

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Mynydd Hiraethog
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION



Landscape of the central moorland area, looking northwards towards Llyn Aled. Photo CPAT CS01/31/10

CPAT Report No 455

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Mynydd Hiraethog

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION

by **W J Britnell**
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Preface

Natural forces and human activity acting together over the last six thousand years have contributed to produce a landscape of great beauty and variety in Wales, a national asset that is essential both to our national identity and to our individual 'sense of place' and well-being. The diversity and imprint of human activity on the landscape is everywhere to be seen, from the enigmatic stone monuments of the prehistoric period and the magnificent castles and abbeys of the medieval period, to quite commonplace and typical features like field boundaries that can often be of great age. But the landscape is more than just attractive scenery or a record of the past; it also provides a place for us to live, work and sustain ourselves, through farming, forestry, tourism and so on, processes that all shape, and will continue to shape, the landscape.

Recognising and raising awareness of the importance and wealth of the historic fabric of the landscape has been the central theme and message of the non-statutory, *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*, the first part of which, covering thirty-six 'outstanding' landscapes, was published in January 1998. This is being compiled as a joint initiative between Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), working in collaboration with the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the Welsh unitary authorities.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* provides a first step, a national overview of the historic content of the Welsh landscape. The next step, so essential to the process of informing the way in which aspects of the historic landscape may be managed, is to make available more detailed information about the character of this landscape at a more local level. This is achieved through a process known as historic landscape characterisation which has been developed in Wales jointly by Cadw, the CCW and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. This involves the identification of geographically definable and mappable areas of historic character, as determined by the range and distribution of surviving archaeological and historical features and the main types of historical land use patterns or his-

Rhagair

Mae'r grymoedd naturiol a'r gweithgaredd dynol a fu'n gweithredu ar y cyd dros y chwe mil o flynyddoedd diwethaf wedi cyfrannu at y broses o gynhyrchu tirwedd o harddwch ac amrywiaeth hynod yng Ngymru, ased cenedlaethol sy'n hanfodol i ni o ran ein hunaniaeth henedlaethol a hefyd o ran ein lles a'n 'hymdeimlad o berthyn i le' unigol. Gellir gweld ymhobman yr amrywiaeth a'r olion a adawyd ar y tirwedd gan weithgaredd dynol, o henebion cerrig enigmatig y cyfnod cynhanesyddol a chestyll ac abatai gwych y cyfnod canoloesol, i'r nodweddion eithaf cyffredin a nodweddiadol fel ffiniau caeau a all yn aml fod yn hen iawn. Ond nid dim ond golygyfeydd deniadol neu gofnod o'r gorffennol yn unig yw'r tirwedd; mae hyfyd yn darparu lle i ni fyw, gweithio a chynnal ein hunain ynddo, drwy gyfrwng amaeth, coedwigaeth, twristiaeth ac ati, oll yn broseau sy'n llunio, ac a fydd yn yn parhau i lunio'r tirwedd.

Bu cydnabod a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd a chyfoeth ffariog hanesyddol y tirwedd yn thema ac yn neges ganolog y gofrestr anstatudol, Cofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol Yng Nghymru, y cynoeddwyd y rhan gyntaf ohoni, sy'n cwmaus trideg chwech o dirweddau 'eithriadol' ym mis Ionawr 1998. Caiiff y Gofrestr ei llunio fel menter ar y cyd rhwng Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'r Cyngor Rhyngwladol ar Henebion a Safleoedd (ICOMOS) sy'n gweithio mewn cydweithrediad â phedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru, y Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru ac awdurdodau unedol Cymru.

Cofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol yw'r cam cyntaf, trosolwg cenedlaethol o gynnwys hanesyddol tirwedd Cymru. Y cam nesaf, mor hanfodol i'r broses o lywio'r modd y gellir rheoli agweddau ar y tirwedd cenedlaethol, yw trefnu bod gwybodaeth fwy manwl ar gael ynglyn â chymeriad y tirwedd hwn ar lefel fwy lleol. Cyflawnir hyn drwy broses a elwir yn nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol y gellir eu diffinio a'u mapio'n ddaearyddol, yn ôl yr hyn a benderfynir gan ystod a dosbarthiad y nodweddion archeolegol a hanesyddol sy'n goroesi a'r prif fathau o batrymau defnydd tir hanesyddol neu 'themâe' hanesyddol sydd wedi llunio'r ardal. Nodir nodweddion hanesyddol allweddol yr ardal

toric 'themes' that have shaped the area. The key historic characteristics of the area are then identified along with recommendations for their positive management.

This report is one of a series of landscape characterisation exercises being undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts with grant-aid from Cadw. These studies will initially concentrate on those areas identified on the *Historic Landscapes Register*, although it is accepted that the whole of the Welsh landscape can be said to be, in one way or another, historic. Information is being prepared in a form which is compatible to the CCW's landscape assessment and decision making methodology, known as *LANDMAP*. It will be made available to a wide range of organisations and will feed into various initiatives to protect and manage the Welsh countryside, most notably the *Tir Gofal* agri-environment scheme. It is also seen as making a particularly important contribution to raising awareness and heightening a feeling of local distinctiveness.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* and these characterisation exercises fully acknowledge the dynamic and evolving nature of the landscape. They promote the view that protecting the legacy of the past in the landscape is not to be achieved by preventing change or fossilising the landscape but rather by informing the process of change, creating tomorrow's landscapes without necessarily sacrificing the best of yesterday's.

felly ynghyd ag argymhellion ar gyfer eu rheli'n gadarnhaol.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn un o gyfres o ymarfeirion nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol yr ymngmeirir ag efgan Ymddiriedolaethau Archaeoleogol Cymru gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw. Bydd yr astudiaethau hyn yn canolbwyntio yn y lle cyntaf ar yr ardaloedd hynny a nodwyd yn y Gofestr o Ddiddordeb Hanessyddol, er y caiff ei dderbyn bod modd disgrifio tirwedd Cymru gyfan, mewn un ffordd neu'r llall, fel yn hanesyddol. Mae gwybodaeth yn cael ei pharatoi ar ffurf sy'n cydweddau â methodoleg asesu tirweddau a gwneud penderfyniadau Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, sef LANDMAP. Bydd ar gael i ystod eang o sefydliadau a chaiff ei fwydo i fentrau amrywiol er mwyn diogelu a rheoli cefn gwlad Cymru, yn bennaf y cynllun agri-amgylcheddol sef, Tir Gofal. Caiff ei weld hefyd yn gwneud cyfraniad arbennig o bwysig i'r broses o godi ymwybyddiaeth a dwyshau'r ymdeimlad o arbenigrwydd lleol.

Cydnabydda'r Gofestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanessyddol a'r ymarfeirion nodweddiad hyn yn llawn natur ddeinamig y tirwedd sy'n parhau i esblygu. Hyrwyddant y farn mai nid trwy rwystro newid neu ffosileiddio'r tirwedd y mae diogelu treftadaeth y gorffennol yn y tirwedd, ond yn hytrach drwy lywio'r broses o newid, gan greu tirweddau'r dyfodol heb o anghenraid abethu tirweddau gorau'r gorffennol.

Richard Avent

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

Richard Kelly

Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru/Countryside Council for Wales

Introduction

THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

This study is a contribution to the overall historic landscape initiative currently being funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS UK. Its principal aim is to provide information to aid the management of the historic landscape. The following uses of historic landscape characterization were identified by Cadw:

- Planning, including large-scale intrusions such as roads, windfarms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill/waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement schemes, and major industrial developments
- Landscape management by large corporate landowners, farmers, industrial companies, water and electricity companies, the forestry industry, and the National Trust
- Advice to conservation bodies such as Cadw, the Countryside Council for Wales, the Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks
- Local landscape conservation initiatives and management agreements by Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales, local authorities
- To enhance our understanding of the historic aspects of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies

EVOLVING HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZATION METHODOLOGY

Historic landscape characterization is a contribution towards the overall historic landscape initiative currently being funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS UK. Its principal aim is to provide information to aid the management of the historic environment.

Historical landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped the land to serve human needs in the past; they reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of these people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of human activities and the exploitation in the past (above and below ground, known and potential), and our understanding, interpretation and even perception of those remains. They may reflect a variety of activities occurring at one time, or evolving functions in different periods of time.

The Countryside Commission (in its document *Views from the Past*, 1996) states that as managers we should be concerned with the historic character of the present landscape, and not with the study of the past for its own sake. It places the idea of 'historic landscape character' at the centre of these ideas. Characterization is defined as the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics which make each area distinctive, and is rapidly emerging as the basis for describing and understanding the environment. Historic landscape characterization is one dimension of this approach: it sets out to identify the principal historic components within the current landscape. It is the great depth of human activity which underpins much of that which we feel is important and helps to give an idea of its local distinctiveness.

The term ‘historic character’ is generally preferred to ‘historic landscape’, as it is now accepted that all landscape is historic in that it reflects, to a greater or lesser degree, the processes which have occurred in history and which have formed its present appearance.

At present there is no standard, accepted methodology for establishing the historical characterization of landscape, but work on Llyn and elsewhere in Wales has suggested a practical approach based on considering the evidence as a series of themes which may provide an answer. At a landscape level, what is significant in historical terms includes field boundary patterns (whether they are irregular or regular, their size, their date etc); settlement patterns (whether they are scattered, nucleated, their date of origin etc); the relict remains of earlier periods which are to be found in upland or marginal landscapes; the effect of 18th- and 19th-century estates on the landscape; the impact of industry, military installations and so on.

The dominant historic themes or patterns in a locality help define local historic character. The combination of these characteristics give an area its local distinctiveness, and it is the definition of areas of local distinctiveness which leads to the definition of ‘character areas’.

The concept of ‘character areas’ differs somewhat from comparable studies in England, which are based on ‘historic landscape types’, where the predominant form of the present landscape is identified principally by the existing patterns of enclosures within areas of landscape.

The process of characterization adopted here can be summarised as follows:

one or more <u>dominant patterns</u>	→	<u>coherent character</u>
<u>coherent character</u> with definable limits	→	<u>character area</u>
one or more <u>character areas</u>	→	<u>historic landscape area</u>

Characterization is a practical tool intended to aid management in its broadest forms. In order to be of any practical use, this has to be translated into the management of ‘landscape tangibles’ (ie the evidence for historical processes and periods in the present landscape). It is essential, therefore, that the key historic landscape characteristics are features and/or patterns to which can be applied management prescriptions whose success or otherwise can be measured for monitoring purposes.

The reports emanating from this work contain a number of elements: the description of each character area split into three parts — historical background, key historic landscape characteristics, and key historic landscape management priorities — accompanied by a map and a photograph. The historical background provides a straightforward description of the archaeological and historical development of the area. The section on key historic landscape characteristics lists the principal characteristics which make that area distinctive and which future management should therefore concentrate on. The section on key historic landscape management priorities begins to define the scope for creative action within a number of initiatives (including LANDMAP, Unitary Development Plans, and Tir Gofal, the all-Wales agri-environment scheme) which can sustain or even enhance elements considered essential to the historic character of the areas.

MANAGING HISTORIC CHARACTER

Rural land-use change

There have been many pressures on the rural environment and the countryside over the last 50 years as a result of changes in land use and shifting priorities for agriculture (the principal rural land use). Agricultural

intensification and the maximization of productivity were the priorities up until the mid-1980s, and as a consequence the character of rural landscapes changed dramatically during this period as hedgerows and trees were removed to create more efficient farming systems. Reclamation of the hills and marginal land led to the removal of significant upstanding archaeological sites and palimpsest landscapes.

Currently, due to agricultural overproduction and a general greater awareness of and concern for the quality and protection of the rural environment, the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy provides a number of incentives to farmers and landowners to manage their land in an environmentally sensitive manner. The all-Wales Tir Gofal scheme includes provision for the conservation of certain habitats as well as sites and features of archaeological and historic landscape interest.

However, of the estimated 27,000 farms in Wales, only about 600 farms per year are currently entering into such agreements, which leaves the vast majority outside any formal management scheme, and so many important archaeological sites and landscape features continue to be lost. The challenge therefore is to identify historic landscape priorities for conservation, protection, enhancement or even restoration both within the scheme and without it.

Three of the principal advantages of an approach using character areas are that (a) it is able to identify and map both local distinctiveness and national importance; (b) by identifying physical features which can be managed it can feed directly into land management and development planning strategies; and (c) it sets the management of individual features within their local landscape context, allowing emphasis to be placed on those features which best define local landscape character. It can assist in management plans by setting priorities for management and enhancement, highlighting intrinsic values, and encouraging links to multi-purpose management.

Characterization is about management: if we are going to manage effectively, we must know what is there, what is important and what we want to do with it. Character areas can tell us what is distinctive (ie important both locally and nationally) about a particular area, and therefore what needs to be managed in order to retain that area's distinctiveness (character).

General considerations

Positive management should be aimed at halting and, if necessary, reversing any trends that can be shown to be causing unacceptable damage to the historic landscape resource. If at the same time management can actually enhance the historic landscape, then that is even better. It is essential that such management is continuous, and contains provisions for monitoring and review.

One of the basic tenets underpinning management is that we should be aiming to continue (rather than halt) the past evolution of the landscape: to do this we must first identify what is important and significant in historic landscape terms. It is the overall historic character of the present landscape (as evidenced in important and significant groupings and patterns) which we should aim to retain, but in order to do this we must concentrate management actions at the level of individual components. We must identify, conserve and enhance the local and regional historic diversity of our landscapes.

Agri-environment and other rural initiatives offer the opportunity to integrate the needs of the historic environment with modern land-use requirements to produce a workable, effective management system. More importantly, they should result in a working, viable landscape, which should provide ways and means for the various human activities in an area to be integrated with each other and with conservation, at the same time providing opportunities for study, research, education, interpretation and quiet enjoyment.

This means that sites and features of historic landscape interest are positively managed for their own sake, rather than just left unimproved. It is important that the management of such features is integral to the management of the farm, or the scheme, as a whole, rather than an isolated, unrelated activity.

By working at the most basic level, management can be used to retain the general historic character of the area.

management of components → retain character → conserve diversity
 boundaries, buildings, and character areas

archaeological sites etc

A management plan should specify conservation objectives for a site/area and how they will be monitored: it should identify points at which some response will be made if monitoring shows that a feature is changing: it should establish what activities/processes will be the subject of monitoring: it should establish what management of on-going activities is required; and identify the types of development or activities which might adversely affect the site.

Not all the sites and features which comprise the historic environment require the same detailed level of management: some sites can be adequately managed by the application of simple, general strategies, while more complex sites merit more detailed, site-specific, problem-led responses.

General mechanisms

It is envisaged that characterization has many potential applications to management including the following:

- assisting in developing landscape conservation and enhancement projects, by identifying elements and patterns of the historic environment which are considered either typical of a local area (provide local distinctiveness) or are of particular importance (rare at a national level)
- targeting resources within grant-aid by government and other organisations towards conserving elements and patterns of the historic environment in the same way
- developing policies for unitary development plans
- assisting in determining planning applications, especially large-scale developments such as roads, windfarms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill, waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement and major industrial development
- aiding the management of land by farmers, and large corporate landowners such as industrial companies, water or electricity companies, the forestry industry and the National Trust
- providing baseline information for local areas against which future change can be monitored, for example as part of the Tir Gofal scheme
- providing general information not already on the SMR which can be used to inform advice given as part of a number of rural initiatives such as Tir Gofal, Woodland Grant Schemes etc

- providing advice in a rural framework to conservation agencies including Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales, Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks and others
- providing information to a number of wider initiatives, including contributing to our academic understanding of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies

Specific mechanisms

Tir Gofal is open to applications from farmers throughout Wales. Within the scheme, payments will be made to farmers for observing ‘codes of good environmental practice’, one of which is care and enhancement of the historic environment. As the scheme is a ‘whole farm’ scheme, it will allow archaeological management strategies sensitive to the character of the landscape as a whole to be integrated with farming practices. Characterization is useful for monitoring purposes, as it sets out the wider historic environment framework within which individual farm plans will sit. It can also help prioritise management within a broader landscape context.

Unitary Development Plans address ‘land use’ issues and are currently being compiled by unitary authorities in Wales and England.

Countryside strategies are the responsibility of local authorities (together with others), which have a general duty under section 1 of the Countryside Act, 1981, to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside in the exercise of their functions relating to land. Countryside strategies principally address management of the countryside in areas outside settlement limits, but they are also a mechanism, at least in part, of implementing development plan policies. In Wales, such strategies are supported by the Countryside Council for Wales and in England by the Countryside Agency.

Local authorities have a number of powers which have implications for the management of the historic environment including the power to establish Country Parks (section 7 of the Countryside Act 1968); the ability to declare Local Nature Reserves (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to enter into access agreements with landowners (section 64 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to buy derelict land (often of industrial archaeological interest) for reclamation purposes (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the duty to make Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate (section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990); and the duty to apply The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 which controls the removal of certain important hedgerows (from section 97 of the Environment Act 1995). Other powers are treated separately below.

Local Agenda 21 programme At Rio, governments committed themselves to setting up national targets for safeguarding and improving the environment. Local Agenda 21 and Local Biodiversity Action Plans provide the means of meeting these targets, and of promoting the principles of sustainable development, at a local level. Both initiatives are about embracing a conscientious vision of the long-term future by identifying what matters locally and paying serious attention to the global costs of maintaining local lifestyles.

This has implications for archaeology and the historic environment. At a local level, sense of place is a fundamental aspect of quality of life. The present-day landscape underpins our sense of the place in which we live. Much of its character and distinctiveness is derived from the historic environment (archaeology and the built heritage in all its forms). The historic environment is of course both fragile and non-renewable.

We have a responsibility to maintain it so that future generations can also appreciate and benefit from it in the same way that we do. However, the landscape is not static. Just as today's landscape is a product of the changing relationships between people and their environment through time, so it must be allowed to continue to change.

The point of sustainability is that it promotes change which meets the needs of the future whilst retaining the integrity of the historic environment. In order to do so decisions have to be made about the relative importance of different elements. Traditionally, evaluation has been based on individual sites, with particular examples being selected out for special protection (known as scheduling). However, it is the sum total of archaeological features not individual sites which give landscape its grain and it is often the more ordinary features that create 'local distinctiveness'. In order to ensure that decisions about the future of the historic environment are made on a secure basis, sound information needs to be gathered. Historic landscape characterization work of the kind being carried out by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts provides historic environment audits, from which decisions of this kind can be made.

Biodiversity Action Plans Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) are a means by which Local Government Authorities can implement the biodiversity recommendations established after the Rio Summit. They achieve this by building up local partnerships and taking account of both national and local biodiversity priorities to develop strategies for the conservation of species and habitats of local significance. As we are still at the early stages of our involvement, more information will be forthcoming at a later date, but it is already obvious that the type of general information coming from characterization projects will be able to feed into such plans.

At a general level, archaeology is of relevance to LBAPs because it raises awareness of the historical origins of the contemporary environment. There are no purely 'natural' environments in Britain; the landscape is the product of millennia of human activity. Our knowledge of the changing relationship between people and their environment through history allows us to understand the land-use activities which have led to the creation of contemporary landscapes, and comment from an informed historical perspective on those practices which could be encouraged in order to protect and conserve particular landscapes and ecosystems.

Access is a key issue in the countryside, if we are to enjoy the landscape and all its inherent interests and in turn engender understanding and respect for the countryside and the way it works. In addition to the rights of way network, a bill has recently been passed by Parliament with proposals to provide greater public access to open areas of countryside. As many of the best-preserved and most fragile palimpsest archaeological sites and landscapes lie within open areas of countryside, this has potential implications for archaeological management.

Historic landscape characterization can identify these areas (ie where there are well-preserved yet fragile archaeological remains) and thus highlight the potential management problems if the areas are 'opened up' to public access. It may even be that such areas could be excluded from unfettered access under new legislation, either permanently or on a temporary basis.

Characterization also has the potential to inform leaflets, trails and other interpretative material.

Leisure strategy Historic landscape characterization may have a bearing on local authority leisure strategies.

Tourism The Tourist Boards for Wales and England have the strategic responsibility for encouraging

people to visit the borderlands and for the provision of tourist facilities. In recent years tourism has become one of the most important growth sectors of the economy. Unitary authorities all have a tourism strategy of some description, and historic characterization has a part to play in sustainable 'green tourism' in that it can help identify local distinctiveness which can be used both to attract visitors (by way of advertising), create atmosphere and to inform quality initiatives such as local walks, guides and other recreational activities. It can also direct visitors to areas with a robust historic environment, and away from those which are particularly fragile.

Management agreements In addition, local authorities have the ability (under section 39 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981) to enter into management agreements with landowners. This is an area which could be explored further from the historic environment perspective, as such agreements could cover not only individual monuments but also historic landscape characteristics (such as boundary types).

Other local authority programmes Local authorities have programmes for economic development, highways maintenance, environmental education and coastal protection. These would all benefit from the information which is being compiled through the characterization projects, and, in the other direction, the safeguarding of the historic environment would benefit from those drawing up these programmes having direct access to historic landscape characterization data. In fact, information at this broad level would probably be more useful than detailed, site-specific SMR data.

Forestry Commission Information from characterization projects will be invaluable in contributing to national and regional indicative forestry strategies, indicating where new proposals for planting are likely to be acceptable (or unacceptable) from an historic environment perspective. On a day to day basis, it can provide information at a landscape level which can inform proposals for new planting. It will be particularly useful when considering proposals under any of the challenge schemes.

Environment Agency is responsible for producing Local Environment Action Plans (LEAPs) and Catchment Management Plans (CMPs). The historic environment does not have a high profile in either of these, and both could therefore benefit from information which characterization can provide.

Other bodies Historic landscape characterization information can be used to educate and inform a wide range of organisations and individuals including statutory agencies, voluntary bodies (RSPB, Woodland Trust, Wildlife Trusts, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, National Trust) town councils, community councils, farming unions and others. It is our experience that often it is easier to explain the importance of, and inherent interest of, the historic environment by using historic characterization, than by the more traditional means of individual archaeological sites and excavations.

Local distinctiveness and a sense of place, which are of undoubted interest to people, can all be conveyed by such means, and the potential importance of this aspect of characterization cannot be emphasised too strongly.

David Thompson and Dafydd Gwyn
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Summary of work carried out as part of the present study

A basic source of information used during the course of the present study was the Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) for the area maintained by CPAT, from which a project database was created. Desk-based studies were undertaken to capture additional historical landscape information not held in the existing SMR. Of primary importance here were a number of published sources, especially Frances Lynch's *Excavations at the Brenig Valley* published in 1983 by the Cambrian Archaeological Association and E Davies's 'Hendre and hafod in Denbighshire' published in the *Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions* in 1977, together with a number of unpublished survey reports by members of CPAT staff, Glyn Owen, Bob Silvester and Richard Hankinson.

An assessment was also made of the cartographic sources held by the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, including Tithe Maps, enclosure awards, estate maps and published Ordnance Survey maps, notably the 1st and 2nd editions of the 6-inch map. Graphical data was collected from these sources, particularly relating to field patterns, the extent of enclosed and unenclosed land and structures relating to the history of industrial activity, craft industry, transport and communications. A record was also made of a number of significant field and place-names recorded on these maps and in the Tithe Apportionments.

Just over 200 new Sites and Monuments records relating to the historic landscape area were created during the course of the project which it is anticipated will be incorporated with the SMRs in due course.

Fieldwork was undertaken to help in the definition of character areas, to record field boundary types and traditional building materials and to enable some photographic recording to be undertaken. A single flight in a light aircraft was also undertaken in order to produce illustrative material for this report.

Thanks are due to Nigel Jones for undertaking aerial photography and for help with desktop work, to Chris Martin and to Kate Geary of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust for providing SMR data and again to Chris Martin for his help in the compilation of this report.

Summary of the Mynydd Hiraethog historic landscape area

The Mynydd Hiraethog represents a diverse and well-preserved historic landscape. The following description, taken from the *Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales* (Cadw 2001, 8–11), identifies the essential historic landscape themes in the historic character area that are considered in greater detail in the sections which follow.



The Denbigh Moors (Mynydd Hiraethog) are situated at the northern end of the Cambrian Mountains and they comprise the southern, upland parts of the large, natural block of land lying between the two major river valleys of the Clwyd and the Conwy in North Wales. It is a bleak and deserted area of rolling moorland, generally between 400m and 500m above OD, but with several valleys cutting across the northern and eastern flanks to penetrate into the upland core. However, the area described here as a landscape is only the central and western parts of that upland massif, comprising a large, and in Wales and increasingly rare, survival of an uninterrupted extent of heather moorland that was deliberately managed and maintained as a grouse moor and a shooting estate in the early part of the 20th century. It has been selected to exclude most of the eastern part containing extensive forestry plantations that form part of Clocaenog Forest, which was originally similar to, and a continuation of, the area described here.

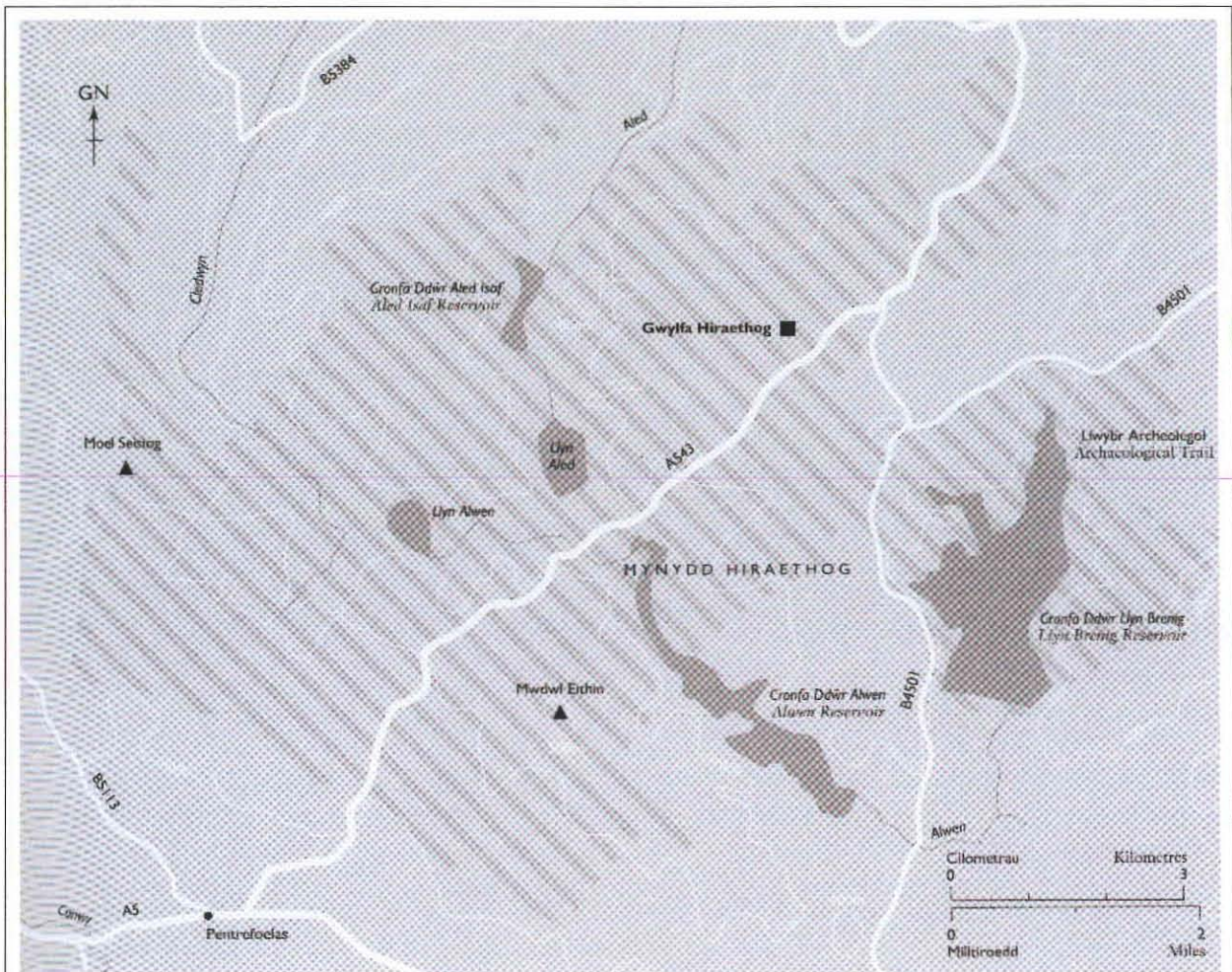
This moorland landscape, like many other upland areas of Wales, has its origins in the upland economies of the Neolithic and Bronze Age or, as recent interpretations of archaeological evidence from elsewhere in Britain suggest, possibly in the economy of the preceding Mesolithic period when it has been suggested that areas of the moorland might have been deliberately burnt and cleared for hunting. The prehistoric landscape of the uplands was modified subsequently through continued seasons of summer grazing, based on temporary summer settlements or hafodau sited in the valleys and along the edges of the moor. In times of population pressure or better climate, some of these sites might have been occupied on a permanent basis, and there are several hafod sites which had become permanently settled in the post-medieval period. Much of the area was subject to peat extraction in the last century, and the remains of cuts and drying stacks still about, as do the remains of the post-medieval farmsteads whose occupants had exploited the peat.

On the Denbigh Moors, this earlier landscape in turn was swept away, and is overlain by the remnants of a regime of managed heather moorland imposed on it in the early years of the 20th century. While this landscape is a relatively modern creation, the large uninterrupted extent surviving is none the less rare in Wales and therefore historically valuable; elsewhere much of this managed heather grouse moor has been done away with in the last 50 years.

The landscape extent identified here has thus been selected to include these surviving blocks of heather moorland and also to reflect those surviving areas of land not so managed which lay outside this regime. Much of this survival is due to the creation of a shooting estate by Viscount Devonport between 1908 and 1925. Spread over much of the area are the remains of dug-out and drystone shooting butts and shelters, together with field walls, boundary markers and earthworks which probably date from this period. This area also boasts the ruined shooting box at Gwylfa Hiraethog, an elaborate lodge built in 1908–11 to accommodate shooting parties. The structure, which replaced an earlier timber lodge specially imported from Norway, and still known locally as Plas Pren, is reputed to have been the highest inhabited house in Wales and to have had the widest views of any house in Britain. The ruins still form a prominent landmark which are visible across the area from several directions.

Each of the local summits within the landscape is topped by groups of Bronze Age burial cairns which presumably attest to wider activity at this time, the evidence of which is now masked by the modern landscape. There is no evidence for associated settlements, although groups of later, prehistoric type settlements have been found and recently archaeologically excavated in the excluded, eastern part of Hiraethog. The areas around Llyn Aled and Aled Isaf reservoir have yielded large quantities of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic period through to the Bronze Age.

The Brenig reservoir, built between 1973 and 1976, and its surrounding forestry, which also contains a number of Bronze Age and post-medieval sites, dominates the landscape from the south. Many of the sites close to, or flooded by, the reservoir were excavated prior to its construction and a sample have now been reconstructed as part of an archaeological trail. The management of water resources is also an important theme in, and a function of Hiraethog described here, for the landscape contains the catchment for the earlier Alwen reservoir built between 1911 and 1916 to supply water to Birkenhead Corporation, and the smaller reservoirs of Llyn Aled and Llyn Aled Isaf built in the 1930s to supply water to the coastal holiday resort of Rhyl.



Summary

Ref number	HLW (C) 5
Index map no.	39
OS map	Landranger 116
Former county	Clwyd
Unitary authority	Conwy, Denbighshire
Principal area designations	The area is almost entirely within Mynydd Hiraethog Site of Special Scientific Interest.
Criteria	3
Contents and significance	A visually striking and extensive rolling moorland landscape comprising the central and western part of the Denbigh Moors situated between the major river valleys of the Clwyd and Conwy in North Wales. The area represents a large, and in Wales an increasingly rare, survival of an uninterrupted extent of heather moorland, deliberately managed and maintained as a grouse moor and a shooting estate in the early part of the 20th century, the greater part overlying archaeological evidence of successive periods of land use from the prehistoric, medieval and later periods.

Historic landscape thematic elements on Mynydd Hiraethog

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT Mynydd Hiraethog, also known as the Denbigh Moors, forms a large upland area between the two major lowland valleys of North Wales, Dyffryn Conwy on the west and Dyffryn Clwyd (the Vale of Clwyd) on the east. It forms an undulating upland plateau, much of it above 400m above Ordnance Datum (OD) valley, dissected by stream valleys which drain northeastwards to the Conwy, northwards to the Elwy and Clwyd, and to the Alwen and Dee on the south and east.

