

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

*The Proposed Windfarm above Cwm Penanner,
nr Cerrigydrudion, Conwy*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

CPAT Report No 544

*The Proposed Windfarm above Cwm Penanner,
nr Cerrigydrudion, Conwy*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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Report for Cynefin Consultants

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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION
2	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND ASSOCIATED ASPECTS
3	METHODOLOGY
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
5	THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE
7	EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSAL
8	RECOMMENDATIONS
9	CONCLUSIONS
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
11	SOURCES

APPENDIX 1 (Part 1): Gazetteer of archaeological sites within the windfarm area

APPENDIX 1 (Part 2): Gazetteer of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the windfarm area

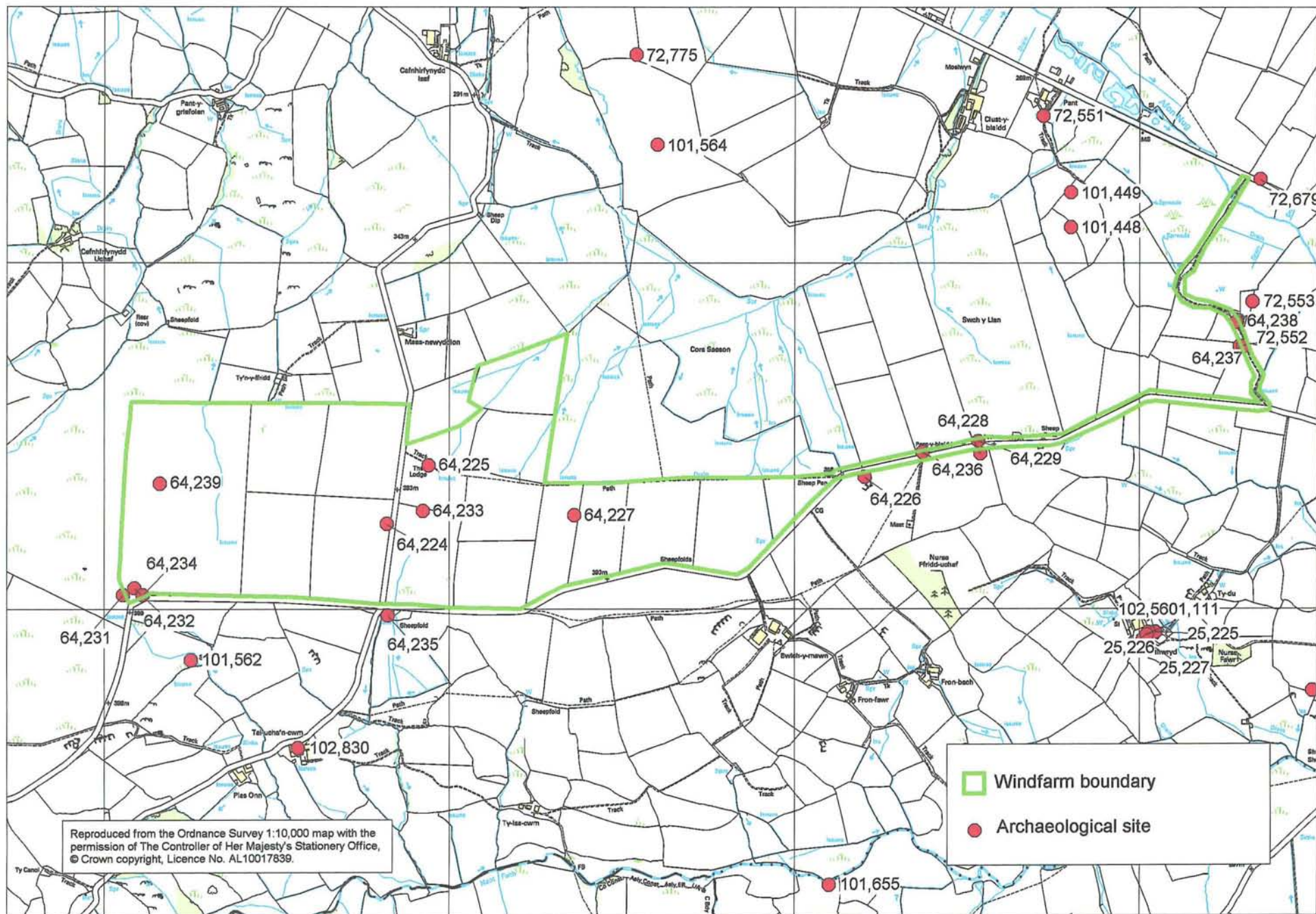


Fig 1 Cwm Penanner Windfarm proposal area. Scale 1:15,000

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The contracting section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (henceforward CPAT Contracts) was commissioned by Cynefin Consultants of Bangor in late April 2003 to produce an archaeological assessment of a proposed windfarm, centred broadly at SH 916482, to the west of Cerrigydrudion in Conwy County Borough. There is a requirement under the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations* of 1999 to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments for most new windfarms in Wales, leading to the submission of an Environmental Statement to the local planning authority in support of the planning application for that proposal. The study that follows is intended to form the archaeological component of the Environmental Statement for the proposed windfarm above Cwm Penanner.
- 1.2 The assessment has been guided by an archaeological brief prepared by the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (ASB 489, dated 09 April 2003), acting as archaeological curators for Powys and the former county of Clwyd, at the request of Cynefin Consultants. This detailed the works required for the completion of this assessment, including both a desk-top study and a rapid assessment of the archaeology in the field. It covered the eight turbine sites, a construction compound, a borrow pit and the fields in which these are to be sited, together with the upgraded trackway and the lane that give access to the proposal site.
- 1.3 The desk-based element of the work was completed in the second full week in May and the fieldwork on the last day of the week, 16th May. A draft of this report was prepared immediately thereafter.

2 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND ASSOCIATED ASPECTS

- 2.1 The site of the proposed windfarm is the ridge on the north side of Cwm Penanner, a valley which carries the Nant Fach, a stream which converges with others below the village of Cerrigydrudion to form Afon Ceirw. The ridge, termed on early maps, Bwlch y Mawn, ascends gently from the vicinity of the village and beyond the proposal area crests as Moel Eglwys at 448m OD. The proposed turbines are between 2.5 km and 4 km of the village and at heights generally between 380m and 400m OD. North of the ridge, running broadly parallel to it, are other, less well-defined valleys, and these are followed by the present A5 trunk road, while beyond them lie the Denbigh Moors, otherwise known as Mynydd Hiraethog which is classed as a landscape of Special Historic Interest (Cadw 2001, 9).
