional basic, classification of monument types as described for the survey has been restricted to three, as described above, but these demonstrate considerable variation.

In the absence of other well-defined monument class types (especially those pertaining to the medieval period) against which rural habitation sites can be compared, these criteria cannot be considered further.

Discrimination criteria

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

Documentation (archaeological)

Very few examples of the monument class have been excavated (or even adequately studied on the basis of visible evidence), although greater numbers have been planned: this is therefore seen as a **supporting criterion.** (Only one site has been scheduled on the basis of this criterion (Hendai medieval homestead, A108)). It is proposed that *documentation (archaeological)* is rated as follows:

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

Documentation (historical)

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

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

Group value

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

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

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

Group value (association)

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

High = more than 5 other associated period/function sites within 1 km
Medium = between 2 and 5 other associated period/function sites within 1 km
Low = fewer than 2 other associated period/function sites within 1 km

Group value (clustering)

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

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

Survival

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

High = over two thirds of the perceived original area of the site left intact
Medium = one third to two thirds left intact
Low = less than one third left intact

Diversity (features)

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

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

Potential

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

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

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

High = three or more of these main groups of contexts are wholly or largely intact
Medium = one or two of these main groups of contexts are wholly or largely intact
Low = no contexts wholly or largely intact

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

Amenity value

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

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

Management criteria

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

Condition

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

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

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

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

Fragility

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

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

Vulnerability

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

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

Nature Conservation value

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

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

Professional judgement

It is generally accepted that the eight non-statutory criteria used by the Secretary of State in selecting monuments of national importance are supplementary to demonstration that the monument contributes significantly to a theme or area of study of acknowledged archaeological importance. It is in respect of the latter that professional judgement must be brought to bear. In the case of deserted rural settlement sites,

where the diversity of types and forms (and probably chronology) of settlement, even at a regional level, is an important factor and must be preserved as an attribute in itself, the matter of **professional judgement is of vital importance**. One problem that has emerged is that too rigorous an application of scheduling criteria might over-emphasise, for example, nucleated settlements at the expense of isolated sites or complex stone-built structures at the expense of simple platforms, whereas preservation of good and typical examples of all types is essential. It is particularly important, therefore, that the resource is thoroughly recorded and reviewed before the final selection of monuments for inclusion in the schedule is made.

This is a newly-introduced field to the form (although the importance of the concept has been emphasised from the beginnning of the study) which is intended to be used in addition to the above fields to record the impression of the fieldworker of the overall quality/value (low medium or high) of the site based on his/her experience in the context of the project. The effectiveness or otherwise of this field will be kept under review (it has not been included in the computerised database as it has not been adequately tested in the field, but will form part of next year's project.)

GAT DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT RECORD FORM G1313/1

IDENTIFICATION
Name PRN

LOCATION/SETTING NGR Altitude

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

Degree of slope *Level Gentle Moderate Steep* Aspect

Relationship to slope *along contour 90° to contour other*

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

Shelter Availablity of stone *Good Fair Poor None*

DOCUMENTATION note only - see SMR4

DIVERSITY -type

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE/DIVERSITY (presence/absence)

Platform Terrace Building Wall Main entrance Other entrance Opposing entrances Extension - one end Extension - both ends Extension - one side Extension - both sides Internal division Fireplace Chimney (gable) Wall-facing - external Wall-facing - internal Stone revetting Floor intact

Associated - *annex enclosure field system hut group*

PLATFORM *Y / N*
Length (m) Width (m) Height (m) Depth (m)

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

BUILDING *Y / N*
No. of external walls visible *1 2 3 4* External dimensions - length width

Internal dimensions - length width

Main entrance - *definite probable doubtful* - width position

Other entrance - *definite probable doubtful* - width position

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

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

Evidence of phasing *Y/N* Describe

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURE (physical association) *Y / N*

Type Phasing *earlier later contemporary*

Location Construction *dry-stone orthostatic earth bank other -*

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

DESCRIPTION + SKETCH (free text)

Name

Date

GAT DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT FORM G1313/2

IDENTIFICATION

Name PRN

OWNER **TENANT**

LAND-USE - ON SITE

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

LAND-USE - AROUND SITE

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

ON-SITE VEGETATION

turf coarse grass rushes gorse heather bracken moss bilberry other

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

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

GENERAL CONDITION

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

Is the site considered to be AT RISK *YES / NO*

PUBLIC ACCESS this applies to existing access

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

AMENITY VALUE

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

NATURE CONSERVATION VALUE

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE what remedial action is required

Name Date

GAT DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT SITE EVALUATION G1313/3

Site name PRN

Low Med High

DISCRIMINATION CRITERIA

1 Documentation, archaeological _____

LOW - Brief description/annotated sketch survey
MEDIUM - Full description and measured survey
HIGH - Description, survey and some published excavation