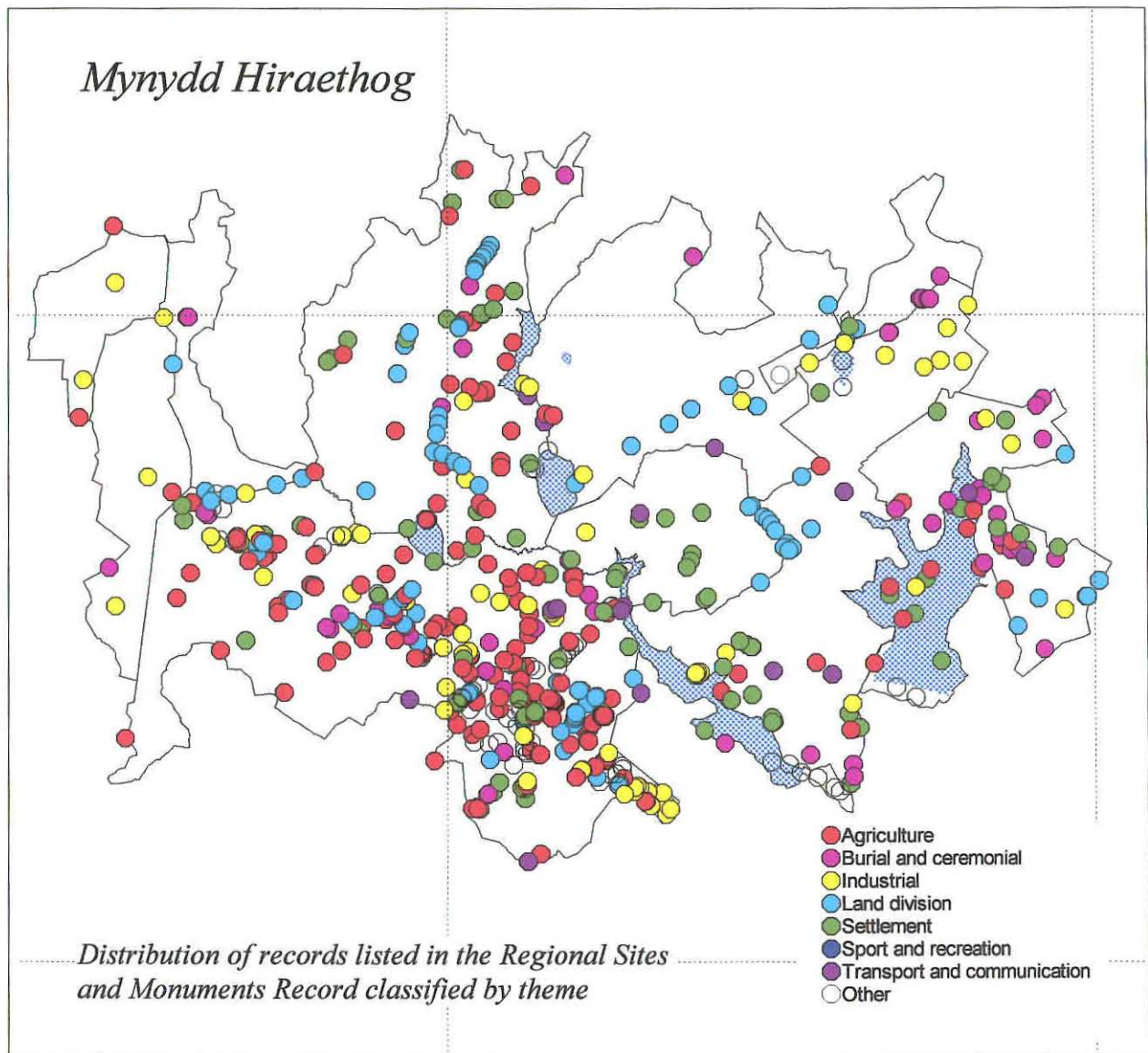
The moor is subdivided into a number of distinct topographical blocks by these rivers and streams. The southern and northern areas of the moor are separated by the Afon Alwen, the natural headwater lake of Llyn Alwen, and by a number of stream valleys which feed the Afon Cledwen on the north-west side of the moor. The southern and western sides of the moor are dominated by a high ridge running from the peaks of Foelasfechan and Moel Seisioeg on the west, through Moel Rhiwlog and Pen yr-orsedd to Mwdwl-eithin on the east, the latter at 532m above OD being the highest point of the moors.

The northern side of the moor which subdivides into a number of distinct blocks partly on topographical grounds and partly on the basis of modern land use. One large block lies between the valleys of the Afon Cledwen on the west and the Afon Aled and the headwater lake of Llyn Aled on the east, taking in Creigiau Llwydion, Llys Dymper, Bryn Euryn, Bryn Mawr and Moel y Gaseg-wen. A second block takes in the area north of the Alwen, east of the Aled and west of Llyn Brenig, taking in Moel Bengam, Bryn Trillyn, Gorsedd Bran and Bryn-y-gors-goch.

The eastern side of the moor includes the peaks of Tir Mostyn and Foel Goch, drops to a height of about 330m above OD below the dams of the Alwen and Brenig reservoirs and disappears below the cover of the Clocaenog Forest on the east. The two major valleys which dissect the moorland are now occupied by reservoirs. The Alwen valley which is relatively narrow and steep-sided contrasts with the Brenig valley which is broader and shallower, the two valleys joining at the confluence of the Afon Alwen and Afon Brenig a little beyond the boundary of the historic landscape area. A large natural lake had formed in the Brenig valley in the late glacial period which eventually escaped through a narrow gorge it cut through a large drumlin blocking the exit to the valley at the south, on about the site of the modern dam.

The geology of Mynydd Hiraethog is composed of a mixture of sedimentary rocks comprising Silurian grits, sandstones, mudstones and shales, much of the area being masked by glacial till and drumlins, particularly on the northern side of the moor (in the *Creigiau Llwydion*, *Moel Bengam*, *Bryn-y-gors-goch*, and *Maen-llwyd* character areas). Geology and hydrology have given rise to three basic soil types of varying quality, across the moor: loamy upland soils with peaty topsoil overlying rock (Hafren) supporting moorland and grassland habitats of moderate grazing value; seasonally waterlogged, gleyed and peaty soils overlying glacial till deposits (Wilcocks 2) supporting wet moorland pasture and some permanent grassland of moderate grazing value; and perennially wet raw peat soils overlying blanket and basin peat formations (Crowdy 2), supporting wet moorland and wetland habitats of poor to moderate grazing value. The present-day natural vegetation is dominated by grassland (*Nardus strictus*), peat formations and rushes in depressions, and by extensive areas of heather. Average rainfall is above 1250mm annually.

At face value at least, the place-names of Mynydd Hiraethog (see Appendix) are wholly characteristic of the moorland character of the area, the names being dominated by topographical references including the elements *moel/foel* ('bare hilltop'), *bryn/bryniau* ('hill', 'hills'), *clogwyn* ('cliff'), *craig/graig* and *creigiau* ('crag', 'craggs'), *bron* ('hill breast'), *cefn* ('ridge'), *rhiw* ('slope'), *esgynfa* ('rise'), and *llech* ('slate'). These are commonly described in terms of colour such as *gwen/wen/wyn* ('white'), *du/ddu/duon* ('black'), *llwyd/llwydion* ('grey', 'brown'),



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goch and *rhudd* ('red'), or in terms of size, such as *mawr/fawr* ('large'), *fechan* ('small'), and *hir* ('long'). Other colour descriptions include *las* ('green') and *llaethog* 'milky' with reference to pasture and a spring respectively. The shape of distinctively topographical features is sometimes described with reference to terms such as *braich* ('arm'), *swch* and *trwyn* ('tip') and *mwdwl* ('haycock', possibly with reference to the conical shape of the hill). Land use or the condition of land is indicated by a limited number of terms, including *waen* ('moorland') and *ffridd/ffrith* ('enclosed mountain pasture'), *fawnog* ('peat bog') typical moorland vegetation also being indicated by the terms *eithin* ('gorse'), *onen/onnen* ('ash') and *criafolen* ('rowan'). Water and water sources are referred to as *rhaeadr* ('waterfall'), *ffynnon* ('spring', 'well'), *pwll* ('pool'), *llyn* ('lake'), *nant* ('stream') and *afon* ('river'). Other specific landscape features of natural or artificial origin are denoted by terms such as *maen* ('stone'), other antiquities being called *boncyn* ('mound'), *groes* ('cross'), and *carnedd/garnedd* ('cairn'). Settlement is indicated by the terms and *tai/ty* ('house'), *hafod/hafotty/fotty* ('summer house'), and *llys* ('court'), as well as in the more specific name *Hen Ddinbych* ('Old Denbigh'), and meeting places are indicated by the term *gorsedd/orsedd*. Directions or relationships between settlements are indicated by the terms *isaf* ('lowest'), *uchaf* ('highest'), *tan* ('under') and *pellaf* ('furthest'). Apart from a number of proper names, people, often of an mythical character, are referred to be the elements *Merddyn* ('Merlin'), *derwydd* ('wizard'), *heilyn* ('cup-bearer') and *clochydd* ('sexton'). Ownership is indicated by the term *tir* ('land', 'territory') and possibly *cynefir* (?*cynefin* 'home') and *terfyn* ('boundary') and communications by *naid-y-march* ('horse leap') and *bwch* ('pass'). Animals and birds are indicated by *tarw* ('bull'), *march* ('stallion'), *gaseg* ('mare'), *ci* ('dog'), *dafad* (sheep), *bleiddiau* ('wolves'), *bran* ('crow'), *hydd* ('deer'), *hwyad* ('duck'), and *alarch* ('swan'). Finally a sense of openness is emphasised by terms such as *haul* ('sun') and *llannerch* ('opening') and an evocative sense of bleakness ostensibly by the name *hiraethog* itself (perhaps to be translated as 'yearning'), though the origin of the name is open to question.

A few of the topographical names, such as Wauneos (*gwenn eneas*) and Moel Seisiog (*Moel-seissiauc*) can be traced back to the late 12th century, and Hiraethog itself, in the form *Hir 'hadok*, to the late 13th century, but most name are of uncertain antiquity, many first appearing on the tithe maps of the 1840s or on published Ordnance Survey maps of the 1870s and 1880s. Some of the archaeological sites have names which are probably of some age. A number of Bronze Age burial mounds are named, including Boncyn Arian ('mound of the money'), possibly from the popular assumption that mounds of this kind concealed buried treasure. Other named prehistoric funerary monuments are Boncyn Crwn, Boncyn Cynefir Cleirrach, and Boncyn Melyn, together with the area names Pen-y-garnedd (*carnedd*, 'cairn') and Pen yr Orsedd (*gorsedd*) which might have similar connotations. Bryn yr Hen-groes ('hill of the old cross') may have its origin in a wayside cross on one of the many ancient trackways which meet near the head of the Afon Fechan, or possibly by reference to a three-legged sheep shelter built in the area. A number of place-names of antiquities or places appear to be quite recent however. Hen Ddinbych, the medieval enclosed settlement on the eastern side of the moor was first given this name in the 1860s. Sarn Helen is the name now given to stepping stones across the Aber Llech-Damer stream near Hen Ddinbych but which earlier, in the form *Llwybr Elen* or *Sarn Elen*, given to an important trackway along the Brenig valley further to the west.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES The earlier administrative history of the area is uncertain, though by the 7th to 8th centuries Mynydd Hiraethog formed the eastern part of the emergent Welsh kingdom of Gwynedd, consisting partly of the district which became known as *Gwynedd Is-Conwy* ('Gwynedd below the Conwy'). By the medieval period *Gwynedd Is-Conwy* district had become divided administratively into the cantrefs of *Rhos* and *Rhufoniog* on the west and *Tegeingl* and *Dyffryn Clwyd* on the east, the four cantrefs also being known to the Welsh as *Perfeddwlad* or 'middle country' lying between England and Wales. The greater part of Mynydd Hiraethog was to fall within the commotes of *Is-Aled* and *Uwch-Aled*, (respectively the southern and northern parts of the moor), and *Ceinmerch*, (the eastern side of the moor) in the cantref of *Rhufoniog*, the commote of *Uwch Dulas* within the cantref of *Rhos* (the western edge of the moor), and the commote of *Colion* in the cantref of *Dyffryn Clwyd* (south-eastern corner of the moor). The area was nominally to change hands

between the Welsh and English on a number of occasions during the medieval period. The cantref of *Rhufoniog* was annexed in 1086 by the Norman earl of Chester, and again conquered by the English crown under Henry III in the early 13th century, but was retaken by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and reunited with the kingdom of *Gwynedd*. The territory was regained by the English crown under Henry's son, Edward I in the 1270s, the cantrefs of *Rhufoniog* and *Dyffryn Clwyd* being held briefly from the crown by Llywelyn's brother Dafydd. With the subsequent loss of Welsh independence in the 1280s the cantrefs of *Rhos* and *Rhufoniog* formed part of the lordship of Denbigh granted to the earl of Lincoln in recognition of his part in the conquest, the lordship subsequently being held by the important Marcher family of the Mortimers.

At the Act of Union in 1536 the area fell within the hundreds of *Isaled* and *Isdulas* in the newly-created county of Denbigh, the western edge of the moor falling within the hundred of *Nant Conwy* in Caernarvonshire. By the mid 19th century the moor was subdivided into numerous tithe parishes of medieval origin within the diocese of St Asaph, each taking in their share of the moorland grazing. The western part of the moor fell within the tithe parishes of Llanrwst, the southern part within the tithe parishes of Tiryrabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas) and Cerrigydrudion, the northern part in the tithe parishes of Gwytherin, Llanfair Talhaiarn, Llansannan and Henllan, and the eastern part in the tithe parishes of Nantglyn, Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nhinmeirch and Gyffylliog.

By the later 12th century extensive properties on the southern edge of the moor had been gifted to the abbey at Aberconwy. The south-eastern corner of the moor, within the tithe parish of Cerrigydrudion, fell within a property including several thousand acres of mountain land suitable for sheepfarming along the Alwen, extending into the area now occupied by the Alwen Reservoir and Pentre Llyn Cymmer, called *Tiryabad-uchaf* ('upper abbot's land'), within the cantref of *Rhufoniog*. The southern part of the moor, within the tithe parish of *Tiryabad-isaf* ('lower abbot's land', subsequently named Pentrefoelas), formed part of an extensive grange which included many thousands of acres of mountain grazing land, partly within *Rhos* and partly within *Rhufoniog*. In later years the two estates of *Tiryabad-uchaf* and *Tiryabad-isaf* were grouped together under the name *Hiraethog*. By the 19th century much of the southern side of the moor and the lower-lying properties fell within the ownership of the Voelas estate.

Immediately before the local government reorganisation in 1974 the historic landscape area of Mynydd Hiraethog fell mostly within Aled, Hiraethog and Rhuthin Rural District Councils in Denbighshire, following which it briefly fell within the county of Clwyd, with the exception of the western edge of the area which fell within the county of Gwynedd. Today, following various changes to community boundaries and local government reorganisation in 1996, the historic landscape area falls within the communities of Bro Garmon (the former parish of Llanrwst), Gwynedd, Llangernyw, Llansannan, Pentrefoelas and Cerrigydrudion, and Nantglyn and Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch in Denbighshire.

Various parish and estate boundaries, some probably of considerable antiquity, are represented on the ground today. The parish boundaries which in some instances denote medieval territorial divisions were often set out by reference to natural features such as ridges or streams, or were defined by reference to prehistoric burial mounds, as in the case of the Bronze Age round barrow known as *Boncyn Cynefir Cleirrach* which lies in open moorland on the boundary between the parishes of Llanfair Talhaiarn and Llansannan. The tithe maps of the mid 19th century clearly indicated that many other less topographically distinct parish boundaries, such as those between Llanfair Talhaiarn and Llansannan, Llansannan and Pentrefoelas and between Llanfair Talhaiarn and Gwytherin, were marked at that time by boundary stones or marker cairns, some of which can still be identified. Today, some of these parish boundaries, which defined common grazing rights on the moorland, are now marked by earthen banks or by post-and-wire fences erected for the control of grazing stock. A series of parish or estate marker stones near the head of the Afon Llaethog, between Tiryrabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas) and Cerrigydrudion and, apparently spaced at distances of about 2 furlongs (440 yards), are inscribed HIRAETHOG, with a place-name such as PONT ALICE HUGH and GARREG LLWYD added.

SETTLEMENT The extensively studied landscape of Mynydd Hiraethog has been influential in providing what is now widely regarded as a model for the history of upland settlement in North Wales. Despite its remote upland setting, a long and surprisingly complete though sporadic record of human settlement is evident on Mynydd Hiraethog from both archaeological and historical sources, possibly of a seasonal nature at some periods and of a more permanent nature at others due to a combination of climatic and economic factors and inextricably linked with the history of land use, discussed in the following section.

The earliest human activity which has so far been detected on Mynydd Hiraethog belongs to the later Mesolithic period, after about 6,000 BC, and is represented by scatters of worked stone implements found during excavations in the Brenig valley to the west of Hafoty Sion Llwyd and by fieldwork in the Aled valley, around the margins of the Aled Isaf reservoir. Finds of this kind have traditionally been thought to represent temporary encampments created by small family groups who spent much of the rest of the year in the lowlands, towards the coast, but followed the herds of deer and other game which migrated to the more open upland pastures in the summer months. There is a possibility that some of the early prehistoric lithic scatters on the moorland represent more permanent settlements, but the occurrence of a distinctive type of black chert, found in the limestone hills east of Prestatyn, 30km away to the north-east, provides a direct link between these upland sites with other contemporary settlements along the coast of North Wales and towards the mouth of the Vale of Clwyd. Similar evidence has also been found suggesting possible seasonal occupation during the middle or later Neolithic period, about 2,500 BC, at a number of places, especially within the Brenig valley, including the chance find of a stone macehead at Hafod-lom.

Despite the presence of numerous contemporary burial and funerary monuments, evidence for settlement on the moorland is generally fairly sparse during the early Bronze Age period. Temporary seasonal settlement may have continued in some areas, again possibly indicated by scatters of stone tools found around the margins of the Aled Isaf reservoir. Some of the monuments, particularly around the fringes of the moor, appear to have been deliberately sited to be visible from more permanently occupied dwellings on lower ground. There are even suggestions that settlement may have been deliberately excluded for a period of over 500 years during the early Bronze Age from the funerary and ritual landscape created around the head of the broad valley of the Afon Brenig and Afon Fechan, when possibly a substantial population lived and worked within sight of their ancestral tombs.

The ending of this sacred landscape is perhaps signalled by a circular timber structure, possibly a roundhouse of the middle Bronze Age, perhaps dating to about 1,300 BC, found below a kerb cairn (Brenig 6) towards the head of the Aber Llech-Damer stream. More certain evidence of renewed settlement either of a temporary or permanent nature is represented by a second posthole structure representing a roundhouse with a central hearth, belonging to the Iron Age period during the 3rd to 1st centuries BC, discovered during the excavation of a post-medieval dwelling in the Nant-y-crifolen stream valley (note below). Evidence of prehistoric settlement is quite rare within the historic landscape area as a whole, however, though a number of possible circular roundhouses with stone foundations have been identified, including two small structures about 5–6m in diameter in the valley of the Afon Twillan, towards the head of Bwlch-y-garnedd, possibly associated with several clearance cairns and therefore perhaps representing permanent settlement.

More widespread and coherent evidence of both seasonal and permanent settlement is evident from both archaeological and historic sources from the medieval and post-medieval periods onwards.

A substantial medieval farming establishment is represented by the partially excavated enclosed farmstead at Hen Ddinbych in the Aber Llech-Damer stream valley towards the western side of the historic landscape area, probably known by the name of *Bisshopswalle* (from bishop's 'wall' or 'enclosure') by the 1270s, which appears on comparison with sites elsewhere to have housed a dwelling and a number of long roofed sheepcotes which enabled flocks of sheep to be overwintered on one of the more sheltered areas of the mountain. The settlement,

whose name implies that it formed an ecclesiastical upland grange, undoubtedly represents a significant capital investment by one of the larger medieval ecclesiastical landowners in Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch. The name of the person who set up the farmstead is yet to be identified, but it may have been one of the bishops of Bangor, who once held various manors in the parish. The farmstead had been established before the Edwardian conquest, probably under the patronage of Dafydd, brother of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, 'Prince of Wales', the waste of *Bisshopswalle* having been included within the possessions granted to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, as part of the newly-created lordship of Denbigh in 1282, after the uprising and defeat of the Welsh prince Dafydd.

This specialised farmstead may have been relatively short-lived, having evidently ceased to operate as a sheep farm by the 1330s, since by then the surrounding pasture was being sold annually to the local community by the lordship of Denbigh. The *Survey of the Honour of Denbigh* compiled in 1334 states that the pasture associated with the settlement was capable of supporting cattle rearing in both summer and winter, implying that all-year-round settlements in at least this more sheltered part of the moorland at this date. Indeed, the lands belonging to *Bisshopswalle* are defined in the survey by reference to *Havothlum* (Hafod-lom), an important farmstead in the area, which stood until the construction of the Llyn Brenig reservoir in the 1970s. In the 16th century *Bisshopswalle* appears to be later named *hen dref* ('old settlement') by Edward Lhuyd and *Place amedowe* (possibly *plas y meudwy*, 'hermit's hall') by John Leland, the name 'Hen Ddinbych' seemingly having been first coined in the mid 19th century.

More characteristic of the subsequent settlement history of Mynydd Hiraethog are smaller-scale dwellings associated with pastoral farming during the medieval period, represented by a number of *hafodydd* or 'summer houses' which, like Hafod-lom noted above, are documented from at least the early 14th-century onwards. There is the suggestion that over the course of time a larger number of temporary seasonal dwellings, linked to all-year-round settlements or *hendrefi* sited on more hospitable, lower-lying ground, probably developed into a smaller number of permanently occupied farmsteads and smallholdings due to changing patterns of land use. Some increase in population in the area during the later 13th and earlier 14th century resulted from the deliberate policy of dispersing Welsh communities from the parts of the Vale of Clwyd following the creation of the lordship of Denbigh, a number of whose inhabitants were resettled around the fringes of Mynydd Hiraethog.

Other early *hafodydd* are known from historical sources on Mynydd Hiraethog. *Hafod-elwy*, like *Hafod-lom*, is mentioned in the 14th-century *Survey of the Honour of Denbigh* and can be associated with two later farmsteads in the valley of the Afon Alwen, at Ty-isaf and Ty-uchaf, now partly engulfed by the forestry plantation. (The house known as Hafod Elwy near Tan-y-graig, further to the north, is evidently a more recent borrowing of the name.) *Hafod-y-llan* is mentioned in the earlier 16th century, the name being perpetuated in three 19th-century holdings just downstream from *Hafod-elwy* known as Hafod-y-llan-uchaf, Hafod-y-llan-isaf and Hafod-y-llan-bach, and may conceivably have been the place called *Hauot y llan* from which Llywelyn 'Prince of Wales' wrote to Edward I in 1280. *Havotty-llyn-dau-uchain*, an unidentified settlement now probably submerged below the Alwen Reservoir, is referred to in the early 17th century.

A number of *hafod* names on Mynydd Hiraethog are first recorded on 19th-century cartographic sources, as in the case of Hafod-gau, Pant-y-fotty and Pant-y-fotty-bach on the northern part of the moor to the west of Aled Isaf, and Hafod-yr-onen and Hafoty Sion Llwyd in the Brenig valley. Not all of these holdings are necessarily of medieval origin, however: on basis of cartographic evidence Hafod-y-llan-bach which made its first appearance in the early 19th century and, as noted above, the name of the present Hafod Elwy only re-emerged in the 20th century.

It is probable, however, that (as implied by the *Survey of the Honour of Denbigh*), a proportion of these *hafodydd* had been established by the earlier 14th century as either temporary or permanent dwellings associated with cattle rearing, presumably for the production of meat, dairy products and hides. A number of dwellings had

clearly ceased to be occupied before the later 16th and earlier 17th centuries, when documentary references become more numerous. This was evidently the fate of the remarkable group of seven seasonally or permanently occupied dwellings represented by platforms, house foundations and enclosures along the banks of the Nant-y-criafolen stream, north of Hafoty Sion Llwyd, which have been shown by archaeological excavation to have been built and occupied in the 15th/16th century. The clustering of dwellings here appears to be unusual on Mynydd Hiraethog, however, where a single isolated dwelling or pair of dwellings at or just above the moorland edge was more characteristic of the pattern of settlement at this period here and elsewhere in the uplands of North Wales. The higher, open moor generally appears to have been avoided, early dwellings normally being focused, as in the case of the Nant-y-criafolen settlement, on the stream valleys which provided greater shelter, better pasture and the reliable sources of water essential for cattle husbandry. The principal valleys of the Afon Alwen, Afon Brenig and Afon Fechan were clearly a major attraction in this respect from an early date and in effect extending the settlement zone into the heart of the moorland. Characteristic settlements of this kind, represented by one or more building platforms or the foundations of long huts up to about 4–5m across and 8–9m long and often associated with an enclosure or cluster of fields, perhaps for milking and rearing calves, are to be seen at a number of similar locations. The head of each of the three stream valleys on the south side of the moor — the valleys of the Nant y Foel, Afon Nug, and Afon Llaethog — for example, have traces of long-abandoned settlement of this kind, probably associated with dairying, the names Ffynnon Llaethog and Afon Llaethog, meaning ‘milky spring’ and ‘milky river’, possibly having some resonance in this regard.

The later medieval and early post-medieval periods saw a rise in the importance of wool production in the Welsh uplands generally, which in view of the less labour-intensive nature of sheep farming is taken to be represented by the abandonment of many former upland summer dairy farms attached to lowland farms. A direct physical indication of this process is represented in the case of a number of earlier dwellings converted into sheepfolds or shelters and by the construction of new small stone huts only 2–3m across, often in the more inhospitable areas of the moor as temporary shelters for shepherds. A small number of farmsteads of medieval origin continued in occupation in the 17th to 19th centuries, however, particularly in the more favoured and sheltered valleys of the Alwen and Brenig, as in the case of Hafod-lom, Ty-isaf, Ty-uchaf, Hafod-y-llan-isaf, Hafod-y-llan-uchaf. Other new settlements emerged during this period as a result of continued encroachment onto the common, like the new cottages and smallholdings which appear to have become established at Tan-y-graig, Tai-pellaf and Tai-isaf in the Alwen valley, Rhwngyddwyffordd in the Aled valley and possibly Hafoty Sion Llwyd in the Brenig valley. Some farmers lived in relative comfort, Hafod-lom, for example, being a reasonably substantial farm with a reputation for poetry and song, but the occupants of dwellings scraped by in poverty. One family at Hafod-elwy, was described in the early 19th century as having a wooden box for a table and only stones to sit on.

By the 18th and 19th centuries a number of the larger farmsteads had developed complexes of stone buildings enclosing three or four sides of a yard, characterised by Tan-y-graig the former farmstead at Hafod-lom, and the more random clusters of small buildings still surviving in woodland at Hafod-y-llan-uchaf and Hafod-y-llan-isaf. The smaller farmsteads in more marginal locations generally had fewer outbuildings and often took the form of a house standing alone or a linear arrangement with the house with one or more outbuildings attached to one end, as for example at Rhwngyddwyffordd and Waen-isaf-las, or occasionally an L-shaped arrangement with an outbuilding set at right-angles to the house, as formerly at Hafod-yr-onen. Characteristic perhaps of the 18th-century dwellings is the now dilapidated pair of stone-built, single-storey cottages at Rhwngyddwyffordd and Bwlch-du, the latter described in the 1930s as having heather underthatch covered with rush thatching and with a ridge of sods. Typical of the later 19th-century farmhouses is the small two-storey stone-built farmhouse at Hafoty Sion Llwyd, rebuilt in the 1880s, formerly with a slate roof, and with brick and stone window and door openings and a lean-to outhouse with a brick oven.

A number of specialised dwellings arose on the moorland in the wake of the construction of turnpike road in the early 19th century, including the turnpike cottage at Turpeg Mynydd, the coaching inn which at the Sportsman’s

Arms, and most spectacularly, the now ruinous hunting lodge at Gwylfa Hiraethog, visible as a landmark for many miles around. It was built early in the 20th century by Viscount Devonport at a scale and in an English vernacular style quite out of keeping with its setting but redolent of the privileged world of countryside pursuits in the years before the First World War. Several new cottages sprang up along the new turnpike road including Bryn-pellaf and the small dwelling after which Cottage Bridge is named, all of which have now disappeared. Other new dwellings were built below the dam when the Alwen Reservoir was built in the early 20th century, including barrack-housing to accommodate construction workers and a terrace of more permanent houses to accommodate the workforce employed in the waterworks.

A new cycle of abandonment afflicted Mynydd Hiraethog during course of the 20th century. During this period population figures plummeted from perhaps an all-time high in the late 19th and early 20th century to possibly the lowest level for many centuries, as witnessed by the isolated dwellings at Hafod-gau, Rhwngyddwyffordd, and Hafoty Sion Llwyd, the abandoned farms at and Hafod-y-llan-uchaf now engulfed by forestry, and the farms at Hafod-yr-onen and Hafod-lom, submerged below the Llyn Brenig reservoir in the 1970s. The ruins of a number of abandoned cottages, like Pant-y-maen, are now barely perceptible, but flagged in the landscape by stands of sycamore which once sheltered them from the wind.

LAND USE As in the case of settlement history, subtle patterns are revealed in the land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog through a combination of evidence of environmental change, historical and archaeological evidence, presenting a microcosm of the impact of human activity on the Welsh uplands since early prehistoric times.

The principal land use of Mynydd Hiraethog from the earliest times has undoubtedly been as an area of summer grazing, probably first supporting herds of wild red deer hunted by Mesolithic and subsequently, from perhaps the Neolithic and Bronze periods onwards, supporting domesticated herds of cattle and more recently flocks of sheep. The early 19th-century observation that the farmers in the district are chiefly engaged 'in attendance upon their herds and flocks' is as true today as it was in the more distant past.

Pollen evidence from the study of peat deposits on Waen Ddafad and Gors-maen-llwyd has provided a reasonably detailed vegetation history of the Brenig valley on the eastern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog. The moorland landscape had become established from early prehistoric times, contrasting with the surrounding wooded lowland valleys. By about the 6,000 BC the upland was essentially bare of trees but probably with birch and alder woodland along the more sheltered river and stream valleys and with pine, oak, elm and lime woodland on lower ground, the moorland itself being dominated by a grasses with sedge and reeds in poorly drained hollows giving rise to peat formation. The earliest impact of human activity is first registered in perhaps the Neolithic period, with the expansion of grass and particularly heather-dominated moorland in the Bronze Age, contemporary with the Bronze Age ritual landscape, giving an open landscape unobstructed by trees similar to that of the present day, the increasing dominance of heather moorland probably reflecting a change from the relatively drier and warmer to cooler and wetter conditions from the early Bronze Age period onwards. There is evidence for the continued though reduced presence of alder and birch, probably in the river and stream valleys, and possibly an increase in hazel woodland, perhaps resulting from coppicing. Cereal pollens appear in small numbers, indicating cultivation somewhere in the vicinity during the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods, but possibly restricted to lower-lying ground. A similar sequence is evident from a study of peats on Cefn Mawr, above Llyn Aled, except that here, further from the margins of the moor, there is relatively little evidence of human impact on the natural environment during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods before about 1700 BC, the middle and later Bronze Ages showing a continuing decline in woodland and the period between 200 BC and AD 60 providing the first evidence of cultivation and the occurrence of burning, possibly to control advancing heather moorland. The sequence here shows an uninterrupted increase in heather since the 1st century, together with an increased accumulation of

peat, both probably resulting from the advent of wetter and cooler climatic conditions.

The general picture derived from pollen analysis is supported the excavation of a number of the Bronze Age monuments forming part of Brenig valley complex, which revealed that they had been built in an open moorland landscape, similar to that of today, providing fairly low quality grazing, and with no evidence of cultivation within the moorland area itself, probably at some distance from settlement sites on lower-lying ground. Some of the larger burial mounds within this particular landscape were built of turf which had evidently been carried from some distance, possibly having been stripped during the creation of new intakes of ploughland further downhill, towards the southern margins of the historic landscape area, the total volume of material in four of the larger mounds representing the stripping of areas turf of between about an eighth to less than a half of an acre in extent. Other prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments on Mynydd Hiraethog are built of stone possibly representing stone clearance resulting from early pasture improvement.

Two distinct patterns of early land use appear to be reflected in the distribution of Bronze Age monuments on Mynydd Hiraethog. The Brenig valley complex combines a wide variety of both funerary and ritual sites and appears to represent a landscape devoted to ceremonial activities over a period of over half a millennium by a community probably living to the south of the moor. A different pattern is represented elsewhere on Mynydd Hiraethog where generally only groups or single burial monuments occur, unaccompanied by more specialised ceremonial structures. The distribution of these burial monuments is far from random, however, and it appears that as well as acting as burial sites they may also have acted as territorial markers, indicating the extent of at least some of the most favoured or disputed upland pastures at this period, and in some instances clearly intended to be visible to communities dwelling below the moor.

Single large burial mounds near the moorland edge at Blaen-y-cwm overlooking the valley of the Afon Hyrdd and at Boncyn Crwn overlooking Dyffryn Aled were most probably associated with communities occupying discrete lowland valleys on the northern side of the moor. A string of round barrow along the Gorsedd Bran ridge, now partly obscured by the forestry plantation, likewise perhaps map out the customary upland pastures of communities which had colonised the Nant y Lladron and Lliwen valleys towards Bylchau and Nantglyn, on the north-east side of the moor. Similarly, burial mounds occurring either singly or in groups on the southern peaks of the moor, as on Moel Seisiog, Moel Bengam and Pen yr Orsedd, appear to reflect the exploitation of upland pastures by communities living to the south of the moor. A scattering of other similar monuments are to be found in the Bwlch-y-garnedd area towards the head of the Afon Twllan, and in the lower-lying valleys of the upper Alwen and upper Aled, closer to the heart of the moor.

