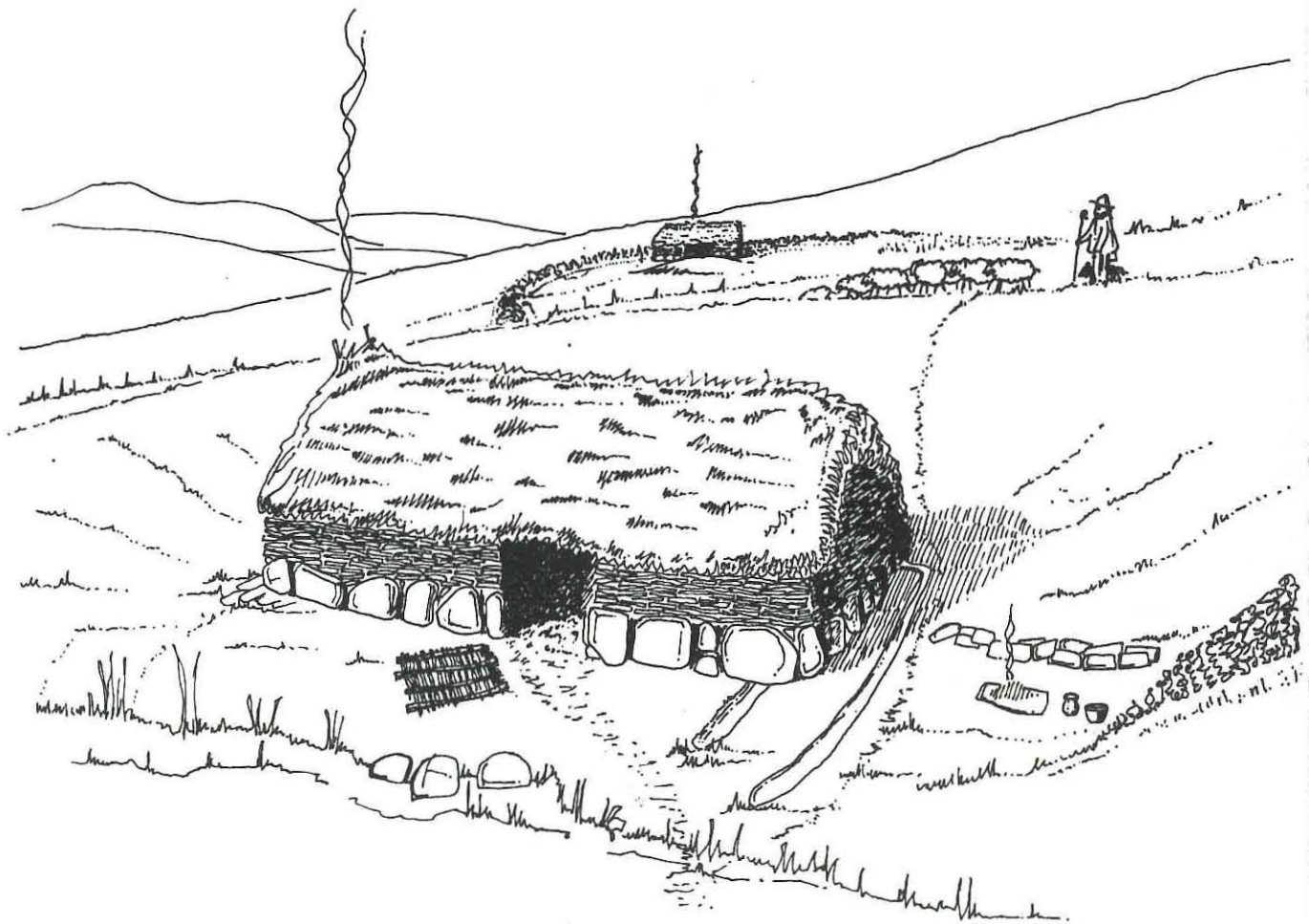


THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

*Deserted Medieval and Later Rural
Settlements in Eastern Conwy,
Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire*



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FIELD ASSESSMENT

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April 1998

Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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**MEDIEVAL AND LATER DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT
IN EASTERN CONWY, DENBIGHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE**

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Some classes of monument in the archaeological record have generated considerable investigation and discussion over the last few decades, whilst others have been largely ignored. In the first category can be placed hillforts, and barrows and cairns, for both of which there is an extensive literature embracing virtually every region of Wales. In contrast the archaeological remains that represent former rural dwellings of the medieval and earlier post-medieval periods, though potentially amongst the most numerous of archaeological remains, have received comparatively little attention. A combination of factors probably accounts for this lack of interest: prehistoric sites have, until recent years, always been more attractive as foci of research and excavation; there is a considerably longer tradition of curiosity about hillforts, cairns and the like stretching back beyond the 19th century, while medieval house sites have never flexed the antiquarian imagination; and hillforts and cairns are more readily distinguishable in the landscape and ostensibly more intelligible than their domestic medieval counterparts.
- 1.2 Nevertheless, over the last thirty years the basic identification and recording of medieval rural sites has maintained some semblance of momentum, often through the medium of fieldwork projects, with the result that the regional and national archaeological records in Wales have built up an extensive yet heterogeneous collection of data relevant to their study. With a few obvious exceptions, assessment and analysis of this data have, however, been noticeably absent.
- 1.3 In 1995-96, the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was grant-aided by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments to conduct a pilot study of around one hundred sites across their region 'to review the current state of knowledge of the resource, establish a methodology for recording, examining and evaluating such sites, and examine ways in which certain sites might be selected for enhanced protection and management including scheduling as monuments of national importance' (GAT 1996, 2). Modifications to the initial methodology occurred during the pilot study as the practical elements were tested, and these together with a summary of the results were considered in a substantial report in March 1996 (GAT 1996).
- 1.4 The results of the Gwynedd pilot study were sufficiently encouraging for Cadw to offer GAT further funding in 1996-97 for a full assessment of Anglesey and western Caernarvonshire, and to fund comparable rural settlement surveys in Radnorshire and Ceredigion, by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and Cambria Archaeology respectively. In the current year all three organisations are being funded by Cadw to continue with their work, and for CPAT this has meant a geographical shift to examine a strip through the heart of northern Wales from Montgomeryshire in the south, to modern Denbighshire and the eastern half of Conwy County Borough in the north, the latter area conforming largely but not wholly to the historic county of Denbighshire which disappeared as an entity in the reorganisation of 1974.
- 1.5 As in 1996/97 a reasonable degree of compatibility between the surveys has been attempted, with the interchange of reports and other information. A liaison meeting was held in Ceredigion in May 1997 under the chairmanship of Dr M. Yates of Cadw, and another is planned for November 1997 after the submission of this assessment.
- 1.6 This report offers an analysis of CPAT's 1997-98 survey (see Fig 6) which is based on the Project Design submitted by the Trust to Cadw in March 1997 (and is copied as Appendix 1). In its layout it follows closely that produced for Radnorshire (Silvester 1997), the text being complemented by a substantive database of which only an abstract is provided here in Appendices 3 and 4. The only significant difference between the two reports is that measured surveys of earthworks in Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, comparable with those that formed a prominent part of the Radnorshire assessment have yet to be undertaken, through a combination of factors. It is anticipated that these will be issued as a separate report later in the year.

2 Background History to the Study in North-East Wales

- 2.1 The history of rural settlement study during both the present century and earlier is remarkable only because of the apparent dearth of published research. In the late 19th century the main building of the Llanwddyn *Hospitium* above the upper Vyrnwy valley in Montgomeryshire was depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps (1887) and was subsequently defined in the Royal Commission's Montgomeryshire inventory (RCAHMW 1911, 134). The identification of Hen Ddinbych, its enclosure bank encompassing several platforms (PRN 100623), came even earlier for Edward Lhwyd referred to it in passing at the end of the 17th century (Lhwyd 1909, 151), and there are several later allusions which

were cited by Ellis Davies (1929, 314). Other sites, too - Fron Bellaf (PRN 100643), the medieval farmsteads within the Iron Age fortifications at Dinas (PRN 100781) and Caer Drewyn (PRN 100812), one of the long huts above Llandrillo (PRN 101968), and another at Twr Gwyn Bach (PRN 1396) and the earthwork in Lletty Field (PRN 1871) - turn up in the early Royal Commission volumes for Denbighshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire and in Ellis Davies's *Denbighshire* (1929). But the appearance of such sites in print is exceptional, and some certainly reflect no more than the association of long-standing local traditions with distinctive surface features, a luxury not afforded to more than a very small number of sites.

- 2.2 The pioneering work of Cyril and Aileen Fox on sites in Glamorganshire and Radnorshire did not extend into Montgomeryshire or beyond (Fox and Fox 1934; Fox 1939), and it was not until 1962 that a medieval house platform was examined at Hen Caerwys in Flintshire (Rogers 1979), although a trial excavation across the enclosure defences was conducted at Hen Ddinbych by F.H.Thompson in 1956 (Gresham, Hemp and Thompson 1959). The Brenig excavation campaign of 1973/74 allowed the excavation of a group of seasonally occupied stone long huts on the Denbigh Moors (Allen 1979), and about the same time limited salvage work was undertaken on a platform at Llandinam in Montgomeryshire though apparently with few positive results (*Archaeology in Wales* 13 [1973], 15). In recent years James Barfoot has been excavating a settlement site above Machynlleth, information on which has sporadically appeared in *Archaeology in Wales*. But Laurence Butler's general survey encompassing deserted settlements throughout Wales revealed the limitations of research up to 1968 (Butler 1971), and the situation has not altered markedly since that time.
- 2.3 Systematic surface recognition and fieldwork has been limited. The Ordnance Survey were active in the early 1970s utilising early post-war aerial photography which had recently become available, and in recent years CPAT has added substantial numbers of sites to the list, particularly in Denbighshire (see below). Research and analysis of seasonally occupied sites starts with R.U.Sayce's early papers with their Montgomeryshire bias (1956 & 1957) though he was concerned primarily with the concepts of transhumance and *hafodydd* rather than the physical remains and their distribution. More recently Elwyn Davies (1973, 1977, 1980 and 1984-5) has examined distribution patterns and function in a more topographically oriented set of analyses.

3 Scope of the Study

- 3.1.1 *The Geographical Area* Two adjacent areas were selected for study in 1997/98: the northern part of Powys conforming to the old county of Montgomeryshire with the addition of three communities that were transferred from Clwyd at the time of the 1996 reorganisation. For ease of description this will be termed Montgomeryshire in this report; and secondly the western half of the old county of Clwyd comprising much of historic Denbighshire and small parts of historic Merionethshire and Flintshire (now the post-1996 county of Denbighshire and the eastern half of Conwy County Borough). To simplify the descriptive process this is termed Denbighshire throughout the report.
- 3.1.2 Montgomeryshire displays a fairly even balance between upland and lowland. Much of the eastern portion is low-lying and heavily farmed with the broad valleys of the Severn and its tributaries occupying large swathes of land. And in the west of the county is the valley of the Dyfi again with low-lying ground around it. Elsewhere are the uplands: in the extreme south where the Radnorshire Hills tip down towards Newtown, in the south-west where Pumlumon and adjacent upland blocks separate the valleys of the upper Severn and Dyfi, and in the north where the Berwyn extends to Lake Vyrnwy and beyond. At the northern and south-western extremes the land rises to over 2000' (610m) OD.
- 3.1.3 Upland predominates in Denbighshire and eastern Conwy. Mynydd Hiraethog lies at the heart of the region, the Clwydians provide the eastern edge of the study area, and in the south are the Berwyn. The coastal strip from Colwyn Bay to Prestatyn, the Vale of Clwyd and the Vale of Llangollen provide the lowland component, again heavily farmed zones that contrast to the upland pastures and moors adjacent.
- 3.1.4 The relative proportion of upland and lowland have not been quantified in this report but there can be little doubt that the distinction is significant and arguably critical in this study because of the biases that it builds into the record as a result of both site survival and recovery. The uplands tend to marginality in relation to permanent occupation but hold most of the stock of seasonally occupied sites. Together these far exceed the number of deserted rural settlements in the more heavily utilised lowlands. The dichotomy needs to be born in mind in any consideration of site survival and distribution.

- 3.2 *Site Types* For Radnorshire and now in Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire CPAT has broadly followed the GAT approach in defining the monument types to be included in the survey. Their scoping definition stated: 'any site which represents the remains of a deserted rural settlement, post-Roman and pre-nineteenth century in date, which is characterised by the ruined remains of a stone-built structure (or structures) which is rectangular in plan and/or the presence of a rectangular, levelled platform which probably formerly held a building, and which does not appear to belong more properly to another monument class (e.g. barn, cottage, farm).. ' (GAT Interim Statement of Background and Methodology: December 1995). The main departure from this definition is in the exclusion of the very large number of new farmsteads and cottages which were, or appear to have been, established on the commons and waste in the 17th and 18th centuries. Some of these were already on the SMR but many more - certainly extending to hundreds - can be distinguished on early Ordnance Survey, tithe and estate maps. It was considered wholly impracticable to incorporate these in the present study, although inevitably some were visited during fieldwork.

4 Methodology

- 4.1 The approach adopted for the study of deserted rural settlement sites in Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire followed that used in Radnorshire in 1996/97, and this in turn was based on the logical and standardised system adopted generally for monument assessments throughout the Principality, namely:
- i) desk-top analysis of the resource
 - ii) assessment in the field
 - iii) evaluation of data from i) and ii)
 - iv) report preparation and input into SMR
- 4.2 *Desk-top analysis* This encompassed as wide a variety of data sources as seemed appropriate at the commencement of the project (for which see below, Section 6). These sources, however, were utilised at different levels, some searched as thoroughly as possible (e.g. the SMR and NMR), others only sampled (e.g. vertical aerial photography). A free-standing database (which in practice was divided into two on the basis of the counties) was established to hold all information from both the desk-top analysis and the fieldwork; it encompassed those sites which were deemed to be invalid for this particular study as a result of further work, as well as those relevant to the survey. The database was maintained through the duration of the survey and provides the data for the gazetteer in this report as well as the analyses that follow. It was designed to facilitate feedback to the regional SMR.
- 4.3.1 *Fieldwork* It was not possible to visit every recorded site in the two survey areas because of limited resources. A sample of the sites identified in the desk-top study were visited in the field. The sample was not statistically random but was affected by a number of constraints including accessibility, land ownership determination, geographical spread and the need to optimise returns during fieldwork. However, in order to examine the rural settlement stock in cohesive units, an attempt was made to visit every site on certain map sheets (e.g. SH95, SJ02 and SJ03).
- 4.3.2 Field visits were determined on the estimated turnover of three sites per day in Denbighshire and five in Montgomeryshire when averaged out, but the dispersed distribution in much of the latter and some of the former created considerable difficulties in maintaining these levels. Individual sites whether earthwork platforms or stone-built structures were treated individually, so a single settlement site might yield several records. However, where a small platform was contiguous to and subsidiary to a larger platform it was integrated in a single record and not treated individually.
- 4.3.3 The *pro forma* site record sheets adopted for the 1996/7 Radnorshire survey were used in the field (and replicated here in Appendix 2). Forms were completed for all authentic sites, and were supplemented by sketches and, where appropriate, colour and/or monochrome photography.
- 4.3.4 The current programme also allowed for a small number of measured surveys of specific sites that might be recommended subsequently for scheduling. Logically, the selection of such sites should come during the data analysis stage and after preliminary fieldwork has distinguished the most meritorious examples. Because of the field team's other commitments, and in one or two places because of the vegetation conditions, it has not been possible to conduct these surveys in time for their inclusion in this report, and

they will form the subject of a separate report later in the year.

- 4.4 *Evaluation* The Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire monuments were evaluated for the purposes of archaeological analysis, record enhancement and future management. This involved the interrogation of the database and the manipulation of the data within it. The fourth of the *pro forma* sheets covering scheduling assessments, was considered, though it should be noted here that the CPAT fieldworkers continue to harbour some reservations about its application.

- 4.5 *Report preparation and SMR input* The report that follows was prepared at the end of the survey and is best regarded as a summary. Where considered appropriate or necessary (e.g. with reference to details on scheduling criteria), it refers to a previous Gwynedd report (1996). Data from the current study were passed to the regional SMR at the end of the project.

5 Aims of the Study

- 5.1 Five basic aims were envisaged at the initiation of the project in 1996 and these have continued to direct our thinking during the current programme.
- 5.2 GAT noted in their pilot study report that: "*the nature of the resource in this instance, the monument type, was so varied and so little-understood, that some sort of basic classification [was] required. Sites have been inconsistently described and listed on the SMR and in evaluation reports, as 'hut', 'long hut', 'platform', 'platform hut', 'platform house', 'house platform', 'house platform', 'hut platform', 'farmstead', 'homestead' etc*" (GAT 1996, section 2.1.2). What holds true for Gwynedd was equally pertinent to Radnorshire in 1996/7 and now to Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, and two of the fundamental aims of this study were to move towards a more systematic and useful classification of site types, and to standardise the terminology.
- 5.3 Quantification of the resource was a further objective, though even a cursory examination of the available data indicates the impossibility of achieving a meaningful picture. Rather certain areas that have been subject to recent fieldwork programmes offer a working guide to the overall picture though no attempt has been made here to extrapolate from these to the counties in their entirety.
- 5.4 A further aim was to examine the current condition and test the reliability of the records that exist for extant sites. These have been compiled over several decades by a number of archaeologists and the survey offered the opportunity to access the standard of individual records, both the descriptions and, in upland areas where control points are few, the precision with which they have been located. The enhancement of the regional SMR fell under the same generalised heading.
- 5.5 Finally focusing on the vulnerability of these sites and the threats to their continuing existence, the last objective centred on the future conservation and management of the more significant sites, primarily those visited during the field survey. Very few sites are currently scheduled and the survey offered an unrepeatable opportunity for the scheduling enhancement of a monument class which is rarely examined as a entity.

6 Sources

- 6.1.1 *Regional SMR* This record housed in Welshpool underpins the whole survey. Using a number of potentially significant keywords for site type - barn, farmstead, hafod, house, hut, platform, platform house etc - to search the computerised database, a large number of entries were identified which was then reduced by manual checking. For Denbighshire the total was just under 200, for Montgomeryshire the much larger figure of 591.
- 6.1.2 Those records remaining on the database form what GAT has called the primary index. It is conceivable that a few relevant sites have been overlooked because of the omission of relevant keywords from their entries, but the total is not likely to be significant. The variety of keywords referred to above is matched by the adequacy (or otherwise) of the free-text descriptions in the SMR which range from the precision of Ordnance Survey Field Investigators' reports to vague and uninformative two-word descriptions. In this context it must be noted that the Montgomeryshire figure cited above included a large number of ill-

defined sites which had their origin in rapid and often superficial fieldwork in the early 1980s and these could not be validated from the records alone. Fieldwork on a sample of them during the current programme implied that the majority could safely be ignored without significant damage to the integrity of the project, and led to the subsequent deletion from the database of around 230 records.

