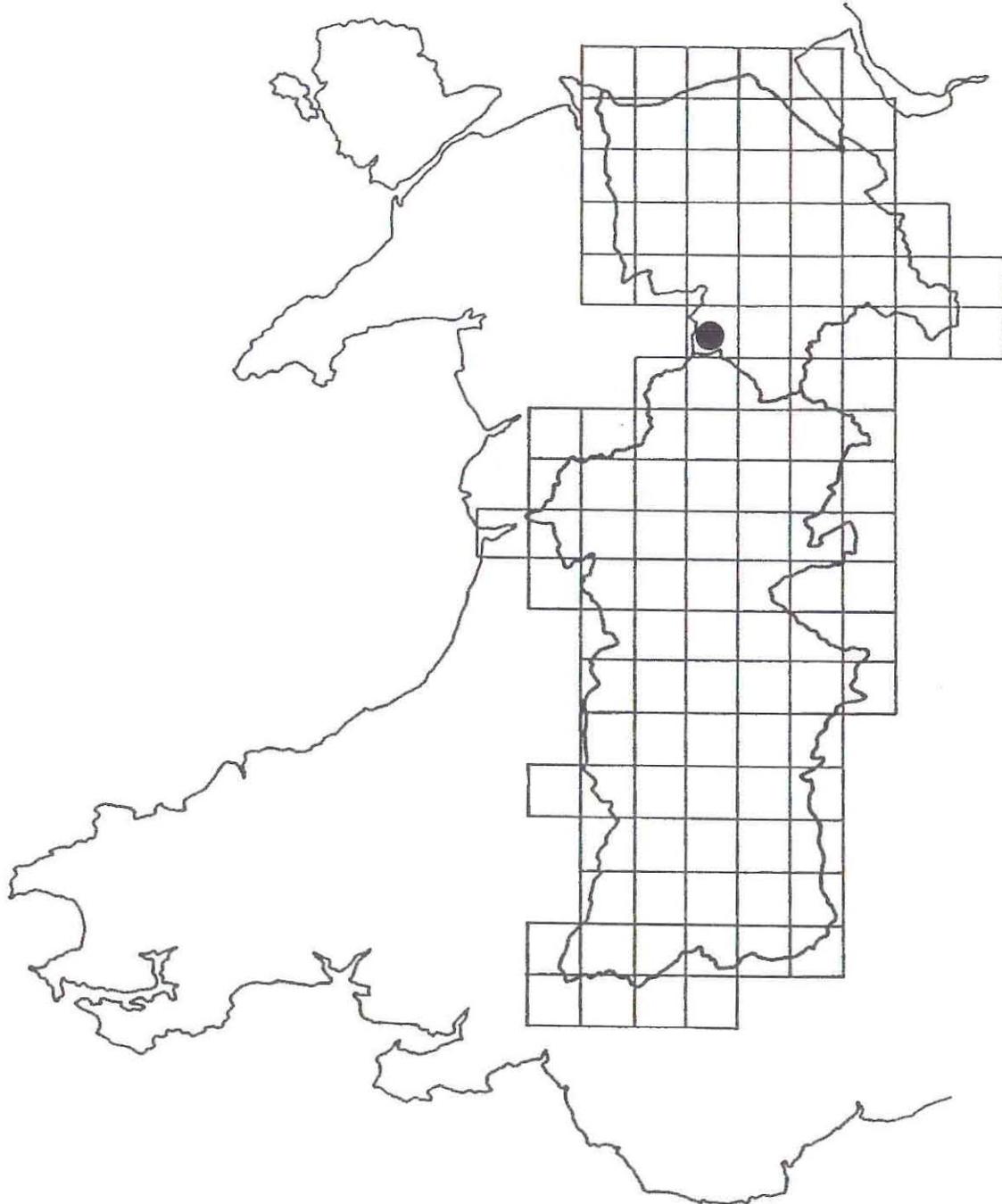


Cwm Pennant, Llandrillo, Clwyd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP STUDY



CPAT Report No160

Cwm Pennant, Llandrillo, Clwyd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP STUDY

by **R Hankinson**
November 1995

Report prepared for: Clwyd Archaeology Service

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

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The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Following a request from Clwyd Archaeology Service (CAS), a part of Clwyd County Council, in November 1994, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) provided a specification and quotation for a desk-top assessment of the landscape of Cwm Pennant, Llandrillo, Clwyd.
- 1.2 A revised quotation was provided in June 1995, and this was accepted by CAS at the end of the same month. The examination of relevant sources carried out during the autumn of 1995, and this report was written and submitted to the client during November 1995.

2 Topography of the Study Area

- 2.1 Llandrillo lies in south-western Clwyd in a part of the county transferred from Meirionydd at the last local government reorganisation in 1974. The Dee Valley edges the Berwyn Mountains on the north before dropping south-westwards towards Llyn Tegid. Llandrillo sits back from the eastern edge of the Dee Valley where Afon Ceidiog debouches into the river, the Berwyn acting as a backdrop.
- 2.2 Cwm Pennant is a steep sided, U-shaped, valley of glacial origin which runs south-south-west from Llandrillo for 5.5km and is occupied by Afon Ceidiog. The valley bottom is fairly flat; sloping gently up to the south-south-west from 160m OD in the vicinity of Llandrillo to 240m OD at the head of the valley. A number of steep, fast-flowing streams form tributaries of Afon Ceidiog, most of them having their origin on the surrounding shelves which represent the level of the old ground surface prior to the glacial cutting of the Cwm Pennant valley.
- 2.3 The study area, as defined on Fig 1 and in the original specification, extends over approximately 12 square kilometres. It encompasses the valley bottom and sides of Cwm Pennant, the westernmost edge of the shelf above the eastern lip of the valley, and a part of the shelf above the western side of the valley; the elevation of the area varies from 160m OD in the valley bottom near Llandrillo, up to 450m OD at its south-western corner, in the vicinity of the B4391 road from Bala to Llangynog.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The desk-top study has involved the examination the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by CPAT and the National Monuments Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW). Readily available primary and secondary sources held in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, the Clwyd Record Office at Ruthin and the Gwynedd Archives Service at Dolgellau, together with printed works have also been consulted.
- 3.2 In addition to the sources contained within the above named repositories, three separate aerial photographic collections were examined. These included: vertical photography (taken by the RAF and Ordnance Survey) and oblique aerial photographs all held by the NMR; three series of vertical aerial photographs held by the Architects' Technical Planning Library of Clwyd County Council at Mold; and oblique aerial photographs held by CPAT.
- 3.3 Much of the land on the shelf above Cwm Pennant to the east has already been subjected to archaeological survey using transect walking techniques (see Silvester 1992; Silvester and Hankinson 1995). A small amount of the previously surveyed area is included in this report, but it should be noted that little desk-top work had been undertaken as part of any earlier survey.
- 3.4 The individual sites revealed by the study are detailed in a gazetteer, and have been plotted on Figs 2 and 3 at a scale of 1:10,000. Areas which are thought to have been used as strip fields in the medieval period are depicted on Fig 4 at 1:25,000.

4 Archaeology and Landscape

4.1 The total number of sites identified within the study area was 90, of which 12 were already included in the Clwyd SMR. The sites recorded have been dated to the prehistoric, early medieval, medieval, post-medieval, and early modern periods. A summary of the archaeological evidence recovered by the study, and the inferences drawn on its significance in relation to occupation and activity in the study area in each period has been attempted below.