The further away from the edge of the moor that these burial monuments appear, the greater likelihood that they signal early settlement evidence, possibly of a seasonal nature, related to the exploitation of upland grazing. As noted in the previous section, possible seasonal settlement in the middle Bronze Age is suggested by a circular timber structure, perhaps a roundhouse, found below a kerb cairn towards the head of the Aber Llech-Damer stream and more certainly by the Iron Age roundhouse found in the Nant-y-criafolen stream valley. Early prehistoric cultivation elsewhere on the south side of the moor, perhaps of later prehistoric or Roman date, is suggested by a number of clearance cairns found in association with two stone-walled roundhouses in the Bwlch-y-garnedd area, at the head of the Afon Twllan valley. Other clearance cairns probably indicating early cultivation are known elsewhere, especially in more sheltered valleys, as for example to the west of Aled Isaf and on Waen Ddafad where a group of 30 small heaps of stone have been identified.

Little further is yet known of land use and settlement on Hiraethog until the Middle Ages, though there is every reason to suppose that clear patterns of seasonal settlement and land use which had emerged by this period had continued to evolve throughout the 1st millennium AD, resulting in a pattern of transhumance involving the dual exploitation of lowland and upland resources which in settlement terms was based upon the *hendref* and *hafod*.

Indeed, the combination of historical, place-name, early maps and archaeological evidence gleaned from Mynydd Hiraethog has been influential in elucidating the seasonal cycles of settlement and land use which are seen to characterize the medieval and early post-medieval periods in Wales as a whole. According to this model, after ploughing and sowing the lowland fields in the spring, traditionally on May Day (*Calan Mai*) animals were driven to the upland pastures to make way for the cropping of hay in the meadows. Some members of the family needed to move at this time of year to the *hafod* to tend the animals and to make butter and cheese, the traditional date for the return to the *hendre* or ‘home farm’ lower down the hill being All Saint’s Day (*Calan Gaeaf*).

The clearest picture of the processes involved relate to a number of ecclesiastical holdings on the southern side of the moor, for which some early documentary evidence has survived. A number of properties grouped together under the title of Tiryrabad-isaf and Tiryrabad-uchaf (‘lower abbot’s land’ and ‘higher abbot’s land’) on the southern half of the moor had been gifted to the Cistercian abbey at Aberconwy by local Welsh lords by the later 12th century, both of which took in extensive areas of upland grazing devoted to the exploitation for well-organised cattle husbandry for meat and dairy products, associated with lower-lying grange centres, a cow-pasture being specifically mentioned in the Pentre Llyn Cymmer area. No mention is made of rents in the documents of the 1290s, suggesting that the monks were possibly still managing these holdings themselves at this date. By the 1330s a proportion of the granges were evidently being let to lay tenants who probably, in common with other similar areas in Wales, had the right to erect a seasonal *hafod* (‘summer house’) to enable the successful exploitation of the upland pastures during the summer months. The low value of the grazing land, however, is indicated by the fact that in some instances rents were commuted to small annual gifts (*anrheg*) paid to the abbot. A number of local families had become hereditary stewards exercising extensive control of the abbey lands by the later medieval period. The entire ecclesiastical holdings on Hiraethog were mortgaged in the early 16th century due to the financial difficulties facing the abbey at Aberconwy, remaining holdings being dispersed by sale at the time of the Dissolution, towards the middle of the 16th century.

A similar pattern of dispersed seasonal settlements emerging from the disintegration of an early ecclesiastical estate is represented by Hen Ddinbych, towards the eastern side of the moor. This enclosed farmstead, which as noted above was first known as *Bisshopswalle*, was an enclosed farmstead which appears to have housed a number of long sheepcotes up to 25m in length for overwintering sheep on the mountain and largely related to the woollen trade, of a kind commonly associated with medieval ecclesiastical estates on the Cotswolds and elsewhere in England being among the property confiscated from Dafydd ap Gruffudd and subsequently granted to the earl of Lincoln as part of the lordship of Denbigh in the early 1280s. The site is without parallel in North Wales, and may represent a relatively shortlived experiment in the exploitation of upland Wales,

By the early 14th century the pasture once attached to the farmstead was being let annually by the lordship to the community for cattle rearing, which was probably to become the predominant land-use for several centuries to come, it being said, for example, that the thousand or so acres attached to *Bisshopswalle* at this date could support 8 bulls and 192 cows in both winter and summer on 1,128 acres of upland pasture. As discussed above, this supports the suggestion that a number of the *hafodydd* or ‘summer houses’ around the margins of the moorland, have their origin as medieval cattle-farming units. *Havodlom* (Hafod-lom) and *Havodelwe* (Hafod-elwy) were two such towards the moorland edge, in the valleys of the Afon Brenig and Afon Alwen respectively, first recorded in the survey of the lordship of Denbigh compiled in 1334, *Havodelwe* being described as a waste of 650 acres capable of supporting 180 animals, which judging from their value were most probably cows and oxen. These early settlements, like a number of others identified by fieldwork evidence, occupied a number of stream valleys on the southern and eastern side of Mynydd Hiraethog, whose sheltered position and better soils had the effect of drawing the successful exploitation of the upland pastures nearer and nearer to the heart of the moor — the eastern flanks of Mynydd Hiraethog having one of the highest densities of small farms in north-east Wales, a number of other *hafodydd* around the margins of the moorland probably originating in lands rented from local lords rather than from the break-up of ecclesiastical estates.

The pattern of transhumance based upon the *hafod* and *hendre* had already declined dramatically throughout Wales by the middle of the 18th century, due in great part to the rising importance of sheep farming from the later medieval period onwards, initially for the production of wool and latterly for both wool and meat. The differing demands of sheep farming led to the abandonment of a number of the earlier dairy farms, though some of the *hafodydd* in more hospitable locations developed into small farms focusing on the production of beef cattle within areas of improved grassland, some cereal cultivation on the most fertile fields, and focusing sheep husbandry in the higher and remoter areas of the moor. The desire of controlling breeding, preventing flocks of sheep from straying from one side of the moor, and undertaking some pasture management appear to have led to the creation of large moorland enclosures or *ffriddoedd* indicated by a number of place-names such as *Ffriddog*, *Ffrithuchaf*, *Ffrith-y-foel* and *Ffridd Fawr*. Reference to 'friths of Havott Elway' in the Alwen valley in 1537 suggests that the process had probably begun by the early 16th century, though it no doubt accelerated in the wake of the widespread agricultural improvements of the mid 18th century onwards.

The system of land use that had emerged on Mynydd Hiraethog by the mid 19th century resulted in a pattern of relatively small farms around the fringes of the moor, where climate, relief, soil conditions and poor accessibility all conspired to reduce the economic viability of farming. A high proportion of farms were owner occupied, the mainstay of farming here by this date having become the rearing of beef cattle and sheep for both meat and wool. Cattle were normally reared on areas of improved grassland near the farmstead, being sent to market in autumn or overwintered in cattle byres near the farm, sustained by supplies of thin mountain hay. Ewes for breeding were generally wintered on lowland farms, lambing in late March or early April in the enclosed fields near the farm and returned to the hill for grazing by about mid May. Characteristic stone-built outbuildings for milking, storing fodder and overwintering of stock were built at some of the larger farms in the 18th and 19th centuries including the former buildings at Hafod-lom and the surviving complex of buildings at Tan-y-graig.

Small-scale cultivation is evident associated with a number of the upland farms, cultivation ridges having been identified from aerial photography or fieldwork evidence at Hafod-yr-onen. Oats followed by barley are listed as the most common crops in the agricultural returns for Mynydd Hiraethog made at the turn of the 19th century and as late as the 1830s white bread was considered a luxury by the inhabitants of Cerrigydrudion, 'the inhabitants generally subsisting on oat cake or barley bread'. Specific references to cultivation on Mynydd Hiraethog first appear during the 16th century, a period when much interest was being shown in agricultural productivity of many parts of the country. John Leland on his tour of Britain in the 1530s inevitably described the hundred of Uwch Aled, much of which covers Mynydd Hiraethog, as 'the worst parte of al Denbigh land and most baren'. With its numerous bogs, rocks and moorish ground and its cold soil it was then generally considered only fit for the rearing horses and sheep, though oats and some rye were cultivated. The agricultural economy of Mynydd Hiraethog evidently remained unpredictable and held relatively limited scope for improvement, little evidently having changed in the period of 300 years between the late 16th and late 18th century when Walter Davies noted that 'on some parts of the Hiraethog Moors . . . no grain is sown but the hardy oat; of which, whole fields may be seen, in some years, as green as a leek in the month of October, and not likely to ripen at all'. Despite the widespread agricultural improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries Mynydd Hiraethog remained as one of the largest blocks of unenclosed land in north-east Wales, common land in the mid 19th century still accounting for half the total areas of the main tithe parishes encompassing the moor, namely Tiryabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas), Gwytherin, Llansannan, Nantglyn, Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch, Gyffylliog and Cerrigydrudion.

The continuing and developing history of land use from the medieval period onwards is represented by number of distinct though subtle patterns of settlement, enclosure and structures visible within the recent and present-day landscape of Mynydd Hiraethog.

A land use pattern characteristic of the lowest altitudes within the historic landscape area were a number of small farms, such as Hafod-yr-onen and Hafod-lom (both now submerged below Llyn Brenig), which probably had their

origin as isolated seasonally-occupied medieval *hafodydd*, a number of which subsequently became established as permanent farms, being the culmination of a process whereby a *hafod* at the extremity of the farm next to the open mountain, once it became established, in turn established its own *hafod* further into the moorland area. Here, later enclosure and the establishment of intervening farms such as Ty'n-y-ddol and Rhos-ddu resulted in the assimilation of the earlier seasonal settlements within a landscape of small irregular fields, more characteristic of lowland farming landscapes, continuous with the *hendrefi* with which they were once associated, a lowland pattern of enclosure having been drawn into the moorland area by virtue of greater shelter and marginally better soils within the Brenig valley.

A second pattern is represented by a number of more remote farmsteads, once permanently occupied, lying closer to the heart of the mountains. Some of these were also probably of medieval origin, but remained as isolated islands of enclosed land within the moorland, either singly, as in the case of Hafoty Sion Llwyd in the Brenig valley (*Maen-llwyd* character area), or a multiple establishments as in the case of the linear setting along the north bank of the Alwen valley Hafod-y-llan-isaf, Hafod-y-llan-uchaf, Hafod-elwy Ty-isaf and Ty-uchaf (now mostly hidden by forestry plantations in the *Bryn-y-gors-goch* character area), or in the case of the multiple settlements forming more compact blocks towards the northern side of the moor at Pant-y-fotty and Pant-y-fotty-bach, Waen-isaf-las and Waen-isaf-uchaf (*Creigiau Llwydion* character area). The continuing process of encroachment and the creation of new farms and cottages from these earlier nuclei continued well into the 18th and 19th centuries, Rhwngyddwyffordd and Hafod-y-llan-bach being two examples of dwellings with enclosures dating to this period. Other encroachments of this later period appear to be the isolated farmstead at Ty'n'y-llyn, north of Llyn Aled (*Creigiau Llwydion* character area) and possibly the cluster of present-day farmsteads including Tan-y-graig, Ty-isaf and Tai-pellaf, north of the Afon Alwen (*Tan-y-graig* character area).

Most of these isolated 'island' settlements, many of which were abandoned during the course of the 19th and 20th centuries, are associated with a characteristic early pattern of small fields with curving boundaries set around the homestead for rearing calves and as milking closes, passing into later progressively larger and more rectilinear enclosures of rough pasture as they moved out into the open moorland. Similar, though less successful farmsteads 'fell into disuse and decay, abandoned to the moors and the mists' before the 19th century, having failed to make the transition to a permanently occupied establishments following the rise in importance of sheep farming. A number of these settlements, with their banked enclosures, have been identified from fieldwork evidence around the margins of the moor, fossilised in time.

A third distinctive pattern is represented on the western side of the moor, overlooking the Conwy valley, where settlement and enclosure had clearly passed beyond the belt of the *hafodydd* before the 19th century, as indicated by place-names Hafoty-fawr, Hafoty-fach, Hafod-las, Hafod-y-geunen, Hafoty-cerrig and Hafoty-gwyn which now lie some distance below the moorland boundary. A distinctive land use pattern in this area is represented by a series of large polygonal enclosures marked by banks, fences and walls, resulting from the enclosure of extensive areas of rough pasture probably in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (*Moel Maelogen* and *Fawnog-fawr* character areas), some of which has undergone further improvement in more recent years.

The growth in importance in sheep farming between the later medieval and the present day has given rise to a variety of stone and earth structures built to provide shelter for flocks grazing all-year-round especially on the higher and more exposed parts of the moor. These vary from simple banks and windbreaks to more elaborate structures in the form of a cross or letter L or Z, designed to provide protection for winds blowing from different directions. Some of the structures are relatively recent, though others are ruinous and obviously of some antiquity and in several instances clearly built out of earlier buildings. A three-armed stone-built shelter near the head of the Brenig valley possibly being the origin of the place-name *Hen-groes* ('old cross') recorded in this area, still retained in the name Bryn yr Hen-groes. The place-name Waen Ddafad ('sheep moor') on the eastern flank of the Brenig valley is, interestingly, the only certain place-name on Mynydd Hiraethog associated with sheep hus-

bandry. The need to gather sheep at various times of the year for shearing, marking, dipping and culling has likewise given rise to numerous sheepfolds on the moor, many of which are sited on tracks or around the fringes of the moorland. The sheepfolds like the shelters are of varying dates and range in form from small walled enclosures to larger and more elaborate structures with a number of different pens. Many of the older, stone-built folds have now fallen into disuse, the newer ones, together with other structures providing supplementary nutrition, commonly being built of timber posts, wire, and corrugated-iron sheeting.

Much of the eastern fringe of the historic landscape area is now dominated by commercial timber production, some areas of which area being extensively felled and replanted. The conifer plantations, which form part of the Clocaenog Forest managed largely by Forest Enterprise, has taken in many thousand hectares of former moorland and dates mainly from the 1930s, following in the wake of the crisis affecting upland farming before the First World War, much of the forestry within the historic landscape area belonging to the period after the Second World War. A number of smaller areas of conifer and mixed conifer in the area near Ty-isaf to north of the Alwen Reservoir and in the vicinity of Tan-y-graig had already been planted by the earlier 19th century, however, and other plantations were clearly actively being planted in this general area during the later 19th century.

For a relatively short period in the early 20th century much of heather moorland, particularly on the southern side of the moor, was managed as a grouse shooting estate, archaeological evidence of this phase of activity being the gaunt ruins of the Gwylfa Hiraethog hunting lodge, dating to the first two decades of the 20th century together with stone and earth shooting butts. The shooting butts are often arranged in groups or lines and sometimes marked by marker cairns. The shooting butts take a variety of different forms, including short lengths of walling, rectangular, circular or semicircular structures, and more complex shapes including H-shaped, L-shaped and T-shaped ones.

Today, large areas of moorland lie within the Mynydd Hiraethog Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) supporting low density sheep grazing, designated by virtue of its upland heathland and bog, and breeding bird assemblage.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION Mynydd Hiraethog is crossed by relatively few paths, tracks or roads. Two important routeways between the Dee valley and Dyffryn Clwyd are probably of some considerable antiquity but have now been almost wholly replaced by more modern roads. The more important of these routes was the earlier road between Pentrefoelas and Denbigh and took a more easterly route to the present road, running from Bwlch-y-garnedd, Bwlch-gwyn ('white pass') to the east of Tan-y-graig to a bridge crossing the Alwen at Nant Heilyn and thence via Pont-y-Brenig and Bryn Maen to Nantglyn. This was superseded in the 1820s and early 1830s by the turnpike road, the route followed by the present A543 via Cottage Bridge, Pont-y-clogwyn and the Sportsman's Arms and then on to Bylchau, formerly with a toll-house at Turpeg Mynydd ('mountain turnpike' or *tyrpeg*) on the southern side of the moor. The road described in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, published in 1833, as 'excellent road . . . recently constructed . . . across the mountains' has been improved since, but traces of original walling and embankments survive here and there, together with Cottage Bridge, an early 19th-century single-arched stone road bridge across the Afon Alwen and a number of early roadside quarries used for construction materials. The inn at the Sportsman's Arms, formerly known as Tan-bryn-trillyn, together with its regular pattern of fields carved out of the moorland, which the road originally skirted around, seems to have been built as a coaching inn with livery and grazing to serve early travellers across the moor.

The second early routeway linked Cerrigydrudion and Denbigh, and is now partly submerged below Llyn Brenig. It ran along the valley of the Brenig and Afon-fechan past Elorgarreg and Hafod-lom, past Hafoty Sion Llwyd by way of Rhyd Sion Wyn and Bwlch-du and thence down the northern escarpment of Mynydd Hiraethog in the

direction of Denbigh via Garreg Lwyd, crossing at the head of the Afon Fechan valley with a number of small lanes and tracks which joined the earlier route from Pentrefoelas to Denbigh via Nantglyn, north of Bryn-y-hen-groes. The routeway, again probably of considerable antiquity, was referred to by the antiquary Edward Lhuyd in the late 17th century by the name *Llwybr Elen* or *Sarn Elen* ('Helen's Way'), a name attributed to other ancient roads in Wales. This ancient track has now replaced by the modern road running through the forestry plantation to the west of the Brenig Reservoir which branches to the north to join the Pentrefoelas to Denbigh road north of the Sportsman's Arms and to the east across the northern edge of the moorland past Maen-llwyd, the name *Sarn Helen* being preserved in the stepping stones across the stream next to Hen Ddinbych. A further ancient trackway in this area linked the upper Brenig valley with Cyffylliog and Ruthin, to the east, running through the modern Clocaenog Forest via the Aber Llech-Damer and Afon Clywedog valleys, passing the medieval settlement at Hen Ddinbych.

Most other trackways on the moor, many of which are again likely to be of considerable antiquity, tend to be short-distance routes formed to link lowland farms and communities with moorland grazing, *hafodydd* ('summer houses'), outlying permanently-occupied farmsteads, peat cuttings or quarries, many of which simply peter out when they reach their goal. Various footpaths are shown on a number of 19th-century maps of the moor, some of which also show streams crossed by stepping stone and footbridges, some of which have since disappeared. From early times most journeys onto or across the moor would have been on foot or by ox-cart, the horseshoes, spur and harness fittings found during excavation of early houses on Nant-y-criafolen suggesting that by the 15th and 16th centuries some farmers were travelling to and from their upland dwellings on horseback.

The early 19th century Pentrefoelas to Denbigh turnpike was the first road which could reliably carry carriages or other wheeled traffic across Mynydd Hiraethog at all seasons, making a considerable saving on winter journeys from north to south which would formerly of necessity have taken a route in the direction of Llanrwst on the west or Corwen on the east. As well as improving communication, the construction of the turnpike road also made the experience of the bleak mountain moorland landscapes of Mynydd Hiraethog accessible to the first of many number of generations of sightseers and tourists.

INDUSTRY The landscape of Mynydd Hiraethog has been only lightly brushed by industry, the extraction of peat and stone probably largely dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, leaving their distinctive though generally unobtrusive traces across the moor.

Peat cutting, traditionally undertaken in the month of May, is represented by rectangular depressions and water-filled hollows in numerous of the peaty stream basins across the moor, and notably on the undulating plateau south of Afon Alwen and on the slopes and ridges east of Llyn Alwen. Many of the farms around the edge of the moor cut, dried and carried home supplies of fuel sufficient for their own needs. Some farms continued to cut peat until the 1950s, one farm being said to have continued the practice until the 1980s. The origins of the industry are uncertain, but as a source of winter fuel it is only likely to have become exploited once the natural woodland on the lower slopes of the mountain had become depleted, but was probably used to supply temporary or seasonally-occupied dwellings on the moorland from a much earlier date. The earliest documentary evidence of the industry only begins in the 1830s, when peat cutting was considered by one commentator, along with cattle and sheep breeding and spinning and knitting, to be one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants of the area. A number of the mid nineteenth-century tithe maps of parishes bordering on to the moor mark 'turbaries' or peat cuttings on the moorland, sometimes approached by trackways connected with lowland farms. Other archaeological evidence of peat extraction is represented by peat drying platforms and even abandoned stacks of peat are occasionally to be found on the moorland, as on Moel y Gaseg-wen and at valley of the Nant Goch at the head of Afon Cledwen. Small cairns and scatters of stone found in some places may have resulted from peat cutting.

Lesser stone quarries for building farmhouses, outbuildings, walls are to be seen around the margins of the moorland area and often lying on tracks leading to lower-lying farms or associated with farmhouses and small-holdings which have encroached upon the moorland. Other small quarries were opened for roadstone, a number of characteristically small quarries for road construction and ancillary building works being evident along the course of the early 19th-century turnpike road which cuts across the moorland on the route between Pentrefoelas and Denbigh. Relatively small-scale commercial extraction particularly of slate slabs now represented by a number of disused quarries partly engulfed by the forestry plantations above Nantglyn, a number of the quarries here, notably the Nantglyn and Aber Quarries, having been particularly active in the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries and largely supplying local demands. Hand-sawing was most commonly used, though there is some evidence of mechanical sand-sawing at the Aber quarry. Production had ceased at the Aber quarry by the 1920s and at the Nantglyn quarry by the 1950s. A number of more recent quarries, as for example near Aled Isaf, appear to have been opened for the construction of some of the reservoirs and associated engineering works.

The spinning of woollen yarn and clothmaking had already become one of the recognised industries of the 'higher partes of Denbighshyre' from Elizabethan times, spinning and the knitting of stockings being considered to be the principal activity of womenfolk in the area in the 1830s. Most of the wool would have been derived from shearing in the spring, but odd remnants of naturally-shed wool was also traditionally gathered by some of the poorer inhabitants. Hand-spinning of wool on the moor itself, perhaps from the medieval period onwards, is represented by a number of 15th/16th-century spindleworls found during the excavation of a number of possibly seasonally-occupied house sites in the valley of the Nant-y-criafolen stream, on the eastern side of the moor, and by a number of chance finds elsewhere.

LAKES, RESERVOIRS AND POOLS Streams, rivers, natural lakes and reservoirs form a distinctive and important element in the landscape of Mynydd Hiraethog. The natural lakes are Llyn-y-foel-freche, Llyn Bran, Llyn Alwen and Llyn Aled which are between about 2ha and 45ha in extent and together total about 86ha. Of these, however, both Llyn Aled and Llyn Bran have been enlarged by the construction of dams in the earlier 20th century. A further small natural lake known as Llyn Dau-ychain, about the size of Llyn-y-foel-freche, lay in the area now occupied by the Alwen Reservoir. Llyn Alwen, the largest of the undeveloped natural lakes is an important element in the designation of the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI. A number of smaller pools are also to be seen on Mynydd Hiraethog, notably on the western side of the moor on Fawnog-fawr and Swch Maes Gwyn, many of which occur in areas of peat bog and probably derive from the peat cutting which continued to be carried out into the 1950s and in some instances more recently.

The major reservoirs on Mynydd Hiraethog are the Alwen Reservoir (150ha), Aled Isaf (28ha) and Llyn Brenig (354ha), with a total surface area of about 530ha, submerging earlier prehistoric sites and largely abandoned fields and farms of medieval and post-medieval origin in the case of the Alwen and Brenig reservoirs. The earliest the Alwen Reservoir, built between 1911–16, in the relatively narrow valley of the Alwen to the west of Pentre Llyn Cymmer. The tall curved dam of rock-faced concrete blocks with its Italianate valve house lies in a woodland setting to the east of the dam, the reservoir snaking its way into the heart of the moorland further west. Below the dam are modern water treatment works as well as older works, barrack housing and a terrace of workers' houses contemporary with the construction of the dam. The reservoir was first built to supply the town of Birkenhead but today it acts as a regulating reservoir supplying north-east Wales, water supplies being taken from the river it feeds rather than the reservoir itself. The smaller reservoir at Aled and Aled Isaf are slightly later in date, having been completed in 1934 and 1938 respectively. Aled Isaf, again has a tall curving concrete dam, with a simpler concrete valve house, which carries the modern road. The smaller reservoirs at Llyn Aled and Llyn Bran were created by extend pre-existing natural lakes by means of much lower embankments of earth and stone which also act as road causeways, with a stone valve house in the case of Llyn Aled and a sluice in the case of Llyn Bran. Llyn Aled and Aled Isaf are linked, and had originally been intended to supply water to Rhyl and Prestatyn on the

North Wales coast, though due to lack of funding the aquaduct was never built and today the reservoirs are used to control the flow of water into the Afon Aled. Llyn Brenig, the largest of the reservoirs on Mynydd Hiraethog, built between 1973–76, with its massive earth dam across the broader valley of the river Brenig, reflects a more recent generation of design and engineering involving large-scale earthmoving rather than the use of concrete. The reservoir provides water for homes and industry in north-east Wales as well as helping to regulate the seasonal flow of the Dee and supplying the Llangollen Canal. The contrast between the design and scale of the Alwen Reservoir and Llyn Brenig provides an interesting illustration of the changes in concept and design of reservoirs and their impact upon the landscapes during the course of the 20th century, influenced by the technology available to the construction industry, which in turn influenced the kind of valley chosen for reservoir construction and the kind of landscape created as a result, which have become an important focus of recreational activities, considered below.

PREHISTORIC BURIAL AND CEREMONY The fine burial mounds which dominate many of the moorland ridges of Mynydd Hiraethog represent not only the principal visible elements in the landscape surviving from the prehistoric past, but have also achieved a significance beyond the mountain itself. The prehistoric burial and ceremonial monuments of Mynydd Hiraethog have been the focus of intensive study, particularly since the 1970s, when the construction of the Llyn Brenig reservoir provided one of the rare opportunities of recent times to examine a range of contemporary monument types within a single landscape.

Publication of the results of this work have become influential in developing our understanding of the function of various monument types and the meaning to be read into their landscape setting, both in Wales and beyond. The subsequent reconstruction of a number of the monuments as part of an archaeological trail has brought the results of this work to a wider, non-specialist audience and has also enabled ideas about the landscape setting of a number of monuments to be appreciated in the field.

Two distinct patterns can be identified within the landscape, both of which appear to have significance in terms of contemporary land use — the first characterized by the complex of both burial and ceremonial monuments occupying the moorland valley of the Afon Brenig and Afon Fechan, and the second characterized by the conspicuous hill-summit and ridge-top setting of burial mounds elsewhere on Mynydd Hiraethog.

A special and unusual aspect of the distribution of prehistoric burial and ceremonial monuments on Mynydd Hiraethog has been the identification of the ceremonial landscape established around the Afon Fechan in the head of the Brenig valley for a period of 500 to 600 years between about 2100 BC and 1500 BC, spanning the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods. The earliest monument within the complex, a simple mound of late Neolithic date occupies the summit of Tir Mostyn, highest local point near the head of the Afon Fechan. It is perhaps significant that no burials are associated with the mound, which may therefore have been intended to mark out the territorial claims of the community which built it. The other components which came to form part of the complex included four large turf burial mounds, three small stone burial cairns, a ring cairn, a kerb cairn and a large platform cairn. Detailed study of the complex has shown that it forms an essentially inward-looking group of monuments within a reserved, sacred landscape, conceived and built by a single community. The inclusion of the kerb cairn, ring cairn and platform cairn within the complex emphasises a concern with ceremony rather than simply a resting place for a selected portion of the dead. The siting of a number of the monuments on ridges and ledges, clearly visible from below, suggesting that the community which maintained this special landscape probably dwelt lower down the valley, further to the south. The presence of two possible destroyed Bronze Age stone circles in the Alwen valley, one within the area of the reservoir and one within the forestry, hints that elements of a similar ceremonial landscape within the second major river valley which penetrates to the heart of the moorland area.

The special nature of the Brenig valley is emphasised by the contrasting pattern of prehistoric monuments found elsewhere on Mynydd Hiraethog which are more characteristic of the region as a whole, with single or linear arrangements of burial monuments occupying more prominent and conspicuous positions on hill tops and ridges. A number of these monuments, such as Boncyn Crwn overlooking Dyffryn Aled and the monuments on Gorsedd Bran are visible for miles around. The siting of these monuments, though no doubt chosen for spiritual reasons, also appears to have some practical application. Their general distribution, as noted in the previous section on land use, appears to provide an indication of the extent of the grazing areas exploited during the Bronze Age, as well as no doubt for the first time providing a means of partitioning the landscape into territories under the control of a number of different communities living around the moor. A suggestion that the moorland may also have been used for game hunting at this period is perhaps indicated by the stone arrow-shaft smoother found associated with a Bronze Age burial in a barrow on Mwdwl-eithin, an unusual item which has sometimes been found elsewhere together with other items of prehistoric archery equipment.

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION The recent history of Mynydd Hiraethog provides important lessons about the impact that changing values and perceptions can have upon landscape. Until perhaps as late as the second half of the 19th century the primary value of the mountain had for many centuries been measured in terms of its purely economic value, having been described for example by 16th-century writer as ‘the worst parte of al Denbigh land’ and by an early 19th-century writer as simply ‘a large tract of dreary mountain and moorland’. Poor access and a dearth of picturesque elements in the landscape led to it being generally overlooked by early topographical writers, one of the few natural sights to be mentioned being the waterfalls on the Afon Aled, just to the north of the historic landscape area, mentioned in Thomas Pennant’s *Tour of Wales*, published in the 1780s. Perhaps ironically, it was the construction of the Pentrefoelas to Denbigh turnpike road in the early 19th century which made the upland landscape more accessible and which helped to foster a more romantic perception of landscape, as is evident from the somewhat fanciful description which appeared in Bradley’s *Highways and Byways in North Wales*, published in 1898.

The purple table-land, the silent wilderness of the Hiraethog, where fairies dance beside the bank of lonely lakes, and belated travellers see uncanny sights, and packs of white dogs with red ears go howling through the mist on the track of phantom deer, and relics of the prehistoric age lie strewn on every side.

The other major road across the mountain, the new road through the forestry north of Cerrigydrudion built in the 1970s as a consequence of the Llyn Brenig reservoir has made the mountain even more accessible.

Having been exploited economically for many hundreds if not thousands of years the moorland landscape of today is generally managed in a manner which is also sympathetic to the conservation of upland vegetation and wildlife habitats, its value as an educational and recreational resource, and to its sense of wilderness and desolation, these sensory and spiritual values being inspired by mountain ranges on every horizon including the Carneddau and Moel Siabod to the west, Carnedd y Filiast and Cadair Berwyn to the south, and the Clwydian Hills to the east.

More recently its historical value from the perspective of landscape evolution has begun to be more widely appreciated. Archaeological interest in Mynydd Hiraethog had begun in the 1850s when objects from a number of burial mounds opened by quarrymen from the Nantglyn quarries first came to the attention of antiquaries. More scholarly interest in the history and antiquities of the moor developed during the course of the 20th century, beginning with the *Inventory* published by the Royal Commission in 1914, and continuing with Ellis Davies’s *Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Denbighshire* published in 1929, E Davies’s article ‘Hendre and hafod in Denbighshire’ published in the *Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions* in 1977. More recent conceptual landmarks have been Frances Lynch’s *Excavations at the Brenig Valley. A Mesolithic and Bronze*

Age Landscape in North Wales published by the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1993 and the inclusion of Mynydd Hiraethog in the *Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales*, published in 2001.

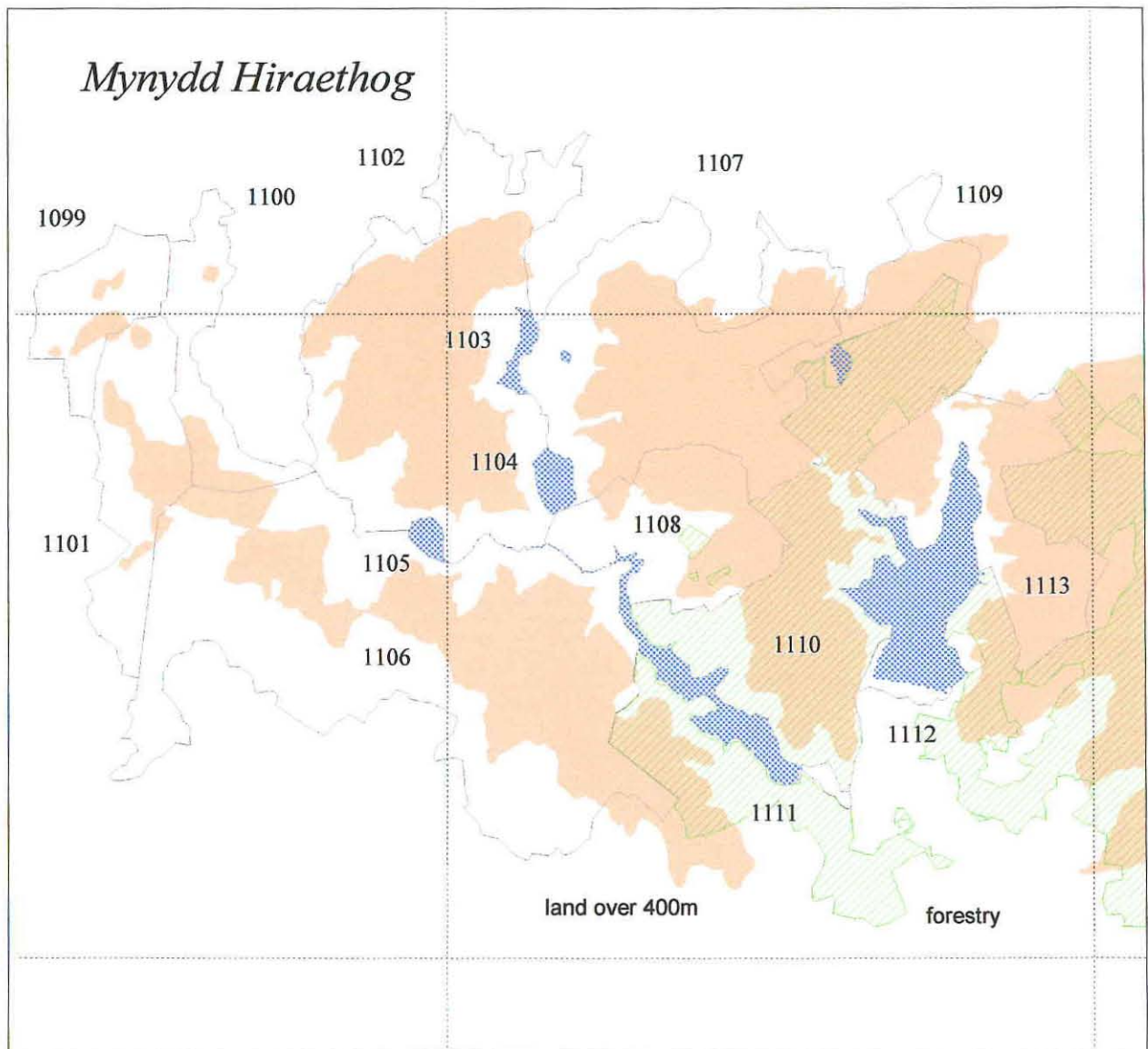
The forestry and reservoir landscapes largely created during the 20th century have given rise to a wide and diverse range of recreational pursuits. Although commercial timber production and water management remain the primary function of these modern landscapes, the reservoir margins and conifer plantations within the historic landscape area offer many opportunities for informal recreation, low-key facilities which have been provided principally by Forest Enterprise and Welsh Water including signed walks and parking and picnic areas, a visitor centre, museum, nature trail and archaeological trail. The larger reservoirs, notably Aled Isaf, Llyn Aled, the Alwen Reservoir and Llyn Brenig, also support a range of water sports, including sailing, water-skiing, sub-aqua diving, and fishing.