- 6.1.3 It may be noted here that in Denbighshire the SMR is heavily dependant on records generated from earlier CPAT fieldwork projects. A cursory examination suggests that 54% of the relevant sites in the database fall under this heading. If new discoveries by the Denbighshire County Council fieldwork team and CPAT during the current study, together with unauthenticated sites picked up during the aerial photographic search (see below, section 6.4), are included, the figure rises to 79%. The unavoidable corollary is that remarkably little fieldwork has been conducted in this region by other organisations and individuals since the war.
- 6.2 *NMR (Abersytwyth)* The 'Earthworks' files in the NMR were searched for both areas but without success. Only one 'new' site was identified, and this was subsequently located in the regional SMR under a different set of keywords.
- 6.3.1 *Early Cartography* As with Radnorshire this was considered to be a potentially useful if largely untested source of data, dependant on the date of the estate maps that were available. It was suggested in the previous report (Silvester 1997, section 6.3) that in general terms any maps later than the 18th century were unlikely to be of much assistance, and even maps from that century were more likely to show the sites of post-medieval cottages than anything earlier. An exception should be made, however, for the cartography of unenclosed uplands which may depict otherwise unrecorded hafodydd and lluestai.
- 6.3.2 There are few pre-18th century manuscript maps for the survey areas, and those that were available (e.g. the 1663 map of Leighton, Forden and Hope) were largely uninformative. Maps of 18th-century and early 19th-century date are more common and some of these such as the large 1760 roller map of the Chirk estate (NLW RM C36) did reveal a small number of new sites. Overall however no more than half a dozen new settlement sites were recorded.
- 6.3.3 Chance discoveries on more recent maps should not be overlooked. A late 19th-century 25" Ordnance Survey map of the Dyffryn Ceiriog area depicted the three hachured sides of a rectangle which proved to represent the apron of a terraced platform (PRN 37342), recorded but not interpreted by the surveyors. (In passing it should be noted that this particular example does not appear in the gazetteer: subsequent analysis revealed that it lay in one of the communities that was transferred from Denbighshire to Wrexham County Borough on reorganisation in 1996).
- 6.4.1 *Vertical aerial photography* Substantial numbers of vertical aerial photographs, many of them dating back to the immediate post-war years are archived at the Royal Commission in Aberystwyth. Examination of Radnorshire photographs proved rewarding (Silvester 1997, section 6.4), but for Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire the results were disappointing. Across the two areas about thirty possible identifications were recorded. However of the nine subsequently visited only two could be classed as positive deserted settlements, two appeared to be the result of misinterpretation of anomalies on the photographs, and the validity of five remains uncertain, usually because of landscape change in the intervening years since the photographs were taken.
- 6.4.2 Comparison with the results from the previous study identifies a combination of features that boosted the Radnorshire return: a greater degree of predictability as to where deserted settlements might be located coupled with ideal conditions at the time of the photography (e.g. winter conditions providing low light shadow, low vegetation etc). Aerial photography remains a powerful tool in identifying new sites but with high level vertical shots it needs to be utilised discriminately.
- 6.5 *Oblique Aerial Photography* Few site-specific obliques were available in the CPAT and RCAHMW collections, again a contrast to the Radnorshire situation. Discussion with Chris Musson suggested that awareness of the greater potential in Radnorshire played no little part in this.
- 6.6.1 *Fieldwork* This continues to be the most profitable method of identifying new sites and also the sole means of confirming and recording ones that have been generated by the other methods noted above. Some twenty new deserted settlement sites were encountered during fieldwork trips to known sites.
- 6.7 *Conclusions* In broad terms the prospecting techniques - archive searches other than the SMR, aerial photograph and cartographic assessment, and fieldwork - contributed less to the overall picture for

Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire than they did for Radnorshire. That this was largely due to the lesser impact of aerial photography is evident, and cumulatively there can be no doubt that prospecting has contributed considerably to the overall number of sites on the project database. However, there can be no doubt that the only guaranteed method of increasing the total of sites, as well as evolving a clearer picture of settlement in any one area, is by systematic fieldwork. The CPAT surveys in Denbighshire provide unequivocal evidence of this, but they have been restricted largely to moorland regions, and nothing comparable has been attempted for the lowlands.

7 Denbighshire

7.1 General comments

- 7.1.1 The Denbighshire database currently contains 195 entries, but 49 of these have been rejected as not relevant to this study either after a site visit or through close scrutiny of the existing records. Of the remaining 146, 84 were considered to be relevant after a site visit while another 11 could not be confirmed or excluded, usually because a failure to locate the site at the given reference or because the feature had been eliminated by agricultural activity.
- 7.1.2 Only two parts of Denbighshire - the Pennant valley on the west side of the Berwyn and on the Denbigh Moors (Mynydd Hiraethog) - offer useful concentrations of deserted sites, and these are considered in case studies below. Indeed, these two relatively small portions of the region under study account for 113 of the 146 known or unconfirmed sites in the database (78%). The remaining sites are spread extremely thinly throughout the region (Fig 1).
- 7.1.3 Two hillforts were reoccupied in the medieval era. Caer Drewyn has a long hut (PRN 100812) set into its west entrance, while Dinas contains both a building platform and a terraced platform (PRNs 37345 and 100781), only a short distance from the main entrance through the ramparts. Relevant, too, in this context, is the re-use of two putative prehistoric enclosures on Ffridd Bryn Helen which are accompanied by a long hut (PRN 100668) in a typical location on the edge of a valley (see below section 7.3.4).
- 7.1.4 The Clwydians which offer an upland area that is largely unimproved, a type of environment which has yielded positive discoveries elsewhere in mid and north-east Wales, is surprisingly low on sites. Recent fieldwork by Denbighshire County Council under the Uplands Initiative has added a number of ruined buildings close to the present edge of modern enclosure, but most of these appear to be 17th/18th-century intakes from the waste, which contrary to some suggestions, are unlikely to have medieval or early medieval precursors (e.g. PRNs 37211 and 37212). The few platforms that were recognised during the same fieldwork programme (e.g. PRNs 37210 and 37219) are equivocal - they do not conform to the classic pattern of terraced platforms seen elsewhere and indeed there is no categorical indicators that they had a structural function. Aerial photography has been equally unresponsive in this area. Nothing of relevance could be recognised at three possible sites visited in the field (PRNs 37305, 3706 and 37037); land improvement was perhaps a significant factor in the first two cases, while in the third the gradient would probably have prohibited any sort of occupation.

7.2 Case Study: the Pennant Valley, Llandrillo

- 7.2.1 Cwm Pennant in the extreme south-west of the study area provides the densest grouping of deserted medieval and later rural settlement sites in north-east Wales. Within an area of less than 10km² are around 44 recorded sites. One or two of these have been known for many years (e.g. the Ffrith yr Eglwys hut [PRN 101968]: RCAHMW 1921, 87; and the Ffrith Camen longhouse [PRN 105127; Fig 2] illustrated but wrongly located in Jones 1991, 202), but a large majority have been identified as a result of fieldwork in the last five years (Silvester 1991; Silvester 1995), and although this is one of the best researched districts of Denbighshire, the discovery of at least ten new sites during the current programme convincingly reveals that the present picture is far from complete and that other sites await identification: the vague reference to platforms on the slopes of Yr Aran (PRN 101703) where there is now a dense forestry plantation illustrates this contention only too well.
- 7.2.2 The known sites reveal a significant degree of morphological variation which can usefully be assessed against a landscape that itself displays considerable diversity. Cwm Pennant is a faintly round-floored valley that carries Afon Ceidiog to its outfall in the Dee; it is approximately 4km long but little more than 300m wide. From this the valley sides rise steeply, more so on the east (with gradients of between 1 in 2 and 1 in 3) than on the west. Above this on the east at around 350m OD the ground levels out but continues to shelve upwards to ridges which themselves run down from the main spine of the Berwyn. Feeding down to Afon Ceidiog are several streams that have cut sharp-sided valleys which break this eastern side into a series of interfluvies 1.5-3km wide.
- 7.2.3 The valley floor is presently an unknown quantity. A desk-top survey (Hankinson 1995) signalled the large number of post-medieval farms that occupied the valley, many of them now abandoned and their holdings incorporated into larger units. The discovery of two long huts in this zone during the present survey (PRNs 37235 and 37334) appears to confirm what might be anticipated from the sporadic evidence

provided by upstanding farm buildings such as Cadwst (PRN 23228), for late medieval and early post-medieval constructions that indicate full use of the valley in the medieval era. In passing it is relevant to note that all the modern farms and virtually all the abandoned holdings of post-medieval date lie on or close to the valley floor at heights of up to 230m OD. On the more gentle western valley slopes there are farms at a higher level - up to 320m OD - but on the eastern flank there is nothing, the gradient and height acting as deterrents to modern settlement.

- 7.2.4 A second grouping is represented by terraced platforms, a large proportion of which appear to be associated spatially with the strip fields of putative medieval date which are such an interesting feature of this area (Silvester 1991; Silvester 1995). There is a reasonable degree of consistency in their appearance. Most have the standard front apron and back fan of the typical terraced platform. Some display traces of stone-founded rectangular long huts on their platforms, though rarely is the complete perimeter discernible (e.g. PRN 105842). And in some instances there are paired platforms - PRNs 101886 and 37237 are set about 5m apart, both with long hut traces on their platforms, but the former earthwork is about 6m longer (Fig 9); PRN 105794 where the fan of the main platform acts as the apron of a smaller subsidiary platform above it (Fig 10); and PRN 105793 where two platforms, one again larger than the other fuse together to form a bi-lobed stand (Fig 10). In each of these three cases the platforms are set immediately below the break of slope around 350m OD where the shelving ground suddenly tips away into the valley beneath. Above them, generally within a matter of a few metres, are embanked strip fields, in the case of PRN 105794 the lynchet field bank running down to merge with the fan of the platform. The unauthenticated platforms on Yr Aran (PRN 101703) would almost certainly fall within the same class.
- 7.2.5 This close relationship with fields brings in a second group of platforms that lie on the southern slope of one of the subsidiary valleys, Nant Esgeiriau, for again the lynchet banks lie immediately uphill. One pair of platforms is included, the primary platform at over 28m being the longest in the area, but cut into by a later sheep fold, the subsidiary platform rather smaller but still showing the remnants of a rectangular building on the standing. The other platforms are loosely grouped (PRNs 37240, 37241, 19594, 19593, 37242 and 37239) and shows no traces of structures other than the last in the list which is a particularly well-defined earthwork supporting the remnants of a long hut.
- 7.2.6 A different association is visible further east where at 450m OD a pair of platforms (PRNs 37352 and 105154) lie within an eight-hectare enclosure, and an individual platform (PRN 105153) within a contiguous six-hectare enclosure. Though there is some evidence of low cultivation ridges, probably associated with another small platform (PRN 105155), and perhaps also lazy beds (PRN 105019) within the larger of the two enclosures, it is clear that that these platforms were integrated into a different economy base than those above the valley to the west. The platforms are morphologically indistinguishable but the associated farming regime is different.
- 7.2.7 All of the sites considered so far (with the exception of those on the valley floor) are primarily earthwork sites. There are, however, also some stone long huts on these upland interfluvies, two of which, the Ffridd Camen longhouse (PRN 105127: Silvester 1991, 13; Jones 1991, 202 with photo but incorrect grid reference; this report Fig 2) and the Ffridd yr Eglwys hut (PRN 101968: RCAHMW 1921, 87), have already been published. Both are associated with fields, the former centrally placed to a discrete block of lynched strip fields that terminate in a longitudinal bank running along the contour, the latter at lower altitude with lynchets nearby.
- 7.2.8 But there are also a number of smaller structures, with overall lengths of 11m or less, some isolated features lacking any associations (e.g. PRNs 105760, 105135, 105120). Others are located on Ffridd Camen but in damp locations divorced from the field system. Three of them (PRNs 105173, 105130 and 106474) lie on gently sloping ground just back from the lip of one or other of the valleys that edge Ffridd Camen, and the last two have small pendant enclosures or pounds (Fig 3a). Comparable is another site on Ffridd Camen (PRN 37243) which has an attached enclosure, but the site is more complex because there is an earlier and slightly larger long hut (PRN 105132) nearby which has been robbed to provide stone for the first. The presence of a fragmentary field system immediately to the north-west together with the clear indication that the larger structure is earlier may proffer a parallel to the Ffridd Camen longhouse, 200m to the north.
- 7.2.9 Long huts are associated not only with pendant enclosures but there are three sites where the buildings are set within them. A sub-rectangular enclosure lying above the medieval strip fields on Cefn Penagored, contains a long hut which is terraced into the slope (PRN 105248), though it is relatively small - 9.3m overall - and the terraced platform is less imposing than the majority of platforms in the area. A second enclosure on Gwern Wynodl (Fig 8), 1500m to the north-east, contains a small rectangular building that

has a projecting porch (PRN 26601), but also a vegetation-covered platform that disguises a rectangular building (PRN 37338). Such is the difference in appearance of these two structures that they may be of different dates. A third site (PRN 19592), a well-defined slab and boulder building 12.2m long with two compartments and a projecting porch (Fig 3b), lies in an enclosure that abuts a valley.

7.2.10 Pulled together the evidence from the Berwyn suggests the following settlement forms:

- 1) Terraced platforms, either individual or paired and occasionally supporting building traces, which can be -
 - a) associated with fields.
 - b) have large enclosures around or appended
- 2) stone-built long huts which can
 - a) exist in isolation, often close to streams.
 - b) can be established in well-defined enclosures
 - c) can have small pendant enclosures.

7.3 Case Study: The Denbigh Moors

- 7.3.1 Hiraethog, otherwise known as the Denbigh Moors is the rolling upland massif between the Conwy and Clwyd valleys with the reservoir of Llyn Brenig at its heart. Several important settlement complexes on its fringes - at Ffridd Bryn-helen, Mynydd Poeth and Graig Fechan - have been analysed in recent years by John Manley (1986; 1990), demonstrating that much of the surviving archaeology is prehistoric rather than medieval. Field surveys by CPAT under the Uplands Initiative and also in advance of a proposed windfarm have revealed the presence of much other archaeology.
- 7.3.2 Nearly forty sites are recorded for the area and twenty-two of these were visited during the current survey. Most of the sites lie in unimproved moorland at heights of up to 450m OD, though some have witnessed sporadic pasture improvement. Other parts of the moors have been reclaimed, but have not seen systematic fieldwork.
- 7.3.3 Terraced platforms are rare, and those that have been recorded show anomalies. The Cottage Bridge platform (PRN 105754), for instance, is atypical in that its long axis runs along the contour, a feature sufficiently abnormal that its occurrence at places such as Nurse Gron, Llandrillo (PRN 37337) isolates it from the large number of platform earthworks in that area. A platform beside Llyn Alwen (PRN 105675) may be similar though truncation by a trackway has obliterated some detail. Several stone long huts reveal evidence of earthmoving to create level platforms (e.g. Moel Rhiwllug Hafod [PRN 105662] below), while one site that stands apart is Hen Ddinbych, an ecclesiastical grange with earthworks surrounding three platforms of large size (PRNs 100623, 37232 and 37233), one of which has clear traces of a building, and the remains of a hood around one end.
- 7.3.4 Rather more common are isolated long huts. The probable hafodydd named after Moel Rhiwllug (PRN 105662) and Afon Llaethog (PRN 105380) both appear to show some levelling to form platforms for rectangular buildings, 9m and 10m long respectively. Less conspicuous is the terracing for a poorly preserved structure above the Alwen Reservoir (PRN 105573). In addition Moel Rhiwllug hafod may be set within an enclosure covering some 18ha. Two much smaller enclosures are contiguous to a rectangular structure, 9.8m long, on Bryn Heilyn (PRN 100668); the building fits comfortably into the medieval/post-medieval long hut tradition but the enclosures could conceivably be of prehistoric date, subsequently re-used.
- 7.3.5 Standing apart from these individual long huts is the nucleated group of Nant Craifolen which was excavated in 1973/74. Of seven huts, four were set in their own enclosures and with the other three it was assumed that cultivation might have removed traces of similar enclosures. As reconstructed now the

buildings range from 6m (PRN 37201) to 12m (PRN 37207) in length and as might be anticipated excavation revealed more complex features than could be gauged from the surface remains. That all appeared to date from the 15th and 16th centuries points to a reasonable degree of contemporaneity, and with so many structures so closely grouped Nant Criafolen thus appears exceptional in Denbighshire.

- 7.3.6 Other long huts such as the 6.2m-long Afon Alwen hafod and that below Mwdwl-eithin (PRN 105591) which is 9.6m long and perhaps has a small annex at one end, exist in isolation.
- 7.3.7 A further set of structures are mentioned here in order to complete the record. These are rather smaller and are generally classed together as shelters. They vary in size but the length to width ratio is frequently much more constricted than the long huts noted above. The smallest are less than 3m across, sometimes of regular form, sometimes irregular, particularly where they utilise natural outcrops or hollows (e.g. PRNs 37351, 105219 and 105741). Occasionally they are integrated with small pounds or enclosures (e.g. PRN 105242). Larger examples such as the 6.2m-long roughly-built structure below Moel Rhiwllug (PRN 105681) fill the gap between the shelters and the long huts.
- 7.3.8 Consideration should be given here to the Fron Bellaf settlement (PRN 100643) which was published by Ellis Davies (1929, 385). This consists of a semi-circular terrace defined by a curving bank which he compared to an amphitheatre. From it run off an irregular network of enclosure and field banks, and though the whole looks like a settlement and there is a trace of one small structure, what is missing is the main building. Assuming this is of medieval date and not another prehistoric survival, it is a salutary warning that not all houses will leave surface traces even in upland locations.
- 7.3.9 The Denbigh Moors display a rather more limited range of medieval and post-medieval settlement sites than the western edge of Berwyn. A controlling factor appears to be location coupled with altitude. With the exception of the Ffridd Bryn-helen hafod (PRN 100668), all of the recognised settlement sites lie well above the altitude of modern settlement and most above the modern field/enclosure line. While a similar situation obtained in Cwm Pennant on the Berwyn, here the difference is much more marked, with the likelihood that some deserted settlements and possibly even some settlement types, may be overlooked.
- 7.3.10 In broad terms the identified sites divide between those in or at the heads of valleys and those in more open locations. There is no specific correlation with the groups recorded above but most of the long huts are relatively close to streams and those that are not seem to favour sheltered locations that offer a good aspect. Shelters are spread more widely, ostensibly demonstrating less influence from the local topography.