4.2 Prehistoric Period

4.2.1 Little evidence for prehistoric occupation of and activity close to and on the valley floor has been found; the only site in the SMR is the possible Bronze Age round barrow, PRN 100830, although this was last recorded in 1913. With this exception, all the sites within the study area which belong to this period are located on the shelves which overlook the valley. Sites such as Craig yr Ychain Hillfort (PRN 100842) and the oval enclosure on Craig Amlwg (PRN 106060) suggest that the area saw significant levels of occupation during the later prehistoric period.

4.2.2 A site of particular interest is an unenclosed hut group (PRN 23269) adjacent to the stream known as Ceunant Coch. This is of similar type to those found in western Meirionydd (Kelly 1982, 141), which, it was argued, might represent seasonal pastoralism in this period. Also of significance in this context is the recent identification of another hut circle in its own pound on the eastern shelf above the valley, south-west of Nurse Gron. This is fractionally outside the study area and as such is not listed in the gazetteer. It will be the subject of a detailed survey for Clwyd Archaeology Service in the near future

4.2.3 The lack of identified prehistoric sites in the bottom of the Cwm Pennant valley is unlikely to reflect the true situation over a several thousand-year period; it seems far more likely that the high level of agricultural activity in this part of the study area during medieval and later centuries has obliterated surface traces of sites which were extant before that time (see also Silvester 1992, 5). As such they are only likely to be identified as crop- or parchmarks through the medium of aerial photography or as artefact scatters after ground has been cultivated.

4.3 Early Medieval Period

4.3.1 A much worn inscribed stone (PRN 100840) was found in a garden wall at Blaen-y-cwm, high up Cwm Pennant. The circumstances of its deposition and indeed even its date are matters for speculation, as there seems to be no information on what is inscribed. Taken at face value, however, the presence of the stone at one end of Cwm Pennant and the early medieval 'llan' at Llandrillo at the other, points to some use of the valley in the post-Roman centuries. The stone is now housed in the church at Llandrillo which is just outside the study area.

4.4 Medieval Period

4.4.1 Evidence of activity attributable to this period is widespread throughout the study area. Such evidence includes strip fields in the valley bottom, such as those identified by Jones (1973) and fields referred to as quilllets in the Tithe apportionment. The extent of these fields is depicted on Fig 4. Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation have also been identified in the study area (see gazetteer), three of these areas (PRNs 23267, 23270, and 23277) are located on higher ground at the head of the valley..

4.4.2 Within the study area, a total of four houses which retain evidence of medieval construction are noted in Smith (1988). These are Pentre (PRN 23221), Cadwst (PRN 23228), Ty-cerrig (PRN 23240), and Tyddyn-famaeth (PRN 23242).

4.4.3 The pattern of agriculture during this period appears to have been based on established farms in the valley bottom, the holders perhaps working the surrounding fields with a share in one or more of the common arable fields which were to be found in the valley (Jones 1973; see Fig 4). The resultant lack of available land for expansion in the base of the valley led to the utilisation of the shelves overlooking the valley to provide increased arable production when conditions were favourable (Silvester 1991).

4.4.4 Significant levels of cereal production are suggested by the extent of the medieval field systems both within, and surrounding, the study area. This would no doubt have led to the construction of a number of mills; the only direct evidence for a mill of this broad date relates to the former mill called "Hen-felin" (PRN 23216) which has a cruck frame (Smith 1988). In addition, the field name element "popty" (bakehouse) found in association with four dwellings (PRNs 23228, 23245, 23251, and 23253) on the Tithe apportionment, suggests that bread formed a significant part of the local diet, though whether the field names go back as far as the medieval era is open to question.

4.5 *Post-Medieval Period*

4.5.1 It seems unlikely that the pattern of agriculture in the valley bottom would have altered fundamentally during this period. The survival of open fields into more recent times, associated with the field name "maes", is well evidenced in the Tithe survey. However, it is probable that the higher shelves which were previously in arable production could well have been abandoned to seasonal pastoralism during earlier centuries, perhaps in part due to changing climatic conditions.

4.5.2 The documentary references available for this period refer to a number of holdings which are still extant (eg Cadwst, Tyddyn Powel and Bryn Penllyn, all in a marriage settlement of 1675); these references are included within the gazetteer. It should be noted that the references often mention other holdings which have appear to have taken their name from their occupants and are no longer identifiable; the only case of a holding of this type which can still be identified is Tyddyn-Powel (PRN 23223). Since it is not yet possible to determine whether these holdings which utilise personal names are located within the study area, or are holdings which have changed name and are included in the gazetteer under their later name, they have not been included in the gazetteer. The implication of more recent cartographic evidence, is that the valley would have been more densely populated in the post-medieval period than it is at present.

4.6 *Early Modern Period*

4.6.1 The cartographic evidence referred to in the previous paragraph dates to the 19th century and it is evident from a detailed examination of these sources that at least 12 of the former dwellings depicted within the study area have since been abandoned; modern maps suggest that a number of these structures are no longer visible on the ground. It is possible that other structures, in particular those used for stock handling, have also been abandoned but only in the cases of the sheepfolds PRNs 23252 and 23257 is it possible assert this with any degree of conviction from the available sources.

4.6.2 The loss of dwellings referred to above is most probably due to a decline in population and the attendant amalgamation of holdings; In only one case (Garthian - PRNs 23218 and 23220) was it evident that a house had been rebuilt in a different location.

4.6.3 Examination of 19th-century cartographic sources provides evidence for the change in farming practice alluded to in paragraph 4.5.1. Five sheepfolds which are depicted on these sources (PRNs 23236, 23255, 23256, 23257, and 105171) are located at a high level tributary stream valleys of the type referred to in paragraph 2.1, and this would seem to suggest that the upper ground was being used for pastoral farming.

4.6.4 Some continuation of the arable farming practices of previous periods would undoubtedly have occurred, although this would have been on the lower ground. The survival of common arable fields in the valley bottom which are depicted on the Tithe map is significant in this respect. The mill called "Felin Newydd" (New Mill) may belong to this period which could demonstrate that there was still a notable level of arable production in the earlier part of the period. Other evidence for this is suggested by the leats (PRNs 23233 and 23249) associated with Ty-isaf and Rhyd y Gethin, which may have been used to provide power for milling.

4.6.5 A limited amount of industrial utilisation of the study area in this period can be seen on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps. This takes the form of three quarries or extraction pits in the northern part of the area, although it is unlikely that these would have been

commercial concerns and more probably were used to provide materials for local construction work.

- 4.6.6 In general, the occupation of Cwm Pennant in this period followed the previous pattern of scattered farms and houses. The notable exception to this was the hamlet of Rhuol (now called Pennant), which seems to have appeared in the mid-19th century on an area of common land. The reasons for the appearance of nucleated settlement are obscure, but may be related to the Chapel which forms its focus.

5 Areas Meriting Further Study

- 5.1 A number of areas have been revealed by the study which require further archaeological input to determine their significance in the understanding of the patterns of settlement in the Cwm Pennant valley and its surroundings. These are detailed below. It should be noted, however, that the only method of determining the validity of much of the data presented in this report would be a structured programme of field survey.

5.2 *The Valley Bottom*

- 5.2.1 The shortage of available evidence for prehistoric monuments in the valley bottom of Cwm Pennant seems unlikely to mirror the true state of occupation in the period. One method which may reveal any sites that were levelled by later agriculture would be aerial photographic reconnaissance, although it should be noted that the steep sides of the valley make it unlikely that photographs taken in oblique light would be possible; a period of drought likely to produce cropmarks would be more suitable.

5.3 *Cadwst and its Environs*

- 5.3.1 A limited amount of archaeological survey in this area might provide more information on the medieval occupation of the site and the location of the possible Bronze Age barrow named Bedd Trillo (PRN 100830).