Historic landscape character areas on Mynydd Hiraethog

Summary of Character Areas

The following character areas have been defined within the Mynydd Hiraethog historic landscape area, described in more detail on the pages which follow:

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------|---|
| 1099 | <i>MOEL MAELOGEN</i> | <i>Late 18th to early 19th century enclosed pasture on north-west edge of Mynydd Hiraethog.</i> |
| 1100 | <i>FFRITHUCHAF</i> | <i>Enclosed moorland on the northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, overlooking Gwytherin.</i> |
| 1101 | <i>FAWNOG-FAWR</i> | <i>Moorland on western edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, subdivided into large polygonal enclosures in the late 18th to early 19th century.</i> |
| 1102 | <i>CREIGIAULLWYDION</i> | <i>Unenclosed moorland on northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog with discrete medieval or later encroachments.</i> |
| 1103 | <i>ALED ISAF RESERVOIR</i> | <i>Modern reservoir fed by the Afon Aled in valley on northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog.</i> |
| 1104 | <i>LLYN ALED</i> | <i>Natural upland lake extended as reservoir in the earlier 20th century within the central moorland area of Mynydd Hiraethog.</i> |
| 1105 | <i>LLYN ALWEN</i> | <i>Natural upland lake in the central moorland area.</i> |
| 1106 | <i>MOEL RHIWLUG</i> | <i>Heather moorland subdivided polygonal enclosures in late 18th to early 19th century and managed as part of shooting estate in later 19th and in 20th century, with scattered prehistoric funerary monuments and medieval and later seasonal settlement evidence.</i> |
| 1107 | <i>MOEL BENGAM</i> | <i>Unenclosed moorland, common land; sheepfolds, large round cairn, boundary markers on parish boundary, and ruined Edwardian shooting lodge.</i> |
| 1108 | <i>TAN-Y-GRAIG</i> | <i>Scattered post-medieval farmstead encroachments on sheltered south-facing slopes towards the southern edge of moor, some drained and improved land and small conifer plantations.</i> |
| 1109 | <i>SPORTSMAN'S ARMS</i> | <i>Late 18th and early 19th-century enclosure of former common and inn along early 19th-century turnpike on northern edge of moor.</i> |
| 1110 | <i>BRYN-Y-GORS-GOCH</i> | <i>Modern coniferous forest plantation overlying relict medieval and later enclosed landscape of scattered farmsteads with associated field systems and stone quarrying.</i> |
| 1111 | <i>ALWEN RESERVOIR</i> | <i>20th-century reservoir superimposed upon medieval and later enclosed landscape.</i> |
| 1112 | <i>BRENIG RESERVOIR</i> | <i>Large later 20th-century reservoir in broad valley towards the eastern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog superimposed upon a medieval and later landscape of farmsteads and fields.</i> |
| 1113 | <i>MAEN-LLWYD</i> | <i>Heather moorland with some improved grassland, partly divided into large polygonal enclosures of 18th/19th century date, Bronze Age funerary and ritual landscape, enclosed medieval sheepcotes, medieval and later hafodydd and farmsteads, archaeological trail.</i> |



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- 1099 Moel Maelogen
- 1100 Frithuchaf
- 1101 Fawnog-fawr
- 1102 Creigiau Llwydion
- 1103 Aled Isaf Reservoir

- 1104 Llyn Aled
- 1105 Llyn Alwen
- 1106 Moel Rhiwllug
- 1107 Moel Bengam
- 1108 Tan-y-graig

- 1109 Sportsman's Arms
- 1110 Bryn-y-gors-goch
- 1111 Alwen Reservoir
- 1112 Brenig Reservoir
- 1113 Maen-llwyd

1099	<p><i>Moel Maelogen</i> CHARACTER AREA</p> <p>Bro Garmon Community, Gwynedd</p> <p>SH847601</p>
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Late 18th to early 19th-century enclosed and improved pasture on north-west edge of Mynydd Hiraethog.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parish of Llanrwst. Relatively little recent archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the area and few archaeological sites are recorded.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies an area of just over 3km² of undulating improved upland pasture on the western edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, between a height of about 340–410m above Ordnance Datum. It includes the southern slopes of Moel Maelogen and Ffriddog and faces predominantly to the north and west. The area includes a number of small streams which drain eastwards into the Afon Cledwen, a tributary of Afon Elwy, and westwards into tributaries of the Afon Conwy. The area falls outside the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI and none is registered Common Land.

No settlement evidence is recorded in the area. The present boundaries of the area with the lower-lying enclosed ground are shown on the Llanrwst tithe map of 1836, some of these boundaries being formed of drystone walling and some by post-and-wire fences. Boundaries within the area itself are almost exclusively of post-and-wire. Peat cutting is the only land use apart from grazing recorded in the area, turbaries being shown on the Llanrwst tithe map on Ffriddog and on the mountain edge above the farmstead at Tan-y-graig, some of which possibly continued in use until the 1950s. The area is crossed by the winding lane mountain lane linking Nebo and Gwytherin, possibly of medieval origin, but again first recorded together with several other lanes and footpaths on the Llanrwst tithe map.

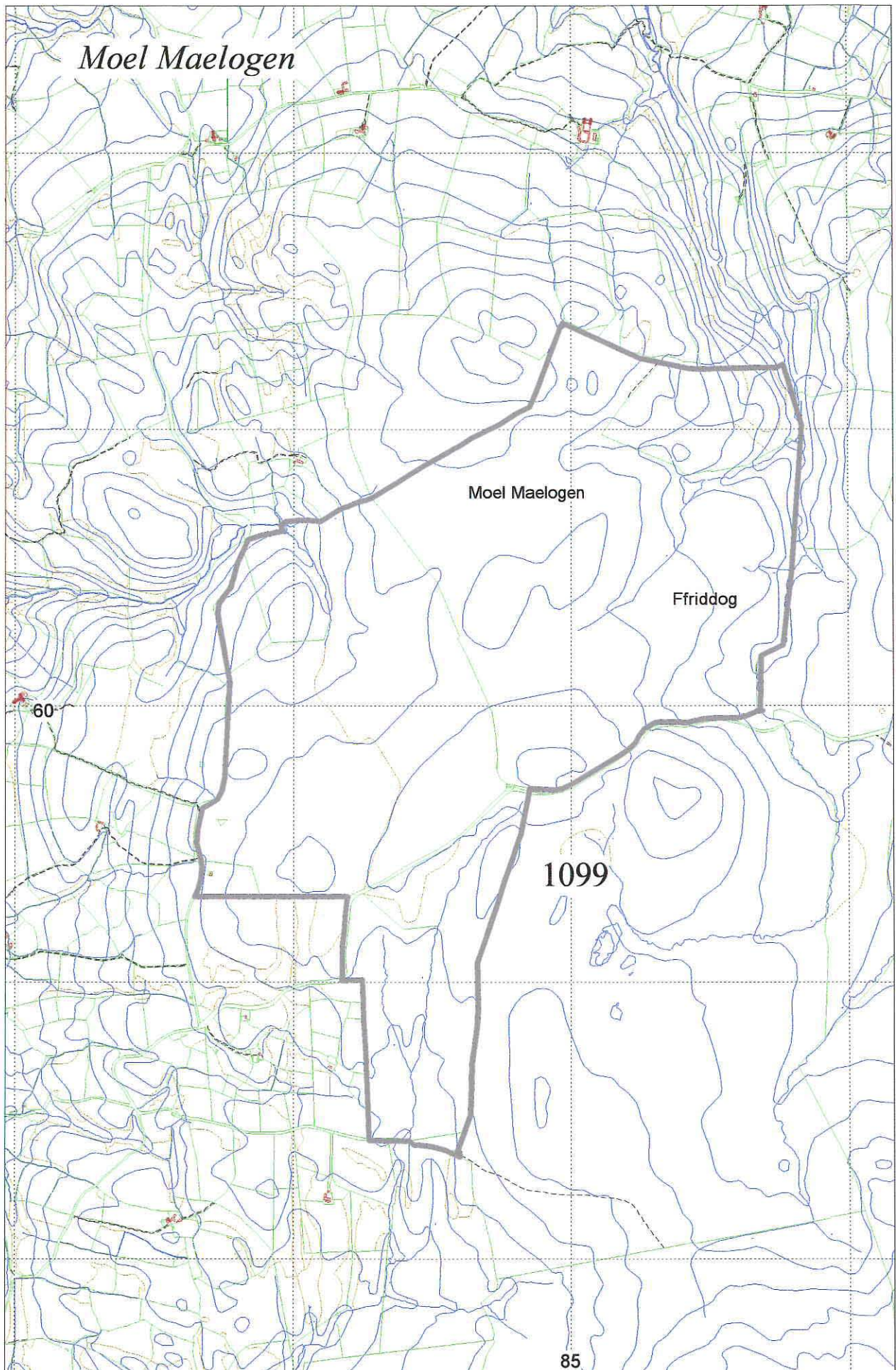
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; Llanrwst tithe map and apportionment

Key historic landscape management priorities

The area falls outside the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI and none is registered Common Land.

- *Management of structures and features relating to peat cutting together with peat deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.*



1100	<p><i>Ffrithuchaf</i> CHARACTER AREA</p> <p>Llangernyw Community, Conwy</p> <p>SH862604</p>
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Unenclosed moorland on the northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, overlooking Gwytherin and the steep-sided valley of the Afon Cledwen.

Historic background

Early activity is represented by the two Bronze Age cairns on Carnedd Cronwy, on a ridge above the edge of the Afon Cledwen valley. The area fell within the 19th-century tithe parish of Gwytherin. Relatively little archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in the area within recent years and few archaeological sites are recorded in the area.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies an area of just over 3km² of undulating heather moorland on the western edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, between a height of about 360–400m above Ordnance Datum. It includes the southern slopes of Moel Maelogen and Ffriddog and faces predominantly to the north and east, overlooking the Afon Cledwen valley. The area is drained by eastward flowing streams which feed the Afon Cledwen, a tributary of Afon Elwy.

No settlement evidence is recorded in the area. The present boundary between the moorland and the lower-lying enclosed ground are essentially those shown on the Gwytherin tithe map of 1842, in places marked by a large earthen bank and ditch representing piecemeal enclosure by the lower-lying farms within the valley of the Afon Cledwen, probably from the medieval period onwards. In places these earlier boundaries have been abandoned and lie isolated within the moorland, having been replaced by post-and-wire fences, sometimes lower down the hill. The area is crossed by the winding mountain lane linking Nebo and Gwytherin, possibly of medieval origin, but again first recorded together with several other lanes and footpaths on the Gwytherin tithe map giving access to the upland pasture from the lower-lying farms. A series of marker stones at about 400m intervals along the southern boundary of the character area, erected in probably the later 18th or earlier 19th century, mark the boundary between the 19th-century tithe parishes of Gwytherin and Tiryrabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas).

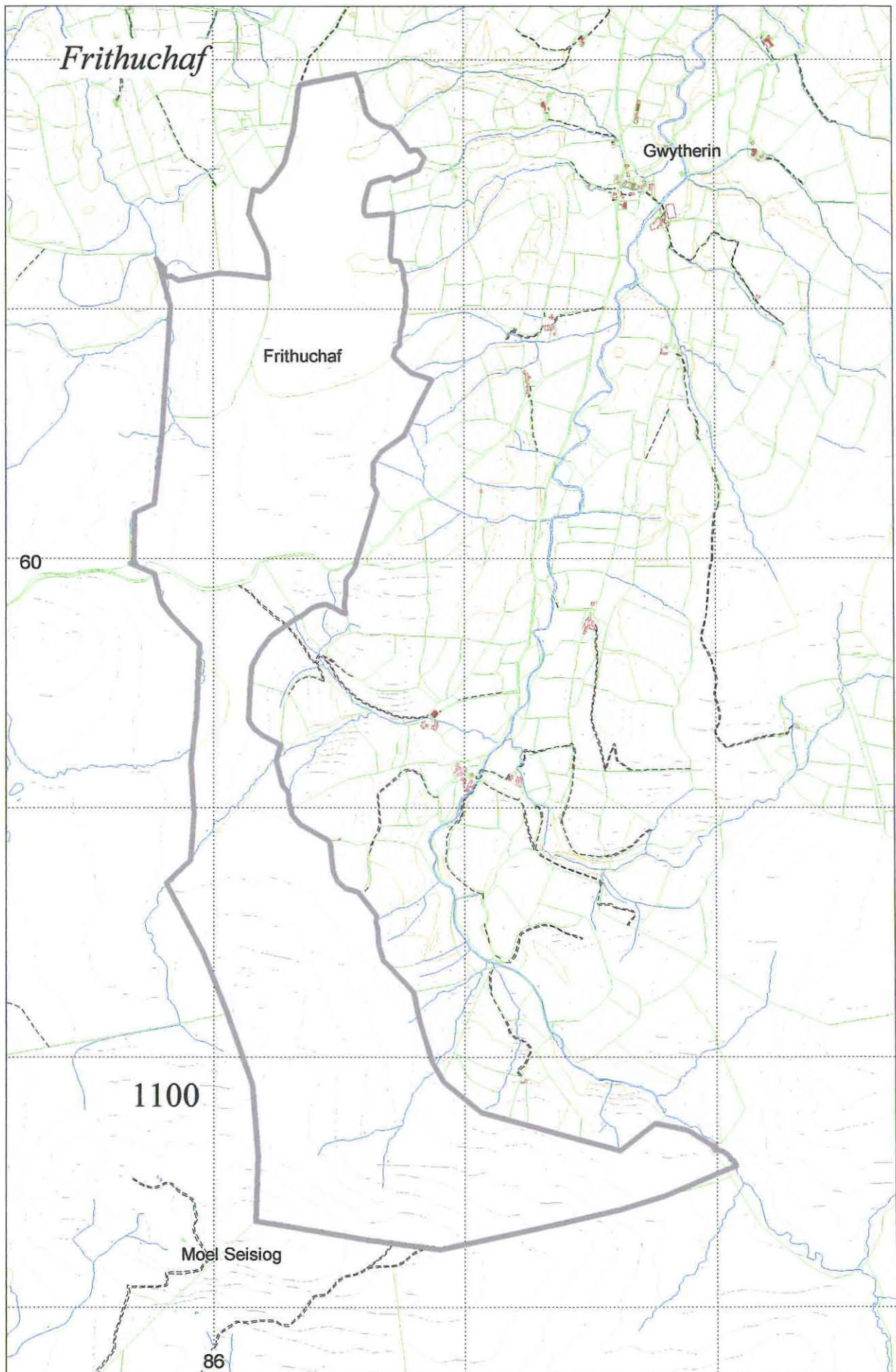
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; Gwytherin tithe map and apportionment

Key historic landscape management priorities

The area is registered Common Land and falls partly within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI.

- *Management of abandoned boundaries of medieval or later date defining the lower margins of the moorland.*
- *Preservation of parish boundary markers.*



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1101 *Fawnog-fawr* CHARACTER AREA
 Bro Garmon Community, Gwynedd
 SH852580

Moorland on western edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, subdivided into large polygonal enclosures in the late 18th to early 19th century.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parish of Llanrwst. Relatively little recent archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the area and relatively few archaeological sites are recorded.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies an area of over 5km² of predominantly west-facing undulating moorland on the western edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, between a height of about 270–470m above Ordnance Datum, and includes the summits of Foelasfechan, Moel Seisiog, Bron Alarch and Cefn Rhudd. Drainage is to the north by the Derfyn and Cledwyn, tributaries of the Afon Elwy, and to the west by the Sychnant, Cyffdy, Iwrch, Cerrig-nadd, tributaries of the Conwy.

There is no evidence of settlement within the area at any period. The present boundaries between the moorland and the lower-lying enclosed ground are essentially those shown on the Llanrwst tithe map of 1836, some being formed of drystone walling and some by post-and-wire fences. Boundaries dividing the moorland area into large polygonal enclosures, probably of late 18th- or early 19th-century origin, are generally formed of post-and-wire fences, the only other evidence of agricultural activity in the area being represented by a number of sheepfolds along the margins of the moorland. The area is crossed by a number of footpaths and tracks providing access to the moorland from lower-lying farms near Nebo, some of which are likely to be considerable antiquity. Some of the tracks, such as those from Nebo leading to Bryn-cyplau and the western side of Moel Seisiog, gave access to areas of peat-digging, some of which were evidently being worked from the mid 19th to the mid 20th century, and probably earlier. Former peat cuttings on Fawnog-fawr itself now form shallow pools. Surviving peat deposits are of potential importance to the environmental history of the western Mynydd Hiraethog, and farms along the eastern side of the Conwy valley.

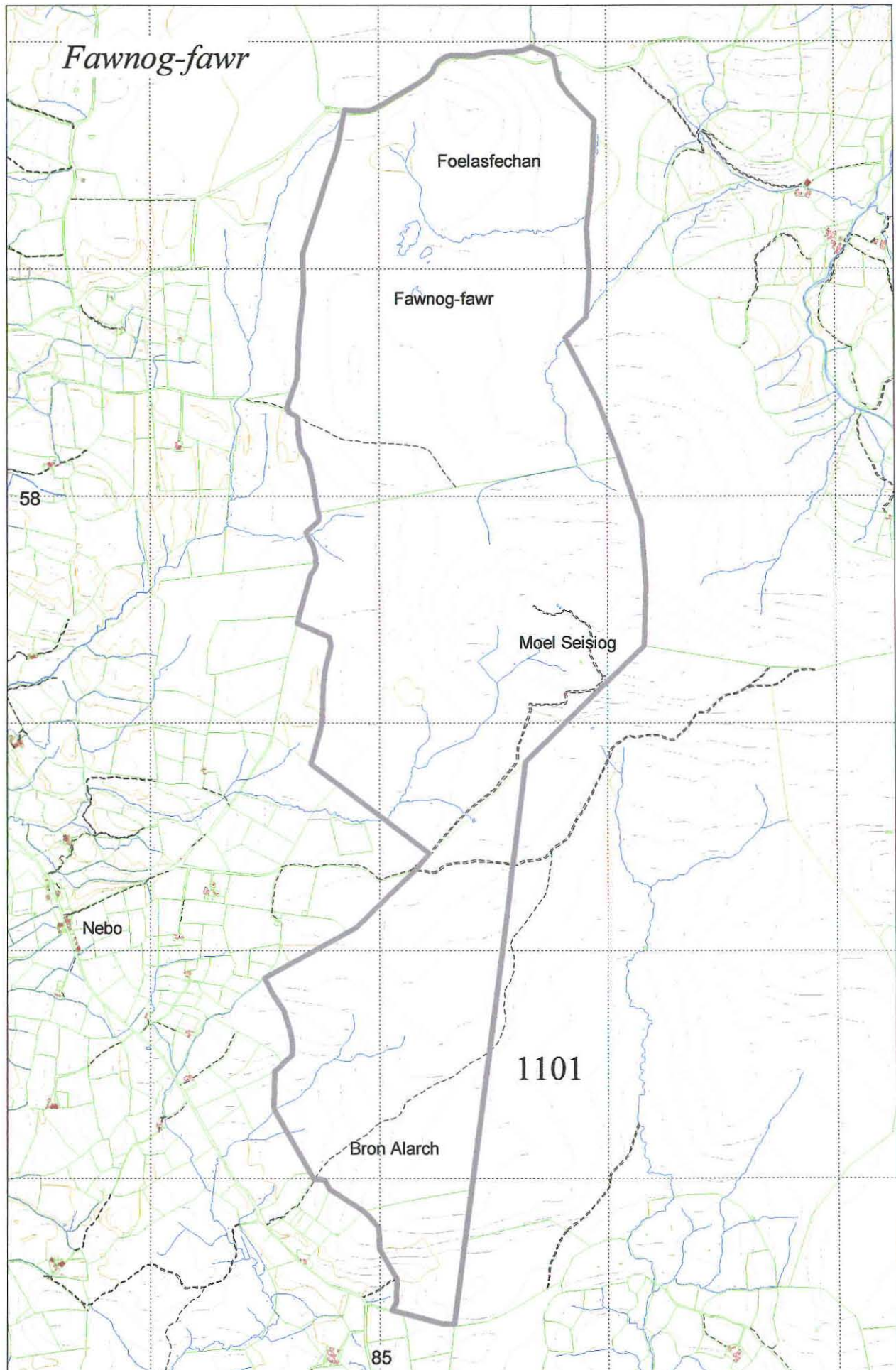
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; Llanrwst tithe map and apportionment

Key historic landscape management priorities

The northern part of the area lies within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI though little or none of the area is registered Common Land.

- *Preservation of peat deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.*



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1102

Creigiau Llwydion CHARACTER AREALlangernyw, Llansannan and Pentrefoelas Communities, Conwy
SH897592

Unenclosed moorland on northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog with discrete medieval and later encroachments.

Historic background

Though there is relatively little surviving evidence above ground, early land use history for the area is provided by the study of peat deposits on Cefn Mawr, west of Llyn Aled. The earliest evidence of human activity belongs to the period about 3000 BC, though relatively little impact on the natural environment is evident until the period between 1900–1000 BC which saw a marked decline in woodland species and a rise in grasses and herbs. Peat deposits of the period between 1000–200 BC appear to show some evidence of agricultural activity together with burning possibly to control advancing heather moorland. The period between 200 BC up to the present shows a steady increase in heather moorland and an increase in peat formation possibly due to climatic change.

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Gwytherin, Llanfair Talhaiarn, Llansannan and Tiryabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas). Little archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in much of the area in recent years apart from some intensive survey along the eastern margins, carried out in the 1990s.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies almost 18km² of moorland on the northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, overlooking the Cledwen valley. It lies to the north of Llyn Alwen and west of Llyn Aled and Aled Isaf Reservoir, and lies between a height of about 290–465m above Ordnance Datum, and includes the summits of Bryn Eurn, Pen Bryn y Clochudd and Cefn Mawr as well as that of Creigiau Llwydion. The area looks predominantly to the north and east. Drainage is to the Afon Elwy river system to north by the Wauneos, Nant Caledfryn and Nant Goch, tributaries of the Afon Cledwen, to the north-east by the Nant Bach and Afon Aled, and to the Dee river system to the south by means of the Afon Alwen.

Settlement is represented by a number of discrete encroachments onto the common formerly with two or three farmsteads, typically around the head of a stream or close to the natural upland lakes of Llyn Alwen and Llyn Aled, and set within groups of fields between often about 35–60ha in extent, at a height of 370m above Ordnance Datum. A number of the farmsteads are associated with *hafod* names, as at Hafod-gau and Pant-y-fotty, which may have originated as medieval or early post-medieval seasonally occupied houses which subsequently turned into permanently occupied farmsteads. Other possibly seasonally-occupied dwellings of medieval or post-medieval date which may not have undergone the transformation to permanently occupied farmsteads appear to be represented by isolated platforms or long-hut foundations on the south-facing slopes towards the head of the Afon Alwen, unassociated with field enclosures, but there are also a number of the later farmsteads, such as Rhwngyddwyffordd, which were only built after about the middle of the 19th century. Many of the farmsteads appear to have been abandoned in the later 19th or earlier 20th century. Some are now in ruins though others are used for storage or converted into sheepfolds. In their original form many of the 18th- and earlier 19th-century dwellings were low, single-storey, stone-built structures with central chimney, and often only accompanied by a small outhouse and occasionally by a pigsty, some of the houses being associated with small stone quarries which evidently provided the source of building materials.

Agricultural activity represented by a number of clearance cairns in the area between Llyn Alwen, Llyn Aled and Aled Isaf Reservoir. Some are associated with the medieval and later encroachments onto the common though others, as on the western edge of Aled Isaf, are isolated and possibly of earlier date. Cultivation ridges as at

Waen-isaf-las are also visible within a number of enclosed fields. The field boundaries associated with the encroachments are generally of medium-sized earth and stone banks, sometimes surmounted by modern post-and-wire fences. Some of the enclosed fields have been retained as areas of improved pasture despite the abandonment of associated dwellings, though in other cases former fields have reverted to a rough heather moorland vegetation. Characteristic of the moorland edge, the stream valleys and more isolated moorland areas are sheep-folds, sheep shelters and sheep-dips of drystone or post-and-tin construction, some abandoned and some still in use, a number of which are shown on early editions of the Ordnance Survey and were already in existence by the later 19th century.

Prehistoric burial is represented by several scattered stone monuments, including the large and impressive burial cairn known as Boncyn Crwn, on a ridge near the moorland edge and visible from lower ground as well as the cairn with burial cist on Moel-y-gaseg, within the heart of the moorland area, both possibly marking territories of Bronze Age communities which exploited the moor. Possible prehistoric standing stones are also known in the area. Some of the much later boundaries between the Llanfair Talhaiarn and Gwytherin, Llanfair Talhaiarn and Llansannan, and Llansannan and Tiryrabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas) tithe parishes are marked by remarkable stone settings, some at 50–100m intervals. In some cases these correspond to marking stones shown on the mid 19th-century tithe maps and in some instances probably dating back to the later 18th century or earlier.

Transport and communication is largely confined to footpaths and trackways, some probably of considerable antiquity, linking upland pastures and once linked isolated farmsteads with lower-lying farms in the parishes of Gwytherin, Llanfair Talhaiarn and Llansannan. Former peat-cutting carried out on a domestic scale is represented by peat mounds and drying platforms in a number of the stream valleys west of Llyn Aled and Aled Isaf reservoirs and in the valley of the Nant Goch, at the head of the Afon Cledwen.

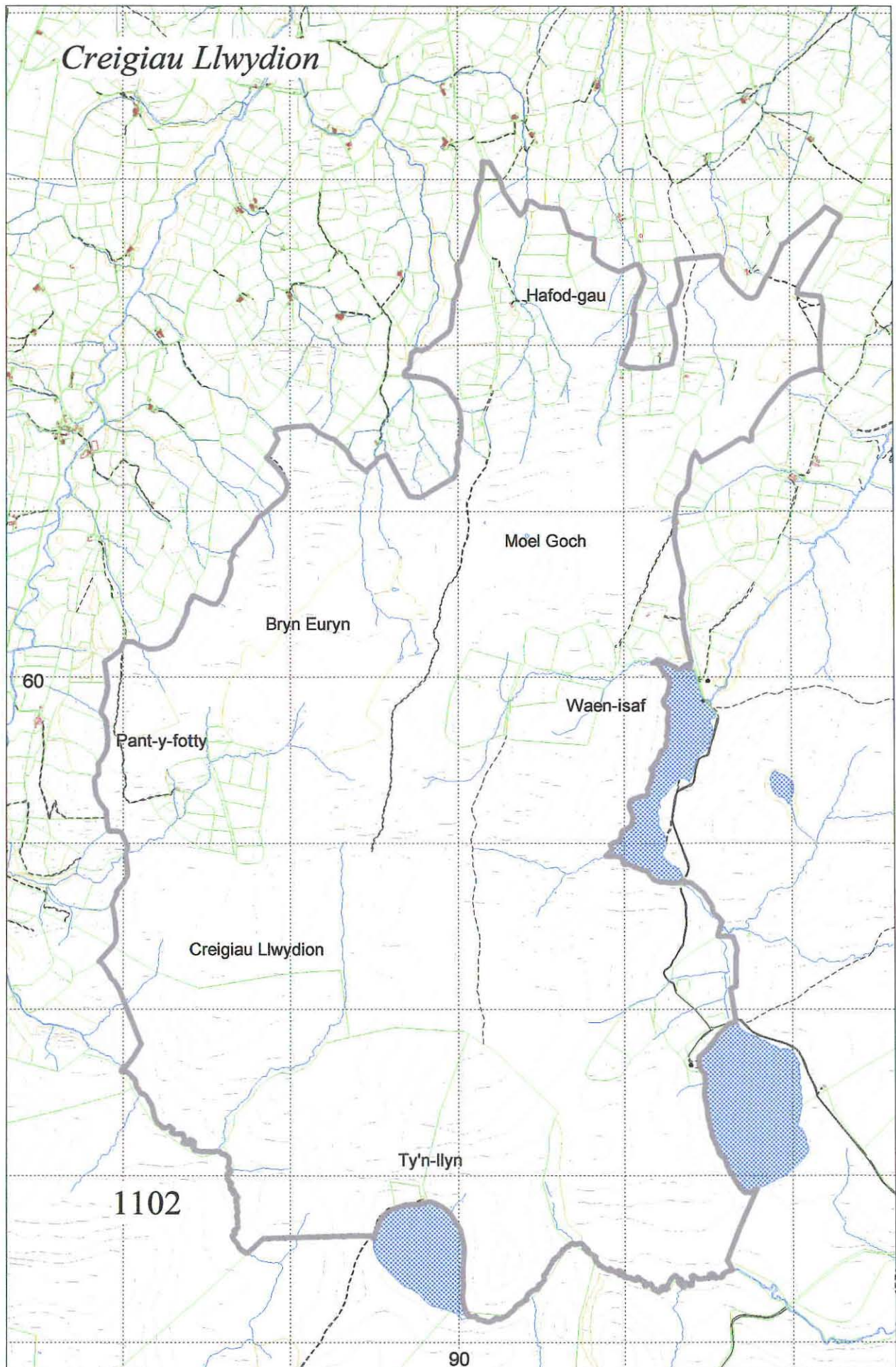
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; Davies 1977; Gwytherin, Llanfair Talhaiarn, and Llansannan tithe maps and apportionments; Owen & Silvester 1993

Key historic landscape management priorities

The area is mostly registered Common Land and much of it falls within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include the Boncyn Crwn round barrow.

- *Preservation of peat deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.*
- *Management of medieval and later settlement and land use evidence represented by platform and long hut sites and by abandoned farmsteads and associated field systems.*
- *Management of abandoned sheepfolds and shelters.*
- *Management of evidence of former peat cutting.*
- *Management of prehistoric burial monuments and standing stones.*
- *Preservation of boundary markers along former parish boundaries.*
- *Maintenance of open moorland setting of archaeological monuments.*



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1103 *Aled Isaf Reservoir* CHARACTER AREA
Llansannan Community, Conwy
SH913592

Modern reservoir fed by the Afon Aled in valley on northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parish of Llansannan which formed relatively barren moorland until the construction of the reservoir in the earlier 20th century, resulting in little more than the minor diversion of the minor road running along its eastern shore and the submerging of a former sheepfold, ford and stepping stones.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Reservoir completed in 1938, about 1.3km from end to end and about 200m wide, covering an area of almost 0.3km², with tall concrete dam above the Rhaeadr y Bedd waterfalls on the Afon Aled. at a height of about 360m above Ordnance Datum on the northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog. The area looks predominantly to the north. Drainage is also to the north, and feeds the Afon Elwy river system.

Early settlement activity of a seasonal or permanent nature is indicated by scatters of lithic material of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date found in areas of eroding soil around the reservoir margins during periods of low water in the 1970s and 1980s.

Curved dam of concrete blocks with plain concrete valve tower carrying minor road.