8 Montgomeryshire

8.1 General comments

- 8.1.1 The initial figure of 591 known sites in the SMR was highly misleading in that it incorporated a very large number of records with vague and unreferenced statements about house locations derived from tithe maps and local sources many years ago (see above section 6.1.2). Some of these were discounted immediately, others were checked in the field and shown to be irrelevant to the present study, and further examples were eliminated during the detailed analysis of the data prior to the preparation of this report. The final figure of 224 sites comprises 156 positive identifications and another 66 where the evidence is equivocal for a variety of reasons: the site was not visited, access was denied by the landowner or the vegetation proved insurmountable. Also included in the last total were those sites previously recorded during fieldwork which could not be located during the present visit.
- 8.1.2 Site visits totalled 196 of which 131 were positive identifications and 16 remained unproven. The remainder were to sites that proved not to be relevant to the present study.
- 8.1.3 The difference between Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire is transparent. Whereas much of the data for Denbighshire came from two localities and had been generated by recent field surveys, the pattern for Montgomeryshire is more diffuse, the spread of sites far from even but taking in much of the county (see Fig 4). Other statistics tend to confirm the dichotomy. The origin of the records is indicative of a broader pattern of identification across the county. Nearly 30% of the sites came from CPAT's own fieldwork over the previous five or six years, 13% were recorded for the first time during the study, but exactly 50% were recorded in the SMR prior to 1990, a much higher proportion than in Denbighshire (see above section 6.1). Also about three-quarters of the Montgomeryshire sites lie on moorland or in improved upland pastures, but the remaining 25% were adjudged to be in the more heavily improved lowlands. This is a contrast to the equivalent Radnorshire figure of less than 15% (Silvester 1997, section 13.1). The overall figures for altitude provide a similar picture: 21% of Montgomeryshire sites lie below 250m OD, but less than 12% for both Denbighshire and Radnorshire (Silvester 1997, section 13.1).
- 8.1.4 There is only one site concentration of note, on the northern side of Lake Vyrnwy, and as might be anticipated its delineation is largely a result of recent identification surveys in the area. Smaller groups are recorded in the Kerry Hills, south-east of Newtown, and on the sides of the Tanat Valley, particularly in the vicinity of Craig Rhiwarth.
- 8.1.5 Deserted rural settlement in Montgomeryshire as a whole reveals certain patterns which are worthy of comment. The hills of western Montgomeryshire accommodate a scatter of well-defined platforms, often on upper slopes which have probably seen enclosure and improvement over the last two centuries or so. A fair proportion of them are marked as 'house platforms' on modern maps, reflecting their discovery by OS field investigators following leads provided by examination of post-war RAF aerial photography. Some of these have appended enclosures (e.g. PRNs 1711, 1729 and 4038), though others appear to have no such associations (e.g. PRNs 1738, 4049, 4286, 6272 and 34877), and paired platforms are also in evidence (e.g. PRNs 37229 & 50372, 4041 & 4042, and 37358 & 37362). Some degree of correlation in altitude is emerging between the paired platforms and 18th/19th-century farms and cottages, but the platforms with enclosures and some of those without tend to favour higher altitudes; more rigorous analysis of a larger sample will be necessary to confirm this pattern. For the hills of western Montgomeryshire the interpretation of the platforms with appended enclosures as *hafodydd* occurs sporadically in sources cited in the SMR. This seems reasonable on the basis of their location and as a concept can be extended to many of the solitary platforms as well. Paired platforms on the other hand may represent more permanent occupation.
- 8.1.6 Research on the siting of surviving late medieval and sub-medieval farmsteads is outside the present brief, but might provide some interesting insights: Ty Mawr at Castle Caereinion (SJ 1727 0436) which is now being reconstructed by Cadw highlights the possibilities. The 15th-century structure is set at right-angles to the contours, and the excavated evidence reveals that the supporting platform was built up and revetted at the front and cut back into the hillside at the rear. Excavation has also shown that there were two phases of earthwork construction with one terraced platform succeeded by another. Though the original fan is no longer discernible at least in its early form, the setting is typical at the point where a steep natural slope starts to shallow out. Indeed, the appearance of platforms on the lower slopes of some of the major river valleys in the county, at altitudes and in locations where modern farms still exist, points to permanent farming units that were abandoned at an early date. Several platforms in improved pasture were observed from the main road along the Dyfi valley north-east of Machynlleth (PRNs 37224, 37226 &

37227). The only one of these that was accessible (37224) was substantial with an overall length of 26.5m, one of the largest in the county. The valleys of the Rhiw, west of Berriew (PRN 8559), the Camlad (PRN 8841) and the Vyrnwy (PRN 26985) all have reported platforms, though two rather obvious 'platforms' above the Severn, south-west of Welshpool, were identified by the owner as infilled quarries (PRN 37228). Notwithstanding such misidentifications, so little fieldwork has been conducted in the heavily farmed valleys of Montgomeryshire (and elsewhere) that the examples cited above pinpoint the likelihood of a whole group of deserted settlement sites that are radically under-represented in the record.

- 8.1.7 Closely set groups of platforms, as observed on the Radnorshire commons (Silvester 1997, section 10.5), are absent in Montgomeryshire and this cannot be attributed solely to inadequate survey: on the available evidence nothing similar survives in the north of Powys. The closest are the half a dozen platforms on the Kerry Hills (PRNs 37230-37231, 50368-50371) and these are best interpreted as three sets of paired platforms, spread over several hundred metres. In passing it may be no more than a coincidence that of the Montgomeryshire uplands the Kerry Hills are topographically closest to the Radnorshire commons with their rounded but flattish crests and deeply cut valleys.
- 8.1.8 The re-use of earlier enclosures was noted in Denbighshire (section 7.1.3 above), and occurs once in Montgomeryshire, at the Cuckoo Hall multivallate enclosure (PRN 8797) in the hills east of the Severn, where two platforms have been cut into the ramparts. It has been claimed that there were still buildings on the site until the beginning of this century but this has not been confirmed from early cartographic sources. The association between the Lletty Field longhouse (PRN 1871) where salvage recording was undertaken in 1973, and the surrounding enclosure is sufficiently unusual to warrant some consideration that the enceinte itself is earlier, though there is no stratigraphic or artefactual evidence to confirm the hypothesis.
- 8.1.9 Two sites can be mentioned because of their potential rather than their actual relevance. Both are small rectangular ditched enclosures, with overall dimensions of 13m by 7m (PRN 4302) and 10.5m by 7m (PRN 35714). The former, to the east of Llanbryn-mair, has a low, internal bank and two breaks that may be entrances, the latter on the northern side of Lake Vyrnwy is simply a continuous ditch without any entrance gaps. It is a reasonable though unproven assumption that each enclosure accommodated a rectangular building only slightly smaller than the area enclosed. In highlighting them here we are moving away from the structures themselves to the earthworks that protected or secured them; and at the further end of the scale this could include moated sites and even ringworks both of which fall outside the remit of this study.
- 8.1.10 A handful of recorded sites may be linked to specialist activity rather than conventional agriculture. Two deserted settlement sites, a terraced platform (PRN 37365) and a long hut raised on a low platform (PRN 37366), lie amidst the pillow mounds of the Cwm Ednant rabbit warren, which is assumed to be a post-medieval, and perhaps 18th-century, creation (Silvester 1995, 89). The former could be a coincidental association but the latter lies in a sheltered valley yet has an excellent prospect over much of the warren and is adjacent to the only circular mounds in the group. A warrener's house is thus a credible interpretation. A spatial association with mining works implies that a small rectangular building (PRN 37363) in the upper Wye is an integral part of the industry, and the same might be true of a similar building and enclosure (PRN 37356) above Nant Bryn-moel above Dylife. Three platforms at Craig-y-mwyn (PRN 18356) may also be associated with mining which started there in 1745. Finally, the medieval grange site at Llanwddyn known as the *Hospitium* (PRN 33889) might also be grouped here in that its atypical design reflects a specific and infrequent agricultural regime.

8.2 Case Study: Lake Vyrnwy

- 8.2.1 On the western flank of the Cedig valley are a group of terraced platforms (PRNs 35704-35707, 35716, 35718-35719, 35721-35722) spread at intervals of 100-200m around strip fields containing ridge and furrow (Fig 7). Arguably this is an offshoot of the now-drowned medieval village of Llanwddyn, though the gap between the two complexes- about one kilometre - precludes its identification as an extension of the village itself. The platforms are of conventional appearance though one (PRN 35704) lies along the contour and two others comprise conjoined pairs (PRNs 35706 35707). None has any evidence of a stone structure on it, and probably the most important element is the unequivocal association with a field system that reveals the arable base of the settlement.

- 8.2.2 In this association, a parallel can be drawn with the Llanwddyn *Hospitium* on the ridge to the south, now

on the opposite side of the lake. Cultivation ridges occupy part of the grange enclosure close to the main *Hospitium* building (PRN 33889), a long hut 14m long internally set on a terraced platform complete with a hood above the fan (Silvester, forthcoming). Platform and building are the largest of their kind in Montgomeryshire (Fig 5).

- 8.2.3 The platforms that have been recorded in the Vyrnwy catchment tend to be on the slopes of the main valley (its base now the reservoir), at relatively low altitudes. The hospitium is exceptional in this respect as are a pair of terraced platforms at c.440m OD on the slopes of Waen Llestri (PRNs 7846 & 37245). But the valleys that penetrate the hills on the north side of the lake also shelter the occasional platform (e.g. PRNs 7919 & 7835) as well as a number of long huts. PRNs 49, 5120, 7801 and 7842 are all simple rectangular buildings, the first of these a particularly well preserved example. Finally it should be mentioned that there is some evidence for the disappearance of earlier settlements in this area. An early 19th-century map depicts Hafodty Cynnan (PRN 37347) in the upper reaches of Afon y Dolau Gwynion, though there is now little visible on the ground, while even higher up is Hafoty Arllen-fawr. The name on modern maps is tagged to a set of well built sheepfolds which can be assumed to have replaced an earlier *hafod*.

9 Discussion

- 9.1 In the preliminary discussion of rural settlement types in Radnorshire (Silvester 1997, section 9), two basic forms were identified, the terraced platform and the long hut. These types cannot be regarded as mutually exclusive. The terraced platform or its variant form is in essence the physical setting for a structure, the result of adapting a particular landform to the requirements of those who chose to live there. It can be assumed that a large majority of the structures established on the platforms would be long huts, and this tends to be born out by those examples where building traces are found in conjunction with the earthworks: Montgomeryshire produced eight examples, Denbighshire thirteen, figures much lower than the twenty-eight recorded in Radnorshire. The reasons for the disappearance of the structural remains from the platforms are not something that require consideration here, but it is an on-going process as one Montgomeryshire site demonstrates: PRN 1367 near Aberhosan in western Montgomeryshire was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 as the stone footings of a long hut on a terraced platform. Today the platform survives in improved pasture but only the ghost outline of the building is apparent.
- 9.2 As a basic site-type the terraced platform set into the hillslope at right-angles to the contour appears ubiquitous and might even be adopted as a morphological determinant. Though there are a few examples of platforms running along the contours which should be early in date (e.g. Denbighshire PRN 37337), it was implicit in the previous report (Silvester 1997, section 9.2.6) that the majority were late, perhaps 18th-century or 19th-century. That the terraced platform re-occurs throughout central and northern Powys and into southern Denbighshire - and it remains to be proved that its apparent absence from northern Denbighshire is due to anything other than a lack of research - tends to disguise one aspect implicit in the large number of platforms lacking any structural traces on them. We have no way of knowing whether medieval builders consistently selected slope locations for their houses or, as seems considerably more likely, buildings were also established on level ground where landownership or landscape conditions dictated. Assuming the latter, and a study of the locations of standing late medieval buildings would provide a clear guide, the analysis of terraced platforms alone creates a distortion in the evidence of settlement patterns as well as morphology, though one not easily rectified.
- 9.3 The second basic site-type is the long hut, rectangular in shape but displaying considerable variation in size and also in its structural components. It is evident for instance that two of the buildings on Ffridd Camen above Llandrillo (Denbs.) though both subsumed within the general category of long huts are very different in size and appearance. PRN 105127 (Fig. 2) was described as a long house when first published (Silvester 1991), while PRN 105130 (Fig 3a) was classed as a *hafod*, both interpretative descriptions based on subjective assessment. Both long huts appear to have appended pounds or enclosures, but the latter is a small, simple structure, some 8.8m long, while the latter is 21.9m in length with potentially complex internal arrangements. These form the extremes of a continuum but PRN 19592 (Fig 3b), 1.5km to the south, falls between the two. In its location and with a surrounding earthen-banked enclosure it could fall within the range of putative seasonal settlement sites recorded elsewhere in Denbighshire, yet it is larger than many (at 12.2m) and with its evidence for a cross-passage and porch a case could be made for a more permanent structure.
- 9.4 From these examples alone it should be evident that there is unlikely to be one or more specific size ranges that can be designated to enable the mass of long huts to be broken down into discrete groupings. Nor is the arrangement of those structural features that are visible to the fieldworker likely to be of any great assistance in classification. Future excavations may in time provide adequate guides, but for the present an approach dependent on a more subjective assessment has to be adopted.
- 9.5 This is equally true for structures at the lowest end of the long hut range. In the Radnorshire study, small simple structures which might be grouped together under the term 'shelters' were not examined. The presence of a reasonable number of these in Denbighshire, particularly on Hiraethog necessitates a reconsideration. Some of these smaller structures are more irregular in shape than the typical long hut and many though by no means all are more crudely constructed. Those on Bwlch y Garnedd have internal dimensions under 2m (PRNs 105198, 105219 & 105242), others elsewhere at less than 3m in length are not much bigger (e.g. PRN 37351). They also appear in a wider range of locations than other long huts.
- 9.6 To achieve a classification which is in any way meaningful, but also functional and adaptable, requires something rather more than the simple division between platforms and long huts. In the Radnorshire study a separate section was devoted to the associations between settlement sites, and between sites and enclosures, fields and the like (Silvester 1997, section 10). It is proposed here to develop and integrate these aspects into a broader classificatory scheme for deserted rural settlements which can then be tested and revised at a later date against data from the remaining regions of Clwyd and Powys. It is based on

location and perceived function as well as morphology, and it is thus inevitable that there is some overlap. It represents, too, only a preliminary stage in trying to sort the data. The system has points in common with the site characterisation recently developed by Paul Sambrook for the old county of Dyfed (Sambrook 1997).

- 1) Small structures grouped under the general heading of shelters. Can be square, rectangular or irregular in shape, though the length is usually less than twice the width. Not usually accompanied by other features such as fields, but may be integrated with small pounds or enclosures. No particularly favoured topographical locations, being found on valley floors, on hill sides and even ridge tops.
- 2) Small long huts. No maximum size. Some have signs that the ground was terraced or platformed to accommodate the structure, but most show no such modifications. Rarely associated with other features. Usual locations are valley floors, natural terraces etc, in the uplands.
- 3) Small long huts as above but with enclosures surrounding or adjacent. Locations frequently close to valleys as on shoulders or nearby slopes, also on terraces. Generally features of the uplands.
- 4) Long huts of larger size, usually though not always in valleys below the uplands. Can be associated with enclosures.
- 5) Isolated terraced platforms, found in the uplands without any associations and rarely with any clear signs of structures on them.
- 6) Terraced platforms usually single but sometimes double, either conjoined or adjacent. Usually isolated, but occasionally in dispersed groups. Frequently encountered in farmed land, leading to the possibility that lesser earthworks have been removed during improvement. Generally on hillslope.
- 7) Isolated terraced platforms accompanied by or within enclosures. Comparable with 3). Upper hillslopes; on the commons.
- 8) Terraced platforms, sometimes supporting structural remains, accompanied by strip fields, or ridge and furrow. On or close to cultivable land.
- 9) Long huts accompanied by strip fields, or ridge and furrow. On or close to cultivable land. The structural equivalent of 8).
- 10) Paired platforms, or platform and long hut together, presumed to be contemporary. Overlaps with groups 6 and 8, and may ultimately be modified.
- 11) Miscellaneous sites such as the ditched platforms described above (section 8.1.9), and the 'long enclosures' identified in Radnorshire (Silvester 1997, section 9.5.3).
- 12) Settlement enclosures containing either platforms or long huts or a combination of the two; these tend to be much larger than the average. Monastic or ecclesiastical links.
- 13) Complex settlement sites but without an obvious building focus.
- 14) Nucleated groups of either terraced platforms or long huts.
- 15) Buildings such as farmhouses or cottages erected on or close to the waste, and probably in the 18th century or later, though conceivably on an earlier site.
- 16) Platforms that are set along the contour, often associated with other elements.

9.7 Based on what is acknowledged to be a subjective assessment, the separation of sites in coarse terms might fall between those sites considered to be seasonally occupied: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and those in permanent use: 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 16. Some could fall into either category: 10, 11, and there might be some overlap.

9.8 In chronological terms sites in groups 1, 15 and 16 are probably post-medieval in date; those in 4, 6, 8, 9,

12 and 13, tend towards the medieval period, and 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14 could be either.

9.9

Site numbers

Category	Denbs visited	Mont visited
1	9	11
2	15	36
3	10	5
4	5	0
5	3	21
6	7	19
7	2	8
8	11	6
9	5	1
10	2	20
11	3	1
12	3	2
13	1	0
14	7	0
15	1	6
16	0	1

10 Chronology

10.1 The problem that bedevils rural settlement studies generally in Wales, namely the lack of good-quality excavations, has been highlighted in the previous report. In the study area there has been only one excavation that has produced anything akin to a useful amount of dating evidence: the complex of sites at Hafod y Nant Criafolen can be attributed to the late 15th century to the late 16th century on the basis of artefacts together with a single radiocarbon date, and are generally considered to form a seasonally occupied settlement (Allen 1979, 46), though others would prefer to see it as a permanently inhabited site (Briggs 1985, 304). Neither the salvage work at Lletty Field nor the trial excavation at Hen Ddinbych (see above section 2.2) yielded datable material, while the excavations above Machynlleth at Bwlch Ravellon Goch (PRN 37300) have yet to identify a full building plan, and the material recovered from the site does not go back beyond the 18th century. Finally it should be noted that a trench across a scoop at Carneddau, Montgomeryshire (Silvester: in preparation) produced nineteen sherds of medieval pottery (possibly 14th century). There was no structural evidence or significant stratification, but with hindsight it is possible that this was a terraced platform, so heavily degraded that it was not possible to produce a meaningful plan. There were traces of small rectilinear field plots adjacent.