5.4 *Area to East and North-East of Garthian*

- 5.4.1 An examination of the locations of the three former houses (PRNs 23211, 23218, and 23219) in this area should provide further information on their structure, possible dating, and state of preservation.

5.5 *Ty'n-y-wern (PRN 23266)*

- 5.5.1 An examination of the location of this former house should provide further information on its structure, possible dating, and state of preservation.

5.6 *Ty yn Rhos (PRN 23204)*

- 5.6.1 The area in which this house was located should be examined to determine whether any traces of it remain.

5.7 *Rhuol and its Surrounding Area*

- 5.7.1 The area of this hamlet (PRN 23244) and land on both banks of the Nant Esgeiriau to the south-east should be surveyed to elucidate the nature of settlement in the area. The possible medieval settlement PRN 101967 would suggest that the area was a focus of occupation in the valley prior to the establishment of the hamlet of Rhuol.

5.8 *Yr Oron*

- 5.8.1 The parts of this spur which are not afforested, from the confluence of the streams called Nant Crechwyl and Nant Cwm Pydew up to southern edge of study area, should be surveyed to determine the authenticity of the sites recorded by the study and prospect for new sites.

5.9 *PRN 23269*

- 5.8.2 This site should be examined with a view towards a detailed survey, if it is sufficiently well-preserved. The site appears to be one of some significance to the pattern of land-use and may merit a statutory designation.

5.10 *Ffridd Ddu*

- 5.10.1 This area of grassland surrounded by forestry should be examined to see if the ridge and furrow cultivation recognised from aerial photography (PRN 23270) is still extant, and to prospect for new sites.

5.11 *Areas of Medieval Cultivation in the Valley Bottom*

- 5.11.1 The areas depicted as being representative of medieval arable cultivation on Fig(s) * should be examined to see if any traces remain.

5.12 *The Area of Upland to the North-West of the Afon Dinam*

- 5.12.1 This area appears to contain a number of prehistoric monuments, it should be subjected to archaeological survey to determine the authenticity of the sites recorded by the study and prospect for new sites.

6 **Conclusions**

- 6.1 The apparent shortage of prehistoric sites in Cwm Pennant itself, particularly in view of the concentrations of sites of this period which surround it, should be a matter for further investigation. The aim of the investigation should be to determine whether the site distribution provides a correct picture or, as appears more likely, a result of the depredations of subsequent agriculture.
- 6.2 The study has been useful in providing further information on the nature of medieval settlement in Cwm Pennant. The relationship between this settlement and the extensive network of medieval strip fields located on the shelves above the valley is vital to an understanding of the different phases of occupation in the area.
- 6.3 It has become evident in the process of carrying out the study that extensive survey work, both of areas and structures or former structures, may well be required before a more representative picture of the development of Cwm Pennant and its surrounding area can be ascertained. This report should be considered to be merely an intermediate step in this process.

7 Acknowledgements

7.1 The writer would like to thank the staff of the following organisations for their help and assistance:

The Architects Technical Planning Library, Clwyd County Council, Mold.

The Clwyd Record Office, Ruthin.

The Gwynedd Archives Service, Dolgellau.

The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The National Monuments Record, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, Aberystwyth.

The Regional Sites and Monuments Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool.

8 Sources

8.1 The documentary, cartographic, and aerial photographic sources which refer to each identified site are contained in the gazetteer of sites.

8.2 *References to Printed Works*

Jones, G.R.J., 1973 'Fields systems of North Wales', in Baker A.R.H. and Butlin, R.A. (eds) *Field Systems of the British Isles* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge) 430-439

Kelly R.S., 1982, 'The Ardudwy Survey: Fieldwork in Western Merioneth, 1971-81', *Journal of the Merioneth Historical and Record Society* 9 (Part 2).

Silvester, R.J. 1991 'Medieval Farming on the Berwyn', *Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual Report* 6, 12-14

Silvester R.J., 1992, *The Berwyn Transect Survey*, (CPAT Report No 29, Welshpool)

Silvester R.J., and Hankinson R., 1995, *Field Survey on the Pale Estate, Llandrillo, Clwyd*, (CPAT Report No 130, Welshpool)

Smith P., 1988, *Houses of the Welsh Countryside* (HMSO).

Cwm Pennant Desktop Study: Gazetteer of Sites

PRN 23200	Craig yr Ychain Quarry	SJ02433683	Quarry	Early Modern
<p>Small quarry, possibly for stone or roofing material. Track heads north from quarry towards minor road from Llandrillo.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.</p>				
PRN 23201	Tyn-y-fach House	SJ02893690	House	Post-medieval
<p>Farmstead composed of four separate buildings arranged to form a square courtyard on first edition Ordnance Survey map, essentially similar arrangement on Tithe map.</p> <p>Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.</p>				
PRN 23202	Rhos-uchaf Quarry	SJ03003670	Quarry	Early Modern
<p>Quarry, possibly for stone or roofing material.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.</p>				
PRN 23203	Rhos-uchaf House	SJ03043673	House	Post medieval
<p>House named on First edition Ordnance Survey map. Depicted on Tithe map but not named.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.</p>				
PRN 23204	Ty yn Rhos House Site	SJ03063672	House	Medieval ?
<p>Un-named house depicted on Tithe map. It seems possible that this is the house referred to as "Ty yn Rhos" in documents dated 1675; the adjacent field is named "Erw Rhos" by the Tithe survey. No longer extant.</p> <p>Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/10, dated 1675. Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/11, dated 1675. Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.</p>				
PRN 23205	Felin Newydd Mill	SJ03433672	Water Mill	Early Modern
<p>Depicted on First edition Ordnance Survey map as New Mill (Corn). Water diverted from Afon Ceidiog by weir(s) into mill leat/race. Photographs held by the NMR show an L-shaped building, probably with the waterwheel inside, the tailrace was apparently walled up when the photographs were taken in 1953.</p> <p>Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818. Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900. Photographs dated 1953, held by the National Monument Record, RCAHMW.</p>				

Cwm Pennant Desktop Study: Gazetteer of Sites

PRN **23206 Felin Newydd Mill Race and Weir** SJ03433672 Leat Early Modern

Water supply system for Felin Newydd. Single weir with mill leat on first edition OS map; two weirs in existence by 1900 (ie on second edition OS). Photographs of the site dated 1953 in the NMR suggest that the building is L-shaped and probably had its waterwheel inside, the tailrace appears to have been walled up.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.

Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.

Photograph in NMR, dated 1953.

PRN **23207 Vicarage** SJ03623670 House Early Modern

Large house with outbuildings and drive.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23208 Tan-y-fedw House Site** SJ03853668 House Early Modern

Small house with no associated outbuildings. Cartographic evidence suggests that it is now ruinous.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23209 Tan-y-fedw-bach House Site** SJ03833665 House Post medieval

House and possibly associated outbuilding. Located in the area named "Llechwedd" in Tithe apportionment, but this name may refer to the house called Llechwedd-bach (PRN 23210) on the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. Cartographic evidence suggests that it is now ruinous.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23210 Llechwedd-bach House Site** SJ03833660 House Post medieval

House. Within area named "Llechwedd" in Tithe apportionment, however, this name may refer to the house called "Tan-y-fedw-bach" (PRN 23209) on the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. No longer extant in 1900.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887.

PRN **23211 Fedw y Llan House Site** SJ03783647 House ? Post medieval

Two rectangular buildings depicted within subdivided triangular enclosure on the Tithe map. No evidence of function, but arrangement suggests either a house and outbuilding or farm buildings. The plot was incorporated in the Garthian landholding in the Tithe apportionment, which gives the plot the name "Gottel". The origin of the name is unknown, but appears to refer to a type of field rather than a specific name; at least six fields are given this name in the Llandrillo Tithe apportionment. No longer extant.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

PRN **23212 Fron-newydd House** SJ03303660 House Early Modern

House and outbuildings.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.