2 Documentation, historical * _____

LOW - no such documentation
MEDIUM - a single relevant document
HIGH - two or more relevant documents

3 Group Value, association _____

LOW - < 2 other assoc. period/function site type within 1 km
MEDIUM - 2-5 ditto
HIGH - > 5 ditto

4 Group Value, clustering _____

LOW - < 2 similar site type within 1 km
MEDIUM - 2-5
HIGH - > 5

5 Survival * _____

LOW - less than one-third of the original site area left
MEDIUM - between one- and two-thirds of the original site area left
HIGH - over two-thirds of the original site area left

6 Diversity, features _____

LOW - < 6 features
MEDIUM - 6 - 12 features
HIGH - > 12 features

7 Potential * _____

LOW - Internal and external floors disturbed or destroyed
MEDIUM - Int. and some ext. floors preserved
HIGH - Int. and extensive ext. floors preserved/ind. activity/organic pres.

8 Amenity Value _____

LOW - Remains not visible, mutilated or hidden
MEDIUM - Remains visible but not easily understood by layman
HIGH - Remains easily visible and understandable

MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

1 Condition * _____

POOR - Poorly maintained, serious problems of neglect/damage
MEDIUM - Moderately well-maintained, signs of neglect, but capital works not required
GOOD - Site is well-managed, no immediate need for capital works

2 Fragility _____

LOW - Stone-built site grassed-over or obscured by stone dumping and well-protected
MEDIUM - More robust earthwork, stone-built site partially grassed-over/ covered by stone-dumping etc
HIGH - Low earthwork site, exposed banks/walls, unstable faces and features on stone-built sites

3 Vulnerability _____

LOW - Stable land-use, symapathetic owner, slight/no threat value
MEDIUM - Stable land-use, possible longer-term threat value
HIGH - Unsympathetic land-use, high potential (immediate) threat value

4 Conservation Value _____

LOW - No added floral/faunal interest
MEDIUM - Floral/faunal interest present but not outstanding
HIGH - Floral/faunal interest high, compared with surrounding area

Professional judgement (overall impression) _____

SITE CATEGORIES

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and sites of similar quality, *i.e.* those sites which would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or the top two tiers of listing (buildings) or both. There is a presumption in favour of preservation of all such sites and their settings should they come under threat.

Category B - Sites of Regional Importance

Sites which would fulfil the criteria for listing Grade II, but not for scheduling. Nevertheless such sites are of particular importance within a regional context and, if threatened, should ideally be preserved *in situ*, although complete excavation and/or recording may be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of District or Local Importance

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but which have an interest and importance in their local context and merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites

Sites which are of minor importance or so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For these sites rapid recording either in advance or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation

Sites whose importance is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A-D. Recommendations for further evaluation may be appropriate.

APPENDIX XII

Medieval Settlement Research Group - Policy document

MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

Policy on Research, Survey, Conservation and Excavation of Medieval Rural Settlements.

A Introduction

1. This document prepared by the MSRG sets out a research and management framework for medieval rural settlement[1]. It includes a brief assessment of the current state of academic knowledge and practical issues covering research, survey, conservation, and excavation and seeks to identify an agenda of future work which would fill gaps in our knowledge. The final section presents a strategy setting out priorities[2]. In doing so MSRG have had regard to recent policy statements on behalf of the Group[3]as well as to UK and national frameworks[4].

We intend that this statement will be made widely available and will be used in counties and regions to develop a consistent and integrated approach to medieval settlement studies. We hope that they will be used in making decisions on the management and preservation of sites and will be helpful to those making research applications. The statement will be periodically revised in the light of new information and thinking on the subject. We recognise that the present document is based mainly on experience on English settlement sites, though we hope that some of the more general ideas can be applied throughout Britain. We are aware that new initiatives are being made in settlement studies in Scotland and Wales, and hope that a future document can take these fully into account[5].

2. Medieval rural settlements include all habitations from the 5th to the 16th century, from the temporary shielings occupied by those herding animals, to the residences of great lords. The great majority consist of farms, hamlets and villages, together with associated features such as roads, enclosures, field systems, boundary banks and ditches, ponds, parks and woods, mills, manor houses, moats and churches. A high proportion of settlements occupied by c.1200 are still inhabited, but a proportion have been abandoned and their sites are visible as earthworks. A growing proportion of late medieval settlements, and almost all of those dating from the period before c.1000 have no visible earthworks above the ground, but their sites can be discovered from crop marks and soil marks most clearly recognised from the air, and surface indications such as scatters of pottery and other occupation debris.