10.2 Early historical documentation provides a context for a few of the more specialised sites. The granges of Hen Ddinbych (Denbs.) and Llanwddyn Hospitium (Mont.) can be attributed to the 13th/14th centuries and it is likely that the large platforms now to be seen at both have a similar date. We may also take into account the evidence from southern England for permanent settlement at higher altitudes in the 12th and 13th centuries. Using this as an analogy, the fields and associated settlement sites on the western edge of the Berwyn are likely to be medieval, abandoned in the face of deteriorating climatic conditions and the impact of plague. Less certainly a similar argument might be advanced for the fields and platforms high above Lake Vyrnwy.

10.3 At the other end of the chronological scale, there is cartographic evidence for the continuation of some *hafodydd* into the 19th century, the fact that some maps display only the occasional example reinforcing the belief that specific sites were still considered to be of use. As noted above contemporary enclosures from the waste which can be well documented from maps, have been excluded from the study.

11 Site Management

11.1 Scheduling orders already cover a number of sites in Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire: Hen Ddinbych

and the Llanwddyn hospitium, and as a result of their integral association with earlier hillforts and other prehistoric complexes, the long huts within the hillforts on Craig Rhiwarth, Caer Drewyn, Dinas and Bryn Heilyn (see Appendices 3 & 4). These are, however, atypical sites and not really representative of the range of deserted settlements in the two counties. Below are listed another sixteen sites or complexes which as a result of the site visit assessment are considered by the writer to merit statutory protection, and are thus recommended to Cadw for consideration. Appendix 5 lists the criteria for these recommendations.

Site name	PRN	Survey available	Owner known	Comments
Gwern Wynodl hafod/enclosure (D)	26601 37338		*	Well-preserved buildings in enclosure
Ffridd yr Eglwys platforms (D)	37237 101866		*	Excellent preserved paired platforms
Fron Bellaf settlement (D)	100643	OS?	*	Unusual survival of fields and enclosures with atypical platform
Moel Rhiwllug long hut (D)	105662		*?	Well-preserved long hut with possible adjacent enclosure
Cwm Tywyll platforms (D)	105154 37352 105153		*	Well-preserved platforms and enclosure
Ffridd Camen hafodydd (D)	37243 105132 105130		*	Long huts and enclosure
Ffridd Camen longhouse (D)	105127	CPAT	*	Fine long hut; fields adjacent
Bryn Gwyn platforms and fields (M)	35704-707 35714-722 35752-753	CPAT	*	Coherent group of platforms and strip fields
Cwm Bidno platform (M)	6721		*	Well preserved long hut and enclosure
Nant Esgeiriau (D)	37239		*	Well preserved terraced platform with building
Pennant (D)	19592	CPAT	*	Small, well-preserved long hut
Blaen Pennant (D)	105842		*?	Well-defined terraced platform with remains of a building
Rhyd Gethin (D)	37369 105793 105794	CPAT	*	Two pairs of platforms and associated strip fields
Afon Lleathog (D)	105380		*	Small well-preserved rectangular hut
Afon Batrog (M)	49		*?	Small and very well-preserved rectangular hut
Cedig (M)	7801		*	Small rectangular building

12 Conclusions

- 12.1 Conspicuous differences have been recognised in the distribution and density of the known deserted rural settlement in the two old counties under study here. Sites in Montgomeryshire are broadly spread across the county with little marked clustering though the trend is towards the uplands. Denbighshire in contrast has significant groupings which serve to emphasise the dearth of recognised settlement over much of the county. The evidence available to us indicates that the Llandrillo valley concentration is exceptional and any attempt to use it as a yardstick for other valley/upland zones would be incautious. Nevertheless, it is equally evident that almost all of the county is an unknown quantity archaeologically. The picture is only a little better for Montgomeryshire, and in both regions only systematic field survey on an extensive scale will bring about a significant improvement.
- 12.2 Following on from the previous point, the quality of the sites recognised in Montgomeryshire is unexceptional overall, as aspect highlighted by the relative number of sites from each county recommended for protection (see section 11.1). Deficiencies here will also be rectified as further exploratory fieldwork is undertaken.
- 12.3 The provisional classification proposed above (section 9.6) cannot disguise the fact that the simple division between terraced platforms and stone-built long huts adopted in the study of Radnorshire retains some validity when examining broad settlement trends. Long huts, particularly the smaller, simpler types appear ubiquitous in the uplands of central and north Wales. Large terraced platforms are common in Radnorshire, western Montgomeryshire and south-western Denbighshire, but on present evidence they appear sparse elsewhere.
- 12.4 The absence of a solid chronological framework for Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire is as an acute a problem as it was for Radnorshire, and is a fundamental consequence of the sparsity of excavation on deserted rural settlements throughout the country. Attribution by analogy is feasible in some instances (e.g. the Llandrillo field system with their associated long huts and platforms), cartography may occasionally be helpful in more recent centuries, and as Sambrook (1997, 45) has demonstrated with Lewis Morris's mid 18th-century survey of the Manor of Perfedd, documentary sources also have a part to play, though again these are likely to have an impact only for the last two or three hundred years, and earlier documentation will be relevant only for exceptional sites such as the *Llanwddyn Hospitium*.

16 Acknowledgements

- 16.1 Fieldwork and data entry were undertaken by Ms P. Frost and Mr R. Hankinson in addition to the writer. Assistance was provided by staff of the National Monument Record and the National Library of Wales, both in Aberystwyth. Farmers and landowners, too numerous to record individually, allowed access to their land.

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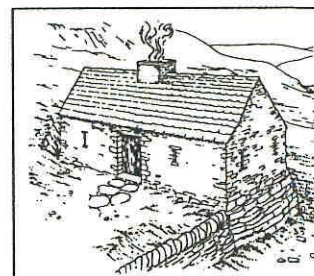
Appendix 1

Project Design: March 1997

APPLICATION FOR GRANT AID TO CADW: Henebion Cymru

Grant-aid programme

THREAT RELATED ASSESSMENTS

Submitted by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 1997/98**Date of submission** 31 January 1997**Revision date** 10 March 1997

1 Code number and project title

CPAT 658

Long title: Medieval and Later Deserted Rural Settlement Sites: Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire

Short title: MEDIEVAL RURAL SITES

2 Location: NGR, Community, SAM no/SMR no

Not applicable.

3 Summary of proposals for current/forthcoming year

This proposal is submitted as a result of the continuing success of the pilot project being carried out in 1996/97 in Radnorshire, hand-in-hand with similar studies by the Dyfed and Gwynedd Archaeological Trusts, for the purpose of record and scheduled ancient monument enhancement.

The results of this programme are sufficiently rewarding to propose a similar self-contained programme of fieldwork in Denbighshire, the eastern half Conwy County Borough (former Colwyn Borough Council area), and Montgomeryshire in 1997/98. This would leave Brecknock, Flintshire and Wrexham for consideration in 1998/99.

4 Description of the site(s), area, material etc and assessment of archaeological importance**a. Background**

The study of Radnorshire sites being undertaken in 1996/97 is resulting in the following: a valuable re-assessment and rationalisation of a range of known sites, many of which were poorly recorded and variously designated; the discovery of a significant number of new sites; and the identification of a number of well-preserved individual and grouped sites worthy of statutory protection.

As in the case of the current programme of work in Radnorshire, the 1997/98 programme would continue to focus on the little-studied question of deserted early medieval to early post-medieval settlement sites in western Clwyd and in Montgomeryshire. In national terms the study would continue to be designed to complement the similar studies under way in Gwynedd and Dyfed, and in regional terms it is seen to complement the completed studies of predominantly nucleated settlements undertaken by the Trust as part of the Historic Settlements programme in Wales. Close liaison has been maintained during the course of 1996/97 with the project officers undertaking work in both Dyfed and Gwynedd to try to ensure consistency of fieldwork methodology and classification.

b. Sites to be included

For convenience, a slightly modified definition of the sites to be included in the study would continue to be that given in GAT's Medi-

eval and Later Deserted Rural Settlement Sites in Gwynedd: Interim Statment of Background and Methodology (December 1995), section 2.5, as follows:

'Any site which represents the remains of a deserted rural settlement, post-Roman and pre-nineteenth century in date, which is characterised by the ruined remains of a stone-built structure (or structures) which is rectangular in plan and/or the presence of a rectangular, levelled platform which probably formerly held a building, and which does not appear to belong more properly to another monument class (eg barn, cottage, farm).'

c. Estimate of the number of sites to be included in the study

An initial scan of the Regional SMR indicates a total of about 280 sites in the proposed area of study in 1997/98. On the basis of experience gained in Radnorshire in 1996/97 it is to be anticipated that the number of sites may be doubled during the course of the project. The Radnorshire project began with 170 sites which have now increased to well over 300.

d. Assessment of archaeological importance

The sites which form the basis of this study constitute practically the only source evidence for rural settlement and land-use in a significant portion of central Wales in the millennium between AD 500-1700 and are therefore considered to have a high archaeological importance.

5 Nature of threat, the likely extent of timing and destruction

Agriculture, land improvement and afforestation are likely to represent the major threat to this class of monument.

6 Research objectives

- a. Definition, classification and quantification of the classes of sites representing deserted rural settlements in Denbighshire, Colwyn and Montgomeryshire between the early medieval and early post-medieval periods.
- b. An assessment of the archaeological and historical significance of these sites in both a regional and national context.
- c. Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of the scheduling criteria which might be appropriate regionally, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- d. Enhancement of the Regional SMR and END.

7 Proposed work programme

The tasks which it is anticipated will be undertaken as part of the project in 1997/98 to achieve the research objectives are summarised as follows and are based on the valuable experience gained during 1996/97 (see also Project Management Plan Timetable in section 15).

- 1 Administration
 - 1.1 Project Management
 - 1.2 AMI monitoring
 - 1.3 Financial statements
 - 1.4 Audited statement
 - 1.5 CPAT Committee reports
 - 1.6 Half-Year and Annual Reports

- 1.7 Archaeology in Wales Report
- 1.8 Liaison meetings. Cadw/Trust coordination meetings of pan-Wales initiative.
- 2 **Survey preparation**
 - 2.3 SMR query/database setup. Desktop evaluation and correction of SMR data and information from other readily available sources (eg Historic Settlements Survey, Upland Survey; NMR. Preparation of database compatible with Regional SMR as a basis for new fieldwork recording.
 - 2.4 AP evaluation. Prospecting for unrecorded sites on APs and older published maps, and checking of known sites against these sources.
- 3 **Fieldwork/data capture**
 - 3.1 Liaison with landowners. Fieldwork preparation and contacts with landowners etc.
 - 3.2 Rapid field assessment. Rapid field assessment of an approximate 50% sample of an assumed total of about 560 sites at a maximum rate of 3 sites per day in Denbighshire and 5 sites per day in Montgomeryshire – a total of about 70 working days in the field.
 - 3.3 Data entry. Database entry of field survey data for an assumed total of about 560. Processing and cataloguing of photographic records. Estimates are based on a ratio of fieldwork to data-entry from previous experience.
 - 3.4 Selected ground survey. Detailed ground survey of a selected number of Radnorshire sites identified in 1996/97 and drafting work; selection of sites for recommending for scheduling, and preparation of Cadw AM7 forms. It is anticipated that this element of the project would be undertaken at the very beginning of the financial year in order to tie in with the Regional Inspector's scheduled ancient monument enhancement programme.
- 4 **Report preparation**

Preparation of draft report on work undertaken in western Clwyd and Montgomeryshire. Editing, and dissemination of final report. Site visits with Regional AMI.

 - 4.1 Ground survey artwork
 - 4.2 Report prep/circulation
- 5 **Archive**

Preparation and deposition of project archive with Regional SMR.

 - 5.1 Submit database to SMR
 - 5.2 Submit archive to SMR

8 Specialist requirements**Radiocarbon**

Not applicable.

Environmental analysis

Not applicable.

Conservation of materials

Not applicable.

9 Proposed timing of work programme

For timing of the elements of work given in section 7 see Project Management Plan Timetable in section 15.

10 Presentation of results

1. Preparation of a survey report in CPAT Report series, which it is anticipated will include the following:
 - a. Summary of work undertaken.
 - b. Methodology.
 - c. Synthesis of results: background, interpretation, classification, and appraisal of the significance of the archaeological resource in a regional and national framework.
 - d. Gazetteer of sites included in field survey.
 - e. Review of scheduling criteria.
 - f. Site management recommendations; general and specific.
 - g. Recommendations for further work in other areas.

Copies of report for limited circulation, 2 copies of which are to be lodged with Cadw and 1 with RCAHMW. Circulation to other bodies and individuals (eg Local Authority, ADAS) as appropriate, following discussion with Cadw, bearing in mind General Guidance note 1.5 (October 1995) re reports including recommendations for scheduling.

11 End products**a *During the coming financial year***

1. Survey report and recommendations etc in CPAT Report series, as outlined in section 10.
2. Project archive (field record forms, slides, prints, negative) to be deposited with Regional SMR.
3. Enhanced Regional SMR data, to be fed into END in due course.
4. CPAT Quarterly Reports 1997/98 to Cadw.
5. Summary report in Half Year Review papers 1997/98.
5. Summary report in Archaeology in Wales 1997.

b *Year by year until the completion of the project*

1. Summary report in Half Year Review Papers 1998/99.
2. Consideration to be given to one or more works of synthesis for publication in appropriate journals of monographs.

12 Progress

Progress on the 1996/97 work programme in Radnorshire is on target and have exceeded expectation.

- a. Survey Preparation Fieldwork record form designed for compatibility with needs of Regional SMR and the recording format developed by GAT. Project database developed, again with compatibility with Regional SMR in mind. The initial trawl of the SMR produced a total of 170 possible sites. Vertical AP evidence (NMR, Welsh Office, RCAHMW obliques) was sampled to test the utility of this source of information for the identification of unrecorded sites. The potential importance of this technique is clear from the relatively large number (30+) of previously unrecorded sites which were identified.

- b. Fieldwork The project database now holds records of about 341 sites identified from a range of sources. Field visits have so far been made to about 214 sites of which 165 are considered to be relevant to this study, 38 fell outside the scope of the survey, and 11 were indeterminate. In addition, 13 new non-settlement sites were newly recorded during fieldwork including several prehistoric cairns and a probable prehistoric hut circle. Joint meetings were held in the field with fieldworkers from the other Trusts to try to ensure compatibility of fieldwork recording.
- c. Report Preparation A project report is due for completion by about the end of the 1996/97 financial year. It is anticipated that more detailed proposals for scheduling will be put together early in the 1997/98 financial year, as part of the 1997/98 project. The following short report is also in preparation for the recent Medieval or Later Rural Settlement Conference Proceedings: R J Silvester, 'Deserted rural settlements in North-east and central Wales'.
- d. Archive Database entries and cataloguing photographic records are well in hand.

13 Project supervisor**a Name**

Bob Silvester

b Qualifications

BA, MIFA

c Position in organisation

Deputy Director

d List of unpublished excavations

Carneddau farmstead

e Details of other commitments during the coming year

Wholly dependent upon success of other grant applications to Cadw and other bodies.

Appendix 2

Deserted Rural Settlement Recording Forms

Name	<i>PRN</i>		
Location/Setting	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	
<i>Topography:</i> Valley floor Valley slope (top, mid, base) Hill slope (top, mid, base) Ridge Saddle Spur Flat Ground Other -			
<i>Degree of slope:</i> Level Gentle Moderate Steep		<i>Aspect:</i>	<i>Orientation:</i>
<i>Relationship to slope:</i> level ground along contour (0°) right angle to contour (90°) other:			
<i>Water source:</i> running spring well		<i>proximity</i> <10m 10-50m 50-100m >100m	
<i>Shelter</i>	<i>Availability of stone</i> Good Fair Poor None		

Documentation

<i>Existing plan Y/N</i>	<i>Excavated Y/N</i>	<i>Documentary ref Y/N</i>
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Group Value

<i>Nearest same site PRN</i>	<i>Distance (m)</i>
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Diversity -type

Single platform Series of platforms Single terrace Series of terraces Single bldg Series of bldgs

Terraced platform Series of terraced platforms

Platform with bldg Terrace with bldg Terraced platform with building Series of platforms with bldgs

Series of terraces with bldgs Series of terraced platforms with bldgs

Platform/terrace/terraced platform/building + enclosure Platform/terrace/terraced platform/ building + field system

Series of platforms/terraces/terraced platforms/bldgs + field system

Descriptive Type (presence/absence)

Platform Terrace Building Wall

Fan (rear) Apron (front) Hood (around top)

Main entrance Other entrance Opposing entrances

Extension - one end Extension - both ends Extension - one side Extension - both sides

Internal division Fireplace Chimney (gable) Floor intact Other:

Wall-facing - external Wall-facing - internal Stone revetting

Platform/Terrace (1) Y / N

<i>Overall length (m)</i>	<i>Overall width (m)</i>	<i>Height of apron (m)</i>	<i>Depth of fan (m)</i>
---------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------

<i>Internal length (m)</i>	<i>Internal width (m)</i>
----------------------------	---------------------------

<i>Stone revetment Y/N</i>	<i>Drainage hood Y/N</i>	<i>Other (specify)</i>
----------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

For second platform fill out another form

Building Y/N

No. of external walls visible 1 2 3 4

External dimensions length: width:

Internal dimensions length: width:

Main entrance - definite probable doubtful

Main entrance - width: position:

Other entrance - definite probable doubtful

Other entrance - width: position

Wall - type dry-stone orthostatic stone bank earth bank

Wall - type width: height: other:

Rounded corners Y/N list which

No. of compartments 1 2 3 4 stone wall earth bank

Evidence of phasing Y/N Describe:

Associated Structure (physical association) Y / N

Type: Phasing: earlier later contemporary

Location: Construction: dry-stone orthostatic earth bank other

Associated agriculture: field clearance ridge + furrow strip field(s) field walls

lazy beds garden enclosure pound

other:

Description (free text)

Owner:

Tenant:

Land Use - On-Site

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

Land Use - Around Site

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

On-Site Vegetation

turf coarse grass rushes gorse heather bracken moss bilberry other:

Threats (put number below relevant ones 1 = slight 2 = moderate 3 = severe)animal erosion animal burrowing afforestation building ploughing scrub growth vehicle erosion visitor erosion
land improvement quarrying stone robbing weathering natural decay water drainage other

General Condition

1 Bad 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

Is the site considered to be AT RISK Yes/No

Public Access (this applies to existing access)

1 Nil 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

Amenity Value

1 Nil 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

Nature Conservation Value

1 Nil 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Very good

Management Response (what remedial action is required)

Threat Response

Preserve (schedule) Preserve (negotiate) Excavate Evaluate Survey Photograph Watching Brief Nothing

Significance

A: National B: Regional C: Local D: Minor E: Further information required

Recorder

Name:

Date:

- Illustrations:**
- i) sketch plan of site (obligatory)
 - ii) sketch plan of associations and relationships (discretionary, but useful where several sites in close proximity)
 - iii) profiles (discretionary but help for slope locations)

Site name	PRN
	Low Med High

DISCRIMINATION CRITERIA

1. Documentation, archaeological

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

2. Documentation, historical

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

3. Group Value, association

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

4. Group Value, clustering

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

5. Survival

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

6. Diversity, features

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

7. Potential

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

8. Amenity Value

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

MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

1. Condition

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

2. Fragility

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

3. Vulnerability

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

4. Conservation Value

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

Appendix 3

Denbighshire Rural Settlement Site List

(See also Fig 1)

The following codes and abbreviations are used in the appendix:

Site type. Entries have been revised where the site has been visited during the current work programme. Otherwise the site type is as on the SMR.