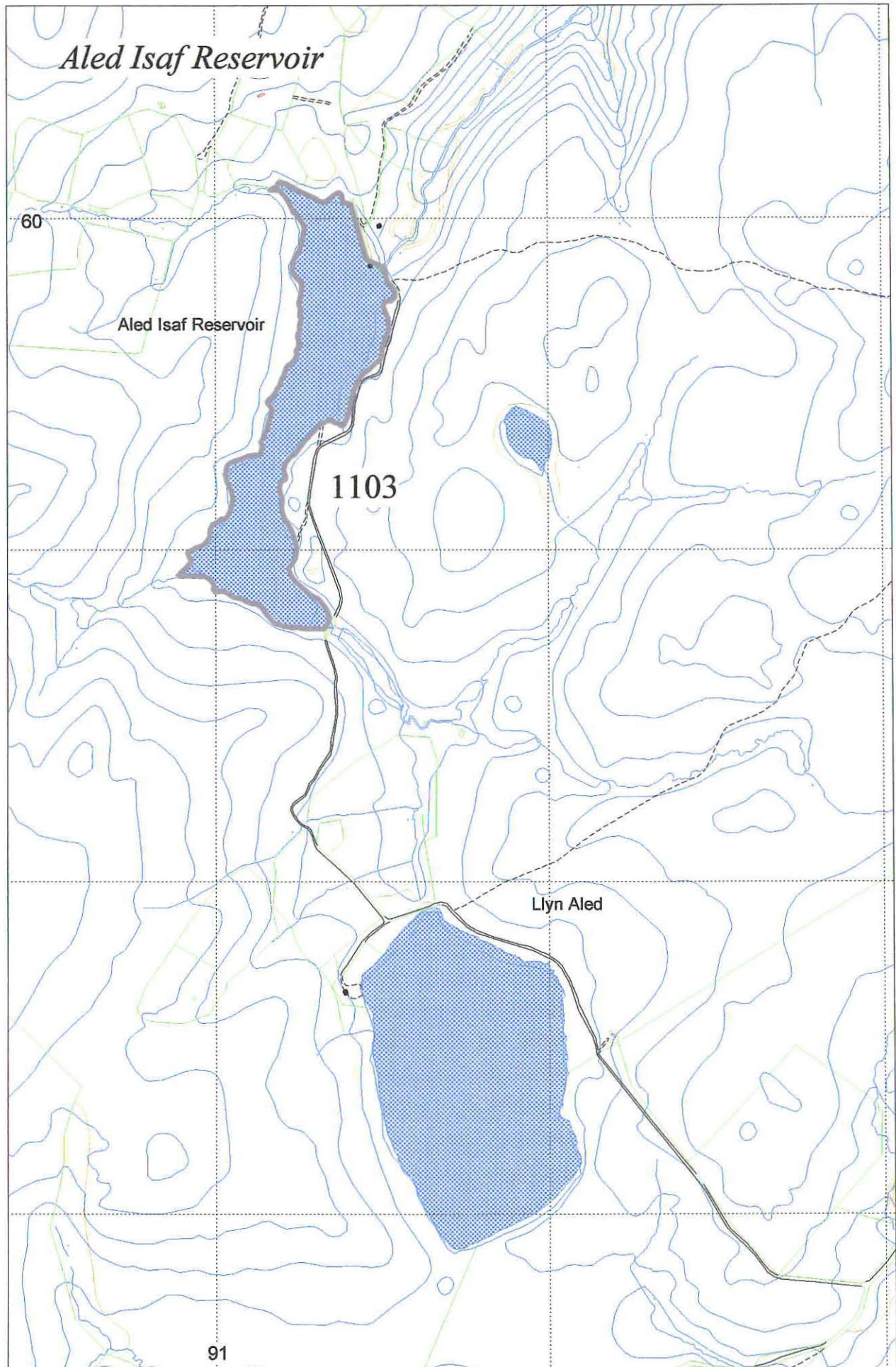
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; Brassil 1989; Hollett 2000.

Key historic landscape management priorities

The area is enclosed by registered Common Land and falls within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI.

- *Management of early prehistoric lithic scatter sites around the reservoir margins.*



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1104

Llyn Aled CHARACTER AREA

Llansannan Community, Conwy

SH917573

Natural upland lake extended as reservoir in the earlier 20th century within the central moorland area of Mynydd Hiraethog.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Llansannan and Henllan. The lake is first described by Thomas Pennant in the 1780s as ‘small lake from which the river flows . . . amidst black and heathy mountains’.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The reservoir covers an area of about 0.4km² at a height of about 370m above Ordnance Datum, generally enclosed by higher ground but open to the north. The stone and earth dam at the northern end of the lake which also carries a minor road across the moor, was built in 1934, together with a low rock-faced valve tower. The lake lies at the head of the Afon Aled which feeds the Afon Elwy river system. Ancient waterlogged sediments at the base of the lake are of potential significance to the environmental and land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog. Today the lake is used for both recreational sailing and fishing. The boat club on the northern side of the lake has replaced farmstead of Ty'n-y-llyn shown on the tithe map of 1841. A boathouse and flagstaff had been established here by the 1870s.

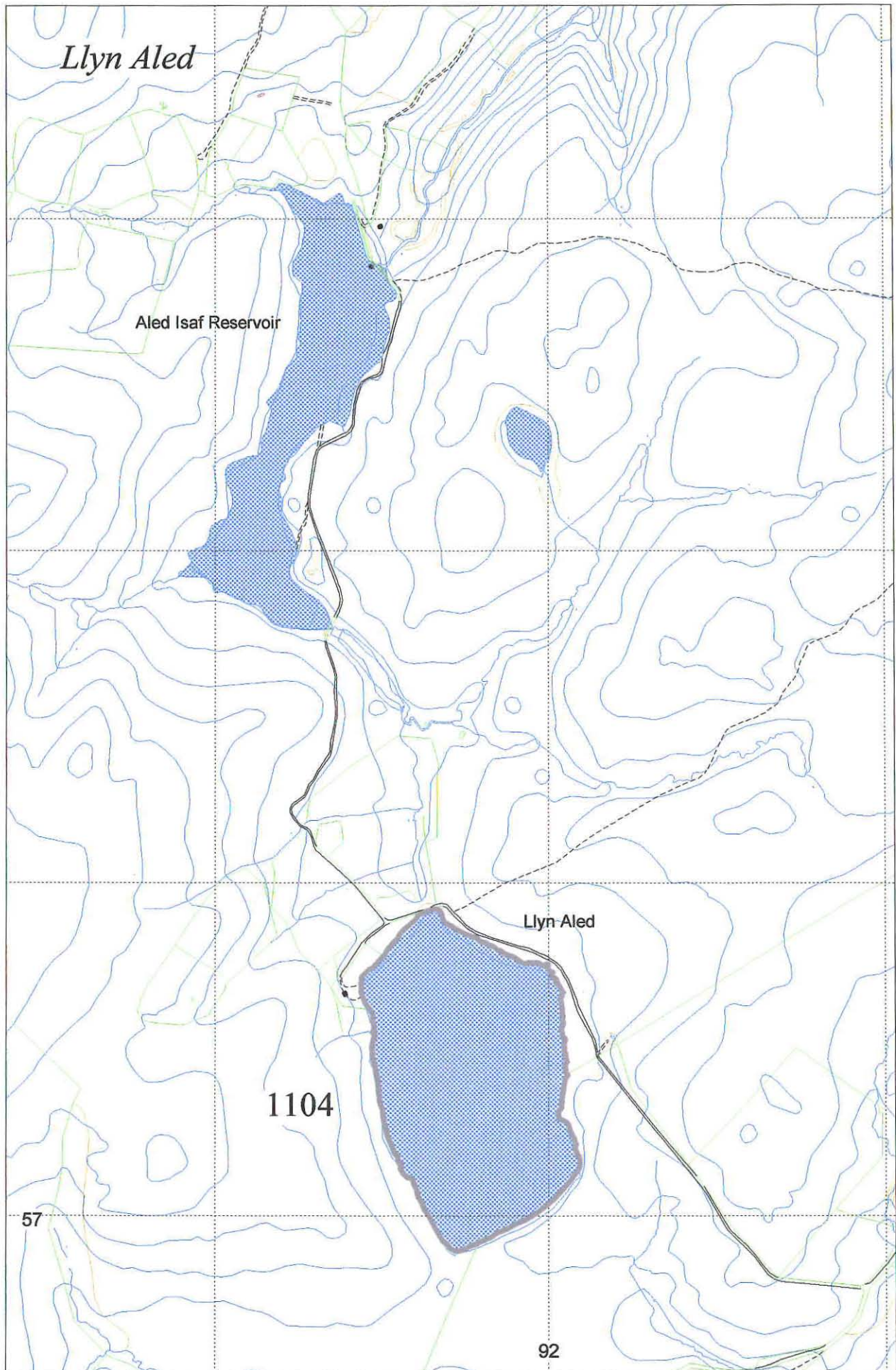
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; Pennant 1783; Hollett 2000.

Key historic landscape management priorities

The northern side of the lake is registered Common Land and it wholly falls within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI.

- *Management of ancient waterlogged sediments at the base of the lake.*



1105 *Llyn Alwen* CHARACTER AREA
Pentrefoelas Community, Conwy
SH897565

Natural upland lake in the central moorland area.

Historic background

The area fell within the 19th-century tithe parish of Tiryrabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas).

Key historic landscape characteristics

The lake covers an area of about 0.3km² at a height of about 380m above Ordnance Datum, mostly enclosed by higher ground, at the head of the Afon Alwen. Ancient waterlogged sediments at the base of the lake are of potential significance to the environmental and land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog. A boathouse and jetty were set up at Ty'n-llyn at the north end of the lake in the 1870s, approached by a track across the moorland from the direction of Pentrefoelas.

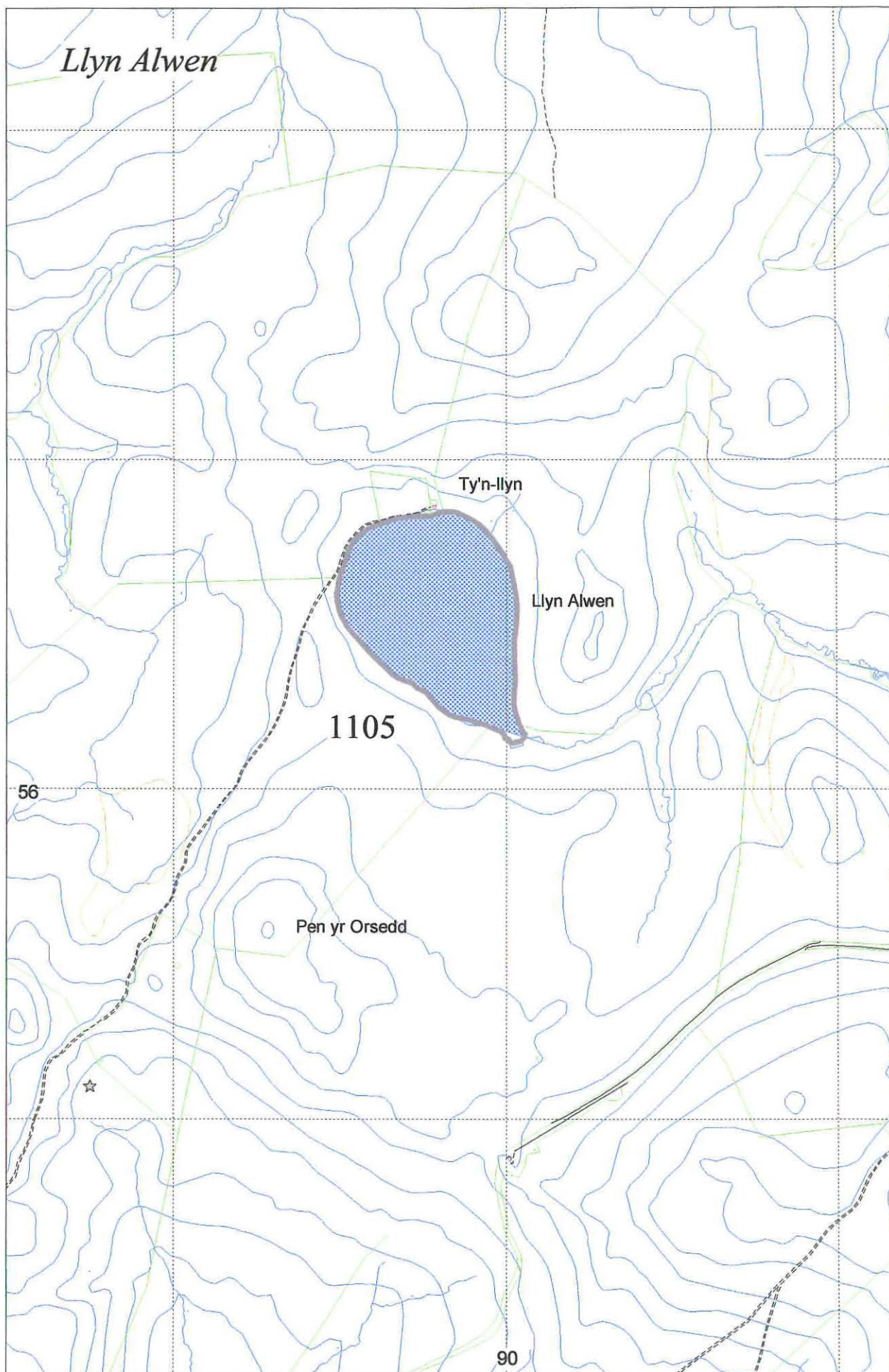
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record

Key historic landscape management priorities

The area lies within an area of registered Common Land and also falls within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI.

- *Management of ancient waterlogged sediments at the base of the lake.*



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1106

Moel Rhiwllug CHARACTER AREAPentrefoelas and Cerrigydrudion Communities, Conwy
SH895551

Heather moorland subdivided polygonal enclosures in the later 18th or early 9th century and managed as part of shooting estate in later 19th and in 20th century, with scattered prehistoric funerary monuments and medieval and later seasonal settlement evidence.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Tiryrabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas) and a small part of Cerrigydrudion along the south-eastern edge. Intensive archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in about half the area during the 1980s and 1990s during the course of which a large number of previously unidentified archaeological sites were recorded, particularly relating to the later history of the moor, though the density of heather in many areas suggests that many sites still await discovery. Little detailed analysis has been undertaken, however, and the dating of many sites is uncertain.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies an extensive undulating moorland area of about 29km² on the south-western side of Mynydd Hiraethog, between a height of about 270–530m above Ordnance Datum, and includes highest point of the Denbigh Moors on Mwdwl-eithin, at a height of 532m. Other summits include Moel Llyn, Pen yr Orsedd, the southern slopes of Moel Seisiog, Pen Bwlch-y-garnedd, Graig Hir, Moel Derwydd, Penbryn-ci, Braich y Tarw and Moel Rhiwllug. There is no dominant direction of view within the area. Drainage is to the north by means of the Wauneos, Nant Goch, Caledfryn, tributaries of the Afon Cledwen which feeds the Afon Elwy river system, and the southward flowing streams of Llaethog, Twllan, Nug, Nant y Foel, and Cadnant, which are tributaries of the Conwy river system.

Early activity in the area is represented by a late Bronze Age socketed spear found at a height of 370m above OD on Ffrith-y-foel during peat cutting in the later 19th century. Early settlement, possibly of prehistoric date is represented by a number of scattered hut circles between about 5–6m in diameter, towards the south-eastern edge of the moor, two on Bwlch-y-garnedd, at the head of the Afon Twllan stream and one at the head of the Afon Nug, possibly associated with clearance cairns and traces of a relict field system, suggesting permanent settlement. A group of three circular platforms towards the centre of the moor, near the Afon Alwen north of Nant Heilyn, may also represent prehistoric settlement. Later settlement perhaps of medieval and early post-medieval date is represented by a variety of long-abandoned structures scattered across the moorland including building platforms or the stone foundations of long huts up to about 15m by 6m across often sited in more sheltered stream valleys, sometimes in small groups but more often appearing singly. Some of the structures seem likely to be temporarily occupied summer dwellings or *hafodydd* associated with the exploitation of upland pasture, though a number of structures, as for example on the south side of Mwdwl-eithin, appear to be associated with banked enclosures and stone clearance cairns, suggesting all-year-round occupation for a period in perhaps the post-medieval period. Permanent settlement in the later medieval or early post-medieval period is also hinted at by the find of the lower quernstone of a hand-mill found at a height of 390m above OD on Moel Derwydd. All settlement sites within the area had been abandoned by at least the early 19th century, none being shown on the Tiryrabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas) or Cerrigydrudion tithe maps.

A number prehistoric burial cairns and other similar structures are to be found within the area, sometimes appearing singly, though more frequently in small groups within several hundred metres of each other. There is no clear association with contemporary settlement sites and it is possible that the cairns may also have helped to define

the territories of different family groupings. Small groups of this kind are to be seen on the east side of Moel Seisiog, the west side of Moel Rhiwllug, and on the southern slopes of Pen yr Orsedd. The cairns range from between about 2.5m and 11m in diameter and in some cases have a central burial cist or an outer kerb of stones. Other possible prehistoric ritual monuments include an oval setting of seven large stones near Nant Heilyn.

Medieval, post-medieval and later exploitation of the extensive but poor-quality grazing of the moors is represented by drystone sheepfolds and sheep shelters, some still in use but others long-abandoned. The shelters take a variety of shapes to provide protection from whichever direction the wind blew. Much of the formerly open moorland was first subdivided by fences into large polygonal enclosures probably in perhaps the later 18th or earlier 19th-century, for the purpose of managing flocks of sheep, new boundaries continuing to be established here in the later 19th century.

Numerous boundary stones and marker cairns of different forms are to be found within this otherwise featureless moorland, most of which are probably 18th-century or later in date, and often defining indistinct parish boundaries, other boundaries being marked by streams. Marker stones and some marker cairns between 50–200m apart between the tithe parishes of Gwytherin and Tiryrabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas) tithe parishes. A number of boundary stones on the boundary between the Pentrefoelas and Cerrigydrudion parishes are inscribed HIRAETHOG or with a location such as HIRAETHOG/GARREG LWYD or HIRAETHOG/PONT ALICE HUGH some of which in this instance appear to have been set at intervals of 2 furlongs (440 yards). Other marker cairns, probably of 19th or earlier 20th-century date, are sited singly or in groups on or near local summits and appear to be related to the management of the shooting estate, sometimes evidently marking shooting butts. Some take the form of drystone pyramidal cairns about a metre across and a metre high.

Other features associated with the management of the former shooting estate include numerous shooting butts and shelters, the former including a variety of circular, rectangular or semi-circular shapes defined by banks or stone walls up to 3–4m across, occasionally built from earlier structures. The shooting shelters are small and now derelict rectangular drystone structures, 3–5m across, formerly roofed, and sometimes provided with a chimney and stone benches. The shooting butts occur in a number of distinct groups of 3 to 6, and often set out in a line 80–100m apart, sometimes along a footpath. Groups of this kind are to be found on Moel Seisiog, Penbryn-ci, Moel Derwydd, Pen yr Orsedd, Bwlch-gwyn, Bwlch-y-garnedd, Nant Heilyn on the west side of the Afon Alwen, and on the flanks of Mwdwl-eithin.

The area is crossed by the modern Pentrefoelas to Denbigh road (A543) constructed as a new turnpike road in the early 19th century via Sportsman's Arms and Bylchau and with a toll-house on the moorland edge at Turpeg Mynydd, replacing the older road across the moor via Nant-heilyn, Tan-y-graig and Nantglyn which is likely to be medieval or earlier in origin. A number of features relating to the construction of the turnpike road have survived including the stone single-arched Cottage Bridge, small roadside stone quarries, and occasional stretches of roadside walling and revetments. The larger roadside stone quarry at Bwlch-gwyn began life in the later 19th century, following in the wake of the new turnpike road. Other trackways and footpaths linking communities on the north and south sides of the moor.

The former exploitation of peat on a domestic scale, probably up until about the 1950s, is represented by rectangular peat cuttings, drying platforms and abandoned peat stacks especially within the more prominent stream basins, as on Bwlch-y-garnedd, the south side of Mwdwl-eithin and the south side of Penbryn-ci. Small-scale stone quarrying for the construction of walls, shelters and sheepfolds are scattered across the moor, as on Craighir, Mwdwl-eithin and Pen yr Orsedd. There are also a number of quarries near the moorland edge probably used for the construction of lower-lying farmhouses and outbuildings, as in the case of a concentration of small quarries on the ridge above Bryn-du, north of Glasfryn.

Peat deposits, buried soils and sediments are to be found in various locations within the moorland, few of which have been studied, but which represent an important resource concerning the vegetational and land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog.

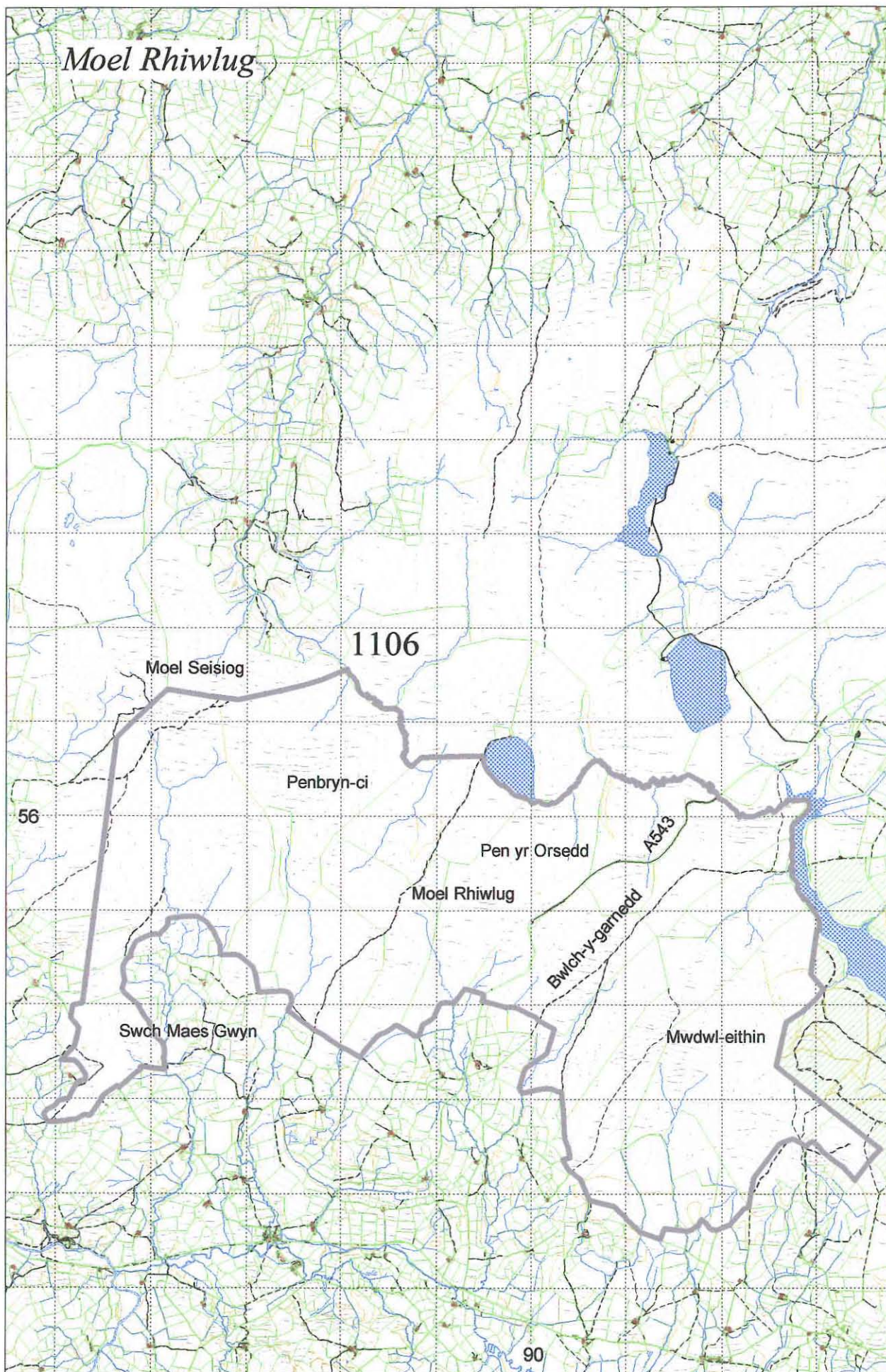
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record

Key historic landscape management priorities

The area falls wholly within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI and apart from a number of isolated fields is registered Common Land. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include the Nant Heilyn stone setting and the Carnedd Gronwy round barrow.

- *Preservation of peat and other deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.*
- *Management of prehistoric burial and ritual sites.*
- *Protection of abandoned settlement sites, clearance cairns and field systems of prehistoric, medieval and later date.*
- *Management of sites relating to the historic exploitation of upland grazing including abandoned sheep shelters and sheepfolds some of which are evidently of some antiquity and in some instances built on top of earlier sites.*
- *Management of evidence of former domestic peat cutting.*
- *Maintenance of features relating to the construction of the early 19th-century turnpike road including road bridges, culverts, and occasional roadside walling and revetments.*
- *Preservation of marker stone and cairns defining former parish boundaries.*
- *Preservation of structures relating to the former management of the shooting estate, including shooting butts, marker cairns and shooting shelters.*
- *Maintenance of open moorland setting of archaeological monuments.*



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1107 *Moel Bengam* CHARACTER AREA
 Llansannan Community, Conwy
 SH936593

Unenclosed moorland, common land; sheepfolds, large round cairn, boundary markers on parish boundary and ruined Edwardian shooting lodge.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Llansannan and Henllan. Little recent archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the area and relatively few traces of human activity have been recorded within the area.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies an area of about 13.5km² of undulating heather moorland towards the northern scarp of Mynydd Hiraethog, to the east of Aled Isaf Reservoir, between a height of about 280–490m above Ordnance Datum, and includes the summits of Moel y Bryniau, Bryn Trillyn and Cefn Tan-y-graig as well as Moel Bengam itself. The area is predominantly north-facing. The area is drained by a series of streams including the Nant-y-foel-ddu, Nant-y-foel-frech, Nant Trwyn-swch, tributaries of the Afon Aled, and by the Afon Hyrdd and Nant y Fleiddiaid, all of which drain into the Afon Elwy river system.

Little or no settlement evidence of any period has been identified within the character area. Evidence of land use is largely restricted to several sheepfolds in the valley of the Nant y Foel, towards the head of the Afon Aled, east of Aled Isaf Reservoir. The boundary between the Llansannan and Henllan tithe parishes runs across the area and is marked on the ground by a substantial earth bank and ditch and by a series of boundary stones at 500–700m intervals shown on the Llansannan tithe map of 1841.

The area includes the small natural upland lake of Llyn-y-foel-frech covering an area of about 1.75ha in the basin between Moel y Bryniau and Trwyn Swch, at a height of about 400m above OD as well as a number of areas of peat bog, all of which potentially preserve waterlogged deposits of potential significance to the environmental and land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog.

A large prehistoric burial mound lies on the lower slopes of Rhos Bryn-llwyn, towards the northern side of the area. The burial mound appears to be deliberately sited to overlook the lower-lying and now enclosed land to the east, within the valley of the Afon Hyrdd.

The area is crossed by a number of footpaths and trackways, probably of some antiquity, which link the farms in the valley of the Afon Hyrdd, to the north of the area, with Llyn Aled and the head of the Afon Aled.

The gaunt ruins of the early 20th-century shooting lodge of Gwylfa Hiraethog lie towards the eastern side of the area, within an enclosure spanning the boundary of the parishes of Llansannan and Henllan at a height of just under 500m above OD on the summit of Bryn Trillyn. The building, one of the dominant landmarks of Mynydd Hiraethog, was built as a shooting lodge for the Merseyside entrepreneur Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, 1st Viscount Devonport, first built in 1908 but substantially remodelled in 1913.

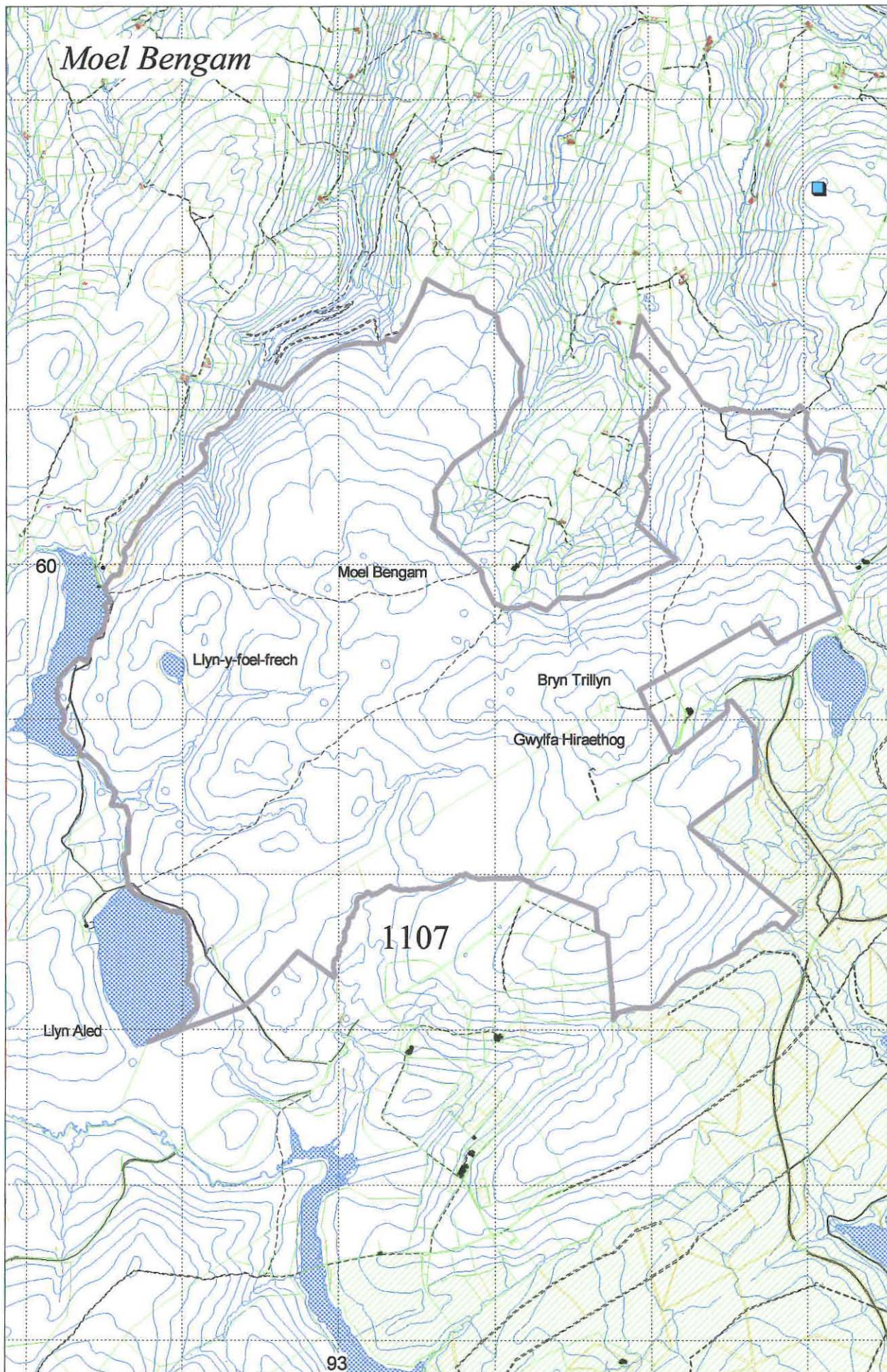
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; Hollett 2000; Hubbard 1986; Lloyd 1985

Key historic landscape management priorities

The area lies wholly within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI and is all registered Common Land. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include the Blaen-y-cwm round barrow.

- *Preservation of waterlogged sediments and peat deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance.*
- *Management of remains of early 20th-century shooting lodge.*
- *Maintenance of open moorland setting of archaeological monuments.*



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1108

Tan-y-graig CHARACTER AREA

Llansannan Community, Conwy and Nantglyn Community, Denbighshire
SH939567

Scattered post-medieval farmstead encroachments on sheltered south-facing slopes towards the southern edge of moor, some drained and improved land and small conifer plantations.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Henllan and Nantglyn. Little recent archaeological field-work has been undertaken within the area and relatively few archaeological sites have been identified.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies an area of just under 6km² of generally improved pasture towards the southern side of Mynydd Hiraethog, between a height of about 370–450m above Ordnance Datum, and includes an isolated area of heather moorland on the Cerrig Caws ridge. The area faces predominantly to the south and is drained a number of streams on the south including the Nant-fach and Nant Gors-goch and on the east to the Afon Brenig, all of which are tributaries to the Afon Alwen and ultimately feed into the Dee drainage system.

No evidence of early settlement has been recorded within the area. Later settlement in the area is represented by a group of post-medieval farmsteads which like Ty-isaf, Tai-pellaf, Tan-y-graig and Pen-y-ffrith which appear to have first become established along the course of the old Pentrefoelas to Denbigh road. Each farmstead, with its own well or spring, occupies an area of improved enclosed pasture on the more sheltered, south-facing slopes in the stream valleys feeding the Afon Alwen at the western extremities of the tithe parishes of Henllan and Nantglyn. The farmhouses are relatively small two-storey structures of local stone with some rendering with large range of stone cattle sheds at Tan-y-graig. Several of the farmsteads, including Bryn-pellaf and Ty'n-y-gors were abandoned in the late 19th and earlier 20th century following the amalgamation of various holdings.

Earlier curvilinear boundaries enclosing the farmsteads at Ty-isaf and Tai-pellaf, shown on the Henllan tithe map of the 1840s were being expanded during the later 19th century by more rectilinear boundaries taking in formerly unenclosed moorland, particularly around Tan-y-coed and Tan-y-graig. Earlier boundaries are represented by earth banks now usually accompanied by post-and-wire fences. Later boundaries are usually of post-and-wire though with some drystone walls to the south of Tan-y-graig, together with some iron rail fencing along the Afon Alwen, probably contemporary with the early 20th-century Alwen Reservoir. The farmsteads are associated with a distinctive pattern of small conifer and deciduous plantations and shelter belts, many of which were already in existence by the 1870s. Waterlogged areas to the south of Llyn Aled and between Tan-y-graig and the Alwen have been drained by dykes probably dug as part of the improvements carried out in the later 19th century. Waterlogged and peaty deposits probably still survive within the area, however, which are of potential significance to an understanding of the vegetational and land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog.