- 2.2 The ridge has seen considerable agricultural improvement over the last century or so, and now appears as a well-grassed upland from which many of the irregularities have been levelled out. Undulations and terraces of natural origin are still visible, however, and occasionally rock outcrops break the uniformity, suggesting that in many places the pasture covers only a thin layer of soil. Some fledging watercourses start on the ridge, and around them are poorly drained, boggy grounds with rushes.
- 2.3 The underlying rocks of the area are generally slates, siltstones and mudstones belonging to the Ashgill Series of Ordovician rocks (BGS Geological Map of Wales). The soils derived from this underlying geology are largely well drained, fine loamy or silty soils of the Manod Soil Association, though the southern part of the proposal area also appears to contain

slowly permeable fine loamy or silty soils of the Cegin Soil Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales map and legend; Rudeforth *et al* 1984, 105;183).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 The aims of the assessment were:

a) to identify and record the archaeology of the area to be affected by the proposal, and also identify broader areas of archaeological sensitivity;

b) to evaluate the importance of what had been identified (both as a cultural landscape and as the individual elements which make up that landscape);

c) to produce broad recommendations about the siting of turbines and elements of the windfarm infrastructure where these might have an impact on archaeological sites or areas of sensitivity;

d) to consider the essential setting of any archaeology that was located, depending on its significance.

3.2 The assessment comprised an initial desk-top study consisting of the consultation of maps, computer records, written records and reference works, contained within a number of archives and repositories: the regional Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust; the County Archives Service for Denbighshire in Ruthin; the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth; the National Monuments Record, a department of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), also in Aberystwyth. The RCAHMW also provided access to vertical aerial photography held by themselves and by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, a section of the Welsh Assembly in Cardiff. Lists supplied by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments were consulted for information relating to scheduled ancient monuments, but none was found within the study area.

3.3 The second element of the assessment was a field survey. This allowed both a review of those sites and features already known to exist, and also a record to be prepared of any new sites encountered during the survey. Special emphasis was placed on those areas where turbines and other infrastructure elements were proposed. It was not possible, either to examine known sites of archaeological and historic landscape interest beyond the boundaries of the proposal area, and the records of these given in Appendix 1, part 2 are derived in part from the information held in the regional SMR and the NMR.

3.4 A visual search was also made for areas which might contain surface deposits that could have a palaeoenvironmental potential. It is evident that peaty soils do exist across the ridge, and there are also some more boggy areas defined by rushes and coarse grass that may have palaeoenvironmental potential, though by and large these have been avoided during the planning of the windfarm.