Alt. = altitude

Visit. 0 = no site visit; 2 = site visited during current work programme.

Integrity. T = site confirmed either from site visit or by detailed consideration of SMR entry. UK = uncertainty because of failure to locate site, loss through agriculture etc.

Source. This indicates where the first record of the site was obtained and is largely self-explanatory. DCC = Denbighshire County Council.

Status. Indicates if the site is already scheduled.

Classification. Indicates the classification given to the site under the provisional scheme outlined in Section 9. Only those sites that were visited have been classified.

Denbighshire Deserted Rural Settlements

PRN	Name	Grid Ref.	Site type	Alt.	Visit	Integrity	Source	Status	Classification
19592	Pennant House	SJ03883330	Long hut	385	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		3
19593	Nant Esgeiriau platform V I	SJ03438337	Terraced platform	340	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		6
19594	Nant Esgeiriau platform VII	SJ03503373	Terraced platform	350	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		6
19667	Cyrn y Brain hafod	SJ21184823	Hafod	415	0	T	CPAT fieldwork		
19676	Cefn y Cist hafod	SJ23774934	Hafod	440	0	T	CPAT fieldwork		
23204	Ty yn Rhos House Site	SJ03063672	House		0	UK	CPAT fieldwork		
23219	Tyddyn Tudur House Site	SJ03623618	House ?		0	UK	CPAT fieldwork		
26601	Gwern Wynodl hafod	SJ04443545	Long hut	410	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		3
26604	Gwern Wynodl building	SJ04503555	House ?	420	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork		
37200	Coed Henblas building remains	SJ14905530	Hafod	160	2	UK	DCC fieldwork		?
37201	Hafod y Nant Criafolen build	SH98645740	Hafod	410	2	T	SMR		14/3
37202	Hafod y Nant Criafolen build	SH98645746	Hafod	415	2	T	SMR		14/3
37203	Hafod y Nant Criafolen build	SH98585738	Hafod	405	2	T	SMR		14/3
37204	Hafod y Nant Criafolen build	SH98645739	Hafod	420	2	T	SMR		14
37205	Hafod y Nant Criafolen build	SH98655739	Hafod	420	2	T	SMR		14/3
37206	Hafod y Nant Criafolen build	SH98655738	Hafod	420	2	T	SMR		14
37207	Hafod y Nant Criafolen build	SH98645739	Hafod	420	2	T	SMR		14/3
37210	Pentre rubble spread	SJ13346440	Structure	180	2	?	DCC fieldwork		?
37213	Ty Isaf ruin	SJ10667073	Building	175	0	UK	DCC fieldwork		
37214	Pant y Ddelw	SJ10637017	Building	170	0	UK	DCC fieldwork		
37215	Fron Uchaf house	SJ113712	Building	185	0	UK	DCC fieldwork		
37216	Fron Uchaf Cottage	SJ114710	Building	200	0	UK	DCC fieldwork		
37218	Bacheirig building and enclos	SJ15755690	Hafod	0	0	UK	DCC fieldwork		
37219	Pentre Cerrig House Platform	SJ19636048	Platform?	260	2	T?	DCC fieldwork		?
37232	Hen Ddinbych terrace 2	SH99055636	Terraced platform	410	2	T	SMR	S	12
37233	Hen Ddinbych terrace 3	SH99055636	Terraced platform	410	2	T	SMR	S	12
37235	Blaen y Pennant long hut	SJ02713309	Long hut	245	2	T	Fieldwork		4
37236	Nant Esgeiriau shelter	SJ04143320	Shelter	430	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork		1
37237	Ffridd yr Eglwys platform hou	SJ03483342	Long hut	370	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		8/10
37238	Nant Esgeiriau platform III	SJ03273387	Terraced platform	320	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		8/10
37239	Nant Esgeiriau platform IV	SJ03243381	Long hut	300	2	T	Fieldwork		4
37240	Nant Esgeiriau platform V	SJ03393377	Terraced platform	330	2	T	Fieldwork		8
37241	Nant Esgeiriau platform VIII	SJ03453375	Terraced platform	345	2	T	Fieldwork		8
37242	Nant Esgeiriau platform VIII	SJ03633368	Terraced platform	370	2	T	Fieldwork		6/8
37243	Ffridd Camen hafod VII	SJ04403459	Long hut	385	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		3
37301	Cae-eithin	SH90447117		245	2	UK	RAF AP		?
37302	Bryniau	SJ17955192		275	0	UK	RAF AP		
37303	Nant y Foel-ddu	SH93325850		415	0	UK	RAF AP		
37304	Tailpellaf	SH93995714		425	0	UK	RAF AP		
37305	Teiran	SJ15006088		265	2	UK	RAF AP		?
37306	Fron Ganol	SJ14526150		175	2	UK	RAF AP		?
37308	Banhadlen-uchaf	SJ17825700		340	0	UK	RAF AP		
37310	Ffrith Ddu	SJ01703293		410	0	UK	RAF AP		
37321	Coed y Glyn	SO05733843		295	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37322	Afon Ro building	SJ15854065		310	2	UK	RAF/AP		?
37323	Haofd-rhisg	SJ16964400		295	2	UK	RAF AP		?
37330	Rhos-y-maerdy	SJ04833865		335	0	UK	RAF AP		
37331	Moel yr Henfaes	SJ06363980		340	0	UK	RAF AP		
37333	Tan-y-graig	SJ14354023		335	0	UK	RAF AP		
37334	Cadwst fach long hut	SJ03483557	Long hut	200	2	T	Fieldwork		4
37335	Cadwst platform I	SJ03623533	Terraced platform	260	2	T	Fieldwork		6
37336	Cadwst platform II	SJ03633514	Terraced platform	320	2	T	Fieldwork		6
37337	Nurse Gron platform	SJ03583505	Terraced platform	340	2	T	Fieldwork		6
37338	Gwern Wynodl long hut	SJ04443545	Platform	410	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		3
37339	Moel Ty-uchaf platform	SJ06033763	Terraced platform	370	2	T	Fieldwork		4/10
37340	Coed Brwynog house	SJ05943809	House	275	2	T	Fieldwork		9?
37341	Nant y Cerig-duon	SJ06183117		600	0	UK	Cartography		
37343	Hafod Wen	SJ14953499		430	0	UK	Cartography		
37344	Hafod y maen	SJ09613184		420	0	UK	Cartography		
37345	Dinas medieval farmstead II	SJ05024927	Platform	250	2	T	SMR	S	10
37349	Afon Ro long hut I	SJ15794069	Long hut	300	2	T?	Fieldwork		2
37350	Afon Ro long hut II	SJ15814125	Long hut	250	2	T?	Fieldwork		2
37351	Bryn Mawr structure	SH90735249	Long hut	360	2	T	Fieldwork		1

37352	Cwm Tywyll platform IV	SJ04643394	Terraced platform	430	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	7/10
37353	Pentre earthworks	SJ13036430		135	2	?	Fieldwork	15
100597	Plas y Nant House site	SJ00256069	House	206	0	UK	SMR	
100623	Hen Ddinbych farmstead and en	SH99055636	Farm	411	2	T	SMR	S 12
100632	Brenig 48: Hafod y Nant Criaf	SH98645739	Hafod	420	2	T	SMR	x
100643	Fron Bellaf settlement	SH90235244	Farmstead	345	2	T?	SMR	13
100668	Bryn Heilyn hafod	SH96815234	Long hut	322	2	T	SMR	S 3
100781	Dinas medieval farmstead I	SJ05024925	Terraced platform	250	2	T	SMR	S 10
100812	Caer Drewyn platform house {S	SJ08674441	Long hut	255	2	T	SMR	S 4
100851	Llynor homestead	SJ06923722	Hafod	336	0	T	SMR	
101655	Cwmoerddwr enclosure	SH931472	Enclosure	270	0	UK	SMR	
101703	Yr Aran platforms	SJ030327	Platform house ?	0	0	UK	SMR	
101746	Bryn y Maen platform	SH973524	Platform	320	2	UK	SMR	?
101747	Waen Llwyd platform	SH973517	Platform	380	0	UK	SMR	
101862	Ffynogion platform	SJ13035614	Platform	0	0	UK	SMR	
101886	Ffridd yr Eglwys platform hou	SJ03483342	Long hut	370	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	9/10
101968	Ffridd yr Eglwys hut	SJ03133373	Long hut	315	2	T	SMR	8
102457	Llys Maes Mynan	SJ11977181	House	74	0	UK	SMR	
105056	Nant Y Gwn hafod	SJ07933568	Hafod	490	0	T	Cartography	
105120	Ffridd Camen hafod IV	SJ04563455	Long hut	420	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105125	Ffridd Camen hafod I	SJ04553485	Hafod ?	390	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	3
105127	Ffridd Camen longhouse	SJ04503477	Long hut	395	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	9
105130	Ffridd Camen hafod III	SJ04233500	Long hut	325	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	3
105132	Ffridd Camen hafod VIII	SJ04403460	Long hut	385	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	9?
105135	Cwm Tywyll hafod	SJ04423394	Long hut	418	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105153	Cwm Tywyll platform I	SJ04603391	Terraced platform	430	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	6
105154	Cwm Tywyll platform II	SJ04643394	Terraced platform	430	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	7/10
105155	Cwm Tywyll platform III	SJ04773413	Terraced platform	450	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	8
105172	Nant Esgeiriau platform I	SJ03273387	Terraced Platform	320	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	8/10
105173	Ffridd Camen hafod V	SJ04453504	Long hut	380	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105198	Bwlch y Garnedd structure I	SH90825444	Shelter	440	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork	1
105201	Bwlch Gwyn enclosure	SH89875514	Enclosure	410	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
105202	Bwlch Gwyn shelter I	SH90275533	Shelter	400	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
105206	Afon Alwen hafod	SH90495640	Hafod ?	390	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105214	Moel y Gaseg Wen enclosure	SH91095822	Enclosure	435	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
105218	Bwlch y Garnedd wall I	SH91365539	Wall	426	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105219	Bwlch y Garnedd shelter	SH91355506	Shelter	450	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork	1
105221	Afon Alwen possible platform	SH91165656	Platform	379	2	?	CPAT fieldwork	?
105222	Afon Alwen shelter III	SH90575697	Long hut	388	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105242	Bwlch y Garnedd structure II	SH91205408	Shelter	490	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork	1
105247	Cefn Penagored platform II	SJ03803436	Terraced platform	405	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	?
105248	Cefn Penagored stone building	SJ03633420	Long hut	400	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	3
105380	Afon Llaethog hafod	SH91305253	Long hut	355	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105382	Afon Lleathog platform	SH91245270	Terraced platform	360	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2?
105391	Bryn Mawr platform	SH90805263	Platform ?	370	2	UK	CPAT fieldwork	?
105400	Voelas Estate platform	SH90605237	Terraced platform	360	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	5
105403	Bryn Mawr house and shooting	SH90905278	House	380	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork	1
105411	Fron Isaf platform	SH90535231	Platform	350	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105420	Mwdwl Eithin shooting butt	SH91305363	Shooting butt ?	448	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105421	Mwdwl Eithin shelter	SH91305381	Shelter	370	0	T?	CPAT fieldwork	
105424	Mwdwl Eithin building	SH91305381	Hafod	470	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	?
105536	Llanefydd Tynrhwy Building	SH981705	Platform	0	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105552	St George High Gate Building	SH9775	Platform	0	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105573	Alwen Reservoir platform stru	SH92885488	Platform ?	380	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105591	Mwdwl-eithin Hafod	SH92475387	Long hut	415	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105622	Ffynnon LLaethog ? hut	SH91525321	Hut ?	0	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105637	Nant Heilyn Platforms	SH91805468	Platforms ?	445	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105640	Bwlch Gwyn building	SH89695471	Hafod	310	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2?
105662	Moel Rhiwllug hafod	SH88725515	Long hut	396	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	3
105663	Pen yr Orsedd ? hut	SH89055566	Hut ?	0	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105669	Llyn Alwen structure	SH89895619	Sheepfold	389	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105675	Llyn Alwen platform	SH89495671	House platform ?	330	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	5
105681	Moel Rhiwllug shelter	SH88645522	Long hut	404	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	1
105690	Nant y Foel Medieval Settleme	SH87505550	Field System	378	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105696	Bwaich y Tarw shelter	SH87055620	Shelter	419	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105713	Moel Seisiog Hafod	SH86355706	Hafod	427	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	

105714	Moel Seisiog shelter 1	SH86185710	Shelter	427	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105715	Moel Seisiog shelter 2	SH86035706	Shelter	419	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105723	Penbryn-ci structure 2	SH87205649	Shooting shelter	416	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
105741	Cottage Bridge structure 1	SH92015596	Shelter ?	375	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork	1
105742	Cottage Bridge structure 2	SH92045596	Building	378	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105754	Cottage Bridge house platform	SH91665600	Terraced platform	395	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	5
105758	Nant Ysgeiriau hafod	SJ03783332	Long hut	360	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105759	Nant y Waun shelter	SJ03863290	Shelter	425	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork	1
105760	Nant y Waun hafod	SJ03883290	Long hut	420	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
105765	Ffridd yr Eglwys platforms	SJ03503332	Terraced platform	400	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	8/10
105791	Rhyd y Gethin long hut	SJ03213351	Long hut	360	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	9
105793	Rhyd y Gethin platform	SJ03033336	Terraced platform	360	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	8/10
105794	Rhyd y Gethin platform	SJ03033344	Terraced platform	360	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	8/10
105842	Blaen Pennant platform	SJ02853239	Long hut	365	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	8
105845	Blaen Pennant platform II	SJ03063185	Terrace	410	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork	?
106476	Ffridd Camen hafod I	SJ04203490	Long hut	330	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	3

Appendix 4

Montgomeryshire Rural Settlement Site List

(See also Fig 4)

The following codes and abbreviations are used in the appendix:

Site type. Entries have been revised where the site has been visited during the current work programme. Otherwise the site type is as on the SMR.

Alt. = altitude

Visit. 0 = no site visit; 2 = site visited during current work programme.

Integrity. T = site confirmed either from site visit or by detailed consideration of SMR entry. UK = uncertainty because of failure to locate site, loss through agriculture etc.

Source. This indicates where the first record of the site was obtained and is largely self-explanatory.

Status. Indicates if the site is already scheduled.

Classification. Indicates the classification given to the site under the provisional scheme outlined in Section 9. Only those sites that were visited have been classified.