The area is crossed by the modern Pentrefoelas to Denbigh road (A543) constructed as new turnpike road in the early 19th century via Sportsman's Arms and Bylchau replacing the older road across the moor which crossed the Afon Alwen at Nant Heilyn and ran along the Cerrig Caws ridge to the south of Tan-y-graig and thence to Nantglyn.

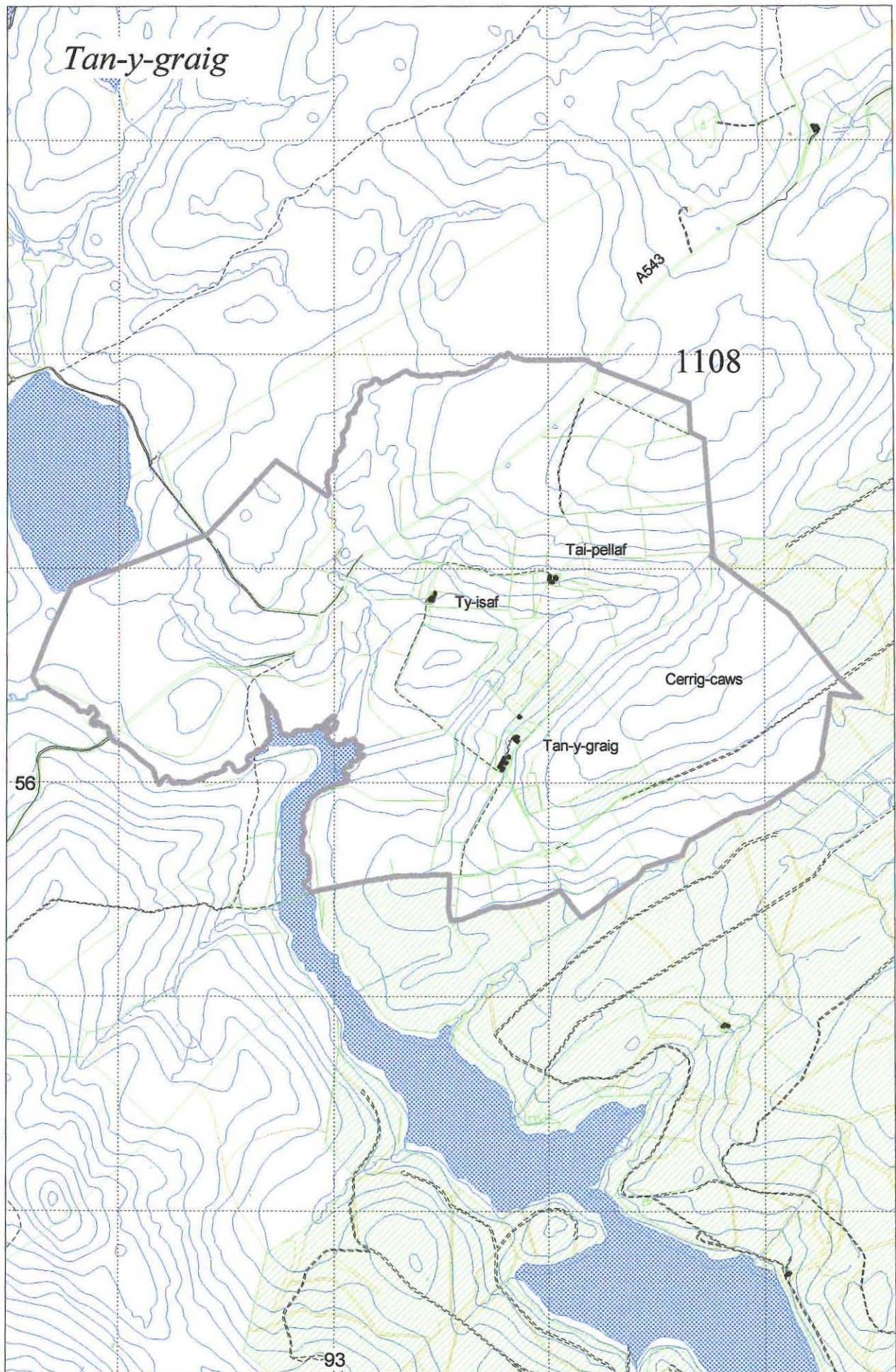
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; Henllan and Nantglyn tithe maps and apportionments

Key historic landscape management priorities

Some of the area falls within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI though none is registered Common Land.

- *Preservation of waterlogged and peaty deposits of potential significance to an understanding of the vegetational and land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog.*
- *Maintenance of traditional farm buildings and boundaries.*



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1109 **Sportsman's Arms** CHARACTER AREA
 Llansannan Community, Conwy and Nantglyn Community, Denbighshire
 SH967601

Late 18th and early 19th-century enclosure of former common and inn along early 19th-century turnpike on northern edge of moor.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Henllan and Nantglyn. Little recent archaeological field-work has been undertaken within the area.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies an area of about 2.5km² of improved grassland towards the northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, between a height of about 340–500m above Ordnance Datum. It includes the summit of Gorsedd Bran and faces predominantly to the north and east. The area is drained by a number of northward flowing streams which drain into the Afon Uchaf and Nant y Lladron, tributaries of the Elwy river system.

Early activity in the area is represented by a series of Bronze Age burial mounds forming part of a small but distinctive barrow cemetery on Gorsedd Bran, adjacent to the modern forestry plantation on the eastern side of the area. The barrows are visible from the lower ground towards Bylchau, to the north, and seem likely to have been constructed by particular prehistoric communities which exploited both lowland and upland resources in this area.

Settlement is limited to a probably early 19th-century dwelling Tan-bryn-trillyn which had become renamed as the Sportsman's Arms public house by the 1870s which, at a height of about 455m above OD, styles itself as 'The Highest Inn in Wales'. The stone dwelling, now rendered, with an early 19th-century cartshed at the rear, is set at the middle of a distinctive rectangular series of banked fields set out symmetrically between the early 19th-century Pentrefoelas to Denbigh turnpike road and Henllan-Llansannan parish boundary (the modern road has been diverted to run close to the public house), and was possibly specifically set up as a coaching inn with grazing in the early 19th century to serve travellers, tourists and sportsmen, which became associated with the now ruinous 20th-century hunting lodge of Gwylfa Hiraethog, set in moorland just to the west. Other field boundaries and roadside boundaries in the area are largely of post-and-wire. Several small roadside quarries belong to the period of construction of the turnpike road.

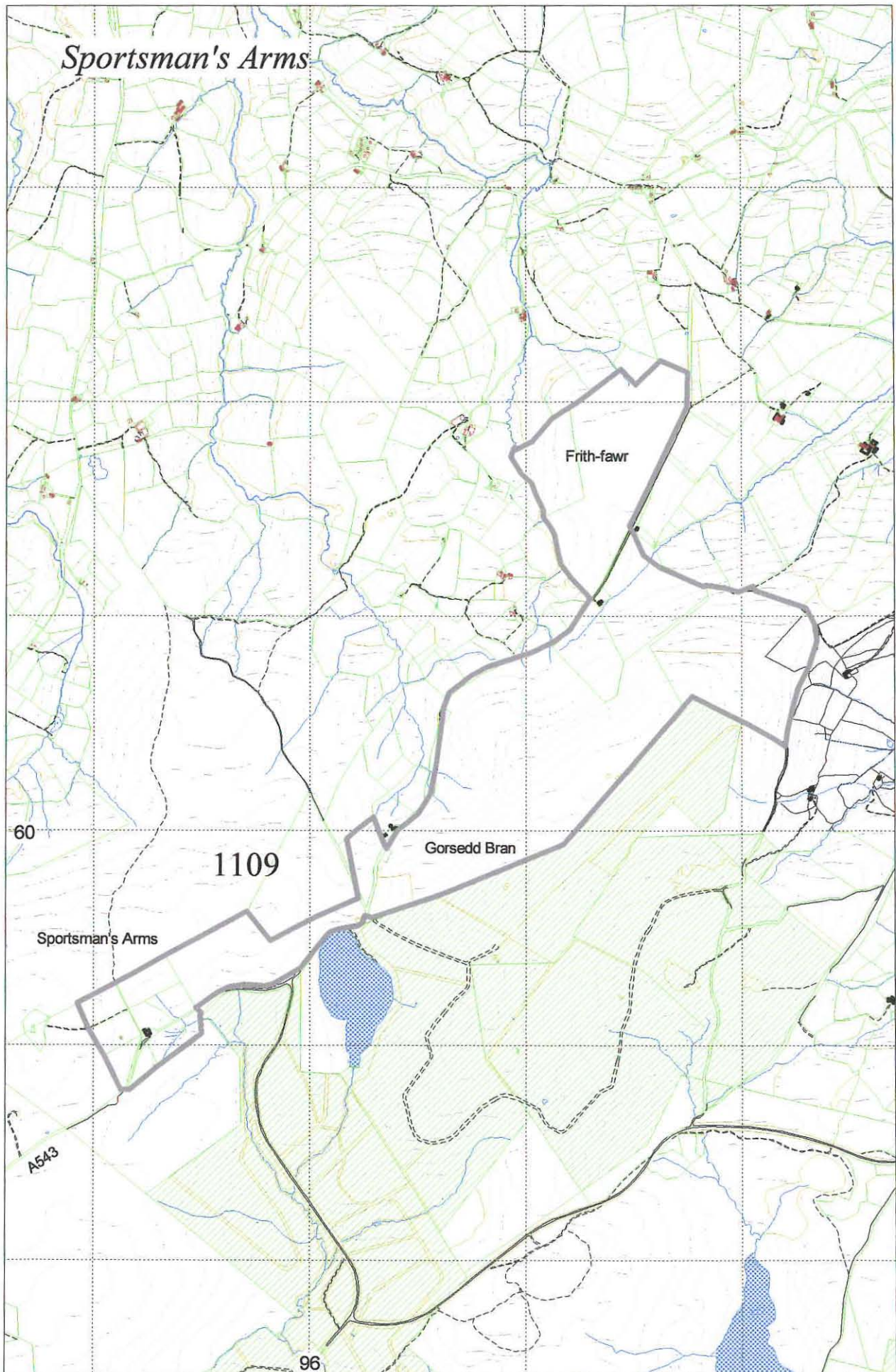
Sources

Dodd 1925

Key historic landscape management priorities

None of the area is registered Common Land though some falls within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI. Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the area include a number of the Gorsedd Bran round barrows.

- *Management of features contemporary with the early 19th-century turnpike and coaching inn.*



1110 *Bryn-y-gors-goch* CHARACTER AREA
 Nantglyn Community, Denbighshire and Cerrigydrudion Community, Conwy
 SH947567

Modern coniferous forest plantation overlying relict medieval and later enclosed landscape of scattered farmsteads with associated field systems and stone quarrying.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Nantglyn, Henllan and Cerrigydrudion. Some archaeological fieldwork was undertaken within the Forest Enterprise holdings in the 1990s.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies an afforested area of about 14km² on the south and east-facing slopes north of the Alwen Reservoir and west of the Brenig Reservoir, towards the eastern side of Mynydd Hiraethog, at a height of between 360–510m above Ordnance Datum. The Nant Bryn-y-gors-goch, Brenig and Afon Fechan streams feed the Afon Alwen to the south, a tributary of the Dee river system. At the northern end of the area is the small natural lake of Llyn Bran, surrounded by woodland, slightly enlarged following the construction of a dam at its northern end. The area is now largely covered by the modern coniferous forestry, some on ploughed ridges, dating mainly from the 1930s, subdivided into different parcels by roads and rides, though smaller areas of conifer and mixed conifer and deciduous woodland on the southern margins of the character area were already in existence by the earlier 19th century, with other plantations evidently actively being planted during the later 19th century.

Little evidence of early settlement in the area has been identified though early activity in the area is suggested by the presence of early Bronze Age burial mounds on Gorsedd Bran and by the discovery of a Late Bronze Age rapier found in a peat bog on the slopes of Craig-hir, overlooking the Brenig valley. Medieval and later settlement is represented by a scatter of small farmsteads and smallholdings occupying the south-facing slopes overlooking the Afon Alwen, towards the southern end of the area, at a height of between about 370–400m whose fields and buildings are now mostly abandoned and either engulfed by the Alwen coniferous plantation or submerged below the Alwen Reservoir bordering the southern edge of the character area. A number of the farms, notably Hafod-y-llan-isaf and -uchaf, contain the element *hafod* ‘summer house’ suggesting that they began life as seasonally-occupied dwellings each connected with a *hendre* or all-year-round settlement on lower ground. Documentary evidence indicates that permanent farms with associated fields had been established in a number of instances by at least the middle of the 16th century. A number of the cottages, including Hafod-y-llan-bach belong to the later 19th century.

Most of the dwellings and associated outbuildings have been abandoned and are now in ruins, as in the case of the 18th/19th-century buildings at Ty-isaf and Ty-uchaf, though some like Hafod-y-llan-uchaf are still maintained whilst Hafod-y-llan-isaf is still occupied. Field boundaries shown on earlier maps of the area can be traced as banks and dilapidated walls within the forestry. The farmhouses were typically single-storey stone-built structures with small stone or brick outbuildings, the farmstead at Ty-isaf including a now ruinous cowhouse and byre.

Stone quarrying especially for slate slabs was being carried out within a number of reasonably extensive though relatively small commercially-operated quarries in the northern part of the area in the 19th and early 20th centuries, on the southern side of Gorsedd Bran and now partly hidden by the forestry. Production, mainly involving hand-sawing but possibly some power sand-sawing at Aber, continued until the 1920s in the case of the Aber quarry and the 1950s in the case of the Nantglyn quarry. Small-scale quarrying for farm buildings and field walls from the late medieval or early post-medieval periods onwards are to be found in the vicinity of a number of the

former farmsteads in the southern part of the area, as in the vicinity of Ty-isaf and Ty-uchaf.

Much of the road system running northwards from Cerrigydrudion through the forestry dates from the construction of the Llyn Brenig reservoir in the 1970s.

The area includes a number waterlogged and peaty deposits which are of potential significance to an understanding of the environmental and land use history of the area.

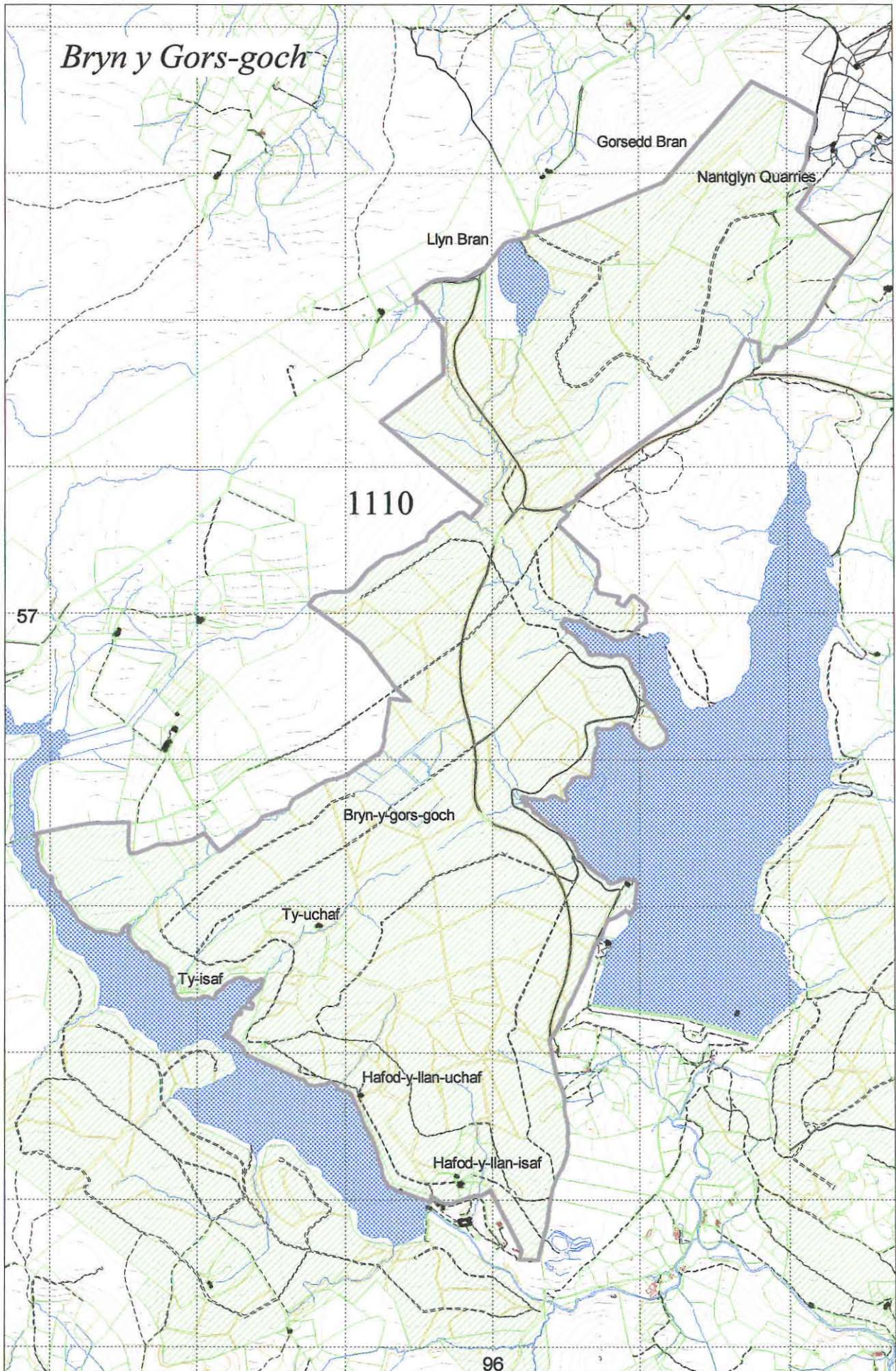
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; CAP 1998; Davies 1977; Jones 1966; Richards 1991

Key historic landscape management priorities

None of the area falls within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI and none is registered Common Land. Scheduled ancient monuments include the Gorsedd Bran round barrows.

- *Management of prehistoric burial monuments.*
- *Management of the remains of farmsteads and associated field systems of probable medieval and early post-medieval origin.*
- *Management of waterlogged and peaty deposits of potential significance to an understanding of the environmental and land use history of the area.*



1111	<p><i>Alwen Reservoir</i> CHARACTER AREA</p> <p>Nantglyn Community Denbighshire, and Cerrigydrudion, Pentrefoelas and Llansannan Communities, Conwy</p> <p>SH943536</p>
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Earlier 20th-century reservoir superimposed upon medieval and later enclosed landscape.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Cerrigydrudion, Nantglyn, Tiryrabad-isaf (Pentrefoelas) and Henllan. The construction of the early 20th-century reservoir submerged low-lying fields belonging to Ty-isaf, Creigiau'r-bleddiau and Hafod-y-llan-uchaf farmsteads on the north and enclosed moorland on the south side of the river Alwen as well as a number of footbridges and sheepfolds.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The reservoir, built between 1911–16, covers an area of about 1.7km² within a relatively narrow valley on the southern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, at a height of about 360m above Ordnance Survey above the dam and 330 below the dam. The reservoir was formed by the damming of the Afon Alwen, a tributary of the Dee river system.

Early activity in the area is represented by a possible prehistoric stone circle or hut circle and a Bronze Age bronze spearhead, both discovered during the construction of the reservoir.

Curved dam of concrete blocks with Italianate valve tower was built as a water supply for Birkenhead between 1911–16 but now supplies north-east Wales. Other contemporary elements below the dam include the older, rendered brick filter house below the modern steel-framed works, the remains of barrack housing built for construction workers, a terrace of six brick workers' houses, with various other features in the landscape around the reservoir itself, including cast-iron gates and iron fencing. Like the Brenig Reservoir, it forms an important present-day resource for sporting and recreational activities including a water-ski training centre, fishing, and walks and picnic areas.

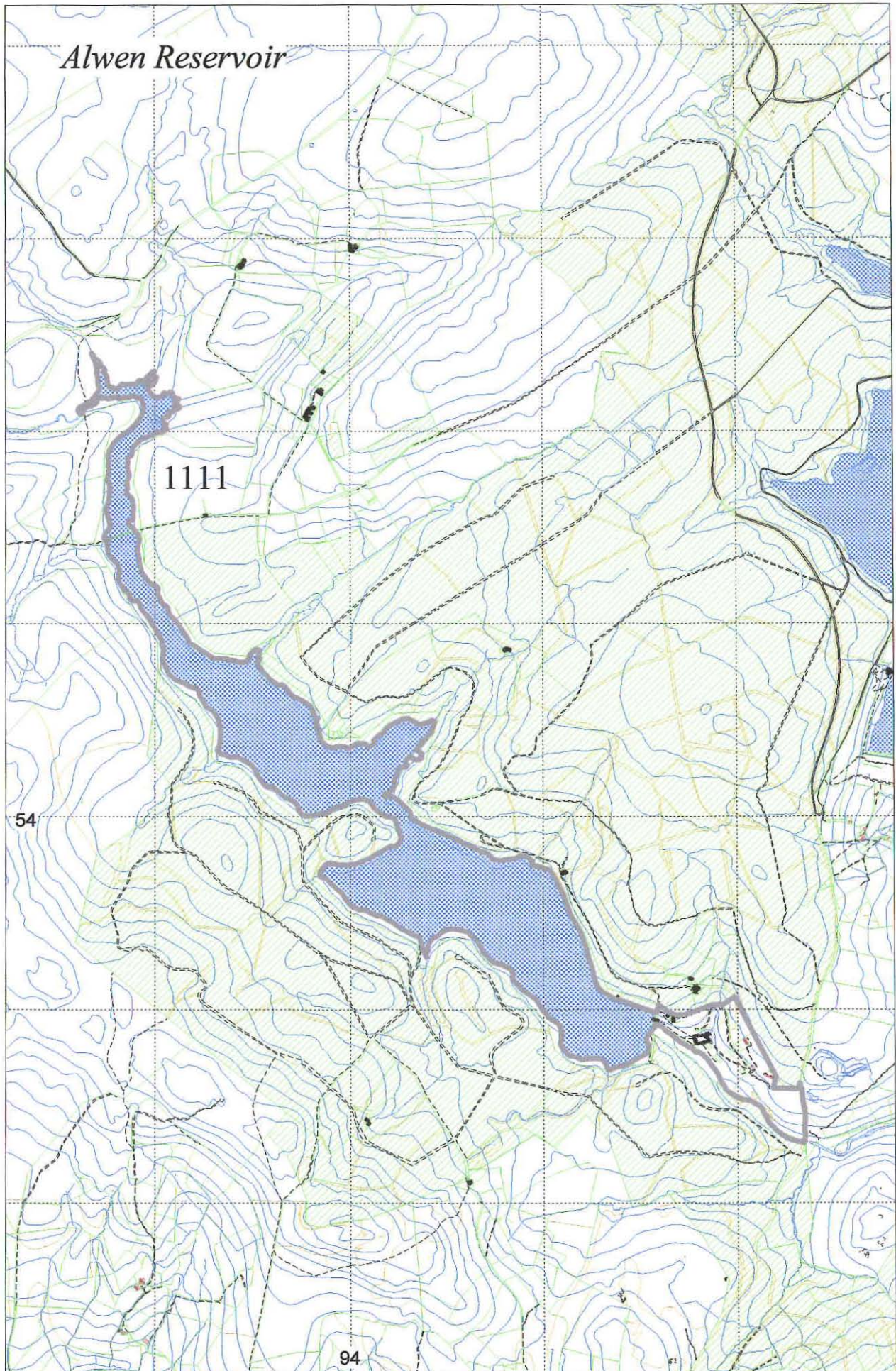
Sources

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record; Davies 1929; Hollett 2000; Hubbard 1986; Lynch 1993

Key historic landscape management priorities

The northern side of the reservoir borders onto an area of registered Common Land which also forms part of the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI.

- *Management of traces of early settlement and land-use within the Alwen valley exposed in the erosion zone around the reservoir and during periods of low water.*



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1112 ***Brenig Reservoir*** CHARACTER AREA
 Cerrigydrudion Community, Conwy, and Nantglyn and Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch
 Communities, Denbigshire
 SH975556

Large later 20th-century reservoir in broad valley towards the eastern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog superimposed upon a medieval and later landscape of farmsteads and fields.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch, Nantglyn and Cyffylliog. Reasonably intensive archaeological fieldwork was undertaken within the area before the construction of the reservoir. The construction of the later 20th-century reservoir submerged a Bronze Age round barrow and several medieval and later farmsteads and fields of Hafod-lom, Hafod-yr-onen, Ty'n-y-ddol and Rhos-ddu and outlying sheepfolds a field byre, and peat-cutting mounds, stepping stones and footbridges.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area covers an area of about just under 4km² at a height at about 378m above Ordnance Datum above the dam and about 340m below the dam. The reservoir occupies a broad valley enclosed by higher ground to the north, west and east, fed by a series of streams including the Afon Brenig, Nant Bryn-y-gors-goch, Nant Bryn-morwyn, Afon Fechan, Nant Criafolen, Aber Berbo, Aber Llech-Damer and Aber Gors-maen-llwyd, all of which are tributaries of Afon Alwen which drain into the Dee river system.

The reservoir, up to 45m deep and with a large earthen dam up to 1.1km long and 150m across, built between 1973–76 and designed to provide domestic and industrial water supplies to north-east Wales and to enhance the summer flow of the river Dee. Like the Alwen Reservoir it forms an important present-day resource for sporting and recreational activities, facilities including a sailing club, a sub-aqua diving club, visitor centre, fishing club, signposted walks and picnic and bird-watching areas.

Early prehistoric settlement within the area of the reservoir is indicated by a later Neolithic mace-head found at Hafod-lom and by a now submerged prehistoric burial mound forming part of a more extensive Bronze Age ritual landscape (see the Maen-llwyd character area). Medieval and later farming settlements became established in the area, including Hafod-lom, first mentioned in the early 14th century, formerly with 17th/18th-century stone buildings, which became one of the well-established farms in the area by the 18th and 19th century, with a reputation for poetry and singing. The occurrence of the element *hafod* 'summer house' occurs in a number of the former farms names suggests that at least some of the farmsteads began as temporary seasonal dwellings associated with permanent lower-lying settlements,

Extensive waterlogged peaty deposits lie submerged below the reservoir, which are of potential significance to the vegetational and land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog.

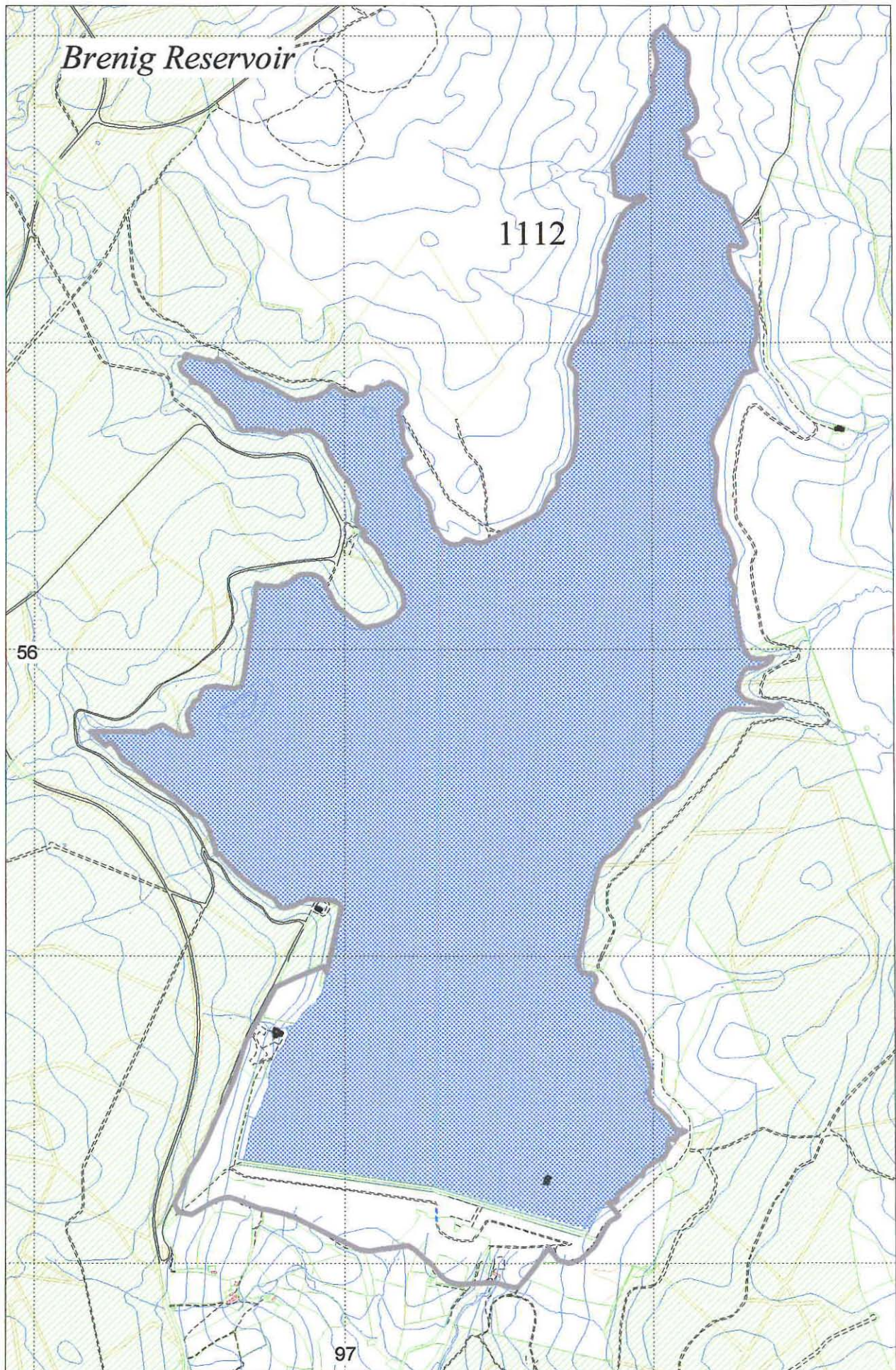
Sources

Clwyd-Powys Sites and Monuments Record; Davies 1977; Hubbard 1986; Lynch 1993

Key historic landscape management priorities

The western part of the area and the northern shores of the Brenig Reservoir fall within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI.

- *Management of ancient waterlogged sediments at the base of the lake.*
- *Management of traces of early settlement and land-use within the Alwen valley exposed in the erosion zone around the reservoir and during periods of low water.*



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1113 *Maen-llwyd* CHARACTER AREA
 Nantglyn and Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch Communities, Denbighshire
 SH986566

Heather moorland with some improved grassland, partly divided into large polygonal enclosures of 18th/19th century date, Bronze Age funerary and ritual landscape, enclosed medieval sheepcotes, medieval and later hafodydd and farmsteads, archaeological trail.

Historic background

The area falls within the 19th-century tithe parishes of Nantglyn, Llanrhaeadr-nyg-Nghinmeirch, and Cyffylliog. Intensive archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in the area, particularly in advance of the construction of the Brenig Reservoir in the early 1970s.

Key historic landscape characteristics

The character area occupies a moorland area of just under 7km² on the eastern side of Mynydd Hiraethog, on the north and north-east sides of the Brenig Reservoir, at a height of between 380–519m above Ordnance Datum. The area includes the summits of Bryn Maen, Tir Mostyn, Foel Goch, Bryn yr Hen-groes and Bryniau. Views are predominantly focussed inwards on the valley of the Afon Fechan, now occupied by Brenig Reservoir. Drainage to the south is provided by the Nant Bryn-morwyn, Afon Fechan, Aber Gors-maen-llwyd, Nant-y-criafolen, Aber Llech-Damer, Aber Berbo and Afon Brenig, tributaries of the Afon Alwen, which joins the river system of the Dee.

In view of the elevation of the area it includes a surprisingly full record of settlement and land use from early prehistoric times up to the recent past, some of which has left visible traces in the modern landscape. Possibly seasonal settlement by Mesolithic and Neolithic hunting parties is represented by pits and hearths associated with lithic material dating to the period between about 6500–3000 BC and by sherds of Beaker pottery dating to about 2000 BC, found during archaeological excavations in the 1970s. During a period of half a millennium or more in the early Bronze Age, between about 2000–1500 BC, the area appears to have become a landscape reserved for ceremonial activities focused upon a complex of funerary and ritual mounments including turf barrows, stone cairns, a kerb cairn and a platform cairn, around the head of the Afon Fechan valley, many of which form part of the Brenig archaeological trail. These monuments evidently built by a community which continued to exploit the surrounding upland pastures but whose permanent settlements occupied the more sheltered lower-lying ground to the south. A similar though possibly distinct community is possibly represented by a pair of kerb cairns on Tir Mostyn, towards the north-east corner of the character area.

Possible settlement in the middle Bronze Age, perhaps of a seasonal nature is suggested by a circular posthole structure found during the excavations of one of the monuments. Iron Age settlement of perhaps a similar nature, dating to perhaps the 1st/2nd century BC is represented by a second circular posthole structure. Climatic deterioration may have led to the abandonment of these early settlements during the Roman and early medieval periods though reoccupation, possibly on a seasonal basis, re-emerged during the medieval period, suggested by the occurrence of place-names such as Hafoty Sion Llwyd including the element *hafod* ‘summer house’ and again possibly associated with communities further to the south and possibly to be associated with cattle husbandry. The date at which some of these smaller-scale dwellings on the upland waste were first established is uncertain, though some, like Hafod-lom (in the adjacent Brenig Reservoir character area) might be of medieval origin.