3.5 The survey was carried out on foot and consisted of an examination of the area in a systematic manner. Wherever possible, regular transects were walked, and the field pattern was such that the ground could be covered in this way in as an efficient a manner as possible. The sites of archaeological and historic landscape interest which were discovered during the survey were

- located with reasonable accuracy by establishing the relative positions of the sites to mapped boundaries and where necessary by the use of hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment.
- 3.6 All of the sites recorded during the desk-top and field survey exercises were entered into a Foxpro database and, where appropriate, mapped in relation to the proposal area using the Mapinfo software package. Archaeological sites are distinguished by a single dot which gives no guide to the overall size of the site that it denotes, while significant linear features, if present, are indicated by lines.
- 3.7 Only those archaeological sites which are within, or relatively near to, the proposal area have been shown on the accompanying plan. An extract of the information within the database is included in this report as Appendix 1: Part 1 of this appendix refers to sites within the proposal area and immediately adjacent to the approach road, and thus potentially susceptible to damage during any up-grading of it, and Part 2 to sites around the proposal including some that may fall beyond the plan but may be useful in providing some level of context to other known sites.
- 3.8 A simple numbering system, based on existing Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) as used in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, has been adopted. Features, newly identified during the desk-top and fieldwork phases of this study, have been attributed new PRNs, courtesy of the curatorial section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.
- 3.9 Following the desk-top study, a field visit was undertaken in a search for previously unknown sites within the proposal area. The proposal area was systematically walked, with any sites that were identified being marked on copies of 1:10,000 OS maps as accurately as possible without surveying. Forms were filled in assessing each site, and detailed notes made of the more important sites. Photographs were taken of potential sites identified. The information provided by the desk-top study and field search was then collated into the current report which is intended to form the archaeological section of an Environmental Statement on the proposal.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 This section provides a summary of the archaeology and history of the surrounding area so that the findings of the assessment can be put into a wider context. Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) are given for sites where further information relating to them may be held in the regional SMR, maintained by the Curatorial Section of CPAT.
- 4.2 *Prehistoric*
- 4.2.1 For an upland area of north Wales such as this remarkably little can be said about prehistoric settlement, burial and ritual. There are a handful of place- and field-names which might have some significance in a prehistoric context (e.g. PRNs 101488, 101449 and 101450) yet as the commentaries on these records reveal, the evidence is at best ambivalent (see gazetteer). More significant is the presence of the Maen Hirion Stone (PRN 101563) with its cup and ring mark, a type of prehistoric decoration common in northern England but much rarer in Wales, and perhaps Cae Maen Llwyd, the standing stone built into a wall (PRN 101562), although in an area where orthostatic slabs are and have been quarried and used for such things as gateposts in relatively recent times, some caution has to be exercised. Much the same can be said of the roadside stone recorded during this assessment, PRN 64234, whose origin is unknown – it

might be prehistoric but could be considerably more recent. The Bronze Age dirk (PRN 21996) is further evidence of prehistoric activity in the area, and this too could be of a ritual nature.

- 4.2.2 What is absent is clear evidence of prehistoric settlement, although this should come as little surprise. The absence of visible traces of settlement sites, other than the possible enclosure (PRN 101655), cannot be taken as evidence that prehistoric communities avoided the ridge for settlement purposes, rather that the traces left of such activity may only be revealed in the form of debris scatters, particularly flints, during ground disturbance works.

4.3 *Roman*

- 4.3.1 Virtually nothing of Roman date is known in the immediate area. The only exception may be the putative Roman road that ran from Rhyn Park near Oswestry to Caer Llugwy in Gwynedd (Waddelove 1999, 37), supposedly following the minor lane through Cefn-brith that runs a few hundred metres to the north of the present A5. It must be said, however, that the Roman origin of this road has yet to be convincingly demonstrated.

4.4 *Medieval*

- 4.4.1 There are few remains of medieval settlement in the immediate vicinity of the study area. St Mary Magdalene church in Cerrigyrudion is certainly a medieval foundation, and might be earlier. A claim that it was founded by Evan ap Llewelyn in AD 440, should be treated with circumspection, but its earlier name of *Llanfair Faellen* (Thomas 1911, 139) could nevertheless imply an earlier medieval beginning. Whether settlement developed around the church in the Middle Ages is impossible to determine, but there must have been isolated farms in the area during this period. These would probably have been below the ridge in the valleys where later farms still function, but again only speculation is possible, and this includes the belief that Capelau (PRN 100689) may represent the site of a monastic grange (or outlying farm) that belonged to the Abbey of Conwy before the Reformation.