Montgomeryshire Deserted Rural Settlements

PRN	Name	Grid Ref	Site type	Alt.	Visit	Integrity	Source	Status	Classifica
49	Afon Barog Longhouse I	SJ02892342	House	450	2	T	SMR		2
92	Tre Wylan Isaf Farmstead	SJ21401837	Platform	69	0	UK	SMR		
208	Mellington Deserted Village	SO25929185	Deserted settlement	168	0	UK	SMR		
914	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Longhouse	SN99639859	Long hut	470	2	UK	SMR		
916	Craig y Llyn-mawr	SN99769819	Long hut	460	2	T	SMR		1
1366	Esgair Graflwyn Longhouse	SN83379694	Long hut	280	2	T	SMR		2
1367	Foel Lletty Morfydd Longhouse	SN83489709	Long hut	350	2	T	SMR		7
1368	Foel Lletty morfudd Longhouse I	SN83119731	Long hut	304	2	T	SMR		3
1387	Bwlch y Gareg Wen Farmstead	SN85509245	Farmstead	404	0	UK	SMR		
1396	Tw'r Gwyn Bach	SN91899519	Long hut	457	2	T	SMR		2
1553	Lluestrcerrig Longhouse I	SO02299926	Long hut	335	0	T	SMR		
1711	Llandybo Earthworks	SH83810997	Terraced platform	244	2	T	SMR		10
1729	Lluest Cethingrych Hafod	SH85790091	Terraced platform	266	2	T	SMR		7
1738	Braich Odnant Platform	SH90570109	Structure	320	2	T	SMR		?
1871	Lletty Field Longhouse	SO00728404	Terraced platform	283	0	T	SMR		
3635	Lower Varchoel Deserted Villag	SJ23401242	Deserted settlement ?	70	2	UK	SMR		
3701	Grug Enclosure	SN846940	Hafod ?	427	0	UK	SMR		
4028	Lluestrcerrig Longhouse II	SO02379922	Long hut	335	0	T	SMR		
4038	Ty'n Twll Enclosure	SH80120127	Terraced platform	190	0	T	SMR		
4040	Felin Eithin Farmstead	SH80710473	Long hut	30	0	T	SMR		
4041	Cae Lluest Platform	SH86360454	Terraced platform	259	2	T	SMR		10
4042	Cae Lluest Platform II	SH86370451	Terraced platform	259	2	T	SMR		10
4043	Moel Eiddew Platform	SH86600483	Terraced platform	350	2	T	SMR		5
4044	Nant Graig y Fran Hafod	SH96560852	Long hut	304	2	T	SMR		2
4049	Pen y Llan Platform	SH98901222	Terraced platform	213	2	T	SMR		5
4067	Nant Gamedd Wen Platform	SH97262329	Terraced platform	310	2	T	SMR		5
4233	Mount Pleasant Enclosure	SO02728580	Long hut	366	0	T	SMR		
4239	Waun Hir Platform	SO05058621	Terraced platform	457	2	T?	SMR		5
4251	Foel Farmstead	SJ01740181	Farmstead	381	0	UK	SMR		
4286	Craig y Pit Platform	SH89970057	Terraced platform	380	2	T	SMR		5
4302	Esgair Gamedd Enclosure	SH92560306	Hafod ?	328	2	F	SMR		
4427	Glan Hafon Uchaf Platforms	SJ06252665	Terraced platform	229	2	T	SMR		10?
4487	Craig-y-Gronfa Platform I	SH86831103	Terraced platform	410	2	T	SMR		5
4505	Heldre Hill/Clod Hall House Si	SJ27820925	Long hut	295	2	T	SMR		15?
4557	Woodgate Platform	SO31509557	Platform	312	0	UK	SMR		
4671	Ty'n yr Wtre Farmstead	SO14509854	Farmstead	168	2	F	SMR		
4704	Glog Platform	SO09248517	Terraced platform	450	2	T	SMR		8?
4708	Old House Building	SO13278830	House ?	335	2	UK	SMR		
4778	New Mills Earthworks	SJ09900110	Deserted settlement ?	206	0	UK	SMR		
4783	Llangynyw Church Deserted Vill	SJ12800902	Deserted settlement ?	145	0	UK	SMR		
4892	Llwyn y Brain Settlement	SO04339280	Deserted settlement ?	145	0	UK	SMR		
4977	Craig-y-Gronfa Platform II	SH86301118	Terraced platform	255	2	T	SMR		5
4995	Gwernen Lydan Platform	SJ10282583	Platform	228	2	T	SMR		?
5001	Blaentwymyn Platform	SN84919404	Platform ?	411	0	UK	SMR		
5070	Glan Helem Platform	SN86868090	Platform house	320	2	T	SMR		7
5084	Cwm Llymwynt Enclosure I	SN92209320	Long hut ?	380	2	UK	SMR		
5118	Garn uchaf earthwork	SJ08272655	Terraced platform	380	2	T	SMR		7
5119	Afon Barog Longhouse II	SJ02902326	Terraced platform	420	2	T	SMR		2
5120	Afon Barog Longhouse III	SJ02932328	Long hut	420	2	T	SMR		2
5298	Cwm Gwern Platform	SH83450686	Platform ?	99	0	UK	SMR		
5665	Cwm Bryn Moel Long hut	SN86509498	Long hut	400	2	T	SMR		10
5668	Bedran Platform I	SO17128846	Terraced platform	300	2	T	SMR		6
5669	Bedran Platform II	SO17188851	Platform ?	282	2	UK	SMR		
5670	Bedran Platform III	SO17248843	Terraced platform	312	2	T	SMR		6
5746	Cwm Mule House Platform	SO16329385	Platform house	152	2	T	SMR		7
5771	Llynrtarw Hafod	SO02249741	Long hut	425	2	T	SMR		3
5774	Bachaethlon Deserted Farmstead	SO21129028	Farmstead ?	198	0	UK	SMR		
5931	Fron Farmstead	SH975126	Farmstead ?	304	0	UK	SMR		
6119	Fridd Fach Platform	SJ024226	Platform ?	495	0	UK	SMR		
6162	Mynydd Bychan Longhouse	SN78259221	House	404	0	UK	SMR		
6168	Nant y Creigiau hafod I	SN88077922	Long hut	340	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		2
6170	Nant y Creigiau hafod III	SN88047917	Hafod	345	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		2
6172	Nant Hirnant Hafod	SN87737926	Hafod	340	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		2
6225	Bwlch yr Hegwm Longhouse	SN77148834	Long hut	328	0	T	SMR		
6272	Nant Ffridd Goch House Platfor	SH96781050	Terraced platform	260	2	T	SMR		5
6530	Esgair Cwmowen house	SO00289996	Long hut	370	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		2
6544	Mynydd Gamedd Wen earthworks	SJ00510137	Platform	380	2	UK	CPAT fieldwork		

6559	Cwm Llwyd platform	SH97950110	Platform	310	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
6575	Ty Newydd platform	SH97470151	Platform	320	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
6613	Gwaenydd hut	SJ00640307	Long hut	315	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
6616	Mynydd y Gribin house	SJ00580249	Long hut	385	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
6624	Nant Wythan house	SH97690300	Long hut	370	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
6625	Nant Wythan structure	SH97790312	Structure	345	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
6645	Pistyll Du platform house	SH99040402	Platform house ?	305	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
6675	Shepherd's Hall Hafod	SO02878010	Long hut	520	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
6721	Cwm Bidno house platforms	SN83988529	Long hut	440	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	3
6722	Cwm Bidno hafod	SN84378474	Long hut	430	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
6806	Hafoty Cerig hafod	SH99562505	Hafod	420	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
7082	Rhyd Y Cwrlid Hafod	SJ05753005	Hafod ?	427	0	UK	SMR	
7083	Rhyd Y Cwrlid Farmstead	SJ06153005	Farmstead ?	427	0	UK	SMR	
7091	Tyn Y Bryn Field System	SO09859782	Farmstead ?	183	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
7779	Pwll Brwyn platform II	SJ00492243	Terraced platform	440	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
7783	Pen Cerrig hut	SJ01212785	Long hut	425	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
7785	Pen Cerrig hafod	SJ01042796	Long hut	450	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
7792	Pen Cerrig platform II	SJ01022788	Terraced platform	430	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	5
7793	Pen Cerrig platform III	SJ01002783	Long hut	400	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
7801	Cedig building	SJ00012290	Long hut	420	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
7817	Rhos Collfryn hut site	SJ01392284	Long hut	400	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
7833	Ffridd Fach shelter	SJ02382194	Shelter	360	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork	1
7835	Ffridd Fach platform	SJ02352190	Terraced platform	355	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	5
7841	Cedig platform I	SH99942326	Platform	420	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
7842	Hafotty Arllen-Fawr long hut	SJ00442354	Long hut	430	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
7846	Waen Llesti platform I	SJ00982377	Terraced platform	450	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	10
7913	Pistyll Blaen y Cwm house	SJ00522766	Farmstead	450	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
7919	Afon Barog platforms	SJ02932365	Terraced platform	460	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
8004	Ruby Cottage Enclosure and Hou	SO15169621	Terraced platform	172	2	T	SMR	7
8005	Llety Maengwyn House Site I	SO152959	Platform	168	0	UK	SMR	
8239	Fridd Hafod	SJ27840931	Terraced platform	280	2	T	SMR	5
8249	Pen y Gaer Farmstead	SJ18570877	Farmstead	221	0	UK	SMR	
8553	Cil Common Farmstead	SJ17450235	Farmstead ?	191	0	UK	SMR	
8559	Cocked Hat Platform House	SJ17380143	Terraced platform	122	0	T	SMR	
8568	Cold Orchard House Site	SJ14430126	House	290	0	UK	SMR	
8570	Moat Field Platform House	SO17019942	Platform house	143	0	UK	SMR	
8599	Cwm y Llwynog House Site	SJ07520680	House	200	0	UK	SMR	
8655	Foel Uchaf Hafod	SN80769138	Long hut	495	2	T	SMR	2
8656	Isaf Hafod Site I	SN80769153	Long hut	500	2	T	SMR	2
8657	Glaslyn Hafod	SN82359385	Long hut	480	2	T	SMR	2
8765	Coed y Gaer Platform House	SO005841	Platform house	276	0	UK	SMR	
8797	Cuckoo Hall farmstead	SO18339470	Terraced platform	186	2	T	SMR	10
8841	Upper Snead House Site	SO31059315	Terraced platform	213	0	UK	SMR	
8890	Rock Platform House	SJ130001	Terraced platform	244	0	UK	SMR	
9020	Trellydiart House Site	SO226968	House	141	0	UK	SMR	
9794	Ty Mawr Ford House Site III	SJ173042	Platform house ?	198	0	T	SMR	
16607	Nant Carfan hafod	SH89920890	Long hut	390	3	T	CPAT fieldwork	2
17173	Garreg Lwyd House	SJ284136	House		2	UK	SMR	
17796	Foel Farm earthwork	SH99301175	Platform	258	2	UK	SMR	
17978	Cefn Llydan Hafod?	SO06659710	Long hut	285	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
17997	Llwyd-allt platform	SJ158085	Terraced platform	185	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
18356	Craig-y-Mwyn Mine Platform I	SJ07352860	Platform	534	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	10
23097	Afon Hore house site	SN83248681	House	390	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
23180	Afon Barog Longhouse IV	SJ02982307	Long hut	450	0	UK	SMR	
23181	Afon Barog Longhouse V	SJ03302307	House	450	0	UK	SMR	
23182	Garnedd Wen structure	SJ06852795	Structure	575	2	T	SMR	1
26544	Moel Gloria hafod	SH94910240	Hafod ?	340	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
26888	Fflos house site?	SO22019907	House	75	0	UK	CPAT fieldwork	
26985	Trewylan Building Earthworks	SJ22501875	Terraced platform	95	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
33184	Nant Llwyngwrgl building		Long hut	500	0	T	CPAT fieldwork	
33889	Llanwddyn Hospitium Building	SN99821935	Long hut	365	2	T	SMR	S 12
33892	Llanwddyn Hospitium Structure	SH99791943	Shelter	371	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	S 1
33894	Llanwddyn Hospitium Platform	SH99841940	Terraced platform	369	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	S 12
33899	Llanwddyn Hospitium Platform	SH99721943	Terraced platform	375	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	S 5
34877	Lletgwm Terraced Platform	SH90310028	Terraced platform	350	2	T	Fieldwork	5
34878	Adwy'r Graig hut	SJ05422730	Long hut	505	2	T	Fieldwork	1
34879	Craig Rhiwarth Long Hut I	SJ05802702	Hafod	510	2	T	SMR	S 2
34880	Craig Rhiwarth Long Hut II	SJ05652699	Hafod	512	2	T	SMR	S 2
34881	Craig Rhiwarth Long Hut III	SJ05642691	Hafod	490	2	T	SMR	S 2
34882	Craig Rhiwarth Long Hut IV	SJ05745686	Hafod	472	2	T	SMR	S 2
34883	Craig Rhiwarth Hut II	SJ05755687	Hut	474	2	UK	SMR	S 1

34884	Craig Rhiwarth Hut III	SJ05745685	Hut	470	2	UK	SMR	S	1
34885	Craig Rhiwarth collapsed struc	SJ05765683	Hut	469	2	UK	SMR	S	1
34886	Craig Rhiwarth Hut I	SJ05792700	Hut	513	2	UK	SMR	S	1
34887	Craig Rhiwarth Hut IV	SJ05792695	Hut	510	2	UK	SMR	S	1
34888	Craig-y-Mwyn Mine Platform II	SJ07372861	Platform	532	2	T	SMR		10
34889	Craig-y-Mwyn Mine Platform III	SJ07382861	Platform	532	2	T	SMR		10
34890	Ty Fedw platform	SO17089470	Terraced platform	168	2	T	SMR		6
34891	Cuckoo Hall farmstead platform	SO18339470	Terraced platform	186	2	T	SMR		10
34892	Cae'r-gof platform 1	SH99191285	Platform	230	2	T	Fieldwork		5
34893	Cae'r-gof platform 2	SH99331312	Platform	255	2	T	Fieldwork		5
34895	Tynllwyn house site 1	SH85500518	Building	200	2	UK	Fieldwork		15?
35053	Gribin hafod?	SJ03882638	Structure	442	0	UK	SMR		
35054	Gribin long hut	SJ03992648	Long hut	430	0	T	Fieldwork		9
35703	Bryn Gwyn Hafod	SH98682215	Long hut	415	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		3
35704	Bryn Gwyn Platform I	SH99042224	Terrace	445	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		8
35706	Bryn Gwyn Platform II	SH99142221	Terraced platform	430	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		8/10
35707	Bryn Gwyn Platform III	SH99252216	Terraced platform	420	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		8/10
35711	Bryn Gwyn House Site	SH99612182	House	370	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		15?
35714	Llechwedd Hafod	SH99172198	Enclosure	375	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		11
35716	Bryn Gwyn Platform IV	SH99462212	Terraced platform	400	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		6
35718	Bryn Gwyn Platform V	SH98992206	Terraced platform	410	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		8
35719	Bryn Gwyn Platform VI	SH98942202	Terraced platform	425	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		8
35721	Bryn Gwyn Platform VII	SH99292240	Terraced platform	455	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		6
35722	Bryn Gwyn Platform VIII	SH99232240	Terraced platform	460	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		6
35723	Carneddau platform		Terraced platform	390	2	T	Fieldwork		8
35732	Moel y Bryn Platform	SH98112299	Platform	445	0	T	CPAT fieldwork		
35740	Moel y Nant Platform	SH97762372	Platform	505	0	T	CPAT fieldwork		
35752	Bryn Gwyn Platform IX	SH99222181	Terraced platform	355	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		6
35753	Bryn Gwyn Platform X	SH98902190	Terraced platform	350	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		6
37220	Heldre Hill platform house	SJ27900930	Terraced platform	310	2	T	Fieldwork		15?
37221	Heldre Hill possible platform	SJ27890925	Terraced platform	310	2	T	Fieldwork		6
37222	Middle House platform	SJ27980926	Terraced platform	325	2	T	Fieldwork		5
37224	Craig-y-Gronfa Platform III	SH86451180	Terraced platform	120	2	T	Fieldwork		6
37225	Craig-y-Gronfa Platform IV	SH86381138	Terraced platform	240	2	T	Fieldwork		5
37226	Ty Mawr Platform 1	SH86001115	? Platform	120	0	T	Fieldwork		
37227	Ty Mawr Platform 2	SH85501080	? Platform	110	0	T	Fieldwork		
37229	Ffridd y Cleira Platform III	SN79109678	Platform	240	2	T	Fieldwork		10
37230	Pant-y-drain Platform V	SO17958853	Terraced platform	370	2	T	Fieldwork		6
37231	Pant-y-drain Platform VI	SO17948854	Terraced platform	370	2	T	Fieldwork		6
37245	Waen Llesti platform II	SJ00982377	Terraced platform	450	2	T	CPAT fieldwork		10
37246	Nant Troed-y-esgair structure	SN87257923	Long hut	370	2	T?	CPAT fieldwork		2?
37247	Nant Troed-y-esgair structure	SN87197922	Long hut	375	2	T?	Fieldwork		1
37300	Bwlch Ravellon Goch	SN74839960	Building	165	2	T	SMR		15
37309	Nant Trefechan	SJ02072577		350	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37312	Ystym-Colwyn Bridge	SJ19281677		100	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37313	Penyfigin	SJ06681814		290	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37314	Mynydd Mawr	SJ13122917		415	2	UK	RAF/AP		
37316	Bryn Perfedd	SH97941497		355	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37318	Mynydd y Gelli	SO02679693		375	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37319	Mynydd Llwytygoed	SO03879716		360	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37320	Mynydd Llwytygoed	SO03929689		340	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37324	Foel-llyn	SJ10502823		430	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37325	Nant Llwynon	SJ04862880		470	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37327	Trwyn Swch building I	SJ01202953		460	2	UK	RAF/AP		2
37328	Cwm Ffynnon	SJ09232940		420	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37329	Craig Garth-bwlch	SJ02471855		320	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37332	Llechwedd-y-garth	SJ03342656		355	0	UK	RAF/AP		
37346	Hafodty blaen twrch	SH93201926	Hafod	480	2	T	Map		15?
37347	Hafodty Cynnan	SJ01892264		380	0	UK	Map		
37348	Nant Wythan platform	SH98260394	Platform	330	2	T	AP		7
37354	Isaf Hafod Site II	SN80769153	Long hut	500	2	T	Fieldwork		2
37356	Cwm Bryn-moel long hut II	SN86329481	Long hut	400	2	T	Fieldwork		3
37357	Cwm Bryn-moel platform	SN86509496	Terraced platform	400	2	T	SMR		10
37358	Pen-y-cae platform I	SN86779244	Terraced platform	320	2	T	Fieldwork		6
37359	Pen-y-cae platform III	SN86949246	Terraced platform	330	2	T?	Fieldwork		5
37360	Garn uchaf platform I	SJ08542647	Terraced platform	395	2	T	Fieldwork		10
37361	Garn uchaf platform II	SJ08532647	Terraced platform	395	2	T	Fieldwork		10
37362	Pen-y-cae platform II	SN87159245	Terraced platform	320	2	T	Fieldwork		6
37363	Flumes building	SN82648533	Hut	385	2	T?	Fieldwork		2
37365	Cwm Ednant platform	SH86010042	Terraced platform	290	2	T	Fieldwork		5
37366	Cwm Ednant long hut	SH86120021	Long hut	240	2	T	Fieldwork		2

37368	Llandybo Platform II	SH83810993	Terraced platform	244	2	T	SMR	10
38334	Lluest Dolgwial Platform	SN84547674	Terraced platform	390	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	5
38339	Craig y Lluest Platform I	SN84737569	Terraced platform	330	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	10
38340	Craig y Lluest Platform II	SN84717580	Terraced platform	350	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	10
38370	Moel y Belan Platform	SJ01482018	Terraced platform	285	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	5
38379	Pwll Bryn hafod	SJ00812166	Terraced platform	410	2	T	CPAT fieldwork	7
50363	Ty'n yr Wtre platform	SO14509854	Terraced platform	175	2	T	SMR	16
50368	Pant-y-drain Platform I	SO17988859	Terraced platform	370	2	T	SMR	6
50369	Pant-y-drain Platform II	SO18008866	Terraced platform	370	2	T	SMR	6
50370	Pant-y-drain Platform III	SO17838880	Terraced platform	370	2	T	SMR	6
50371	Pant-y-drain Platform IV	SO17808882	Terraced platform	370	2	T	SMR	6
50372	Ffridd y Cleira Platform I	SN79049678	Terraced platform	240	2	T	Fieldwork	10
50373	Ffridd y Cleira Platform II	SN79299687	Terraced platform	200	2	T	Fieldwork	6
101017	Tyn y Rhos settlement	SJ12443105	Long hut	390	2	T	SMR	2
106427	Ty Cymmen house site	SJ10454402	House	172	0	UK	SMR	

Appendix 5

Scheduling Recommendations: Criteria

Scheduling Recommendations: Criteria

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Gwern Wynodl 26601/37338	L	L	H	H	H	M	H	M	G	M	L	M