Larger-scale medieval exploitation of the upland pastures is represented by the remarkable earthwork enclosure at Hen Ddinbych enclosing a number of platforms which appear to represent roofed sheepcotes which probably enabled flocks of sheep to be overwintered on the mountain for the production of wool and other produce. The site was already

in existence by the early 1280s and referred to *Bisshopswalle*. The complex would have necessitated considerable capital expenditure by a major landowner, the name implying an investment made by an as yet unidentified ecclesiastic. The venture may have been relatively short-lived since by the 1330s the associated pasture, evidently at this time used for cattle rearing, was being sold annually to the local community by the lordship of Denbigh.

The remarkable cluster of seven dwellings represented by platforms, house foundations and enclosures along the banks of the Nant-y-criafolen stream, which have been shown by archaeological excavation to date to the 15th/16th century, though there is some uncertainty about whether they may have been occupied throughout the year. A small number of permanently occupied farmsteads had certainly become established by the 18th and 19th centuries including the now dilapidated pair of stone-built and formerly thatched 18th-century single-storey cottages at Bwlch-du and the small two-story stone farmhouse at Hafoty Sion Llwyd, rebuilt in the 1880s but now abandoned, associated with embanked fields of improved grassland up to 6–7ha in extent, enclosed from the surrounding moorland. There is no certain evidence of cultivation at any period, though a group of undated stone clearance cairns is recorded on Waen Ddafad.

Further enclosure of the moorland was being undertaken during the 19th century for the control of stock and pasture improvement in some areas, much of the area being subdivided into large polygonal enclosures, as for example on Tir Mostyn, with larger enclosed defined by large earthen banks being subdivided by lighter post-and-wire fences. In the 1930s former fields and boundaries to the east of the character area became submerged below the coniferous plantations of Clocaenog Forest.

Little trace now survives of the important routeways which once ran through the area, linking communities to the north and south of the moor. Before the construction of the Pentrefoelas–Denbigh turnpike in the early 19th century and the construction of the Brenig Reservoir the head of the Afon Fechan valley between Hafoty Sion Llwyd and Bwlch-du formed the hub of a local network of roads and trackways where the old route from Pentrefoelas to Denbigh via Nantglyn joined routes from Cerrigydrudion to Denbigh and Nantglyn running via Elorgarreg.

Waterlogged and peaty deposits up to 3m deep still survive within the area, notably in the natural basin between the Afon Fechan and Aber-gors-maen-llwyd streams, which continue to provide a resource of significance to understanding of the vegetational and land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog. Peat digging is recorded in the tithe apportionment for the parish of Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch on Tir Mostyn and in the area to the west of Bwlch-du but the surviving archaeological evidence of this domestic industry is unknown.

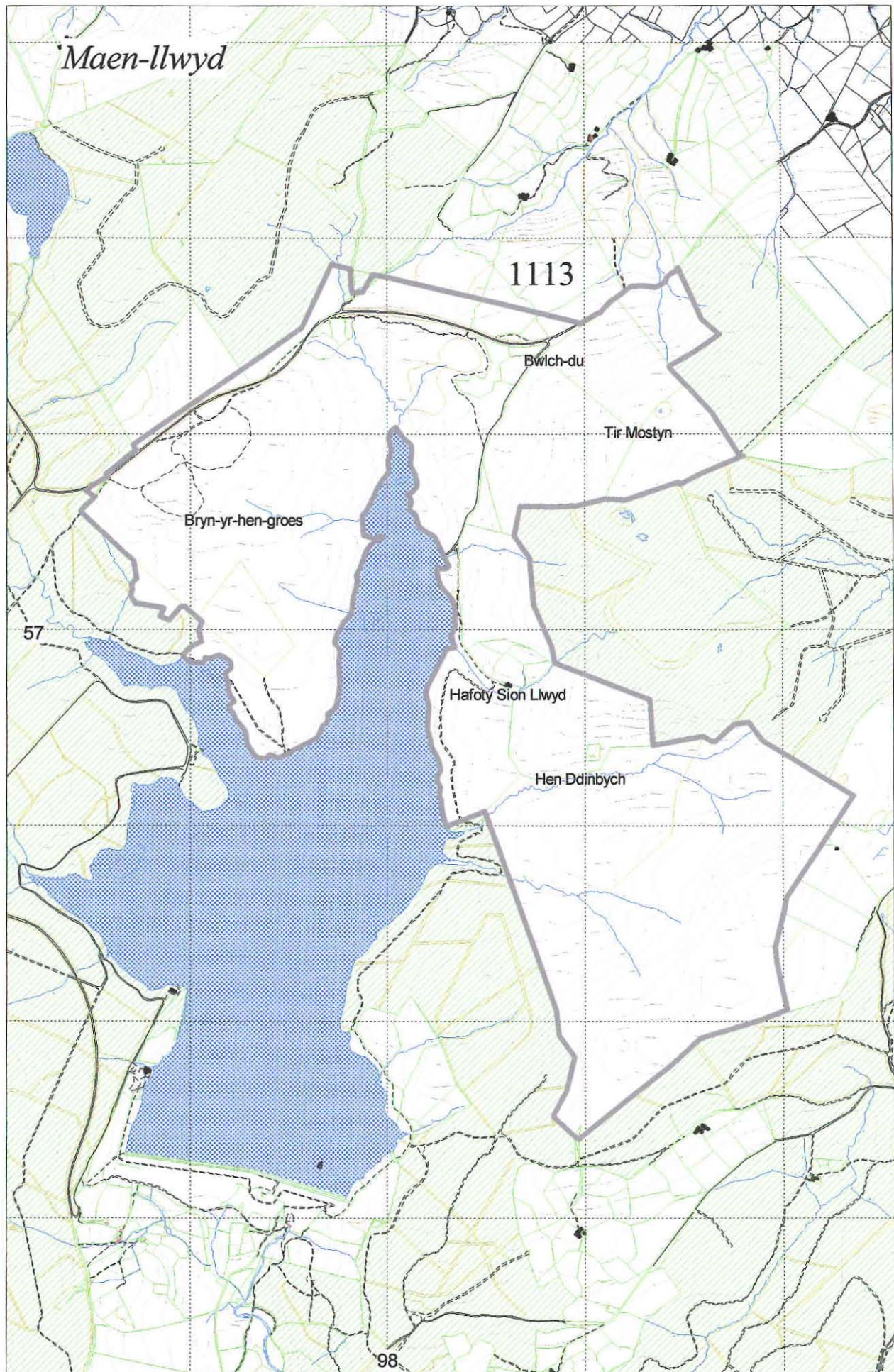
Sources

Allen 1979; Burnham 1995; Davies 1977; Dyer 1995; Gresham, Hemp & Thompson 1959; Lynch 1993; Musson 1994; Silvester forthcoming.

Key historic landscape management priorities

With the exception of the enclosed land around Tir Mostyn, much of the area falls within the Mynydd Hiraethog SSSI. None of the area is registered Common Land. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include a number of the monuments which form the Brenig archaeological trail including Brenig 47 (Bwlch-du), Brenig 51 (platform cairn), and Hen Ddinbych.

- *Preservation of waterlogged and peaty deposits of potential significance to an understanding of the vegetational and land use history of Mynydd Hiraethog.*
- *Management of earthwork monuments and structures including Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites, medieval and later settlement sites and field systems.*
- *Maintenance of open moorland setting of archaeological monuments.*
- *Maintenance of traditional cottages and farmhouses.*



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Photographs of character areas



1109 *Moel Maelogen* character area. An area of late 18th to early 19th-century enclosed and improved pasture on the north-west edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, with boundaries characteristically formed of post-and-rail fences. Photo: CPAT CS01/31/38



1100 *Friithuchaf* character area. Unenclosed moorland on the northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, overlooking Gwytherin and the steep-sided valley of the Afon Cledwen, visible in the background. Photo: CPAT 01-C-215



1101 *Fawnog-fawr* character area. Moorland area on the western edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, subdivided into large polygonal enclosures in the late 18th to early 19th century, with natural pools and areas of former peat digging to the north of Moel Seisiog. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-214*



1101 *Fawnog-fawr* character area. Small pools representing former peat cuttings, looking towards Moel Seisiog and Pen yr Orsedd. *Photo: CS01/31/37*



1102 *Creigiau Llwydion* character area, an area of unenclosed moorland on the northern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog with discrete medieval and later encroachments. Visible in this aerial photograph is the enclosed settlement of Pant-y-fotty on Pen Bryn y Clochudd, on the mountain edge just to the south-east of Gwytherin, the last element of its name suggesting that it may have originated as a medieval *hafod* or summer dwelling. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-211*



1102 *Creigiau Llwydion* character area. Distant view of the abandoned farmstead at Rhwngyddwyffordd, to the north of the Aled Isaf Reservoir. The farmstead lies in an area of improved grassland carved out of the moorland common after about the middle of the 19th century. *Photo: CPAT CS01/31/28*



1103 *Aled Isaf Reservoir* character area. Aerial photograph from the north-west, with Llyn Aled in the middle distance and the Alwen Reservoir in the background. The reservoir, with a concrete dam overlooking the head of the valley of the Afon Aled, was completed in 1938. The reservoir had been intended to supply water to Rhyl and Prestatyn but the aquaduct was never built and it is now used to regulate the flow of water into the Afon Aled. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-177*



1104 *Llyn Aled* character area, in an aerial view from the west. The natural upland lake, first described by Thomas Pennant's *Tour in Wales* in the 1780s, was extended when the earth and stone dam was built at its northern edge in 1934, in conjunction with the Aled Isaf reservoir further to the north. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-182*



1104 *Llyn Aled* character area, with sailing club in the foreground. The club has replaced the former farmstead of Ty'n-y-llyn first shown on the tithe map of 1841, set in a cluster of fields carved out from the moorland. A boathouse here is first shown on maps of the 1870s. *Photo: CPAT CS01/31/19*



1105 *Llyn Alwen* character area, a natural lake in the central moorland area. A boathouse and jetty were set up at Ty'n-llyn at the north end of the lake in the 1870s, at about the same date as the boathouse at Llyn Aled, approached by a track across the moorland from the direction of Pentrefoelas. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-183*



1106 *Moel Rhiwllug* character area. This aerial view, looking towards the north-west, shows the part of the southern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, with the farmsteads of Hafod Dinbych and Hafodty Hafod Dre in the foreground and the Cefnen Wen and Bryniau Duon in the unenclosed moorland beyond. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-217*



1106 *Moel Rhiwllug* character area. The remains of a drystone sheep shelter to the south of the Afon Alwen and west of Cottage Bridge. *Photo: CPAT 01/31/08*



1107 *Moel Bengam* character area. Aerial view of the ruins of Gwylfa Hiraethog on Bryn Trillyn, to the west of the Sportsman's Arms. The building, one of the important landmarks on Mynydd Hiraethog, was built as a shooting lodge in 1913 by the entrepreneur Hudson Ewbanke Kearley but has been largely uninhabited since 1925. The roof survived into the 1970s but only some of the walls now remain as a testament to a former age. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-190*



1107 *Moel Bengam* character area. Gwylfa Hiraethog, viewed from the south-west, near Cottage Bridge. *Photo: CPAT CS01/29/28*



1108 *Tan-y-graig* character area, with scattered post-medieval farmstead encroachments on sheltered south-facing slopes towards the southern edge of the moor, with some drained and improved land and small conifer plantations. Photo: CPAT 01-C-168



1108 *Tan-y-graig* character area. Post-medieval farmsteads, looking towards Cefn Tan-y-graig. Photo: CPAT CS01/31/12



1109 *Sportsman's Arms* character area, representing late 18th and early 19th-century enclosure of former common and inn set up along the early 19th-century turnpike road (now the A543) across Mynydd Hiraethog between Pentrefoelas and Denbigh. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-192*



1110 *Bryn y Gors-goch* character area, forming part of the extensive commercial forestry plantation towards the eastern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, dating mainly from the 1930s onwards. The forestry was superimposed upon a relict medieval and later enclosed landscape of scattered farmsteads with associated field systems and stone quarries. Photo: CPAT 01-C-156



1110 *Bryn y Gors-goch* character area on the skyline, with the Bronze Age round barrow called Boncyn Arian and part of Llyn Brenig in the foreground. Photo: CPAT CS01/29/21



1111 *Alwen Reservoir* character area. The reservoir was built in the upper valley of the Afon Alwen in the early 20th century to provide a water supply for Birkenhead. Like the Brenig Reservoir it forms an important present-day resource for sporting and recreational activities. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-170*



1111 *Alwen Reservoir* character area. The curved dam of concrete blocks with Italianate valve tower, viewed from the north-east. *Photo: CPAT CS01/29/08*



1112 *Brenig Reservoir* character area. Aerial view of Llyn Brenig from the south. The reservoir was constructed in the 1970s towards the eastern edge of Mynydd Hiraethog, flooding a medieval and later landscape of scattered farmsteads and fields. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-152*



1112 *Brenig Reservoir* character area, with part of the farmstead of Elorgarreg Uchaf in the foreground. The construction of the reservoir by means of a large earthen dam, across the broad valley of the Afon Brenig and Afon Fechan, is in marked contrast to the earlier 20th-century reservoirs on Mynydd Hiraethog, characterised by the Aled Isaf and Alwen reservoirs, constructed by means of curved concrete dams set across much narrower valleys. *Photo: CPAT CS01/29/13*



1113 *Maen-llwyd* character area, viewed from the south-east, with the valley of the Aber Llech-Damer in the foreground. The medieval earthworks of Hen Ddinbych and the enclosed fields associated with Hafoty Sion Llwyd are visible in the middle distance and Llyn Brenig towards the background. *Photo: CPAT 01-C-160*



1113 *Maen-llwyd* character area. Relict field boundaries associated with Hafoty Sion Llwyd, with Llyn Brenig in the background. *Photo: CS01/29/26*

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Documentary Sources

Abbreviations

- DRO Denbighshire Record Office, Ruthin
 FRO Flintshire Record Office, Hawarden
 NLW National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth
 Marg Margary 1992

ENCLOSURE AWARDS

- FRO, D/DM/162/38 Map of inclosures in Gyffylliog parish, 1839
 DRO, DD/DM/328/1 Henllan Enclosure Act, 1802
 DRO, DD/DM/302/11/12 Henllan Enclosure Act and abstract of award, 1802/1814
 DRO, DD/DM/128/43 Sketch map [1939] of commons affected by Henllan Enclosure Award, 1814
 DRO, PCD/15/11 Copy [late 19th century] of enclosure award for Henllan, 1814.
 DRO, DD/DM/392/2 Enclosure Act and Commissioners' minutes for Llanraeahr-yng-Nghinmeirch, 1801/1814
 DRO, PD/69/1/244 Llanrwst Enclosure Act, 1812
 FRO Map of the *Enclosure of the Waste Lands of Tir Abbot Ucha*, 1871

TITHE SURVEY

- NLW Cerrygydrudion parish: map 1848?, apportionment 1847
 NLW Gwitherin [Gwytherin] parish: map 1842, apportionment 1840
 NLW Gyffylliog [Cyffylliog] parish: map 1842, apportionment 1841
 NLW Henllan parish [townships: Lleweni Isaf, Lleweni Uchaf, Rhanhir, Rhan Fawr, Tre'r Parc, Caerau]: map 1841, apportionment 1842
 NLW Llanfair Talhaiarn parish [townships: Pryslygod, Barog, Melai, Dre-Bach, Petrual, Cornwall, Talhaearn]: map 1842, apportionment 1842
 NLW Llanrhaiadr yn Cinmerch [Llanraeahr-yng-Nghinmeirch] parish: map 1841, apportionment 1840
 NLW Llanrwst parish: map 1839, apportionment 1841
 NLW Llansannan parish: map 1841 [parts one and two], apportionment 1839.
 NLW Nantglyn parish: map 1840, apportionment 1839
 NLW Tiryrbot-isaf [Tir-yr-abad-isaf]: map 1846, apportionment 1845

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

- NLW, Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing 305, 1818
 NLW, Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing 307, 1818
 Marg Ordnance Survey 1 inch, sheet 74 SW, 1839
 Marg Ordnance Survey 1 inch, sheet 79 SW, 1840
 NLW, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch, Denbighshire 11, 1880
 NLW, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch, Denbighshire 12, 1880
 NLW, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch, Denbighshire 16, 1880
 NLW, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch, Denbighshire 17, 1879
 NLW, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch, Denbighshire 18, 1880

- NLW, Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6 inch, Denbighshire 18NW, 1900
- NLW, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch, Denbighshire 23
- NLW, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch, Denbighshire 24, 1880
- NLW, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch, Denbighshire 25

MISCELLANEOUS CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- FRO, DD/PH/233 Book of reference to maps [not present] of Plas Heaton estate, 1780
- FRO, DD/PH/235 Map of Plas Heaton Estate, 1818
- FRO, D/DM/136/7 Map of Hafod-y-maidd, Tai fry, Plas Hafoty Maidd, Cefn hir fynydd, Panty griolen etc in the parish of Cerrig-y-druidion in the county of Denbigh, the property of Robert Jones esq, 1843
- FRO, DD/DM/62/59 Plan of lands in Llansannan in relation to lease of sporting rights, 1871

MANUSCRIPTS SOURCES

- NLW, Voelas and Cefnamlwch Estate Papers - B2 Book of Voelas Estate Correspondence, 1867
- NLW, Voelas and Cefnamlwch Estate Papers - A167 Book of Voelas Estate Correspondence, 1870

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Place-names

Non-exhaustive list of place-names are to be found within the Mynydd Hiraethog historic landscape area, recorded on Tithe Maps and on 19th- and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps, often appearing with a variety of spellings and punctuations.

Aber Berbo	Bryn Maen-cleddau	Hafod-y-garreg
Aber Llech-Damer	Cefn Brenig	Hafod-yr-onen
Afon Aled	Cefn Du	Hafoty Sion Llwyd
Afon Alwen	Cefn Llys-gwr	Hen Ddinbych
Afon Brenig	Cefn Mawr	Llanerch Llyman
Afon Cadnant	Cefn Tan-y-graig	Llech Daniel
Afon Cledwen	Cefnen-wen	Llyn Aled
Afon Fechan	Cefn Rhudd	Llyn Alwen
Afon Hyrdd	Cerrig Caws	Llyn Dau-ychain
Afon Llaethog	Cesyg Aled	Llyn y Foel-frech
Afon Nug	Craig-yr-ychain	Llys Dymper
Afon Twllan	Creigiau Llwydion	Maen-Llwyd
Afon Uchaf	Creigau'r-bleiddiau	Maes Merddyn
Bisshoswalle	Esgynfa Gwgan	Moel Bengam
Boncyn Arian	Fawnog-fawr	Moel Derwydd
Boncyn Crwn	Ffriddog	Moel Goch
Boncyn Cynefir Cleirrach	Ffridd-y-foel	Moel Llyn
Boncyn Melyn	Ffrith Fawr	Moel Maelogen
Braich y Tarw	Ffrithuchaf	Moel Rhiwlug
Bron Alarch	Ffynnon Llaethog	Moel Seisiog
Bron-haul	Ffynnon-naid-y-march	Moel y Bryniau
Bryn-amiwg	Foel Goch	Moel y Gaseg-wen
Bryn-du	Foel Lwyd	Mwdwl-eithin
Bryn Euryn	Foelasfechan	Mynydd Hiraethog
Bryn Hafod-y-lan	Gorian Ganpunt	Nant Bach
Bryn Hir	Gors Dopiog	Nant Caledfryn
Bryn-cyplau	Gors Penrhiwiau	Nant Criafolen
Bryn-du	Gorsedd Bran	Nant Fach
Bryniau	Gors-las	Nant Goch
Bryniau Duon	Gors-Maen-llwyd	Nant Heilyn
Bryniau'r Hafod	Llyn Dau-ychain	Nant Trwyn-swch
Bryniau Ty'n-y-ddol	Glen Alwen	Nant y Foel
Bryn Mawr	Graig-hir	Nant y Foel-ddu
Bryn-pellaf	Gwylfa Hiraethog	Nant y Foel-frech
Bryn Poeth	Hafod-elwy	Nant-Heilyn
Bryn Trillyn	Hafotty-braich ddu	Nant y Lladron
Bryn-y-gors-goch	Hafod-gau	Pant-y-fotty
Bryn yr Hen-groes	Hafod-lom	Pant-y-fotty-bach
Bryn-yr-hydd	Hafod-y-dre	Pant-y-maen
Bwlch-du	Hafod-y-llan-bach	Pen Bryn y Clochydd
Bwlch-gwyn	Hafod-y-llan-isaf	Pen Bwlch-y-garnedd
Bwlch-y-garnedd	Hafod-y-llan-uchaf	Pentre-draw

Pen yr Orsedd
Penbryn-ci
Pont yr Alwen
Pont y Brenig
Pont-y-clogwyn
Pont-y-clogwyn
Pwll-yr-hwyaid
Rhaeadr y Bedd
Rhwngyddwyffordd
Rhos Bryn-llwyn
Rhyd Sion Wen
Sportsman's Arms
Swch Maes Gwyn
Tai-isaf
Taipellaf
Tai-uchaf
Ty'n-llyn
Ty'n-y-llyn
Ty'n-y-gors
Ty-nant
Tan-bryn-trillyn
Tan-y-coed
Tan-y-graig
Terfyn ddwy abeach Rhys
Tir Mostyn
Turpeg Mynydd
Waen Ddafad
Wauneos
Waen-isaf-las
Waen-uchaf-las

Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments Records

The following pages give a summary of the Sites and Monuments Records for each of the historic landscape character areas in the Mynydd Hiraethog historic landscape area. The entries, ordered by site name, have the following fields: CPAT Primary Record Number (PRN); Name; Period; Site Type; Grid Reference. Further details of each site are held in the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by CPAT, to which new sites and additional information are being continually added.

1099 - Moel Maelogen

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
36851	Cefn-rhydd sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH84445842
36856	Moel Maelogen sheepfold	Post Medieval ?	Sheepfold	SH84976138
36857	Moel Maelogen turbarry	19th Century	Turbarry	SH85006050
36858	Tan-y-graig turbarry	19th Century	Turbarry	SH84505900

1100 - Ffrithuchaf

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
36810	Cregiau Llwydion sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH88065758
100397	Carnedd Gronwy A	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SH86115997
101430	Carnedd Gronwy B	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SH86135997
36878	Foelasfechan quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH85755996
81873	Afon Cledwen boundary stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH87475738
81874	Afon Cledwen boundary stone II	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH87875748
101519	Carnedd Gronwy I - non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH86145996
100398	Moel Seisog mound - non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH86455755

1101 - Fawnog-fawr

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
36852	Moel Seisiog sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH85885726
36848	Bryn Cypiau cairn I	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow (cairn)	SH84905609
36860	Bryn-cyplau turbarry	19th Century	Turbarry	SH85005550
36859	Moel Seisiog turbarry	19th Century	Turbarry	SH85505750
81821	Fawnog-fawr boundary mound	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH85905924

1102 - Creigiau Llwydion

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
105207	Afon Alwen shelter I	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH90535660
105233	Aled Isaf shelter	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SH91025929
81907	Beaver Grove sheepfolds	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH90146154
105430	Bryn Poeth house	Post Medieval	House	SH91136038
105174	Cefn Mawr barn	Post Medieval	Barn	SH90935775
105225	Cefn Mawr clearance cairn	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH90715701
105224	Cefn Mawr shelter	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SH90615710
105215	Esgynfa Gwgan enclosure	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SH90035767
81906	Hafod-gau sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH90386226
105204	Llyn Alwen cairn	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH90255636
36846	Llyn Alwen sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH89775685
105217	Llyn Alwen structure	Post Medieval ?	Structure	SH89955709
105184	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen clearance cairn	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH90935765
105214	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen enclosure	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SH91095822
105228	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen sheep shelter	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH90595880
105229	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH90465889
105226	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen shelter I	Post Medieval ?	Shelter	SH90705881
105230	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen shelter I	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH90155894
105227	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen structure	Post Medieval ?	Building ?	SH90695885
105235	Nant Bach clearance cairn	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH91125959
36806	Nant Caledfryn sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH89305822
36813	Pant-y-fotty sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH88505940
36811	Pant-y-fotty-bach sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH88255929
81911	Tan-y-foel boundary bank	Post Medieval ?	Boundary bank	SH91406200
105359	Waen Isaf Las ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SH90505990
105362	Waen Isaf Las sheep dip	Post Medieval	Sheep dip ?	SH90375993
81910	Waen Isaf Las sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH90856034
23174	Cefn Mawr bog: environmental site	Multiperiod	Environmental site	SH90755727
38533	Mynydd Hiraethog survey 1993	20th Century	Survey	SH905575
100545	Boncyn Crwn barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH91926217
105232	Boncyn Cynefir Cleirrach cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SH90025859
105356	Bryn Poeth standing stone	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone	SH90466046
105223	Cefn Mawr standing stone	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone	SH90645705
105234	Nant Bach standing stones	Post Medieval	Standing stone	SH90355950
105216	Cefn Mawr peat platform	Post Medieval	Peat platform	SH90395747
105231	Moel-y-Gaseg peat stack	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH90365868
105673	Nant Goch peat mound I	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH88705664
105674	Nant Goch peat mound II	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH88785662
81870	Cefn-mawr boundary stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90595737
81800	Foel-lwyd boundary post I	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH90776109
81847	Foel-lwyd boundary post II	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH90746101
81861	Llys-dymper boundary marker I	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH89335910
81862	Llys-dymper boundary marker II	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH89445954
81864	Llys-dymper boundary marker III	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH89515974
81848	Moel Goch boundary stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90696095
81849	Moel Goch boundary stone II	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90656090
81850	Moel Goch boundary stone III	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90586082
81851	Moel Goch boundary stone IV	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90566078
81852	Moel Goch boundary stone V	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90536072
81853	Moel Goch boundary stone VI	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90536069
81859	Moel-llyn boundary mound	Post Medieval	Boundary mound	SH89895789
81860	Moel-llyn boundary stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90045786
81868	Moel-llyn boundary stone II	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90225774

1102 - Creigiau Llwydion*continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
81869	Moel-llyn boundary stone III	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90335768
81856	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen boundary mound I	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH89975845
81858	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen boundary mound II	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH89945817
81857	Moel-y-Gaseg-wen boundary post	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH89965833
105258	Moelgoch boundary stones	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH90536071
105672	Nant Caledfryn marker cairn	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH88855729
81854	Waen Uchaf Las boundary post I	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH90305984
81855	Waen Uchaf Las boundary post II	Post Medieval	Boundary marker	SH90295981
105355	Foel Lwyd earthwork	Unknown	Quarry ?	SH90916133
105222	Afon Alwen long hut	Post Medieval ?	Long hut	SH90575697
105221	Afon Alwen platform	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SH91165656
105360	Beaver Grove house	Post Medieval	House	SH90196175
81909	Bron-haul farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH88575962
35888	Bryn Poeth enclosure	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SH91136038
81905	Hafod-gau farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH90326225
105206	Llyn Alwen hafod	Post Medieval	Long hut	SH90495640
105675	Llyn Alwen house platform	Medieval ?	Platform	SH89495671
81863	Llys-dymper well	Post Medieval	Well	SH89475964
105431	Nant house	Post Medieval	House	SH90336224
81908	Pant-y-fotty farmstead	19th Century ?	Farmstead	SH88325933
36812	Pant-y-fotty-bach farmstead	Post Medieval ?	Farmstead	SH88255929
105699	Ty'n Llyn farm	Post Medieval	Farm	SH89795685
81840	Ty'n-y-llyn house	Post Medieval	House	SH91395766
105357	Ty-nant building	Post Medieval	House	SH90996180
36832	Ty-nant well	Post Medieval ?	Well	SH90906180
105260	Waen Isaf Las house	Post Medieval	House	SH90656002
81846	Waen Isaf Las well	Post Medieval	Well	SH90636004
105358	Waen Uchaf Las farmstead	Post Medieval	House	SH90115995
35889	Waen Uchaf Las field system	Post Medieval	Farmstead ?	SH90115995
36814	Waen-isaf-las well	Post Medieval ?	Well	SH90826010
81839	Llyn Aled boat house	19th Century	Boat house	SH91455762
36809	Llyn Alwen flagstaff	Post Medieval	Flagpole	SH91405763
81871	Ty'n-llyn boat house	19th Century	Boat house	SH89805684
37102	Aled Isaf Reservoir causeway	Modern	Causeway	SH91345876
81841	Llyn Aled footbridge I	19th Century	Footbridge	SH91595835

1104 - Llyn Aled

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
36866	Llyn Aled dam	Post Medieval	Dam	SH9164557911

1105 - Llyn Alwen

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
36808	Llyn Alwen jetty	Post Medieval	Jetty	SH89785683

1106 - Moel Rhiwllug

PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
105211	Afon Alwen cairn I	Post Medieval	Clearance cairn	SH91095580
105570	Afon Alwen cairn II	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH91475596
105213	Afon Alwen dipping ponds	Post Medieval	Sheep dip	SH91325602
105209	Afon Alwen sheep pens	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH91205558
105212	Afon Alwen sheep shelter	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH91045594
105208	Afon Alwen shelter II	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH90735616
105751	Afon Alwen shelter III	Post Medieval ?	Shelter	SH92055579
81881	Afon Cadnant sheep shelter	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter	SH85955563
81880	Afon Cadnant sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH86165601
105384	Afon Llaethog enclosure	Unknown	Enclosure ?	SH91325274
81895	Afon Llaethog sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH91535167
105416	Afon Twllan cairn	Post Medieval	Clearance cairn	SH90255367
105245	Afon Twllan sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH90905392
81894	Afon Twllan sheepfold II	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH89905311
105364	Afon Twllan structure	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH90495352
105696	Braich y Tarw shelter	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH87055620
105401	Bryn Mawr cairn I	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH90495238
105402	Bryn Mawr cairn II	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH90575238
26859	Bryn-du clearance cairn I	20th Century	Clearance cairn	SH93155249
26860	Bryn-du clearance cairn II	20th Century	Clearance cairn	SH93135248
105643	Bwlch Gwyn cairn II	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH89715478
105644	Bwlch Gwyn cairn III	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH89695479
105200	Bwlch Gwyn earthwork	Post Medieval ?	Shelter	SH89955523
105201	Bwlch Gwyn enclosure	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SH89875514
36877	Bwlch Gwyn field system	Prehistoric ?	Field system	SH896547
105202	Bwlch Gwyn sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH90275533
105199	Bwlch Gwyn sheepfolds	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH90095518
105203	Bwlch Gwyn shelter II	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH90265535
105218	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairn	Post Medieval	Clearance cairn	SH91365539
105185	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairn I	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH90445446
105193	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairn I	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH90555402
105239	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairn I	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH91245406
105195	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairn II	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH90145389
105571	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairn II	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH91355519
105181	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairn III	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH90385470
105182	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairn IV	Unknown	Clearance cairn ?	SH90445471
105186	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairns II	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH90335455
105188	Bwlch y Garnedd clearance cairns III	Prehistoric ?	Clearance cairn	SH91155485
105376	Bwlch y Garnedd enclosure	Post Medieval	Enclosure ?	SH90905410
105236	Bwlch y Garnedd mound	Unknown	Mound	SH90975467
105192	Bwlch y Garnedd sheep shelter	Post Medieval ?	Sheep shelter	SH90545407
105238	Bwlch y Garnedd sheepfold I	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH91445418
105241	Bwlch y Garnedd sheepfold II	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH91195419
105220	Bwlch y Garnedd shelter	Post Medieval ?	Shelter	SH91305457
105240	Bwlch y Garnedd shelter	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH91225437
105177	Bwlch y Garnedd shelter I	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH90435481
105198	Bwlch y Garnedd shelter II	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH90825444
105219	Bwlch y Garnedd shelter III	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH91355506
105742	Cottage Bridge agricultural structure	Post Medieval ?	Sheepfold ?	SH92045596
105741	Cottage Bridge shelter	Post Medieval ?	Shelter ?	SH92015596
81872	Ffridd-y-foel sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH87505540
105622	Ffynnon Llaethog hut	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH91525321
105191	Foelas Estate cairn	Prehistoric	Clearance cairn	SH91125463