4.5 *Post-medieval*

- 4.5.1 Only in the post-medieval centuries is it possible to identify some of the activity that occurred on the ridge. From the farms in the valleys such as Bwlch-y-mawn, Tai-ucha'n-cwm (PRN 12830) and perhaps too Ffridd-isaf (PRN 64328), enclosures defined by stone-faced earthen banks were taken in from the open hill, probably in the post-medieval period but perhaps before. None of these fall within the proposal area, but in some places they are very close, as with those enclosures that run up as far as the east to west lane that edges the southern side of the area. The access track does, however, pass through this type of landscape in the vicinity of Ffridd-isaf.
- 4.5.2 The ridge remained as open hill (or 'mountain' as the Tithe map termed it) until enclosed sometime around 1860, and then some new farms may have been built on the edge of it to exploit the enclosure: Pant-y-blaid (PRN 64236), now little more than the shell of its former self appears to fall within this category for there is no indication of its existence on the Tithe map of 1848. During that time tracks traversed it, indicating where stock and those utilising crossed the open hill lands followed; some of these tracks can still be distinguished as shallow linear depressions. The open hill was undoubtedly grazed and the sheep dip and pen (PRN

64231) probably first functioned at this time, even if it continued in use after enclosure. On the other hand the small fold (PRN 64231), immediately to the west of the proposal area, may have fallen out of use as the ridge was enclosed, even though it was still mapped by the Ordnance Survey as a feature at the beginning of the 20th century. The peat on the ridge might also have been exploited: the name Bwlch y Mawn could suggest this, but more accessible fuel supplies appear to be available in the flat land, south of Ffridd-isaf.

- 4.5.3 The ridge was also almost certainly a source of stone for buildings at lower altitudes, and the large quarries that were exploited in this way still remain (*e.g.* PRNs 64226 and 64232). The ridge itself was subject to gradual enclosure, with stone walls being constructed to define the new pastures, the stone for these walls being quarried from shallow pits outside the pastures which generally were rather smaller than their counterparts mentioned above. Such is the number of these small quarries that they have not been individually listed in the gazetteer but those that were recognised during fieldwork are indicated by a specific symbol on the accompanying plan (see key). From the individual locations of these small quarries it might be possible to determine the sequence of enclosure on the ridge.
- 4.5.4 The lodge, which may have been a shooting lodge although there is no corroborative cartographic evidence for this interpretation, post-dates the enclosure remains as a shell, but retains a range of interesting features (PRN 64225).
- 4.5.5 Since enclosure the ridge has undergone periodic agricultural improvement. The larger fields that were created in the 19th century and to some degree were still apparent on immediately post-Second World War aerial photographs have been sub-divided by wire and post fences. Field surfaces have been smoothed out, and the dumps of stone sometimes in quarry pits, elsewhere on the field surface testify to this clearance, and the size of some of the boulders in piles in the more easterly part of the proposal area indicate the massive scale of clearance. We consider that much of this stone clearance is relatively recent, but there are one or two smaller and partially grass-covered clearance cairns which may date back to an earlier phase of clearance.

5 THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

- 5.1 The historic landscape of the ridge above Cwm Penanner is essentially one that has been created and modified during the last two to three centuries. The regular appearance of the enclosures and fields, and the lanes between them, testify to the changes that have occurred as a result of agrarian practice, first the stone walls, and more recently the wire and post fences and the large-scale stone clearance. These changes have been sufficiently fundamental to remove virtually all traces of anything earlier from the landscape. Certainly, whatever the configuration of the much earlier, prehistoric landscape, all but fragmentary reminders of it have disappeared.
- 5.2 The valleys beneath the Cwm Penanner ridge present a different and rather less regular picture. Whilst some of the elements of these landscapes are almost certainly post-medieval, others perhaps reflect the efforts of medieval farmers.
- 5.3 This area has no historic landscape designation that we are aware of, but lies immediately to the south-east of the Denbigh Moors Landscape of Special Historic Interest, whose southern border is within a couple of miles of the proposal area (Cadw 2001, 8). It is likely therefore that elements of the windfarm may be visible from the Denbigh Moors landscape area.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1 The archaeology of the proposal area is classified according to its perceived significance (Table 1 below and Appendix 1). The categories, with the exception of Category E, are based on those given in the Department of Environment, Transport and Regions' *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 (1993).
- 6.2.1 *Category A* sites are those believed by CPAT to be of primary significance, either potentially of national importance or already designated by CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments as being of scheduled ancient monument status. No sites in this category have been identified in the proposal area or its immediate vicinity.
- 6.2.2 *Category B* sites are sites of regional importance. These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify scheduling, but are nevertheless important in aiding the understanding and interpretation of the archaeology of the region. One site in this category has been identified in the proposal area or its immediate vicinity.
- 6.2.3 *Category C* sites are sites of local importance. These sites are of lesser importance, but are nevertheless useful in aiding the understanding and interpretation of the archaeology of the local area. Three sites in this category have been identified in the proposal area.
- 6.2.4 *Category D* sites are either sites of minor importance or those which are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade. Three sites in this category have been identified in the proposal area.
- 6.2.5 *Category E* sites are sites which have been identified, but whose importance cannot be assessed from fieldwork and desk-top study alone. An archaeological evaluation would be required to categorise such a site more accurately if the proposal was likely to affect it in any way. One site in this category have been identified in the proposal area.
- 6.3 A total of eight sites have been identified within the proposal area and immediately adjacent to the designated access road. Details of these sites are provided in the table, below.