A good example of a long hut set in its own enclosure, together with a second long hut, either contemporary or earlier. Using the MPP discrimination criteria, it has a high rating for association, clustering, survival, and potential, with medium ratings for diversity amenity and two of the management criteria.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Ffridd yr Eglwys 37237/101866	L	L	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	L

An excellently preserved pair of platforms supporting traces of long huts on them in a dramatic valley edge location with fields above them. The pair scores high on association, clustering, survival and diversity, and five other criteria are considered to have a medium rating.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Fron Bellaf 100643	L	L	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

Fron Bellaf is an unusual site in that it lacks a distinguishable focus, but such are the elements that make up the complex that it is considered a suitable candidate for protection. It scores high only on survival but medium on seven other criteria.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Moel Rhiwllug 105662	L	L	H	L	H	M	H	M	G	M	L	ML

A well-preserved long hut set on an artificial embanked terrace; an unusual site on Hiraethog. High values for association, survival and potential, and in good condition.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Cwm Tywyll 105154/37352 105153	L	L	H	H	H	M	M	M	G	M	L	L

Paired platforms and a single platform accompanied by an enclosure, in open moorland. The sites score high for association, clustering, survival and condition, and medium for diversity, potential and amenity value.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Ffridd Camen L L H H H M M M G L L L
 37243/105132
 also 105130

Successive long huts, the later one associated with an enclosure and probably a hafod, the earlier perhaps a permanent settlement. Also a separate long hut with enclosure on the same tract. High values for association, clustering and survival, medium for diversity, potential and amenity value. 105130 is similar but also scores medium for archaeological documentation and medium to high for amenity value.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Ffridd Camen 105127	M	L	H	L	H	M	M/H	M	G	M	L	L

Fine long hut sufficient in size to be identified as a long house. Enclosure appended and centred on a well-defined field system. High on association and survival and perhaps potential, medium on archaeological documentation, diversity and amenity value; good condition.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Bryn Gwyn 35704-707 35714-722 35752-753	L	L	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	L

Site complex of various terraced platforms and fields, showing unusual degree of nucleation. Significant group value. Main criteria have high ratings for association, clustering and survival and medium values for a further six criteria.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Cwm Bidno 6721	L	L	M	M	H	M	H	M	G	L	L	M

Compartmentalised long hut with adjacent enclosure, in excellent condition. High ratings for survival and potential and medium for association, clustering, diversity and amenity. In good condition.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Nant Esgeiriau 37239	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

A good example of a deeply-cut terraced platform, with the remains of a stone-founded long hut on it. Some limited disturbance through water run-off. High ratings for association and clustering, otherwise medium ratings throughout.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Pennant 19592	M	L	H	M	H	M	M	H	G	L	L	L

Small, well-preserved long hut set in its own enclosure; internal divisions are in evidence as well as a porch-like entrance. A excellent example of what is probably was seasonally occupied building. High ratings for survival, association and amenity and medium for diversity, potential, and for archaeological documentation.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Blaen Pennant 105842	L	L	H	M	H	L	M	M	G	M	L	L

A well-defined terraced platform with the remains of a rectangular building on the platform; associated lynchets and fields adjacent. Survival and association rate high, potential and amenity value as well as clustering rate medium.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Rhyd Gethin 37369 105793 105794	M	L	H	H	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	M

Two pairs of platforms and associated strip fields forming coherent group. High for group value and survival, medium for potential and amenity value. Important because of a clear and unequivocal association between the occupation sites and the fields.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Afon Lleathog 105380	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	M	G	M	M	M

A small well-preserved rectangular hut with low stone-walled foundations, though slightly damaged by the passage of a later boundary; probably for seasonal occupation. High for group value association, otherwise largely medium.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Afon Batrog 49	L	L	M	L	H	M	M	H	M	L	L	M

A small and very well-preserved rectangular hut with distinctive stone walls including facing slabs. Almost certainly seasonally occupied. Good survival and amenity value, medium group value association, diversity and potential.

Name	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	DC5	DC6	DC7	DC8	MC1	MC2	MC3	MC4
Cedig 7801	L	L	M	M	H	L	M	H	G	M	L	M

A small rectangular building with some orthostatic walling; almost certainly for seasonal occupation. High ratings for survival and amenity value, medium for potential and group value.

List of Illustrations

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- Fig 9: Platforms on Ffridd yr Eglwys (PRNs 37237 and 101886).
- Fig 10: Platforms and fields above Rhyd Gethin (PRNs 37369, 105793 and 105794)

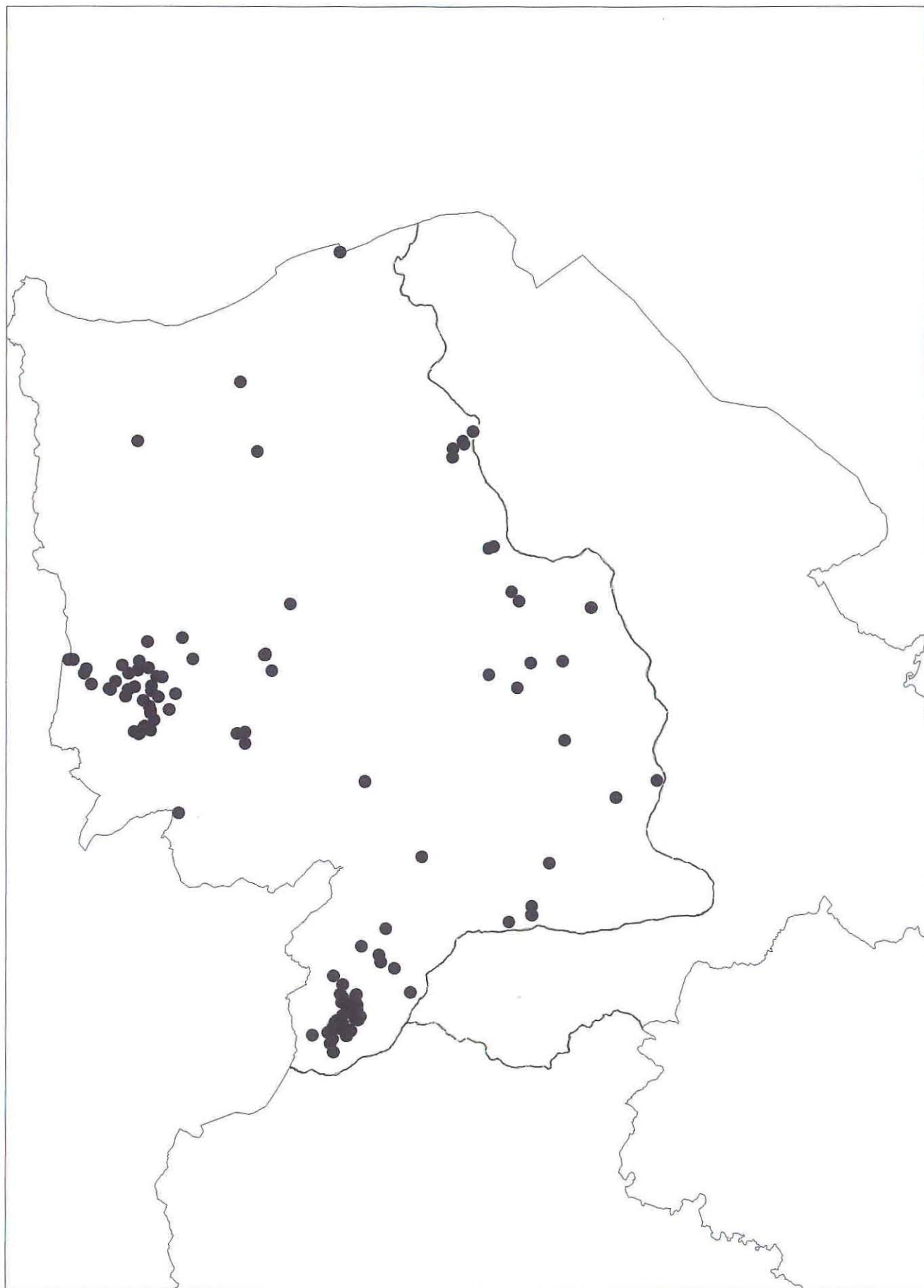


Fig 1: *Distribution of known and suspected deserted rural settlements in Denbighshire and eastern Conwy. The two major foci are the Pennant Valley, Llandrillo in the south-west and the Denbigh Moors on the west.*

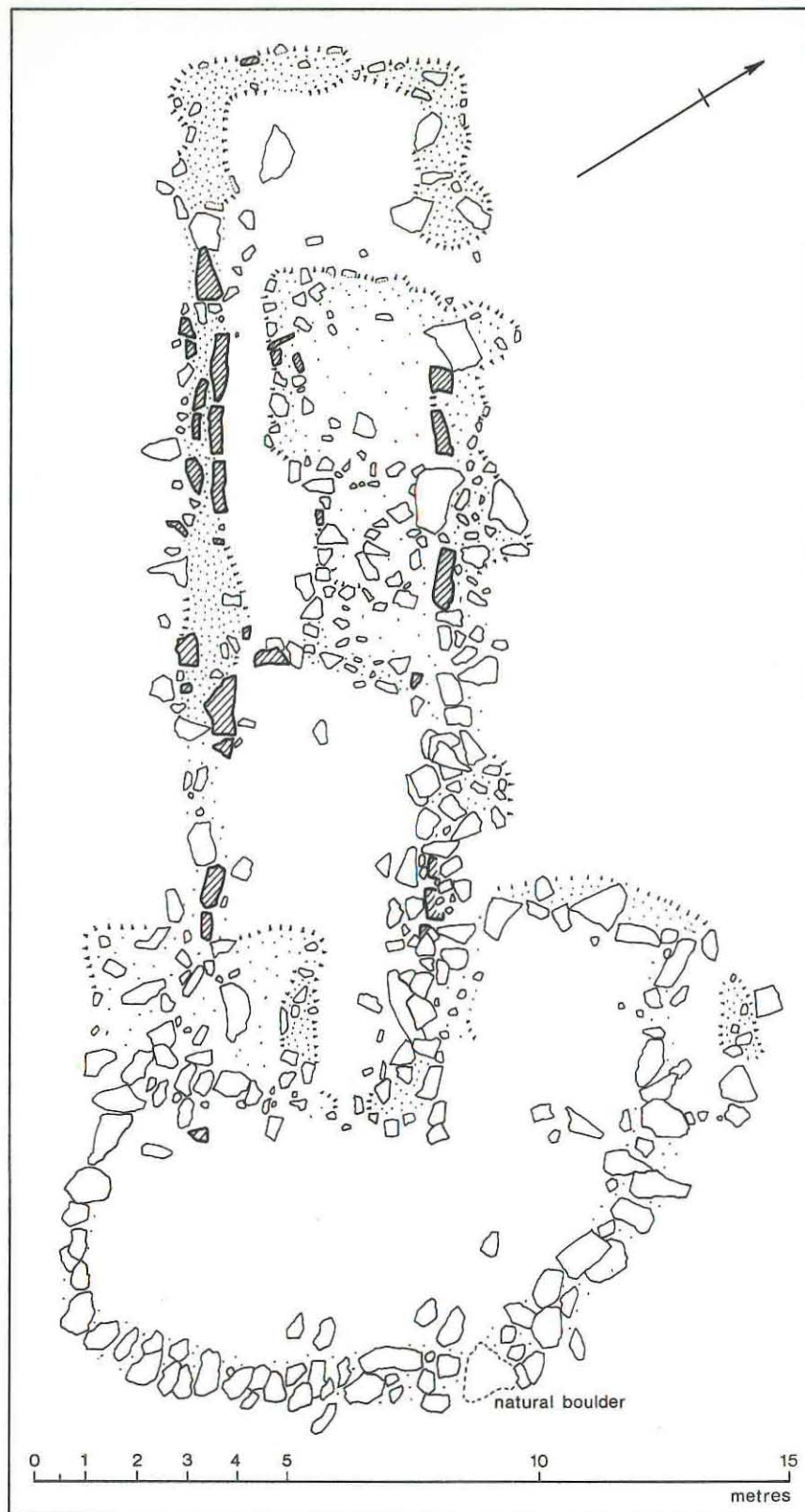


Fig 2: Long hut with appended enclosure on Ffridd Camen, Llandrillo (PRN 105127).

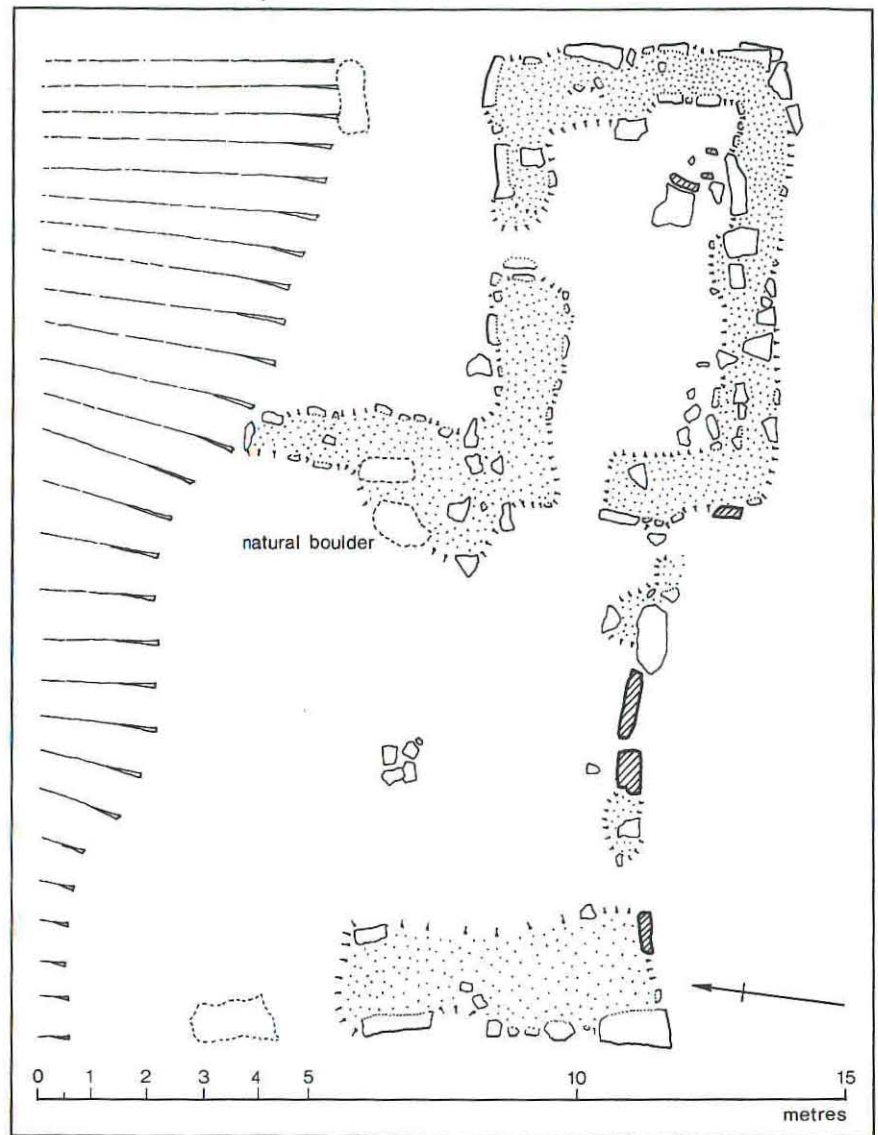
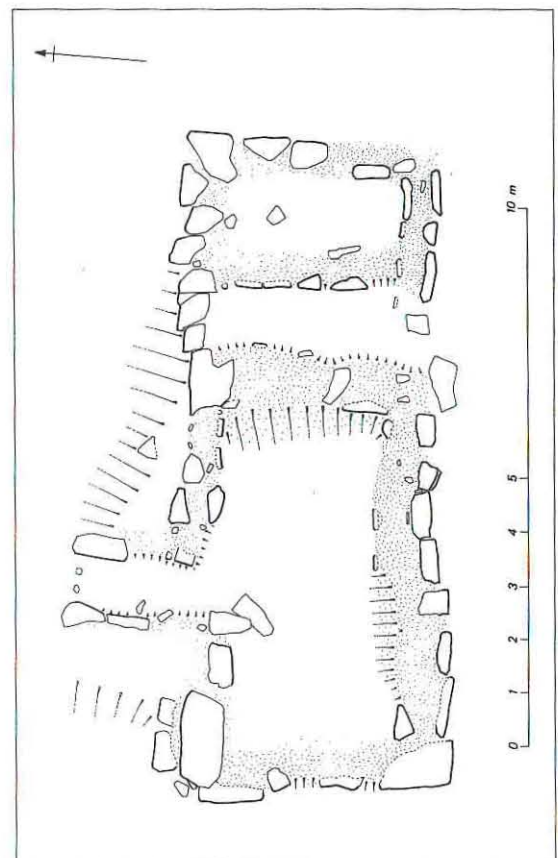


Fig 3: (above) Long hut with enclosure on Ffridd Camen, Llandrillo (PRN 1015130); and (below) long hut with porch by Nant Esgeiriau, Llandrillo (PRN 19592). Note that the long huts in Figs 2 and 3 are reduced to a common scale.