3. Medieval rural settlements have been the subject of systematic research in this country since the late 1940's, and have been located and investigated in every part of Europe. They must be regarded as sites of the greatest importance. Most medieval people lived in the countryside, and here we can investigate the material culture of the whole range of society, including those who have left the scantiest written evidence. Survey work and excavation can reveal much about the housing, possessions, and environment of the peasants, together with evidence for production, consumption and technology, both in agriculture and in food preparation and in rural crafts and trade. The distribution and layout of the

settlements gives insights into social structure and social organisation, and into medieval ideas about order and planning, and the division between public and private space.

The constant and often sudden changes affecting rural settlements - shifts of site, coalescence of small settlements into large villages, the replanning, expansion, and shrinkage which affected many villages and hamlets, changes in house form, the addition of elements such as market places, greens and churches, and sometimes their total desertion - demonstrate the dynamic forces at work during the period, not just the general expansion and contraction of population and agriculture, but many developments in lordship, politics, community organisation, commerce and household life.

B Research and Survey

1. Research into medieval settlements can cover whole counties or regions, or be concentrated on a single site, but normally a study should take into account the territory attached to farms, hamlets, or villages, and the estate to which the settlements belonged, which could be large and contain many settlements. The inhabitants depended on a particular territory and its resources for their living, and their use and experience of the land should be a dimension of any study, as should their relationship with higher authority. But research should also embrace a wider region, as transhumance, trade, and contacts with centres of government and religion took people out of their immediate neighbourhood, and villages and farms will be better understood if they can be compared with the types of settlement that developed around them. Settlement forms, building techniques and farming methods all help to define the special character and culture of a region, so the study of the wider context of settlements extends understanding of regional frameworks. Recent projects which have shown the value of this broad multidisciplinary 'landscape' approach to the study of rural settlements include those at Wharram Percy (N. Yorks.), Raunds (Northants.) and Shapwick (Somerset). These have all used a nucleated village and its large territory as the main focus of research.

2. Although it is convenient to use a period like the middle ages to define a field of enquiry, and this allows research to achieve a depth of understanding, no period should be studied in isolation. We must be aware that the landscape of the medieval period had usually been settled and cultivated for millennia, and that prehistoric and Roman patterns of land holding and exploitation influenced their medieval successors. There should be a similar awareness of the subsequent development of sites and their surroundings in the post medieval period. Studies of periods of transition are also important.

3. Research should embrace every type of rural settlement. The great variety of settlement forms deserves to be reflected in research, from the farm and hamlet to the large village and incipient market town. (The conventional dividing line between a village and a hamlet is based on a minimum village size of 6 households). In the same way farms, hamlets and villages which are wholly or partly inhabited should not be neglected in favour of abandoned sites. Subsequent occupation will not have always destroyed the earlier below-ground evidence, and the plan of streets and boundaries will preserve the form of much earlier settlements. Local vernacular architecture should also be studied: buildings from the medieval period should be recorded and analysed in their landscape context, as their form and layout is an important part of the medieval landscape; early post-medieval buildings can provide valuable indications of a continuing local building tradition[6]. Churches, guild halls and houses provide invaluable evidence of wealth, social structure and mentality at the community, family and household level.

4. Lists of deserted medieval villages and moated sites have been prepared by the Groups which preceded the MSRG, and much good work has been done in listing settlement sites in general in the Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) maintained by local authorities. However, some types of site (particularly farmsteads and hamlets) are less well recorded than others, and a clear distinction is not always made between different types of site, so a long-term aim must be to enhance the data in the SMRs.

5. Survey programmes provide an important means of discovering new sites, and for increasing our understanding of known sites. Survey techniques include aerial photography, the planning of earthworks, geophysical investigation, fieldwalking, soil sampling and documentary research. Each of these methods is valuable in itself, but they produce the best results if carried out in combination, and if they are applied to the surrounding territory as well as to the settlement sites themselves. Survey is essential for the preparation of site management plans. It is also a necessary part of any excavation programme. And in the event that a threatened landscape cannot be saved by statutory protection a full survey should be made for the benefit of future research.

6. Interdisciplinary research is likely to yield the most satisfying results. The material evidence should be investigated through field survey, excavation and analysis of environmental samples. Documentary evidence should be studied alongside the material culture. Significant advances in knowledge are likely, on the basis of past experience, to proceed from dialogues between archaeologists, historians, geographers, place-name scholars, students of vernacular architecture and those who work on bone and plant remains. New thinking will be informed by theoretical perspectives in archaeology, such as recent work on space, and on the role of exchange and social organisation in buildings and settlements.

C Conservation

1. The purpose of conservation is partly to maintain the storehouse of information about the past that is contained within undisturbed settlement sites for the benefit of future generations who will wield much more sophisticated methods of research than are available to us.