Table 1: Archaeological sites within the proposal area and their categories

PRN	Name	Type	Period	NGR	Category
64225	The Lodge	Shooting lodge ?	Post-medieval	SH91934841	B
64227	The Lodge Well	Well	Post-medieval	SH92364827	D
64234	Moel Eglwys stone	Standing stone ?	Prehistoric ?	SH91114804	E
64236	Pant-y-blaid	Farm building	Post-medieval	SH93374845	C
64237	Ffridd-isaf trough	Trough	Post-medieval	SH94304876	D
64238	Ffridd-isaf	Farm building	Post-medieval	SH94304876	C
64239	Moel Eglwys clearance cairn	Clearance cairn	Post-medieval ?	SH91164836	D
	Traditional enclosure boundaries	Boundary	Post-medieval		C

7 EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSAL

7.1 The potential impacts of the proposed windfarm on the known archaeological resource are given in Table 2 (Section 7.5, below). It should be stressed here that there may be further archaeological sites and features in the proposal area which cannot be identified, because there are no surface traces and no records relating to them. Such sites cannot be categorised at this stage and may only become visible during topsoil stripping and other ground disturbance.

7.2 Effects on the archaeological resource may include disturbance during the construction phase of the windfarm, and visual intrusion into the setting of a nationally important monument or groups of monuments when the windfarm is in operation. A zone of 50m surrounding each identified site has been taken as the baseline for any potential physical disturbance during the construction phase of the proposal. It is likely that all archaeological sites will be subject to some level of visual intrusion on their setting, but this is normally only considered to be potentially significant for sites considered to belong to Category A where the presence of the proposal may affect the appreciation of their setting. No sites in this category are present within the proposal area.

7.3 Factors used to evaluate potential impacts and their significance include the duration, nature, reversibility, scale and extent of any identified change to the archaeological resource. The probability of the occurrence of any impact or effect and the efficacy of any proposed mitigation has also been considered.

7.4 The significance of the identified effects is also given in Table 2. The criteria used in determining the significance of any effect is given below.

i) *Major significance*: Fundamental change to an archaeological site.

ii) *Moderate significance*: Material but non-fundamental change to a location or archaeological site.

iii) *Minor significance*: Detectable but non-material change to a location or archaeological site.

iv) *Uncertain significance*: Unquantifiable or unqualifiable change to a location or archaeological site.

7.5 The duration of any effect is categorised under the following headings:

i) *Short-term*: Will only occur during the construction phase of the proposal.

ii) *Medium-term*: Will occur during the design life of the proposal.

iii) *Long-term*: Will extend beyond the design life of the proposal.

iv) *Permanent*: Irreversible effect.

Table 2: Effects of the Proposal on the known Archaeological Resource and their Significance

Site No	Type	Category	Effect/Impact	Significance (prior to any mitigation)	Duration of effect
64225	Shooting lodge ?	B	Major effect	Major significance	Permanent
64227	Well	D	Negligible effect		
64234	Standing stone ?	E	Uncertain effect	Major significance	Permanent
64236	Farm building	C	Uncertain effect	Moderate significance	Short-term
64237	Trough	D	Major effect	Major significance	Permanent
64238	Farm building	C	Uncertain effect	Moderate significance	Short-term
64239	Clearance cairn	D	Negligible effect		
	Boundaries	C	Uncertain impact	Moderate significance	Long-term