Cwm Pennant Desktop Study: Gazetteer of Sites

PRN 23213 Bryn-tirion House	SJ03253652	House	Early Modern
House. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.			
PRN 23214 Tyn-y-coed House	SJ03123651	House	Post medieval
House and outbuilding depicted on SW side of road on Tithe map. Substantially reconstructed and enlarged to opposite side of road prior to first edition Ordnance Survey (1887). Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.			
PRN 23215 Hen-felin Sand Pit	SJ03263631	Sand Pit	Early Modern
Sand pit, named as such (but disused) on second edition OS map. Depicted on first edition map. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.			
PRN 23216 Hen-felin Mill	SJ03343630	Mill	Medieval
An old mill, presumably superseded by Felin Newydd. Placename evidence suggests that there was a mill leat in the field to the north (see PRN 23264). Smith (1988) refers to the building as being cruck-framed. Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-2. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900. Smith, P., 1988, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, HMSO.			
PRN 23217 Pwll-y-rhemp House	SJ03473633	House	Post medieval
House. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.			
PRN 23218 Garthian Old House Site	SJ03723627	House	Post medieval
Named as site of Garthiaen old house on Tithe map. Probably the "Garthiaen" referred to in an indenture of 1807. No longer extant. National Library of Wales - Minor Deposits 1425B, dated 1807. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.			
PRN 23219 Tyddyn Tudur House Site	SJ03623618	House ?	Post medieval
Two buildings. Name derived from adjacent field on Tithe map. No longer extant. Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32, (Named "Garth y Wen"). Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.			

Cwm Pennant Desktop Study: Gazetteer of Sites

PRN 23220 Garthian House	SJ03523620	House	Early Modern
<p>Large house with courtyard and associated outbuildings. Referred to as New House, Bdg and Buarthe in Tithe apportionment.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840, (referred to as New House in apportionment). Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.</p>			
PRN 23221 Pentre House	SJ03343617	House	Medieval
<p>Three buildings depicted on second edition Ordnance Survey map, two of which are long ranges. Smith (1988) refers to the house as being cruck-framed.</p> <p>Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/119, dated 1821. Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Smith, P., 1988, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, HMSO.</p>			
PRN 23222 Pentre-bach House	SJ03543603	House	Post medieval
<p>House and outbuildings.</p> <p>Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32,(Named "Pentre fram"). Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.</p>			
PRN 23223 Tyddyn-Powel House	SJ02953604	House	Medieval ?
<p>House. Possible outbuilding depicted on Tithe map, but not subsequently. Probably the house named "Tythyn Powel David gore" in 1675.</p> <p>Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/10, dated 1675. Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/11, dated 1675. Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.</p>			
PRN 23224 Plas-yn-Dinam House	SJ02563593	House	Post medieval
<p>House and outbuildings. Arrangement of buildings and complex water supply arrangement (to NW), comprising two wells and a large pond, suggests that it was a farm.</p> <p>Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DR/33 and 34, dated 1740 may refer to this site, although it is more probably a reference to "Blaen-Dinam" (see PRN 23235). Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.</p>			
PRN 23225 Llety House	SJ03143585	House	Post medieval
<p>House.</p> <p>Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.</p>			

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Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23226 Blaen-y-dre-isaf House** SJ03573567 House Post medieval

House and two outbuildings.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840, (Named "Garthiaen Ucha").
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23227 Blaen-y-dre-uchaf House** SJ03623560 House Post medieval

House and outbuildings.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23228 Cadwst Farm** SJ03373556 Farmstead Medieval

A farmstead with two houses occupying land on both sides of Nant Clochnant. Documents suggest that one of the buildings was a mill, but the primary function of the holding was probably for agriculture. Smith (1988) notes that a house at Cadwst has the following features: Half-timbering, Cruck-frame (with timber-framed walls and arch braces), a king-post roof, an open ornate roof, and post and panel partitions. It is also referred to as a "Type 'B' (chimney-backing-on-entry) house", which was originally a hall-house.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/10, dated 1675.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/11, dated 1675.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/37, dated 1697.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/39, dated 1701.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/78, dated 1823.
 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/83, Map of Brynbach, Cadwst, and Rhydgethin, dated 1848.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/89, dated 1856.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.
 Smith, P., 1988, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, HMSO.

PRN **23229 Cadwst Barn** SJ03293536 Barn Medieval

Long range referred to as a barn on the Ordnance Surveyors drawing. Information held by the NMR shows that it is cut longitudinally into the slope, and is stone built with wooden roof trusses; there are one stone and one wooden internal dividing walls.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32, (called "Barn").
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.
 National Monuments Record, RCAHMW.

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PRN 23230 Pont Ty'n-llwyn	SJ03043550	Bridge	Early Modern
Only named on second edition Ordnance Survey map, but probably depicted on first edition map.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.			
PRN 23231 Oran House	SJ03043562	House	Post medieval
House and outbuilding.			
Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.			
Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.			
Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887, (Named "Oron").			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.			
PRN 23232 Ty-isaf House	SJ02713536	House	Post medieval
House and outbuildings arranged around a courtyard. The associated mill race suggests that one of the buildings was a mill, but the primary function of the buildings was probably for agriculture. Now called "Ty-isaf Dinam".			
Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818.			
Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.			
Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.			
PRN 23233 Ty-isaf Mill Race	SJ02553535	Leat	Early Modern
Water supply, probably with a small mill pond, for a mill at Ty Isaf.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.			
PRN 23234 Blaendinam Issa House Site	SJ02363536	House	Post medieval
House. No longer extant.			
Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818.			
Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.			
Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.			
PRN 23235 Blaen-Dinam House	SJ02293528	House	Post medieval
House and two outbuildings, probably a farm. Afon Dinam which is adjacent to the site suggests that this is the most likely candidate for the reference dated 1740 and not "Plas-yn-Dinam".			
Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DR/33 and 34, dated 1740, (Named "Deenan"). Afon Dinam which is adjacent to the site suggests that this is the most likely candidate for the reference and not "Plas-yn-Dinam" (PRN 23224).			
Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818.			
Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.			
Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.			
PRN 23236 Craig Amlwg Sheepfold	SJ01983541	Sheepfold	Early Modern
Sheepfold, named as such on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. Situated on the higher slopes of Craig Amlwg, adjacent to a small stream.			
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.			

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN 23237 Llystyn House	SJ02283498	House	Post medieval
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House with associated structures, possibly used for stock handling. Probably a farm.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818.

Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN 23238 Bryn-bach House	SJ02643500	House	Post medieval
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House.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/83, Map of Brynbach, Cadwst, and Rhydgethin, dated 1848.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/89, dated 1856.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN 23239 Maes House	SJ02893497	House	Post medieval
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Two buildings, one of which is a long range. Named "Maesmythran" in document dating to 1807, and "Maes Methran" on Ordnance Surveyors drawing No 331 of 1831-32.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/32, dated 1807.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.

Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN 23240 Ty-cerrig House	SJ03193485	House	Medieval
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House and outbuildings. Appears to have become disused between 1887 and 1900. Smith (1988) refers to the house as being cruck-framed.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.

Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

Smith, P., 1988, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, HMSO.

PRN 23241 Bryn-penllyn House	SJ02593482	House	Post medieval
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Two long ranges with one smaller outbuilding.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/11, dated 1675.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DR/33 and 34, dated 1740.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DR/38 and 39, dated 1748.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/31, dated 1752.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/78, dated 1823.

Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

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Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/89, dated 1856.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23242 Tyddyn-famaeth House** SJ03183466 House Medieval

House and outbuildings, now apparently disused. Smith (1988) refers to the house as being cruck-framed.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DR/33 and 34, dated 1740.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/32, dated 1807.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/78, dated 1823.
 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.
 Smith, P., 1988, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, HMSO.

PRN **23243 Wern-pennant House** SJ03053424 House Post medieval

L-shaped arrangement of buildings with other outbuildings.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23244 Rhuol Settlement** SJ02803420 Settlement Early Modern

First depicted on first edition Ordnance Survey map which shows two houses and a Methodist Chapel, whereas the Tithe map (1840) suggests that the area was common land with no structures present at that time. A conveyance of "Tynewydd Rhuol" suggests that the settlement was in existence in 1865. Now known as "Pennant".

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/34, dated 1865.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23245 Cernyw House** SJ02983406 House Post medieval

House and outbuildings. Reference dating to 1807 gives its name as "Cerniew, formerly Tyddynglancerniew". Cartographic evidence suggests that it is now disused.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/32, dated 1807.
 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23246 Ty-nant House** SJ02683418 House Post medieval

House and buildings arranged around a courtyard, with a sheepfold nearby.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818.
 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

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PRN 23253 Blaen-y-cwm House	SJ02163263	House	Post-medieval
<p>Large house with outbuildings. Smith (1988) refers to a date inscription of 1728. Information held by the NMR relates that the house is stone built with a plaque reading JL/1728 over the front door. The house was apparently visited by RCAHMW while modernisation work was in progress; the features seen were: heavy wrought close studs between the kitchen and stairs, a blocked doorway to the kitchen, and an ash-pit (or uffern) in the floor of the kitchen fireplace.</p> <p>Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818. Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.11 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Smith, P., 1988, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, HMSO. National Monuments Record, RCAHMW.</p>			
PRN 23254 Blaen-y-cwm Inscribed Stone (Former Location)	SJ02173259	Inscribed Stone	Early
<p>Former location of stone (PRN 100840, SAM ME66), which is now in Llandrillo church.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.11 (first edition), surveyed 1887. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, 1921, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire (VI - County of Merioneth). Silvester, R.J., 1995, Glyndwr District Historic Settlements, CPAT Report No 131.</p>			
PRN 23255 Ceunant Coch Sheepfold	SJ02893179	Sheepfold	Early Modern
<p>Sheepfold named as such on Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.11 (first edition), surveyed 1887.</p>			
PRN 23256 Yr Oron Sheepfold	SJ02053153	Sheepfold	Early Modern
<p>Sheepfold.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map Merionethshire 23SE (first edition), surveyed 1887.</p>			
PRN 23257 Cwm Pydew Sheepfold	SJ01153212	Sheepfold	Early Modern
<p>Sheepfold.</p> <p>Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map Merionethshire 23SW (first edition), surveyed 1886.</p>			
PRN 23258 Ty'n Llwyn House Site	SJ03033548	House	Post medieval
<p>House adjacent to bridge. Not depicted on maps after 1840.</p> <p>Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.</p>			
PRN 23259 Ty Croes Site	SJ03033548	House	Post medieval
<p>House adjacent to crossroads. Not depicted on maps after 1840.</p> <p>Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32. Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838. Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.</p>			
PRN 23260 Wern House Site I	SJ03553661	House	Post medieval
<p>Un-named house depicted on Tithe map. No longer extant</p> <p>Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.</p>			

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Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23247 Pant-y-llyn House** SJ02363437 House Post medieval

House and outbuildings, probably a small farm.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 304, surveyed 1818.

Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23248 Rhyd y Gethin** SJ02663329 House Post medieval

House with substantial outbuildings arranged around a courtyard. One of buildings may have been used for milling; this is suggested by the weir in the river upstream with a leat leading to the buildings.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/73 and 74, dated 1806.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.

Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/83, Map of Brynbach, Cadwst, and Rhydgethin, dated 1848.

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/87, dated 1854.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.11 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN **23249 Rhyd-gethin Leat** SJ02613324 Leat Early Modern

Weir depicted on first edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map, with leat running towards buildings suggests that there was a mill at Rhyd-gethin.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.11 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map Merionethshire 23SE (first edition), surveyed 1887.

PRN **23250 Cae Carregog House Site** SJ02623315 House Post medieval

Probably a small farm, apparently became disused before 1887. No longer extant.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32, (Named "Cae Crugog").

Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.11 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

PRN **23251 Blaen-y-pennant House** SJ02623286 House Post medieval

House and outbuildings.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.

Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.11 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

PRN **23252 Blaen-y-pennant Sheepfold** SJ02523280 Sheepfold Early Modern

Named as a sheepfold on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.11 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

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Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

PRN 23261 Wern House Site II	SJ03543657	House	Post medieval
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Un-named house depicted on Tithe map. No longer extant.

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

PRN 23262 Pwll-y-rhemp Fold	SJ03503637	Fold ?	Post medieval
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Building within enclosure depicted on second edition Ordnance Survey map. Possible building also depicted in this location on Tithe map.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.3 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN 23263 Buarth y Rhendy Placename	SJ02503267	Placename	Post medieval
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Fieldname recorded by Tithe survey. Suggests that this field was formerly the location of a house and/or a cowshed.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

PRN 23264 Erw Ffos Placename	SJ03333640	Placename	Medieval ?
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The 'ffos' (ditch) element of this fieldname in the Tithe survey is likely to signify that the leat for Hen Felin passed through the field.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

PRN 23265 Tai Crythor	SJ03003630	Placename	Post-medieval
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This fieldname included in the Tithe survey translates to "Fiddlers Houses", which would appear to signify some form of occupation.

Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840.

PRN 23266 Ty'n-y-wern	SJ03403656	House	Medieval ?
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House. No longer extant.

National Library of Wales - Wigfair deeds and documents No 1231, dated 1649.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/10, dated 1675.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DD/11, dated 1675.
 Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DR/145, dated 1797 (watermark).
 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing No 331, surveyed 1831-32.
 Ordnance Survey 1:63360 map (1inch:1mile) 74 SW, 1838.
 Tithe map and apportionment (Llandrillo), 1840, (Named "Wern").
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (First edition), surveyed 1887.
 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 15.15 (Second edition), revised 1900.

PRN 23267 Yr Oron Ridge and Furrow	SJ02223175	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
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Area of ridge and furrow, aligned east/west.

RAF vertical aerial photograph 106G/UK/1455/3365, (1:10000) taken 2/5/1946.
 JA Story and Partners vertical aerial photograph 46 84 165, (1:10000) taken 26/9/1984.

PRN 23268 Mawnog Egryn Agricultural Buildings	SJ01573490	Agricultural Buildings	Early Modern
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Two buildings with adjacent enclosure. No evidence on their function was discovered.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

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Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

PRN 23269 Ceunant Coch Settlement	SJ02703196	Settlement	Prehistoric
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Unenclosed hut group with huts at either end of a semi-circular bank. No evidence of bank on NE side which is open.

RAF vertical aerial photograph 106G/UK/1455/3366, (1:10000) taken 2/5/1946.

Meridian Airmaps Ltd vertical aerial photograph 29 75 209, (1:10000) taken 6/5/1975.

PRN 23270 Ffridd Ddu Ridge and Furrow	SJ01953290	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
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Area of ridge and furrow aligned north-west/south-east. Apparently lost before 1975 as not readily visible on Meridian Airmaps Ltd vertical aerial photographs of that date, or any subsequent aerial photographs.

RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/2010/4271, (1:9840) taken 16/4/1947.

RAF vertical aerial photographs 58/RAF/2122/F22/0093-5, (1:10000) taken 12/3/1957.