2. After a long period in which many sites have been damaged or destroyed by agriculture, road building and housing development, there has been a welcome move towards the preservation of medieval settlements, in part due to changes in agricultural policy and reduced pressure for development. Also a representative sample of the most important sites has been selected under English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme for consideration for scheduling. These have been chosen on the basis that the countryside is varied in its terrain and land use, and that settlement sites take on sufficient importance to merit preservation if they are characteristic of a defined region. The MPP programme has devised a scoring system which selects important sites by virtue of the condition of their remains, their potential and diversity, associated features, documentation and amenity value. This is to be applauded, and we will press for the speedy implementation of the MPP with the scheduling of the selected sites.

3. The selection of sites under MPP should not be regarded as a single act, but as the beginning of a series of reviews. After MPP new sites will be found and new information about known sites will enhance their importance. Advances in interpretation will lead to revisions of the assessment criteria. We expect to see scheduling as a continuous process, in which there will be a constant dialogue between those implementing it and specialist groups such as MSRG. To take one pressing example, this Group has long argued that preserving a site should not mean drawing a line round the edge of a village, and allowing the destruction of the field system on which the villagers depended for their living, and which we need to appreciate their way of life. English Heritage is now considering the problem of ridge and furrow and this should result in a programme for the preservation of areas that still survive. Medieval settlements are not 'monuments'confined within a fenced enclosure of a few acres, but were the focal points of large living landscapes, and we must grasp methods by which at least representative examples of whole townships and parishes can be saved for posterity.

4. Another extension of MPP must involve scheduling more dispersed settlements. One type of isolated settlement, moated sites, have been systematically researched and a number scheduled, but not enough other farms and hamlets have been identified and planned for them to be assessed for preservation. If we confine our attention to abandoned sites, there must be 30,000 deserted

farms and hamlets compared with the 3,000 or so deserted villages. If our conservation policy is to reflect the balance of numbers, many more must firstly be identified, and then recommended for preservation, together with such associated features as roads, field boundaries, and ponds.

5. Perhaps the most difficult problem for those seeking to preserve medieval settlements concerns policy towards existing settlements. We all know that the great majority of the settlements of c.1300 are partly or wholly inhabited at the present time. Many of the boundaries and house sites of 20th century villages had their origins in the early middle ages. There is still a quantity of features and artefacts buried beneath modern houses and gardens, and even more in the occasional deserted house sites still visible as gaps in an inhabited settlement. Every effort should be made to retain the framework of boundaries, routeways, frontages and related features which reflect the medieval structure of a settlement.

6. Apart from scheduling much good work in conservation has been done by organisations other than the statutory heritage agencies, including local authorities, National Parks, the National Trust and the Countryside Commission. Progress has also been made by bodies such as the Forestry Authority. These initiatives deserve encouragement.

7. One important use of sites is for educational purposes, though at present these visits tend to be confined to specialist groups who can best appreciate the sites if they are guided by an expert. It is a long term aim of the Group to make these sites more readily understood and appreciated by a wider public.

D Excavation

1. The programme of excavation of c.1952 - 1970 vastly extended our understanding of every aspect of the period. Before settlements were excavated we were almost entirely ignorant of such basic issues as the size and shape of peasant houses, and the chronology of village development. The few major excavations in the last few years cannot be said to show that returns from this type of work is diminishing - such sites as West Cotton, Burton Dassett, and Wood Hall have all produced new types of evidence, such as major deposits of environmental material, and indeed new types of settlement, like the failed market village of Dassett Southend. There are still major categories of settlement sites, such as villages or hamlets of the 10th and 11th centuries, deserted dispersed settlements of the later middle ages; or sites in under researched counties such as Lancashire or Kent, which have not been excavated in adequate numbers.

2. At present only a small number of large scale field evaluations or excavations are taking place on medieval settlement sites. To some extent this is to be welcomed as it marks a move away from the destruction of sites by new developments and a greater emphasis on preservation. Large numbers of limited evaluations and small excavations are taking place under PPG 16[7]. The results from this work can make a significant contribution to archaeological research. They can characterise boundary types and dates, the types of structural materials and techniques used and the distribution of activities within tofts. In the case of the latter, opportunities should be taken to examine their yards and gardens about which too little is known. Small scale work can also provide an opportunity for obtaining environmental material.

3. Quite apart from these gaps in our knowledge, there is a case for research excavation, because it both adds to our knowledge, serves as a training ground for another generation of settlement archaeologists, and provides a focus for further advances in interpretation. But the research excavations must be conceived as part of a wider research programme of field work and documentary research, and treated as problem solving sorties, often focussed as much on boundaries, or the peripheral areas of settlements, as on the houses.