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 These recommendations are offered solely for the general guidance of the developer and the archaeological curator in the knowledge that under the existing guidelines it is the latter who ultimately may determine further action and mitigation to ensure the preservation of the archaeological resource, either through preservation in situ or preservation by record.
- 8.2 Consideration should be given to the future use of the shooting lodge (PRN 64225) which even in its present condition reveals significant features of interest. A full record of the building should be made before any modifications or further damage to the structure is made.
- 8.3 The standing stone (PRN 64234) lies just outside the defined area but might still be vulnerable during the course of the windfarm construction. Every effort should be made to ensure its continued existence in an undisturbed state.
- 8.4 The up-grading of the access road may result in the damage or removal of several features. None of them is perceived to be of great significance (PRNs 64236, 64237 and boundaries), but a photographic record and a drawn record if appropriate should be made prior to disturbance, and ultimately housed in a suitable and accessible archive.
- 8.5 During the construction phases of the windfarm an archaeological watching brief should be maintained on site, in case sub-surface deposits, features or artefacts are disturbed.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The proposal area and its immediate surroundings reveal a limited range of archaeological features, most of which fall within the post-medieval period. These features are some interest in elucidating the pattern of 19th-century land enclosure which has occurred within the proposal area. With the exception of the putative shooting lodge, none is considered to be of more than local importance.
- 9.2 It is suggested here that the direct effect of the proposed windfarm on the archaeological resource should generally be of limited significance, with the exception of the impact on the shooting lodge

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 The writer would particularly like to thank the staff of: the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, CPAT, the National Monument Record in Aberystwyth; and of the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth.

11 SOURCES

11.1 References

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Thomas, D R, 1911 *History of the Diocese of St Asaph Volume 2*. Oswestry: Caxton Press

Waddelove, E, 1999, *The Roman roads of north Wales. Recent discoveries*, Ruthin

11.2 Cartographic sources (printed)

1983 Soils of England and Wales (Sheet 2 - Wales) Soil Survey of England and Wales map and legend.

1994 *The Rocks of Wales* (Solid), Nottingham: British Geological Survey map.

11.3 Cartographic sources (manuscript)

1817/31 Ordnance Surveyors' Drawing No 304

1843 Estate map for Cerrigydrudion (Flints Record Office D/DM/136/7b) – not available for inspection)

1848 Tithe survey: Cerrigydrudion, Denbighshire

1853/1863 Enclosure Award for Cerrigydrudion (Denbs Record Office QSD/DE/26 – not available for inspection)

1874 First edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Denbs 24.16)

1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 (Denbs 24.15; 24.16)

1913 Third edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 (Denbs 24.14; 31.02; 31.03)

11.4 Aerial photographic sources (verticals)

RAF: 106G/UK/1454/4248-51, dated 02-05-1946

RAF: 541/37/3031-32, dated 21-05-1948

Ordnance Survey 72/395/432-3, dated 15-09-1972

Ordnance Survey 73/174/154-5, dated 16-05-1973

Appendix 1 (Part 1): Archaeological sites within the proposal area

PRN: 64224 The Lodge old gravel pit **NGR: SH91814824**
Site type: Quarry **Category : D**

Old gravel pit depicted on OS 2nd ed. 25" 1900. Lies adjacent to W side of track.

PRN: 64225 The Lodge **NGR: SH91934841**
Site type: Shooting lodge **Category : B**

A shooting lodge is depicted on the OS 2nd edition 25" map of 1900. This is now a ruin (09/05/2003), with some roof timbers still in place, but precariously. Of mortared rubble stone with good, fashioned quoins and some lintels of slate, it comprises several rooms, some with iron fireplaces, and one with decorated plasterwork still in situ.

PRN: 64227 The Lodge Well **NGR: SH92364827**
Site type: Well **Category : D**

Well depicted on OS 2nd ed. 25" 1900 within a small square enclosure. Field visit (09/05/2003) indicates that this is a spring forming a surface pool, and fenced off.

PRN: 64232 Moel Eglwys Quarry **NGR: SH91084806**
Site type: Quarry **Category : D**

Old quarries depicted on OS 3rd ed. 25" 1913, to N of road and just E of field boundary.

PRN: 64233 The Lodge Old Quarry **NGR: SH91924828**
Site type: Quarry **Category : D**

Old quarry depicted on OS 2nd ed. 25" 1900. Lies on the S side of field boundary.

PRN: 64236 Pant-y-blaidd **NGR: SH93374845**
Site type: Farm building **Category : C**

Adjacent buildings on the roadside. That showing best survival is a former barn or cowhouse with gable ends, doorway and a broader, stock, entrance, but no roof. A second building with fragments of a gable end and the south wall, but little else may have been the main house. In the angle between the two, using the wall of the latter was another structure of indeterminate form (09/05/2003).