PRN 23271 Yr Allt Pond	SJ02543352	Pond	Modern ?
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Pond with central island seen on an aerial photograph.

RAF vertical aerial photographs 58/RAF/2122/F22/0093-5, (1:10000) taken 12/3/1957.

PRN 23272 Hen-felin Ridge and Furrow	SJ03303640	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
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Faint ridge and furrow covering two adjacent fields to the north of Hen Felin, aligned north/south.

Meridian Airmaps Ltd vertical aerial photograph 27 75 144, (1:10000) taken 5/5/1975.

PRN 23273 Plas-yn-Dinam Ridge and Furrow	SJ02653590	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval ?
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Area of ridge and furrow aligned north-north-west/south-south-east.

Meridian Airmaps Ltd vertical aerial photograph 27 75 144, (1:10000) taken 5/5/1975.

JA Story and Partners vertical aerial photograph 54 84 005, (1:10000) taken 16/10/1984.

Geonex vertical aerial photograph 74 93 257, (1:10000) taken 23 and 25/6/1993.

PRN 23274 Ty-isaf Ridge and Furrow	SJ02843552	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
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Area of ridge and furrow in two adjacent fields, aligned north-north-east/south-south-west.

JA Story and Partners vertical aerial photograph 46 84 242, (1:10000) taken 26/9/1984.

Geonex vertical aerial photograph 74 93 257, (1:10000) taken 23 and 25/6/1993.

PRN 23275 Yr Oron Cairn	SJ02173202	Cairn ?	Bronze Age ?
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Probable cairn on crest of ridge called "Yr Oron".

Meridian Airmaps Ltd vertical aerial photograph 29 75 208, (1:10000) taken 6/5/1975.

JA Story and Partners vertical aerial photograph 46 84 165, (1:10000) taken 26/9/1984.

Geonex vertical aerial photograph 74 93 116, (1:10000) taken 23 and 25/6/1993.

PRN 23276 Blaen-Dinam Cairn	SJ01783523	Cairn ?	Bronze Age ?
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Possible cairn, c70m to north of small stream.

JA Story and Partners vertical aerial photograph 46 84 243, (1:10000) taken 26/9/1984.

Cwm Pennant Desktop Study: Gazetteer of Sites

PRN 23277	Cwm Pydew Ridge and Furrow	SJ01373200	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
<p>Area of faint ridge and furrow aligned north/south.</p> <p>RAF vertical aerial photograph 106G/UK/1455/3365, (1:10000) taken 2/5/1946. Meridian Airmaps Ltd vertical aerial photograph 29 75 208, (1:10000) taken 6/5/1975.</p>				
PRN 100830	Bedd Trillo Mound	SJ036354	Round barrow	Bronze Age ?
<p>A much mutilated mound which Edward Llwyd suggested was the grave of St Trillo, his note dated 1698 refers to "The grave of the Saint on the banks of Kadwst, where is buried Saint Trillo". Last seen by RCAHMW in 1913 in a field called "Ffridd y Nant".</p> <p>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, 1921, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire (VI - County of Merioneth). Regional Sites and Monuments Record.</p>				
PRN 100842	Craig yr Ychain Hillfort	SJ02453660	Hillfort	Iron Age
<p>An oval hillfort in a strong position with a bank and rock cut ditch on the W and a steep scarp on the N. An entrance on the E is badly mutilated. A number of hollows within may be hut sites.</p> <p>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, 1921, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire (VI - County of Merioneth). Bowen, E.G., and Gresham C.A., 1967, A History of Merioneth, 1. Regional Sites and Monuments Record.</p>				
PRN 101387	Llandrillo Palstave	SJ0335	Find	Bronze Age
<p>A looped Palstave found at Llandrillo. Now in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.</p> <p>Regional Sites and Monuments Record.</p>				
PRN 101657	Wydhelwern Burial Chamber (Site of)	SJ0335	Megalithic Tomb	Neolithic
<p>A Cromlech mentioned by Edward Llwyd at Wydhelwern. The site and placename have since been lost.</p> <p>Regional Sites and Monuments Record.</p>				
PRN 101661	Blaen y Cwm Iron Pig	SJ0232	Find	Undated
<p>A fragment of an iron pig ploughed up on Blaen y Cwm land before 1884. Now lost.</p> <p>Regional Sites and Monuments Record.</p>				
PRN 101965	Ceidiog Stone	SJ01693239	Inscribed Stone	Undated
<p>A large prostrate boulder lying alongside the stream. Last seen by RCAHMW.</p> <p>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, 1921, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire (VI - County of Merioneth). Regional Sites and Monuments Record.</p>				
PRN 101967	Pennant Enclosures	SJ02873398	Settlement	Medieval
<p>Three enclosures bounded by stone walls, three rectangular plan buildings within. Only visible as foundations, other foundations in the vicinity.</p> <p>Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, 1921, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire (VI - County of Merioneth). Regional Sites and Monuments Record.</p>				

Cwm Pennant Desktop Study: Gazetteer of Sites

PRN **101968 Ffridd yr Eglwys Huts** SJ03133373 Platform House Medieval

The remains of a long hut, measuring 14m x 4.5m, near the centre of a field called "Ffridd yr Eglwys". The previous name for this field is "Ffrith y Glysfar" (Z/DW/73 and 74).

Gwynedd Record Office, Dolgellau - Z/DW/73 and 74, dated 1806.

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, 1921, An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire (VI - County of Merioneth).

CPAT Aerial Photograph 85-06-0007.

Regional Sites and Monuments Record.

PRN **105171 Cefn Penagored Sheepfold** SJ03643360 Sheepfold Early Modern

Sheepfold named as such on first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (first edition), surveyed 1887.

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Merionethshire 23.7 (second edition), revised 1900.

Silvester, R.J., 1992, The Berwyn Transect Survey, CPAT Report No 29.

PRN **105172 Cefn Penagored Platform** SJ03273387 Platform Medieval ?

Platform, possibly of medieval date discovered during Berwyn Transect Survey.

Silvester, R.J., 1992, The Berwyn Transect Survey, CPAT Report No 29.

PRN **106045 Craig yr Ychain Enclosure** SJ02403660 Enclosure Undated

A rectangular shaped ridge and furrow field system in close proximity to Craig yr Ychain Hillfort.

Regional Sites and Monuments Record.

CPAT Aerial Photographs 87/MB/1193-5.