E Strategy

1. The information on settlements in Sites and Monuments Records must be improved. The work that has gone into the SMRs is of the greatest value,

but there is much unevenness between counties. All of them recognise a category of "deserted medieval villages", but many make no clear distinction between different types of site, and have not attempted a systematic listing of deserted farmsteads and hamlets, nor of shrunken villages. Each county should assemble details of all such sites, defined by agreed criteria. This programme of enhancement would require extensive survey work in many counties. But the problem of the still inhabited villages, hamlets and farms must also be addressed: those settlements with evidence (often documentary) for medieval occupation must be included in SMRs. They represent a high proportion of medieval settlements, and must be regarded as archaeological sites, as worthy of recording, survey, management, preservation or excavation as any deserted or shrunken site.

2. The still-inhabited settlements are subject to constant and repeated threats as there is often pressure for infilling, the addition of modern estates, and absorption into suburbs. We need to devise urgently, as well as the programme for identification and listing of sites (E1 above), a method for judging how much archaeological evidence these places contain, and a strategy for influencing planning decisions concerning new development. Input to District-wide Local Plans, which often deal with specific settlements, may be one means; another may be the use of Conservation Areas for protection. Full advantage should also be taken of PPG 16 work, including the systematic dissemination of information resulting from it, and ensuring that Sites and Monuments Records receive reports.

3. While recognising the need to extend the range of settlement sites in need of conservation and research, preserving the deserted and shrunken sites, which contain archaeological material least likely to have been disturbed by subsequent occupation, remains a priority. English Heritage must press ahead with the scheduling of the sites identified under the existing Monuments Protection Programme, and be persuaded to maintain the MPP as a continuing process, embracing a wider range of settlement types, and including landscapes as well as settlements. Conservation measures must continue in other ways: we should look for opportunities through developments in planning and agricultural policy, such as the set-aside scheme and Countryside Stewardship to make sure that medieval settlement sites can benefit. Conservation by agreement with landowners and farmers through management plans based on field survey must also be pursued: for example, farm plans prepared by Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group officers should always contain archaeological and historical information and advice. The aims of the MSRG can often be combined with those of other groups with interests in conservation or amenity value.

4. Public awareness of medieval sites and their meaning must be extended, by improving the facilities at sites now open to the public, notably at Wharram Percy, by putting more sites on display, and by encouraging the use of imaginative methods of exposition, such as the reconstruction of houses and settlements. We are confident that the enthusiasm felt by visitors to deserted villages when the sites are explained and their past existence evoked by a skilful guide can be provided by future display techniques such as audio-visual systems and virtual reality experiences.

5. The academic research agenda combines the need to address recent preoccupations, and to take into account new questions. We need to extend our understanding of regional difference, and to assess the influence of the natural environment, and define the extent to which people moulded the landscape and settlement pattern to their own needs[8]. The role of government, or lordship, or market relations in forming regional cultures must be considered. For the study of settlement a central question remains explaining the nucleation of settlement in the period between the ninth and the twelfth century, and the associated contrast in landscapes which has left its mark on all subsequent developments in the countryside. After that formative period, the subsequent changes in settlements, including their shrinkage and desertion, are debated but imperfectly understood. The household is a subject until recently neglected by archaeologists and there is an opportunity to examine the experiences of builders and users of medieval houses by the study of building and settlement plans, and artefacts and their distribution. This field of research has the potential

to throw light on such fundamental issues as consumption and the family, including gender relationships.

6. These questions can be addressed partly by applying new approaches and theories to evidence already published, and by constructing new syntheses. There is also a need for new research, and in particular for the type of interdisciplinary, problem oriented, enquiry into a manageable but extensive sample of the countryside - a large parish or manor for example - which has yielded such fruitful results in the past. But now the example should be chosen from a region of dispersed settlement, or one with both nucleated and scattered settlements, as previous work has tended to be based on nucleated villages and their territories. The techniques used in such research, and any site chosen for excavation, must include extensive survey, geophysical investigation, analysis of environmental remains, documentary study, work on standing buildings and the use of every possible source of relevant information.

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[1] Prepared in November 1996.

[2] *Frameworks for our Past*, English Heritage, 1996

[3] Preservation and Excavation of Moated Sites, 1983; The Excavation of Medieval Settlement Sites, 1984; The Preservation of Deserted Medieval Village Sites, 1984; Statement of Excavation Policy, 1988

[4] e.g. *Archaeology and the Middle Ages*, Society for Medieval Archaeology, 1987; *Exploring Our Past: Strategies for the Archaeology of England*, English Heritage, 1991.

[5] For example, the Medieval or Later Rural Settlement in Scotland (MOLRS) project in Scotland (Hingley, R., and Foster, S., 1994 'Medieval or Later Rural Settlement in Scotland - Defining, Understanding and Conserving an Archaeological Resource', *Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual Report*, 9, 7-11).