PRN: 64237 Ffridd-isaf trough **NGR: SH94304876**
Site type: Trough **Category : D**

Stock drinking trough of stone slabs including one long one of 2m length (09/05/2003).

PRN: 64238
Site type: Farm

Ffridd-isaf
Category : C

NGR: SH94284883

Traditional stone farmhouse with outbuildings. No further information (09/05/2003).

PRN: 64239
Site type: Clearance cairn

Moel Eglwys clearance cairn
Category : D

NGR: SH91164836

Small, partially grass-covered cairn made up of small stones. Overall about 4.5m NE/SW by 3.0m abd 0.3m high.

Appendix 1 (Part 2): Archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposal area

PRN: 21996	Elor Garreg dirk	NGR: SH9548
Site type: Findspot	Category : E	

Bronze dirk found point upwards in a bog. In the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

PRN: 25225	Llaethwyrdd, cartshed to SW	NGR: SH94044793
Site type: Cart shed	Category : E	

No information available.

PRN: 25226	Llaethwyrdd, barn north of cartshed	NGR: SH94024792
Site type: Barn	Category : E	

No information available.

PRN: 25227	Llaethwyrdd, barn to NE of PRN 2522	NGR: SH94014791
Site type: Barn	Category : E	

No information available.

PRN: 25357	Acer Las	NGR: SH9548
Site type: House	Category : E	

No information available.

PRN: 41110	Pont Tai'n-rhos, aka Pont yr Ebach	NGR: SH94594754
Site type: Bridge	Category : E	

Listed structure. No further information.

PRN: 41111	Building adjacent to Llaethwyrdd f	NGR: SH94024792
Site type: Farm building	Category : E	

Listed building; no further information.

PRN: 64226	Pont y Blaidd Quarry II	NGR: SH93204837
Site type: Quarry	Category : D	

Quarry depicted on OS 2nd ed. 25" 1900 on S side of road, adjacent to field boundary. A second quarry lies further to S, near centre of field. Fieldwork (09/05/2003) suggests that the former is unusually large in this area.

PRN: 64228 Pont y Blaidd Quarry I **NGR: SH93534844**
Site type: Quarry **Category : D**

Old quarry depicted on OS 2nd ed. 25" 1900 on S side of road in NE corner of field.

PRN: 64229 Pont y Blaidd Sheepfold **NGR: SH93534848**
Site type: Sheep fold **Category : D**

Sheepfold depicted on OS 2nd ed. 25" 1900 in SW corner of field against N side of road.
No longer extant (09/05/2003).

PRN: 64231 Moel Eglwys Sheepfold **NGR: SH91054804**
Site type: Sheep fold **Category : C**

Sheepfold depicted on OS 2nd ed. 25" 1900.

On the ground this comprises a rectangular structure of collapsed drystone rubble with wall-faces appearing to survive in places. There is no clear entrance but it may have been in the short end wall on the south. It is set into the slope, so that the north end has been terraced in. Estimated as 10m N/S by c.5m E/W and up to 1m deep. Abutting this and running eastwards to the boundary wall are parallel scarp banks suggesting a small appended enclosure (09/05/2003).

PRN: 64234 Moel Eglwys stone **NGR: SH91114804**
Site type: Standing stone ? **Category : E**

Upright stone slab set into bank on side of road. An iron gate hinge reveals its last use, but its irregular shape hints at an earlier use, and the possibility cannot be dismissed that this is a prehistoric standing stone (09/05/2003)

PRN: 64235 Tai-ucha'n-cwm fold **NGR: SH91824798**
Site type: Sheep fold **Category : C**

Small rectangular sheep pen with adjacent dipping complex, all in stone. Walls have modern timber in them, suggesting use in the last thirty years (09/05/2003).

PRN: 72551 Pant-dedwydd well **NGR: SH93724942**
Site type: Well **Category : E**

Well shown on OS 1st edition. NO further information.

PRN: 72552 Ffridd-isaf, well I **NGR: SH94294876**
Site type: Well **Category : E**

Well shown on 1st edition map. No further information.

PRN: 72553
Site type: Well

Ffridd-isaf, well II
Category : E

NGR: SH94324888

Well shown on 1st edition map. No further information.