PRN **106060 Craig Amlwg Enclosure** SJ02183572 Enclosure Prehistoric

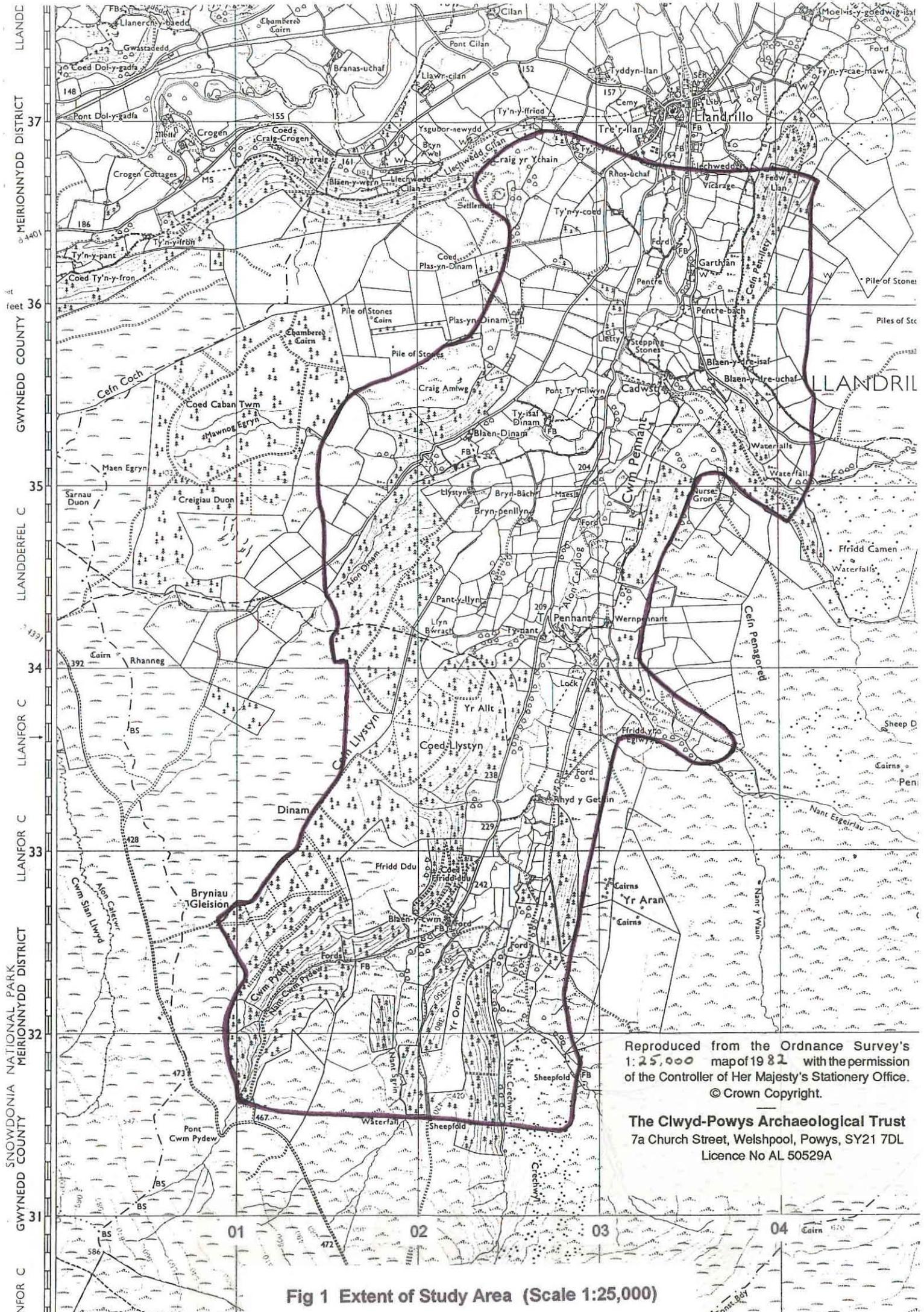
Earth banked oval enclosure with long axis aligned north-east/south-west. Approximate dimensions are 50m north-east/south-west by 30m north-west/south-east.

Meridian Airmaps Ltd vertical aerial photograph 27 75 144, (1:10000) taken 5/5/1975.

JA Story and Partners vertical aerial photograph 46 84 242, (1:10000) taken 26/9/1984.

Geonex vertical aerial photograph 74 93 257, (1:10000) taken 23 and 25/6/1993.

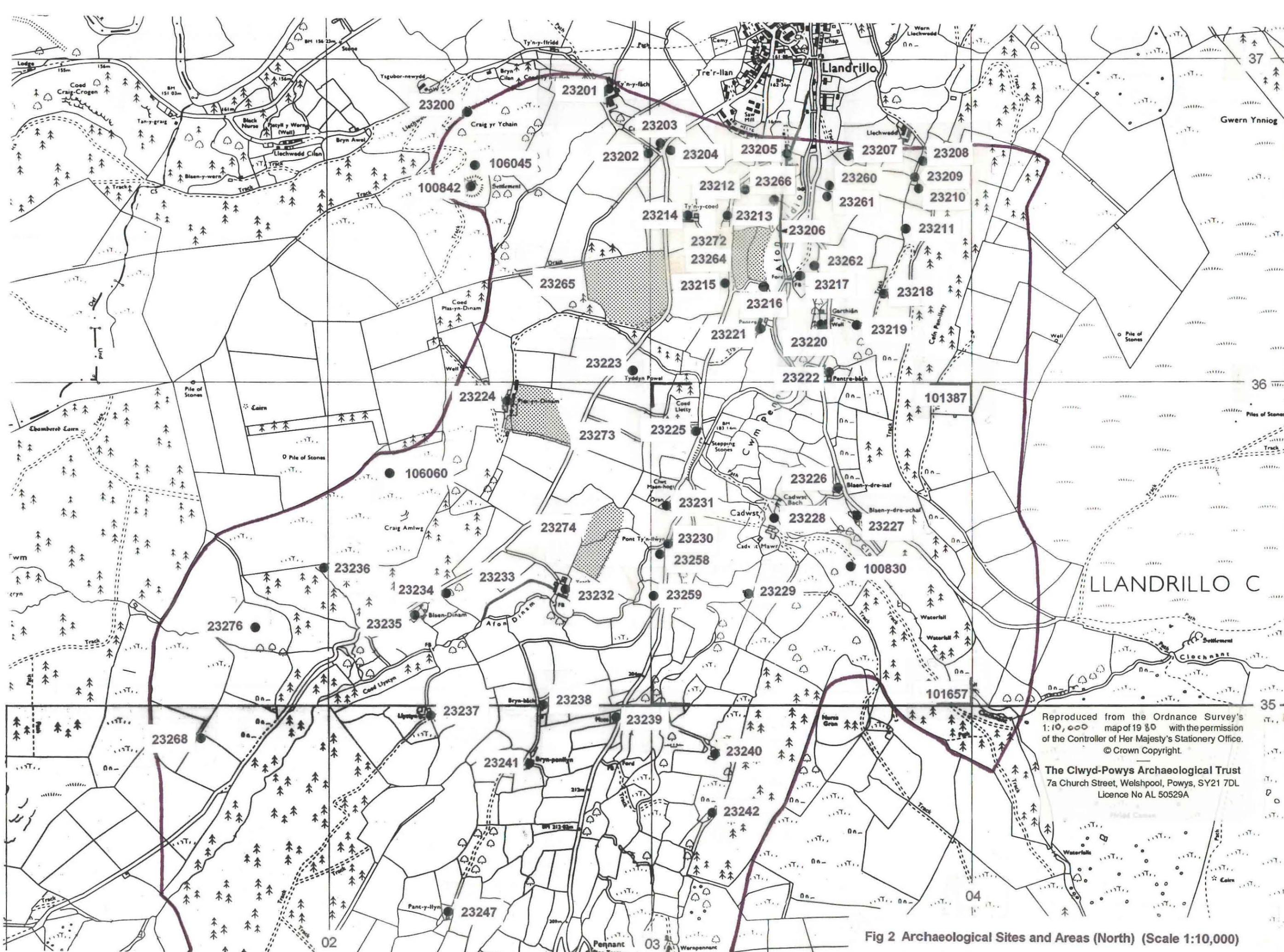
CPAT Aerial Photographs 89-MB-0278, 90-MB-0418.