[6] In respect of recording buildings advantage should be taken of the opportunities provided by *Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning And The Historic Environment* (September 1994).

[7] *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (November 1990).

[8] "The whole of the landscape to varying degrees and in different ways is an archaeological and historic artefact, the product of complex historic processes and past land-use. It is also a crucial and defining aspect of biodiversity" (*PPG 15, Planning and the Historic Environment*, (September 1994)).

APPENDIX XIII

Diagnostic place-name table

PLACE-NAMES POTENTIALLY DIAGNOSTIC OF MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT

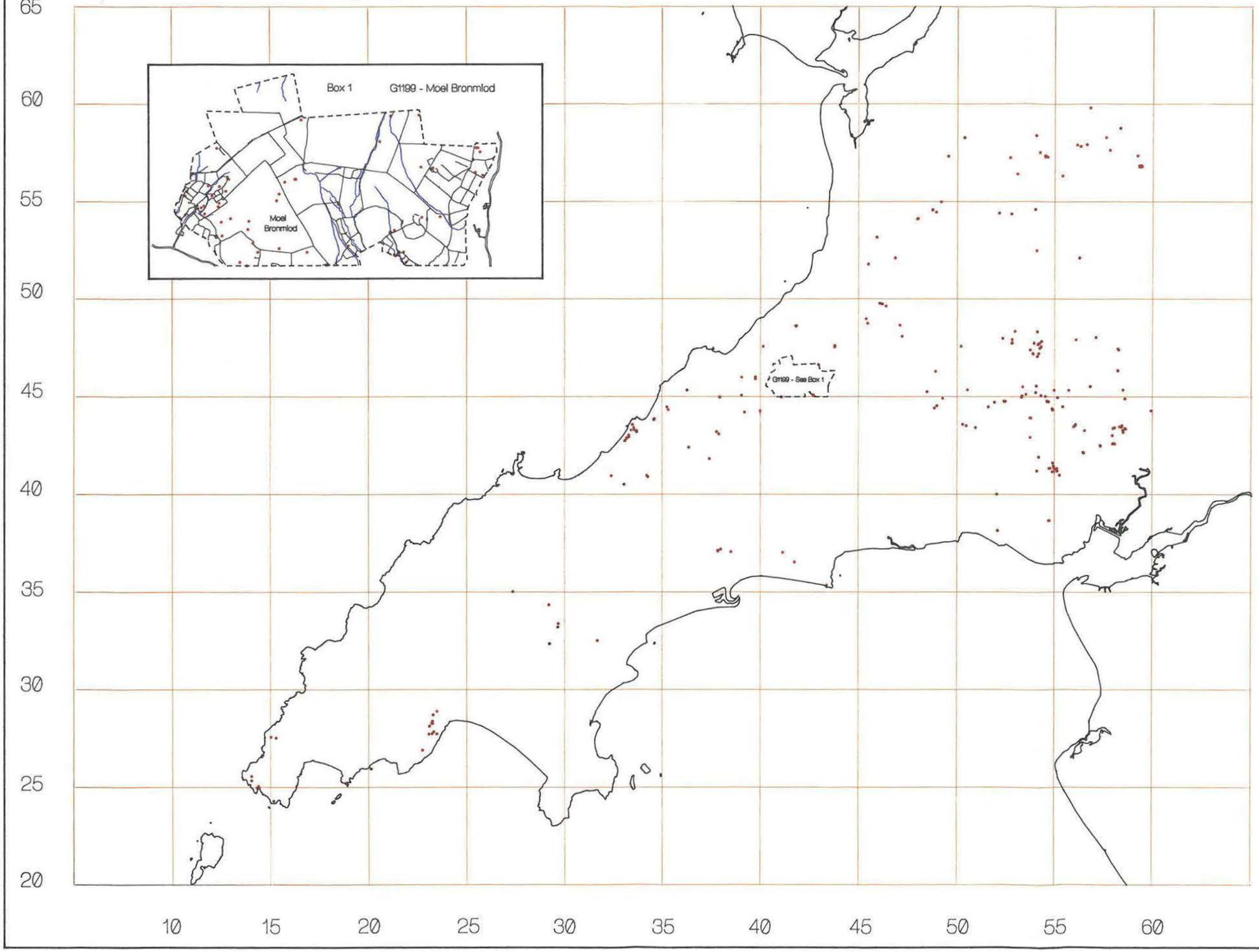
Altitude	FARMS		DIAGNOSTIC FIELD NAMES					TOPOGRAPHY
	Primary	Secondary	Rough pasture	Upland meadow	Hay	Arable	Lowland meadow	
								moel mynydd bryn
1500		hafod beudy meifod	ffridd					llechwedd
1000	tyddyn ty	ysgubor		gwern bedw	gwaun rhos mawnog			
500	hendref				gweirglodd	dryll talar erw llain cyfer	dol morfa	buarth maes cae

Many placenames of newly-enclosed commons in the late sixteenth century incorporate woodland elements such as gwern (alnus: alder) and bedw (betual: birch), suggesting that, once cleared, these localities would have provided good hay meadows and (with drainage) cultivably productive.