PRN: 72679
Site type: Road

Thomas Telford's A5 London-Dublin
Category : A

NGR: SH94354924

The Cerrigydrudion stretch (Telford's construction lots T36 and T37) of Thomas Telford's A5 road (London to Holyhead) from Chirk Bridge to Holyhead. Constructed between 1815 and 1828. The road encompasses characteristic features such as bridges, toll houses, milestones, roadside depots, structural engineering features e.g. drains, embankments, cuttings, and floating foundations as well as footpaths, hedges, banks and walls.

PRN: 72765
Site type: Depot

A5 roadside depot I
Category : B

NGR: SH94534915

A5, roadside depot on Thomas Telford's London to Holyhead road. This is heavily overgrown on the roadside. It appears to be a stone-built depot now lying slightly lower than the current road. (CPAT Tir Gofal assessment, 2000)

PRN: 72766
Site type: Depot

A5 roadside depot II
Category : B

NGR: SH94634910

A5, roadside depot on Thomas Telford's London to Holyhead road. This is heavily overgrown on the roadside. It appears to be a stone-built depot now lying slightly lower than the current road. (CPAT Tir Gofal assessment, 2000)

PRN: 72767
Site type: Farmstead

Pen-y-graig farmstead
Category : E

NGR: SH94784952

Farmstead shown on OS 1st edition 6 inch map (1897)

PRN: 72768
Site type: Farmstead

Pen-rhosydd farmstead
Category : E

NGR: SH94734960

Farmstead shown on OS 1st edition 6 inch map (1897)

PRN: 72775
Site type: Farm building

Caer Groes, building
Category : E

NGR: SH92544959

Building shown on OS 1st edition map, 1879. Now in substantially ruinous condition (CPAT Tir Gofal assessment, 2000).

PRN: 72791
Site type: Enclosure

Pen-y-graig, enclosure
Category : D

NGR: SH94694933

Stone wall enclosure situated on rock outcrop, enclosing a small level terrace. Two or three hawthorn trees established within enclosure. (CPAT Tir Gofal assessment, 2000)

PRN:100689
Site type: Grange ?

Capelau Grange (Conwy)
Category : E

NGR: SH90304741

Name applies to a modern farm, Capelau, but possibly indicates the site of a monastic grange that belonged to the Abbey of Conway. The site is overlooked by a hill known as Moel Eglwys or 'church hill'.

PRN:101448
Site type: Hillfort ?

Rhos Y Castell Fieldname
Category : D

NGR: SH938491

Fieldname referring perhaps to some sort of fortification, although in this case it perhaps relates to a natural bluff which has no archaeological significance.

PRN:101449
Site type: Standing stone ?

Rhos Y Garreg Lwyd Fieldname
Category : D

NGR: SH938492

Fieldname referring to grey stone and probably relating to a natural stone outcrop in the field.

PRN:101450
Site type: Standing stone ?

Cae Maen Llwyd Fieldname
Category : D

NGR: SH94754865

Fieldname referring to a grey stone in this field. The RCAHMS in 1912 noted 4 or 5 stones collected near the north wall and two prostrate stones on the east side of the field.

PRN:101562
Site type: Standing stone

Cae Maen Llwyd
Category : E

NGR: SH91254785

Two stone-walled mountain pastures and in the fence in between is a standing stone, 0.9m high 0.5m wide 0.1m thick.

PRN:101563
Site type: Inscribed stone

Maen Hirion Inscribed Stone
Category : E

NGR: SH94504776

In a field - Dol y fawydd - is a large irregular boulder inscribed with a circle and cup mark with an oval figure on the east side.

PRN:101564
Site type: Cross ?

Caer Groes Fieldname
Category : D

NGR: SH92604934

Caer groes fieldname meaning field of the cross; no other information known.

PRN:101655
Site type: Enclosed settlement ?

Cwmoerddwr Enclosure
Category : E

NGR: SH931472

Two sides of a rectilinear enclosure marked by a bank and ditch, and situated on a gentle north-facing slope, with a possible entrance to the south-east. An earthwork of c.0.5ha, with a hint of a platform in the south corner (Manley, J 1990).

PRN:102560
Site type: House

Llaethwryd
Category : E

NGR: SH94044792

Two houses set at an angle, corner to corner. The main house is probably a cruck hall, rebuilt in 1688. Both buildings now stone-built, and two storeyed. Also a barn dated 1661 (CAS 4/12/1993)

PRN:102830
Site type: House

Tai -ucha'n-cwm House
Category : E

NGR: SH91564760

Regional house of types C and D, dated 1720.

PRN:105545
Site type: House

Hendre Hafotty Wen
Category : E

NGR: SH9548

Hendre Hafotty Wen, probably the oldest house in the settlement, has a date stone of 1812 on the attached barn.