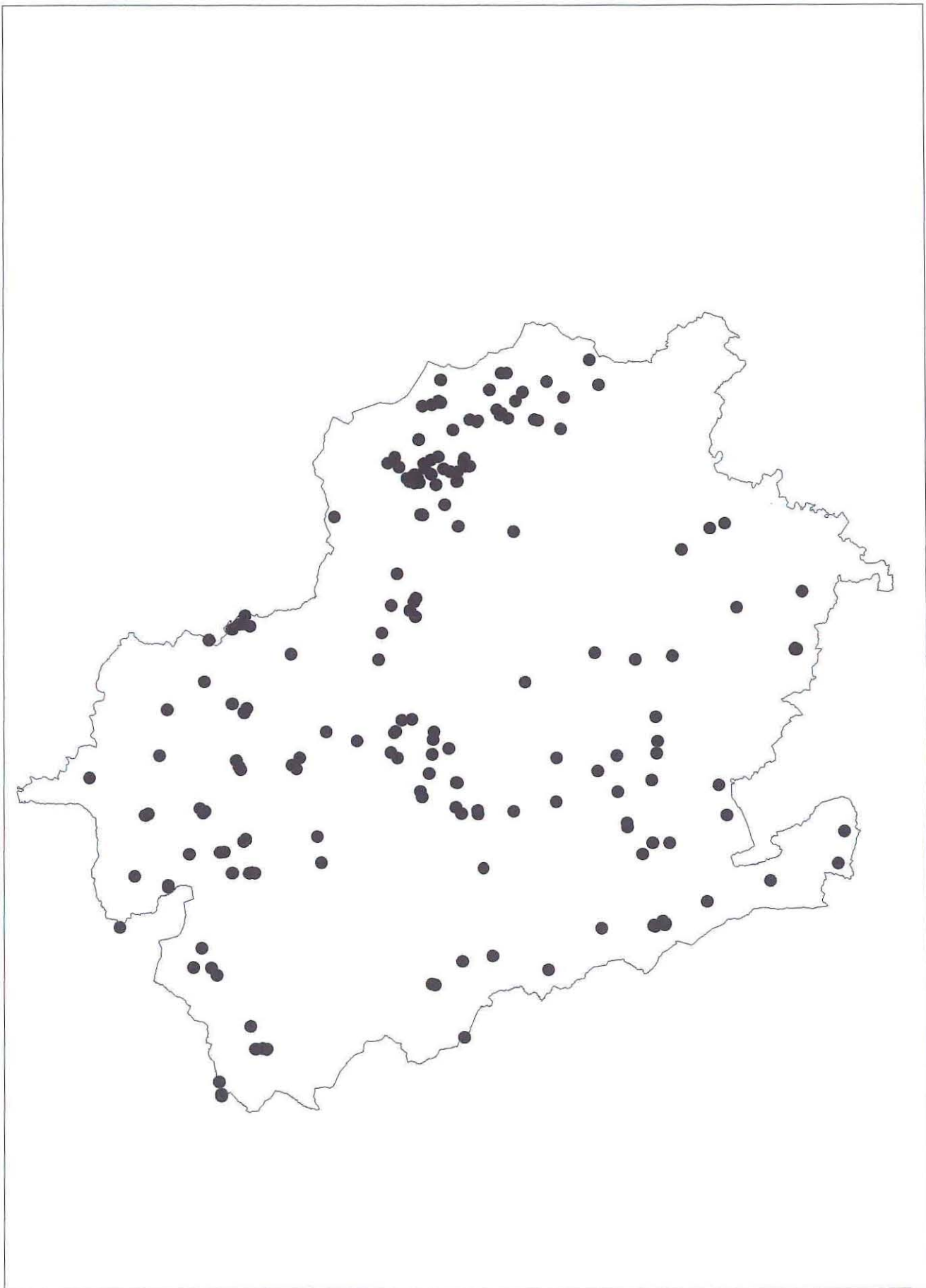


Fig 4: *Distribution of known and suspected deserted rural settlements in Montgomeryshire. The only major focus is in the north around Lake Vyrnwy and along the Tanat Valley.*

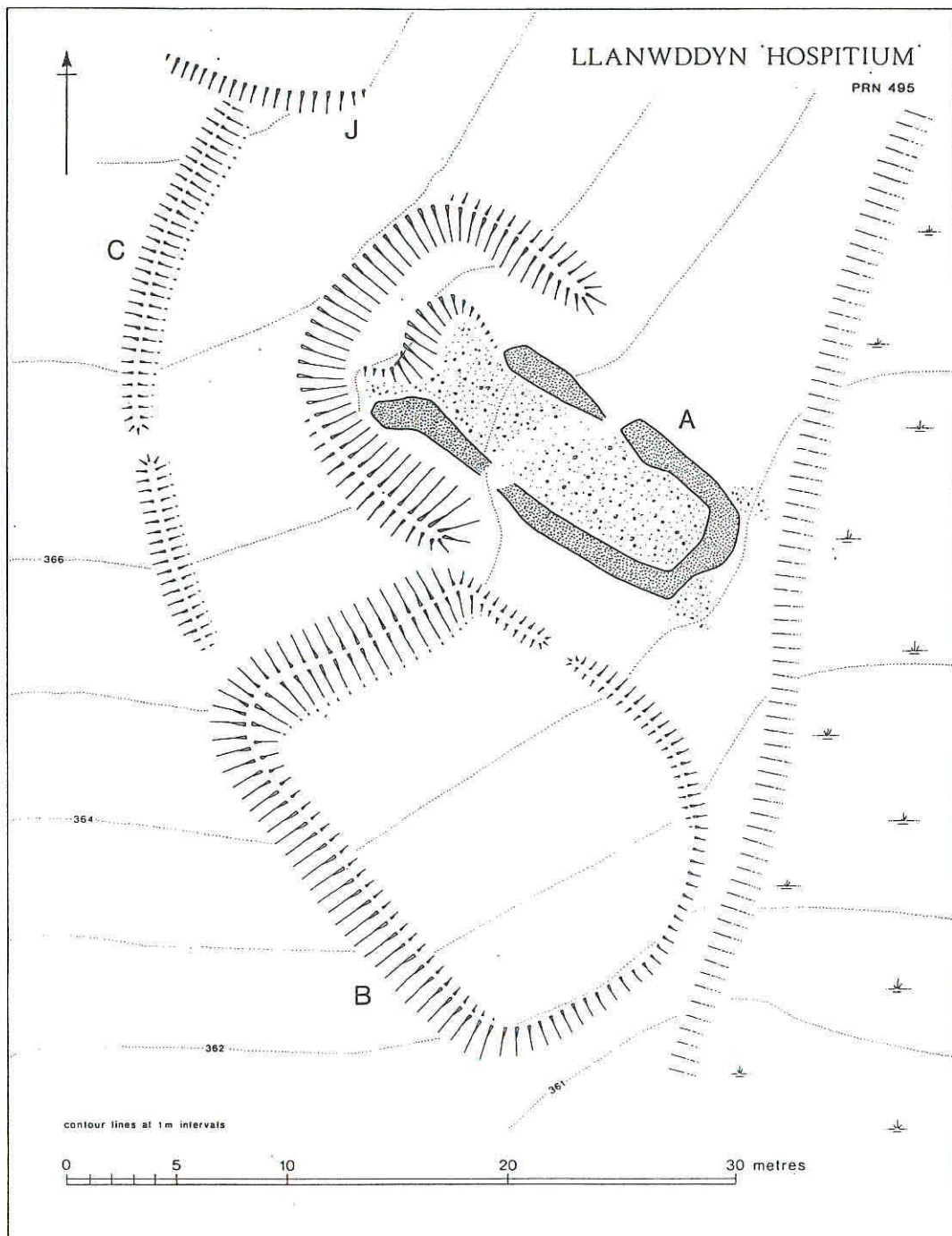


Fig 5: *Long hut on terraced platform and adjacent enclosures at the Llanwddyn Hospitium, Montgomeryshire.*

Fig 6: Location of Radnorshire (1996/97), Montgomeryshire (1997/98) and Denbighshire/Conwy (1997/98) study areas

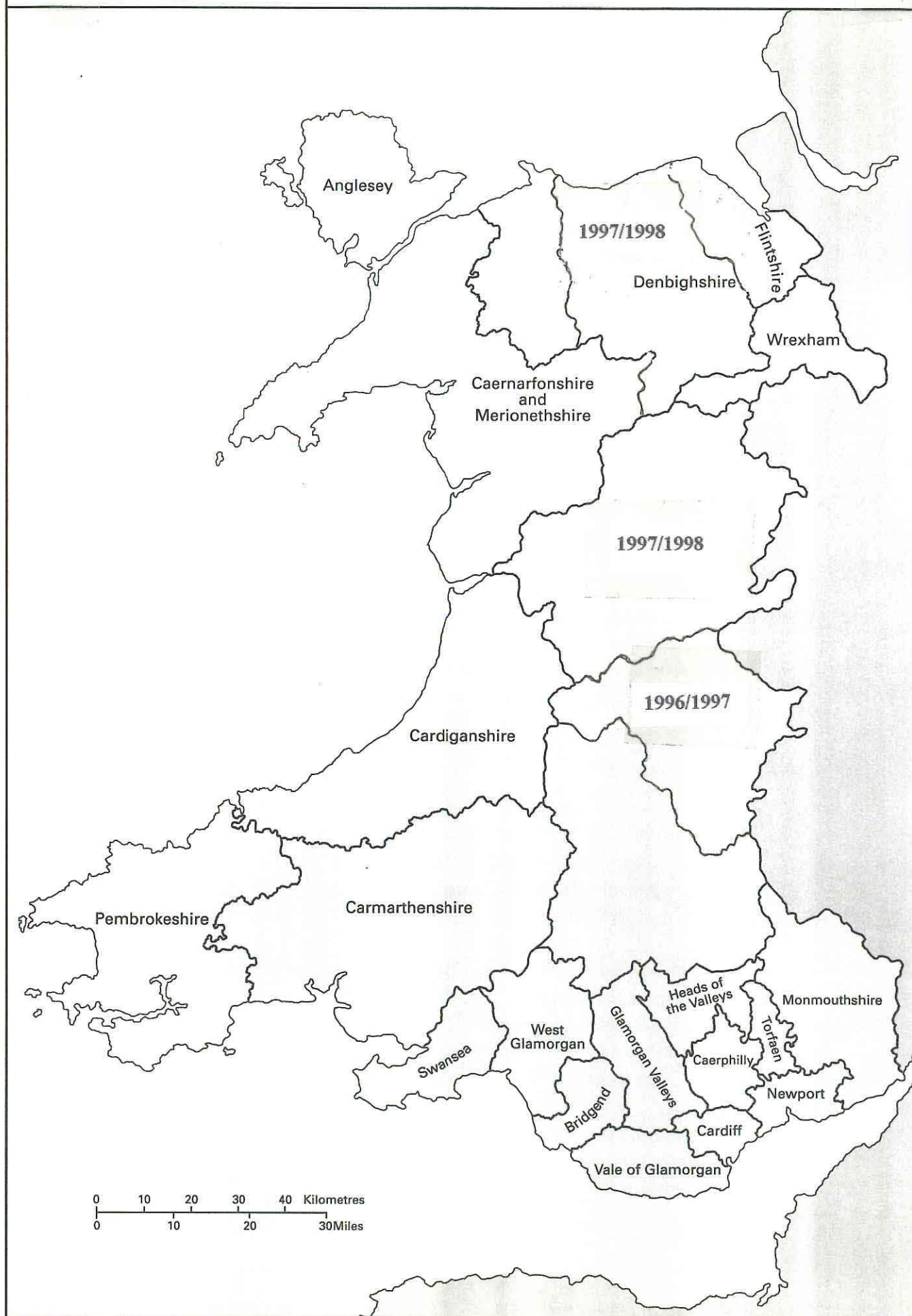




Fig 7: Platforms and fields at Bryn Gwyn above Lake Vyrnwy (PRNs 35704-7; 35714-22; and 35752-3).

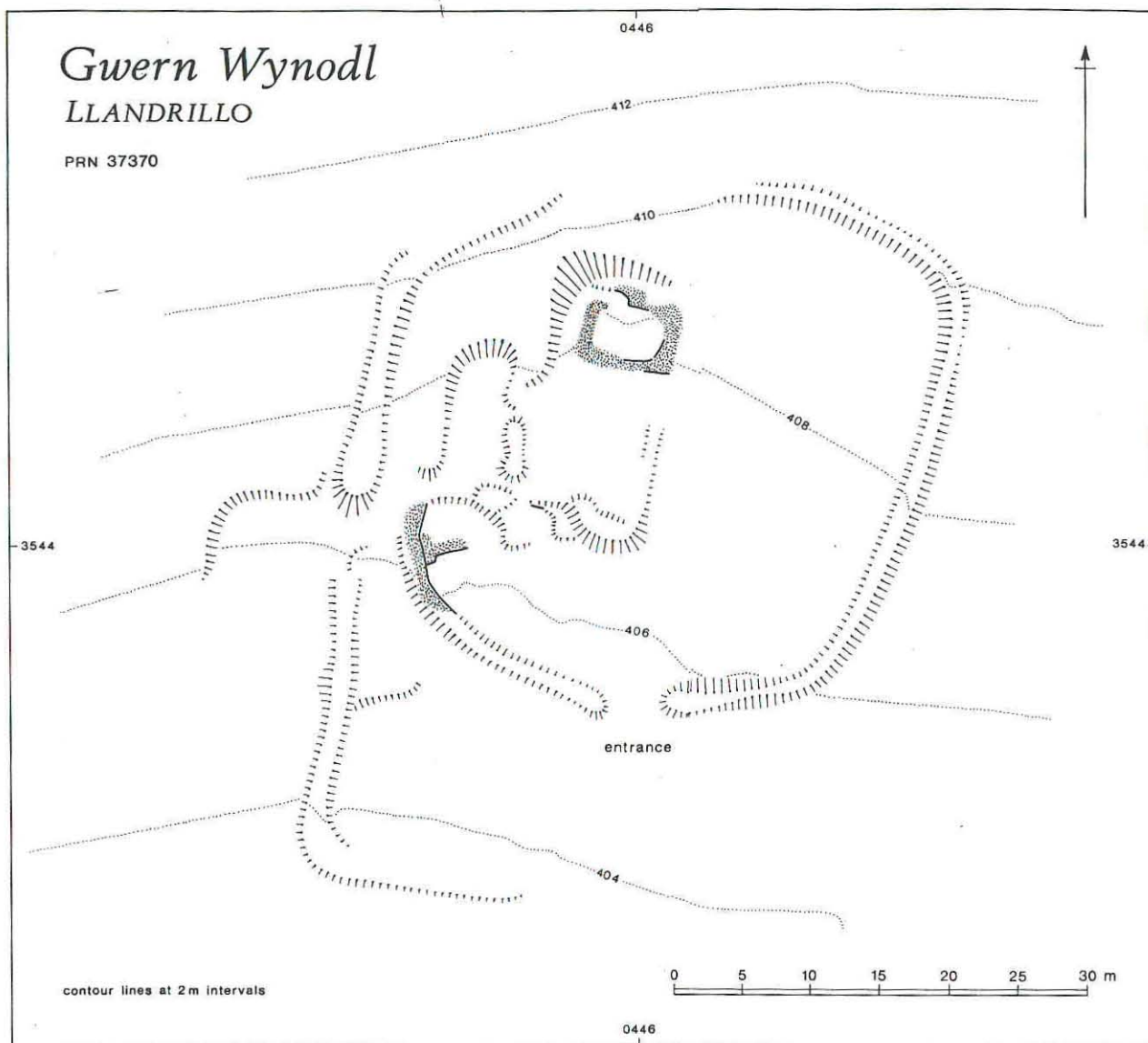


Fig 8: *Enclosure and long hut at Gwern Wynodl, Llandrillo (PRNs 26601, 37338 and 37370).*

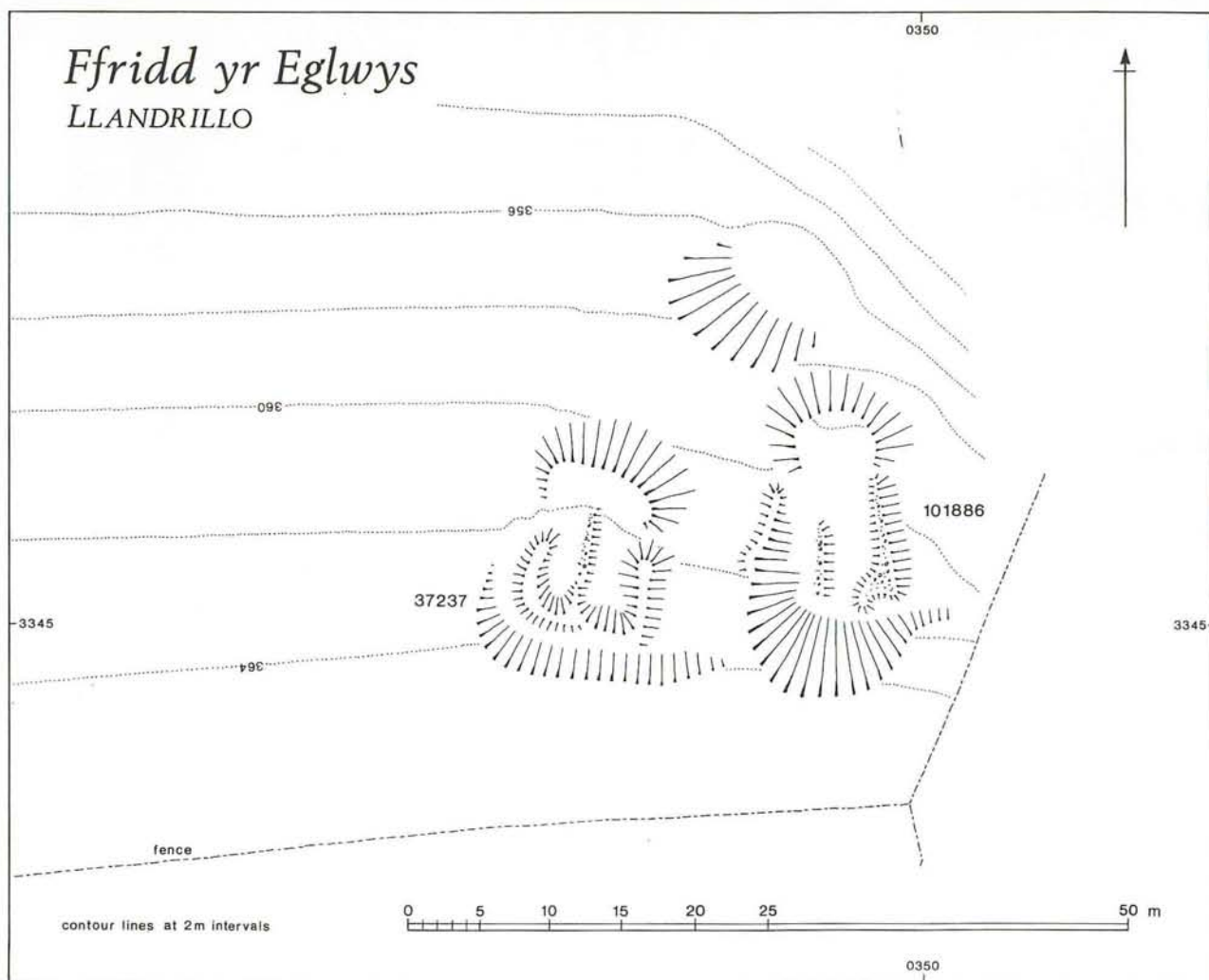


Fig 9: Platforms on Ffridd yr Eglwys (PRNs 37237 and 101886).



Fig 10: Platforms and fields above Rhyd Gethin (PRNs 37369, 105793 and 105794)