(after Thomas, C, 1978: see also Pierce Jones, 1938)

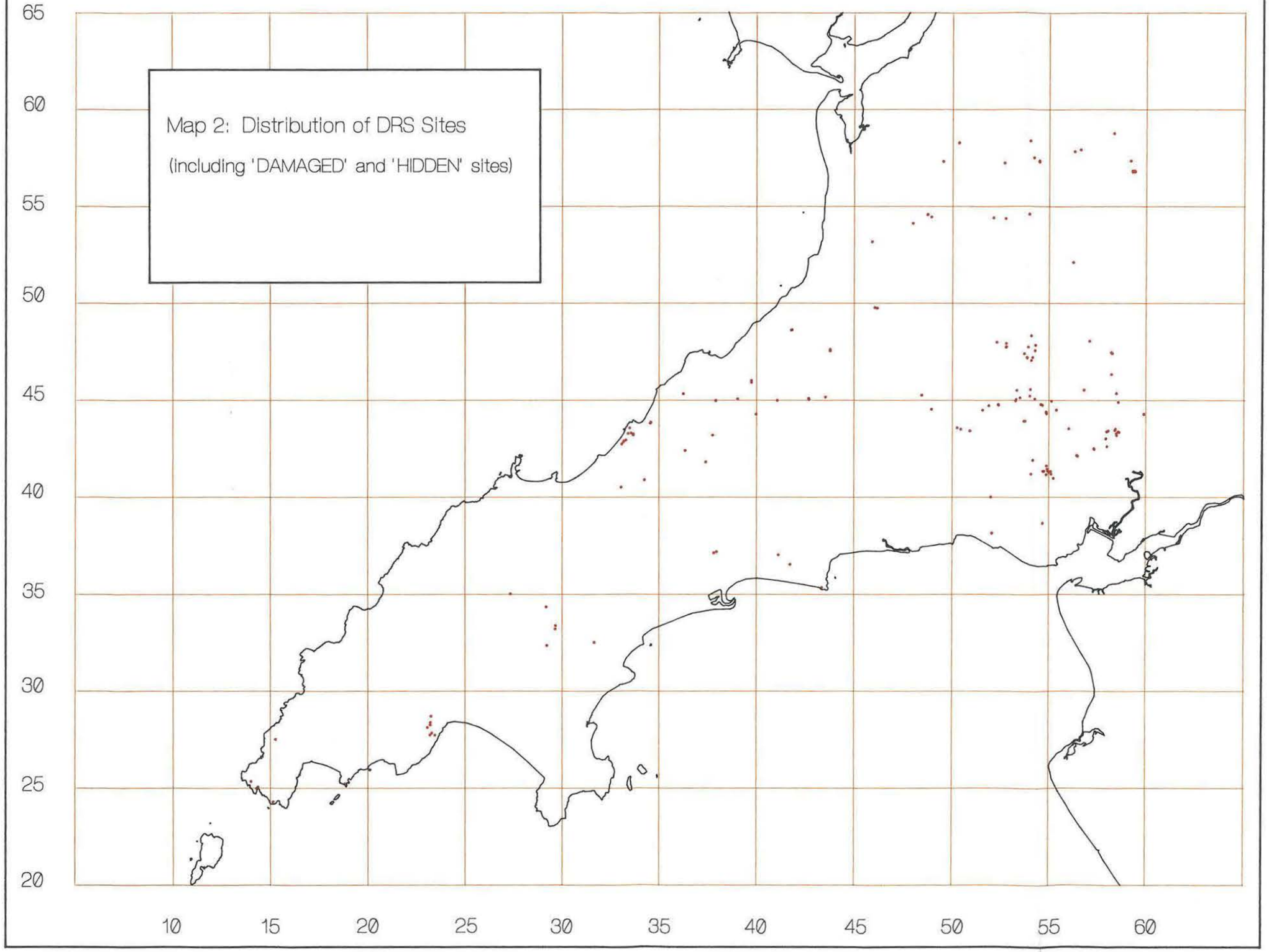
MAPS

Map 1: Distribution of Sites Visited, 1996-7



Map 2: Distribution of DRS Sites

(including 'DAMAGED' and 'HIDDEN' sites)