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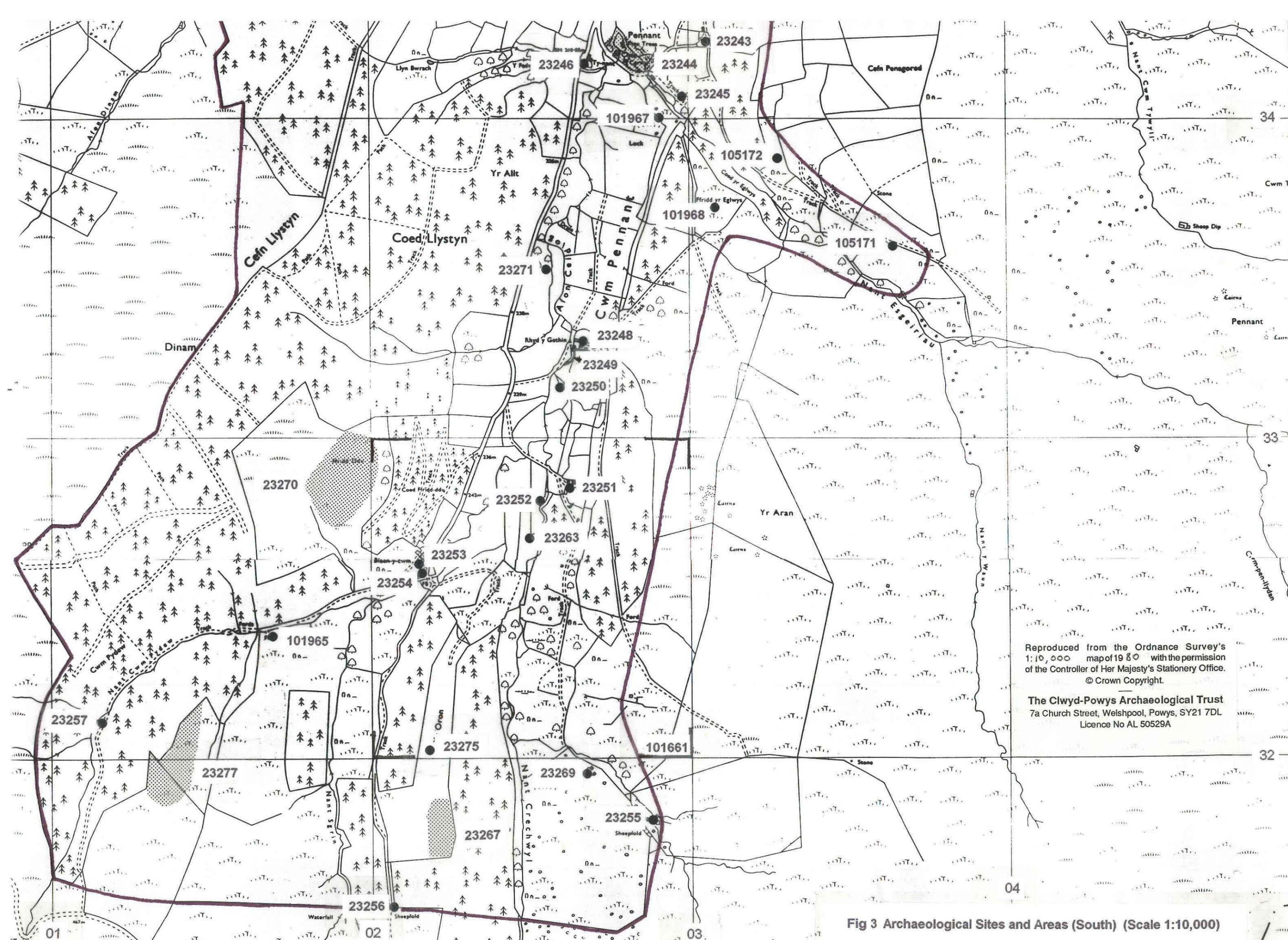
Fig 1 Extent of Study Area (Scale 1:25,000)



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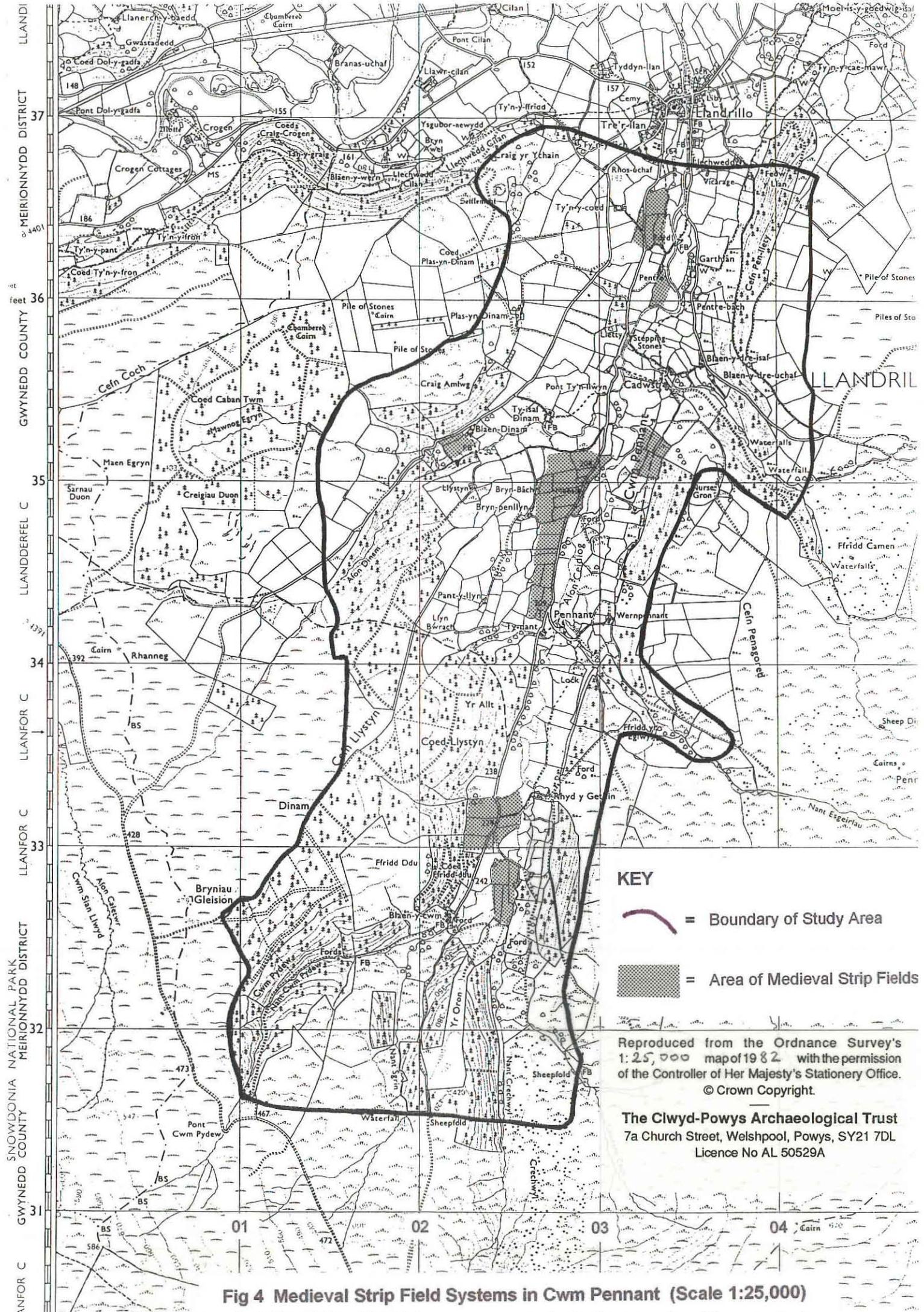
Fig 2 Archaeological Sites and Areas (North) (Scale 1:10,000)



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Fig 3 Archaeological Sites and Areas (South) (Scale 1:10,000)



KEY

-  = Boundary of Study Area
-  = Area of Medieval Strip Fields

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Fig 4 Medieval Strip Field Systems in Cwm Pennant (Scale 1:25,000)