1106 - Moel Rhiwlug*continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
101517	Hafod y Garreg cairn	20th Century ?	Clearance cairn ?	SH88245464
105670	Llyn Alwen stone setting	20th Century	Stone setting	SH89425630
81890	Maes Merddyn sheepfold II	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH86625482
105721	Moel Derwydd agricultural structure	Post Medieval ?	Sheepfold ?	SH88065629
105719	Moel Derwydd cairn	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH87925672
105684	Moel Rhiwlug cairn III	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH87995583
105698	Moel Rhiwlug field system	Medieval	Field system	SH88805500
105660	Moel Rhiwlug sheepfold I	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH88785517
105686	Moel Rhiwlug sheepfold II	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH88065580
105678	Moel Rhiwlug shelter I	Post Medieval ?	Shelter ?	SH88475482
105688	Moel Rhiwlug shelter III	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH88775583
105714	Moel Seisiog shelter I	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH86185710
105593	Mwdwl-eithin agricultural structure	Post Medieval ?	Sheepfold	SH92465380
100642	Mwdwl-eithin beacon	Post Medieval	Beacon ?	SH91715402
105620	Mwdwl-eithin cairn II	Post Medieval ?	Clearance cairn ?	SH92075286
105631	Mwdwl-eithin cairn III	Unknown	Cairn	SH91705406
105639	Mwdwl-eithin cairn IV	Unknown	Cairn	SH91705377
105599	Mwdwl-eithin cairn V	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH92265342
105600	Mwdwl-eithin cairn VI	Unknown	Cairn	SH92505312
105585	Mwdwl-eithin sheep shelter I	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter	SH92235407
105590	Mwdwl-eithin sheep shelter II	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter	SH92515383
105592	Mwdwl-eithin sheep shelter III	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter	SH92475383
105597	Mwdwl-eithin sheep shelter IV	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter ?	SH92495382
105626	Mwdwl-eithin sheep shelter V	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter	SH91765399
105579	Mwdwl-eithin sheepfold I	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH92155420
105583	Mwdwl-eithin sheepfold II	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH92295367
105589	Mwdwl-eithin sheepfold III	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH92615408
105605	Mwdwl-eithin sheepfold IV	Post Medieval ?	Sheepfold	SH92805284
105617	Mwdwl-eithin sheepfold V	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH91985337
105387	Mwdwl-eithin sheepfold VI	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH91395327
105581	Mwdwl-eithin shelter I	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH92195362
105582	Mwdwl-eithin shelter II	Post Medieval	Shelter ?	SH92265360
105584	Mwdwl-eithin shelter III	Post Medieval ?	Shelter	SH92325370
105595	Mwdwl-eithin shelter IV	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH92485381
105596	Mwdwl-eithin shelter V	Post Medieval ?	Shelter ?	SH92515380
105615	Mwdwl-eithin shelter VI	Post Medieval ?	Shelter	SH92365302
105635	Mwdwl-eithin shelter VII	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH91845432
105365	Mwdwl-eithin structure	Post Medieval ?	Wall	SH90605360
105425	Mwdwl-eithin wall II	Post Medieval	Wall	SH91445381
105628	Mwdwl-eithin wall III	Post Medieval	Wall	SH91725403
105632	Mwdwl-eithin wall IV	Post Medieval	Wall	SH91665408
81914	Nant Heilyn ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SH92675547
105753	Nant Heilyn sheep shelter	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter	SH91975496
105757	Nant Heilyn sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH92295508
81877	Nant Heilyn sheepfold II	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH92565540
105691	Nant y Foel cairn	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH87685560
105690	Nant y Foel field system	Medieval	Field system	SH87505550
81892	Nant y Foel sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH87595417
105658	Pen yr Orsedd cairn II	Post Medieval	Cairn ?	SH89275539
105661	Pen yr Orsedd cairn III	Unknown	Clearance cairn	SH89295498
105671	Pen yr Orsedd cairn IV	Post Medieval ?	Shelter ?	SH89155600
105652	Pen yr Orsedd shelter I	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH89155529
105654	Pen yr Orsedd shelter II	20th Century	Shelter	SH89465519

1106 - Moel Rhiwllug*continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
105656	Pen yr Orsedd shelter III	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH89265535
105667	Pen yr Orsedd shelter IV	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH89455567
36837	Pen-yr-orsedd sheepfold	Post Medieval ?	Sheepfold	SH85155346
105730	Penbryn-ci agricultural structure I	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH87435646
105731	Penbryn-ci agricultural structure II	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH87495646
105693	Penbryn-ci cairn I	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH87345629
105694	Penbryn-ci cairn II	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH87285626
105732	Penbryn-ci cairn III	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH86905646
105722	Penbryn-ci sheepfold I	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH86885658
105726	Penbryn-ci sheepfold II	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH87235652
105735	Penbryn-ci shelter I	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH86885650
105736	Penbryn-ci shelter II	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH86865654
39389	Pentrefoelas Windfarm, survey 1994	20th Century	Assessment	SH9056
25887	Bryn Mawr ring cairn	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow (kerb cairn) ?	SH90735260
105389	Bryn Mawr standing stone I	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone	SH90735260
105390	Bryn Mawr standing stone II	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone ?	SH90725259
105392	Bryn Mawr standing stone III	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone	SH90975325
105399	Bryn Mawr standing stone IV	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone	SH90585240
105642	Bwlch Gwyn cairn I	Bronze Age	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SH89735476
100685	Bwlch y Garnedd barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SH90965422
105568	Bwlch y Garnedd cairn I	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SH91455517
105175	Bwlch y Garnedd cairn II	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SH90755494
105176	Bwlch y Garnedd cairn III	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SH90695450
100401	Moel Rhiwllug cairn I	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SH88445538
105679	Moel Rhiwllug cairn II	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SH88295515
105680	Moel Rhiwllug cist cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SH88245518
101307	Moel Seisiog cairn I	Bronze Age	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SH86435691
105716	Moel Seisiog cairn II	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SH86385695
105749	Nant Heilyn cairn	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow (cairn)	SH92275568
105750	Nant Heilyn stone setting	Bronze Age ?	Stone setting	SH92355543
105653	Pen yr Orsedd burial site	Unknown	Burial ?	SH89515504
105657	Pen yr Orsedd cairn I	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SH89205535
100400	Pen yr Orsedd round barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SH89045545
105210	Afon Alwen turbary	Post Medieval ?	Peat cutting	SH90915557
105383	Afon Llaethog peat mound	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH91295273
105385	Afon Llaethog peat platform	Post Medieval	Peat stand	SH91325280
105697	Braich y Tarw peat mound	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH87275596
36875	Bryn y Garnedd peat cutting	Post Medieval	Turbary	SH9043154811
26849	Bryn-du quarry scoop I	20th Century	Quarry	SH93475229
26850	Bryn-du quarry scoop II	20th Century	Quarry	SH93455246
26851	Bryn-du quarry scoop III	20th Century	Quarry	SH93535237
26910	Bryn-du quarry scoop III	20th Century	Quarry	SH93535237
26852	Bryn-du quarry scoop IV	20th Century	Quarry	SH93415262
26857	Bryn-du quarry scoop IX	20th Century	Quarry	SH93055270
26853	Bryn-du quarry scoop V	20th Century	Quarry	SH93335261
26854	Bryn-du quarry scoop VI	20th Century	Quarry	SH93185264
26855	Bryn-du quarry scoop VII	20th Century	Quarry	SH92965264
26856	Bryn-du quarry scoop VIII	20th Century	Quarry	SH92965264
26858	Bryn-du quarry scoop X	20th Century	Quarry	SH93225242

1106 - Moel Rhiwllug*continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
105205	Bwlch Gwyn peat platform	Post Medieval	Peat stand	SH90615571
105677	Bwlch Gwyn quarry	20th Century	Quarry	SH90045486
81866	Bwlch Gwyn quarry I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH91345552
81867	Bwlch Gwyn quarry II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH90335508
105379	Bwlch y Garnedd peat mound	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH90055390
105567	Bwlch y Garnedd peat mound I	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH91755533
105755	Bwlch y Garnedd peat mound III	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH91705540
105178	Bwlch y Garnedd quarry I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH90435479
105179	Bwlch y Garnedd quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SH90345476
105569	Cottage bridge peat mound	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH91565607
105703	Graig-hir quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH87005725
105704	Moel Derwydd peat mound I	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH88475657
105705	Moel Derwydd peat mound II	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH88495659
105706	Moel Derwydd peat mound III	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH88485660
105687	Moel Rhiwllug peat platform	Post Medieval	Peat stand	SH88635570
105738	Moel Seisiog peat mound I	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH86555646
105739	Moel Seisiog peat mound II	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH86475658
105709	Moel Seisiog peat platform	Post Medieval	Peat stand	SH86405708
105429	Mwdwl-eithin quarries	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH91275350
105423	Mwdwl-eithin quarry I	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH91305381
105619	Mwdwl-eithin quarry II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH92155297
105607	Mwdwl-eithin quarry III	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH92975270
105612	Mwdwl-eithin quarry IV	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH92815260
105602	Mwdwl-eithin quarry V	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH92575324
105606	Mwdwl-eithin quarry VI	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH93015273
105378	Pen Bwlch-y-Garnedd peat mound	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH90085425
105649	Pen yr Orsedd quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH89465558
105725	Penbryn-ci enclosure	Unknown	Enclosure ?	SH87165662
105733	Penbryn-ci peat platform	Post Medieval	Peat stand	SH86915649
105572	Alwen Plantation boundary stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH92955438
105405	Bryn Mawr cairn III	Post Medieval	Marker cairn ?	SH90765313
26847	Bryn-du marker cairn I	Post Medieval	Marker cairn ?	SH93235243
26848	Bryn-du marker cairn II	Post Medieval	Marker cairn ?	SH93155247
105647	Bwlch Gwyn marker stone	Post Medieval ?	Marker stone	SH89655493
105372	Bwlch y Garnedd standing stone	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone ?	SH90455418
105623	Ffynnon Llaethog boundary stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH91885327
105702	Graig-hir boundary marker	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH86755723
105682	Moel Rhiwllug marker cairn I	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH88605527
105685	Moel Rhiwllug marker cairn II	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH88055582
105700	Moel Seisiog boundary marker	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH86395728
105710	Moel Seisiog standing stone	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH86475713
105586	Mwdwl-eithin boundary stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH92245400
105633	Mwdwl-eithin boundary stone II	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH92035368
81897	Mwdwl-eithin boundary stone III	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH92395411
105394	Mwdwl-eithin boundary stone IV	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH91285373
105594	Mwdwl-eithin boundary stone V	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH92455380
81899	Mwdwl-eithin boundary stone VI	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH92055377
81900	Mwdwl-eithin boundary stone VII	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH92065381
105580	Mwdwl-eithin marker cairn I	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH92075387
105587	Mwdwl-eithin marker cairn II	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH92125420
105608	Mwdwl-eithin marker cairn III	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH92725274
105614	Mwdwl-eithin marker cairn IV	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH92395286
105616	Mwdwl-eithin marker cairn V	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH91845356

1106 - Moel Rhiwllug*continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
105634	Mwdwl-eithin marker cairn VI	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH91785433
81898	Mwdwl-eithin marker cairn VII	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH92375410
81901	Mwdwl-eithin marker cairn VIII	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH92075385
105692	Nant y Foel marker cairn	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH87725559
105655	Pen yr Orsedd marker cairn I	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH89425522
105659	Pen yr Orsedd marker cairn II	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH88985533
105666	Pen yr Orsedd marker cairn III	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH89415563
105668	Pen yr Orsedd marker cairn IV	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH89555576
105648	Pen yr Orsedd standing stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH89615539
105665	Pen yr Orsedd standing stone II	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH89245548
105695	Penbryn-ci marker cairn I	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH87175633
105724	Penbryn-ci marker cairn II	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH87135650
105727	Penbryn-ci marker cairn III	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH87275648
105728	Penbryn-ci marker cairn IV	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH87305646
105729	Penbryn-ci marker cairn V	Post Medieval	Marker cairn	SH87345649
105411	Fron Isaf platform - non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH90535231
105683	Moel Rhiwllug cist - non antiquity	Bronze Age ?	Non antiquity	SH88335548
105624	Mwdwl-eithin cist - non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH91935350
105366	Mwdwl-eithin platform - non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH90665355
105625	Mwdwl-eithin stone circle - non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH91765370
105369	Pen Bwlch-y-Garnedd cist I - non antiquity	Prehistoric	Non antiquity	SH90215425
105370	Pen Bwlch-y-Garnedd cist II - non antiquity	Prehistoric ?	Non antiquity	SH90065419
105651	Pen yr Orsedd cist - non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH89155519
105717	Wauneos cairn - non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH87135675
105380	Afon Llaethog hafod	Post Medieval	Platform hut	SH91305253
105382	Afon Llaethog platform	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SH91245270
105743	Alwen Reservoir hut platform I	Prehistoric ?	Hut platform	SH92735602
105744	Alwen Reservoir hut platform II	Prehistoric ?	Hut platform	SH92705603
105745	Alwen Reservoir hut platform III	Prehistoric ?	Hut platform	SH92675593
105573	Alwen Reservoir platform structure	Post Medieval ?	Building ?	SH92885488
105403	Bryn Mawr house and shooting butt	Post Medieval	House	SH90905278
105391	Bryn Mawr platform	Post Medieval ?	Platform ?	SH90805263
105640	Bwlch Gwyn building	Post Medieval ?	Long hut	SH89695471
105641	Bwlch Gwyn hut circle	Bronze Age	Hut	SH89675475
105180	Bwlch y Garnedd hafod I	Post Medieval ?	Long hut ?	SH90355469
105242	Bwlch y Garnedd hafod II	Post Medieval	Building ?	SH91205408
105189	Bwlch y Garnedd hut circle I	Prehistoric	Hut	SH91165459
105196	Bwlch y Garnedd hut circle II	Prehistoric	Hut ?	SH90275401
105754	Cottage Bridge house platform	Medieval ?	Platform	SH91665600
105621	Ffynnon Llaethog enclosure	Iron Age ?	Enclosure	SH91505320
105669	Llyn Alwen hut	Post Medieval	Long hut	SH89895619
101306	Maes y Merddyn find	Bronze Age	Find	SH87005497
105662	Moel Rhiwllug hafod	Post Medieval	Platform hut	SH88755510
105681	Moel Rhiwllug shelter II	Post Medieval ?	Long hut	SH88645522
105713	Moel Seisiog hafod	Post Medieval	Long hut	SH86355706
100399	Moel Seisiog hut circles	Prehistoric ?	Hut	SH86065683
105715	Moel Seisiog long hut II	Post Medieval	Long hut	SH86035706
105422	Mwdwl-eithin hut I	Unknown	Hut ?	SH91305381
105426	Mwdwl-eithin hut II	Post Medieval	Hut	SH91455385
105427	Mwdwl-eithin hut III	Post Medieval	Hut	SH91445387
105428	Mwdwl-eithin hut IV	Unknown	Hut	SH91425390
105627	Mwdwl-eithin hut V	Post Medieval	Hut	SH91745402
105424	Mwdwl-eithin long hut I	Medieval	Long hut	SH91305381

1106 - Moel Rhiwllug*continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
105591	Mwdwl-eithin long hut II	Post Medieval ?	Long hut	SH92475387
105752	Nant Heilyn enclosure	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SH91965494
105748	Nant Heilyn farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH92525543
105637	Nant Heilyn long hut	Medieval ?	Long hut	SH91805468
36835	Nant Heilyn well	Post Medieval ?	Well	SH9249655418
105663	Pen yr Orsedd hut	Post Medieval ?	Long hut	SH89055566
105718	Penbryn-ci platform	Unknown	Platform ?	SH87285661
105400	Voclas Estate platform	Post Medieval ?	Platform	SH90605237
100402	Wauneos quernstone	Medieval ?	Find	SH87855675
105404	Afon Llaethog shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91125305
105381	Afon Llaethog shooting butt II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91295268
105244	Afon Twllan shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91035377
105246	Afon Twllan shooting butt II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90835389
105363	Bryn Mawr shooting butts	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90875340
105646	Bwlch Gwyn shooting butt	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH89835489
105645	Bwlch Gwyn shooting shelter	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH89865488
105187	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt	20th Century	Shooting butt	SH91025463
105190	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt	20th Century	Shooting butt	SH91095460
105237	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91385457
105183	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90465474
105371	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90495420
105194	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90455391
105373	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90425415
105197	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt III	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90245402
105374	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt III	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90325410
105368	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt IV	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH90585428
105375	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt IV	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90335408
105638	Bwlch y Garnedd shooting butt VI	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91465452
105243	Bwlch y Garnedd wall II	Post Medieval ?	Shooting butt ?	SH91225391
105708	Moel Derwydd mounds	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH88175642
105707	Moel Derwydd shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH88385659
105720	Moel Derwydd shooting butt II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH88085631
105701	Moel Seisiog shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH86565724
105711	Moel Seisiog shooting butt II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH86495702
105712	Moel Seisiog shooting butt III	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH86655700
105737	Moel Seisiog shooting butt IV	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH86625653
105393	Mwdwl-eithin cairn I	Post Medieval	Cairn	SH91155387
105367	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH90515340
26839	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH90755337
105598	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH92245344
105386	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91335323
105603	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt II	Post Medieval ?	Shooting butt ?	SH92775303
105388	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt III	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91295327
105604	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt III	Post Medieval ?	Shooting butt ?	SH92785299
105396	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt IV	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91295349
105609	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt IV	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH92745277
105420	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt IX	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH91305363
105397	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt V	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91395340
105610	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt V	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH92695292
105398	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt VI	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91295333
105611	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt VI	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH92595291
105418	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt VII	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91305378
105613	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt VII	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH92435279

1106 - Moel Rhiwllug*continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
105419	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt VIII	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91275376
105636	Mwdwl-eithin shooting butt VIII	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91795456
105421	Mwdwl-eithin shooting shelter	Post Medieval	Shelter	SH91305381
105601	Mwdwl-eithin shooting shelter I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH92535311
105618	Mwdwl-eithin shooting shelter II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH92175298
105629	Mwdwl-eithin shooting shelter III	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91715404
105395	Mwdwl-eithin wall I	Post Medieval	Wall	SH91175365
105574	Nant Heilyn shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH92095494
105746	Nant Heilyn shooting butt I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH92625551
105575	Nant Heilyn shooting butt II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH92045489
105747	Nant Heilyn shooting butt II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH92605550
105576	Nant Heilyn shooting butt III	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91985483
105577	Nant Heilyn shooting butt IV	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91935478
105578	Nant Heilyn shooting butt V	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH91875471
105689	Nant y Foel shooting butt	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH87645560
105650	Pen yr Orsedd shooting shelter I	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH89365557
105664	Pen yr Orsedd shooting shelter II	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH89035570
105734	Penbryn-ci shooting butt	Post Medieval	Shooting butt ?	SH86835651
105723	Penbryn-ci shooting shelter	Post Medieval	Shooting butt	SH87205649
105588	Alwen Plantation bridge	Post Medieval ?	Bridge	SH93075416
105566	Bwch y Garnedd culvert	Post Medieval	Culvert ?	SH91785547
105756	Bwch y Garnedd road	Roman ?	Road	SH91705545
81865	Cottage Bridge	Post Medieval	Bridge	SH91965621
81913	Glan-y-lynn holloway	Medieval ?	Holloway	SH91345156
105630	Mwdwl-eithin triangulation pillar	20th Century	Triangulation point	SH91705405
81896	Pentre Voelas turnpike	19th Century	Toll gate	SH89515406

1107 - Moel Bengam

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
81838	Llyn Aled sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH91625848
105259	Moel y Bryniau sheep shelter	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter ?	SH91295891
36873	Nant-y-foel sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH9173058450
81832	Rhyd-y-penian sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH95865767
100549	Blaen-y-cwm barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow (large)	SH93906091
37100	Aled Isaf Reservoir quarry I	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SH91285894
37103	Aled Isaf Reservoir quarry II	Modern ?	Quarry	SH91375889
36821	Bryn Trillyn quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SH94655868
81912	Llyn Aled quarry	19th Century ?	Quarry	SH92195754
13630	Bryn Trillyn boundary Stone	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9490058600
81826	Bryn-trillyn boundary stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH94465891
81827	Cefn-llys-gwr boundary stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH93865855
81828	Cefn-llys-gwr boundary stone II	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH93525833
81833	Cefn-llys-gwr boundary stone III	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH92935798
81824	Gors-pen-rhiwiau boundary stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH95996016
81825	Gors-pen-rhiwiau boundary stone II	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH95715962
81834	Llyn Aled boundary stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH92065740
81831	Sportsman's Arms boundary stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone ?	SH94895860
81823	Gwylfa Hiraethog shooting lodge	19th Century	Shooting lodge	SH94725906

1108 - Tan-y-graig

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
81915	Llyn Alwen peat cutting	Post Medieval	Peat cutting	SH92225665
13643	Bryn y Gors-goch boundary stone	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9493055870
13632	Cerrig Caws boundary stone I	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9476057040
13635	Cerrig Caws boundary stone IV	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9510056770
13637	Cerrig Caws boundary stone V	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9517056670
13639	Cerrig Caws boundary stone VI	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9535056470
13641	Cerrig Caws boundary stone VII	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9530056410
13640	Cerrig Caws boundary stone VIII	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9543056400
36833	Bridge Cottage	Post Medieval ?	House	SH92005623
36870	Bryn-pellaf farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH93055685
36868	Hafod Elwy house	Post Medieval	Building	SH93845620
36872	Pen-y-ffrith house	Post Medieval	House	SH93265556
81917	Tai Pellaf farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH94025695
36867	Tan-y-coed house	Post Medieval	House	SH93875631
36869	Tan-y-graig farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH93795610
81916	Ty Isaf farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH93465687
36871	Ty'n-y-gors farmstead	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH94115564
81879	Ty'n-y-gors well	Post Medieval	Well	SH94015561
37106	Cefn Tan-y-graig bridge	Modern	Bridge	SH94235795
37105	Pont-y-clogwyn bridge	Modern	Bridge	SH93065694

1109 - Sportsman's Arms

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
100559	Gorsedd Bran barrow III	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH97386026
100560	Gorsedd Bran barrow IV	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SH97426024
100561	Gorsedd Bran barrow V	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SH97426026
100562	Gorsedd Bran barrow VI (site of)	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH977606
36819	Llyn Bran quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SH96235957
81829	Ffynnon-naid-y-march stone	Unknown	Stone	SH96415979
81830	Llyn Bran boundary stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH96255962
23169	Gorsedd Bran cairn - non antiquity	Prehistoric	Non antiquity	SH966597
36816	Ffynnon-naid-y-march	Post Medieval ?	Spring	SH96315983
36815	Sportsman's Arms public house	Post Medieval	Public house	SH95255907

1110 - Bryn y Gors-goch

PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
13669	Graig Hir sheepfold I	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH9636053610
13670	Graig Hir sheepfold II	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH9631053590
81923	Hafod-y-lan-uchaf ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SH95145372
81921	Tai Isaf ridge and furrow I	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SH94595446
81922	Tai Uchaf ridge and furrow II	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SH94325419
81878	Ty-uchaf sheep shelter	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter	SH95795463
39989	Gorsedd Bran barrow I, excavation, 1850	19th Century	Excavation	SH96915974
39990	Gorsedd Bran barrow II, excavation, 1850	19th Century	Excavation	SH96905973
101444	Bryn yr Hen-groes placename	Medieval	Cross ?	SH9757
100619	Gorsedd Bran barrow I	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH96905973
100618	Gorsedd Bran barrow II	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH96915974
100563	Gorsedd Bran barrow VII (site of)	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH97516025
100564	Gorsedd Bran barrow VIII (site of)	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH97536025
19081	Hafod-y-lan Isaf	Medieval	Grange ?	SH95705320
19080	Hafod-y-lan Uchaf	Medieval	Grange ?	SH9510053700
100661	Hafod-y-lan-isaf cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH9635053060
100656	Pont yr Alwen cairn B	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SH9635552870
36825	Aber Quarries	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH97705930
13668	Graig Hir quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH9634054000
36824	Nantglyn quarry I	Post Medieval ?	Quarry (slate)	SH97805980
36826	Nantglyn quarry II	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH98055928
36827	Nantglyn quarry III	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH96855938
36828	Nantglyn quarry IV	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH97445920
36829	Nantglyn quarry V	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH98136015
36820	Sportsman's Arms quarry	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SH95705926
13660	Tai-Isaf quarry I	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SH9399554485
13661	Tai-Isaf quarry II	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SH9394954485
13662	Tai-Isaf quarry III	Post Medieval ?	Quarry	SH9392854463
13647	Ty-Uchaf quarry	Post Medieval	Quarry	SH9440054780
81876	Cerig-Caws boundary stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH94805706
13633	Cerrig Caws boundary stone II	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9499056890
13634	Cerrig Caws boundary stone III	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9505056840
13642	Cerrig Caws boundary stone X	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9537056360
13631	Mynydd Hiraethog boundary stone	Post Medieval ?	Boundary stone	SH9557057510
13638	Mynydd Hiraethog marker cairn	Post Medieval ?	Marker cairn	SH9572056700
13629	Cefn Tan y Graig structure	Post Medieval	Structure	SH9586058800
13648	Coed Tai-isaf	Post Medieval ?	House	SH9448054052
13664	Coed Tai-isaf structure	Post Medieval ?	Structure	SH9436054560
81920	Creigiau'r-bleiddiau farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH94455406
100666	Graig Hir rapier	Bronze Age	Find	SH9628053840
13667	Graig Hir structure	Post Medieval ?	Structure	SH9644553631
13651	Hafod-y-lan Uchaf structure	Post Medieval	Structure	SH9511053706
13650	Hafod-y-lan-uchaf well	Medieval	Well	SH9511053780
13649	Mynydd Hiraethog structure	Post Medieval ?	Structure	SH9481054130
100663	Pont yr Alwen paving	Prehistoric?	Pavement	SH9631052760
81918	Tai Isaf farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH93945443
81919	Tai Uchaf farm	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH94815487
13652	Tai-Isaf Farm	Post Medieval ?	Farmstead	SH9395054430
13657	Tai-Isaf Farm, building I	Post Medieval ?	Building	SH9398654472
13658	Tai-Isaf Farm, building III	Post Medieval ?	Building	SH9396254437
13653	Tai-Isaf Farm, house	Post Medieval ?	Farmhouse	SH9394154440
13656	Tai-Isaf Farm, outbuilding	Post Medieval ?	Building	SH9396054460
13655	Tai-Isaf Farm, toilet	Post Medieval ?	Toilet	SH9390954438

1110 - Bryn y Gors-goch*continued*

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
13659	Tai-Isaf building II	Post Medieval ?	Building	SH9397554444
13644	Ty-Uchaf well	Post Medieval ?	Well	SH9473054910
13646	Ty-Uchaf structure I	Post Medieval	House	SH9480054870
13850	Ty-Uchaf structure II	Post Medieval ?	Structure	SH9462054960
36874	Alwen Reservoir boathouse	20th Century	Boathouse	SH9537653063
13665	Coed Tai-isaf trig point	Post Medieval	Triangulation point	SH9513054500
13666	Graig Hir trig point	Post Medieval	Triangulation point	SH9603054450
81875	Pont y Brenig	Post Medieval	Bridge	SH96225727
81837	Llyn Bran Reservoir	20th Century	Reservoir	SH962593
36831	Llyn Bran Reservoir, dam	20th Century	Dam	SH96205889

1112 - Brenig Reservoir

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
101443	Afon Fechan cropmark	Prehistoric ?	Enclosure	SH981567
36862	Brenig 1: field byre	Post Medieval	Building	SH971553
81924	Brenig ridge and furrow	Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SH96675462
36863	Hafod-yr-onen ridge and furrow	Post Medieval ?	Ridge and furrow	SH969558
81819	Hafoty Sion Llwyd sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH98205698
81805	Ty'n-y-ddol sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH97535607
23651	Waen Ddafad environmental site	Multiperiod	Environmental site	SH979565
39922	Brenig 41: Cefn Brenig Barrow A, excavation	20th Century	Excavation	SH97875706
19307	Brenig excavations: multiple site	20th Century	Excavation	SH9856
100620	Brenig 41: Cefn Brenig Barrow A	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH97875706
36861	Brenig 2-5: peat cutters' mounds	Post Medieval	Peat mound	SH973558
104548	Hafod-lom farmhouse	Post Medieval	House	SH97705465
81804	Hafod-yr-onen farm	Post Medieval	Farm	SH96905568
104547	Rhos-ddu house	Post Medieval	House	SH97285538
102829	Rhyd Sion Wynn spindlewhorl	Prehistoric	Find	SH9857
81803	Ty'n-y-ddol farm	Post Medieval	Farm	SH97465592
81818	Rhyd Sion Wynn ford	Post Medieval	Ford	SH98135725
81836	Llyn Brenig Reservoir	20th Century	Reservoir	SH973541
36823	Llyn Brenig Reservoir, dam	20th Century	Dam	SH97005425

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PRN	Site name	Period	Site type	Grid ref
81806	Aber Berbo sheepfold	Post Medieval	Sheepfold	SH98695575
101442	Brenig 43: Bryn yr Hen Groes sheep shelter	Post Medieval	Sheep shelter	SH971571
100628	Brenig 7: Waen Ddafad enclosure	Post Medieval	Enclosure	SH98655644
100638	Brenig 9-13 and 15-39: clearance cairns	Post Medieval	Clearance cairn	SH983561
36864	Hen Ddinbych field system	Medieval ?	Field system	SH988565
77873	Brenig 47: Bwlch Du Barrow, pollen sampling	Multiperiod	Environmental site	SH99305807
23652	Gors Maen Llwyd environmental site	Multiperiod	Environmental site	SH981582
39921	Brenig 40: burial mound, excavation	20th Century	Excavation	SH97805713
37599	Brenig 42: Cefn Brenig Barrow C, event	20th Century	Excavation	SH97565678
39923	Brenig 42: Cefn Brenig Barrow C, excavation	20th Century	Excavation	SH97565678
39927	Brenig 42: Cefn Brenig Barrow C, excavation	19th Century	Excavation	SH97565678
39924	Brenig 44: ring cairn, excavation	20th Century	Excavation	SH98345720
39925	Brenig 45: Boncyn Arian round barrow, excavation	19th Century	Excavation	SH98305731
39926	Brenig 45: Boncyn Arian round barrow, excavation	19th Century	Excavation	SH98305731
39928	Brenig 46: Cairn, excavation 1974	20th Century	Excavation	SH98585691
39929	Brenig 47: Bwlch Du Barrow, excavation	20th Century	Excavation	SH99305807
39930	Brenig 48: Nant Criafolen settlement, excavation, 1973	20th Century	Excavation	SH98645739
39931	Brenig 51: platform cairn, excavation	20th Century	Excavation	SH98945662
39933	Brenig 6: kerb cairn, excavation	20th Century	Excavation	SH99535640
39932	Brenig 7: Waen Ddafad enclosure, excavation, 1973	20th Century	Excavation	SH98655644
39934	Brenig 8: Waen Ddafed round barrow, excavation	20th Century	Excavation	SH98795636
39935	Brenig 9-13 and 15-39:: clearance cairns, excavation	20th Century	Excavation	SH983561
38667	Tir Mostyn kerb cairns, excavation 1983	20th Century	Excavation	SH992586
100639	Brenig 14: cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow (cairn)	SH98365617
23650	Brenig 40: burial mound	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH97805713
100622	Brenig 42: Cefn Brenig Barrow C	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH97565678
100635	Brenig 44: ring cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SH98345720
100627	Brenig 45: Boncyn Arian round barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH98305731
100682	Brenig 46: Cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SH98585691
100617	Brenig 47: Bwlch Du Barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow	SH99305807
100640	Brenig 51: platform cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow (platform cairn)	SH98945662
100637	Brenig 6: kerb cairn	Bronze Age	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SH99535640
100634	Brenig 8: Waen Ddafed round barrow	Bronze Age	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SH98795636
100633	Byrn Maen-cleddau stone	Bronze Age	Standing stone ?	SH99495623
100624	Carnedd Bach cairn	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow ?	SH99325483
102601	Maen Llwyd stone	Bronze Age ?	Standing stone ?	SH98285836
101707	Tir Mostyn kerb cairn I	Bronze Age	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	SH992586
101706	Tir Mostyn kerb cairn II	Bronze Age	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	SH992586
17012	Tir Mostyn stone settings	Bronze Age	Stone setting ?	SH993587
100683	Waen Ddafad earthwork	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SH989564
100687	Waen Ddafad earthwork	Bronze Age	Round barrow ?	SH98615656
100625	Y Foel Goch cairn (site of)	Bronze Age ?	Round barrow (cairn)	SH99965564
81930	Maen Llwyn turbary	19th Century	Turbary	SH98405840
81929	Tir Mostyn turbary	19th Century	Turbary	SH98805800
100626	Y Foel Goch mound	Post Medieval	Spoil heap	SH99635545
81808	Aber Berbo stone	Unknown	Stone	SH99235562

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<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Grid ref</i>
81810	Banciau Ty uchaf boundary stone	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH98895519
81811	Marian Gwyn boundary stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SH99985564
81812	Marian Gwyn boundary stone II	Post Medieval	Boundary stone	SJ00165589
81801	Tir Mostyn stone I	Post Medieval	Boundary marker ?	SH99655784
81809	Banciau Ty uchaf boulder	Unknown	Boulder	SH99105509
100636	Brenig 52: non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH98925659
101441	Bwlch Du stone	Unknown	Boulder ?	SH98685827
19097	Cefn Brenig barrow: non antiquity	Unknown	Non antiquity	SH97475673
100631	Brenig 48: Nant Craifolen prehistoric hut circle	Iron Age	Hut	SH98495743
100630	Brenig 48: Nant Craifolen settlement (multiple)	Multiperiod	Multiple site	SH98645739
100632	Brenig 48: Nant Craifolen settlement (post-medieval)	Post Medieval	Long hut	SH98645739
36865	Brenig 51: beaker settlement	Bronze Age	Settlement	SH98945662
100641	Brenig 53: mesolithic and neolithic occupation	Mesolithic	Pit	SH98305726
43175	Brenig 6: timber building	Bronze Age ?	Hut	SH99535640
104558	Bwlch-du cottage	Post Medieval	House	SH98715837
81926	Hafoty Sion Llwyd	Post Medieval	Farmstead	SH98585671
100623	Hen Ddinbych farmstead enclosure	Medieval ?	Farmstead	SH99055636
102671	Nant Craifolen pebble hammer	Bronze Age	Find	SH985575
104559	Pant-y-maen house	Post Medieval	House	SH97645851
81807	Hen Ddinbych stepping stones	Post Medieval	Stepping stones	SH99015626