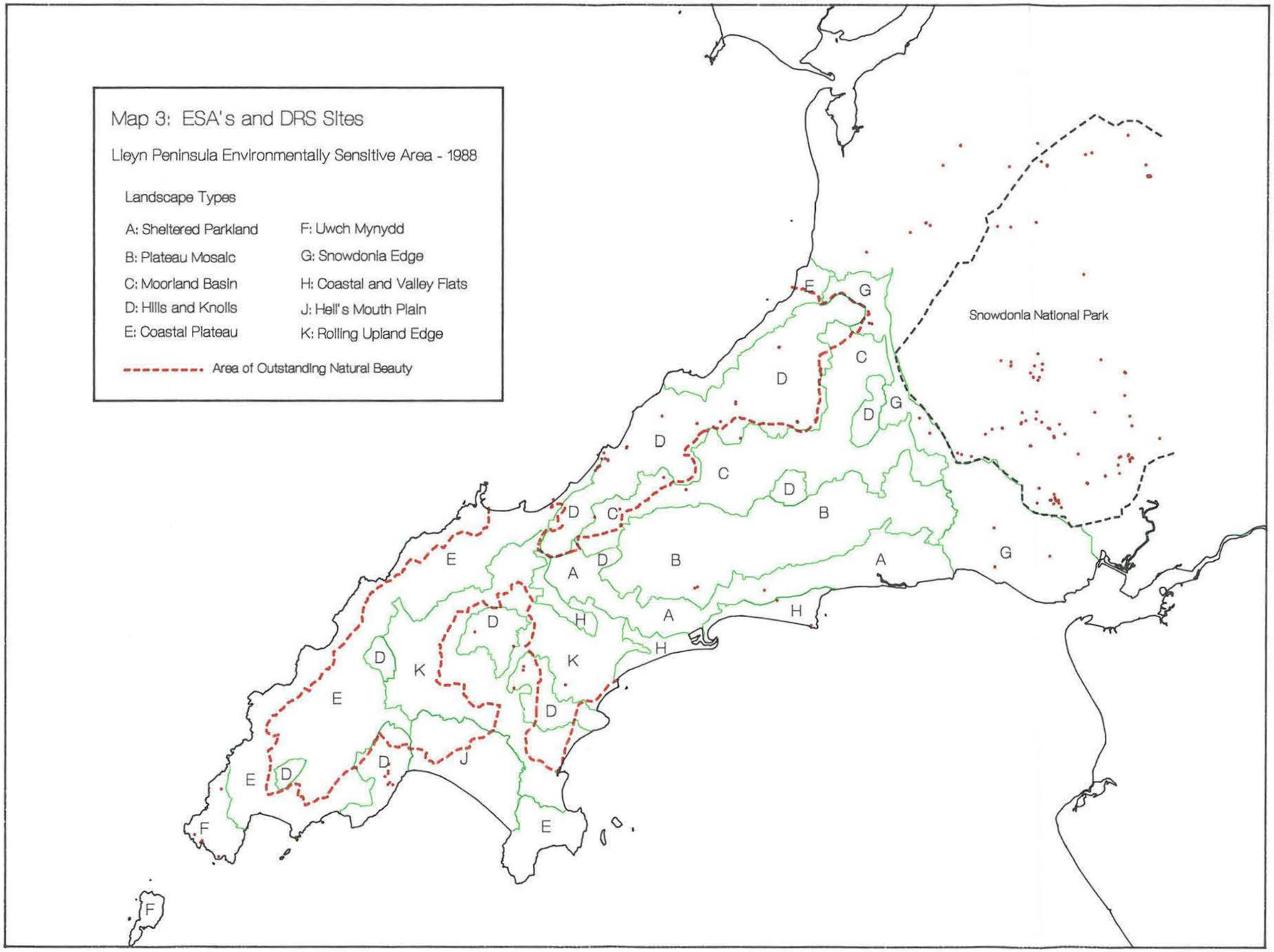
Map 3: ESA's and DRS Sites

Lleyn Peninsula Environmentally Sensitive Area - 1988

Landscape Types

A: Sheltered Parkland	F: Uwch Mynydd
B: Plateau Mosaic	G: Snowdonia Edge
C: Moorland Basin	H: Coastal and Valley Flats
D: Hills and Knolls	J: Hell's Mouth Plain
E: Coastal Plateau	K: Rolling Upland Edge

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



Map 4: The Approximate Locations of Medieval Townships and DRS Sites

KEY:

- Parish Boundary
- Church
- Water Mill
- Commotal Centre
- Settlements owned by Bardsey Is.
- Free Townships
- Subsequent Free Townships
- Crown Townships
- Subsequent Crown Townships
- Tribal Bondvill
- Subsequent Tribal Bondvill
- Church Township
- Subsequent Church Township